



Eternity can never fathom the depth of love revealed in the cross of Calvary. It was there that the infinite love of Christ and the unbounded selfishness of Satan stood face to face. The entire system of Judaism, with its types and symbols, was a shadow of the cross, extending from Calvary back to the gate of Eden, and contained a compacted prophecy of the gospel.

At the present day the person who comes to the study of the New Testament through the interpreting lights of the types and symbols of the Levitical services, finds a depth and richness in the study that is found in no other way. It is impossible to have exalted views of Christ's atoning work if the New Testament is studied without previous knowledge of the deep, blood-stained foundations in the Old Testament gospels of Moses and the prophets.

"In every sacrifice, Christ's death was shown. In every cloud of incense, His righteousness ascended. By every jubilee trumpet, His name was sounded. In the awful mystery of the holy of holies His glory dwelt."

In the light shining from the sanctuary, the books of Moses, with their detail of offerings and sacrifices, their rites and ceremonies, usually considered so meaningless and void of interest, become radiant with consistency and beauty. There is no other subject which so fully unites all parts of the inspired Word into one harmonious whole, as the subject of the sanctuary. Every gospel truth centers in the sanctuary service and radiates from it like the rays from the sun.

Every type used in the entire sacrificial system was designed by God to bear resemblance to some spiritual truth. The value of these types consisted of the fact that they were chosen by God Himself to shadow forth the different phases of the complete plan of redemption, made possible by the death of Christ. The likeness between type and antitype is never accidental but is simply a fulfilment of the great plan of God.

All Scriptures used here in these lessons are from the King James Version.



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Lesson 1 – The Sin Offering

Read Leviticus Chapter 4

The concept of Type vs Anti-Type is simple. The definition of Anti-Type is this: **a person or thing represented or foreshadowed by a type or symbol; especially a figure in the Old Testament has a counterpart in the New Testament**

The Story of Salvation is told through the actions and physical attributes of the Sanctuary Services.

- 1) What did John the Baptist say at Jesus' baptism?

John 1:29 The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him, and saith, Behold the _____ of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.

John declared what Jesus' mission was at His baptism.

- 2) What does John say about our Savior?

1 John 1:9 If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to _____ us from all unrighteousness.

It is then that the repentant sinner touches the hem of the Master's garment, and receives His healing power in the soul.

- 3) What is Sin?

1John3:4 Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law: for sin is the transgression of the _____.

Sin is the transgression of the Law of God. The one who had "done somewhat against any of the commandments of the Lord" was guilty of sin; and in order to be free from sin, he must bring an offering, that by seeing the innocent victim die for his sins he might more fully comprehend how the innocent Lamb of God could offer His life for the sins of the world.

- 4) If a priest sinned what type of animal was he to bring as a sacrifice?

Leviticus 4:3 If the priest that is anointed do sin according to the sin of the people; then let him bring for his sin, which he hath sinned, a young _____ without blemish unto the LORD for a sin offering.

- 5) If a Ruler sinned what type of animal was he to bring as a sacrifice?

Leviticus 4:22-23 When a ruler hath sinned, and done somewhat through ignorance against any of the commandments of the LORD his God concerning things which should not be done, and is guilty; Or if his sin, wherein he hath sinned, come to his knowledge; he shall bring his offering, a kid of the _____, a male without blemish:



- 6) If a common person sinned what type of animal was he to bring as a sacrifice?
Leviticus 4:27-28 And if any one of the common people sin through ignorance, while he doeth somewhat against any of the commandments of the LORD concerning things which ought not to be done, and be guilty; Or if his sin, which he hath sinned, come to his knowledge: then he shall bring his offering, a kid of the _____, a female without blemish, for his sin which he hath sinned.
- 7) What was the quality of the animal to be brought?
Leviticus 4:3 ...a young bullock without _____ unto the LORD for a sin offering.

The sacrificial animal was determined by the position held by the sinner. For example, if a priest sinned, he had a lot of influence over the people, therefore his sin is more costly because of the example he set. In either case, the animal had to be perfect as it represented the life of our Savior. See **1 Peter 1:19 "But with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot"**

- 8) What were the steps the sinner and Priest were to do?
Leviticus 4:28 shall bring his _____, a kid of the goats...
Leviticus 4:29 shall lay his _____ on the _____ of the sin offering and slay the offering in the place of the _____

Note: when you brought your offering to the door of the tabernacle, the priest handed YOU the knife. It was to be clear that it was your sin that caused the death of this innocent creature. The sinner would lay his hand upon the head of the animal and confess his sin, transferring his sin to the sacrifice. The blood was collected and poured beside the Altar of Burnt Offering, and depending on the situation, the priest would dip his finger into the blood and sprinkle it before the Lord in the inner compartments of the Sanctuary. The animal's carcass was taken outside the camp. Jesus suffered outside the temple in the same way.

- 9) What did the author of Hebrews say in **Hebrews 10:4**?
Hebrews 10:4 For it is not possible that the blood of bulls and of goats should _____ sins.
- 10) What does **Hebrews 10:10** tell us about Jesus?
Hebrews 10:10 By the which will we are _____ through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all.
- 11) **Romans 4:7** Blessed are they whose _____ are forgiven, and whose sins are covered."
- 12) **Romans 4:8** Blessed is the man to whom the Lord will not _____

Hebrews 9:11-12 "But Christ being come an high priest of good things to come, by a greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands, that is to say, not of this building; Neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us."



When you confess your sin and ask God for forgiveness, you are doing the same as the Israelite that brought their sacrifice to the Tabernacle. Jesus was that Lamb that taketh away the sin of the world and our sin does cost something. Thanks be to God who is willing and able to make us clean.

13) Where did your and my sin go?

Romans 4:7 Blessed are they whose iniquities are forgiven, and whose sins are _____.

By faith in God, the sins of the repentant and obedient were taken away from the sinner and transferred to the Sanctuary. The Sanctuary represents Jesus and all His actions to remove sin. At some later date, the Sanctuary will be cleansed yet fulfilling another of Jesus' duties as our High Priest.

14) There was one thing left to do with the Sin-offering.

Leviticus 4:8-9 And he shall take off from it all the _____ of the bullock for the sin offering; the fat that covereth the inwards, and all the fat that is upon the inwards, And the two _____, and the fat that is upon them, which is by the flanks, and the caul above the liver, with the kidneys, it shall he take away.

Note: With his own hands he was to remove all the fat from the different organs of the animal offered as a sin-offering and give it to the priest, who burned it upon the brazen altar. At first thought this might seem a strange ceremony, but when we remember that the fat represented sin.

15) **Psalms 37:20** But the wicked shall perish, and the enemies of the LORD shall be as the fat of _____: they shall consume; into smoke shall they consume away.

16) King David was moved by this ceremony, what did he say about it?

Psalms 73:16,17 When I thought to know this, it was too painful for me; Until I went into _____ of God; then understood I their end.

Note: We can imagine him watching the sinner separating the fat and the priest placing it upon the great altar, and presently nothing remained but ashes. In it he saw ashes only as the final end of all who would not separate from sin; for if the sin was a part of themselves, then when the sin was burned, they would be burned with it. The only reason God will ever destroy a sinner is that the sinner keeps sin in his own character, and will not separate from it.

Malachi 4:1-3 For, behold, the day cometh, that shall burn as an oven; and all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly, shall be stubble: and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the LORD of hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch. But unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings; and ye shall go forth, and grow up as calves of the stall. And ye shall tread down the wicked;



for they shall be ashes under the soles of your feet in the day that I shall do this, saith the LORD of hosts.

- 17) **Revelation 20:9** And they went up on the breadth of the earth, and _____ the camp of the saints about, and the beloved city: and _____ came down from God out of _____, and devoured them.
- 18) **Revelation 20:10** And the devil that _____ them was cast into the lake of fire and brimstone, where the _____ and the false _____ are, and shall be tormented day and night for ever and ever.

On that final day, the smoke of the Lake of Fire will be a signal that sin and death are no more, peace and Love will be the rule for eternity and we will be free. While it will be sad because of what is lost, the smoke will be a sweet savor unto the Lord, because it will be finished. The pain will be ended. Unity will be restored. Man and the Universe can resume as God intended in the first place. God will have been vindicated as being Just, Fair, and truly Loving

Can you see how costly sin is? _____

Are you interested in partaking in the Salvation and Cleansing that only Christ can provide to you and to get ready for a new life in a perfect Kingdom? _____

When is the time to ask Jesus, Our High Priest, to begin the transformation? _____

God can and will begin your new life now if you let Him!



TYPE

ANTITYPE

"Behold the lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." John 1:29.

Lev. 4: 3, 23, 28. The animal to be without blemish.	1 Peter 1: 19. Christ was "without blemish and without spot."
Lev. 4: 4, 14. The offering was to be brought before the Lord to the door of the sanctuary.	Heb. 4: 15, 16. "Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need."
Lev. 4: 4; Num. 5: 7. The sinner laid his hand on the head of the offering, thus acknowledging his sins.	1 John 1: 9. "If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins."
Lev. 4: 29. The sinner slew the sin-offering; he took the life of the lamb with his own hands.	Isa. 53: 10. Christ's soul was made an offering for sin. Criminals often lived for days upon the cross; it was the awful burden of the sins of the world that slew Christ.



Lesson 2 – Light in the Darkness

To every voyager on the storm-tossed sea of life, the Lord has given a compass which, if rightly used, - will safely guide him into the eternal haven of rest. It was given to our first parents at the gate of Eden after they had admitted sin into this beautiful earth as well as into their own lives.

- 1) What did God tell Satan in the Garden?

Genesis 3:15 "I will put enmity between thee and the _____, and between thy seed and _____ seed,"

Enmity is defined as the state or feeling of being actively opposed or hostile to someone or something.

In every heart, God has planted an enmity to sin, which, if heeded, will lead to righteousness and eternal life. Any man, whatever his station or rank in life, who will absolutely follow the divine compass placed in his heart, will accept Christ as his Saviour and be led out into the sunlight of God's love and approval.

- 2) How do I know the above statement is True?

John 1:9 That was the true _____, which _____ every man that cometh into the world.

- 3) What did God Tell Adam & Eve before they had eaten the forbidden fruit?

Genesis 2:17 for in the day that thou _____ thereof thou shalt surely _____.

- 4) What did Paul say were the wages sin?

Romans 6:23 For the wages of sin is _____...

- 5) God, already having a plan to save humanity, should something like this arise, spoke the following words to Satan

Genesis 3:15 it shall bruise thy _____, and thou shalt bruise his _____.

These words revealed the fact that for those who would cherish the enmity against sin which God had placed in the heart, there was a way of escape from death. They would live, and Satan would die, but before his death, he would bruise the heel of the seed of the woman.

- 6) **Hebrews 2:14** Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of _____ and _____, he also himself likewise took part of the same; that through _____ he might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil;

Before man was placed on trial, the love of the Father and the Son for him was so great that Christ pledged His own life as a ransom if man should be overcome by the temptations of Satan.



In order that man might realize the enormity of sin, which would take the life of the sinless Son of God, he was required to bring an innocent lamb, confess his sins over its head, then with his own hands take its life, a type of Christ's life. This sin-offering was burned, typifying that through the death of Christ all sin would finally be destroyed in the fires of the last day.

7) What does **Malachi Chapter 4** tell us about the end of sin?

Malachi 4:1-3 For, behold, the day cometh, that shall burn as an _____; and all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly, shall be _____: and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the LORD of hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch. But unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings; and ye shall go forth, and grow up as calves of the stall. And ye shall tread down the _____; for they shall be _____ under the soles of your feet in the day that I shall do this, saith the LORD of hosts.

It was difficult for man, surrounded by the darkness of sin, to comprehend these wonderful heavenly truths. The rays of light which shone from the heavenly sanctuary upon the simple sacrifices were so obscured by doubt and sin,

8) In God's great mercy, what did He give us to help us understand what He was doing to save us?

Hebrews 8:5 Who serve unto the _____ and _____ of heavenly things, as Moses was admonished of God when he was about to make the tabernacle: for, See, saith he, that thou make all things according to the pattern shewed to thee in the mount.

9) What did Jeremiah say when he grasped this truth?

Jeremiah 17:12 A glorious high throne from the beginning is the place of our _____.

10) What did David Say when he understood this truth?

Psalms 102:19 For he hath looked down from the height of his _____; from heaven did the LORD behold the earth;

11) Where do your prayers go?

2 Chronicles 30:27 Then the priests the Levites arose and blessed the people: and their voice was heard, and their prayer came up to his holy _____ place, even unto heaven.

Hebrews 9:8 says this "The Holy Ghost this signifying, that the way into the holiest of all was not yet made manifest, while as the first tabernacle was yet standing:" meaning that the real act of God saving man took place when Jesus returned to heaven and presented His own life on behalf of man. Jesus shed His blood here on earth but presented Himself as the Sacrifice before His Father in Heaven.

12) What is Jesus' role in Heaven right now?

Hebrews 8:1-2 Now of the things which we have spoken this is the sum: We have such an high _____, who is set on the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens; A _____ of the sanctuary, and of the true tabernacle, which the Lord pitched, and not man.



The heavenly sanctuary is the great powerhouse of Jehovah, whence all the help necessary to overcome every temptation of Satan is sent to each one who is connected with it by faith. Our great High Priest in the heavenly sanctuary, reaches His hand down over the battlements of heaven to clasp the hand of everyone who will reach up by faith and take hold of the proffered help. The one whose faith lays hold of that help can pass securely over the steepest hills of difficulty, his own soul filled with light while diffusing light and blessing to others. As long as he by faith keeps a firm hold of God, he has light and power from the sanctuary above; but if he allows doubt and unbelief to break the connection, he is in darkness, not only unable to go forward himself but a stumbling-block in the way of others.

The one who allows nothing to break his connection with heaven becomes an earthly dwelling-place for the Most High;

13) What message did Isaiah give us from God?

Isaiah 57:15 For thus saith the high and lofty One that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy; I _____ in the high and holy place, with him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit, to revive the spirit of the humble, and to revive the _____ of the contrite ones.

14) What similar message did Paul Tell us?

1 Corinthians 6:19 What? know ye not that your _____ is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own?

15) **Ephesians 3:17** That Christ may dwell in your _____ by faith; that ye, being rooted and grounded in love,

There are three temples brought to view in the Bible,— the heavenly temple, the dwelling-place of the Most High, where Christ intercedes on our behalf; the temple of the human body, where God's Spirit rules and reigns; and the earthly temple, with its typical services, designed to teach mankind how to receive divine help from the great storehouse above, so that God can honor them by abiding with them continually.

If the one who longs to know more of Christ and His infinite love, will study the types and symbols of the earthly sanctuary, connecting each with its glorious antitype, his soul will be filled with rapture. Like the lenses of the telescope, they reveal wondrous beauties in the character of our blessed Redeemer, beauties that are revealed in no other way. There is a separate and distinct heavenly lesson taught by each of the different types and symbols of the earthly sanctuary service; and when they are all viewed together, they form a wonderful Mosaic painting of the divine character of Christ as none but a heavenly artist could portray it.

Do you see How there is a link between the Old Testament Sanctuary and the Ministry of Jesus? _____

Are you interested in laying your hand in the Hand of the Savior and receiving the light you desperately need? _____

Will you now ask Him to give you this light? _____



Lesson 3 – The Tabernacle

Read Exodus 26

The tabernacle as pitched in the wilderness was a beautiful structure. Around it was a court enclosed with linen curtains, which were suspended by silver hooks from pillars of brass trimmed with silver. Viewed from any side, the tabernacle was beautiful. The north, south, and west sides were formed of upright boards, ten cubits high, covered with gold within and without, and kept in position by silver sockets underneath, and by bars overlaid with gold, which passed through golden rings, and extended around the building.

1) What was at the East Side of the Tabernacle?

Exodus 26:36 And thou shalt make an _____ for the door of the tent, of _____, and _____, and scarlet, and fine twined linen, wrought with needlework.

2) What was woven into the curtains for the ceiling?

Exodus 26:1 Moreover thou shalt make the tabernacle with ten curtains of fine twined linen, and blue, and purple, and scarlet: with _____ of cunning work shalt thou make them.

When the Priest would enter the Holy Place, he would look up and see the angelic host looking down upon him. A reminder that God has his help readily available to those who seek Him.

3) What did John see when he looked into the Temple in Heaven?

Revelation 5:11 And I beheld, and I heard the voice of many _____ round about the throne and the beasts and the elders: and the number of them was ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands;

At the door Earthly Tabernacle, the door of the building where God promised to dwell, was a beautiful “**shadow**” of the entrance to the heavenly sanctuary. Here, with a rainbow of glory encircling His throne, the Father sits, while ten thousand times ten thousand angels pass to and fro at His command.

4) What was the second layer of the ceiling over the Tabernacle?

Exodus 26:7 And thou shalt make curtains of _____ to be a covering upon the tabernacle: eleven curtains shalt thou make.

5) What were the third and fourth layers of the Tabernacle ceiling?

Exodus 26:14 And thou shalt make a covering for the tent of _____ skins dyed red, and a covering above of _____ skins.

Each layer has a meaning and or purpose. The first layer gives us a reminder that we are never alone. God and the Heavenly host are but waiting to help us. The second layer denotes the wearing of sackcloth. People wore sackcloth to show mourning and humility. The third layer is a layer of Ram's skins dyed red. This was symbolic of the Sacrifice of Jesus. Rams were used in



many places of Scripture for offerings. Abraham sacrificing Isaac, the sanctification of priests, and various other sacrifices. And the last gave waterproofing and beauty to the structure.

- 6) What was continually with the Wilderness Sanctuary as a reminder of God's protection?
Exodus 40:38 For the _____ of the _____ was upon the tabernacle by day, and fire was on it by night, in the sight of all the house of Israel, throughout all their journeys.

Over the tabernacle rested the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, which guided the Israelites in all their wanderings. During the desert heat, there was a cool, refreshing shelter beneath the shade of the cloudy pillar for those who served in the tabernacle or worshiped in its court, while outside was the scorching heat of the desert. When the Pillar moved, so did the camp of Israel.

- 7) What does **Psalm 91:1** tell us?
Psalm 91:1 He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the _____ of the Almighty.
- 8) What did David tell us in **Psalm 89:15**?
Psalm 89:15 Blessed is the people that know the joyful sound: they shall walk, O LORD, in the _____ of thy countenance.

God's immediate, visible presence lighted up the entire encampment so that all could walk safely through the darkness. What an expressive type was thus given of the Christian's walk! There may be no visible light; but when the light of God's presence surrounds him, his pathway is light.

The weakest trusting child of God can have the blessed privilege of being guided by the light of God's countenance, safe from the pitfalls of Satan if he will surrender his heart to God.

- 9) What was said about us in **John 10**?
John 10:27-29 My sheep hear my voice, and I _____ them, and they _____ me: And I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand. My Father, which gave them me, is greater than all; and no man is able to _____ them out of my Father's hand.

The only way any can be lost is by letting go of their hold upon that infinite hand.

Read Matthew 22:1-14

- 10) What chilling words did Jesus tell all who will listen?
Matthew 22:14 For many are _____, but few are _____.



The work of Christ is illustrated by the parable of the marriage of the king's son. All the guests, both bad and good, are gathered at the marriage; but when the king comes in to examine the guests, all are ejected except those who are clothed with the wedding garment of Christ's righteousness. **"Many are called, but few are chosen."**

There were two apartments in the sanctuary or tabernacle. In the first apartment, a service was performed daily throughout the year which typified the work of inviting the guests and gathering them to the marriage. On one day at the end of the year, a service was performed in the second apartment which typified the work of choosing out from among the many that have accepted the call, those who are worthy of eternal life, as illustrated in the parable by the king examining the guests.

11) Read Hebrews Chapter 8 verses 1 through 5:

- 1 Now of the things which we have spoken this is the sum: We have such a high _____, who is set on the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens;
- 2 A minister of the _____, and of the true _____, which the Lord pitched, and not man.
- 3 For every high priest is ordained to offer gifts and sacrifices: wherefore it is of necessity that this man have somewhat also to _____.
- 4 For if he were on earth, he should not be a priest, seeing that there are priests that offer gifts according to the _____:
- 5 Who serve unto the example and shadow of _____ things, as Moses was admonished of God when he was about to make the tabernacle: for, See, saith he, that thou make all things according to the pattern shewed to thee in the _____.

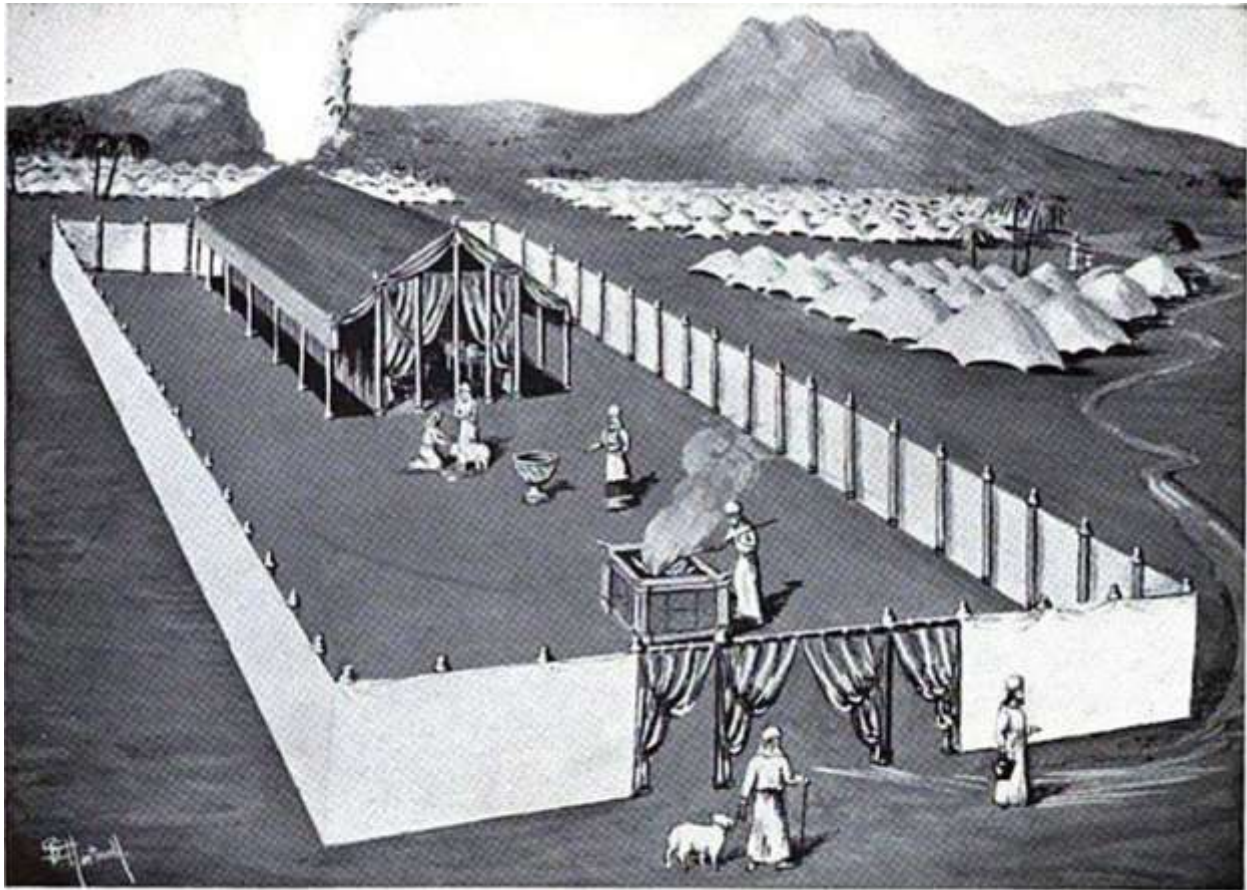
Within the golden walls of the tabernacle, priests of divine appointment performed a work representing in types and symbols the plan of redemption.

The work of Christ has two distinct phases, one performed in the first apartment of the heavenly sanctuary, the other in the second apartment. He offers salvation free to everyone. Many accept and start out on the Christian pathway. Christ reaches down His infinite arm to encircle and support everyone who calls upon His name, and no power of earth or Satan can force a child of God out of His protecting care.

Do you see that there are many layers of meaning put into the Sanctuary? _____

Are you interested seeing Jesus revealed through these types? _____

Will you now ask Him to give you this light? _____



The Tabernacle in the Wilderness



Lesson 4 – The Ark of the Covenant

Read Exodus 25:10-22

- 1) How big was the Ark of the Covenant?

Exodus 25:10 And they shall make an ark of shittim wood: _____ cubits and a _____ shall be the length thereof, and a cubit and a half the breadth thereof, and a cubit and a half the height thereof.

A cubit is a measurement determined by the distance from the point of your elbow to the point of your extended finger. On most folks, that distance is 18-22 inches. So, we can tell that the Ark was roughly four feet long, two feet wide, and two feet tall. Made of wood, covered inside and out with pure gold along with a crown of gold around the edges.

- 2) What was the lid of the Ark called?

Exodus 25:17 And thou shalt make a _____ of pure gold: two cubits and a half shall be the length thereof, and a cubit and a half the breadth thereof.

- 3) What was placed upon the lid or Mercy Seat?

Exodus 25:18 And thou shalt make two _____ of gold, of beaten work shalt thou make them, in the two ends of the mercy seat.

- 4) How did these appear?

Exodus 25:19,20 And make one _____ on the one end, and the other _____ on the other end: even of the mercy seat shall ye make the cherubims on the two ends thereof. And the cherubims shall stretch forth their wings on high, covering the mercy seat with their wings, and their faces shall look one to another; toward the mercy seat shall the faces of the cherubims be.

- 5) What was one of the items placed inside the Ark?

Exodus 25:16 And thou shalt put into the ark the _____ which I shall give thee.

The angels stood with their wings touching, looking reverently downward toward the Law of God. This Testimony was none other than the Law of God that Moses heard from Mt Sinai, the Ten Commandments.

There is great consolation in the fact that the Lord Himself covered the broken law with a mercy-seat; and then He, the merciful God, took His position upon that seat, so that every sinner who comes confessing his sins, may receive mercy and pardon. That mercy-seat, with the cloud of glory, the visible representation of God's presence, and its covering cherubim is a figure, or "shadow," of the throne of the great God in Heaven.

- 6) What does Exodus 34 tell us about God?

Exodus 34:6 And the LORD passed by before him, and proclaimed, The LORD, The LORD God, _____ and gracious, _____, and abundant in goodness and truth,



7) What does **Romans 4** Tell us about sin?

Romans 4:15 for where no _____ is, there is no _____.

The Lord could never have driven our first parents from the garden of Eden on account of their sin if they had been ignorant of His holy law. How God proclaimed His law to our first parents He never fully revealed in His Holy Book; but when it was necessary again to make His law known to His people, after their long servitude in Egypt, He had the account of that awe-inspiring event recorded.

8) What does **Exodus 31** tell us about God's Law?

Exodus 31:18 And he gave unto Moses, when he had made an end of communing with him upon mount Sinai, two tables of testimony, tables of stone, written with the _____ of God.

The ark was placed in the most holy apartment of the sanctuary, where no mortal eye, except that of the high priest, could gaze upon it, and he, on only one day in the year, when he went in to sprinkle the blood of the Lord's goat before and upon the mercy-seat to atone for the broken law within the ark.

9) What instructions were given concerning the blood being sprinkled on the Mercy Seat?

Leviticus 16:15? Then shall he kill the goat of the sin offering, that is for the people, and bring his _____ within the vail, and do with that blood as he did with the blood of the bullock, and _____ it upon the mercy seat, and before the mercy seat:

In doing this, the High Priest was receiving the sins of the people that had been forgiven throughout the year, and by His rightful place as being the Sin Bearer of mankind, he can carry those sins out of the tabernacle and place them back on the head of their author (Satan) and therefore cleanse the tabernacle.

10) What did God promise he would do in the Most Holy Place?

