Laws About . . . - 11-15

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Food (11)	Motherhood (12)
1-8 - land animals - clean - divide the hoof AND chew cud - Unclean - camel, shaphan, rabbit (no split hooves), pig (doesn't chew cud) 9-12 - water animals - clean - fins AND scales - Unclean - abhorrent to you 13-19 - unclean birds - meat eaters/carcasses 20-23 - insects - clean - locust, crickets, grasshoppers 24-28 - touching things that are unclean - washing of clothes, unclean until evening - Paws and single hoofed animals - horses or donkeys, lions and tigers 29-38 - swarming things - mole, mouse, reptile - Anything that these carcasses touch becomes unclean - Soaked in water to clean or smashed if it is earthenware - Cistern or springs were still considered clean - Seeds - are clean even if the dead animal touches - they are unclean if soaked in contaminated water 39-40 - cleans animals that die - touch - you will be unclean until evening - Carry - you will need to wash and be unclean until evening - Carry - you will need to wash and be unclean until evening - swarming thing, crawl on belly, many feet, walking on all fours - BE HOLY AS I AM HOLY	1-4 - male child - unclean for 7 days like her menstruation - 8th day the male was to be circumcised - Remain in the blood of purification for 33 days (not touch anything consecrated, not allowed to enter sanctuary) - 40 days unclean 5 - female child - unclean for 2 weeks as in her menstruation - Remains in the blood of purification for 66 days - 80 days unclean 6-8 - brings a 1-year old lamb for a burnt offering - Young pigeon or dove for a sin offering - Offers it to the Lord to make atonement and be cleansed - Can't afford a lamb - bring 2 birds
Distinction between clean and unclean	

Laws About . . . - 11-15

Skin Diseases (13-14)	Cleansing from Illness (15)
 the priest is the one who declares clean and unclean (the priest is God's representative to the people) They are trying to keep infection from spreading The person will be isolated for a period - 1 week 	2-15 - male with any kind of discharge - sexual organs - Wash clothes and bathe and be unclean until evening - Make an offerings (sin, burnt) for atonement to be cleansed
What does this teach us? - isolate ourselves - They went to God (His representative) to look for answers	16-18natural male discharge - no offering requiredCleansing process
Biblical examples - Naaman - general of Syria's army - Lepers that came to Jesus	19-24menstrual cycle of womenCleansing cycle
- Many skin diseases were not necessarily leprosy	25-30 - blood discharge from woman - unnatural
Garments infected (molds, mildews) - if it spreads - burn it	- Requires purification and sin and burnt offerings
- Washed and is clean House	Diseases in Scripture - Dt 7:15; 28:58-60 - if you obey - Lord will keep the sickness away
- there are steps to be taken to cleanse the house - If it comes back - destroy the ouse - If it doesn't come back it is clean	 Num 12:1-15 - Miriam struck with Leprosy for speaking against Moses Ps 38:3; 107:17 - sin brings sickness Hosea 7:1; Micah 6:13; Zeph 1:17 - link between sin and sickness James 5:14-16 - anointing (cleansing) from sin, confession of sin, prayer for righteousness and healing John 9:2-3, 31-32 - God's power would be seen in the life of the one that was healed
	Necessity of being holy as God is holy - purity of heart, mind, and body