

Ritual Reenactment in Yom Kippur: Becoming a Kohen Gadol

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1. Vayikra 9:1, 10:1-2

On the eighth day Moses called Aaron and his sons, and the elders of Israel....

Moses said: "This is what the LORD has commanded that you do, that the Presence of the LORD may appear to you."...

Now Aaron's sons Nadab and Abihu each took his fire pan, put fire in it, and laid incense on it; and they offered before the LORD alien fire, which He had not enjoined upon them.

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ויקרא ט:א, ו י:א-ב

וַיָהִי^ר בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁמִינִּי קָרֶא מֹשֶּׁה לְאַהֲרָן וּלְּבָגֵיו וּלְזִקְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל:...

וְיֹאמֶר מֹשֶׁה זֶה הַדְּבֶּר אֲשֶׁר־צִוָּה ה תַּעֲשֵׂוּ וְיֵרָא אֵלֵיכֵם כְּבִוֹד ה:...

וַיִּקְתָוּ בְנֵי־אָהֲרֹן נָדָּב וַאֲבִיהׁוּא אִישׁ מַחְתָּתוֹ וַיִּתְּנְוּ בָהֵן אֵשׁ וַיָּשִׁימוּ עָלֶיהָ קְטֶׁרֶת וַיִּקְרֹבוּ לִפְנֵי הֹ אֲשׁ זָרָה אֲשֵׁר לֶאׁ צָוָה אֹתָם:

וַתַּצֵא אֱשׁ מִלְפְנֵי ה וַתְּאֹכַל אוֹתֶם וַיַּמֵתוּ לִפְנֵי ה:

2. Vayikra 16:1-3, 29-34

The LORD spoke to Moses after the death of the two sons of Aaron who died when they drew too close to the presence of the LORD.

The LORD said to Moses: Tell your brother Aaron that he is not to come at will into the Shrine behind the curtain, in front of the cover that is upon the ark, lest he die; for I appear in the cloud over the cover.

Thus only shall Aaron enter the Shrine: with a bull of the herd for a sin offering and a ram for a burnt offering.—...

And this shall be to you a law for all time: In the seventh month, on the tenth day of the month, you shall practice self-denial; and you shall do no manner of work, neither the citizen nor the alien who resides among you. For on this day atonement shall be made for you to cleanse you of all your sins; you shall be clean before the LORD.

It shall be a sabbath of complete rest for you, and you shall practice self-denial; it is a law for all time.

The priest who has been anointed and ordained to serve as priest in place of his father shall make expiation. He shall put on the linen vestments, the sacral vestments.

He shall purge the innermost Shrine; he shall purge the Tent of Meeting and the altar; and he shall make expiation for the priests and for all the people of the congregation.

This shall be to you a law for all time: to make atonement for the Israelites for all their sins once a year. And Moses did as the LORD had commanded him.

ויקרא טז: א-ג, כט-לד

וַיִּדַבֵּר הֹ אֶל־מֹשֶׁה אַחֲרֵי מֹוֹת שְׁנֵי בְּנֵי אַהְרָן בָּקַרְבָתָם לְפָנִי־ה וַיַּמַתוּ:

וּאֹמֶר ה אָל־מּשֶּׁה דַּבַּר אֶל־אַהַרָּן אָחִיךְּ וְאַל־יָבָא בְּכָל־עֵת אֶל־הַלֶּדֶשׁ מִבֶּית לַפָּרֶכֶת אֶל־פְּנֵּי הַכַּפּֿרֶת אֲשֶׁר עַל־הָאָרֹן וְלָא יָמוּת כָּי בֶּעַלָּן אֵרָאֶה עַל־ הַכַּפִּרת:

בְּזֶאֹת יָבָא אַהֲרָֹן אֶל־הַקֶּדֶשׁ בְּפַּר בֶּן־בָּקֶר לְחַטָּאת וְאַיִל לְעֹלֶה:...

וְהָיְתָה לָכֶם לְחֻקַּת עוֹלֶם בַּחָֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁבִיעִי בֶּעשׁוֹר לַחֹדֶשׁ הְּעַנִּוּ אֶת־נַפְשְׁתִיכֶּם וְכָל־מְלָאכָהֹ לְא תַעֲשׁוּ הֶאֶזְרָח וְהַגֵּר הַגָּר בְּתוֹכְכֵם:

כֶּי־בִיּוֹם הַזֶּה יְכַפֵּר עֲלֵיכֶם לְטַהֵּר אֶתְכֶם מִכּּל` חַטָּאתֵילֵם לְפָנֵי ה תִּטָהָרוּ:

שַׁבַּּת שַׁבָּתָוֹן הִיאֹ לְכֶּٰם וְענִיתֶם אֶת־נַפְשׁתֵיכֶם חֲקַת עוֹלֵם:

וְכָּפֶּׁר הַכּּהֵׁן אֲשֶׁר־יִמְשָׁח אֹתוֹ וַאֲשֶׁר יְמַלֵּא ׁ אֶת־יָדׁוֹ לְכַהֵן תַּחַת אָבֶיו וְלָבֶשׁ אֶת־בִּגְדֵי הַבֶּד בִּגְדֵי הַקְּדָשׁ: וְכָפֶּר אֶת־מִקְדֵּשׁ הַלֶּדֶשׁ וְאֶת־אָהֶל מוֹעֲד וְאֶת־ הַמִּזְבָּח יְכַפֵּר וְעַל הַכֹּהְנֵים וְעַל־כָּל־עָם הַקְהָל יִכְפֵּר:

