

Introduction

This book is intended as an introduction and an aid to understanding for Galatians and Hebrews. Both of those New Testament texts rely on elements from the Old Testament in their arguments, elements with which the modern student may be unfamiliar. The best way to address that problem is study of the schoolmaster God has provided.

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The Schoolmaster

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LESSON ONE: The Promises to Abraham

Until Genesis 12, the story of mankind is a grim one. Satan has been so successful at encouraging sin that Man has been driven out of the garden and almost annihilated by the flood. In Genesis 12, though, we see God's counterattack begin to pick up steam, as revealed in a lifetime of promises to Abraham.

QUESTIONS

1. Read Genesis 12:2a, 15:5, 17:4, 17:20, and 21:12. What is each verse about? What basic topic do all of these promises address? Are all of these promises about what we traditionally call the "nation promise"? If not, how are they different? Why is it important for us to understand this?
2. Read Genesis 12:2b-3, 15:15, and 22:17. What is each promise in these verses about? What word can be used to describe all of them? Is Genesis 12:3 really a "seed promise"? Galatians 3:6-9 may help you answer. What is the spiritual significance of this topic?

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4. Lesson Twelve: The Consequences of Evil.
5. Lesson Thirteen: 40 Years in the Wilderness.
6. Lesson Fourteen: Messianic Prophecies.
7. Lesson Fifteen: Other Prophecies.

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LESSON SEVENTEEN: Review II

However, as impressive as God's manipulation of history is, that's not all that the Old Testament reveals about His foresight and planning. Unlike anyone else in existence, God knows the end from the beginning, and He seamlessly interwove His prophetic predictions with the story of the Old Testament to accomplish His will.

QUESTIONS

Once again, for each of the lessons listed below, state the main point of the lesson and why it is relevant to us.

1. Lesson Nine: The Tabernacle.
2. Lesson Ten: Sacrifices.
3. Lesson Eleven: Requirements of the Law.

The Schoolmaster: Lesson One

3. Read Genesis 12:7, 13:15, and 15:18. What does each verse promise? What basic topic do all these verses seem to be discussing? Does "forever" in Genesis 13:15 literally mean "forever"? If not, what does it mean? Deuteronomy 28:58, 63-64 may help you answer. Why is this important?
4. Read Genesis 17:2, 7-8, 19. What does each of the promises in this grouping concern? What single word could describe this group of promises? What makes these promises different from some of the ones we've looked at before? Genesis 17:20-21 may provide some insight. Once again, what's the significance of all of this?
5. Read Genesis 22:18. What promise does God make here? What makes this different from the "descendants promises"? Why is this distinction important? Why do we care about this verse?

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LESSON TWO: The Life of Abraham

Just as important, though, as the promises that Abraham received are the things that he did to receive the promises. Even though he was a desert nomad who lived 4000 years ago, the example of his faith and conduct is one that we need to imitate so that we can see the same blessings that he did.

QUESTIONS

1. What does God tell Abram in Genesis 12:1-3? According to Genesis 12:4-5, what does Abram do in response? What result does this meet with in Genesis 12:7? What does this teach us? How do we need to apply it today?
2. What difficulty arises in Genesis 12:10? What does Abram decide to do as a result? What other problems does he foresee, according to Genesis 12:11-12? What solution does he decide on in Genesis 12:13? What's Abram's real problem here? What should we learn from this?
3. How do the Egyptians react to Sarai in Genesis 12:14-16? According to Genesis 12:17, what does God do in response? In Genesis 12:18-2), what happens as a result?

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4. Lesson Four: Ishmael and Isaac.
5. Lesson Five: Moses and the Exodus.
6. Lesson Six: Sinai.
7. Lesson Seven: The Covenant.
8. Lesson Eight: The Aaronic Priesthood.

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LESSON SIXTEEN: Review I

The earliest stories of God's people are a testament to the massive intellect of their Creator. Not only did God arrange events so that His people would be blessed and protected, He used those events to foreshadow the day when His people would be blessed and protected for all time. Let's look at those events in review.

QUESTIONS

For each of the lessons listed below, describe the main point of the lesson and its relevance to us.

