By

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Benjamin Taylor Metadata Analyst, Atla Mishnah and Talmud citation

November 2023

Rabbinic Literature (50 BCE to 200 CE)

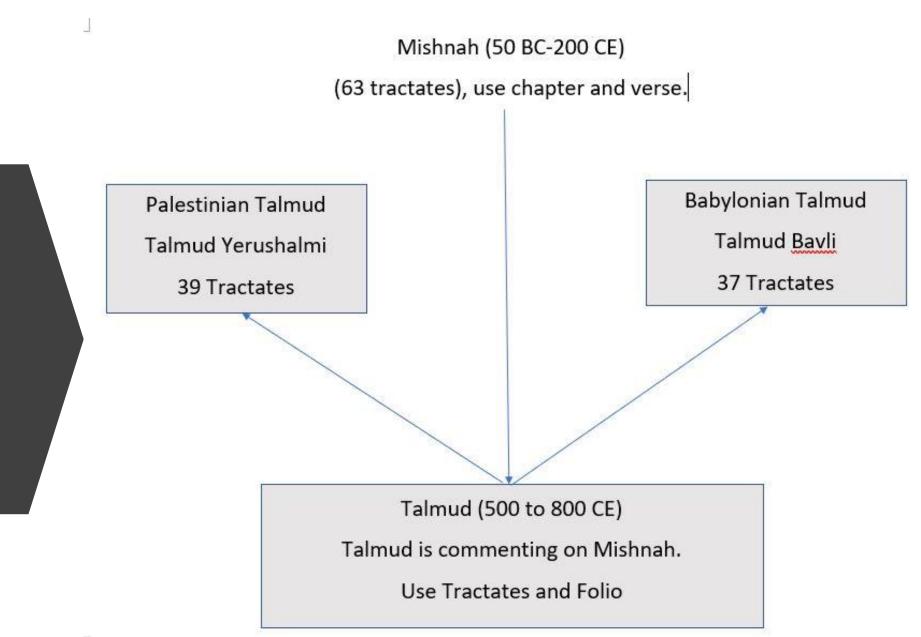
Mishnah

- Mishnah has 6 major sections and subdivided into 63 individual tractates.
- 6 major sections
 - ▼ Zera'im means "seeds" ------11 tractates
 - Mo'ed means "festivals"-----12 tractates
 - Nashim means "women"----- 7 tractates
 - Nezikin means "law for damage"-----10 tractates
 - ▼ Kodashim means "holy things"-----11 tractates
 - **▼** Tohorot means "purity"------12 tractates

In EBSCO, we can search "Mishnah; with sections"

For example, Mishnah; Nashim

Mishnah; Kodashim



Mishnah

VS

Talmud

Mishnah (50 BC-200 CE)

6 major sections (63 tractates)

Zera'im ------11 tractates
Mo'ed ------12 tractates
Nashim-----7 tractates
Nezikin------10 tractates
Kodashim------11 tractates
Tohorot ------12 tractates

▼ Talmud Bavli (Babylonian) (500-800 CE)

6 major sections (37 tractates with folio)

Zera'im ------1 tractate
Mo'ed -------7 tractates
Nashim-------8 tractates
Kodashim------9 tractates
Tohorot ------1 tractates

Mishnah (uses Chapter and Verse)

Zera'im (11)

- 1) Berakhot; 2) Pe'ah; 3) Demai;
- 4) Kilayim; 5) Shevi'it; 6) Terumot;
- 7) Ma'aserot; 8) Ma'aser Sheni; 9) Hallah;
- 10) Orlah; 11) Bikkurim;

Mo'ed (12)

- 1) Shabbat; 2) Eruvin; 3) Pesahim;
- 4) Shekalim; 5) Yoma; 6) Sukkah; 7) Bezah;
- 8) Rosh ha-Shanah; 9) To'anit; 10) Megillah;
- 11) Mo'ed Katan; 12) Hagigah;

Nashim (7)

- 1) Yevamot; 2) Ketubbot; 3) Nedarim;
- 4) Nazir; 5) Sotah; 6) Gittin; 7) Kiddushin;

Talmud Bavli (uses Folio)

Zera'im (1)

1) Berakhot

Mo'ed (11)

1) Shabbat; 2) Eruvin; 3) Pesahim, 4) Yoma; 5) Sukkah; 6) Bezah; 7) Rosh ha-Shanah; 8) To'anit; 9) Megillah; 10) Mo'ed Katan; 11) Hagigah;

Nashim (7)

- 1) Yevamot; 2) Ketubbot; 3) Nedarim;
- 4) Nazir; 5) Sotah; 6) Gittin; 7) Kiddushin;

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Mishnah (uses Chapter and Verse)

Nezikin (10)

- 1) Bava Kamma; 2) Bava Mezia;
- 3) Bava Batra; 4) Sanhedrin; 5) Makkot; 6) Shevu'ot;
- 7) Eduyyot; 8) Avodah Zarah; 9) Avot; 10) Horayot;

Kodashim (11)

- 1) Zevaḥim; 2) Menaḥot; 3); Ḥullin
- 4) Bekhorot; 5) Arakhin; 6) Temurah; 7) Keritot;
- 8) Me'ilah; 9) Tamid; 10) Middot;
- 11) Kinnim;

Tohorot (12)

- 1) Kelim; 2) Oholot; 3) Nega'im; 4) Parah;
- 5) Tohorot; 6) Mikva'ot; 7) Niddah; 8) Makhshirin;
- 9) Zavim; 10) Tevul Yom; 11) Yadayim; 12) Ukzin;

Talmud Bavli (uses Folio)

Nezikin (8)

