# Exam Prep for Typology I

#### Why should we study Typology?

##### They are illustrative of spiritual truth.

##### Our faith is perfected when we begin to see how the Holy Ghost moved upon holy men of God to record truth for the unfolding of revelation in different dispensations.

#### What is the study of Typology?

A type is a shadow cast on the pages of Old Testament history by a truth whose full embodiment or antitype is found in the New Testament revelation.

#### Define breifly the following five N.T. terms:

1. The term **tupos** (the basis of our English word “type”). Though this word is variously employed in the New Testament, it is certainly used in our present sense in Romans 5:14 where Paul declares that Adam “is a figure (tupos) of him that was to come” Jesus Christ the Lord
2. The word **skia**, rendered “shadow.” In Colossians 2:17, certain elements of the Mosaic system are said to be “a shadow of the things to come” (Hebrews 8:5; 10:1).
3. The term hupodeigma, translated “copy,” and used in conjunction with “shadow” in Hebrews 8:5; 9:23
4. The Greek word parabole (compare our English, “parable”) is found in Hebrews 9:9, where certain elements of the tabernacle are “a figure for the present time” (11:19).
5. corresponding ("antitype"), a representative, counterpart:--(like) figure (whereunto). This word “figures”-antitupos, as used in the New Testament, denotes “that which corresponds to” the type; it is the real picture which fulfills the prophecy.

#### What are the Nine Categories of biblical types?

* + 1. Person
    2. Event
    3. Ceremony
    4. Structure
    5. Object
    6. Creature
    7. Typical Colors
    8. Typical Numbers
    9. Typical Metals and Wood

#### How should types be used concerning doctrine?

Types should only be used in a supporting role as a supplement to the clearer literal texts of Scripture.

#### Explain the three different kinds of extremism concerning types.

* 1. We must be very cautious in the study of Bible types. There are some dangerous extremes to be avoided. Some deny the use of biblical type’s altogether. Obviously, this is a radical view contrary to the teaching of the Bible itself.
  2. Others feel that the use of types in the Scriptures is quite limited. They believe one can only identify a type when the New Testament specifically does so. This is an extreme position. If one followed a similar line of reasoning, he might assert that there are no prophecies in the Old Testament save those which are specifically quoted in the New Testament.
  3. Still another extreme is the notion that virtually every little detail of the Old Testament system was typical of some New Testament circumstance. The cords and pegs of the tabernacle are seen as representing significant antitype New Testament truths but the type cannot be forced to extremes. Types like pieces of a puzzle cannot be forced in place to fit.

#### Explain briefly the truth that each of the following three types teach us:

1. Jacob’s ladder, with the angels ascending and descending upon it (Genesis 28:12), apparently pictured Christ; Jn. 1:51, who provides both communication from the Father (John 1:18; Hebrews 1:1-2) and access to heaven (John 14:6).
2. The brazen serpent, lifted up in the wilderness, through which the people found physical healing (Numbers 21:8) was a type of the lifted-up Christ (John 3:14; 12:32), through whom spiritual healing comes (Isaiah 53:5).
3. Jacob’s well John 4:6 100 feet deep; at the time over 2000 years old, now 3000 yrs old

#### Certain numbers functioned both as numerals and symbols. Explain the first four examples giving the number, letter, word picture and the word pictures meaning.

**1: Aleph** (an ox or bull = strength, primacy, leader) Ps.119:1-8

**2: Beth** (a tent, house, in, into = household, family) 9-16

**3: Gimel** (a camel = to be lifted up, pride) 17-24

**4: Daleth** (a door = opening, entry, pathway) 25-32

**5: Hey** (a window = behold, the, to reveal, inspiration, what comes from) 33-40

#### What does the number “one” signify?

#### The number one signifies unity or that which is first.

#### What does the number “two” signify?

#### The number two signifies either division or a double witness.

#### What does the number “three” signify?

#### **The nm ber three signifies the Trinity, Divine Fullness**

#### FOUR

#### FIVE

#### SIX

#### SEVEN

#### EIGHT

#### NINE

#### TEN

#### ELEVEN

#### TWELVE

#### Give three different example of sets of “seven” used in Scripture.

#### Six ways Isaac is typical of Christ. (min. 3)

##### He was a Child of Promise

##### He was of Miraculous Birth

##### He was Hated and Persecuted by His Half-Brother

##### He Left Home to be Offered as a Sacrifice

##### He was under Sacrificial Death for Three Days

##### He was Given a Bride that was Chosen after His Sacrificial Death (in figure) on Mount Moriah (a type of Calvary)

:

#### Give four requirements of the Bride

#### The Bride Will Be Beautiful and A Virgin

* 1. The Bride Will Be Willing to Fulfill All Righteousness
  2. The Bride Will be Willing to Forsake All
  3. The Bride Will Thirst for Fullness

#### Give spiritual application for the following descriptions of Rebekah:

* 1. Rebekah’s willingness to water the camels and obey the servant.
  2. Rebekah was given gifts of gold and silver.
  3. Rebekah was given Raiment.