1. Lesson One: The Promises to Abraham.
2. Lesson Two: The Life of Abraham.
3. Lesson Three: The Order of Melchizedek.

The Schoolmaster: Lesson Two

4. How does Genesis 13:2 describe Abram? What problem does this create in Genesis 13:5-6? What does Abram do about this in Genesis 13:8-9? According to Genesis 13:10-12, what does Lot decide? Why? What does Genesis 13:13 mention that Lot overlooks? What should all of this teach us?
5. What does God say to Abram in Genesis 15:1? According to Genesis 15:2-3, how does Abram respond? With what does God reassure him in Genesis 15:4-5? What does Abram do in Genesis 15:6? What happens as a result? Why do we care about this?
6. In Genesis 15:8, what does Abram ask of God? What does God tell him to do in Genesis 15:9? According to Genesis 15:10, what does Abram do with these animals? According to Genesis 15:17-18, what happens as a result? What is the significance of all this?
7. In Genesis 15:12, what happens to Abraham as he waits with his animals? In Genesis 15:13, what does God say? According to Genesis 15:14, what promise does He make? What further promise appears in Genesis 15:15? When will all this happen, according to Genesis 15:16? Why? Why is all this important?

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LESSON THREE: The Order of Melchizedek

In the midst of the story of the early life of Abram at the end of an otherwise unimportant battle, he encounters a man of immense typical significance. When we combine Genesis 14:17-20 with what the Holy Spirit reveals in Psalm 110, we glimpse vital truths about the nature of Christ, as seen in the order of Melchizedek.

QUESTIONS

1. What historical event is described in Genesis 14:8-9? According to Genesis 14:10, how does the battle end? What do the victors do in Genesis 14:11-12? What about this brings Abram into the story?
2. According to Genesis 14:14, what does Abram do when he hears the news? How does the battle described in Genesis 14:15 turn out? What result does this have? What does Abram do in Genesis 14:17? Why?
3. According to Genesis 14:18, who appears at this meeting? Does he appear anywhere else in the Old Testament? What does his name mean? What two positions does he hold? Do we know anything else about him? Why is this significant?

The Schoolmaster: Lesson Fifteen

4. What does God say He is going to do in Jeremiah 31:31-32? What is this covenant not going to be like? Why? What is the significance of this prophecy?
5. In Jeremiah 31:33, how does God describe the process by which He will make the covenant? What will be the result? According to Jeremiah 33-34, what won't have to happen under this covenant? Why? What does this mean? What final thing will take place under the covenant? What are the implications of this?
6. What does God say is going to happen in Habakkuk 2:3? According to Habakkuk 2:4, who will not do well when this vision arrives? Why? Who will do well? Why? When this text says "faith," does it refer to faithfulness to the Law or to belief in God? Habakkuk 3:17-18 may help you answer.
7. In Haggai 2:6-7, what does God say He is going to do? What will result from it? Does this prophecy appear to describe any event in the history of the Jews? Why or why not? If not, what should we take from it?

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LESSON FIFTEEN: Other Prophecies

As important a role as the Messiah plays in the prophetic literature of the Old Testament, He is far from the only subject. Indeed, even beyond shorter-term prophecies dealing with the events of the day, the prophets revealed a great deal about events centuries in the future. It's important to study these other prophecies as well.

QUESTIONS

1. What statement is made in Deuteronomy 31:6? In which context does this statement originally appear? In which contexts is it appropriate? Why is it important?
2. What rhetorical question does the Psalmist ask in Psalm 118:6? What implications did this have in the context of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah? What implications does it have for us today?
3. Who is addressed in Isaiah 54:1? What is she told to do? Why? What subject matter does this immediately follow? What can we learn from this?

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4. In Genesis 14:18-19, what does Melchizedek do? What is the significance of this act? What does Abram do in response? What part of the Law of Moses described in Numbers 8:21 does this resemble? Why is this important?
5. Who is the author of Psalm 110? Who is the speaker in Psalm 110:1? Who is the audience? What does the speaker say? What makes all of this unusual from an Old Testament perspective?
6. According to Psalm 110:2, what is God going to do? What is God going to say? Once again, ignoring the New Testament, what does this reveal about "my Lord"?
7. What is God described as doing in Psalm 110:4? What is the substance of this oath? Is there any "order of Melchizedek" described in the Law of Moses? What further insight into "my Lord" does this give us?

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LESSON FOUR: Ishmael and Isaac

Now that Abraham has received from God the promise that he would have bodily descendants, the focus of Genesis shifts to the story of Abraham and those descendants. It describes the way that Abraham and Sarah try to nudge God's promise along, and the way that God carries out His word. It tells the story of Ishmael and Isaac.