- 1) Bava Kamma; 2) Bava Mezia;
- 3) Bava Batra; 4) Sanhedrin; 5) Makkot;
- 6) Shevu'ot; 7) Avodah Zarah; 8) Horayot;

Kodashim (9)

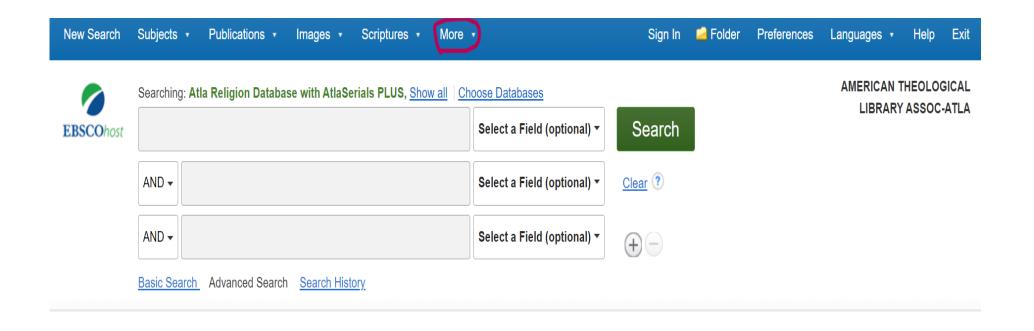
- 1) Zevaḥim; 2) Menaḥot; 3); Ḥullin
- 4) Bekhorot; 5) Arakhin; 6) Temurah; 7)
- Keritot; 8) Me'ilah; 9) Tamid;

Tohorot (1)

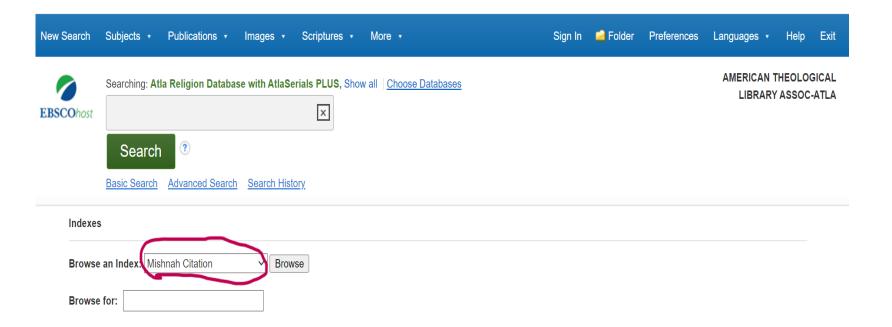
1) Niddah

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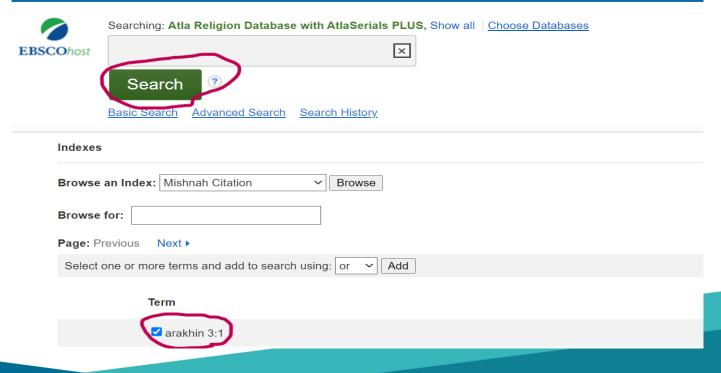
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 Click on Indexes- go to Atla Religion Database

