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Introduction

I like the Eze 37:16 reference [#1067](#) regarding the House of Israel.

Eze 37:17 ^A when the house of Israel dwelt in their own land, they defiled it

Son of man, when the house of Israel dwelt in their own land, they defiled **וַיִּטְמְאוּ** ^{vay-tam-me'U} ^B it by their own way and by their doings: their way was before me as the uncleanness of a removed woman. ^[Mar 5:24-34]

H2100 *zob* ^{KJC:44} issue¹⁶, flow(eth)(ing)²¹, gushed³, running², pine¹, run¹

זָבַח

A primitive root; to *flow* freely (as water), that is, (specifically) to *have* a (sexual) *flux*; figuratively to *waste* away; also to *overflow*: - flow, gush out, have a (running) issue, pine away, run.

KJC: (44)

issue, 16 Lev 15:2, Lev 15:4, Lev 15:6-9 (4), Lev 15:11-13 (3), Lev 15:19, Lev 15:25, Lev 15:32-33 (2), Lev 22:4, Num 5:2, 2Sa 3:29

floweth, 12 Lev 20:24, Num 13:27, Num 14:8, Num 16:13-14 (2), Deu 6:3, Deu 26:9 (2), Deu 26:15, Deu 27:3, Deu 31:20, Jos 5:6

flowing, 9 Exo 3:8, Exo 3:17, Exo 13:5, Exo 33:3, Jer 11:5, Jer 32:22, Jer 49:4, Eze 20:6, Eze 20:15

gushed, 3 Psa 78:20, Psa 105:41, Isa 48:21

running, 2 Lev 15:2, Lev 22:4

^A See Eze 36:16-36: I will put my spirit within you and cause **תָּלַכְתָּ** you to walk in my statutes, Parasha Lev-06-08-to-30-Tzav-Command, article [#1067](#).

^B The 7 days of a woman's cycle is called niddah, which prevents the woman in this condition from going to the temple. *zob* (greater and lessor). Judaism adds to this law by saying, that the 7 days after the menstrual an additional 7 days is added because of *zob*.

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niddah>

pine, 1 Lam 4:9

run, 1 Lev 15:25

WordStudy

A verb meaning to gush, to flow. It refers to water that ([Psa 78:20](#); [Psa 105:41](#)) pours from a rock. It refers to honey and milk that flow in the land of Canaan ([Exo 3:8](#), [Exo 3:17](#); [Num 13:27](#); [Deu 6:3](#)). It describes an active flowing discharge from a person's body ([Lev 15:2](#)) that renders a person unclean, man ([2Sa 3:29](#)) or woman ([Lev 15:19](#)). Used figuratively, it describes valleys in Ammon that were flowing, eroding away ([Jer 49:4](#)); or to a person pining away from hunger ([Lam 4:9](#)).

H2101 *zobe* ^{KJC:11} **issue** ^{Lev 15:2-30}

זִבַּח

From [H2100](#); a seminal or menstrual *flux*: - issue.

KJC issue, (11) [Lev 15:2-3](#) (4), [Lev 15:13](#), [Lev 15:15](#), [Lev 15:19](#), [Lev 15:25-26](#) (2), [Lev 15:28](#), [Lev 15:30](#)

WordStudy

A masculine noun indicating a flow, issue, or discharge. It is a discharge from a man or woman's genitals ([Lev 15:33](#); cf. [Lev 15:3](#), [Lev 15:19](#)). The monthly discharge of a woman's menstrual period ([Lev 15:25-26](#), [Lev 15:28](#), [Lev 15:30](#)).

H5074 *naw-dad'* ^{KJC:30} **fle(d)(e)¹², wande(r)(th)⁶, chased², abroad¹ ...**

נָדַד

A primitive root; properly to *wave* to and fro (rarely to *flap* up and down); figuratively to *rove*, *flee*, or (causatively) to *drive* away: - chase (away), X could not, depart, flee (X apace, away), (re-) move, thrust away, wander (abroad, -er, -ing).

WordStudy

A verb meaning to flee, to wander. It means to turn from, to take flight, to turn away from ([Isa 10:31](#); [Jer 4:25](#); [Jer 9:10](#) [9]; [Nah 3:7](#), [Nah 3:17](#)). It is used figuratively of sleep escaping a person ([Gen 31:40](#)); and of persons straying from the Lord ([Hos 7:13](#)). It has the sense of to thrust away, to drive out ([2Sa 23:6](#); [Job 18:18](#)); to wander around ([Job 15:23](#); [Pro 27:8](#); [Hos 9:17](#)). It describes the movement of a bird's wings ([Isa 10:14](#)). It is used of the disappearance or vanishing of a dream ([Job 20:8](#)). In its passive use, it means to be put out, to be banished ([Job 20:8](#)).

KJC: 30

fled, 8 Psa 31:11, Isa 21:14-15 (2), Isa 33:3 (2), Jer 4:25, Jer 9:10, Hos 7:13

wandereth, 5 Job 15:23, Pro 27:8 (2), Isa 16:3, Jer 49:5

flee, 4 Psa 64:8, Psa 68:12, Nah 3:7, Nah 3:17

chased, 2 Job 18:17-18 (2), Job 20:8

abroad, 1 Job 15:23

away, 1 2Sa 23:6
could, 1 Est 6:1
departed, 1 Gen 31:40
drave, 1 2Ki 17:21
moved, 1 Isa 10:14
removed, 1 Isa 10:31
thrust, 1 2Sa 23:6
wander, 1 Psa 55:6-7 (2)
wanderers, 1 Hos 9:17
wandering, 1 Isa 16:2

H5079 *niddah* ^{KJC:32} separation¹⁴, apart³, filthiness², flowers², menstruous² ...

נִדָּחַ

From [H5074](#); properly *rejection*; by implication *impurity*, especially personal (menstruation) or moral (idolatry, incest): - X far, filthiness, X flowers, menstruous (woman), put apart, X removed (woman), separation, set apart, unclean (-ness, thing, with filthiness).

נִדָּחָה

A feminine noun meaning impurity, a woman's menstrual cycle. It refers to a woman's flow of blood during her menstruation period. She was considered unclean and impure during this time, and the impurity had to be cleansed by water ([Lev 12:2](#); [Num 19:9](#); [Eze 18:6](#); [Eze 22:10](#)). Its meaning extended to refer to anything polluted, detestable, or unclean ([Lev 20:21](#); [Ezr 9:11](#); [Lam 1:17](#)). The phrase *ha ya h nidda h* means to become a detestable thing ([Eze 7:19](#)).

KJC: 32

separation, 14 [Lev 12:2](#), [Lev 12:5](#), [Lev 15:20](#), [Lev 15:25-26](#) (5), [Num 19:9](#), [Num 19:13](#), [Num 19:20-21](#) (3), [Num 31:23](#)

apart, 3 [Lev 18:19](#) (2), [Eze 22:10](#)

filthiness, 2 [2Ch 29:5](#), [Ezr 9:11](#)

flowers, 2 [Lev 15:24](#), [Lev 15:33](#)

menstruous, 2 [Lam 1:17](#), [Eze 18:6](#)

put, 2 [Lev 18:19](#) (2)

removed, 2 [Eze 7:19](#) (2), [Eze 36:17](#)

unclean, 2 [Lev 20:21](#), [Ezr 9:11](#)

far, 1 [Eze 7:20](#)

set, 1 [Eze 22:10](#)

uncleanness, 1 [Zec 13:1](#)