

פסחים צו

Only during the פסח קרבן of יציאת מצרים was there a חיוב to sprinkle the blood on the doorpost.

The קרבן תמיד was checked for מומין starting from four days before its שחיטה.

An ערל who eats from the פסח קרבן receives מלקות. He does, however, eat מצה and מרור.

One who feeds a כזית from the פסח קרבן (either ראשון or שני) to a מומר, or a גר תושב is עובר a לא תעשה and does not receive מלקות but receives מכת מרדות.

A person may not שחט or eat the פסח קרבן until he his children and עבדים כנענים have a ברית מילה. However, the fact that they are ערלים does not prevent him from eating תרומה (unless of course, the person himself is an ערל).

A person who lost the animal that was designated as a פסח קרבן, and then found it after he had already set aside a new animal, both animals are מקריב, one as a פסח and the other as a שלמים (and he chooses which is which). If the lost animal was found after the replacement had already been מקריב as the פסח קרבן, then the original animal is מקריב as a שלמים.

A פסח קרבן that is after it's first year (and thus פסול as a קרבן פסח) is מקריב as a שלמים.