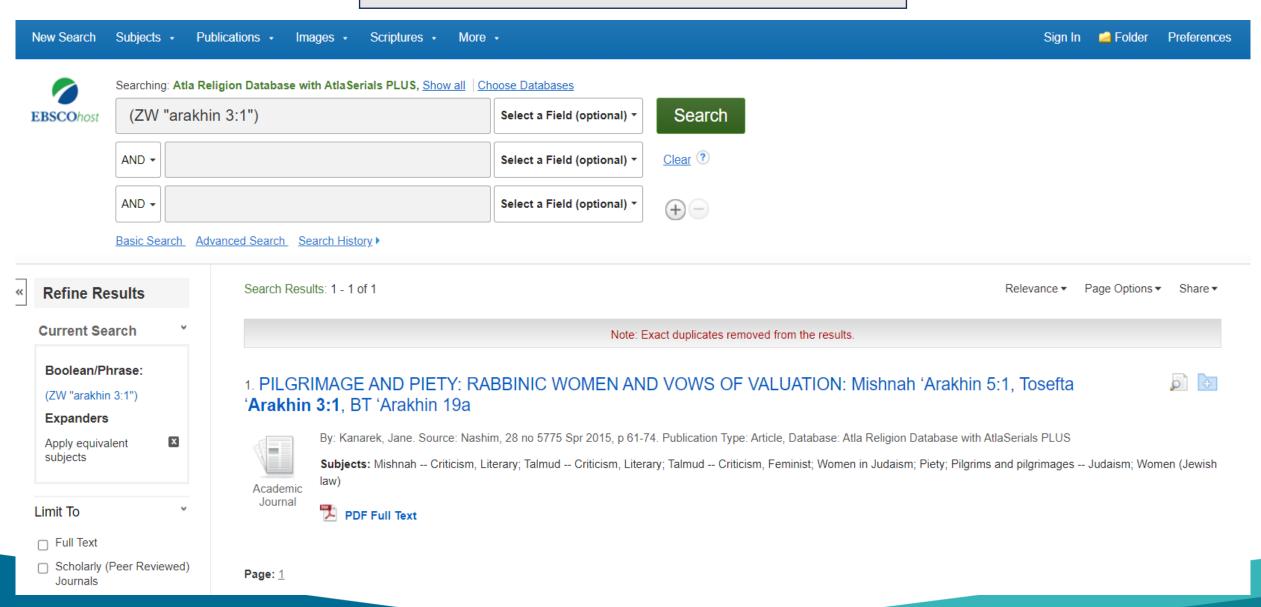


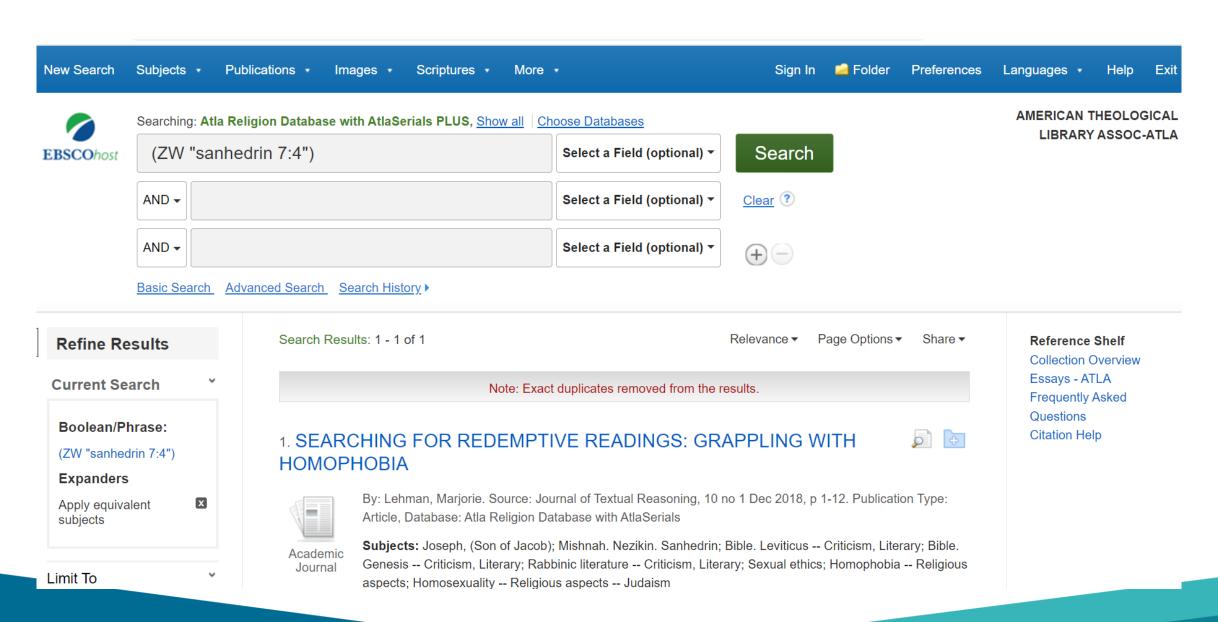
- 3) Go to Browse an Index; choose Mishnah Citation.
- 4) Then click on Browse, you will see the Mishnah Tractates, chapters and verses.
- 5) Click on Tractate, chapter and verse, then search.

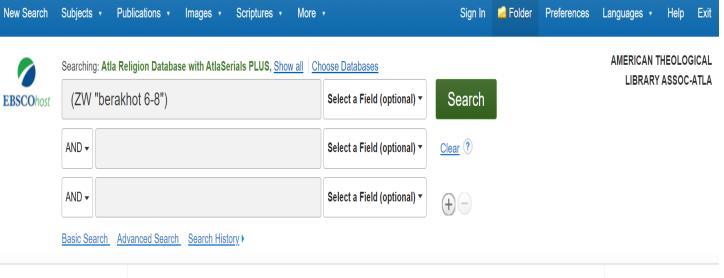




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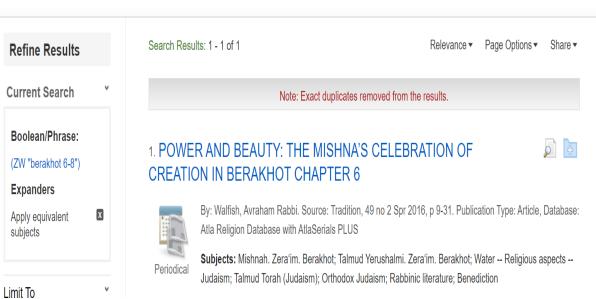


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Frequently Asked

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Collection Overview Essays - ATLA



As I shall attempt to demonstrate, opening our sensibilities to the power and beauty of Mishna Berakhot chapter 6 through careful scrutiny and analysis of its literary interplays will serve to deepen our appreciation of the main message of the chapter – the power and beauty of God's Creation.

