

# CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

## THE TYPOLOGICAL METHOD

### OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this chapter you will be able to:

- C Write the Key Verse from memory.
- C Define the typological method.
- C List four general groups into which all Bible types are classified.
- C Do a typological Bible study.

### KEY VERSE:

For the law having a shadow of good things to come, and not the very image of the things, can never with those sacrifices which they offered year by year continually make the comers thereunto perfect. (Hebrews 10:1)

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains how to study the Bible by the typological method. This method is also referred to as study by "types." The method is defined, explained, and an example is provided. In the "For Further Study" section you are given an opportunity to do a topological Bible study.

### THE METHOD DEFINED

To understand how to do a typological study you must first understand the meaning of the word type. There are several verses in the Bible which explain the meaning of a Biblical type. The Key Verse for this chapter, Hebrews 10:1, speaks of the law having a shadow of good thing to come. "Shadow" is one word to describe a Biblical type. A shadow is an exact outline, although the details may be dim and sometimes it contrasts the thing that casts the shadow.

"Figure" is another word which describes type:

Nevertheless death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over them that had not sinned after the similitude of Adam's transgression, who is the figure of Him that was to come. (Romans 5:14)

According to this verse, Adam was a "figure" of someone else who was to come. The meaning of the word "figure" is similar to that of type. Adam was a type of the Lord Jesus Christ who was to come later.

The offering of sacrifices for sin in the Old Testament was a type of the final sacrifice for sin which was to be offered by Jesus in the New Testament:

The Holy Ghost thus signifying that the way into the holiest of all was not yet made manifest, while as the first tabernacle was yet standing:

Which was a figure for the time then present, in which were offered both gifts and sacrifices that could not make him that did the service perfect, as pertaining to the conscience. (Hebrews 9:8-9)

"Pattern" is another word describing Biblical types:

For if he were on earth, he should not be a priest, seeing that there are priests that offer gifts according to the law;

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. (Hebrews 8:4-5)

Each of these words--shadow, figure, and pattern--all contain the idea we refer to when we speak of types. A type is a person or thing in the Bible which God used to represent some other person, thing, or event that would appear in the future. It was a shadow, a figure, or a pattern of what was to come.

### THE METHOD EXPLAINED

When we study these types it is called typological Bible study. We study a person, place, event, or thing and then we study the thing of which it is a type. In a way, types are like prophecy. They give an advance view of what is to come in God's future plan. Like prophecy, some types have been fulfilled. Others remain to be fulfilled.

Although the type is important in itself, it has an even greater significance in the future person or event which it represented. Types are physical pictures of spiritual realities. For example, the experience of the children of Israel being healed from the bites of serpents is

an actual Old Testament event. The Old Testament account in Numbers 21:6-9 tells that serpents bit the people and caused many of them to die. Moses made a bronze serpent and set it on a pole. Everyone who looked at the bronze serpent recovered from the serpent's bite. This event is a type of the death of Jesus:

And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up; that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life. (John 3:14-15)

Many of the truths of the Bible are so simply stated that a child can understand them. There are other truths that are "hidden riches of secret places." They require more intense study to understand. The typical teachings of the Bible are like hidden riches. You must take time to search out these truths to discover the richest teachings of the Word of God.

All types fall into four general classifications:

1. Persons
2. Places
3. Events (historical, ceremonial, etc.)
4. Material things

#### EXAMPLE OF THE METHOD

One of the greatest types in the Bible is found in the Old Testament personality of Joseph. Read the story of Joseph in Genesis chapters 37-50. Joseph was a type of the Lord Jesus Christ. There were many events in his life which were a pattern of those which would be in the life of Jesus. These are noted on the following chart:

Typological Bible Study		
STUDY OF JOSEPH	as a type of	JESUS CHRIST
Reference	Event	References
Genesis 37:2	He was a shepherd	John 10:11
Genesis 37:3	He was the well-beloved of his father	
Genesis 37:4	He was hated by his own brothers	
Genesis 37:8	His brothers rejected his rulership	
Genesis 37:11	His father took notice of the future plans just as Mary did concerning Jesus	
Genesis 37:13	His father sent him to his brothers	
Genesis 37:13	He was willing to do his father's will	
Genesis 37:18	His brothers plotted against him	
Genesis 37:29	As in the case of Pilate and Jesus, a leader (Reuben) tried to find a way to deliver him	
Genesis 37:23	He was stripped of his beautiful robe	
Genesis 37:28	He was sold for silver	
Genesis 37:26-28	He was sold by Judah (Judas in Greek)	
Genesis 39:2	He became a servant	
Genesis 39:7-23	He resisted temptation	
Genesis 39:13-20	He was condemned by false witnesses	
Genesis 39:20	He suffered though innocent	
Genesis 40:1-3	He was with two sinners in his suffering: One delivered and one was not	
Genesis 41:14	He came up out of the "grave" of prison	
Genesis 41:57	He saved the world from death	
Genesis 47:1-2	His brothers gained access to the king through him	
Genesis 41:50	He had a Gentile bride	
Genesis 50:14-21	He showed a forgiving spirit	

