1. Is it important to know something about the actors of the Tabernacle arrangement? **Yes**
2. In many instances **Israel** is used to typify the Christian church.
   - B. When Israel left Egyptian bondage, they were a type of God’s **children** who hear the call to come out from the world and engage in worship.
3. A. The wilderness journey represented the tedious **journey** through which many pass, seeking the promised Canaan rest.
   - B. Do some journey through the wilderness of sin seeking rest and finding none? **Yes**
   - C. Why? They lack **faith** in God’s promises.
   - D. Some never enter the Canaan rest because of **unbelief**.
   - E. In this chapter, the sin-offering, sacrifice, atonement, etc. for Israel were typical of the “better sacrifices” made on behalf of the whole **world**.
4. **Jesus** is a satisfaction for the sins of those who have **consecrated** and also for the sins of the whole **world**. (1 John 2:2)
5. A. What was done with and for Israel typically, since the first advent of Jesus, the **reality** has been carried out on a larger scale.
   - B. The High **priest** and the under-priests were typical of our High Priest (Jesus) and the “**little flock**”.
   - C. After the present time of sacrificing, those who are more than overcomers are to be kings and **priests** unto God.
   - D. Was Jesus a priest of the Aaronic priesthood? **No**.
   - E. Melchisedec was a type of the Christ as a kingly or **royal** priesthood.
6. A. If the royal priesthood suffers with Christ, they shall **reign** with him. (2 Timothy 2:12)
7. A. Each of the fully consecrated must do his share at self-sacrifice before he will be accounted worthy to be a **joint-heir** with Christ. (1 Pet. 2:5, 9; Rom. 8:17)
8. A. Who is the Head of the “little flock”? (Hebrews 3:1) **Christ**
9. A. Did the tribe of the Levites exist before the priesthood was instituted? **Yes**
   - B. In the antitype, the Royal Priesthood began with the anointing of **Jesus**. (Luke 3:22; Acts 10:38)
   - C. Had believers lived long before the first advent of Jesus? (Romans 4:2,3) **Yes**
   - D. The under-priests (the “little flock”) began to be selected after the High Priest (Jesus) was first **initiated** and installed in office.
   - E. After the “little flock” is complete the individual blessing of all the **families** of the earth will begin. (Revelation 22:17)
10. A. Did any precede Jesus in the antitypical priesthood? **No**.
    - B. Will any of the prophets who lived before the first advent be of the royal priesthood? (Hebrews 11:39,40) **No**
11. A. Who was the first to walk in the narrow way? **Jesus**
   - B. Jesus brought life and **immortality** to light. (2 Timothy 1:10)
   - C. Only the fully consecrated who are more than overcomers will receive **immortality**.
   - D. Eventually all who overcome will receive everlasting **life**.
   - E. Who originally possessed immortality? **Jehovah**.
   - F. Our Lord Jesus Christ has been immortal since his **resurrection**.
12. A. The typical priests were anointed to their office with a peculiar ointment, called the “**Holy Anointing Oil**.”
B. This ointment typified the **Holy Spirit** of adoption whereby the consecrated are sealed as sons of God.

13. A. Aaron, the typical High Priest, had to be **Washed** in order to represent the purity of the antitype, Jesus, who knew no sin, and his church, cleansed through the precious **Blood** and the washing of water by the **Word**. (Romans 5:9; Ephesians 5:26)

14. A. After Aaron was washed and then clothed with the holy garments, the anointing **Oil** was poured on his head.

B. The Great Deliverer consists of Jesus the **Head** and the church his **Body**.

15. A. The garments of the High Priest consisted of a **breastplate**, an ephod, an upper robe, a brodered coat, a mitre, and a girdle.

16. A. The white linen coat represented the High Priest’s **Purity**.

B. Its embroidery showed the outgrowth of that pure **character** in works of **Grace**.

17. A. The crown was fastened with a blue lacer to the “mitre”, a strip of fine white linen (typical of **RIGHTEOUSNESS**).