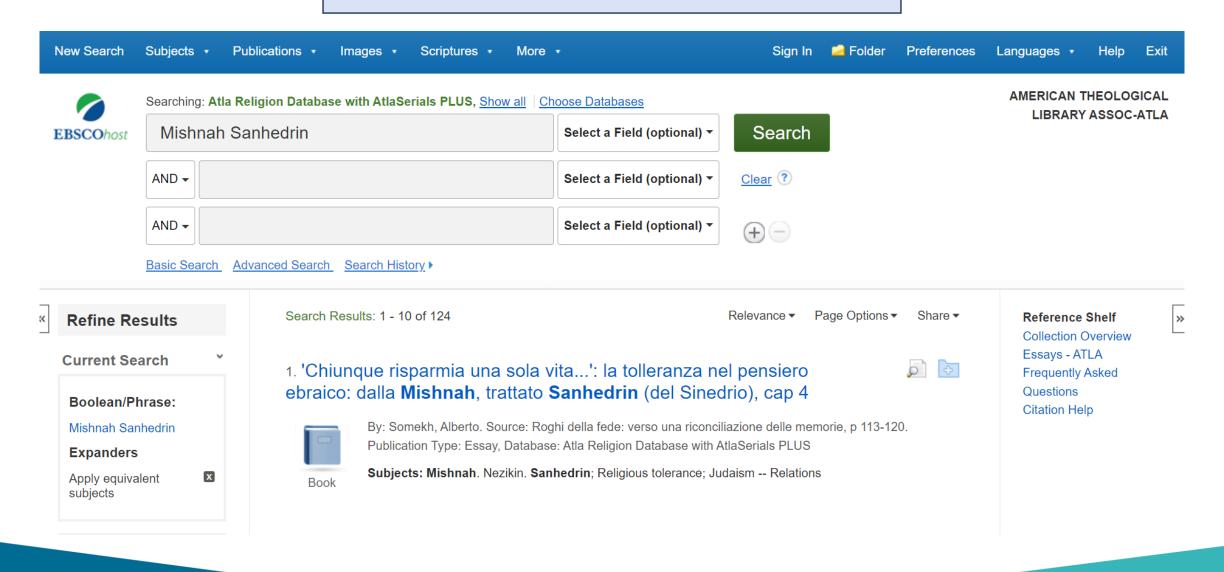
I. THE LITERARY SHAPE OF THE CHAPTER

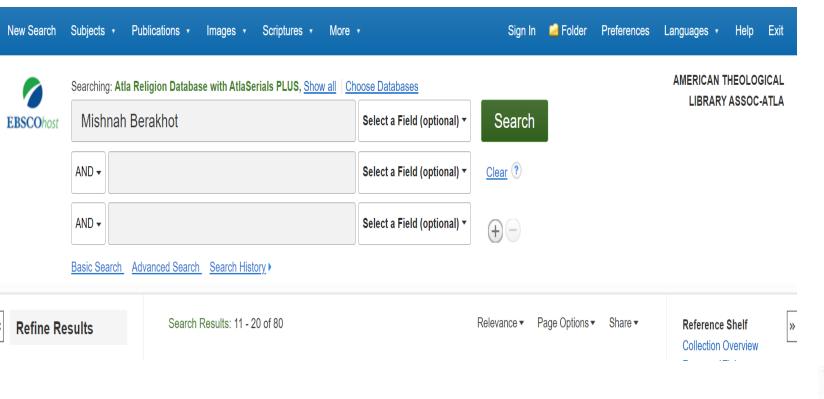
Berakhot chapter 6 opens a unit that deals with the blessings recited before and after eating (chapters 6-8) and, like many other sections of Mishna, this section opens in medias res, with a question that presupposes preliminary knowledge: "How do we bless over produce?" The Tosefta opens its parallel presentation of blessings over food with the introduction notably missing from the Mishna:

A person should not taste anything without a blessing, as it says, "To the Eternal is the earth and its fullness (Psalms 24:1)." Whoever benefits

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Search by Tractates





17. Brkwt kmypwy. Mbnh wtwkn bmšnh brkwt prq t (Blessing as Mapping : Reading **Mishnah Berakhot**, Chapter Nine)







By: Rosen-Zvi, I. Source: Hebrew Union College Annual, 78(2007)kh-mw Publication Type: article, Database: **New Testament Abstracts**

