1. Is it important to know something about the actors of the Tabernacle arrangement? ________
2. 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 ________.

4. A. Each of the fully consecrated must do his share at ________.
   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? ________

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 ________.
   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 “_____ _____ ______”
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.