Joseph's life was important in itself but it was also a pattern of an even greater life which was to come in the future. That greater life was the life of the Lord Jesus Christ. You will notice on the chart that space is provided for references under the column heading "Jesus Christ." Complete the typological study by finding references in the Gospels which tell of similar events in the life of Jesus. The first one is done as an example for you to follow. This is an example of typological Bible study, Joseph being a type of Jesus Christ. After you complete the "Self-Test," use the "For Further Study" section of this chapter to do your own typological study.

## SELF-TEST

1. Write the Key Verse from memory.

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2. Define the typological method of Bible study.

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3. What are some other words used in the Bible for the word "types"?

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4. What are the four general categories into which Bible types are classified?

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5. What Old Testament personality was used in this chapter as an example of a Bible type?

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6. Of whom was he a type?

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(Answers to tests are provided at the conclusion of the final chapter in this manual.)

## FOR FURTHER STUDY

Several examples of types are given in this section which you may use to do a typological Bible study. There is a study form at the end of this section to use in doing typological studies.

1. Study Isaac as a type of Jesus Christ. (Genesis 21-28)

Some things to watch for: Isaac was an only begotten son and he was willing to be sacrificed on a mountain. He also chose a bride, Rebekah.

2. Study Rebekah as a type of the church which is the bride of Christ. (Genesis 24)

She had to be qualified by belonging to the family of Abraham, she had to make her own choice as to whether to come to Isaac, and she had to leave her former surroundings. After her long journey she saw Isaac face to face.

3. Study Noah's ark as a type of salvation. (Genesis 6-8).

Note that the penalty of sin was death. The flood is a type of the judgment of God. The provision of safety in the ark was planned exactly, there was only one door, and there was adequate room for all. The ark was covered with pitch to keep out the water. The word "pitch" comes from a Hebrew word meaning "to cover." The same word is translated "atonement" in other portions of the Old Testament. How is this a type of salvation through Jesus Christ?

4. Study the wanderings of Israel recorded in Exodus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.

I Corinthians 10:11 states that ". . . all these things happened unto them for examples; and they are written for our admonition." Leaving Egypt is a type of leaving sin. Wandering in the wilderness is a type of the life of a carnal Christian who is controlled by his own selfish will and fleshly desires. He does not deny God, but refuses to enter into God's perfect plan for his life. Study the failures of Israel in the wilderness. I Corinthians 10 points out that their failures have a spiritual significance. If we are not careful, we can fail after their example.

5. Use the following reference guide to help you identify and study other Biblical types. This is only a partial list of the many types used in the Bible.

## REFERENCE GUIDE OF TYPES

### PERSONS:

Aaron/priests	Jesus as our High Priest
Abraham	God the Father
David	Christ as King
Esau	The sensual, natural man
Isaac	Christ, the obedient son
Jacob	Spiritual man as contrasted with Esau
Jonah	Type of Christ's death, burial, resurrection
Joseph	Jesus
Joshua	Jesus as our leader
Melchizedek	Jesus as priest and king
Moses	Jesus as deliverer and ruler
Rebekah	The church, bride of Christ
Shepherd	Jesus as the Good Shepherd

### PLACES:

Desert	Temptation
Wilderness	Life of a carnal Christian
Egypt	Sin
Canaan	Spirit-filled life
Gomorra/Sodom	Wickedness
Jerusalem	Heaven
Cities of Refuge	Jesus as our protection
Rephidim	Life in the spirit

### EVENTS:

#### Historical Events:

Red Sea	Leaving the world behind
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#### General Events:

Baptism	Death, burial, resurrection of Jesus
War	Spiritual conflict
Washing	Cleansing

#### Natural Events:

Fire	Presence of God in favor or judgment
Flood	Judgment
Rain	Blessing
Snow	Purity
Wind	Might, power

#### Ceremonial Events:

#### The offerings of Israel:

-The sin offering: Leviticus 4:1-6. A type of the atonement of Jesus through the shedding of blood.

