

Inside The Daf

We learned in the משנה (2a) that the פהו גדול was separated from his wife before יום כפור. The גמרא explains that we separate him from his wife because we are afraid his wife will become טמא (impure) and pass it on to the פהו גדול.

The גמרא suggests that the פהו גדול should also be kept away from any visitors in case a visitor dies in his presence and causes him to become טמא (see "Talking about טומאה"). If the פהו גדול becomes טמא, he

will not be able to perform the עבודה (service) on יום כפור.

The גמרא answers that since the service on יום כפור service is done for the **whole community**, the פהו גדול may be טמא from a dead body when he performs it.

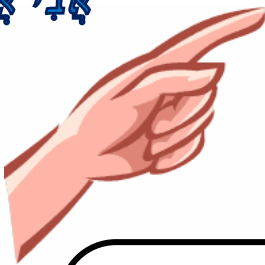
Also, it is very unlikely that someone would suddenly die in front of the פהו גדול during a visit. Therefore, the פהו גדול doesn't have to be separated from visitors before יום כפור.



Dead Body

אבי אבות הטומאה

Touching
מגע



Carrying
משא



Under Same Roof
אהל



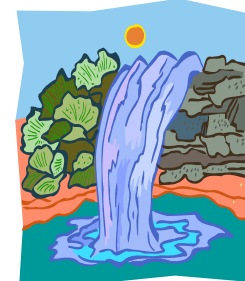
Talking About טומאה

A dead body is an "אבי אבות הטומאה" (father of father of impurity) and causes other people or objects to become טמא (impure) by מגע (touching), משא (carrying it), or אהל (being under the same roof).

The טמא person must be sprinkled with מי חטאת (ashes of the red heifer mixed in spring water) on the third and seventh day after he becomes טמא.

After this process is complete, the person goes into a מקוה to become טהור (pure).

Mikveh
מקוה



Ashes & Water
מי חטאת

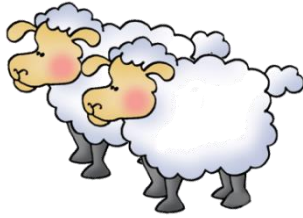
Community-Sacrifices

The Torah permits community קרבנות (sacrifices) to be offered "בטומאה" (in impurity). This means that if the כהנים, the כלי שרת (vessels in the בית המקדש), or the meat or blood of the קרבן itself have become טמא, the קרבן may still be offered.

These are some examples of community offerings:



שְׁתֵּי הַלֶּחֶם
Two breads
of שְׁבוּעוֹת



קִרְבַּן הַתָּמִיד
Daily Offering



מִנַּחַת הָעוֹמֵר
Omer Barley
Offering

A-Moment

Gloom and doom was written all over Avi Heineman's face. When he came into class, his best friend Yehoshua Kanter wanted to know what the matter was.

"I'm kind of low," Avi explained. "I got back a test and did pretty badly."

"I understand why that would make you feel low," Yehoshua sympathized. "But try to cheer up!"

"How can I do that?" asked Avi.

"Well," Yehoshua explained, "take the example of the כהנים. When they performed the עבודה, they weren't allowed to be טמא from a dead body. This is because it would cause them to be in a state of mind that they couldn't have while performing holy עבודה."

"I think I understand," said Avi. "When we are in a bad mood it means we can't serve Hashem with the attitude we are supposed to. Thanks, Yehoshua. I'm going to try to forget about this test and have a good day!"

(מי השילוח, אמור)

Game

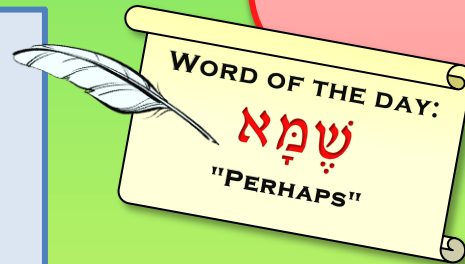
Fill in the missing letters. What are they (3)?

(sprinkle this) ת__ ח__ י__

(dead body) ה__ ו__ ה__ בות__ בי__

(after the מקוה) הוּר__

(carrying) ש__



Did You Know...

There is a disagreement about what material was used to make the belt of a regular כֹּהֵן. One opinion is that this belt was made of only fine linen. The other opinion says that this belt was made of a linen/wool mixture.

Name: _____

Review Questions - יומא דף ו'

1. What type of belt did a regular כֹּהֵן wear? (2 opinions)

2. Is the כֹּהֵן גָּדוּל allowed to see visitors during his days of separation?

3. What type of קרבנות (sacrifices) may be offered in בטומאה (impurity)?

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DAF YOMI 4 KIDS

כל הכבוד!