

OLD TESTAMENT

GENESIS — DEUTERONOMY



A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver — Proverbs 25:11

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Preface

GOALS

We are a non-discriminating school and seek, through much prayer, study, and meditation, to provide the following goals to those who desire an opportunity to learn more of God's Word (Bible):

To Provide at No Cost: We believe there are hungry people who are looking for knowledge of Biblical scriptures. We supply correspondence study at no cost to the student, although we will accept tax-deductible love offerings.

To Know Jesus: We pray that people will see their need of Jesus. To know God's Word (Bible) is to know Jesus.

"And the Word [**Jesus**] was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth."

Joh.1:14

To Gain Knowledge of the Bible: knowledge of Biblical scripture is progressive, bringing you into spiritual maturity.

"But grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ."

2Pe.3:18

To Build Faith: Knowledge of God's Word (Bible) builds up our faith that directs our spiritual walk [**Rom.10:17**]. In the Bible we read the phrase "*the just shall live by faith*" 3 times [**Rom.1:17**, **Gal.3:11**, **Heb.10:38**]. Faith provides direction to our lives [**Psa.119:105**]. When we need help, we are able to go to the Bible because we have learned to rightly divide the truth [**2Ti.2:15**].

To Become Established in God's Word (Bible): God wants us to become so established that we are not tossed around with every wind (spirit) of doctrine [**Eph.4:14**]. Being rooted in Biblical scripture, we are able to apprehend (grasp with the understanding) the fullness of God's truth. Through God's Word (Bible), Jesus sanctifies and cleanses us with a washing process [**Eph.5:26**].

To Run a Race of Faith: Oh that we might have a desire to know Jesus [**Phi.3:10-14**] and run the race of faith!

BIBLE SCRIPTURE REFERENCE

All Biblical scripture references in this study book are taken from the King James Version. If any other translation is used, it will be shown following the Biblical scripture reference; e.g. Revised Version (RV), American Standard Version (ASV), etc.

The Bible contains · the mind of God, · the state of man, · the way of salvation, and · the happiness of believers. The Bible's doctrines are holy, its precepts binding, and its histories true. The Bible contains light to direct you, spiritual food to support you, and comfort to cheer you. Jesus is the grand subject of the Bible. God's Word (Bible) was designed for our good and the results are to the glory of God. Biblical scriptures should fill your memory, rule your heart, and guide your feet. Read the Bible slowly, frequently, and prayerfully. Biblical knowledge involves the highest responsibility. It rewards the greatest labor and condemns all who trifle with the Bible's sacred contents.

SUGGESTIONS TO STUDENT

Do not try to master the Bible all at once or become upset if you do not understand what you have read. Biblical scriptures are revealed “*precept upon precept: line upon line; here a little, and there a little*” [Isa.28:10].

Read the lesson through at one sitting if possible, but do not hurry over it. Read it slowly and give it a chance to grip your heart and mind. As you read, ask God to give you something special from His Word. Stay in the lesson; do not skip around in the Bible. You are spending your time to gain knowledge of God's Word (Bible); learn to spend this time wisely.

There is no shortcut to getting Biblical knowledge; it is obtained through prayer, study, and meditation. We suggest that you get all you can directly from the Bible before consulting notes written by someone else. The Holy Spirit (God's gift) inspired the Word of God (Bible) and was given for the specific purpose of guiding us into all truth [Eph.1:17-18].

“Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and he will shew you things to come.”

Joh.16:13

Always read the lesson through at least once, more if possible. Observe the instructions given in the Bible concerning reading God's Word [1Ti.4:13, Eph.3:4].

PREPARING TO STUDY

When we study, our attitude is very important, “*And if any man think that he knoweth any thing, he knoweth nothing yet as he ought to know*” [1Co.8:2].

Meditate on God's Word (Bible). Note the promise given to the man who meditates on Biblical scriptures day and night, “*He is like a tree planted by streams of water, which yields its fruit in season and whose leaf does not wither. Whatever he does prosper*” [Psa.1:1-3].

Take Biblical scripture at face value. Do not try to make it prove a point. Keep in mind that the Bible is the **inspired word of God**. There is a promise to those who read, hear, and keep Biblical scriptures, but a curse is pronounced on those who add to them.

“Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein: for the time is at hand.”

Rev.1:3

“For I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book, If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book.”

Rev.22:18

To keep “private interpretation” from happening [2Pe.1:20], read the whole chapter; then ask yourself the following questions:

- To **whom** is it speaking?
- To what **time** or **age** does it refer?
- What is the **subject**?
- Do **other Biblical scriptures** bear out the same thought? [1Co.2:13]
- To what “**family**” does it belong; historic, prophetic, poetic, or doctrinal?

Other references, besides the Bible, that will help you study are:

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Genesis—Deuteronomy

- A good Collegiate Dictionary.
- Strong's or Young's Concordance.
- Vine's or Unger's Bible Dictionary.
- J. B. Jackson Dictionary of OT & NT Proper Names (available, at no cost, upon request)

NOTE

The above-listed references are only suggestions; there are many other good ones available to a student of the Bible.

TERMINOLOGY

The following is an explanation of terminology and/or capitalization used herein:

He	Capitalized "He" within a sentence refers to a previous mention of God, Jesus, or the Holy Spirit.	NT	New Testament abbreviation.
OT	Old Testament abbreviation.	Practical Teaching	Webster's: Practical — Capable of applying knowledge to some useful end. Biblical Teaching: Scriptural teachings the believer applies and practices (does) in their daily walk with Jesus Christ.
Provisional Teaching	Webster's: Provisional — serving for the time being. Biblical Teaching: That which has been provided through the completed work of Jesus Christ at Calvary.	The Bride	The body of born-again believers who attain to the 1 st Rank that will be taken out of The Church.
The Church	The "mystical" body of Jesus made up of born-again believers [Eph.1:22-23].	The Law	Refers specifically to the Mosaic Law.
The Tribulation	The prophetic 7 years of tribulation that is yet to come upon the world.	The "Great" Tribulation	The last 3½ years of The Tribulation [Mat.24:21].

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WORKBOOKS

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DISCLAIMER

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LESSON 1

Genesis 1—11, Adam and Noah

DEFINITION — **Genesis** Nativity, beginning, or origin.

Therefore, our book has a fitting name, as all subsequent history and revelation have their beginnings here.

GREAT BEGINNINGS

There are 12 great beginnings.

Great Beginning	Where Found in Scripture
1. Creation	Gen.1:1, Heaven and Earth
2. Universe	Gen.1:4, Light (Day) & Darkness (Night) Gen.1:6-7, Heaven (firmament) Gen.1:9-10, Dry Land (Earth) & Waters (Seas) Gen.1:11-12, Grass/Herbs/Fruit Trees Gen.1:14-18, Lights in the Firmament (Sun, Moon, Stars)
3. Plant, Animal, and Human Life	Animal Life Gen.1:21, Fish and Birds, Gen.1:24, Insects and Animals Human Life Gen.2:7, Man Gen.2:22, Woman
4. Marriage	Gen.2:24
5. Sabbath	Gen.2:2-3
6. Human Sin	Gen.3:6
7. Prophecy	Gen.3:15
8. Human Relations	Gen.1:1, God Gen.4:4, Abel Gen.4:5, Cain Gen.4:8, Murder
9. Nations Divided	Gen.10:32

NATURAL DIVISIONS

There are also 2 natural divisions:

Division 1: God dealing with the whole race	Gen.1—11
Division 2: The whole race set aside and God deals with the Abrahamic family (later became the nation of Israel)	Gen.12—50

GENERAL OUTLINE

Name	Chapters
Adam	Gen.1—5
Noah	Gen.6—11
Abraham	Gen.12—24
Isaac	Gen.25—27
Jacob	Gen.27—37
Joseph	Gen.37—50

GENESIS 1

The opening chapters of Genesis are simple narratives. The days are 24-hour days just as we have now. Man was created and set over the earth as its head and lord.

GENESIS 2

We find God resting from His work. How many real Sabbaths has the present world known? When man failed to find a "help meet" among the animal creation, the woman was brought on the scene and marriage was instituted. Then follows the record of the fall with its terrible results. The cause of all the ills of humanity is found here. Man suffered the loss of head and lordship, was told of death (the sure wages of sin), then heard the curse pronounced on all creation. But God remembered mercy in judgment and promised a deliverer through the very one through whom the fall came. Wondrous grace!

GENESIS 4:2-5,25

- **Cain** represents self-works; e.g., trying to get to heaven without the blood sacrifice (discounting Jesus' death at Calvary).
- **Abel** represents faith through grace (the "cutting off" of Jesus at Calvary).
- **Seth** represents the new creation (being used of God to bring His purpose to pass); shown in Genesis 4:25 by the phrase another seed.

GENESIS 6:1-6

What is the reason given for the flood? With all their men or might and renown, they could not avert the terrible universal judgments that were threatening.

GENESIS 7-8

Records the flood and the weary months of waiting. Then man was again seen on the earth, which was purged by the flood. Noah offered an offering and God gave the promise of Genesis 7:21.

GENESIS 9

God made a covenant with all creatures (man and the creatures). The token of this covenant is the rainbow.

GENESIS 10

The Japheth and Ham lines were dealt with first, as God was soon to drop the race as a whole and take up the Abrahamic family. Here the word "[nation](#)" is mentioned for the first time. Before this, the conscience of man has been the only restraint on his actions. Now, God instituted government.

GENESIS 11

Man was possessed with the same desire that caused the downfall of Satan [[Isa.14:12-17](#)]: The desire to be great...independent of God. To a certain degree they met the same results and received the displeasure and judgment of God.

The line of Shem was then traced to Abraham and the beginning of the purpose of God was revealed. The purpose was to have a nation of His own on the earth.

THE AGES REPRESENTED IN GENESIS

Become familiar with the men whose lives filled the scenes (ages) throughout the book of Genesis:

Person	Age(s) They Represent
Adam	Innocence and Conscience
Noah	Human Government
Abraham	Promise
Isaac	Law
Jacob	Church Age (Grace Age)
Joseph	Righteousness/Millennium

Lesson 1, Questions — Gen.1-11

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What is the meaning of the word Genesis?

--

List the 12 beginnings and give where they are found in Genesis.

	Beginning Title	Where Found in Genesis
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		

What are the 2 natural divisions of Genesis?

14.	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>		15.	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>	

Name the person each section of the general outline is about.

	Name		Name
16.	Gen.1—5	17.	Gen.6—11
18.	Gen.12—24	19.	Gen.25—27
20.	Gen.27—37	21.	Gen.37—50

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22. How was a day defined in Genesis 1:5?

23. Were angels or man given dominion over the earth? [Gen.1:26]

24. How long did man keep his dominion? [Gen.3:17-19, 24]

25. To whom did man lose his crown (dominion)?

26. On what day did God rest? [Gen.2:2]

27. Was man able to find a "help meet" among the animal creation? [Gen.2:20]

Yes ☐ No ☐

28. What human relationship was instituted in Genesis 2:24?

29. Who was behind the serpent that tempted the woman? [Rev.20:2]

30. What is the cause of all humanity's problems? [Rom.5:19]

Name the judgment placed on the man, woman, and serpent. [Gen.3:14-19]

31. Serpent's judgment.

32. Woman's judgment.

33. Man's judgment.

34. Through whom did God promise a deliverer? [Gen.3:15]

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What 2 seeds are mentioned?

35.

36.

Of what are Cain and Abel a type?

37.

Cain? [Rom.3:27, Eph.2:9]

38.

Abel? [Eph.2:8]

With what actions did Cain's lineage begin and how will his lineage end?

39.

What actions began Cain's lineage? [Gen.4:6-8]

40.

How will Cain's lineage end? [Rev.20:7-15]

Whose lineage did God drop and with whom did He begin again? [Gen.4:25-26]

41.

Lineage God dropped?

42.

What lineage began anew?

From Genesis 6:5-6, list the 3 reasons why God sent the flood.

43.

44.

45.

46. What invitation for deliverance did God give Noah? [Gen.7:1, 13]

47. What covenant did God make with all creatures? [Gen.9:15]

48. What sign did God give for this covenant? [Gen.9:16]

49. In Genesis 10:2-4, whose lineage is dealt with first?

50. What lineage did God trace next? [Gen.10:6, 20]

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What had been the only restraint before and after the flood?

51.	Before the flood?	
52.	After the flood?	

53. What desire moved men to build the tower of Babel? [Gen.11:4]

--

54. In Scripture, we read of another being who had this same desire, who was it? [Isa.14:12-14]

--

55. What judgment did God bring upon the builders of the Tower of Babel? [Gen.11:7-8]

--

Name the 6 men whose lives fill the scenes in Genesis and the Age they each represent.

	Man	Age(s) They Represent
56.		
57.		
58.		
59.		
60.		
61.		

62. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

63. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 2

Genesis 12—24, Abraham

GENESIS 12

It will pay you dividends to acquaint yourself with every detail of Abraham's life. From Genesis 12 to Acts 12, the history of Abraham and his descendants is followed almost exclusively.

NOTE

Gen.12:1-3 — The 7-fold promise given to Abraham.

Gen.12:1-3 — Summarization of what is contained in the covenant.

Observe the general idea of the message of God to him: *“Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house.”*

NOTE

Abram came out of the Ur of the Chaldees. Ur was consecrated to the worship of Sin, the Babylonian moon god. It shared this honor, however, with another city, and this city was Haran, or Harran. Harran was in Mesopotamia, and took its name from the highroad that led through it from the east to the west. The name is Babylonian, and bears witness to its having been founded by a Babylonian king. The same witness is still more decisively borne by the worship paid in it to the Babylonian moon god and by its ancient temple of Sin. Indeed, the temple of the moon god at Harran was perhaps even more famous in the Assyrian and Babylonian world than the temple of the moon god at Ur. [[EASTON'S BIBLE DICTIONARY](#)]

Gen.12:4 — Then the scripture reads, *“So Abram departed”*

Gen.12:5 — *“they (Abram and Sara) departed”* Both statements show Abram's obedience to God.

NOTE

It appears that Abram built no altar while in Egypt. Egypt (the world) is never the place for God's people.

GENESIS 13

Gen.13:15-16 — The 2 great promises God give Abraham after he was separated from Lot are:

“For all the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed forever.”

Gen.13:15

“And I will make thy seed as the dust of the earth: so that if a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered.”

Gen.13:16

GENESIS 14

Abraham manifested no interest in the war of Sodom until Lot was taken captive. Then, he was all interested and he rescued Lot. It seems one lesson would have been enough for Lot; but, no, he went back to Sodom.

Melchizedek is a type of Christ as our **High Priest**. [Heb.5:5-7].

Gen.14:23 — Abraham would not take the goods of Sodom. After he refused all earthly gain, God said to Abraham, “*Fear not, Abram: I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward*” [Gen.15:1]. To Abraham this statement was of more value than any earthly riches

GENESIS 15

Gen.15:5 — God gave another promise concerning the seed which represents 2 groups of people:

Group of People	Who They Represent
The Star Seed	Heavenly People — The Church
The Dust Seed	Earthly People — The Nation of Israel

GENESIS 16

At Sarah’s suggestion, Abraham took Hagar, the bond maid, to wife. They tried to help God fulfill His promise to Abraham, but God rejected their efforts and the fruit (Ishmael). Their actions brought grief to all concerned.

NOTE

Study Galatians 4:19-31 for typical teaching.

GENESIS 17

God, after changing Abraham’s name, established the Abrahamic Covenant with him and made it everlasting.

Gen.17:17 — At God’s promises, Abraham laughed for joy.

Gen.17:23 — The token of the Abrahamic Covenant is circumcision.

GENESIS 18

Gen.18:12 — “*Therefore Sarah laughed within herself.*” Sarah laughed, inwardly, when she heard that she would bear a son.

God named the promised son “*Isaac.*”

DEFINITION — **Isaac** Laughter, he will laugh [Gen.21:6].

Isaac is a type of the children of grace. That accounts for all the joy [Gal.4]. Abraham surely proved himself to be the friend of God. The Lord welcomed the opportunity to talk with His friend, but the conversation was very solemn.

Who had the most power in Sodom? Was it the man who lived there or the one who stayed free from it?

GENESIS 19

Gen.19:29 — The Lord delivers Lot. Consider whether or not Lot was a saved man [2Pe.2:7]. Lot is a type of the “carnal” Christian.

DEFINITION —	carnal	Of or pertaining to the body or its appetites; animal; fleshly; sensual; given to sensual indulgence; lustful; human or worldly as opposed to spiritual.
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GENESIS 21

The long-awaited son was born. Sarah did not feel any further need of Hagar, the bondmaid. Since Jesus was born, we have no need of The Law.

GENESIS 22

There are precious types seen in this chapter:

- Isaac going up the mountain, carrying the materials on which he was to be sacrificed, is a type of Jesus.
- Abraham is a type of the Father giving up His son as the sacrifice for our sin.

GENESIS 23

Gen.23:4 — Abraham called himself [a stranger](#). Consider whether or not that was because he was away from Haran [Heb.11:1, 10].

GENESIS 24

Types represented by Sarah, Abraham, and Isaac:

Person	What They Represent (Type)
Sarah	The Jewish nation set aside
Abraham	God the Father
Isaac	The Son; the servant, type of the spirit sent to gather a bride for Jesus

The son was offered and figuratively rose [Heb.11]. Then, Sarah passed off the scene and Abraham sent his servant to get a bride for Isaac. God expects us to see more in this than just a beautiful love story. After Isaac wed his bride, Abraham wed Keturah, a type of the Jewish nation being blessed after The Church is gone.

Lesson 2, Questions — Gen.12-24

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. In Genesis 12:2, what word is used for the first time?

2. What purpose of God is manifested in Genesis 12?

3. What people's history is followed from Genesis 12 through Acts 13?

What 3 things did God ask Abram to give up? [Gen.12:1]

4.

5.

6.

7. What did Abraham worship prior to God calling him? [Jos.24:2, 14]

8. Do God's claims come before and often set aside those of natural relationship? [Mat.10:37]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Name what God promised Abraham that would replace what he gave up? [Gen.12:2-3]

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15. Did Abraham build any altars while he was in Egypt?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Where then do we see Abram building altars? [Gen.12:6-8]

16.

17.

