
CHRISTIAN WORKER BIBLE STUDY SERIES

PRESENTED BY:

Hebrew Law I

Civil Laws & The Tabernacle

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Only your Bible is needed to complete this study.

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Pray before you begin and ask the Lord to enlighten your spiritual understanding.

Read the question carefully and then read the Bible text at least twice.

(Reading the text aloud is of great value.)

Work on your study regularly. If you lay it aside, you will lose the flow and continuity of the lesson.

As you complete each lesson or chapter, mentally summarize what you have just learned.

Other helps such as commentaries or devotional books can add greater depth to your studies.

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HEBREW LAW - PART I

CIVIL LAWS AND THE TABERNACLE

Hebrew law is very detailed and intricate, yet very rich in spiritual truths. Although the reading may seem laborious, it would be a tragic mistake for a Christian to neglect the study of this portion of God's word. Its pages reveal much of God's redemptive and eternal planning. Basically, the Hebrew laws are contained in Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.

Hebrew law can be considered a great drama produced by God himself. It is an enactment of spiritual truths through the use of earthly illustrations such as animal sacrifices, altars, etc.

1. These examples are the patterns of what greater things? Heb. 8:5; 9:23 _____

2. The Jews are our examples. Why was their history written? 1 Cor. 10:11 _____

3. What is the Christian's relationship to the Law? Rom. 3:31 _____

Hebrew law consisted of ten basic commandments supplemented by numerous other laws. There were civil and moral laws. There was a place of worship called the Tabernacle and laws concerning it. There were also many specific instructions for the various offerings and Jewish holidays.

I THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

4. Briefly describe the circumstances surrounding the giving of the Law. Exodus 19:16-20; 20:18

List the Ten Commandments in the spaces provided below. Ex. 20:1-17; Deut. 5:6-21

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. How were these commandments recorded? Ex. 24:12 _____

16. What did Israel do while Moses was on the mount? Ex. 32:1-6 _____

17. What did Moses do to the table of the Law when he came back down to the camp? Ex. 32:15-19

18. This was a portrayal of what the Jews and all people have done. Who are the real lawbreakers? Rom. 3:23 _____
19. What did God do with the broken law? Ex. 34:1 _____
20. The Lord wrote the Law again on new tablets. How does God rewrite the law for today's lawbreakers? II Cor. 3:3; Heb. 8:10 _____
21. What are the two commandments that cover all the law? Matt. 22:36-39; Mark 12:28-31 _____

22. What is the relationship of these laws to the numerous other laws?
Matt. 22:40 _____
Mark 12:32,33 _____

II. LAWS FOR DAILY LIVING

There were numerous laws which supplemented the basic Ten Commandments. These laws made the law of God a practical reality that affected day to day living. The Jew's life was entirely ordered by God; his every thought, deed or plan required that some part of God's law be considered.

23. Although we don't live by all these laws, God has never changed. Today, how much of our plans and deeds is subject to God's will? Col. 3:23; I Cor. 10:31 _____
24. The Hebrew was confined to the will of God by the Law. How do we do God's will today? Eph. 6:6 _____
To help us study the miscellaneous laws, we will separate them into three categories:
 - A. Civil
 - B. Purification and Holiness
 - C. Reverence

A. Under the first category we will study the civil rights of individuals in Old Testament Israel.

25. When you have read Exodus 21, 22, 23:1-9; Leviticus 19:9-37; Leviticus 20 and Deuteronomy 21-25, check this box. []

Many crimes were punishable by death. From these scriptures, list five of these crimes.

26. Ex. 21:12 _____

(Please continue your answers on the top of page 3.)