Exodus 25:22 And there I will _____ with thee, and I will _____ with thee from above the mercy seat, from between the two cherubims which are upon the ark of the testimony, of all things which I will give thee in commandment unto the children of Israel.

God communed with His people from the cloud of glory which rested above the mercy-seat, between the cherubim. These golden cherubim with outstretched wings were a representation of the covering cherubim that surround the throne of God in heaven.

11) By what standard will everyone be judged equally?

1 John 3:4 Whosoever _____ sin _____ also the law: for sin is the transgression of the law.



12) John tells us something wonderful in 1 John Chapter 3.

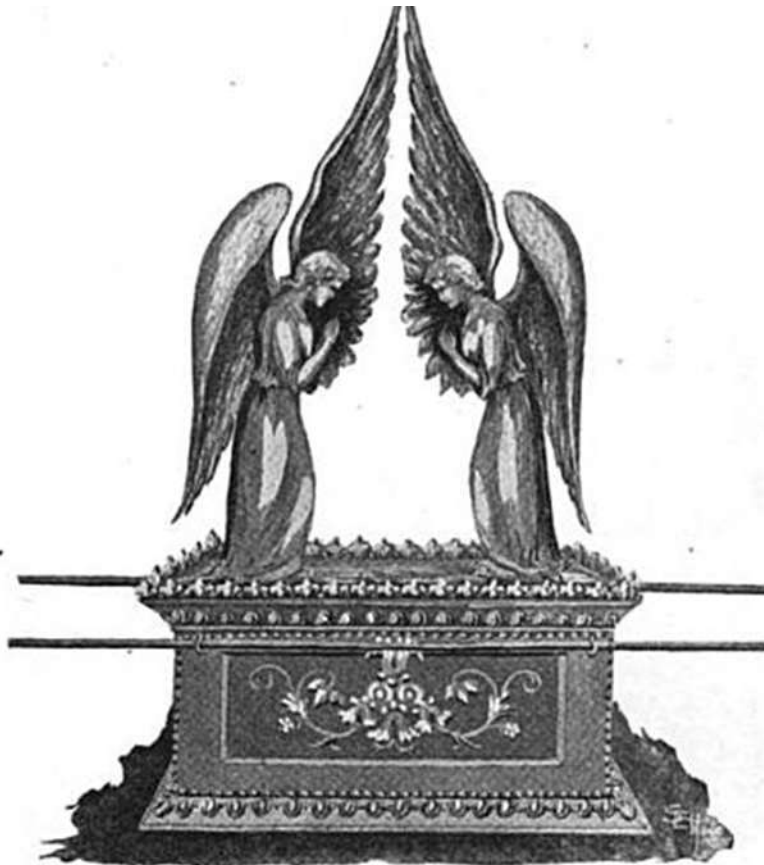
1 John 3:21,22 Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we _____
toward God. And whatsoever we ask, we receive of him, because we keep his
commandments, and do those things that are _____ in his sight.

That holy law is the standard by which all will be judged. That law will condemn the guilty; for **"sin is the transgression of the law."** The same law that condemns the sinner will witness to the righteousness of those who, through faith in Christ, have tried to walk in harmony with its holy precepts, humbly seeking forgiveness for every transgression.

Do you see the Ark of the Covenant as a place where God would dwell with man? _____

Are you interested in learning more about the other fixtures in the Tabernacle? _____

Will you now ask Him to give you this light? _____





Lesson 5 – The Candlestick

Read Exodus 25:31-40

- 1) How was the Lampstand constructed?

Exodus 25:36 ...all it shall be one _____ work of pure gold.

- 2) How Much Gold was used to make it?

Exodus 25:39 Of a _____ of pure gold shall he make it, with all these vessels.

A Talent was a measurement of weight roughly somewhere around 75 pounds. The beautifully intricate lampstand started out as a block or billet of gold and the Master Craftsman would pound the block with his hammer and shape it into the magnificent piece for God's Glory.



- 3) What were the details in each arm of the light?

Exodus 25:34 And in the candlestick shall be four bowls made like unto _____, with their knops and their flowers.

- 4) **Exodus 25:35** And there shall be a _____ under two branches of the same, and a _____ under two branches of the same, and a knop under two branches of the same, according to the six branches that proceed out of the candlestick.

A Knop (if you're using the King James Version) is a knob.

Imagine the skill needed to produce such a beautiful and intricate item with nothing much more than a couple of hammers. This represents God's work on mankind shaping us with his masterful hand into something of great beauty, having purpose and value. It took many a hard and skillful blow to form those delicate flowers and bowls, but the candlestick was to be made after the heavenly model to teach heavenly lessons to mankind.

- 5) What was Moses told concerning the creation of the items for the Sanctuary Services?

Exodus 25:40 And look that thou make them after their _____, which was shewed thee in the mount.



- 6) What did John hear from Jesus in the Book of Revelation about seeing the Lampstand in Heaven?

Revelation 1:20 The mystery of the seven stars which thou sawest in my right hand, and the seven golden candlesticks. The seven stars are the angels of the seven _____: and the seven candlesticks which thou sawest are the seven _____.

Read **Revelation 1:12-20** and see that Jesus is standing in the Heavenly Temple while He is speaking to John.

The number seven in the Bible denotes a perfect number. The candlestick of beaten gold with its seven bowls for the lamps was an **“example and shadow of heavenly things.” (Hebrews 8:5)** Its seven branches represented the church of God.

- 7) What does the author of Hebrews say about God's Church?

Heb 12:23 To the general assembly and church of the _____, which are written in heaven, and to God the Judge of all, and to the spirits of just men made perfect,

- 8) What does **Ephesians 2** tell us?

Ephesians 2:10 For we are his _____, created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them.

The individual that forms a part of the church of the first-born, which are enrolled in heaven, will often feel the workman's hammer; for we are God's workmanship. **“beloved, think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, though some strange thing happened unto you.” (1Peter4:12)**

- 9) What does **Matthew 5:14** tell us?

Matthew 5:14 Ye are the _____ of the world...

The church of Christ is the candlestick to hold up the light in the midst of moral darkness.

- 10) **2 Chronicles 16:9** tells us something interesting:

2 Chronicles 16:9 For the eyes of the LORD run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to shew himself strong in the behalf of them whose heart is _____ toward him.

The Spirit is searching throughout the earth for those whose hearts are perfect toward God, and it will **“strongly hold”** with such ones: their light will not burn dim.

- 11) How often were the lamps allowed to go out?

Leviticus 24:2 Command the children of Israel, that they bring unto thee pure oil olive beaten for the light, to cause the lamps to burn _____.



So the Christian is ever to let the Spirit of God rule in his life and thus shed His light abroad.

12) Who was allowed to light the lamps in the Candlestick in the Holy Place?

Exodus 30:8 And when Aaron _____ the lamps at even...

My apologies if that sounded a little confusing, the point was that it was the duty of the High priest to tend to the lights in the Candlestick

None but the high priest could perform the sacred work of lighting the lamps in the earthly sanctuary; he trimmed and lighted them each morning and evening. So, none but our High Priest, who was **“tempted in all points like as we are,” (Hebrews 4:15)** can give us the help we need. In the morning we need His Spirit to direct us during the day; and in the evening we need it to enlighten our minds as we review the work of the day, that we may detect the flaws and dropped threads in the warp of our lives. The trimming and lighting of the lamps was a beautiful type with a daily lesson for us at the present time.

Three things happened every morning and every evening in the Temple. 1) The lights in the Candlestick were tended to. 2) Incense was laid upon the altar of incense, and 3) The daily sacrifice was laid out so that every soul that wished for God's Redemption could be had freely.

The lights were Symbolic of the Light of the World through Jesus and secondly through His indwelling Spirit in His church. We are to be the Light of the World through God's power.

The Incense particularly the smoke that rose was symbolic of the prayers of God's people rising up to Heaven.

The daily sacrifice was a continual thing so as a reminder of Jesus' sacrifice on our behalf that is available to all who will partake.

Whenever an individual will fulfil in his very soul the antitype of the typical “whole” burnt-offering, that is, wholly surrender himself to God, place himself and all he has upon the altar, to be consumed in God's service as He directs, that individual, whether he be rich or poor, learned or ignorant, will be covered with the fragrant incense of Christ's righteousness, and his name will be enrolled with the church of the first-born in heaven; and here in this sin-cursed earth, as he goes to and fro, he will be a part of the great candlestick, and from his life will shine out the bright rays of the Spirit of God;

13) What did Zechariah see in vision?

Zechariah 4:2,3 And said unto me, What seest thou? And I said, I have looked, and behold a _____ all of gold, with a bowl upon the top of it, and his seven lamps thereon, and seven pipes to the seven lamps, which are upon the top thereof: And two olive _____ by it, one upon the right side of the bowl, and the other upon the left side thereof.



The olive trees supplied oil to the lamp. Olive oil symbolizes the Holy Spirit. The Spirit allows the Lamp of God's church to burn bright. Without Him, we could bear no light at all.

14) What did the angel tell Zechariah were the two trees?

Zechariah 4:14 Then said he, these are the two _____ ones, that stand by the Lord of the whole earth.

The mission of the two anointed ones is to communicate to God's people that heavenly grace which alone can make His word a lamp to the feet and a light to the path. "Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts." No matter the interpretation you come up with, the Holy Spirit is involved with this, for He is the one who Guides and Comforts all who will burn brightly, whether it is God's Word or human flesh, He will bring life and light and bring you to Jesus and the Father.

15) Jesus gave words of life to the woman accused of adultery, what were they?

John 8:12 Then spake Jesus again unto them, saying, I am the _____ of the _____: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life.

When we ask Jesus to save us, to cover our sins with His life, His prayer for us to become one with him is answered by our Father in Heaven. The Lampstand symbolizes Jesus, the light of the world, and within its parts, His church, His family, shining brightly with Him.

Can you see the Candlestick representing Jesus as the Light of the World? _____

Are you interested in shining brightly with Him? _____

Will you now ask Him to make you one with Him as Jesus' prayer went in John 17? _____

John 17: 11 And now I am no more in the world, but these are in the world, and I come to thee. Holy Father, keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are.





Lesson 6 – The Table of Showbread

Read Exodus 25:23-30

- 1) How does the Bible describe the Table of Showbread?
Exodus 25:23 Thou shalt also make a table of shittim wood: _____ cubits shall be the length thereof, and a cubit the breadth thereof, and a cubit and a half the height thereof. *(Remember, a cubit is a unit of measurement determined by the distance from your elbow to the tip of your middle finger, usually 18-20 inches)*
- 2) **Exodus 25:24** And thou shalt overlay it with pure _____, and make thereto a crown of gold round about.
- 3) **Exodus 25:26-27** And thou shalt make for it four _____ of gold and, put the rings in the four corners that are on the four feet thereof. Over against the border shall the rings be for places of the _____ to bear the table. *(the rings and staves – carrying poles, made the table portable, just like all of the other items in the Tabernacle, the items were covered and carried by the Levites with the poles when the Tabernacle was broken down and moved to a new location)*
- 4) **Exodus 25:29** And thou shalt make the _____ thereof, and spoons thereof, and covers thereof, and bowls thereof, to cover withal: of pure _____ shalt thou make them.
- 5) **1 Chronicles 9:32** And other of their brethren, of the sons of the Kohathites, were over the _____, to prepare it every sabbath.



On the Sabbath day, the Levites made twelve loaves, or cakes, of unleavened bread. These cakes were placed on the table hot each Sabbath day, arranged in two rows, or piles, six in a row, with pure frankincense on each row. See **Leviticus 24:5,6**

During the entire week, the bread lay on the table. By some translators, it is called **“the bread of the presence.”**



- 6) What did the Priests do with the old bread when the new loaves were brought in on the Sabbath?

Leviticus 24:9 And it shall be Aaron's and his sons'; and they shall _____ it in the holy place: for it is most holy unto him of the offerings of the LORD made by fire by a perpetual statute.

This explains why Ahimelech the priest had no common bread on the Sabbath to give to David, as the priests were accustomed to eating the **"hallowed bread"** on that day. **(1 Samuel 21:4)** It was not lawful to bake common bread upon the Sabbath; the command is very plain that all bread for Sabbath use in the homes should be baked upon the sixth day.

"This is that which the Lord hath said, To-morrow is the rest of the holy Sabbath unto the Lord: bake that which ye will bake to-day, and seethe (or boil) that ye will seethe; and that which remaineth over lay up for you to be kept until the morning." (Exodus 16:22,23) But the Lord directed that the Levites should prepare the showbread every Sabbath. **(1 Chronicles 9:32)**

All the service connected with the table of showbread was done upon the Sabbath. The bread was prepared on the Sabbath, and while hot, was placed upon the table. The following Sabbath it was removed and eaten by the priests on that day.

- 7) What does the author of Hebrews tell us about the life of the priests?

Hebrews 8:5 Who serve unto the example and _____ of heavenly things...

- 8) What does Jesus do for us?

Hebrews 7:25 Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make _____ for them.

The priests **"served unto the example and shadow of heavenly things;"** therefore there is a heavenly lesson for us in the antitype of the showbread. It was a continual offering, ever before the Lord. It taught that man was wholly dependent upon God for both temporal and spiritual food, and that both alike come to us through the One who **"ever liveth to make intercession" for us before the Father."**

- 9) What did Jesus say in John 6:51?

I am the living _____ which came down from heaven: if any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever: and the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world.

- 10) What did Jesus tell us?

John 6:53 Then Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no _____ in you.

John 14:24 ...the word which ye hear is not mine, but the _____ which sent me.



As the bread in the presence of God was taken out from the sanctuary and eaten, so Jesus said, **"The word which ye hear is not Mine, but the Father's which sent Me."** The Bible came directly from God. God gave it to Christ, Christ signified it by His angel unto the prophets, and the prophets gave it to the people.

We often read the Bible as a mere form of godliness, or to get something to give to others; but if we would receive its life-giving power into our own souls, we must have it "hot," warm from heaven. There is no more appropriate time to let God speak to our own souls through His word than on the Sabbath day when we lay aside our worldly cares and business, and take time to study the Holy Word and let it come into our inmost heart until we hear God speak to us, not to another.

The priests were not only to set the hot bread upon the table on the Sabbath day but later that same bread was to be eaten and become a part of their very being. God designed that His people should each Sabbath day gain a fresh experience in divine things, which would make them better fitted to meet the temptations of the week. The soul that never gains a deeper experience on the Sabbath than on any other day, fails to keep the Sabbath as God would have him.

11) What was Ezekiel's testimony from the Lord?

Ezekiel 20:12 Moreover also I gave them my _____, to be a sign between me and them, that they might know that I am the LORD that sanctify them. (*Sanctify means to make Holy, or set apart for God's purposes*)

We may have a few minutes of quiet study of the Word on the Sabbath day when we hear the Lord speaking to us individually; but if the words are not incorporated into our lives, they give us no abiding strength. As the priests ate the bread prepared the Sabbath before, they assimilated it and thus received strength for daily duties.

12) What did Peter call those who were mature in the faith?

1 Peter 2:5 Ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, an holy _____, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ.

Here is the secret of true Christian living. Eternal life does not come to the soul through forms and ceremonies. They are all right in their place; but eternal life results from feeding upon the true bread which comes from the presence of God,— God's Holy Word, the blessed Bible.

Can you see that the Showbread represents Jesus as the Bread of Life? _____

Are you interested in partaking of His blessings? _____

Will you now ask Him to help you assimilate His teachings into your life? _____



Lesson 7 – The Altar of Incense

Read Exodus 30:1-10

- 1) What was the length and width of the Altar of Incense?

Exodus 30:2 A _____ shall be the length thereof, and a _____ the breadth thereof; foursquare shall it be...

- 2) How Tall was the Altar of Incense?

Exodus 30:2 ...and two _____ shall be the height thereof: the horns thereof shall be of the same.

Remember, a cubit is measured from the tip of your elbow to the point of your extended fingers. Usually 18-20 inches.

- 3) What was the Altar covered in?

Exodus 30:3 And thou shalt overlay it with pure _____, the top thereof, and the sides thereof round about, and the horns thereof; and thou shalt make unto it a crown of gold round about.

The altar was made of the shittim, or acacia wood, and all overlaid with pure gold. Around the top was a beautiful crown of gold, and beneath the crown were rings, in which were staves for carrying the altar, all overlaid with pure gold.



- 4) What was to be burning upon this altar perpetually?

Exodus 30:7,8 And Aaron shall burn thereon sweet _____ every morning: when he dresseth the lamps, he shall burn incense upon it. And when Aaron lighteth the lamps at even, he shall burn incense upon it, a perpetual incense before the LORD throughout your generations.

Exodus 30:34-36 And the LORD said unto Moses, Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte, and onycha, and galbanum; these sweet spices with pure frankincense: of each shall there be a like weight: And thou shalt make it a perfume, a confection after the art of the apothecary,



tempered together, pure and holy: And thou shalt beat some of it very small, and put of it before the testimony in the tabernacle of the congregation, where I will meet with thee: it shall be unto you most holy.

- 5) What would happen to the person who copied the composition for their own personal use?

Exodus 30:37,38 And as for the perfume which thou shalt make, ye shall not make to yourselves according to the composition thereof: it shall be unto thee holy for the LORD. Whosoever shall make like unto that, to smell thereto, shall even be cut _____ from his people.

The incense, composed of an equal weight of four fragrant gums and resins, was prepared by divine direction. It was very sacred, and the person making any like it, even for a perfume, was to be cut off from among the people.

- 6) Who's duty alone was it to place the incense before the Lord?

Exodus 30:7,8 And _____ shall burn thereon sweet incense every morning: when he dresseth the lamps, he shall burn incense upon it. And when _____ lighteth the lamps at even, he shall burn incense upon it, a perpetual incense before the LORD throughout your generations.

Here God specifically mentions Aaron. Aaron was chosen to do this because he was the High Priest, and it would be the same duty of every High Priest that would come after him.

The altar and the fragrant incense in the earthly sanctuary were an example of the work our great High Priest is performing for us. Our minds should often dwell upon the work of Christ in the heavenly sanctuary.

- 7) What directive was Moses given?

Exodus 25:40 And look that thou make them after their _____, which was shewed thee in the mount.

John, the beloved disciple, was permitted several times in vision to behold the Saviour officiating in the heavenly sanctuary. He saw a heavenly being standing at the glorious golden altar. He beheld the incense offered upon that holy altar. How it must have thrilled his soul when he saw that precious incense added to the poor, faltering prayers of the struggling saints here on the earth: He saw those prayers, after the incense was added, ascend up before God, and they were accepted because they were made fragrant with the incense.

- 8) What does Romans tell us about our prayers?

Romans 8:26 Likewise the Spirit also _____ our infirmities: for we know not what we should pray for as we ought: but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with _____ which cannot be uttered.



Romans 8:27 And he that searcheth the hearts knoweth what is the mind of the Spirit, because he maketh _____ for the saints according to the will of God.

The smoke that rises from the altar signifies our prayers with the aid of the High Priest rising up to God in heaven.

9) What did Jesus tell His disciples?

John 16:23 ... Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my _____, he will give it you.

The power in a name is the character of the individual that bears the name. The name of the precious Redeemer is honored, and every petition presented in that name is granted in the courts of heaven because Jesus lived a sinless life. He was pure and holy, without one stain of sin. It is Christ's righteousness that makes our prayers accepted before the Father.

The weakest saint who knows how to press his petitions to the throne of grace in the name of Jesus, the sinless One, has all the treasures of heaven at his command. Having the richest millionaire of the earth sign his checks at earthly banks would in no way compare with the privilege of the Christian.

10) What did David tell us in Psalms 141?

Psalms 141:2 Let my prayer be set forth before thee as _____; and the lifting up of my hands as the evening sacrifice.

As there was no other part of the daily ministration that brought the priest so directly into the presence of God as the offering of incense; so there is no part of our religious service that brings us so close to the Master as the pouring out of our souls in earnest prayer. Anciently, as in the antitype, the prayer of faith entered the "**holy dwelling-place**" of God in heaven.

A lamb was burned upon the brazen altar in the court each morning and evening at the time the incense was renewed upon the altar. The golden altar was an "**altar of continual intercession**," representing the prayers of God's people coming up before Him continually; while the brazen altar was an "**altar of continual atonement**," representing the putting away and destruction of sin, the only thing that separates us from God and prevents our prayers from being answered.

11) What were God's people doing at the time Incense was offered?

Luke 1:9-10 According to the custom of the priest's office, his lot was to burn incense when he went into the temple of the Lord. And the whole multitude of the people were _____ without at the time of incense.



The morning and evening lamb was offered as a whole burnt-offering for the entire congregation, showing their desire to put away sin and consecrate themselves to the Lord, so that their prayers could ascend from off the altar with the fragrant incense. In ancient Israel, the people living near the temple gathered at the hour of sacrifice, and often **“the whole multitude of the people were praying without at the time of incense.”** The habit of morning and evening prayer in the home came from this typical worship. The faithful Israelite who was far from the temple would pray with his face toward the temple where the incense was ascending each morning and evening.

The type was beautiful, but the antitype far surpasses the type. In the heavenly sanctuary, there is an inexhaustible supply of Christ's righteousness. In the type the incense was always ascending, typifying that at any time, day or night, when a struggling soul cries out for help or gives thanks and praise for the help received, his prayer is heard. In the morning, as the duties of the day seem more than human strength can bear, the burdened soul can remember that in the type a fresh supply of incense was placed on the altar each morning, and from out the antitypical heavenly sanctuary help will come for the day to the one that claims divine help in the name of Jesus

In the evening, as we review the work of the day and find it marred with sin, there is blessed comfort as we kneel confessing our sins, to know that in heaven the fragrant incense of Christ's righteousness will be added to our prayers, as in the type the cloud as in type the incense shielded the priest, so Christ's righteousness will cover the mistakes of the day; and the Father, looking upon us, will behold only the spotless robe of Christ's righteousness.

Not every prayer is answered immediately, as it would not always be in our best interest; but every prayer to which the fragrance of Christ's righteousness has been added is lodged on heaven's altar



Can you see the Altar of Incense representing our prayers ascending to heaven? _____

Are you interested in making your prayers more effective? _____

Will you now ask Him to help you grow into His perfect character? _____



Lesson 8 – Christ our High Priest

The Saviour has many titles, for He **“hath by inheritance obtained a more excellent name”** (Hebrews 1:4) than all the angelic host of heaven. Of the many titles bestowed upon Him, there is none dearer to humanity than the **“Lamb of God” (John 1:29)** and **“High Priest.”** By virtue of these two offices, He lifts poor fallen humanity up where they can share in His glorious kingdom of grace, even while amid this sin-cursed earth.

- 1) In Old Testament times, what was the person who sinned supposed to do?
Leviticus 4:27 And if any one of the common people sin through ignorance, while he doeth somewhat against any of the _____ of the LORD concerning things which ought not to be done, and be guilty;
Leviticus 4:28 Or if his sin, which he hath sinned, come to his knowledge: then he shall bring his _____, a kid of the goats, a female without blemish, for his sin which he hath sinned. **(a lamb of the sheep would be acceptable too - Leviticus 4:32)**
Leviticus 4:29 And he shall lay his hand upon the head of the sin offering, and _____ the sin offering in the place of the burnt offering.
- 2) Can the Priest do anything for the sinner if he doesn't bring a sacrifice? _____

That entire service was but a great kindergarten lesson, making the way of salvation so simple that none could fail to comprehend it. When we realize that we have sinned, we remember our **“Lamb,”** confess our sins, and in His Name, they are forgiven; then He officiates as High Priest on our behalf before the Father. He pleads the merits of His blood and covers our life, stained with sin, with the robe of His spotless righteousness, and we stand before the Father accepted in the Beloved.

- 3) What does Jesus do for us?
Ephesians 1:6 To the praise of the glory of his grace, wherein he hath made us _____ in the beloved.
- 4) What else did Jesus do for us?
John 10:17 Therefore doth my Father love me, because I lay down my _____, that I might take it again.
- 5) What did Jesus do for us in the Heavenly Tabernacle?
Hebrews 9:12 Neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by his own _____ he entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us.

The Saviour gave His life a sacrifice for sin here upon the earth; and as He entered the heavenly sanctuary as High Priest, He presented Himself to the Father as the Sacrifice for our fallen race.





6) What does the author of Hebrews tell us about Jesus?

Hebrews 6:19,20 Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and stedfast, and which entereth into that within the _____; Whither the forerunner is for us entered, even Jesus, made an high _____ for ever after the order of Melchisedec.

In all monarchical forms of government (kingdoms), the forerunner is a familiar character. In gorgeous uniform, with waving plumes, he rides before and announces the approach of the royal carriage. While he is always hailed with joy by the waiting crowds, yet he is not the center of attraction; their eyes do not follow him as he passes on, but are turned down the road whence he came to get the first glimpse of the royal personage of whom he is the forerunner.

Jesus here is called in Hebrews the **“forerunner”**, what does this mean? Great question. Of the many condescensions on the part of our blessed Master, this is one of the grandest. When He entered heaven a mighty Conqueror over death and the grave, before the entire heavenly host and representatives of other worlds, He entered a forerunner for us. He presented the **“wave sheaf,”** those brought forth from their graves at the time of His resurrection, as a sample of the race He had died to redeem, thus directing the attention of that wonderful assemblage down the road whence He came to watch—for royalty!—yes, for royalty made so by His precious blood.

7) Who was part of the “Wave Sheaf” offering?

Matthew 27:52,53 And the graves were _____; and many bodies of the saints which slept arose, And came out of the _____ after his resurrection, and went into the holy city, and appeared unto many.

There was a special resurrection after Jesus died and Many in Jerusalem were a witness. Like them, we also, a company of poor, frail mortals stumbling along and often fall by the way; but when they reach the heavenly gate, they will enter **“heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ.”**

It meant much for us that Christ entered within the veil as our Forerunner, for all heaven is watching the church of God on earth. When tempted by the enemy to doubt God's love and care, remember that on account of the great sacrifice made, you are so dear to the Father.

8) What does Romans tell us about God's love?

Romans 8:14 For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the _____ of God.

Romans 8:17 And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with him, that we may be also _____ together.

9) What did Peter tell us we should do?

1 Peter 2:21 because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should _____ his steps:

10) Who also will help us here on earth?

Hebrews 1:13,14 But to which of the _____ said he at any time, Sit on my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool? Are they not all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation?



That last verse says something wonderful, it tells us God's angels will help us 😊

11) What did the author of Hebrews promise us about Jesus?

Hebrews 2:18 For in that he himself hath suffered being _____, he is able to succor them that are tempted.

Succor means assistance and support in times of hardship and distress

12) What did the earthly priests represent?

Hebrews 8:5 Who serve unto the example and _____ of heavenly things

In the earthly sanctuary, not only the high priest but also common priests officiated, because it was impossible for one man to perform all the work; but it required the work performed by all the priests in the typical services to represent the work of our High Priest. The work of one year was taken as a type of the entire work of our High Priest. During the year **"the priests (plural, both high and common) went always into the first tabernacle, accomplishing the service of God."** This continued all the year, except one day; on that day, the service changed and into the second (apartment) went the high priest alone, . . . not without blood, which he offered for himself, and for the errors of the people. These priests served **"unto the example and shadow of heavenly things."**

When Christ entered heaven, He went as the Antitype (the real thing, not the shadow) of the earthly service God had ordained and entered upon His work within the first veil of the heavenly sanctuary. When the typical work ordained by God in the first apartment of the earthly sanctuary had fully met its Antitype (been fulfilled), He passed through the second veil into the glorious apartment of the antitypical holy of holies. There He is to perform the marvelous service which will end in the blotting out and total destruction of the sins of the righteous, nevermore to be remembered by the redeemed host nor by God Himself.

13) What is the scene in Heaven when all the trials are over?

Revelation 15:2 And I saw as it were a sea of _____ mingled with fire: and them that had gotten the victory over the beast, and over his image, and over his mark, and over the number of his name, stand on the sea of glass, having the harps of God.