18. What was the token of the covenant God made with Abraham? [Gen.17:11]

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

19. What title did Abraham's walk with God obtain for him? [Jam.2:23]

--

Who is the believer's altar and why? [Rom.8:34, Heb.7:25, 1Jo.2:1]

20. Who is the believer's altar?

21. Why?

22. Why did Lot separate from Abraham? [Gen.13:7]

--

23. How did Lot show his selfishness? [Gen.13:10]

--

24. What were the results of Lot's selfish choice? [Gen.14:10-12]

--

25. According to Lot's conduct we would scarcely believe him to be a saved man, but what do the Scriptures say of him? [2Pe.2:7]

--

26. Through whom did God deliver Lot when he was taken captive? [Gen.14:14]

--

27. Abraham left his choice with God. In what way does it always pay the believer to leave our choices with God? [Pro.3:5-6]

--

28. What great priest did Abraham meet on his return from the war to free Lot? [Gen.14:18]

--

29. Of whom is the **great priest** a type? [Heb.3:1, Heb.4:14]

--

30. In Genesis 14, we see that Abraham refused to take the goods from the king of Sodom, why?

--

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

31. What wonderful promise do we see God giving to Abraham in Genesis 15:1?

--

32. Is God worth more than all the world has to offer? [1Co.2:9]

Yes ☐ No ☐

33. How did God confirm His covenant to Abraham? [Gen.15:4, Gen.17:18-19]

--

What did God say would happen to Abraham's descendants? [Gen.15:5, 13-14]

34.

35.

36.

37.

38.

39.

40. What was the only way God could make good His promise to Abraham? [Gen.17:15-16]

--

41. Was Hagar's son the child of promise in this covenant? [Gen.17:19-20]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

42. What is the meaning of the word Isaac, the child of promise? [Gen.21:6]

--

Of what is each of the following person a type:

43.

Hagar?

--

44.

Sarah?

--

45.

Ishmael?

--

46.

Isaac?

--

47. What was Sarah's request regarding Hagar after the birth of Isaac? [Gen.21:10]

--

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

48. Do we have any need of The Law since Jesus Christ came? [Gal.3:24-26]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Isaac is a type of Jesus Christ. Explain how the following types apply.

	Type	Isaac	Jesus
49.	Obedience to their father's will?		
50.	A supernatural child?		
51.	Child of promise?		
52.	Firstfruits.?		

53. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

54. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 3

Genesis 25—37, Isaac and Jacob

Isaac is a type of Jesus in several ways:

- in his surrender to his father's will to be offered up,
- in his marriage, and
- in his becoming an heir.

GENESIS 25

Gen.25:5 — See what you can find out about him that is typical and add it to your notes.

Gen.25:21-22 — What a wise course Isaac took when in distress; Rebekah likewise. It pays to take our problems to God. The 2 sons of Isaac (Jacob and Esau) are typical of the 2 creations:

- Esau — the natural (the flesh).
- Jacob — the new man (the spiritual).

Esau despised his birthright and went on record as a profane person [**Heb.12:16-17**]. He sold his birthright, lost the blessing, missed the favor of God, and his descendants became enemies of the children of Jacob.

Jacob's Children (In Birth Order)			
	Son's Name	Meaning of Son's Name ¹	Mother
1.	Reuben	who sees the son; the vision of the son	Leah
2.	Simeon	that hears or obeys; that is heard	Leah
3.	Levi	joined; associated with him	Leah
4.	Judah	praise; the praise of the Lord; confession	Leah
5.	Dan	judgment; he that judges	Bilhah (Rachael's maid)
6.	Napthali	struggles or fights	Bilhah (Rachael's maid)
7.	Gad	a troop; a band	Zilpah (Leah's maid)
8.	Asher	happy or happiness	Zilpah (Leah's maid)
9.	Issachar	reward; recompense	Leah
10.	Zebulun	a dwelling; habitation	Leah

¹ Name meanings taken from *Hitchcock's Bible Names*.

Jacob's Children (In Birth Order)		
Son's Name	Meaning of Son's Name ¹	Mother
Dinah	luminous; perfect	Leah
Joseph	increase; addition	Rachael
Benjamin	son of my pain; changed to son of my right hand by Jacob	Rachael
	Meanings of mother's names: Leah's name means " <i>weary; tired</i> ". Zilpah's name means " <i>distillation</i> from the mouth". Rachael's name means " <i>ewe; sheep</i> ".	

Learn the life of Jacob thoroughly. It has many lessons for us. He is a puzzle to many but he is only a typical character of Jesus in obtaining the dominion that Adam lost. Jacob also is a picture of the believer; having a dual nature, a conflict between the flesh and spirit, and eventually gaining victory over the old nature. God never reproved Jacob, though He did not approve of some of the things he did. Despite all his faults, he had true faith in God and always sought God's blessing all his life.

Gen.25:27 — God loves to take this kind of man and transform him by His grace.

DEFINITION — **plain** complete, pious, gentle, dear

Gen.27:5-17 — Before his birth, God said to Rebekah, "*The elder shall serve the younger*" [**Gen.25:23**]. Observe his and his mother's carnal effort to fulfill this promise. If Isaac had entered more fully into the mind of God, this would have all been avoided. Jacob obtained the right thing in the wrong way, yet his father did not reprove him. Rebekah had undoubtedly told him what God had said to her about Jacob. However, Isaac let his fleshly appetite dim his spiritual vision. His spiritual eyes were dim as were his physical eyes. After Jacob obtained the blessing, Esau planned to kill him.

GENESIS 28

Gen.28:1-10 — Rebekah on hearing this, took another step in her own wisdom to help God protect His plan, but at what cost! She sent her favorite son away, and it seems she never saw him again.

Gen.28:11-22 — Note the precious unconditional promise to Jacob. The Lord made a positive promise to Jacob, but his unbelief put in many **IF'S**. Many Christians today resist the positive statements of God's Word for us, mentally inserting an "if" where none should be. Jacob is filled with fear through the dream; but he is still the same scheming Jacob. He bargained for food and raiment as a condition on which God should be his God, and he would pay a tithe of all gain.

GENESIS 29

The 2 bargain drivers met. Here also Jacob met Rachel, a case of love at first sight. He was willing to work 7 years for her. After he had fulfilled the 7 years, he was deceived. Thus, he tasted what he had practiced on others. [**Mat.7:2**].

GENESIS 30 AND 31

Gen.30:35, 37-43; Gen.31:7 — Jacob agreed to work for Laban for a part of the increase of the flock. Laban tried to trick Jacob and Jacob tricked Laban. However, God overruled and gave Jacob his wages despite Laban changing them 10 times. Are you surprised to find that Rachel was an idolatress? Yet, God answered her prayers.

NOTE

Gen.30:22, Gen.31:34-35.

Our God is very gracious. Jacob fled from Laban but met Esau. He tried every way in his own power to protect himself, but had to lean on God at last. God finally brought him to the place where he gave Him all the glory for delivering him [**Gen.48:15-16**]. This incident at Peniel was a crisis in Jacob's life. It was not because of physical strength that he prevailed with the angel, but through weakness and desperate need. He clung to the angel with tears and supplications [**Hos.12:4**].

GENESIS 33

Definition —	Israel	prince with God, God struggles, one who struggles with God.
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Gen.33:14-15 — His name was changed to Israel but he was still Jacob in practice. He evidently did not intend to follow Esau.

GENESIS 34

In Genesis 34, Jacob was brought into disgrace by the conduct of his children and had to flee. He is not the last one of God's children that has had to move because of the conduct of his children. If he had gone to the place where God had told him, this never would have happened [**Gen.31:1**]. Yet, God worked it for his good; an example of Romans 8:28.

GENESIS 35

N **Gen.35:4** — Jacob's family were idolaters. No wonder he had so much trouble.

Gen.35:5 — In the midst of all this trouble God spoke to Jacob, telling him to go to Bethel. God put fear upon the inhabitants for Jacob's protection, even as he fled.

DEFINITION —	Ben-oni	son of my sorrow
	Benjamin	son of my right hand
	Ben-oni	

Ben-oni is a type of Jesus in His suffering, while Benjamin is a type of Jesus in His glory. Isaac lived 80 years after blessing Jacob; so he did not die as soon as he had expected.

NOTE

Gen.36 is an example of 1Co.15:46:

*"Howbeit that was not first which is spiritual, but that which is natural;
and afterward that which is spiritual."*

Israel had no king for many years. Later, they had a king but only because they desired to **be like the nations**.

GENESIS 37

We see Jacob at last just where God wanted him. How much trouble is caused when we lag in obeying God's will and God's Word. Oh, let us be quick to go all the way with God and then stay in His will.

Lesson 3, Questions — Gen.25-37

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. Who are the 3 central figures of this lesson?

--

2. Was Isaac a devout worshipper of God?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Answer the following questions based on Genesis 25:21:

3. What did Isaac do about his wife who was barren?

--

4. Did God hear him?

Yes ☐ No ☐

5. How did God answer?

--

Answer the following about Isaac's twin sons:

	Jacob	Esau
6. Of which creation is each son a type?		
7. What is the meaning of their names?		
8. How does the meaning of their names express the character of the 2 creations?		

9. What attitude to the birthright did Esau take that showed his concept of spiritual things? [Gen.25:34]

--

Do you see that in the attitudes and desires that both these men express the natures of the old and new creations? [Rom.8:5]

10. Yes ☐ No ☐
Give an explanation for your answer.

--

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

What 2 things did Esau lose through his indifference to his birthright? [Gen.27:36]

11.

12.

In Hebrews 12:16-17, what did the Apostle Paul say about Esau?

13.

14.

Also in Hebrews 12:16-17, what were the results of Esau's actions?

15.

16.

17. How is Jacob a type of Jesus? [1Co.15:46-47]

18. How did Jacob manifest true faith?

19. In Genesis 25:27, what is the meaning of the word "*plain*"?

20. Jacob tried in his own way to get the birthright. Who really gave it to him beforehand? [Rom.9:9-13]

21. What did Isaac permit to dim his eyes? [Gen.27:4]

22. Do God's people permit natural things to dim their vision? [Mat.13:22]

Yes ☐ No ☐

23. Why did Esau plan to do harm to his brother? [Gen.27:41]

24. What did Esau plan to do to Jacob? [Gen.27:41]

25. How does our flesh try to overcome the new life? [Gal.5:17]

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

26. What step did Rebekah take to protect Jacob? [Gen.27:43-44]

27. What did it cost Rebekah? [Gen.28:5, Gen.49:31]

28. In Genesis 25:23, God had already given His Word concerning Jacob; would He have protected Jacob without Rebekah's help?

Yes ☐ No ☐

29. Was God's promise to Jacob conditional or unconditional?

30. In his vow, what word did Jacob add which showed his lack of faith? [Gen.28:20]

31. How did the dream affect Jacob? [Gen.28:17]

What 4 things did Jacob ask for in his vow? [Gen.28:20-21]

32.

33.

34.

35.

36. What did Jacob promise to give to God in return? [Gen.28:22]

37. How was Jacob deceived at his wedding? [Gen.29:23]

38. After obtaining his wives, what did Jacob agree to work for? [Gen.30:32]

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

39. How did Laban try to deceive Jacob and change his wages? [Gen.30:34-35]

40. Who overruled and protected Jacob? [Gen.31:5]

41. According to Genesis 31:7, how many times had Laban changed Jacob's wages?

42. Of what great sin was Rachel guilty? [Gen.35:2]

43. Is it any wonder that Rachel was barren?

Yes ☐ No ☐

44. Today, are some people guilty of the same thing? [Col.3:5, Eph.5:5]

Yes ☐ No ☐

45. What is the result of a barren believer's life?

46. Whom did Jacob meet after fleeing from Laban? [Gen.33:1]

47. What did Jacob do to protect himself? [Gen.33:1]

48. After trying everything in his own power, who did Jacob have to lean on? [Gen.33:20, Gen.35:1]

49. Through what did Jacob prevail with the angel? [Gen.32:25]

50. How did Jacob fail to live up to his new name of Israel? [Gen.33:8]

51. Is Jacob the last of God's children who have been brought into disgrace through the conduct of his children?

Yes ☐ No ☐

52. How could this trouble have been avoided?

53. What protected Jacob as he fled? [Gen.35:5]

54. Give several reasons why you think Jacob had so much trouble?

55. Finally, did God get Jacob to the place where He wanted him? [Gen.35:1-3]

Yes ☐ No ☐

56. Is God also trying to get us to the place where He wants us? [Heb.13:21]

Yes ☐ No ☐

In what 2 ways are the meanings of Benoni's (Benjamin's) name a type of Jesus? [Gen.35:18]

57.

58.

59. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

60. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 4

Genesis 37—50, Joseph

Joseph's life may be summed up in 3 words: **Son**, **sufferer**, and **sovereign**. He was a beloved son. He is the most perfect and complete type of Jesus in the entire Bible.

His life was filled with sorrow until he was about 30 years old. Notice some of the things that filled his young life:

Gen.31:14-55	He was with his parents when they fled from Laban.
Gen.33	He witnessed the solemn meeting with Esau, and the dread and fear of his father. Being the favorite son, these things made a lasting impression on his mind.
Gen.34	He was present when his brethren, because of their sister, brought Jacob into disgrace; and he had to flee for his life.
Gen.35:16-19	He saw the death of his mother in his tender years, which was a terrible blow for one so young.
Gen.35:27-29	The death of his grandfather followed soon.
Gen.37-39	Besides all this, he suffered the extreme hatred of his brethren, the selling into Egypt, and the unjust prison term

Despite all this, he exemplified one of the most godly and consistent lives in the Word of God. Observe the statement made in Psalm 105:17-19, "***The word of the Lord tried him.***"

Some of the ways that Joseph is a type of Jesus Christ:

Joseph	Reference	Jesus Christ	Reference
Beloved of his father	Gen.37:3	Beloved of His Heavenly Father	Mat.3:17
Sent with a message to his brethren	Gen.37:13-14	Sent into the world	Joh.10:36
Faithfully tells of God's message, though he knows the attitude of their heart	Gen.37:5-10	Tells God's message to His brethren	Joh.8:40
Hated by his brothers	Gen.37:4,8	Hated Jesus without cause	Joh.15:22-25
Envied by his brothers	Gen.37:11	Jesus rejected	Luk.19:12-14
Plotted against by his brothers	Gen.37:24	Jewish leaders sought to kill Jesus on several occasions.	Mat.26:3-4
Figuratively slain	Gen.37:24	Actually slain	Act.2:23
Sold for 20 pieces of silver	Gen.37:28	Sold for 30 pieces of silver	Mat.26:14-16

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

Joseph	Reference	Jesus Christ	Reference
Received a bride while in rejection	Gen.41:45	Jesus is taking a Bride out from among the Jew and Gentiles in His day of rejection	Eph.5:25-31
Exalted and given power	Gen.41:43-44	Given all power in heaven and earth	Phi.2:9-11, Mat.28:18
Revealed to his brethren and is a blessing to them	Gen.45:1-5	Will be revealed to His brethren in their dire need and will bless them	Zec.12:8-10

Consider the wonderful character of Joseph:

- **Gen.45:5-14, Gen.50:15-21** — He fully forgave his brethren. What filial love!
- **Gen.47:7** — He tenderly cared for his father all the rest of his days. Respect for his father.
- **Gen.50:24-25** — He granted his father's last request.

NOTE

Compare: Gen.15:13-16, the grounds for his faith.

GENESIS 49

The blessing of the 12 sons of Jacob is prophetic of the last days of Israel, before the Lord Jesus is revealed to them.

DEFINITION —	Reuben	see a son
	Simeon	hearing
	Levi	joined
	Judah	praise, praised
	Zebulun	Dwelling
	Issachar	Hire
	Dan	Judge
	Gad	a troop
	Asher	happy
	Naphtali	wrestling
	Joseph	adding
DEFINITION — (CONTINUED)	Benjamin	son of my right hand

Gen.49:3, 41 — Dispensationally, **Reuben** speaks of Israel when they came out of Egypt, strong and confident, but untaught to the condition of their heart [**Exo.19:8**]. They made a covenant with God, as if they could do God's will in their own strength, but they could not keep it. Though they did not know their utter helplessness, God knew all along that they would fail.

Gen.49:5-7 — **Simeon** speaks of the dispersion of Israel. **Levi** speaks of the dispersion (scattering) of Israel.

Gen.49:8-12 — **Judah** speaks of Jesus as the "Lion of the tribe of Judah" [**Rev.5: 5**].

Gen.49:13 — **Zebulun** pictures Israel dwelling in the world, more interested in natural things than spiritual.

Gen.49:14-15 — **Issachar** is a picture of Israel refusing to yield to Jesus and not receiving a spiritual reward. Now, they are receiving the wages of sin and death [**Rom.6:23**], and are under the yoke of Satan and the Gentiles.

Gen.49:16-18 — **Dan** seems to speak of the nation restored to self-government. Reference to the serpent (Satan) implies that the false prophet may come from this tribe of Israel.

Gen.49:19 — **Gad** shows Israel typified in the end time as seemingly overcome. However, God will arise to their rescue and they will overcome at last [**Zec.14:1-6**].

Gen.49:20 — **Asher** typifies Israel blessed in the Kingdom [**Isa.66**].

Gen.49:21 — **Naphtali** typifies Israel as set free in the Kingdom and carrying the Gospel to all nations [**Mat.28:18-20**].

Gen.49:22-26 — **Joseph** is a picture of Jesus the suffering one, who made a way for His glory through His humiliation.

Gen.49:27 — **Benjamin** pictures Jesus, in that Benjamin was produced through suffering and death. He was the one exalted among the Gentiles. This speaks of Jesus in His glory.

In some ways, Israel as a group is typical of The Church—God's spiritual people of our day. Each son represents some phase of the new life that is planted in each believer so that we see a development of Jesus in us in these typical characters. There is also dispensational truth contained here which points to God's final dealings with Israel after the **Times of the Gentiles** are over.

Lesson 4, Questions — Gen.37-50

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

What 3 words describe the life of Joseph?

61.	Gen.37:3	
62.	Gen.37:28, Gen.39:20	
63.	Gen.41:39-42	

Of whom was Joseph a type in this 3-fold way?