27. Ex. 21:15 _____
28. Ex. 21:16 _____
29. Lev. 20:13 _____
30. Deut. 22:22 _____
31. In the pagan nations surrounding Israel a man could be executed for merely injuring another man. How much retribution were the Jews allowed? Ex. 21:24,25; Lev. 24:19,20 _____
32. The laws of Israel were so perfect in justice that they would surely cause a certain reaction from the neighboring nations. What was it? Deut. 4:5-9 _____
33. When you have read Exodus 22:21-27; 23:4,5,9; Leviticus 19:9,10,13,14,33,34; Deut. 21:10-14; 23:15,16,24,25; 24:6, 10-13, 17-22, check this box. []
- The laws of Israel were not only perfect in justice but also perfect in mercy. From the following scriptures, describe in your own words the laws designed to protect each of these classes of people.
34. Strangers: Ex. 22:21; 23:9; Lev. 19:9,10,33,34 _____
35. Widows and fatherless children: Ex. 22:22,23; Deut. 24:17-22 _____
36. The poor: Ex. 22:25,26; Lev. 19:9,10; Deut. 23:24,25 _____
37. Enemies: Ex. 23:4,5 _____
38. Your neighbor: Lev. 19:13; Deut. 23:24,25 _____
39. The deaf and blind: Lev. 19:14 _____
40. Captive women: Deut. 21:10-14 _____
41. Servants: Deut. 23:15,16 _____

All these laws are not merely ancient methods that have no meaning for us. They show that God is loving, kind and just. The Lord is equally concerned about every human being. This serves as instruction to us to love and care for others as God does.

42. What did a man do to show that he had chosen to remain a slave because he loved his master? Ex. 21:1-6 _____
43. The New Testament writers often referred to themselves as servants of the Lord Jesus. What did these men have in common with the Old Testament slave? Ex. 21:1-6; Rom. 1:1; James 1:1; Jude 1 _____
44. Deut. 21:23 is a prophetic law. What curse does it foretell? Gal. 3:13 _____

B. The second category of miscellaneous laws are the laws of purification and holiness. These laws give us more insight into the nature of our God. By these laws this ancient nation was kept "clinically" clean. It is a demonstration of how He wishes us to keep our hearts and minds: perfectly clean!

45. When you have read Lev. 11-15; Lev. 17-20; Num. 5:1-4; Num. 19 and Deut. 14:1-21; Deut. 22-23, check this box. []
46. Why did God want His people to be holy? Lev. 11:44,45; 1 Peter 1:14-16 _____

There were many things that could cause a man to be pronounced unclean. From the scriptures below, list three of these instances.

47. Lev. 11:39 _____
48. Lev. 12:2 _____
49. Lev. 13:9, 45 _____
- According to the following scriptures, in what two ways were the unclean men reproached?
50. Lev. 13:45 _____
51. Num. 5:1-4 _____
52. Jesus bore the reproach for our uncleanness! In light of this, what are we instructed to do? Heb. 13:12,13 _____
53. The unclean man of Old Testament times needed to be cleansed. What do men need to be cleansed from today? II Cor. 7:1 _____
- What three basic elements were used in cleansing ceremonies?
54. Lev. 14:25 _____
55. Lev. 15:3-13 _____
56. Lev. 14:15-18 _____
- What three things cleanse and sanctify the heart of a Christian?
57. I John 1:7 _____

(Please continue your answers on the top of page 5.)

58. Eph. 5:26 _____
59. Rom. 15:16 _____
60. What do both of the following scriptures require in the believer's life? Lev. 18:1-5; Eph. 4:22-24

61. According to Lev. 19:19 and Deut. 22:9-11, what things are not to be joined or mixed together?

62. What things mentioned in the New Testament are not to be joined together? II Cor. 6:14-18 _____

63. What did God separate in Lev. 20:24,26? _____

64. Describe in your own words the ritual of confirming a leper's healing. Lev. 14:1-7 _____

Leprosy is an Old Testament type of sin. It is contagious and affects all who come in contact with it. Its cleansing also typifies the Christian's cleansing from sin. The blood of Jesus washes us from our sins. (Rev. 1:5) The two birds used in the cleansing of the leper typify the death and resurrection of Jesus.

