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Today we will בע"ה learn מס' יומא of מס' יומא

The topics we will learn about include the following:

Why other ימים טובים do not require the כהן to be separated for seven days before it



В

Some similarities between the מילואים and יום כיפור

A key terms and concept that we will learn about is:

- מעלה מינים was required by the corah for certain avodas, acording to Rav Yochanan - with regards to the פרה אדומה - it was enacted by the giving it an extra - higher level of care.









The גמרא continues its discussion where it tries to understand why we only learn out יום כיפור from the מילואים in referance to but not for any other yom tov.

Our daf picks up where the gemora tries to say that maybe שבועות too should have פרישת שבעה -since שבועות is only a one day yom tov preceded by seven regular days so maybe the הקרבנות should be separated for those.

2 ר' אבא 'ה explains that since יום כיפור and the טילואים both have the same Korbonos, לישרים - one bull and one ram, we learn one from the other. However, שבועות requires one bull and TWO rams. The במרא continues...

פרישת שבעה ימים

Why do we only learn out יום כיפור from the מילואים

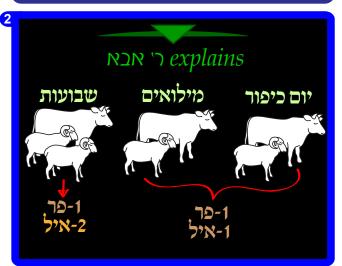
- but not for any other yom tov

Maybe שבועות

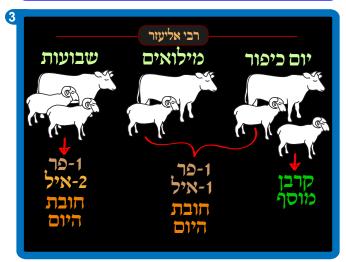
One Seven

Day preceded Regular

Yom Tov Days



This would apply even according to ר' אליעזר who argues with ים in a ברייתא and says that the ram mentioned in ויקרא is not the same ram mentioned in במדבר and there actually are two rams brought on חובת היום. Even so, one of the rams is for קרבו, the obligations of the day of יום כיפור, and the other is for the קרבן. This is like the מילואים where one ram is for שכועות. On חובת היום, both rams are part of חובת היום.









There is still a question about ראש השנה which is only one day with seven days leading up to it. The הא should be separated for that עבודה.



5 The גמרא gives 4 answers:

First is, האבה ה' who says that we only apply this comparison to פר ואיל because both the יום כיפור of the יום כיפור ', AND the פר ואיל of אוים כיפור ', AND the יום כיפור must be brought from the כיכון 's own money because according to ירבי יהושע - it says in the possik: קח לך אשר לך - קח לך אשר שבועות where they are brought from the ציבור, the public money.



קב אשי gives the second explanation why we compare the יום כיפור to יום כיפור:

By both, the פר is for a חטאת and the איל is for an עולה. On ראש on und the איל are עולות מחלה. עולות איל and עולות שבועות איל איל מר









The third and fourth answers are two different versions of what אבינא said:

We compare יום כיפור to יום ליפור because, in both, the עבודה is performed completely by the כהן גדול, unlike any of the other ימים טובים which do not require the ימים טובים.



In the second version, יום says that by both the מילואים and מילואים it was the first time עבודה was done in a certain location. For the מילואים it was the first time the מיבודה was used for עבודה it was the first time the מיבודה was used for עבודה, because - as משה - says - משה's work during the first seven days did not count, since he did not wear בגדי כהונה, the special garments for the ים כיפור מום. On יום כיפור also, it was the first time that עבודה was done in the קדש הקדשים, Holy of Holies. For other ימים טובים, there was no first for any part of the



The גמרא explains more detail about the requirement to separate the כהן גדול.

When רב דימי came from ארץ ישרא, he said that רבי הושע בן לוי יהושע בן לוי ארץ ארץ ארץ פסוק says that the פסוק

יום כיפור to make an atonement, refers to both יום כיפור and לכפר אדומה, but יום כיפור says it is only talking about יום כיפור. The separation of the כהן who burns the פרה אדומה is only a פרה אדומה an extra level of care enacted by the רבנן.









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ריש לקיש learns the requirement of separating the כהן גדול from קבלת התורה where it says;

- ויכסהו הענן ששת ימים ויקרא אל משה ביום השביעי

The cloud covered him for six days and then משה was called on the seventh day.

משה says that משה was covered for six days. If we are told that was called on the seventh day, the words ששת ימים, are extra. It's teaching us that;

- כל הנכנס במחנה שכינה טעון פרישת ששה

Anyone who enters the area of the שכינה has to separate himself

for six days beforehand. והא אנן שבעה תנן

But don't we need seven days?

מתניתין רבי יהודה בן בתירא היא דחייש לטומאת ביתו

we are concerned that the כהן גדול will be intimate with his wife and she might be a נדה. He would become טמא for seven days for being intimate with a, and would not be able to do the יום כיפור חס עבודה. Therefore, he must be separated for seven days.