64.	Gen.37:3	
65.	Gen.37:28, Gen.39:20	
66.	Gen.41:39-42	

67. In Genesis 37:3, we see the reason Joseph's father loved him the most; what was it?

--

68. Why did Joseph's brethren hate him? [Gen.37:4]

--

69. What did God show Joseph in this dream? [Gen.37:6-11]

--

70. In what country were Joseph's dreams fulfilled? [Gen.41:39-42]

--

71. Why did Joseph suffer? [Rom.8:17]

--

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

What did Reuben want to do concerning his younger brother, Joseph and what was his purpose is doing this? [Gen.37:21-22]

72.	What did Reuben want to do? [Gen.37:21]	
73.	What was Reuben's purpose? [Gen.37:22]	

74. What kind of life did Joseph manifest throughout this ordeal? [Gen.39:2, 21]

--

75. In what light did Joseph regard sin against God? [Gen.39:9]

--

76. Why did God allow Joseph to be imprisoned? [Heb.5:8]

--

77. By what was Joseph tried? [Psa.105:17-19]

--

How did Joseph's life speak to you?

--

78. When the chief butler was released, how did he show gratitude to Joseph? [Gen.40:23]

--

79. By what means did Joseph interpret Pharaoh's dreams? [Gen.41:25]

--

80. What was the meaning of Pharaoh's dreams about the 7 kine (cattle) and the 7 ears of corn? [Gen.41:25-26, 29]

--

81. To what position was Joseph exalted? [Gen.41:40-43]

--

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

82. How did Joseph preserve the lives of the Egyptians? [Gen.41:56]

--

When Joseph's brothers came before him how did he act?

83. Gen.42:7

--

84. Gen.42:23

--

85. Why did Joseph treat his brothers so roughly?

--

86. What effect did this treatment have on Joseph's brothers? [Gen.42:21]

--

87. Of what is their "guilt" a type? [Joh.16:7-11]

--

88. How did Joseph feel toward his brothers? [Gen.42:24, Gen.43:30]

--

89. When his brothers learned who Joseph was, what was their reaction? [Gen.50:18-19]

--

90. Of what is this reaction a type?

--

How did Joseph show love to his father?

91. Gen.45:23

--

92. Gen. 46:29

--

93. What promise of God was beginning to be fulfilled? [Gen.15:13]

--

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

94. Where did Israel settle? [Gen.46:34]

--

95. How long did Jacob live in Egypt? [Gen.47:28]

--

96. Why did Jacob ask to be buried in Canaan? [Gen.47:30, Gen.49:29-30]

--

97. Who is the "angel" of whom Jacob speaks? [Gen.48:15-16]

--

98. Prophetically, what does the blessing of Jacob on his sons reveal?

--

What is the meaning of **Shiloh** and how does its meaning apply to Jesus?

99. Meaning of Shiloh?

--

100. How does it apply to Jesus? [Eph.2:14]

--

101. How did Joseph show his faith in God's promise to Israel (his father)? [Gen.50:24-25]

--

102. What grounds did Joseph have on which to base his faith? [Gen.15:13-16]

--

In order of their birth, name the 12 sons of Jacob and give the meaning of each name.

	Name of Son (in Birth Order)	Meaning of Son's Name
103.		
104.		
105.		

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

	Name of Son (in Birth Order)	Meaning of Son's Name
106.		
107.		
108.		
109.		
110.		
111.		
112.		
113.		
114.		

115. As a group, of whom are the sons of Jacob typical?

116. How are Jacob's sons a figure of the Christ life within us?

117. In a dispensational sense, of whom are they representative?

118. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

119. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 5

Exodus 1—6

Exodus is the book of the redemption of Israel out of Egypt into a place of fellowship and service with God.

DEFINITION — Exodus Greek: departure, leaving
This same word is used in the New Testament as “decease” [Luk.9:31; 2Pe.1:15] and “departure” [Heb.11:22].

This book is a type of the believer leaving the world behind. Also, the meaning of Moses’ name expresses this same idea.

DEFINITION — Moses drawn out

Exodus records several “1st” things:

- The **1st song** in the Bible [Exo.15].
- The **1st record as to what God valued in the sacrifice**, the blood [Exo.12].
- The **1st building ever erected for the worship of God**, The Tabernacle of the Congregation [Exo.25-40].

GENERAL OUTLINE

Bondage and the Preparation of the Deliverer	Exo.1—6
God's Judgments On Egypt (type of the world)	Exo.7—12
Israel Delivered	Exo.13—18
Israel Receiving The Law	Exo.19—24
Instructions Concerning The Tabernacle of the Congregation	Exo.25—31
Failure, A Broken Law	Exo.32—34
Building And Erecting The Tabernacle of the Congregation	Exo.35—40

EXODUS 1

This chapter, which connects directly Genesis and the book of Exodus, continues the history from Joseph's death to the erection of the tabernacle. Despite the cruelty of the Egyptian bondage God caused Israel to increase.

EXODUS 2

God gave great faith and wisdom to the parents of Moses, especially to the mother. God also caused the baby Moses to weep at the proper time to awaken sympathy in the heart of Pharaoh's daughter. Moses, like Joseph, is a type of Jesus. Note that while in rejection by his brethren, he took a Gentile bride.

EXODUS 3

The mighty Moses was found at the backside of the desert herding sheep. The Lord knows how to train us. The **burning bush** figures Israel, not consumed by their trials because of God in the midst of them. Moses had lost all self-confidence, and seemingly all zeal. He pled inability, but God revealed to him the all sufficiency in Himself as Jehovah.

EXODUS 4

Moses pled the **unbelief** of the people. God answered with 3 mighty signs, showing that all things living and dead are subject to His will and power. Moses pled lack of eloquence. God answered by sending Aaron with him. Moses had neglected the sign of the Abrahamic Covenant [**Gen.17:10-14**].

Exo.4:24 — It seems Moses' wife greatly objected to **circumcision**. Perhaps Moses agreed with her which is why God sought to kill him.

EXODUS 5

As God seeks to deliver, Satan tries to tighten his bonds, and make the bondage more bitter.

EXODUS 6

Moses had prayed, and now God answers. In the first part of this chapter, God uses the capitalized "I" referring to Himself as to what He has done or will do.

Exo.6:27 — Then we have the genealogy of Moses, Aaron, and the leading tribes of Israel. God wished to satisfy future generations as to who Moses and Aaron were.

Lesson 5, Questions — Exo.1-6

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What major event does the book of Exodus tell us about?

--

2. What nation was brought out of Egypt?

--

3. What are the meanings of the word Exodus?

--

How is the word exodus used in the New Testament?

4. Luk.9:31

--

5. 2Pe.1:15

--

6. Heb.11:22

--

7. How do the meanings of Moses' name and of Exodus express the experience of Israel?

--

Give the description of each section in the outline of Exodus.

8. Exo.1-6

--

9. Exo.7-12

--

10. Exo.13-18

--

11. Exo.19-24

--

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

12.	Exo.25-31	
13.	Exo.32-34	
14.	Exo.35-40	

15. How far does the book of Exodus continue the history of Israel?

--

16. What did God do in spite of the Pharaoh's decree? [**Exo.1:7**]

--

17. What condition was Israel in? [**Exo.1:8, 11**]

--

18. Why did Moses' parents hide him in violation of Pharaoh's decree? [**Exo.2:2, Heb.11:23**]

--

19. In Exodus 2:5-10, what major **status change** did God permit to take place in Moses' life?

--

There are several points of similarity between Moses, Joseph, and Jesus; what are they?

20.	Their own family.	
21.	Their brides.	
22.	Meaning of their names.	

NOTE

At this point, it would be well to take time to read Act.7:20-41 and Heb.11:23-29 before proceeding.

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

23. According to Exodus 3, what great change had taken place in Moses' life?

24. How long was Moses in this place? [**Act.7:29-30**]

25. In Exodus 3:2, of what is the burning bush a type? [**Isa.43:2, Psa.66:12**]

26. Why did Moses object to being Israel's deliverer? [**Exo.3:11**]

27. As to its characteristics, what great name did God make known? [**Exo.3:14**]

28. What was Moses' objection? [**Exo.4:1**]

If they did not believe that God sent Moses, what 3 signs did God promise (through Moses) and what was the truth portrayed by each sign?

	The Sign		Truth Portrayed
29.	Exo.4:3		
30.	Exo.4:6		
31.	Exo.4:9 [1Jo.1:7, Rev.1:5]		

32. What man did God promise to send with Moses? [**Exo.4:14-15**]

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

33. In Genesis 17:10-14, the covenant of circumcision was given to Abraham. Why then was circumcision required of Moses' son in Exodus 4:25?

--

34. Today, what does circumcision represent to the believer? [Col.2:11]

--

What 3 things did Pharaoh proclaim be done when Moses requested that he let Israel go?

35.

Exodus 5:2

36.

Exodus 5:6-7

37.

Exodus 5:9

Name the 7 "I Will's" regarding what God said He would do after Moses prayed. [Exo.6:6-8]

38.

39.

40.

41.

42.

43.

44.

45. Is it true that many times the darkest hour is just before the dawn?
[Psa.30:5]

Yes ☐ No ☐

46. Why do we have the genealogy of Moses and others at this place in Scripture?

--

47. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

48. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 6

Exodus 7—13

EXODUS 7

In this chapter the real contest with Pharaoh began. God hardened Pharaoh's heart by sending his message to him repeatedly. God never hardens a heart so the man can't be saved. Pharaoh could have been saved but, like Judas many years later, he chose the downward road.

Because the magicians of Egypt could duplicate by trickery some of the signs Moses did, Pharaoh marked it as just another trick. However, judgment began to fall.

NOTE

There is great similarity in these judgments and those to be poured out in Revelation 16, waters turned to blood, sores, etc.

EXODUS 8

God sent frogs, lice, and flies upon and among the people but still there was no sign of repentance or obedience on the part of Pharaoh.

NOTE

Read God's comment on this in [Psa.105](#).

EXODUS 9

Demands and judgments continued to come, but still Pharaoh chose to harden his heart. The cattle died, sores came on the people, a terrible hail mingled with fire swept the land clean of vegetation but despite all this, Pharaoh still chose to set himself against God.

[Exo.9:26](#) — These judgments did not fall on God's people.

EXODUS 10

[Exo.10:9](#) — Pharaoh began to try to compromise God. All his offers were firmly refused. Many people seek one thing for themselves and another for their children. Moses did not compromise, he wished all men, women, and children to serve God.

[Exo.10:14](#) — God covered the land with locusts...No such thing had been seen before. Again, the land was stripped of all vegetable matter. Pharaoh seemed to relent, but it was just to gain respite for himself. As soon as the judgment lifted he hardened his heart again.

[Exo.10:23](#) — The darkness came, even as it was at the cross and as it shall be in the reign of the beast. This judgment, even as some others, had no precedent. It was a darkness that could be felt, light could not penetrate it. However, there was light for Israel.

Again Pharaoh offered a compromise, and again it was refused. God completely turned Pharaoh over to judgment.

EXODUS 11

One more horrible judgment, death of the first-born, is to fall. Finally, Egypt will let them go. If people choose to contest God, they must find that they cannot win.

EXODUS 12

This chapter gives us the story of redemption by blood. Later we will see redemption by power.

The Passover feast became Israel's memorial feast.

NOTE

In this chapter, the "*lamb*" is always referred to in the singular tense, which points to Jesus.

We see a couple of types in the handling of this lamb and how it was to be eaten:

- The lamb was kept up for 4 days, this points to Jesus' 3-year of ministry.
- The lamb was to be roasted with fire and eaten with bitter herbs, this speaks of bondage and the trials by the way.

Exo.12:23, 30 — Not one of the Egyptian households escaped the death that passed over Egypt. But as the world says, "They asked for it."

Exo.12:37 — The Egyptians owed the silver and gold to the Israelites for their many years of service. After eating the lamb, the journey to Canaan began.

EXODUS 13

God changed Israel's calendar. Egypt's year seemed to have begun in the Fall. Israel was to change that and observe the beginning of their year in the Spring; a type of Jesus' resurrection.

Exo.13:22-23 — They never had to ask if God were with them because God journeyed with them in the pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. They could always see the pillar of cloud and or fire.

Lesson 6, Questions — Exo.7-13

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What began in Exodus 7?

--

2. How did God harden Pharaoh's heart? [**Exo.7:16**; **Exo.8:1, 20**; **Exo.9:1, 13**; **Exo.10:3**]

--

3. Does God ever harden a person's heart so that they can't be saved? [**Heb.3:13**]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

4. Was any person ever predestinated to be lost?

Yes ☐ No ☐

5. Can anyone be saved by faith in Christ? [**Joh.3:16**]

Yes ☐ No ☐

6. Why didn't Pharaoh acknowledge the first miracle to be divine? [**Exo.7:11**]

--

Give the points of likeness in the judgments on Egypt, in Exodus 7-9 to those given in Revelation 16.

	Revelation Judgments	Judgments on Egypt
7.	And the first went, and poured out his vial upon the earth; and there fell a noisome and grievous sore upon the men which had the mark of the beast, and upon them which worshipped his image. [Rev.16:2]	
8.	³ And the second angel poured out his vial upon the sea; and it became as the blood of a dead man: and every living soul died in the sea. ⁴ And the third angel poured out his vial upon the rivers and fountains of waters; and they became blood. [Rev.16:3-4]	

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

	Revelation Judgments	Judgments on Egypt
9.	⁸ And the fourth angel poured out his vial upon the sun; and power was given unto him to scorch men with fire. ⁹ And men were scorched with great heat, and blasphemed the name of God, which hath power over these plagues: and they repented not to give him glory. [Rev.16:8-9]	
10.	¹⁰ And the fifth angel poured out his vial upon the seat of the beast; and his kingdom was full of darkness; and they gnawed their tongues for pain, ¹¹ And blasphemed the God of heaven because of their pains and their sores, and repented not of their deeds. [Rev.16:10-11]	
11.	¹² And the sixth angel poured out his vial upon the great river Euphrates; and the water thereof was dried up, that the way of the kings of the east might be prepared. ¹³ And I saw three unclean spirits like frogs come out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet. [Rev.16:12]	
12.	¹⁷ And the seventh angel poured out his vial into the air; ... ¹⁸ And there were voices, and thunders, and lightnings; and there was a great earthquake, such as was not since men were upon the earth, so mighty an earthquake, and so great. [Rev.16:17-18]	
13.	And there fell upon men a great hail out of heaven, every stone about the weight of a talent: and men blasphemed God because of the plague of the hail; for the plague thereof was exceeding great. [Rev.16:21]	

Name the 3 judgments given in Exodus 8.

14.		15.	
16.			

17. Did God's judgments continue to grow in intensity?

Yes ☐ No ☐

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

What response did these plagues produce in Pharaoh, his servants, and the Egyptians?

18.	Pharaoh? [Exo.9:34]	
19.	Pharaoh's servants? [Exo.10:7]	
20.	The Egyptians? [Exo.12:33]	

List each plague (judgment) and give Scripture showing that the plagues did not fall on Israel.

	Plague	Scripture That Israel Was Not Affected
21.		
22.		
23.		
24.		
25.		
26.		
27.		
28.		
29.		
30.		

Pharaoh offered several compromises, what were they?

31.	Exo.8:8	
32.	Exo.8:25	
33.	Exo.8:28	
34.	Exo.9:28	
35.	Exo.10:11	
36.	Exo.10:24	

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

37. Was Moses willing for just the adults to serve God? [Exo.10:9]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

38. If people try to serve God and leave both their children and their wealth in the world, where will their hearts be? Give Scripture.

--

Provide Scripture for the following occasions where terrible darkness fell or is prophesied to fall:

39.	And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep.	
40.	A deep sleep fell upon Abram; and, lo, an horror of great darkness fell upon him.	
41.	And there was a thick darkness in all the land of Egypt three days.	
42.	For, behold, the darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness the people.	
43.	The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before the great and the terrible day of the LORD come.	
44.	Now from the sixth hour there was darkness over all the land unto the ninth hour	
45.	And his kingdom was full of darkness; and they gnawed their tongues for pain.	

46. What significant event is recorded in Exodus 12?

--

47. Of what is this Exodus 12 event a foreshadowing?

--

48. According to Exodus 12:14, what did this event become?

--

49. Although there were thousands of lambs slain, how are they referred to in Exodus 12:2-5, 21?

--

50. 1 Corinthians 5:7 shows Jesus Christ as the ___ lamb?

--

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

Give the type for each of the following:

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|--|
| 51. | The lamb's 4-day confinement. | |
| 52. | The bitter herbs. | |

53. How many Passovers were kept during Israel's trek through the wilderness? [Exo.13:10]

--

54. Did any of the Egyptian homes escape the destroyer? [Exo.12:29]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give Scripture and an explanation for your answer.	
--	--

55. How do we know that Israel was not dishonest in asking the Egyptians for jewels and raiment?
[Exo.11:2-3, Exo.12:35-36]

--

56. How did God change Israel's calendar? [Exo.12:2]

--

In what 2 ways did God make His presence visible to Israel? [Exo.13:21]

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 57. <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table> | | 58. <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table> | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

59. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

60. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 7

Exodus 14—24

EXODUS 14



In this chapter we see...

- redemption by power,
- the crossing of the Red Sea, and
- the beginning of a cycle of **murmuring**—**praying**—**answer** that is seen over and over in God's dealings with Israel during their wanderings in the wilderness.

In God's providence, the Egyptians rushed headlong into the Red Sea after the children of Israel and were drowned.

EXODUS 15

Exo.15:20 — this precious song celebrates their marvelous deliverance from the hand of Egypt. Also, it magnifies the majesty of God. Miriam, the first prophetess, led the women to take part in song and dance.

After this great victory, God led the people 3 days through the desert without water. It looked like the blunderings of human leadership, but Moses was following God.

NOTE

Instead of justifying God, the people murmured again.

To teach them dependence on God, when they found water it was bitter. The tree (from which the branch was taken to make the waters sweet) is a picture of Jesus and the cross.

Exo.15:27 — A picture of rest and refreshment after conflict.

EXODUS 16

The quail, sent by God, pictures Jesus, dying to meet the need of humanity

Manna was wilderness food. It is contrasted with Jesus, who is the true bread from Heaven [**Joh.10**].

DEFINITION — **Manna**

what is it

Manna is called "angel's food" in Psa.78:25

Manna is a picture of our daily feeding on Jesus. The Sabbath is mentioned here for the first time as such. It was made for man to rest and worship in, a type of Jesus, our rest. It was Israel's day, not ours [**Neh.9:14**].

