

Chapter Twenty-one — The Typical Principle

1. Define the Typical Principle.
2. What is Webster's definition of the word "type?"
3. Fill in the answer.

From the Greek definition, we see that a type is "an _____ figure
a _____ symbol."

4. What are several of the major distinctions between a symbol and a type? Give at least three differences.
 - A. _____
 - B. _____
 - C. _____
5. True or false?
 - A. Types are to be viewed as prophetic symbols.
 - B. All symbols are not types.
 - C. Types may involve symbols.
6. What are the four main classifications of types?
 - A. _____
 - B. _____
 - C. _____
 - D. _____
7. True or false?
 - A. The typical sense of Scripture is always solidly based on the literal sense of Scripture.
 - B. Because types generally involve symbols, the symbolic and typical principles must be used together.
 - C. Generally, the "key" to interpreting types is found in the Bible itself.
 - D. Doctrines can be built upon types.
 - E. One type can be used to interpret another type.

- F. There are many "perfect types" in Scripture.
- G. Types have one major interpretation but may have several applications.

Assignments

Assignment #1

Using the Typical Principle, draw out an extended analogy in the following. Also supply Scripture references used in these analogies.

- A. Typical Person - Moses and Christ
- B. Typical Office - David as King
- C. Typical Institution - Tabernacle of David
- D. Typical Event - The Days of Lot

Assignment #2

Using the Typical and Symbolical Principles, make a brief analogy of the following type and list out the symbols used in the type.

- A. Typical Event - Numbers 21:4-9 with John 3:14-16

Type

Analogy

Antitype

- B. Symbols used in the type.