וְהֵיְתָה־זֹּאֹת לָכֶּם לְחֻקֵּת עוֹלָם לְכַפֵּׁר עַל־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל מִכָּל־חַטּאֹתָם אַחָת בַּשָּׁנֵה וַיַּעשׁ כַּאֲשֶׁר צָוָה ה אֶת־מֹשֶׁה: (פ)



3. Mishnah Torah Klei Mikdash 4:12-13,15

When a high priest was appointed as the head of all the priests, he was anointed with anointing oil and clothed with the vestments of the high priesthood. As it says "The priest who is exalted above his fellows, on whose head the anointing oil has been poured..." If no anointing oil was available, he was merely clothed with the larger number of [eight instead of four] vestments designed for the high priesthood, as it says "on whose head the anointing oil has been poured and who has been ordained to wear the vestments," just as he has extra oil so too he has extra clothing.

How was he invested with the clothes of high rank? He put on the eight garments and then removed them, and the following day he put them on again, repeating this for seven days in succession, as it is written: "The son who becomes priest in Aaron's place shall put them on seven days" (Exodus 29:30). Just as the rite of investing the sacred garments was performed for seven days, so was the anointing with oil carried out for seven consecutive days. And if he began working before the investing of garments for seven days or before the anointing of oil for seven days, his work is acceptable. Once he has been invested or anointed once, he is a high priest for all matters.

...Only the supreme court of seventy-one was entitled to appoint a high priest. He was anointed only during daytime, as it is written: "In the day he is anointed" (Leviticus 6:13). And so too the priest who is invested only with clothing, that investment should only take place during the day. And we do not appoint two priests at once.

...When a king or a kohein gadol or any other appointee dies, you appoint in his place his son or heir. Whoever gets priority for inheritance gets priority for position. And that is if he fills his place with wisdom, or with fear if he is not like his predecessor in wisdom as it says about a king "he and his descendants may reign long in the midst of Israel." This teaches that kingship is inherited, and so too all other positions of power in Israel-whoever merits them, merits them for himself and his descendants.

משנה תורה כלי מקדש ד:יב-יג, טו, כ וּמְמַנִּין כּהֵן נָּדוֹל הוּא רֹאשׁ לְכָל הַכּּהֲנִים. וּמוֹשְׁחִין אוֹתוֹ בְּשֶׁמֶן הַמִּשְׁחָה. וּמַלְבִּישִׁין אוֹתוֹ בִּגְדִי כְּהַנָּה גָּדוֹלָה שָׁנָּאֱמָר (ויקרא כא י) "וְהַכּּהֵן הַנָּדוֹל מֵאֶחִיו אוֹתוֹ בְּבְגִדִי כְּהַנָּה גִּדוֹלָה בִּלְבִד שָׁנָּאֱמֵר (ויקרא כא י) "אֲשֶׁר יוּצַק עַל רֹאשׁוֹ שֶׁמֶן הַמִּשְׁחָה וּמִלֵּא אֶת יָדוֹ לְלְבַשׁ אֶת הַבְּגָדִים". כְּשֶׁם שֶׁמִתְרַבָּה בְּשֶׁמֶן הַמִּשׁחָה כַּךְ מִתְרַבִּה בִּבַּגָדִים:

כֵּיצַד מְרַבִּין אוֹתוֹ בִּבְגָדִים. לוֹבֵשׁ שְׁמוֹנָה בְּגָדִים וּפוֹשְׁטָן וְחוֹזֵר וְלוֹבְשָׁן לְמָחָר שִׁבְעַת יָמִים יוֹם אַחָר יוֹם שֶׁנָאֵמֵר (שמות כט ל) "שִׁבְעַת יָמִים יוֹם אַחָר הַכֹּהֵן תַּחְתָּיו מִבָּנִיו". וּכְשָׁם שֶׁרְבּוּי בְּגָדִים שְׁבְעָה הָּלְּשָׁמוֹ מָבָנִיו". וּכְשָׁם שֶׁרְבּוּי בְּגָדִים שְׁבְעָה לְּכָּים שֶׁרְבּוּי בְּגָדִים שְׁבְעָה אוֹ לְדֶם שֵּיִּמְשַׁח לְּדֶם שֶׁיִּמְשַׁח כָּל שִׁבְעָה אוֹ לְדֶם שֵׁיִּמְשַׁח כָּל שִׁבְעָה אוֹ לְדֶם שֵׁיִּמְשַׁח כָּל שִׁבְעָה אוֹ לְרֶבְר וְבִּהְרָבָה אוֹ לְכָר דְּבָר: נִמְשָׁה כִּהֵן גָּדוֹל לְכָל דְּבָר:

...אֵין מַעֲמִידִין כּּהֵן נָּדוֹל אֶלָּא בָּית דִּין שֶׁל אֶחָד וְשְׁבְעִים. וְאֵין מוֹשְׁחִין אוֹתוֹ אֶלָּא בַּיּוֹם שֶׁנָּאֱמֵר (ויקרא ו יג) "בִּיוֹם הִמָּשַׁח אֹתוֹ". וְכֵן אִם נִתְרַבָּה בִּבְנָדִים בִּלְבַד אֵין מְרַבִּין אוֹתוֹ אֶלֶּא בַּיּוֹם. וְאֵין מִמְנִּין שָׁנֵי כֹּהַנִים גִּדוֹלִים כָּאַחַת

...ְּכְּשָׁיָמוּת הַמֶּלֶךְ אוֹ כֹּהֵן נְּדוֹל אוֹ אֶחָד מִשְּׁאָר הַמְּמֻנִּים מַעְמִידִין תַּחְתָּיו בְּנוֹ אוֹ הָרָאוּי לְיָרְשׁוֹ. וְכָּל הַמְּמֵנִּים מַעְמִידִין תַּחְתָּיו בְּנוֹ אוֹ הָרָאוּי לְיָרְשׁוֹ. וְכָּל הַמְּתֵב לְנַחֲלָה קוֹדֵם לְשְׁרָרוֹת הַמֵּת. וְהוּא שֶׁיִּהְיֶה מְמֵלֵא מְקוֹמוֹ בְּחָכְמָה אוֹ בְּיִרְאָה אַף עַל פִּי שָׁאֵינוֹ כְּמוֹתוֹ בְּחָכְמָה שֶׁנָּאֱמֵר בְּמֶלֶךְ (דברים יז כ) "הוּא וּבָנִיו בְּקֶרֶב יִשְׁרָאֵל". מְלַמֵּד שֶׁהַמֵּלְכוּת יְרָשָׁה. וְהוּא הַדִּין לְכָל שְׁרָרָה שֶׁבְּקֶרֶב יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁהַזּוֹכֶה לָהְּ זוֹכֵה לְעַצְמוֹ וּלְזַרְעוֹ:

4. Tosfot Yoma 12b "Kohein Gadol"

..And you can say that a Kohein Gadol is appointed by mouth and is removed by mouth...and it seems that the matter depends on the king and on his fellow priests as it says in Yevamot about Yanai the king who established Yehoshua ben Gamla as the Kohein Gadol.

תוספות יומא יב: ד״ה ״כהן גדול״ וי״ל דכהן גדול מתמנה בפה ומסתלק בפה ...ומסתברא שהדבר תלוי במלך ובאחיו הכהנים כדאמר בפרק הבא על יבמתו (יבמות דף סא.) דינאי מלכא אוקמיה ליהושע בן גמלא בכהני רברבי



5. Yevamot 61a

Mishnah: And there was an incident with Yehoshua ben Gamla, who betrothed Marta bat Baitos, a widow, and the king subsequently appointed him to be High Priest, and he nevertheless married her.

Gemara: The mishna related an incident with Yehoshua ben Gamla. The Gemara notes that the mishna states that the king appointed him, yes, but not that he was worthy of being appointed. Rav Yosef said: I see a conspiracy here, as this was clearly not a proper appointment by the priests and the Sanhedrin but rather a political appointment, as Rav Asi said: Marta bat Baitos brought a vessel the size of a half-se'a [tarkav] full of dinars to King Yannai until he appointed Yehoshua ben Gamla High Priest.

יבמות סא.

מתני׳ ומעשה ביהושע בן גמלא שקדש את מרתא בת ביתוס ומנהו המלך להיות כה"ג וכנסה גמ׳ מעשה ביהושע וכו': מנהו אין נתמנה לא אמר רב יוסף קטיר קחזינא הכא דאמר רב אסי תרקבא דדינרי עיילה ליה מרתא בת ביתוס לינאי מלכא עד דמוקי ליה ליהושע בן גמלא בכהני רברבי:

6. Iggrot Moshe Choshen Mishpat 1:45

And therefore it seems, in my opinion, that in this new thing chazaka is only relevant in a case where the appointment fills a necessity, the way we need a Kohein Gadol, and because of that they appoint someone fitting for it, not because they want to give this person a position and greatness but because they need him-- and along with it comes position and greatness which the Torah affords to him and he holds on to this privilege forever because it's not dependant on the appointers who can decide to appoint him just for a period of time, but because they purpose of the appointment was to fulfill a need and that need stands forever and will not change, and the position and greatness are as if he acquired them for himself-- and so his position is dependent only on the Torah and therefore he holds that position forever.

However, when they appoint him in order to give him position and greatness, then the position and the greatness are a gift from the appointers and therefore it is dependant on their desires-- and you can assume that the position was only given to him for the amount of time that they desire and he cannot claim that it is his forever.

