~PURIFICATION (150)

[English, cleansing, sanitation, decontamination, distillation, refinement, refining]

- After the circumcision of a male child the woman was unclean for thirty-three days more, and she must not touch anything holy.
- For thirty-three days more she will stay in the blood of purification. She should not touch any holy thing, and she should not come into the holy place until the fulfilling of the days of her purification. (Leviticus 12:4)
- This time for purification was doubled in the case of a girl offspring.
- Now if she should bear a female, she must then be unclean fourteen days, as during her menstruation. For sixty-six days more she will stay with the blood of purification. (Leviticus 12:5)
- Then the woman was to bring her offering of a ram to the temple at the end of her days for purification.
- Then at the fulfilling of the days of her purification for a son or for a daughter she will bring a young ram in its first year for a burnt offering and a young pigeon or a turtledove for a sin offering to the entrance of the tent of meeting to the priest. (Leviticus 12:6)
- If a scab appeared after a leper began his purification, then he must remain unclean and appear a second time for inspection by the priest.
- But if the scab has unquestionably spread in the skin after his appearing before the priest for the establishment of his purification, he must then appear the second time before the priest. (Leviticus 13:7)
- But if the abnormal falling off of hair unmistakably spreads in the skin after the establishment of his purification. (Leviticus 13:35)
- This will become the Law of the leper in the day for establishing his purification, when he must be brought to the priest.

(Leviticus 14:2)

- And on the eighth day he must bring them for establishing his purification to the priest at the entrance of the tent of meeting before Yehowah. (Leviticus 14:23)
- This is the Law for the one in whom the plague of leprosy was who may not have the means when establishing his purification. (Leviticus 14:32)
- When any person had a running discharge he must be clean for a period of purification for seven days, and then he must bathe and wash his garments.
- 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)
- When anyone died near to a Nazrite he must shave his head to begin his purification.
- But in case anyone dying should die quite suddenly alongside him so that he has defiled the head of his Naziriteship, he must then shave his head in the day of establishing his purification. On the seventh day he should shave it. (Numbers 6:9)
- The functions of the temple were at the disposition of Aaron's sons for the purification of every holy thing.
- For their function was at the disposition of the sons of Aaron for the service of the house of Yehowah over the courtyards and over the dining rooms and over the purification of every holy thing and the work of the service of the house of the true God. (1 Chronicles 23:28)
- Hezekiah prayed to make an allowance for the many who had not gone through the purification for the Passover he invited them to attend.
- Every one that has prepared his heart to search for the true God, Yehowah, the God of his forefathers, though without the purification for what is holy. (2 Chronicles 30:19)

- In Nehemiah's day they again began taking care of their obligations to Yehowah God, and of their purifications.
- And they began taking care of the obligation of their God and the obligation of the purification, also the singers and the gatekeepers, according to the commandment of David and Solomon his son. (Nehemiah 12:45)
- The priest could go and mourn such a close loved one, but must not return to temple service until seven days of purification, after which he may return.
- And after his purification, seven days they should number off for him. (Ezekiel 44:26)
- Now as it was, there were there, six stone water jars, for this is required by the purification rules of the Jews, and each of these jars was able to hold two or three liquid measures.
- As it was, there were six stone water jars sitting there as required by the purification rules of the Jews, each able to hold two or three liquid measures. (John 2:6)
- Therefore a dispute arose with the disciples of John the Baptist, with a Jews, over the purification rites of the Jews.
- Therefore a dispute arose on the part of the disciples of John with a Jew concerning purification. (John 3:25)
- This Son is the reflection of God's glory, and the exact representation of God's very being. We all can understand how a reflection is a precise image, which copies every detail.
- He sustains all things in heaven and on earth, by the word of his power. First, he made a purification for our sins, and then he sat down at the right hand of the Majestic Eternal One in the heavens, in lofty places.
- He is the reflection of his glory and the exact representation of his very being, and he sustains all things by the word of his power, and after he had made a purification for our sins he sat down on the right hand of the Majesty in lofty places. (Hebrews 1:3)