65. What does the slain bird in Lev.14:5 typify? _____
66. What does the living bird in Lev. 14:6 typify? _____
- C. The final category of miscellaneous laws deals with reverence. These are laws which supplement the first commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me."
67. Why was the prophet to be put to death? Deut. 13:1-5 _____

68. When you have read Deut. 26:10-12; 14:22-29 and Ex. 22:29,30, check this box [], and then answer the next two questions.
69. What special portion of a man's goods did God require him to use for his tithes? _____

70. Who was permitted to live off the tithes of Israel? _____

71. Every Israelite was required to testify about his deliverance and the source of his blessing each time he brought tithes to God. Briefly relate your own testimony along these same lines. Deut. 26:5-11 _____

One definition of "reverence" is honor or respect felt or manifested. Our respect for God can be manifested by promises or vows we make to Him. Although we make them freely, we should never take them lightly. God holds us accountable to perform what we have promised!

72. Is it better not to vow or to break a vow? Deut. 23:21-23 _____

This completes the section of laws dealing with the daily lives of the people of Israel. The remainder of this study will deal with Israel's worship.

III. THE TABERNACLE

The worship of Israel centered around a large tent called the Tabernacle. Later, God allowed a permanent temple to be built; but God's original pattern of worship was established in the Tabernacle.

73. When you have read Exodus chapters 25 through 40, check this box. []
74. Who designed the pattern for the Tabernacle? Ex. 24:13-25:9; Heb. 8:1-5 _____
75. After what was this earthly Tabernacle patterned? Heb. 8:1,2,5; 9:23,24 _____
76. How did Moses obtain the materials needed to build the Tabernacle? Ex. 35 _____
Read Exodus 36:1-7 and answer the next three questions.
77. What was the attitude of the people toward giving? _____
78. How much was given? _____
79. What special work did God do in the lives of Bezaleel and Aholiab? _____
80. What supernatural event took place when the construction of the Tabernacle was completed and everything was set in place? Ex. 40:34-38 _____

This glory-filled Tabernacle of the Old Testament has a vital part in the unfolding of God's redemptive plan. Some call it the "Gospel of the Eye" because it relates the gospel story through the use of physical objects. Jesus is typified in the priest, the offering, and even the Tabernacle itself. His life and ministry are woven into each scene.

81. Memorize the diagram of the Tabernacle layout and furniture (found on the top of page 7), and then carefully draw it from memory on a separate sheet of paper. When you have completed your drawing, check this box. []