But how will we decide which kind of appointment it is for a high priest, since it is both benefit for him and a greater benefit—it depends on whether the appointment was done according to Torah law, by a beit din of 71 (as the Tosefta and the Rambam write) in which case that certainly would be because of a need for a Kohein Gadol even if it weren't about power but it necessarily comes with power and greatness which the Torah gives him, and he has a claim to the position for life because of this and it does not depend on the thought of the beit din and they cannot take it away from him since the need for a Kohein Gadol is eternal. However,

שו"ת אגרות משה חושן משפט א : מה

ולכן הנכון לע"ד בזה דבר חדש דחזקה לא שייך אלא כשעיקר המינוי היה מחמת הצורך כגון שצריכין לכ"ג ומחמת זה מינו את הראוי לזה לא מחמת שרוצים לתת לזה משרה וגדולה אלא מחמת שהם צריכין לו אך ממילא יש לו משרה וגדולה זיכהו התורה והחזיקתו בזכות זה לעולם משום דאינו תלוי בהממנים לאמוד דעתם דמינוהו רק לזמן שירצו בו כיון דכוונת המינוי היתה לצורך שלהם והצורך יהיה לעולם ולא ישתנה, והמשרה והגדולה שיש לו ע"י זה נמצא שהוא כלקח מעצמו ולכן הוא תלוי רק בדעת התורה שהחזיקתו בזכות זה לעולם.

אבל כשמינוהו כדי ליתן לו משרה וגדולה אז הויא המשרה והגדולה מתנה מהממנים ולכן תלוי בדעתם והרי יש אומדנא שלא נתנו לו המשרה רק לזמן שירצו ואין לו חזקה שיהיה לעולם בהשררה. אך מאן מפיס איך היה המינוי כי הלא לעולם יש במינוי כ"ג הנאה לו והנאה לעולם, תלוי זה באם המינוי נעשה כדין התורה שהוא ע"פ ב"ד של שבעים ואחד כדאיתא בתוספתא פ"ג דסנהדרין ואיפסק כן ברמב"ם שם הט"ו ודאי היה המינוי מצד הצורך לכ"ג אף אם לא היה זה שררה רק שממילא יש לו מזה שררה וגדולה שנתנה לו התורה והחזיקתו לעולם בזכות זה ואינו תלוי בדעתם לסלקו כיון שהצורך שמינוהו בשביל זה יהיה לעולם אבל כשעיקר הממנה הוא המלך אף שודאי צריך שיסכימו לו הסנהדרין מצד דין התוספתא מ"מ הם רק מסכימים לדעתו שעיקר הממנה היה המלך ודאי הוי עיקר המינוי ליתן שררה וגדולה



when the essence of the appointment is the king, even though the Sanhedrin needs to agree to the appointment because of the rule articulated in the Tosefta, in any event they are just agreeing to his opinion and the real appointer is the king and therefore the purpose of the appointment is to give power and greatness to the person the king wants to give it to, and this is what the king does, and then he leans on the Sanhedrin, so the power and greatness of the Kohen Gadol are a gift from the king and dependant on the desires of the king and the assumption should be that it was only given to him for a time, and that the king can remove him from his position. And similarly when his brother-priests appoint him that similarly this is not their role and is also just about giving him power and greatness and therefore they too can remove him. However when the Sanhedrin appoints him, which is their role, and they appoint him to fill a need, then he cannot be removed from his position. And you don't need any kinds of rules about how you can't remove someone from their position because they simply cannot be removed. But in the Second Temple when the king would appoint the Kohen Gadol, then the king could remove the Kohen Gadol as well.

למי שרצה- שזה שייך למלך שבשביל הצורך היה סומך על הסנהדרין ולכן הויא השררה והגדולה שלו מתנה מהמלך ותלוי בדעת המלך והאומדנא הוא שלא נתן לו רק לזמן שירצה ולכן מסתלק בפה. וכן הוא כשאחיו הכהנים הם הממנים אותו שג"כ אין זה מדינם הוי ג"כ עיקר המינוי ליתן לו שררה וגדולה ולכן תלוי בדעתם. אבל כשהסנהדרין מינוהו שעליהם מוטל למנות כ"ג והוי המינוי לצורך אינו מסתלק. ולא הוצרך לטעם אין מורידין, אלא בבית שני שהיו מתמנים ע"פ המלך שמסתלקים ע"פ המלך.

7. Mishnah Torah, Klei Hamikdah 5:1-4, 7

The high priest had to excel his fellow priests in beauty, strength, wealth, wisdom, and appearance. If he had no wealth, all the priests gave him of their own, each according to his means, until he became richer than the richest among them.

But none of this holds him back, it's just a benefit, rather if he has been invested then he has been invested.

The high priest was required to maintain his self-respect and was not to act frivolously among the rest of the people, they should not see him naked, not in the bathhouse nor in the bathroom and not when he gets a haircut, as it says "a priest greater than his brothers" teaches that they act towards him with greatness. If he wants other people to wash with him, he is permitted.

He was not to enter a house of feasting or a public banquet, even if they were religious celebrations. He might, however, go to a house of mourning, if he wished, but not in a mixed crowd with other priests; they were merely to encircle him and treat him with deference. The deputy high priest placed himself between him and the people.—— He would say to the mourners: "May you be comforted," and they would honor him as much as they could.