Revelation 15:3 And they sing the song of _____ the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb, saying, Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true are thy ways, thou King of saints.

14) What did Isaiah Promise? **Isaiah 53:11** He shall see of the _____ of his soul, and shall be satisfied: by his knowledge shall my righteous servant justify many; for he shall bear their iniquities.

Treavail: painful or laborious effort.



When Christ stands upon the sea of glass and places the glittering crowns upon the heads of the company who have traveled the road made sacred by the footprints of their Forerunner, albeit with faltering step and through falling tears, and who are clad in robes made white in the blood of the Lamb, He will see of the travail of His soul and be satisfied.

15) What glorious scene is revealed in Revelation 5:13?

Revelation 5:13 And every _____ which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them, heard I saying, Blessing, and honour, and glory, and power, be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the _____ for ever and ever.

Our High Priest

Hebrews 7:25 *"Is able to save to the uttermost all that come unto God by Him."*

Hebrews 4: 15 *"Is touched with the feeling of our infirmities." "Was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin."*

Hebrews 2: 18 *"For in that He Himself hath suffered being tempted, He is able to succor them that are tempted."*

Hebrews 2 17. *"He is a merciful and faithful High Priest."*

Hebrews 7:25. *"He ever liveth to make intercession for us."*



Can you see that Jesus is our High Priest? _____

Are you interested in Him cleansing you? _____

Will you now ask Him to help you bring your sacrifice and work His miracle in you? _____



Lesson 9 – Office and Work of the High Priest

In early times the patriarchs were priests over their own households, and God's original design was that the eldest son should take his father's place as priest of the family, but the plan of God was often thwarted by the sins of the eldest son.

1) What did God tell Cain?

Genesis 4:7 If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou doest not well, sin lieth at the door. And unto thee shall be his desire, and thou shalt _____ over him.

Sin prevented Cain from being the leader of the family.

On account of sin, Reuben, the first-born of Jacob, lost “**the excellency of dignity, and the excellency of power,**” which was his inherited right. (**Genesis 49:3,4**) When but a youth, Joseph cultivated those traits of character that gave him “**the excellency**” above his brethren. It is very probable that the coat of many colors given to him by his father in **Genesis 37:3-4**, was interpreted by his brethren as indicating his accession to the priesthood.

2) What does **Deuteronomy 21:17** tell us about the rights of the firstborn?

... by giving him a double portion of all that he hath: for he is the beginning of his strength; the right of the _____ is his.

God gave His First-born for the redemption of the world, and for that reason, in God's plan, the first-born always inherited special privileges. To him came a double portion of his father's estate, the priesthood, and, the first-born in the descent from Isaac, the honor of being the progenitor of the Messiah. If the first-born proved unworthy, his inheritance was given to others, as in the case of Reuben, where Judah became the progenitor of Christ, Joseph received the double portion, and Levi received the priesthood.

3) What did God say about the sons of Levi?

Numbers 3:12 And I, behold, I have taken the Levites from among the children of Israel instead of all the _____ that openeth the matrix among the children of Israel: therefore the Levites shall be mine;

Numbers 3:13 Because all the _____ are mine; for on the day that I smote all the firstborn in the land of Egypt I hallowed unto me all the firstborn in Israel, both man and beast: mine shall they be: I am the LORD.

Here you see a shift of the work of mediation between God and man going from the firstborn of each family to a Priesthood, which by the way, is seen in the earthly family. Adam fell from grace and needed redemption. Jesus gave his life for us, was the sacrifice, and also was the mediator on Adam's behalf.



It was because the tribe of Levi stood true to God in time of a crisis, that God chose them to serve before Him (See **Deuteronomy 33:8-11**); and when the service of the sanctuary was established, the priesthood was given to Aaron and his sons, and the remainder of the tribe of Levi were to do the work of the sanctuary under the direction of the priests.

Aaron was appointed to officiate as high priest and his sons as common priests, the eldest son to take the office of high priest on Aaron's death.

4) Who were the Priests to represent?

Isaiah 9:6 For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the _____ shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of _____.

They were to bear the burdens of the people. The anointing oil and the blood was then sprinkled upon Aaron and his sons, typifying the blood of Christ and the Holy Spirit, which alone could fully qualify them to fill the holy office. (See **Exodus 29:5-35**)

The priesthood remained unbroken in Aaron's family until the sins of Eli and his sons made it necessary to change, and for a time Samuel, an Ephrathite, filled the office of leading priest in Israel. Abiathar was thrust out of the office of the priesthood in fulfilment of the prophecy given to Eli. But Zadok, who filled the office of high priest in the time of David and Solomon, was thought by many to be a grandson of Eli. As the Israelites departed from the Lord, the priesthood became corrupt, until in the time of Christ it was bought and sold for money.

5) All of the Priests entered the Holy Place, Who ONLY Entered the Most Holy Place?

Hebrews 9:7 But into the second went the _____ alone once every year, not without blood, which he offered for himself, and for the errors of the people:

God designed that the high priest should more nearly represent Christ than any other priest. The work of every priest was a type of Christ's work, but the common priests performed work only in the court and the first apartment of the sanctuary, while the high priest officiated not only in the court and the first apartment, as well as the common priests, but went alone into the Holy of Holies on the Day of Atonement.

It was impossible for one man to perform all the work of the sanctuary that typified the work of Christ, and for that reason, there was a company of common Priests to assist the High Priest. It is always a rule that a higher official can fill the offices below him. The High Priest offered burnt-offerings in the court and sin-offerings in the first apartment. The author of Hebrews speaks of the High Priest offering the sin-offerings where the blood was taken into the Sanctuary (**Hebrews 13:11**).



6) What were other jobs only the High Priest could do?

Exodus 30:7 And Aaron shall burn thereon sweet _____ every morning: when he dresseth the lamps, he shall burn incense upon it.

Exodus 30:8 And when Aaron lighteth the _____ at even, he shall burn incense upon it, a perpetual incense before the LORD throughout your generations.

While the High Priest could perform any work in the first apartment that other Priests could perform, there was a daily service in the first apartment of the sanctuary that none but the High Priest could perform. He alone could burn incense upon the golden altar before the Lord, and trim and light the lamps on the golden candlestick. Each morning and evening, twice every day throughout the entire year, the High Priest officiated in the first apartment of the Sanctuary.

The crowning service of the whole year was on the tenth day of the seventh month when the High Priest entered the Holy of Holies alone to make atonement for the sins of the people. Upon his breast in the stones of the breast-plate were inscribed the names of the twelve tribes, typifying Christ our High Priest as He thinks upon us individually, and confesses our names as they come up in review before God.



Can you see how Jesus fulfilled the role of High Priest? _____

Are you interested in learning more about the duties of the priest? _____

Will you now ask Him to be your Mediator between you and the Father? _____



Lesson 10 – The Priests

There were two orders of the priesthood, the Melchizedek and the Levitical. The Melchizedek order preceded the Levitical order.

1) Who was Melchizedek?

Genesis 14:17 And the king of Sodom went out to meet him after his return from the slaughter of Chedorlaomer, and of the _____ that were with him, at the valley of Shaveh, which is the king's dale.

Genesis 14:18 And Melchizedek king of _____ brought forth bread and wine: and he was the _____ of the most high God.

Genesis 14:19 And he _____ him, and said, Blessed be Abram of the most high God, possessor of heaven and earth:

2) What was said about Jesus?

Hebrews 6:20 Whither the forerunner is for us entered, even _____, made an high priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec.

In Abraham's day the priest, Melchizedek was king of Salem as well as Priest of the Most High God. Salem means peace, so this priest was also the King of Peace just like Jesus. Although there is not much said in the Bible of the Melchizedek order of the priesthood, it was superior to the Levitical order, for Christ was made a priest after the order of Melchizedek.

The Levitical order extended from the time Israel came out of Egypt until the cross; since that time we have the priesthood of Christ, of which all earthly priests were a type. Christ is a priest after the order of Melchizedek, we are now living under the Melchizedek order of the priesthood. There are many particulars given in regard to the Levitical order; and as all the Levitical priests served **"unto the example and shadow of heavenly things,"** when we study the Levitical priesthood, we are really studying the priestly work of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

3) How many divisions of priests David establish when he was making preparations for the First Temple in Jerusalem?

1 Chronicles 24:18, 19 The three and twentieth to Delaiah, the four and twentieth to Maaziah. these were the orderings of them in their service to come into the house of the LORD, according to their manner, under Aaron their father, as the LORD God of Israel had _____ him.

1 Chronicles 24:5 Thus were they divided by lot, one sort with another; for the governors of the _____, and governors of the house of God, were of the sons of Eleazar, and of the sons of Ithamar.

Aaron had two surviving sons, the first two died not having children. The Priestly duties were transferred to his 2 sons Eleazer and Ithamar. David divided their duties into 24 divisions with their governors of the Sanctuary to work in turn.



1 Chronicles 24:3 And David distributed them, both Zadok of the sons of Eleazar, and Ahimelech of the sons of Ithamar, according to their offices in their service. See **1 Chronicles 24:1-19** for the complete breakdown of the divisions

4) What happened after Jesus was resurrected?

Matthew 27:52,53 And the graves were opened; and many bodies of the saints which slept arose, And came out of the _____ after his resurrection, and went into the holy city, and appeared unto many.

5) What did John see around the Throne in Heaven?

Revelation 4:4 And round about the throne were four and twenty seats: and upon the seats, I saw four and twenty _____ sitting, clothed in white raiment; and they had on their heads crowns of gold.

Revelation 5:8 And when he had taken the book, the four beasts and four and twenty elders fell down before the _____, having every one of them harps, and golden vials full of odours, which are the prayers of saints.

In this, we see the antitype (fulfillment) of the twenty-four courses of priests. The chiefs, or elders, of each course, have seats of honor, and they are kings and priests after the order of Melchizedek. The remainder of the multitude Christ took into heaven is not mentioned, but it is reasonable to suppose that they constitute the courses of which the four and twenty elders are the chiefs. They would most certainly be part of the Wave Sheaf Offering which we will discuss in a later lesson.

6) Who only could serve as Priest?

Numbers 3:10 And thou shalt appoint _____ and his _____, and they shall wait on their priest's office: and the stranger that cometh nigh shall be put to death.

7) What does 1 Peter 2:9 tell us? But ye are a chosen generation, a royal _____, an holy nation, a peculiar people; that ye should shew forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvellous light:

In the type the priest who could not prove his genealogy direct from Aaron, the first high priest, was cast out of the priesthood; so in the antitype, the Christian who cannot prove his direct connection with Christ, the heavenly High Priest, will never become one of the "royal priesthood."

God has provided for the support of all the different orders of the priesthood by the same method. **"The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof." (Psalms 24:1)** **"The silver and the gold and the cattle upon a thousand hills all belong to Him." (Psalms 50:10-12)**



8) What did God say was Holy unto the Lord?

Leviticus 27:30 And all the _____ of the land, whether of the seed of the land, or of the fruit of the tree, is the LORD'S: it is holy unto the LORD.

Leviticus 27:32 And concerning the tithe of the herd, or of the flock, even of whatsoever passeth under the rod, the _____ shall be holy unto the LORD.

Of the tithe, the Lord says, in **Numbers 18:24** **"But the tithes of the children of Israel, which they offer as an heave offering unto the LORD, I have given to the Levites to inherit: therefore I have said unto them, Among the children of Israel they shall have no inheritance."**

The individual who selfishly uses the entire ten portions for himself, not reserving one-tenth for the Lord, is guilty of robbing the Lord.

9) What does Malachi tell us about the tithe?

Malachai 3:10? Bring ye all the tithes into the _____, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the LORD of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it.

Abraham paid a faithful tithe to Melchizedek (**Genesis 14:17-20**); and Jacob promised to pay tithe of all, even if he received only food and raiment. (**Genesis 28:20-22**)

10) What was Jesus' advice concerning Abraham?

John 8:39 They answered and said unto him, Abraham is our father. Jesus saith unto them, If ye were Abraham's children, ye would do the _____ of Abraham.

Those who belong to the great household of faith and are children of Abraham, will **"do the works of Abraham."** They will pay a faithful tithe for the support of those who, like the Levitical priests, give their lives for the advancement of Christ's kingdom upon the earth. Just as the priest lived of the things of the temple.

The work of the priest was to mediate between God and Man, to teach faith in the Almighty, to give hope to the fallen, and to restore the repentant. Jesus did this and is continuing to do this for us. Anyone who will reach out to Him will in no way be denied. We are so blessed if we will only see our need and partake of His blessings.

Can you see the Unity of the Scriptures? _____

Are you interested in living life to the fullest? _____

Will you now ask Him now for clearer understanding? _____



Lesson 11 – The Levites

- 1) When Jacob blessed his children, what curse like blessing did he give to his son Levi?

Genesis 49:5-7 Simeon and Levi are brethren; instruments of cruelty are in their _____. O my soul, come not thou into their secret; unto their assembly, mine honour, be not thou united: for in their anger they slew a man, and in their selfwill they digged down a wall. Cursed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was cruel: I will divide them in Jacob, and scatter them in Israel.

One entire tribe of Israel was set apart for the service of the sanctuary. As we recall the last words spoken to Levi by his father Jacob as he lay on his deathbed, we might wonder that his descendants were chosen for that sacred work. When Jacob remembered the sins of Levi, he pronounced almost a curse instead of a blessing upon his son and closed it with these words: “**I will divide them in Jacob and scatter them in Israel.**”

- 2) What amazing thing does God do for us?

Nehemiah 13:2 Because they met not the children of Israel with bread and with water, but hired Balaam against them, that he should curse them: howbeit our God turned the curse into a _____.

- 3) What does Isaiah tell us?

Isaiah 1:18 Come now, and let us reason together, saith the LORD: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as _____; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as _____.

The impulsive nature which, under the control of Satan, drives a man to commit desperate crimes, is not removed when he is converted. That same impetuosity, consecrated and under the control of Christ, makes him a valiant warrior for the Lord. Saul, the desperate persecutor, when converted, became Paul, the leading apostle.

- 4) What did Levi do right that put them in good standing with Moses and God while the Children of Israel were dancing around the golden calf?

Exodus 32:26 Then Moses stood in the gate of the camp, and said, Who is on the LORD'S side? let him come unto me. And all the sons of _____ gathered themselves together unto him.

Exodus 32:27 And he said unto them, Thus saith the LORD God of Israel, Put every man his sword by his side, and go in and out from gate to gate throughout the camp, and slay every man his brother, and every man his companion, and every man his _____.

Exodus 32:28 And the children of Levi did according to the word of _____: and there fell of the people that day about three thousand men.

- 5) What was the eventual result of their decision to stand with God and Moses?

Deuteronomy 33:8 And of Levi he said, Let thy _____ and thy _____ be with thy holy one, whom thou didst prove at Massah, and with whom thou didst strive at the waters of Meribah;



Deuteronomy 33:9 Who said unto his father and to his mother, I have not seen him; neither did he acknowledge his brethren, nor knew his own children: for they have observed thy word, and kept thy _____.

Deuteronomy 33:10 They shall teach Jacob thy judgments, and Israel thy _____: they shall put incense before thee, and whole burnt sacrifice upon thine altar.

The fearless character which, under the control of Satan, led Levi to murder the Shechemites, when controlled by the grace of God, enabled his descendants to take their stand boldly on the Lord's side when the mass of Israel went into idolatry. God then turned the curse into a blessing; He said because they had observed His law and kept His covenant, they should **"teach Jacob His judgments and Israel His law."**

- 6) What was the tribe of Levi's land inheritance among the Children of Israel?

Numbers 18:20 And the LORD spake unto Aaron, Thou shalt have no _____ in their land, neither shalt thou have any part among them: I am thy part and thine inheritance among the children of Israel.

Numbers 35:1-8 And the LORD spake unto Moses in the plains of Moab by Jordan near Jericho, saying, Command the children of Israel, that they give unto the Levites of the inheritance of their possession cities to dwell in; and ye shall give also unto the Levites suburbs for the cities round about them. And the cities shall they have to dwell in; and the suburbs of them shall be for their cattle, and for their goods, and for all their beasts. And the suburbs of the cities, which ye shall give unto the Levites, shall reach from the wall of the city and outward a thousand cubits round about. And ye shall measure from without the city on the east side two thousand cubits, and on the south side two thousand cubits, and on the west side two thousand cubits, and on the north side two thousand cubits; and the city shall be in the midst: this shall be to them the suburbs of the cities. And among the cities which ye shall give unto the Levites there shall be six cities for refuge, which ye shall appoint for the manslayer, that he may flee thither: and to them ye shall add forty and two cities. So all the cities which ye shall give to the Levites shall be forty and eight cities: them shall ye give with their suburbs. And the cities which ye shall give shall be of the possession of the children of Israel: from them that have many ye shall give many; but from them that have few ye shall give few: every one shall give of his cities unto the Levites according to his inheritance which he inheriteth.

In order that their influence for good might be more widely felt throughout Israel, the Lord, instead of giving them one portion of the land for their inheritance, as He had given the other tribes, appointed as their portion forty-eight cities scattered among all the tribes. Truly they were divided among Jacob and scattered in Israel, but the curse was turned into a blessing. Our God is **"the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever."** **Hebrews 13:8**

- 7) What will God do with a nation that turns from their wicked way?

Jeremiah 18:7-9 At what instant I shall speak concerning a nation, and concerning a kingdom, to pluck up, and to pull down, and to destroy it; If that nation, against whom I have pronounced, _____ from their evil, I will _____ of the evil that I thought to do unto them. And at what instant I shall speak concerning a nation, and concerning a kingdom, to _____ and to _____ it;



When He pronounces evil against a nation or an individual because of their wickedness, if they turn from their wrong-doing, God says He **“will repent of the evil”** He **“thought to do unto them,”** and as in the case of Levi, a blessing will come instead of the curse.

Read Numbers 8:9-14 And thou shalt bring the Levites before the tabernacle of the congregation: and thou shalt gather the whole assembly of the children of Israel together: And thou shalt bring the Levites before the LORD: and the children of Israel shall put their hands upon the Levites: And Aaron shall offer the Levites before the LORD for an offering of the children of Israel, that they may execute the service of the LORD. And the Levites shall lay their hands upon the heads of the bullocks: and thou shalt offer the one for a sin offering, and the other for a burnt offering, unto the LORD, to make an atonement for the Levites. And thou shalt set the Levites before Aaron, and before his sons, and offer them for an offering unto the LORD. Thus shalt thou separate the Levites from among the children of Israel: and the Levites shall be mine.

The term “Levite” was applied to all the priests, but only the descendants of Aaron were to hold the sacred office. The remainder of the tribe was to do the service of the sanctuary under the direction of the priests. They were not allowed to officiate at the altar of burnt-offering, nor to burn incense, nor to do any of the priest’s work within the veil. The Levites were to serve, or minister to, the priests; but the priests were to minister for the people before the Lord.

The Levites were chosen by the Lord instead of the first born of Israel. While journeying in the wilderness, they carried all that pertained to the tabernacle; but although they bore the sacred furniture, they were never permitted even to look upon it. After the temple was built, the Levites were assigned the work of waiting on the priests in the sanctuary service. They prepared the showbread, often led the singing, collected the tithe, and did a large amount of work in connection with the service of the Lord. In the time of David, the Levites began to serve in the sanctuary at the age of twenty-five. At fifty years of age, they were to **“return from the warfare of the service.”** They were not discharged; they still had oversight of the work but were not expected to perform arduous duties. The work of the Levites was largely confined to the court, and thus typified the work of the gospel ministry of the present day.

Think about all the things that happen at church that the pastor doesn’t do. How important is music in worship? How important is the caretaker's work? How important are the parts that no one sees? These are the unsung heroes in God’s great movement.

Can you see God turn curses into blessings? _____

Are you interested in standing with God? _____

Will you ask Him now, to help you do this? _____



Lesson 12 – Garments of the Priests

- 1) What did the Priests wear when they ministered at the Tabernacle?
Exodus 28:40 And for Aaron's sons thou shalt make _____, and thou shalt make for them girdles, and bonnets shalt thou make for them, for glory and for beauty.
- 2) **Exodus 28:41** And thou shalt put them upon Aaron thy brother, and his sons with him; and shalt anoint them, and consecrate them, and sanctify them, that they may _____ unto me in the priest's office.
- 3) **Exodus 28:42** And thou shalt make them linen _____ to cover their nakedness; from the loins even unto the thighs they shall reach:
- 4) **Exodus 28:43** And they shall be upon Aaron, and upon his sons, when they come in unto the _____ of the congregation, or when they come near unto the altar to minister in the holy place; that they bear not iniquity, and die: it shall be a statute for ever unto him and his seed after him.



The garments worn by the ordinary priests were of white linen, a fit emblem of the Spotless One of whom their ministry was a type. The outer robe was white, woven in one piece, and extended nearly to the feet. It was confined at the waist with a white linen girdle, embroidered in blue, purple, and scarlet. A white linen miter, or turban, covered the head. These articles, with the linen breeches which were worn by all officiating priests, completed the costume of the common priest. These garments of white linen were made for **“glory and for beauty.”**

Note: the breeches spoken of here would be best described as underwear.

- 5) What is given to the one who overcomes the trials of life?
Revelation 19:7,8 Let us be glad and rejoice, and give honour to him: for the marriage of the Lamb is come, and his wife hath made herself ready. And to her was granted that she should be arrayed in fine linen, clean and white: for the fine linen is the _____ of saints.
- 6) **Isaiah 61:10** I will greatly rejoice in the LORD, my soul shall be joyful in my God; for he hath clothed me with the _____ of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments, and as a bride adorneth herself with her jewels.

Only the family of Aaron could wear the rich garments of the priest; but there are robes of **“fine linen, clean and white,”** in store for every overcomer. Even in this life, Christ clothes His faithful ones with **“the garments of salvation”** and the **“robe of righteousness”**.

The pure white garments were worn by the high priest on ordinary occasions, but when he entered the most holy place to make atonement for the people, he was clad in gorgeous robes,



which fitly represented our High Priest as He confesses the names of His people before the judgment-seat of the Judge of the whole earth.

Read **Exodus 28:2-39** for the description of the High Priest garment

The high priest always wore the long white linen robe of the common priest, but over this was a robe of blue woven in one piece, and beautifully ornamented around the skirt with golden bells and pomegranates of blue, purple, and gold. The ephod, a sleeveless garment of white linen,



beautifully embroidered in gold, blue, purple, and scarlet, was worn over the blue robe. This was shorter than the other garments and was confined at the waist by a richly embroidered girdle of the same color. On the gold embroidered shoulders of the ephod were two onyx stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, six names on each shoulder, thus typifying the Mighty One who bears the perplexities and burdens of His people upon His shoulders.

While the robe of blue with its golden bells and the handsomely embroidered ephod were beautiful, yet the crowning feature in all the gorgeous dress of the high priest was the breastplate worn over his heart as he officiated in the holy of holies before the Lord. The breastplate was of the same material as the ephod. It was in the form of a square and measured a span. In it were set in gold twelve precious stones, arranged three in a row. On each stone was engraved the name of one of the tribes of Israel. Around these was a border of a variety of stones. The stones in the breastplate were the same as those that form the foundation of the New Jerusalem. The breastplate hung from the shoulders of the ephod and was fastened at the waist by a blue cord through gold rings.

7) What special stones were on the breastplate of the High Priest?

Exodus 28:30 And thou shalt put in the breastplate of judgment the _____ and the _____; and they shall be upon Aaron's heart, when he goeth in before the LORD: and Aaron shall bear the judgment of the children of Israel upon his heart before the LORD continually.

Set in the breastplate, one on either side, were two brilliant stones, called the Urim and Thummim. By means of these stones, the mind of the Lord could be ascertained by the high priest. When questions were asked, if light encircled the precious stone at the right, the answer was in the affirmative; but if a shadow rested on the stone at the left, the answer was negative.

8) What else did God tell Moses to have made for the High Priest?

Exodus 28:36 And thou shalt make a _____ of pure gold, and grave upon it, like the engravings of a signet, HOLINESS TO THE LORD.



Exodus 28:37 And thou shalt put it on a _____ lace, that it may be upon the mitre; upon the forefront of the mitre it shall be.

Exodus 28:38 And it shall be upon Aaron's _____, that Aaron may bear the iniquity of the holy things, which the children of Israel shall hallow in all their holy gifts; and it shall be always upon his forehead, that they may be accepted before the LORD.

9) What was the breastplate called that the High Priest wore?

Exodus 28:15 And thou shalt make the breastplate of _____ with cunning work; after the work of the ephod thou shalt make it; of gold, of blue, and of purple, and of scarlet, and of fine twined linen, shalt thou make it.

There is a touching significance in the High Priest's wearing the names of all Israel on his shoulders and over his heart as he performed the work which typified the judgment when the case of everyone will come up in review before God. The breastplate was called "**the breastplate of judgment.**" Those names engraved on the stones were a type of the names of the overcomers, which Christ will confess before His father and the angels. Stone is an enduring substance, but far more enduring is the book of life, where the names which Christ has confessed, are written to remain forever.

Jesus our High Priest is in heaven now ministering on your behalf and He has written your name upon His heart. Make no mistake, you are beloved far more than you know.

Revelation 3:5 *He that overcometh, the same shall be clothed in white raiment; and I will not blot out his name out of the book of life, but I will confess his name before my Father, and before his angels.*

Can you see how God cares for His people? _____

Are you interested in having your name on the breastplate of judgment? _____

Will you now ask Him now to help you overcome this world and all its temptations? _____



Lesson 13 – The Passover

Read **Exodus 12:1-14**

- 1) What does the New Testament tell us about Jesus?

1Corinthians 5:7 Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are unleavened. For even Christ our _____ is sacrificed for us:

The Passover was the opening feast of the yearly round of religious services. It was both commemorative and typical,— commemorative of the deliverance of the children of Israel from the bondage of Egypt, and typical of the deliverance from the thralldom of sin of every individual who claims Christ as his Passover Lamb, and accepts His blood as a covering for past sins.

- 2) How often were the children of Israel to present themselves before the Lord?

Deuteronomy 16:16 _____ times in a year shall all thy males appear before the LORD thy God in the place which he shall choose; in the feast of unleavened bread, and in the feast of weeks, and in the feast of tabernacles: and they shall not appear before the LORD empty:

The Feast of Unleavened Bread here mentioned is the Passover. The Passover began the week-long Feast of Unleavened Bread.

The Passover was celebrated in the early springtime when the opening buds and flowers proclaimed that winter was passed. As the time drew near for this feast, every road leading toward Jerusalem was thronged with devout Jews wending their way toward the holy city; for every man of the children of Israel had to appear before the Lord at the time of this feast.

All classes mingled together in these traveling companies, which were constantly increasing as they neared the city. Shepherds, farmers, priests, and Levites, men from all walks in life, joined the throngs which entered Jerusalem from all directions. The homes in the city were thrown open to entertain them, and tents were pitched upon the house-tops and in the streets to shelter those attending the feast, and to provide rooms whereas families and groups they might gather to eat the Passover.

- 3) Just before God delivered the Children of Israel from Egypt, they were to celebrate the Passover, what else did God change?

Exodus 12:2 This month shall be unto you the beginning of _____: it shall be the first month of the year to you.

God gave them a new beginning as they were to leave Egypt, literally and figuratively, and with that, He reoriented the calendar around their deliverance.



Prior to the deliverance of the children of Israel from Egypt, the new year began in the autumn; but when the Lord brought the Israelites out from Egyptian bondage, in the month Abib, or Nisan, He said, **"This month shall be unto you the beginning of months: it shall be the first month of the year to you."** The month Abib corresponds with the last of March and the first of April.

- 4) What was selected and kept separate on the 10th day of Abib?

Exodus 12:3 Speak ye unto all the congregation of Israel, saying, In the tenth day of this month they shall take to them every man a _____, according to the house of their fathers, a lamb for an house:

On the tenth day of the month Abib, the Passover lamb was selected and was kept separate from the rest of the flock until the fourteenth day of the month, when it was slain.

