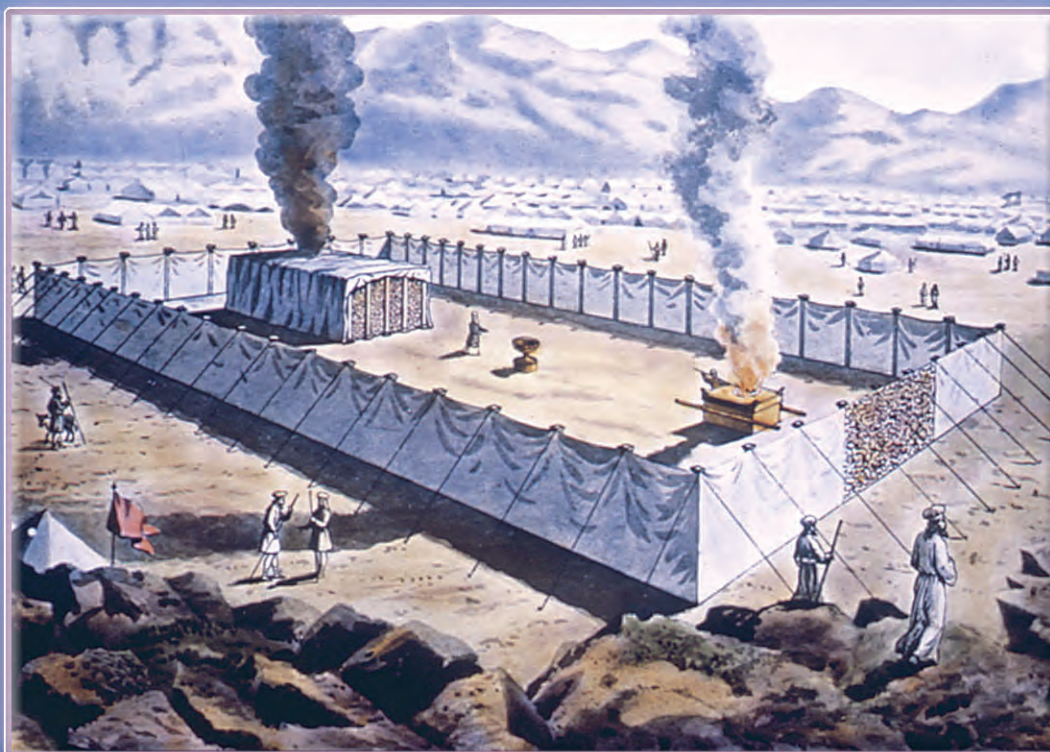




The Tabernacle in the Wilderness

A Workbook

INTRODUCTION TO PARENTS

This booklet is based on the materials presented in Tabernacle Shadows of the "Better Sacrifices" by Charles Taze Russell. It was prepared as an introduction workbook of this subject for children from the ages of eight years of age and up. However, the materials may be suitable as a guide to introduce the tabernacle arrangement for any age.

The workbook can be used by an individual child as a self-paced study with parental supervision or as a classroom study. It is suggested that study leaders read Tabernacle Shadows in order to provide guidance necessary to their students.

The New American Standard Bible is the translation used throughout this workbook. This version of the Scriptures was chosen for its ease of reading and for its rendering of the Holy Word. In a few renderings, another reference is indicated. Bro. Russell consistently used the King James Version, which corresponds to the wording used in Strong's Exhaustive Concordance. In a study, it is advisable to have the KJV available for comparison and for use in researching words in the concordance.

The materials were kept at a very basic level in order to permit younger children to gain an understanding of the tabernacle picture. Parents are encouraged to adapt the information to each child. The concepts of the workbook can be reused and expanded upon to accommodate the young people as they grow.

The following activities are included in the workbook:

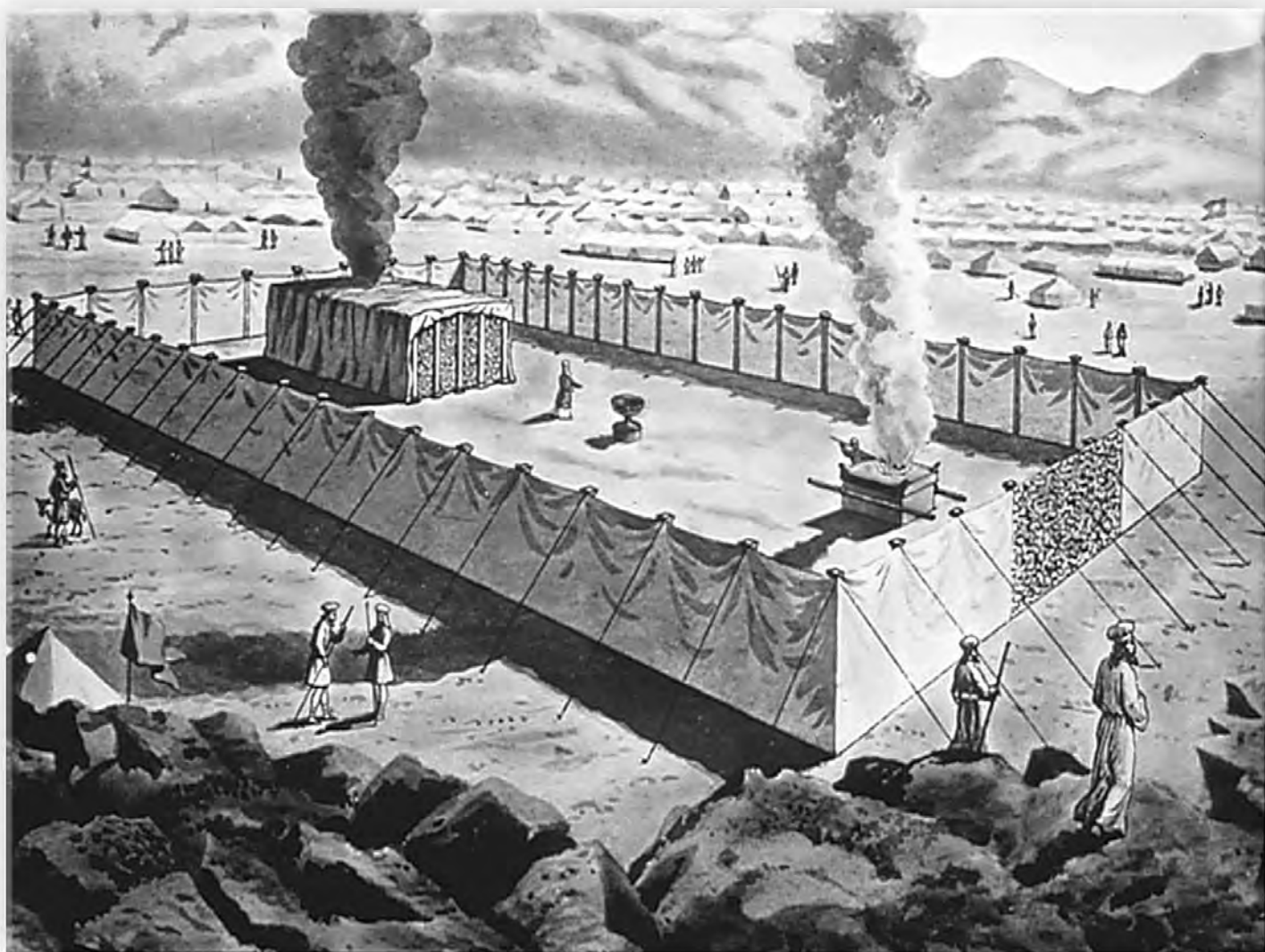
1. Read and answer questions.
2. Read associated Old Testament scriptures.
3. Read associated New Testament scriptures referring to the antitype.
4. Read associated C. T. Russell's comments.
5. Color items discussed.
6. Matching and Word Search activities.

The workbook will consist of five sections:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. An overview of the tabernacle | 4. Glossary |
| 2. Articles in the Tabernacle | 5. Text references |
| 3. People in the Tabernacle arrangement | |

This workbook is sponsored by
The Associated Bible Students of Central Ohio
and The Northwest Indiana Bible Students
and is available through

Associated Bible Students, PO Box 813, Westerville, Ohio 43086-0813
or Email at GospelPlan@aol.com



OVERVIEW OF THE TABERNACLE

WHEN THE ISRAELITES LEFT Egypt, they were ready to begin their life as a free nation. At Mount Sinai, God gave laws to Moses by whom the Israelites were to live and worship. He also gave specific instructions for building a place of worship – the tabernacle in the wilderness. It was to picture God's house on earth among his people. In some Bible translations, the tabernacle is called the tent of meeting.

The tabernacle was a special tent placed in the middle of the Israelites' camp. The people of Israel were commanded to bring certain offerings for the building of the tabernacle; fine linen, animal skins, gold, silver, copper and precious stones. The exterior of the tabernacle was set apart from the camp by a fence. Within this fence's walls were an altar, a laver and the tabernacle. Upon completion, the interior of the tabernacle was very beautiful.

God gave Moses directions for building the tabernacle and wanted him to follow every detail completely. Why? The tabernacle was to represent the church and the manner in which the world would be blessed.

THE PLAN OF THE TABERNACLE

THE COURTYARD:

The tabernacle was placed in a courtyard that measured 150 feet by 75 feet. It was surrounded by a white cloth curtain made of linen hung on wooden posts. These posts were held up by copper foundations called sockets. Copper in the tabernacle picture is a symbol of the perfect human nature. The linen curtain was held up by silver hooks at the top of the wood posts. Silver is a general symbol of *truth*. The gate was embroidered, or sewn with a beautiful design in scarlet, blue and purple. See Exodus 27:9-18.

THE ALTAR OF BURNT SACRIFICES also called THE BRAZEN ALTAR:

A large altar, made of wood which was covered by copper, stood in the courtyard. The altar stood 4 ½ feet tall and was 7 ½ feet square. It was between the gate by which the court was entered and the tabernacle. Here many animal sacrifices were offered.

THE LAVER:

The laver, a large bowl made of polished copper, was placed between the altar of burnt sacrifices and the tabernacle. The priests washed their hands and feet with the water which was in the laver before entering the Holy of the tabernacle. No measurement for the laver are recorded in the Scriptures.

THE TABERNACLE:

The tabernacle was located near the center of the court. It faced east and was 15 feet from the west end of the curtained fence. The tent itself was 45 feet long and 15 feet wide and 15 feet tall. The walls were made of boards covered with gold. Four coverings hid what was inside the interior: the first was linen embroidered in scarlet (red), blue and purple; the second was of goat hair; the third of ram skin which was dyed red; the fourth, the outer-most covering, was of seal skin. Gold covered the five pillars or posts which formed the entrance.

A beautiful linen curtain (a veil), embroidered with scarlet, blue and purple, hung from these pillars. The tabernacle was divided into two rooms, the Holy and the Most Holy.

INSIDE THE HOLY

The only entrance to the tabernacle was through the Court. A cloth curtain called the first veil hid the posts and all the beauty within the tabernacle from view. All of the posts used in the tabernacle were made of wood covered with gold. Gold is a symbol of things divine. The five post at the entrance were set into copper sockets. The hooks from which the first veil was hung were of gold. This first room measured 30 feet long by 15 feet wide. See Exodus 26:15-33.

THE TABLE OF SHEWBREAD also called THE BREAD OF THE PRESENCE:

This wooden table, overlaid with gold, was 3 feet long, 1 ½ feet wide and 27 inches tall. Each Sabbath day the priest placed twelve loaves of unleavened bread on the table, removing the twelve loaves of unleavened bread, which had been placed upon this table the previous Sabbath. After the bread was re-moved from the table, the priests ate it.

THE CANDLESTICK also called THE GOLDEN LAMPSTAND:

The golden candlestick, also called the golden lampstand, had seven branches, each of which held a golden lamp filled with olive oil. This provided light in the Holy. No measurement is recorded in the Scriptures for the golden candlestick.

THE ALTAR OF INCENSE also called THE GOLDEN ALTAR:

The altar was made of wood and covered with gold. It was 3 feet tall and 1 ½ feet square. Here sweet-smelling incense was burned. The smoke ascended to God like the prayers of His people.

INSIDE THE MOST HOLY

The Most Holy was a room of 15 feet square by 15 feet tall – a perfect cube. It was a symbol of heaven, the place of God's presence. A second veil hid the wood posts covered with gold.