...And he should have a house prepared for him in the Temple called "the chamber of the high priest" and his splendor and honored is that he stays

משנה תורה כלי מקדש ה:א-ד, ז

פֹהֵן גָּדוֹל צָרִיךְ שָּיִּהְיֶה גָּדוֹל מֵכֶּל אֶחָיו הַפֹּהַנִּים בְּנוֹי בְּלֹחַ בְּעשֶׁר בְּחָכְמָה וּבְמַרְאָה. אֵין לוֹ מְמוֹן כֶּל הַפֹּהֲנִים נוֹתְנִין לוֹ מִשֶּׁלְהֶן כָּל אֶחָד לְפִי עָשְׁרוֹ עַד שָּיִעֲשִׁיר יוֹתֵר מֵעָשִׁיר שֶׁבְּכֵלְן:

וְאֵין אֶחָד מִכֶּל אֵלוּ מְעַכֵּב אֶלָּא כָּל זֶה לְמִצְוָה אֲבָל אָם נִתְרַבָּה מִכָּל מָקוֹם נִתְרַבָּה:

וְחַיָּב כֹּהֵן גָּדוֹל לִנְהֹג כָּבוֹד בְּעַצְמוֹ. וְלֹא יָקֵל בְּעַצְמוֹ עם שְׁאֶר הָעָם וְלֹא יִרְאוּ אוֹתוֹ עָרוּם לֹא בְּבֵית הַמֶּרְחָץ וְלֹא בְּבֵית הַכָּפֵּא וְלֹא כְּשֶׁמְּחִבֵּּר שֶׁנֵּאֲמֵר (ויקרא כא י) "הַכֹּהֵן הַגָּדוֹל מֵאֶחָיו" מְלַמֵּד שֶׁנּוֹהְגִין בּוֹ גְּדֵלָה יְתַרָה. רָצָה הוּא שֶׁיִּרְחֲצוּ אֲחַרִים עִמּוֹ הַרשׁוּת בַּיָדוֹ:

לֹא יִכָּנֶס ְלְבֵית הַמִּשְׁתָּה וְלֹא לְסְעֻדָּה שֶׁל רַבִּים אָפִלּוּ הַם שֶׁל מִצְּוָה. אֲבָל הוֹלֵךְ הוּא אִם רָצָה לְבֵית הָאָבֵל. וּכְשֶׁהוּא הוֹלֵךְ אֵינוֹ הוֹלֵךְ בְּעִרְבּוּבְיָא עִם שְׁאָר הַכֹּהֲנִים. אֶלָּא מְסַבְּבִין אוֹתוֹ הַכֹּהֲנִים וְחוֹלְקִין לוֹ כָּבוֹד. וְהַסְּגָן מְמַצְעוֹ בֵּינוֹ לְבֵין הָעָם... וְרֹאשׁ בִּית אָב וְהָאֲבֵלִים וְכָל הָעָם מִשְּׁמֹאלוֹ. וְאוֹמֵר לַאֲבֵלִים תְּנָחֲמוּ. וְהַן מְכַבְּדִין אוֹתוֹ כְּפִי כֹּחָן:

...וּבַיִת יִהְיֶה לוֹ מוּכָן בַּמִּקְדָּשׁ וְהוּא הַנַּקְרָא לְשְׁכַּת פֹֹהֵן גָּדוֹל. וְתִפְּאַרְתּוֹ וּלְבוֹדוֹ שֶׁיִּהְיֶה יוֹשֵׁב בַּמִּקְדָּשׁ כָּל הַיּוֹם. וְלֹא יֵצֵא אֶלָּא לְבֵיתוֹ בִּלְבַד בַּלִּיְלָה אוֹ שָׁעָה אוֹ שָׁתַּיִם בַּיּוֹם. וִיִהְיֵה בֵּיתוֹ בִּירוּשָׁלִים וְאֵינוֹ



in the Temple all day, and he should only go home at night or for an hour or two in the day. And his house should be in Jerualem and he should never leave Jerusalem.

זז משׁם:

8. Musaf for Yom Kippur, The Avodah Service, Ashkenaz

Source of all energy and power! Who could possibly duplicate Your mighty works? You constructed chambers above the cold waters, and placed the globe in space. When the world was filled with total darkness You wrapped yourself in Your garment, radiating with morning light. You divided the impetuous waters with an awesome, crystal-like sky; and gathered them into the depths so they would not cover the dry land. You uncovered the surface of the earth, and brought forth vegetation. You planted a garden in the East for those who praise you. Great luminaries You placed in the sky27 along with host of stars and constellations; which You commanded [to illuminate the world]. An abundance of swimming creatures [fish] and flying creatures [birds etc.] You created from the palm of Your hand; and the Leviathan which You reserved for the feast of Torah scholars. The congealed ground brought forth insects and animals; the wild-ox dwelling in swamps and reeds You reserved for the meal of the righteous. You prepared food and drink even before there was anyone to feast. You then formed man from clay in the likeness of Your image and breathed into him a pure soul from your "Zevul." You caused him to sleep, and from his side You fashioned a helpmate for him. You commanded him not to eat from the tree of knowledge. He foolishly violated Your command, because he was enticed by the snake. He was punished that only by the sweat of his brow would he gain his sustenance. Woman [was punished] with painful childbirth and the cunning [snake] would forever eat dirt. You congealed his [Adam's] seed in the womb of she [Eve] who desired him. She became pregnant and gave birth to a farmer and a shepherd. They brought You a sacrifice and a gift. You were angered with that of the oldest, but pleased with the offering of the youngest. Without mercy, he [Cain] killed Abel He pleaded for Your forgiveness, and You set a saving mark upon him. At the third generation of man, people began to worship You through idols. The dreaded flood waters, You summoned, and they were drowned and destroyed. An arrogant generation erred and dared tell You to go away. They were tossed about by the boiling water; they were burned and scalded. Noah, who was commanded to build an ark, an ark of gopher-wood, was delivered when You enclosed him within. His sons, You made fruitful and they filled the face of the earth. A united people conspired to build a tower unto the heavens. They were entrapped by their evil action, and were scattered about the earth as if by