- 5) What time of day was the lamb to be sacrificed on the 14th day?

Exodus 12:6 And ye shall keep it up until the fourteenth day of the same month: and the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it in the _____.

The lamb was roasted entire, not one bone being broken. If the family was small, several families could join together in the feast. Unleavened bread and bitter herbs were eaten with the lamb. The unleavened bread commemorated the rapid flight from Egypt when the children of Israel took their dough before it was leavened, **"their kneading-troughs being bound up in their clothes upon their shoulders."** The unleavened bread also typified the condition of the one who is covered by the blood of Christ, the antitypical Lamb.

- 6) Communion and the Passover are celebrated at the same time. Jesus instituted the Communion while keeping the Passover with His disciples. What did Paul say about this?

1 Corinthians 5:8 Therefore let us keep the feast, not with old _____, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.

Not only was unleavened bread used in the feast, but no leaven was allowed in the homes during the entire week following the day of the Passover. This is a very beautiful emblem of the Christian, who, while claiming to be sheltered by the blood of Christ, should not only keep his mouth from speaking evil, but his heart also should be free from the "leaven of malice and wickedness." The bitter herbs were a reminder of their cruel bondage in Egypt. The lamb was to be eaten on the night of the fourteenth day of the month. If any of the flesh remained until the morning, it was burned by fire.



- 7) What were the Children of Israel to do with some of the blood of the lamb that was sacrificed?

Exodus 12:7 And they shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two side _____ and on the upper door post of the houses, wherein they shall eat it.

Note: doing this formed a cross in the doorway.

When the lamb was slain, a sprig of hyssop was dipped in the blood, and with it, they were to strike the two side posts and the lintel of the door of the house where the lamb was eaten. This commemorated that wonderful deliverance of the first born of Israel when all the first born of Egypt were slain. The Lord said, **"The blood shall be to you a token upon the houses where ye are: and when I see the blood, I will pass over you, and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you, when I smite the land of Egypt."** (Exodus 12:13)

- 8) What does Jesus, our Passover Lamb, protect us from?

Revelation 20:14,15 And _____ and _____ were cast into the lake of fire. This is the second death. And whosoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of _____.

Dwelling upon the commemorative side of the Passover feast strengthens our faith. Remembering how the Lord wrought for His afflicted people, how he heard their cries and worked miracles for their deliverance, brings a blessing to the soul; but there is also salvation for the one who dwells upon the typical part of the Passover feast, and claims the blessings there shadowed forth by type and symbol. Every Passover lamb, from the one slain on the night of the deliverance from Egypt to the time of Christ, was a type of the Saviour in a special sense. ***"Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us."***

- 9) What did the Sanhedrin do just a few days before Jesus went to the cross?

John 11:53,54 Then from that day forth they took counsel together for to put him to _____. Jesus therefore walked no more openly among the Jews; but went thence unto a country near to the wilderness, into a city called Ephraim, and there continued with his disciples.

Just as the Passover lamb had for centuries been taken from the flocks a few days before it was to be slain, and had been kept separate, a lamb marked for death; so a few days before Christ was crucified, the Sanhedrin condemned Him to death. From that day forth, as they looked upon Him, they knew that His death was determined. As the lamb was kept apart, so **"Jesus therefore walked no more openly among the Jews."** This was only a few days before Jesus was seized by the cruel mob and condemned by false witnesses. Read the whole story in John 11:47-45

On the morning after that awful night of torture and agony, the Saviour was brought to Pilate's judgment hall. All night the Jews had followed Christ while He had been in the presence of their high priest; but now, when He was taken into the Roman hall of justice, the Jews **"went not**



into the judgment hall, lest they should be defiled; but that they might eat the Passover."

According to their ceremonial laws of defilement, they would not be permitted to eat the Passover if they entered this place. This was the morning of the day the Saviour was crucified. It was the preparation day for the Jewish Passover, the day upon which, **"between the two evenings,"** the lamb was to be slain; or, in other words, it was the fourteenth day of the month Abib, which in the year the Saviour was crucified fell upon Friday, for the day following was the Sabbath day, according to the commandment, the seventh day of the week.

It was not by chance that the Saviour was crucified upon Friday, the sixth day of the week. For centuries God had ordained that the day following the Passover, the fifteenth day of the month Abib, should be kept as a ceremonial Sabbath, thus typifying the fact that Christ, the real Passover, would be offered the day before the Sabbath. The Passover lamb was slain between the two evenings, or about the ninth hour of the day.

10) What did Jesus say just before He died on the cross of Calvary?

John 19:30 ...It is _____: and he bowed his head, and gave up the ghost.

The great antitypical Lamb, as He hung between heaven and earth an offering for sinful man, about the ninth hour, cried, **"It is finished,"** and yielded up His life an offering for sin. At this hour the priests were preparing to slay the lamb at the temple, but they were arrested in their work. All nature responded to that cry of agony from the Son of God.

11) What happened inside the Temple at the moment Jesus died?

Matthew 27:50-51 Jesus, when he had cried again with a loud voice, yielded up the ghost. And, behold, the _____ of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent;

The earth reeled to and fro, and unseen hands rent the veil from the top to the bottom, showing by an unmistakable sign that type had met antitype. The shadow had met the substance which cast the shadow. No longer was man to approach God by means of offerings of animals.

12) How do we approach God now?

Hebrews 4:16 Let us therefore come _____ unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need.

The veil that was between the Holy and Most Holy Place tore in half. The division between God and Man was taken away. We, because of Jesus' Atonement can come boldly to our Father in Heaven.

It was at midnight that the destroying angel passed throughout Egypt, and manifested his power in delivering the people of God from bondage; so it will be at midnight that God will manifest His power for the final deliverance of His people.



Those partaking of the Passover feast were to leave nothing of it until the morning. The morning was to bring a new experience—freedom from bondage. The soul that accepts Christ as his Passover and partakes of Him by faith, enters upon a new experience—freedom from the condemnation of the old life. When God manifests His power at midnight for the final deliverance of His people, the morning will leave none in bondage. Prison walls are rent asunder, and God's people who have been held in bondage for their faith are set free, nevermore to feel the oppressive power of the enemy.

Can you see how Jesus in the Passover? _____

Are you interested in seeing what else He will do for you? _____

Will you now ask Him now to help you reach out in faith for His deliverance? _____



TYPE

ANTITYPE

"Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us." 1 Cor. 5:7.

Ex. 12:3-5. Lamb selected some days before it was slain.	John 11:47-53. Christ condemned to death by the Sanhedrin some days before the crucifixion.
Ex. 12:6. It was set apart, and kept separate from the flock.	John 11:53, 54. "Jesus therefore walked no more openly among the Jews."
Ex. 12:6. The Passover lamb was slain on the fourteenth day of Abib, or Nisan.	John 18:28; 19:14; 19:31; Luke 23:54-56. Jesus was crucified on the day the Jews were preparing to eat the Passover; viz., the fourteenth day of the month Abib, or Nisan.
Ex. 12:6, margin. The lamb was slain between the two evenings.	Mark 15:34-37; John 19:30. Jesus died upon the cross "between the two evenings," or about the ninth hour.
Ex. 12:46. Not a bone of the lamb was broken.	John 19:33-36. Not a bone of the Saviour was broken.



Lesson 14 – The Feast of Unleavened Bread

- 1) When did God say the Feast of Unleavened Bread would begin?

Numbers 28:16,17 And in the fourteenth day of the first month is the passover of the LORD. And in the fifteenth day of this month is the _____: seven days shall unleavened bread be eaten.

The Feast of Unleavened Bread began with the fifteenth day of the month Abib and continued seven days. Unleavened bread was eaten with the Passover lamb; but the Feast of Unleavened Bread followed the Passover, although at times the term **“Feast of Unleavened Bread”** also included the Passover. Many offerings were offered upon each one of the seven days and among them seven lambs. The first and last days of the feast were kept as ceremonial sabbaths, but the first one of these sabbaths was reckoned the more important, being spoken of as *THE* Sabbath, not *A* sabbath. **Exodus 23:11** *And he shall wave the sheaf before the LORD, to be accepted for you: on the morrow after the sabbath the priest shall wave it.*

The whole Jewish calendar is a compacted prophecy of the Gospel, and every service commanded by God in the Jewish calendar was either a shadow of the service of our High Priest in the heavenly sanctuary or of the service enjoined upon the earthly congregation for whom he is officiating. Therefore, there was a special significance attached to the fact that for centuries the day following the Passover was kept as a Sabbath.

- 2) What did John call the Sabbath when Jesus was laying down His life for fallen humanity?

John 19:31 The Jews therefore, because it was the preparation, that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the sabbath day, (for that sabbath day was an _____ day,) besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away.

The beloved disciple John said, **“That Sabbath was a high day,”** which term was used whenever the ceremonial annual sabbath came upon the weekly Sabbath of the Lord.

- 3) What did Jesus cry out on while He was on the cross?

John 19:30 When Jesus therefore had received the vinegar, he said, It is _____: and he bowed his head, and gave up the ghost.



As the westering sun was heralding to the world the approach of the holy Sabbath of the Lord, from the cross on Calvary the Son of God proclaimed the work of redemption finished. That work was to affect the entire creation, and although wicked men understood not the meaning of those mystic words, **"It is finished,"** all nature responded, and, as it were, leaped for joy; even the solid rocks were rent asunder. God designed that this stupendous event should be recognized by humanity, and as those living and even gazing upon the scene were unconscious of its significance, sleeping saints were awakened from their graves to proclaim the glad news.

For four thousand years the Sabbath had been observed as a memorial of creation; but after the Saviour died upon the cross it was doubly blessed, being a memorial of redemption as well as of creation.

4) What were those who partook of the Feast not allowed to do?

Deuteronomy 16:3 Thou shalt eat no _____ bread with it; seven days shalt thou eat unleavened bread therewith, even the bread of affliction; for thou camest forth out of the land of Egypt in haste: that thou mayest remember the day when thou camest forth out of the land of Egypt all the days of thy life.

Just as with the weekly Sabbath, the day before any **"High Sabbath"** is a **"preparation day."** This means that the 13th is also the **"preparation day"** for the Passover on the 14th, which is a Sabbath so that no work is done on that day. Seven days of special observance are kept in this festival period, the spiritual preparation of which starts at the New Year. On the 13th the yeast or leavening agents were removed from the house.

5) What did Jesus say to His disciples about leavening?

Mark 8:15 And he charged them, saying, Take heed, beware of the leaven of the _____, and of the leaven of _____.

6) What did Paul say about leavening?

Galatians 5:9 A little leaven leaveneth the whole _____.

Keep in mind when this was instituted God's people were slaves in Egypt and He was about to deliver them in a marvelous way. They were to begin a new life in freedom and God wanted them to start over without the things of Egypt to bring them back to where they were. Jesus says that when we are freed, we are free indeed. We don't need the leaven of the old life to ruin what God has made for us. New lives, new beginnings, a new creation if you will.



The second day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread was the offering of first-fruits. This was a very important service and will be dwelt upon separately from the rest of the feast in a future lesson.

During the seven days following the Passover, the people ate unleavened bread. Seven, denoting a complete number, was a fitting type of the life that should be lived by the one who claims Christ as his Passover and has the blessed assurance that his sins are covered by the blood of the Saviour. Leaven is a type of **“malice and wickedness”**; unleavened bread represents **“sincerity and truth.”** He whose past sins are hidden, and who realizes what it is to have the condemnation of his old life lifted from him, enters into a new life, and should not return to his life of sin, but live in all **“sincerity and truth.”** All this was symbolized by the seven days Feast of Unleavened Bread, following the Passover.

7) What did Paul tell the Corinthian believers?

1Corinthians 5:7 Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are _____. For even Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us:

1Corinthians 5:8 Therefore let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of _____ and _____.

The Feast of Unleavened Bread was a time to begin the new year, a chance to purge out the old and make things new. It was one of the required feasts where the men were to present themselves before the Lord at His chosen place. It was a time to celebrate God's deliverance from Egypt (slavery and sin) and their new life. It is also yet another reminder of God's Sabbath being for creation and redemption and a reminder to spend time with Him.

We often remember that Jesus was our Passover Lamb, but keep in mind that Jerusalem was full of visitors at the time He went to Calvary. They were following the command to present themselves before the Lord. God's faithful were allowed to witness their redemption. The same will be true in the end. God's faithful will be allowed to witness Him coming in the clouds of Glory.

The Christian's only hope is to hold fast to Christ and His redemptive work. By Him and through Him all who wish will be saved.

Can you see how sin invades our life like leavening in bread? _____

Are you interested in having a new beginning? _____

Will you now ask Him now to help you purge the leaven from your life? _____



Lesson 15 – Offering of the First Fruits

When the waving fields of golden grain proclaimed that the time of harvest had come, the service of offering the first-fruits before the Lord was performed in the temple. As the children of Israel journeyed toward Jerusalem to attend the Passover, on every side could be seen fields of yellow barley, the heads heavy with ripened grain bending in the breeze. But not a sickle could be put into the grain, or even kernels gathered to be eaten until the first-fruits had been presented before the Lord.

1) When was the First-fruit offering waved before the Lord?

Leviticus 23:5 In the _____ day of the first month at even is the LORD'S Passover.

Leviticus 23:6 And on the _____ day of the same month is the feast of unleavened bread unto the LORD: seven days ye must eat unleavened bread.

Leviticus 23:10-11 Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, When ye be come into the land which I give unto you, and shall reap the harvest thereof, then ye shall bring a sheaf of the _____ of your harvest unto the priest: And he shall wave the sheaf before the LORD, to be accepted for you: on the morrow after the _____ the priest shall wave it.

That sounds a little confusing, so let us break it down. On the 14th day, the Passover happens, On the next day (Sabbath), the 15th, the Feast of Unleavened Bread begins. On the 16th, the day after the Sabbath, the Wave Sheaf is waved before the Lord so that the harvest could begin.

It was a beautiful service. The priest clad in his sacred robes, with a handful of yellow heads of ripened grain, entered the temple. The glow of burnished gold from walls and furniture blended with the tints of the golden heads of grain. The priest paused in front of the golden altar and waved the grain before the Lord. Those first heads were a pledge of the bountiful harvest to be gathered, and the waving indicated thanksgiving and praise to the Lord of the harvest.

2) What else was laid out as an offering that day?

Leviticus 23:12 And ye shall offer that day when ye wave the sheaf an he _____ without blemish of the first year for a burnt offering unto the LORD.

Leviticus 23:13 And the meat offering thereof shall be two tenth deals of fine flour mingled with oil, an _____ made by fire unto the LORD for a sweet savour: and the drink offering thereof shall be of wine, the fourth part of an hin.

Note: in the "meat" offering, this was a reference to food in general, not necessarily flesh. Also note here that the offering included what appears to be something like a communion serving, wine, and flour mingled with oil. The wine symbolized Jesus' blood, the oil, the Holy Spirit.

The waving of the first-fruits was the principal service of the day, but a lamb was also offered as a burnt-offering. No portion of the first-fruits were ever burned in the fire, for they were a type of resurrected beings clad in immortality, never more subject to death or decay.



3) What happened when Jesus died on the cross?

Matthew 27:50-51 Jesus, when he had cried again with a loud voice, yielded up the ghost. And, behold, the _____ of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent;

When Christ died on Calvary and the veil of the temple was rent asunder, the virtue of the temple service came to an end. The Jews slew their paschal lambs as formerly, but the service was only a mockery; for that year, upon the fourteenth day of the month Abib, **“Christ our Passover was sacrificed for us.”** The Jews kept the empty form of the Sabbath on the day following the Passover, but it was the rest experienced by Jesus and His followers that was accepted by God.

4) What did Paul call Jesus?

1 Corinthians 15:20 But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the _____ of them that slept.

On the sixteenth day of the month, in the year the Saviour died, the Jews, in the temple God had forsaken, went through the empty form of offering the heads of grain, while Christ, the antitype, arose from the dead, and became “the first-fruits of them that slept.” The type had met antitype.

5) What promise is given to us?

1 Thessalonians 4:14 For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God _____ with him.

Every field of ripened grain gathered into the garner is but a reminder of the great final harvest, when the Lord of the harvest, with His band of angel reapers, will come to gather the spiritual harvest of the world. Just as the first handful of grain was a pledge of the coming harvest, so the resurrection of Christ was a pledge of the resurrection of the righteous;

6) What happened when Jesus rose from the grave?

Matthew 27:52-53 And the _____ were opened; and many bodies of the saints which slept arose, And came out of the graves after his resurrection, and went into the holy city, and _____ unto many.

Jesus did not come forth from the grave alone, for **“many bodies of the saints which slept arose, and came out of the graves after His resurrection.”** These would raise to Heaven later just before the Feast of Pentecost when Jesus went back on the Mount of Olives. More on this in a future lesson. While the Jews were preparing to perform the empty service of the offering of first-fruits in the temple, and the Roman soldiers were telling the people that the disciples had stolen the body of Jesus, these resurrected saints went through the streets of the city, proclaiming that Christ had indeed risen.



7) What were the disciples doing while all this was going on?

Luke 24:9-11 And returned from the sepulchre, and told all these things unto the _____, and to all the rest. It was Mary Magdalene, and Joanna, and Mary the mother of James, and other women that were with them, which told these things unto the apostles. And their words seemed to them as idle _____, and they believed them not.

It is a sad fact that even the disciples who loved their Lord were so blinded that they could not recognize the fact that the time had come for the appearance of the great Antitype of the service they had yearly celebrated all their lives; and even when they listened to the announcement of His resurrection, it seemed to them as an idle tale, and they believed it not. But God never lacks for agents. When living human beings are dumb, He awakens sleeping saints to perform His appointed work. In the type, the grain was waved in the temple, and to fulfil the antitype Christ must present Himself in the first apartment of the heavenly temple.

8) What did Jesus tell Mary near the tomb when she realized that she was talking with her Savior?

John 20:17 Jesus saith unto her, Touch me not; for I am not yet _____ to my Father: but go to my brethren, and say unto them, I _____ unto my Father, and your Father; and to my God, and your God.

In the early morning of the resurrection day, when Jesus appeared to Mary, she fell at His feet to worship Him, but Jesus said to her, **“Touch Me not; for I am not yet ascended to My Father: but go to My brethren, and say unto them, I ascend unto My Father, and your Father; and to My God, and your God.”** In these words Jesus notified His followers of the great event to take place in heaven, hoping that on earth there might be an answering chord to the wonderful rejoicing in heaven; but just as they had slept in the garden on the night of Christ's agony, and failed to give Him their sympathy, a so now, blinded by unbelief, they failed to share the joy of the Saviour's great triumph.

9) What did Jesus do later that day?

John 20:19 Then the same day at evening, being the first day of the week, when the doors were shut where the disciples were assembled for fear of the Jews, came Jesus and stood in the _____, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you.

Jesus appeared to His disciples in the evening, but He had something wonderful to do first before He could return to them.

10) What did Paul tell us in **Ephesians 4:8**?

Wherefore he saith, When he _____ up on high, he led captivity captive, and gave gifts unto men.



Between the time Jesus appeared to Mary and then later to His disciples, He to heaven, to present Himself, as the Wave Sheaf Offering. This was done that **“He might be the first-born among many brethren.”** As the handful of grain in the typical service was a pledge of the coming harvest, so Jesus was a pledge of the innumerable company that Christ will awaken from the dust of the earth when He comes the second time as King of kings and Lord of lords.

Little did the inhabitants of earth dream of the wonderful antitypical offering of first-fruits that was being celebrated in the heavenly temple at the time the Jews were carrying out the empty forms in the temple on earth.

Words fail to describe the scene as the heavenly host with one accord fall prostrate at His feet in adoration, but He waves them back, He bids them wait. Jesus has entered heaven as **“the first-born among many brethren,”** and He will not receive the worship of the angels until the Father has accepted the first-fruits of the harvest to be gathered from the world He has died to redeem.

11) What was Jesus' prayer you?

John 17:24 Father, I will that they also, whom thou hast given me, be _____ me where I am...

He does not plead in vain. The great an antitype of the service celebrated for centuries is fully met. The Father accepts the first-fruits as a pledge that all the redeemed host will be received by Him. Then the decree goes forth, **“Let all the angels of God worship Him.”**

The first 3 days of the Feast of Unleavened Bread reveal to us Jesus' wonderful work. On the Passover, Jesus sets us free. Jesus died at the same time the Passover Lamb was sacrificed. He rested on the Sabbath and at the very time on the 3rd day that the priest was waving heads of grain before the Lord, Jesus was presenting Himself, the First Fruit offering, the Wave Sheaf offering which allowed the harvest to begin. This will all be fulfilled when the angels collect us up on the final day.

Can you see how Jesus fulfilled perfectly what the Bible called for? _____

Are you interested in being part of the resurrection at the end of time? _____

Will you now ask Him now to help you get ready? _____



Lesson 16 – Pentecost

Read Acts Chapter 2

- 1) What cryptic thing did God ask for when He was speaking of the Feast of Unleavened Bread?

Leviticus 23:15-16 And ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the sabbath, from the day that ye brought the sheaf of the wave offering; _____ sabbaths shall be complete: Even unto the morrow after the seventh sabbath shall ye number _____ days; and ye shall offer a new meat offering unto the LORD.

7 Sabbaths means 7 weeks. 7 days x 7 weeks = 49 days. You then add one day more according to the command and there you have the day of Pentecost.

- 2) How does the Book of Deuteronomy record this?

Deuteronomy 16:9-10 Seven weeks shalt thou number unto thee: begin to number the seven weeks from such time as thou beginnest to put the sickle to the _____. And thou shalt keep the feast of _____ unto the LORD thy God with a tribute of a freewill offering of thine hand, which thou shalt give unto the LORD thy God, according as the LORD thy God hath blessed thee:

Note: the KJV uses the word corn in reference to grain.

Pentecost, so-called because it was held fifty days after the waving of first-fruits, was the last of the annual feasts held in the first half of the year. This feast was called the Feast of Weeks, on account of seven weeks intervening between it and the Passover feast. It was also called the Feast of Harvest, as it came at the close of the harvest. The Feast of Weeks was one of the three principal annual feasts when all the men of Israel were required to appear before the Lord in Jerusalem.

As the children of Israel journeyed toward Jerusalem to attend this feast, on all sides could be seen the stubble from which had been gathered the ripened grain that lay all ready to be trodden out upon the threshing-floors.

- 3) What were the Israelites to bring when they came to the Feast of Pentecost?

Deuteronomy 16:10 And thou shalt keep the feast of weeks unto the LORD thy God with a tribute of a _____ offering of thine hand, which thou shalt give unto the LORD thy God, according as the LORD thy God hath _____ thee:

At the time of the Passover feast, there was uncertainty in regard to the coming harvest, as drought or storm might blight it before it was gathered; but now there was no uncertainty. The fruit of the harvest was in their possession, to be used for their pleasure and the advancement of the work of the Lord. And none were to appear before the Lord empty. They were not simply



to bring a few heads of grain, as in the springtime; but they were to bring a freewill offering according as the Lord had blessed them.

The children of Israel were expected to make liberal offerings to the Lord at this time. It was a season of great rejoicing for the entire family, in which the Levites and the poor and afflicted were to join.

4) What was to be brought to the Tabernacle on that day?

Leviticus 23:17 Ye shall bring out of your habitations two wave _____ of two tenth deals: they shall be of fine flour; they shall be baked with leaven; they are the firstfruits unto the LORD.

Leviticus 23:18 And ye shall offer with the bread seven _____ without blemish of the first year, and one young bullock, and two rams: they shall be for a burnt offering unto the LORD, with their meat offering, and their drink offerings, even an offering made by fire, of sweet savour unto the LORD.

Leviticus 23:19 Then ye shall sacrifice one kid of the _____ for a sin offering, and two lambs of the first year for a sacrifice of peace offerings.

Leviticus 23:20 And the priest shall _____ them with the bread of the firstfruits for a wave offering before the LORD, with the two lambs: they shall be holy to the LORD for the priest.

The services of the Feast of Weeks, or Pentecost, occupied but one day. Every kind of Offering was presented at the temple, among them two loaves of leavened bread, which were waved before the Lord. The Feast of Weeks was observed as an annual sabbath and was a holy convocation.

5) What were the fruits of Jesus' labor in sowing seeds of truth?

Acts 2:41 Then they that gladly received his word were baptized: and the same day there were added unto them about _____ souls.

When Christ ascended from the earth, He bade His disciples to teach all nations. They were to carry the gospel to the entire world. The disciples saw only a mere handful of believers as the result of Christ's three years of toil and sacrifice. But when Pentecost had fully come in **Acts Chapter 2**, or in other words, when the seed which the Son of God Himself had sown during those three and a half years of weary toil, had sprung up, then came the harvest.

The disciples were ignorant of the results of the Saviour's life, work, and sacrifice upon the minds of the people. In explaining to them the parable of the tares and the wheat, Christ had said, "**He that soweth the good seed is the Son of man,**" but they comprehended it not. As the Saviour went from city to hamlet, He was constantly sowing the "**good seed.**" The harvest of souls gathered from this seed was to be presented at the antitypical Feast of Harvest.



- 6) When the Israelites celebrated the Feast of Pentecost at the Temple what were they to bring?

Exodus 23:16 And the feast of harvest, the firstfruits of thy labours, which thou hast _____ in the field: and the feast of ingathering, which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field.

Of each one God had said, At the Feast of Harvest thou shalt present **“the first-fruits of thy labors, which thou hast sown in the field.”** The antitype came when the Son of man presented **“the first-fruits”** of His labor, which He had sown in the field.

- 7) What did the Prophet Joel tell us?

Joel 2:23-24 Be glad then, ye children of Zion, and rejoice in the LORD your God: for he hath given you the _____ rain moderately, and he will cause to come down for you the rain, the former rain, and the _____ rain in the first month. And the floors shall be full of wheat, and the fats shall overflow with wine and oil.

In Palestine, there was an early rain and latter rain, which came in time to ripen the harvest. The prophet Joel, in speaking of the work of God in the last days, uses the terms **“former”** and **“latter rain”** to represent the outpouring of God's Spirit. And in the following words, he gives the assurance that in the closing work of the gospel in the earth God will again pour out His Spirit: **“He hath given you the former rain moderately, and He will cause to come down for you the rain, the former rain, and the latter rain, . . . and the floors shall be full of wheat.”** This great harvest of souls at the antitypical Feast of Harvest was only the beginning of the greater harvest that will be gathered before the end of the world.

- 8) What does 2 Corinthians 9:6 tell us?

But this I say, He which soweth _____ shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth _____ shall reap also bountifully.

As the seed sown by the Son of man during His earthly ministry brought a harvest of souls at Pentecost or the early rain, so the good seed sown by Christ's ambassadors who faithfully scatter the printed page filled with the gospel message, and by voice and life teach the saving truth, will yield a bountiful harvest in the time of the latter rain, when God's Spirit is poured out upon all flesh. Then will be gathered the fruit of what each one has sown in the field. **“He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly, and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully,”** is the divine promise.

Can you see how Jesus' ministry on earth bore fruit at Pentecost? _____

Are you interested in bringing in souls to the great day of redemption? _____

Will you now ask Him now to show you what to do? _____



Editors Note: The previous lesson was pretty much how Mr. Haskell left the chapter. I did very few edits to it. I would like to add a little thought to what we have learned. I will start with a question:

- 9) When did God speak to the Children of Israel on Mt Sinai and speak the Ten Commandments from the mountain top?

Exodus 19:1 In the _____ month, when the children of Israel were gone forth out of the land of Egypt, the same day came they into the wilderness of Sinai.

Exodus 19 is all about making preparations for God's big meeting with Moses and the leaders, Exodus 20 is the revealing of God's Word the 10 Commandments.

Let's do a little thinking. If Passover is on the 14th of the 1st month, add 50 days to the calendar and that would put you into the 3rd month. It would appear to me that God had a Holy convocation at Mt Sinai and gave the 10 commandments on the day of Pentecost. You say that's crazy, but think about it, God had planted the seeds of freedom in the hearts of His people and there they were, a harvest of the redeemed 50 days after their deliverance.