Subjects: World of the New Testament -- Rabbinics



ברכות כמיפוי מבנה ותוכן במשנה ברכות פרק ט

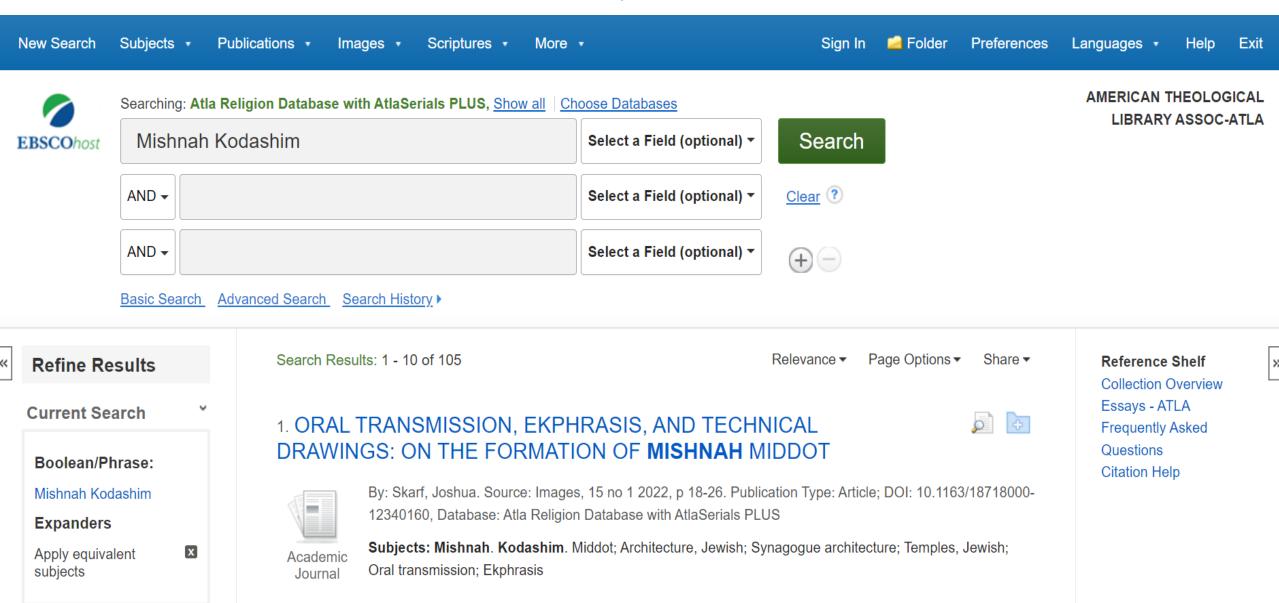
ישי רוזן-צבי אוניברסיטת תל-אביב

Blessing as Mapping Reading Mishnah Berakhot, Chapter Nine

> ISHAY ROSEN-ZVI Tel Aviv University

It appears that three discrete liturgical practices are discussed in Mishnah Berakhot: the Shema (Chaps. 1-3), daily prayer (Chaps. 4-5), and meal benedictions (Chaps. 6-8). However, a more thorough analysis shows that the Mishnah presents a unified liturgical system, based on reciting certain sets of benedictions at set times during the day. The only exception is Chapter Nine, the final chapter of the tractate, which presents a different and distinct type of benedictions which do not have fixed times and context but rather respond to external events or phenomena (its common formula is: "One who sees X says Y"). This type of benediction is unique and indeed unprecedented. Responsive blessings are well known already in the Bible (for example, Genesis 14:17 and Exodus 18:10), but do not receive a formal style or appear as mandatom in any man publicie on adiabant sultines. The support maner discusses

