

# The Tabernacle

## Answer Key

### Introduction:

1. What does the Bible say we are built upon?  
**The foundation of the prophets and apostles.**
2. What was the purpose of the Tabernacle?  
**For God to dwell or live with His people.**
3. Where did God choose to place His name?  
**His name at the Tabernacle.**
4. What was the first piece of furniture in the Tabernacle?  
**Brazen Altar**
5. What is the first thing that must be done if a person wishes to find God?  
**Sacrifices for the sins of the people.**
6. What is repentance?  
**Not only sorrow for past transgressions, but also complete death to self.**
7. What must one pass to enter the Tabernacle?  
**Pass the altar**
8. To whom was the altar of sacrifice was open?  
**For all classes of people.**
9. What is sufficient for the salvation of all people?  
**The blood of Christ.**
10. What two important elements met with the brazen laver?  
**Where the blood and water met.**

### Lesson #1

1. Which direction did the gate of the court always face?  
**The gate of the court always faced the east.**
2. Into how many rooms or chambers was the Tabernacle divided?  
**Divided into two unequal chambers or rooms.**
3. Name the three sons of Levi.  
**A.) Gershon  
B.) Kohath  
C.) Merari**
4. How did the sons of Kohath carry the furniture?  
**They carried the pieces of furniture on their shoulders.**
5. Through which camp did you have to go to enter the court?  
**You had to enter the court of the Tabernacle from the camp of Judah.**
6. Who is Lion of the Tribe of Judah?  
**Christ is called the Lion of the tribe of Judah.**
7. Who conducted the ceremonies in the Tabernacle?  
**The tribe of Levi conducted the ceremonies.**
8. Who was chosen in the place of the firstborn?  
**The Levites were chosen instead of the firstborn.**
9. How were the additional 273 firstborn redeemed?  
**The 273 firstborn that were not covered by a Levite had to be redeemed by an offering of five shekels of silver.**

10. Who redeems the church?

Jesus redeemed each member of the church.

#### Lesson #2

1. Describe the boards of the Tabernacle.

The forty-eight boards of acacia make up the framework of the Holy Place and Holiest of Holies.

2. How does wood and gold illustrate the humanity and the divinity of Christ?

Illustrate the two nature of Christ, His humanity and divinity.

3. For what is acacia wood noted?

Noted for its incorruptibility.

4. Trace the acacia trees from the forest to the Tabernacle.

First, the trees had to be chosen and then cut down. They were found among other trees, firmly planted and rooted in the soil.

5. Trace man in his unsaved state to his place with God.

In our unsaved state, we were rooted in the earth (world). However, the word of God cut us down (death to the world) and separated us from the world. We then became partakers of His divine nature. He covered us with His righteousness and made us into His dwelling place.

#### Lesson #3

1. What was the Tabernacle foundation made of?

Made of Silver.

2. How much did each socket weigh?

Each socket weighed a talent, approximately 75 pounds.

3. Explain how the silver was obtained and why.

The silver sockets typify the ransom price Jesus paid for the souls of men. Redemption money.

4. What acknowledgment is necessary to obtain salvation?

That the atonement of Christ through His death, burial, and resurrection is the very foundation upon which Christianity is built.

5. How much did the rich have to pay for atonement in Exodus 30:15?

The rich and poor were redeemed with the same sum (half a shekel).

6. What did the poor have to pay for atonement in Exodus 30:15?

The rich and poor were redeemed with the same sum (half a shekel).

7. In Exodus 30:12, the Lord told Moses to collect the ransom from each one. Why?

So there will be no plague among them.

8. Are the morally good exempt from this plan? Why or why not?

No, those who have lived good, clean, moral lives need the blood of Christ as much as those who are wicked.

#### Lesson #4

1. Name the four coverings of the Tabernacle.

A. Badger skins-Humiliation

B. Ram skins dyed red-Substitute

C. White goat hair-Sin offering

D. Linen-Christ's purity

2. Which covering was on the outside?

- The world could only see the badger skins.
3. Which covering was the ceiling for the Tabernacle  
Goat hair
  4. What did the goat hair typify?  
Sin offering
  5. What did the linen typify?  
Christ's purity or Righteousness
  6. What did the badger skins typify?  
Humiliation
  7. What did the Ram skins typify?  
Substitute
  8. Name the colors in fine twined linen.  
Blue, purple, scarlet and White.
  9. What did the twined linen typify?  
Were a type of Christ's purity or righteousness.
  10. Name five things in the Bible made of fine twined linen.  
A. The Gate of the Court  
B. The Door of the Tabernacle  
C. The veil  
D. The Ephod  
E. The girdle

