


מצוות  
לא תעשה  
#150

 We learn this mitzvah from Parshas Ki Savo: (דברים כ"ד)

וְלֹא בַעֲרֵתִי מִמֶּנּוּ בְטָמֵא

It is *asur* for a person to eat *Maaser Sheini* when he is *Tamei*, or when the food is *Tamei*. If he was *tamei*, he needs to become *Tahor*. If the food was *tamei*, he needs to sell the food and buy different food with that money.


 The details of this mitzvah are explained in Mishnayos & Gemara:  
End of Mesechta Makos

מצוות  
לא תעשה  
#151

 We learn this mitzvah from Parshas Ki Savo: (דברים כ"ז)

לֹא אֶכְלֵתִי בְּאֲנִי מִמֶּנּוּ

An *Onen*, someone who has a close relative who passed away and wasn't buried yet, is not allowed to eat from *Maaser Sheini*. (An *onen* is also not allowed to eat from any *Korbanos*.)

 The details of this mitzvah are explained in Mishnayos & Gemara:  
Mesechta Pesachim perek Ches, and Mesechta Zevachim perek Beis

## Rambam: Hilchos Maaser Sheini VeNeta Reva'i

### PEREK BEIS

*Maaser Sheini* is specifically eaten in Yerushalayim. Once it is brought into Yerushalayim, we are not allowed to take it out, or trade it for money or other food (unless it became *tamei*).

### PEREK GIMMEL

We need to treat *Maaser Sheini* with respect — for example, we are not allowed to make it *tamei*.

### PEREK DALED

If we live far away from Yerushalayim, the food might not be good by the time we get there! We learn how to trade the food for money, and then use the money to buy food in Yerushalayim later.