EXODUS 17

“And did all drink the same spiritual drink: for they drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them: and that Rock was Christ.” 1Co.10:4

We do not have to wonder who the smitten rock was, the Holy Spirit tells us.

Amalek is a type of the flesh against which continual warfare is to be made.

EXODUS 18

Moses appointed elders to assist him at the suggestion of his father-in-law. This seemingly was of God, because they always had elders to assist him in other matters.

Exo.18:26 — They judged in small matters and brought the larger cases to Moses.

EXODUS 19

One of the greatest events of all time is recorded in this and the following chapters: God's giving The Law to Israel.

Previously, they had enjoyed the Abrahamic Covenant (pure grace). Not knowing their own hearts, they entered into a covenant that no son of Adam can keep. After this, blessings were connected with their faithfulness.

EXODUS 20

The **1st giving of The Law** was done orally, no written record.

NOTE

The word love does not appear once in the commandments. It is just cold, hard law, made up of "Thou shalt" and "Thou shalt not" along with the one law which contained the word "remember."

The **2nd time** The Law was given[**Exo.31:17**] was on 2 tables of stone that God gave Moses (later broken by Moses), written by the "*finger of God*."

The 3rd time The Law was given [**Exo.34:1**], was on tables that Moses hewed out of stone.

NOTE

In the New Testament, Romans and Galatians give the reasons why The Law was given.

Exo.20:25 — The stone altar is a picture of Jesus.

EXODUS 21, 22, AND 23

These 3 chapters give various civil and moral laws along with some ceremonial laws that need little comment.

EXODUS 24

Exo.24:2 — This pictures to us worship under The Law. "*Worship afar off*" was said to them. This phrase occurs many times in The Law of Moses. Man could not approach God on the basis of The Law.

Exo.24:8 — Moses made the covenant between God and Israel, then sealed it with blood [**Heb.9:22**]. When God came down on the mount, Moses said, "*I exceedingly fear and quake*" [**Heb.12:21**]. We trust that you realize that you are not under The Law but under grace.

Lesson 7, Questions — Exo.14-24

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

What major events are recorded in Exodus 14?

1.	Exo.14:8	
2.	Exo.14:10	
3.	Exo.14:22	
4.	Exo.14:27	
5.	Exo.14:20	

Name the “by” or “*through faith*” events recorded in Hebrews 11:27-29 that relate to Exodus 14.

6.		7.	
8.			

9. In Exodus 14:10-15, what cycle begins for Israel and Moses?

--

10. What action did the Egyptians take when they saw the children of Israel walking in the middle of the sea? [**Exo.14:23**]

--

What did God do next?

11.	Exo.14:24-25	
12.	Exo.14:27	

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

Based on Exodus 15:1-21 answer the following:

13.	To whom is this song sung? [Exo.15:1]	
14.	What triumph triggered this song? [Exo.15:1]	
15.	What had the Lord become to Moses and the children of Israel? [Exo.15:2]	
16.	Who sang this victorious song? [Exo.15:1, 20]	

17. Why would God allow the children of Israel to go 3 days without water?

--

Do you find it difficult to say, "*God is right*"?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

18. Why is it easier to murmur than to pray?

--

19. Does God permit these things to happen in order to humble us? [Pro.15:33, 2Ch.33:12, Mic.6:8, Act.20:19]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

God provided Israel 2 things after their travel and conflict; what were these 2 things and of what is each a type? [Exo.16:4, 13; Joh.6:32, 35]

	Item Provided	Item's Type
20.		
21.		

22. In Psalm 78:25, what is manna called?

--

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

23. Thinking along the lines of how Israel was to gather and use manna, how often then do we need Jesus? [**Joh.6:51**, **Heb. 4:14-16**]

--

Based on the Sabbath, answer the following:

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 24. | Why did God set up the Sabbath?
[Exo.20:10-11 , Lev.23:3] | |
| 25. | Who was the Sabbath made for?
[Mar.2:27] | |
| 26. | Of what is the Sabbath a type?
[Mat.11:29] | |
| 27. | Is the keeping of the Sabbath for
believers or Israel? [Exo.20:8] | |

28. Who is the rock of which Israel drank in Exodus 17:6 a type? [**1Co.10:4**]

--

29. Of what is Amalek a type? [**Rom.7:18-23**]

--

30. What major event is recorded in the chapters following Exodus 19?

--

31. Before the giving of The Law, what covenant had Israel been under? [**Gen.15:18**]

--

32. After the giving of The Law, upon what did Israel's blessings depend? [**Gal.3:12**]

--

33. With the exception of Jesus, has anyone ever kept The Law? [**Mat.5:17**, **Act.15:10-11**]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

34. What is given in Exodus 20?

--

35. In the 10 Commandments, what word is prominent by its absence? [**Joh.3:16**]

--

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

36. There is a specific phrase used in conjunction with The Law, what is it? [Exo.20:4-17]

--

List the different ways The Law was given.

37.	1 st way The Law was given. [Exo.20:1]	
38.	2 nd way The Law was given. [Exo.31:18]	
39.	3 rd way the Law was given. [Exo.34:1]	

What 2 books in the New Testament tell exactly why God gave The Law?

40.	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>		41.	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>	

42. Has The Law ever been given to either the Gentiles or Christians? [Rom.8:3-4, 2Ti.3:16]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
--	--

43. What laws were given in Exodus 21 through Exodus 23?

--

44. According to Exodus 24:1, what was worship under The Law like?

--

45. Could man approach God on the basis of The Law? [Gal.3:11]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
--	--

46. Who was the mediator in the giving of The Law?

--

Describe what was taking place on the mount when The Law was being given:

47.	Exodus 19:16	
48.	Exodus 20:18	

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

49. Do you see, by Scripture, that you have been fully freed from The Law?
[Rom.6:14]

Yes ☐ No ☐

50. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

51. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 8

Exodus 25—28

EXODUS 25

This section unfolds the grandest types in the Bible: The Tabernacle. Every part and service typifies Jesus in some phase of His work.

Exo.25:8 — The great purpose of the Tabernacle. Sixteen (16) items of costly and rare materials are mentioned as part of the offerings gathered for the building of The Tabernacle.

Material	What it Represents (Type)
1. Gold	Deity in manifestation
2. Silver	Redemption as a medium of exchange
3. Brass	Jesus enduring our judgment
4. Color Blue	Heavenly character of Jesus
5. Color Purple	Royalty of Jesus
6. Color Scarlet	Sacrifice of Jesus
7. Fine Linen	Divine righteousness
8. Goat's Hair	Jesus as our substitute
9. Rams' Skins Dyed Red	Jesus' deep devotion to the will of God for the believer
10. Badger's Skin	Impenetrable righteousness of Jesus
11. Shittim wood	Humanity of Jesus
12. Oil for Light	Holy spirit and His work
13. Spices for Anointing Oil	Fruit of the Spirit
14. Spices for Sweet Incense	Prayer
15. Onyx Stones	Jesus as the precious corner stone.
16. Stones Set in Ephod and Breastplate	Jesus Christ has the responsibility of the believer on His shoulders [Isa.9:6 , Eph.1:19-23]; He holds His people close to His heart.

NOTE

The **length of a cubit was based on the distance from the elbow to the fingertips**, so it varied between different ancient groups of people:

Culture	Inches (centimeters)
Hebrew (short)	17.5 (44.5)
Egyptian	17.6 (44.7)
Common (short)	18 (45.7)
Babylonian (long)	19.8 (50.3)
Hebrew (long)	20.4 (51.8)
Egyptian (long)	20.6 (52.3)

In large-scale construction projects, ancient civilizations typically used the long cubit (about 19.8"–20.6" [52 cm]). 2 Chronicles 3:3 reveals that Solomon used an older (long) cubit in construction of the temple. In Ezekiel 43:13, "*a cubit plus a handbreadth*," is an unmistakable definition for the long cubit. [WWW.ANSWERSINGENESIS.ORG]

The Ark, 1st piece of furniture described, was made of wood overlaid with gold. It marvelously portrays Jesus, the divine Son of God. The Ark contained the **10 Commandments**, which typifies Jesus as having had the perfect law of God in His heart. The **Mercy Seat** formed the lid of the Ark and typifies the throne of grace. **The Cherubim** that sat on the Mercy Seat represent God's people as associated with Jesus. These were placed in the most Holy Place (Holy of Holies).

NOTE

"And thou shalt make **two** cherubims of gold, of beaten work shalt thou make them, in the **two** ends of the mercy seat" [[Exo.25:18](#)]

We will see more 2's later in our study.

The **Table of Shewbread**, made of the same material as the Ark and signifies Jesus as our bread and sustainer of our communion with God [[John 6](#)].

The **Golden Candlestick** portrays Jesus as the light of the world [[Joh.9:5](#)]. It alone gave physical light in The Tabernacle. God alone, through His Word, gives spiritual light; all mental light is excluded. No human opinions entered into The Tabernacle service or workmanship.

EXODUS 26

The **Curtains**: All curtains, vails, or doors picture Jesus in one way or another.

"I am the door: by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved" Joh.10:9a

- The **10 Linen Curtains** figure Jesus in his heavenly righteousness, as King, and in many other ways too numerous to mention in this small space.
- We are protected by Jesus, our substitute, is pictured in the **Goats' Hair Curtains**, and again in the **Rams' Skins**. Also, the full protection afforded by the **Badgers' Skins** which covered all the other coverings.

- The beautiful “*hanging for the door*” (**the veil**) is a type of Jesus’ flesh [**Heb.10:20**]. No one could enter into the presence of God until His body was rent, in death, at Calvary.

The **Boards of The Tabernacle** rested on silver, just as Jesus’ people rest in redemption.

NOTE

The number “2” is prominently seen throughout The Tabernacle. Here, we find 2 sockets and 2 tenons) in connection with the boards. They figure the sufficient witness of believers [**Mat.18:16**].

EXODUS 27-28

The **Brazen Altar** speaks of Calvary where all the sins of the world and of the ages were heaped on the person of the Son of God. It had 4 horns pointing to all points of the compass; speaking of its power to redeem the entire world.

The **Priestly Garments** give a picture of Jesus as equipped of God to redeem and keep us regardless of what demands are made. The High Priest carried the names of the tribes on both his shoulders and over his heart. Jesus Christ has the responsibility of the Christian, but even more, He has us on His heart. The **Urim** and **Thummim** picture guidance of our faithful high priest. All the garments are said to be for “glory and beauty.”

Lesson 8, Questions — Exo.25-28

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What grand type is unfolded in Exodus 25-28?

2. What was the great (overall) purpose of The Tabernacle?

Name the items Israel brought for the building of The Tabernacle and what each represents.
[Exo.25:3-7]

	Item	What the Item Represents
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

	Item	What the Item Represents
18.		

19. Name the 1st piece of furniture described in Exodus 25? [Exo.25:10]

Of what materials was the 1st piece of furniture made and what were its dimensions? [Exo.25:10-11]

20.	Materials?	
21.	Dimensions?	

What did the 1st piece of furniture contain and of whom is it a type?

22.	What did it contain? [Exo.25:16, Heb.9:4]	
23.	Of who is it a type?	

24. What piece of furniture was described next? [Exo.25:17]

Of what was the 2nd piece of furniture made and what does it represent (type)?

25.	What it was made of? [Exo.25:17]	
26.	What did it represent (type)? [Heb.4:16]	

27. Who is represented by the cherubim?

28. Where was The Ark (covered by the Mercy Seat) placed in The Tabernacle? [Exo.26:33, Heb.9:3-5]

Of what was the Table of Shewbread made and what were its dimensions?

29.	Of what was it made? [Exo.25:23-24]	
30.	Dimensions? [Exo.25:23]	

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

31. How is the Table of Shewbread a type of Jesus? [**Joh.6:35, 38**]

--

32. Where in The Tabernacle was the Table of Shewbread positioned? [**Exo.40:22**]

--

What provided light in The Tabernacle and of what was it made? [**Exo.25:31**]

33. What provided light?

--

34. Of what was this piece of furniture made?

--

35. Where was the Candlestick placed in The Tabernacle? [**Exo.26:35**]

--

36. How is the Candlestick a type of Jesus? [**Joh.8:12, Joh.9:5**]

--

37. How is Jesus pictured in the 10 (linen) Curtains? [**Joh.10:9, Joh.14:6, Heb.10:20**]

--

38. Of what are the Goats' Hair Curtains a type? [**Lev.16:10**]

--

39. On what did the Boards rest? [**Exo.26:19**]

--

40. How do the Boards resting on the Sockets typify the believer? [**Rom.3:24, Gal.3:13**]

--

41. What does the number “2” figure? [**Deu.19:15**]

--

42. How do we know that the vail is a type of Jesus' flesh? [**Mat.27:51, Ma.15:38, Heb.10:20**]

--

43. What had to happen to Jesus' body before we could come to God? [**Mat.27:51**]

--

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

44. Who is pictured by the door into The Tabernacle? [Joh.10:9]

--

What 2 pieces of furniture were placed in the Outer Court? [Exo.27:1-2, Exo.30:18, Exo.40:6]

45.

--

46.

--

47. Of what is the Brazen Altar a type?

--

48. What is pictured by the horns on the Brazen Altar?

--

Answer the following questions based on Exodus 30:19-20:

49.

What were Aaron and his sons to do at the Laver?
[Exo.30:19]

--

50.

Why did they need to wash? [Exo.30:20]

--

51.

What services required that they wash?
[Exo.30:20]

--

52. What is portrayed by the priestly garments?

--

In what 2 places did the high priest carry the names of the children of Israel? [Exo.28]

53.

--

54.

--

55. Does this have a precious lesson for us?

Yes ☐ No ☐
Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

56. Together, what is pictured by the Urim and Thummim?

--

57. What are the garments of Aaron and his sons said to be “for”? [Exo.28:2, 40]

58. In Hebrews 3:1, who is the “*high priest of our profession*”?

59. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

60. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 9

Exodus 29—40

EXODUS 29

Let not God's people miss the importance associated with the priestly ministry of Jesus figured by the detailed service of the priests of the Old Testament. His work is vital, wonderful, and accepted with God.

NOTE

Read Heb.7 and see what you can find out about Jesus as our High Priest.

EXODUS 30, ACCEPTABLE WORSHIP

Exo.30:7 — The **Altar Of Incense** is Jesus our continual high priest. Every day incense was burned on it

Exo.30:11-16 — Teaches that only redeemed people can worship God.

Exo.30:15 — It took the same thing, sacrificial offering, to redeem both the poor and the rich. God does not recognize our station in life due to how much money we have or do not have.

The Laver pictures the Word of God by which we are daily cleansed.

Exo.30:32 — The **Holy Anointing Oil** pictures the Holy Spirit . “*Upon man's flesh it shall not. be poured.*”. Sinners receive Jesus, but only God's people receive the Holy Spirit.

The Incense pictures the sweet fragrance of Jesus before God. In the New Testament, we see it also refers to the “*prayers of the saints.*”

EXODUS 31

Exo.31:1-12 — The Lord named 2 able men, Bezaleel and Aholiab, to build the tabernacle, and gave them the wisdom to build everything God designed.

DEFINITION —	Bezaleel	in the shadow of God
	Aholiab	a tent to the father

Exo.31:13-17 — The Sabbath became a sign between God and Israel.

NOTE

Another number “2” noted in The Tabernacle.

EXODUS 32

Israel violated their covenant very early in their lives. If it had not been for the grace of God, all would have perished at once. Moses broke the tables of The Law physically which typifies what the children of Israel had done by building the Golden Calf...broken God's commandment of "*having no other gods before me.*"

³ Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

⁴ Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth.

⁵ Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the LORD thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me;

⁶ And shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments."

Exo.20:3-6

Of all the Old Testament leaders, Moses was the only one who offered to die instead of his people. However, like the people, he also needed a Savior. God could not allow him to die for the people.

EXODUS 33

Exo.33:12-23 — Moses needed encouragement, more grace, and a new vision. He went directly to God with his burden.

EXODUS 34

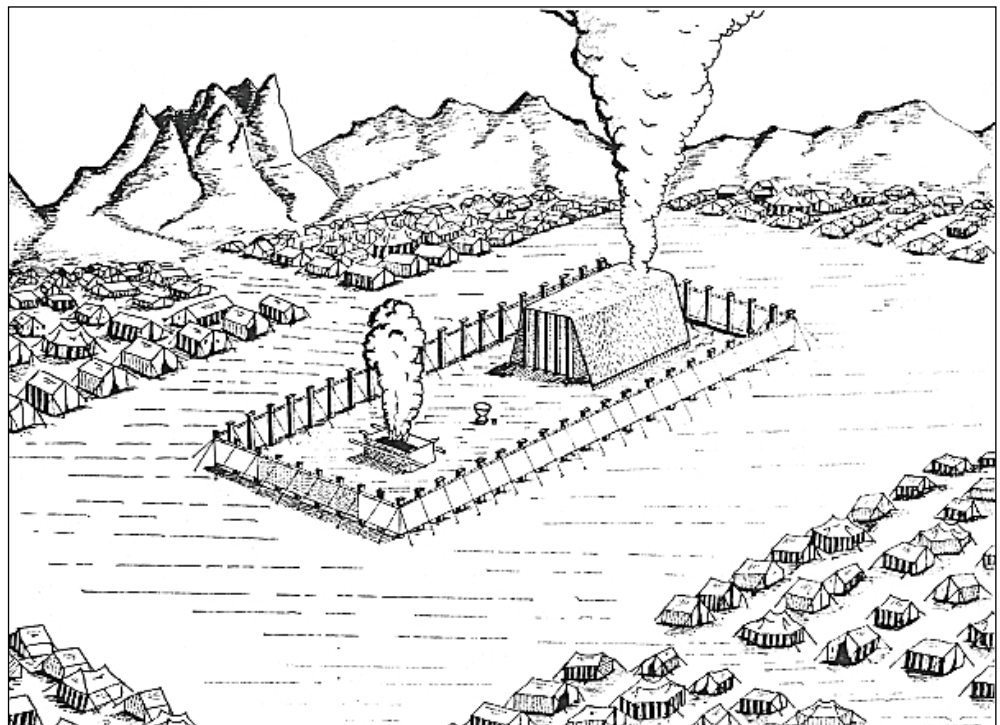
God gave the 10 Commandments for the 3rd time and granted Moses' request for a new vision.

