

Types, Shadows, and Patterns in Scripture  
A type is not an especially easy thing to define.

Scofield defines it this way:

A type is a divinely purposed illustration of some truth. It may be: (1) a person (Rom 5:14); (2) an event (1 Cor 10:11); (3) a thing (Heb 10:19-20); (4) an institution (Heb 9:11-12); or, (5) a ceremonial (1 Cor 5:7). Types occur most frequently in the Pentateuch, but are found, more sparingly, elsewhere. The antitype, or fulfillment of the type, is found generally in the NT.

Two warnings are necessary: (1) nothing may be insisted upon as a type without explicit NT authority; and (2) all types not so authenticated must be recognized as having only the authority of analogy, of spiritual congruity.

Scriptural References

- For the law, having a shadow of the good things to come, and not the very image of the things...Heb 10:1
- Who serve unto the example and shadow of heavenly things, as Moses was admonished of God when he was about to make the tabernacle: for, See, saith he, that thou make all things according to the pattern shewed to thee in the mount. Heb 8:5
- Howbeit for this cause I obtained mercy, that in me first Jesus Christ might shew forth all longsuffering, for a pattern to them which should hereafter believe on him to life everlasting. 1Ti 1:16
- Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holyday, or of the new moon, or of the sabbath days:
- Which are a shadow of things to come; but the body is of Christ. Col 2:16-17
- Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples: and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come. 1Co 10:11

The OT saints could not understand how a reigning Messiah could also suffer the ignominious death described by Isaiah and others. Neither did they understand the significance of such a death. They had the Law of Moses, but did not realize that it was but a shadow of a greater Sacrifice yet to come. Today, in the light shed by the Cross, we can understand much more clearly what the Jewish sacrifices foreshadowed. If you stand in the shadow of a thing and look at the thing, you cannot see the details of it. It is indistinct and dark. But if you move to the other side of the thing and see the lighted side, that which casts the shadow, the details become immediately clear and your questions and curiosities are answered. Such is the case with much of the Old Testament. Standing in the shadow of the Cross,

their understanding was very limited. Now, with the light of the Gospel of God's grace shining in its full brightness upon it, we can see it more clearly. The Law of Moses was a shadow of the Cross, a type, a prefiguring, as we shall see shortly. Oftentimes a thing is described in the OT, be it a person or an event, a thing or an institution or ceremony which rightly is described therein, but which also illustrates some NT truth, often dealing with some aspect of the person or work of Christ, but occasionally foreshadowing some other NT truth. Eve, bride of Adam, for example, is used in the Scriptures as a type of the Church, the bride of Christ. Adam, the first man, is used as a type of Christ, the "second man." The marriage relationship is often used to foreshadow the relationship between Christ and His bride, the Church. The Passover Lamb is used in the Scriptures as a type of the sacrifice of the Lamb of God. That is, there will be aspects of each of these which are used specifically in the NT to illustrate an important truth, so that the OT example becomes a foreshadowing of a NT truth. Many of the rituals and ceremonies under the Mosaic system of sacrifices and feasts portray some aspect of the work of Christ. The unleavened bread, for example, typifies the sinlessness of Christ, whereas the leavened meal represents the sin that remains in the believer. Indeed, the ritual sacrifices ordained are referred to as a shadow of the greater sacrifice made at Calvary.

It would be entirely possible to attach some spiritual significance to most any passage of the OT, making it seem to represent almost anything else. Therefore does Scofield well say that a type must have a clear and explicit NT authentication. For example, the marriage relationship is authenticated as a type of the relationship between Christ and the Church by the passage in Eph 5:22-32, which concludes in the following manner:

This is a great mystery, but I speak concerning Christ and the church. (Eph 5:32)

This is the last verse of a passage wherein Paul lays out the ground rules for the love of a husband toward his wife and the submission of a wife to her husband, indicating that Christ loves the Church, His bride, perfectly, and that the Church ought rightly to be in perfect submission to Christ. Therefore, Paul authenticates the marriage relationship as a type of the relationship between Christ and the Church. Everywhere, then, that the marriage relationship is discussed in the Scriptures, there will also be a spiritual application to the relationship between Christ and His bride. If Christ loves the Church, then husbands ought also to love their wives, and if the Church is to be submissive to Christ, then wives must be in submission to their husbands.

In addition to explicitly authorized types, there are examples of foreshadowing found in the Scripture which are not as explicitly authorized, yet which are clear. While these do not have the authority of types, they do have the authority of spiritual congruity. Gold often signifies deity, whereas silver often depicts some

aspect of redemption. Bronze is often associated with judgment, while earthen vessels are often associated with Christ in His humanity.

At the same time, there is yet a third example of allegorical interpretation that is acknowledged in the Scriptures. That is the symbol. A symbol is similar to a type insofar as the Scriptures must themselves interpret the symbol. Wherever a person assumes a thing to be symbolic of something else in the Bible, the Bible must itself interpret the symbol or it cannot be accepted as symbolic.

We should point out forthrightly that many expositors of the Scriptures have done much damage to sound exegesis and exposition by according symbolic or typical authority to things which the Bible does not authorize. One must be very careful to avoid this. Not everything in the Bible is a type. Not everything is symbolic. Not everything foreshadows something else. Many teach that, because the Bible contains allegory, that the whole must be allegorical. But such an assumption is no more valid for the Bible than it is for any other book. The fact that a book contains symbolism does not necessarily mean that the entire book is itself a symbol. It is far better to assume that, where the Bible does not apply symbolism to a thing, then that thing is to be interpreted literally. This is especially so because a literal interpretation of the Bible makes perfect sense. Perhaps it would be better to say a "normal" interpretation is to be preferred. That is, the same rules apply to Biblical interpretation as apply to other books. God chose this medium through which to reveal Himself to man, and clearly intends for us to use the same common sense in its interpretation as we would with any other written communication.

While there are many types of study Bibles on the market, the Scofield Study Bible has been the standard by which others are judged for nearly a century, being first issued in 1909. It is universally regarded as conservative by theologians around the world, and is used as a teaching and preaching tool in more seminaries and churches than any other Bible. Scofield details one hundred twenty-eight types, shadows and symbols in his Bible. In order to fully study the types listed, you will need to refer to the excellent notes in the Scofield Bible. The table below lists those examples, with both Scripture note references and antitype or symbol references.

Type, Shadow or Symbol:	Type, Shadow or Symbol Of:	Scofield Note & Verse Reference:	Antitype, Shadow or Symbol Reference:
Woman	The Church	Gen 2:23	Eph 5:25-32; 2 Cor 11:2-3 Cp. Jn 3:28-29; Rev 19:7-8

Coats of Skin	Christ	Gen 3:21	1 Cor 1:30 See Rev 19:8 (note)
Cain	Earthly Man	Gen 4:1	2 Pet 2
Abel	Spiritual Man	Gen 4:2	Heb 9:22; 11:4
Lamb	Christ	Gen 4:4	Jn 1:29; Lk 3:38
Adam	Christ (contrasting)	Gen 5:1	See also Rom 5:14; 1 Cor 15:21-22
Enoch	Raptured Church	Gen 5:22	Heb 11:5 cp 1 Th 4:13-18
Ark	Christ (as refuge)	Gen 6:14	Heb 11:7
Flood	Baptism	Gen 7:10	1 Pet 3:19-21 Ps 110:4; Heb 5:5-6; 6:20
Melchizedek	Christ	Gen 14:18	Heb 7:23-24
Hagar	The Law	Gen 16:3	Gal 4:24-25
Sarah	Grace	Gen 21:3	Cp Gen 15:19; Gal 4:22:31
Isaac	Church	Gen 21:3	Gal 4:28
Isaac	Church (as Son)	Gen 21:3	Gen 22:1-10
Isaac	Christ (as Groom)	Gen 21:3	Gen 24: Mt 16:18 (note)
Isaac	New Man	Gen 21:3	Gal 4:29
Isaac	Christ	Gen 22:9	Phil 2:5-8
Abraham	Father (Offering a Son)	Gen 22:9	Rom 8:32; Jn 3:16
Ram	Christ	Gen 22:9	Heb 10:5-10
Abraham	King	Gen 24:1( <i>note</i> )	Mt 22:2
Unnamed Servant	Holy Spirit	Gen 24:1( <i>note</i> )	Jn 16:13-14
Rebekah	Church	Gen 24:1 ( <i>note</i> )	Gen 24:16; 2 Cor 11:2; Gal 5:25-32
Isaac	Bridegroom	Gen 24:1 ( <i>note</i> )	1 Pet 1:8; Gen 24:63; 1 Th 4:14-17
Abraham	Justification by faith	Gen 25:8	Rom 4; Gal 3; Jas 2:21