THE LINEN VEIL:

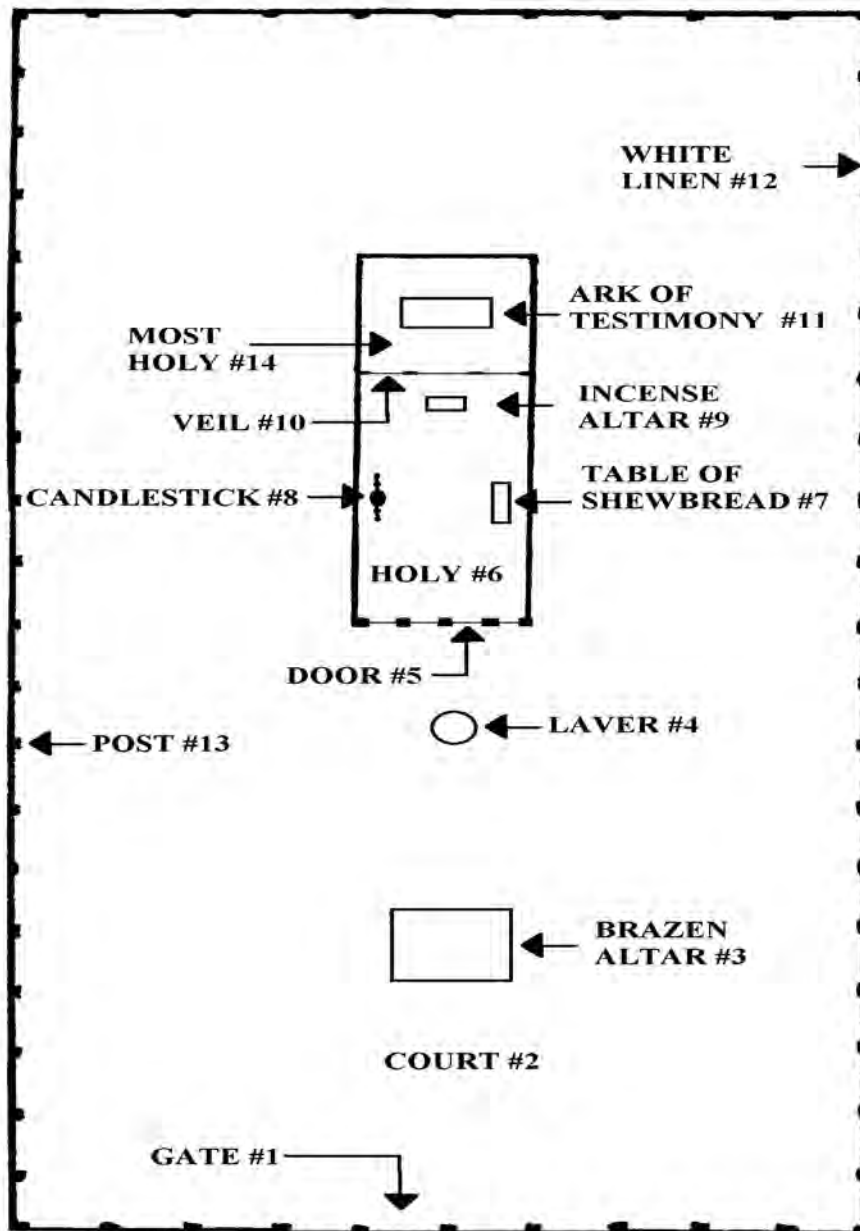
A beautifully embroidered linen veil separated the Holy from the Most Holy. It was hung from four golden pillars or posts.

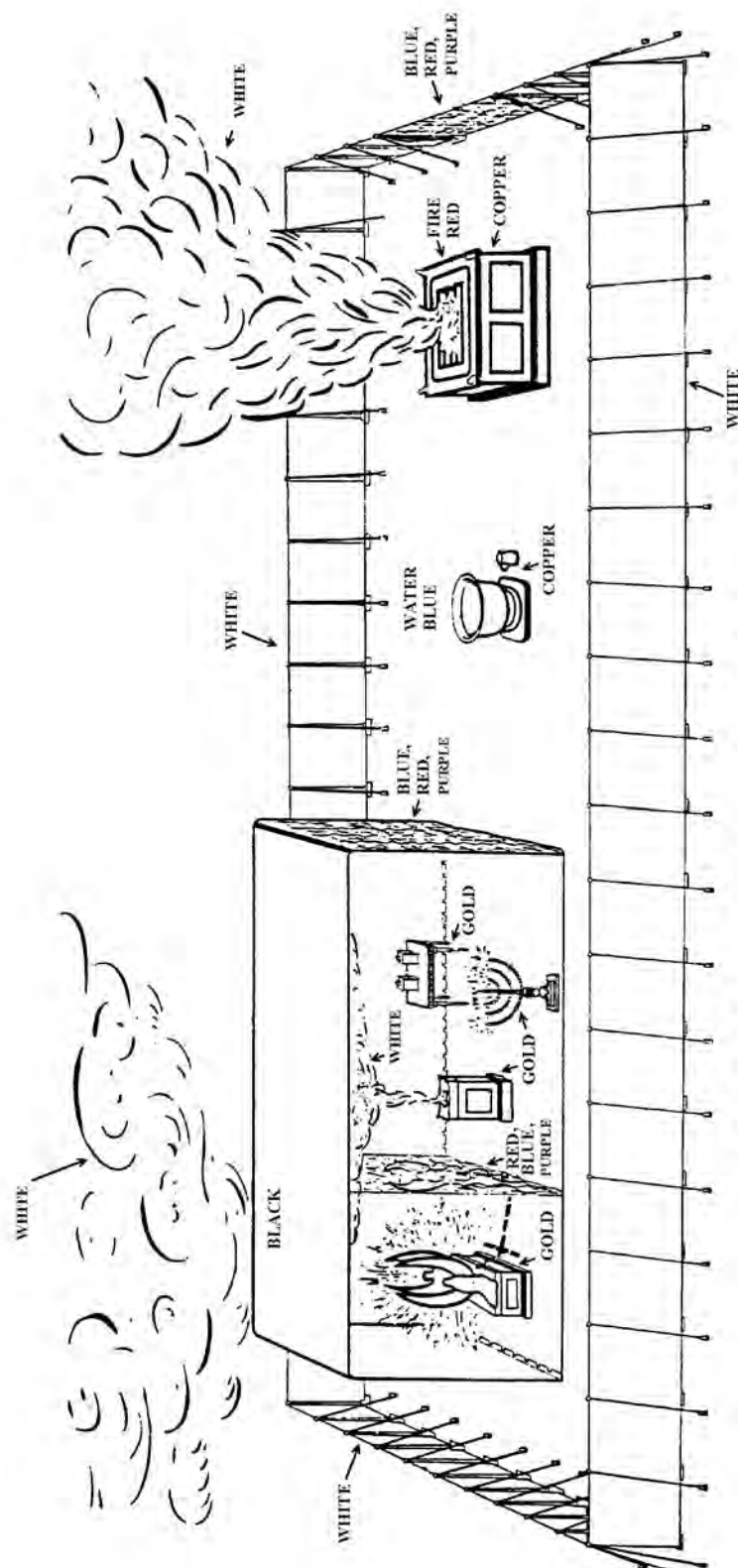
THE ARK OF THE COVENANT:

This wooden chest, covered with gold, was the only furniture in the Most Holy. It was 45 inches long, 27 inches both in width and height. The top of the ark, a solid piece of gold, was called the mercy seat. Two cherubim or angels formed of the same piece of gold, faced each other; that is, they faced toward the center of the mercy seat. Inside the ark were three items: two tablets containing the Ten Commandments, Aaron's rod that budded and the golden bowl of manna.

OVERVIEW

TABERNACLE AND COURT





THE TABERNACLE

COLOR ITEMS AS NOTED

COLORS OF THE TABERNACLE

IN THE BIBLE, THESE colors and metals have symbolic meaning.

White pictures Christ's righteousness, purity, light and truth. See Revelation 19:8; Isaiah 1:18.

Blue represents faithfulness. Psalms 89:2; Number 15:37-40.

Scarlet pictures the ransom sacrifice of Jesus. 1 Corinthians 15:31.

Purple combines the colors scarlet and blue. It pictures royalty. Revelation 2:10; Mark 15:17-18; Judges 8:26.

NOTE: Blue, scarlet and purple are the three colors most frequently used in the fabrics of the tabernacle.

METALS OF THE TABERNACLE

Gold is the most precious metal. It pictures the divine nature which God possesses.

Silver pictures truth. Psalms 12:6; Proverbs 2:3-5; Exodus 27:11.

Copper represents perfect human nature. Why do some Bible translations read *bronze* or *brass* instead of *copper*? Look in the Glossary for "copper."

COLOR THE BOXES WITH THE APPROPRIATE COLOR.

GOLD DIVINE NATURE	PURPLE ROYALTY
SILVER TRUTH	WHITE CHRIST'S RIGHTEOUSNESS
COPPER PERFECT HUMAN NATURE	BLUE FAITHFULNESS
SCARLET CHRIST'S RANSOM	

**DRAW A LINE TO MATCH THE COLORS
WITH THE THINGS THAT EACH REPRESENTS.**

RANSOM

BLUE

WHITE

PURPLE

GOLD

SILVER

COPPER

TRUTH

ROYALTY

PERFECT HUMAN
NATURE

PURE

FAITHFULNESS

SCARLET

DIVINE NATURE

Where is copper used in the tabernacle arrangement? _____

Who has the divine nature? _____

Give a scripture that refers to the ransom.

NAME THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE TABERNACLE.

Name the items found in the court.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Name the furniture which is in the Holy.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Name the items kept in the Most Holy.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Who received instructions from God to build the tabernacle? _____

From what land did the Israelites flee? _____

What did the tabernacle represent? _____

Challenge question #1! What appeared above the tabernacle by day? By night? To find the answer, see Exodus 40: 38. _____

Challenge question #2! In the next chapter, the word *omer* is used. What is an **omer**? (Hint: You may have to look in a Bible dictionary.) _____

TABERNACLE WORD SCRAMBLE

Using the clues on the right, unscramble the words on the left.

TIHEW	__ () __ ()	Purity, Truth
LEPRUP	__ () () __	Royalty
SARNOM	__ () () () __	Scarlet
ROPCEP	__ () __ __ __	Perfect Human Nature
VINEDI	__ __ () __	Gold
EGTA	() __ __	Entrance to the Court
KAR	__ ()	Christ and His Church
HYLOSTOM	__ __ __ () __ ()	Divine Nature

Find the two words to fill the blanks below.
Use the letters within the parentheses () above and
unscramble the letters with the help of this clue;

The light of Jehovah in the Most Holy.

(The answer is in Tabernacle Shadows, page 124 and in the chapter, "Articles of the Tabernacle," page 16.)

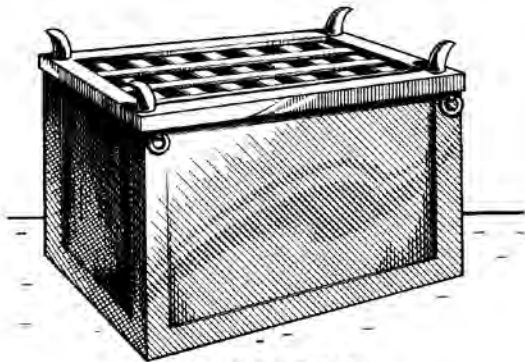
THE _ _ _ _ _



ARTICLES IN THE TABERNACLE

THE BRAZEN ALTAR

Read Exodus 27:1-8



THE BRAZEN ALTAR
COLOR COPPER

The **BRAZEN ALTAR** was made of wood covered with copper. It was placed in the court. This altar is also called the **ALTAR OF BURNT OFFERINGS**. The priest offered up sacrifices to God upon this altar. The **BRAZEN ALTAR** represents Christ's ransom sacrifice. Tabernacle Shadows, pages 22 and 42.

On the top of the **BRAZEN ALTAR**, at each of its corners, are horns. These are a symbol of power. Tabernacle Shadows, page 42. Psalms 148:14; 89:17; 75:10.

Exodus 29:37 – “The altar shall be most holy, and whatever touches the altar shall be holy.”

