



בס"ד

Intro

Today we will בע"ה learn 'סס' יומא of מס' - מס' יומא - The topics we will learn about today:

The gemara continues the discussion about the פר כהן גדול and whether or not a replacement Kohen Gadol use the פר of the previous Kohen Gadol who suddenly passed away after the שחיטה

The gemara will also discuss whether the פר כהן גדול can make a תמורה, an exchange of kedusha onto another animal from the original פר כהן גדול.

٠

В

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

קרבן חגיגה

Every Jewish male is commanded to bring a Korban Chagiga on each one of the שלש רגלים תחג, as the pasuk states: שלש רגלים תחג.

נדבה/קיץ המזבח

are voluntary Korbanos Olah, that are brought when there are no other Korbanos, so that the Mizbaich should not remain idle. There were special Kupot in the Bais HaMikdash for donations specifically for this purpose.

תמורה

The Torah prohibits transferring or exchanging the kedusha of a Korban onto another animal. However, if one transgressed and did transfer the Kedusha, it is valid, and both animals now possess the identical Kedusha. A המורה, generally has the same properties of the original Korban, and if it does not have a מום is also sacrificed on the Mizbaich.

If a Kohen Gadol passes away after Shecthing his פר אפר may the replacement Kohen Gadol use the דם of that פר כהן גדול Whether the פר כהן גדול









1 So let's review.....

The Gemara continues its discussion about a case of a Kohen Gadol who passed away suddenly after Shecthing his 75, whether the replacement Kohen Gadol can use the previous Kohen's 75, or if he needs to bring a new one. Rav Ashi attempts to prove that it may be used by the new Kohen since the pasuk says:

...בזאת יבא אהרן אל הקדש בפר בן בקר

Obviously the Kohen Gadol does not enter the Kodesh HaKodoshim with the actual פר, but with its דם, therefore we see

The gemara responds, that this pasuk is not conclusive proof, and

- דם לא איקרי פר

When the Torah says פר it does not mean the דם but the פר itself - however, the Torah is saying that bringing a live כר to the Azara and performing the related עבודות is a prerequisite for later entering the קדש הקדשים, and the second Kohen Gadol did not bring this.

=======

The gemara now examines another point related to our case: ותיפוק ליה דחטאת שמתו בעליה היא וחטאת שמתו בעליה למיתה אזלא Why shouldn't the פר of the Kohen Gadol who passed away be considered a

- חטאת שמתו בעליה

A חטאת whose owner died - which is one of 5 חטאת - it must be left to die and cannot be used?

Ravin Bar Rav Ada answers:

חטאת צבור היא ולא למיתה אזלא

The concept of קרבן יחיד applies only to a קרבן יחיד, and not to a קרבן יחיד, and the of the Kohen Gadol is considered a קרבן ציבור, because it atones for all the Kohanim.

Rava, however, disagrees with this view, and maintains that the קרבן ציבור is a קרבן יחיד and not a קרבן ציבור.

As part of this discussion the Gemara clarifies; - כל שזמנו קבוע דוחה את השבת ואת הטומאה אפילו ביחיד

A Korban which has a set time is דוחה שבת and טומאה, regardless of whether it's a קרבן יחיד or קרבן ציבור -

- וכל שאין זמנו קבוע אינו דוחה לא את השבת ולא את הטומאה ואפילו בצבור If the Korban does not have a set time it's not דוחה שבת סומאה סיומאה קרבן ציבור סייס מייס מייס קרבן יחיד הקרבן יחיד.













4 The Gemara continues:

Rebbe Elazar asks according to the opinion that a פר כהן גדול is a פר כהן גדול, whether it can make a תמורה, whether it can exchange its kedusha onto another animal.

The gemara clarifies that his question was, whether אחיו הכהנים בקביעותא מתכפרי

His fellow כהנים who also receive atonement through this פר considered partners in this אים who receive complete atonement, which would then make this a pof שותפין which would preclude this פר from making a קרבן השותפין אינו because עושה תמורה. עושה תמורה.

Or perhaps

בקופיא מתכפרי

The other Kohanim receive atonement by the way, however, the ופר is mainly for the Kohen Gadol, and thus he could make a קרבן השותפין.

The gemara tries to answer this question from a ברייתא, which juxtaposes the differences between a regular חמורה and a אתמורה, an animal which contracted עדושה via an exchange.

The Braisa states:

חומר בזבח שהזבח נוהג ביחיד כבצבור ודוחה את השבת ואת הטומאה ועושה תמורה מה שאין כן בתמורה

The concept of Korban exists both for a יחיד and for a ציבור, it can be תמורה and הומאה and can make a תמורה. None of these items exist by a תמורה, an exchanged animal.

חומר בתמורה מבזבח שהתמורה חלה על בעל מום קבוע ואינה יוצאה לחולין ליגזז וליעבד משא"כ בזבח

Whereas a תמורה can take place on another animal that has a fixed מום, and when redeemed may not shorn or worked, which is not true of a regular.

In analyzing this Braisa, the gemara suggests that the בת which the Braisa is referring to must be the דוחה פר כהן גדול אם, which is דוחה and ממורה because it's זמנו קבוע, but can effect a תמורה, as it is a קרבן יחיד.

Rav Sheshes, however, suggests that the Korban in our Braisa is the איל which the Kohen Gadol brings on Yom Kippur, and not the איל, and so it is not necessarily proof to whether the פר כהן גדול or not.





Rav Sheshes however suggests... this Braisa is referring only to the כהן גדול of the