Esau	Man of the Earth	Gen 25:25	Heb 12:16-17
Drink Offering	Christ	Gen 35:14	Cp. Ps 22:14; Isa 53:12
			Mt 3:17; Jn 15:24-25;
Joseph	Christ ( <i>Analogy</i> )	37:2 ( <i>esp. note</i> )	Mt 26:3-4; Mt 21:37-39;
			Mt 27:37-37;
			Acts 15:14
Asenath	Church ( <i>Analogy</i> )	Gen 41:45 ( <i>esp. note</i> )	Jn 1:10-12; Acts 15:14;
			Eph 5:31-32
			Cp. Gen 35:18
			note;
Benjamin	Christ ( <i>Shadow</i> )	Gen 43:34 ( <i>note</i> )	see notes @ Gen 1:26;
			1 Sam 8:7; Zech 12:8
			Isa 61:1-2; Lk 4:18-19;
Moses	Christ	Ex 2:2 ( <i>great note!</i> )	2 Cor 1:10; 1 Th 1:10
			Heb 2:14; Rev 12:9
Serpent	Satan ( <i>Symbol</i> )	Ex 7:12	Jn 1:29; 1 Cor 5:6-7;
			1 Pet 1:18-19
Passover	Christ	Ex 12:11 ( <i>great note!</i> )	
			Jn 6:49-51
Manna	Christ	Ex 16:35 ( <i>great note!</i> )	
			1 Cor 10:4; Eph 2:1-6
Rock	Life thru the Spirit	Ex 17:6	Ex 26:19 note;
			see Heb 9:1-24
			&notes; Ex 30:11-16 notes;
Gold	Deity ( <i>Analogy</i> )	Ex 25:1 ( <i>esp. note</i> )	Ex 38:27; Num 21:6-9
			Ex 26:19 note;
			see Heb 9:1-24
Silver	Redemption ( <i>Analogy</i> )	Ex 25:1 ( <i>esp. note</i> )	&notes; Ex

			30:11-16 notes; Ex 38:27; Num 21:6-9 Ex 26:19 note; see Heb 9:1-24 &notes; Ex 30:11-16 notes; Ex 38:27; Num 21:6-9 Ex 26:19 note; see Heb 9:1-24 &notes; Ex 30:11-16 notes; Ex 38:27; Num 21:6-9 Ex 26:19 note; see Heb 9:1-24 &notes; Ex 30:11-16 notes; Ex 38:27; Num 21:6-9 Ex 26:19 note; see Heb 9:1-24 &notes; Ex 30:11-16 notes; Ex 38:27; Num 21:6-9 Ex 26:19 note; see Heb 9:1-24 &notes; Ex 30:11-16 notes; Ex 38:27; Num 21:6-9
Bronze	Judgment (Analogy)	Ex 25:1 ( <u>esp. note</u> )	
Blue	Heavenly (Analogy)	Ex 25:1 ( <u>esp. note</u> )	
Purple	Royalty (Analogy)	Ex 25:1 ( <u>esp. note</u> )	
Scarlet	Sacrifice (Analogy)	Ex 25:1 ( <u>esp. note</u> )	

Tabernacle Church Ex 25:9 (esp. note) Eph 2:19-22 Tabernacle Believer Ex 25:9 (esp. note) 2 Cor 6:16 Tabernacle The Heavens Ex 25:9 (esp. note) Heb 9:23-24  
Tabernacle  
(Wood & Gold) Christ -humanity & deity Ex 25:9 (esp. note) Ex 26:15 note  
Tabernacle  
(Ark Contents) Christ Ex 25:9 (esp. note) Ex 25:16; Ex 16:33;  
Num 17:10; Heb 9:4 Tabernacle  
(Mercy Seat) God's Throne Ex 25:9 (esp. note) Ezek 1:5 note Brazen Altar Cross  
(Place of Sacrifice) Lev 1-5 Eph 2:14-16; Col 1:19-22 Showbread Christ Ex 25:30  
1 Pet 2:9; Rev 1:6;  
Jn 12:24-33 Lampstand Christ Ex 25:31 Jn 1:4-9; 8:12; 9:5

Rev 1:4 Fine Linen Righteousness Ex 26:1 (*note*) Rev 19:8 Linen - Blue Jesus' Heavenly Origin Ex 26:1 (*note*) See blue above Linen - Purple His Royalty Ex 26:1 (*note*) See purple above Linen - Scarlet His Sacrifice Ex 26:1 (*note*) See scarlet above Acacia Wood Christ's Humanity Ex 26:15 (*great note!*) Isa 53:2 Silver Redemption Ex 26:15 Ex 30:16; 1 Pet 1:18-19 Veil Christ's Body (torn for us) Ex 26:31 (*great note!*) Heb 10:20 Bronze Altar Cross Ex 27:1 Heb 9:14 Wood Christ's Humanity Ex 27:1 Cp. Heb 10:5-7 Bronze Judgment Ex 27:2 Cp. Num 21:9 (*note*);  
 Jn 3:14 w/ Jn 12:31-33 Linen Personal Righteousness (*Symbol*) Ex 27:9 Lk 10: 25-28 Oil Holy Spirit Ex 27:20 Zech 4:2-6 (*note*); Cp. Jn 3:3-4 w/ Heb 1:9; Eph 2:8; Cp. 1 Cor 2:14-15; 2 Cor 3:18; 13:14; Phil 2:1 Aaron Christ Ex 28:1 Heb 7, 9 Aaron's Sons Believers Ex 28:1 Rev 1:6; Cp. 1 Pet 2:9 & note Washing Regeneration (*Symbol*) Ex 29:4 Ti 3:5; Jn 3:5-6 Laver Cleansing Ex 29:4 1 Jn 1:9 Pomegranates Fruitfulness Ex 28:31-35 Jn 15:16 Altar of Incense Christ our Intercessor Ex 30:1 Jn 17:1-26; Heb 7:25; Heb 13:15; Rev 8:3-4 Laver Cleansing Ex 30:18 Eph 5:25-27; Cp. Jn 13:2-10 Anointing Oil Holy Spirit (Imparted for Service) Ex 30:31 Acts 1:8 Burnt Offering Christ Lev 1:3 Heb 9:11-14; 10:5-7; Cp. Ps 40:6-8; Phil 2:8 Laying on Hands Faith Lev 1:4 Rom 4:5; 6:3-11 Fire God's Holiness Lev 1:8 Heb 12:29 Sweet Aroma Offering Christ Lev 1:9 Lev 1:9 note Grain Offering Christ Lev 2:1 Lev 2:1 note Peace Offering Christ's Work Lev 3:1 Col 1:20; Eph 2:17; Eph 2:14 Sin Offering Christ (Made Sin for Us) Lev 4:3 2 Cor 5:21 Trespass Offering Injury Caused by Sin Lev 5:6 Ps 51:4 High Priest Christ Lev 8:12 Heb 1:9 Leprosy Sin (*Symbol*) Lev 13:2 1 Cor 11:31 Leprosy (Healing of) Gospel (*Shadow*) Lev 14:3 Lev 14:3 note Earthen Vessel Christ's Humanity Lev 14:5 Rom 8:2; 1 pet 3:18 The Two Goats Christ's Work Lev 16:5 Lev 16:5 note Passover Christ Lev 23:5 1 Cor 5:7 Unleavened Bread Communion W/ Christ Lev 23:6 1 Cor 5:6-8; 2 Cor 7:1; Gal 5:7-9 First Fruits Resurrection Lev 23:10 1 Cor 15:23; 1 Th 4:13-18 Feast of Weeks Spirit's Descent Lev 23:16 1 Cor 10:16-17; 12:12-30 Wave Loaves Church Lev 23:17 Acts 2:1-4; 1 Cor 12:12-13, 20 Feast of Trumpets Israel's Regathering Lev 23:24 Isa 18:3; 27:13;

Joel 2:1--3:21 Kinsman Redeemer Christ Lev 25:49 Ruth 2:1; 3:10--18;  
 4:1-10 The Nazarite Christ Num 6:2 Ps 104:15; Phil 3:1;  
 4:4,10; 1 Cor 11:14;  
 Jn 1:18; 6:38; Mt 122:46-50 Sabbath & Canaan Rest in Christ Num 15:1 Heb 3--4  
 Blue Thread Separation  
 (*Symbol*) Num 15:38 Num 15:38 note Aaron's Rod Resurrected Christ  
 (*Symbol*) Num 17:8 Num 17:8 note Red Heifer Christ's Sacrifice Num 19:2 Heb  
 9:12-14 Water Spirit & Word Num 19:2 Jn 7:37-39; Eph 5:26 Bronze Serpent  
 Christ Num 21:9 Jn 3:14-15; 2 Cor 5:21 Reubenites and Gadites Carnal Christians  
 (*Symbols*) Num 32:1 2 Tim 4:10; Cp. Gen 11:31 Cities of Refuge Shelter in Christ  
 Num 35:6 Rom 8:1, 33; Heb 6:17-20;  
 Cp. Ps 46:1, 142:5 Horn Strength, Pride, Power  
 (*Symbol*) Deut 33:17 Deut 33:17; Ps 75:4-5;  
 Dan 8:20-21 Joshua Christ Josh 1:1 Heb 2:10; Jn 1:17; Rom 8:3-4; 10:4-5; Gal  
 3:23-25; Rom 8:37; 2 Cor 1:10; 2:14;  
 1 Jn 2:1-2; Eph 1:11, 14; 4:7-11 Rahab Salvation by Faith Josh 2:1 Heb 11:31  
 Scarlet Thread Safety thru Sacrifice  
 (*Symbol*) Josh 2:21 Heb 9:19-22 Passing Over Jordan Death with Christ  
 (*Symbol*) Josh 3:1 Rom 6:3-4, 6-11; Eph 2:5-6;  
 Col 3:1-3 Ruth Redemption by Christ Ruth 4:5 Heb 2:14-15; Rom 3:24 note  
 Mountain Kingdom  
 (*Symbol*) Isa 2:2 Dan 2:35, 44-45;  
 Rev 17:9-11; 13:1 note Wine Press Divine Judgment  
 (*Symbol*) Lam 1:15 Isa 63:3; Rev 14:19-20, 19:15 The Vine Unregenerate Man  
 (esp. sinful Israel)  
 (*Symbol*) Ezek 15:2 Isa 5; 15; Jn 15 Sea Masses of Humanity  
 (*Symbol*) Dan 7:2 Isa 60:5; Mt 13:47;  
 Lk 21:25; Rev 13:1 Horns Kingdoms  
 (*Symbol*) Dan 7:8 Rev 17:12 Beasts Kingdoms  
 (*Symbol*) Dan 7:26 Dan 7:15, 23; Rev 13:1 Marriage God's Relationship  
 to Man Hos 2:2 2 Cor 11:1-2; Jn 3:29;  
 Rev 19:7; Eph 5:25-32 Chewing Locusts Day of the Lord  
 (*Symbol*) Joel 1:4 Joel 1:13-14; 2:1-11