Exodus 29:12 – “You shall take some of the blood of the bull and put it on the horns of the altar with your finger; and you shall pour out all the blood at the base of the altar.” Why is this important? The answer is in the following scripture.

Leviticus 17:11 – “For the life of the flesh is in the blood, and I have given it to you on the altar to make atonement

for your souls; for it is the blood by reason of the life that makes atonement.”

Isaiah 56:6, 7 – “Also the foreigners who join themselves to the LORD, to minister to Him, and to love the name of the LORD, to be His servants, every one who keeps from profaning the sabbath and holds fast My covenant; even those I will bring to My holy mountain and make them joyful in My house of prayer. Their burnt offerings and their sacrifices will be acceptable on My altar; for My house will be called a house of prayer for all the peoples.”

THE LAVER

Read Exodus 30: 18-21 and Exodus 38:8



THE LAVER

*COLOR LAVER COPPER
COLOR WATER BLUE*

A very special quality of copper was used to make the LAVER. It was highly polished to reflect as a mirror.

In the courtyard, the LAVER was placed between the tabernacle and the brazen altar.

The LAVER held water with which the priests washed. The LAVER serves to hold the water, which represents the Word of God, His Truth.

Tabernacle Shadows, page 15.

Psalms 51:2 – “Wash me thoroughly from my iniquity and cleanse me from my sin!”

Acts 22:16 – “Now why do you delay? Get up and be baptized, and wash away your sins, calling on His name.”

Ephesians 5:26, 27 – “So that He might sanctify her, having cleansed her by the washing of water with the word, that He might present to Himself the church in all her glory, having no spot or wrinkle

or any such thing; but that she would be holy and blameless.”

Titus 3:5 – “He saved us, not on the basis of deeds which we have done in righteousness, but according to His mercy, by the washing of regeneration and renewing by the Holy Spirit.”

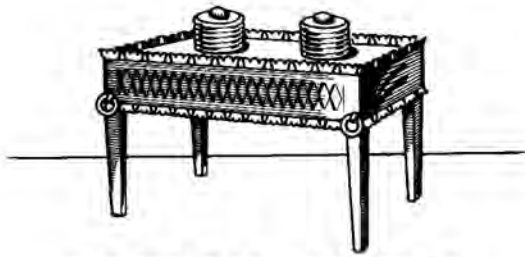
2 Timothy 2:15 – “Be diligent to present yourself approved to God as a workman who does not need to be ashamed, accurately handling the word of truth.”

Name two qualities about the laver that were special.

1. _____
2. _____

TABLE OF SHEWBREAD

Read Exodus 25:23-29



THE TABLE OF SHEWBREAD
COLOR GOLD

The **TABLE OF SHEWBREAD** was in the Holy. It was a table made of wood which was covered with gold.

Placed on top of the table were two stacks of bread. Six pieces of bread were in each stack. This bread was called **SHEWBREAD** or the **BREAD OF THE PRESENCE**. Pure frankincense was placed on top of each stack.

The golden table and the bread represent the whole church, which holds forth the word of life to the world of mankind.

Tabernacle Shadows, page 115.

Philippians 2:16 – “Holding fast the word of life, so that in the day of Christ I will have reason to glory because I did not run in vain nor toil in vain.”

1 Thessalonians 4:3 – “This is the will of God, your sanctification [setting apart].”

Scriptures about the Bread

Leviticus 24:7 – “You shall put pure frankincense on each row that it may be a memorial portion for the bread, even an offering by fire to the LORD.”

John 6:35 – “Jesus said to them, ‘I am the bread of Life.’”

1 Corinthians 10:16,17 – “Is not the cup of blessing which we bless a sharing in the blood of Christ? Is not the bread which we break a sharing in the body of Christ? Since there is one bread, we

who are many are one body; for we all partake of the one bread.”

The Table

Reprint 4782:2 – “Their [Israel’s] ‘table’ signifies their food; and the table or food spread before fleshly Israel, God’s fleshly children, consisted of those special favors and promises of God to them as his Chosen People.” Psalms 23:5 – “You prepare a table before me in the presence of my enemies.”

Reprint 4782:8 – “Only those who have at least some hunger and thirst after righteousness [truth] are at all welcomed at this ‘table’; it is the children’s table and others than God’s true children may gather and eat only the crumbs that fall from it.” Matthew 5:6 – “Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they shall be satisfied.”

GOLDEN CANDLESTICK

Read Exodus 25:31-37



THE GOLDEN CANDLESTICK

COLOR GOLD

The **GOLDEN CANDLESTICK**, also called the **GOLDEN LAMPSTAND** in some Bible translations, was in the Holy.

Made of one piece of pure gold, it was beaten or hammered into shape. Creating the candlestick was challenging for the craftsman; as his hard work progressed, the beauty of this lampstand became evident.

Great skill was required to form the seven branches of the candlestick; upon each branch alternated a fruit and a flower. At the end of each branch was a lamp. It was the only light in the Holy. The high priest trimmed the lamps and supplied the oil for the **GOLDEN CANDLESTICK**. Tabernacle Shadows, pages 16:2 and 115:3.

Scriptures about the Light

Isaiah 2:5 – “Come, house of Jacob, and let us walk in the light of the LORD.”

Matthew 5:14,16 – “You are the light of the world. A city set on a hill cannot be hidden. Let your light shine before men in such a way that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father who is in heaven.”

Philippians 2:15 – “So that you will prove yourselves to be blameless and innocent, children of God, above reproach in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation, among whom you appear as lights in the world.”

Ephesians 5:8 – “For you were formerly darkness, but now you are light in the Lord; walk as children of light.”

The Lampstand

Revelation 1:12,20 – “Then I turned to see the voice that was speaking with me.

And having turned I saw seven golden lampstands... And the seven lampstands are the seven churches.” (Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamum, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, Laodicea)

Reprint 1491:1,2 – “As a whole, the lampstand represents all the true saints or light-bearers in all the various phases of the nominal church development. The oil represents the holy spirit which, burning in the true believers, causes the illumination of the sanctified in Christ Jesus.”

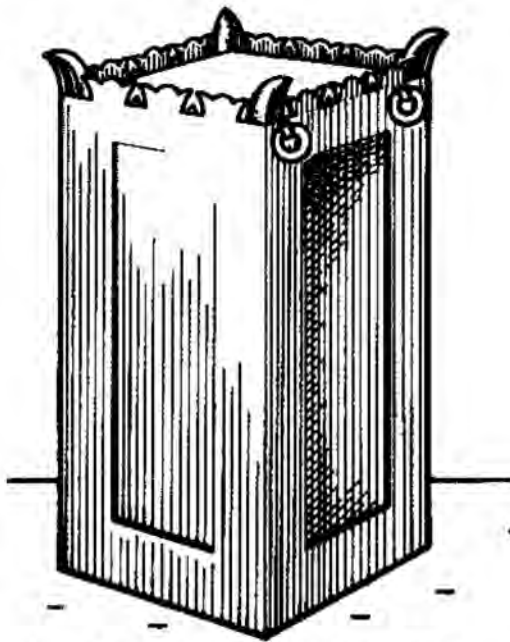
The Beaten Work

James 1:12 – “Blessed is a man who perseveres under trial.”

Numbers 8:4 – “Now this was the workmanship of the lampstand, hammered work of gold; from its base to its flowers, it was hammered work; according to the pattern which the LORD had showed Moses, so he made the lampstand.” “Gold represents divine nature.” Tabernacle Shadows, page 18.

INCENSE ALTAR

Read Exodus 30:1-9, 34-38



**INCENSE ALTAR OR
GOLDEN ALTAR**

COLOR GOLD

NEAR the cloth covering, the veil which separated the Holy from the Most Holy, stood a small wooden altar covered with gold called the **GOLDEN ALTAR** or the **INCENSE ALTAR**.

The only fire burned upon the incense altar was the coals taken from the brazen altar, which the priests carried in censers. The embers or burning coals were placed on the **INCENSE ALTAR**. The priest crumbled incense over the hot coals, and the hot embers produced a fragrant smoke or perfume. This cloud filled the Holy, passed through the veil, and went into the Most Holy.

Tabernacle Shadows, page 17:1

The fragrant smoke of the incense burning upon the **GOLDEN ALTAR** represents the willing services of the priests, their willing obedience and their praises – all to the glory of God. Colossians 3:17; Hebrews 13:15. Tabernacle Shadows, pages 17:1, 120:1 and the footnote on page 22.

Scriptures about Offering Incense

1 Peter 2:5 – “You also, as living stones, are being built up as a spiritual house for a holy priesthood, to offer up sacrifices acceptable to God through Jesus Christ.”
2 Corinthians 2:14,15 – “But thanks be to God, who always leads us in triumph in Christ, and manifests through us the sweet aroma of the knowledge of Him in every place. For we are a fragrance of Christ to God among those who are being saved and among those who are perishing.”

Scriptures about Incense Prayers

Revelation 8:3 – “Another angel came and stood at the altar, holding a golden censer; and much incense was given to him, so that he might add it to the prayers of all the saints on the golden altar which was before the throne.”

Psalms 141:2 – “May my prayer be counted as incense before You.”

John 11:42; 15:7 – “I knew that You always hear me, but because of the people standing around I said it, so that

they may believe that You sent me.”
“If you abide in me, and my words abide in you, ask whatever you wish, and it will be done for you.”

1 John 3:22 – “And whatever we ask we receive from Him, because we keep His commandments and do the things that are pleasing in His sight.”

ARK OF THE TESTIMONY

Read Exodus 25:10-22



THE ARK OF THE TESTIMONY
COLOR GOLD

Only the ARK of the TESTIMONY was in the Most Holy. It was a rectangular box made of wood, covered with gold. Within the ARK were the golden pot of manna, Aaron’s rod that budded and the two tables of the law.

The cover was made of one piece of pure gold. It was called the **MERCY**

Hebrews 9:2-5 (Emphatic Diaglott)
“For a Tabernacle was prepared, the first, in which were both the lampstand and the table, and the loaves of the presence, and the golden altar of incense; this is named the Holy Place. And behind the second veil, that **TABERNACLE** which is named ‘the Holy of the Holies,’ having the ark of the covenant, covered on all sides with gold, in which was a golden vase containing the manna, and the rod of

SEAT or the **PROPITIATORY**. At either end of the cover were two cherubs of gold – beaten work which required the ability and dedication of a craftsman.

A light, called the **SHEKINAH GLORY**, appeared from between the cherubim on the Mercy Seat, showing the divine presence. There was no other light in the Most Holy.

The Mercy Seat represents the attribute of justice in God’s character. God’s throne is established upon justice. Tabernacle Shadows, pages 17:2, 124:2 and 123:3, 4.

The Ark of the Covenant illustrates the entire plan of God, his eternal purpose through the Christ, Head and Body. Tabernacle Shadows, page 121:1.

Aaron which blossomed, and the tablets of the covenant; and above it were the cherubs of glory overshadowing the mercy seat.”

Ephesians 1:9,10 — “He made known to us the mystery of His will, according to His kind intention which He purposed in him with a view to an administration suitable to the fullness of the times, that is, the summing up of all things in

Christ, things in the heavens and things on the earth.”

Psalms 80:1 – “Oh, give ear, Shepherd of Israel, you who lead Joseph like a flock; You who are enthroned above the cherubim, shine forth!”

2 Samuel 6:2 – “And David arose and went with all the people who were with him to Baale-judah, to bring up from there the ark of God which is called by the Name, the very name of the LORD of hosts who is enthroned above the cherubim.”

Romans 3:24,25 (Diaglott) – “Being justified freely by His favor, through that redemption which is by Christ Jesus;

whom God has set forth to be a Mercy Seat, by his own blood, through the faith; for an exhibition of his righteousness in passing by the sins formerly committed, during the forbearance of God.”

Deuteronomy 32:4 – “The Rock! His work is perfect, for all His ways are just; a God of faithfulness and without injustice, righteous and upright is He.”

