

Vayikra

IS IT REALLY A MISTAKE?

Certain Mistakes Happen to Certain People

PARSHAH OVERVIEW

Vayikra

G-d calls to Moses from the Tent of Meeting and communicates to him the laws of the *korbanot*, the animal and meal offerings brought in the Sanctuary. These include:

- 1. The "ascending offering" (olah), that was wholly raised to G-d by the fire atop the altar;
- 2. Five varieties of "meal offerings" (*minchah*), prepared with fine flour, olive oil, and frankincense:
- 3. The "peace offering" (shelamim), whose meat was eaten by the one bringing the offering after parts were

burned on the altar and parts were given to the *Kohanim* (priests);

- 4. The different types of "sin of- fering" (chatat) brought to atone for transgressions committed er- roneously by the High Priest, the entire community, the king, or the ordinary Jew; and
- 5. The "guilt offering" (asham), brought by one who misappropriated property of the Sanctuary, who was in doubt as to whether they transgressed a Divine prohibition, or who committed a "betrayal against G-d" by swearing falsely to defraud a fellow human.

Leviticus 4:13-14, 20-21

יג וְאָם כָּל־עֲדַת יִשְׂרָאֵל יִשְׁגוּ וְנֶעְלַם דָבָר מֵעֵינֵי הַקְהָל וְעֲשׂוּ אַחַת מִכָּל־מִצְוֹת ה' אֵשֶׁר לֹא־תֵעֲשִׂינַה וְאַשֵׁמוּ:

יד וְנוֹדְעָה הַחַטָּאת אֲשֶׁר חָטְאוּ עָלֶיהָ וְהִקְרִיבוּ הַקָהָל פַּר בֶּן־בָּקָר לְחַטָאת וְהַבִּיאוּ אֹתוֹ לִפְנֵי אֹהֶל מוֹעֵד:

בְּעָשָׂה לַפָּר כַּאֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה לְפַר הַחַטָּאת כֵּן יַצְשֶׂה־לווְנִסְלַח לָהֶם:

כא וְהוֹצִיא אֶת־הַפֶּּר אֶל־מְחוּץ לַמַחֲנֶה וְשָׂרַף אֹתוֹ כַּאֲשֶׁר שָרַף אֵת הַפָּר הָרִאשׁוֹן חַטַּאת הַקָּהָל הוּא:

- **13.** And if the entire community of Israel errs because a matter was hidden from the eyes of the congregation [Sanhedrin], and they commit one of all the commandments of G-d that may not be committed, incurring guilt.
- **14.** When the sin that they had committed becomes known, the congregation shall bring a young bull as a sin offering. They shall bring it before the Tent of Meeting. . . .
- **20.** He shall do to the bull just as he did to the bull of the sin offering; thus he shall do to it. Thus the Kohen shall make atonement for them [the community], and they will be forgiven.
- **21.** And he shall take the bull outside the camp and burn it, just as he burned the first bull. It is a sin offering for the congregation.

Maimonides, Mishneh Torah, Laws of Shegagot 12:1 כָּל דָבָר שֶׁחַיָבִין עַל שִׁגְגָתוֹ חַטָאת קְבוּעָה, אָם שֶׁגְגוּ בִּית דִין הַגָּדוֹל בְּהוֹרָאָה וְהוֹרוּ לְהַתִּירוֹ, וְשָׁגְגוּ הָעָם בִּית דִין הַגָּדוֹל בְּהוֹרָאָה וְהוֹרוּ לְהַתִּירוֹ, וְשָׁגְגוּ הָעָם בְּהוֹרָאָתוְ וְעָשׁוּ הָעָם וְהֵם סוֹמְכִין עַל הוֹרָאָתוֹ, וְאַחַר כָּדְ נוֹדַע לְבֵית דִין שֶׁטְעוּ, הְרֵי בֵּית דִין חַיָּבִין לְהָבִיא קַרְבַּן חַטָאת עַל שִׁגְנָתוְ בְּהוֹרָאָה. וְאַף עַל פִּי שֶׁלֹא עֲשׁוּ הֵן חַטָּאת עַל שִׁגְנָתוְ בְּהוֹרָאָה. וְאַף עַל פִּי שֶׁלֹא עֲשׁוּ הֵן בְּלָל בְּעַצְמָן מַעֲשָׂה, שֶׁאֵין מַלְּאָנִיחִין עַל עֲשִׂיַת בֵּית דִין כְּלָל בִּין עָשׁוּ בֵּין לֹא עֲשׁוּ, אֶלָא עַל הוֹרָאָתָן בִּלְבַד.