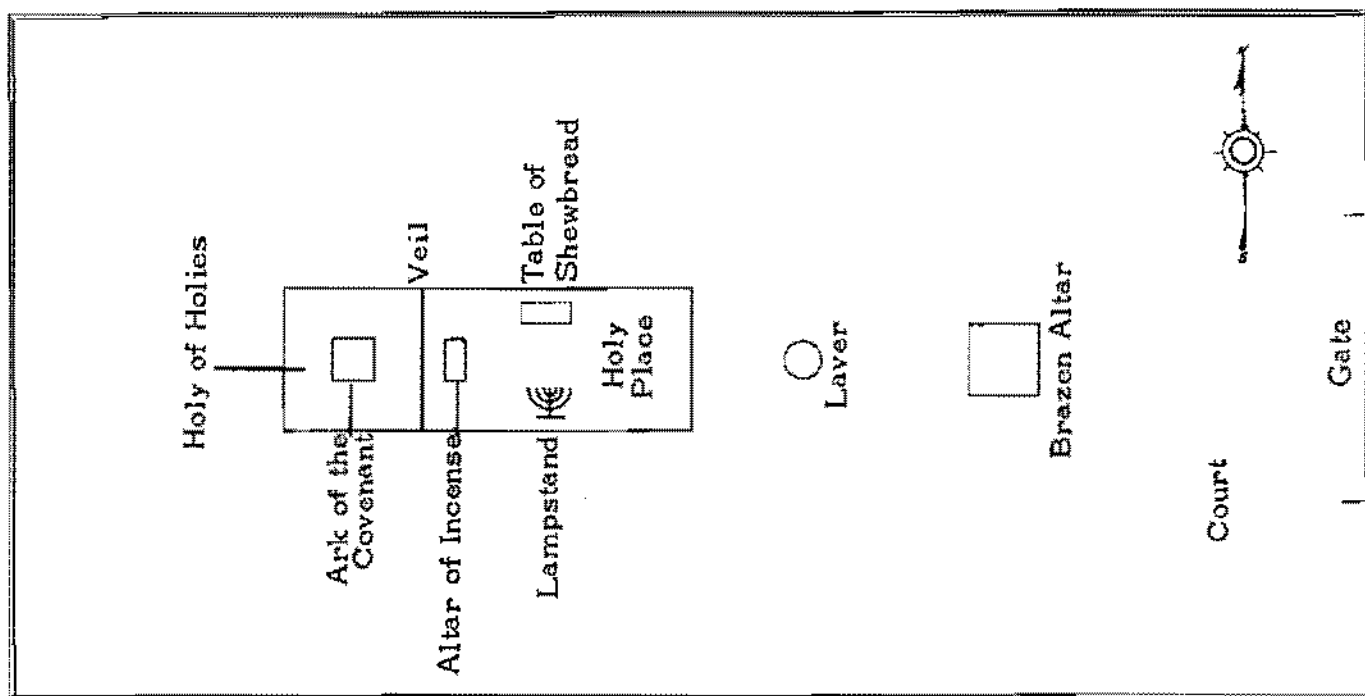


DIAGRAM OF TABERNACLE LAYOUT

We will study each portion of the Tabernacle separately, noting some important types of Christ as well as some applications to the Church.

A. THE CURTAINS

Review Exodus 26:1-14 and 36:8-19 and answer the following questions.

82. Describe the linen curtains. Ex. 26:1 _____
83. To what part of Jesus' ministry does the color scarlet refer? Isa. 53:4-7; I Peter 1:19 _____
84. Purple is the color of royalty, often worn by conquering kings. How does this color remind us of the Lord Jesus? Rev. 19:16 _____
85. Blue is the color of the heavens. Why does it apply to Jesus? Heb. 9:24 _____

B. THE OUTER COVERING

The Tabernacle with its embroidered tapestry and gold and silver engravings was indeed beautiful and today would be worth well over a million dollars; yet on the outside it was covered with rather unattractive materials. At first glance the Tabernacle was just a nomad's tent. Jesus, at first glance, was just a Jewish boy who was later condemned as a criminal. Externally a Christian may appear as a weakling who needs a crutch; and, at first glance, the gospel may sound like an old fairy tale.

If the passerby had realized the wealth and beauty within the Tabernacle, he would have desired it. Jesus was like this during His earthly ministry. The gospel is this way also. It is impossible to tell from the outward appearance how glorious things are. The only way to find out is to enter in.

86. What was Jesus' outward appearance? Isa. 53:1-3 _____
87. What wealth did Jesus contain within? John 1:14 _____
88. How does the gospel appear to onlookers? I Cor.1:18 _____
89. What is the gospel to us who are saved? I Cor.1:18 _____
What were the materials that formed the top covering of the Tabernacle?
90. Ex. 36:14 _____
91. Ex. 36:19 _____
92. Ex. 36:19 _____
93. Goats and lambs were used as sacrificial offerings. How does this relate to Jesus? Isa. 53:10 _____
94. Which covering reminds you of the blood of Jesus? Ex.36:19 _____
The outermost covering is badger skin. This is the material which the Israelites used to make shoes. (Ezek. 16:10) It seems as though the Lord wanted to give His gospel feet.
95. Whose feet should be prepared with the gospel? Eph. 6:15 _____
96. The Tabernacle had only one door. Who is the only door to salvation? John 10:1-9 _____

C. THE BRAZEN ALTAR

The first object seen upon entering the Tabernacle was the brazen altar. (Ex. 27:1-8; 38:1-7) Service to the Lord always began here. Upon this altar animals were slaughtered and then burned. The sight and aroma of this must have been repulsive to many onlookers.

97. What was the Lord's response to this aroma? Ex. 29:18 _____
98. What importance did the Law place on the shedding of blood? Lev.17:11; Heb. 9:22 _____

99. The Old Testament sacrifices actually pointed to something greater. In your own words, paraphrase Hebrews 9:11-14. Use other translations to help you. _____

100. How did John the Baptist refer to Jesus? John 1:29 _____

101. How is Jesus pictured in heaven? Rev. 5:6,12 _____
102. What role does the blood of Jesus play in the Christian's life? Rev. 1:5; 7:14; I John 1:7 _____

Many would bypass the cross with intellectually appealing sermons and modern theology; but just as ministering in the Tabernacle could not begin until sacrifice was made at the brazen altar, likewise no one can enter into the Christian life without first stopping at the cross and making atonement for sin through the blood of Jesus Christ.

