**Class # 46– Parshat Ki Tavo - From Prince Charming to Dead Beat Dad**

Advanced Fellowship Parsha Class - Sponsored in memory of Alice Toby Barbanel *Z”l*

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gjy8E78ogrA>

1. What is a “Deadbeat Dad”?
2. What is the difference between a dad who is unable to make child support payments and a “deadbeat dad”?
3. What emotions cause a man or women to become a deadbeat?
4. How do you think they justify their behavior?
5. Why did the Australian Government make the international travel forbidden for these deadbeats?

Declaration for Removing Tithes

26:12 When you have finished taking all the tithes of your grain for the third year, which is the special tithe year, you must give them to the Levite, and to the foreigner, orphan and widow, so that they will eat their fill in your settlements.

26:13 You must then make the following declaration before God your Lord:

'I have removed all the sacred portions from my house. I have given the appropriate ones to the Levite and to the orphan and widow, following all the commandments You prescribed to us. I have not violated your commandment and have forgotten nothing.

26:14 'I have not eaten [the second tithe] while in mourning. I have not separated any of it while unclean, and I have not used any for the dead. I have obeyed [You], God my Lord, and have done all that You commanded me.

26:15 'Look down from Your holy habitation in heaven, and bless Your people Israel, and the land that You have given us, the land flowing with milk and honey that You swore to our fathers.'

**Rambam, Maaser Sheni, Ch. 11:1-3, 12**

1. It is a positive commandment to make a declaration[1](javascript:doFootnote('1a997096');) before G‑d[2](javascript:doFootnote('2a997096');)after all the presents[3](javascript:doFootnote('3a997096');) from the agricultural products.[4](javascript:doFootnote('4a997096');) This is called the declaration of the tithes.
2. This declaration is made only after the year in which the tithe for the poor is separated,[5](javascript:doFootnote('5a997096');) as [[Deuteronomy 26:12](https://www.chabad.org/9990#v12)-13] states: "When you complete tithing, and you shall declare before God your Lord: 'I have removed all the sacred substances from the house...'"
3. When is this declaration made? On the afternoon of the last festival[6](javascript:doFootnote('6a997096');) of the Pesach holiday[7](javascript:doFootnote('7a997096');) of the fourth and seventh year, as [the prooftext] states: "When you complete tithing...," i.e., on the festival when all the tithes are completed. Pesach of the fourth year will not arrive before all of the produce - both those that grow from the earth and those that grow from trees - have been tithed.
4. What source teaches that he cannot recite the declaration until he removes all the presents [from his possession]? [It is written:] "I have removed all the sacred substances from the house." "The sacred substances" refers to the second tithe and *neta reva'i* which are called "sanctified."[30](javascript:doFootnote('30a997096');) "From the house" refers to *challah*, for it is a present given to the priests in one's home.[31](javascript:doFootnote('31a997096');) [The prooftext continues:] "I gave it to the Levite" - this refers to the first tithe. "And I also gave it" - this implies that it was preceded by another present, i.e., the great *terumah* and *terumat ma'aser*. "To the stranger, the orphan, and the widow" - this refers to the tithe given to the poor, *leket, shichachah*, and *pe'ah*. [The latter three are mentioned] even though [the failure to give them] does not prevent recitation of the declaration.[32](javascript:doFootnote('32a997096');)