1. **A.** The Tabernacle was a __________ 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 ________________.
   **C.** The religious ceremonies were repeated year by year continually until the Gospel Age introduced their ________________.
2. **A.** The careful student will be edified by understanding the _________________ from an examination of the shadow.
3. **A.** God took Moses up into the mount and gave him an ________________ of the manner in which things were to be made.
   **B.** God charged Moses to be careful of every _________________.—Hebrews 8:5; Exodus 25:40
   **C.** The penalty for not performing these shadows exactly was ________.—Exodus 28:43; Lev. 10:1,2
4. **A.** The earnest Bible student will examine closely and search carefully for the meaning of the ________________.
   **B.** The truth will be ___________ 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 ________ overlaid with ________ and fastened together by bars of the same ________ covered with ________.
   **B.** The two main pieces of furniture in the court were the ________ and the ________.
6. **A.** The Tabernacle was ___ feet wide, ___ feet high and ___ feet long; it was open at the _____ or east end.
   **B.** The covering for the Tabernacle was a large white ________ cloth, interwoven with figures of cherubim in ________, ________, and scarlet.
   **C.** The front of the Tabernacle was closed by a covering of the same material called the ________ or first veil.
   **D.** The ________ veil, of the same material as the covering, was hung so that it divided the Tabernacle into ___ apartments called the _____ and the ________.
   **E.** A _____ was erected over the Tabernacle for _______; it was made of a covering of goat ____, another of ____ skins dyed red, and another of ____ skins.
7. **A.** The court of the Tabernacle was ___ feet wide and ___ feet long; it was formed by a fence of ________ curtains.
   **B.** The court of the Tabernacle was all ________ ground.
   **C.** The gate to the court was of ____ linen, interwoven with _____. purple, and scarlet.
8. **A.** The gate into the _____, the _____ into the holy and the _____ into the most holy were of the same material and colors.
   **B.** The camp of ________ surrounded the Tabernacle on all sides at a respectful distance.
9. **A.** The two main pieces of furniture in the court were the ________ and the ________.
10. **A.** The brazen Altar stood just inside the gate and immediately in ________ of it.
    **B.** This altar was made of ________ and covered with copper.
11. **A.** The ________ was between the Brazen Altar and the door of the Tabernacle.
    **B.** The priests washed at the __________ before entering the Tabernacle.
12. **A.** The furniture in the Holy consisted of a ________ a _____________, and an ________ altar.
    **B.** The only piece of furniture in the most holy was the ___ of the ________.
13. **A.** Upon the table of shewbread, twelve cakes of ________ in two piles were placed.
    **B.** The ________ bread was proper for only the priests to eat.
14. **A.** The ____________ stood opposite the table of shewbread.
    **B.** The only light in the holy was from the ___ lamps in the ______ branches of the golden ________.
    **C.** At the time the High Priest supplied the lamps with ____, etc., he offered ______ at the golden altar.
15. A. The _______ altar was located close up to the veil.
    B. The _______ crumbled on the fire in the censers (brought in by the priests) gave forth a fragrant smoke or _______, which filling the _______ penetrated also into the _______ ______.

16. A. The Ark in the _______ had a cover (the Propitiatory) made of pure _______.
    B. Upon the cover (and of the same piece) were _____________.
    C. Within the Ark were placed the golden bowl of _____, __________ rod that budded, and the two tables of the _______.—Hebrews 9:4
    D. The only light in the______ _______ was a supernatural _______ shining out between the cherubim.
    E. The _______ presence was represented by this supernatural _______.

17. A. The furniture inside the Tabernacle was of __________ or covered with gold.
    B. Everything in the court of the Tabernacle was of _________.
    C. Copper was used to represent the _______ nature.
    D. Gold was used to represent the ________ nature.
    E. The _______ nature is an image and likeness of the _______ nature.

18. A. The camp represented the condition of the _______ in sin.
    B. The one gateway to enter the court typified that _____ is the one way of access to God. John 14:6

19. A. The court represented the condition of tentative __________ until such time as one presents his body a living sacrifice.
    B. The Levites in the court had access to the _______ and to the _______ 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 _______ and washing.

20. A. The Holy represented the condition of the consecrated who have been begotten of the _______.
    B. After one who has been spirit begotten completes his consecration in death, he will be _____ from the dead in the first resurrection.
    C. During the Gospel Age many of the tentatively justified have been _______ to sacrifice their _______ nature in God’s service.
    D. The _______ man doesn’t receive the things of the spirit.—I Corinthians 2:14

21. A. Gold represents the _______ nature.
    B. Only the ________ had access to the Tabernacle.

22. A. By _______ one may enter the court (the tentative justified human condition;)
    B. In order to enter the holy, one must maintain his _______ and make a full _______________.
    C. When one makes a full _______ he is begotten of the _______ to the divine nature.

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

24. A. The holy represented those _______ of God through the word of _______. (James 1:18)
    B. New creatures enjoy the inner light of the _______ _______; these eat special spiritual food, represented in the unleavened bread of presence. The consecrated offer incense at the golden ______.
    C. Beyond both veils, new creatures will possess glorious spiritual ______ as well as spiritual ______.
    D. These new creatures will see our ____ as he is (a glorious divine spirit being)—I John 3:2

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

26. A. Repentant sinners who exercise faith in Christ’s ransom sacrifice, represented in the _______ Altar, enter the gate to the court.
    B. Our Lord Jesus who was holy was never outside the _______ condition.

27. A. Tentative justification by faith brings a measure of _______ with God.
    B. To attain the prize of the high calling one must follow in the _____________ of Jesus.
    C. The High Priest of our profession is _______.

28. A. In order to pass under the first ______ it is necessary to renounce all our _____ aspirations and hopes.
    B. Those who have fully consecrated to do the will of God are ____ creatures in the Holy.
    C. Those in the Holy are ________ by the Golden Candlestick (God’s word).

29. A. Passing the first veil represented the death of the human _______.
    B. The passing of the 2nd veil represented the death of the human ________,
    C. Flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of _______.—I Cor. 15:50

30. A. The Israelites in the Camp represented the unbelieving _______.
    B. The Levites represented the tentatively justified _________.
    C. The Priesthood represented _________ believers.

31. A. The Levites represented the tentatively justified _________.