Brother Steve



Lesson 17 – The Burnt Offering

In the sacrificial system given by God to Moses, there were many different offerings laid out before the Lord. These all had a different meaning or reason. We have already looked at the Sin Offering in lesson #1. It may be a good idea to review that lesson.

- 1) What did Abel present to the Lord for an offering?
Genesis 4:4 And Abel, he also brought of the firstlings of his _____ and of the _____ thereof. And the LORD had respect unto Abel and to his offering:
- 2) What did Noah present before the Lord for an offering?
Genesis 8:20 And Noah builded an altar unto the LORD; and took of every clean beast, and of every clean fowl, and offered _____ offerings on the altar.
- 3) What does Leviticus tell us about the Burnt offering?
Leviticus 1:3 If his offering be a burnt sacrifice of the herd, let him offer a male without blemish: he shall offer it of his own _____ will at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation before the LORD.

*Note: for more information and animals allowed for burnt offering see **Leviticus Chapter 1**. The animal you brought was according to what you could afford and or your status in the community. Priests had to bring a bull, the very poor could bring a dove, etc.*

The whole burnt offering had its origin at the gate of the garden of Eden and extended to the cross, and it will never lose its significance as long as mankind is subject to temptation and sin. The entire sacrifice was laid upon the altar and burned, typifying not only a surrender of sin but a consecration of the entire life to the service of God.

- 4) What did Abram (Abraham) do for the Lord when He appeared to him?
Genesis 12:7-8 And the LORD appeared unto Abram, and said, Unto thy seed will I give this land: and there builded he an _____ unto the LORD, who appeared unto him. And he removed from thence unto a mountain on the east of Bethel, and pitched his tent, having Bethel on the west, and Hai on the east: and there he builded an altar unto the LORD, and _____ upon the name of the LORD.

Wherever the people of God sojourned during the patriarchal age, rude altars of stone were erected, upon which to offer their whole burnt offerings. After the long period of Egyptian bondage, Israel was so prone to idolatry that the Lord had the brazen altar built in the court of the tabernacle, and instead of burnt offerings being offered anywhere by the father of the household, they were brought to the sanctuary and offered by the priests of divine appointment.



5) What did David do at the threshing floor?

2 Samuel 24:21-22 And Araunah said, Wherefore is my lord the king come to his servant? And David said, To buy the threshing floor of thee, to _____ an altar unto the LORD, that the plague may be stayed from the people. And Araunah said unto David, Let my lord the king take and offer up what seemeth good unto him: behold, here be oxen for burnt sacrifice, and threshing instruments and other instruments of the oxen for wood.

Note: This is a snippet from a bigger story. David had filled with pride and brought a plague onto the people through his sin. David bought the threshing floor of Arauna the Jebusite and made a burnt offering to stave off the plague. This threshing floor would later become the site of the Temple Solomon would build. Historians also believe this is the place where Abraham was going to sacrifice Isaac. See 2 Samuel 24 for the rest of the story.

There were special occasions when burnt-offerings were offered in other places than the sanctuary, as the sacrifice offered by David on the threshing-floor of Arauna, and the memorable sacrifice offered by Elijah upon Mount Carmel.

The accounts of the burnt offerings in the Bible are a history of wonderful victories when individuals drew near to God by putting away their sins and surrendering their lives and all they possessed to the service of the Lord. Abraham's great test of faith was a burnt offering upon Mount Moriah (**Genesis 22**). Gideon's wonderful victories dated from the whole burnt offerings offered before the Lord when he, by those offerings, showed he surrendered all to the Lord to be consumed on the altar as the Lord directed (**Judges 6:21-28**).

6) What did Paul ask of us in Romans?

Romans 12:1 I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living _____, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.

7) What did Isaiah tell us?

Isaiah 1:10-11 Hear the word of the LORD, ye rulers of Sodom; give ear unto the law of our God, ye people of Gomorrah. To what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices unto me? saith the LORD: I am full of the _____ offerings of rams, and the fat of fed beasts; and I delight not in the blood of bullocks, or of lambs, or of he goats.

The whole burnt offering was a type of the full consecration that must come into every life that God can use to His glory. Paul urged the fulfilling of the antitype in the following words: "**I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.**" The offering of the most costly animal was only an abomination to the Lord unless it was accompanied by the surrender of the heart and life of the one who offered it.



This needs repeating: **The offering of the most costly animal was only an abomination to the Lord unless it was accompanied by the surrender of the heart and life of the one who offered it.**

8) What wonderful thing did a poor lady do in Mark Chapter 12?

Mark 12:41-44 And Jesus sat over against the treasury, and beheld how the people cast money into the treasury: and many that were rich cast in much. And there came a certain poor widow, and she threw in two mites, which make a farthing. And he called unto him his disciples, and saith unto them, Verily I say unto you, That this poor widow hath cast more in, than all they which have cast into the treasury: For all they did cast in of their abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her

_____.

This principle was beautifully illustrated in the Saviour's passing by as of little value the large gifts of the rich who offered only for display, and stating that in the valuation of heaven the two mites which the poor widow gave with a heart full of love, were of more value than all the wealth given for vain display. The Lord regards the gifts and offerings made by His people to carry forward His work on the earth, as **"an odor of a sweet smell, a sacrifice acceptable, well pleasing to God,"** and He pledges to supply all their needs. (**Philippians 4:16-19**)

9) What is better than sacrifice?

1 Samuel 15:22 And Samuel said, Hath the LORD as great delight in burnt _____ and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the LORD? Behold, to _____ is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams.

Note: to hearken means to listen

10) What did Moses tell Aaron to do?

Leviticus 9:7 And Moses said unto Aaron, Go unto the altar, and offer thy sin offering, and thy burnt offering, and make an _____ for thyself, and for the people: and offer the offering of the people, and make an atonement for them; as the LORD commanded.

The whole burnt offering was offered as an atonement for sin. The individual making the offering laid his hands on the head of the animal, confessing his sins; and then, if it was from the flock or the herd, with his own hands he took its life. If the burnt offering was a bird, the priest killed the offering. The blood was sprinkled round about upon the brazen altar, in type of the cleansing blood of Christ, and then the offering was burned upon the altar.

Every morning and evening a lamb was offered at the sanctuary as a whole burnt-offering. Each Sabbath day four lambs were offered, two in the morning and two in the evening. These sacrifices typified a re-consecration of the whole congregation each morning and evening to the service of God. Since the shadow has met the substance, it would be hollow mockery to offer burnt-offerings morning and evening now; but the type has lost none of its significance, and



contains lessons for us; for **“to love Him [God] with all the heart, and with all the understanding, and with all the soul, and with all the strength, and to love his neighbor as himself, is more than all whole burnt offerings and sacrifices.”**

11) What did the Psalmist tell us?

Psalms 119:11 Thy word have I hid in mine _____, that I might not sin against thee.

12) What did Hosea have to say about sin?

Hosea 6:6 For I desired mercy, and not _____; and the knowledge of God more than burnt _____.

The heart filled with love to God and our fellow men is an offering always acceptable to God. In order to keep the heart in this condition, it must be filled with the life-giving Word of God. The Lord regards a **“knowledge of God more than burnt offerings.”** The individual who will sacrifice selfish interests and pleasures sufficiently to take time morning and evening to study God's Word will experience that love in the heart which always has been and ever will be far more acceptable to God than **“whole burnt offerings and sacrifices.”**



Can you see how Jesus wants all of our being to be laid at the altar? _____

Are you interested in serving God fully? _____

Will you now ask Him now to show what in your life needs to be laid at the altar? _____



Lesson 18 – The Drink Offering

1) What did Esau tell Jacob when he stole his Blessing?

Genesis 27:36 And he said, Is not he rightly named Jacob? for he hath _____ me these two times: he took away my birthright; and, behold, now he hath taken away my blessing. And he said, Hast thou not reserved a blessing for me?

Jacob means supplanter or Heel grabber. To supplant means to supersede or replace. The birthright and blessing were Esau's, but through lack of caring on Esau's part and deceit on behalf of Jacob and his mother, Esau was left out. God had intended Jacob to be the Patriarch from the beginning, but the family got in the way of God's plan and made things infinitely harder for everyone. Jacob would have headed up the family in a wonderful way if they had not interfered. Jacob had to flee for his life. Ultimately, he would return to his brother, but only after God healed them.

2) What did God tell Jacob after he wrestled with the Angel and asked for a blessing?

Genesis 32:28 And he said, Thy name shall be called no more Jacob, but _____: for as a prince hast thou power with God and with men, and hast prevailed.

The name Israel means "God Contended" or "Wrestles with God". God renamed Jacob after he wrestled with Him and Jacob finally surrendered to the leadings of God. Jacob was finally converted and ready to lead God's people.

3) What kind of offering did Jacob do in the place where God spoke to him?

Genesis 35:14 And Jacob set up a pillar in the place where he talked with him, even a pillar of stone: and he poured a _____ offering thereon, and he poured oil thereon.

Jacob felt so grateful to the Lord that he set up a pillar in the place where He talked with him, and poured out a drink-offering thereon, showing his willingness to pour out his life, if necessary, for the cause of God.

4) What did Jesus tell his disciples at the Passover just before He was crucified?

Matthew 26:27-28 And he took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of it; For this is my _____ of the new testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins.

The drink-offering was wine, but was never drunk by either priest or people; it was poured out before the Lord. No doubt wine was chosen for the drink-offering for the same reason that it was used in the celebration of the Lord's supper, as an emblem of the life of Christ, who **"poured out His soul unto death,"** to redeem a lost race.



5) What rule did God give Moses concerning the Altar of Incense?

Exodus 30:9 Ye shall offer no strange incense thereon, nor burnt sacrifice, nor meat offering; neither shall ye _____ drink offering thereon.

Note: The Altar of Incense was the type or teaching model of our prayers ascending to God in Heaven.

The drink-offering, like the meat-offering, was offered with burnt-offerings, for **“an offering made by fire, of a sweet savor unto the Lord.”** When Israel departed from the Lord, the drink-offering was often used in their idolatrous worship. Drink-offerings were never poured on the altar of incense, but always in the court, for they typified things which transpired in the antitypical court—the earth. Things that happen in the Holy Place or Most Holy place symbolize what happens in the Heavenly Temple, things that happen in the courtyard happen here on earth.

6) What did Isaiah tell us would be poured out?

Isaiah 44:3 For I will pour water upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground: I will pour my _____ upon thy seed, and my blessing upon thine offspring:

7) What did Joel say about the same?

Joel 2:28 And it shall come to pass afterward, that I will _____ out my spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions:

The pouring out of the drink offering was no doubt an emblem of the pouring out of the Holy Spirit.

8) What was Paul's wish for the believers in Philippi?

Philippians 2:16-17 Holding forth the word of life; that I may rejoice in the day of Christ, that I have not run in vain, neither laboured in vain. Yea, and if I be _____ upon the sacrifice and service of your faith, I joy, and rejoice with you all.

Paul used the beautiful type of pouring the drink-offering upon the burnt-offering, and the consuming of all upon the altar, as an illustration of his life fully surrendered to God's service.

9) What did David do when his mighty men risked their lives to get their king a drink?

1 Chronicles 11:17 And David longed, and said, Oh that one would give me drink of the _____ of the well of Bethlehem, that is at the gate!

1 Chronicles 11:18 And the three brake through the host of the Philistines, and drew water out of the well of Bethlehem, that was by the gate, and took it, and brought it to David: but David would not drink of it, but _____ it out to the LORD,

1 Chronicles 11:19 And said, My God forbid it me, that I should do this thing: shall I drink the blood of these men that have put their lives in jeopardy? for with the jeopardy of their lives they brought it. Therefore he would not _____ it. These things did these three mightiest.



When the three mighty warriors, for the love they bore David, risked their lives to bring him a drink from the well of Bethlehem, David considered the water too sacred to drink, for they had **“put their lives in jeopardy”** to obtain it; therefore he **“poured it out to the Lord.”**

The drink-offering was a type of Christ's life poured out for us, and the antitype can be repeated in the life of everyone who, like Paul, rejoices in being poured forth upon the sacrifice and consumed upon the altar.

10) What did Hannah bring to the Tabernacle when she brought Samuel to serve the Lord?

1 Samuel 1:24 And when she had weaned him, she took him up with her, with three bullocks, and one ephah of flour, and a bottle of _____, and brought him unto the house of the LORD in Shiloh: and the child was young.

The wine was for a drink offering to be presented before the Lord showing Samuel would serve God for his whole life.

When Hannah gave Samuel to the sanctuary, she brought a bottle of wine with the animal for a burnt-offering. It was after she had expressed the full surrender of her only son to the Lord by her burnt-offering and the wine of the drink-offering, that she could fill the temple court with her voice of praise and thanksgiving.

Even so, God's church will be able to fill the Temple in Heaven with praises and thanksgivings only after we are willing to give all at the feet of Him who saved us.

Can you see how Jesus' life was poured out for the good of the Universe? _____

Are you interested in filling God's Temple with praise and Thanksgiving? _____

Will you now ask Him now to help you become that offering? _____



Lesson 19 – The Meat-Offering

1) What did Daniel Prophecy would happen?

Daniel 9:27 And he shall confirm the covenant with many for one week: and in the midst of the week he shall cause the _____ and the _____ to cease, and for the overspreading of abominations he shall make it desolate, even until the consummation, and that determined shall be poured upon the desolate.

Note: An oblation is to present an offering before God

Daniel prophesied that Christ would “**cause the sacrifice and oblation to cease.**” Here the reference is made to the two great divisions of offerings: sacrifices with, and sacrifices without blood.

2) What was the first reference to meat in the Bible?

Genesis 1:29 And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding _____; to you it shall be for meat.

There was neither flesh nor blood in the “meat” as meat-offering. The original meaning of the word first used in the Bible is “food”; and in this sense, the term is used in connection with this offering.

3) What did the Meat-Offering entail?

Leviticus 2:1 And when any will offer a meat offering unto the LORD, his offering shall be of fine _____; and he shall pour _____ upon it, and put frankincense thereon:

In some cases, the flour was baked into unleavened cakes, or wafers, before being offered. The bread of the meat-offering was never to be made with leaven. Every meat-offering was seasoned with salt.

4) What else was said about the Meat-Offering?

Leviticus 6:17 It shall not be baked with leaven. I have given it unto them for their portion of my offerings made by _____; it is most holy, as is the sin offering, and as the trespass offering.

No leaven or honey was allowed in any of the meat-offerings; a thing most holy of the offerings of the Lord made with leaven indicated “**malice and wickedness,**” and honey turns sour and leads to fermentation. The qualities of salt are directly opposite. Salt removes and prevents corruption; it is also an emblem of friendship. “**The salt of the covenant**” was never to be omitted from the meat offering, thus reminding God’s people of His protecting care and promise to save, and that only the righteousness of Christ could make the service acceptable to God.



5) What was taken to the brazen altar?

Leviticus 6:15 And he shall take of it his handful, of the flour of the meat offering, and of the oil thereof, and all the frankincense which is upon the meat offering, and shall burn it upon the _____ for a sweet savour, even the memorial of it, unto the LORD.

A portion of the meat-offering was burned on the brazen altar, whether it was flour or unleavened cakes; also, a portion of the oil, and all the frankincense; and the remainder was eaten by the priest in the court.

6) What would happen if a priest offered up a meat-offering?

Leviticus 6:21-22 In a pan it shall be made with oil; and when it is baked, thou shalt bring it in: and the baked pieces of the meat offering shalt thou offer for a sweet savour unto the LORD. And the priest of his sons that is anointed in his stead shall offer it: it is a statute for ever unto the LORD; it shall be wholly _____.

If a priest offered a meat-offering, no portion was eaten, but the entire offering was burned on the brazen altar. The high priest offered a meat-offering every day.

The meat-offering was a very common offering and was united with all burnt-offerings. It was offered every morning and evening on the brazen altar, in connection with the morning and evening burnt-offering. See **Exodus 29:39-42**.

7) What does Leviticus tell us about the meat-offering?

Leviticus 2:14-16 And if thou offer a meat offering of thy firstfruits unto the LORD, thou shalt offer for the meat offering of thy firstfruits green ears of _____ dried by the fire, even corn beaten out of full ears. And thou shalt put oil upon it, and lay frankincense thereon: it is a meat offering. And the priest shall burn the memorial of it, part of the beaten corn thereof, and part of the oil thereof, with all the frankincense thereof: it is an offering made by fire unto the LORD.

Note: here is something noteworthy, corn as we know it wasn't heard of in the old world until the 16th Century. No doubt they had when the King James Version was translated in 1611. Corn here would mean grain, barley, wheat, spelt, etc...

What an affecting picture of the Man of Sorrow! How like the very life! The best ears of the finest corn (grain) in the plains of Israel are plucked while yet green; and instead of being left to ripen in the cool breeze, and under a genial sun, are withered up by the scorching fire. It was thus that the only pure humanity that ever walked on the plains of the earth was wasted away during three-and-thirty years by the heat of wrath He had never deserved. While obeying night and day, with all His soul and strength, the burning wrath of God was drying up His frame. 'Beaten out of full ears,' represents the bruises and strokes whereby He was prepared for the altar. Though He were a Son, yet learned He obedience by the things which He suffered. It is after this preparation that He is a perfect meat offering, fully devoted, body and substance, to the Lord.



8) What was Jesus for us?

1 Corinthians 15:20 But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the _____

In all this, He is "**First-fruits,**" intimating that many more shall follow. He the first-fruits, then all that are His in like manner. We must be conformed to Jesus in all things; and here it is taught us that we must be conformed to Him in self-dedication, self-renunciation. We must please the Father; as He left us an example, saying, "**I do always those things that please Him.**" **John 8:29**

The meat-offering typified the full surrender of all we have, and all we are, to the Lord. This offering was always presented along with some animal sacrifice, thus showing the connection between pardon of sin and consecration to the Lord. It is after an individual's sins are forgiven that he lays all upon the altar to be consumed in God's service.

9) What did Peter tell us?

1Peter2:9 But ye are a chosen generation, a royal _____, an holy nation, a peculiar people; that ye should shew forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvellous light:

Imagine if you will, Jesus celebrating the Passover with His disciples **Mathew 26:26 And as they were eating, Jesus took bread, and blessed it, and brake it, and gave it to the disciples, and said, Take, eat; this is my body.** We are the priesthood of believers partaking of the meat-offering in a Holy place when we observe the communion service.

Can you see how Jesus used the meat-offering in the Communion? _____

Are you interested in your life being a sweet savour unto the Lord? _____

Will you now ask Him now to help you partake of the Bread of Life? _____



Lesson 20 – The Trespass Offering

- 1) God gave Ezekiel a vision of the Temple over the course of seven chapters. What was one of the things he was shown?

Ezekiel 46:20 Then said he unto me, This is the place where the priests shall boil the _____ offering and the _____ offering, where they shall bake the meat offering; that they bear them not out into the utter court, to sanctify the people.

The trespass-offering was a sin-offering, and many Bible students make no distinction between it and the regular sin-offering. In some places, the terms “sin-offering” and “trespass-offering” seem to be used synonymously, as in **Leviticus 5:1-13**, but in other places, they are spoken of as being two separate offerings.

- 2) What does the Bible say about a Trespass and the offering that you would bring?

Leviticus 5:15 If a soul commit a trespass, and sin through _____, in the holy things of the LORD; then he shall bring for his trespass unto the LORD a ram without blemish out of the flocks, with thy estimation by shekels of silver, after the shekel of the sanctuary, for a trespass offering:

Leviticus 5:16 And he shall make amends for the _____ that he hath done in the holy thing, and shall add the fifth part thereto, and give it unto the priest: and the priest shall make an atonement for him with the ram of the trespass offering, and it shall be forgiven him.

A close study of the passages that speak directly of the trespass-offering, shows that it was offered more especially for sins “in the holy things of the Lord,” as when a person had trespassed by not following God’s instructions in regard to the holy things. He may have withheld his tithe (**Leviticus 27:31**), eaten the first-fruits (**Exodus 34:26**), or sheared the first-born sheep (**Deuteronomy 15:19**); whatever the trespass, he was to bring a ram for an offering.

- 3) What does the trespass-offering cover?

Leviticus 5:18 And he shall bring a ram without blemish out of the flock, with thy estimation, for a trespass offering, unto the priest: and the priest shall make an atonement for him concerning his _____ wherein he erred and wist it not, and it shall be forgiven him.

It would seem from this that the trespass-offering did not always represent sins as public as the common sin-offering represented but was often used for sins known only to the individual himself. If the person had taken any of the holy things for his own use, had been dishonest in his dealings with his neighbor, or had appropriated articles that had been lost, etc., he was not only to restore the full value but was to add one fifth to the estimation by the priest.



4) Who was the restitution paid to?

Numbers 5:7 Then they shall confess their sin which they have done: and he shall recompense his trespass with the principal thereof, and add unto it the fifth part thereof, and give it unto him against whom he hath _____.

Numbers 5:8 But if the man have no kinsman to recompense the trespass unto, let the trespass be recompensed unto the _____, even to the priest; beside the ram of the atonement, whereby an atonement shall be made for him.

There was no virtue in offering the ram for a trespass-offering unless the restitution was made in full for the wrong done. One special object of the trespass-offering was to atone for dishonest dealings with either God or man and always required the restitution of the wrong besides the ram for the offering. It taught very clearly that wherein we have dealt falsely with God or man, simply confessing the sin and bringing an offering will not suffice; we must make amends for the wrong.

5) What did Zacchaeus declare after his encounter with Jesus?

Luke 19:8 And Zacchaeus stood, and said unto the Lord; Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor; and if I have taken anything from any man by false accusation, I _____ him fourfold.

6) What was Jesus' reply?

Luke 19:9 And Jesus said unto him, This day is _____ come to this house, forsomuch as he also is a son of Abraham.

Zacchaeus understood the law of the trespass-offering, and as soon as he surrendered his life to Christ, he was ready to go even beyond the requirements of the law and restore **"fourfold"** to all whom he had wronged.

The trespass-offering was a more complete offering than the ordinary sin-offering; besides atoning for the sin, it also, in figure, covered the result of the sin. The prophet Isaiah used the trespass-offering as a special type of Christ. He was truly the anti-typical trespass-offering when He shed His blood, not only to free the souls of men from guilt but to remove forever the last trace of sin from the universe of God.

7) What did Isaiah tell us about Christ?

Isaiah 53:10 Yet it pleased the LORD to bruise him; he hath put him to grief: when thou shalt make his soul an _____ for sin, he shall see his seed, he shall prolong his days, and the pleasure of the LORD shall prosper in his hand.

8) What did Jesus tell us to do?

Matthew 5:23-24 Therefore if thou bring thy gift to the _____, and there rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee; Leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be _____ to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift.

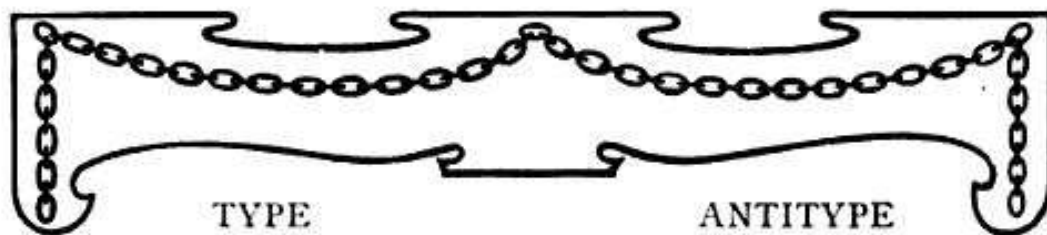


There are many precious promises to the one who will present his trespass-offerings to the Lord. He who would be victorious in God cannot be content with merely confessing his sin to God; he must make reconciliation and restoration. This is taught in the Saviour's words.

Can you see the importance of restitution? _____

Are you interested in living to the fullest with God? _____

Will you now ask Him now to help you follow His example? _____



Lev. 5: 15, 16. The trespass-offering atoned for the result of the sin as well as for the sin.

Lev. 6: 1-7. The sacrifice without the restitution was not accepted.

Isa. 53: 10-12. The death of Christ, the great trespass-offering, not only atones for sin, but destroys all the effect of sin.

Matt. 5: 23-26. Our prayers are of no avail if we cherish evil in our hearts.



Lesson 21 – The Offering of the Red Heifer

Read Deuteronomy 21:1-9

The life of every sacrifice, from the first one offered at the gate of Eden down to the Cross, was a type of Christ; but the offering of the red heifer is different in many respects from all others. It was an occasional sacrifice, offered when needed, to purify from ceremonial uncleanness those who for any reason had touched the dead.

1) How was Jesus described?

2 Corinthians 5:21 For he hath made him to be _____ for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the _____ of God in him.

The heifer was to be red, without one spot, thus in a special manner typifying the blood of Christ. It was to be without blemish, thus representing Him **“who knew no sin.”** It was to be one that had never been broken to bear the yoke; it must be a heifer that had always been free, never forced to do anything.

2) What did Jesus say about laying down His life for others?

John 10:18 No man _____ it from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again. This commandment have I received of my Father.

The Red Heifer Offering was symbolic of the Son of God, who came of His own free will and died for us. Christ was above all law; no yoke was upon Him. While enduring the agony of Gethsemane, He could have wiped the bloody sweat from His brow and returned to His rightful place in heaven, and left the world to perish. There was no power, only that of supreme heavenly love, that forced Christ toward the cross of Calvary.

3) What was God's motivation to save man?

John 3:16 For God so _____ the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

He came a voluntary offering, from choice. He offered Himself for the sins of the world, and the Father's love for the fallen race was so great that, much as He loved His only Son, He accepted the offered life. Angels follow the law of God; therefore, their life could not have atoned for the transgression of the law. Christ alone was free from the claims of the law, the only one who could redeem the lost race.



4) Where was the Offering of the Red Heifer made?

Deuteronomy 21:3-4 And it shall be, that the city which is next unto the slain man, even the elders of that city shall take an heifer, which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not drawn in the yoke; And the elders of that city shall bring down the heifer unto a rough _____, which is neither eared nor sown, and shall strike off the heifer's neck there in the valley:

The offering of the red heifer was a very imposing ceremony. The heifer was not taken to the temple, like most other offerings, but to a rough valley outside the camp, that had never been cultivated or sown. The priest, clothed in the pure white garment of the priesthood, led the heifer and was accompanied by the elders of the city and the Levites. Cedarwood, hyssop, and scarlet were also carried to the place of offering.

When the procession reached the rough valley, they paused, and the elders came forward and killed the heifer. The priest then took the blood, and with his face toward the temple, sprinkled the blood with his finger toward the temple seven times.

If a person had been found dead in the field and it was not known who had taken the life, then the elders of the city next to where the slain man had been found, came forward and washed their hands over the body of the heifer as they offered a prayer to God requesting that the Lord would not lay innocent blood upon them. After this, the heifer's entire body, including the blood, was burned. As the flames mounted up, the priest stepped near and cast some of the cedarwood, hyssop, and scarlet into the midst of the fire.

5) What does the Author of Hebrews tell us about where Jesus suffered?

Hebrews 13:12-13 Wherefore Jesus also, that he might sanctify the people with his own blood, suffered _____ the gate. Let us go forth therefore unto him without the camp, bearing his reproach.

Note: In the King James Version, the word "without" means outside.

The red heifer was offered outside the camp, typifying that Christ suffered, not for the Hebrew race alone, but for the whole world. If every offering had been slain within the court of the sanctuary, some might have taught that Christ died only for His own people, the Hebrew race; but the red heifer was offered outside the camp symbolizing the fact that Christ died for all nations tribes, and people.

The condescension and love of the Lord is wonderful. Lest some poor, forlorn, discouraged soul should think he was not worthy to accept the offered sacrifice, the red heifer was not only taken outside the camp but to a rough valley, so rocky and utterly worthless that it had never even been plowed. No one had ever attempted to cultivate it; and yet here was the place chosen to sprinkle the blood of that special offering which typified Christ in a particular sense, It typified Him as one who is above law.