EXODUS 35

The rulers and people gave liberally...the women spun cloth and goats' hair.

God gave Bezaleel and Aholiab the needed wisdom to perform all the complicated tasks associated with The Tabernacle.

Exo.36-40 — Details the carrying out God's instructions regarding building The Tabernacle, its instruments, and priestly garments.



NOTE

The Tabernacle was set up on the 1st day of the year [Exo.40:2].

The Laver was made of “*looking glasses of the women*” (women’s mirrors) [Exo.38:8].

Using today’s money valuation, the cost of building The Tabernacle would have been well in excess of \$1 million. Almost 12 times what we read in Exodus 40.

"As the Lord commanded Moses." Glory followed this obedience immediately. The glory of God so filled the tent (of The Tabernacle) that Moses could not enter to minister. Amen!

Lesson 9, Questions — Exo.29-40

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. Scripturally, how do we know we have a great High Priest today? [**Heb.6:20, Heb.8:1-2**]

--

Answer the following based on Hebrews 8:1-2:

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|--|
| 2. | Where is Jesus seated? | |
| 3. | Of what is Jesus a minister? | |
| 4. | Who pitched the true tabernacle? | |

5. Was Israel's high priest just a type? [**Heb.7:23-25**]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

6. What title could be applied to Exodus 30?

--

In Exodus 30, what piece of furniture do we see first and where was it to be placed?

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 7. | What piece of furniture?
[Exo.30:1] | |
| 8. | Where was it to be placed?
[Exo.30:61] | |

9. In what way is the Altar of Incense a type of Jesus? [**Mat.17:5, 2Pe.1:17**]

--

10. Who alone can worship God? [**Heb.10:19-22**]

--

11. According to Exodus 30:15, did it require more money to redeem some more than others?

Yes ☐ No ☐

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

12. What statement in Romans 3:23 and Romans 5:12 explains why the rich could not give more and the poor give less?

13. In what way is the Laver a type of the Word of God? [Joh.15:3, Eph.5:26]

14. What does the Anointing Oil represent?

Have you received the Holy Ghost since you believed?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

15. According to Scripture, how do we know that Christ rejecters (sinners) cannot receive the Holy Ghost? [Joh.14:17]

16. What then do Christ rejecters (sinners) receive? [Heb.10:26-29]

17. Of what is the Incense a type? [Rev.8:4]

What 2 men were put in charge of building The Tabernacle? [Exo.31:2-6]

18.

19.

20. From whom did these men obtain their knowledge to accomplish such intricate work? [Exo.31:3]

21. In what way was the Sabbath a sign to Israel? [Exo.31:17]

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

Answer the following based on Exodus 32:1-6:

22.	How did Israel violate their covenant with God?	
23.	What 3 commandments did Israel break when they violated their covenant? [Exo.20:3-5]	

24. What attribute of God kept Israel from perishing? [Psa.86:15]

--

25. What is symbolized by the fact that Moses broke the tables of The Law?

--

26. During this time, by what act did Moses become a type of Jesus? [Exo.32:11-14]

--

27. Why could God not let Moses die for the people? [Rom. 3:23]

--

28. In Exodus 2:11, to whom did Moses go to have his life's need met, which is a good example for us?

--

What did the following groups do to help in the making of The Tabernacle? [Exo.35:22-28]

29.	The people of Israel?	
30.	The women?	
31.	The men?	
32.	The rulers?	

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

NOTE

Use of the graphic located at the end of this lesson's questions:

- After you have completed questions 33-42, transfer your answers to this graphic and keep for your own "*quick reference*."
- Add any scriptural reference for material, size, or placement.

Identify and give the size, using a cubit size of 18" (regular cubit) for each of the 3 main areas of the Tabernacle.

	Area Name	Size of Area in Feet
33.		
34.		
35.		

Name the 7 pieces of furniture, in what area of The Tabernacle it was placed, and of what material it was made.

	Furniture	Placement	Material
36.	•		
37.	,		
38.	<i>f</i>		
39.	”		
40.	...		
41.	†		
42.	‡		

43. After Exodus 30, what is the rest of the book of Exodus about?

--

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

Name the coverings of The Tabernacle of the Congregation? [Exo.36:14-19]

44.

45.

--

46.

--

47. When was the first time The Tabernacle was set up in the wilderness? [Exo.40:2]

--

48. What phrase occurs 6 times in Exodus 40:19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 32?

--

49. According Exodus 40:34, what followed Moses' obedience?

--

50. What kept Moses from entering The Tabernacle? [Exo.40:35]

--

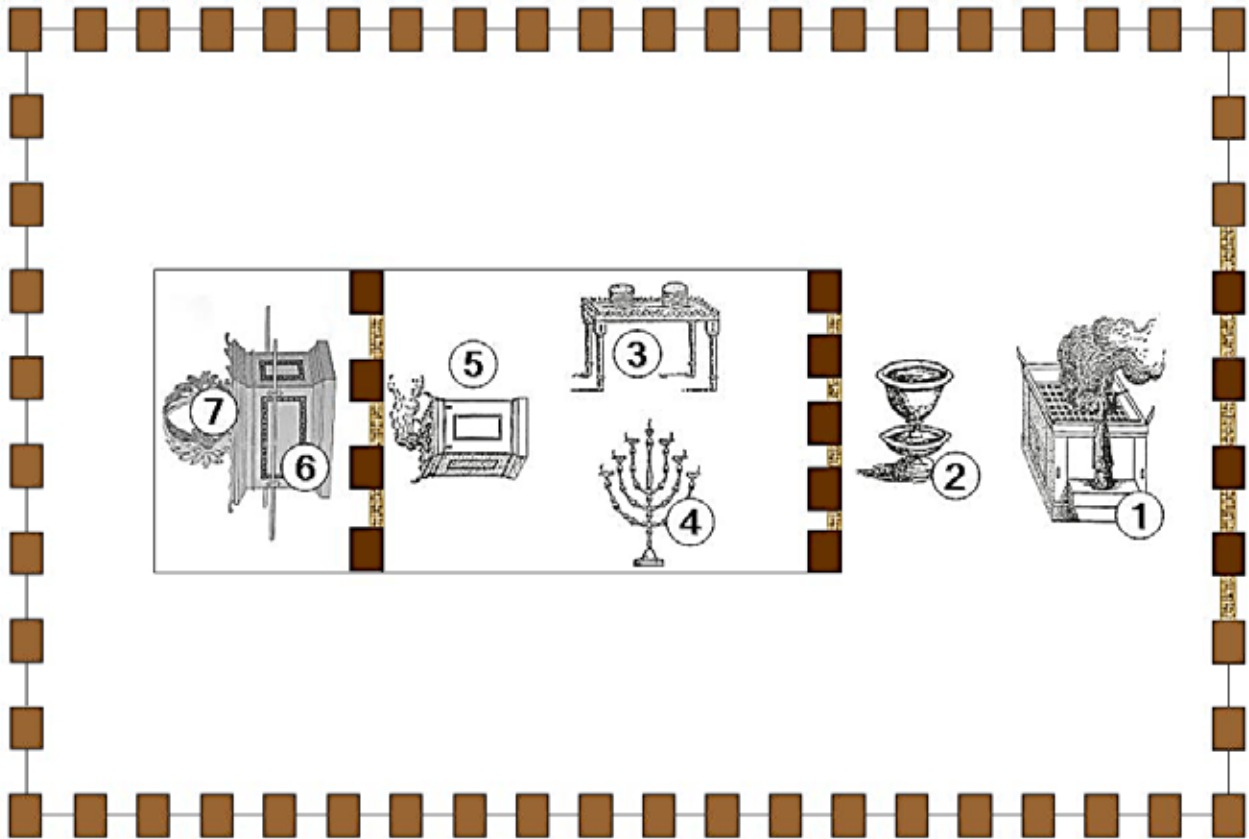
51. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

52. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LAYOUT OF THE TABERNACLE OF THE CONGREGATION



*The Tabernacle
in the Wilderness*

Legend:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

LESSON 10

Leviticus 1—7

PRIEST'S GUIDEBOOK

Leviticus may properly be called the **Priest's Guidebook**. It teaches them how they were to behave themselves in the presence of God. Nothing was left to human reason. God told them how everything was to be done, even to the least details. In Exodus 10, we see that digression from these instructions brought death to Aaron's sons. It was very important that the order of God be preserved. If it was important in the type, is it not more important in the anti-type for us to do things according to the Scripture?

PRINCIPLE THOUGHT

The principle thought of the book is "**holiness**." The people were taught holiness in every phase of their lives; in religion, in social and civil life, in their dress, and in dietary regulations. In Leviticus 19:2 we see the reason. These are all typical of the Christian life in some respect.

GENERAL OUTLINE

The Offerings and Their Laws	Type: The 5 offerings give us a full view of the redemptive work of Jesus, speaking of Jesus in every detail	Lev.1—7
Consecration of the Priesthood	Type: Association with Jesus and fellowship with God	Lev.8—15
The Sanctuary Opened by the Blood of the Sin Offering	Type: Jesus entering Heaven in the merit of His own blood	Lev.16—17
Practical holiness	Type: A people in fellowship with God	Lev.18—22
The Feasts and Man Seen With God	Type: The consummation of the purpose of God for humanity	Lev.23—27

LEVITICUS 1, THE BURNT OFFERING

In the **Burnt Offering** we have a type of Jesus in His thorough devotion to the will of God. It was all burnt up on the altar.

Lev.1:3 — It **must be a male without blemish**. Jesus not only had a heart to do the will of God, but also the power [**Heb.10:5-10**].

Lev.1:1-17 — The **different grades allowed** in this and in the other offerings picture to us the different conceptions people have of Jesus and His work for them.

LEVITICUS 2, THE MEAL OFFERING

The **Meal Offering** is a wonderful picture of the perfect humanity of Jesus:

fine flour	speaks of the perfect balance of His character; no excessive qualities and none lacking in any respect
cakes mingled with oil	speaks of Jesus as born of the Spirit.
wafers anointed with oil	how Jesus anointed with the Spirit. Also, frankincense, the holy life of the Son of God that only God could appreciate.
absence of honey and leaven	no sin in Jesus; His was not a mere natural sweetness.

LEVITICUS 3, THE PEACE OFFERING

Jesus is our peace [**Eph.2:14**]. Peace was made by the death of the Son of God. When anyone brought a **Peace Offering**, the offerer and the priest each received a part of that offering. This pictures God feasting with His people on the Jesus of Calvary.

LEVITICUS 4-5:13, THE SIN OFFERING

The **Sin Offering** is a type of Jesus dying under the guilt of the world. Jesus was made sin for us and died, not only for the just but for the unjust also [**2Co.5:21**, **1Pe.3:18**]. This pictures Jesus dying for what we were by nature and not so much our actual sins. The blood of this Sin Offering was taken into the Most Holy Place (Holiest of Holies) once a year to make atonement [**Lev.16**].

LEVITICUS 5:14—6:7, THE TRESPASS OFFERING

The **Trespass Offering** shows Jesus dying for the sinful acts of humanity, making amends for the damage done. In this offering the offerer not only makes amends but adds a 5th part more. Jesus not only brought us back to God, but gave to God and us more than was lost in the fall of Adam.

The laws of the offerings were to show how the offerings were to be handled.

Lev.6:12 — The fire is a type of the unending devotion of Jesus to the will of God.

Lesson 10, Questions — Lev.1-7

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

Give the outline for Leviticus?

	Title	Type	Leviticus
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

6. What is another title that may be applied to the book of Leviticus?

7. How did God instruct the priests? [Lev.1:1, 5, 8, 11; Lev.2:2, Lev.3:2, Lev.6:29, Lev.7:6]

8. What were the results of turning away from God's instructions? [Lev.10:1-2]

9. Is it important for today's believers to observe God's order? [1Sa.15:22-23]

Yes ☐ No ☐

10. What is the principle thought regarding the blood? [Heb.9:22]

11. In what areas of the priest's lives were they taught holiness?

12. Why was holiness taught so vigorously? [Lev.19:2, 2Ti.3:16-17]

13. Of what are all these things typical? [Lev.19:2, Mat.5:48]

14. In what way do all the offerings speak of Jesus? [Col.2:14-15]

15. How does the Burnt Offering portray Jesus? [Joh.4:34]

16. Because of Jesus, can we do **all** the will of God? [Rom.12:2, Phi.4:13]

Yes ☐ No ☐

17. Of what does it speak that the Burnt Offering was to be a male without blemish? [2Co.5:21, 1Jo.3:5]

18. What do the different grades of offerings show us?

Do you see and understand the work of Jesus for you as the Burnt Offering? [Mat.26:37, 39; Mat.26:42, 44; Mar.14:36; Joh.6:38]

How do each of the following speak of Jesus Christ?

19.	Meal Offering?	
20.	Fine flour?	
21.	Cakes mingled with oil?	
22.	Wafers anointed with oil?	

23. Of what is frankincense a type? [Exo.30:34-38]

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

Of what does the absence of honey and leaven speak?

24.	Absence of leaven?	
25.	Absence of honey?	

26. What truth is pictured to the believer in the Peace Offering? [Eph.2:14]

--

Do you enjoy fully the peace and fellowship of feasting with God on Jesus?

--

Who feasted on the Peace Offering that was brought to be offered?

27.	Lev.3:11, 16	
28.	Lev. 7:31-34	

29. What phase of Jesus' work is portrayed in the Sin Offering? [2Co.5:21]

--

30. For what phase of humanity's sin is Jesus seen dying in this offering? [Eph.2:1]

--

31. Which of the offerings required that blood be taken into the Most Holy Place? [Lev.16:11-14]

--

32. How often? [Lev.16:34]

--

33. How is the Trespass Offering a figure of Jesus? [Isa.53:5-6]

--

34. What stipulation was added to the Trespass Offering? [Lev.6:5]

--

35. What truth does the "*fifth part more*" convey? [Rom.5:9-10, 15, 17; Heb.9:14]

--

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

36. Why were laws given for each offering? [**Lev.18:4-5**]

Do you see after studying these offerings that your salvation depends entirely on Jesus and not on you or anything you can do?

37. Did Jesus leave one sin for us to atone for? [**Col. 2:14-15**]

Yes ☐ No ☐

38. Why can't our good deeds atone for any sin? [**Mar.10:18, Rom.3:12, Jam.2:10**]

39. How safe are we in Jesus Christ? [**Joh.10:28-29, Rom.5:21, Rom.6:22**]

40. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

41. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 11

Leviticus 8—15

LEVITICUS 8-9

Here we have the consecration of the priests and the beginning of their ministry. Aaron and his sons are types of Jesus and His people.

Lev.8:3 — God called the entire congregation to witness that He was taking Aaron's family to minister in holy things. Moses acting on his behalf did everything concerning the consecration. Aaron and his sons only presented themselves. All we can do is present our bodies [**Rom.12:1**]. For the meaning of the priests' garments, consult notes in the Exodus Study Book.

Lev.9:23-24 — God honored the obedience of the priests by appearing in glory to them, and consuming the sacrifice.

LEVITICUS 10

Lev.10:1 — The fire to burn incense was to come from the Brazen Altar once a year at the time of atonement. However, the fire that Nadab and Abihu brought did not come from the Brazen Altar—they failed to obey God's instructions.

Lev.10:16-18 — The priests had scarcely started their ministry when there was a failure. Observe the apparent reason.

LEVITICUS 11, DIETARY REGULATIONS

The **dietary regulations** have some precious lessons for us.

The **beasts** that **chewed the cud** and **divided the hoof** are figures of God's people ruminating on the Word of God and walking accordingly. Those that have only part of the qualifications speak of professors of religion.

NOTE

For example, the swine that has cloven feet speaks of religionists who boast in their morality and yet know nothing of regeneration.

The **fish** are also typical. **Scales** and **fins** figure the armor provided by God [**Eph.6:13**]. The scales are defensive, while the fins are both defensive and offensive as well as a propelling power.

The **fowls** have also a figurative place. They are heavenly dwellers. There is no distinguishing mark here between the clean and unclean. No doubt, this speaks of the fact that we have the subtlest form of professors figured; and God would have us depend on Him for discernment as to the true and false. Some of them are flesh eaters, others are omnivorous. Some Christians eat everything simply because it has the name of religion. Let us beware of what we eat spiritually.

LEVITICUS 12

Here God teaches of the unavoidable unclean nature of our flesh. Man is sinful from his birth [Psa.51:5]. God would have us to our need of redemption.

LEVITICUS 13

Leprosy is a fitting type of sin in practice, not the “inherited sin” as stated in Leviticus 12. Leprosy presents sin in the facts that...

- it's invasion is subtle [Heb.3:13],
- it pollutes its victims,
- it is contagious,
- it was incurable by human means,
- only God can cure it, and
- it severs human relationships (leprosy also separates the people from the house of God. All of this may be said of sin).

LEVITICUS 14

The cleansing of the leper is very instructive. The blood and the flowing water figures Jesus who through the eternal Spirit offered Himself to God [Heb.9:14]. The living bird let loose in the field is a type of Jesus who was raised from the dead, and went back to heaven on the merits of His own blood.

Observe that the priest went to the leper, not the leper to the priest. In addition, the priest made provision for the cleansing of the bird, not the leper.

Further in this chapter, we see that before the leper was counted thoroughly clean, he had to have oil applied to his ear, hand and foot; and then had it poured on his head. Before we are where God wants us to be, we must give our ear to the voice of God, our hands to His service, and our feet to His ways. In other words, God does not count the work complete until we are filled with Him.

LEVITICUS 15

We see a picture here of the weakness and frailty of the nature of the flesh. The lesson is that we are dependent upon God for the victory [Mat.5:19-20]. We are powerless before the weaknesses and frailties of the flesh except that we trust in God.

Matthew 5 shows the weakness of the flesh but does not tell us how to obtain the victory as does 1 Corinthians 15:57 and 1 John 5:4.

Lesson 11, Questions — Lev.8-15

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What ceremonial service is recorded in Leviticus 8 and Leviticus 9?

--

Who do the following person(s) figure?

