

# BIBLE TYPES, SHADOWS AND THEIR FULFILLMENT

## Lesson 7 – TYPES IN NUMBERS

by Beverly McKey

### I. INTRODUCTION:

- A. The first three books of the Bible have been packed with items and events that are types/shadows that point us toward God's plan for the reconciliation of mankind to Him.
1. The establishment of the Law of Moses introduced the first commandments regarding an approved way of worshiping God and commandments for living a lifestyle that pleased God.
  2. The construction of the tabernacle and the ordinances regarding sacrificing were created to provide a way that God could dwell among His people.
  3. Since sin separates God from man so He provided ceremonial purification for the people to make them holy in God's sight.
  4. Since God is holy, He cannot communicate with impure, sinful man without a method for purifying man first.
- B. All of these things are shadows of Christ and the church.
1. Priests were required under the Law of Moses to communicate the word of God to the people.
  2. Only the High Priest could enter the Holy of Holies once a year, on the Day of Atonement, where he sprinkled the blood of the sacrifice for an atonement for the sins of the people.
  3. Blood sacrifices were always required for atonement for sin. **Hebrews 9:22** – *"In fact, the law requires that nearly everything be cleansed with blood, and without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness."*
  4. Jesus Christ is our High Priest and He has entered the true Holy of Holies (Heaven), where He advocates for us with God. **Hebrews 9:15-24**
  5. While the sacrifices offered by the Priests of Israel only offered outward purification temporarily (**Hebrews 9:13**), the blood of Christ offers purification inwardly permanently for those who remain faithful.

### II. The Jew Who Makes the Nazarite Vow – A Type of a Committed Christian Worker

- A. **Numbers 6** – God gave specific instructions for any Israelite man or woman who wanted to make a special vow of dedication to the Lord.
1. **Numbers 6:1-2** – *"Then the LORD spoke to Moses, saying, "2Speak to the children of Israel, and say to them: 'When either a man or woman consecrates an offering to take the vow of a Nazirite, to separate himself to the LORD...'"*
  2. This vow was to be a voluntary decision on the part of each person, except in the case of people whom God chose for specific important tasks to be accomplished among the Jews.
    - a. Sampson – **Judges 13:5**
    - b. John the Baptizer – **Luke 1:13-15**
  3. The word translated "*separate themselves*" has in it the idea of dedication or commitment.

4. A Nazarite may, therefore, be defined as being one who was set apart to do something out of the ordinary in the way of service for God.
- B. The rules attached to this special vow of service to God were very strict.
  1. **Verses 3-4** – *"...he shall separate himself from wine and similar drink; he shall drink neither vinegar made from wine nor vinegar made from similar drink; neither shall he drink any grape juice, nor eat fresh grapes or raisins. <sup>4</sup> All the days of his separation he shall eat nothing that is produced by the grapevine, from seed to skin."*
    - a. No wine nor vinegar made from wine or similar drinks
    - b. No grape juice nor fresh grapes nor raisins made from grapes
    - c. Eat nothing produced from the grapevine, from the seed to the skin of the grape.
  2. **Verse 5** – *"All the days of the vow of his separation no razor shall come upon his head; until the days are fulfilled for which he separated himself to the LORD, he shall be holy."*
  3. **Verse 6-8** – *"<sup>6</sup> All the days that he separates himself to the LORD he shall not go near a dead body. <sup>7</sup> He shall not make himself unclean even for his father or his mother, for his brother or his sister, when they die, because his separation to God is on his head. <sup>8</sup> All the days of his separation he shall be holy to the LORD."*
    - a. Touching a dead body made the Israelite unclean according to **Numbers 19:11** – *"He who touches the dead body of anyone shall be unclean seven days."*
    - b. Even if the dead person is a close relative, the Nazarite would become unclean if he touches their bodies.
    - c. Other scriptures confirm that touching the dead carcass of animals also made one unclean. **Leviticus 11:31, Deuteronomy 14:8**
  4. **Verse 9- 12** – *"<sup>9</sup> And if anyone dies very suddenly beside him, and he defiles his consecrated head, then he shall shave his head on the day of his cleansing; on the seventh day he shall shave it. <sup>10</sup> Then on the eighth day he shall bring two turtledoves or two young pigeons to the priest, to the door of the tabernacle of meeting; <sup>11</sup> and the priest shall offer one as a sin offering and the other as a burnt offering, and make atonement for him, because he sinned in regard to the corpse; and he shall sanctify his head that same day."*
    - a. This includes instances when the person touches a dead person by accident.
    - b. If the Nazirite did come in contact with a dead body, he was required to go through a cleansing ritual after his seven days of uncleanness.
      - 1) On the seventh day he must shave his head.
      - 2) On the eighth day he must make a sacrifice of two turtledoves or two young pigeons to the priest.
        - a) One of the birds would be offered by the priest as a sin offering.
        - b) The second bird would be a burnt offering as an atonement sacrifice for touching the dead body.
    - c. At this point, he must start begin a new vow of dedication; all of the days before his defilement are lost.
  5. There is also a ritual that must be performed when the days of the vow are completed.

