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Intro

Today we will בע"ה learn מס' יומא סדף ל"ט . We begin the fourth Perek, טרף בקלפי, which continues the narrative of the מרנים העום העובד היים specifically the sacrifice of the

narrative of the שעיר, specifically the sacrifice of the שעיר, and will discuss many differences in the לשם, from the regular avoda that is performed on a daily basis.

מרקבקלפי

В

The topics we will learn about include:

The gemara describes the service of drawing the lots from the special box, to determine which שעיר will be the קרבן חטאת לשם and which will be the שעיר.

The Gemara describes the era of Shimon HaTzadik and lists a host of miracles that occurred during his reign as Kohen Gadol.

Drawing the Lots

to determine

which me will be...

pelskin prop skylme

The ora of

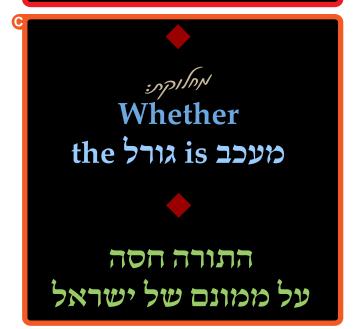
The era of **Shimon HaTzadik**

The Gemara then brings a מחלוקת between Rebbe Yanai and Rebbe Yochanan on whether the מעכב is גורל, and will try to explain this Machlokes based on another between Rebbe Yehuda and Rebbe Nechemya about which parts of the seder avodas Yom Kippurim in general are מעכב.

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

התורה חסה על ממונם של ישראל

We see from the law of גגעי בחים, where the Kohen instructs the owner of a house to remove all his possessions from his house before pronouncing it טמא, that the Torah values, and cares about the possessions of a Jew. This is a lesson that everyone should value and guard, and certainly not abuse their own, or anyone else's property.









שמעון הצדיק D

As mentioned in Pirkei Avos; שמעון הצדיק היה משיירי כנסת הגדולה -

Shimon HaTzadik was one of the last Tzadikkim remaining in his דור from the Anshei Knesses HaGedola. He took over as Kohen Gadol after the time of Ezra HaSofer, at the beginning of the period of Bayis Sheni.

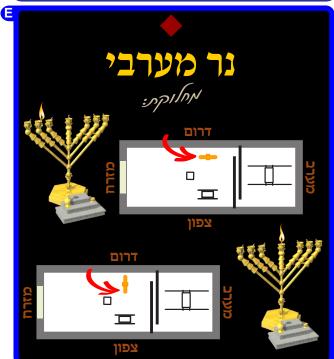
נר מערבי

The Menorah stood in the היכל side of the שולח, directly opposite the שולח, שולחן. There is a Machlokes however, if the Menora stood שולחן. According to the opinion that the Menora stood מדרום לצפון זים. According to the opinion that the Menora stood שוא was the second candle from the right, called so since it was west of the first candle to the right. According to the opinion that the Menora stood מדרום שוא was the middle candle, as all candles pointed to this middle candle, which itself pointed west to the קדשים, In any case, when בני ישראל were zoche, this candle never extinguished, and

- עדות היא לכל באי עולם שהשכינה שורה בישראל

It was testimony for the world to see that the שכינה was always with Klal Yisroel.

שמעון הצדיק
שמעון הצדיק
המשיירי כנסת הגדולה



שני גזרי עצים

Two pieces of wood the size of a square amah are placed upon the מזבח - the wood arrangement atop the מזבח each day in the morning somewhat before the חמיד של שחר, and in the afternoon before the תמיד של בין הערבים, in order to increase the flames on the מזבח מזבח.

ברכת כהנים

The Kohanim are required to bless the people with the three-fold blessing, as described in the Torah. In the Beis ha'Mikdash this bracha was said with the Shem ha'Meforash. After the passing of Shimon HaTzadik there was no longer Giluy Shechinah as before, and the Kohanim therefore stopped saying Birkas Kohanim with the Shem ha'Meforash.







So let's review.....

