



THE BIBLE IS A BOOK OF PATTERN DESIGN & SYSTEM

**A SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF
BIBLICAL DESIGN**

ARCHITECTURE OF THE FUTURE MANUAL

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THE BIBLE IS A BOOK OF PATTERN, DESIGN AND SYSTEM.

A Systematic Study of Biblical Design

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By Isaiah-Phillips Akintola

Introduction: The Language of Divine Order.

The Bible is not a random collection of stories but a meticulously designed system revealing the heart, mind, and method of God. Every pattern testifies to an integrated divine order. **16 All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for instruction, for conviction, for correction, and for training in righteousness, 17 so that the man of God may be complete, fully equipped for every good work.... 2 timothy 3:16-17.**

Scripture reveals that God operates through intentional, repeating patterns that demonstrate His systematic design of creation, redemption, and human existence. These patterns serve as a divine language, a revelatory framework that unveils spiritual truths and Kingdom principles. From Genesis to Revelation, numerical sequences, structural designs, and cyclical rhythms emerge as testimonies to an integrated divine system where nothing exists in isolation.

This manual explores these patterns as they appear across both Testaments, revealing how God's consistent methodology bridges time, covenant, and dimension.

Part One: Foundational Numerical Patterns

The Pattern of THREE: Divine Completeness and Resurrection

Three represents divine completeness, wholeness, and the resurrection principle throughout Scripture.

Old Testament Manifestations:

The Tabernacle's Three Courts: Outer Court, Inner Court (Holy Place), and Most Holy Place (Exodus 25-27)

Three Patriarchs: Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob (Genesis 12-50)

Jonah's Three Days: Three days in the belly of the fish as a prophetic sign (Jonah 1:17)

Three Annual Feasts (Pilgrimage Feasts): Passover, Pentecost, and Tabernacles (Deuteronomy 16:16)

Three-fold Blessing: The Aaronic blessing repeated in three movements (Numbers 6:24-26)

Daniel's Three Friends: Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego (Daniel 3)

Three Dimensions of the Temple's Inner Sanctuary: A perfect cube of 20x20x20 cubits (1 Kings 6:20)

New Testament Fulfillment:

Jesus' Resurrection: Three days in the tomb, fulfilling Jonah's sign (Matthew 12:40; 16:21)

The Godhead: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit (Matthew 28:19)

Peter's Three Denials and Three Restorations: Pattern of failure and redemption (John 18:17-27; 21:15-17)

Three at the Transfiguration: Moses, Elijah, and Jesus (Matthew 17:1-3)

Three Crosses at Calvary: Christ between two thieves (Luke 23:33)

Paul's Three Heavens: The cosmological structure of reality (2 Corinthians 12:2)

Three Theological Virtues: Faith, Hope, and Love (1 Corinthians 13:13)

Three-fold Ministry: Apostles, Prophets, Teachers as foundational (1 Corinthians 12:28)

Systemic Principle: Three represents the divine nature breaking into temporal reality, bringing completion and resurrection life.

The Pattern of SEVEN: Perfection and Completion

Seven is the number of divine perfection, spiritual completeness, and covenant rest throughout Scripture.

Old Testament Manifestations:

Seven Days of Creation: God's complete work culminating in Sabbath rest (Genesis 1-2)

Seven-fold Sprinkling of Blood: On the Day of Atonement for complete cleansing (Leviticus 16:14)

Seven Annual Feasts: God's prophetic calendar revealing redemptive history (Leviticus 23)

Seven Years to Build the Temple: Solomon's complete work (1 Kings 6:38)

Seven-fold Dipping of Naaman: Complete healing from leprosy (2 Kings 5:10)

Seven Lamps on the Menorah: Complete illumination in the Holy Place (Exodus 25:37)

Jericho's Seven-day March: Seven priests, seven trumpets, seven days for complete victory (Joshua 6)

Seven Clean Animals in the Ark: Noah's understanding of sacrificial order (Genesis 7:2)

Every Seventh Year (Sabbath Year): Rest for the land (Leviticus 25:4)

The Year of Jubilee: After seven cycles of seven years (Leviticus 25:8-10)