- a. The length of days that the vow is in effect is to be set by the person making the vow.
  - b. Usually they were a relatively short time, a few days or maybe even weeks, except those who were called as Nazarites by God and were dedicated from birth to keep the Nazarite vow for a lifetime. For example, Samuel, Samson, John the Baptizer.
  - c. When the days of separation for the vow are fulfilled, he must go to the door of the tabernacle and present an offering to the Lord. **Vs 14-15**
    - 1) One male lamb in its first year without blemish as a burnt offering
    - 2) One ewe lamb in its first year without blemish as a sin offering
    - 3) One ram without blemish as a peace offering
    - 4) A basket of unleavened bread, cakes of fine flour mixed with oil, unleavened wafers anointed with oil, and their grain offering with their drink offerings.
    - 5) After this ceremony, the Nazirite is then free to drink wine and eat grapes as usual.
    - 6) After the priest has burned all offerings, the Nazirite must shave his head and put the hair on the fire where his other offerings have been burned.
6. Making a vow of any kind to the Lord was a very serious commitment.
- a. **Deuteronomy 23:21** – *“When you make a vow to the Lord your God, you shall not delay to pay it; for the Lord your God will surely require it of you, and it would be sin to you.”*
  - b. Because the vow is a voluntary action, it is a commitment that must be honored and completed. **Verse 23**
    - 1) Failure to keep the vow to God is considered sin.
    - 2) However, it is advised in **Verse 22** that one should consider not making a vow in the first place, then you are not in danger of sinning against God if you fail to keep it. After all, vows were all voluntary.
- C. You might look at the vow of the Nazarite and ask: “What does this have to do with Christianity today?”
1. God expects Christians to be dedicated, committed people.
  2. There were two kinds of Nazarites:
    - a. those who took the vow for a limited time,
    - b. those who were lifetime Nazarites, like Samuel, Sampson and John the Baptizer.
  3. The Nazirite vow was a voluntary vow; not a compulsory one.
    - a. In the same way, becoming a Christian is a voluntary vow.
    - b. No one becomes a Christian by birth or by nationality, it is an individual voluntary commitment.
  4. While the Nazarite vow had a time limit attached to it in most cases, Christians would be compared to those who have taken the Nazirite vow for a lifetime.
    - a. **Romans 6:11** – *“Likewise you also, reckon yourselves to be dead indeed to sin, but alive to God in Christ Jesus our Lord”*
    - b. Those who obey the gospel of Christ have their sinful bodies die to the worldly life and are raised to newness of life that is (must be) fully committed/devoted to God for a lifetime.

