
completeness. The serpent also was created on the sixth day. The Sixth Commandment relates to the worst sin,murder. The sixth clause of the Master's prayer treats of sin.

IMPERFECTION - When twelve (the number of governmental perfection) is divided, it indicates imperfection in rule and administration. Solomon's throne had six steps (1 Kings 10:19), and his kingdom was soon divided. The 12 loaves of the Shew Bread were divided into two sixes (Lev 24:6), and the Twelve Tribes were divided tribes. What are some examples of SIX?

7
The great number of spiritual perfection. A number that occupies so large a place in the works, and especially in the Word of Yahweh, as being inspired by the Kodesh Spirit. As a number the actual word and number "SEVEN" is used as no other number is. Seven and its compounds occur in multiples of seven in the Old Testament. Seven occurs 287 times, or $7 \times 41$. "Seventh," the fractional part, occurs 98 times, or $7 \times 14$. "Seven-fold," occurs 7 times. Seven, in combination with other numbers, is remarkable, such as fifty and seven, a hundred and seven, etc. There are 112 of these combinations, or $7 \times 16$. "Seventy" occurs 56 times, or $7 \times 8$. "Seventy," in combination with other numbers, occurs 35 times, or $7 \times 5$. When we come to consider its significance that the true glories of its spiritual perfection are revealed. What are some examples of SEVEN?

24being a multiple of twelve, expresses in a higher form the same signification. It is the number associated with the heavenly government and worship. We are told that both Moses and David ordered all things connected with the Tabernacle and Temple worship by direct revelation, and as a copy of things in the heavens (Hebrews $8: 5$; 1 Chronicles 28:12,19). And the sevenfold phrase (in Exo 40) "as Yahweh commanded Moses" witnesses to the Divine ordering of all. It was so with the twenty-four courses of priests in the earthly Temple; these were formed on the "pattern of things in the heavens."

Why is it necessary for us, when Father tells us anything, to conclude that it means something else? Why, when, in Revelation 4, we read of the twenty-four heavenly elders, are we to assume they are anything but what we read, viz., the leaders of the heavenly worship? Why seek to make them redeemed men, or the symbolical representation of redeemed men? Why not leave them alone? What are examples of TWELVE and TWENTY-FOUR?

## Worksheet for Revelation FOUR - the heavenly throne-room.

THREE: furnishings:
DOOR, $\qquad$ \& $\qquad$ .
stones: $\qquad$ , $\qquad$ , EMERALD.
from the throne: $\qquad$ , VOICES \& $\qquad$ -
about the throne:
BEFORE \& AROUND.
eyes:
FULL OF, ALL AROUND \& $\qquad$ .

El Shaddai is: $\qquad$ , KADOSH \& $\qquad$ .

His attributes \& name: WHO WAS, $\qquad$ \& $\qquad$ .

The creatures give: $\qquad$ , \& $\qquad$ .

The creatures do: $\qquad$ , WORSHIP \& $\qquad$ _.

Worthy to receive:
ESTEEM (GLORY), $\qquad$ \& $\qquad$ -

End of v . 11:
PAST, $\qquad$ \& FUTURE.

FOUR: creatures: $\qquad$ , CALF, $\qquad$ \& $\qquad$ .

SIX: creatures resources: $\qquad$ .
what is $4 \times 6$ : $\qquad$ .

SEVEN: they burn: $\qquad$ _.
they belong: $\qquad$ .
$\square$