18. A. The golden crown proclaimed the **Royalty** of the High Priest.

B. Christ is to be a priest upon his throne—a priest forever after the order of **Melchisedec**. (Hebrews 7:17)

19. A. Linen represents **RIGHTEOUSNESS**; a girdle represents **Servitude**.

20. A. The upper robe, of blue, represented **Faithfulness**.

B. Did the faithful performance of the Redeemer’s work of sacrifice, pictured by the pomegranate, bear rich fruitage? **Yes**

C. Will the entire world, in due time, know of the sacrificial work of our High Priest, indicated by the golden bells? **Yes**

21. A. The Ephod, of two parts, typified the two great covenants—the **Abrahamic** covenant (front part) and the **New** covenant (back part).

B. Two covenants are sure, as shown by the gold clasps (divine **Power**) as well as by the curious girdle which bound the ephod to the High Priest.

22. A. The Messenger of the covenant is a **Servant**. (Malachi 3:1)

23. A. In due time the New Covenant will be sealed with the precious **Blood** of Jesus after this merit has passed through all of the consecrated. (Matthew 26:28; 1 Corinthians 10:16)

24. A. Primarily the seed of Abraham is **Christ**, the Head. (Galatians 3:16)

B. The fully consecrated of the Gospel age are the body members of this promised **Seed** of Abraham. (Galatians 3:29)

C. After the spiritual seed of Abraham is selected, the earthly seed will, at the first, have a share in the work of **Blessing** the world.

D. However, the natural seed, pictured by the son of the bond woman, shall not be **Heir** with the son of the free woman. (Galatians 4:22-31)

25. A. Are the promises of God sure? (Rom. 11:26-29) **Yes**

B. Natural Israel, first blessed by **Spiritual** Israel, will have the opportunity to become associate **Laborers**.

26. A. The spiritual seed of Abraham is likened to the **Stars** of heaven. (Genesis 22:17)

B. The earthly seed of Abraham is pictured by the **Sand** upon the seashore.

27. A. The scarlet, which was a component of the ephod, shows how God provides redemption from the Adamic curse through the blood of the **Ransom**, the white linen indicates restoration to man’s original **Purity**, the blue vouchsafes ability to maintain **RIGHTEOUS** character, purple proclaims the royal **Power** of the kingdom, and the thread of gold represents **Divine** power.

28. A. The Breastplate of judgment represents the **Law** which was added to the Abrahamic covenant. (Gal. 3:19)

B. The law was added **430** years after the Abrahamic covenant.

29. A. The breastplate had in it, set in gold, **12** precious jewels, in which were engraved the names of the **12** tribes.

B. The breastplate of righteousness covered the **Heart** of the High Priest. (See Psalm 40:8)

30. A. The breastplate folded in the middle was a span long and a **Span** wide.

B. A span indicated that the law of God is the **Full** measure of a perfect man’s ability.

C. The man Christ Jesus **Kept** the perfect law of God inviolate.

D. The fully consecrated have the **RIGHTEOUSNESS** of Christ imputed to them.

31. A. The breastplate being double represented the **Letter** and the **Spirit** of the law.

B. The under part of the breastplate seems to represent the law in **Letter**, as presented to fleshly Israel.

C. The front part seems to represent the **Spirit** of the law fulfilled in the fully consecrated. (Romans 8:4)

32. A. Pure gold is a symbol of **Divine** things.

B. The jewels in the front part of the breastplate represents the “little **Flock**”.

33. A. Aaron represented **Jesus** the Head and his body represented the **Church**.

34. A. In another picture, the under-priests, who each wore a **Bonnet**, pictured the body members of Christ.

B. The bonnets covering the heads of the under-priests pictured that the sisters should use **Head** coverings.

35. A. The High Priest wore garments of sacrifice during the day of atonement and put on glorious **Garments** after making atonement.
36. A. Jesus was anointed with the holy spirit when he was ___Thirty___ years of age.
   B. A measure of the spirit is given to every fully ___Consecrated___ member.
37. A. The anointing oil was poured only upon the ___Head___.
38. A. The oil running down to the skirts of the garments of the High Priest represented that all the members of Christ's body are partakers of the same ___Anointing___ after their Head.
   B. All who are baptized into Christ down through the ___Gospel Age___ come in under the same anointing.
39. A. Aaron, robed and anointed represented the entire ___Christ___, the complete seed of Abraham.
   B. Shortly after the body members are complete, the individual blessing of all the ___Families of the Earth___ will begin.