- c. Anyone who thinks that becoming a Christian is NOT making a vow to God should study the Bible on salvation again.
  - d. This is a part of the plan of salvation that we may not have emphasized enough in our evangelistic efforts.
  - e. We have many cases of new Christians losing their enthusiasm after a short time and neglecting the vow they made when they were baptized.
  - f. We also have many who never saw it as a vow of total commitment to God and have done the bare minimum to satisfy their conscience regarding their faith. Signs of this are:
    - a) sporadic attendance to worship services
    - b) minimum involvement in the work of the church
    - c) failure to building relationships with other Christians in the church
    - d) little or no personal Bible study in their home
    - e) little evidence of their faith is seen in their day to day lives.
2. The Nazirite vow and Baptism are similar to a wedding ceremony where vows are exchanged.
- 1) Christ has vowed to provide forgiveness of sins and salvation for our eternal souls.  
**Romans 6:23** – *“For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord.”*
  - 2) We have promised to leave our worldly lives behind and live a new life dedicated to God.  
**Titus 2:11-13** – *“<sup>11</sup> For the grace of God that brings salvation has appeared to all men, <sup>12</sup> teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly in the present age, <sup>13</sup> looking for the blessed hope and glorious appearing of our great God and Savior Jesus Christ,”*
  - 3) Although the rules regarding making vows is found in the Old Testament, I am convinced that God still expects His people to keep their vows or commitments to Him today.
    - a) Jesus described those who “fall away” in the parable of the sower.  
**Luke 8:11-15**
    - b) The seed that fell on rocky soil represented people who have heard the word of God and received it with joy.
    - c) However, in times of temptation they fall away because they have no root to sustain them.
    - d) Also the seeds that fell among thorns are people who have heard the gospel message and received it, but they allow the cares, riches and pleasures of this life to choke them and they never mature enough to bear fruit.
    - e) Those seeds that fell upon good ground heard the gospel and accepted its message with noble hearts, keep their vow and bear fruit with patience.
5. Paul scolded some of the first century Christians who found it difficult to abandon the worldly/carnal lives they lived before becoming a Christian.  
**I Corinthians 3:1-3** – *“And I, brethren, could not speak to you as to spiritual people but as to carnal, as to babes in Christ. <sup>2</sup> I fed you with milk and not with solid food; for until now you were not able to receive it, and even now you are still not able; <sup>3</sup> for you are still carnal. For where there are*

*envy, strife, and divisions among you, are you not carnal and behaving like mere men?"*

6. However, there were various examples of New Testament Nazarites in spirit.
  - a. One example might be Epaphroditus.
    - 1) **Philippians 2:29-30** – *"<sup>29</sup> Receive him therefore in the Lord with all gladness, and hold such men in esteem; <sup>30</sup> because for the work of Christ he came close to death, not regarding his life, to supply what was lacking in your service toward me."*
    - 2) Here was a Christian worker who risked his life for Christ's sake.
  - b. Paul would certainly be a notable example of a lifetime Nazarite for God.
    - 1) His entire ministry from his conversion to his martyrdom was certainly out of the ordinary.
    - 2) A Nazarite was prohibited from eating anything coming from the grapevine; and a consecrated Christian must refrain from doing some things which ordinary Christians consider to be all right.
      - a) **I Corinthians 8:13** – *"Therefore, if food makes my brother stumble, I will never again eat meat, lest I make my brother stumble."*
      - b) **Romans 14:21** – *"It is good neither to eat meat nor drink wine nor do anything by which your brother stumbles or is offended or is made weak."*
    - 3) A Christian who wants to faithfully serve God must be willing to give up some things that ordinary Christians would refuse to do without.
      - a) The athlete in training often has to give up foods he enjoys or activities he enjoys to spend time in training for athletic events.
      - b) There are times also when Christians must make choices between what is good or permissible and what is better in faith-building efforts.
      - c) We may have to choose between worldly activities and worship services, or gospel meetings, or ministering to needy people.
      - d) Committed Christians will make church meetings or activities the priority when conflicting with activities in our daily lives.
    - 4) The same thing was true in Paul's day, for he wrote:
    - 5) **I Corinthians 9:25** – *"And everyone who competes for the prize is temperate in all things. Now they do it to obtain a perishable crown, but we for an imperishable crown."*
  - c. Timothy was another example of the Christian Nazirite. Listen to Paul's descriptions of Timothy:
    - 1) **II Timothy 1:5** – *"...when I call to remembrance the genuine faith that is in you, which dwelt first in your grandmother Lois and your mother Eunice, and I am persuaded is in you also."*
    - 2) **I Timothy 1:1** – *"...To Timothy, a true son in the faith"*
    - 3) **Romans 16:21** – *"Timothy, my fellow worker..."*
    - 4) **I Corinthians 4:17** – *"I have sent Timothy to you, who is my beloved and faithful son in the Lord, who will remind you of my ways in Christ, as I teach everywhere in every church."*
    - 5) **I Thessalonians 3:2** – *"...sent Timothy, our brother and minister of God, and our fellow laborer in the gospel of Christ, to establish you and encourage you concerning your faith,"*