#### Lesson #5

1. What was the first piece of furniture inside the gate of the Tabernacle?  
Brazen altar.
2. What was the brazen altar made of?  
It was made of shittim (acacia) wood overlaid with brass.
3. What does wood typify?  
A clear type of humanity.
4. What does brass typify?  
Brass is a type of judgment.
5. What was on each corner of the brazen altar?  
A horn on each corner.
6. What did the horns on the brazen altar symbolize?  
The horns are a symbol of power.
7. The brazen altar and the death of Christ are fulfilled in the church by which things?  
Repentance, in its fullest sense, is not only sorrow for past transgressions, but also a complete death to self.
8. Who was the perfect sin offering?  
Christ was the perfect sin offering.
9. What is sufficient for the salvation of all people?  
The blood of Christ is sufficient for the salvation of all people.
10. When is it possible to begin to have power with God?  
Until one repents and has the blood applied to his heart through faith, he can never have the power of God.

#### Lesson #6

1. What was the laver made of?

- The brazen laver was a basin of brass.
2. Where was the laver located?  
The laver stood between the altar and the door of the Tabernacle.
  3. What does the brazen laver typify?  
The brazen laver is a type of the second portion of the gospel, the burial of Christ.
  4. What would have happened to the priest if he had not washed at the laver?  
He would die.
  5. What was the last warning of Moses?  
The last warning of Moses was to wash or die.
  6. What was the last command of Jesus?  
"Go ye and teach all nation, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost"
  7. Why do we baptize in the name of Jesus?  
Since Jesus is the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, we can see that when we baptize in the name of Jesus, we are directly obeying Jesus command.
  8. Will sprinkling do?  
No, there is only one biblical way to be baptized, you have to be immersed.
  9. How many ways does the Bible give to be baptized?  
There is only one biblical way to be baptized.
  10. What is the name of the Father, Son and the Holy Ghost?  
JESUS

#### Lesson #7

1. On which side of the Tabernacle was the table of shewbread located?  
Inside, on the north side of the Tabernacle.
2. Of what was the table made?  
The table was made of acacia (shittim) wood.
3. How many loaves of bread were placed on the table?  
Twelve loaves of shewbread were placed on the table.
4. How often were the loaves renewed?  
Each week.
5. Who do the loaves represent?  
Represented the 12 tribes of Israel and perhaps the 12 apostles.
6. Who ate the shewbread?  
The shewbread was the food for the priest.
7. What did they receive from the bread?  
They received their strength from it.
8. What does the shewbread typify?  
The Word of God, or the Bible.
9. What was sprinkled on the shewbread?  
Sprinkled with frankincense.
10. What kind of taste did this give the shewbread?  
Bitter taste.

#### Lesson #8

1. Where was the golden candlestick located?  
On the south side (left) of the Tabernacle, opposite of the table of shewbread.
2. What was the candlestick made of?

- It was made of pure gold.
3. How many branches did the candlestick have?  
Seven branches.
  4. What was at the end of each branch?  
Each branch had a flower blossom on the end.
  5. What was the weight of the candlestick?  
About 125 pounds troy weight, 75 American pounds, or 34 kilograms.
  6. Who had jurisdiction over the candlestick?  
Only the priest.
  7. When was the fire of the candlestick to go out?  
Never to go out.
  8. What was the fire of the candlestick for?  
A fire of instruction.
  9. What does the golden candlestick typify?  
The golden candlestick is a type of Jesus as our light.
  10. How was the gold beaten?  
The gold was to be beaten by hand.

#### Lesson #9

1. What was the altar of incense made of?  
It was made from shittim wood overlaid with gold.
2. What was on the corners?  
It had four horns on the corners with a crown of gold around the top.
3. Give the measurements of the altar of incense.  
18x18x36
4. What does the altar of incense typify?  
Of Jesus Christ, the intercessor between man and God.
5. What does the incense itself typify?  
Type of our prayers and praises to God.
6. From where did the fire for the altar of incense come?  
The fire for the altar of incense was brought from the altar of sacrifice (brazen altar).
7. Name the three types of fire in the Tabernacle.  
A.) Brazen Altar  
B.) Golden candlestick  
C.) Altar of incense
8. What stands between God and sinners?  
The church stands between God and the sinner.
9. What caused the cloud of fragrance to rise from the altar of incense?  
When incense was poured upon the red hot coals of the altar it sent a cloud of fragrance.

#### Lesson #10

1. What was the veil?  
The veil was a curtain separating the Holy Place from the Most Holy Place.
2. What was the veil made of?  
It was made of fine twined, white linen.
3. Name the colors of the veil.  
Blue, Purple, Scarlet and White.

