

Α

Yuma 14

Today we will בע"ה learn דף יוד of מס' יומא The topics we will learn about include the following:

How the כהן גדול prepares during the seven day separation

Who becomes טמא when they interact with the פרה אדומה water

How the כהן גדול prepares during the seven day separation

Who becomes טמא when they interact with the פרה אדומה water

B The order of the daily עבודה done in the Bais Hamikdash

Some of the key terms and concepts we will learn about include:

פרה אדומה - The red heifer. An entirely red cow is slaughtered and burned. Its ashes are mixed with water, which is used to purify people who became טמא from contact with a מת - a dead body.

The order of the daily עבודה done in the בחת המקדש

C

המשנה - סתם משנה that has no תנא name mentioned in it

הנרות - the wicks and oil of the מנורה in the Bais Hamikdash are removed, and the cups are cleaned before the new wicks and oil are placed in the מנורה to be lit.









So Let's Review...

זאגט די משנה:

כל שבעת הימים הוא זורק את הדם ומקטיר את הקטורת ומיטיב את הנרות ומקריב את הראש ואת הרגל

All seven days of the separation the כהן גדול sprinkles the blood, lights the incense, prepares the candles and places the head and legs on the מזבח.

ושאר כל הימים אם רצה להקריב מקריב שכהן גדול מקריב חלק בראש ונוטל חלק בראש

During the rest of the year, if the בהן גדול wants to perform the עבודה he can, because the כהן גדול gets first choice regarding the pieces that get placed on the מובח, as well as first choice of the portions that are given out to the בהנים.



במרא begins...

מאן תנא

according to whose opinion our משנה was taught: א משנה says it cannot be רב חסדא, because he holds טהור שנפלה - that a טהור שריי person who gets sprinkled from the waters of the אדומה becomes אטמא.

Now, if as we just learned that the כהן גדול does the עבודה all seven days. And, as learned earlier on דף τ that the כהן גדול gets sprinkled from the waters of the פרה אדומה even though he is not at all טמא.

According to טמי, if he is actually חטה, he would now become טמא, from the waters of the פרה אדומה, and not be able to do any עבודה during these seven days.

Therefore, we must say the Mishnah must be an accord with the חכמים who disagree and say that a סהור person who gets sprinkled from the waters of the פרה אדומה does NOT become טמא.

However, משנה says the משנה CAN be in accord with אביי, 'ז', for we can say - דעביד עבודה כוליה יומא ולפניא מדו עליה וטביל ועביד הערב - that after doing the עבודה all day, they would sprinkle him only at the end of the day. He would then טובל in a מקוה and become כהן α at sunset. This way, the טהור remains טהור almost all day and can do the עבודה.









The ברייתא explained the Machlokes between Rabbi Akiva and the Chachomin as follows:

The פסוק says;

- והזה הטהור על הטמא

And the pure person will sprinkle on the impure person. It should have just said;

- והזה הטהור עליו

And the pure person will sprinkle on him, but instead says on the impure person.

ר' עקיבא says this teaches;

על הטמא טהור

- ועל הטהור טמא

A אטה person who gets sprinkled becomes טהור, and a טהור person who gets sprinkled becomes טמא.

The חכמים argue that this is not logical, חכמים אהור על הטמא טהור על הטהור שכן because if a טמא person becomes אהור when they sprinkle on him - certainly a טהור person should remain.

ר' עקיבא responds, although it's not logical, it is a גזירת הכתוב, a decree of the -תורה

And, this is what שלמה המלך meant when he said;



- והזה הטהור על הטמא

And the pure person will sprinkle on the impure person. It should have just said;

- והזה הטהור עליו

And the pure person will sprinkle on him, but instead says on the impure person.

ר' עקיבא says this teaches;

על הטמא טהור

- ועל הטהור טמא

A אטט person who gets sprinkled becomes טהור, and a טהור person who gets sprinkled becomes טמא.

The חכמים argue that this is not logical, חכמים מהור על הטמא טהור על הטהור שכן because if a טמא person becomes טהור when they sprinkle on him - certainly a טהור person should remain טהור.

ר' עקיבא responds, although it's not logical, it is a גזירת הכתוב, a decree of the -תורה

And, this is what שלמה המלך meant when he said; אמרתי אחכמה והיא רחוקה ממני

I thought I will become wise, but it was far from mewhich means that it's beyond my comprehension.

However, the שלמה המלך was referring to another Halachah:

- מזה ומזין עליו טהור ונוגע בהן טמא

One who sprinkles, or one who gets sprinkled is טהור, but one who touches the water, not for the purpose of sprinkling, becomes טמא.

- והזה הטהור is derived from מזה טהור

סברא is a סברא, as mentioned earlier









Now, there are actually two ways of becoming אמא from the waters;

נוגע - contact;

נושא - carrying it -

Derived from the following Posuk;

ומזה מי הנדה יכבס בגדיו

- והנוגע במי הנדה יטמא עד הערב

The second part of the Posuk explicitly speaks of נוגע, where only the person becomes אמא, where only the person becomes אמא

The first part of the Posuk which says that even the clothes become אטט, must be referring to נושא י

We cannot interpret the word מזה literally, because we just said that מזה טהור.