- 6) **II Timothy 1:2** – *“To Timothy, a beloved son,”*
7. A Nazarite was prohibited from cutting his hair, which was uncommon in his time and may have brought reproach from others for his unkempt appearance.
    - a. A consecrated Christian must also be willing to bear reproach for Christ.
    - b. Peter tells us in **I Peter 4:14** – *“If you are reproached for the name of Christ, blessed are you, for the Spirit of glory and of God rests upon you. On their part He is blasphemed, but on your part He is glorified.”*
    - c. A Nazarite was prohibited from touching a dead body; and consecrated Christians must not touch anything that defiles.
      - 1) Just as a Nazirite was defined by touching a dead body, a person who would be a Nazarite for God today must refrain from touching or having anything to do with many defiling things that are all around us in this modern world of ours.
      - 2) **II Corinthians 6:16-17** – *“<sup>16</sup> And what agreement has the temple of God with idols? For you are the temple of the living God. As God has said: ‘I will dwell in them and walk among them. I will be their God, and they shall be My people.’ <sup>17</sup> Therefore, ‘Come out from among them and be separate, says the Lord. Do not touch what is unclean, and I will receive you. <sup>18</sup> I will be a Father to you, and you shall be My sons and daughters,’ says the LORD Almighty.”*
    - d. If a Nazarite defiled himself in keeping his vow, he was required to start over again after bringing a trespass offering.
      - 1) When a Christian fails to fulfill his obligation to God, it is required that offer a prayer of forgiveness and then return to serving God.
      - 2) His past faithful service is not discounted, otherwise he would have to be rebaptized.
      - 3) However, he must renew his vow to faithfully serve God the rest of his life.
      - 4) **I John 1:9** – *“If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.”*
      - 5) **I John 1:7** – *“But if we walk in the light as He is in the light, we have fellowship with one another, and the blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanses us from all sin.”*
  8. The New Testament application of the Nazarite vow is wrapped up in the meaning of the word “sanctification.”
    - a. **II Timothy 2:20,21** – *“But in a great house there are not only vessels of gold and of silver, but also of wood and of earth; and some to honor, and some to dishonor. If a man therefore purge himself from these, he shall be a vessel unto honor, sanctified, and meet for the master’s use, and prepared unto every good work.”*
    - b. Like the Nazirite, we must make it a conscious choice to be dedicated to the work of God.
    - c. Bible study and gaining in maturity is necessary for this to be accomplished. We cannot remain “babes in Christ” forever.
    - d. Although the term “Christian Nazirite” is not a scriptural term, it is a scriptural attitude or aim.

- e. Every Christian should make it his aim to attain to the status of the Christian Nazirite, committed to doing the work of God every day of their lives.

### III. Aaron's Rod that Budded, A Type of Resurrection Life – Numbers 16-17

- A. While the Israelites were wandering in the wilderness, some of the members of the congregation began to rebel against the authority of Moses and Aaron.
  - 1. In **Numbers 11**, they complained because they had no meat to eat.
    - a. Moses became overwhelmed with the complaints of the people and begged God to kill him there because the burden was too heavy for him to bear.
    - b. So, God told Moses to gather seventy men of the elders of Israel who would be given the same spirit that God had given Moses, so they could help him control the people and their constant complaining. **Vs. 17 & 25**
  - 2. The second issue of rebellion came from Aaron and Miriam who confronted Moses and said: **Numbers 12:2** – *“Has the Lord indeed spoken only through Moses? Has He not spoken through us also?” And the Lord heard it.”*
    - a. Suddenly the Lord said to Moses, Aaron, and Miriam, **Verse 4-5** – *“Come out, you three, to the tabernacle of meeting! <sup>5</sup> Then the Lord came down in the pillar of cloud and stood in the door of the tabernacle, and called Aaron and Miriam. And they both went forward.”*
    - b. Have you ever been called to the principal's office as a child, or to the boss's office at work? It is a little scary wondering what kind of trouble you might be in.
    - c. Imagine how Aaron and Miriam felt when they heard these words directly from God:
 