Plumb Line	Judgment ( <i>Symbol</i> )	Amos 7:8	Cp. Isa 28:17; 34:11; Lam 2:8
Altar	Mercy thru Judgment ( <i>Symbol</i> )	Amos 9:1	Jn 12:31-33
Jonah	Christ in the	Jonah	Mt 12:39-40



	Tomb	(heading)	2 Sam 22:6; Ps 18:5;
Sheol	The Grave	Hab 2:5	116:3; Isa 14:9-17; Ezek 32:21; Jon 2:2
Signet	Royal Authority (Symbol)	Hag 2:23	Hag 2:23 note
Measuring Line	Preparation (Symbol)	Zech 2:1	Ezek 40:3,5; Cp. Mt 24:29-20
Lampstand	God's Witness (Symbol)	Zech 4:2	Rev 1:12, 13, 20; 2:1, 5
Two Olive Trees	Two Phases of God's Government (Symbol)	Zech 4:2	Acts 2:4 note
Scroll	Word of God (Symbol)	Zech 5:1	Ezra 6:2; Jer 36:2, 4, 6; Ezek 3:1-3
Four Chariots	Four Heavenly Spirits (Symbol)	Zech 6:1	Lk 1:19; Heb 1:14
Crowning of Joshua	Crowning of Jesus (Symbol)	Zech 6:11	Mt 16:27; 24:30; 25:31; Heb 7:1-3
	Evil or False Doctrine	Mt 13:33	Ex 12:15, 19; 13:7; Lev 2:11; Dt 16:4; Mt 16:6; Mk 8:15; Lk 12:1; 1 Cor 5:6-9; Gal 5:9

We strongly urge those who are interested in types, shadows and symbols to acquire a Scofield Study Bible and to use the table above as a convenient listing so that you may study the material more fully on your own. Leaven

## Types and Shadows: (Similitudes seen in Isaac and Yeshua)

By Rebecca Park Totilo

Abraham seeking a bride for his son, Isaac, is clearly a prophetic picture of how God, the Father, desires a bride for His son from among His family of believers. You can see how these characters are used as similitudes (or types/shadows of things to come):

Abraham represents God the Father. His servant, Eliezer, represents the Holy Spirit. His family represents Israel, the true believers—a type of the church. His son, Isaac, represents Christ. Rebekah represents the Bride of Christ. The Hebrew word for “similitudes” is *Damah*, which means “to compare, devise, mean, think, and use similitudes.” Looking at this word closer, we see in the Hebrew pictorial: Dalet (“door”), Mem (“water, change, transition”), and Hay (“behold”). This word is found in Hosea 12:10: “I have also spoken by the prophets, and I have multiplied visions, and used similitudes, by the ministry of the prophets.” Wilson’s Old Testament Word Studies defines “similitudes” as “likeness, representation, or image.”

The author of Hebrews writes in 11:19, “Accounting that God [was] able to raise [him] up, even from the dead; from whence also he received him in a figure (or type).” And 1 Corinthians 10:11 says, “Now all these things happened unto them for examples (“type or shadow”): and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come.”

Other examples of similitudes are mentioned in 2 Chronicles 4:3 and Daniel 10:16. Scripture tells us these stories have been told to make us think and recognize they have been given as “types” or “examples” for us seeking to know what God’s desire is in finding a bride for His son.

A Demonstration of “Types” in Geneses 22-24 • Genesis 22:2—Abraham was told to sacrifice Isaac. Type of—Yeshua as the offering for sin. Genesis 22:4—Isaac was good as dead for three days in Abraham’s eyes. Type of—Yeshua in the grave for three days. Genesis 22:5—Abraham believed Isaac would be raised (on the third day). Type of—Yeshua raised on the third day. Genesis 22:6, 8—Both father and son were in agreement (Amos 3:3). Type of—the Father and Son in agreement (Luke 22:42). Genesis 22:12—Abraham did not withhold his son. Type of—God giving His only Son (John 3:16).

Genesis 24:1-4—Abraham sent his servant to get a bride for Isaac. Type of—God sending His Holy Spirit to prepare His bride, the Church (John 14:26).  
 Genesis 24:13—Abraham's servant met Isaac's bride by a well. Type of—the Spirit giving springs of living water (John 4:10, 14, 7:38-39).  
 Genesis 15:4—Abraham's servant's name was Eliezer, which means "comforter." Type of—Yeshua sending the Comforter (John 16:7).  
 Genesis 24—Eliezer's name is not mentioned. Type of—the Spirit not speaking of Himself (John 16:13).  
 Genesis 24:58—Rebekah agreed to go to her husband without ever seeing him. Type of—the Church first seeing Christ at His return (John 20:29, 1 Thess 4:16).  
 Genesis 22:19—After the offering, Isaac is not mentioned until he met his bride. Type of—Yeshua being seen by the Church at His return (Revelation 1:7).

Bible scholars agree that Isaac represents the Messiah.

As Abraham gave his son Isaac, in whom centered the promises, to be sacrificed, so the Heavenly Father gave His Son, Yeshua, to be the Sin-Offering for Adam and his race, and received Him again from the dead, as Abraham figuratively received Isaac (Hebrews 11:17-19).

Isaac's bride, Rebekah, typifies the Bride of Christ, which will become the Messiah's bride at the resurrection, of His second coming. The correspondences are remarkable.

If Isaac represents Yeshua, then Abraham represents the Heavenly Father, and Eliezer, the servant, sent to fetch the bride, typifies the work of the Ruach HaKodesh (Holy Spirit), the Spirit of Truth.

There are twelve similarities between Isaac and Yeshua: Isaac is the promised seed (Genesis 17:16). Yeshua is the promised seed (Galatians 3:16).

Isaac's birth was a miracle—it was physically impossible for him to be conceived (Genesis 17:17-19). Yeshua's birth was miraculous, being conceived by the Holy Ghost and born of a virgin (Matthew 1:18-25).

Abraham is instructed to sacrifice his son (Genesis 22:1-2). God spared not His only Son (John 3:16, Romans 8:32).

The sacrifice is on Mount Moriah (Genesis 22:1-2). Yeshua died on Mount Moriah (Calvary).

Isaac was obedient to his father unto death (Genesis 22:5-12). Yeshua was obedient unto death (Philippians 2:5-8).

A ram is substituted for Isaac (Genesis 22:13). Christ's death was a substitution for us (2 Corinthians 5:21).

After Isaac's obedience, his mother Sarah dies (Genesis 23:1). After the death of Christ, Israel was set aside.

Abraham sends his oldest servant to select a bride for his son (Genesis 24). The bride responds to the servant even though she is in a foreign country.

The Holy Spirit is sent out into the world to seek out the church. The church responds even though she is in the devil's world, among Gentiles (Ephesians 6:12). Rebekah, before marrying Isaac, acquires silver and gold (Genesis 24:53). Before the marriage to Christ the bridegroom, the Church acquires gold, silver, and precious stones (1 Corinthians 3:12-15).

Isaac went out and brought Rebekah into his mother's tent (Genesis 24:63-67). Yeshua meets the church in the air (1 Thessalonians 4:13-18) and takes her to His Father's house (John 14:1-3).

Abraham gives all things to Isaac (Genesis 25:5). God has given all things to Yeshua the Messiah (Ephesians 1:22; Hebrews 1:2).

God's covenant was confirmed with Isaac (Genesis 26:3-5). Yeshua's spiritual children are the children of promise (Romans 9:8).

### The Bronze Serpent

Typology is a term that relates to Old Testament scripture that is later manifested by events or persons in a New Testament account. Typology is also special term of art. Strictly speaking, it is reserved for those Old Testament types that have been specifically identified by the inspired writers of New Testament scripture. In other words, typology is a thing or person in the Old Testament that foreshadows a thing or person found or displayed in the New Testament.

One example of biblical typology is found in [Numbers 21](#).

The story takes place after God rescued Moses and the Hebrew people from their bondage in Egypt. Pursued by Pharaoh's army, they escaped across the Red Sea by a parting of the water, and when they had nothing to eat in the desert, God provided manna, a bread-like food.

Despite God's miraculous redeeming of His people, the Hebrew people grumbled about their troubles. They complained that they would have been better off as slaves back in Egypt.

God was not pleased. Because of their grumbling, God sent a plague of poisonous snakes amongst them. The snakes bit the people, killing many. Realizing their sin, the Hebrews repented for their grumbling and asked Moses to pray for them.

Moses prayed that God would rescue the people from the snakes. God then instructed Moses to cast a bronze snake and put it on a pole. He told the people that whenever a poisonous viper bit someone, the person was to look up at the bronze snake on the pole, and they would live. [Numbers 21:4-9](#)

In the New Testament, the Apostle John characterized this Old Testament story as a

"type" representing the Cross of Jesus. He compared the bronze snake on the pole to the Lord Jesus Christ on the cross. John wrote, "Just as Moses lifted up the snake in the desert, so the Son of Man must be lifted up, that everyone who believes in him may have eternal life. [John 3:14-15](#)

Does the Old Testament illustration in [Numbers 21](#), or foreshadowing, hold true here?

