

A

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

The topics we will learn about include the following:
--- More details about which parts of the מילואים were required and if not done were מעכב - prevented its fulfillment

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--- How משה dressed the כהנים during the מילואים

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

סמיכה - leaning on the קרבן. The owner had to lean on the animal by placing his hands on its head before the שחיטה.



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The fats, chest, and thigh of תנופה were waved up and down and back and forth by the כהנים and the owners.

- אונן - When someone's relative dies, they are called an אוון until the burial. Certain מצוות do not apply while they are in this state.

אורים ותומים - The Urim V'Tumim were Names of Hashem placed inside the חושן









כהן גדול was the breastplate worn by the כהן גדול

- א עשירית האיפה - A tenth of an איפה. This is the amount of flour the brought for his induction as a כהן, or any.

בלאים - a forbidden mixture of wool and linen.









1 So Let's Review...

On the previous Daf we learned the following Machlokes: ר' יוחנן '' says that everything written in the context of the מילואים - prevents the fulfillment of the עבודה - מעכב לדורות says that only those things that would be מילואים - in the future - were מילואים during the מילואים.



The gemora asks... מאי בינייהו

The גמרא gives four differences that result from this Machlokes:

- אמר רב יוסף סמיכה איכא בינייהו - סמיכה - leaning on the -

According to מעכב is מעכב.

According to מעכב לדורות. מעכב לדורות, because it is not מעכב לדורות. מעכב לדורות של is not מעכב לדורות because the פסוק says פסוק - Perform מעכב לדורות and there will be מסיכה - atonement. But since we know that the סכיכוד when the blood is placed on the מזבח and not when the סמיכה is done, the Posuk must be teaching that ideally סמיכה should be done - and if not he does not get the ideal ספרה, but he does gets a ספרה nonetheless

- רב נחמן בר יצחק אמר תנופה איכא בינייהו

- the waving of the fats, the chest and the thigh. According to מילואים during the מעכב מילואים. According to מעכב לדורות, it is not מעכב לדורות - מעכב לדו

Which we know from the Posuk;

כפרה for the waving for a כפרה.

Since, we obviously know that the כפרה סכנערs when the blood is placed on the מזבח not when the תנופה is done, the Posuk must be teaching that that ideally תנופה should be done, - and if not he does not get the ideal כפרה, but he does gets a nonetheless









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- רב פפא אמר פרישת שבעה איכא בינייהו

The seven day separation -

According to מילואים, this was מעכב during the מילואים, and according to ר', וודען, it was not because it is not מעכב לדורות. We know this from our משנה:

- מדקא תני מתקינין ולא קתני מפרישין

It uses the word מתקינין, prepare, and not מפרישין, separate. We prepare a second בהן גדול in case the first one becomes invalid, but we do not separate the second one for seven days beforehand, and he can still serve if needed.

- רבינא אמר ריבוי שבעה ומשיחה שבעה איכא בינייהו

The wearing of the eight special garments by the כהן גדול, and the need to anoint him with the שמן המשחה, the special oil, for seven days.

According to מילואים these things were מעכב מעכב during the מילואים. According to מעכב they were not, because they were not מעכב לדורות.

We know that these were not מעכב לדורות because even though one פסוק says;

- שבעת ימים ילבשם הכהן

For seven days you shall clothe the כהן גדול, another פסוק says; אשר ימלא את אותו ואשר ימלא את -

The כהן גדול that was anointed and clothed in the eight garments - just once. Even if these steps were done only once, he is still כהן גדול.

However, the first פסוק tells us that לכתחילה - ideally, he should be clothed seven days.

The גמרא asks how we know that לכתחילה he should also be anointed for seven days.

There are two answers:

- -1- Since we needed the פסוק to tell us it was not jif it was not done, the implication is that לכתחילה it should be done.
- -2- Because of another פסוק that compares wearing the clothing to the anointing;

ובגדי הקדש אשר לאהרן יהיו לבניו אחריו

- למשחה בהם ולמלא בם את ידם

And the holy garments of אהרן shall be for his sons after him, to be anointed with them, and to be clothed in them.

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The גמרא then goes on and askes

מאי טעמא דמ"ד כל הכתוב בהן מעכב

what is the source of ר' יוחנן that anything written in the context of the מעכב was מעכב.

אמר רבי יצחק בר ביסנא

The פסוק says;

- ועשית לאהרן ולבניו ככה

- ככה עיכובא הוא

- ככה in THIS way - It must be done this way or it's not considered done.

Although this would only apply to those things written in תצוה, and according to "רש", it would not refer to the placing of the ארים ותומים in the אוא, which is written in ארים ותומים, the גמרא has three answers.











5 בר יצחק says we learn a גזירה שוה פתח which is written sin both Parshiyos.

רב משרשיא says there is another פסוק that says everything is מעכב מעכב יושמרתם את משמרת - 'ושמרתם את משמרת -

And you will protect that which Hashem says to protect. רב אשי says;

כי כן צויתי - for so have I commanded - teaches that whatever is mentioned by the מעכב α מילואים.