The Perek begins with describing the process of drawing the lots:

Zugt di Mishnah:

טרף בקלפי והעלה שני גורלות אחד כתוב עליו לשואזל Urha אוי בקלפי והעלה שני גורלות בתוב עליו לשואזל The Kohen Gadol shakes the box containing the two tablets and withdraws one with his right hand and the second with his left hand.

The Kohen Gadol is instructed to raise the hand which held the tablet של, to show it to the Kahal.

נתנן על שני השעירים ואומר לה' חטאת

He would place each hand on one of the two goats standing on either side of him, and proclaim לה' חטאת, thereby designating them respectively as the שעיר לעזאזל, and שעיר לעזאזל.

ירבי ישמעאל אומר לא היה צריך לומר חטאת אלא לה - 'רבי

He only said one word, שלט.

- והן עונין אחריו ברוך שם כבוד מלכותו לעולם ועד

Upon hearing the Sheim HaMeforosh, the bystanders responded

ברוך שם כבוד מלכותו לעולם ועד:

The Gemara lists many miracles that occurred during the glorious 40 year reign of Shimon HaTzadik as Kohen Gadol, who served after Ezra HaSofer at the beginning of Bayis Sheni.

Some of the miracles mentioned are:

היה גורל עולה בימין

The שעיר לה would always came up in the right hand of the Kohen Gadol, which is a good omen.

והיה לשון של זהורית מלבין

The red thread that was tied around the head of the שעיר המשתלות would always turn white, as a sign that HaShem had forgiven the sins of Klal Yisrael.

והיה גר מערבי דולק והיה גר מערבי דולק The נר מערבי of the Menora was constantly burning and was never extinguished.









Review



והיה אש של מערכה מתגבר The fire on the Mizbaid

The fire on the Mizbaich was constantly burning and additional wood was not needed. However they did bring the שני גזרי עצים to fulfill the Mitzvah.



נשתלחה ברכה בעומר ובשתי הלחם ובלחם הפנים

There was an incredible blessing in the Omer, the Shtei HaLechem and the Lechem HaPanim, which was divided among the Kohanim of that week's Mishmar, in that each Kohen was completely satiated with whatever small amount he received.

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תנו רבנן אותה שנה שמת בה שמעון הצדיק אמר להם בשנה זו הוא מת
Shimon HaTzadik in his last year was able to foretell that he would be passing from the world that year, as he explained: בכל יום הכפורים היה מזדמן לי זקן אחד לבוש לבנים ועטוף לבנים נכנס עמי ויצא עמי

Each year I would be accompanied into the Kodesh Kodashim, and out, by a holy elder dressed completely in white, and this year, the elder was dressed completely in black, and he did not accompany me out of the Kodesh Kodashim.









אחר הרגל חלה שבעה ימים ומת

After Succos, Shimon HaTzadik got sick for seven days and passed away.

ונמנעו אחיו הכהנים מלברך בשם

After the passing of Shimon HaTzadik the other Kohanim stopped performing Birchas Kohanim with the Shem HaMeforash, as they perceived that his passing signified the end of an era, and they were no longer Zoche to Giluy HaShechina as they were during the life of Shimon HaTzadik.

In fact, after the passing of Shimon HaTzaddik all the miracles mentioned above ceased to occur on a regular basis.

Forty years before the Churban, all of these miracles ceased completely, and in addition: והיו דלתות ההיכל נפתחות מאליהן
The doors of the Heichal would open on their own, as if to י"ח invite in the enemies of the Jews.

עד שגער בהן רבן יוחנן בן זכאי אמר לו היכל היכל מפני מה אתה מבעית עצמך Until Rebbe Yochanan ben Zakai reprimanded the doors for the way they were acting, way before the designated time of the Churban

אחר הרגל חלה שבעה ימים ומת ונמנעו אחיו הכהנים מלברך בשם 40 years before the Churban, all these miracles ceased completely

והיו דלתות ההיכל
נפתחות מאליהן
אף פפן יפן יוחנן פן צבאי
אתר או
מיבל פיבל אפני את את האית צבאך

תנו רבנן עשר פעמים מזכיר כהן גדול את השם בו ביום The Kohen Gadol utters the name of HaShem, the Shem HaMeforash, ten times on Yom Kippur.