Revelation 15:3 – “And they sang the song of Moses, the bond-servant of God, and the song of the Lamb, saying, ‘Great and marvelous are Your works, O Lord God, the Almighty; righteous and true are Your ways, King of the nations!’ ”

GOLDEN POT OF MANNA

Read Exodus 16:12-17, 31-34



COLOR GOLD

God arranged that MANNA should appear with the morning dew. Before it could be used, the MANNA was ground or beaten, then it was boiled or baked. (Numbers 11:7-9) It sustained the life of the nation of Israel while the people were in the wilderness. Tabernacle Shadows, page 122:3 - 123:1

An omer of MANNA was kept in the ARK in a golden pot to remind future generations that God provided this bread from heaven to sustain the Israelites in the wilderness. This was God’s commandment. (Exodus 16:33)

Jesus’ lessons taught about God’s plan to save the world from sin and death. Jesus was the living bread which came down from heaven, according to God’s will. (John 6:51) He provided the way, the truth and the light by which we may come unto the Father. (John 14:6) Manna represented the living bread, supplied to the world by God through Christ, upon whom we depend daily. As the Israelites gathered daily supplies of MANNA, it will be necessary for the world to seek supplies of life and grace daily that they may live everlastingly.

To those who join themselves to Christ Jesus, who overcome as Jesus did, God offers the “hidden manna” that they may be like God and his only begotten son – immortal, in a death-proof condition.

The “hidden manna” represents incorruptibility and immortality, (Revelation 2:17 and Volume 6, page 63 and Volume 5, page 389)

Jesus, the Living Bread

Matthew 26:26 – “While they were eating, Jesus took some bread, and after a blessing, he broke it and gave it to the disciples, and said, ‘Take, eat; this is my body.’ ”

1 Corinthians 10:16 – “Is it not the bread which we break a sharing in the body of Christ?”

Immortal = Cannot Die

Diaglott references follow.

Romans 2:7 – “*Aionian* [eternal] life, indeed, to those who, by perseverance in good works are seeking for glory and honor and incorruptibility.”

John 5:26 – “For as the Father has life in himself, so he gave also to the son to have life in himself.”

1 Timothy 1:17 – “Now to the King of the Ages, the incorruptible, the invisible, the only God, be honor and glory for the ages of the ages. Amen.”

2 Timothy 1:10 – “Our savior, Christ Jesus, who has indeed rendered death powerless, and who has illustrated life and incorruptibility by the glad tidings.”

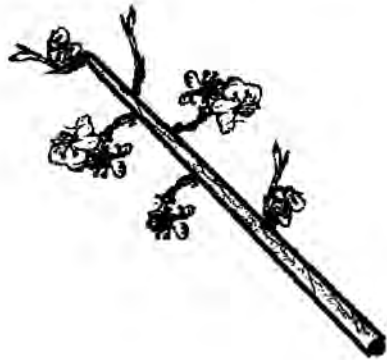
1 Corinthians 15:54 – “And when this corruptible shall be clothed with incorruptibility, and this mortal shall be clothed with immortality, then will that word be accomplished which has been written, ‘Death was swallowed up in victory!’ ”

Why was manna important to the nation of Israel? _____

What does manna represent? _____

AARON'S ROD THAT BUDDED

Read Numbers 17:3-10; 16:3, 11



COLOR BROWN AND GREEN

Some of the Levites argued that Aaron should not serve as high priest for the nation of Israel. Through Moses, God prepared a way to show all of the people that He had chosen Aaron: that only Aaron could serve as the high priest. God's choice would be known in the following way: each tribe's leader would

give a rod to Moses, and the rod of the man that God chose to serve as high priest would bud during the night. Of the rods which were placed before the ark of the testimony, *only* Aaron's rod budded. It not only budded but also brought forth almonds!

The meaning of the budded rod showed God's acceptance of Aaron and his sons – the actual priesthood represented Christ and the Church. Aaron's rod that budded showed that the character required of all the Body of Christ as members of the Royal Priesthood must be very special. That rod showed the acceptableness of the Royal Priesthood – the Christ, Head and Body. Tabernacle Shadows, page 122:2

Choosing the Priesthood

Numbers 3:2,3,5-7,9,10 – “These then are the names of the sons of Aaron: Nadab the first born, and Abihu, Eleazar and Ithamar. These are the names of the sons of Aaron, the anointed priests, whom he ordained to serve as priests. Then the LORD spoke to Moses, saying, ‘Bring the tribe of Levi near and set them before Aaron the priest, that they may serve him. They shall perform the duties for him and for the whole congregation before the tent of meeting, to do the service of the tabernacle. You shall thus give the Levites to Aaron and to his sons; they are wholly given to him from among the sons of Israel. So you shall appoint Aaron and his sons that they may keep their priesthood, but the

layman who comes near shall be put to death.’ ”

1 Peter 2:9 – “But you are a chosen race, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a people for God's own possession, so that you may proclaim the excellencies of Him who has called you out of darkness into His marvelous light.”

Hebrews 5:4-6 – “And no one takes the honor to himself, but receives it when he is called by God, even as Aaron was. So also Christ did not glorify himself so as to become a high priest, but He who said to him, ‘You are My son, today I have begotten you;’ just as He says also in another passage, ‘You are a priest forever, according to the order of Melchizedec.’ ”

John 6:44 – “No one can come to me unless the Father who sent me draws him; and I will raise him up on the last day.”

Revelation 1:5,6 – “...And from Jesus Christ, the faithful witness, the first-born of the dead, and the ruler of kings of the earth. To him who loves us and released us from our sins by his blood – and he has made us to be a kingdom, priests to his God and Father – to Him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen.”

Fruit-bearing

John 15:16 – “You did not choose me but I chose you, and appointed you that you would go and bear fruit, and that your fruit would remain, so that whatever you ask of the Father in my name He may give to you.”

Galatians 5:22, 23 – “But the fruit of the spirit is love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness, self-control; against such there is no law.”

TWO TABLES OF THE LAW

Read Deuteronomy 31:24

The nation of Israel survived the plagues that afflicted Egypt, departed that land, crossed the Red Sea and waited the instructions from the Lord at Mt. Sinai. Moses alone went up into the mountain to receive GOD’S LAW, WRITTEN UPON TWO TABLES or TABLETS.



The LAW required a perfect man to keep all of its commandments. Its require-ments were satisfied by the

perfect man Christ Jesus. He kept all commandments of the law.

These two tables of the LAW probably represent the two parts of God’s law: the one tells of our duty to God and the other tells of our duty to our fellow men.

Jesus clearly stated these two parts of the law in Matthew 22:37-40. “You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul and with all your mind. *This is the great and foremost commandment. The second is like it* [in harmony with the same principle]. You shall love your neighbor as yourself. On these two commandments depend the whole Law, and the Prophets.” And these were written, the first on one table and the second on the other table. Thus there were two tables. What Pastor Russell Said, Page 704:1

If God will accept perfect heart-intentions, as instead of the absolute perfection of the flesh, then indeed we

have hope of attaining to the standard which he marked for us, the standard of perfection. Our minds can walk up to the spirit, our intentions can be perfect. Reprint 3060

Matthew 5:17 – “Do not think that I came to abolish the Law or the Prophets; I did not come to abolish but to fulfill. For truly I say to you, until heaven and earth pass away, not the smallest letter or stroke shall pass from the Law until all is accomplished.”

Luke 24:44 – “Now he said to them, ‘These are my words which I spoke to you while I was still with you, that all things which are written about me in the Law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms must be fulfilled.’ ”

Acts 3:18 – “But the things which God announced beforehand by the mouth of all the prophets, that His Christ would suffer, he has thus fulfilled.”

2 Corinthians 3:3 – “[It is] manifested that you are a letter of Christ, cared for by us, written not with ink but with the Spirit of the living God, not on tablets of stone but on tablets of human hearts.”

Romans 8:4,5 – “So that the requirement of the Law might be fulfilled in us, who do not walk according to the flesh but according to the Spirit. For those who are according to the flesh set their minds on the things of the flesh, but those who are according to the Spirit, the things of the Spirit.”

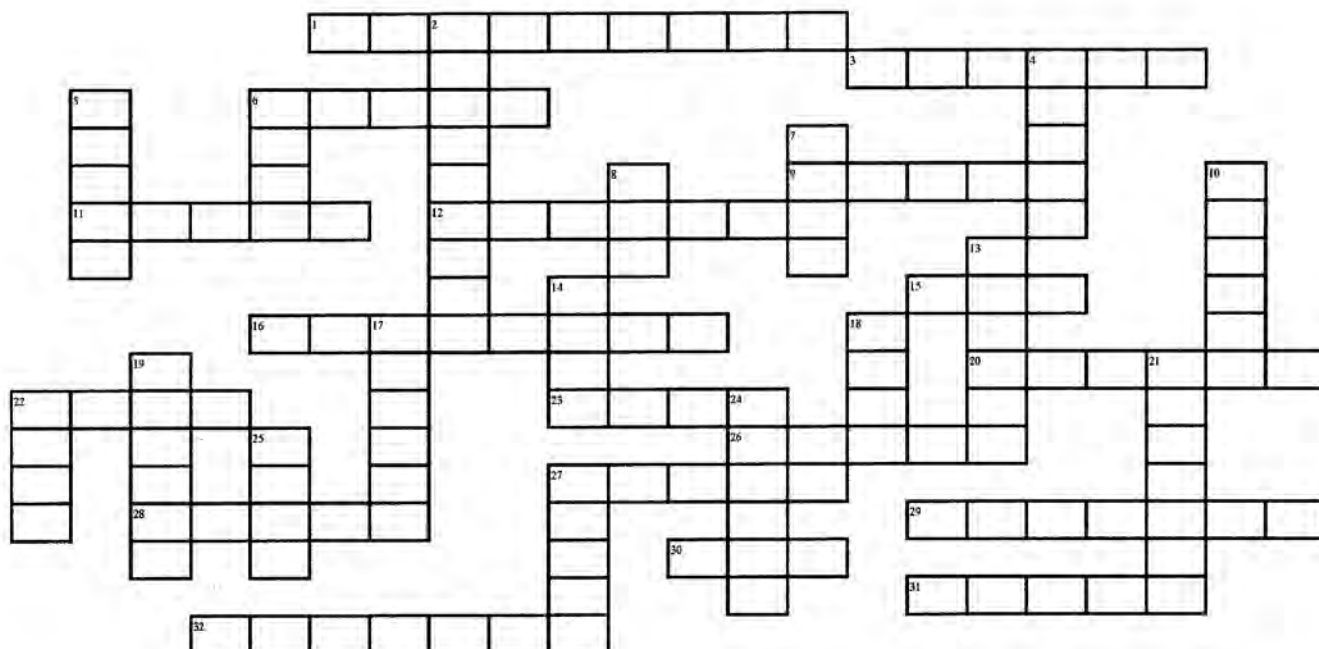
Ephesians 4:21-24 – “If indeed you have heard him and have been taught in him, just as truth is in Jesus, that, in reference to your former manner of life, you lay aside the old self, which is being corrupted in accordance with the lusts of deceit, and that you be renewed in the spirit of your mind, and put on the new self, which in the likeness of God has been created in righteousness and holiness of the truth.”

2 Corinthians 10:3-5 – “For though we walk in the flesh, we do not war according to the flesh, for the weapons of our warfare are not of the flesh, but divinely powerful for the destruction of fortresses. We are destroying speculations and every lofty thing raised up against the knowledge of God, and we are taking every thought captive to obedience of Christ.”