103. What was the original source of the fire which consumed the altar sacrifices? Lev. 9:23,24 _____

104. What does Heb. 12:29 explain about God? _____

105. Jesus shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with _____, Matt. 3:11

There is only one holy fire—it is the all-consuming fire of God which burns in a man's heart and life. Any attempt to imitate the real thing is sure to bring spiritual death.

106. What did Nadab and Abihu try to offer God? Lev. 10:1 _____

107. What was the result? Lev. 10:2 _____

During the dedication of the Tabernacle the fire fell as an indication that God had honored the sacrifice that was upon the altar. If the fire is to fall in our lives, it will also come as a result of sacrifice.

108. What sacrifice does God honor today? Rom. 12:1 _____

109. What instruction does Lev. 6:12,13 give for the altar of our heart? _____

D. THE LAVER

The next article beyond the brazen altar was a large bowl-like structure called the laver. (Ex. 30:18; 38:8) Here the priests would frequently wash themselves as they ministered in the Tabernacle.

110. What commandment is contained in both Isaiah 1:16 and James 4:8? _____

Washing with water represents the sanctification of the Christian. No further tabernacle ministry would have been permitted if the priest had refused to wash himself.

111. Who may ascend to the hill of the Lord or stand in His holy place? Psalm 24:3,4 _____

112. Which member of the Trinity is active in the Christian's sanctification? 1 Cor. 6:11; II Thess. 2:13; I Peter 1:2; Rom. 15:16 _____

Unlike the other articles pertaining to the Tabernacle, the laver had no given measurements. If it had, it would not be an adequate foreshadow of the Holy Spirit, for He is given in such abundance that He cannot be measured. It is impossible to know exactly how He is going to move; He never seems to move the same way twice!

113. John 3:8 compares the Holy Spirit to the wind. Where does the wind blow? _____

114. What other agent does God use in our sanctification? Psm. 119:9; John 17:17; Eph. 5:26 _____

115. To what is the word of God compared? James 1:22-24 _____

The laver was made of polished brass. This was the material used by the ancients for making "looking glasses". When the priest was washing at the laver, he could clearly see his uncleanness in the reflection. Every Christian is called to come and wash at the "laver" until he is able to look into the mirror and behold the image of his Saviour.

Many women donated their personal looking glasses to be beaten and reshaped into the laver. In this way their mirrors, which were once used to maintain a vain external appearance, were later used in the laver, symbolically speaking to us about an inward spiritual cleansing.

116. Where does God look for beauty in our lives? 1 Pet. 3:3,4; 1 Sam. 16:7 _____

When the priest was cleansed, he could then enter into the Holy Place beyond the first veil. This was the place of priestly ministry. This room contained three pieces of furniture:

1. The candlestick (Ex. 25:31-40; 37:17-24)
2. The table of shewbread (Ex. 25:23-30; 37:10-16)
3. The altar of incense (Ex. 30:1-10; 37:25-28)

E. THE CANDLESTICK

The candlestick was a lamp made of solid gold. It stood on the south side in the Holy Place, and was surrounded by walls, many thick curtains and skins. Thus, when ministering in the Holy Place, the priest was totally dependent upon the light emanating from the candlestick.

117. Who is the light? John 1:4,5; 8:12 _____

The purpose of the light is to help us see the right way to go. For this, Jesus has given the Church two lamps. Write what they are.

118. Psalm 119:105 _____

119. John 16:13,14 _____

120. What did Jesus say about the Church? Matt. 5:14-16 _____

121. Who are the candlesticks in Rev. 1:20? _____

In the thick darkness of today's sinful world, there is only one candlestick. As the Tabernacle candlestick was fueled with oil, so too the church is "fueled" with the oil of the Holy Spirit.

122. When was the lamp to burn? Ex. 27:21 _____

123. Briefly relate the story of the ten virgins. Matt. 25:1-13 _____

(Please continue your answer on the top of page 11.)