6) What did Jesus tell the thief on the cross?

Luke 23:43 And Jesus said unto him, Verily I say unto thee, _____ shalt thou be with me in paradise.

It does not matter if Satan has so marred the image of the Creator in man that there can scarcely a trace be seen of anything but the attributes of Satan, yet Christ with His mighty arm can raise such a one up to sit with Him on His throne. The whole life may be wasted and be, like the rough valley, of no account; but if such a one will turn his eyes toward the heavenly sanctuary, and plead for mercy by confessing his sins, the precious blood of Christ, of which the blood of the red heifer was a symbol, will be sprinkled over his wasted life, as verily as the blood of the heifer was sprinkled over the rough stones of the valley; and Christ will say to the repentant one as He did to the thief on the cross, who had wasted his life. **“Thou shalt be with Me in paradise.”**

7) What is one of the things God is able to do?

Hebrews 7:25 Wherefore he is able also to _____ them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them.

There are none so sunken in sin or in heathen darkness but that hope and salvation are held out to them through the typical offering of the red heifer. This sacrifice was a shadow of heavenly things. Now type has met anti-type. Christ has suffered outside the camp for the sins of the whole world. There are none so sunken but that He can lift them up. It may look impossible to man; the customs and habits of the world may condemn a person, and say he is lost, but Christ is above all law. He can save to the uttermost all who come unto God by Him.

8) What did they do with the ashes of the Red Heifer Offering?

Numbers 19:9 And a man that is clean shall gather up the ashes of the heifer, and lay them up without the camp in a clean place, and it shall be kept for the congregation of the children of Israel for a water of separation: it is a _____ for sin.

Numbers 19:10 And he that gathereth the ashes of the heifer shall wash his clothes, and be unclean until the even: and it shall be unto the children of Israel, and unto the stranger that sojourneth among them, for a _____ for ever.

After the body of the heifer was burned to ashes, a person who was not contaminated by touching the dead, gathered up the ashes and placed them in a clean place, and they were kept to be used for purifying those who touched the dead. If a person died in a tent or house, the house and all who touched the dead body were counted unclean until purified. This was to impress the people with the terrible nature of sin. It taught them that death came as the result of sin, and was a representation of sin. It taught them that death came as the result of sin, and was a representation of sin.



9) How were the ashes used to cleanse unclean people?

Numbers 19:17 And for an unclean person they shall take of the ashes of the burnt heifer of _____ for sin, and running water shall be put thereto in a vessel:

Numbers 19:18 And a clean person shall take hyssop, and dip it in the water, and _____ it upon the tent, and upon all the vessels, and upon the persons that were there, and upon him that touched a bone, or one slain, or one dead, or a grave:

Numbers 19:19 And the clean person shall sprinkle upon the unclean on the third day, and on the seventh day: and on the seventh day he shall purify himself, and wash his clothes, and bathe himself in water, and shall be _____ at even.

10) What happens to the person who refuses to be cleansed?

Numbers 19:20 But the man that shall be unclean, and shall not purify himself, that soul shall be _____ off from among the congregation, because he hath defiled the sanctuary of the LORD: the water of separation hath not been sprinkled upon him; he is unclean.

Some of the ashes were placed in pure running water, and a person who was ceremonially clean dipped a bunch of hyssop and cedar in the ashes and water and sprinkled the tent, the articles within the tent, and the people. This was repeated several times until all were purified.

11) What did Jesus do for us?

Hebrews 9:11-12 But Christ being come an high priest of good things to come, by a greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands, that is to say, not of this building; Neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by his own _____ he entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us.

The cedar and hyssop used to sprinkle the purifying water denoted that the person upon whom it fell was cleansed from all earthly moral defilement. The thoroughness of the work was typified by its being repeated several times.

Many people read their Bibles and pass over these beautiful types as ceremonies peculiar to the Jews, and meaning nothing to Christians. They consider the Old Testament of little value. But the Lord through Moses gave that wonderful galaxy of types and symbols contained in the sanctuary service and the Levitical laws; and Moses was so fearful lest the people might think he had given them the service, that over two hundred times we find him assuring them that God Himself was the Author of them, by such expressions as "**The Lord said,**" or "**The Lord commanded.**" He desired all to know that God had given that marvelous system of types and shadows, not only throwing light from Eden to the cross, but revealing to sinful man the work of Christ from the cross to the end of time. These typical ceremonies, like a great reflector, throw light upon the ministry of Christ that cannot be obtained in any other portion of the Scriptures. The Saviour taught that a study of the writings of Moses would strengthen faith in Him. "**Had ye believed Moses,**" He said, "**ye would have believed Me: for he wrote of Me. But if ye believe not his writings, how shall ye believe My words?**" John 5:46-47



The Offering of the Red Heifer

Can you see how Jesus' sacrifice was in the Red Heifer Offering? _____

Are you interested in becoming clean? _____

Will you now ask Him now to help you follow His example? _____



Lesson 22 – The Peace-Offering

Read Leviticus 3

1) What was Jesus' wish for you and me?

John 14:27 Peace I leave with you, my peace I _____ unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be _____, neither let it be afraid.

The whole world is seeking peace. Nations are fighting for it, and thousands of men are selling their souls to obtain riches in the vain hope that riches will bring them peace and happiness. But there is no real, abiding peace except that which comes from the great Prince of Peace; and it is never received as the reward of war and bloodshed nor the grasping greed of the world. The last legacy the Saviour gave His disciples was a legacy of peace.

The abiding peace of God in the heart is not obtained in the pursuit of worldly fame or riches. The peace-offering in the Levitical service beautifully taught, in type and shadow, how to obtain this coveted treasure. In many respects, the peace-offering was different from all the other offerings. It was the only offering, except the Passover, in which the people could eat of the flesh. Unlike the Passover, it was not confined to only one day of the year, but could be celebrated at any time.

2) What was the acceptable sacrifice brought as the Peace-Offering?

Leviticus 3:1 And if his oblation be a sacrifice of peace offering, if he offer it of the herd; whether it be a male or female, he shall offer it without _____ before the LORD.

Note: An oblation is an offering.

The animals for peace-offerings were chosen from the herd or the flock. They were to be without blemish, for no deformed animal could fitly represent the Prince of Peace.

3) What were the rules concerning the Peace-Offering?

Leviticus 7:11-12 And this is the law of the sacrifice of peace offerings, which he shall offer unto the LORD. If he offer it for a _____, then he shall offer with the sacrifice of thanksgiving unleavened cakes mingled with oil, and unleavened wafers anointed with oil, and cakes mingled with oil, of fine flour, fried.

Leviticus 7:16 But if the sacrifice of his offering be a vow, or a voluntary offering, it shall be eaten the same _____ that he offereth his sacrifice: and on the morrow also the remainder of it shall be eaten:

4) What did Moses offer up before his big meeting on Mount Sinai?

Exodus 24:5 And he sent young men of the children of Israel, which offered burnt offerings, and sacrificed _____ offerings of oxen unto the LORD.

The peace offerings were made in token of thanksgiving, to confirm a vow or contract, and as voluntary offerings. It was a peace-offering with which Moses confirmed the old covenant with Israel.



- 5) What did David include when the Ark was brought back to the tent that he pitched for it?

1 Chronicles 16:1-2 So they brought the ark of God, and set it in the midst of the tent that David had pitched for it: and they offered burnt sacrifices and _____ offerings before God. And when David had made an end of offering the burnt offerings and the peace offerings, he blessed the people in the name of the LORD.

In times of special rejoicing, as we read in the Old Testament, the peace-offering was celebrated. When David brought the ark into Jerusalem, he offered peace-offerings and **“dealt to every one of Israel, both man and woman, to every one a loaf of bread, and a good piece of flesh.” (1 Chronicles 16:3)**

- 6) What was placed upon the altar as part of the Peace-Offering?

Leviticus 7:31 And the priest shall burn the _____ upon the altar: but the breast shall be Aaron's and his sons'.

The peace-offering was often associated with the other offerings; and wherever, except in the Passover feast, the people ate of the flesh, it was the peace-offering that was celebrated. The individual who offered the peace-offering laid his hands on the head of the animal and then slew it. Afterward, he separated all the fat from the different organs of the body, and the priest burned the fat upon the altar of burnt-offering. Not only was the fat given to the priest, but also the breast, the right shoulder, and the **“two cheeks”** of every offering. The fat symbolized sin, the person offering the peace-offering was to remove sin from their lives, the removing of the fat of the slain animal symbolized that.

- 7) What did Jesus do for us?

Galatians 1:3-4 Grace be to you and peace from God the Father, and from our Lord Jesus Christ, Who gave _____ for our sins, that he might deliver us from this present evil world, according to the will of God and our Father:

The separation and burning of the fat typified the only way real peace can be obtained; by delivering all our sins to the rightful owner. The Prince of Peace, the blessed Saviour, **“gave Himself for our sins.”** He purchased them that He might destroy sin and give us peace. This was fittingly typified by the priest **“who served unto the example and shadow of heavenly things,”** taking the fat from the hands of the one making the peace-offering, and burning it upon the altar. The priest waved the breast and the shoulder before the Lord, then they were eaten by the priest as his portion of the peace-offering. The disposition of the fat, the breast, and the right shoulder reveal the secret of obtaining peace. The one who obtains peace must separate from sin, and then lean, like the beloved disciple, upon the bosom of the Saviour. When Christ told His twelve disciples that one of them would betray Him, they were afraid to ask Him who it was. They hardly knew their true relationship to the Saviour; but John, leaning upon His bosom,



could look up into His face and say, **"Who is it, Lord?"** He felt confident that he would never betray his Lord.

8) The prophet Isaiah told us about Jesus, what did he say?

Isaiah 40:11 He shall feed his flock like a shepherd: he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his _____, and shall gently lead those that are with young.

The prophet Isaiah understood the meaning in the presentation of the breast of every peace-offering to the priest, for in writing of the Saviour he says, **"He shall feed His flock like a shepherd: He shall gather the Lambs with His arm, and carry them in His bosom."** The child of God today, who, like John the beloved disciple, leans on the bosom of his Lord, enjoys the real peace of God of which the peace-offering was only a type.

9) What was another of Jesus' prophecies in Isaiah?

Isaiah 9:6 For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his _____: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace.

In the antitype of the priest receiving the right shoulder of every peace-offering, there is strength and blessing. Notice, it is the one who realizes that Christ is his personal Saviour, and who lets the government of his affairs rest upon His shoulder, that receives never-ending peace. The reason we so often fail to receive abiding peace when we come to God is that we go no farther than if the individual in the type had given the priest no other portion than the fat. We confess our sins to Christ, and He takes them, but we give our confidence to worldly friends; we do not lean upon the bosom of the Lord, and make Him our confidant in everything, and trust Him to clear the way before us, as the shepherd cares for his lambs. We do not let the government of our affairs rest upon His strong and mighty shoulder.

10) What else was given to the priest as part of the Peace-Offering?

Deuteronomy 18:3 And this shall be the priest's due from the people, from them that offer a sacrifice, whether it be ox or sheep; and they shall give unto the priest the shoulder, and the two _____, and the maw.

Note: in the King James Version, the maw is the jawbone.

11) What did Isaiah also prophesy that Jesus would do?

Isaiah 50:6 I gave my back to the smiters, and my _____ to them that plucked off the hair: I hid not my face from shame and spitting.

The great antitypical Prince of Peace could say, **"I gave . . . my cheeks to them that plucked off the hair: I hid not My face from shame and spitting."** And to the one who would enjoy the peace that the world can neither give nor take away, He says, **"I say unto you, That ye resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek turn to him the other also."** (Matthew 5:39)



Unleavened cakes anointed with oil were eaten with the peace-offering. The unleavened bread indicated sincerity and truth, and oil is used as an emblem of the Holy Spirit, which brings peace to the heart.

12) What was not allowed in regard to the Peace-Offering?

Leviticus 7:18 And if any of the flesh of the sacrifice of his peace offerings be eaten at all on the _____ day, it shall not be accepted, neither shall it be imputed unto him that offereth it: it shall be an abomination, and the soul that eateth of it shall bear his iniquity.

The Passover and waving of first-fruits on the third day taught the resurrection; but the priest alone entered the temple, and waved the handful of grain, in type of the resurrection of Christ; while in the peace-offering every child of God was given the opportunity to show his faith in the resurrection of Christ. If one ate of the flesh upon the third day, it indicated that he counted the Anti-type of his peace-offering still dead upon that day. On the other hand, the one who refused to eat the flesh upon the third day, and burned in the fire all that was left, showed his faith in a risen Saviour.

There are many people today who long for peace and claim to feast upon God and His Word day by day, and yet they stumble along in darkness; because, like the one in the type, who ate of the flesh the third day, thus signifying that he believed the Lord still dead, they go through life mourning as if the Lord of life and glory were still lying dead in Joseph's tomb instead of being alive in Heaven at the right hand of the Father, ready to send light and help to every trusting follower here upon the earth.

13) What words from Jesus do we need to hear?

Revelation 1:18 I am he that _____, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for _____, Amen; and have the keys of hell and of death.



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Christ is our peace. Eph. 2:14.

Lev. 3:1. The peace-offering must be without blemish. 1 John 3:5. No sin in Christ.

Lev. 7:29, 30. Fat was separated from the offering. Fat was a type of sin. Ps. 37:20. 2 Cor. 13:5. "Examine yourselves; . . . prove your own selves."

Lev. 7:31. The fat was burned. Matt. 25:41. Sin and sinners to be burned.

Lev. 7:32, 33. The shoulder was the priest's portion. Isa. 9:6; Luke 15:5. The government shall be upon Christ's shoulder.

Lev. 7:31. "The breast shall be Aaron's and his sons'." Isa. 40:11. "He shall . . . carry them (the lambs) in His bosom."

Deut. 18:3. The two cheeks were given to the priest. Matt. 26:67; Isa. 50:6. They spit in the Saviour's face.

Lev. 7:15, 16. Flesh could be eaten the first and second days. 1 Cor. 15:3, 4. Christ lay in the grave the first and second days.

Lev. 7:17, 18. None of the flesh was to be eaten the third day. Matt. 28:6; Luke 24:21. The third day the angel over the empty tomb said, "He is not here: for He is risen."

Can you see how real peace comes from Jesus? _____

Are you interested in being at peace? _____

Will you now ask Him now to give you His peace? _____



Lesson 23 – The Cleansing of the Leper

Read Leviticus 14:1-20

Of all the diseases to which mankind is heir, there is none more loathsome than leprosy. The individual lives for years with this dread disease slowly eating away portions of his body until he longs for death as a release. From earliest times leprosy has been a type of sin, and a very fitting type is of that loathsome spiritual disease that destroys the soul of the one who violates his conscience again and again until he has no power to resist, and becomes wholly surrendered to evil.

1) What happened to Miriam when she murmured against her brother Moses?

Numbers 12:10 And the cloud departed from off the tabernacle; and, behold, Miriam became _____, white as snow: and Aaron looked upon Miriam, and, behold, she was leprous.

When Miriam became jealous of her sister-in-law, and she and Aaron murmured against Moses, **“the anger of the Lord was kindled against them. . . And, behold, Miriam became leprous, white as snow.”** After God had taught the lesson that the sins of jealousy, murmuring, and fault-finding are to the spiritual life what leprosy is to the physical being, then, in answer to Moses' prayer, she was healed.

2) What happened to Gehazi the servant of Elisha when he coveted Naaman's treasure?

2 Kings 5:20 But Gehazi, the servant of Elisha the man of God, said, Behold, my master hath spared Naaman this Syrian, in not _____ at his hands that which he brought: but, as the LORD liveth, I will run after him, and take somewhat of him.

2 Kings 5:26-27 And he said unto him, Went not mine _____ with thee, when the man turned again from his chariot to meet thee? Is it a time to receive money, and to receive garments, and oliveyards, and vineyards, and sheep, and oxen, and menservants, and maidservants? The leprosy therefore of Naaman shall _____ unto thee, and unto thy seed for ever. And he went out from his presence a leper as white as snow.

It is not strange that, with the record of the experiences of Miriam and Gehazi before them, the Jews should look upon leprosy as a judgment from the Lord.

3) If you had Leprosy, what were you to do?

Leviticus 13:45 And the leper in whom the plague is, his clothes shall be rent, and his head bare, and he shall put a covering upon his upper lip, and shall cry, _____, _____.

Leviticus 13:46 All the days wherein the plague shall be in him he shall be defiled; he is unclean: he shall dwell _____; without the camp shall his habitation be.



The leper was not allowed to mingle with the people. There was no exception, from the king on the throne to the lowliest bondservant.

4) When someone was cleansed from Leprosy, what was the offering?

Leviticus 14:4 Then shall the priest command to take for him that is to be cleansed two _____ alive and clean, and cedar wood, and scarlet, and hyssop:

Leviticus 14:5 And the priest shall command that one of the birds be killed in an earthen vessel over running _____:

Leviticus 14:6 As for the living bird, he shall take it, and the cedar wood, and the scarlet, and the hyssop, and shall dip them and the living bird in the _____ of the bird that was killed over the running water:

Leviticus 14:7 And he shall sprinkle upon him that is to be cleansed from the leprosy seven times, and shall pronounce him _____, and shall let the living bird loose into the open field.

As leprosy was a type of the worst sins, the ceremony for the cleansing of the leper embraced more than any other offering. The priest, who had examined the leper and pronounced him unclean, was the only one that could pronounce him clean. The priest went outside the camp and examined the leper, and if the leprosy was healed, then the healed man was to **bring "two birds alive and clean, and cedar wood, and scarlet, and hyssop,"** unto the priest. One of the birds was killed in an earthen vessel held over running water; then the living bird, the scarlet, and the cedar were all dipped in the blood. The priest sprinkled the blood seven times upon the one who was to be cleansed and pronounced him clean.

Leprosy is a very contagious disease; everything the leper touches is contaminated. Sin also is a dreadful disease, and the earth, air, and water are all cursed by the sins of humanity and must be cleansed by the same blood which cleanses man. Therefore, after the leper was pronounced clean, the live bird, it's feathers scarlet with the blood, was let loose to fly through the air. The blood was not only sprinkled on the person who had been unclean, but it was thus carried through the air that was laden with germs of disease and sin, in the type of the blood of Christ which will give a new heaven – a new atmosphere – to this sin-cursed earth.

The wonderful symbol of the living bird dipped in the blood of the slain bird, and then set free to its joyous life, is to us the symbol of the atonement. There were death and life blended, presenting to the searcher of truth the hidden treasure, the union of the pardoning blood with the resurrection and life of our Redeemer. The bird was slain over living water; that flowing stream was a symbol of the ever flowing, ever cleansing efficacy of the blood of Christ.

5) Besides the birds, cedar, and hyssop, what else was the leper to bring for a sacrifice?

Leviticus 14:4 Then shall the priest command to take for him that is to be cleansed two birds alive and clean, and cedar wood, and _____, and hyssop:

Here the scarlet is wool dipped in the blood of the offering



6) What did Isaiah promise us?

Isaiah 1:18 Come now, and let us reason together, saith the LORD: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as _____ as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as _____.

There was a significance in the color of the wool dipped in the blood of the typical offering. It is almost impossible to remove scarlet stains, but **“though your sins be as scarlet,”** the blood of Christ can make them **“white as snow.”** You may be condemned and counted as an outcast by everyone on earth: but if you look to the Saviour and claim His cleansing power, He will wash away your sins, and put joy and rejoicing in your heart.

7) What was the cleansed leper to bring on the 8th day of his cleansing?

Leviticus 14:10 And on the _____ day he shall take two he lambs without blemish, and one ewe lamb of the first year without blemish, and three tenth deals of fine flour for a meat offering, mingled with oil, and one log of oil.

On the eighth day after he was pronounced clean, he was to appear before the priest with three lambs, a meat offering, and a log of oil. The priest presented the man to be cleansed at the door of the tabernacle and waved one of the lambs and the log of oil before the Lord.

8) What did the priest do with some of the blood and oil?

Leviticus 14:14 And the priest shall take some of the _____ of the trespass offering, and the priest shall put it upon the tip of the right ear of him that is to be cleansed, and upon the thumb of his right hand, and upon the great toe of his right foot:

Leviticus 14:16-17 And the priest shall dip his right finger in the _____ that is in his left hand, and shall sprinkle of the oil with his finger seven times before the LORD: And of the rest of the oil that is in his hand shall the priest put upon the tip of the right ear of him that is to be cleansed, and upon the thumb of his right hand, and upon the great toe of his right foot, upon the blood of the trespass offering:

He then slew the lamb, and took some of the blood and put it upon **“the tip of the right ear”** of him that was to be cleansed, **“and upon the thumb of his right hand, and upon the great toe of his right foot,”** thus consecrating his ears to hear only those things that would tend to keep him clean, his hands to the service of God, and his feet to travel only in the way of the Lord's commandments. Then the priest took the log of oil, and after sprinkling a portion of it before the Lord, he put some of it **“upon the tip of the right ear”** of him that was to be cleansed, also the thumb of his right hand, and **“upon the great toe of his right foot,”** and then anointed his head with the remainder of the oil.

This service was not an empty form, but a type of a blessed antitype, which is fulfilled in every Christian who presents himself for service before the Lord, after the Lord forgives his sins and pronounces him clean.



The Cross And It's Shadow Study Guides
Based on Stephen N Haskell's book



The leper cleansed from that loathsome, living death, felt so thankful to God for freedom and cleansing that he consecrated his life to the Lord for service. Not only is the oil, an emblem of the Holy Spirit which prepares the Christian for service, touched to his ear, hand, and foot, but it is poured upon his head, thus betokening a full surrender of the entire being to the service of His Master who has redeemed him. The books of heaven record the names of many who have fulfilled this beautiful antitype by surrendering their entire being to the service of their Redeemer.



TYPE

ANTITYPE

"The entire system of Judaism was the gospel veiled."

Lev. 14: 6, 7. Blood was sprinkled on the one to be cleansed.	1 Peter 1: 2. The sprinkling of the blood of Jesus cleanses from sin.
Lev. 14: 6. Cedar, scarlet, and hyssop were dipped in the blood. 1 Kings 4: 33. Cedar and hyssop are extremes in vegetation. Heb. 9: 19.	John 19: 29. The hyssop was brought in connection with the Saviour, while the cross was made from the trees of the forest.
Lev. 14: 5. The bird was killed and the blood caught in an earthen vessel.	Luke 22: .44. Jesus' blood came in contact with the earth.
Lev. 14: 6, 7. The bird that had been dipped in the blood was let loose to fly through the air. Jer. 9: 21. Air is unclean.	Rev. 21: 1. There will be a new heaven (atmospheric heaven), as the result of Christ's death. His blood dropped through the air from the cross.
Lev. 14: 14, 17. The tip of the ear was touched with the blood and oil.	Isa. 42: 18-20. God's servants are deaf to things they should not hear.
Lev. 14: 14, 17. The thumb of the right hand was touched with blood and oil.	Ps. 119: 48. "My hands also will I lift up unto Thy commandments, which I have loved."
Lev. 14: 14, 17. The toe of the right foot was touched with the blood.	Gen. 17: 1. "I am the Almighty God: walk before Me, and be thou perfect."



Can you see how sin is a deadly disease? _____

Are you interested in becoming clean? _____

Will you now ask Him now to cleanse you? _____



Lesson 24 – The Court and It's Services

Read Exodus 27:9-18

The tabernacle was surrounded by a court one hundred cubits long and fifty cubits wide. This court was enclosed by curtains of fine twined linen hung from pillars of brass. The pillars were trimmed with chapiters (a fancy top) and fillets (bands) of silver, and the curtains were suspended from silver hooks. The court formed a rectangle and was placed with its longest sides toward the north and south and the ends toward the east and west. The door, or entrance, of twenty cubits width, was in the center of the east end of the court. The curtains forming the door of the court were of **“blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen wrought with needlework,”** and were suspended from four pillars of brass, trimmed with silver.

The height of the court was only half that of the tabernacle, so that above the beautiful curtains of the court and the glitter of the silver and brass of the many pillars could be seen the golden walls of the tabernacle, with its gorgeous curtains and coverings. Like the one outside the court, in order to behold the glories of the tabernacle, had to look above the court; so the one who by faith beholds the beauties of the heavenly sanctuary, must lift his thoughts above the things of this earth, and center them upon heavenly things.

1) What two things were in the courtyard?

Exodus 40:6 And thou shalt set the _____ of the burnt offering before the door of the tabernacle of the tent of the congregation.

Exodus 40:7 And thou shalt set the _____ between the tent of the congregation and the altar, and shalt put water therein.

There were two principal articles of furniture in the court, the laver and the altar of burnt-offering. The altar was overlaid with brass; the laver and all the vessels of the court that were used in the services connected with the altar were of brass. The great brazen altar was placed between the sanctuary and the gate, but nearer the gate than the sanctuary.

2) How were these things to be made?

Exodus 27:8 ...as it was _____ thee in the mount, so shall they make it.

No part of the sanctuary or of the court was made according to the plans of men, but every part was fashioned after the divine model.

3) How was the Altar of Burnt Offering made?

Exodus 27:1 And thou shalt make an altar of shittim wood, five cubits long, and five cubits broad; the altar shall be _____: and the height thereof shall be three cubits.

Exodus 27:2 And thou shalt make the _____ of it upon the four corners thereof: his horns shall be of the same: and thou shalt overlay it with brass.



Exodus 27:3 And thou shalt make his pans to receive his _____, and his shovels, and his basons, and his fleshhooks, and his firepans: all the vessels thereof thou shalt make of brass.

Exodus 27:4 And thou shalt make for it a _____ of network of brass; and upon the net shalt thou make four brasen rings in the four corners thereof.

Exodus 27:5 And thou shalt put it under the compass of the altar _____, that the net may be even to the midst of the altar.

Exodus 27:6 And thou shalt make _____ for the altar, staves of shittim wood, and overlay them with brass.

Exodus 27:7 And the staves shall be put into the rings, and the staves shall be upon the two _____ of the altar, to bear it.

Exodus 27:8 Hollow with _____ shalt thou make it: as it was shewed thee in the mount, so shall they make it.

The altar was a hollow box, five cubits square and three cubits high, made of boards of acacia wood. There was a horn of the same wood on each corner. A network of brass in the center held the fire and gave draft for it, and allowed the ashes to fall beneath. The entire altar with the horns was all overlaid with brass.

4) Who started the fire in the beginning?

Leviticus 9:23-24 And Moses and Aaron went into the tabernacle of the congregation, and came out, and blessed the people: and the glory of the LORD appeared unto all the people. And there came a fire out from before the _____, and consumed upon the altar the burnt offering and the fat: which when all the people saw, they shouted, and fell on their faces.

5) How often was the fire to be lit?

Leviticus 6:13 The fire shall _____ be burning upon the altar; it shall never go out.

All burnt-offerings of the sanctuary were burned upon the brazen altar. The fire was kindled by the Lord Himself and was kept burning continually. It was never to go out. The fire which destroys all sin from the earth, like the fire on the brazen altar, will come down from God out of heaven, and will not be quenched as long as there is any sin to be consumed (**Revelation 20:9**).

The entire body of the whole burnt-offering and portions of various offerings were burned upon this brazen altar. It consumed that which typified sin; and as the fires were continually burning, it has been called "**the altar of continual atonement.**" Sin separates man from God, and all sin must be put away before the sinner can be **at-one-ment** with God. Therefore, the work done upon this altar was a symbol of the final destruction of sin, which will be necessary before the redeemed can enjoy their eternal inheritance.

6) To what did the author of Hebrews liken to Christ?

Hebrews 13:10 We have an _____, whereof they have no right to eat which serve the tabernacle.



The author of Hebrews referred to this altar as a type of Christ. All the work connected with the altar of burnt-offering typified the work connected with the destruction of sin, —a work which Christ alone can do. The Father has delivered into the hands of His Son the final destruction of sin and sinners.