What did Jesus say was the greatest commandment? _____

What was the second greatest commandment? _____

TABERNACLE CROSSWORD



Tabernacle --- of the Better Sacrifices

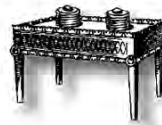
Across:

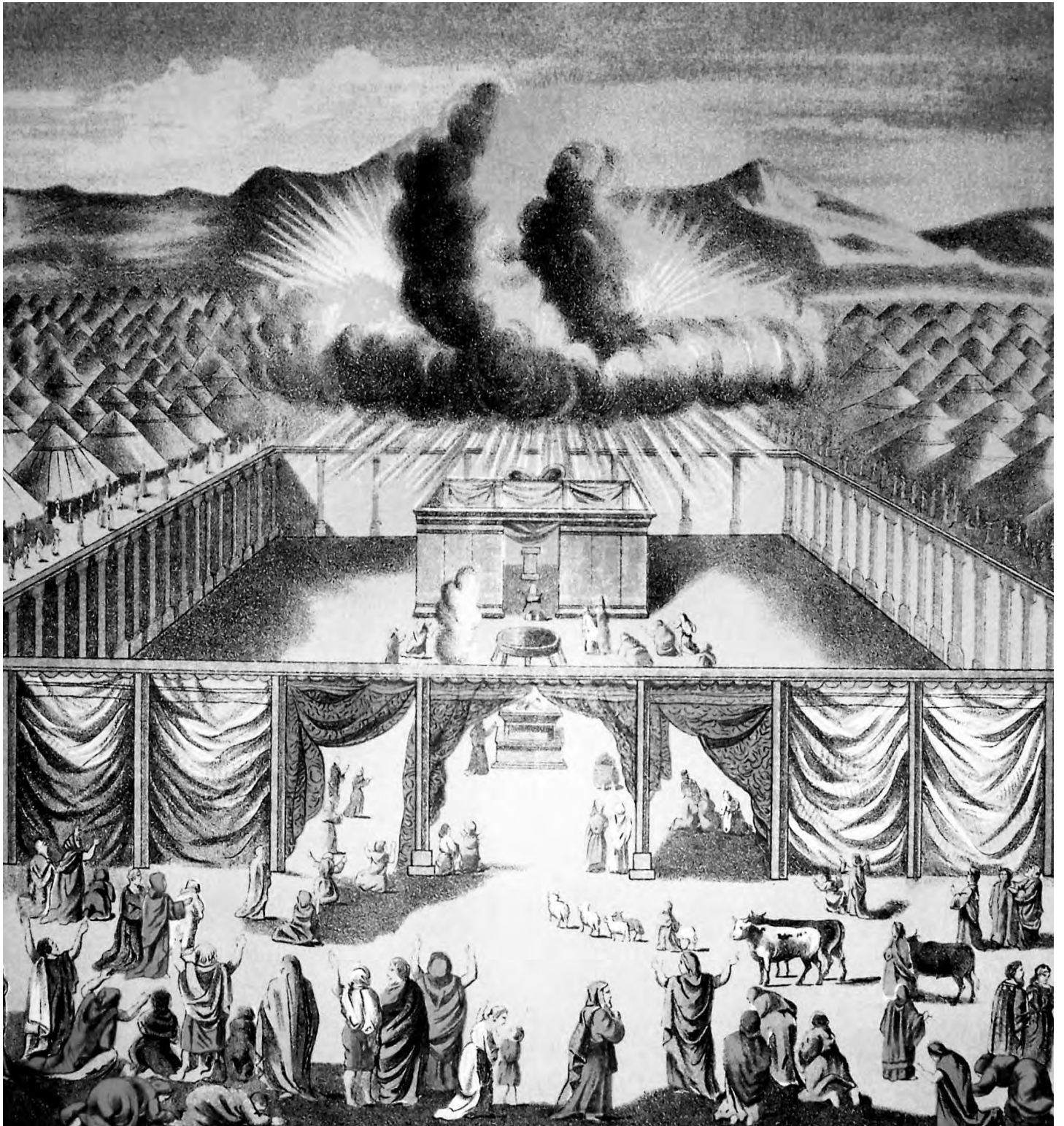
- 1 What is another name for the candlestick?
- 3 When the Israelites left Egypt, they crossed the _____.
- 6 What was surrounded by the linen fence?
- 9 What was the name of the first high priest?
- 11 From what country did the Israelites flee?
- 12 What is the color that represents the ransom?
- 15 Aaron's _____ that budded was in the ark of the testimony.
- 16 What is located beyond the veil?
- 20 White represents Christ's righteousness, light, truth and _____.
- 22 What is the color that represents faithfulness?
- 23 What is the opening to the tabernacle called?
- 26 Upon this, offerings were made.
- 27 This food fell from heaven. It is identified in Numbers 11:9.
- 28 An article in the court which held water.
- 29 The place where the Israelites waited for God's instructions to them was _____.
- 30 What is one of the fruits of the spirit?
- 31 What is the color that represents purity?

- 32 What is the name of the book which C. T. Russell wrote, which is the source for this workbook?

Down:

- 2 The covering of the ark is the _____.
- 4 The outer coverings of the tabernacle were made from animal _____.
- 5 The candlestick had _____ branches.
- 6 The tabernacle was in the center of Israel's _____.
- 7 What is the opening to the court called?
- 8 What was the wooden box covered with gold called?
- 10 This perfect man fulfilled the requirements of God's law.
- 13 What color represents the perfect human nature?
- 14 What color represents Divine nature?
- 17 What metal represents truth?
- 18 What held the linen curtains up around the court?
- 19 What color represents royalty?
- 21 What produced a fragrant smoke in the holy?
- 22 An animal offered for sacrifice. See Ex. 29:12.
- 24 Scarlet represents the _____.
- 25 What is another one of the fruits of the spirit?
- 27 Who lead Israel out of Egypt?





PEOPLE OF THE TABERNACLE

ISRAELITES, LEVITES AND THE PRIESTHOOD

ISRAEL

ISRAEL is a most favored nation under God; Amos 3:2 – “You only have I chosen among all the families of the earth.” God has made many promises to Israel. One of the promises is that the nation of Israel will bless all peoples in the kingdom. (Zechariah 8:22-23)

The nation of Israel was established upon Jacob’s death through his twelve sons. (See Chapter 49 of Genesis.) Following this people’s departure from Egypt, the tabernacle arrangement was established.

Who were the sons of Jacob?

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Reuben | 5. Zebulun | 9. Asher |
| 2. Simeon | 6. Issachar | 10. Naphtali |
| 3. Levi | 7. Dan | 11. Joseph |
| 4. Judah | 8. Gad | 12. Benjamin |

As we have observed in the details of the tabernacle, our Heavenly Father is a God of order. Special attention and instructions were given to Israel as the tabernacle traveled and as the nation made camp. Each family was directed to pitch their tent in a specific place. Four areas divided the encampment of the nation of Israel. The sons of Levi encircled the tabernacle.

Levi had three sons – Gershom, Merari and Kohath. Kohath was the father of Amram; Amram was the father of Moses and Aaron. See page 26 of this section.

To the west:

To the east:

To the north:

To the south:

GERSHOM

AMRAM

MERARI

KOHATH

Ephraim
Manasseh
Benjamin

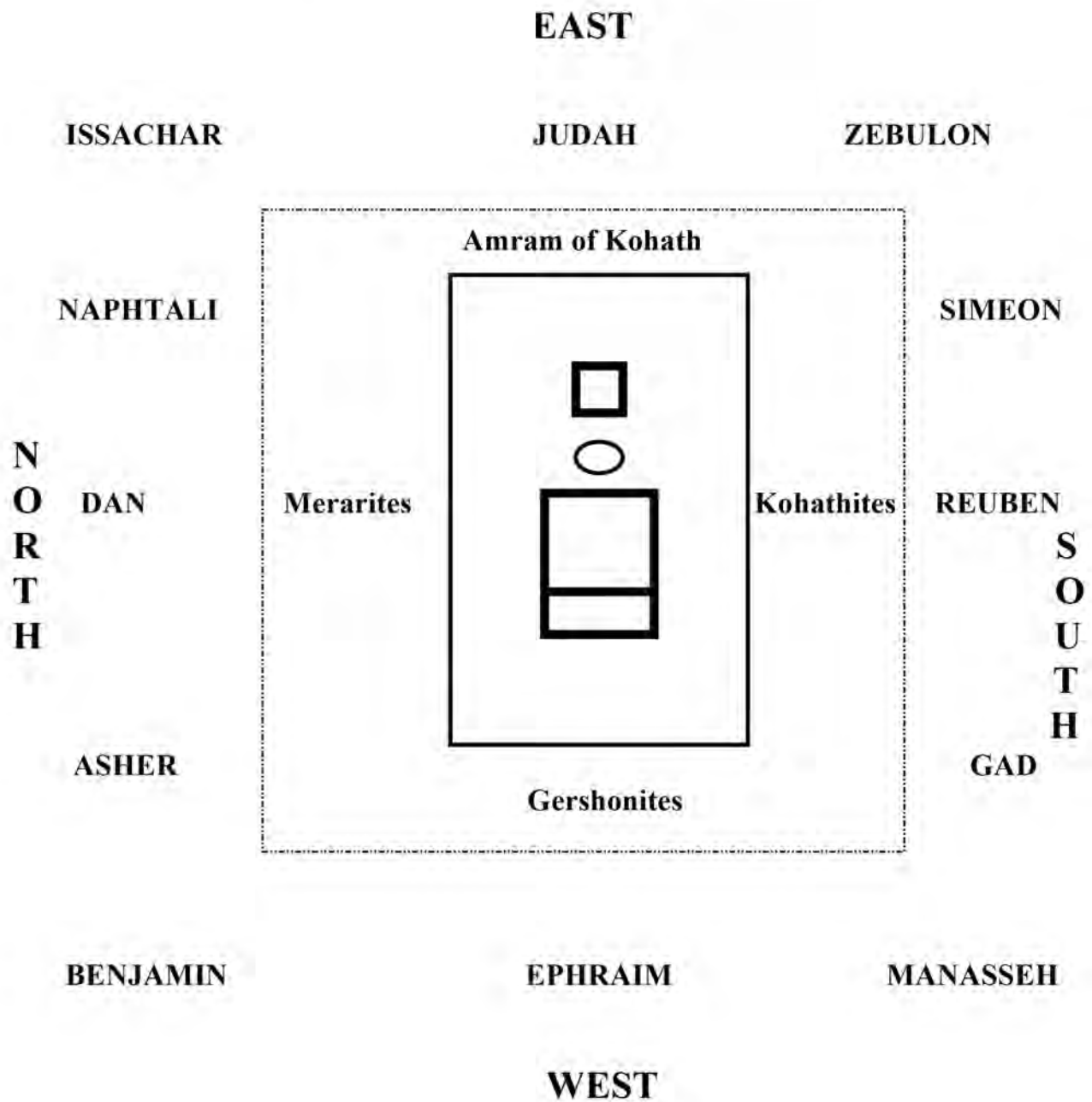
Judah
Issachar
Zebulun

Dan
Asher
Naphtali

Gad
Simeon
Reuben

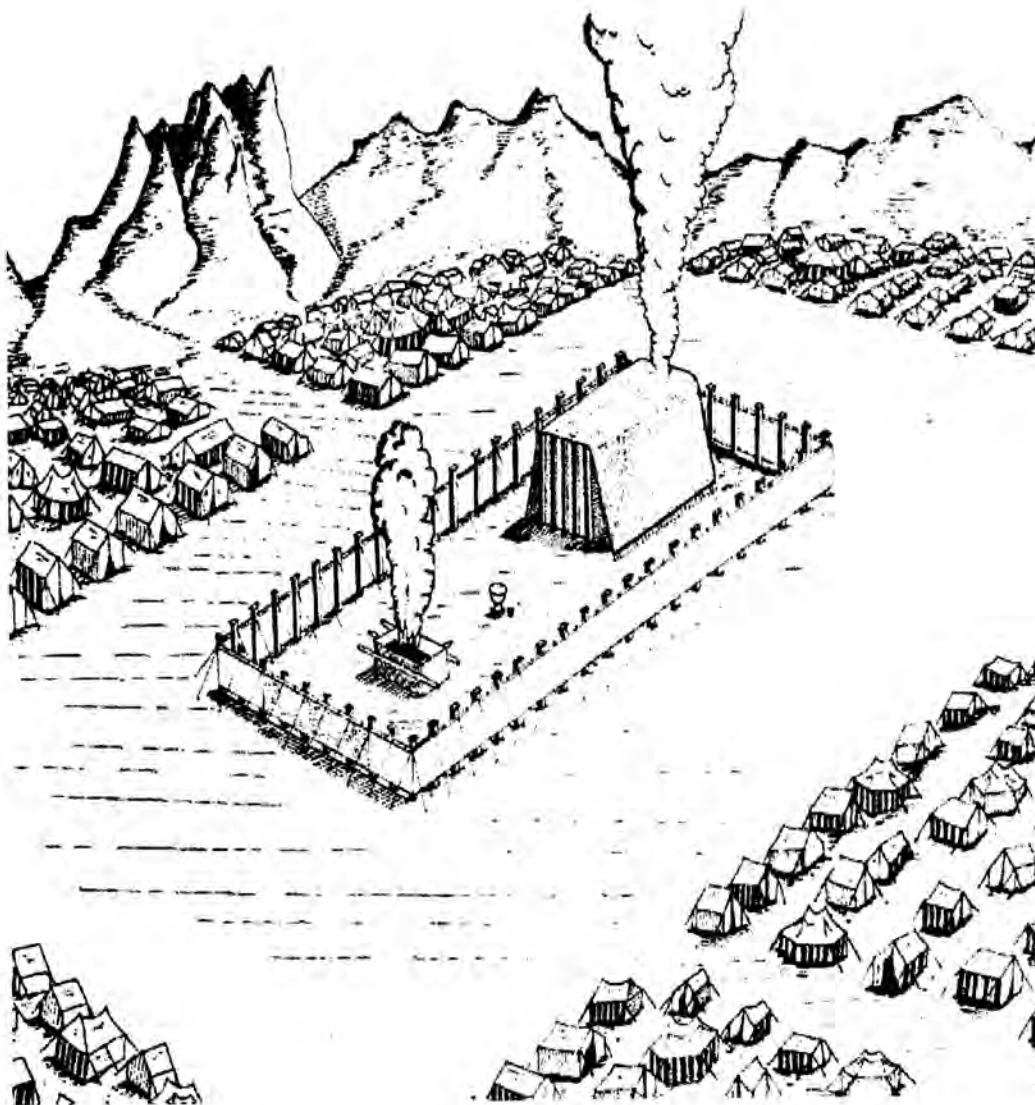
The names of four Israelites are enclosed in the boxes above for a purpose; these are Levites. At the time Israel received the law, there were 8,580 Levites. Their tents were placed between the court and the rest of the nation of Israel. The tabernacle of God was in the center of the entire nation.