-The burnt offering: The one who offered it acknowledged that consecration to God is necessary for genuine worship. Consecration must be renewed continually. Leviticus 1:1-4

-The peace offering: Expressed the idea of peace and fellowship with God. Part of the sacrifice was burned on the altar to God, part was given to the priests, and part was for the worshiper to feast upon.

#### The feasts of Israel:

-The Passover: The lamb was a type of Jesus and the blood a type of His atonement from sin; Exodus 12:3-5; 11-13

-Pentecost: The typical meaning of the feast of Pentecost was fulfilled on the day of Pentecost when the Holy Spirit came to the Disciples in the upper room. See Leviticus 23:15-17 and Acts 4.

-The feast of Tabernacles: This has not yet been fulfilled in type. It pictures the great rejoicing in Heaven when the redeemed of all ages gather around the throne of God. Deuteronomy 16:13-15

#### MATERIAL THINGS:

#### The Tabernacle:

God provided the tabernacle as a place where He could meet with His people.

-The outer court: This was a meeting place of the people and priests. The curtains which surrounded it represented exclusion because of sin. But because the walls were of cloth, the exclusion was to be temporary. The door into the Outer Court taught there was access



to God, the Brazen Altar represented atonement for sin, and the Brazen Laver reminded of the necessity of purification before service.

-The Holy Place: It represented priestly service. In it was the golden candlestick typifying testimony, the table of shewbread typifying spiritual nourishment and fellowship, and the Golden Altar and Incense typifying worship and intercession.

-The Holy of Holies: This was God's special dwelling place. The veil which separated it from the Holy Place showed that perfect access to God was not yet possible. The ark containing the law taught the justice of God. The mercy seat taught that a just God can also be merciful because of shed blood. Through the tabernacle God showed what He would do in the future. He would provide a way of perfect communion with mankind through Jesus Christ. God would dwell in the spiritual temple of the church. He would also dwell in the individual believer. This means that the typical application of the lessons from the tabernacle speak of Jesus, His Church, and the believer.

#### Typical Metals:

Brass	Judgment
Gold	Glory
Silver	Redemption

#### Typical Colors:

Blue	Heavenly things
Crimson, scarlet, and red	Suffering or sacrifice
White	Purity

#### Typical Foods:

Bread	Sustaining life
Fruit	Increase or multiplication
Honey	Natural sweetness
Manna	Jesus, the bread of life
Meat	Strong spiritual food
Milk	Spiritual food for young believers
Salt	Incorruptibility, preserved
Wine	Teaching: Fermented wine represents false teaching. Unfermented wine represents true teaching.

#### Creatures:

Birds	Evil spirits
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Oxen	Strength or service
Fish	Men
Goat	Sin or the sinner
Lamb	Jesus, the perfect offering
Lion	Rulership
Serpent	Satan
Sheep	God's people

## TYPOLOGICAL BIBLE STUDY

Study of \_\_\_\_\_ as a type of \_\_\_\_\_

References

Event

References

# ANSWERS TO SELF-TESTS

## CHAPTER ONE:

1. All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works. (II Timothy 3:16-17)
2. The word "Bible" means "the books."
3. The word "Scripture" means "sacred writings."
4. Old Testament and New Testament.
5. 66.
6. Law, history, poetry, prophecy.
7. Gospels, history, letters, prophecy.
8. The word "testament" means "covenant."
9. For doctrine, reproof, correction, instruction in righteousness. (II Timothy 3:16-17)
10. The Bible contains no contradictions and it is united in its major theme.
11. The Bible has variety.
12. a. T; b. T; c. F; d. F; e. F
13. Jesus. Luke 24:44-48.

## CHAPTER TWO:

1. Let my cry come near before thee, O Lord; give me understanding according to thy Word. (Psalm 119:169)
2. 39

3. 27
4. If you just read a chapter here and there you fail to understand how the Bible fits together. You must read the Bible in an orderly way if you are to understand its content.
5.
  - Read daily.
  - Read selectively.
  - Read prayerfully.
  - Read systematically.

#### CHAPTER THREE:

1. The Lord gave the Word: great was the company of those that published it. (Psalm 68:11)
2. A version is a Bible written in a language different from the languages in which God's Word was originally written.
3. A translation is a word by word translation of the Greek, Hebrew, and Aramic words. A paraphrase does not translate word for word. It is translated thought by thought.
4. The King James version.
5. Because no two languages are exactly alike so differences occur when translation is done.
6. Hebrew, Aramic, and Greek.