4. How strong was the veil?  
The Bible say it was made with cunning work and was very strong.
5. What does the veil point directly to?  
Directly to the humanity of Jesus.
6. What was the real veil?  
The flesh of Jesus was the real veil.
7. What did the veil of the Tabernacle conceal?  
Concealed the glory of God.
8. What did the Tabernacle veil prophesy?  
The Tabernacle veil was a silent prophecy that someday God, who was Spirit alone, would appear in flesh.
9. How was the veil rent?  
The renting of the veil occurred from top to bottom.
10. What time was the veil rent, and what was happening at the Temple?  
This took place at 3:00 in the afternoon, the hour of evening sacrifice. The priest was sacrificing the Passover lamb upon the brazen altar in the Temple courtyard.

#### Lesson #11

1. Describe the Ark of the Covenant.  
Was a rectangular chest made of shittim wood and covered with pure gold inside and out. A crown of gold was around the top of the chest. Two staves were placed in gold rings that were made into the Ark.
2. What does the Ark of the Covenant typify?  
This beautiful Ark was a type of Jesus' resurrection power.
3. What do the cherubim represent?  
Cherubims represent the Word of God.
4. All of the Old Testament promises were to terminate in whom?  
All the promises were to terminate in Christ.
5. What ran around the top edges of the Ark?  
The crown that ran around the top of the Ark.
6. What does gold typify?  
Gold is a type of deity or kingship
7. What does the Mercy Seat typify?  
Mercy Seat is a type of Jesus.
8. Who could enter the Most Holy Place? When could he enter?  
Only the high priest could enter the Most Holy Place. Once a year on Day of Atonement.
9. What was the throne of God in Israel?  
The Mercy Seat, was the throne of God in Israel.
10. What means a 'bloody covering' in Hebrew?  
Mercy Seat

#### Lesson #12

1. What did the high priest wear on Day of Atonement?  
He puts on a simple white linen gown.
2. How often did the high priest go into the Most Holy Place?  
One day a year.
3. What did the high priest carry with him into the Most Holy Place?  
He carries the blood past the table of shewbread and the golden candlestick.

4. Why were two goats used on the Day of Atonement?  
One goat is to be sacrificed; and other goat is to be scapegoat.
5. What did the people do on the Day of Atonement?  
The people were standing outside their tents. They have already cleansed themselves and their tents.
6. Why did the priests back up to the veil to lift it?  
So the high priest can pass under it.
7. What did the high priests see between the cherubim?  
He sees the light of God!
8. What did the high priest do at the Ark of the Covenant?  
He dips into the blood and sprinkles it upon the Mercy Seat.
9. What is the plan of salvation?  
We must repent (die to out sins), be buried in baptism in the name of Jesus, and be filled with the Holy Ghost.
10. Have you obeyed this plan?  
Yes!

### Lesson #13

1. What was the name of the only tribe and family allowed to minister as priests in Israel?  
Tribe of Levi and Aaron's immediate family comprised the first group.
2. Who was given the responsibility of being high priest?  
Aaron's family
3. How did the garment of the general priest differ from that of the high priest?  
They had no ornaments or embroidery, gold, colors, or precious stones. They were pure white garments: coats, girdles, and bonnets of fine twined linen.
4. List 4 things you could tell by the clothes a person wore in Bible times.  
A.) Who they were  
B.) What they were  
C.) Expressing deepest feelings and desires  
D.) Announced the moral urge to show God to others in a correct way.
5. What color were the garments of the high priest?  
Blue
6. What material was used to make the garments of the general priests?  
Twined linen.
7. What 3 garments did the general priest wear?  
A.) coats  
B.) girdles  
C.) bonnets of fine twined linen
8. What did the girdle worn by the priest symbolize?  
Readiness of service.
9. When worn by ordinary people, what was the girdle used for?  
Used to store money, food, and other valuables.
10. Describe the bonnet worn by the general priest and tell what it symbolized.  
Covering of the head refers to subjection.
11. List the 7 pieces of apparel worn by the high priest. Give a short description of each.  
A.) Breastplate-It was made foursquare  
B.) An ephod-was a second layer of clothing for the high priest  
C.) A robe-was seamless and made in such a way that no man could tear it.

- D.) Linen breeches-cover the lower part of the body
- E.) A brodered coat-Had the embroidery woven into the material
- F.) A mitre-Only distinction between the headdress of the high priest and the general priest (who wore a bonnet)
- G.) A girdle-a long piece of cloth used as a belt

12. Give a brief description of the curious girdle worn by the high priest.

It was more than just a belt. It was more like an apron made of fine twined linen.

13. What was used to attach the curious girdle to the ephod at the shoulders, and why?

Used to attach with two onyx stones. Engraved into these stones were the names of the twelve tribes, six names on each stone.

14. What was written on the stones that attached the curious girdle to the ephod?

Twelve tribes, six names on each stone.

15. Give a short description of the breastplate worn by the high priest.

It was made foursquare, each side measured a span (9 inches), it was placed over the high priest's breast and it covered his heart.