New Testament Fulfillment:

Seven Spirits of God: The complete operation of the Holy Spirit (Revelation 1:4; 4:5)

Seven Churches: Representing the complete Church age (Revelation 2-3)

Seven Seals, Seven Trumpets, Seven Bowls: Complete divine judgment (Revelation 6-16)

Seven Statements from the Cross: Jesus' complete redemptive work (Matthew 27; Luke 23; John 19)

Forgiveness Seventy Times Seven: Unlimited, complete forgiveness (Matthew 18:22)

Seven Deacons: Complete administration for ministry (Acts 6:3)

Seven Loaves Feeding Four Thousand: Provision for Gentiles/complete humanity (Mark 8:1-9)

Seven Sayings in John's Gospel: "I AM" declarations revealing complete identity (John 6-15)

Systemic Principle: Seven represents God's perfect work and the fullness of His covenant operations.

The Pattern of TWELVE: Government and Divine Authority

Twelve represents governmental order, apostolic authority, and divine administration in both earthly and heavenly realms.

Old Testament Manifestations:

Twelve Tribes of Israel: The complete governmental structure of God's covenant people (Genesis 49; Revelation 7:4-8)

Twelve Stones of the Altar: Elijah's restoration of covenant worship at Mount Carmel (1 Kings 18:31)

Twelve Stones in the Jordan: Memorial of covenant crossing into promise (Joshua 4:1-9)

Twelve Stones in the High Priest's Breastplate: Representing intercession for all Israel (Exodus 28:21)

Twelve Pillars at Sinai: Covenant confirmation between God and Israel (Exodus 24:4)

Twelve Springs at Elim: Provision and refreshment in the wilderness (Exodus 15:27)

Twelve Oxen Under the Bronze Sea: Supporting temple worship (1 Kings 7:25)

Twelve Lions on Solomon's Throne: Authority and strength in governance (1 Kings 10:20)

Twelve Governors Under Solomon: Administrative completeness (1 Kings 4:7)

New Testament Fulfillment:

Twelve Apostles: Establishing governmental foundation of the Church (Matthew 10:1-4)

Twelve Legions of Angels: Available divine military authority (Matthew 26:53)

Twelve Thrones Judging Israel: Apostolic governmental authority (Matthew 19:28)

Twelve Baskets of Fragments: Overflow of provision after feeding 5,000 (Matthew 14:20)

Twelve Gates and Twelve Foundations: Eternal governmental structure of New Jerusalem (Revelation 21:12-14)

Twelve Manner of Fruits: Complete provision in eternity (Revelation 22:2)

The Twelve-Year-Old Jesus in the Temple: Entering governmental awareness (Luke 2:42)

Woman with Twelve-Year Issue of Blood: Breaking governmental limitations through faith (Mark 5:25)

Systemic Principle: Twelve represents God's governmental structure on earth as in heaven.

The Pattern of FORTY: Testing, Trial, and Transformation

Forty represents periods of testing, preparation, probation, and transformation that produce maturity and readiness for assignment.

Old Testament Manifestations:

Forty Days and Nights of Rain: The flood that purged the earth (Genesis 7:12)

Forty Years in the Wilderness: Israel's testing and preparation (Numbers 14:33-34)

Moses' Forty Days on Mount Sinai: Receiving the Law (Exodus 24:18; 34:28)

Forty Days of Spying Canaan: Testing the faith of the generation (Numbers 13:25)

Forty Years of Philistine Oppression: Period of judgment before Samson (Judges 13:1)

Goliath's Forty-Day Challenge: Israel's testing before deliverance (1 Samuel 17:16)

Elijah's Forty Days to Horeb: Journey of restoration and recommissioning (1 Kings 19:8)

Forty-Day Warning to Nineveh: Period of grace before judgment (Jonah 3:4)

Reigns of Saul, David, Solomon: Each ruled forty years (Acts 13:21; 2 Samuel 5:4; 1 Kings 11:42)

New Testament Fulfillment:

Jesus' Forty Days in the Wilderness: Temptation and qualification for ministry (Matthew 4:1-2)

Forty Days Post-Resurrection: Teaching about the Kingdom before ascension (Acts 1:3)

Forty Years from Resurrection to Temple Destruction: Testing period for Israel (AD 30-70)

Systemic Principle: Forty represents seasons of preparation where character is formed, faith is tested, and divine assignment is clarified.