#### CHAPTER FOUR:

1. He that is of God heareth God's words: ye therefore hear them not, because ye are not of God. (John 8:47)
2. Because they try to read it the same way they do any other book.
3. Something you must do before you can do something else.
4. Knowing God and accepting Jesus Christ as Savior.
5. Believers who are called as teachers. The Holy Spirit.

6. The Holy Spirit.
7. The milk is the simple truths of the Word of God.
8. The meat is the deeper spiritual truths of the Bible which are not so easily understood.
9. -Desire the milk.  
-Be obedient to God's Word.  
-Search for the meat.
10. -Set a special time each day to study.  
-Select a special place to study.  
-Start each study session with prayer.

#### CHAPTER FIVE:

1. Thou through thy commandments has made me wiser than mine enemies: for they are ever with me. I have more understanding than all my teachers: for thy testimonies are my meditation. I understand more than the ancients, because I keep thy precepts. (Psalm 119:98-100)
2. -To locate all the Bible references to a word.  
-To locate a specific Bible text.  
-To find the meaning of a word.
3. 4, 2, 6, 1, 3, 5

#### CHAPTER SIX:

1. Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. (II Timothy 2:15)
2. It means you must understand what is being said to whom. You must also interpret and apply the meaning correctly.
3. The verbal inspiration of the Bible means every word in the original manuscripts was inspired by God.
4. The plenary inspiration of the Bible means the full inspiration of all Scripture as opposed to partial inspiration. Every portion of the Bible is inspired.
5. The rules and explanations are as follows:

1. The rule of divine authority. We accept the Bible as the final authority because it is inspired by God.
2. The rule of literal interpretation. The Bible means exactly what it says.
3. The rule of contextual consideration. Each verse must be studied in relation to its context.
4. The rule of first mention. The first time a word, phrase, object, or incident is mentioned in the Bible, it gives the key to its meaning anywhere else it is used in the Bible.
5. The rule of repetition. When something is repeated in the Bible it deserves special attention as it is very important.
6. The rule of cumulative revelation. The full truth of God's Word on any subject must not be gathered from an isolated passage. The cumulative (total) revelation of all the Bible says regarding a truth must be considered.

#### CHAPTER SEVEN:

1. Concerning thy testimonies, I have known of old that thou hast founded them for ever. (Psalm 119:152)
2. k, l, c, d, e, g, f, j, h, i, b, a
3. When.
4. Biblical archaeology is the study of remains found in Bible lands. It is a science which gains knowledge of Bible times from the study of existing remains of their civilizations.

#### CHAPTER EIGHT:

1. The righteousness of thy testimonies is everlasting: give me understanding, and I shall live. (Psalm 119:144)
2. The second main point should not come under point I. It should be a separate point and indicated by the Roman numerals II. Review the instructions for outlining given in this chapter.

3. Horizontally and vertically.
4. Marking is a way to emphasize key Bible passages. You underline selected verses or use symbols in the margins.

#### CHAPTER NINE:

1. Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous thing out of thy law. (Psalm 119:18)
2. See the symbols listed in Chapter Nine.
3. See the purposes listed in Chapter Nine.
4. Everyone who claims to speak God's Word is not really doing so. There are false teachers.
5. God will add to them the plagues written in the Word. Revelation 22:18-19
6. Their part will be taken out of God's book of life and out of the holy city and from the things which are written in the Word. Revelation 22:18-19.
7. God.
8. God's words.
9. Milk and the meat.
10. Moses.

#### CHAPTER TEN:

1. Mine eyes prevent the night watches, that I might meditate in thy Word. (Psalm 119:148)
2. This method emphasizes application of knowledge to life and ministry. It results in increased devotion to God.
3.
 

-Record passage information -Identify the key verse -Meditate	-Identify the subject -Summarize -Make application
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4. It is not enough just to hear the Word. You must also apply the Word in your life.  
James 1:22-25
5. Satan fights the use of this method because he is concerned when Bible study results in application which brings positive change in spiritual life.

#### CHAPTER ELEVEN:

1. Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? by taking heed thereto according to thy word. (Psalm 119:9)
2. 2, 1
3.
  - Do an initial survey
  - Create a book study chart
  - Create an outline
4.
  - Title of the book
  - Theme
  - Author
  - To whom the book was written
  - Purpose
  - Basic life and ministry principle

#### CHAPTER TWELVE:

1. Thy Word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee. (Psalm 119:11)
2. Study of the Bible by chapters.
3.
  - Select a chapter title.
  - Mark paragraph divisions.
  - Create a chapter study chart.
  - Create a chapter outline.