Clearly, the pole is analogous to the cross, but why the bronze snake?

At first, it seems strange that the bronze snake is a symbolic representation of Jesus Christ. We understand that Jesus, who is God, was pure and without sin and there is no darkness in him of any nature whatsoever.

On the other hand, in the Bible snakes and serpents are used to depict evil. For example, it was a serpent that represented Satan who tempted Adam and Eve in the Garden, and caused them to introduce sin into God's creation.

Why is Jesus symbolized by an evil snake? This seems wrong. But is it?

Second Corinthians, referring to Jesus' on the cross, says, **"God made him who had no sin to be sin for us, so that in him we might become the righteousness of God."** [2 Corinthians 5:21](#) In other words, Christ was made to be our sin when he was crucified on the cross (pole). This is clear in the text of [1 Peter 2:24](#), "He himself bore our sins in his body on the tree, so that we might die to sins and live for righteousness; by his wounds you have been healed."

Therefore, the analogy from [Numbers 21](#) holds true! Jesus on the Roman cross, who despite his innocence appeared to be a crucified common criminal, was made to be our sin, evil in our lives.

Now, recognizing this symbolism, the message of the typology gains even more power.

Consider the Hebrews in the desert. When they were bitten by poisonous snakes, the people were doomed to die. Nobody could save them from the snakes' deadly toxin. However, God provided a way they could live. The LORD said to Moses, 'Make a snake and put it up on a pole; anyone who is bitten can look at it and live.'

So Moses made a bronze snake and put it up on a pole. Then when anyone was bitten by a snake and looked at the bronze snake, he lived. [Numbers 21:8-9](#)

Like the bitten Hebrews in the desert, all of us are doomed to die because of our sin. Everyone has sinned. [Romans 3:23](#) Thus, we all have the poison of sin in our spiritual systems. And, "the wages of sin is death..." [Romans 6:23](#)

On our own, we have no hope. However, like the stricken Hebrews, God has provided a way we can have life. Like the Hebrews who looked to the bronzed snake on the pole, we may look to the Cross of Christ.

Jesus taught, "I told you that you would die in your sins; if you do not believe that I am the one I claim to be, you will indeed die in your sins" ([John 8:24](#)).

Finally, notice that **the bitten Hebrew people had a choice about whether to**

**save themselves.** God said, "anyone who is bitten can look at it and live." The scripture also says that "when anyone was bitten by a snake and looked at the bronze snake, he lived."

These verses from [Numbers 21](#) imply that not all of the bitten Hebrews chose to look at the bronzed serpent. Maybe some of them figured the serpent on the pole was a hoax, not true, or just made no sense to them. Others may have figured that they were already circumcised, or they had a religious father, or they were from the Tribe of the Levites, or that they were not really poisoned, or hundreds of other reasons that caused them to believe in their own minds that they did not need saving. Therefore, they chose not to look at the bronzed snake on the pole, and they died.

God gives each of us the same choice. We can choose to look to the Cross of Jesus as a way to find forgiveness for our sins. If we choose to look to the Cross, we will live.

## **TYPOLOGY IN THE BOOKS OF EXODUS AND LEVITICUS**

### **PLAIN TYPES**

#### **PREVIOUS TO TABERNACLE, Exodus 1-24**

##### **Moses - Type of Christ the Deliverer, Exodus 1-11**

The deliverer was chosen of God, Lk. 4:18; Acts 7:25; 1 Pet. 2:6.

Both are rejected at their first appearance and turn to the Gentiles, Acts 7:23-29; Heb. 11:24-25, cp. Mt. 10:11-14, 40.

During the rejection he gains a (Gentile) bride, Ex. 2:13-21; Eph. 5:32.

Afterward, the second time, he appears as Israel's deliverer is accepted, Ex. 4:29-31; Mt. 23:39; Ps. 110:3; 1 Thes. 1:10; 5:9-10.

He becomes an official type of Christ, Heb. 3:5-6.

He is a Prophet, Dt. 18:15-19; Acts 3:22-23.

He is an Advocate (deals with sin), Ex. 32:1-35; 1 Jn. 2:1-2.

He is an Intercessor (deals with infirmities), Ex. 17:1-6; Heb. 2:18; 7:25.

He was their leader or king, Dt. 33:4-5; Isa. 55:4; Heb. 2:10.

While as to his offices Moses is a type of Christ, as to his

position in the house of God, he is a type by contrast,  
Heb. 3:5-6.

### The Passover, Exodus 12

PASSOVER	N.T. COUNTERPART
1. Judgment threatened on all the firstborn, Es. 11:4-6	1. Judgment, the lot of every man because of the sin of the firstborn (Adam), Rom. 5:12; Jn. 3:18, 36
2. There was a Divine plan of safety Divinely revealed through Moses, Ex. 12:7	2. John 3:16 announces the same fact
3. They were to take a lamb as the way of safety, Ex. 12:3	3. The Lamb of God, Jn. 1:29
4. The lamb is selected by the nation of Israel, Es. 12:3	4. "Jesus would die for that nation," Jn. 11:47-51
5. The lamb must be without blemish, Ex. 12:3, 5, 6	5. "The precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish," 1 Pet. 1:18-19; Jn. 18:23; 8:46 Note: Though our Lord's life does not save us, His life was a period of testing, showing that He was an unblemished Lamb, who could save us. His life was necessary to His death.
6. The lamb was killed by the people, Ex. 12:6	6. Mt. 27:21-25, although the priests incited the people, it was the people who said, "His blood be upon us and our children."
7. The lamb was slain literally "between the evenings," Ex. 12:6	7. Mt. 27:45; Lk. 23:44, sky dark - light returned - then evening (again).

<p>8. The blood of the lamb is sprinkled, Ex. 12:7</p> <p>a. It was a sign of substitution and redemption, Ex. 12:6</p> <p>b. It was personally applied, Ex. 12:7</p> <p>c. Thus applied, there was perfect safety, Ex. 12:12-13. The blood was to be sprinkled on the lintel and the posts of the door (v. 7). (Formed a cross!) Hyssop = faith, used to apply the blood.</p>	<p>8. "Through faith is His blood," Rom. 3:25; Mt. 26:28</p> <p>a. "Temptation through His blood," Eph. 1:7; Heb. 9:11-14, 22</p> <p>b. "The blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin," 1 Jn. 1:7; Rev. 7:14-15.</p> <p>c. "There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus," Rom 8:1; Jn. 5:24; Heb. 10:14. The death of Christ makes for security; our resting on that death makes for assurance. Assurance rests on security.</p>
<p>9. The lamb was roasted with fire, Ex. 12:8</p>	<p>9. Psalm 22:14-15, Christ suffered fire of judgment.</p>
<p>10. They feasted upon the lamb, Ex. 12:8</p>	<p>10. It is our duty and privilege to feast in faith upon Christ (communion).</p>
<p>11. They were to perpetually remember the slain lamb in a service of memorial (v. 14). (The blood was applied only once.)</p>	<p>11. The Lord's Supper, 1 Cor. 11:25-26; contrast Heb. 6:6.</p>

**The Leaven - always and everywhere a type of evil working subtly (in the dark) gradually permeating the whole, Ex. 12:15; Lev. 2:11; Mt. 16:6-12; Lk. 12:1; 1 Cor. 5:6-8. Leaven speaks of evil, either in doctrine or practice.**

**The Red Sea (Ex. 14) compared with Passover (Ex. 12)**

The Passover speaks of redemption by blood: deliverance from guilt of sin.

The Red Sea speaks of redemption by power: deliverance from dominion of sin.

His death forgives me; His resurrection power sets me free.

Rom. 5:1 speaks of deliverance from penalty of sin.

Gal. 1:4; g:14 speak of deliverance from dominance of evil, whether in ourselves or this evil world



## **EXODUS 15-24**

The scenes of the wilderness pilgrimage (following the Red Sea experience) beautifully illustrate the Christian pilgrimage, 1 Cor. 10:1-11

The waters of Marah made sweet (Ex. 15:25) = The bitter afflictions trials of life are made sweet to us by the application of the Cross of Christ to our experience. He pleased not Himself, but suffered for us. We please not ourselves, but suffer for and with Him, Gal. 2:20; 6:14. POEM: "I worship the sweet will of God." (Faber)

Elim's wells and palm trees (Ex. 15:27) = A type of the refreshment and rest which God gives His people in the midst of their wilderness journey.

The manna (Ex. 16:14-2) = A type of Christ in His humiliation, come down from Heaven, to be the life of the world, Jn. 6:35, 48-51.

Parallels are:

Received by faith, in order to obtain and sustain life, Jn. 6:53-58. We feed on the manna as we meditate on our Lord as present in the Word.

How the manna was given.

Sent from heaven. Christ was sent from heaven. "Bread of life" came to Beth-lehem, "House of Bread," Ps. 78:23-25.

Lessons for the Christian's devotional life.

Delight in the manna is an acquired taste.

Daily gathering by each individual was necessary.

It was gathered in the early morning.

They gathered sufficient to satisfy the hunger of the day.

It was always fresh and always there.

It nourished them for their pilgrimage to the Promised Land.

They either had to stoop and pick it up or walk on it.

Humble yourself and receive Christ or you will trample HIM underfoot.

### **The Sabbath (Ex. 16:23-30)**

A type of Millennial rest.

A type of heavenly rests

A type of eternal rest.

A type of spiritual rest.

Rest of Salvation, Mt. 11:28.

Rest of Surrender, Mt. 11:29.

Rest of Service, Mt. 11:30.