#### Explain the spiritual significance of the Servant in the story of Rebekah in Genesis 24 and especially bring attentation to the fact that he was sent to get Rebekah to bring her to Isaac.

#### What is meant when the writers use the word “temple”?

#### All the different authors use this type it in the same manner as to say, a place where God is to dwell, whether in a literal place, or in the heart of man.

#### Where do we find the account of the “silver cup” in Scripture? Give reference and a brief summary of the story. Genesis 44 & …

#### The silver cup was a gift. Draw a spiritual parallel to this.

#### What does Benjamin’s name mean and what is he a type of?

#### is a type of the Over comer; Benjamin means ―Son of my right hand‖

#### The steward searched their sacks. Give spiritual application.

#### Joseph’s coat was of many colors. It was a coat of salvation, character and honor. Explain the typology of the following colors:

#### Give the significance of numbers 39, 40 & 50.

#### Give the definition of “type”. Verbatim

A type is an illustration purposed and designed by God, to teach some spiritual truth.

#### Give a definition of an antitype. Verbatim

An antitype is the fulfillment of the type, which is usually found in the New Testament.

#### There are four schools of thought on the History of Typology. Give short summary.

1. Hyper-Typical – Everything is a type including allegory.
2. Rational Critical – Nothing is a type.
3. Marshian Principle – A type is a type if the word type is used in the text.
4. Moderate – An innate type is a type specifically declared to be such by vocabulary; an inferred type is on that is not specifically designated in the New Testament and is justified for its existence by the nature of the New Testament materials on the subject as related to the Old Testament and …

#### How do we know that types are established in the Word by the Holy Spirit?

We know that the Holy Spirit established types in the Word because this truth is clearly prescribed in Hebrews 9:8-10 and chapter 10 as well. A person will know that types are clearly **in** Scripture by a simple surface investigation of Scripture (with Paul’s mentioning of the law being a “shadow” and Christ’s references to the Old Testament as prophetic of Himself). If they are **in** Scripture, then **they are established by the Holy Spirit**, for the prophecies came not by the will of man but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. (2 Peter 1:21)

#### Contrast Light and Darkness. (Give literal descriptions and complete with spiritual significance.)

#### There are subsonic and ultra sonic sound waves which are beyond the spectrum of hearing for humans. And there are also frequencies of sound that some humans can hear and other humans cannot. For example young people as a rule can hear some higher frequencies than older people. List and describe three different instances in Scripture where sound is prominent or important.

STUDY SHEET

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **COLOR** | **TYPOLOGY** |
| White | White is a color of purity and righteousness. |
| Red/Crimson/Scarlet | Used to describe fine materials, blood and sin and even war. Also used to describe fine materials and thread. Scarlet can generally be used to symbolize a marker. |
| Blue | Blue is used describe the various hangings in the holy places. In general blue should be viewed as a heavenly color. |
| Purple | Along with [**blue**](http://www.ridingthebeast.com/articles/colors/#blue), [**scarlet**](http://www.ridingthebeast.com/articles/colors/#scarlet), and [**crimson**](http://www.ridingthebeast.com/articles/colors/#crimson), purple is used to describe hangings and fine materials. The dye was extracted from a particularly scarce family of shellfish which made it quite valuable. Purple became a symbol of royalty and riches due to the scarcity of its dye. |
| Gold | Divinity or of divine influence or nature |
| Silver | Redemption |
| Brass | Judgment |
| Green | Green is primarily associated with plant life. As a result we can view it as a symbol of natural growth and life. |
| Black | Black is primarily associated with the negative aspects of human experience - including death, disease, famine, and sorrow - all of which are the results of sin. The exception is the implication of health when describing hair. |

**Number 39 (lamed-teth) Infirmity**

The number thirty-nine in Hebrew was written with the letters **lamed** (authority) and **teth** (serpent). Thirty-nine is the number of *infirmity*. When Adam and Eve sinned by falling for the temptation of the serpent, they inadvertently gave up their God-given authority to the serpent, who subjected them to disease, infirmity, and ultimately to death itself.

**Number 40 (mem) Trial, Probation**

Forty is the number of *trial or probation*. When viewed as a time cycle, we find that Israel spent 40 years being tested and tried in the wilderness. Jesus spent 40 days in the wilderness being tested of the devil. The number 40 can be viewed negatively in terms of the full 40 days/years of trial, but it can also be viewed positively in that it is the END of the time of trial or testing.

Dr. Bullinger’s Number in Scripture, p. 267, points out the fact that there are eight forty-day periods:

1. Forty days Moses in the mount (Ex. 24:18) to receive the law.

2. Forty days Moses in the mount after the Golden Calf incident (Deut. 9:18, 25).

3. Forty days of the spies (Num. 13:26; 14:34).

4. Forty days of Elijah in Horeb (1 Kings 19:8).

5. Forty days of Nineveh’s probation (Jonah 3:4).

6. Forty days Ezekiel lay on his right side for Judah (Ez. 4:5).

7. Forty days Jesus was tempted of the devil (Matt. 4:2).

8. Forty days from Jesus’ resurrection to His ascension (Acts 1:2).

**Number 50 Pentecost**