The Halakhic Process: A Systematic Analysis (Moreshet)
In his enlightening discussion of one of the most important topics in Jewish thought today, Prof. Roth presents and analyzes the primary Talmudic and rabbinic sources relating to the legal and extralegal factors that go into the process of halakhic decision-making. He leads the reader through the entire process, step by step. The concepts of Biblical versus rabbinic legislation, the role of precedent and custom, extra legal factors (science, technology, medicine, sociology, economics, ethics and psychology) the scope of rabbinic authority, the qualifications for halakhic decision-making authority—all these are taken up and placed in context of the question of legitimacy and illegitimacy, authenticity and in authenticity. All the pressing and controversial questions of our time—women’s rights and obligations: the ordination of women, their inclusion into a minyan, prenuptial agreements regarding divorce, the abolition of the second day of the festivals—are bound up with the issues discussed in this book. Anyone concerned with these and similar matters will gain a far broader and deeper appreciation for the real issues involved.

**Synopsis**

In his enlightening discussion of one of the most important topics in Jewish thought today, Prof. Roth presents and analyzes the primary Talmudic and rabbinic sources relating to the legal and extralegal factors that go into the process of halakhic decision-making. He leads the reader through the entire process, step by step. The concepts of Biblical versus rabbinic legislation, the role of precedent and custom, extra legal factors (science, technology, medicine, sociology, economics, ethics and psychology) the scope of rabbinic authority, the qualifications for halakhic decision-making authority—all these are taken up and placed in context of the question of legitimacy and illegitimacy, authenticity and in authenticity. All the pressing and controversial questions of our time—women’s rights and obligations: the ordination of women, their inclusion into a minyan, prenuptial agreements regarding divorce, the abolition of the second day of the festivals—are bound up with the issues discussed in this book. Anyone concerned with these and similar matters will gain a far broader and deeper appreciation for the real issues involved.

**Book Information**

Series: Moreshet (Book 13)
Paperback: 412 pages
Publisher: JTS Press (January 1, 1986)
Language: English
ISBN-10: 0873340353
Product Dimensions: 6 x 0.8 x 9 inches
Shipping Weight: 1.1 pounds

Average Customer Review: 4.0 out of 5 stars
Best Sellers Rank: #1,955,630 in Books (See Top 100 in Books) #41 in Books > Religion & Spirituality > Judaism > Movements > Conservative #47 in Books > Religion & Spirituality > Judaism > Law #367 in Books > Religion & Spirituality > Judaism > Sacred Writings > Talmud

**Customer Reviews**

This book is a rebuttal of the commonly-held view "that if one could but plumb the sources to their depths, there is no question to which the halakhah [Jewish law] cannot provide its definitive answer." (p. 61). In the course of this discussion, Roth addresses a variety of issues: 1) The difference between rules that are de-oraita (originating in the Torah) and de-rabbanan (invented by rabbis, usually as "fences" meant to prevent violates of de-oraita rules). Although some
commentators assert that the former rules are interpreted more stringently, Roth points out that no consensus exists as to the boundaries of the two concepts. 2. The weight of precedent. Roth cites numerous examples of later scholars disagreeing with earlier scholars; even if the earlier scholars are greater, the later scholars benefit from a wider variety of sources. As one 15th-c. commentator pointed out, in case of a conflict between later and earlier scholars, "[we] should not decide in favor of the earlier [scholars], but rather should abide by the decision of the later ones, for they knew the words of the early ones better than we" (p. 366). 3. The ability of sages to ignore Torah rules under exceptional circumstances (mostly involving trade-offs between rules, e.g. allowing people to break oaths, thus violating one rule, in order to avoid violating other rules). 4. The weight of custom. Can custom supersede law? It depends on whether the custom contradicts the Torah or preserves it, on the clarity of the law, and on how venerable the custom is. (Given the heavy weight of custom in Jewish communities today and the blurry lines between custom and law, I wish Roth had discussed this issue in more practical detail). 5.

Download to continue reading...
Fractured Instrument Removal: A Systematic Approach