וּשְׁאָר הָעָם פְּטוּרִין מִן הַקְרְבָּן, וְאַף עַל פִּי שֶׁהֵם הַעוֹשִׂין, מִפָּנִי שֵׁתַּלוּ בָּבֵית דִין.

וּמַה הוּא הַקּרְבָּן שֶׁמְבִיאִין עַל שְׁגָגָה זוֹ? . . . מַבִיא כָּל שׁבָּט וְשֵׁבֶט פַּר חַטָאת, וְזָהוּ הָאָמוּר בְּפָּרְשַׁת וַיִּקְרָא, שׁבֶט וְשׁבֶט פַּר חַטָאת, וְזָהוּ הָאָמוּר בְּפָּרְשַׁת וַיִּקְרָא, שׁנֶאֲמַר: "וְאָם כָּל עֲדַת יִשְׂרָאֵל יִשְׁגוּ". . . וְכָל פַּר מַהֶּן נְקְרָא "פַּר הָעְלֵם דָבָר שֶׁל צִבּוּר", שֶׁנֶאֲמַר: "וְהִקְרִיב נְקְרָא "כַּל קָהָל וְקָהָל, וְכָל שֵׁבֶט וְשֵׁבֶט קַרוּי קָהָל. הַקָּל, וְכָל שֵׁבֶט וְשֵׁבֶט קַרוּי קָהָל.

Say the High Court inadvertently erred in their ruling and ruled that a forbidden substance is permitted. Then, as a result of their ruling, the people erred inadvertently and acted in transgression of the prohibition, while relying on the ruling of the court. Thereafter, the court discovers that they erred. In such a case, the court is obligated to bring a sin offering for their erroneous ruling. Even if the judges themselves did not perform a deed in violation of the prohibition, they must bring this sacrifice. For we do not consider the deeds of the judges at all, what they did or did not do, only their ruling.

The people are exempt from bringing a sacrifice as individuals, even though they performed the transgression, because they relied on the court.

Which sacrifice do they bring for this erroneous ruling? . . . Every tribe must bring a bull as a sin offering. This sacrifice is mentioned in the verse, "And if the entire community of Israel [inadvertently] errs . . ." (Leviticus 4:13). Each one of the bulls is called a "bull brought due to a lapse of awareness by the congregation," as the verse states, "And the congregation shall offer . . ." (Leviticus 4:14), i.e., every congregation. Every tribe is referred to as a congregation.

The sin offering wasn't just about offering a sacrifice and getting it over with.

According to virtually all classic Jewish texts, the purpose of the sin offering was to elicit a sense of deep remorse in the heart of the one bringing it.