CAMP ARRANGEMENT OF THE TWELVE TRIBES



TABERNACLE ERECTED AND TENTS OF ISRAEL AROUND IT

COLOR THE PICTURE



LEVITES

Levi was the third of Jacob's twelve sons. It was from the Levites, the tribe which bore his name, that the priests, as well as the workers associated with the tabernacle, came.

Levi had three sons: Merari, Gershom and Kohath. The families of these three sons were the ones who camped nearest to the tabernacle. They were leaders and teachers of God's law; they were in charge of the tabernacle and its services. Each son's family had a special job to do.

1. The family of the high priest, descendants of Levi's son Kohath through his son **Amram**, lived on the east side of the tabernacle.
2. **Kohath's** family was in charge of the altar, the candlestick, the table used for the shewbread – all of the furniture in the Holy and the Most Holy. Their tents were set up on the south side of the tabernacle.
3. **Merari's** family lived on the north side. Their responsibility was to take care of the boards and posts of the tabernacle.
4. **Gershom's** family lived on the west side. They were in charge of all the remaining details.

The Levites are very important because they picture the **household of faith**. They represent all believers in Jesus and his ransom.

At the time that the tabernacle was established, of *all* the Levites, only five were chosen to serve for the typical sacrificing. Among these, only one was chosen to serve as the "chief leader;" he was the high priest who was in charge of

all of the tabernacle services. This man pictured Jesus. The first high priest was Aaron.

1 Peter 2:5, 9 (Diaglott) – "Be you yourselves also built up, as living stones, a spiritual house for a holy priesthood, to offer sacrifices well-pleasing to God through Jesus Christ." (See page 22 of Tabernacle Shadows.) "But you are a chosen race, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a people for a purpose; that you may declare the perfection's of Him who called you from darkness into His wonderful light."

Hebrews 3:1 (Diaglott) – "Therefore, holy Brethren, associates of a heavenly calling, attentively regard Jesus, the apostle and high priest of our confession."

THE PRIESTHOOD

As Aaron was first in everything that happened in the tabernacle, he pictured Jesus who was first as the "Chief Priest," Leader, Captain and Forerunner. The lesson teaches clearly that none *came before* him.

Hebrews 10:19-22 (Diaglott) – "Having, therefore, Brethren, confidence respecting the entrance of the Holies, by the blood of Jesus. Which way he consecrated for us, through the veil, [that is, his flesh, recently killed and yet is living {as spirit};] and having a great priest over the house of God, we should approach with a true heart..."

Colossians 1:18,19 – "He is also head of the body, the church; and he is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead, so that he himself will come to have first place in everything. For it was the

Father's good pleasure for all the fullness to dwell in him."

Hebrew 7:26-27 (Diaglott) – "For such a high priest also was proper for us – holy, harmless, undefiled, separated from sinners. Having become more exalted than the heavens, - one who has not daily necessity, like the high priest, first, to offer sacrifices for their own sins, then for those of the people; **for this he did once for all**, having offered himself."

2 Timothy 1:10 (Diaglott) – "...now manifested through the appearance of our savior Christ Jesus, who has indeed

rendered death powerless, and who has illustrated life and incorruptibility by the glad tidings."

The high priest was made special among the priests by his "garments of glory and beauty." Why did God provide these instructions? Each of these articles of clothing represents a particular detail of God's great plan. The other priests, the "underpriests," wore white linen clothes. Why? What can we learn from the special positions which these men served? In our next chapter we will consider the priesthood. See Exodus Chapter 28.

What son of Jacob had descendants who served God in a special way? _____

What did this tribe do that was different from the rest of the nation of Israel? _____

What were the names of the three sons of Levi whose families lived nearest the walls of the court? _____

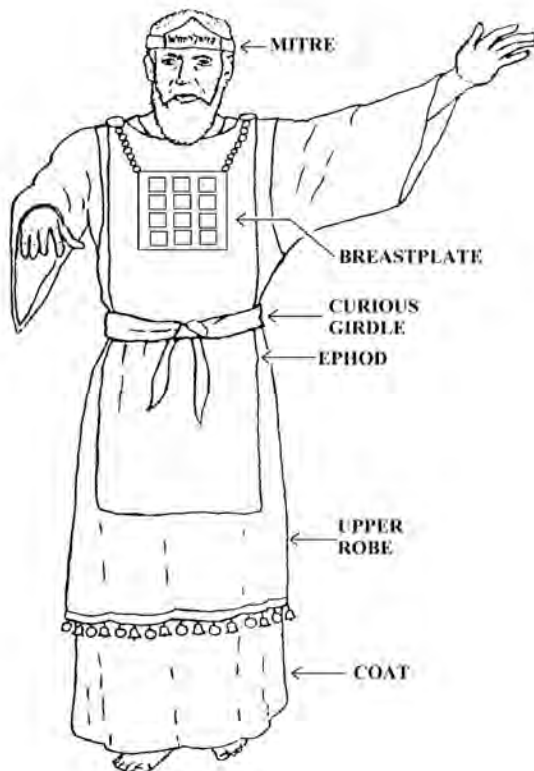
Whose family lived at the eastern wall of the court? _____

What was Aaron's job? _____

Who did he represent? _____

Why do you think that the Lord arranged for the tents of the Levites to be placed around the court of the tabernacle? _____

THE PRIESTHOOD



HIGH PRIEST

The **NATION of ISRAEL** was made up of twelve tribes. All of the Israelites received the promise of land from the Heavenly Father – except one. That one was the Levites. This group of people was chosen for a special purpose. The tabernacle and all its activities were placed in their care. See Numbers 1:47-54 and 3: 5-10

Of all the Levites, one was given a particular position among all his relatives. He was especially appointed by God to perform certain duties in service to God. Aaron, the brother Moses, was the first Israelite set apart to this honored role of **HIGH PRIEST**.

The high priest was required to observe the holy days, which were identified

through Moses by God, and to offer sacrifices daily. Everything had to be done very carefully. All of the instructions from God had to be accomplished thoroughly in every detail.

The role of the high priest also served a higher purpose. Our Heavenly Father wanted people to understand that only *one* could offer the proper sacrifice, the acceptable sacrifice, in order to bring men to a position of reconciliation with Him. Aaron represented our Lord Jesus Christ in this capacity. In his writings, Bro. Russell refers to *this kind of symbol* as a **type**.

Specific clothing was designed for the high priest. In Exodus 28: 4 (Revised Standard Version), the items are listed. “And these are the garments, a breastplate and an ephod, and an upper robe and a brodered coat, a mitre and a girdle.” Even in these articles of clothing information is provided to people who want to study God’s plan! Our Father uses every method to communicate His will to us. Beginning with the “brodered coat,” let’s consider the dress of the high priest.

The following is the order (or steps) in which he put on the articles.

1. The coat and its girdle
2. The upper robe
3. The ephod, the curious girdle and the breastplate
4. The mitre attached to the linen strip

THE FIRST STEP

COLOR THE COAT AND GIRDLE WHITE.



The **coat** was made of white linen which represents purity. Embroidery is very beautiful needle work. The embroidery on the white linen coat showed the development of that pure character in works of grace.

The **linen girdle** was worn around the waist, like a belt. Remember that white linen represents purity and, thus, it represents righteousness. A girdle restricts or binds. Applying this, the High Priest, is limited by loyalty or “being bound” to his master. So the linen girdle similarly illustrates service, righteous service to God.

THE SECOND STEP

The **upper robe** was worn over the linen coat — blue, representing faithfulness. Its fringe was made of golden bells and pomegranates. The bells signified that when our high priest appears in glory and beauty, the fruit of sacrificial work will be known to all. The bells proclaimed this to the nation of Israel, and the pomegranates showed that the faithful performance of the work of Jesus’ sacrifice had borne rich fruit.

COLOR THE UPPER ROBE BLUE; THE POMEGRANATES SCARLET AND THE BELLS GOLD.



THE THIRD STEP

The **ephod** was made of cloth that was specially woven from threads of purple, blue, scarlet, white and gold. It was

designed so that half of the ephod hung over the front of the blue upper robe and the other half over the back of it. These halves were fastened together by two golden clasps which rested on the shoulders of the high priest. The ephod was a **type** of the two great covenants – the front half represented the one which God made with Abraham, and the back half represented the New Covenant. Both of these were united and firmly bound to the high priest and clasped on him.

The **curious girdle** bound the ephod to the high priest. It was a cord made of the same specially woven material as the ephod. Not only did the curious girdle represent servitude, but that the one wearing it was pleasing to God. “The Messenger [servant] of the Covenant in whom you delight.” Malachi 3:1

COLOR THE EPHOD AND CURIOUS GIRDLE WITH A PATTERN OF SCARLET, BLUE, PURPLE, GOLD AND WHITE.



The **breastplate** was worn over the front of the ephod. It is considered separately on page 36 of this chapter.

THE FOURTH STEP

The **mitre**, a strip of fine white linen, was worn around the forehead. Fastened to the mitre with a blue lacer was a golden plate or “crown.” Written upon the golden plate was “Holiness to the LORD.” This indicated to all that the high priest is entirely devoted to the accomplishment of Jehovah’s purposes. The golden crown also proclaimed his royalty: Christ is to be “a priest upon his throne” forever after the order of Melchisedec. Hebrews 7:17; Psalms 110:4

COMPLETED HIGH PRIEST

*COLOR THE MITRE GOLD.
COLOR THE LINEN STRIP WHITE.*



THE UNDERPRIESTS

The **sons of Aaron** were consecrated as **underpriests**. They had duties to perform in the tabernacle arrangement. At times they participated in sacrifices with the high priest.

Specific instructions were provided for the clothing which the underpriests wore. “And for Aaron’s sons thou shalt make coats and thou shalt make for them girdles and bonnets for them for glory and beauty. And thou shalt make them linen breeches.” Exodus 28:40,42 (Revised Standard Version)

The high priest was special in his garments of glory and beauty. His unique clothing was representative of his great responsibilities in the tabernacle arrangement. **The clothing of the underpriests, was white linen, which represented righteousness.** They were important to the tabernacle arrangement as assistants to the high priest. The high priest wore very similar garments during the time of sacrificing [the Day of Atonement] and put on the glorious garments after making atonement. See page 37 of Tabernacle Shadows and Leviticus 16:4.