Rest of Christian Experience (i/e., Sanctification), Heb 4:10.

The smitten rock (Ex. 17:6) = Type of salvation by grace.

Christ, the Rock, 1 Cor. 10:4.

"They drank of ... Christ"

The people were utterly unworthy, Ex. 17:2; Eph. 2:1-6.

Characteristics of salvation by grace:

free, Jn. 4:10; Rom. 6:23; Eph. 2:8

abundant, Rom. 8:20; Ps. 105:41; Jn. 3:16

near, Rom. 10:8

inviting, the people had only to stoop and drink, Isa. 55:1

**Amalek = Type of the flesh in the believer, Gal. 4:29.**

(See Scofield note, pp. 91-92) Ex. 17:8-16; Gal. 5:17, cp. Dt. 25:17-19

**The Law (Ex. 20ff.; Dt. 4-6) = A contrastive type of the New Covenant, 2 Cor. 3:6-11**

**Jesus in all the books of the Bible...** The Bible is about Jesus. He is pictured or prophesied about in each of the 66 books as well as in countless types in the lives of different characters in the Bible. Here is a breakdown of how He is pictured in each of the books...

O.T Book Main Revelation Key Prophecies\* / Types of Jesus  
Genesis The Seed of the Woman Messiah would be born of the seed of a woman (Gen 3:15, Luke 1:34-35)

Messiah would be a descendant of Abraham, Isaac & Jacob (Gen 12:3, 17:19, 28:14, Luke 3:23-34)

Messiah would be a king in the line of Judah (Gen 49:10, John 1:49)

Typified in the person of Melchizedek (Gen 14:18)

[The life of Isaac](#) - the sacrificed son (Gen 22)

[The life of Joseph](#) - the rejected brother (Gen 37) Exodus The Passover Lamb

Typified in [the life of Moses](#) - the deliverer

[The Passover Lamb](#) (Ex 12, John 1:29,36)

[The Manna from Heaven](#) (Ex 16, John 6)

[The Rock struck at Horeb](#) (Ex 17, 1 Cor 10:4)

The Tabernacle (Brazen Altar, Lampstand, Table of Showbread, Ark of the covenant etc) (Gen 25-30) Leviticus The High Priest Typified in the sacrifices and offerings (Lev 1-7)

In the Jewish festivals (Passover, Atonement, Lev 16, 23)

In the scapegoat (Lev 16:7-9)

In the person and duties of the High Priest (Lev 16) Numbers The Cloud and The Fire Messiah would be a King (Num 24:17)

Typified in the bronze serpent (Num 21:8-9)

[The Water from the Rock](#) (Num 20) Deuteronomy The Prophet Like Moses

Messiah will be a prophet (Deut 18:15-19, John 6:14)

Messiah would be worshipped by angels (Deut 32:43, Luke 2:13-14)

Typified in the cities of refuge (Deut 4:41) Joshua The Captain of Our Salvation

Typified in the person of Joshua (our leader into the promised land)

In the Promised Land

In the Commander of the Army (Josh 5:13-15) Judges The Judge And Lawgiver

Typified in the Judges (for He is true Judge of the living and the dead) Ruth The

Kinsman Redeemer Messiah would be a descendant of Boaz and Ruth (Ruth

4:12-17)

Typified in the life of Boaz - The Kinsman Redeemer (Ruth 2:1) 1 & 2 Samuel The

Prophet of The Lord Messiah exalted by God with power (1 Sam 2:10, Matt 28:18)

Messiah would be a descendant of David (2 Sam 7:12-16, Matt 1:1)

Messiah would be the 'Rock' (2 Sam 23:2-3, 1 Cor 10:4)

Typified in [the life of David](#) - The King in Exile (1 Sam 22)

The [life of Jonathon](#) - the faithful friend (1 Sam 18:1-4) 1 & 2 Kings The Reigning

King Typified in the [life of Solomon](#) (the Millennial Reign)

In the life and miracles of the prophet Elisha (multiplying bread 2 Kings 4:42,

healing leper 2 Kings 5) 1 & 2 Chronicles Messiah would be from the tribe of

Judah (1 Chron 5:2, Luke 3:23-32)

Typified in Solomon's temple

In the Wisdom of Solomon (2 Chron 9:22) Ezra The Faithful Scribe Typified in

person of Zerubbabel, the rebuilder of the temple (Ezra 4) Nehemiah The

Rebuilder of the Walls Typified [in the person of Nehemiah](#), the rebuilder of the

walls of salvation Esther Mordecai Typified in the person of Mordecai Job The

Dayspring From on High Typified in the sufferings of Job and the blessings that

would follow Psalms The Lord Who Is Our Shepherd Messiah would be the Son of

God (Ps 2:7, 12, Matt 17:5)

Messiah would be resurrected (Ps 16:8-10, Acts 13:30-37)

Messiah would be despised & crucified (Ps 22:6-8, 14, Luke 23:21-23, Matt 27:35)

Messiah would be hated without cause (Ps 69:4, Luke 23:13-22)

Messiah would be Lord, seated at the right hand of God (Ps 110:1,5, 1 Pet 3:21-22)

Messiah would be in the line of Melchizedek (Ps 110:4, Heb 6:17-20)

Messiah would be the 'stone' rejected by the Jews (Ps 118:22, Matt 21:42-43)

Key Messianic Psalms: Chapters 2, 8, 16, 22, 45, 69, 89, 109, 110, 118 Proverbs &

Ecclesiastes The Wisdom of God Messiah would be from everlasting (Prov

8:22-23, John 17:5)

Messiah would be the Son of God (Prov 30:4, Matt 3:16-17)

Typified in the Wisdom of God (Prov 8:22-31) Song of Solomon The Lover &

Bridegroom Typified in the Bridegroom's love for, and marriage to, the bride Isaiah

The Suffering Servant Messiah would be born of a virgin (Is 7:14, Luke 1:34-35)

Messiah would be Immanuel "God with us" (Is 7:14, Matt 1:21-23)  
 Messiah would be God and Man (Is 9:6, John 10:30)  
 Messiah would have the 7-fold Spirit upon Him (Is 11:1-2, Matt 3:16-17)  
 Messiah would heal the blind, lame, deaf (Is 35:5-6, Mark 10:51-52)  
 Messiah would be preceded by a forerunner (Is 40:3, Luke 1:17)  
 Messiah would be a light to the gentiles (Is 42:6, John 8:12)  
 Messiah would be despised by the Jewish nation (Is 49:7, John 10:20, Matt 27:23)  
 Messiah would be whipped and beaten (Is 50:6, Matt 26:67, 27:26)  
 Messiah would die as a guilt offering for sin (Is 53:10, John 18:11)  
 Messiah would be resurrected and live forever (Is 53:10, Mark 16:16) Jeremiah & Lamentations The Weeping Prophet Messiah would be God (Jer 23:6, John 13:13)  
 Messiah would be a righteous Branch (Jer 23:5)  
 Messiah would be our righteousness (Jer 23:6, 1 Cor 1:30) Ezekiel The Son of Man Messiah would be a descendant of David (Ez 34:23-24, Matt 1:1) Daniel The Son of Man coming in the clouds of Heaven Messiah would be 'a son of man' given an everlasting kingdom (Dan 7:13-14, Luke 1:31-34)  
 Messiah would come 483 years after the decree to rebuild Jerusalem (Dan 9:25, John 12:12-23)  
 Messiah would be killed (Dan 9:26, Matt 27:35)  
 Revealed as the 'stone' (and His kingdom) that smashes the kingdoms of the world (Dan 2:34,44)  
 Typified in the 4th man in the fiery furnace - one like 'the son of gods' (Dan 3:25)  
 Hosea The Bridegroom Typified in Hosea's faithfulness to his adulterous wife (Hos 3)  
 Joel The Baptizer With The Holy Spirit Messiah will offer salvation to all mankind (Joel 2:32, Rom 10:12-13)  
 Messiah would baptize people with the Holy Spirit (Joel 2:28-32) Amos The Burden Bearer God would darken the day at noon during Messiah's death (Amos 8:9, Matt 27:45-46) Obadiah The Mighty Savior Jonah The Forgiving God Typified in Jonah being 3 days and 3 nights in the belly of a fish (Jon 1:17, Matt 12:40) Micah The Messenger With Beautiful Feet Messiah would be born in Bethlehem (Mic 5:2, Matt 2:1-2)  
 Messiah would be from everlasting (Mic 5:2, Rev:1-8) Nahum The Avenger of God's Elect Habakkuk The Great Evangelist, Crying For Revival Messiah would come from Teman at His return, full of glory (Hab 3:3)  
 Typified in the life of Habakkuk (his intercession and prayer for his people)  
 Zephaniah The Restorer of the Remnant Haggai The Cleansing Fountain Messiah would visit the 2nd temple (Hag 2:6-9, Luke 2:27-32) Zechariah The Pierced Son Messiah would be Priest and King (Zech 6:12-13, Heb 8:1)  
 Messiah would be ride into Jerusalem on a donkey (Zech 9:9, Matt 21:6-9)  
 Messiah would be God (Zech 11:12-13, John 12:45)