QUESTIONS

1. In Genesis 16:2, how does Sarai suggest that she and Abraham might help God's promise along? According to Genesis 16:3, what does Abraham do about this? What consequences does Genesis 16:4 say this has? According to Genesis 16:15, what is the ultimate result? What can we learn from all this?
2. What does God say to Abraham in Genesis 17:15-16? According to Genesis 17:17-18, how does Abraham take this? What does he say about it? Why? What is God's reply, given in Genesis 17:19? What's the significance of this?
3. What promise does God repeat in Genesis 18:10? According to Genesis 18:12, how does Sarah react? What does Genesis 18:11 tell us about why? What is God's response in Genesis 18:14? What should this teach us today?

The Schoolmaster: Lesson Fourteen

4. If we had only the text of Psalm 22 to go by, how would we describe the point of the Psalm? Is the subject of the Psalm enjoying peace and prosperity as he speaks? Yet, according to Psalm 22:24, what does he expect God to do? Once this happens, what does he say he's going to do in Psalm 22:22? What are the implications of this statement?
5. In Psalm 40:6, what does the author say God does not want? In the same verse, what does he say God has done? Taking Exodus 21:1-6 into account, what might this mean? What attitude does the subject express in Psalm 40:7-8? What in this text tells us that it's about more than normal Old Testament practice?
6. Who is addressed in Psalm 45:6? What is said about Him? How is He described in Psalm 45:7? What happens as a result? Who does it? What does this text then reveal about the Anointed One?
7. Who is described in Psalm 102:25-27? Taking Psalm 45 into account, what does this tell us about the Messiah? Why is this important?

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LESSON FOURTEEN: Messianic Prophecies

Interestingly enough, one of the main characters of the Old Testament is One who appears little, if at all, within the pages of its histories. From the time God's prophets began to foretell the future, they spoke of an anointed hero with unique attributes who would lead God's people to victory. Let's look at these messianic prophecies.

QUESTIONS

1. To whom is God speaking in 2 Samuel 7:12-14? What does he seem to be promising? What in this text tells us that this is more than just a prophecy about David's son Solomon, who built the temple?
2. According to Psalm 2:2, who is the subject of this psalm? What does this subject say in Psalm 2:7? Did any of the prophets, priests, or kings of the Old Testament make this claim? If not, what does that tell us?
3. What is Psalm 8 about? Within this context, what does David rhetorically ask about man in Psalm 8:4? What's the point? Yet what does David conclude in Psalm 8:5-6? What's the application of this in David's time? What further application is possible?

The Schoolmaster: Lesson Four

4. In Genesis 21:1, what does God do? What result does this have in Genesis 21:2? What name does Abraham give the child in Genesis 21:3? What does he do in Genesis 21:4? Why? What does Sarah say about the whole story in Genesis 21:6-7? What can we take from this sequence?
5. According to Genesis 21:9, how does Hagar react to this? What does Sarah ask of Abraham in Genesis 21:10? According to Genesis 21:11, how does Abraham feel about this? Why? What does God tell Abraham to do in Genesis 21:12? According to Genesis 21:14, what result does this have? Why is this story important?
6. What command does God give in Genesis 22:2? According to Genesis 22:3, how does Abraham react to this command? What does Abraham say about what is happening when Isaac asks him in Genesis 22:8? How far does Abraham go in obedience, according to Genesis 22:10? What makes all this significant?
7. What does God tell Abraham to do in Genesis 22:10-12? What has Abraham shown to God? What promise does God make to Abraham as a result in Genesis 22:18? Why would God make this promise now? What should we take from this?

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LESSON FIVE: Moses and the Exodus

Four hundred years after Abraham, just as God said would happen, the descendants of Isaac have become a mighty nation. However, just as God had also promised would happen, this people is enslaved by the Egyptians. The story of how God delivers them is one of the most stirring in the Bible. It is the story of Moses and the Exodus.

QUESTIONS

1. What command does Pharaoh give regarding the Israelites in Exodus 1:22? How do the two Levites described in Exodus 2:1-2 respond to this command? Why? What can we learn from this episode about the way we should react to unfavorable times?
2. According to Exodus 2:3, what eventually happens with this child? Who finds the child in Exodus 2:5? As a result, what is the child's name and formal status, according to Exodus 2:10? As per Exodus 2:7-9, who ends up actually raising the child? What does this sequence teach us today?
3. According to Exodus 2:11-12, what does Moses see? How does he react to this sight? Why might he react in this way? What is Moses forced to do as a result, according to Exodus 2:15? What makes this story important to us?

