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Yoma 24 Intro -

Today we will בע"ה learn דף כ"ד המסכת יומא of הסכת יומא -The topics we will learn about include: The Gemara will explain the proper shiur of how much ash must be taken for Terumas HaDeshen.

The Gemara will discuss the Halachah of a יד - a non-Kohen who does Avoda in the Beis HaMikdash, that the פסול si עבודה - disqualified - and for certain Avodos he would also be חייב מיתה.



And we will further discuss the actual process of performing the פייס - the daily lots that took place several times daily in the Bais HaMikdash.

The actual process of performing the

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

סריקת הדם - The sprinkling of the blood After Shecting every korban, the blood coming out of the animal is collected in a bowl, which is called קבלת הדם - The blood is then sprinkled on the sides of the מזבח The blood is then sprinkled on the sides of the מזבח.

When a Korban is meant to provide atonement for the owner, it is through the sprinkling of the blood that this is accomplished, as the pasuk says; כי הדם הוא בנפש יכפר



ב כלל ופרט אין בכלל אלא מה שיש בפרט This is one of י"ג מדות שהתורה נדרשת בהן.
This means that when the Torah teaches a Halachah using a כלל - a generalization - and then follows that generalization with a טיד - a specific case or instance - the Halachah is then applicable only in that specific case or instance.





Review



1 So lets review...

The Gemara had previously discussed the Avoda of תרומת הדשן. Our Gemara today discussed the proper shiur for this avoda. The Posuk here says;

- והרים את הדשן אשר תאכל האש



בעי ר' אבין תרומת הדשן בכמה

How much ash must be taken for Terumas HaDeshen? מתרומת מעשר ילפינן לה

Do we learn מ לשון הרמה from the לשון by Terumas Maaser where it says

- והרמותם ממנו תרומת ה' מעשר מן המעשר

which would require a shiur of 10 percent of the ashes on the מזבח, similar to the 10% the Levi must separate from the מעשר he received.

- או מתרומת מדין ילפינן לה

Or perhaps we learn a היקש from the the Terumah of Midyan - where it says

והרמות מכס לה'...אחד נפש מחמש מאות

which - as there - would require only 1/500th of the ashes on the מזבח.

תא שמע דתני ר' חייא

The gemora answers that Rebbe Chiya taught a Braisa which says that in fact we learn a היקש from a third source, קרבן מנחה - where it also says

- והרים ממנו בקומצו

מה להלן בקומצו אף כאן בקומצו

Just like by a קרבן מנחה the shiur that the Kohen separates is a קומץ, a fistful, so too here by תרומת הדשן, the proper shiur is a fistful.











- אמר רב ארבע עבודות זר חייב עליהן מיתה 📗

Rav holds that there are 4 avodos for which a זי is חייב מיתה. They are:

- זריקה

Sprinkling of the blood on the מזבח -

- הקטרר

Sacrificing parts of the korbanos on the mizbaich, or sacrificing of the ketores

- ניסוך המים

Pouring water on the mizbaich - which was performed on the holiday of Sukkos

ניסוך היין

Pouring wine on the mizbaich - which was performed all year round

ולוי אמר אף תרומת הדשן

Levi adds a fifth avoda, תרומת הדשן, which is the ceremonial removing of a small amount of ashes each morning from the מזבח

Rav brings the pasuk which teaches חיוב מיתה for a זר, as the source for his ruling.

The pasuk says

ואתה ובניך אתך תשמרו את כהונתכם לכל דבר המזבח ולמבית לפרוכת ועבדתם עבודת מתנה אתן את כהונתכם והזר הקרב יומת

Rav learns that the Posuk teaches two qualifications;

עבודת מתנה ולא עבודת סילוק -1-

A זו is חייה מיתה only for an עבודה of placing something on the מזבח and not for an עבודה of removing something from the מזבח - for example, תרומת הדשן.

ועבדתם עבודה תמה ולא עבודה שיש אחריה עבודה -2-

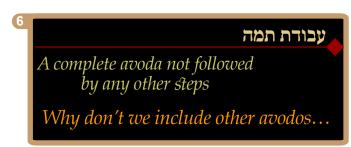
A זו is חייה מיתה only for a complete avoda, which does not have any steps after it, and not for an avoda which has other steps to be performed afterwards - for example - קבלה והולכה - receiving and carrying the blood, because it still requires זריקה afterward.

Levi, on the other hand, includes עבודת סילום, such as תרומת הדשן, such as תרומת הדשן, from the words חייב מיתה for doing חייב מיתה for doing תרומת הדשן.

The Gemara next discusses עבודה תמה - complete avoda not followed by any other steps, and asks why we do not include several other avodos -













זר שסידר את השלחן ליחייב

Why shouldn't a זיר be שולחן for putting the לחם הפנים on the שולחן?

The Gemara answers that after putting the lechem hapanim on the shulchan there is the process of סידור בזיכין putting two spoons of levona in between the lechem hapanim and so the lechem hapanim is not a final avoda.

And the סידור בזיכין itself is also not a final avoda, as the lechem is eventually removed at the end of the week.

The Gemara also asks

זר שסידר את המנורה ליחייב

A זר setting up the Menora, removing the gold cups and cleaning them should also be חייב?

The gemara answers that here too there were several additional steps, such as putting in the wick and the oil, up to the actual lighting of the menorah. However,

- הדלקה לאו עבודה היא

The actual lighting is not considered an avoda.

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The Gemara next returns to the topic of פיים, and asks - למה מפיסין וחוזרין ומפיסין

Why was each פיים performed separately at different times during the day and not all at once?

אמר רבי יוחנן כדי להרגיש כל העזרה שנאמר אשר יחדיו נמתיק סוד בבית אלהים נהלך ברגש

Rebbe Yochanan explains that this was done to increase the Honor of HaShem by gathering masses of people in the azara many times a day.





- במה מפיסין

In which clothing did the פייס take place? רב נחמן אמר בבגדי חול

Rav Nachman held it was performed while the kohanim were wearing weekday clothing, so as to prevent בעלי זרוע from forcing their way into the avodos, which would be easier for them if they were already wearing בגדי קדש.

ורב ששת אמר בבגדי קדש

Rav Sheshes, on the other hand said that it was performed while the Kohanim were wearing Bigdei Kodesh, for in their zeal to perform the avodos, if they were wearing Bigdei Chol, they might inadvertently begin performing the avoda before changing into Bigdei Kodesh.





