

~MENSTRUATION (303)

(men-stru-a'tion)[Hebrew, *nid-dah'*]

.. Unclean Under Law

- The periodic discharge of the menses, blood, fluid, and some tissue debris, from a woman's uterus. **Menstruation** of women is generally a monthly experience, occurring about every four weeks. Girls begin **menstruating** at puberty, and this function normally continues until menopause, each menstrual flow usually lasting from three to five days.
- The Scriptures associate **menstruation** with impurity and uncleanness
- Speak to the sons of Israel, saying; In case a woman conceives seed and does bear a male, she must be unclean seven days, as in the days of the impurity when she is menstruating she will be unclean. (**Leviticus 12:2**)
- The nakedness of a father they have uncovered in you, a woman unclean in her **menstruation** they have humiliated in you. (**Ezekiel 22:10**)
- Son of man, the house of Israel were dwelling upon their soil, and they kept making it unclean with their way and with their dealings. Like the uncleanness of **menstruation** their way has become before me. (**Ezekiel 36:17**)
- A form of the Hebrew word relating to it, *nid-dah'* sometimes being rendered, **menstrual impurity**.
- As for a woman, in case the running discharge of her blood should be flowing many days when it is not the regular time of her **menstrual impurity**, or in case she should have a flow longer than her **menstrual impurity**, all the days of her unclean running discharge will prove as in the days of her **menstrual impurity**. She is unclean. (**Leviticus 15:25**)
- Any bed upon which she may lie any of the days of her running discharge will become for her as the bed of her **menstrual impurity**, and any article upon which she may sit will become unclean like the uncleanness of her **menstrual impurity**.

(Leviticus 15:26)

- A form of another Hebrew term, *da-weh'*, which can denote illness.
- On this account our heart has become ill. On account of these things our eyes have grown dim. (Lamentations 5:17)
- Is used in the expression, **menstruating woman**.
- And the **menstruating woman** in her uncleanness, and anyone who has a flow of his running discharge, whether a male or a female, and whether a man who lies down with an unclean woman. (Leviticus 15:33)
- And you people must defile the overlaying of your graven images of silver and the close-fitting covering of your molten statue of gold. You will scatter them. Like a **menstruating woman**, you will say to it; Mere dirt! (Isaiah 30:22)
- **Menstruation** is also meant by the phrase the customary thing with women.
- Then she said to her father; Do not let anger gleam in the eyes of my lord, because I am not able to get up before you, for the customary thing with women is upon me. So he searched on carefully, but did not find the teraphim. (Genesis 31:35)

.. **Unclean Under Law**

- According to the Mosaic Law, a woman was considered unclean for seven days during normal **menstruation**. The bed or any other articles upon which the **menstruating woman** might lie or sit were also rendered unclean.
- Anyone touching her or items she had made unclean was required to wash his garments and bathe, and that one remained unclean until the evening.
- If her **menstrual impurity** came to be upon a man lying down with her, as when, unwittingly, a husband had sexual relations with his wife at the beginning of **menstruation**, he was rendered unclean for seven days, and the bed upon which he might lie down was considered unclean.

- The woman was also viewed as unclean for the duration of an irregular running discharge of blood or a flow longer than her menstrual impurity, at which time she made the articles on which she lay or sat as well as persons touching these items unclean.
- After the abnormal discharge ceased, she was to count seven days, and she then became clean. On the eighth day the woman brought two turtledoves or two young pigeons to the priest, who made atonement for her, presenting one of these creatures to Yehowah as a sin offering and the other as a burnt offering.
- And in case a woman is having a **running discharge**, and her **running discharge** in her flesh proves to be blood, she should continue seven days in her **menstrual impurity**, and anyone touching her will be unclean until the evening. (**Leviticus 15:19**)
- And anything upon which she may lie down in her **menstrual impurity** will be unclean, and everything upon which she may sit will be unclean. (**Leviticus 15:20**)
- And anyone touching her bed should wash his garments, and he must bathe in water and be unclean until the evening. (**Leviticus 15:21**)
- And anyone touching any article upon which she was sitting should wash his garments, and he must bathe in water and be unclean until the evening. (**Leviticus 15:22**)
- And if it was upon the bed or upon another article that she was sitting, by his touching it he will be unclean until the evening. (**Leviticus 15:23**)
- And if a man lies down with her at all and her **menstrual impurity** comes to be upon him, he must then be unclean seven days, and any bed upon which he might lie down will be unclean. (**Leviticus 15:24**)
- As for a woman, in case the **running discharge** of her blood should be flowing many days when it is not the regular time of her **menstrual impurity**, or in case she should have a flow longer than her menstrual impurity, all the days of her unclean **running discharge** will prove as in the days of her **menstrual impurity**. She is unclean. (**Leviticus 15:25**)

- Any bed upon which she may lie any of the days of her running discharge will become for her as the bed of her **menstrual impurity**, and any article upon which she may sit will become unclean like the uncleanness of her **menstrual impurity**. (Leviticus 15:26)
- And anyone touching them will be unclean, and he must wash his garments and bathe in water and be unclean until the evening. (Leviticus 15:27)
- However, if she has become clean from her **running discharge**, she must also count for herself seven days, and afterward she will be clean. (Leviticus 15:28)
- And on the eighth day she should take for herself two turtledoves or two young pigeons, and she must bring them to the priest at the entrance of the tent of meeting. (Leviticus 15:29)
- And the priest must make the one a sin offering and the other a burnt offering, and the priest must make atonement for her before Yehowah concerning her unclean **running discharge**. (Leviticus 15:30)