The horns of the brazen altar were often touched with the blood of the different offerings, and the blood of every sin-offering was poured out at the base of this altar.

With only a few exceptions, all the sacrifices were slain in the court, at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, as the entrance of the first apartment was often called; for the whole congregation of Israel could assemble in the court and at this door. None but priests could enter within the sacred precincts of the tabernacle itself, for it typified the heavenly sanctuary, where God and Christ abide, surrounded by shining cherubim and seraphim. All the work performed in the court was typical of work done on the earth, while the work performed in the first and second apartments of the sanctuary was typical of work done in heaven.

No sacrifice was ever slain within the sanctuary, but the offerings were slain in the court, and the blood and flesh were carried within the sanctuary by the priest. Christ, the great antitypical Sacrifice, was slain in the antitypical court, this earth, and then entered the antitypical sanctuary in the heavens with His own blood and the same body in which He bore our sins on Calvary. Sins are forgiven and are blotted out from the books in the heavenly sanctuary, but they are not destroyed there.

7) What happens to sin and sinners at the end of the age?

Revelation 20:9 And they went up on the breadth of the earth, and compassed the camp of the saints about, and the beloved city: and _____ came down from God out of heaven, and devoured them.

Just as in the type the fires of the brazen altar in the court consumed that which in the type represented sin; so in the antitype, the wicked will be **“on the breadth of the earth”** when fire comes down from God out of heaven and devours them. This earth is the great antitypical court, where all the work typified in the court of the earthly sanctuary will meet its fulfilment.

8) What did the priests do with all the ashes that were made at the Altar?

Leviticus 6:10-11 And he shall put off his garments, and put on other garments, and carry forth the ashes _____ the camp unto a clean place.

Even the removal of the ashes was directed of the Lord to be done in a manner to typify a portion of the final work of Christ. The priest was to be clothed in the pure white linen garments when he removed the ashes from the altar. The ashes were first taken up by the priest and placed **“beside the altar”** on the east side. When the time came to remove them from beside the altar, the priest laid aside his priestly robes, and put on other garments; then he carried the ashes forth outside the camp to a clean place.



Ashes are all that remains of sin, sinners, and the Devil after the fire of the Lord has removed the last trace of sin, there will appear a new Earth, a clean place, without one taint of sin upon it; and as the righteous walk over the face of the clean, pure earth, the ashes of sin and all that clung to sin in this earth will be under their feet. Truly the type will then have met its antitype, and the ashes of all sin will be in **“a clean place.”**

When the priest placed the ashes beside the altar, he was clothed in his priestly robes. The ashes represented the confessed sins of the righteous. When Christ bears the confessed sins of His people, He wears His priestly robes; but the time comes when He will place the sins of the righteous on the head of Satan, lay aside His priestly garments, and come to this earth clad in kingly robes, to gather out of His kingdom all things that offend and do iniquity. Then all sin and sinners will be burned in the fire. Not in priestly robes will Christ come out into the antitypical court, the earth, to complete the final destruction of sin; but as King of kings and Lord of lords.

9) What did Jesus tell us about the tares in His parable?

Matthew 13:41 The Son of man shall send forth his angels, and they shall gather out of his kingdom all things that _____, and them which do iniquity;

Matthew 13:42 And shall cast them into a furnace of _____: there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth.

While the congregation of Israel could gather in the court, the priests alone were to perform the work at the altar. The Levites were given charge of the sanctuary, but they could not perform the service of the altar, for that typified work which none but Christ could do. He alone can destroy sin.

10) What were the instructions for the Laver?

Exodus 30:20-21 When they go into the tabernacle of the congregation, they shall _____ with water, that they die not; or when they come near to the altar to minister, to burn offering made by fire unto the LORD: So they shall wash their _____ and their _____, that they die not: and it shall be a statute for ever to them, even to him and to his seed throughout their generations.

The laver was between the brazen altar and the door of the sanctuary. The laver and its base were both of brass. Water was kept in them, for the priests to wash both their hands and their feet before they entered the sanctuary to perform any service. They were also required to wash both hands and feet before they went **“near the altar to minister, to burn offering made by fire unto the Lord.”** Death was the penalty for performing service at the altar or within the tabernacle without first washing in the laver. As the people in the court beheld the priests wash in the water before they performed the work of the holy office, it taught them the truth that Christ gave to Nicodemus, **“Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God”**

Can you see Jesus' work in the outer court? _____
Are you interested in walking the New Earth? _____
Will you now ask Him to remove your sin? _____



Lesson 25 – The Work in the First Apartment of the Sanctuary

- 1) What did God tell Moses concerning where He will meet with them?

Exodus 29:42 This shall be a continual burnt offering throughout your generations at the door of the _____ of the congregation before the LORD: where I will meet you, to speak there unto thee.

Exodus 29:43 And there I will _____ with the children of Israel, and the tabernacle shall be sanctified by my glory.

The work in the first apartment consisted principally of the morning and evening daily services, the individual sin-offerings, and services on feast days and on special occasions. God's Visible presence was manifested in the first apartment or tabernacle of the congregation. There at the first veil, or door, of the tabernacle of the congregation, where the people presented their sin-offerings, God met and communed with the children of Israel.

- 2) How did God show that He was present at the Tabernacle?

Exodus 40:34 Then a _____ covered the tent of the congregation, and the glory of the LORD filled the tabernacle.

Exodus 40:35 And Moses was not able to enter into the tent of the congregation, because the cloud abode thereon, and the _____ of the LORD filled the tabernacle.

Sometimes the cloud of glory, representing the visible presence of the Most Holy, filled the first apartment so that no one was able to enter.

- 3) What did Jesus do when He returned to heaven?

Hebrews 12:2 Looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith; who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is _____ at the right hand of the throne of God.

God's presence manifested in the first apartment of the earthly sanctuary was a shadow of the glorious presence and throne of the Father in the first apartment of the heavenly sanctuary, where, after enduring the cross, despising the shame, the Saviour sat down **“at the right hand of the throne of God.”**

- 4) What did the priest do in the first apartment of the sanctuary every morning and evening?

Exodus 30:7 And Aaron shall burn thereon sweet _____ every morning: when he dresseth the lamps, he shall burn incense upon it.

(note: the “it” here is the altar of incense)

Exodus 30:8 And when Aaron lighteth the lamps at _____, he shall burn incense upon it, a perpetual incense before the LORD throughout your generations.



The service each morning and evening was very important. Within the first apartment, the High Priest offered incense upon the Golden Altar and trimmed and lighted the lamps.

- 5) What amazing scene helps us understand what happened in the tabernacle?

Revelation 8:3 And another angel came and stood at the altar, having a golden censer; and there was given unto him much incense, that he should offer it with the _____ of all saints upon the golden altar which was before the throne.

Revelation 8:4 And the smoke of the incense, which came with the prayers of the saints, _____ up before God out of the angel's hand.

None but the high priest could perform this sacred work, which typified the adding of the fragrant incense of Christ's righteousness to the prayers of God's people, to render them acceptable before God.

- 6) How was Jesus described by John?

John 1:9 That was the _____ Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world.

The Priest also trimmed and lighted those lamps that were a shadow of the Holy Spirit emanating from God, which at some time in life shines into the heart of everyone, inviting him to accept the Lord and His service, and which shines continually in the life of the individual who walks in the light, and is faithful to God.

- 7) What did the people do when the priest was offering the incense and tending the lamps?

Luke 1:10 And the whole multitude of the people were _____ without at the time of incense.

While the high priest within the sanctuary was performing the daily service morning and evening at the golden altar, the priests in the court were burning the whole burnt-offering, the meat offering, and the drink-offering, upon the brazen altar, and the people were gathered without, praying.

When the children of Israel were carried into captivity, the faithful ones prayed, like Daniel, with their windows open toward Jerusalem. They turned toward the temple, where, from the altar of continual intercession, the incense was ascending. This type represented those who may be held captive in cruel bondage by Satan, the prince of this world. It matters not where they may be nor how strong the bonds that hold them, if they will resolutely turn their faces from their surroundings toward the heavenly sanctuary, where Christ pleads His blood and presents His righteousness in the sinner's behalf, the prayer of faith will bring peace and joy to the soul and will break asunder the bands with which Satan has bound them.



8) What promise did John give us from Jesus?

Revelation 3:8 I know thy works: behold, I have set before thee an _____ door, and no man can shut it...

Christ sets before such an **“open door, and no man can shut it.”** It makes no difference what the surroundings may be, the soul can be free in God, and no human being, not even the devil, can prevent it.

9) What did John tell us in his first epistle?

1 John 5:4 For whatsoever is born of God _____ the world: and this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith.

Day by day, as sinners presented their sin-offerings at the door of the first apartment, confessing their sins, either by the blood sprinkled before the Lord or a portion of the flesh eaten in the first apartment, the confessed sins were transferred in type to the first apartment of the Sanctuary. The priest met the sinner at the first veil of the sanctuary and carried within the veil either the blood or the flesh. The sinner could, not look within the sanctuary, but by faith, he knew that the priest was faithful to present his sin-offering before the Lord, and he left the sanctuary rejoicing in sins forgiven.

10) What did the Psalmist tell us about forgiveness?

Psalms 32:1 Blessed is he whose transgression is _____, whose sin is covered.

In the antitype of the sin-offering service, we confess our sins, and although we cannot see the work in the Heavenly Sanctuary, we know that Christ pleads His blood and marred flesh, the prints of the nails, before the Father on our behalf, and we rejoice in the forgiveness of sins. The sins are covered, hid from view.

The time will come when the sins of the righteous will not only be forgiven and covered by the blood of Christ, but all trace of them will be forever removed from the books of Heaven, and even the Lord will never remember them again. This work was symbolized by the work in the second apartment on the day of atonement.



Can you see Jesus' work in the first apartment? _____

Are you interested in leaving your sins behind? _____

Will you now ask Him to work on your behalf? _____



Lesson 26 – The Feast of Trumpets

1) What did God command Moses to tell the Children of Israel?

Numbers 10:10 Also in the day of your gladness, and in your solemn days, and in the beginnings of your months, ye shall blow with the _____ over your burnt offerings, and over the sacrifices of your peace offerings; that they may be to you for a memorial before your God: I am the LORD your God.

The trumpet was not only used as a musical instrument among the ancient Israelites, but it also filled an important place in their religious and civil ceremonies. It was associated with the entire life of the children of Israel. It was used on their joyful days and on their solemn days, and at the beginning of every month, it was sounded over their burnt-offerings and their peace-offerings.

2) What did Moses obediently do for God?

Numbers 10:2 Make thee two _____ of silver; of a whole piece shalt thou make them: that thou mayest use them for the calling of the assembly, and for the journeying of the camps.

In obedience to the command of God, Moses made two silver trumpets to be used in calling their assemblies and in regulating the journeyings of the children of Israel. When the priests blew both the trumpets, all the people were to assemble at the door of the tabernacle; if one trumpet sounded, only the princes responded. **See Numbers 10:2-8**

3) What promise did God give that He would remember them?

Numbers 10:9 And if ye go to war in your land against the enemy that oppresseth you, then ye shall blow an alarm with the trumpets; and ye shall be _____ before the LORD your God, and ye shall be saved from your enemies.

The call for summoning to the religious assemblies was different from the sound of an alarm, which was blown to gather the army for war. God promised that when they blew the alarm for war, they should **“be remembered before the Lord, and should be saved from their enemies.”**

4) Solomon had a Temple built, how were the trumpets sounded there?

2 Chronicles 5:12 Also the Levites which were the singers, all of them of Asaph, of Heman, of Jeduthun, with their sons and their brethren, being arrayed in white linen, having _____ and psalteries and _____, stood at the east end of the altar, and with them an hundred and twenty priests sounding with trumpets:)

2 Chronicles 5:13 It came even to pass, as the trumpeters and singers were as one, to make _____ to be heard in praising and thanking the LORD; and when they lifted up their voice with the trumpets and cymbals and instruments of musick, and praised the LORD, saying, For he is good; for his mercy endureth for ever: that then the house was filled with a cloud, even the house of the LORD;



5) What was God's purpose in them blowing the Trumpet?

Numbers 10:10 Also in the day of your gladness, and in your solemn days, and in the beginnings of your months, ye shall blow with the trumpets over your burnt offerings, and over the sacrifices of your peace offerings; that they may be to you for a memorial before your God: I am the _____ your God.

God designed that every blast of the trumpet blown by His people, whether for joy or for sorrow, for worship, or for war, should be a memorial, or reminder, of the power of God to comfort, sustain, and protect His people; **“that they may be to you,”** He said, **“for a memorial before your God: I am the Lord your God.”**

Every child of God having full faith in the promises, who went forward and blew the trumpets in obedience to God's command, beheld the deliverance of the Lord, whether confronted by obstacles as high as the walls of Jericho, or by enemies as numerous as the hosts of Midian.

6) What special Feast did God call the included trumpets?

Numbers 29:1 And in the _____ month, on the _____ day of the month, ye shall have an holy convocation; ye shall do no servile work: it is a day of blowing the trumpets unto you.

While the sound of the trumpet was often heard by the children of Israel, yet there was one day in each year especially set aside for the purpose of blowing the trumpets. Of this day the Lord said: **“In the seventh month, on the first day of the month, ye shall have a holy convocation; ye shall do no servile work: it is a day of blowing the trumpets unto you.”**

Each month of the year was ushered in with the sound of the trumpet, and eleven sacrifices were offered; but on the first day of the seventh month, in addition to the eleven offerings slain the first of each month, ten other sacrifices were offered. The day was kept as a ceremonial or annual Sabbath and was one of the seven days of holy convocation connected with the annual feasts.

Note: Here's what's happening. The Feast of Trumpets is nine days before the Day of Atonement. On the Day of Atonement, all the confessed and forgiven sins of all the people are cleansed from the Tabernacle. There will be more about this in an upcoming lesson, however, the Feast of Trumpets was a warning for God's people to get ready for that great day. God intended for God's people to be called together to pray and humble themselves on the Feast of Trumpets, and then continue in that spirit until the Sanctuary had been cleansed.

7) What is the 1st of the Three Angels Messages?

Revelation 14:6 And I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to _____ unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people,



Revelation 14:7 Saying with a loud voice, Fear God, and give glory to him; for the hour of his _____ is come: and worship him that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters.

8) What are the 2nd and 3rd Angels Messages?

Revelation 14:8 And there followed another angel, saying, _____ is fallen, is fallen, that great city, because she made all nations drink of the wine of the wrath of her fornication.

Revelation 14:9-10 And the third angel followed them, saying with a loud voice, If any man worship the beast and his image, and receive his mark in his forehead, or in his hand, The same shall drink of the wine of the _____ of _____, which is poured out without mixture into the cup of his indignation; and he shall be tormented with fire and brimstone in the presence of the holy angels, and in the presence of the Lamb:

In the type the trumpets were blown throughout Israel, warning all of the near approach of the solemn Day of Atonement. In the antitype we should expect some world-wide message to be given in trumpet tones, announcing the time near when the great antitypical day of atonement, the investigative judgment, would convene in the heavens.

9) What did the prophet Joel tell us?

Joel 2:1 Blow ye the trumpet in Zion, and sound an alarm in my holy mountain: let all the inhabitants of the land _____: for the day of the LORD cometh, for it is _____ at hand;

The sound of trumpets was heard many times in the past, from the trumpet of the Lord's host upon Mt. Sinai, when the whole earth shook, to the blast of the rams' horns before the walls of Jericho.

10) What did the author of Hebrews tell us Jesus' voice will do?

Hebrews 12:26 Whose voice then shook the earth: but now he hath promised, saying, Yet once more I _____ not the earth only, but also heaven.

The time is coming when the trumpet of the Lord will again be heard by mortals when its notes will **"shake not the earth only, but also heaven."**

11) Who will hear the Trumpet call of God?

1 Thessalonians 4:16-17 For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the _____ of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first: Then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord.

The clear notes of that trumpet will penetrate-the deepest recesses of the earth; and, just as anciently the trumpet summoned all Israel to appear before the Lord, so every child of God sleeping in the earth will answer the trumpet call, and come forth to meet his Lord. In the old



ocean's caverns the clarion tones will be heard, and the sea, obedient to the call, will give up the dead that are in it. The whole earth will resound with the tread of the innumerable company of the redeemed, as the living and the resurrected saints gather to meet their Lord in answer to the welcome summons of the last trumpet call that will be given on this sin-cursed earth.

12) What will God tell you when you get there?

Matthew 25:34 Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, _____, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world:

In the ancient typical service, as the people of God met for worship at the beginning of each month and upon the Sabbath, in obedience to the clear notes of the silver trumpets; in like manner we can imagine that when the earth is made new, and “**from one new moon to another and from one Sabbath to another**” (*Isaiah 66:22-23*)



Lev. 23: 24-27. Trumpets blown, announcing that the day of atonement was drawing near.

Num. 28: 11-15. Many sacrifices were made at the Feast of Trumpets.

Num. 10: 3-10. The sound of the trumpet assembled Israel to appear before the Lord.

Rev. 14: 6, 7. The first angel's message announced that the real day of atonement, the judgment, was at hand.

Heb. 10: 32-37. 'Those who proclaimed the first angel's message sacrificed much; they "took joyfully the spoiling" of their goods.

1 Cor. 15: 51-53. The trumpet of God will summon the saints to meet the Lord when He appears.



Can you see that Jesus is calling? _____

Are you interested in entering Heaven triumphantly? _____

Will you now ask Him to help you get ready? _____



Lesson 27 – The Day of Atonement

1) What very special command did God give to Moses?

Leviticus 23:27 Also on the tenth day of this seventh month there shall be a _____ of _____: it shall be an holy convocation unto you; and ye shall afflict your souls, and offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD.

The tenth day of the seventh month was the day of atonement. It was regarded as more sacred than any other day in the yearly round of service. It was a ceremonial Sabbath and a fast day.

2) What happened to the person who disobeyed?

Leviticus 23:29-30 For whatsoever soul it be that shall not be afflicted in that same day, he shall be _____ from among his people. And whatsoever soul it be that doeth any work in that same day, the same soul will I _____ from among his people.

The Israelite who did not afflict his soul upon that day was cut off from among the people. So sacred is the day regarded, even at the present time, that although the Jews have rejected Christ and few have any regard for the Sabbath, yet when the tenth day of the seventh month comes, no Jew will do any business or work upon that day, however wicked he may be.

3) What did the Priest have to do before he could minister to anyone else?

Leviticus 16:6 And Aaron shall offer his _____ of the sin offering, which is for himself, and make an atonement for himself, and for his house.

There were several sacrifices offered upon the day of atonement. Before he entered upon the regular work of the day, the high priest offered a bullock for himself and his house.

4) What was the main sacrifice of the day?

Leviticus 16:8 And Aaron shall cast lots upon the two goats; one lot for the LORD, and the other lot for the _____.

The chief service of the day was the offering of the goats. Two goats were brought to the door of the sanctuary, where lots were cast upon them, one for the Lord, the other for the scapegoat, or Azazel.

5) What was the order of service?

Leviticus 16:11 And Aaron shall bring the _____ of the sin offering, which is for himself, and shall make an atonement for himself, and for his house, and shall kill the bullock of the sin offering which is for himself:

Leviticus 16:12 And he shall take a censer full of burning coals of fire from off the altar before the LORD, and his hands full of sweet _____ beaten small, and bring it within the vail:



Leviticus 16:13 And he shall put the incense upon the fire before the LORD, that the cloud of the incense may cover the _____ seat that is upon the testimony, that he die not:

Leviticus 16:14 And he shall take of the blood of the bullock, and sprinkle it with his finger upon the mercy seat eastward; and before the mercy seat shall he sprinkle of the blood with his finger _____ times.

Leviticus 16:15 Then shall he kill the goat of the sin offering, that is for the _____, and bring his blood within the vail, and do with that blood as he did with the blood of the bullock, and sprinkle it upon the mercy seat, and before the mercy seat:

Leviticus 16:16 And he shall make an _____ for the holy place, because of the uncleanness of the children of Israel, and because of their transgressions in all their sins: and so shall he do for the tabernacle of the congregation, that remaineth among them in the midst of their uncleanness.

Leviticus 16:17 And there shall be no _____ in the tabernacle of the congregation when he goeth in to make an atonement in the holy place, until he come out, and have made an atonement for himself, and for his household, and for all the congregation of Israel.

Leviticus 16:18 And he shall go out unto the _____ that is before the LORD, and make an atonement for it; and shall take of the blood of the bullock, and of the blood of the goat, and put it upon the _____ of the altar round about.

Leviticus 16:19 And he shall sprinkle of the blood upon it with his finger _____ times, and cleanse it, and hallow it from the uncleanness of the children of Israel.

The High Priest killed the Lord's goat, and then, clad in his gorgeous robes, with the breastplate of judgment bearing the names of the twelve tribes of Israel over his heart, and the sacred onyx stones with the names of the tribes on his shoulders, he passed with the blood of the goat into the most holy place. Just as he entered within the second veil, carrying the golden censer filled with coals of fire from the altar before the Lord, and his hand full of incense, he placed the incense upon the coals in the censer, that the cloud of fragrant incense might cover him as he passed in before the visible presence of God, as manifested between the cherubim above the mercy seat. With his fingers, he sprinkled the blood upon the mercy seat above the broken law of God. Then going out into the first apartment, he touched the horns of the golden altar with the blood.

6) What was the High Priest to do next?

Leviticus 16:20 And when he hath made an end of reconciling the holy place, and the tabernacle of the congregation, and the altar, he shall bring the live _____:

Leviticus 16:21 And Aaron shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat, and confess over him all the _____ of the children of Israel, and all their transgressions in all their sins, putting them upon the head of the goat, and shall send him away by the hand of a fit man into the wilderness:

Leviticus 16:22 And the goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities unto a land not _____: and he shall let go the goat in the wilderness.



In type, the high priest now bore in his person all the sins of the children of Israel which had been confessed and transferred to the sanctuary. He then laid his hands upon the head of the scapegoat and confessed **“over him all the iniquities of the children of Israel, and all their transgressions in all their sins, putting them upon the head of the goat,”** and the goat was sent away, **“by the hand of a fit man into the wilderness.”** The goat bore upon him all the iniquities unto a land **“not inhabited,”** a **“land of separation.”**

Going back into the tabernacle of the congregation, the high priest laid aside his gorgeous priestly robes, and put on his other garments; (**Leviticus 16:23**) then coming again into the court, he cleansed the court from its defilement of sin. The bodies of the animals whose blood had been taken within the sanctuary were carried out of the camp and burned. When the sun set on the day of atonement, the sins were all gone into the **“land of separation”**, and nothing but ashes remained as a reminder of them. (**Leviticus 16:24-28**)

7) What did the author of Hebrew tell us about this event?

Hebrews 9:23 It was therefore necessary that the patterns of things in the heavens should be _____ with these; but the heavenly things themselves with better sacrifices than these.

Thus, it was carried on the type of that heavenly work which is to decide the eternal destiny of every soul that has ever lived upon the earth. In type and shadow, the confessed sins of Israel had been transferred to the sanctuary during all the year; the cleansing of the sanctuary was the removal of those sins.

8) Can you hide your sin?

Jeremiah 2:22 For though thou wash thee with nitre, and take thee much soap, yet thine iniquity is _____ before me, saith the Lord GOD.

9) How do we remove the sin?

Psalms 32:1 Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is _____.

Every sin is marked before the Lord in heaven. When sins are confessed and forgiven, they are covered. This was typified by their being transferred to the sanctuary, where no human eyes except those of the priest ever beheld the stains of the blood of the sin-offering upon the horns of the golden altar before the veil.

The earthly high priest presented the blood to atone for the sins of the people; our High Priest pleads His own blood. **“Father, My blood, My blood, My blood.”** The earthly high priest carried the censer with the fragrant incense; Christ presents the fragrant righteousness of His own character, which He imputes to everyone whose sins are all confessed and covered with His blood when their names come up in review before the great Judge.



So, Lets recap what we've seen here. The High Priest made atonement for himself so he could be clean when he performed this work. The High Priest sprinkled the blood of the Bullock on the mercy seat, symbolizing that Jesus goes to the Mercy Seat so that man can be made clean. The High Priest then took two goats and then separated one of them to be atonement for the people. Then the High Priest killed it and collect the blood and sprinkled it upon the mercy seat. The blood of Christ was sprinkled upon the place where God's presence tabernacled with men. The place where the Law of God covered with His mercy was sprinkled with the blood of Jesus so that confessed sins could be removed from the repentant and taken back to their originator Satan. Satan was symbolized in the second goat that was taken out into the wilderness to die.

That's another reason Satan doesn't want you to repent and confess your sins, because one day they will be returned back to his head. All sin will be paid for one way or another. Jesus' atonement removes sins from you but, they will return to someone marked for ultimate destruction. Either it will be the unrepentant sinner or Satan, that is why it is important to go to God, confess your sins, and ask Him to forgive you.

10) Will we have an intercessor after sin is gone and we are in heaven?

Isaiah 59:16 And he saw that there was no man, and wondered that there was no _____: therefore his arm brought salvation unto him; and his righteousness, it sustained him.

While Jesus pleads as our High Priest, there is hope for every repentant sinner; but when He, at last, comes forth from the sanctuary, mercy's door will be forever closed. There will be no intercessor then. In the type, when the high priest came out of the sanctuary, he had **"made an end of reconciling."** When our High Priest comes forth from the sanctuary, He will proclaim, **"He that is unjust, let him be unjust still: and he which is filthy, let him be filthy still: and he that is righteous, let him be righteous still: and he that is holy, let him be holy still."**(Revelation 22:11)



Can you see how important Jesus' ministry is? _____

Are you interested in your sins to be destroyed forever? _____

Will you now ask Him to help you prepare? _____



The Cross And It's Shadow Study Guides
Based on Stephen N Haskell's book



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Lev. 16: 29, 30. On the tenth day of the seventh month the sanctuary was cleansed.	Dan. 8: 14. "Unto two thousand and three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed."
Lev. 16: 15-19. The sanctuary was cleansed, and sins removed by the blood of the Lord's goat, at the end of the year's service.	Acts 3: 19, 20. Sins will be blotted from the heavenly records near the end of Christ's work as high priest.
Lev. 16: 2. God's presence was in the most holy place on the day of atonement.	Dan. 7: 9, 10. The Father enters the most holy place of the heavenly sanctuary before the opening of the judgment.
Lev. 16: 4-6. The high priest made special preparation to enter the most holy apartment.	Dan. 7: 13, 14. Christ is borne into the most holy apartment by the angels of heaven.
Ex. 28: 9-21. The high priest bore the names of Israel over his heart and on his shoulders when he entered the most holy place.	Rev. 3: 5. Christ knows each name, and confesses the names of the overcomers before the Father and the angels.
Lev. 16: 20. When the high priest came out of the sanctuary, he had "made an end of reconciling."	Rev. 22: 11, 12. When Christ comes out from the heavenly sanctuary, He announces the eternal destiny of every soul.
Lev. 16: 21. The sins were all laid upon the scapegoat.	Ps. 7: 16. Sin will return upon the head of the originator of sin.
Lev. 16: 22. The goat shall bear the sins into a land not inhabited, a land of separation.	Rev. 20: 1-3. Satan will be left on the desolate earth for one thousand years.
Lev. 16: 23. The high priest left the robe he wore while officiating in the most holy place in the sanctuary, and put on other garments.	Rev. 19: 11-16. Christ lays aside His priestly robes, and comes to the earth as King of kings and Lord of lords.
Lev. 16: 27. The bodies of the sacrifices were taken without the camp and burned, and nothing but ashes remained as a reminder of sin.	Matt. 13: 41-43; Mal. 4: 1-3. Christ will "gather out of His kingdom all things that offend, and them which do iniquity," and they will be burned in the fires of the last day. Only ashes will remain.



Lesson 28 – The Feast of Tabernacles

- 1) How often were the Children of Israel to present themselves before the Lord?