- | | | |
|----|---------------|--|
| 2. | Aaron? | |
| 3. | Aaron's sons? | |

4. Were Aaron and his sons true priests or just types? [Heb.7:23-25]

--

5. What is figured by the fact that everything was done by Moses? [Heb.3:1-6]

--

6. In Romans 12:1, what is the believer asked to do with their body?

--

7. How did God honor the consecration of the priests? [Lev.9:22-24]

--

8. Where was the fire for the incense to come from? [Lev.9:24]

--

9. What failure is recorded in Leviticus 10:1-2?

--

10. If it was serious for them to disobey God's instruction, is it also serious for believers to disobey God? [1Sa.15:22, Job 36:11-12]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

11. How was all Scripture given? [2Ti.3:16]

--

What are the typical lessons in these dietary regulations given to Israel? [Lev.11]

12. That which parteth the hoof, and is clovenfooted, and cheweth the cud?

13. All that are in the waters: whatsoever hath fins and scales?

14. Birds?

15. Would these same dietary regulations be profitable for the believer to follow? [1Ti.4:3-4]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

16. What kind of sin is figured by leprosy?

--

Name the ways in which leprosy figures sin.

17.

--

19.

--

21.

--

18.

--

20.

--

22.

--

23. What is figured by the **blood** of the bird that was killed over **running water**? [Heb.9:14]

--

What 2 phases of redemption does each bird figure?

24.

--

25.

--

26. How was the leper to begin the process of his cleansing? [Lev.14:2]

--

27. Who provided the 2 birds for the Trespass Offering? [Lev.5:7-8]

--

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

28. Who has already provided for the cleansing of the believer? [Isa.53:5, Heb.9:14, Rev.1:5]

29. Besides the blood, what else was applied to the leper? [Lev.14:6]

30. In Leviticus 14:17-18, what does the applying of oil represent?

31. Is the infilling of the Holy Spirit a part of our redemption rights?
[Eph.1:13-14]

Yes ☐ No ☐

32. Do we please God perfectly before we are filled with the Spirit?
[Rom.12:2]

Yes ☐ No ☐

33. What type does Leviticus 15 show us?

34. What is the lesson for us concerning the weakness and frailty of the flesh? [Rom.7:18-19]

35. How can the flesh be stopped from doing evil? [Rom.6:11, 2Co.10:4-5]

36. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

37. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 12

Leviticus 16—27

LEVITICUS 16

This is perhaps the most important part of the book. The goat that was slain is a figure of Jesus dying for our sins. The goat, which was sent away into the wilderness, speaks of Jesus bearing our sins away. Aaron is a type of Jesus who laid aside His glory to make atonement for our sins.

LEVITICUS 17

This chapter is a continuation of the previous one, teaching the positive need of atonement.

LEVITICUS 18-20

These 3 chapters are addressed to the whole assembly. The following 2 chapters are spoken only to the priests. All 3 chapters have to do with the walk of God's people.

Lev.18-19 — Deals with the duties of man toward his fellow men. Instructions are given covering every condition of life.

Lev.19:2 — Expresses the leading thought of Leviticus.

LEVITICUS 21-22

These 2 chapters give minute details of divine requirements with reference to the priests. The Word of God affected every part of their lives. Their affection, dress, marriage, and even the way they trimmed their beards were to be done according to the Word of God.

They were nearer to God in their service, therefore, they had the more stringent laws to observe. All these requirements speak of Jesus and The Church. We enjoy the real inward separation and nearness to God, of which the priests were but a type.

LEVITICUS 23

Here, we see the feasts or set times of God. Briefly stated, their typical value is:

Feast or Set Time	Typical Value
Passover	Jesus's crucifixion
Feast of Unleavened Bread	Our life here for God as being sinless
Feast of the First Fruits	The resurrection of Jesus [1Co.15:20]
Pentecost	The day of Pentecost when the Holy spirit was poured out [Act.2:4]
Feast of Trumpets	The home call of The Church and of Israel
Day of Atonement	Calvary and Israel's humbling in the last days

Feast or Set Time	Typical Value
Feast of Tabernacles	Israel in the Millennium

LEVITICUS 24

The people were responsible to supply the oil for the **light**. This speaks in type of the people of God being the light of the world. The **bread** figures communion and fellowship with God. We mutually feed on Jesus.

LEVITICUS 25

Leviticus 25 is a wonderful chapter. Here we have a double type of the Millennium and the blessing it will bring to humanity. In addition, it shows God as the Sovereign of the earth during the Millennium when He will assert His rights.

The **rest** every 7 years was good for the land and people alike. God would guard them against a mercenary spirit.

The **restoration** which occurred every 50 years, speaks of the time when God will restore all things by His Son.

LEVITICUS 26, BLESSINGS AND CURSINGS

Israel failed to obey God, hence they suffer from the curses from God.

“⁴⁴ And yet for all that, when they be in the land of their enemies, I will not cast them away, neither will I abhor them, to destroy them utterly, and to break my covenant with them: for I am the LORD their God.

⁴⁵ But I will for their sakes remember the covenant of their ancestors, whom I brought forth out of the land of Egypt in the sight of the heathen, that I might be their God: I am the LORD.

⁴⁶ These are the statutes and judgments and laws, which the LORD made between him and the children of Israel in mount Sinai by the hand of Moses.”

Lev.26:44-46

God will yet fulfill His promises to Abraham, but He will do it under the reign of Jesus.

LEVITICUS 27, VOWS

Israel was not told to make vows, but they were not prohibited from making them either. However, if they made a vow, God held them responsible to perform it.

There are 3 things said to belong exclusively to God:

1. The **firstlings of the beasts** [Lev.27:26-27],
2. **Every devoted thing**, [Lev.27:28-29] and
3. The **tithe of the land** [Lev.27:30-34].

Lesson 12, Questions — Lev.16-27

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. Why is Leviticus 16 the most important part of the book of Leviticus?

--

2. What important offering is taught throughout Leviticus 16?

--

3. In Leviticus 16:4, Aaron puts on plain “*holy garments*” when he was to offer the Sin and Burnt Offerings and sets aside his High Priestly garments of glory and beauty. What is figured by the fact that Aaron laid aside his garments of glory and beauty as it relates to Jesus Christ? **[Phi.2:7-8]**

--

What was done with the blood of the Sin Offerings (bullock and goat)? **[Lev.16:14-19]**

4.	Blood of the bullock?	
5.	Blood of the goat?	

What 2 aspects of the death of Christ are set forth by the lots on the 2 goats in Leviticus 16:8?

6.	The goat for the Lord?	
7.	The scapegoat?	

8. In Leviticus 16:30, what was the time “*of rest*” called?

--

9. Does Leviticus 17 continue the thought of Leviticus 16?

Yes ☐ No ☐

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

10. What is the positive teaching set forth in Leviticus 17?

--

11. What phrase in Hebrews 9:12 assures the believer that their atonement is already accomplished?

--

12. To whom were the chapters of Leviticus 18 through 20 specifically written?

--

13. What overall truth is set forth in Leviticus 18 through 20?

--

About what parts of the lives of the children of Israel did God give instructions?

	Part(s) of Life	
14.	Lev.18:3	
15.	Lev.18:4-5	
16.	Lev.18:6	
17.	Lev.18:20	
18.	Lev.18:21	
19.	Lev.18:22	
20.	Lev.18:23	
21.	Lev.19:3	
22.	Lev.19:4	

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	Part(s) of Life	
23.	Lev.19:5	
24.	Lev.19:9-10	
25.	Lev.19:11	
26.	Lev.19:12	
27.	Lev.19:13	
28.	Lev.19:14	
29.	Lev.19:15	
30.	Lev.19:16	
31.	Lev.19:17	
32.	Lev.19:18	
33.	Lev.19:19	
34.	Lev.19:20	
35.	Lev.19:23-25	
36.	Lev.19:26	

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Part(s) of Life		
37.	Lev.19:27	
38.	Lev.19:28	
39.	Lev.19:29	
40.	Lev.19:31	
41.	Lev.19:32	
42.	Lev.19:33-34	
43.	Lev.19:35-36	

44. What is the main thought of Leviticus 19? [**Lev.19:2**]

45. To whom were Leviticus 20 and 21 written? [**Lev.21:1**]

Using the scripture references provided, name the different aspects of a priest's/High Priest's life that were affected by the instructions God gave Moses.

The Priests		
46.	Lev.21:1-4	
47.	Lev.21:5 (3 things)	j k l
48.	Lev.21:6	
49.	Lev.21:7 (2 things)	j k

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The Priests	
50.	Lev.21:9
The High Priest	
51.	Lev.21:10-11
52.	Lev.21:12
53.	Lev.21:13-14
54.	Lev.21:15
Both the High Priest and the Priests	
55.	Lev.21:17, 21, 23

56. Why were the instructions given to the priests so strenuous?

57. What is recorded in Leviticus 23?

List the names of each feast or set time and briefly give its typical meaning.

	Feast or Set Time	Typical Value
58.		
59.		
60.		
61.		
62.		
63.		
64.		

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

65. In Leviticus 24:2 the people had to supply oil for the light. What is the type regarding this fact?
[Phi.2:15]

--

66. Of what is the bread a type?

--

67. How is the Millennium shown in Leviticus 25:4?

--

68. Was the rest good for the people as well as the land?

Yes ☐ No ☐

69. What did this “rest” guard against? [Lev.25:16-17]

--

70. Of what is the 50th year restoration a type?

--

71. What is the theme of Leviticus 26?

--

72. Why is Israel under the curse today?

--

73. When will God yet fulfill His promises to Abraham?

--

Based on Leviticus 27:2, answer the following:

74.	Were the people to make or not to make vows?	
75.	If they made a vow, to whom were they responsible?	

What 3 things belonged to the LORD exclusively?

76.	Lev.27:26-27	
77.	Lev.27:28-29	
78.	Lev.27:30-32	

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

79. What questions(s) do you have about this lesson?

80. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 13

Numbers 1—10

INTRODUCTION, NOURISHMENT IN NUMBERS

This book is a journey to God's "rest" land (Canaan).

DEFINITION —	Numbers	Bemidbar Hebrew word meaning "in the wilderness"
	Pentateuch	5-fold vessel

Numbers is the 4th book of the Pentateuch (the 5 books of Moses). The number 4 is the earth number. In this book we see **4 types of Jesus, as the Son of Man**:

1. **Bread of Life** — Numbers 11:7-9 (Manna), and fulfilled in John 6:57-58.
2. **Water of Life** — Numbers 20:11, and fulfilled in 1 Corinthians 10:4.
3. **Serpent Lifted Up** — Numbers 21:9, and fulfilled in Jesus in John 3:14-15.
4. **Star** (shining Prince) **out of Jacob** — Numbers 24:17, 2 Peter 1:19, Revelation 2:28, Revelation 22:16.

PHRASES USED

The phrases "*the Lord spoke*" or "*the Lord said*" are used 72 times in Numbers.

NOTE

In the Old Testament, "**LORD**" refers to God; however, "*the Lord*" can be used interchangeably for God or Jesus Christ—watch the context carefully.

TIME SPAN OF NUMBERS

The events of Numbers cover 38 years and 10 months.

MAIN DIVISIONS

Location	Reference	Description	Work at Hand was...
At Sinai	Num.1:1-10:10	Preparation for the journey, supposed to be a few weeks	order and organization
Journey to Moab	Num.10:11-22:1	The journey took about 39 yrs.	testing and failures [Heb.4:11]
At Moab	Num.22:2-36:13	At the Gate to the Land, were there a few months	repair and reorganization

MAJOR TRUTHS

Num.10:9 — His Gracious promise of help. Help of divine power is shown to be a necessity. If we do not believe in the God of miracles, there is no use in studying this book.

God's unconditional demands for holiness of life. His patience and long suffering and His righteous judgments. The order and organization reveal a God who puts no premium on confusion or slovenliness. The march to Canaan was to be that of a disciplined nation and not a rabble of runaway slaves.

PROMINENT SINS

The prominent sins are unbelief and disobedience [**Heb.4:6**].

FOR CHRISTIANS TODAY

“Let us labour (give diligence) therefore to enter into that rest, lest any man fall after the same example of unbelief.” Heb.4:11

The “rest” is a state of victory and blessing, where Jesus has preeminence in the heart and the Holy Spirit continually fills the soul.

We see a correlation between God’s work in Israel and the all-encompassing work in humanity:

Book of Moses	Man	Israel
Genesis	Was created and dies.	Still in the loins of their father, Abraham.
Exodus	Was redeemed and tried.	Slaves in Egypt.
Leviticus (Provisional Sanctification)	Redemption was being applied.	Gathered around the Tabernacle.
Numbers (Practical Walk)	Work and warfare of the wilderness. <i>Note: Exo.15-40 and all of the Book of Numbers record the events of these years.</i>	Seen in the wilderness.

Numbers records the continuation of Israel’s journey which is a figure of our lives on earth. They each went into their own rank, and so do we. Israel’s journeys and experiences bring forth truths that are worked in our lives as God allows these circumstances to come upon us and we learn of His grace.

GENERAL OUTLINE

Preparation for Leaving Sinai	Num.1—10
In the Wilderness	Num.11—19
On the Border of Canaan	Num.20—36

NUMBERS 1

The numbering of the people shows how orderly God was in everything—He ordered every detail of the camp.

The Israelites being numbered for warfare represents the kingly aspect of our holy life. We learn to reign over the world, the flesh, and the devil [Rev.1:6; Rev.5:10].

The circumference of the Camp of Israel was 12 miles.

The Tabernacle is a type of the 3-fold being of man: **Spirit, Soul, and Body**.

¹⁹ What? know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own? ²⁰ For ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's."

1Co.6:19-20

Spirit	Soul	Body
Holy of Holies Veiled place, God deals with our spirits.	Holy Place	Outer Court What people see, the result of what takes place in your spirit and soul.

God works in us through the Holy Spirit [Rom.8:4]:

"but if ye through the Spirit do **mortify the deeds of the body**, ye shall live."

Rom.8:13

"For as many as are **led by the Spirit of God**, they are the sons of God."

Rom.8:14

"The **Spirit itself beareth witness** with our spirit, that **we are the children of God**."

Rom.8:16

"Likewise the **Spirit also helpeth our infirmities**: for we know not what we should pray for as we ought: but the **Spirit itself maketh intercession for us** with groanings which cannot be uttered."

Rom.8:26

"And he that **searcheth the hearts** knoweth what is the mind of the Spirit, because he maketh intercession for the saints according to the will of God."

Rom.8:27

NUMBERS 2

God has a proper order for all things. Every man knew his place.

Num.2:2 — Proves that everything was as orderly as a disciplined army.

NUMBERS 3

Here the Levites are set apart for the service of God, and their tasks assigned to them.

The priests were camped in front of the tabernacle; whereas, the Levites were camped round about it. The other tribes were camped afar off. That was all ceremonial. Today **all may come near** if they will [Heb.10:22].

NOTE

There were different positions of nearness to God.

NUMBERS 5

The law of the Nazarite gives us a beautiful picture of Jesus entirely set apart to the will of God. The wine and the products of the vine speak of natural joy. Jesus took all His pleasure from His Father [Psa.87:7, Luk.10:21]. The Nazarite's long hair speaks of one separated unto God and willing to be a reproach, to be different from others.

Num.5:7 — The Nazarite could not defile himself for anyone because the consecration of his God was upon him. How beautifully this pictures Jesus who refused to permit natural relationships to come between Him and His Father [Mat.12:48-50].

NUMBERS 7

How striking that, though all the gifts offered by the princes are the same, God recorded each one separately. Observe the last verse of this chapter where God talked with Moses from the Mercy Seat.

NUMBERS 8

The Levites' cleansing and offering to God pictures the way believers should give themselves to Him [Rom.12:1-2].

Num.8:7 — Shaving and washing their clothes is a figure of putting off the works of the flesh and changing your habits.

NUMBERS 9

Num.9:1-14 — Directions for observing the Passover in the wilderness. The command in Exodus 12:25 was for observance in the land.

Num.9:15-23 — Gives a graphic picture of the guiding pillar of cloud by day and fire by night, which served 3 purposes:

1. a guide for traveling,
2. as a shelter from the sun, and
3. as a light by night [Psa.105:39].

Here we find the steps and the stops and starts of a good man are ordered by God [Psa.37:23].

NUMBERS 10

The silver trumpets were to be used:

- in war,
- for the assembling of the people,
- for the breaking of camp, and
- to be blown on the feast days.

Num.10:11-36 — Tells of the first journey away from Sinai. The Ark, a figure of Jesus, always went in front to search out a resting place.

Lesson 13, Questions — Num.1-10

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. Where does the book of Numbers get its name? [Num.1:2]

--

2. What does the book of Numbers record?

--

Give the general outline of the book of Numbers.

	Location	Scripture Reference	Description
3.			
4.			
5.			

6. By what process do we see that God was interested in His people? [Num. 1:18]

--

7. Does God have a proper order for all things? [1Co.14:33]

Yes ☐ No ☐

8. As to the provision in Jesus, is everyone given the same place of nearness?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Where were each tribe and the Levites to set up their camps around The Tabernacle?

9.	Num.2:3	
10.	Num.2:10	
11.	Num.2:18	
12.	Num.2:25	

13. What had to be done after the camp was set in order? [Num5:2]

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OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

14. Why did the camp have to be clean? [Num.5:3]

15. Was this an actual cleansing?

Yes ☐ No ☐

16. What cleanses us from all sin when we accept Jesus? [1Jo.1:7]

17. In Numbers 5, of whom is the unfaithful wife a type? [Hos.4:15]

18. The law of the Nazarite is a picture of what?

19. What do the wine and other products of the vine represent?

20. From where did Jesus draw all His joy? [Psa.40:8, Luk.10:21]

21. From what source may we too have our joy? [Rom.5:11]

22. What truth does long hair convey? [Num.6:5, Jdg.13:5]

23. The Nazarite could not defile himself with any dead person, including members of his family; of what is this a figure? [Num.6:6-7]

24. What precious truth is shown to us by the fact that God separately recorded the gift of each prince?

25. What is typified by the Levites being cleansed and offered to God?

26. Of what is the water a type? [Joh.17:17, Eph.5:26]

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

27. What does it typify that the Levites shaved and changed their clothes? [Gal.2:16]

--

28. From what part of a person's "creation" are bad habits manifested? [Rom.7:18]

--

What 3 purposes did the cloud serve and what does each purpose represent?

