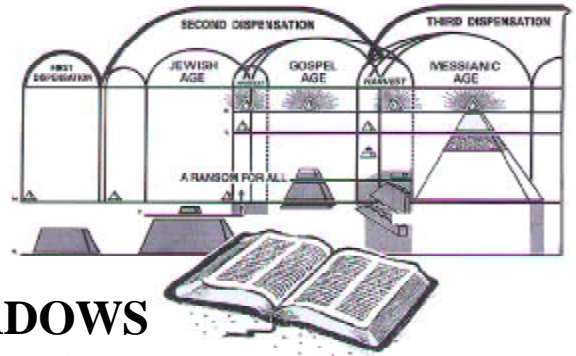




FORT WORTH BIBLE STUDENTS

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TABERNACLE SHADOWS

Of The Better Sacrifices CHAPTER 2 ISRAELITES, LEVITES, AND THE PRIESTHOOD

NAME: _____

PHONE: () _____

- ◆ **BEFORE** filling in the blanks, please prayerfully **study** the 39 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 3** will be sent when you have completed this lesson.

1. A. Is it important to know something about the actors of the Tabernacle arrangement? _____
2. A. In many instances _____ is used to typify the Christian church.
 - B. When Israel left Egyptian bondage, they were a type of God's _____ who hear the call to come out from the world and engage in worship.
3. A. The wilderness journey represented the tedious _____ through which many pass, seeking the promised Canaan rest.
 - B. Do some journey through the wilderness of sin seeking rest and finding none? _____
 - C. Why? They lack _____ in God's promises.
 - D. Some never enter the Canaan rest because of _____.
 - E. In this chapter, the sin-offering, sacrifice, atonement, etc. for Israel were typical of the "better sacrifices" made on behalf of the whole _____.
 - F. Jesus is a satisfaction for the sins of those who have _____ and also for the sins of the whole _____. (1 John 2:2)
4. A. What was done with and for Israel typically, since the first advent of Jesus, the _____ has been carried out on a larger scale.
5. A. The tribe of Levites typified the "household of faith" or all believers in _____ and his ransom.
 - B. The High _____ and the under-priests were typical of our High Priest (Jesus) and the "_____".
 - C. After the present time of sacrificing, those who are more than overcomers are to be kings and _____ unto God.
 - D. Was Jesus a priest of the Aaronic priesthood? _____
 - E. Melchisedec was a type of the Christ as a kingly or _____ priesthood.
6. A. If the royal priesthood suffers with Christ, they shall _____ 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 _____ with Christ. (1 Pet. 2:5, 9; Rom. 8:17)
8. A. Who is the Head of the "little flock"? (Hebrews 3:1) _____
9. A. Did the tribe of the Levites exist before the priesthood was instituted? _____
 - B. In the antitype, the Royal Priesthood began with the anointing of _____. (Luke 3:22; Acts 10:38)
 - C. Had believers lived long before the first advent of Jesus? (Romans 4:2,3) _____
 - D. The under-priests (the "little flock") began to be selected after the High Priest (Jesus) was first _____ and installed in office.
 - E. After the "little flock" is complete the individual blessing of all the _____ of the earth will begin. (Revelation 22:17)
10. A. Did any precede Jesus in the antitypical priesthood? _____
 - B. Will any of the prophets who lived before the first advent be of the royal priesthood? (Hebrews 11:39,40) _____
11. A. Who was the first to walk in the narrow way? _____
 - B. Jesus brought life and _____ to light. (2 Timothy 1:10)
 - C. Only the fully consecrated who are more than overcomers will receive _____.
 - D. Eventually all who overcome will receive everlasting _____.
 - E. Who originally possessed immortality? _____
 - F. Our Lord Jesus Christ has been immortal since his _____.
12. A. The typical priests were anointed to their office with a peculiar ointment, called the "_____."

(Exodus 30:25-33, 38)

B. This ointment typified the _____ of adoption whereby the consecrated are sealed as sons of God.

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

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

B. The Great Deliverer consists of Jesus the _____ and the church his _____.

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

16. A. The white linen coat represented the High Priest's _____.

B. Its embroidery showed the outgrowth of that pure _____ in works of _____.

17. A. The crown was fastened with a blue lacer to the "mitre", a strip of fine white linen (typical of _____.)

18. A. The golden crown proclaimed the _____ of the High Priest.

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

19. A. Linen represents _____; a girdle represents _____.

20. A. The upper robe, of blue, represented _____.

B. Did the faithful performance of the Redeemer's work of sacrifice, pictured by the pomegranate, bear rich fruitage? _____

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

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

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

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

23. A. In due time the New Covenant will be sealed with the precious _____ 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 _____, the Head. (Galatians 3:16)

B. The fully consecrated of the Gospel age are the body members of this promised _____ 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 _____ the world.

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

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

B. Natural Israel, first blessed by _____ Israel, will have the opportunity to become associate _____.

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

B. The earthly seed of Abraham is pictured by the _____ 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 _____, the white linen indicates restoration to man's original _____, the blue vouchsafes ability to maintain _____ character, purple proclaims the royal _____ of the kingdom, and the thread of gold represents _____ power.

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

B. The law was added _____ years after the Abrahamic covenant.

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

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

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

B. A span indicated that the law of God is the _____ measure of a perfect man's ability.

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

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

31. A. The breastplate being double represented the _____ and the _____ of the law.

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

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

32. A. Pure gold is a symbol of _____ things.

B. The jewels in the front part of the breastplate represents the "little _____".

33. A. Aaron represented _____ the Head and his body represented the _____.

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

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

35. A. The High Priest wore garments of sacrifice during the day of atonement and put on glorious _____ after making atonement.

36. A. Jesus was anointed with the holy spirit when he was _____ years of age.

B. A _____ measure of the spirit is given to every fully _____ member.

37. A. The anointing oil was poured only upon the _____.

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

_____ after their Head.

B. All who are baptized into Christ down through the _____ _____ come in under the same anointing.

39. A. Aaron, robed and anointed represented the entire _____ , the complete seed of Abraham.

B. Shortly after the body members are complete, the individual blessing of all the _____ _____ _____ will begin.