Messiah would be pierced (Zech 12:10, John 19:34-37) Malachi  
The Son of Righteousness Messiah would appear at the temple (Mal 3:1, Mark 11:15-16)  
Messiah's forerunner would come in the spirit of Elijah (Mat 4:5, Matt 3:1-2) N.T  
Book Main Revelation Titles / Names Revealed of Jesus Matthew The Messiah  
The Son of David (Matt 1:1)  
The King of the Jews (Matthew 2:2)  
The Son of God (Matthew 2:15).  
The Bridegroom (Matthew 9:15) Mark The Miracle Worker The Holy One of God (Mark 1:24)  
The Servant (Mark 10:45)  
The King of Israel (Mark 15:32) Luke The Son of Man The Horn of Salvation (Luke 1:69)  
The Consolation of Israel: (Luke 2:25). John The Son of God The Only Begotten Son: (John 1:14,18)  
The Lamb of God (John 1:29,36)  
The Bread of life (John 6:35)  
The Light of the World (John 8:1)  
The I AM! (John 8:58)  
The Door of the Sheep: (John 10:7,9)  
The Good Shepherd (John 10:11)  
The Resurrection and life (John 11:25)  
The Way, the Truth, the Life (John 14:6)  
The True Vine (John 15:1) Acts The Ascended Lord The Prince of Life (Acts 3:15)  
The Judge of the living and the dead (Acts 10:42)  
The Just One (Acts 7:52).  
The Hope of Israel (Acts 28:20) Romans The Justifier The Rock of Offense (Romans 9:33)  
The Deliverer (Romans 11:26)  
The Lord of the dead and the living (Romans 14:9)  
The Root of Jesse (Romans 15:12) 1 & 2 Corinthians The Last Adam The First-fruits (1 Corinthians 15:23)  
The Last Adam (1 Corinthians 15:45) Galatians The One Who Sets Us Free The Lord Jesus Christ (Gal 1:3) Ephesians The Christ of Riches The Head over All Things (Ephesians 1:22)  
The Cornerstone: (Ephesians 2:20) Philippians The God Who Meets Our Every Need The Name above all names (Philippians 2:9) Colossians The Fullness of The Godhead The Image of the Invisible God (Colossians 1:15)  
The Head of the body (Colossians 1:18)  
The Beginning (Colossians 1:18)

The Firstborn from the dead (Colossians 1:18)  
The Hope of Glory (Col 1:27)

1 & 2 Thessalonians The Soon Coming King The Lord of Peace (2 Thessalonians 3:16)

1 & 2 Timothy The Mediator Between God And Man The King of Ages (1 Timothy 1:17)

The Mediator (1 Timothy 2:5)

Titus The Blessed Hope The Blessed Hope (Titus 2:13) The Great God and Saviour (Titus 2:13)

Philemon The Friend, Closer Than a Brother The Lord Jesus Christ (Philemon 3)

Hebrews The Blood That Washes Away My Sins The Heir of All Things (Hebrews 1:2)

The Faithful High Priest (Hebrews 2:17)

The Author and Finisher of our Faith (Hebrews 12:2) James The Great Physician The Lord of Glory (James 2:1)

The Judge at the door (James 5:9) 1 & 2 Peter The Chief Shepherd The Living Stone (1 Peter 2:4)

The Chief Shepherd (1 Peter 5:4) 1 & 2 & 3 John Everlasting Love The Eternal Life (1 John 1:2)

The Righteous (1 John 2:1) Jude The God our Saviour The Only Wise God our Saviour (Jude 25)

Revelation The King of Kings and the Lord of Lords! The Alpha and Omega, the First and the Last: (Revelation 1:17, 22:13)

The Lion of the Tribe of Judah (Rev 5:5)

The Word of God (Revelation 19:13).

The King of kings and Lord of lords (Revelation 19:16)

The Bright Morning Star (Revelation 22:16)

**A greater and more Perfect Tabernacle, not made with hands.” Heb.9:11**

**AFTER HIS RESURRECTION JESUS APPEARED UNTO HIS DISCIPLES,**

“Beginning at Moses and all the prophets, He expounded unto them  
in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself.” Lk.24:27

“He said unto them, These are the words which I spoke unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms,

concerning Me.” v.44

“Then open He their understanding, that they might understand the Scriptures,” v.45; Deut.18:15; Jere.23:5; Jn.1:45; Ac.3:22,23; 13:23

### **Jesus is: the Perfect Lamb of God.**

a. In Rev. 13:8 The Lamb Slain, “From the foundation of the world.”

b. In Ex. Ch.12 The Passover lamb slain in Egypt. 1 Cor.5:7 speaks of “Christ our Passover is Sacrificed for us:

c. In Ex.29:38-41 Lamb slain in the Tabernacle Courtyard upon the Altar for the sacrifice of sin by the shedding of blood is a type of

God’s Perfect Lamb Jesus Christ our Redeemer. Jn.1:29 “Behold the Lamb of God, which takes away the sin of the world.” v.36

1 Pet.1:19 We were Redeemed, “With the Precious Blood of Christ, as of a Lamb without blemish and without spot.

d. In Isa.53:7,11; Ac. 8:32 The Lamb slain in prophecy. Jesus, “Is brought as a Lamb to the slaughter.”

e. In Mt.27:35 The Lamb of God actually Slain. Jesus took the form of flesh, lived a Perfect a Perfect Life, gave Himself a Sacrifice for our

sins, by shedding His Own Blood upon the Cross (Altar) of Calvary.

Mk.15:24 “They Crucified Jesus,” Lk.23:33; Jn.19:23.

f. In Rev. 5:6 Lamb of God in Heaven. Jesus is standing as, “A Lamb as it had been slain, ”Rev. 7:17 Jesus is, “In the midst of the Throne .”

We see Jesus Sacrificed Past, Present and Future.Our Blessing is in the Precious Shed Blood of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

### **The Power of the Blood of Jesus is Seen in His:**

1. Redeeming Blood. The Passover. Ex.12:13; 1 Pet.1:18,19

2. Atoning Blood. The Altar of Sacrifice Lev.17:1; Mt.26:28 Heb.9:22; Rom.5:9,11

3. Cleansing Blood. The leper’s. Lev. Ch.13 etc. 1 Jn.1:7.

4. Sacrificing Blood. The book of the Covenant. Every promise is endorsed in blood. Heb.10:29; 13:12

5. Consecrating Blood. The priest and the ram of consecration. Lev.8:22-24; 1 Cor.6:19 (The right ear, thumb and great toe)

6. Pleading Blood. The Mercy Seat. Lev.16:14,15; Rom.3:24,25

7. Sanctifying Blood. The Scapegoat. Lev.16:21,22; Heb.13:11,12

8. Life Giving (Living) Blood. The Sacrifice. Lev. Chs.1-10; Jn.6:54-57 “If we walk in the light, as He is in the light, we have Fellowship

one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanses us from all sin.”

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### **Principles of Typology**

**A type is the study of a person, place or thing in the Bible which God designed to illustrate and show ahead of its time. An event that will appear in the future. -ology means, the study of something.**

**Typology is the study of types.**

The Bible defines a type as:

1. An Example of what is to come; written for our learning . 1 Cor.10:11; Rom.15:4
2. A Shadow of our redeemer; of heavenly things; of good things to come. Heb.8:4,5; 10:1
3. A Figure of the true Messiah. Heb.9:8,9
4. A Pattern of things in the heavens; of Jesus Christ our Eternal life. Heb.8:5; Ex.25:9; 26:30; Heb.9:23
5. The true and Perfect Witness of Jesus Christ. Ac.7:44; Num.17:7
6. An Appointment under the Law to explain God's plan of redemption. To direct Israel to the Spiritual Realities in Christ their Messiah. The Law was our schoolmaster. It led us to Christ. Gal.3:24,25
7. The Fashion of God. Jesus is the Perfect Fashion of God. Ac.7:44

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“The Word was made flesh and dwelt (Tabernacled) among us, (and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth.” Jn.1:14

The earthly Tabernacle, in Exodus, chapters. 25-40 means, God dwelling with His people. 25:8,22; 29:42-46 is a type of Christ a greater and more Perfect Tabernacle and a secondary type of the Church. Ac.7:38 (the great body of believers).

The dwelling place of God through the Holy Spirit in Jesus Christ.

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**PLEADING THE BLOOD; and PUT UNDER THE BLOOD means:**

The power of the Precious Blood of Jesus, to cleanse from all sin.

1 Jn.1:7; Rev.1:5; 1 Pet.1:18,19

The Blood of Jesus sanctifies believers. Heb.13:12

Through the Blood of the everlasting covenant we can be made perfect in every good work to do God's will. Heb.13:20,21

That Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us. 1 Cor.5:7

That this Passover blood was put on the lintel and side door post of all the Jewish homes in Egypt; that everyone under the blood's covering was protected from the destroying avenging angel's judgment.



At the Brazen Altar, (of sacrifice) when atonement was made for the sins of the people, Moses would sprinkle the blood upon all the people. Ex.24:8; Heb.9:19

This put the people under the safety and cleansing of the blood. Since the blood was on them. Therefore they were under the blood.

That is how the expression came into existence. Blessed are they whose sins are Covered. Ps.32:1; Rom.4:7

We must confess our sins and put them under the Precious blood of Christ!

We can plead the blood of Jesus over our spirit, soul, (mind) and body, and the devil can not cross the blood line!

**THE BLOOD OF SPRINKLING:**

“If the Blood of bulls and of goats, and the ashes of a heifer sprinkling the unclean, sanctified to the purifying of the flesh: how

much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered

Himself without spot to God, purge your conscience from

dead works to serve the living God?” Heb.9:13,14

“When Moses had spoken every precept to all the people according to the law, he took the blood of calves and of goats, with water,

and scarlet wool, and hyssop, and sprinkled both the Book, and all the people,

Saying, This is the blood of the testament which God

hath enjoined unto you.” Heb.9:19, 20

“Through faith he kept The Passover, and the sprinkling of blood, lest he that destroyed the first-born should touch them.”