Challenge question! Why were the Levites chosen to serve in this special position? See Exodus Chapter 32. _____

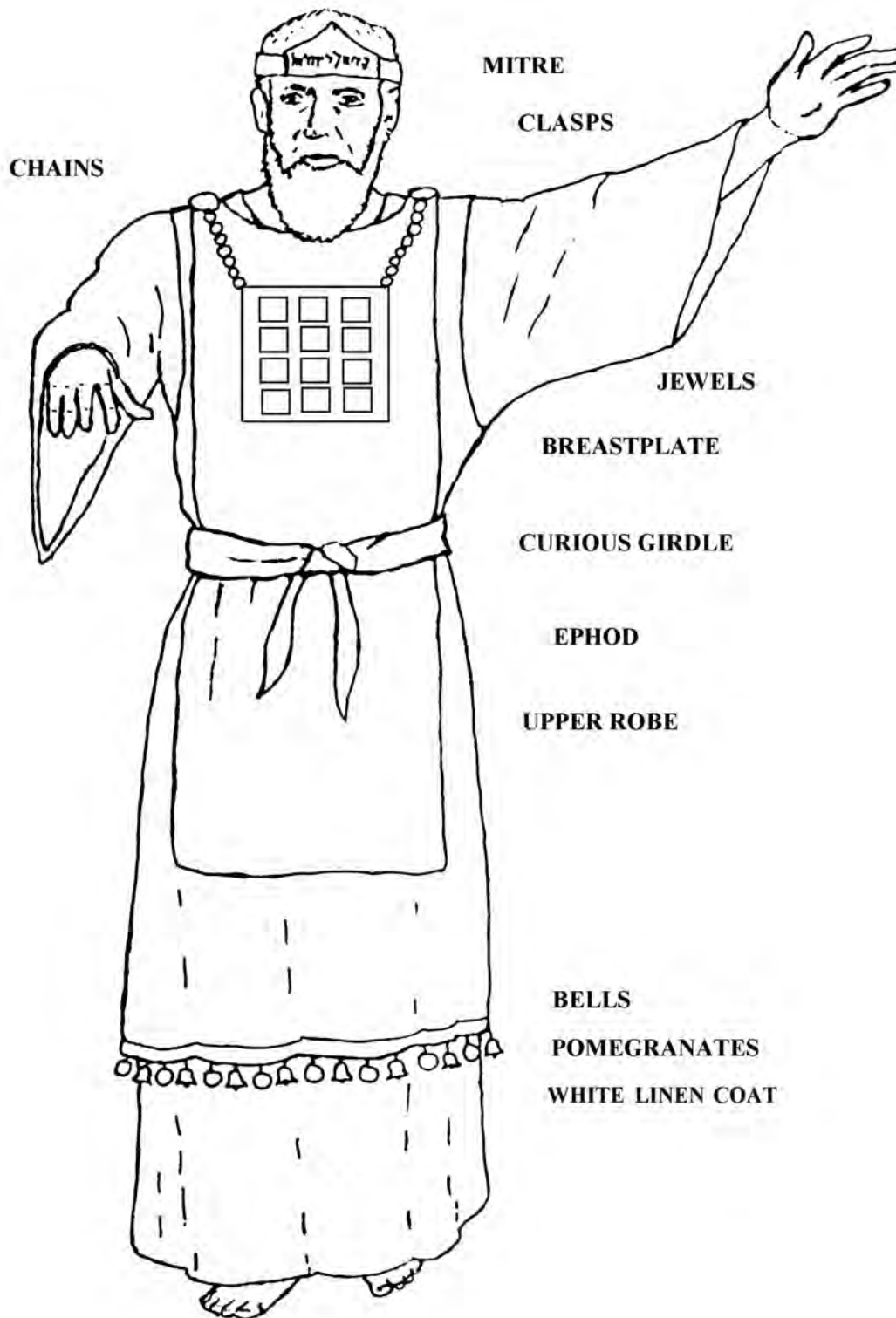
UNDERPRIEST

COLOR THE CLOTHING OF THE UNDERPRIEST WHITE.



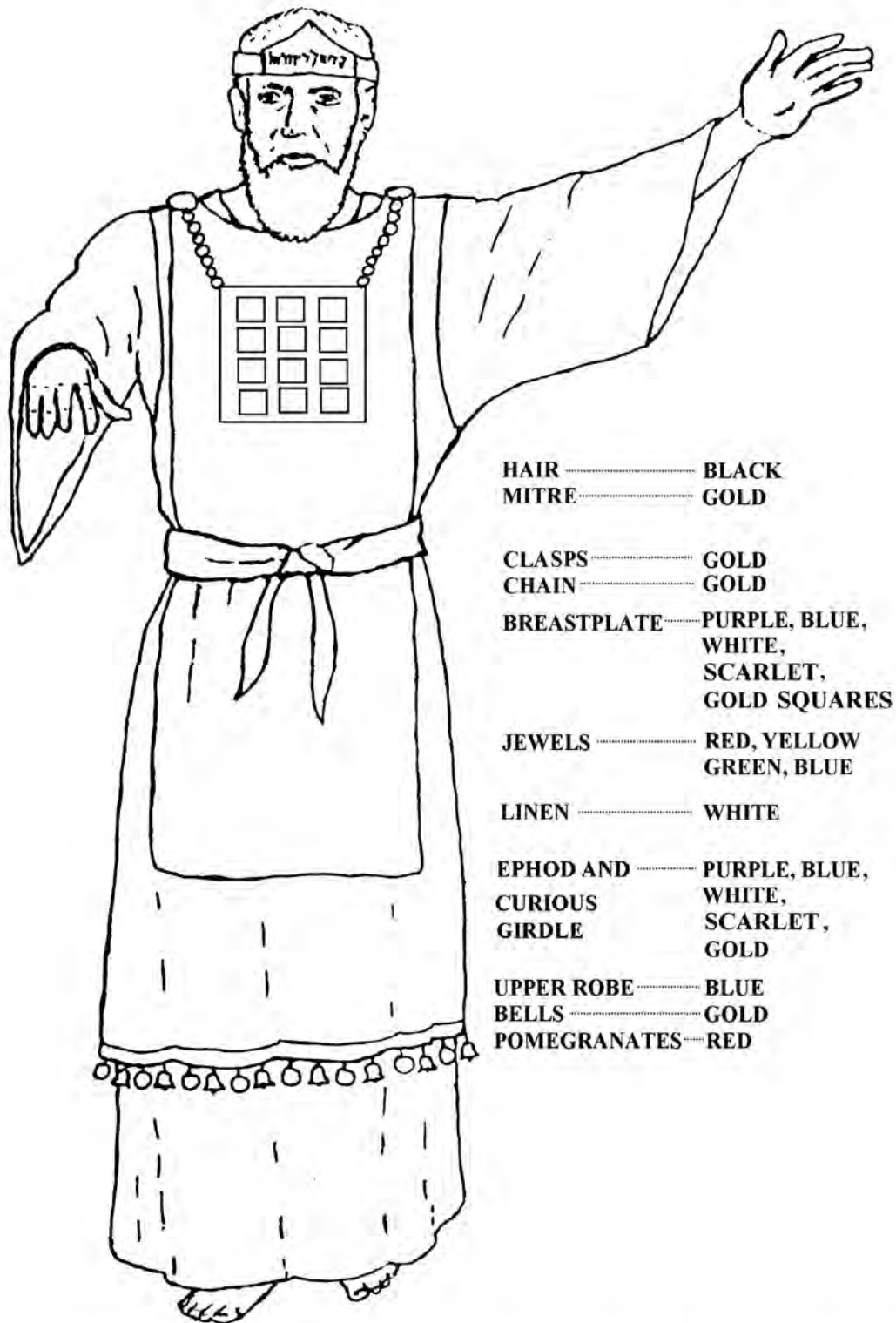
HIGH PRIEST

DRAW LINES TO EACH ITEM.



HIGH PRIEST

COLOR ITEMS



THE BREASTPLATE

After considering the other articles of the high priest's clothing, the **breastplate of judgment** is one of the most beautiful aspects of his garments.

The breastplate was worn on the front of the ephod. It was hung by a gold chain which was suspended by gold clasps at the shoulders of the ephod. And, the lower part was fastened to the ephod by a lacer – through gold rings – so that the fastening was hidden. The concealed fasteners gave the appearance that the breastplate was part of the ephod.

The Law was beautifully represented in the breastplate. Its fabric was made in the same manner as the ephod; purple, scarlet, blue, white and gold threads were skillfully woven. The breastplate had twelve precious jewels, each set in gold, in which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes. The names of the twelve tribes of Israel were engraved, one on each gem. The breastplate was bound close to the heart of the high priest, showing that it was precious to him. This further indicated that he was able to carry the Law as a covering of his inmost affections and that as a breastplate of righteousness," it covered him. "The Law of his God was in his heart." (Psalm 37:31) That law which condemned **all others** was his pleasure to accomplish, "I delight to do thy will, O my God: yea thy **law** is within my heart." (Psalm 40:8)

The manner in which the breastplate was made is very important in order to understand the symbols that God used. The fabric was two spans long and one span wide – 18 inches by 9 inches. It was folded in half; the finished size of the breastplate was one span long by one span wide. The size, a span or length of a mans hand, indicated that the law of God is the full measure of a *perfect man's ability*. There is only one who was able to keep the law completely, the perfect man Christ Jesus.

The breastplate was hung from gold clasps at the shoulders of the ephod. These gold clasps held lacework in which were placed a single onyx stone, one upon each shoulder. Six of the names of the tribes of Israel were written on each of these stones set in the gold clasps. What purpose did they serve? They were stones of remembrance for the sons of Israel. The high priest would bear their names before the Lord.

What do these colors represent?

Scarlet _____ Blue _____

Purple _____ White _____

BREASTPLATE

COLOR EACH BOX WITH THE COLOR IDENTIFIED.
This may represent the actual placement of the gems.

REUBEN



SARDIUS

SIMEON



TOPAZ

LEVI



CARBUNCLE

JUDAH



EMERALD

ZEBULUN



SAPPHIRE

ISSACHAR



DIAMOND

DAN



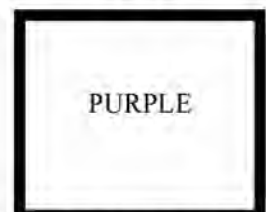
JACINTH

NAPHTALI



AGATE

GAD



AMETHYST

ASHER



BERYL

JOSEPH



ONYX

BENJAMIN



JASPER

BREASTPLATE

MATCH EACH TRIBE WITH THE CORRESPONDING STONE.

REUBEN

GAD

ZEBULUN

ISSACHAR

NAPHTALI

ASHER

JOSEPH

JUDAH

BENJAMIN

LEVI

SIMEON

DAN

DIAMOND

SAPPHIRE

BERYL

JACINTH

TOPAZ

EMERALD

SARDIUS

AMETHYST

CARBUNCLE

AGATE

ONYX

JASPER

TABERNACLE WORD SEARCH

Priesthood	Camp	Gold	Linen
Laver	Court	Silver	Tabernacle
Altar	Holy	Copper	Curtain
Table	Most Holy	Blue	Brazen
Candlestick	Cherubim	Purple	Incense
Ark	Gate	Scarlet	Shewbread
Israel	Door	Mercy	Testimony
Sacrifice	Veil	Manna	Cakes
Type	Shadow	Wash	Sin
Lamb	Faith	Goat	Bullock

The above words are hidden below in any of eight directions.
They may be backward, forward, up, down or diagonal. Look carefully!

T A E S T A B E R N A C L E Y N O W Z L A
 M E R C Y L N I H P F T E S T I M O N Y G
 A N N A M T X I S R A E L J P D L Q Y E K
 I W B C V E I L D I Y T C A M P O I N K L
 C O P P E R R T A E L A M B V L S A N C S
 A D W U M O Y T M S I O C N Z E B H W E I
 N A Y R B P N E L T H N V D C U R T A I N
 D H T P E K Y L O H A E C K R D A V S T P
 L S Z L V R Q R W O T N W E L L Z L H J K
 E C B E T D U A Z O H I F B N G E G O A T
 S A L R F C R C U D N M A O R S N U Y L G
 T S U L B K O S I L V E R F A E E J K O A
 I O V N L B U L L O C K D S E K A C L Z T
 C H E R U B I M D E H J K M R O O D S R E
 K Y Z L E W P S A C R I F I C E Q U V W J
 V A S S M J L Y L O H T S O M O C F H A A

GLOSSARY

Acacia is a tree. Its wood is very hard and durable yet light weight for carrying. The wood of the acacia tree was used in the construction of the Tabernacle and some of the articles associated with it. Wood is a material that decays. However, in the Tabernacle it was used to illustrate a lesson. The wood was covered with copper (symbol of perfect human nature) or covered with gold (symbol of divine nature).

Anointing of the Tabernacle, all of its articles, the high priest and the underpriests required the use of oil blended with spices. The purpose of anointing was to recognize consecration. (Exodus 30:22-33)

Antitype is the fulfillment of a pattern or of a picture used in the Scriptures. In the *antitype*, Jesus was the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world (John 1:29; 1 Corinthians 5:7) for the *type* of the passover lamb (Exodus 12:2).