16. How was the breastplate attached to the curious girdle?

A gold ring was attached to each corner of the breastplate. Two more rings were attached to the curious girdle just above the belt.

17. What do we know about the Urim and Thummim? (Give Scripture to support your answer).

Little is known about the Urim and Thummim. We do know they were placed in the pouch of the breastplate and were intended to help the high priest in making decisions. They were used for casting lots to receive a yes or no answer to communicate with God (Leviticus 8:8).

18. What was the name of the headdress worn by the high priest?

Mitre

19. How was this headdress different from the one worn by the general priests?

The general priest wore a bonnet

20. What did the high priest wear on the Day of Atonement? (Give Scripture to support your answer)

On the Day of Atonement, he wore his plainest garments of white linen-Leviticus 16:4

21. List the 12 precious stones that were attached to the breastplate, Write the name of the tribe that was engraved on each stone.

- |                       |                     |                    |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| A.) CARBUNCLE-Zebulun | E.) TOPAZ-Issachar  | I.) SARDIUS-Judah  |
| B.) DIAMOND-Gad       | F.) SAPPHIRE-Simeon | J.) EMERALD-Reuben |
| C.) AMETHYST-Benjamin | G.) AGATE-Manasseh  | K.) LIGURE-Ephraim |
| D.) JASPER-Naphtali   | H.) ONYX-Asher      | L.) BERYL-Dan      |

22. Write the significance (or symbolism) for each of the following:

- A.) The linen coat worn by all priests: speaks of humanity.
- B.) Fine linen: speaks of righteousness
- C.) The color white: is a type of purity.
- D.) Purity and righteousness: are the foundation of our salvation and our walk or relationship with God
- E.) Robe of the ephod: Type of divinity, it was without a seam.
- F.) Pomegranates on the ephod: naturally speak of fruitfulness
- G.) Golden bells around the hem of the ephod: tell of the gospel of peace.



## Lesson #14

1. The definition of a **priest** is one who presides over things relating to **God**. He is regarded as a **mediator** between God and **man**.
2. **Aaron** was chosen by God as the first high **priest**, and his **firstborn son** succeeded him in this office.
3. There was no **age** prescribed for entrance into priesthood, and no **retirement** from it.
4. The Aaronic priesthood lasted almost **two thousand** years, with about **eighty** of Aaron's seed serving as **high priest**.
5. Were in charge of the sanctuary and brazen altar.  
**General Priest**
6. Performed the ceremonies on the Day of Atonement.  
**High Priest**
7. Judged leprosy in the human body or garments  
**High Priest.**
8. Were in charge of opening and closing the gates and cleaning them.  
**Levites**
9. Offered the sin offering in case of a sin of ignorance  
**General Priest.**
10. Judged legal questions.  
**High Priest**
11. Arranged the wood and fire and the parts of the sacrifice for burning.  
**General Priest**
12. Took care of baking the shewbread and preparing meal offerings.  
**Levites**
13. Sprinkled the blood for the peace offering upon the brazen altar and burned it.  
**General Priest**
14. Assisted the priests in killing skinning sacrifices.  
**Levites**
15. Killed the Passover lamb.  
**General Priest**
16. Offered daily (morning and evening) the peculiar meat offering he had offered on the of his consecration.  
**High Priest**
17. Arranged the shewbread every Sabbath  
**High Priest**
18. Received the blood of the burnt offerings and sprinkled the blood upon the brazen altar.  
**General Priest**
19. Was present at the appointment of a new ruler or leader and asked counsel of the Lord for the ruler.  
**High Priest**
20. Took care of the Tabernacle storehouse.  
**Levites**
21. Burned a lamb every morning and evening, and a double number for Sabbath.  
**General Priest**
22. Was in charge of taking apart the Tabernacle and wrapping furniture.  
**High Priest**
23. Served as guards for the Tabernacle  
**Levites**

24. If a dove was offered, he snipped off the head, squeezed out the blood, plucked the dove, and burned it.

General Priest

25. Served as the supreme ruler when there was no divinely inspired on until the time of David, and again after the Captivity.

High Priest

26. Received the meat offerings and took them to the brazen altar and burned them.

General Priest

27. Paid tithes on their income to the general priests.

Levites

28. Appointed the Levites to their services.

High Priest

29. Often had to flay (remove the skin from) the burnt offerings.

General Priest

30. Offered burnt offerings for the beginning of months, the Feast of Unleavened Bread, and the firstfruits.

General Priests

31. List 2 qualifications given for all priests

A.) Examples holiness

B.) Perfection

32. What was the difference in the requirements for priests and Levites being consecrated for service regarding their hair?

Priest did not shave all their hair, Levites shaved all hair.