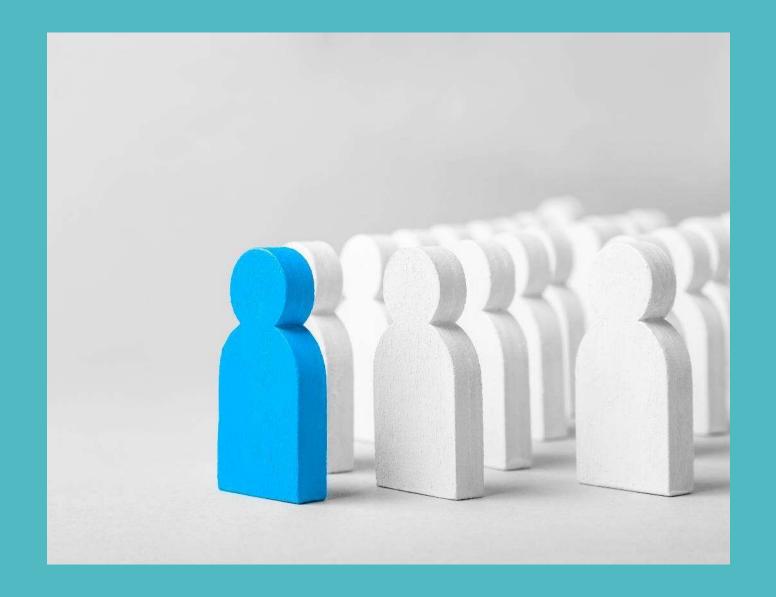
Nachmanides, Leviticus 1:9

שיחשוב האדם בעשותו כל אלה כי חטא לאלקיו בגופו ונפשו, וראוי לו שישפך דמו וישרף גופו, לולא חסד הבורא שלקח ממנו תמורה וכפר הקרבן הזה. A person must think throughout the process of bringing the sin offering that they have sinned before G-d with their body, and really it is their blood and their body that ought to be spilled and burned on the altar. It is only out of G-d's kindness that He accepts the sacrifice in the sinner's place.

QUESTION

Why must the community bring a sin offering when it turns out that the Sanhedrin erred? What did the community do wrong in this case?

When the *nasi* makes a mistake, he, too, must bring a unique sacrifice to atone for his inadvertent sin.



TEXT 4a

Leviticus 4:22–23

- כב אַשֶּׁר נְשִׂיא יֶחֲטָא וְעָשָׂה אַחַת מִכְּל־מִצְוֹת ה' אֱלֹקְיו אֲשֶׁר לֹא־תַעָשֶׂינָה בִּשְׁגָגָה וְאָשֵׁם:
 - כג או־הוֹדַע אֵלָיו חַטָאתוֹ אֲשֶׁר חָטָא בָּה וְהַבִּיא אֶת־קַרְבָּנוֹ שְׂעִיר עִזִּים זָכָר תַּמִים:
- **22.** If a leader [of Israel] sins and unintentionally commits one of all the commandments of G-d, which may not be committed, incurring guilt;
- **23.** If his sin that he has committed is made known to him, then he shall bring his offering: an unblemished male goat.

TEXT 4b

Rashi, ad loc.

"אשר נשיא יחטא". לשון אשרי, אשרי הדור שהנשיא שלו נותן לב להביא כפרה על שגגתו, קל וחומר שמתחרט על זדונותיו.

"If a leader [of Israel] sins." [Why does Scripture not use the word אם like in the cases of verses three and thirteen above? The answer is that אשר is] an expression reminiscent of [the dictum starting with the word] אשרי, "fortunate is . . . ," namely: fortunate is the generation whose leader gives attention to bringing an atonement offering for his unintentional sins, and how much more will he experience remorse for the sins he has committed willfully!

QUESTIONS

- 1. What exactly is the "fortune" of the generation whose leader offers such a sacrifice?
- 2. Why add the extra bit about being inspired, i.e., "giving attention to offer the sacrifice?"

When a leader offers a sacrifice after doing something wrong, it teaches the regular folk to do the same.

The people are fortunate, because they have conscientious leaders humble enough to step up when necessary and provide a teaching moment.



Leviticus 4:3, 12

- ג. אָם הַכּּהָן הַמְשִׁיחַ יָחֲטָא לְאַשְׁמַת הָעָם, וְהִקְרִיב עַל הַטָּאתוֹ אֲשֶׁר חָטָא פַּר בֶּן בָּקָר תָּמִים לַה' לְחַטָאת: . . .
- יב. וְהוֹצִיא אֶת כָּל הַפָּר אֶל מְחוּץ לַמַחְנֶה אֶל מָקוֹם טָהוֹר אֶל שֶׁפֶּךְ הַדָשֶׁן, וְשָׂרַף אֹתוֹ עַל עֵצִים בָּאֵשׁ, עַל שֵׁפַךְ הַדָשׁן יִשְׂרַף: שֵׁפַךְ הַדַשׁׁן יִשְׂרַף:
- **3.** If the anointed *Kohen* sins, bringing guilt to the people, then he shall bring, for his sin that he has committed, an unblemished young bull as a sin offering to G-d.
- **12.** He shall take out the entire bull to a pure place outside the camp, [namely,] to the ash depository, and he shall burn it in fire on wood. Thus, it shall be burnt in the ash depository.