Heb.11:28

“To Jesus the mediator of the New Covenant, and to the blood of sprinkling, that speaks better things than that of Abel.” Heb.12:24

“Elect according to the fore-knowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the Spirit, unto obedience and sprinkling

of the Blood of Jesus Christ.” 1 Pet.1:2

“Blessed are they whose iniquities are forgiven, and whose sins are covered.”

Rom.4:7; Ps.32:1

“Thou hast forgiven the iniquity of Thy people, thou hast covered all their sin.”

Ps.85:2

“Moses took the blood, and sprinkled it on the people, and said, behold the blood of the Covenant, which the Lord hath made with

you concerning all these words.” Ex.24:8

“Thou shalt take of the blood that is upon the Altar, and of the anointing oil, and sprinkle it upon Aaron, and upon his garments,

and upon his sons, and upon the garment, and his son with him.” Ex.29:21

“Moses took of the anointing oil, and of the blood which was upon the altar, and

sprinkled it upon Aaron and upon his garments, and upon his sons, and upon his sons garments with him; and sanctified Aaron, and his garments, and his sons, and his sons garments with him.” Lev.8:30

“Wherefore Jesus also, that He might sanctify the people with His Own Blood, suffered without the gate.” Heb.13:12

The blood had to be sprinkled upon both the people and their garments; therefore, those garment which cover the person brings the blood on or upon that person. thus, they are under the Blood!

### **The Tabernacle Typology Chart**

#### **Typical Colors**

White, speaks of:

Righteousness. 2 Cor. 5:21.

Purity. Heb.4:15 ; 1 Jn.3:5 1 Pet. 2:22

Holiness. Heb. 7:26.

Blue

Heavenly Nature. 1 Cor.15:47; Jn.6:33 ,38; 3:13 ;

Eph. 4:9,10; Heb. 4:14 ; 9:24 ; 1 Tim. 3:16.

Purple:

Kingship, Royalty. Mt.27:37; Mk.15:26; Lk.23:38; Jn.19:14,19; 1 Tim. 6:15; Rev. 17:14; 19:6,12,14,16

High Birth. Mt. 2:1,2

Scarlet (red or crimson):

Sacrifice.

1 Cor.5:7; Heb.9:26 ; 10:12 ,26

Atonement. Rom.5:9, 11.

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#### **Typical Metals**

Gold: Deity, Divinity. (Mercy Seat)

Ex. 25:17; 37:6; Rom. 3:24,25; Jn.14:1 1,20; 8:23,58; 17:3-5; 2 Pet. 1:3,4; 2 Cor.8:9; Rev. 3:20; Isa. 53:11.

Silver, speaks of Redemption (Sockets)

The Atonement Money. Ex.30:11-16; 38:25-28.

The Red Coin of Calvary. 1 Pet.1:17-21.

Brass, Suffering (Brazen Altar)

Ex.27:1-8; 38:1-7; Rev.1:15; Ac.3:18;

Heb.2:18;5:8; 1 Pet.2:21; 1:10 -12

Divine Judgment. 2 Cor.5:21.

Justice. Gal.3:13 ; 1 Tim. 2:6; Deut.21:23 .

Endurance. Heb. 12:2.

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## Typical Numerals

ONE, speaks of Unity, Oneness.

Eph.4:4-6.

“There is one body, and one Spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling; one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all.”

There is a oneness among God’s people! The Unity of the Spirit and purpose is more important and more real than any organizational ties etc.

TWO, speaks of Witness and Testimony.

Rev.3:14. Jesus is, “The Faithful and True Witness,”

Col.1:15. He is, “The Image of the Invisible God, He manifests, makes known the Father!

Lk.10:1 Jesus sent out His Witnesses, “Two and two before His Face into every city and place, whither He Himself would come.”

Heb.10:28; 1 Tim.5:19; 2 Cor.13:1,2; Deut.19:15-21.

THREE, Speaks of Divine Complete, The Godhead. Col.2:9, “In Him (Jesus) dwells all the fullness of the Godhead bodily”

Rom. 1:20; I Jn.5:7,8. Three also speaks of Abundant Testimony. Full Manifestation in Redemption: God, the Father planned His

Great Plan of Redemption; God, the Son, the Lord Jesus Christ fulfilled it;

God, the Holy Spirit witnesses to this Redeeming fact in the Scripture!

Using the number three in the following examples we can see how exhaustive numerals can be!

Three definitions of God given in the Bible:

1. God is a Spirit. 2. God is Light. 3. God is Love.

Three divisions of the Tabernacle:

1. Outer Court. 2. Holy Place. 3. Holy of Holies.

Three metals used in the construction of the Tabernacle:

1. Gold. 2. Silver. 3. Brass.

Three colors often mentioned together:

1. Blue. 2. Purple. 3. Scarlet.

Three **entrances** to the Tabernacle. One to each of the three divisions:

1. The Gate, 2. The Curtain Door, 3. The Veil.

**Three Lights:**

1. The natural light from the sun in The Outer Court.

2. The Light from the Candlestick in the Holy Place.

3. The Light from the Shekinah Glory in the Holy of Holies.

Three **great feasts** of the Jews:

1. Passover. 2. Pentecost. 3. Tabernacles.

**Three liquids** used in the Tabernacle:

1. Blood. 2. Water. 3. Oil.

**Three types of sacrifices** were offered:

1. - of the herd; bullocks,
2. - of the flocks; sheep or goats.
3. - of the fowl; turtledoves or young pigeons, etc.

**Three places where the blood was sprinkled:**

1. The Brazen Altar, (His Cross).
2. The Golden Altar, (His Intercession).
3. The Mercy Seat, (The Throne of God)

**Three times the river Jordan was divided miraculously:**

1. When Israel crossed into Canaan .
2. When Elijah passed over before his translation.
3. When Elisha returned after Elijah's translation.

**Jonah** was in the belly of the whale for three days and three nights. Jon. 1:17.

Jesus spent **three days and nights in the tomb** (heart of the earth). Mt.12:40.

The Gospels record **three times God spoke from heaven:**

1. At the baptism of Jesus. Mt.3:17
2. At His Transfiguration. Mt.17:5
3. Before the Passover. Jn.12:28.

Jesus **raised three people from the dead:**

1. The daughter of Jarius. Mark 5:22 .
2. The son of the widow of Nain. Lk.7:14
3. Lazarus. Jn.11:43.

Christ was **Crucified at the third hour**. Mk.15:25 .

His **accusation was written in three languages** over His Head:

1. Hebrew. 2. Greek. 3. Latin. Lk.23:38; Jn.19:20.

The three-fold nature of man:

1. Spirit. 2. Soul. 3. Body. 1 Thes.5:23; Heb. 4:12. etc.

FOUR, Speaks of **Yieldingness**. Jn.10:17,18.

Jesus said, "My Father loves Me, because I lay down My life, that might take it again. No man takes it from Me, but I lay it down of Myself. I have power to take it again. This commandment have I received of My Father." Isa.53:7,8; Mt.26:53.

**Weakness.** We live by the power of God. 2 Cor.13:4 "Though He was crucified through weakness, yet He lives by the

power of God. For we also are weak in Him, but we shall live with Him by the power of God toward you.”

FIVE, Speaks of Grace. Jn.1:17. "The Law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ." Rom.3:24 ,29,30; Gal. 3:24

Capacity. Jesus has the capacity to forgive us from all sins! Jn.1:9. “If we confess our sins, He is our faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.”

1 Tim.2:5. “For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus;” Heb.8:6,9; 9:15; Rom.6:14; Eph.2:8.

Responsibility. 1 Tim.2:5; Heb. 8:6,9; 9:15

SIX, speaks of Imperfection, Incompleteness. Human achievement without the work of the Holy Spirit. The number of man.

Man was created on the sixth day. Gen.1:26-31.

Nebuchadnezzar’s image was sixty cubits high and six cubits wide. Dan. chapter 3.

The number of the antichrist is six, six, six. Rev. 13:18.

SEVEN, speaks of Divine Perfection; Completeness.

The fullness of God for the believer.

The blood of the sin offering was sprinkled before and upon the Mercy Seat seven times on the Day of Atonement. Lev. 16:14,15.

Seven times Jesus announced His Return in the book of Revelation. 2:25; 3:3,11; 16:15 ; 22:7,12,20.

There are seven ‘Blessed’ in this book. Rev.1:3; 14:13; 16:15 ; 20:6; 22:7,14.

BLESSED are they which are called unto the marriage supper of the Lamb” Rev.19:9.

Isa.11:2,3 gives us a sevenfold description of the Holy Spirit.

Again, using the number seven for another example to show how exhaustive numerals can be:

**The book of Revelation** contains many “Seven’s. “There are:

7 Spirits before the throne.

7 Stars in Christ’s right hand.

Jesus is walking in the midst of 7 golden Candlesticks.

7 Letters to the Churches of Asia .

The book is sealed with 7 seals.

7 Angels standing before the throne.

7 trumpets.

7 Vials of Judgments.

7 Thunders utter their voices.

The number seven appears nearly 600 times throughout the Bible (in types).

EIGHT, speaks of Resurrection. The number of New Beginning. After seven days have passed, the eighth day begins the new week.

Jesus arose from the dead on the eighth day, the first day of the week. We honor His Resurrection! Jesus arose with a Glorified Body! Jesus is the First fruits of Resurrection!

Apart from His Resurrection, there are eight other cases of resurrection recorded in the Bible:

Three in the Old Testament. I Kgs. 17:17-22; 2 Kgs. 4:32-37; 13:20,21

Three in the Gospels. Mk. 5:35-42; Lk. 7:11-15; Jn. 11:1-45

Two in the book of Acts. Acts 9:36-41; 20:9-12.

