

iii. Leprosy (13-14)

- a. Here's a person who was a leper.
 - 1) He had a bright spot.
 - 2) Or he had a scab.
 - 3) Or he had a swelling.
- b. When that happened, he was to be put outside the entire camp of Israel.
 - 1) The Lord dwelt among Israel and that's why they had to be holy.
 - 2) A person who has leprosy is unclean and that's why he has to be put out of the nation.
- c. The priest would go out and periodically examine them.
 - 1) If when the priest examined them, he found that the swelling, bright spot or scab were gone and there were no symptoms of leprosy, then the priest would pronounce him clean.
 - 2) But before he could come into the camp of Israel, there was another ceremony he had to go through in order to remove his uncleanness.
 - i) Here were two birds who were ceremonially ^{clean}unclean.
 - ii) One of the birds would be killed and blood from that bird would be mixed with water in a clay vessel.
 - a) Then a sprinkler would be made consisting of hyssop branches and a piece of cedar wood that were bound together by a scarlet cord so they could sprinkle.
 - b) Then the sprinkler would be put in the blooded water and the leper would be sprinkled seven times.
 - c) He would then be pronounced clean.
 - iii) Then to show that his uncleanness had been removed, the live bird would then be dipped into the blood and water and allowed to fly off into the open field.
 - iv) On the basis of what is represented by the blood of sacrifice, the guilt of sin is totally removed.
 - v) The one bird being killed representing the blood of sacrifice.
 - vi) The other bird flying off meant that his uncleanness was taken away.
- d. Then he could come back into the nation of Israel.
 - 1) But then he had to wait 7 more days.
 - 2) After 7 more days, he would go to the tabernacle, he would offer a sin offering, a burnt offering and the a fellowship offering.