If someone as uniquely holy as the *Kohen Gadol* must own up to his inadvertent mistakes, certainly regular folks must do the same!

The fact that the *Kohen Gadol* is required to burn
his sacrifice outside the
camp, comes to teach a
strong lesson to all the
people.



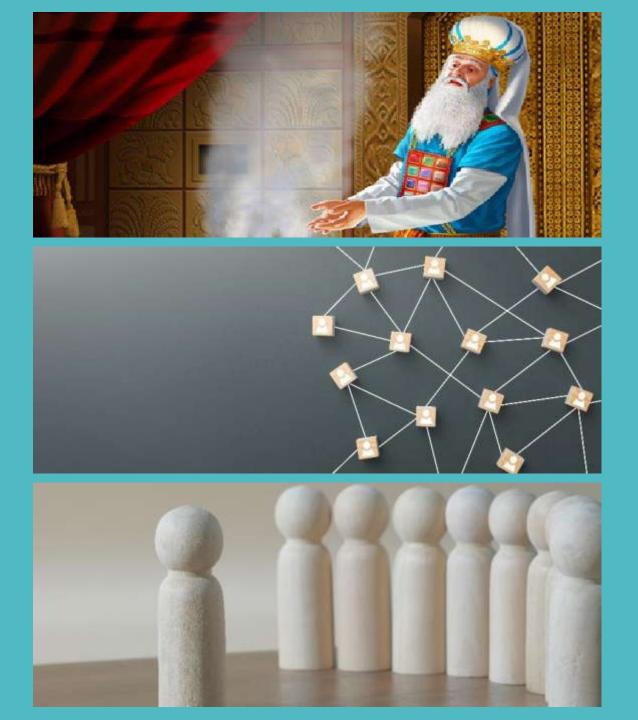
Rabbi Don Yitzchak Abarbanel, Leviticus, ch. 4 רצה ה' לפרסם שהכהן המשיח שהוא בחכמה ובלימוד ובהוראה היחיד הגדול שבאומה, והציבור שהם כלל האומה קיבוץ חוטאים רבים, יזכרו וישובו אל ה'. ויקריבו לפניו כופר נפשם ופדיון גופם כדי שיקחו מהם ראיה כל החוטאים, יחיד יהיה או ציבור . . .

וכדי להוסיף פרסומם, צוה לשרפם מחוץ למחנה, כי בזה ירגישו הכל אנשים ונשים וטף שהכהן גדול או הקהל בכללו חטאו, ושבו אל ה' והביאו כפרתם. The Torah wished to publicize the sin offering of the High Priest, the greatest scholar and teacher in the nation. When the masses, including all sinners, would see this, it would inspire them to return to G-d. By offering up atonement for his sin in front of the people, all other sinners would take notice, be it individuals or the community at large. . . .

To maximize publicity, G-d instructed that the sacrifice be burned outside the camp, so that the people should realize that the High Priest or the community had sinned and they would return to G-d and secure atonement.

Three types of anomalous sin offerings:

- 1. sin offering of the *Kohen Gadol*
- 2. communal sin offering
- 3. sin offering of the *nasi*



Why should one be bothered when they discover that they sinned?

One reason is fear of punishment—one doesn't want to get hurt, killed, or endure other forms of suffering from on High.

A deeper approach would be to fear sin itself—to be bothered by doing that which is contrary to G-d's will.



Maimonides, Mishneh Torah, Laws of Teshuvah 10:1 אל יאמר אדם: הריני עושה מצות התורה ועוסק בחכמתה כדי שאקבל כל הברכות הכתובות בה, או כדי שאזכה לחיי העולם הבא, ואפרוש מן העבירות שהזהירה תורה מהן כדי שאנצל מן הקללות הכתובות בתורה, או כדי שלא אכרת מחיי העולם הבא. אין ראוי לעבוד את ה' על הדרך הזה, שהעובד על דרך זה הוא עובד מיראה, ואינה מעלת הנביאים ולא מעלת החכמים, ואין עובדים ה' על דרך זה אלא עמי הארץ. . . . שמחנכין אותן לעבוד מיראה עד שתרבה דעתן ויעבדו מאהבה. A person should not say . . . , "I will avoid all sins the Torah warns against so I will be saved from all the curses contained in the Torah, or so [my soul] will not be cut off from the life of the World to Come." It is not fitting to serve G-d in this manner. A person whose service is motivated by these factors is considered one who serves out of fear. He is not on the level of the prophets or of the wise. The only ones who serve G-d in this manner are common people. . . . They are trained to serve G-d out of fear until their knowledge increases and they serve out of love.

