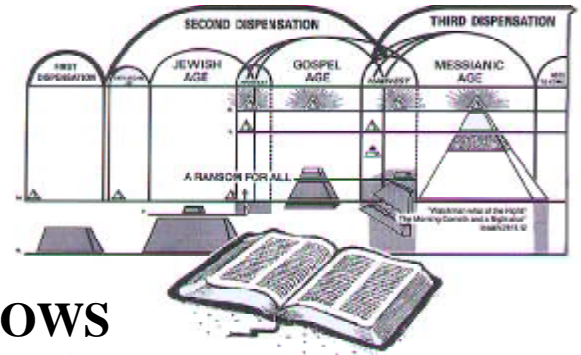


FORT WORTH BIBLE STUDENTS

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TABERNACLE SHADOWS

Of The Better Sacrifices

CHAPTER 1 THE TYPICAL TABERNACLE

NAME: _____

PHONE: () _____

BEFORE filling in the blanks, please prayerfully study the 31 paragraphs and the scriptures cited with the questions. We suggest that you number the paragraphs in your book.

Return your answers to us. *PLEASE ENCLOSE A SELF-ADDRESSED STAMPED ENVELOPE.*

Our Canadian and International friends may make special arrangements for the postage.

Your answers will be checked and returned to you for your future studies.

STUDY 2 will be sent when you have completed this lesson.

1. A. The Tabernacle was a SHADOW of good things to come.—Heb. 8:5; 10:1; Colossians 2:17

B. The whole nation of Israel, as well as its laws and religious ceremonies was TYPICAL.

C. The religious ceremonies were repeated year by year continually until the Gospel Age introduced their ANTITYPES.

2. A. The careful student will be edified by understanding the SUBSTANCE from an examination of the shadow.

3. A. God took Moses up into the mount and gave him an ILLUSTRATION of the manner in which things were to be made.

B. God charged Moses to be careful of every PARTICULAR.—Hebrews 8:5; Exodus 25:40

C. The penalty for not performing these shadows exactly was DEATH.—Exodus 28:43; Lev. 10:1,2

4. A. The earnest Bible student will examine closely and search carefully for the meaning of the SHADOWS.

B. The truth will be FOUND by the spirit begotten consecrated child of God who seeks and opened to each one who knocks.

5. A. The Tabernacle was a house constructed of a series of boards of acacia WOOD overlaid with GOLD and fastened together by bars of the same WOOD covered with GOLD.

6. A. The Tabernacle was 15 feet wide, 15 feet high and 45 feet long; it was open at the FRONT or east end.

B. The covering for the Tabernacle was a large white LINEN cloth, interwoven with figures of cherubim in BLUE, PURPLE, and scarlet.

C. The front of the Tabernacle was closed by a covering of the same material called the DOOR or first veil.

D. The 2ND veil, of the same material as the covering, was hung so that it divided the Tabernacle into 2 apartments called the HOLY and the MOST HOLY.

E. A TENT was erected over the Tabernacle for SHELTER; it was made of a covering of goat HAIR, another of RAM skins dyed red, and another of SEAL skins.

7. A. The court of the Tabernacle was 75 feet wide and 150 feet long; it was formed by a fence of LINEN curtains.

B. The court of the Tabernacle was all HOLY ground.

C. The gate to the court was of WHITE linen, interwoven with BLUE, purple, and scarlet.

8. A. The gate into the COURT, the DOOR into the holy and the VEIL into the most holy were of the same material and colors.

B. The camp of ISRAEL surrounded the Tabernacle on all sides at a respectful distance.

9. A. The two main pieces of furniture in the court were the BRAZEN ALTAR and the LAVAR.

10. A. The brazen Altar stood just inside the gate and immediately in FRONT of it.

B. This altar was made of WOOD and covered with copper.

11. A. The LAVAR was between the Brazen Altar and the door of the Tabernacle.

B. The priests washed at the LAVAR before entering the Tabernacle.

12. A. The furniture in the Holy consisted of a TABLE, a CANDLESTICK, and an INCENSE altar.

B. The only piece of furniture in the most holy was the ARK of the TESTIMONY.

13. A. Upon the table of shewbread, twelve cakes of UNLEAVENED BREAD in two piles were placed.

B. The UNLEAVENED bread was proper for only the priests to eat.

14. A. The CANDLESTICK stood opposite the table of shewbread.

B. The only light in the holy was from the 7 lamps

in the 7 branches of the golden CANDLESTICK.

