

Intro-

- מסכת יומא of ידף ל learn בע"ה of מסכת יומא The topics we will learn about include:

The gemara will discuss various laws of hygiene and proper washing after performing bodily functions, especially as it relates to the Avoda in the Bais HaMikdash

The next Mishna will discuss טבילה before entering the עזרה, and the gemara will bring a מחלוקת of Ben Zoma and R' Yehuda whether this is מדרבנן or מדאורייתא.

Proper washing after performing bodily functions טבילה before entering the עזרה

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

The Kohanim would receive the skin of the animals of the Korbenos Olah. These skins and hides were processed and salted in a chamber in the Azarah called לשכת בית הפרווה. On the roof of this Lishkah was a Mikvah and being that it was in the Azarah, had the status of Kodesh. This was the Mikvah used by the Kohen Gadol on Yom ha'Kipurim. There are several interesting reasons given as to why this

chamber was called לשכת הפרווה.



מצורע

A metzora is a person who had developed a white patch on his skin, and after examination of a Kohen, was declared Tamei. After the צרעת disappears, a Kohen goes out to him מחוץ למחנה and performs the procedure of the two birds, after which the מצורע may enter the מחנה. He must wait seven days, immerse in a mikva on the seventh day, and bring 3 korbanos on the 8th day.









As part of his purification process, some of the blood of the Korban Asham is placed on the right ear, right thumb and right toe of the Metzora. These parts of his body must be in the Azarah at the time that the Kohen applies the blood. For this purpose he stands in שער ניקנור While all the other gates of the אורה have the status of the Azarah that a Tamei may not enter, Sha'ar Niknor was not נתקדש. The Chachamim arranged this so that a Metzora can stand there and put his head, right hand and right foot into the Azarah.



- הזאת מי חטאת בשלישי ובשביעי

If a person or a כלי touches a corpse, or is in the same room as a corpse, the person or כלי becomes שמא מה for seven days. On the third and seventh day מי is sprinkled on the person or כלי. Mei Chatas is a mixture of ashes of a Parah Adumah and spring water, and is sprinkled with an אגודת אזוב, a bundle of Ezov branches, which have been dipped into this mixture. On the seventh day the person or כלי is immersed in a Mikvah, and at nightfall the Tahara process is complete.

דייש בטומאה

Literally means is accustomed to Tumah, referring to the Metzora who was in a state of Tumah for a protracted length of time. As he has become less sensitized to Tumah, and thus less careful, he is more likely to have become Tamei than the average person.

ר כל דתקון רבנן כעין דאורייתא תקון -All תקנות דרבנן were instituted in similar form to the דאורייתא.











1 So let's review...

The Mishna at the beginning of the Perek had stated: זה הכלל היה במקדש

כל המיסך את רגליו טעון טבילה

וכל המטיל מים טעון קידוש ידים ורגלים

As a general rule, after a bowel movement the Kohen must immerse himself in a Mikva, and after urinating he must wash his hands and feet from the כיוכ

The gemara explains the need for קידוש ידים ורגלים is because קידוש ידים ורגלים - one must wipe off any droplets from his feet.

The Gemara cites two more rulings:
אמר רב פפא צואה במקומה אסור לקרות קריאת שמע
אמר רב פפא צואה במקומה אסור לקרות קריאת שמע
If one has some צואה left in its area, even though it's covered by his clothes, he may not recite Krias Shma.



אמר רב פפא
צואה במקומה
אסור לקרות קריאת שמע
Even though
it's covered by his clothes

בצואה על בשרו רב הונא אמר מותר לקרות ק"ש ורב חסדא אמר אסור לקרות ק"ש -

If he has צואה on another part of his body, and it's covered by his clothes, Rav Huna says that he may recite Krias Shma, because he learns from the pasuk,

ה-- כל הנשמה תהללי -- that only one's mouth and nasal passages, which perform the actual praises of HaShem must be clean when davening.

Rav Chisda forbids him from reciting Krias Shma because he learnd from the pasuk

רנה תאמרנה - that all parts of the body are included in the praise of HaShem.

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The next Mishna begins: אין אדם נכנס לעזרה לעבודה אפילו טהור עד שיטבול Everyone who enters the עזרה must immerse himself in a mikva.

חמש טבילות ועשרה קדושין טובל כ"ג ומקדש בו ביום On Yom Kippur the Kohen Gadol immerses himself in the Mikva 5 times - once each time he changes his clothing - and performs קידוש ידיים ורגליים twice each time he changes his clothing, for a total of 10 times on Yom Kippur.



נולן בקדש על בית הפרוה חוץ מזו בלבד All immersions took place in the Mikva that was located atop the הוא לשכת בית הפרוה, with the exception of the first immersion of the day, which took place in the mikva atop the שער המים, which was not inside the הואים. Rashi explains that only the later שבילות must be in the hecause they were part of עבודת יום הכיפורים where it says; אורחץ את בשרו במים במקום קדוש ולבש את בגדיו where at the first עבודת יום הכיפורים is not part of עבודת יום הכיפורים. Also, he cannot even enter the



The Mishnah concludes;
פרסו סדין של בוץ בינו לבין העם - They would spread out a linen sheet for privacy.









The Gemara questions the source for immersing in the Mikvah before coming into the עזרה.