The Torah instructs us to fear G-d and sin.

There is no need for a commandment to fear punishment, since it's a natural instinct.



Rabbi Yisrael Baal Shem Tov, Keter Shem Tov, 2:413 המלך בשר ודם אינו צריך לצוות, כי מעצמו יריאין מפניו, וגם הקדוש ברוך הוא אינו צריך לצוות על היראה זו יראת העונש, שמעצמן יראין מעונש מיתה ויסורין. An earthly king doesn't need to command people to fear him. Likewise, G-d doesn't need to command us to fear Him, namely a fear of punishment. People naturally fear punishments of death or suffering.

Punishment is not a slap on the wrist; rather, its is a remedial measure to heal the blemish of sin.

Abstaining from sin due to fear of punishment is akin to avoiding getting sick because you don't like the medicine.



Rabbi Menachem Mendel of Lubavitch, Or HaTorah, Bamidbar 2, p. 574 כי יבין האדם ויכיר איך שראוי לברוח מהחטא הרחק כמטחוי קשת, שלא לנגוע אפילו בקצהו. ויותר ממה שירא מהעונש של החטא ראוי לירא מן החטא עצמו, שהרי העונש הוא רפואה על החטא, ואיך שייך לומר שיהיה מתיירא מן הרפואה ולא מן המחלה עצמו!

ולכן יראת עונש הוא מדריגה קטנה, שזהו כמו אדם שמתיירא מן הרפואה ואינו מתיירא מן החולי עצמו, שזהו דעת קלה, אלא העיקר שצריך להיות יראת חטא להתיירא מן החטא עצמו שהוא רע ומר יותר לאין קץ מן העונש.

A person should understand and appreciate how much they ought to run away from sin, and avoid touching it with a ten-foot pole. More than fearing the punishment of sin, a person ought to fear sin itself, for the punishment is actually a cure for sin. How, then, does it make sense to be afraid of the cure and not the malady itself?

Accordingly, fear of punishment is really a primitive level, for it is like someone who is afraid of the cure and not the malady, which is understandably primitive. The main thing a person ought to fear is the sin itself, which is infinitely more evil and bitter than the punishment.

Appropriate "fear of sin" is not about culpability, rather the impact of sin itself. It has nothing to do with whether or not you're at fault, rather about the impact a sin has on your soul.



TEXT 10a

Rabbi Shneur Zalman of Liadi, Likutei Torah, Korach 53d

ומזה ימשיך האדם יראה גדולה בנפשו להתיירא מאד מן החטא. The true definition of "fear of sin" is to fear sin itself, which is more bitter than death. . . . Just as the soul climbs higher when a mitzvah is performed, so it is to the contrary with evil. . . . Sin drags the soul far, far away from G-d, to the extent that harsh judgment is meted out to the sinner. . . , which is like a cure for him.

This should inspire great fear of sin in a person's heart.

TEXT 10b

Rabbi Shneur Zalman of Liadi, Tanya, Igeret Hateshuvah, ch. 7 להיות ממארי דחושבנא בעומק הדעת . . . להתבונן במה שפעל ועשה בחטאיו . . . [גרם] לעקור נשמתו ונפשו האלקית מחיי החיים ברוך הוא והורידה למקום הטומאה והמוות, הן היכלות הסטרא אחרא, ונעשית בבחינת מרכבה אליהם לקבל מהם שפע וחיות להשפיע לגופו, כנזכר לעיל . . .

ואף מי שלא עבר על עוון כרת וגם לא על עון מיתה בידי שמים . . . אלא שאר עבירות קלות, אף על פי כן, מאחר שהן פוגמים בנשמה ונפש האלקית.