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4. Psalm 106:24-27.
5. Psalm 106:28-31.
6. Psalm 106:32-33.
7. According to Numbers 14:27, what did the people do? What promise does God make in return in Numbers 14:28-29? According to Numbers 26:63-65, what result did this have? What does this tell us about God and our relationship with Him?

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LESSON THIRTEEN: 40 Years in the Wilderness

One of the truly bizarre stories in all of Scripture is the story of the Israelites' wanderings in the wilderness after they leave Mt. Sinai. One might reasonably expect this people, who had seen God and still had His presence with them, to obey Him faithfully. However, exactly the opposite happened through 40 years in the wilderness.

QUESTIONS

For each of the six passages listed below, describe a) what the Israelites did, b) what God's reaction was, c) what the ultimate result was, and d) what we should learn from the story.

1. Psalm 106:13-15.

2. Psalm 106:16-18.

3. Psalm 106:19-23.

The Schoolmaster: Lesson Five

4. What does Moses command the Hebrews to do in Exodus 12:2, 6-7? According to Exodus 12:12-13, why is this important? As seen in Exodus 12:28, how do the Israelites obey this command? In Exodus 12:29, 31, what happens as a result? What does this story teach us about the connection between faith, obedience, and deliverance?

5. According to Exodus 13:19, what does Moses bring with him as the Israelites are leaving Egypt? Why? How does Genesis 50:24-25 help illuminate this story? What does it teach us?

6. What problem do the Israelites face in Exodus 14:9? According to Exodus 14:21, what does God do in response? How does Exodus 14:22-23 describe the reaction of both the Israelites and the Egyptians to this occurrence? According to Exodus 14:27-29, what happens to the Egyptians? What happens to the Israelites? Why is this event significant to us?

7. Deuteronomy 34 gives us Moses' epitaph. What is said about his status as a prophet in Deuteronomy 34:10? What evidence does Deuteronomy 34:10-12 offer to support this claim? What does God say will occur in Deuteronomy 18:18? According to Deuteronomy 18:19, what will happen to those who reject this prophet? Why is all of this significant?

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LESSON SIX: Sinai

QUESTIONS

1. According to Exodus 19:1-2, where have the children of Israel traveled to? What does Moses do in Exodus 19:1-3? What words of God on that occasion does Exodus 19:4-6 record? What is the significance of what God says here?
2. In Exodus 19:7-8, what does Moses do? How do the people respond? What does Moses do with this information? How does God explain Himself to Moses in Exodus 19:9? Did God think this would have the effect He desired? If not, what did God intend to accomplish?
3. In Exodus 19:10-11, what does God tell Moses to tell the people to do? Why? What does this tell us about the propriety with which we should approach God? What should we do about it?

The Schoolmaster: Lesson Twelve

4. With whom does Moses say he is making the covenant in Deuteronomy 29:14-15? In Deuteronomy 29:18, why does Moses say it is necessary to do so? What consequences for such a man does Moses describe in Deuteronomy 29:20-21?
5. What subject matter do we see described in Deuteronomy 32? According to Deuteronomy 31:28-30, why does Moses sing this song? In the context of the song, what is Deuteronomy 32:35-36 about? Why is this important?
6. How does the psalmist describe God in Psalm 95:7? What should people logically do with such a God? By contrast, according to Psalm 95:8-9, what did the Israelites do? What makes this behavior especially strange? What should we take away from this?
7. How does God describe His attitude toward the disobedient Israelites in Psalm 95:10? What does He do about it in Psalm 95:11? What significant truth about God does this reveal? How should we act in response?

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LESSON TWELVE: The Consequences of Evil

Sadly, the children of Israel weren't any better at obeying God than the people of the world are today. Even at the time when He gave them the Law, God knew that they would break it. As a result, His word is laced with warnings about what would happen when they did. Let's look at these warnings of the consequences of evil.

QUESTIONS

1. How is God described in Exodus 24:17? Is this a particularly warm, fuzzy, cuddly image of God? If not, what impression would it make on the people? Why would God choose to present Himself in such a way?
2. What behavior pattern is described in Deuteronomy 17:2-3? According to Deuteronomy 17:4-5, how are the children of Israel to deal with those who behave in this way? What evidentiary standard does Deuteronomy 17:6 set? According to Deuteronomy 17:7, why is all of this to be done?
3. What future event does Deuteronomy 27 describe? What sequence will the events described in this chapter follow? What is the final curse pronounced, in Deuteronomy 27:26? Why is this significant?

