

Tractates of the Mishnah (* = Babylonian Talmud on this tractate)

Zera`im, "Seeds":

- (1) Berakhot, "Benedictions": "Hear, O Israel" (Deut 6:4, shema`); the 18 benedictions, grace at meals, and other prayers. *
- (2) Pe'ah, "Corner" of the field (Lev 19:9 f; Deut 24:19 ff).
- (3) Dema'i, "Doubtful" fruits (grain, etc.) of which it is uncertain whether the duty for the priests and, in the fixed years, the 2nd tithe have been paid.
- (4) Kil'ayim, "Heterogeneous," two kinds, forbidden mixtures (Lev 19:19; Deut 22:9 ff).
- (5) Shevi`it, "Seventh Year," Sabbatical year (Ex 23:11; Lev 25:1 ff);
- (6) Terumot, "Heave Offerings" for the priests (Num 18:8 ff; Deut 18:4).
- (7) Ma`aserot or Ma`aser ri'shon, "First Tithe" (Num 18:21 ff).
- (8) Ma`aser sheni, "Second Tithe" (Deut 14:22 ff).
- (9) Challah, (offering of a part of the) "Dough" (Num 15:18 ff).
- (10) `Orlah, "Foreskin" of fruit trees during the first three years (Lev 19:23).
- (11) Bikkurim, "First-Fruits" (Deut 26:1 ff; Ex 23:19).

Mo`ed, "Feasts or Seasons":

- (1) Shabbat (Ex 20:10; 23:12; Deut 5:14). *
- (2) `Eruvin, "Mixtures," i.e. ideal combination of localities with the purpose of facilitating the observance of the Sabbatical laws. *
- (3) Pesachim, "Passover" (Ex 12; Lev 23:5 ff; Num 28:16 ff; Deut 16:1); chapter 9, the Second Passover (Num 9:10 ff). *
- (4) Shekalim, "Shekels" for the Temple (compare Neh 10:33; Ex 30:12 ff).
- (5) Yoma', "The Day" of Atonement (Lev 16). *
- (6) Sukkah, "Booth," Feast of Tabernacles (Lev 23:34 ff; Num 29:12 ff; Deut 16:13 ff). *
- (7) Betsah, "Egg" (first word of the treatise) or Yom Tob, "Feast," on the difference between the Sabbath and festivals (compare Ex 12:10). *
- (8) Ro'sh ha-shanah, "New Year," first day of the month Tishri (Lev 23:24 f; Num 29:1 ff). *
- (9) Ta`anit, "Fasting." *
- (10) Megillah, "The Scroll" of Esther, Purim (Est 9:28). *
- (11) Mo`ed Katan, "Minor Feast," the days between the first day and the last day of the feast of Passover, and likewise of Tabernacles. *
- (12) Chagigah, "Feast Offering," statutes relating to the three feasts of pilgrimage (Passover, Weeks, Tabernacles); compare Deut 16:16 f. *

Nashim, "Women":

- (1) Yebamot, "Sisters-in-Law", Levirate marriage; Deut 25:5 ff; compare Ruth 4:5; Matt 22:24). *
- (2) Ketubot, "Marriage Deeds." *
- (3) Nedarim, "Vows," and their annulment (Num 30). *
- (4) Nazir, "Nazirite" (Num 6). *
- (5) Gittin, "Letters of Divorce" (Deut 24:1). *
- (6) Sotah, "The Suspected Woman" (Num 5:11 ff). *
- (7) Kiddushin, "Betrothals." *

Nezikin, "Damages":

- (1) Baba' Kamma "The First Gate" *
- (2) Baba' Metsi`a' "The Second Gate" *
- (3) Baba' Batra', "The Last Gate" *

In ancient times only one treatise called Nezikin: (a) Damages and injuries and the responsibility; (b) and (c) right of possession.

- (4) Sanhedrin, "Court of Justice" *
- (5) Makkot "Stripes" (Deut 25:1). *

In ancient times only one treatise; criminal law and criminal proceedings.

- (6) Shevu`ot, "Oaths" (Lev 5:1 ff). *
- (7) `Eduyot, "Attestations" of later teachers as to the opinions of former authorities. *
- (8) `Avodah zarah, "Idolatry," commerce and intercourse with idolaters. *
- (9) `Avot, (sayings of the) "Fathers"; sayings of the Tanna'im.
- (10) Horayot, (erroneous) "Decisions," and the sin offering to be brought in such a case (Lev 4:13 ff). *

Kodhashim, "Sacred or Holy Things":

- (1) Zevahim, "Sacrifices" (Lev 1 ff). *
- (2) Menachot, "Meal Offerings" (Lev 2:5,11 ff; 6:7 ff; Num 5:15 ff, etc.). *
- (3) Chullin, "Common Things," things non-sacred; slaughtering of animals and birds for ordinary use. *
- (4) Bekhorot, "The Firstborn" (Ex 13:2,12 f; Lev 27:26 f,32; Num 8:6 ff, etc.). *
- (5) `Arakhin, "Estimates," "Valuations" of persons and things dedicated to God (Lev 27:2 ff). *
- (6) Temurah, "Substitution" of a common (non-sacred) thing for a sacred one (compare Lev 27:10,33). *
- (7) Kerithot, "Excisions," the punishment of being cut off from Israel (Gen 17:14; Ex 12:15, etc.). *
- (8) Me`ilah, "Unfaithfulness," as to sacred things, embezzlement (Num 5:6 ff; Lev 5:15 f). *
- (9) Tamid, "The Daily Morning and Evening Sacrifice" (Ex 29:38 ff; Num 38:3 ff). *
- (10) Middoth, "Measurements" of the Temple.
- (11) Kinnim, "Nests," the offering of two turtle-doves or two young pigeons (Lev 1:14 ff; 5:1 ff; 12:8).

Teharot, "Clean Things":

This title is used euphemistically for "unclean things":

- (1) Kelim, "Vessels" (Lev 6:20 f; 11:32 ff; Num 19:14 ff; 31:20 ff).
- (2) 'Oholot, "Tents," the impurity originating with a corpse or a part of it (compare Num 19:14).
- (3) Nega`im, "Leprosy" (Lev 13-14).
- (4) Parah, "Red Heifer"; its ashes used for the purpose of purification (Num 19:2 ff).
- (5) Teharot, "Clean Things," euphemistically for defilements.
- (6) Mikva'ot, "Diving-Baths" (Lev 15:12; Num 31:33; Lev 14:8; 15:5 ff).
- (7) Niddah, "The Menstruous" (Lev 15:19 ff; 12). *
- (8) Makhshirin, "Preparers," or Mashqin, "Fluids" (first word of the treatise). (compare Lev 11:34,37 f) .
- (9) Zavim, "Persons Having an Issue," flux (Lev 15).
- (10) Tevul yom, "A Person Who Has Taken the Ritual Bath during the Day," and is unclean until sunset (Lev 15:5; 22:6 f).
- (11) Yadayim, "Hands," the ritual impurity of hands and their purification
- (12) `Uktsin, "Stalks," the conveyance of ritual impurity by means of the stalks and hulls of plants.