-
124. What common process was used in the making of the candlestick and the olive oil? Ex. 25:31; 27:20 _____

If this process was necessary to make the light-giving candlestick for the Holy Place, it is also a necessary process in preparing the church to be the light of the world. Throughout history the church has flourished spiritually during periods of great persecution. The beating of the candlestick was done by a master craftsman. It may have appeared crude, but it was actually creative. At this very moment THE MASTER CRAFTSMAN is working on His people. At times He works with a hammer in one hand and a chisel in the other, and HE never makes a mistake!

125. Even though the chastening of the present time seems grievous, what kind of fruit does it bring forth? Heb. 12:11 _____
126. The stems of the candlestick were to resemble almond branches that were bearing fruit. How can we glorify the Father? John 15:8 _____

F. THE TABLE OF SHEWBREAD

On the north side of the Tabernacle stood a piece of furniture called the table of shewbread. This was a table about the length and width of a modern coffee table.

127. When you have read Ex. 25:23-30; 37:10-16; 40:22,23 and Lev. 24:5-9, check this box. []
128. What did Jesus say about Himself? John 6:35 _____
129. What instructions did Jesus give His disciples? John 6:53-58 _____
130. At the Last Supper Jesus compared the bread with His body. What would have to happen to His body before it could minister life? I Cor. 11:23,24 _____
131. The shewbread was also used for sustaining life. Whom did it nourish? Lev. 24:9 _____
132. The shewbread was placed on open display. How does this compare to the life of Jesus? Acts 26:23,26; Col. 2:14,15 _____
133. How does it compare to the Christian's life? II Cor. 3:2 _____
134. Jesus referred to His body as the bread of life given to the world. Who is His body today? Col. 1:18 _____

There were twelve loaves of shewbread to represent the twelve tribes of Israel. Just as Israel was twelve tribes forming only one nation, the church has many members, yet they are one body, the body of Christ. Every member of the church is valuable to the rest of the church in the same way that each member, or part, of the human body is valuable to the whole. (I Cor. 12:12-22) No tribe of Israel was intended to stand alone. It was made to be in fellowship with the other eleven tribes. It is the fellowship of the saints that ministers new strength to the individual members.

135. Describe the fellowship of the early church. Acts 2:41-47 _____

136. Many of today's Christians feel that it is wrong to conduct church services in a certain and set order. When Moses placed the shewbread on the table, he would have displeased these Christians. Why? Ex. 40:22,23 _____

G. THE ALTAR OF INCENSE

Next to the inner veil there was a third piece of furniture in the Holy Place called the altar of incense. (Ex. 30:1-10; 37:25-28) When the priest stood to minister at the altar of incense, he stood directly between God (whose presence was just beyond the veil) and the people without. From here the fragrance of the incense which the priest burned would ascend upward into the nostrils of God.

137. How often was the incense to burn? Ex. 30:7,8 _____
138. According to 1 Thess. 5:17 and Luke 18:1, what is to be done without ceasing? _____
 The book of Numbers chapter 16 tells us of a time when the nation of Israel rebelled against Moses as their spiritual leader. As a result of their sin, a plague began.
139. What did Moses instruct Aaron to do? Num. 16:46-48 _____

140. Where did Aaron stand? Num. 16:48 _____

This golden censer was used as a miniature altar of incense. Its function was the same as the large one within the Tabernacle. It stood in a place of intercession and sweet incense ascended from it up to the throne of God. As a result, the plague was stopped.

Read the description of the true heavenly tabernacle from which the earthly pattern originated. (Rev. 8:3,4) Just as the altar of incense in the earthly tabernacle was before the mercy seat, the golden altar of heaven is before the throne of God.

141. What was offered with heavenly incense? Rev. 8:3,4 _____
142. What does Psalm 126:5 say? _____

The altar of incense speaks of a ministry of intercession, a ministry of standing between the dead and the living with an unceasing prayer life. As indicated by its position in the Tabernacle, the altar of incense speaks of even more than intercessory prayer. Significantly, the altar is located just before the inner veil.