Exodus 23:15 Thou shalt keep the feast of _____ bread: (thou shalt eat unleavened bread seven days, as I commanded thee, in the time appointed of the month Abib; for in it thou camest out from Egypt: and none shall appear before me empty:)

Exodus 23:16 And the feast of harvest , the _____ of thy labours, which thou hast sown in the field: and the feast of _____, which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field.

Exodus 23:17 _____ times in the year all thy males shall appear before the Lord GOD.

To clarify, these are the three major festivals that God's people were to present themselves before the Lord. First, the Feast of Unleavened Bread (Passover), Second, the feast of Weeks (Pentecost), and finally the Feasts consisting of Feast of Trumpets, Day of Atonement, and Feast of Tabernacles (Ingathering). Most of these were covered in previous lessons, this lesson centers on the Feast of Tabernacles.

The Feast of Tabernacles was the last feast in the yearly round of service and typified the final consummation of the entire plan of redemption. It began on the fifteenth day of the seventh month when the harvests were all gathered from field, vineyard, and olive groves. As the time approached, from all parts of Palestine, groups of devout Jews might be seen wending their way to Jerusalem. And not only from the Holy Land, but believing Jews from all the surrounding countries went up to Jerusalem to attend the Feast of Tabernacles.

- 2) What were you to bring to the festival?

Leviticus 23:37 These are the feasts of the LORD, which ye shall proclaim to be holy convocations, to offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD, a _____ offering, and a meat offering, a sacrifice, and _____ offerings, every thing upon his day:

It was a time of great rejoicing. All were expected to bring a thank-offering to the Lord. Burnt-offerings, meat-offerings, and drink-offerings were presented at this time. The Feast of Tabernacles began five days after the day of atonement, and all Israel were rejoicing in their acceptance with God, and also for the bounties of the harvest which had been gathered.

- 3) How long did the Feast of Tabernacles last?

Leviticus 23:36 Seven days ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD: on the _____ day shall be an holy convocation unto you; and ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD: it is a solemn assembly; and ye shall do no servile work therein.

The feast continued seven days, the first and the eighth days being observed as ceremonial Sabbaths.



4) What were you to do at this feast?

Leviticus 23:40 And ye shall take you on the first day the boughs of goodly trees, _____ of palm trees, and the boughs of thick trees, and willows of the brook; and ye shall rejoice before the LORD your God seven days.

Leviticus 23:42 Ye shall dwell in booths seven days; all that are Israelites born shall dwell in _____:

Note: a booth here is a temporary shelter.

This feast was commemorative as well as typical. It commemorated their desert wanderings; and in remembrance of their tent homes, all Israel dwelt in booths during the seven days. In the streets, on the housetops, in their courts, and in the courts of the house of God, booths were made of **"boughs of goodly trees, branches of palm-trees, and the boughs of thick trees, and willows of the brook."** It was a period of rejoicing, and all were to share the feast with the Levites, the poor, and the stranger.

5) How often were debts forgiven among God's people and when?

Deuteronomy 31:10 And Moses commanded them, saying, At the end of every _____ years, in the solemnity of the year of release, in the feast of tabernacles,

Every seventh year **"the solemnity of the year of release"** came during the Feast of Tabernacles, when debtors were released from their obligations!

6) What was an obligation for God's people to hear at this time?

Deuteronomy 31:12 Gather the people together, men, and women, and children, and thy stranger that is within thy gates, that they may hear, and that they may learn, and fear the LORD your God, and observe to do all the words of this _____:

At this time the entire Levitical law was read in the hearing of all; men, women, and children; and even the strangers within their gates were required to listen to the reading of the law.

7) What was the first Festival kept when Solomon built the Temple?

1 Kings 8:2 And all the men of Israel assembled themselves unto king Solomon at the feast in the month Ethanim, which is the _____ month.

1 Kings 8:65 And at that time Solomon held a feast, and all Israel with him, a great congregation, from the entering in of Hamath unto the river of Egypt, before the LORD our God, _____ days and seven days, even fourteen days.

Solomon's temple was dedicated at the Feast of Tabernacles.



- 8) What was the first Festival kept when the Children of Israel returned from captivity?

Nehemiah 8:17 And all the congregation of them that were come again out of the captivity made _____, and sat under the booths: for since the days of Jeshua the son of Nun unto that day had not the children of Israel done so. And there was very great gladness.

Nehemiah 8:18 Also day by day, from the first day unto the last day, he read in the book of the _____ of God. And they kept the feast seven days; and on the eighth day was a solemn assembly, according unto the manner.

When Israel returned from the Babylonian captivity, this was the first feast celebrated after the wall of Jerusalem was restored, and was a time of great rejoicing.

- 9) What question did Jesus ask while he was with the Disciples celebrating the Feast of Tabernacles?

John 7:37 In the last day, that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and _____.

At this time the children of Israel not only commemorated their tent life by living in booths, but the temple was specially illuminated in remembrance of the pillar of fire that guided them in their wanderings; and on the last day of the feast a beautiful service, the crowning service of **"the last day, that great day of the feast,"** commemorated the miraculous supply of water in the desert. The priest dipped a flagon of water from the Kedron, and bearing it aloft, meanwhile marching to the sound of music and chanting portions of the one hundred twenty-second psalm, he entered the temple court. By the altar were two silver basins, and as the priest poured the water into one basin, another priest poured a flagon of wine into the other basin; and the wine and water, mingling together, flowed through a pipe back to the Kedron.

- 10) What did Paul say about the miraculous supply of water in the desert?

1Corinthians 10:4 And did all drink the same spiritual drink: for they drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them: and that _____ was Christ.

Many incidents in Christ's life cluster around the last Feast of Tabernacles which He attended. It was on the day of this service that He stood in the temple court and cried, **"If any man thirst, let him come unto Me, and drink."** It was Christ who led them by the pillar of cloud; He it was who supplied the water from the rock. **"They drank of that spiritual Rock that went with them: and that Rock was Christ."** He, the great Life-Giver, was in their midst; yet even while celebrating His power to quench their thirst, they were ready to kill Him.

While this feast commemorated the journeying of Israel in the wilderness, it also commemorated their deliverance from Egyptian bondage. It would be well if everyone who has been delivered from the darkness of sin would occasionally celebrate his deliverance by recognizing the leadings of the Lord in the journey of his life, and thank Him for the many blessings received.



11) What will God's people do for the first little while when eternity begins for them?

Revelation 20:4 And I saw thrones, and they sat upon them, and judgment was given unto them: and I saw the souls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Jesus, and for the word of God, and which had not worshipped the beast, neither his image, neither had received his mark upon their foreheads, or in their hands; and they lived and reigned with Christ a _____ years.

The Feast of Tabernacles followed the day of atonement by five days, which meets its antitype in the judgment; hence must typify an event that comes after the close of the judgment. When Christ leaves the heavenly sanctuary, it will be but a short time until He comes to the earth to gather His people. Then He will take them to heaven, where they will behold the glory He had with the Father before the world was. For one thousand years the saints will reign with Christ in heaven before they return to their eternal home, — this earth, freed from every curse.

12) What will the Saints sing in Heaven? **Revelation 5:9-10** And they sung a new song, saying, Thou art worthy to take the book, and to open the seals thereof: for thou wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God by thy blood out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation; And hast made us unto our God kings and priests: and we shall reign on the _____.

The New Jerusalem with its gates of pearl and streets of gold will be the metropolis of the glorious abode of the redeemed. The beauties of the new earth are such that the redeemed in heaven, surrounded by the glories of the throne of the Eternal, will look forward with joyful anticipation to the time when they shall **"reign on the earth."**

As we journey through this wilderness of sin and sorrow, it is our blessed privilege by faith to watch the movements of our High Priest, and be ready to greet with joy His appearance when He comes to take His faithful ones to sojourn with Him for a time in the heavenly courts, before they share in the eternal bliss of the earth made new. Every feast, as well as every offering and service, in the Levitical ceremonies, pointed to the beautiful home of the redeemed. Each one is a guideboard on the great pathway of life, pointing toward the heavenly home.





Can you see God's hand leading through Scripture? _____

Are you interested in reuniting with Him in Heaven? _____

Will you now ask Him to help you prepare? _____



TYPE

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Lev. 23:27, 34. The Feast of Tabernacles came only a few days after the day of atonement.

Lev. 23:40-42. The people dwelt in booths, they lived in camp life.

Lev. 23:42. All that were born Israelites could participate in the Feast of Tabernacles.

Rev. 22:11, 12. Quickly after the decree that closes the judgment Christ comes for His people.

Rev. 20:9. The dwelling place of the redeemed before the earth is made new is called the "camp of the saints."

John 3:5. It is the "new birth" that entitles a person to share in the "camp of the saints."



Lesson 29 – The Year of Jubilee

Read Leviticus Chapter 25

- 1) What special thing did God do when He created this earth?

Genesis 2:2-3 And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the _____ day from all his work which he had made. And God blessed the seventh day, and _____ it: because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made.

Note: *Sanctified means to be made Holy or set apart for a Holy purpose.*

- 2) What promise did God give us concerning His Sabbath?

Isaiah 58:13 If thou turn away thy foot from the sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day; and call the sabbath a _____, the holy of the LORD, honourable; and shalt honour him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words:

Isaiah 58:14 Then shalt thou delight thyself in the LORD; and I will cause thee to ride upon the _____ places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob thy father: for the mouth of the LORD hath spoken it.

The Jubilee was the climax of a series of sabbatical institutions. The weekly Sabbath was the first religious institution given to man. The seventh day of the week was hallowed and set apart to be kept as the rest-day of Jehovah.

- 3) What happened every seven years?

Leviticus 25:4 But in the seventh year shall be a sabbath of rest unto the _____, a sabbath for the LORD: thou shalt neither sow thy field, nor prune thy vineyard.

After the children of Israel entered the promised land, God commanded that every seventh year should be “**a sabbath of rest unto the land, a sabbath for the Lord.**” The people were not allowed to sow their fields nor prune their vineyards during the seventh year; neither could they gather into their storehouses that which grew of its own accord. The owner of the land could take all he wished for immediate use, but his servants and the strangers and even the beasts had equal rights with the owner in enjoying the fruits of his fields during the Sabbatical year.

- 4) What happened after seven sevens of years?

Leviticus 25:10 And ye shall hallow the _____ year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family.

The seventh month of the sacred year, the month Tisri, was called by some writers the sabbatical month, as more of the annual Sabbaths and feasts came in that month than in any



other one month in the year. The first day of this month was the Feast of Blowing of Trumpets; the Day of Atonement came on the tenth day, and the Feast of Tabernacles began on the fifteenth day; and in every fiftieth year, the tenth day of Tisri ushered in the jubilee.

5) What is the Sabbath a sign of?

Ezekiel 20:12 Moreover also I gave them my sabbaths, to be a _____ between me and them, that they might know that I am the LORD that sanctify them.

The keeping of the weekly Sabbath was a token that the people belonged to God; and in allowing their land to rest during the seventh-year Sabbath, they acknowledged that not only they themselves, but their land, their time, and all they possessed, belonged to God.

6) What was one of the reasons God's people were carried off to Babylon?

2 Chronicles 36:19 And they burnt the house of God, and brake down the wall of Jerusalem, and burnt all the palaces thereof with fire, and _____ all the goodly vessels thereof.

2 Chronicles 36:21 To _____ the word of the LORD by the mouth of Jeremiah, until the land had enjoyed her sabbaths: for as long as she lay desolate she kept sabbath, to fulfil threescore and ten years.

The Lord took special delight in the seventh-year Sabbath, and the disregard of His command to keep it was offensive in His sight. The children of Israel were carried into Babylonian captivity because they had not allowed **"the land to enjoy her sabbaths."** In their love of greed and gain, they had worked the land every year, and God took them away and let the land lie desolate, that it might keep the Sabbath during the seventy years. If God's command had always been obeyed and the land had had its rest every seventh year, the earth would not have **"waxed old like a garment," (Ezekiel 51:6)** but would have remained productive.

7) What time period does Revelation Mention?

Revelation 20:4 And I saw thrones, and they sat upon them, and judgment was given unto them: and I saw the souls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Jesus, and for the word of God, and which had not worshipped the beast, neither his image, neither had received his mark upon their foreheads, or in their hands; and they lived and reigned with Christ a _____ years.

God's commands will all be honored, and as the land lay desolate seventy years, keeping the Sabbath during the Babylonian captivity, to atone for the disobedience of ancient Israel; so, after the second coming of Christ, the land will lie desolate one thousand years, keeping Sabbath to atone for the many Sabbaths that have been disregarded since that time.

The Day of Atonement was the most solemn of all the feasts, and the Jubilee the most joyful. At the close of the Day of Atonement, when the sins of Israel had all been forgiven and borne by the scapegoat into the wilderness, then the people who realized what God had done for them,



were prepared to forgive the debts of their fellow-men, to release them from servitude, and to restore all to their own land as willingly as they expected God to give them their eternal inheritance in the antitypical jubilee.

8) What did the Children of Israel do to celebrate?

Leviticus 25:9 Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the jubilee to sound on the tenth day of the seventh month, in the day of atonement shall ye make the _____ sound throughout all your land.

Jewish tradition states that every Israelite was supplied with a trumpet of some kind at this time, and when the hour arrived which closed the Day of Atonement, everyone blew nine blasts with his trumpet. God had said, the trumpets were to sound throughout all the land.

9) What will happen when Jesus returns?

1 Corinthians 15:52 In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for the _____ shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed.

How like the final trumpet of the Lord was the blast of the Jubilee trumpets in ancient Israel! The toiling slave arose and threw off his shackles. To the avaricious and covetous man, who had oppressed the hireling and the widow to gain his possessions, it came as a death knell to all his hopes. Every person in bondage was freed, and all returned to their own land.

The Jubilee followed the seventh-year Sabbath, thus bringing two Sabbath years in succession. But God made ample provision for His people by commanding His blessing upon the forty-eighth year when the earth yielded enough to keep the people for three years.

10) To Whom does the Earth belong?

Leviticus 25:23 The land shall not be sold for ever: for the land is _____; for ye are strangers and sojourners with me.

All the commercial interests of the ancient Israelite taught the gospel. While he was allowed to dwell in the promised land and enjoy its privileges, yet he was only the steward, not the owner. The divine decree was: **"The land shall not be sold forever: for the land is Mine; for ye are strangers and sojourners with Me."** Notwithstanding the fact that the Lord owns the world, yet He counts Himself a stranger and sojourner with His people upon the earth, until the antitypical Jubilee, when Satan, the present prince of this world, will meet his doom.

The land was given to individuals as an inheritance, you could sell it, but only with the understanding that in the year of Jubilee that it would return back to its rightful owner. In the year of Jubilee, slaves were set free, all debts were canceled and any land that was sold would be returned to your family. You could have it bought back before the year of Jubilee, but that could only be done by a close family member, what the Bible calls a **"near Kinsman"**. In the



year of jubilee, Satan will lose his right to this earth and any slaves he has will be removed from his custody.

11) What did Jesus do for you and me?

Hebrews 2:14 Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same; that through death he might _____ him that had the power of death, that is, the devil;

Hebrews 2:15 And _____ them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage.

Hebrews 2:16 For verily he took not on him the nature of angels; but he took on him the _____ of Abraham.

Christ left the heavenly courts, partook of flesh and blood, **“that through death He might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil; and deliver them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage. For verily He took not on Him the nature of angels; but He took on Him the seed of Abraham.” “He became the first-born among many brethren,”** the one nigh of kin, that He might have right to redeem every son and daughter of Adam; and down through the ages, comes the cheering assurance that **“He is not ashamed to call them brethren.”**

Satan may bind the soul until he thinks it is his forever; but when the soul cries out for help, and claims Christ as the **“one near of kin, one who has power to redeem,”** and Christ presents the redemption price,— **“His precious blood-,”**— Satan is powerless to hold the soul.

12) Who was originally supposed to rule the land?

Psalms 115:16 The heaven, even the heavens, are the LORD'S: but the _____ hath he given to the children of men.

God's original plan was, that man should possess the earth. Adam was given dominion over the earth and everything upon it. But God's plans were thwarted, and Satan became prince of this world. In the antitypical Jubilee, the redeemed of the Lord will be re-instated in the original home of man. The earth restored to its primeval beauty will be given to the children of men for their eternal home. The seventh-day weekly Sabbaths, which the Lord sanctified and gave to mankind before the curse of sin rested upon the earth, will then be kept according to God's original design; and throughout eternity, **“from one sabbath to another, shall all flesh come to worship before me, saith the LORD”.** (Isaiah 66:23)

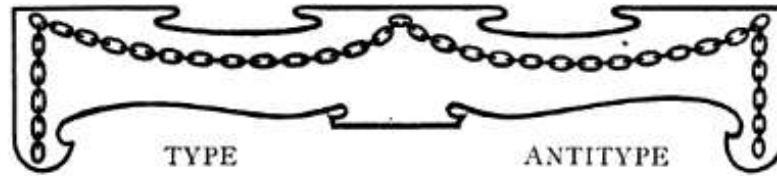
Can you see that God intends for you to be free? _____

Are you interested in receiving your inheritance? _____

Will you now ask Him now to be your redeemer? _____



The Cross And It's Shadow Study Guides
Based on Stephen N Haskell's book



Lev. 25:10. The Jubilee gave liberty to every one.	1 Thess. 4:16, 17. The living and the dead will all be given freedom.
Lev. 25:9. The blast of the trumpet announced the Jubilee.	1 Cor. 15:51-53. The blast of the trumpet of the Lord, gives freedom to all.
Lev. 25:9. The Jubilee began on the Day of Atonement, the type of the judgment.	Rev. 22:11, 12. Immediately after the decree is issued which closes the judgment, Christ comes.
Lev. 25:13. In the year of the Jubilee every man returned to his own possessions.	Isa. 35:1-10. The ransomed of the Lord will enjoy the redeemed earth forever.
Lev. 25:23. The Lord always owned the land. Man was only a steward.	Ps. 24:1; 1 Cor. 10:26, 28. The Lord owns all the earth. He has never relinquished His title to the land.
Lev. 25:48, 49; Ruth 2:20, margin. Only one nigh of kin had the right to redeem.	Heb. 2:14-16. Jesus was born of the seed of Abraham, that He might be nigh of kin.
Lev. 25:47-51. The persons of those sold in bondage were redeemed and set free.	Rom. 8:23; Hosea 13:14. He that is nigh of kin, says, "I will ransom them from the power of the grave."
Lev. 25:25-28. The land could be redeemed by one nigh of kin.	Eph. 1:14. Christ has purchased the possession of His people.
Lev. 25:29, 30. Dwelling-houses in walled cities did not revert to the original owners in the Jubilee.	Rev. 16:19; Jer. 4:26. All earthly cities will be destroyed at Christ's second coming.
Lev. 25:32, 33. Dwelling-houses in the cities of the Levites could be redeemed. They all reverted to the original owners in the Jubilee. The priests were a type of Christ.	Heb. 11:10, 16; Rev. 21:1-27. Christ, the antitypical priest, has a city which will be given to His people in the antitypical Jubilee.
Gen. 2:2, 3. The weekly Sabbath was a stepping-stone toward the Jubilee.	Isa. 66:22, 23. The Sabbath will be observed on the new earth forever.



Lesson 30 – Cities of Refuge

- 1) What did God tell Noah about murderers?

Genesis 9:6 Whoso sheddeth man's _____, by man shall his blood be shed: for in the image of God made he man.

In the early history of the world, provision was made for the punishment of the murderer. “**whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed,**” was the decree of Jehovah.

- 2) What provision was made by God for those who shed blood by accident?

Exodus 21:13 And if a man lie not in wait, but God deliver him into his hand; then I will appoint thee a place whither he shall _____.

Exodus 21:14 But if a man come presumptuously upon his neighbour, to slay him with guile; thou shalt take him from mine _____, that he may die.

The one nearest of kin to the murdered man usually executed the murderer; but lest in the excitement of the occasion undue haste should be exercised and individuals be slain who did not deserve death, God made provision that the murderer might flee and lay hold upon His altar. None could be taken from the altar without an examination, and if it was found that the murderer had presumptuously planned to kill the man, then he was taken from the altar and slain; otherwise, his life was spared.

- 3) How were the Children of Israel to prepare roads to the Cities of Refuge?

Deuteronomy 19:3 Thou shalt prepare thee a _____, and divide the coasts of thy land, which the LORD thy God giveth thee to inherit, into three parts, that every slayer may flee thither.

After the children of Israel entered the promised land, six cities were set apart as cities of refuge. These were conveniently located, three on each side of the river Jordan. The roads leading to these cities were always to be kept in good repair, that the one fleeing before the avenger of blood might not be hindered in his flight. The cities were on elevated ground and could be seen at a distance.

- 4) What was the accused supposed to do when he arrived in the city?

Joshua 20:4 And when he that doth flee unto one of those cities shall stand at the entering of the gate of the city, and shall _____ his cause in the ears of the elders of that city, they shall take him into the city unto them, and give him a place, that he may dwell among them.

- 5) What were the Elders of that city to do?

Numbers 35:12 And they shall be unto you cities for refuge from the avenger; that the manslayer die not, until he _____ before the congregation in _____.

Numbers 35:24 Then the congregation shall _____ between the slayer and the revenger of blood according to these judgments:



Numbers 35:25 And the congregation shall _____ the slayer out of the hand of the revenger of blood, and the congregation shall restore him to the city of his refuge, whither he was fled: and he shall _____ in it unto the death of the high priest, which was anointed with the holy oil.

When the murderer reached the gate of the city of refuge, he declared **“his cause in the ears of the elders of that city,”** before he was given a place within. His case was also tried by the judges of the city near where the murder was committed, and if it was not premeditated murder, but the deed had been done accidentally or unintentionally, then the guilty man was restored again to the city of refuge whither he had fled.

The Saviour refers to this judgment in **Matt. 5:21**. If at any time the slayer passed outside of the limit of his city of refuge, his life could be taken by the avenger of blood, **“because he should have remained in the city of his refuge.”** If the decree was, **“He shall dwell in that city, . . . until the death of the high priest that shall be in those days: then shall the slayer return . . . unto his own house, unto the city from whence he fled. ”**

Cities of refuge in Israel were far different from the asylum of the Greeks and Romans, which often served as a protection for the most profligate characters. The cities of refuge served as a protection for only those who had slain a person without enmity. The cities of refuge were cities belonging to the Levites, thus those confined within were under the best influence. They were associated with the religious teachers of Israel and had every opportunity to reform their lives and establish righteous characters.

6) What does Jesus do for us?

1 John 1:9 If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to _____ us our sins, and to _____ us from all unrighteousness.

Satan, the accuser, is upon the track of everyone; he as **“a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour.”(1 Peter 5:8)** But the person who forsakes sin and seeks righteousness stands securely sheltered by the atoning blood of Christ.

7) Where should we flee when we sin?

Hebrews 6:17-18 Wherein God, willing more abundantly to shew unto the heirs of promise the immutability of his counsel, confirmed it by an oath: That by two immutable things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation, who have fled for _____ to lay hold upon the hope set before us:

There could be no delay in seeking a city of refuge. As soon as the murder was committed, the murderer must flee at once; no family ties could hold him; his life depended upon his speedy flight to the city. O' that all might learn the lesson, and instead of delaying and trying to quiet our accusing conscience, when we know we have sinned, flee at once to Christ, confess our sins



and dwell in the refuge Christ has prepared. He has made ample provision that all may **“have a strong consolation, who have fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us.”**

8) What do we have when we have Jesus?

1 John 5:11-12 And this is the record, that God hath given to us eternal life, and this life is in his Son. He that hath the Son hath _____; and he that hath not the Son of God hath _____ life.

Anciently the one who had fled to the city found life within its walls, but death awaited him if he passed beyond its boundary. The beloved disciple was familiar with this truth when he wrote, **“This is the record, that God hath given to us eternal life, and this life is in His Son. He that hath the Son hath life; and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life.”** *It is not sufficient simply to believe in Christ; we must abide in Him if we ever hope to obtain life.*

9) What promise did God give us?

Isaiah 41:13 For I the LORD thy God will hold thy right hand, saying unto thee, _____ not; I will _____ thee.

The one who abides Within the refuge will feel and know His sheltering care, and when assailed by the enemy, may hear the Saviour saying, **“Fear not, I will help thee.”**

10) Where should we dwell?

Psalms 91:1 He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the _____.

In ancient Israel, the one who had fled for refuge could not spend part of his time outside the city, and the remainder within its sheltering walls. There was no safety at any time outside the city. Likewise, our only safety is to dwell **“in the secret place of the Most High,”** and **“abide under the shadow of the Almighty.”** No man can serve two masters. We can not give the world and its pleasures the best of our time and thought, and hope to be sheltered from the final consequences of sin. We will receive our **“wages,”** or final reward, from the master we serve.

11) What are the wages of sin?

Romans 6:23 For the wages of sin is _____; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.

If the best of our life is spent in the service of the world, we place ourselves outside the antitypical city of refuge and will finally receive the **“wages,”**—death, which will be given everyone who takes the world as his master.



12) When could the guilty leave the protection of the City of Refuge?

Numbers 35:25 And the congregation shall deliver the slayer out of the hand of the revenger of blood, and the congregation shall restore him to the city of his refuge, whither he was fled: and he shall abide in it unto the _____ of the high priest, which was anointed with the holy oil.

When the high priest died, those who had fled to the cities of refuge during his term of office could return to their homes. They were free forever from the avenger of blood, and he could no longer harm them lawfully. Every high priest was a type of Christ, our High Priest. The earthly priest ceased to be High Priest when he died. Our High Priest never dies; but the time will come when He will lay aside His priestly robes and clothe Himself in a vesture upon which will be written the name, "**King of kings, and Lord of Lords**".

No longer will He (**Jesus**) plead the cause of His people before the throne of God, for each case will have been decided for eternity. To those who have confessed every sin and remained cleansed by the blood of Christ, He will say, "**Come, ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world.**" They will then go to their own inheritance with no fear of the avenger of blood, for the righteous will be forever beyond the power of Satan.

Can you see that God is protecting you? _____

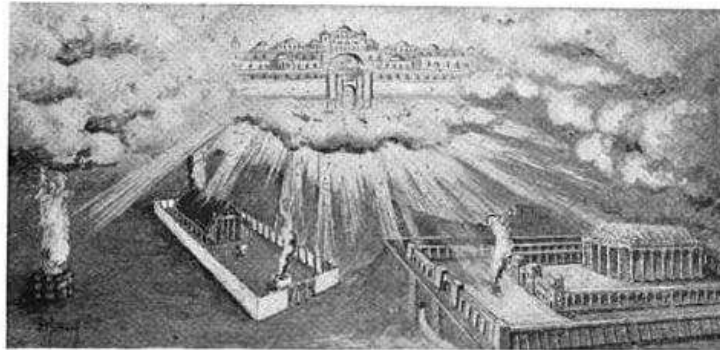
Are you interested in abiding in Him? _____

Will you now ask Him now to cover you with His Life? _____



A Few Closing thoughts:

The lessons presented here were a long time coming through much prayer and Bible Study on the part of Mr. Stephen Haskell. He did not possess anything that you do not. Please don't consider this work as an end all be all of what God has revealed to man. There is so much more to be learned and you are the chosen vessel to receive that knowledge. PLEASE, Please, continue in your search of the Scriptures and seeking the Face of God. You will be greatly rewarded.



The Heavenly Sanctuary

THERE is a house in heaven built,
The temple of the living God,
The tabernacle true, where guilt
Is washed away by precious blood.

Long since, our High Priest entered there,
Who knows the frailties of our frame,
Who loves to hear his people's prayer,
And offer to our God the same.

The daily ministry he bore,
Till ended the prophetic days;
He opened then the inner door,
To justify the sacred place.

Before the ark of ten commands,
On which the mercy-seat is placed,
Presenting his own blood, he stands,
Till Israel's sins are all erased.

—R. F. Cottrell.