Part Two: Structural and Architectural Patterns

The Tabernacle/Temple Pattern

The Three-fold Structure:

1. Outer Court (Bronze Altar and Bronze Laver)

Represents salvation and cleansing

The place of sacrifice and washing

Open to all Israelites

Speaks to justification and initial sanctification

2. Holy Place (Golden Lampstand, Table of Showbread, Altar of Incense)

Represents Spirit-filled living and service

The place of illumination, provision, and intercession

Accessible only to priests

Speaks to ongoing sanctification and ministry

3. Most Holy Place (Ark of the Covenant)

Represents ultimate intimacy with God

The dwelling place of God's glory

Accessible only to the High Priest once yearly

Speaks to glorification and face-to-face communion

New Testament Mirror:

Human Constitution: Spirit (Most Holy), Soul (Holy Place), Body (Outer Court); 1 Thessalonians 5:23

Levels of Revelation: Salvation experience, Spirit-filled life, Bridal intimacy

Christ's Work: His body (outer court), His soul/life given (holy place), His spirit commended to Father (most holy place)

Torn Veil: Direct access granted to the Most Holy Place through Jesus (Hebrews 10:19-20)

Systemic Principle: Progressive intimacy with God follows an established pattern requiring sacrifice, consecration, and yielding.

The Pattern of Covenant Mediators

Old Testament Types:

Moses: Mediator of the Old Covenant at Sinai (Exodus 24:8)

Aaron: High Priest standing between the living and dead (Numbers 16:48)

Phinehas: Zealous intercession stopping plague (Numbers 25:7-8)

Samuel: Prophetic intercession for the nation (1 Samuel 7:5-9)

Job: Intercession for his friends (Job 42:8-10)

Abraham: Intercession for Sodom (Genesis 18:22-33)

New Testament Fulfillment:

Jesus Christ: Mediator of the New Covenant (Hebrews 9:15; 12:24)

Jesus the High Priest: Ever-living intercessor (Hebrews 7:25)

The Church: Called to intercession and priestly ministry (1 Peter 2:9; Romans 8:26-27)

Systemic Principle: God establishes covenant relationship through mediators who bridge heaven and earth, representing both God to man and man to God.

Part Three: Redemptive and Prophetic Patterns

The Feasts of the Lord

Spring Feasts (Fulfilled in Christ's First Coming):

1. Passover (Pesach)

OT Reality: Death angel passing over homes marked with blood (Exodus 12)

NT Fulfillment: Christ our Passover sacrificed for us (1 Corinthians 5:7)

Timing: Jesus crucified on Passover

2. Unleavened Bread (Hag HaMatzot)

OT Reality: Seven days of eating bread without yeast (Leviticus 23:6)

NT Fulfillment: Christ's sinless body buried (John 19:40-42)

Timing: Jesus in the tomb during Feast of Unleavened Bread

3. Firstfruits (Bikkurim)

OT Reality: Offering first sheaf of harvest (Leviticus 23:10-11)

NT Fulfillment: Christ risen as firstfruits of resurrection (1 Corinthians 15:20-23)

Timing: Jesus resurrected on Firstfruits

4. Pentecost/Weeks (Shavuot)

OT Reality: Celebrating wheat harvest and giving of Torah (Leviticus 23:15-16)

NT Fulfillment: Holy Spirit poured out, birth of Church (Acts 2:1-4)

Timing: Holy Spirit fell on Pentecost

Fall Feasts (Prophetic of Christ's Second Coming):

5. Trumpets (Rosh Hashanah/Yom Teruah)

OT Reality: Day of blowing trumpets, calling to remembrance (Leviticus 23:24)

NT Prophetic: Rapture of the Church at last trumpet (1 Thessalonians 4:16-17; 1 Corinthians 15:52)

6. Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)

OT Reality: High Priest enters Most Holy Place, national repentance (Leviticus 23:27-28)

NT Prophetic: Israel's national repentance and recognition of Messiah (Zechariah 12:10; Romans 11:26)

7. Tabernacles (Sukkot)

OT Reality: Dwelling in temporary shelters, celebrating harvest (Leviticus 23:34)

NT Prophetic: Millennial reign, God dwelling with humanity (Zechariah 14:16-19; Revelation 21:3)

Systemic Principle: God's redemptive plan follows a precise calendar revealed in the feasts.

