

## THE LAW OF CONTAMINATION AND UNCLEAN

How many of us who keep the Law of God through the power of Holy Spirit (Ezek. 11:19-21), have heard, “If your wife is menstruating do you kick her out of the house for a week like it says in the law?!”

It does not say a menstruating woman must leave the camp but it does say to not touch certain things (bed, chair) because of the blood (impurity). If someone sits on it then they just need to wash because of the blood/impurity (Lev. 15:19-24). This is considered an unclean discharge not a contagious discharge. So who gets put outside the camp?

There are 2 types of discharges in the scripture: Contagious Discharge and Unclean Discharge.

### CONTAGIOUS DISCHARGE

Those who were in Israel, who were contagious, were to leave the camp so that they don't infect the rest of the people (Num. 5:1-3). Once these people were better, they came back to the camp, bathed and offered sacrifices – Sin offering and a Burnt offering.

Num. 5:1-3, “Lord spoke to Moses, saying: “Command the children of Israel that they put out of the camp every leper, everyone who has a discharge, and whoever becomes defiled by a corpse. You shall put out both male and female; you shall put them outside the camp, that they may not defile their camps in the midst of which I dwell.” Leprosy is a contagious disease and a decomposing corpse is full of bacteria, understandable. Discharges that are continuously flowing per the Hebrew word, and not once off or customary flow, they are to leave the camp.

### UNCLEAN DISCHARGE

It is not that it is contagious in itself (Blood, Saliva and Semen). Therefore, no sacrifice is needed and no one needs to leave the camp, only washing with water is required. Blood is the highest form of potential uncleanliness if it was not cleansed, thus the requirement was to then stay away for 7 days. Leviticus 15:1-12, 16-24 explains that the uncleanliness of a man's discharge of semen and woman's menstruation (lasting the customary period of seven days) are only unclean. They are time related as bacteria dies over time. The uncleanliness can be on beds, seats, saddles or other people. Note, that this is not as a result of sin, but good hygiene. Therefore no sacrifices were required, no leaving the camp, only washing the clothes and bathing.

### THE CONCLUSION

What is the conclusion under Yeshua? Similar to the above requirements except we don't fear sickness (2 Tim. 1:7), nor avoid those who are sick – we pray for them (Mark 16:18), nor make sacrifices. If we are sick, we don't want to contaminate people unless we are going to those who believe in Yeshua to lay hands on them (Mark 16:17-18). Those who fear sickness have faith that the sickness will come upon them – the thing that Job greatly feared came upon him (Job 3:25). If there is a discharge of semen or a woman is on her natural menstrual cycle, know that it is not a sin but it needs to be washed clean with water to prevent the start of contamination.