Ezekiel 44:23... And my people they should instruct in the difference between a holy thing and a profane thing, and the difference between what is unclean and what is clean they should cause them to know.

[17] - References:

- For the lips of a priest are the ones that should keep knowledge, and the Law is what people should seek from his mouth, for he is the messenger of Yehowah of armies. (Malachi 2:7)
- Both in order to make a distinction between the holy thing and the profane and between the unclean thing and the clean. (Leviticus 10:10)
- Her priests themselves have done violence to my law, and they keep profaning my holy places. Between the holy thing and the common they have made no distinction, and between the unclean thing and the clean they have made nothing known, and from my Sabbaths they have hidden their eyes, and I am profaned in the midst of them. (Ezekiel 22:26)
- Both in order to make a distinction between the holy thing and the profane and between the unclean thing and the clean. (Leviticus 10:10)
- Her priests themselves have done violence to my law, and they keep profaning my holy places. Between the holy thing and the common they have made no distinction, and between the unclean thing and the clean they have made nothing known, and from my Sabbaths they have hidden their eyes, and I am profaned in the midst of them. (Ezekiel 22:26)
- For the lips of a priest are the ones that should keep knowledge, and the Law is what people should seek from his mouth, for he is the messenger of Yehowah of armies. (Malachi 2:7)
- In order to make a distinction between the unclean and the clean and between the living creature that is eatable and the living creature that may not be eaten. (Leviticus 11:47)
- And the priest must look at the plague in the skin of the flesh.
  When the hair in the plague has turned white and the appearance of the plague is deeper than the skin of his flesh, it is

- the plague of leprosy. And the priest must look at it, and he must declare him unclean. (Leviticus 13:3)
- And the priest must look, and if its appearance is lower than the skin and its hair has turned white, the priest must then declare him unclean. It is the plague of leprosy. It has broken out in the boil. (Leviticus 13:20)
- And the priest must look at him, and if there is an eruption of the reddish-white plague in the baldness of his crown or of his forehead like the appearance of leprosy in the skin of the flesh. (Leviticus 13:43)
- And the priest must see the plague, and he must quarantine the plague seven days. (Leviticus 13:50)
- The priest must then come in and take a look, and if the plague has spread in the house, it is malignant leprosy in the house. It is unclean. (Leviticus 14:44)
- In order to give instructions when something is unclean and when something is clean. This is the Law about leprosy. (Leviticus 14:57)
- And if it is any unclean beast such as one may not present in offering to Yehowah, he must then stand the beast before the priest. (Leviticus 27:11)
- Turn away, turn away, get out of there, touch nothing unclean, get out from the midst of her, keep yourselves clean, you who are carrying the utensils of Yehowah. (Isaiah 52:11)
- For the four sides he measured it. It had a wall all around, with a length of five hundred reeds and a width of five hundred reeds, to make a division between what is holy and what is profane. (Ezekiel 42:20)
- This is what Yehowah of armies has said; Ask, please, the priests as to the law, saying; (Haggai 2:11)