The Schoolmaster: Lesson Six

4. What does God command Moses to do in Exodus 19:12? What is Moses supposed to tell the people, according to Exodus 19:12-13? What are the people supposed to do instead? What does Moses do for the people in Exodus 19:14-15? What should we learn from all of this?
5. According to Exodus 19:16, what events happen on the third day? What do Moses and the people do about this in Exodus 19:17? What happens on the mountain at the same time, as per Exodus 19:18? What would it have been like to see all this? Did God create this impression by accident? If not, what's going on here?
6. According to Exodus 19:19-20, what happens next? What does Moses do about it? How does God respond? What do God and Moses do next? Once again, why does God do it this way?
7. In Exodus 19:21-22, what warnings does God give? What response does Moses make to the warnings in Exodus 19:23? How does God deal with Moses' response in Exodus 19:24? What insight does this give us into the nature of God?

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LESSON SEVEN: The Covenant

As spectacular as the events of Sinai were, they weren't really the point. All of the thunders and trumpets were merely a backdrop to the formation of the first covenant between God and a nation He chose to be holy. We see the formation of this covenant in Exodus 24, and its terms in Leviticus 26.

QUESTIONS

1. What do we see Moses doing in Exodus 24:3? What response does he get from the people to this? Why does the story of the covenant begin with this moment?
2. What does Moses do in Exodus 24:4-5? What happens to the blood from these sacrifices in Exodus 24:6? Why would this be important?
3. According to Exodus 24:7, what does Moses do next? How do the people respond to this reading? In Exodus 24:8, how does Moses react to the people's declaration? What does all of this signify?

The Schoolmaster: Lesson Eleven

4. According to Leviticus 19:17-18, what are the Israelites not to do? What are they to do instead? How should this statute have shaped their understanding of the entire Law? How should it shape the way we understand the Law?
5. In Deuteronomy 7:1-6, what course of conduct does the Lord command with respect to the other peoples of Canaan? Why? When taken in conjunction with the food laws of Leviticus 11, what behavior might commands like this produce?
6. What does God command in Deuteronomy 21:22-23? What is true of the man described in this context? What effect will he have if allowed to remain where he is? What makes this text significant to us?
7. What admonition does Solomon give us in Proverbs 3:11-12? What does such chastening prove? What forms might it take? What does this passage have to teach us?

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LESSON ELEVEN: Requirements of the Law

The Law of Moses concerned much more than the rituals of the tabernacle. Instead, it governed the conduct of the Israelites in all of their existence, both personally and nationally. This comprehensive law was the key to the Israelites' covenant with God. We can only understand that covenant by looking at the requirements of the law.

QUESTIONS

1. Leviticus 11 deals with one single topic. What is that topic? How broad an impact would these statutes have on the daily life of the Israelites? According to Leviticus 11:45, why would God impose such a burden? What should we take from all this?
2. What other commandment appears in Leviticus 12:1-3? According to Genesis 17:9-14, why was this important? Does the Bible describe any other nation as carrying out this rite? If not, what would its effect be? What's the significance of this to us?
3. According to Leviticus 18:1-5, what are the children of Israel not to do? What are they to do instead? What are the consequences if they listen? How does this passage give us insight into the nature of the Law?

The Schoolmaster: Lesson Seven

4. In Leviticus 26:4-8, what does God promise? What condition does He set on these promises in Leviticus 26:3? What does this tell us about the agreements that God makes with man generally? Why is it important for us to recognize this?
5. What does God say will happen in Exodus 26:11? What does this have to do with the preceding discussion? What does Exodus 26:12 say will also result? How important is this idea to us? Why?
6. What possibility is discussed in Leviticus 26:14-15? Through the rest of the chapter, God details four successive ways He will respond to this possibility, in Leviticus 26:16-17, 18-22, 23-26, and 27-39, respectively. Describe the content of these four groups and explain the significance of this passage.
7. What condition does God discuss in Leviticus 26:40-41? What result does God say this condition will have in Leviticus 26:42-44? How does Leviticus 26:45 explain why? What does this reveal to us about the nature of God? Why do we care?

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LESSON EIGHT: The Aaronic Priesthood

As the story of Sinai and the covenant makes clear, God invested a great deal of effort in emphasizing His holiness and His terrifying nature. After such a display, and similar displays through the wilderness wanderings, the people feared to approach God. That meant that someone else had to, those we call the Aaronic priesthood.

