

## Kings Miscellaneous

### SACRIFICES

- Inadvertent transgression (*shogeg*)

Ordinary person and King bring female goat – first year of life for an offering if transgression was *avodah zarah*.

For other 42 transgressions in list of *shogeg*, ordinary person brings she-goat or ewe for an offering. King would have to bring a male goat as a sin offering.

(High Priest would have to bring a bull)

*Sefer Korbanot, Hilchot Shegagot* 1:4

- *Asham Vaday*

Ordinary person, King, and *Kohen Gadol* all bring same *Asham Vaday*

*Sefer Korbanot, Hilchot Shegagot* 9:10

- *Korban Oleh Veyored*

Ordinary person, King and *Kohen Gadol* are all equal

*Sefer Korbanot, Hilchot Shegagot* 10:7

- General Differences Between King, High Priest and Ordinary Person

Error committed by *Nasi* (King) or Anointed High Priest

The Erring of a High Priest (Anointed) is to do with him issuing a ruling. Therefore, the laws that apply to the High Priest are similar to the laws that apply to the High Court. Whereas the king is not involved in issuing Torah rulings and the laws of erring with him are similar to the community. (Except the sacrifice that he offers is different.)

### Reminder

*Chatat Kavua* for inadvertent sin of ordinary person is a ewe or she-goat.

That of the king is a he-goat and that of the *Kohen Gadol* (anointed) is a bull



For *Kohen Gadol* this only applies when he issues personally on a ruling and acts alone on this ruling.

The *Kohen Gadol* never brings an *Asham Taluy* (Provisional Guilt Offering) as with the High Court who was never required to bring an *Asham Taluy* when they were in doubt if they had erred.

Difference between a King and a High Priest regarding their status when removed from office and also when they transgress while in office.

*Sefer Korbanot, Hilchot Shegagot, Chapter* 15

### TESTIFYING

Kings may not testify in court, but a *Kohen Gadol* can give testimony regarding a King.

Witnesses may testify regarding *Kohen Gadol*.

*Sefer Shoftim, Hilchot Eduk, Chapter* 11:9