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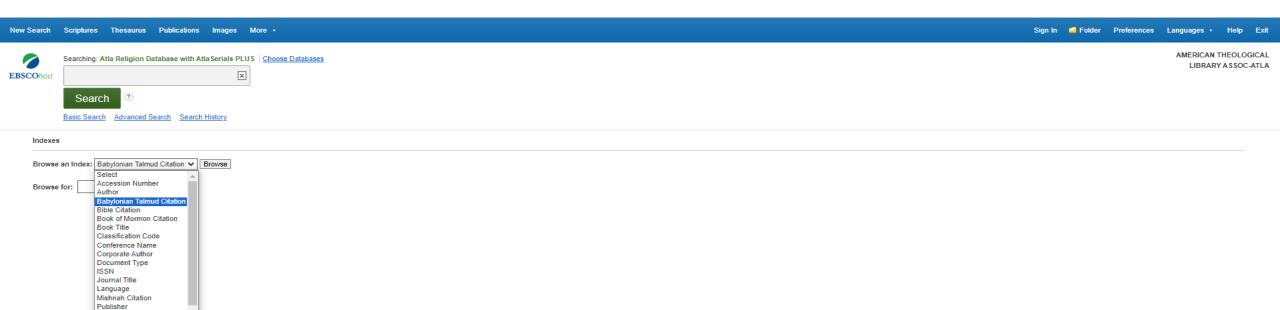
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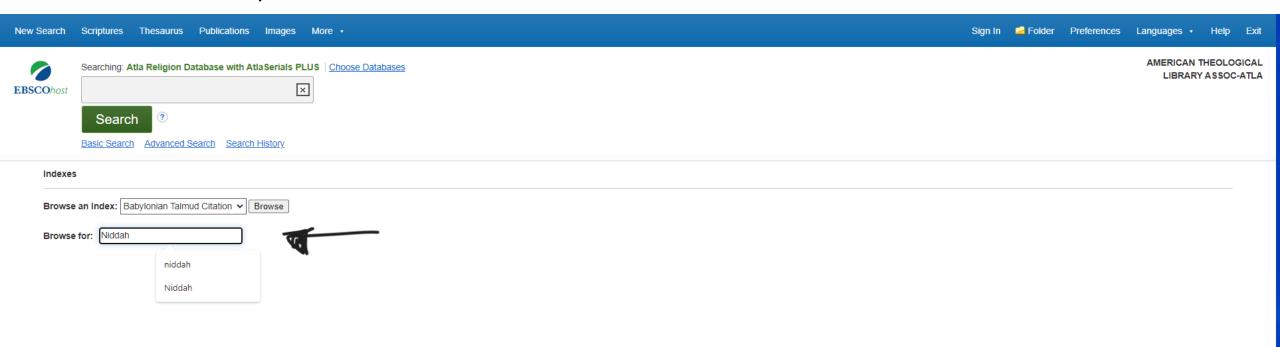
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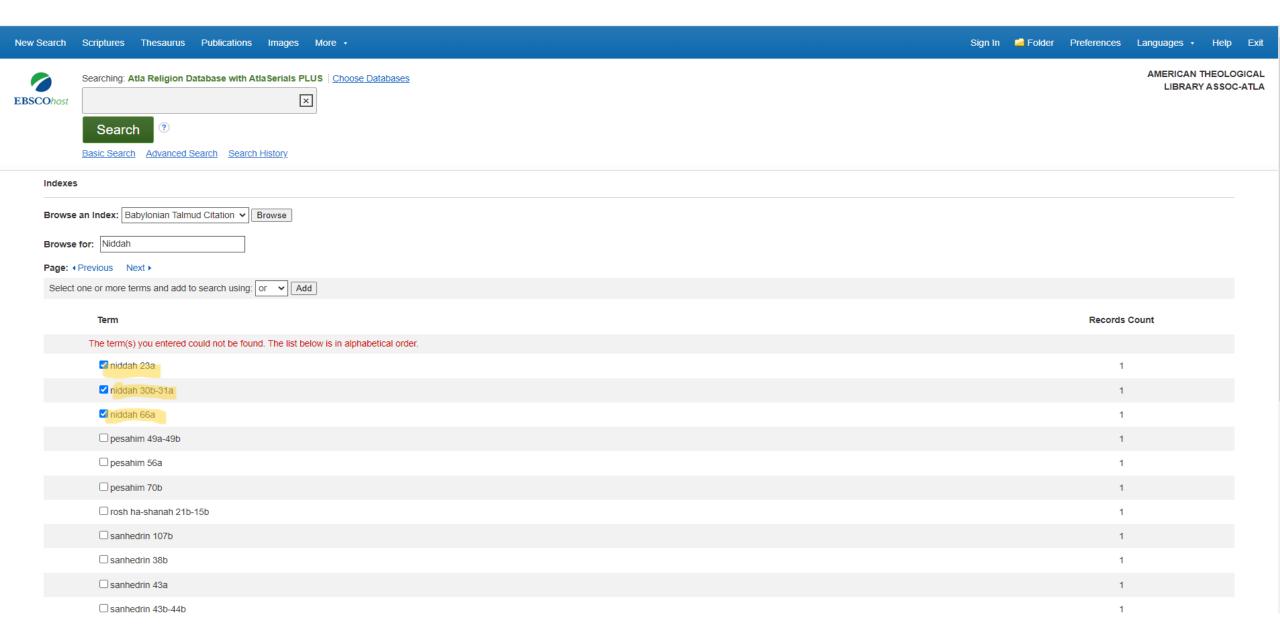
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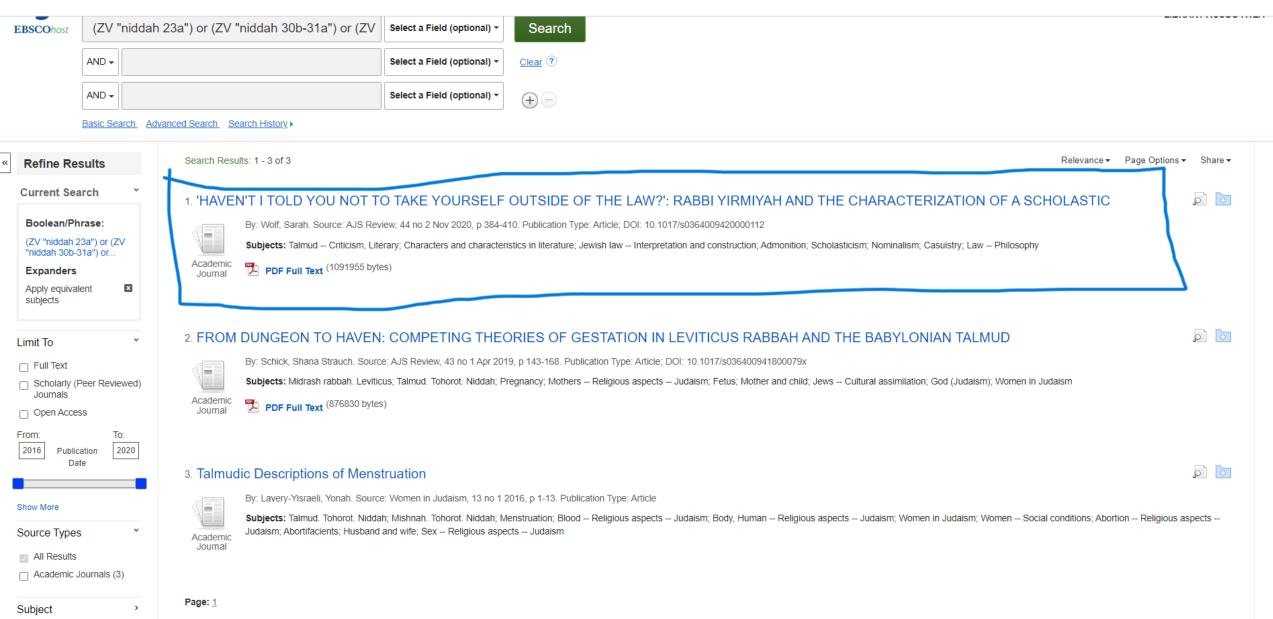
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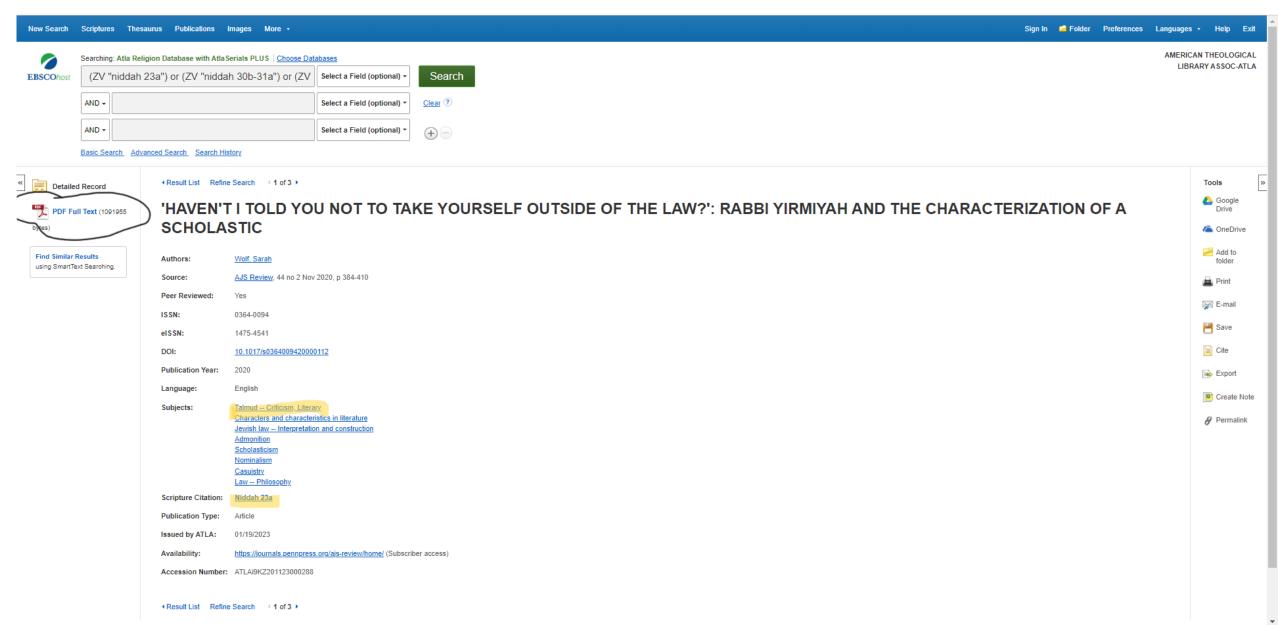
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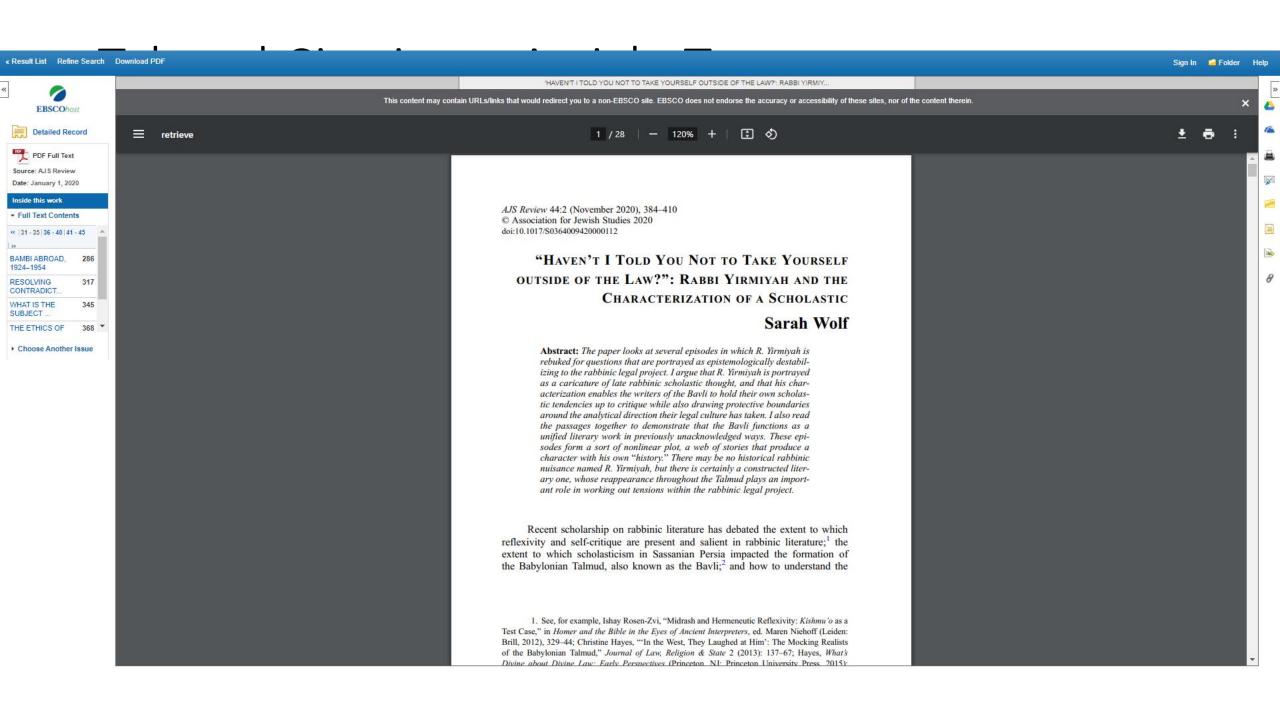


