

Review Questions

1. **What size in cubits was the court that surrounded the tabernacle?** (One hundred cubits long and fifty cubits wide. Page 173)
2. **What is the length and width of the court in feet? Note: *Patriarchs and Prophets* page 347 states that the tabernacle was 18 feet high and the Bible says it was 10 cubits high so one cubit equals 21.6 inches or 1.8 feet.** (180 feet long by 90 feet wide.)
3. **Describe how the courtyard was enclosed.** (By curtains of fine twined linen hung from pillars of brass with silver hooks. Page 173)
4. **What was the shape of the court and how was the court situated?** (It was oblong with the longest sides toward the north and south and the ends toward the east and west. The door was in the center of the east end. Page 173)
5. **How did the height of the courtyard curtains compare with the height of the tabernacle?** (They were only half as high. Page 173)
6. **Explain the spiritual significance of the tabernacle being twice as high as the courtyard curtains.** (It was made this way so that above the curtains and pillars of the court could be seen the golden walls of the tabernacle. As the one outside the court, in order to behold the glories of the tabernacle, had to look above the court; so the one who by faith beholds the beauties of the heavenly sanctuary, must lift his thoughts above the things of this earth, and center them on heavenly things. Page 174)
7. **What were the articles of furniture in the courtyard?** (The altar of burnt offering and the laver. Page 174)
8. **Where was the altar placed?** (Between the sanctuary and the gate, but nearer the gate than the sanctuary. Page 174)
9. **Describe the altar. (See Exodus 27:1-8)** (It was a hollow box, 5 cubits square and 3 cubits high, made of boards of acacia wood. There

was a horn of the same wood on each corner. A network of brass in the center held the fire and gave draft for it, and allowed the ashes to fall beneath. The entire altar with the horns was overlaid with brass. Page 174)

10. **Tell the stories of Adonijah and Joab as they relate to the altar.** (I Kings 1:50; 2:28)
11. **Were all the burnt-offerings of the sanctuary burned upon the brazen altar?** (Yes. Page 174)
12. **How was the fire started?** (By the Lord Himself. Leviticus 9:24 Page 174)
13. **Describe what this continual fire represented.** (It represented the fire which destroys all sin from the earth, which will come down from God out of heaven, and will not be quenched as long as there is any sin to be consumed. Page 175)
14. **What was another name for the altar that described its function?** (The altar of continual atonement. Page 175)
15. **“Sin separates man from God, and all sin must be put away before the sinner can be at-one-ment with God.” Therefore what was the work done upon this altar a symbol of?** (The final destruction of sin, which will be necessary before the redeemed can enjoy their eternal inheritance. Page 175)
16. **What did Paul refer to this altar as?** (As a type of Christ. Hebrews 13:10. Page 175)
17. **Why can only Christ do the work connected with the destruction of sin?** (The Father has delivered into the hands of His Son the final destruction of sin and sinners. Psalm 2:7-9. Page 175)
18. **What was done with the blood of the different offerings at the brazen altar?** (The horns were often touched with the blood and the blood of every sin-offering was also poured out at the base of this altar. Page 176)

19. **With only a few exceptions where were all the sacrifices slain?** (In the court, at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation. Page 176)
20. **What was all the work performed in the courtyard typical of?** (The work done on the earth. Page 176)
21. **What was all the work performed in the first and second apartment typical of?** (The work done in heaven. Page 176)
22. **Why were no sacrifices slain within the sanctuary?** (Christ was slain in the typical court and then entered the antitypical sanctuary in heaven. Page 176)
23. **Where are sins forgiven and where are sins destroyed?** (Sins are forgiven and blotted out from the books in the heavenly sanctuary; but they are not destroyed there. Just as in the type, the fires of the brazen altar in the court consumed that which represented sin; so in the antitype, the wicked will be destroyed on the earth. Page 176)
24. **With the constant burning upon the altar what accumulated?** (Ashes. Page 176)
25. **Describe the removal of these ashes.** (The priest was to be clothed in the pure white linen garments when he removed the ashes from the altar. The ashes were first taken up by the priest and placed "*beside the altar*" on the east side. When the time came to remove them from beside the altar, the priest laid aside his priestly robes, and "*put on other garments.*" Then he carried the ashes forth without the camp, and poured them out in "*a clean place.*" Page 177)
26. **What did this "*clean place*" represent?** (The new earth, without one taint of sin upon it. Page 177)
27. **What did these ashes represent?** (The confessed sins of the righteous. Page 177)

28. **How will Christ return to this earth after He lays aside His priestly robes?** (As King of kings and Lord of lords. Page 178)
29. **What was the typical service to do for the children of Israel?** (To arouse the spirit of inquiry in the minds of the young, so that they themselves would ask for information. Page 178)
30. **Why is this the best way to teach?** (If the curiosity of the child is aroused and he himself makes the inquiry, the lesson is more forcibly impressed upon the mind. Page 178)
31. **What was a possible reason why the ashes were allowed to accumulate on the east side of the altar before being removed?** (This was a very conspicuous place and the children entering the court could not fail to see them. This would lead the children to inquire of their parents what their significance was. Page 178)
32. **Why were only priests allowed to do the work of the altar?** (The work at the altar typified the work that none but Christ could do. Page 179)
33. **Where was the laver located?** (Between the brazen altar and the door of the sanctuary. Page 179)
34. **What was the purpose of the water in the laver?** (The priests were to wash both their hands and their feet before they entered the sanctuary to perform any service and before they went “*near the altar to minister.*” Page 179)
35. **What was the penalty for performing service at the altar or within the tabernacle without first washing in the laver?** (Death. Page 179)

“Wherefore in all things it behooved him to be made like unto his brethren, that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people.”

Hebrews 2:17