TABERNACLE SHADOWS
OF THE BETTER SACRIFICES
CHAPTER 6 — SACRIFICES SUBSEQUENT TO THE DAY OF ATONEMENT

NAME: 

B. The articles offered depended upon the of the offerer.
7. A. After the highway of holiness is opened all men will come to an accurate knowledge of the ——I Timothy 2:4

B. Adamic death includes all the sickness, pain, and to which humanity is now subject.

C. Only those who refuse or neglect the opportunities held out after the highway of holiness is opened will die the ——Acts 3:23

D. Perfection will come and will require the co-operation of the sinner’s will ever to reach it.

E. The “burnt offerings and peace offerings” following the Gospel Age sacrifices represent the people as

F. These offerings do not represent sin offerings to secure

8. A. At the end of the Millennial Age, by which time all the obedient shall have been brought to perfection, each will be able to offer his perfect self, typified by a “” ——Psalm 51:19

B. All these sacrifices must be of the and desire of the offerer.—Leviticus 1:3

9. A. The completeness of consecration was shown by the of the animal.

B. Those who consecrate will be accepted as beings and will be perfected as such.

C. The consecrations represent an appreciation of the and the acquiescence of the offers to the of God.

10. A. The burnt offerings of the priests were to be kept up on the altar.

BEFORE filling in the blanks, please prayerfully study the 30 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.

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

STUDY 7 will be sent when you have completed this lesson.
B. The fire was to ever be __________ upon the altar.

11. A. This represented that the offerings would be acceptable because of __________ of the Atonement Day sacrifices.
   B. The free will offering serves to typify a thankful __________ to the heavenly Father.
12. A. The people's peace offerings could be made either in fulfillment of a vow or as a willing "__________ _____________."
   B. The offerer must _______ the sacrifice.
13. A. If any will come into a condition of full peace and harmony with God, he must fulfill a covenant before God of entire ____________ to him.
   B. If after being perfected, one becomes defiled, as shown by the penalty of touching unclean things, he must die (the ____________ _____________.).—Leviticus 7:19-21
14. A. The unleavened cakes mingled with oil and anointed wafers represented the offerer's faith in Christ's _____________.—Leviticus 7:11-13
   B. Leaven is a type of ____________.
15. The people's meat offerings, of fine flour, probably represented ____________ and worship offered to the Lord by the world, through his church.
16. A. If a person in Israel committed a sin through ignorance, he was guilty and had to bring a ram without blemish and money, with a ____________ more.—Leviticus 5:15-19
   B. If a person sinned knowingly he had to restore the principal with ________% interest and bring a ram for the trespass offering unto the Lord.—Leviticus 6:1-7
17. A. For every wrong ____________ must then be made, with interest, accompanied by repentance.
   B. The value of the ransom was shown by the ____________, presented.
18. A. Sin offerings of the "Day of Atonement" were offered to ____________ in the "Most Holy."
   B. Sacrifices after the "Day of Atonement" were offered to the priests. A portion was offered to the Lord, but the priest ate the ____________.
19. A. The world will present themselves to the ____________ ____________ for forgiveness of trespasses.
   B. The acceptance of their consecrations will signify ____________—John 2:23
20. Can a member of the Royal Priesthood now say to those who believe and repent, "Thy sins are forgiven thee"? ____________
21. A. The offerings of the Atonement Day were always ____________.—Leviticus 6:30; Hebrews 13:11
   B. The trespass-offerings offered after the Day of Atonement were ____________ (appropriated) by the priests.
22. A. Our Lord and the holy angels are scripturally referred to as ____________
   B. The saints are together represented as a female, a "___________."
23. A. The human female was originally a part of the ____________ made in God's image.
   B. The headship remained with ______ who was the care-taker of Eve.
24. A. By the close of the Messianic Age, the willing and obedient will be restored to the perfect condition represented in ______ before Eve was created.
   B. Will the people lose their identity? ______
25. A. The Gospel church will be the bride of the risen and highly exalted _____________.
   B. At the second advent our glorified Lord claims his ____________ as his own.
26. A. After the church is glorified, all ____________ will be dropped.
   B. As the body of the great Prophet, Priest, and King, the ____________ will be a part of the life-giver to the world.—Isa. 9:6
27. A. The ____________ of the priestly tribe, alone did the sacrificing.
   B. During the Gospel Age, male ____________, male ____________, and male ____________ and ____________ have been given for the qualification of the saints...
   C. Are women to teach or usurp authority over the man? —I Tim. 2:12 _________
28. A. Do the sisters perform an important work of service in the church? _________
29. A. Does the adversary seek to control man religiously through the love and esteem men bear toward women? ________
   B. Are women Satan's chief mediums in Spiritism and his chief apostles in Theosophy and Christian Science? ________
30. Women are most appreciated for their true ____________ in those lands where the Bible regulations are recognized and respected.