143. What happened to the inner veil the moment Christ died on the cross? Matt. 27:50,51 _____

144. What did the veil represent? Heb. 10:19,20 _____
145. On the cross the body of Jesus was broken (the veil was rent). What event took place in Christ's life just before this? Mark 14:32-36; Luke 22:39-44 _____

The Gethsemane experience came just before the parting of the veil in the life of Jesus. There He dealt with His human will and His natural sense of self-preservation. He had always done the will of the Father, and now His path was quickly approaching the cross. His struggling at Gethsemane was so great that He began to sweat "as it were great drops of blood". Yet He remembered as He made His decision that His life stood between the dead and the living.

146. What was His decision? Luke 22:42 _____

The man who has allowed his own human will to be broken is able to stand between God and man. God is not just looking for a man's prayers, but He is looking for the man himself. Before we step beyond the veil into the Holiest of all, we must stand at Gethsemane and feel the sweat upon our brow as we surrender our will to the Lord, bringing it into harmony with His own will.

147. The incense on the altar burned continually. What does this tell us about yielding our will to God? _____

So far we have seen the life of Jesus pictured in various details of the Tabernacle. We have also been studying spiritual truths concerning the walk of a Christian.

148. The ministry of Jesus and the ministry of the church are parallel. What did Jesus say in John 20:21? _____

149. What did Jesus say in John 13:15? _____

H. THE INNER VEIL AND THE HOLY OF HOLIES

We can now retrace the steps of the Christian as he walked through the spiritual tabernacle following after Jesus. He entered in through the only door, Jesus Christ. We have seen his salvation at the brazen altar and his sanctification at the laver. He fellowshiped with Jesus and the brethren at the table of shewbread. He stood and ministered in the ever-burning light of the golden candlestick. He even walked through Gethsemane. How much farther can the Christian go in following in the footsteps of Jesus?

The inner veil of the Tabernacle spoke of the flesh of Jesus. We also know that the body of Jesus was broken upon the cross. Many Christians end their journey at the altar of incense, stopping short of what God has for them, for beyond is the cross where the flesh is ripped from top to bottom. Our human nature fears the cross but our spirit hears God's call and desires to respond, exploring the whole tabernacle. The inner man desires to enter into the Holiest of all where the glory of God remains.

150. Why is it important for a Christian to be willing to take up his cross? Matt. 16:24; 10:38 _____

151. What needs to be crucified? Gal. 5:24 _____

The "flesh" is our natural life. Following in the footsteps of Jesus each Christian's flesh will die. It will be crucified with all its worldly affections and lusts. Some of our natural affections may seem perfectly innocent in themselves, but they too must go to the cross. Though the life that dies at the cross may have been a very precious thing to us, the life that is resurrected from the cross is far more precious.

152. What did Jesus see before Him when He went to the cross? Heb. 12:2 _____

153. In Galatians 2:20, Paul claims that he is dead. Who is living in Paul even though he says he is dead? _____

Beyond the cross is the resurrected life. The Christian may appear to be the same person on the outside, but he is filled with a new life--Christ living in him.

Beyond the veil lay the holiest place of all. It contained only one piece of furniture, the Ark of the Covenant. The Holy of Holies was filled with a thick and powerful presence referred to as "the glory of God". In Old Testament Israel it was a very special privilege to behold the glory of God and it was forbidden to most. But now the way has been opened for all and everyone may enter in. The fullness of God is available to all men, but many are robbed of this privilege because of their flesh. The veil of the flesh darkens the understanding and blinds the eyes from seeing the fullness of God.

Immediately after the crucifixion, the veil was rent from top to bottom; and some have suggested that the Jews must have repaired the veil, needlessly closing off access into the Holy of Holies. In like manner, man's access today into God's presence often is needlessly closed off because of the veil of the flesh.

154. When you have read Ex. 34:29-35 and II Cor. 3:7-13, check this box. []

From these passages we learn that when the glory of God shone from Moses' face he covered it with a veil.