A person must be conscientious and think deeply . . . about the impact of sin. . . . It causes their soul to be torn away from the source of life with G-d and be dragged down into a dark place of impurity and death, namely the chambers of evil. The soul is then forced to become a vehicle for evil so as to receive vitality to animate the body. . . .

Even if one doesn't necessarily commit the gravest sins . . . , rather other, relatively minor sins, it is still a travesty inasmuch as the sin damages the soul.

Fearing sin rather than punishment ties in with our discussion about the sin offerings of the *nasi* and the *Kohen Gadol*.

It is uniquely the *nasi's* role to teach this lesson, while the *Kohen Gadol's* roll is to achieve atonement for the people.



Rashi, Leviticus 4:3

כשהכהן הגדול חוטא, אשמת העם הוא זה, שהן תלויין בו לכפר עליהם ולהתפלל בעדם, ונעשה מקולקל.

When the High Priest sins, it is the fault of the people, for they are dependent on him to atone for them and pray for them, and now he has become impaired. The *nasi* led the people in an administrative and spiritual capacity.

Because of the *nasi's* sacrifice, the people learned a powerful lesson about the impact of sin.

Even when committing a sin without culpability, the *nasi* taught that one should *want* to offer an offering to G-d with full remorse.



The Rebbe, Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, Likutei Sichot 17, p. 39 אין דעם באשטייט דער חילוק צווישן כהן המשיח און א נשיא: דער תפקיד פון כהן המשיח איז מקריב זיין קרבנות און מכפר זיין אויף כלל ישראל, דעריבער איז אפילו בשעת אנשי דורו זעען אז ער ברענגט א קרבן אויף א חטא בשוגג, רופט עס אויך בא זיי בעיקר ארויס (ניט אזוי די אויסגהיטנקייט ניט צו באגיין אן עבירה מלכתחילה, נאר) דעם רגש אז נאכדעם ווי מ'האט געטאן אן עבירה זאל מען זיך ניט שעמען און בריינגען א קרבן אפילו "על שגגתו" . . .

מה שאין כן ביים נשיא וואס זיין תפקיד איז צו אנפירן מיטן דור און עניני מלכות ומדינה כו' און פונדעסטוועגן איז ער "נותן לב להביא כפרה על שגגתו", ער איז "מרגיש" און בדרך ממילא מעורר אויף חומר ענין החטא, דאס פועלט אז מ'איז מלכתחילה זהיר בחטא, און במילא איז "אשרי הדור". This is the difference between the sacrifice of the High Priest and the *nasi*: The High Priest's role is . . . to offer sacrifices and achieve atonement for the Jewish people. As such, even when the people would see him bringing a sin offering, it didn't really inspire them and teach them the lesson of avoiding sin to begin with. Instead, it primarily evoked typical feelings that when a person commits an inadvertent sin, they shouldn't be ashamed to bring a sacrifice for their mistake.

By contrast, the *nasi*'s primary role was to lead the nation in an administrative sense. So when such a leader would go ahead and bring a sin offering, and what's more, "he gives attention to bringing an atonement offering for his unintentional sins," it teaches everyone the gravity of sin itself. This teaches the people to avoid sinning in the first place. Hence, "Fortunate is the nation."

A generation with a leader like that is truly lucky.

A people who are taught this lesson will inevitably wind up committing fewer sins, contributing to an increasing cycle of just doing the right thing.



Rabbi Moshe Isserlis, Torat Ha'olah 2:1 שישמור האדם ויזהר מן השגיאה, שיראה שיענש בממונו שחטא בשוגג, שאף השוגג נקרא חוטא, שאדם מועד לעולם, וכן פירש העקידה והבחיי. A person should be cautious to avoid inadvertent sin, as they see that they will be penalized when doing so. Even inadvertent sin is considered a sin, for a person is always held responsible. This is how Rabbeinu Bechaye and Rabbi Yitzchak Aramah explained it as well.