Through Christ, we have been Resurrected into Newness of Life!

Rom. 6:4, 5.

NINE, speaks of Human perfection. Under the influence, direction and living by the Holy Spirit.

9 Beatitudes. Mt. 5:3-11.

9 Virtues. 2 Pet. 1:5-7.

9 Fold example of Patience. 2 Cor. 6:4,5

9 fold cluster of the Fruit of the Spirit. Gal. 5:22,23.

9 Gifts or operations of the Spirit. 1 Cor. 12:8-10.

TEN, speaks of Perfect Order. Gen. ch. 1.

The phrase,

“God said” occurs ten times.

This shows Perfect Order in Creation. Ex. 1-17.

God gave His Ten Commandments to Israel. Keeping these brought a Perfect Order in living. Rev. 22:14.

We have received the power of the Holy Spirit to keep His Commandments!

TWELVE, Speaks of Governmental Perfection. Rev. chapter 21.

12 Gates.

12 Angels.

12 Tribes of the children of Israel .

12 Foundations.

12 Apostles of the Lamb.

The Holy City is 12 thousand furlongs.

We will reign (rule) on the earth.

Rev. 5:10,11.

The Holy City (overhead) is our Headquarters. Mt. 19:28

FORTY, Speaks of Testing, Chastening, Tribulation (Trails, Discipline).

Mk.1:13. Jesus was, "In the wilderness forty days, tempted of Satan;"

Gal.5:24 We are of Christ, we "Have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts."

(Passions) Gal 2:20; Rom.6:6.

Here is listed just a few of the many numerals of the Bible. The typology of these numerals and Scripture references apply to redemption! Because of the multitude of Scripture references that can be applied for each numeral, only a few have been listed here.

Follow are only a few types from each category:

### **Typical People**

Aaron, Christ, our Great High Priest.

Ex.28:1; Heb.5:4,5; Lev. 16:15; Heb.9:7,24.

Bezaleel, A type of the Spirit-filled believer.

Ex.31:1-11; 35:30-35; 36:1-4

Aholiab, A type of Grace.

Moses, Christ our Deliverer, Ruler and Prophet. Deut. 18:15-18;

Num.12:7; Heb.3:2; Ac.3:20-22.

Joshua, Christ our Leader. Josh.1:5,6; 11:23; Heb.4:8,9; Ac.20:32.

Melchizedek, Christ our Priest and King.

Gen.14:18-20; Heb. 7:1-17.

Shepherd, Christ the Good Shepherd. Jn.10:11,14

Aaron's sons (priests). We are the priesthood of believers.

Rev.1:6; 5:10 ; 20:6; Ex.19:5; 1 Pet.2:5-9.

Leper, A type of the sinner.

Leprosy, A type of sin.

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### **Typical Places**

Egypt, A type of sin and the world. A place of death and bondage.

Kadesh-barnea, speaks of the place of decision.

Promised Land, A type of the Holy Spirit. Spirit-filled Life or Living.

Desert, Temptation or Persecution.

Sodom and Gomorrah, Wickedness.

Wilderness, Purging out the carnality of the carnal Christian.

New Jerusalem, Celestial City. Cities of refuge. Christ our Protection.

Rephidim, Refreshing or Life of the Spirit.

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### **Typical Objects (things).**

Sword, Word of God (Bible). Eph. 6:17; Heb.4:12 ; Rev. 1:16; 2:12 .

War, Spiritual Conflict. Eph. 6:12.

Key, Authority or Knowledge. Matt. 16:19; 18:18 ; Rev. 1:18.  
Stone, Christ the Chief Corner Stone.  
Isa. 28:16; 8:14 ; Rom. 9:33 ; Ac.4:1 1; Mt.21:42;  
Eph. 2:20; 1 Pet. 2:7,8  
Stones, (onyx and precious) A type of believers.  
Mal. 3:17; 1 Pet.2:5  
Wood, Humanity (Incorruptibility of the Human Nature of our Lord Jesus Christ). Isa.53 :2; Lk.1:35; Mt. 1:2.

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### **Typical Events**

Exodus, A mass departure. A great going out.  
Wilderness Journey, Self crucifixion. Death to self.  
Passover, Death of Christ.

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### **Typical Food**

Oil, A type of the Holy Spirit (Christ the Anointed.)  
Isa. 61:1-3; Lk.4:18,19; Ac.10:38.  
The believers anointing. 1 Jn.2:27.  
Fish, speaks of Men. Mt.4:19; Mk.1:17; Lk.5:10.  
Milk, Food for babes in Christ.  
I Cor.3:1-3; Heb.12:1; 1 Pet. 2:1,2.  
Meat, Food for strong, spiritual believers, mature believers.  
Those of full age. Heb.5:12-14; 1 Cor.14:20; Phil. 3:15.  
Fruit, Increase or Multiplication.  
Spices, Christ our Sweet Smelling Savor.  
Eph. 5:2; 2 Cor. 2:14,15; Lev. 1:9; Num. 18:17.  
(Fragrance of Christ before God)  
Salt, Incorruptibility or Faithfulness.  
(God's Covenant is called A Covenant of Salt).  
Lev. 2:13; Num. 18:19; 2 Chron.13:5; Col.4:6; Ezek.43:24.  
Bread, Nourishment. Means of sustaining life. 2 Cor.9:10.  
Unleavened Bread, True doctrine (Teaching) is without false doctrine and sin). Mt.26:17; Mk.14:1,12; Lk. 22:17;  
Ac.12:3; 20:6; 1 Cor. 5:7, 8.  
Leavened Bread, False doctrine (Teaching) is decay, spiritual corruption and sin. Paul refers to it as malice and wickedness.  
I Cor.5:8; Lk.12:1; Mt. 16:6,11,12; 13:33 ; Mk.8:15; Lk.13: 21 ;  
1 Cor.5:6-8; Gal.5:9.  
Bitter Herbs, Bondage and slavery.

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## **Typical Actions**

Baptism, speaks of the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus Christ. Mt.3:13-15; Mk.1:9.

Weeping, Sorrow, Humility.

Walking, Conduct or Obedience.

Feet, Walk or Conduct.

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## **Other types**

Blood, represents Life. Lev. 17:11,14

Rock of Horeb, speaks of Jesus the Rock of Ages.

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## **Typical Animals**

Lamb, Ram, is a type of Christ the Perfect Offering.

Jn.1:29,36; 1 Pet.1:19; Rev. 5:6; 13:8; 12:11;11; Isa. 53:7.

Sheep, God's People.

Bullock - Oxen, Strength or Service.

Lion, Rulership.

Birds, Spirit beings (usually evil).

Goat, Sin or the sinner.

Serpent, Satan.

Natural Phenomena:

Flood, Judgment.

Rain, Blessing.

Wind, Might or Power.

Water, (great bodies of) Nations.

## **Types are not Symbols**

Symbols are not as close in likeness as types are, but they do hold a high significance.

A symbol, unlike a type, is not usually shown ahead of time, but rather represents something that already exists.

## **The Definition of a Symbol**

A symbol is that which stands for, or represents something else; a visible sign or representation of an idea or quality of another object.

a. A symbol in the Bible means that an object, animal, action, form, words or whatever else is involved has a deeper spiritual meaning than a simple, literal interpretation might suggest, while a type is an example of what is to come.

b. A symbol reminds us of something. A sign or representation of something else.

## **Symbols applied to Jesus from the four Gospels**

In Matthew, a lion is the symbol of a King.  
Jesus, Lion from the tribe of Judah is The King of Kings.  
In Mark, an ox is the symbol of strength and service.  
Jesus is The Servant who came to Serve.  
In Luke, a man is the symbol of all mankind.  
Jesus is The Perfect Man.  
In John, an eagle is the symbol of Spiritually.  
Jesus is The Son of God (in Spirit He is God).

### **Symbols**

Fire. A symbol of the Presence of God:

In favor of Ex.3:2; 19:18 .

In judgment of, Gen.19:24; Num.16:34,35; Deut.4:24;  
Heb.12:29

Horns, are a symbol of Power. Dan.8:3,4.

Horns on the Brazen Altar, speak of the Power of His Blood (The Victory of the Cross and the saving power of Christ)! Horns on the Golden Altar, speak of the power of His Intercession (The Power of Prayer)!

A Dove is the symbol of Peace and Purity  
(A dove has no gall.)

### **Symbols as they apply to the Human Body**

Head: Mind.

Eye: Knowledge.

Ear: Listening.

Lips/Mouth: Testimony.

Shoulders: Strength (for burdens).

Breast: Affection.

Heart: Love.

Hands: Service.

Back, loins, thighs: Power and Strength.

### **Types are not the same as Prophecy**

Types are only in a sense a sort of Prophecy.

Prophecy is the for telling of future events. Gen.49:1; Num.24:14.

Also speaking to people for edification and comfort.

1 Cor.14:3.

There are three kinds of prophecy.

1. There is the gift of prophecy.

1 Cor. Ch.12 This is a teaching ministry.

Teaching us of what is to Come.

2. There is the Spirit of prophecy.

Rev.19:10; 1:1,19; 4:1; 7:1,9; 15:5; 18:1; 19:1

This is foretelling future events. Showings things to come.

3. There is fulfilled prophecy.

The purpose of this is Confirmation. Jn.13:19

All by the same Spirit!

Two fifths of the Bible is prophecy.

All prophecy has already been fulfilled that applies  
to Redemption, except the redemption of our bodies!