The Gemara does not explain the reasoning of ריטב"א.

The איטב"א explains that we must say that ריטב"א either does not hold of these ארשות, or that he limits them to things that are מעכב

רב נחמן בר יצחק רב משרשיא רב אשי אינה שנה ושבורתם כי כן צויתי פתוז - פתוז את בשבורת

The גמרא goes on to discuss the three times the תורה uses a language of ציווי - command - on the eighth day of the מילואים. Once -

- כי כן צויתי

For so I was commanded -

To tell אהרן that he could eat the קרבן מנחה even though he was an אונן.

The second,

- כאשר צויתי - like I was commanded

that משה thought it was okay for אהרן to also eat the קרבן חטאת of - ראש חודש -

Which he later realized that he was wrong and admitted it. And the third -

בוה ה 'כאשר צוה ה' - like Hashem commanded it -

when משה assured אהרן that he could eat from the שלמים שלמים - ולא מאלי אני אומר

I am not issuing my own ruling -

The תורה uses "ציווי" three times

On the eighth day of the מילואים

הי בוֹ צויתי באשר צויתי באשר צוה הי

that אפן צויתי באשר צויתי באשר צוה הי

that pak solv believed that pak could eat the pak could eat the pak eat the pap even though he was an yeld that he was wrong

The גמרא then discusses several other details of the מילואים that are מעכב.

א"ר יוסי בר חנינא מכנסים אין כתובין בפרשה

בר' חנינא said we know that the כהן גדול must wear the מכנסים, the special pants. Even though it doesn't say it explicitly, וזה הדבר אשר

תעשה להם לקדש אותם לכהן the extra letter ואו in חזה, and this, refers back to what was just mentioned before that פסוק, and there it mentions the מכנסים.

We also know to include the עשירית האיפה - the tenth of an of flour for the קרבן מנחה of flour for the מהן גדול as part of the גדול from the מענב from the possik, that it's מילואים, through a מוזה קרבן אהרן שורית האיפה where אהרן אהרן אהרן בניו אשר יקריבו לה' עשירית האיפה.









א"ר יוחנן משום ר"ש בן יוחאי מניין שאף מקרא פרשה מעכב

ר"ש בן יוחגין האל in the name of יוחגין said that משה had to read the פרשה of the מעכב to everyone, and it was also מעכב because the says;

יויאמר משה אל העדה זה הדבר אשר צוה ה - 'ויאמר

משה said to the congregation - This is the word that Hashem commands -

מעכב - even the words are מעכב.



9 The אמרא next explains the פסוקים that describe how the כהן גדול was clothed in a way that there should be no contradictions in the verses.

כיצד הלבישן למיסבר קראי

פליגי בה בני רבי חייא ורבי יוחנן

The sons of ר' חייא disagreed with ר' יוחנן.

One said:

- אהרן ואחר כך בניו

First אהרן was clothed and then his sons.

The other said:

- אהרן ובניו בבת אחת

Both אהרן and his sons were clothed at the same time.

The גמרא later explains that it would have been impossible for משה to clothe all five בבת אחת at the same time. שבת אחת means that משה clothed them one after another without putting other garments on in between.



אביי explains;

- בכתונת ומצנפת כו"ע לא פליגי דאהרן ואחר כך בניו

Everyone agrees that regarding the shirt and head covering אהרן was first clothed with all his garments, and then the sons were clothed, because in both פ' צו מונה Aharon and his sons are mentioned separately.







1

- כי פליגי באבנט

They only argue regarding the belt.

One says;

- אהרן ואחר כך בניו

The אבנט was put on אהרן first, together with his other garments, and then the sons were clothed with their garments including the ארנט.

Because, in פסוק, one פסוק says:

- ויחגור אותו באבנט

He girded him in a belt -

And then it says;

- ויחגור אותם אבנט

And he girded them in belts.

אהרן and his sons are mentioned separately regarding the אבנט as well.

The other says;

- אהרן ובניו בבת אחת

They were all girded with belts at the same time. In other words, Aharon was clothed in all his garments, except for the אבנט. His sons were then likewise clothed in all their garments, except for the אבנט. The אבנט was then put on Aharon, and then on his sons. Because, in פ' תצוה ס, the Posuk says;

- וחגרת אותם אבנט אהרן ובניו

You shall gird Aharon and his sons with the אבנט. They are mentioned together regarding the אבנט.

Now, the first opinion that holds אהרן was first and then his sons would say that the other פסוק that mentions them together teaches that

- אבנטו של כהן גדול זהו אבנטו של כהן הדיוט

The belt of the כהן גדול was the same as that of the כהן הדיוט. They were both כלאים - made of wool and linen.

The second opinion that says they were put on together would say that the separate פסוקים for אהרן and his sons teaches that אבנטו של כהן גדול לא זה הוא אבנטו של כהן הדיוט

The belt of the כהן גדול which was made of כלאים, was not like the belt of the כהן הדיוט which had no כלאים. It was made of linen only.