מוסף ליוה"כ סדר העבודה אשכנז אַמִּיץ כָּהַ כַּבִּיר וְרַב אוֹנִים. אֲשֶׁר מִי יַעֲשֶׂה כְּמַעַשׂ גָּבוּרוֹתֵיךָ. אָמֶץ עֲלִיּוֹת קֶרֵיתָ עַל קָרִים. אַף יִסֵּדְתָּ ֹתֶבֶל עַל בָּלִימָה: בָּהִיוֹת עוֹלָם חְשֵׁךְ וְצַלְמֶוֵת וְעֵיפָה. בָּמַעֲטֵה לְבוּשָׁךָ אוֹר בְּקֵר הָגַּהָתָּ. בֵּין זֵידוֹנִים חֲצָתָּ ּכֶּקֶרַח הַנּוֹרָא. בְּצוּל הִקְוִיתָם לְבַל יְכַסּוּן חֶלֶד: גִּלְיתָ ּפְּנֵי נֶשִּׁי וְהֵנֵצָה תְנוּבָה. גַּן מָקֶדֶם טַעְתָּ לְשַׁעֲשְׁוּעַ ַמַאַמִירֵיך. גַּדַל מָאוֹרוֹת תַּתָּה בְּרָקִיעַ עְזֵיךָ. גַּם צְבָא ַמַזָּרוֹת עִמָּם צָוְיתָ: דֵּי שָׂחִים וְדוֹאִים מִשַּׁעַל צַּרְתָּה. דָּמְיוֹן בָּרֵיחַ לְכַרַת יוֹשְׁבֵי גַנִּים. דְּבוּקַת רְגָבִים הוֹצֵיאָה רוֹמְשִּׁים וְשׁוֹאֲפִים. דָּר קָנֶה וּבִצָּה לַאֲרוּחַת קרוּאֱיך: הַכַּנְתָּ טֶבַח וּמֱסֶךְ וְסוֹעֵד אֶיִן. הִקְרַצְתָּ גְּלֶם מֶחְמֵר בָּתַבְנִית חוֹתָמֵך. הְפַּחְתַּ בְחֵלְדוֹ טְהַר נֵשֶׁם ַמִזְבוּלֶךְ. הַרְדַּם וּמִצַּלְעוֹ עֵזֶר לוֹ יִעֲדְתָּ: וְצִוּיתוֹ בְּלִי ָלְעֹט מֵעֵץ הַדֶּעַת. וְהֵפֵר צִוּוּי כְּפֵתִי בְּהַשָּׁאַת זוֹחֵל. וְעַנַּשׁ בָּזֵעַת אַף לְטָרֹף חֻקּוֹ. וְאָוֵלֵת בָּצִירִים וְעָרוּם עָפָר לַחְמוֹ: זֵרוּי רִבְעוֹ הִקְפֵּיתָ בְּבֶטֶן חוֹמֶדֶת. זְרְעָה וָהוֹלֵידָה אָכֶּר וָרוֹעָה צֹאן. זֱבַח וְשַׁי הָגֵּישׁוּ לְמוּלְךְ יַחַד. זָעַמִתָּ בָּרַב וְשֵׁעִתָּ תִּשׁוּרַת צָעִיר: חֱמֵל רַחֲמָיו שָׁחֵת וְעַרַף אָח. חִלָּה פָנֵיךְ וְשֵׂמְתָּ לוֹ אוֹת. חָלוּ שָׁלִישִׁים קרא בִשִּׁמְרָּ לַסֵּמֵל. חֵיל נוֹזְלִים קָרֶאתָ וּשָּׁטָפוּם וָאָבֶדוּ: טָעוּ גֵאִים וּפָצוּ סוּר לְנֵגְדֵּךְ. טֹרְפוּ בָּחֹם הוֹמִים וְזֹרְבוּ נִצְמֶתוּ. טָעוּן גְּפֶר נוֹשַׁע כְּסָגַרְתָּ ַבַּעֲדוֹ. טְפוּלָיו הִפְּרֵיתָ וּמָלְאוּ פְנֵי צִיָּה: יָעֲצוּ נֶאֱחָדִים ָלָרוּם עַד לַשַּׁחַק. יֻקְשׁוּ נֻפֶּצוּ בְּרְוּחַ סוֹעָה וְסֵעַר. יִדִיד אֲתוּי עֵבֶר יִדַּעֲךְ בָּעוֹלָם. יִחוּם זְקוּנָיו הֶעֱלָה לְךְּ לְכֶלִיל: כָּשֵׂה תָּמִים בָּחַר אִישׁ תַּם. כָּחַשַּׁק יִשִּיבַת אֹהָלִים וְנִמְשַׁךְ אַחֲרֶיךָ. כְּשֶׁר חֲנִיטֵי יוֹף הוֹצֵאתָה ָמְחֲלָצָיו. כַּלּוֹ זֻרַע אֶמֶת וְאֵין דֹּפִי: לְשָׁרֶתְךְ אִוְּיתָה לֵוִי אִישׁ חַסִּידֵךְ. לְהַבְדִּיל מִגָּזְעוֹ מֵקְדָשׁ קֹדֵשׁ ַקדָשִׁים. לִקְשֹׁר נֶזֶר קְדֶשׁ וְלַעֲטוֹת אוּרִים. לֵישֵׁב כָּכְבַדָּה פָּנֵימָה יָמִים שִׁבְעָה: מַחַזִּיקֵי אֲמָנָה שָׁבִוּעַ ַלְדֵם לֵעָשוֹר. מַפְּרִישִׁים כֹּהֵן הָרֹאשׁ כִּדָת הַמִּלְאִים: מַזִּים עָלָיו מֵי חַטָּאת לְטַהַרוֹ. זוֹרֵק מַקְטִיר וּמֵטִיב לְהִתְרַגֵּל בָּעֲבוֹדָה: כַּכָּתוּב בְּתוֹרָתֶךְ: כַּאֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה בַיּוֹם הַזֵּה צָּוָה יִהֹוָה לַעֲשׁוֹת לְכַפֵּר עֲלֵיכֶם:



a violent wind. Your loved one [Avraham] who came "across the river," made famous Your Name in the world. The son of his old age, [Yitzchak] he offered to You in sacrifice. Like a perfect, unblemished lamb Yaakov was chosen; he who was without blemish. He desired to sit in tents and followed you. Righteous children You brought forth from him, all of whom stayed true to their heritage, none ever deviating. To serve You, You desired Levi, Your pious one. From his tribe, You chose one [Aharon] to be Your holiest; to wear the holy mitre and the Urim VeTumim, and to dwell inside the Tabernacle for seven days. Upholders of the Jewish faith, [The Sanhedrin], a week before the tenth day [of Tishrei], secluded the High Priest as was done in the seven days after the completion of the Mishkan. They sprinkled upon him water mixed with the ashes of red heifers in order to purify him. [Each of the seven days] he sprinkled the blood of the daily sacrifices, burned the incense [upon the golden altar in the Sanctuary,] and cleaned away the ashes, [from the wicks of the Menorah], [he did these things] to acquaint himself with the daily service. As it was written in Your Torah: As it was done on this day, Adonoy commanded that it be done to atone for you.

...His ox stood between the antechamber and the outer Altar; its face to the West, its head to the South. He leaned his hands upon its head, and confessed his sins, not hiding even one.

And this was his confession: I beg of You Hashem; I have sinned, acted wickedly and rebelled against You, I and my household. I beg of You, with Your Name, atone the sins, iniquities, and rebellions that I have sinned, acted wickedly, and rebelled against You, I and my household; as is written in the Torah of Moshe, Your servant, from the mouth of Your glory: "For on this day He will make atonement for you, to cleanse you from all your sins, before Adonoy."

And the priests and the people who were standing in the Temple Courtyard when they heard the glorious and awesome Name [of God] explicitly pronounced from the mouth of the High Priest with holiness and with purity, they bowed, prostrated themselves, offered thanks, and fell upon their faces and said, "Blessed [is His] Name, His glorious Kingdom is forever and ever."

And he prolonged the intoning of the Name until the worshippers completed [the response]. And, [completing the verse,] said to them: "You will be cleansed." And [now] with your great goodness arouse Your mercy, and pardon Your faithful servant.

[Lottery]
[Second Viduy on the Ox for the Kohanim]

...פָרוֹ מֵצְבּ בֵּין אוּלָם לַמִּזְבֵּחַ. פָּנָיו יֶמָּה וְרֹאשׁוֹ ... נֶגְבָּה מְעַקָּם: פָּגָשׁ וְסְמַךְ יָדוֹ עַל רֹאשׁוֹ. פְּשָׁעִיוּ הוֹדָה וּבָחַבּוֹ לֹא טָמָן:

וְכַךְ הָיָה אוֹמֵר. אֶנָּא הַשֶּׁם, חָטֶאתִּי. עְוִיתִּי. פְּשְׁעְתִּי לְפָנֵיךְ אֲנִי וּבִיתִי: אָנָּא בַשֵּׁם. כַּפֶּר נָא. לַחֲטָאִים. וְלְעֲוֹנוֹת. וּלַפְּשָׁעִים. שֶׁחָטֶאתִי. וְשֶׁעָוִיתִי. וְשֶׁפְּשַׁעְתִּי לְפָנֵיךְ אֲנִי וּבֵיתִי. כַּכְּתוּב בְּתוֹרַת משֶׁה עַבְדֶּךְ מִפִּי כְבוֹדֶךְ. כִּי בִיּוֹם הַזֶּה יְכַפֵּר עֲלֵיכָם לְטַהֵר עַבְדֶּךְ מִפִּי כְבוֹדֶךְ. כִּי בִיּוֹם הַזֶּה יְכַפֵּר עֲלֵיכָם לְטַהֵר אֶתְכֶם מִכֹּל חַטּאתֵיכֶם לְפְנֵי יְהֹוָה:

וְהַכּּהֲנִים וְהָעָם הָעוֹמְדִים בָּעֲזְרָה. כְּשֶׁהָיוּ שׁוֹמְעִים אֶת הַשֶּׁם הַנִּכְבָּד וְהַנּוֹרָא מְפֹּרָשׁ יוֹצֵא מִפִּי כֹהֵן גָּדוֹל בָּקְדֵשָּׁה וּבְטָהֲרָה. הָיוּ כּוֹרְעִים וּמִשְׁתַּחֲוִים וּמוֹדִים וְנוֹפְלִים עַל פְּנֵיהֶם. וְאוֹמְרִים בָּרוּךְ שֶׁם כְּבוֹד מַלְכוּתוֹ לְעוֹלָם וַעֲד:

וְאַף הוּא הָיָה מִתְּכֵּוּן לִגְמֹר אֶת הַשֵּׁם כְּנֵגֶד הַמְּבָרְכִים וְאוֹמֵר לְהֶם תִּטְהֶרוּ: וְאַתָּה בְּטוּבְךְ הַגָּדוֹל מְעוֹרֵר רַחֲמֶיךְ וְסוֹלֵח לְאִישׁ חַסִידֶךְ:

{גורל}

{I'TI'}

קח מַאֲכֶלֶת חַדָּה וּשְׁחָטוֹ כַּמֶּדֶר. קבֵּל דָּם בְּמִזְרָק וּתְּנָת חַדָּה וּשְׁחָטוֹ כַּמֶּדֶר. קבֵּל דָּם בְּמִזְרָק וּנְתָנוֹ לִמְמְרֵס. קְרִישְׁתוֹ יִמֵּס עַד עַת הַזְּיָה. קפּוּי פֶּן יְהִי וְתָעֲדֵר סְלִיחָה. קוֹחַ לוֹחֲשׁוֹת חָת בְּמַחְתַּת פַּרְוַיִם. קַלָּה וְגֵלֶד רַךְ וַאֲרֻכַּת יָד. קדר לְתוֹכְהּ שְׁלְשֶׁת קַבִּין גָּחָלִים. קרבוּ לוֹ בָזְרְ וּגְדוּשְׁת דַּקְה. קלט וְחָפֵּן וְהַרִיק לְתוֹךְ בָּזְרְ. קפַץ מַחְתָּה בִּימִין וּבְזְרִ לְפַרְכוֹת וְקַרֵב לַבִּדִּים. וּבְזָרְ בִּשְׁמֹאל. קִישׁ צְעָדִיו לְפַּרְכוֹת וְקַרֵב לַבָּדִים. וְבָץ מְחָבָּה לָמָרָס מֵנוּ נְטַל קְּטְרָת שָּׁם בִּינִימוֹ וְעִשּׁן וְיָצָא: רוֹבֶה מְמְרֵס מֵנוּ נְטַל דָם. רְצֵף וְנְכְנָס וְקָם בִּין שְׁדְיִם. רְצוּי הַזְּיוֹת טְבַל וְהַצְיִם בְּמִנְין. רוּם מַעְלָה אַחַת וּמֵשָּה שַׁבְע:



He then took a sharp knife and slaughtered the ox in the usual manner. He received the blood in a holy vessel and gave it to a priest who would stir it; thus keeping it liquid-like until the time came to sprinkle it. For if it became too hard to sprinkle, there could be no atonement. He stirred the coals on the outer Altar, scooped up some of the innermost coals with a reddish-gold shovel. The shovel was especially light, of very thin metal, and had an especially long handle. The shovel held three kavim of coals. He was then brought a ladle and a brimming vessel filled with incense. He took two handfuls of incense from the vessel and emptied them into the ladle. He quickly took the shovel of coals in his right hand and the ladle with incense in his left. His footsteps were heard as he walked between the curtains and approached [between] the poles of the Ark. The incense he placed between the poles and caused them to rise in smoke and he left. From the young boy priest who had been stirring the blood, he now took the vessel of blood. He quickly reentered the Holy of Holies and stood between the "two handles of the Ark." He dipped his finger into the blood, and sprinkled the blood, with a count—one upper sprinkling and seven lower ones.

Each time he sprinkled, he counted aloud. One; One and one; One and two; One and three; One and four; One and five; One and six; One and seven.

וְכַךְ הָיָה מוֹנָה. אַחַת. אַחַת וְאַחַת. אַחַת וּשְׁתָּים. אַחַת וְשָׁלשׁ. אַחַת וְאַרְבַּע. אַחַת וְחָמֵשׁ. אַחַת וְשֵׁשׁ. אַחַת וְשֶׁבַע:

9. Michael Wyschogrod, Body of Faith, 17

There are those for whom prayer and repentance as the basis for forgiveness of sin is a great advance over reliance on bloody sacrifices. Those who hold this view--it is not our purpose now to examine it on its merits-- cannot possibly understand what was involved in Judaism's shifting to prayer and repentance as the center of its religious existence. The shift from cult to prayer is so difficult as to seem almost impossible. Cult is concrete and incarnated. In it, the holy appears with predictability and there is therefore a security in God's dwelling with Israel in the Temple. That Jews who survived the destruction of the Temple could be made to believe that on the Day of Atonement their sins would be forgiven even though there was no Temple and no sacrifices, borders on the miraculous. It was possible...because the ancient Jew felt God's love for him and could therefore come to believe that his sins would be forgiven without the Temple and its sacrifices.