C. At the time the High Priest supplied the lamps with OIL, etc., he offered INCENSE at the golden altar.

15. A. The INCENSE altar was located close up to the veil.

B. The INCENSE crumbled on the fire in the censers (brought in by the priests) gave forth a fragrant smoke or PERFUME, which filling the HOLY penetrated also into the MOST HOLY.

16. A. The Ark in the MOST HOLY had a cover (the Propitiatory) made of pure GOLD.

B. Upon the cover (and of the same piece) were TWO CHERUBS of gold.

C. Within the Ark were placed the golden bowl of MANNA, AARON'S rod that budded, and the two tables of the LAW.—Hebrews 9:4

D. The only light in the MOST HOLY was a supernatural LIGHT shining out between the cherubim.

E. The DIVINE presence was represented by this supernatural LIGHT.

17. A. The furniture inside the Tabernacle was of GOLD or covered with gold.

B. Everything in the court of the Tabernacle was of COPPER.

C. Copper was used to represent the HUMAN nature.

D. Gold was used to represent the DIVINE nature.

E. The HUMAN nature is an image and likeness of the DIVINE nature.

18. A. The camp represented the condition of the WORLD in sin.

B. The one gateway to enter the court typified that JESUS is the one way of access to God. John 14:6

19. A. The court represented the condition of tentative JUSTIFICATION until such time as one presents his body a living sacrifice.

B. The Levites in the court had access to the BRAZEN ALTAR and to the LAVER but had no right to go into the Tabernacle.

C. The priests who represented the consecrated of the Gospel Age, whose justification is vitalized, used the court in SACRIFICING and washing.

20. A. The Holy represented the condition of the consecrated who have been begotten of the SPIRIT.

B. After one who has been spirit begotten completes his consecration in death, he will be BORN from the dead in the first resurrection.

C. During the Gospel Age many of the tentatively justified have been CALLED to sacrifice their HUMAN nature in God's service.

D. The NATURAL man doesn't receive the things of the spirit.—I Corinthians 2:14

21. A. Gold represents the DIVINE nature.

B. Only the PRIESTS had access to the Tabernacle.

22. A. By FAITH one may enter the court (the tentative justified human condition);

B. In order to enter the holy, one must maintain his

FAITH and make a full CONSECRATION.

C. When one makes a full CONSECRATION he is begotten of the SPIRIT to the divine nature.

D. New creatures are no longer to seek human pleasure, HONOR, praise, etc.

23. A. The two apartments of the Tabernacle represented two STAGES or phases of the new life.

24. A. The holy represented those BEGOTTEN of God through the word of TRUTH. (James 1:18)

B. New creatures enjoy the inner light of the GOLDEN CANDLESTICK; these eat special spiritual food, represented in the unleavened bread of presence. The consecrated offer incense at the golden ALTAR.

25. A. The most holy represented the perfected condition of these new creatures who are faithful unto death; these share in the FIRST resurrection.—Revelation 20:6

B. Beyond both veils, new creatures will possess glorious spiritual BODIES as well as spiritual MINDS.

C. These new creatures will see our LORD as he is (a glorious divine spirit being)—I John 3:2

26. A. By faith the spirit begotten new creatures look forward to receiving GLORY, HONOR and immortality beyond the flesh.—Hebrews 6:19,20

27. A. Tentative justification by faith brings a measure of PEACE with God.

B. To attain the prize of the high calling one must follow in the FOOTSTEPS of Jesus.

C. The High Priest of our profession is JESUS.

28. A. Repentant sinners who exercise faith in Christ's ransom sacrifice, represented in the BRAZEN Altar, enter the gate to the court.

B. Our Lord Jesus who was holy was never outside the COURT condition.

29. A. In order to pass under the first VEIL it is necessary to renounce all our HUMAN aspirations and hopes.

B. Those who have fully consecrated to do the will of God are NEW creatures in the Holy.

C. Those in the Holy are ENLIGHTENED by the Golden Candlestick (God's word).

D. New creatures are refreshed and strengthened daily with the TRUTH as represented in the shewbread.

E. Those enlightened and strengthened should daily offer up sacrifices at the GOLDEN Altar, acceptable to God through Jesus Christ - a sweet PERFUME to our Father.

30. A. Passing the first veil represented the death of the human WILL.

B. The passing of the 2nd veil represented the death of the human BODY,

C. Flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of GOD.—I Cor. 15:50

31. A. The Israelites in the Camp represented the unbelieving WORLD.

B. The Levites represented the tentatively justified BELIEVERS.

C. The Priesthood represented CONSECRATED believers.