

only sanctuary through prayers or spiritual sacrifices. Hosea 14:2; Heb. 13:15; 1 Peter 2:5; Rev. 8:3, 4.

QUESTIONS.

1. Of what was the earthly sanctuary a type?
2. When did all the services of this sanctuary cease?
3. Name the articles John saw in the temple of heaven.
4. In what apartment do we first find God's throne?
5. In which apartment do we find it during the judgment? How did it get there? Read note.
6. Who is the high priest of the heavenly sanctuary?
7. Give three reasons proving that the service of the heavenly sanctuary could not begin before Christ's ascension.
8. Where did the service begin in the earthly sanctuary? Where in the heavenly?
9. When did Israel obtain forgiveness of sins?
10. When are sins forgiven now?
11. How were sins then transferred to the earthly sanctuary?
12. How are sins now transferred to the heavenly sanctuary?

LESSON LXXXII.

CLEANSING OF THE HEAVENLY SANCTUARY.

1. The sins transferred to the earthly sanctuary through sin offerings were atoned for and removed from the sanctuary on the day of atonement, and thus was the earthly sanctuary cleansed. Lev. 16:14-19. In like manner will the sins be transferred to the heavenly sanctuary through prayers, and be atoned for and blotted out at the end of the 2,300 days, or years, which ended in 1844 (this date will be explained later); for at that time began the cleansing of the heavenly sanctuary. Dan. 8:14; Heb. 9:23-26.

2. The atonement was made in the second apartment of the earthly sanctuary. Lev. 16:14-16. In like manner, will the work of atonement (cleansing, 1 John 1:7; compare Lev. 16:16, 19) of the heavenly sanctuary take place in the second apartment. Heb. 9:11, 12, 24-26; Rev. 11:19.

3. The blood of the sin offering was sprinkled upon the mercy seat, to satisfy the demands of the law upon the sinner, and recou-

cile him to God. In like manner, Christ presents his blood over the law in the ark to satisfy its demands upon the sinner and reconcile him to God. Heb. 9:11, 12, 24-26; Rev. 11:19.

4. As the law in the ark over which the atonement was made was then the rule of life, so is the law over which Christ makes the atonement now the rule of life for all. Deut. 10:4, 5; Rev. 11:19.

5. According to the Scriptures, Christ makes an atonement only for the sins pointed out by the law over which the atonement is made; to wit, the ten commandments. Rom. 7:7; James 2:8-12; 1 John 1:7; Heb. 9:12-14.

6. It is a perversion of the gospel to teach that the blood of Christ makes atonement for any supposed sin not pointed out by the law of God. Matt. 15:9; Gal. 1:6-9.

7. The goat for the Lord, whose blood was sprinkled upon the mercy seat to make an atonement for Israel, was a type of Christ, who died for sinners. 2 Cor. 5:21; Rom. 5:6, 8; Heb. 9:11-14, 23-26.

8. The scapegoat, Azazel, was a type of Satan, upon whom the sins of the righteous will be placed at last because he tempted them to sin. Lev. 16:20-22; Rev. 20:1-3.

9. But as sins are blotted out on certain conditions, it will be necessary to investigate every case, to ascertain who have complied with these conditions, it follows, therefore, that there must be an investigative judgment in connection with the final atonement work. Dan. 7:9, 10; Rev. 11:18, 19.

Note.—The heavenly sanctuary with its service begins after the ascension of Christ and ends at the close of probation. This is illustrated by line No. 16 after the cross. See lesson CXXVIII, treating on the investigative judgment.

QUESTIONS.

1. When were sins atoned for in the earthly sanctuary? Paragraph 1.
2. When will sins be atoned for in the heavenly sanctuary?
3. Where was the atonement in the earthly sanctuary made? Where in the heavenly?
4. Explain how the atonement was made in both sanctuaries.
5. Which law was the moral rule of life during the time of the earthly sanctuary?

6. Which law is the rule for all during Christ's ministry in the heavenly sanctuary? Rev. 11:19.

7. For which sins only does Christ make an atonement? Paragraph 5.

8. Explain how the gospel may be perverted. Paragraph 6.

9. Which goat was a type of Christ?

10. Of whom was the scapegoat a type?

11. On what condition are sins blotted out? John 1:9.

12. How can it be ascertained whether these conditions have been complied with?

13. What will this necessitate?

LESSON LXXXIII.

THE MINISTRATION OF DEATH.

1. The law of God, the ten commandments, written upon two tables of stone and preserved in the ark, requires the life of all who disobey it. 1 John 3:4; Eze. 18:4, 20: Rom. 6:23.

2. In the law written by Moses and preserved by the side of the ark, we find the curses pronounced upon those who transgress the decalogue. Deut. 27:15-26.

3. This law of Moses, with its curses, was afterward written on an altar of stones. Deut. 27:2, 3, 8, 15-26; Josh. 8:30-34.

4. In the law of Moses, directions were given to those who had sinned inadvertently to bring a sin offering and kill it to make atonement for his sins. Lev. 4:27-31. But it was the duty of the priests to kill and offer all the other sacrifices. 2 Chron. 35:10-12; Ezra 6:16-18.

5. Those who willfully or defiantly and openly transgressed God's law were, according to the law of Moses, to be put to death. Heb. 10:26-28; Lev. 24:10-17; Num. 15:32-36; 35:30, 31; Josh. 7:13, 21-26; John 8:4, 5.

6. The priests were associated with the judges in declaring "the sentence of judgment," and the witnesses were to be the first to stone the condemned criminal. Deut. 17:2-12.

7. The killing of sin offerings and other sacrifices, as well as executing willful, defiant sinners and criminals, was indeed a ministration of death. 2 Cor. 3:7.