We also cannot interpret נוגע as גוגע, because

- -a- נוגע is mentioned separately in the second part of the Posuk -
- -b- By נוגע, only the person and not his clothes become טמא -

Therefore, we must interpret מזה as מול - carrying it -

However, since the Torah expresses it with the term מזה, we learn that carrying is only מטמא בגדים if one carries a שיעור הזאה - enough water that can be sprinkled on a person.

Even according to the opinion that

- הזאה אין צריכה שיעור

The sprinkling has no minimum amount, that's only for the sprinkling itself, but the container does require a minimum amount - which is enough to dip the tip of the hyssop branch, which will absorb some of the water, and retain enough water to sprinkle.

Let's go back to the Machlokes of R' Akiva and the Chachamim.

From the words על הטמא in the Posuk

- והזה הטהור על הטמא

ר' עקיבא derived- על הטמא טהור ועל הטהור ועל הטמא -

A אטה person who gets sprinkled becomes טהור, and a טהור person who gets sprinkled becomes אטמא.

The חכמים disagreed because it's not logical.

Therefore, the חכמים say that the words על הטמא come to teach אין הדברים אאן - which refers to the following -





The Halachah is that after one הזאה, one can make another without dipping the איזוב into the water again.

But after doing a מלאכה with the water in the איזוב one cannot make a הזאה without dipping the איזוב into the water again, because the water becomes Posul from the מלאכה.

מלאכה is defined as anything other than a הזאה is defined as a sprinkling on a הזאה is defined as a sprinkling on a הזאה - בר המקבל טומאה - הזאה And is derived from

הוהוה... על הטמא - והזה... על הטמא

The גמרא answers that the תורה included ארוסה with the word החוצה to the outside.

without dipping the איזוב in the water again.

If a מלאכה was done with the water in the מלאכה one cannot make another איזוב איזוב איזוב מונה איזוב מונה איזוב מונה מונה איזוב מונה מונה מונה איזוב מונה מונה איזוב איזוב מונה איזוב מונה איזוב איזוב מונה איזוב איזוב מונה איזוב מונה איזוב איזוב

הזאה one can make another הזאה

Dedicated By: _____

DafHachaim.org



9 However, הנתכוון להזות על האדם והזה על הבהמה אם יש באזוב לא ישנה -

If he intended to sprinkle upon a person, but sprinkled upon an animal - the sprinkling is NOT considered a הזאה, because he sprinkled upon an animal which is NOT מקבל טומאה. Rather, this sprinkling is considered a מלאכה, and the water became .contemporary. Therefore, he cannot make another הזאה on the person without dipping the איזוב into the water again.



The אמרא then discusses the order of the משנה.

Our משנה implies that the קטורת, the incense, comes before מטכת מסכת תמיד ה the preparation of the candles. The הנרות - הנרות מסכת משנה to say that the הטבת הנרות - wanted to say that the Mishnah in רב הונא הכמים and our Mishnah is the חכמים.

However, we cannot say that איש המצפה is the opinion in רבי because he disagrees with a חתם משנה in תמיד.







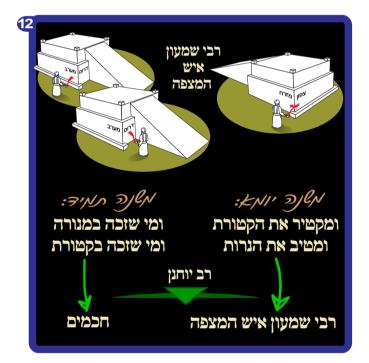


The Mishnah there says that the כהן באין sprinkles the blood of the תמיד on the מזרחית צפונית in such a way that the blood spreads across the east and north sides of the corner, and he then does the same thing on the מערבית דרומית מדרה מזרח מערבית. מזבח מנדבה.



In a רבי שמעון איש המצפה, ברייתא argues and says that although the מזרחית on the מזרחית, so that the blood spreads to the east and north sides of the corner, but on the מערבית דרומית corner he sprinkles separately on the west side and then separately on the south side.

Therefore, יוחנן באplains that it is OUR משנה that is שמעון בי שמעון משנה that is חכמים וה is the המצפה.









13

The גמרא then presents a contradiction within the מסכת of מסכת itself.

Our משנה implies that the חטבת הכחה come AFTER the - and from the משנה later on דף כ"ה ע"א it seems that the הטבת הנרות כome BEFORE the קטורת.

explains that our משנה is talking about הטבת שתי נרות - the last two lights which are done after the קטורת. The other is talking about הטבת חמש נרות the first five lights which are done before the קטורת.



14

Even though אב" elsewhere says that דם התמיד - putting the blood on the מזבח comes between the first five candles and the last two, that's only according to אבא who says the סיטורת is brought after the candles are all prepared, and the order is as follows:

הטבת חמש נרות

דם התמיד

הטבת שתי נרות

קטורת

Here, אב" is referring to the opinion of the חכמים who argue with אבא and say that the קטורת is burned before the last two candles are prepared, and the order is as follows;

דם התמיד

הטבת חמש נרות

קטורת

- הטבת שתי נרות

This discussion continues on the next Daf.





