

יומא יג

If a פסול happened to the כהן גדול and he needed to be replaced for יום כיפור, after יום כיפור he gets back his job, while the כהן גדול appointed in his place is considered a כהן גדול, but does not have any of the responsibilities. If he does the עבודה of the כהן גדול it is כשר, and if the כהן גדול is נפטר, he replaces him.

A כהן גדול cannot be married to two women. If he did, he must divorce one before he can do יום הכיפורים.

A woman is only divorced through a written document (a גט), not through money. The divorce must completely cut off the husband and wife from each other. For example, one who writes in the גט “you are divorced on condition you do not visit your father for the rest of your life”, or “drink wine for the rest of your life”, the גט is invalid. If the גט says on condition you do not go to your father’s house for thirty days, the גט is כשר.

If a man who is childless passes away, and leaves many wives, יבום/חליצה must only be performed on one of them.

Even if a man was מקדש an אישה through אירוסין (and had not yet performed נשואין), if he is נפטר the woman falls to יבום.

A כהן גדול (unlike a כהן הדיוט) does the עבודה if he is an אונן, but may not eat קדשים.