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"Haven't I Told You Not to Take Yourself outside of the Law?"

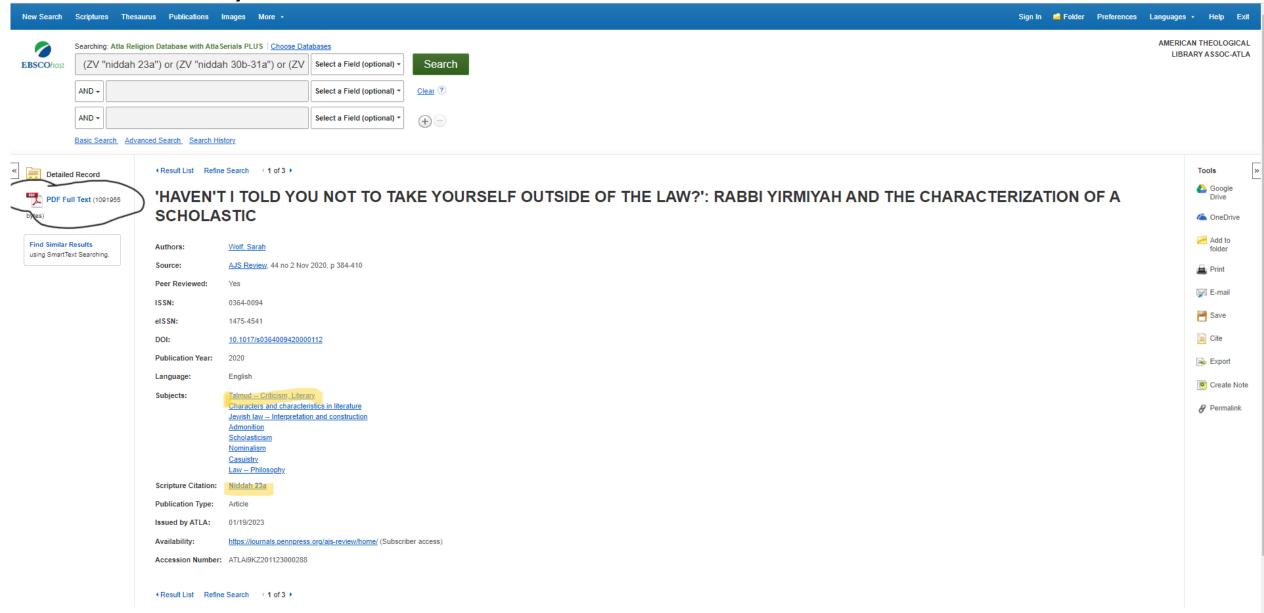
nature of the Bavli as a literary text.³ This article contributes to each of these ongoing conversations by showing that the Bavli expresses self-critique about its own scholastic tendencies through the consistent characterization across multiple tractates of a particular rabbinic figure. I argue that through the Bavli's depiction of R. Yirmiyah as a problematically scholastic and somewhat liminal rabbinic figure, the Bavli expresses its own ambivalence about its increasingly meta-analytical approach towards law, while also reifying that tendency.