QUESTIONS

1. Throughout Exodus 28, God describes the clothing for the priests of the Old Law. How complex is this description? According to Exodus 28:41, for whom are these clothes intended? Why? Exodus 29:1-36 describes the ordination ceremony for these priests. How complex is it? What should we take from all this?
2. According to Leviticus 9:21, how does Aaron carry out his responsibilities during the consecration ceremony? What result does he see in Leviticus 9:23-24? By contrast, how do Nadab and Abihu carry out their responsibilities in Leviticus 10:1? What result do they see in Leviticus 10:2? According to Leviticus 10:3, why did this happen? What lessons does this story hold for us?
3. In Numbers 17:1-3, what does God command? According to Numbers 17:4, what is to be done with the rods? As per Numbers 17:5, what will happen to the rods? Why is all of this done?

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4. According to Leviticus 16:11, what is Aaron supposed to do next? As he is doing this, what does Leviticus 16:12-13 also command him to do? Why? What is Aaron supposed to do with the bull's blood in Leviticus 16:14?
5. According to Leviticus 16:15, what animal is next on the chopping block? What is done with it? How does Leviticus 16:16 explain all of this? What else do we see done with the blood from the sacrifices in Leviticus 16:18-19? According to Leviticus 16:27, what is to be done with the bodies of the bull and the goat? What is the significance of all of these things?
6. In Leviticus 16:29, when does God say all of these things are to be done? What is not to be done on these occasions? How does Leviticus 16:30 describe the purpose of the day? According to Leviticus 16:34, how long is this practice to continue? What's important about all of this?
7. What explanation of this and other sacrifices does God offer in Leviticus 17:10-11? As a corollary of this, what are God's people not to do? Why is it important to understand the connection that God makes here?

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LESSON TEN: Sacrifices

The book of Leviticus is often where daily Bible-reading programs go to die, and one of the main reasons for that is the bewildering number and complexity of sacrifices the book commands the Israelites to offer. This lesson will only study one of them: the yearly sacrifice of atonement, the most important of all of the Mosaic sacrifices.

QUESTIONS

1. According to Leviticus 16:1, in what context is God speaking? What does He command in Leviticus 16:2? Why does He command this? What should this command teach us?
2. The rest of Leviticus 16 discusses an exception to the rule of Leviticus 16:2. According to Leviticus 16:3-6, how does this exception begin? Why would it be important that Aaron start with such a sacrifice? What applications can we make from this?
3. What in this pattern of sacrifice do we see next described, in Leviticus 16:7-11, 20-22? What might God have intended this ritual to demonstrate? Why should we care about it today?

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4. According to Numbers 17:6, what do the leaders of the people do? What does Moses do in response in Numbers 17:7? What happens to the rods in Numbers 17:8? What does this prove?
5. What does God command in Numbers 17:10? As this is going on, what complaint do the people make in Numbers 17:11-12? What solution does God offer to this problem in Numbers 18:1, 7? What happens to the outsider who takes on a priestly role? Why is all of this important?
6. According to Numbers 18:2, who else is involved in this divine declaration? What role does Numbers 18:3-4 describe them as playing? According to Numbers 18:23-24, what are the pros and cons of this arrangement? Why do we need to know all this?
7. What does God say in Numbers 20:24? Why? What does He command in Numbers 20:25-26? What happened in Numbers 20:28? What did this signify? Why is it important that we understand it?

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LESSON NINE: The Tabernacle

Obviously, if the Aaronic priesthood had a ceremonial service to carry out, they needed a place to carry it out in. God was every bit as specific about what this place would be and how it was to be set up as he was about the priestly garments. We see both this detail and its metaphorical implications in the description of the tabernacle.

QUESTIONS

1. In the space below, draw a floor plan for the tabernacle. You may find the following passages helpful: Exodus 25:10, 23, 31, 26:15-16, 18, 22, 31-36, 27:2, 9, 12, 14, 30:1-2, 6, 40:1-8.

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2. What command is given in Exodus 25:9, 40? How is it obeyed by Moses and the people, according to Exodus 39:42-43, 40:17-40? Why was this commandment given? Why is it important to us?
3. Describe the piece of tabernacle furniture defined in Exodus 25:17-22? According to Exodus 25:22, what was the significance of this piece of furniture? What message did God mean to convey by having this item in that location in the tabernacle?
4. What other item is described in Exodus 30:1? According to Exodus 30:7-8, 10, what was this item's use? As per Exodus 30:9, for what was it not used? Why is this important?
5. According to Exodus 40:34, what happened when the tabernacle was completed? As described in Exodus 40:35-37, what impact did this have on the children of Israel? What does Exodus 40:38 say about this occurrence? Why is that significant?