TEXT 14a

Rabbi Samson Raphael Hirsch, Uebersetzung und Erklärung des Pentateuchs, Leviticus 4:1 שוגג הוא חוטא מחמת היסח הדעת, היינו מפני שברגע השגגה אינו נתון בכל לבו ונפשו לזהירות שמעשהו יהיה כתורה וכמצוה, מפני שהוא כפי ביטוי הנביא "חרד על דברי". חוסר החרדה הזאת והקפדה בלתי מדוקדקת על דרכו בחיים, שתהיה בפי התורה והמצוה - הן הן עיקר העבירה אשר ב"שוגג", זהו "הפשע" שבעקבות ה"חטא". A shogeg is an error done through carelessness. In the moment of the sin, the perpetrator is not conscious of, and does not worry about the legality, or otherwise, of his act. He is not, at the moment, "trembling before G-d's word," as Isaiah (66:2) expressed it. It is just this lack of attention, this carelessness as to whether his actions are in accordance with the demands of the law, wherein lies the sinfulness of his mistake.

TEXT 14b

Rabbi David Tzvi Hoffmann, Das Buch, Obersetzt und Eklart (Hebrew, Mossad HaRav Kook, Jerusalem, 1976), Leviticus, p. 124 אף חטא שנעשה בשגגה הרי הוא חטא . . . לפי קבלת חכמינו יש שני סוגים של שוגג: (א) שוגג ביחס אל החוק או תוכן החוק, "שוגג בלאו או בכרת", כלומר: לא ידע שמעשה זה אסור או שאסור בכרת; (ב) שוגג ביחס אל המעשה, כלומר הוא ידע על האיסור אך נעלם ממנו כי במעשהו זה עבר על החוק (למשל: הוא עושה מלאכה בשבת ושכח שאותו יום שבת, או שהוא אוכל חלב וחושב שהוא שומן).

אף השוגג זקוק לכפרה, משום שלא היה נזהר ונשמר כראוי. עם ישראל נצטוה "ושמרתם את משמרתי" (ויקרא יח, ל), "ושמרו דרך ה'" (בראשית יח, יט), להשמר ולהזהר שלא להחטיא את דרך ה'. על כל אחד לפלס את מעגלותיו ולכוננם כך, שימצא תמיד בדרך ה', ולכן כלל הוא בתורה שגם השוגג זקוק לכפרה. לא כן מי שעבר עבירה שלא ברצונו מתוך אונס, הוא פטור מכל קרבן.

Someone who sins unintentionally is also considered a sinner. . . . According to our sages, there are two types of "unintentional sin": (a) lack of intent with regard to the law, namely, the person didn't know that this act is prohibited; (b) lack of intent regarding the act, namely, the person is aware of the prohibition, but is unaware that this particular action constitutes that prohibition. For example, someone violates the Shabbat but forgot that it was Shabbat that day, or they ate something chelev (forbidden fat) thinking it was shuman (permissible fat).

An unintentional sinner also needs atonement, for they weren't sufficiently careful. The Jewish people are instructed, "And you shall observe My charge" (Leviticus 18:30), and "Keep the way of G-d" (Genesis 18:19). We are commanded to be careful and ensure we never stumble into sin. Every person ought to organize their life in such a way that they are always on a G-dly path. For this reason, the Torah includes the unintentional sinner for atonement, as opposed to one who sins by coercion who is absolved of any sin offering.

KEY POINTS

- 1. Sin offerings were intended to evoke feelings of remorse, as the responsible party was supposed to reflect that really their body should be burning on the altar.
- 2. There are three types of anomalous sin offerings described in chapter four of Leviticus.
- 3. When a Jewish leader possesses the humility to bring a sin offering when he makes a mistake, the nation is fortunate.
- 4. To "fear sin" in Judaism doesn't mean to fear punishment. This is a primitive level of fear that doesn't really need to be instructed at all.

- 5. Punishments are a remedy for the soul, so it doesn't make sense to fear the cure over the sickness itself.
- 6. The preferred level of fear is to fear sin itself, namely the tragedy of being torn away from G-d.
- 7. We, too, should fear sin itself, not the punishment.
- 8. We should be bothered by the mistakes we make. They say something about who we are, and we should try to be in a place where certain mistakes would never happen.