155. The veil is done away in Christ and yet it remains. Where? II Cor. 3:14,15 _____

156. What happens if a heart turns to the Lord? II Cor. 3:16 _____

157. In your own words briefly paraphrase Heb. 10:19-22 regarding the Christian's present-day opportunity to enter into the Holy of Holies. (Use other translations to help you.) _____

158. What happens to the Christian who has passed through the veil of the flesh into the glory of the Lord? II Cor. 3:18 _____

No candlestick was needed for the Holy of Holies. This room was brilliantly lit by the presence of God.

Although the church is wise to desire to see the glory of God, the holy things of God should never be thought about or talked about in a light-hearted manner.

159. Write out Heb. 10:31. _____

The early church was richly endowed with the power of God, but like the high priest, these early church members had to keep themselves properly cleansed before the Lord.

160. What happened to Ananias and Sapphira when they lied to the Holy Spirit? Acts 5:1-11 _____

161. In the book of Revelation the door to the heavenly temple opens and we are permitted to see the place where the Ark is kept. Describe this place. Rev. 11:19 _____

I. THE ARK OF THE COVENANT

Please review Exodus 25:10-22 and 37:1-9.

162. When you have read Ex. 16, Num. 17, and Heb. 9:1-4, check this box. []

The Ark of the Covenant was shaped somewhat like a modern chest. Within it was placed the tables of stone on which the law was written, a pot of manna and Aaron's rod that budded. (Num. 17) The mercy seat was the solid gold lid of the chest on which stood two large cherubim (angels) of gold.

163. Who was sitting on the mercy seat? Lev. 16:2; Psalm 99:1 _____

164. The mercy seat was to be the place where God would meet with man. Where does God meet with man today? I Tim. 2:5 _____

165. The words "mercy seat" and "propitiation" can be used interchangeably in scripture. Who is our mercy seat? I John 2:1,2 _____

The three items contained in the Ark of the Covenant are symbolic of the Lord Jesus Christ. In the Ten Commandments is pictured the perfect life required by God. The manna represents God's provision for spiritual hunger. Aaron's rod that budded proved his priesthood, and it is a type of the divinity of Christ proven by His resurrection. Each of the three items within the Ark represented God's supernatural provision enabling man to be in right standing with his Creator. Yet in each case man has failed God. All men are guilty of breaking God's holy laws; the spiritual bread of the Lord Jesus himself has been rejected; the resurrection proof of Jesus' divinity has been denied. In essence, therefore, the Ark contains the evidence necessary to condemn man.

However, God's everlasting compassion for mankind has provided a covering for man's sins. In the Old Testament the blood was sprinkled on the mercy seat; thus, Israel's sins were covered for one more year. On the mercy seat stood two cherubim with their faces pointed downward as though they were glaring at the condemning evidence within the Ark. Many people think of angels as helpful heavenly creatures, but they are also God's messengers of judgment. See Gen. 19:1, 12,13; II Sam. 24:15,16; II Kings 19:35; Psalm 78:49; Acts 12:23.

166. When the high priest entered the Holy of Holies, what did he sprinkle on the mercy seat? Lev. 16:14 _____

167. Read Ex. 12:1-13. The destroyer passed over a household if it met a certain condition. What was this condition? _____

As the angel of death saw only the blood on the doorposts of the house on Passover night, the angels above the Ark of the Covenant saw only the blood that was sprinkled on the mercy seat. Because of the blood, judgment was stayed.

168. Read Heb. 9:12, 24-26. Jesus, our High Priest, has entered into the heavenly Holy of Holies to stand before the throne of God. The earthly high priest appeased the wrath of God with the blood of bulls and goats. What did Jesus offer? _____
169. The blood of animals offered once a year served to temporarily appease God's wrath. According to the book of Hebrews, Jesus entered into the heavenly Holy of Holies only once, and He is still there. According to Heb. 7:25, how long will our High Priest continue to make intercession for us before the throne of God? _____

This concludes Part I of the study of Hebrew law. Parts II and III are a continuation of this study and should be completed in sequence. Part II deals with the offerings and the feasts of Israel, and Part III is a study of the sacred offices and consecrations. We encourage you to begin Part II as soon as possible to maintain the proper flow of study.

I have completed all the work to the best of my ability.

Name _____

Address _____

Date _____