	Purpose of Cloud	What Purpose Represents
29.	Num.9:15	
30.	Num.9:17	
31.	Num.9:19	

For what 4 activities were the silver trumpets to be used? [Num.10:2, 9-10]

32.		33.	
34.		35.	

What always went in front of the people as they marched and of what is it a type? [Num.10:32]

36.	What went in front?	
37.	Of what is it a type?	

38. Should we always look to Jesus to go before us? [Joh.10:2-4, 27-28; Heb.12:2]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
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39. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

40. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

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LESSON 14

Numbers 11—21

NUMBERS 11

Num.11:1-3 — The people murmured and Moses prayed. It pays to have a praying leader.

Num.11:4-9 — The mixed multitude is a type of unsaved professors. They cannot be satisfied with Jesus hence are constant sources of unrest and trouble.

Num.11:10-35 — The Lord granted their request according to His will [**Psa.106:14-15**].

NUMBERS 12

The wonderful lesson in Numbers 12 is that God's leaders should be respected. Moses is a type of Jesus. When he was reviled and Aaron and Miriam found fault with him, he never replied a word, but meekly permitted God to come to his aid.

NUMBERS 13

The spies were sent in the permissive will of God.

NOTE

Study Deu.1:27-32 along with Heb.3 and Heb.4. These scriptures give the reason for Israel's failure as well as other failures.

Dark, terrible questioning unbelief minimizes God, magnifies difficulties, harbors evil thoughts, and is dishonoring to God.

Faith says, *“Let us go up at once and possess the land, they are bread for us; we will be well able to overcome them, God will bring us in.”*

NUMBERS 14

Num.14:11-19 — When God threatened to destroy the people, Moses used 2 things as an advantage against it:

1. The glory of the Lord [**Num.14:13-16**].
2. The Word of God as to His grace [**Num.14:17-19, Exo.34:6-7**].

NUMBERS 15

Num.15:2, 18 — Just when the people turn from the land, (a type of the old creation) God manifests His purpose as unchanged to lead them into the land. This would, of course, be the new generation, a type of the new creation.

Num.15:38-41 — The ribbon of blue (heavenly color), was to remind them that their walk was to be separated from the world unto God.

NUMBERS 16

Num.16:3 — The sin of Korah and his followers was rebellion against God's leaders.

Num.16:9-10 — God had given him a wonderful place of nearness, but like some people today, he would not be satisfied with what God had given him. They always want the place God gives someone else. Let us learn a lesson from this. God has a place for each of us. His vineyard is not crowded with laborers. There is no room for jealousy in the things of God. That was the basis of the trouble.

Num.16:10-11 — Rebellion against God's order and rebellion against God.

Num.16:41-49 — About 15,000 people died as a result of that man's sin.

NUMBERS 17

Aaron's rod is a beautiful type of Jesus in resurrection. The resurrection was proof that His claims were of God [**Rom.1:4**].

NUMBERS 18

The priestly line received the best the people had. They are a type of God's people today who have the privilege of feeding on the best food of heaven—the Word of God which sets forth Jesus [**Mat.4:4**, **Luk.24:27**].

NUMBERS 19

Num.19:17 — The slaying of the red heifer is a type of Jesus as being the basis of our cleansing in daily life. The water and ashes figure the work of God in our lives through the Word and the Spirit. [**Eph.5:26**, **1Jo.1:7**].

NUMBERS 20

Israel's wilderness experience is a proof that the old man cannot be changed. After nearly 40 years in the wilderness and many visitations of judgments from God, they were still disobedient and murmured against Him.

Num.20:12, 24 — Observe Moses' sin at this point. The Lord refers to it as unbelief and later as rebellion [**Num.27:14**]. The Psalmist refers to it as unadvisedly speaking with his lips [**Psa.106:33**].

NUMBERS 21

Num.21:5-9 — The serpents were sent among the people as a judgment. The one on the pole is a type of Jesus on the cross where He was made sin for us [**Joh.3:14-15**, **2Co.5:21**].

Lesson 14, Questions — Num.11-21

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What did Moses do when the people of Israel murmured? [Num.11:2]

2. Of what is the mixed multitude a type?

3. Do unsaved professors cause trouble in an assembly? [Tiu.1:16]

Yes ☐ No ☐

4. In Psalm 106:15, how did David describe the people's souls when God granted their request that was not in His perfect will?

What actions are believers to take toward men and women God sets up as leaders?

5.	Phi.2:29	
6.	1Th.5:13	
7.	1Ti.5:17	
8.	Heb.13:17	

9. When people refuse God's leaders, whom do they actually reject? [1Sa.8:7]

10. What action did Moses take when Aaron and Miriam rose up against him? [Num.12:4]

11. Why would it have been better for the Israelites to have gone into the land without sending spies? [2Co.5:7, Heb.10:38]

12. What was the root cause of Israel's failure at this point? [Deu.9:23-24]

13. What did their voice of unbelief say? [Num.13:31]

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

14. What did the voice of faith say? [Num.13:30]

--

15. If we believe God, are we able to do all His will? [Phi.4:13]

Yes ☐ No ☐

What 2 things did Moses use as an advantage when God would destroy the people?

16.	Num.14:13	
17.	Num.14:19	

18. What did God manifest just when the people were turning from him? [Num.14:24]

--

19. In Numbers 15:38, of what was the ribbon of blue a reminder? [Rom.12:2]

--

20. Do God's people often need a reminder that they are not of this world? [2Pe.1:12-13]

Yes ☐ No ☐

What were the phases of Korah's sin?

21.	Numbers 16:3. [Gen.3:6]	
22.	Numbers 16:18. [Jos.7:21]	
23.	Numbers 16: 19. [Num.16:11]	

24. What happened to Korah and to those who joined in his rebellion? [Num.16:32-35]

--

25. What lesson can we learn from Korah's rebellion? [Luk.22:42, Phi.2:13]

--

26. What was the basis of this rebellion? [Rom.7:7, Col.3:5]

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OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

27. Of what is Aaron's rod that budded a type? [Rev.1:17]

--

28. Of what is the resurrection a proof? [Rom.1:3-4, Rom.4:25]

--

29. What special privilege did the priests have? [Num.18:12-13]

--

Of whom are the priests typical and in what way?

30. Priests are typical of ____?
[1Pe.2:5, Rev.1:6]

31. In what way?
[Mat.4:4, Eph.1:3]

32. What phase of the work of Jesus is figured by the slaying of the red heifer? [Joh.15:3]

--

33. Of what are the water and ashes a type? [Joh.3:5, Act.11:16]

--

34. Is there any way to change the **old creation** to make it good? [Pro.27:20, Rom.3:10]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

35. How is this inability to **change** the old creation illustrated in Israel's experience? [Heb.3:8-12]

--

36. What was Moses' mistake at Meribah? [Num.20:11, Deu.32:51, Psa.106:32]

--

37. Did Moses' act of striking the rock more than once keep him out of Canaan? [Num.20:12, Deu.32:51-52]

Yes ☐ No ☐

38. Why are sins not recorded against believers? [1Pe.2:24]

--

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

39. Why were the serpents sent among the people? [Num.21:5-6]

--

40. Of what is the serpent of brass upon the pole a figure? [Joh.3:14]

--

41. The bite of the fiery serpents is a figure of ____? [Rom.6:23]

--

42. What was the only outcome of the bite of the fiery serpents? [Num.21:6, 1Co.10:9]

--

What was the only cure for the bite of the fiery serpents then and today?

43.	Cure then? [Num.21:8]	
44.	Cure today? [Joh.3:14-15]	

According to 2 Kings 18:4, what happened to the brazen serpent?

45.	What did Israel do with the brazen serpent?	
46.	What “had” Israel been doing with the brazen serpent?	

47. Today, do some people worship the cross instead of the Jesus?

Yes ☐ No ☐

48. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

49. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

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LESSON 15

Numbers 22—36

NOTE

2Ki.18:4: The children of Israel made an idol out of that which God had used to bless them. Some people worship the cross of Christ more than they worship the Christ of the cross.

NUMBERS 22-24

These 3 chapters contain an interesting and instructive narrative about Balaam.

DEFINITION —	Balaam	the ancient of the people; the destruction of the people
--------------	---------------	--

Num.23:8, 21 — His words here illustrate how God looks upon His redeemed people. These statements show the standing of God's people. Israel's state at that time was admittedly bad.

Num.23:19-24 — Balaam was a false prophet, but God compelled him to say some wonderful things. The story of Balaam and the ass (donkey) simply teaches that Balaam was more stupid than the ass [**Isa.1:3**]. The ass did her master's bidding always; but not so with Balaam. He wanted to walk in his own ways.

NUMBERS 25

NOTE

In connection with this chapter, read 1Co.10:1-10 and Rev.2:14.

The people of God were faced with the "*wiles of the devil*" at this point. The Lord would not let Balaam curse them. However, through craftiness he was able to cast a stumbling stone in their way and they were defiled.

DEFINITION —	Wiles	a trick or stratagem intended to ensnare or deceive; skill in outwitting
--------------	--------------	--

Num.25:18 — They could cope with the power of the devil; but failed to take the victory over his wiles.

NUMBERS 26

This is the numbering of the new generation. From here to the end of the book, we deal largely with those that were to go into the land.

NUMBERS 27

Num.27:12-23 — How gracious of God to let Moses see the land before his death. He is a figure of The Law, so he could not lead the people into the land. Joshua, a type of Jesus in resurrection, must lead them in.

NOTE

Observe the words of Moses in Num.27:16-17. His **first concern** when God told him of his approaching death was that God **put capable leaders over the people**. What a good example for ministers today. Moses always put the needs of the people first.

NUMBERS 28-30

These chapters record some instructions for the new generation. Notice what large numbers of offerings Israel had to offer every year.

NUMBERS 31

Num.31:49 — If Israel had followed God always, this would be the record of all their wars.

NUMBERS 32

The 2½ tribes figure Christians that are satisfied to live beneath their privileges in Jesus.

NUMBERS 33

This chapter pictures to us how careful God is to note everything that concerns His people even to the smallest details.

Num.33:2 — This record was made at the specific command of God.

NUMBERS 34

This chapter contains a lesson like the other one. God is the director of and in everything pertaining to Israel as well as all humanity.

NUMBERS 35

The cities of refuge are interesting, instructive, and comforting in their typical teaching. They afford a wonderful picture of Jesus as our refuge [**Heb.6:18-20**].

Points of similarity about the cities of refuge and Jesus:

- they were for all people as Jesus is a Savior for all people [**Num.35:15**];

- the way to them was prepared just as Jesus prepared the way for sinful man to approach God [Deu.19:3, Joh.14:6];
- everyone had equal rights (there is no male or female in the Body of Jesus Christ, only believers) [Num.35:14, Gal.3:28];
- they were in the midst of the land where everyone could reach them easily (Jesus is the light of the world) [Deu.19:1-3];
- God was the one who commanded to prepare the cities, so it was God who sent His Son; and
- the manslayer was safe, so we are safe in Jesus.

NOTE

Location of the 6 Cities of Refuge:

⁷ And they appointed Kedesh in Galilee in mount Naphtali, and Shechem in mount Ephraim, and Kirjatharba, which is Hebron, in the mountain of Judah·⁸ And on the other side Jordan by Jericho eastward, they assigned Bezer in the wilderness upon the plain out of the tribe of Reuben, and Ramoth in Gilead out of the tribe of Gad, and Golan in Bashan out of the tribe of Manasseh.

Jos.20:7-9

Six cities, three on each side of the Jordan, were set apart and placed in the hands of the Levites, to serve as places of asylum for such as might shed blood unwittingly. On the East of the Jordan they were Bezer in the lot of Reuben, Ramoth-gilead in the tribe of Gad, and Golan in the territory of Manasseh. On the West of the Jordan they were Hebron in Judah, Shechem in Mt. Ephraim, and Kedesh in Naphtali.

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Lesson 15, Questions — Num.22-36

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What is the subject of Numbers 22—24?

2. Why can we be sure that Balaam was not a prophet of God? [Num.22:17]

3. How then did Balaam prophesy accurately against Israel, God's people? [Num.22:20]

4. What is the lesson in the Numbers 22:28-32 narrative of Balaam and the ass? [2Pe.2:15-16]

5. Are any of God's people as blind as Balaam today?

Yes ☐ No ☐

6. What was Balaam's motive in going to Balak? [Num.22:17, 2Pe.2:15]

7. What is illustrated by Balaam's words in Numbers 23:7-10?

Contrast the state and standing of nation of Israel at that time.

8.	Israel's state? [Num.23:1]	
9.	Israel's standing? [Num.23:23-24]	

The following Scriptures provide a look at the difference between Satan's wiles and his power. List the attribute/action of Satan for each Scripture.

The Power of Satan?

10.	2Co.4:4	
11.	2Co.12:7	
12.	Eph.2:2a	
13.	1Th.2:18	
14.	1Pe.5:8	
15.	1Jo.3:8	

The Wiles of Satan?

16.	Gen.3:1	
17.	1Ch.21:1	
18.	Mat.4:1	
19.	Joh.8:44	

20. Do believers wrestle against the power of the devil or against his wiles? [[Eph.6:11](#), [Heb.2:14](#)]

--

21. In Numbers 27:12, how was the grace of God seen in His dealing with Moses regarding Canaan?

--

22. By not being able to go into Canaan, of what was Moses a figure?

--

23. Who then does Joshua figure?

--

24. What was Moses' first concern when God told him he would die? [[Num.27:16-17](#)]

--

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

25. Is Moses' response in Numbers 27:16 a good example for ministers today? Yes ☐ No ☐

26. Of what are the tribes who took their possessions outside of Canaan a figure?

27. What do we see pictured in Numbers 33?

28. Does God observe everything we do? [**Job 34:21, Jer.16:17**] Yes ☐ No ☐

29. What is figured by the cities of refuge? [**Heb.6:18-20**]

Briefly name the points of likeness between the cities of refuge and Jesus.

	Cities of Refuge		Jesus "Our Refuge"	
30.	Num.35:15		Joh.3:15	
31.	Deu.19:3		Joh.14:6	
32.	Num.35:8		Gal.3:28	
33.	Deu.19:2		2Sa.22:29, Joh.8:12	

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	Cities of Refuge		Jesus “Our Refuge”	
34.	Num.35:1, 11		1Jo.4:10	
35.	Num.35:6, 15		Isa.32:18, Heb.13: 6	

36. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

37. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 16

Deuteronomy 1—18

DEFINITION — **Deuteronomy** repetition of the law

The generation that heard The Law given from Sinai was dead, so The Law was spoken again for the new generation. The book is interspersed with comments, exhortations, encouragements, and warnings.

NOTE "DEUTERONOMY"

In Hebrew the word [Deuteronomy](#) is **ELLEH HA-DEBHARIM** meaning "*these are the words*"; in the Greek the word is **DEUTERONOMION** meaning "*second law*"; whence came the Latin **deuteronomii**, and the English **Deuteronomy**. The Greek title is due to a mistranslation by the Septuagint of the clause in Deu.17:18:

"And it shall be, when he sitteth upon the throne of his kingdom, that he shall write him a copy of this law in a book out of that which is before the priests the Levites."

is rendered, "*and he shall write for himself this repetition of the law.*" The Hebrew really means "*and he shall write out for himself a copy of this law.*" However, the error on which the English title rests is not serious, as Deuteronomy is in a very true sense a repetition of The Law.

[[INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BIBLE ENCYCLOPEDIA](#)]

GENERAL OUTLINE

Rehearsal of History	Deu.1—4
Review of Laws	Deu.5—26
The Great Alternative of Blessing or Cursings	Deu.27—30
Last Words and Death of Moses	Deu.31—34

DEUTERONOMY 1

Deu.1:11, 32 — Because of unbelief, they spent 40 years traveling the road that should have taken only 11 days.

DEUTERONOMY 2

Deu.2:5, 9 — God gave these nations a land as well as Israel, but they did not have the place in God's plan that Israel had.

Deu.2:25 — Shows why the fear of Israel fell on the nations.

DEUTERONOMY 3

This chapter records the conquests of Israel before entering the land of Canaan.

NOTE — CONQUESTS OF ISRAEL BEFORE CANAAN

- The war with Og, king of Bashan, and his defeat [[Deu.3:1-3](#)].
- The 60 fortified cities with many unwallied towns taken; and, the utter destruction of the people, the spoils, and extent of the land taken [[Deu.3:4-10](#)].
- The land given to Reuben, Gad, and the half tribe of Manasseh [[Deu.3:12-13](#)].
- Jair takes Argob [[Deu.3:14](#)].
- Gilead is given to Machir [[Deu.3:15](#)].
- Rest of the land possessed by Reuben and Gad [[Deu.3:16-17](#)].

DEUTERONOMY 4

[Deu.4:5-8](#) — Show the place Israel could have had if they would have obeyed God. May we lose none of the places by disobedience which we may have by faith.

[Deu.4:15-18](#) — Warnings against idolatry.

[Deu.4:30](#) — Refers to the last days.

DEUTERONOMY 5

This seems to be the beginning of a new discourse. Moses first rehearsed the 10 Commandments, then gave other parts of The Law to this new generation of Israel.

NOTE

Notice the exclamation made by God in [Deu.5:29](#).

DEUTERONOMY 6

[Deu.6:4-5](#) — Jesus said these verses were to be the greatest of all the commandments [[Mar.12:28-31](#)]. The Apostle Paul said that all The Law was fulfilled in one word, and that word was [love](#) [[Gal.5:14](#)].

DEUTERONOMY 7

Each of those nations was stronger than Israel, but God enabled Israel to overcome them. God's power is just the same today.

NOTE

Observe the wonderful promises of [Deu.7:12-24](#).

DEUTERONOMY 8

[Deu.8:3](#) — Jesus quoted this verse to resist the devil in the temptation on the mount [[Mat.4:4](#)].

Deu.8:4 — In the miracle in this verse, we see how tenderly and marvelously God cared for them in every way!

DEUTERONOMY 9

Deu.9:4-5 — “*Those nations*” figure the traits of the old man (old creation). God drove them out, not because of the goodness of the children of Israel, but because they were too wicked to live.

Deu.9:20 — God would have slain Aaron if Moses had not prayed for him. Moses and Aaron together give us a type of Jesus as God and man. Moses therefore was responsible before God. He must hold everything, even as the priesthood of Jesus was dependent upon His official place as Head, Deliverer, and Savior of Humanity.