**Numbers 12:6-10** – *“Hear now My words: If there is a prophet among you, I, the LORD, make Myself known to him in a vision; I speak to him in a dream. <sup>7</sup> Not so with My servant Moses; He is faithful in all My house. <sup>8</sup> I speak with him face to face, even plainly, and not in dark sayings; and he sees the form of the LORD. Why then were you not afraid to speak against My servant Moses?”*
    - d. Hadn't they seen enough demonstration of God's power to know that He sees all they do and hear all they say?
    - e. God was angry with them and He caused Miriam to be covered with leprosy.
    - f. Moses begged God not to punish her so harshly, so God relented and said that she must be shut out of the camp for seven days.
  - 3. The third act of rebellion occurred when God told Moses to send out the twelve spies (one from each tribe) to check out the land of Canaan before going in to conquer it.
    - a. When they came back to give Moses their report, they confirmed that the land was flowing with milk and honey.
    - b. BUT, they were afraid because the people were very large and strong and their cities were fortified. **Vs. 28**
    - c. Caleb spoke up immediately and said: *“Let us go up at once and take possession, for we are well able to overcome it.”*

- d. But ten of the spies said that the people were giants and the people cried all night long and complained against Moses and Aaron for bringing them out to the wilderness to die.
  - e. Caleb and Joshua begged the people not to rebel against God or fear the people of the land because the Lord was with them and they would be successful.
  - f. But the congregation began to stone Caleb and Joshua.
  - g. Again, God was angry and said: Numbers 14: 11-12 – “How long will these people *reject Me? And how long will they not believe Me, with all the signs which I have performed among them?* <sup>12</sup> *I will strike them with the pestilence and disinherit them, and I will make of you a nation greater and mightier than they.”*
  - h. Again, Moses begged God not to destroy them, since it would give the Egyptians cause to accuse God of taking the Israelites out to the wilderness to kill them.
  - i. Moses did not want the heathen inhabitants of the land to think that God was incapable of taking Israel to the land He had promised.
  - j. However, because of the lack of faith in that generation, God declared that none of them would live to see the promised land and that they would die in the wilderness, except for Caleb and Joshua.
  - k. Israel would spend one year in the wilderness for each of the 40 days the spies were in the land. **Numbers 14:34**
4. The fourth act of rebellion came from a small group of Israelites.
- a. You would think that this would be a lesson that was not soon forgotten, but not with these stubborn Israelites.
  - b. Three men, Korah, Dathan and Abiram gathered 250 men from among the Israelites and rose up before Moses saying: **Numbers 16:3** – “*You take too much upon yourselves, for all the congregation is holy, every one of them, and the LORD is among them. Why then do you exalt yourselves above the assembly of the LORD?*”
  - c. Moses responded by telling them that on the next day, God would choose the one He wants to come near Him. **Vs. 5**
  - d. Moses reminded them that they were gathered together against the Lord. **Vs. 11**
  - e. Moses instructed all of the men to come with their censers to the door of the tabernacle on the next day when God would make his decision known.
  - f. When they gathered there, God was angry and was ready to destroy the whole congregation of Israel, but Moses begged Him not to punish all of the people for the sins of a few.
  - g. Then God ordered everyone to get away from the tents of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram.
  - h. **Numbers 16:28-33** – “<sup>28</sup> *And Moses said: "By this you shall know that the LORD has sent me to do all these works, for I have not done them of my own will. <sup>29</sup> If these men die naturally like all men, or if they are visited by the common fate of all men, then the LORD has not sent me. <sup>30</sup> But if the LORD creates a new thing, and the earth opens its mouth and swallows them up with all that belongs to them, and they go down alive into the pit, then you will understand that these men have rejected the LORD. <sup>31</sup> Now it came to pass, as he finished speaking all these words, that*



*the ground split apart under them,<sup>32</sup> and the earth opened its mouth and swallowed them up, with their households and all the men with Korah, with all their goods.<sup>33</sup> So they and all those with them went down alive into the pit; the earth closed over them, and they perished from among the assembly."*

- i. **Verse 35** – *"And a fire came out from the Lord and consumed the two hundred and fifty men who were offering incense."*
5. These Israelites are stubborn if nothing else, so the very next day the whole congregation gathered to complain against Moses and Aaron saying:
 

