

## Summary

- Explains the rules of when the Kohen goes into the holies of holies.
  - Once a year on Yom Kippur
  - Has to wear special white clothes
  - While in the holies of holies has to confess for the whole nation
- Explains the special Yom Kippur service
  - Procedure of the Scapegoat
- Torah tells us that we must observe Yom Kippur as a day of atonement
- The Jews are not allowed to give sacrifices anywhere other than the Mishkan or Beit Hamikdash
- The Jews are told that they can consume blood, when you slaughter an undomesticated animal you have to cover there blood with diet, and you should not follow the ways of Egyptians or Canaanites
- The Torah provides a list of prohibited sexual relationships
  - Adultery
  - Forbidden close relatives
- Also gives the prohibition against homosexuality and bestiality

## Commentary

Rashi: 1050-1105, France

'וידבר ה' אל משה אחרי מות שני בני אהרן וגו'

AND THE LORD SPOKE UNTO MOSES AFTER THE DEATH OF THE TWO SONS OF AARON etc.

מה ת"ל? הִיָּה רַבִּי אֶלְעָזָר בֶּן עֲזַרְיָה מוֹנֵשׁ לוֹ מִשָּׁל לְחֹלָה שְׁנֵכָנֶס אֶצְלוֹ רוֹפֵא, אָמַר לוֹ אֵל תֹּאכַל צֹיֵן וְאֵל תִּשְׁכַּב בְּטִחָב; בָּא אַחֵר וְאָמַר לוֹ אֵל תֹּאכַל צֹיֵן וְאֵל תִּשְׁכַּב בְּטִחָב שְׁלֹא תָמוּת בְּדֶרֶךְ שְׁמֵת פְּלוֹנִי, זֶה יִרְזוּ יוֹתֵר מִן הָרָאוּשׁוֹן, לְכֶךָ

נֶאֱמַר אַחֲרֵי מוֹת שְׁנֵי בְנֵי אֶהֱרֹן:

What is this statement intended to tell us? Rabbi Elazar ben Azariah illustrated this by a parable: It may be compared to the case of a sick person whom the physician visited. He (the physician) said to him: "Do not eat cold things nor sleep in a damp place!" Another physician came and said to him: "Do not eat cold things, nor sleep in a damp place so that thou mayest not die as Mr. So-and-so died!" Certainly this (the latter) put him on his guard more than the former; that is why Scripture states "after the death of the two sons of Aaron

.(Sifra, Acharei Mot, Section 1 3)

A question that is usually asked is "Why did the Torah say this"? People ask this when they see something in the Torah that should not be there. One example of this is when something is repeated. In this case why would the Torah tell us again about the death of Aharon's sons. It is unnecessary. Rashi is telling us that if something looks unusual or if something is repeated it is for a reason.

## Art

Artist: Unknown

Date: 960

Location: Colegiata de San Isodoro, Leo



This photo depicts Aaron doing the work in the Mishkan. Besides him are his sons watching him. Outside of the mishkan you see Bnei Yisrael waiting for them to be done. I chose this painting because I like how it shows all the vessels that were in the Mishkan, like the Menorah and the Lechem Mishnah. Also I like how it shows the point of view of everyone, not just a specific group.



Artist: William Holman Hunt

Date: 1854

Location: London

Title: Scapegoat

I like this painting for two reasons. One: I like how the Artist put so much detail into the painting. You can see the goat's footsteps and every single strand of hair. You can also see dead goats in the background in the water. Two: I like how the artist only depicted the goat and not the humans around it. I feel that the artist wanted the admirer to focus on the goat entirely.