In four different passages in the Bavli, R. Yirmiyah is portrayed as asking a question that is quite similar to questions asked by other rabbis in other contexts, and in response he is harshly rebuked. R. Yirmiyah—who, it should be noted, is treated just like any other rabbi in hundreds of appearances throughout the rest of the Bavli-is told that by asking his question he is either removing himself from or must be removed from the bounds of scholarly discourse. R. Yirmiyah's questions take different forms and seem to address different concerns. A question at B. Rosh Ha-shanah 13a and its parallel at B. Sotah 16b address the ability of standardized rabbinic measurements to either account for anomalies or accurately assess a particular situation at all, while another pair of questions, at B. Bava Batra 23b and B. Niddah 23a, ask about the proper legal rulings for some unlikely liminal (in one case literally so) situations. The responses to the questions also differ: in the Rosh Ha-shanah and Sotah passages he receives a specially formulated rebuke; in the Niddah passage his question is met with a typical counterquestion about its legal significance, followed by R. Aha b. Yaakov's statement that R. Yirmiyah had been attempting to make a joke; and in the Bava Batra passage he is thrown out of the house of study.

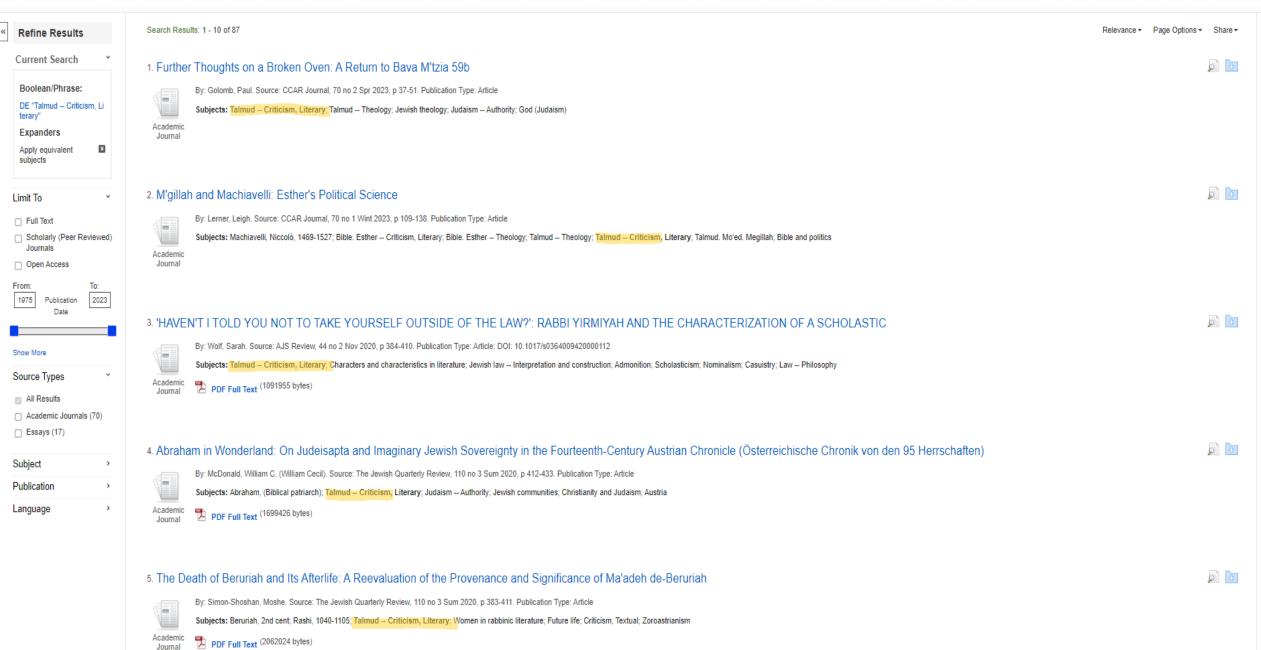
The appearance of these stories—and in particular the one in which he is actually thrown out of the rabbinic academy—has prompted both medieval⁴ and

Daniel Boyarin, Socrates and the Fat Rabbis (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2009);
 Barry Wimpfheimer, Narrating the Law (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2011); Zvi
 Septimus, "The Poetic Superstructure of the Babylonian Talmud and the Reader It Fashions" (PhD

Talmud Citations: Click on Talmud--Criticism, Literary



Talmud--Criticism, Literary results



Other Authorities used for Talmud

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- Talmud.--Criticism, Literary
- Talmud.--Criticism, Feminist
- Talmud.--Criticism, Form
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