**Numbers 16:41** – *"You have killed the people of the Lord."*

  - a. *When they said this, suddenly the pillar of cloud covered the tabernacle and the "glory of God appeared".* **Vs. 42**
  - b. Once again God was ready to wipe out the whole congregation of Israel.
  - c. Moses instructed Aaron to hurry and put incense of the altar and make atonement for the people because a plague had already started to spread among the people. **Vs. 46**
  - d. So, Aaron took the incense and made atonement for the people, then he stood between those who were dead from the plague and the living Israelites and the plague was stopped.
- B. After all this rebellion, God instructed Moses to conduct a test that would prove to the people once and for all who was chosen by God for leadership among the Israelites. **Numbers 17**
  1. Moses was told to get a rod from the leader of each tribe, twelve rods in all.
  2. Moses was to write the name of each man on his rod, with Aaron's name on the tribe of Levi.
  3. These rods were to be placed in the tabernacle and left overnight.
  4. The next morning Moses went into the tabernacle and brought out all of the rods to show to the congregation of Israel.
  5. They all saw that Aaron's rod had sprouted and put forth buds, had produced blossoms and yielded ripe almonds. A full life cycle came from a dead stick.
  6. Then God confirmed to the people that the tribe of Levi was chosen.
 

**Numbers 18:6-7** – *"<sup>6</sup> Behold, I Myself have taken your brethren the Levites from among the children of Israel; they are a gift to you, given by the LORD, to do the work of the tabernacle of meeting. <sup>7</sup> Therefore you and your sons with you shall attend to your priesthood for everything at the altar and behind the veil; and you shall serve. I give your priesthood to you as a gift for service, but the outsider who comes near shall be put to death."*
- C. The budding of Aaron's rod settled the question of the supremacy of the Aaronic priesthood over ancient manmade religions; and is thus a type of the resurrection of Christ that forever settled the question of the supremacy of Christianity over all other religions.
  1. Peter confirmed on the Day of Pentecost (**Acts 2**) that the long-prophesied Messiah has come and established a better covenant between God and mankind.
 

**Acts 2:22-24** – *"Men of Israel, hear these words: Jesus of Nazareth, a Man attested by God to you by miracles, wonders, and signs which God did through Him in your midst, as you yourselves also know—<sup>23</sup> Him, being*

*delivered by the determined purpose and foreknowledge of God, you have taken by lawless hands, have crucified, and put to death; <sup>24</sup> whom God raised up, having loosed the pains of death, because it was not possible that He should be held by it."*

2. Aaron was chosen to be High Priest and upon his death only a descendant of Aaron could mediate between God and the Israelites.
  - a. Jesus died on the cross and became the High Priest for Christians, even though He was not from the tribe of Levi.
  - b. This was a sign that the New Covenant between God and mankind was very different from the Old Covenant (Law of Moses).
  - c. The Old Law had become obsolete. **Hebrews 8:13** – *"In that He says, "A new covenant," He has made the first obsolete. Now what is becoming obsolete and growing old is ready to vanish away."*
  - d. God cannot have two different covenants in effect at the same time; as one ends the other begins and the death of Christ on the cross was that point in time when the change became effective.
3. The dry, dead stick that was Aaron's staff, brought forth life and produced mature fruit.
4. This is a shadow of the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus Christ which resulted in a new immortal life, which was made available to all of mankind who hear the gospel message and are baptized into a "new life".

### III. CONCLUSION

- A. The Nazirite vow should be a great example to Christians today to remind us that we must consciously dedicate our lives to the service of God.
  1. Our jobs are simply a means of supporting our families while we are doing the work of God.
  2. Education is simply a means to getting a job to support our families, while we are doing the work of God.
  3. Our children are not only precious to us personally, but they are precious to God and we are responsible for guiding their souls toward heaven.
  4. Our friends are important to us, but they should be selected from people who will encourage our service to God and not detract from it.
  5. Our possessions are simply blessings from God that are to be used in His service however and whenever we can.
- B. The account of Aaron's rod that produced buds, flowers and ripe almonds should remind us of the regeneration available to us in Jesus Christ.
  1. Many people in this world think that death is the final event in our lives; how wrong they are – it is the beginning of eternity.
  2. Where we will spend eternity is a choice each person must make for himself.
  3. God wants everyone to *"be saved and come to a knowledge of the truth."*

**I Timothy 2:4**

  4. God has always planned to provide a method of reconciliation of sinful mankind with Him, but He has given us the gift of free will, so that those who worship Him will do it by choice.
  5. There is no sin that God cannot forgive, as long as we have life and a sound mind to choose to obey the gospel.

6. God forbid anyone but priests from the tribe of Levi to perform service in the tabernacle
7. The death of Christ on the cross has eliminated the veil that came between God and man in the tabernacle and all Christians are now priests who have personal access to God with Christ as our mediator (High Priest).
8. No matter how dead we are in sin, we can be regenerated into a new life through baptism into Christ.