DEUTERONOMY 10

Deu.10:1-4 — Tell how Moses had to hew out 2 tables of stone after breaking the first 2 that God had given him.

Deu.10:12-13 — We see what God required of Israel.

The last part of the chapter shows the majesty and impartiality of God.

DEUTERONOMY 11

Deu.11:1-7 — Contains warnings taken from past experiences of Israel against transgressions.

Deu.11:10-15 — Describe the blessedness of the land.

DEUTERONOMY 12

This chapter teaches that God had only one place of sacrifice, which is a figure of the one sacrifice of Jesus.

DEUTERONOMY 13

NOTE

The test of false prophets is interesting [**Isa.8:20**].

Deu.13:1-5 — Some false prophets had supernatural power. That was of the devil. The False Prophet of the end time will have power also. He will be able to perform miracles and do great things [**Rev.13:11-14**, **Mat.24:24**, **2Th.2:9**].

DEUTERONOMY 14

NOTE

For comments on the dietary regulations, see Leviticus, Lesson 11.

Deu.14:21-29 — Teaches that Israel had to pay another tithe besides the one we studied in the last chapter of Leviticus.

DEUTERONOMY 15

The Sabbatical year was a type of the Millennium. By observing it, they greatly reduced the poor in the land.

The servant that loved his master is a type of Jesus who loved His Master (God) so much that He became the servant of God forever [Exo.21:1-6].

DEUTERONOMY 16

Deu.16:1-15 — Here Moses repeated the instructions concerning the 3 annual feasts.

Deu.16:16-17 — It really cost Israel something under The Law to worship God.

DEUTERONOMY 17

Deu.17:1 — Teaches that Jesus was spotless and unblemished in every way.

Deu.17:14-20 — God knew that in time, the people would ask for a king, so He told them how to choose one. In all things, it pays to leave our choices with God.

DEUTERONOMY 18

Deu.18:1-2 — The Tribe of Levi had the largest inheritance of all. This happened because God was their part.

The priest received the cheek and the shoulder of the sacrifice. Receiving these parts speaks of the place of affection and strength.

NOTE

Deu.18:15-19 is a prophecy of Jesus. Compare with Act.3:22-23.

Lesson 16, Questions — Deu.1-18

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

DEUTERONOMY 1-10

1. What does the word Deuteronomy mean?

--

2. For what reason was the book of Deuteronomy written? [**Psa.78:1-8**]

--

3. What makes up the body of the book of Deuteronomy?

--

What is the description for each section of Deuteronomy's general outline?

4.	Deu.1-3	
5.	Deu.4-26	
6.	Deu.27-30	
7.	Deu.31-34	

How long did it take Israel to travel from Egypt to Canaan as compared to how long it should have taken?

8.	Israel traveled for ____ years?	
9.	How long should Israel's travels taken?	

10. Why did it take Israel so long to make this journey? [**Psa.78:22, Act.7:51**]

--

Name the nations to whom God gave land beside Israel?

11.	Deu.2:5	
12.	Deu.2:9	
13.	Deu.2:19	

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

14. Did these 3 nations have the place in God's plan that Israel had? [**Exo.19:5**, **Deu.14:2**, **Deu.26:19**, **Heb.8:10**]

Yes ☐ No ☐

15. Why did the fear of Israel fall on the nations? [**Deu.2:25**, **Jos.2:9-10**]

--

Before they entered Canaan, what conquests of Israel are recorded in Deuteronomy 3?

16.	Deu.3:1-3	
17.	Deu.3:4-10	
18.	Deu.3:12-13	
19.	Deu.3:14	
20.	Deu.3:15	
21.	Deu.3:16-17	

22. What place might Israel have had, if they had obeyed God? [**Deu.4:5-6**]

--

23. Is bowing down to idols the only form of idolatry? [**1Sa.15:23**, **Col.3:5**]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

Name some common forms of idolatry today.

--

24. Where in Deuteronomy 4, did Moses utter prophecies concerning the end time?

--

25. In this repeated reading of The Law, what portion did Moses speak about first? [**Deu.5:7-21**]

--

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

26. Which creation, the old creation or the new creation, always has a heart that loves God?
[Act.7:51, Eph.3:16]

--

What did Jesus say were the greatest of all the commandments?

27.	Mark 12:29-30	
28.	Mark 12:31	

29. What did the Apostle Paul write about the 1st commandment Jesus gave? [Gal.5:14]

--

30. How was Israel able to overcome nations who were stronger than they were? [Deu.7:22-23]

--

31. Is God the same today? [Psa.102:27, Mal.3:6, Jam.1:17]

Yes ☐ No ☐

List the 7 nations God drove out before Israel and the meanings of their names? [Deu.7:1]

	Nation	Meaning of Name
32.		
33.		
34.		
35.		
36.		
37.		
38.		

39. Taking into consideration the name meanings of these 7 nations, of what are each of them a figure?

--

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

40. Where in Deuteronomy 8 do we find the words about [bread](#) that Jesus spoke to Satan during His temptation? [[Mat.4:4](#)]

41. What miracle is recorded in Deuteronomy 8:4?

42. According to Deuteronomy 9:4, why did God drive these nations out?

43. Romans 6:11 tells the believer to put their flesh into what state?

44. Why didn't God kill Aaron? [[Deu.9:20](#)]

45. In what way can we see Jesus in this Deuteronomy 9:20 narrative? [[1Ti.2:5](#)]

46. What was the responsibility God gave Moses regarding Israel? [[Exo.32:34](#), [Deu.10:11](#)]

47. Why did Moses have to hew out new “*tables of the covenant*”? [[Deu.9:16-17](#)]

What 5 actions did God require of Israel? [[Deu.10:12-13](#)]

48.

49.

50.

51.

52.

DEUTERONOMY 11-18

53. What does Deuteronomy 11 contain?

54. Can we also learn from past experiences?

Yes ☐ No ☐

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

What 2 warnings did God give Israel at this time? [Deu.11:28]

55.

56.

57. How many places of sacrifices did God ordain? [Deu.12:11, Joh.19:16-18]

58. To what places are we to look for our sacrifice? [Luk.23:33; Heb.9:24, 28]

How do we test whether a prophet is true or false?

59.

Deu.13:1-3

60.

Isa.8:20

61.

Mic.3:11

62. Did some prophets appear to have supernatural power, even though they were evil?

Yes ☐ No ☐

63. What powers will the false prophet have? [Rev.13:15, Rev.19:20]

64. From whom does the false prophet get his power? [Rev.13:4]

65. What is the only truly safe course for the believer to follow? [Luk.8:21, Luk.11:28, Rom.10:17, 1Th.2:13]

Name the tithes Israel was required to pay?

66.

Deu.14:22

67.

Deu.14:23a

68.

Deu.14:23b

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

69. Of what is the Sabbatical Year (every 7th year) a type?

--

What were the resultant blessings in their faithful observing of the Sabbatical year?

70.

Deu.15:1-2

--

71.

Deu.15:4

--

72.

Deu.15:12

--

73. Whom does the servant who loved his master so dearly figure? [**Joh.6:38-39, Joh.8:29**]

--

74. Who was the master of Jesus?

--

Name the 3 annual feasts. [**Deu.16:1-13**]

75.

76.

--

77.

--

78. What do the blemished animals of Deuteronomy 17:1 figure? [**Rom.7:18, Rom.8:8**]

--

79. Can God accept the old creation as a sacrifice? [**Deu.17:1, Psal.99:9**]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

80. Was God's Son, Jesus Christ, clean and without blemish? [**Heb.9:14, 1Pe.1:19**]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

81. In Deuteronomy 17:14-20, why did God give the instruction concerning a king? [**Psa.78:8, 1Sa.10:19**]

--

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

82. Does our all-wise God foresee things and make provision accordingly? [Job 23:10, Act.15:18, Eph.4:6]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

83. Who did the Levites have as their inheritance? [Num.18:20, Deu.18:2]

--

84. Today, we can claim God as our inheritance because ____? [Rom. 8:17]

--

85. Do we, by faith, have all the affection and strength of God at our disposal?

Yes ☐ No ☐
--

According to Isaiah 40:31, what are the benefits if we learn to lay hold of the affection and strength of God?

86.

87.

88.

89.

90. What prophecy of Jesus is written in Deuteronomy 18:18? [Joh.1:45]

--

91. This prophecy is about what phase of Jesus Christ's work? [Deu.18:18]

--

92. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

93. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 17

Deuteronomy 19—34

DEUTERONOMY 19

NOTE

For the explanation of the cities of refuge, see notes on Num.35.

DEUTERONOMY 20

This chapter deals with the rules of war.

DEUTERONOMY 21

Deu.21:4 — “*The rough valley unsown and uneared*” is a picture of the death of Jesus in this world.

NOTE

Compare Deu.21:4 with Isa.53:1-2.

Deu.21:18-21 — Jesus never knew the yoke of sin, so only He was qualified to die in our place.

NOTE

Compare this prodigal son and his treatment under The Law with the one in Luk.15.

Compare Deu.21:23 with Gal.3:13-15.

DEUTERONOMY 22

Deu.22:9-11 — God hates a mixture. As a result of not knowing the Word of God, some people mix the teachings of the 2 natures (old and new creation) with their motives, their conduct, etc. They **mix seed**, in other words, they mix the Word of God with other things.

The ox and ass speak of the sinner and the believer both joined together in a communion.

The mixture of garments speaks of mixing our standing (wool) with our state (linen).

DEUTERONOMY 23

Deu.23:2-6 — The Moabites were shut out of the congregation of God. However, notice how graciously God dealt with Ruth. Even The Law could not keep God from manifesting His grace.

NOTE

For more about Ruth, the Moabite, read the Book of Ruth.

DEUTERONOMY 24

Deu.24:19-21 — God's consideration for the poor.

DEUTERONOMY 25

Deu.25:4 — The Apostle Paul applied this to ministers of the Gospel. He used it as a proof that those who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel [**1Co.9:8-14**, **1Ti.5:17-18**].

Deu.25:17-19 — Amalek, as type of the flesh, was to receive no mercy.

DEUTERONOMY 26:

The first fruit is a type of Jesus in resurrection.

DEUTERONOMY 27

Deu.27:9-26 — All The Law could do for humanity was curse them. It never brought a blessing to anyone [**Gal.3:10**].

DEUTERONOMY 28

Deu.28:1-14 — The Law gave many promises, but who could meet the conditions to obtain them? The only thing it could do was condemn those under it.

Deu.28:15-68 — Covers the whole time of Israel's captivity to the present day.

DEUTERONOMY 29

Deu.29:4 — The unfolding of how God dealt with Israel in the land of Canaan. The old creation is ever the same (observe this statement made in **Deu.29:29**).

DEUTERONOMY 30

The scattering of Israel was prophesied in the preceding chapters. Here, God tells about their re-gathering.

NOTE

This promise remains to be fulfilled. It will be realized by Israel in their national repentance.

DEUTERONOMY 31

Moses gives his parting counsel to the Levites and to Joshua.

DEUTERONOMY 32

Deu.32:5-6, 15-19 — This song was largely prophetic. It was to be taken to heart by Israel.

Deu.32:26 — God said He would scatter them because of their sin and unfaithfulness. If Israel would have taken heed to the Word of God, and to the warnings contained in this song, their captivities would have been avoided.

DEUTERONOMY 33

This chapter contains the last words of Moses. These words of Moses were blessings on the 12 tribes of Israel.

Deu.33:5 — Moses was considered as a **king** in Israel.

NOTE

Notice the precious words of Deu.33:26-29:

"²⁶ There is none like unto the God of Jeshurun, who rideth upon the heaven in thy help, and in his excellency on the sky. ²⁷ The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms: and he shall thrust out the enemy from before thee; and shall say, Destroy them. ²⁸ Israel then shall dwell in safety alone: the fountain of Jacob shall be upon a land of corn and wine; also his heavens shall drop down dew. ²⁹ Happy art thou, O Israel: who is like unto thee, O people saved by the LORD, the shield of thy help, and who is the sword of thy excellency! and thine enemies shall be found liars unto thee; and thou shalt tread upon their high places."

DEUTERONOMY 34

Deu.34:10-12 — Here we come to the time when the lawgiver (Moses) had to die. God permitted him to see the land of promise, but would not allow him to enter therein. The Lord really had something better for him than going into the land of Canaan. His words are quoted throughout the Bible. Few men have had the place in the plans of God that Moses had.

There was never a prophet in Israel like Moses, either before or after him. He talked with God face to face. He was a wonderful type of Jesus.

The next time we see Moses is many years later in the transfiguration scene [**Mat.17:1-4**].

Moses wrote the first 5 books of the Bible, often referred to as the **Pentateuch**. Psalm 90 is said to have been written by Moses.

Lesson 17, Questions — Deu.19-34

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

DEUTERONOMY 19-28

1. What does God provide for the Christian's spiritual warfare against the wiles of the devil? [Eph.6:10-12]

2. If God guides us, will we ever lose a battle? [2Ch.20:15-17, 2Co.10:4]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

3. Of what is the "rough valley" of Deuteronomy 21:5 a figure? [Isa.53:4-5, Luk.22:42-45]

4. In type, what does the phrase "which is neither eared nor sown," from Deuteronomy 21:4, show us? [Heb. 9:14, 1Pe.1:1]

5. Why was Jesus qualified to die in our place? [2Co.5:21]

6. Under The Law, how was the prodigal son to be treated? [Deu.21:18-21]

7. However, under grace how different was the prodigal's treatment from his father? [Luk.15:20-23]

8. In Jesus Christ, when was Deuteronomy 20:23 fulfilled?

9. Why doesn't God like mixture? [Rom.8:4-8]

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

10. What are some of the things usually mixed by God's people?

--

Of what are the following a type?

11.	The ass and ox?	
12.	Linen?	
13.	Wool?	

The Ammonites and Moabites were shut out of the congregation of God; name the reasons why?

14.	Deu.23:4a	
15.	Deu.23:4b	

16. In the case of Ruth, the Moabite, how do we see God's grace shown to her? [Mat.1:1, 5]

--

In the following Scriptures, explain how God's grace is displayed over The Law.

17.	Rom.3:23-24	
18.	Rom.3:27-28	
19.	Gal.3:13	

20. To whom was the grace of God first displayed in His dealings with humanity? [Gen.3:21]

--

21. Can The Law stop God from showing grace to needy humanity? [2Sa.12:13; Joh.8:4-5, 7, 10-11]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

22. According to Matthew 11:5, what does God consider to be the need of the poor?

--

23. In 1 Corinthians 9:9, how did the Apostle Paul interpret Deuteronomy 25:4?

--

OLD TESTAMENT
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24. Why were the Amalekites to receive no mercy? [Deu.25:17-18]

--

25. Should we have mercy on the things that God hates?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

26. Of whom is the “*first fruits*” a type? [1Co.15:20]

--

27. What was the reason The Law could never bring a blessing to humanity? [Rom.8:3]

--

28. What did The Law bring? [Gal.3:13]

--

29. There was a requirement for keeping The Law, what was it? [Jam.2:10]

--

30. What was the chief promise of The Law? [Lev.18:5]

--

31. Did any of these Israelites ever meet the condition and obtain the promise of The Law? [Rom.3:10]

Yes ☐ No ☐

32. What could The Law do to those under it? [Rom.3:19, 2Co.3:9]

--

33. What is covered by the last verses of Deuteronomy 28?

--

DEUTERONOMY 29-34

34. What is taught in Deuteronomy 29?

--

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35. Can the old creation be permanently reformed? [Rom.7:18]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

36. In Romans 6:6, as written by the Apostle Paul, what did God do about the old Adamic life?

--

The promise in Deuteronomy 29:29 states, “*things which are revealed*”. What do the following New Testament scriptures tell the believer about understanding God’s Word?

37.

1Co.2:9-11

38.

1Co.2:12

39.

1Co.2:14

40.

2Ti.2:7

41. By what means are the truths of the Bible revealed to us? [Joh.16:13, 1Co.2:10]

--

42. What is recorded in Deuteronomy 31?

--

43. What is the nature of this “*song of Moses*”?

--

44. How were the Israelites to use this song? [Deu.31:19]

--

What outstanding things in the song of Moses impressed you?

--

OLD TESTAMENT
Genesis—Deuteronomy

In what ways did the song show Israel how they would fail? [Deu.32:15-18]

45.

46.

47.

48.

49. Why was Israel to be scattered? [Deu.31:29]

50. How could Israel have avoided all the year in captivity?

What offices did Moses fill in Israel?

51.

52.

53. The content of Deuteronomy 33 pertains to what subject?

54. With what words of encouragement did Moses end Deuteronomy 33?

55. What can be said of every person, whether of the world or of God? [Rom.6:23]

56. How did God show grace to Moses before his death? [Deu.34:4]

57. With the exception of Jesus, in what special way did Moses rank above all other prophets? [Exo.33:11]

58. Where in the book of Matthew is Moses seen? [Mat.17:1-3]

59. Was that a better way of "going into the land" than crossing the Jordan River? [Phi.1:23]

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How was the death and burial of Moses unique?

60.	Deu.34:5-6	
61.	Mat.17:1-3	
62.	Jud.1:9	

Name some of the ways Moses is a type of Jesus.

63.		64.	
65.			

66. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

67. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

REF. MATERIAL

GSB301 Study Documents

Additional reference documents [[GSB 301-RM](#)] have been compiled and published for the student's personal use during the study of this course. The student is encouraged to use these documents as visual aids and/or to provide historical information; however, commentaries or these study documents should never be used as a substitute for God's Word (the Bible).

Unless the specific author is known, no cross-reference is made as to authorship; however, when data is pulled from specific websites, books, etc., a footnote is added where appropriate.

5 Offerings in Leviticus	Tabernacle of the Congregation—Camp of Israel
Census of Israel in Numbers	Tabernacle of the Congregation—Cubit Measure
High Priest's Garments	Tabernacle of the Congregation—Dimensions
High Priest's Garments, 12 Engraved Stones	Tabernacle of the Congregation—Furniture
Israel's 42 Stops in Wilderness	

Proper Names & Their Meanings

This page is provided as a place to record proper names and their meanings gleaned during the study of this course.

[illegible]

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