

What are עדים זוממים?	Witnesses who testify about a case that they could not have seen, because they were somewhere else. They plotted to give a false testimony from the beginning.	
What is their penalty?	כאשר זמם - what they wanted the person who they were testifying against to receive.	
How many witnesses are needed for a case?	2.	
What סדר are we in?	נזיקין.	
Who are the 5 women that a כהן is not allowed to marry?	1. גרושה 2. חלוצה 3. חללה	4. גיירת 5. זונה
Who is a גרושה?	Divorcee.	
Who is a חלוצה?	A widow, who didn't remarry through יבום. (This rejection is known as חליצה).	
Who is a חלל or חללה?	Son or daughter of a kohen's forbidden marriage.	
Who is a זונה?	A "prostitute" who slept with a goy or a forbidden relative.	
What is מלקות?	39 lashes. AKA מכות or ארבעים.	
Who are עדי הכחשה?	Contradictory witnesses.	
What is needed for the witnesses to be considered זוממים?	A testimony against the witnesses, instead of the the facts of the case. (i.e., "They were at the beach with us that day" instead of "The stoplight was green, not red".	
When is גין?	Conviction.	
What is דיני ממונות?	Civil cases.	
What is דיני נפשות?	Capital cases.	
What is גלות?	Exile.	
Who is a מזוד?	Someone who kills on purpose.	
Who is a שוגג?	Someone who kills by mistake.	
Who is an אנס?	Someone who kills accidentally.	
Who is a קרוב?	A relative, through first cousins. These cannot testify- they are פסול, invalid.	
What is a כתובה?	A marriage contract.	
When does a woman collect her כתובה?	If her husband dies or divorces her.	
Who cannot testify? (These are פסול)	A woman, a relative, or a "sinner"- someone who is not reliable, such as a habitual gambler or someone who isn't שומר מצוות.	

What is a בית דין?	A court of 3 judges.
What is a סנהדרון קטנה?	A court of 23 judges. A majority of 2, at least, was needed.
What is a סנהדרון גדולה?	A court of 71 judges.
Who were the צדוקים?	People who interpreted the Torah literally and disregarded תשב"ע.
If 2 witnesses accuse a כהן of being a חלל, and then are found זוממים, what should happen?	They should become חללים, because that is their penalty כשאר זמם.
What does happen, and why?	They receive 39 lashes, because to make them חללים would also punish their children (not fair) and to make the punishment only affect them wouldn't truly be כשאר זמם.
For what crime does one receive the punishment of גלות?	Manslaughter- one goes to live in an עיר מקלת (until the Kohen Gadol dies).
If two witnesses who accuse someone of manslaughter are found זוממים, what should be their penalty? What is, and why?	Their penalty should be גלות, because that is כשאר זמם. However, the Torah says that only those who actually commit manslaughter receive this punishment, so they receive 39 lashes.
According to רבי מאיר, how many punishments to עדים זוממים receive, and why?	2, because they violated 2 commandments- one, not to give false testimony, and one, not to be an זומם. The punishment for bearing false testimony is 39 lashes, and the punishment for being an זומם is עז זומם.
According to the חכמים?	1, because they only committed one crime.
In the case of a fine as punishment, how do עזים זוממים pay?	They split it.
In the case of מלקות as a punishment, how do עדים זוממים receive punishment (how many each)?	They each get a full set of מלקות.
At what point does the rule of עזים זוממים take effect?	After conviction. At this point, testimony against witnesses will render them זוממים.
What is the passuk that teaches us about how many witnesses are required for a case?	"על פי שנים עדים או שלושה עשים יומת המת לא יומת המת על פי עד אחד"
What are the two extra words?	שלושה, עדים
According to the תנא קמא, what does this teach us?	This compares a set of 2 witnesses to 3, showing that 2 carry exactly the same weight as 3 or any other number. A set of 2 can disqualify a set of 3, or vice versa.

According to רבי שמעון?	A set of witnesses cannot be found זוממים unless all of them are- and this goes for any number.
According to רבי עקיבא?	If one witness is invalid, the others testifying with him are invalid as well.
According to רבי יוסי, this applies when?	In capital cases only.
According to רבי, when does this apply?	Only when they planned to be witnesses (such as witnesses to a marriage).
How can there be a case when the עזים זוממים and the accused are punished?	There are two sets of witnesses, watching a crime from 2 different spots. One set warns the criminal that they are committing a crime, which is required. In this case, the 2 sets of witnesses must not be able to see one another, which means that they are 2 separate groups. If one group is found זוממים, the other group can still be litig, and incriminate the accused.
According to רבי יוסי, who must give the warning?	Both sets of witnesses, because of the Torah's words "על פי שני עדים"
What else do we learn from this passuk, especially the word פי?	The סנהדרין may not accept testimony through a translator.
According to the תנא קמא, when is a סנהדרין harmful?	One that gives the death penalty even once every 7 years (once every שמיטה cycle).
According to רבי אליעזר בן עזריה?	One that gives the death penalty even once every 70 years.
According to רבי and רבי טרפון עקיבא?	One that gives the death penalty at all.
What was the objection of רבי שמעון בן גמליאל?	That would increase crime, because nobody would fear punishment.