#### CHAPTER THIRTEEN:

1. The entrance of thy words giveth light; it giveth understanding unto the simple. (Psalm 119:130)
2.
  - Do a chapter study
  - Observe details of the paragraph



- Create a paragraph study chart
- Create a paragraph study outline

3. 3, 2, 4, 1
4. 4, 5, 1, 2, 3
5. 3, 2, 4, 1

#### CHAPTER FOURTEEN:

1. My tongue shall speak of thy Word: for all thy commandments are righteousness. (Psalm 119:172)
2. Context.
3.
  - Study the verse within its context
  - Study related verses
  - Create a verse study chart
  - Create a verse study outline

#### CHAPTER FIFTEEN:

1. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. (Matthew 5:18)
2.
  - Select the word.
  - Study the word within its context.
  - Determine the meaning.
  - Summarize your study.
3. A key word is one which is basic to the meaning of the verse. It is an important word. Sometimes it is a word difficult to understand or it is repeated for special emphasis.
4. The word "temperance" would be a good subject for word study. The other words are not key words.
5. A concordance and Bible word study book.

#### CHAPTER SIXTEEN:

1. Therefore I love thy commandments above gold; yea, above fine gold. Therefore I

esteem all thy precepts concerning all things to be right; and I hate every false way.  
(Psalm 119:127-128)

2. The topical method focuses on a selected subject. The goal of the study is to discover all the Bible teaches on the subject.
3.
  - Select a topic.
  - Select the portion of Scripture.
  - Gather the information.
  - Summarize the information.

#### CHAPTER SEVENTEEN :

1. Now all these things happened unto them for examples: and they are written for our admonition . . .(I Corinthians 10:11)
2. The biographical method focuses on the lives of Bible personalities. By studying their lives we learn from their experiences.
3.
  - Select the person to be studied.
  - Gather the information.
  - Analyze The Information.
  - Apply What You Have Learned.

#### CHAPTER EIGHTEEN:

1. 7, 8, 5, 3, 4, 2, 1, 6, 9, 10
2. Thy testimonies are wonderful; therefore doth my soul keep them. (Psalm 119:129)
3. The theological method is the study of basic Bible doctrines about God. The method includes collecting, comparing, and organizing doctrinal statements.
4.
  - Select the topic of study.
  - Define the doctrine selected.
  - Select the Bible portion to be studied.
  - Gather information on the doctrine.
  - Summarize the information you gather.
5. A "doctrine" is a group of teachings about a certain subject. It contains all the Bible teaches on a selected subject.

## CHAPTER NINETEEN:

1. Seven times a day do I praise thee because of thy righteous judgments. (Psalm 119:164)
2. b, c, a
3. c, a, b, d
4. Synonymous.
5. Antithetic.
6. Synthetic.
7. Emblematic.

## CHAPTER TWENTY:

1. And He said unto them, These are the words which I spake 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. (Luke 24:44)
2.
  - To authenticate God's message.
  - To confirm God's messenger.
  - To instruct believers.
3. All Scripture is inspired by God and is profitable for study. Prophecy presents a proper perspective of past, present, and future events in the plan of God. Understanding God's future plan prevents deception by Satan. A special blessing is pronounced on those who study it.
4.
  - Recognize Jesus is the basic theme of prophecy.
  - Realize that in many cases the Bible interprets itself.
  - Understand the rule of double reference.
  - Understand prophetic perspective.
  - Realize that prophecy is conditional in nature.
5. God.
6. Prophecy means to speak forth under the inspiration of God.

7.     -A message of inspiration from God.  
        -Prediction of future events in God's plan.  
        -An interpretation for man of the acts of God.
8.     The spoken word and acted prophecy.
9.     Genesis 3:15. It is the promise of a Messiah.
10.    See the ways of identifying false prophets discussed in Chapter Twenty.

#### CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE:

1.     For the law having a shadow of good things to come, and not the very image of the things, can never with those sacrifices which they offered year by year continually make the comers thereunto perfect. (Hebrews 10:1)
2.     The typological method is the study of a person, place, event, or thing as a type of something else. Types give an advance view of what is to come in God's future plan. Although the type is important in itself, it has an even greater significance in the future person or event which it represents.
3.     Shadow, figure, pattern.
4.     -Persons  
        -Places  
        -Events  
        -Material things
5.     Joseph.
6.     Jesus Christ.