- --- 3 times in the first viduy on the פר כהן גדול
- --- 3 times in the second viduy on the פר כהן גדול
- --- 3 times in the viduy on the שעיר המשתלח ---

Each time he said;

אנא השם חטאתי...

אנא השם כפר נא...

לפני ה' תטהרו...











--- And ו time in the הגרלה on the שני שעירים, when he said לה'

1 time
in the סהגרלה on the שני שעירים twhen he said להי תטאת

The gemara now mentions several incredible facts about the avoda in the Bais Hamikdash.
ורבר אמר השם ונשמע קולו ביריחו
Several times, the Name of HaShem proclaimed by the Kohen Gadol was heard as far away as יריחי.

Hinges of the doors were heard 8 techumim away

וכבר אמר השם ונשמע קולו ביריחו Hinges of the doors were heard 8 techumim away

The goats in יריחוי would sneeze from the smell of the Ketores in the Bais HaMikdash, and the women as far away as יריחוי would not need perfume, because the aroma of the Ketores acted as perfume.

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acted as perfume







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The Gemara now brings a מחלוקת between Rebbe Yanai and Rebbe Yochanan regarding the גורל:

אמר רבי ינאי עליית גורל מתוך קלפי מעכבת הנחה אינה מעכבת ורבי יוחנן אמר אף עלייה אינה מעכבת

אני (מעכב says, drawing the מעכב out of the מעכב box is מעכב, but placing the tablets on each מעכב. In other words, he cannot designate them verbally, but once drawn, the tablet in his right hand designates the שעיר to his right - likewise on the left even if he does not place the tablets on each respective שעיר holds that even drawing the Goral out of the box is not מעכב if the Kohen Gadol verbally designated each שעיר respectively it is valid.

- מעכב הגרלה - the - רבי ינאי - מעכב - מעכב - בקיצור - מעכב - מעכב - מעכב is חגרלה - מעכב - מעכב



The Gemara explains that this Machlokes is based on a מחלוקת later of ע"א later of ע"א.

Regarding the יום הכיפורים the Posuk says; עבודת יום היפורים the rosuk says; והיתה ואת לכם לחקת עולם

The term חוקה teaches that all parts of the עבודת היום mentioned in מעכב are מעכב, and their מעכב.

However, רבי יהודה holds that only

- are מעכב - are דברים הנעשין בבגדי לבן מבפנים - but

- מעכב are not - דברים הנעשין בבגדי לבן

And רבי נחמיה holds that

י מעכב and only - דברים הנעשים בבגדי לבן בין מבפנים בין מבחוץ - are מעכב - are מעכב - מעכב - מעכב - are מבחוץ

14 This Machlokes is based on a piker spilon והיתה ואת ככם כוזקת עוכם רבי נחמיה רבי יהודה בבגדי לבו בין מבפנים בין מבתוץ מבפנים מעכב are מעכב are בבגדי זהב בבגדי לבו מבתוץ מבתוץ are not מעכב are not מעכב

Now, דברים הגעשין בבגדי לבן מבחוץ is from the הגרלה -Therefore, in the first version, the Gemara explains; According to מעכב all agree that הגרלה is not מעכב. The Machlokes of R' Yanai and R' Yochanan is according to רבי נחמיה;

R' Yanai says הגרלה is מעכב, like רבי נחמיה -

R' Yochanan says מעכב is not מעכב, because

- הני מילי עבודה הגרלה לאו עבודה היא

הגרלה is not considered an עבודה, and therefore not מעכב.





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In the second version, the Gemara explains; According to רבי נחמיה all agree that מעכב.

The Machlokes of R' Yanai and R' Yochanan is according to רבי הודה;

R' Yochanan says הגרלה is not מעכב, like רבי יהודה -

R' Yanai says מעכב, because, although it's not included in חוקה, however, since the phrase

-...והשעיר אשר עלה עליו הגורל

Is mentioned two times - the repetition of the words אשר עלה teaches that מעכב is מעכב, based on the Klal in Kodshim שנה עליו הכתוב לעכב -

Any Halachah in Kodshim repeated in the Torah is מעכב.

This discussion continues on the following Daf.