Brazen is another word for **brass**. Both of these words are associated with the altar in the court.

Censer was a container to carry coals from the brazen altar to the incense altar in the Holy. A censer was also used to carry the blood into the Most Holy.

Consecration is the commitment to do the will of God at the cost of self sacrifice, even unto death. (Psalms 40:8)

Copper is one of the metals used in the tabernacle. It is a pure element. Copper represents perfect human nature. Some Bible translations incorrectly substitute *bronze* or *brass* for *copper*. Both bronze and brass are a mixture of copper and another metal: *bronze* is a mixture of copper and tin; *brass* is a mixture of copper and zinc. The root for this word is *copper* in *Strongs*, H#5178, H#5154 and H#5153. *Studies in the Scriptures*, Volume 1, Study 10, "Spiritual and Human Natures Separate and Distinct."

Covenant is a promise that God makes, or that people make with God or with one another. God has made many covenants or promises but three are the most important. The first was the Abrahamic Covenant which God made with Abraham. (Genesis 12:2; 22:16-18.) The second was the Law Covenant which he made with the nation of Israel when he gave Moses the two tables of the Law. (Exodus 20:1-17) The third is the New Covenant which shall be effective when the Christ, Head and Body, reign. (Jeremiah 31:31-34; Hebrews 8:6-11)

Cubit is a unit of measure. It is eighteen inches long.

Hyssop was from a family of plants which had cleansing qualities and was easily available. It is associated with purification.

Incense was a mixture of sweet spices which were burned on the golden altar. What were the sweet spices? Stacte, onycha, galbanum, frankincense. This special incense could be used only in the Tabernacle. Why was incense important? The Law required that the high priest should burn it until its smoke filled the Holy and the Most Holy. The prayers of the saints are as incense to the Lord. See Revelation 5:8; 8:3-4; Psalms 141:2.

Linens is a very strong cloth woven from flax. In the Tabernacle, the underpriests wore white linen robes and coverings for their heads. The high priest wore a white linen coat beneath his garments of glory and beauty. Even our Lord wore a white linen robe. We know that all these clothes indicated purity and righteousness for the people who wore them. Have you ever heard of Christ's robe of righteousness with which the saints are covered? See Isaiah 61:10.

Mitre was a strip of white linen worn on the forehead of the high priest. Fastened to the mitre with blue laces was a gold plate, or crown. Words written on it proclaimed "Holiness to the LORD."

Parable is a lesson told as a story or a word picture. Familiar earthly objects are used to describe spiritual ideas. Our Lord Jesus always used parables when teaching the people. Lessons taught in this way were intended to be understood only by those whose hearts were in harmony with the true word of God. See Matthew 13:13.

Pomegranate is a fruit with a red, leathery skin. Inside the pomegranate are many seeds. This fruit represented that the faithful performance of the Redeemer's work of sacrifice produced the fruitage of the redemption of human life lost because of Adam's sin.

Propitiation is satisfaction. The *Diaglott* translation of 1 John 2:2 speaks of our Lord Jesus Christ as the propitiation; the great Redeemer was the satisfaction price. The *Diaglott* translation of Romans 3:25 uses the words *mercy seat* in the place of the word *propitiation* or *expiation* to describe Jesus. Blood was sprinkled on the front of the mercy seat of the Ark of the Covenant on the Day of Atonement. (Leviticus 16:14-15)

Ransom is the corresponding price to be paid. Jesus Christ, the perfect man, gave his life as a corresponding price for Adam who forfeited his life when he sinned. The ransom is the cornerstone or foundation of our faith. 1 Timothy 2:6 tells us that Jesus gave his life as a ransom for *all*.

Sacrifice is completely submitting oneself. See Romans 12:1. In the case of animal sacrifices, their lives were given up. Leviticus 17:11 – "For the life of the flesh is in its blood; and I have given it for you upon the altar to make atonement for your souls; for it is the blood that makes atonement, by reason of the life."

Sanctification is setting oneself apart for God's service and God setting one apart for His service. (1 Thessalonians 4:3) – "For this is the will of God, your sanctification."

Soul is a living being; the Old Testament word is *nephesh*. (Genesis 2:7)

Span is a unit of measure. It is nine inches long. A span indicated that the Law of God is the full measure of a perfect man's ability. The measure was based on the breadth, that is, the length or width of a man's hand when stretched.

Talent is a measure of weight. The golden candlestick and utensils were made of a talent of gold. In the Old Testament a talent weighted about 100 pounds.

Type is an illustration. For example, the Tabernacle priesthood illustrated the greater priesthood of Jesus and the Church and the sacrifices of the Tabernacle illustrated the greater sacrifices of Jesus and the Church.

TABERNACLE STUDY

SCRIPTURE LISTINGS AND BOOK REFERENCES

SCRIPTURE LISTINGS

BRAZEN ALTAR:

Exodus 27:1-8
Psalms 148:14; 89:17; 75:10
Exodus 29:12, 37
Leviticus 17:11
Isaiah 56:6,7
Romans 12:1

THE LAVER:

Exodus 30:18-21; 38:8
Psalms 51:2
Acts 22:16
Ephesians 5:26,27
Titus 3:5
2 Timothy 2:15

THE TABLE of SHEWBREAD:

Scriptures about the table:
Exodus 25:23-29
Philippians 2:16
1 Thessalonians 4:3
Scriptures about the bread:
Leviticus 24:5-7
John 6:35
1 Corinthians 10: 16,17

THE GOLDEN CANDLESTICK:

Exodus 25:31-37
Scriptures about the light:
Matthew 5:14,17
Philippians 2:15
Ephesians 5:8
Isaiah 2:5

BOOK REFERENCES

Tabernacle Shadows, page 22 & 42

Tabernacle Shadows, page 15

Tabernacle Shadows, page 115

Reprint 4782:2

Reprint 4782:8

Tabernacle Shadows, page 16:2 & 115:3

SCRIPTURE LISTINGS

BOOK REFERENCES

THE GOLDEN CANDLESTICK: (cont.)

Scriptures about the lampstand:

Revelations 1:12,20

Reprint 1491:1,2

Scriptures about the beaten work:

James 1:12

Numbers 8:4

Tabernacle Shadows, page 18

THE INCENSE ALTAR or THE GOLDEN ALTAR:

Exodus 30:1-9, 34-38

Tabernacle Shadows, pages 17:1 & 120:1

Colossians 3:17

Hebrews 13:15

Scriptures about offering incense:

1 Peter 2:5

2 Corinthians 2:1,15

Scriptures about incense prayers:

Revelations 8:3

Psalms 141:2

John 11:41

1 John 3:22

THE ARK of the TESTIMONY:

Exodus 25:10-22

Tabernacle Shadows, pages 17:2; 121:1;

Hebrews 9:2-5

123:3, 4; & 124:2

Ephesians 1: 9,10

Psalms 80:1

2 Samuel 6:2

Romans 3:24,25 (Diaglott)

Deuteronomy 32:4

Leviticus 15:3

THE GOLDEN POT OF MANNA:

Exodus 16:12-17,31-34

Tabernacle Shadows, 122:3-123:1

Numbers 11:7-9

Scriptures about Jesus, the living bread:

John 6:51; 14:6

Matthew 26:26

1 Corinthians 10:16

Immortal = cannot die (Diaglott references follow.):

Romans 2:7

John 5:26

SCRIPTURE LISTINGS

BOOK REFERENCES

THE GOLDEN POT OF MANNA: (cont.)

1 Timothy 1:17
2 Timothy 1:10
1 Corinthians 15:54

AARON'S ROD THAT BUDDED:

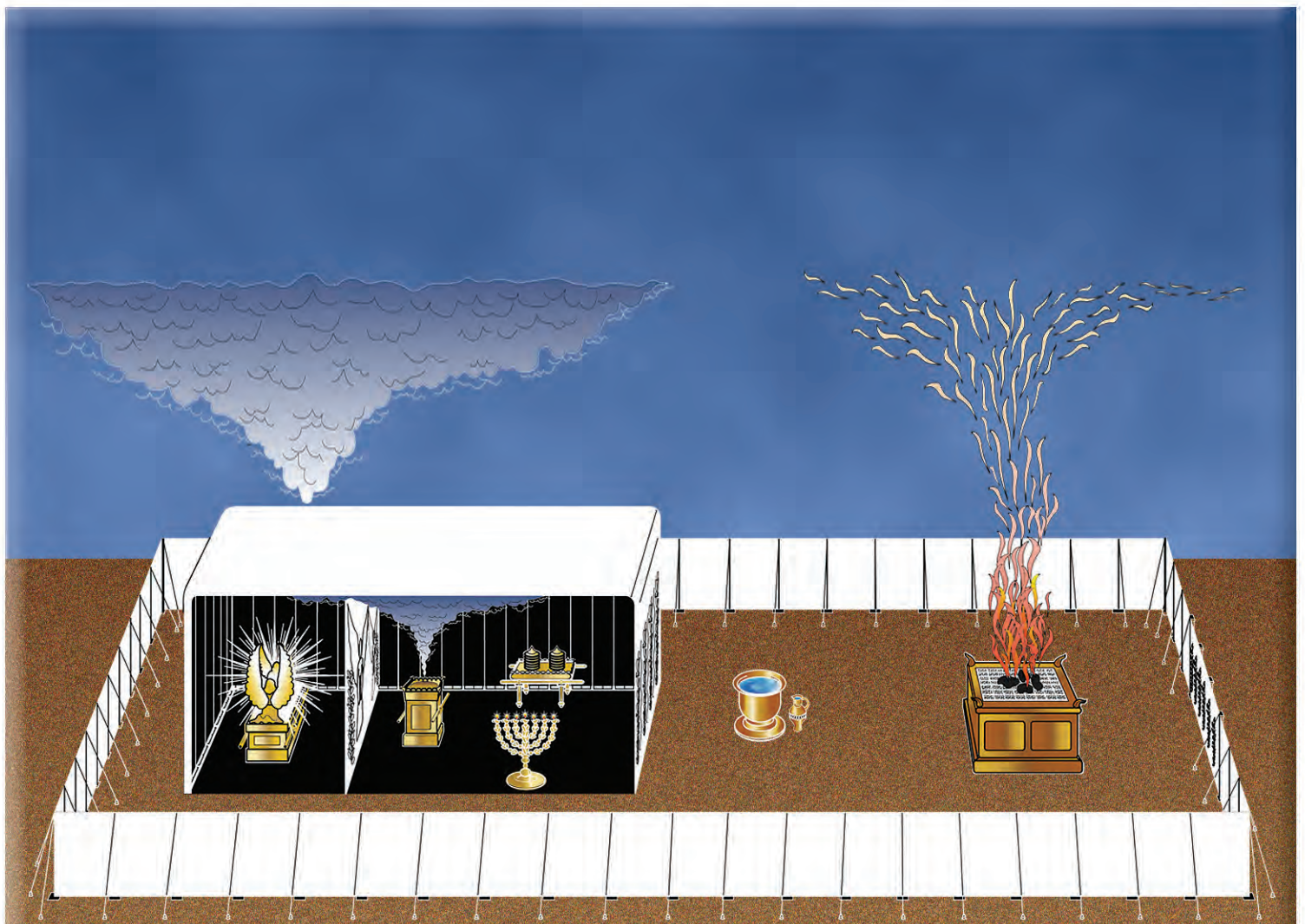
Numbers 17:3-10; 16:3,11
Scriptures about choosing the priesthood:
Numbers 3:2,3,5-7,9,10
1 Peter 2:9
Hebrews 5:4-6
John 6:44
Revelations 1:5,6
Scriptures about fruit bearing:
John 15:16
Galatians 5:22

Tabernacle Shadows, page 122:2

TWO TABLES of the LAW:

Deuteronomy 31:24
Matthew 5:17
Luke 24:44
Acts 3:18
2 Corinthians 3:3
Romans 8:4,5
Ephesians 4:21-24
2 Corinthians 10:3-5

What Pastor Russell Said, page 704:1
Reprint 3060



The Tabernacle in the Wilderness

A Workbook

Published by
Associated Bible Students of Central Ohio
PO Box 813, Westerville, Ohio 43086
www.biblestudentkids.com • 614-882-2126