See Also CLEAN, CLEANNESS

- If a man and a woman deliberately cohabited during her menstrual impurity, they were cut off in death.
- And you must not come near a woman during the **menstruation** of her **impurity** to lay her nakedness bare. (Leviticus 18:19)
- And where a man lies down with a menstruating woman and does lay bare her nakedness, he has exposed her source, and she herself has laid bare the source of her blood. So both of them must be cut off from among their people. (Leviticus 20:18)
- The prohibiting of sexual union during **menstruation** probably contributed to health, perhaps preventing, for instance, the occurrence of inflammation in the genital area, simple urethritis.
- The Israelites also may have been reminded of the sanctity of blood by the Laws regulations involving **menstruation** or blood flow. These rules were not discriminatory against women, for men were subject to uncleanness by discharges to which they were prone.

- And Yehowah continued to speak to Moses and Aaron, saying; **(Leviticus 15:1)**
- Speak to the sons of Israel, and you must say to them; In case any man has a running discharge occur from his genital organ, his discharge is unclean. **(Leviticus 15:2)**
- And this will become his uncleanness by his discharge. Whether his genital organ has flowed with a running discharge or his genital organ is obstructed from his running discharge, it is his uncleanness. **(Leviticus 15:3)**
- Any bed upon which the one having a **running discharge** may lie down will be unclean, and any article upon which he may sit will be unclean. **(Leviticus 15:4)**
- And a man who may touch his bed should wash his garments, and he must bathe in water and be unclean until the evening. **(Leviticus 15:5)**
- And whoever sits upon the article upon which the one having a **running discharge** was sitting should wash his garments, and he must bathe in water and be unclean until the evening. **(Leviticus 15:6)**
- And whoever touches the flesh of the one having a **running discharge** should wash his garments, and he must bathe in water and be unclean until the evening. **(Leviticus 15:7)**
- And in the case of the one who has a **running discharge** spitting upon someone clean, he must in that case wash his garments and bathe in water and be unclean until the evening. **(Leviticus 15:8)**
- And any saddle upon which the one having a **running discharge** was riding will be unclean. **(Leviticus 15:9)**
- And anyone touching anything that happens to be under him will be unclean until the evening, and he who carries them will wash his garments, and he must bathe in water and be unclean until the evening. **(Leviticus 15:10)**
- And anyone whom the one having a **running discharge** might

- touch when he has not rinsed his hands in water must then wash his garments and bathe in water and be unclean until the evening. (**Leviticus 15:11**)
- And an earthenware vessel that the one having a **running discharge** might touch should be smashed, and any wooden vessel should be rinsed with water. (**Leviticus 15:12**)
 - Now in case the one having a **running discharge** would become clean from his **running discharge**, he must then count for himself seven days for his purification, and he must wash his garments and bathe his flesh in running water, and he must be clean. (**Leviticus 15:13**)
 - And on the eighth day he should take for himself two turtledoves or two young pigeons, and he must come before Yehowah to the entrance of the tent of meeting and give them to the priest. (**Leviticus 15:14**)
 - And the priest must offer them, the one as a sin offering and the other as a burnt offering, and the priest must make atonement for him before Yehowah concerning his **running discharge**. (**Leviticus 15:15**)
 - Now in case a man has an emission of semen go out from him, he must then bathe all his flesh in water and be unclean until the evening. (**Leviticus 15:16**)
 - And any garment and any skin upon which the emission of semen gets to be must be washed with water and be unclean until the evening. (**Leviticus 15:17**)
 - Especially did regulations concerning **menstruation** show Yehowah's consideration for womankind. The Christian husband, though he is not under the Law
 - For sin must not be master over you, seeing that you are not under Law, but under undeserved kindness. (**Romans 6:14**)
 - Therefore keep bearing in mind that formerly you were people of the nations as to flesh, uncircumcision you were called by that which is called circumcision made in the flesh with hands. (**Ephesians 2:11**)

- **That you were at that particular time without Christ, alienated from the state of Israel and strangers to the covenants of the promise, and you had no hope and were without God in the world. (Ephesians 2:12)**
- **But now in union with Christ Jesus you who were once far off have come to be near by the blood of the Christ. (Ephesians 2:13)**
- **For he is our peace, he who made the two parties one and destroyed the wall in between that fenced them off. (Ephesians 2:14)**
- **By means of his flesh he abolished the enmity, the Law of commandments consisting in decrees, that he might create the two peoples in union with himself into one new man and make peace. (Ephesians 2:15)**
- **And that he might fully reconcile both peoples in one body to God through the torture stake, because he had killed off the enmity by means of himself. (Ephesians 2:16)**
- **Also does well to consider his wife's cycles and vicissitudes, dwelling with her according to knowledge and assigning her honor as to a weaker vessel, the feminine one.**
- **You husbands, continue dwelling in like manner with them according to knowledge, assigning them honor as to a weaker vessel, the feminine one, since you are also heirs with them of the undeserved favor of life, in order for your prayers not to be hindered. (1 Peter 3:7)**