

מִצְוַת
עֲשֵׂה

#17



We learn this mitzvah from Parshas Shoftim: (דברים י"ז:)

וְהָיָה כְּשֶׁבִתּוֹ עַל כֶּסֶּא
מַמְלָכְתּוֹ וְכָתַב לוֹ אֶת
מִשְׁנֵה הַתּוֹרָה הַזֹּאת

Today's *mitzvah* is a special *mitzvah* for a Yiddishe king! He needs to write or buy a *Sefer Torah* to keep with him ALL THE TIME. This will remind him of his very important job!



The details of this mitzvah are explained in Mishnayos & Gemara:
Mesechta Sanhedrin perek Beis

Rambam: Hilchos Tefillin U'Mezuzah V'Sefer Torah

PEREK CHES

The Rambam teaches us more about writing a *Sefer Torah*. We learn about how we leave a space after paragraphs in a *Sefer Torah*: If the space is at the end of a line, it is called a "*Pesucha*" ("open" — in your *Chumash*, you will usually see the letter "*pey*."). If the space is in the middle of a line, it is called "*Stumah*" ("closed" — you will see a *samech* in your *Chumash*).

If a *sofer* leaves a space in the wrong place, or mixes up the kinds of spaces, the Torah is *posul*!

PEREK TES

We learn many more *halachos* about how the Torah is written, sewn, and attached to the *Atzei Chayim* (the poles).

PEREK YUD

Now that we learned all of these *halachos*, we understand that there are 20 ways for a *Sefer Torah* to be *posul*. Here are two examples: 1) if two letters are touching, or 2) if the ink isn't black.

We also learn how to treat a *Sefer Torah*: One *halacha* is that a *Sefer Torah* can only be sold if someone doesn't have anything else to sell and wants to learn Torah or to get married.

The Rambam also tells us how we treat all kinds of *kedusha* things, and what needs to go into *sheimos*!