- שאלו את בן זומא טבילה זו למה



Ben Zoma answers that this טבילה is אדאורייתא based on a קל based on a הוחומר

ומה המשנה מקודש לקודש וממקום שענוש כרת למקום שענוש כרת טבילה טבילה טבילה

The Kohen Gadol on Yom Kippur requires טבילה when switching from עבודת חוץ in the איז עבודת פנים in the קדשי in the קדשים, even though both are holy places -

המשנה מחול לקודש וממקום שאין ענוש כרת למקום שענוש כרת אינו דין שטעון טבילה שטעון טבילה

Certainly, a regular Kohen or Yisroel requires טבילה when coming from a non-holy place to a holy place.



רבי יהודה אומר סרך טבילה היא זו כדי שיזכור טומאה ישנה שבידו ויפרוש R' Yehuda says that this טבילה is only מדרבנן, to encourage the person to jog his memory and recall if he has some old Tumah from which he was not purified, and he would then refrain from mistakenly coming into the Bais HaMikdash in an impure state.









במאי קא מיפלגי באחולי עבודה קא מיפלגי לבן זומא מחיל עבודה לרבי יהודה לא מחיל עבודה

The gemara initially thought that the practical application of this Machlokes was if the avoda was performed without this טבילה, whether or not it would be rendered invalid. According to בן זומא, since it is מדאורייתא, the Avoda is Posul -

According to רבי יהודה, since it's only מדרבנן, the Avoda is not



However, we clearly learned in a Braisa - כהן גדול שלא טבל ולא קידש בין בגד לבגד ובין עבודה לעבודה עבודתו כשרה If a Kohen Gadol did not do טבילה or perform קידוש ידיים ורגליים between the avodos of Yom Kippur, the avoda is still kosher. Since the טבילה of every morning is derived from Yom Kippur it must also be עבודתו כשרה.



אלא למיקם בעשה קא מיפלגי לבן זומא קאי בעשה לר' יהודה לא קאי בעשה Therefore, we must say that the practical application is -According to בן זומא, since it's מדאורייתא, and learned from the כהו גדול, it's a positive commandment -According to רבי יהודה, since it's only מדרבנן, if one did not טובל, he did not transgress a מצות עשה.









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However, regarding the first קידוש ידים ורגלים the Braisa rules; אחד כהן גדול ואחד כהן הדיוט שלא קידש ידיו ורגליו שחרית ועבד עבודה אחד כהן גדול ואחד כהן בסולה עבודתו פסולה

If any Kohen does not wash his hands and feet from the Kiyor first thing in the morning, any subsequent avoda that he performs is invalid.

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The gemara now brings a Braisa about a Metzora, to further clarify the opinion of Rebbe Yehuda.

At the end of his purification process a מצורע brings

3 korbanos on the 8th day.

The gemara brings a Braisa to further clarify the opinion of Rebbe Yehuda

DTISTO

At the end of his purification process...

He brings 3 TILLED

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Some of the blood of the Korban Asham is placed on his right ear, right thumb and right toe, which must be in the Azarah at the time that the Kohen applies the blood.

For this purpose he stands in שער ניקנור.

While all the other gates of the מזרה have the status of the Azarah and a Tamei may not enter, Sha'ar Niknor was not נתקדש. The Chachamim arranged this so that a Metzora can stand there and put his head, right hand and right foot into the Azarah.









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The Braisa states;

מצורע טובל ועומד בשער ניקנור

רבי יהודה אומר אינו צריך טבילה שכבר טבל מבערב

The Tanna Kama says that the מצורע requires טבילה like all others who enter the עודה.

R' Yehuda holds that he does not require טבילה, because he had immersed on the seventh day and there is no חשש טומאה ישנה, which is the whole reason for the טבילה according to רבי יהודה.

However, according to one תירוץ of the **G**emara later, the טבילה of the seventh day suffices only
- דטביל על דעת ביאת מקדש -

If on the seventh day he also had in mind for the purpose of his entering the עזרה the next day - But - דלא טביל על דעת ביאת מקדש -

If he did not have in mind for entering the עזרה it would not suffice, and he would have to be טובל on the eighth day.

As far as the reasoning of the Tanna Kamma, the Gemara later concludes that the Tanna Kamma also holds like R' Yehuda that the אזרבנן is only טבילה, but
שאני מצורע דדייש בטומאה

Since the מצורע has been Tamei for quite some time, he's not that careful and we must be concerned that he might have become Tamei after the טבילה on the seventh day.

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רב יוסף adds two points:

-1- Even according to בייהודה that the טבילה טבילה טבילה טבילה, and as Rashi adds, it's only to remind him of a טבילה. Nevertheless, a חציצה would invalidate the טבילה based on the principle of - כל דתקון רבנן כעין דאורייתא תקון

All תקנות דרבנן were instituted in similar form to the דאורייתא.

16 ברויתא: רבי יהודה תנא קמא מצורע מובל אינו צריד מבילה ועומד בשער ניקנור No sper skyll een The טבילה is only מדרבנן, but According to one תירוץ שאני מצורע of the Gemara... דדייש סבילה of the 7th day suffices only בטומאה דטביל על דעת ביאת מקדש But דלא טביל על דעת ביאת מקדש he would have to be טובל on the 8th day



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-2- ביאה במקצת שמה ביאה

This טבילה is required even of one who only enters partially into the העזרה, as we learned in a Braisa earlier מצורע טובל ועומד בשער ניקנור -

The Metzora must טובל before he can put his ear, hand and foot into the יעזרה.