The Pattern of Deliverance and Exodus

Old Testament Pattern:

Bondage in Egypt: Slavery under Pharaoh (Exodus 1-2)

The Deliverer Raised: Moses prepared in palace and wilderness (Exodus 2-4)

Confrontation with the Oppressor: Plagues against Egypt's gods (Exodus 7-11)

Passover Blood Applied: Protection through substitutionary sacrifice (Exodus 12)

Red Sea Crossing: Death to the old life, burial of enemies (Exodus 14)

Wilderness Journey: Testing, provision, transformation (Exodus 15; Numbers 14)

Jordan Crossing: Entrance into inheritance (Joshua 3-4)

Conquest of the Land: Possessing promises (Joshua 6-12)

New Testament Parallel:

Bondage to Sin: Slavery to sin and death (Romans 6:16-17)

The Deliverer: Jesus, raised from Judah and prepared (Matthew 1-4)

Confrontation: Jesus' authority over demonic powers (Mark 1:23-27; Colossians 2:15)

Blood of Christ: Applied for redemption (Ephesians 1:7)

Baptism: Death, burial, resurrection with Christ (Romans 6:3-4)

Wilderness Testing: Trials producing maturity (James 1:2-4)

Entering Rest: Possessing promises in Christ (Hebrews 4:1-11)

Spiritual Warfare: Taking territory in the heavenlies (Ephesians 6:12)

Systemic Principle: Deliverance follows a divine sequence: recognition of bondage, divine intervention, separation from the old system, transformation in transition, and occupation of new territory.

The Pattern of the Seed

Old Testament Foundations:

Agricultural Law: Seed must die to produce harvest (Leviticus 26:4-5)

Joseph: Buried in pit/prison before exaltation (Genesis 37-41)

Moses: Hidden, then raised as deliverer (Exodus 2)

David: Wilderness before throne (1 Samuel 16; 2 Samuel 5)

Jonah: Three days in fish before breakthrough ministry (Jonah 1-3)

Esther: Prepared in obscurity before revelation (Esther 2-4)

New Testament Revelation:

Jesus' Teaching: "Unless a grain of wheat falls into the ground and dies..." (John 12:24)

Christ's Death and Resurrection: The ultimate pattern (1 Corinthians 15:35-44)

Believer's Identity: Crucified, buried, raised with Christ (Galatians 2:20; Colossians 3:1-3)

Ministry Birth: All fruitfulness comes through death to self (2 Corinthians 4:10-12)

Systemic Principle: Kingdom increase always follows the pattern of death producing life.

Part Four: Character and Calling Patterns

The Pattern of Preparation Before Promotion

Joseph's Journey:

- Revelation: Dreams of leadership (Genesis 37:5-11)
- Rejection: Brothers' betrayal and sale (Genesis 37:28)
- Refinement: Slavery and false accusation (Genesis 39)
- Prison: Further testing of character (Genesis 40)

- Promotion: From prison to palace in one day (Genesis 41:14-44)
- Purpose: Preservation of nations (Genesis 41:56-57)

David's Journey:

- Anointing: Chosen while serving (1 Samuel 16:11-13)
- Assignment: Serving Saul faithfully (1 Samuel 16:21)
- Attack: Persecution and pursuit (1 Samuel 18-30)
- Alignment: Building mighty men in wilderness (1 Samuel 22:1-2; 2 Samuel 23)
- Ascension: Recognized as king (2 Samuel 2:4; 5:3)
- Authority: Establishing kingdom (2 Samuel 5-8)

New Testament Pattern:

- Jesus: Thirty years preparation, three years ministry (Luke 3:23)
- Paul: Three years in Arabia before ministry (Galatians 1:17-18)
- The Twelve: Three years with Jesus before commission (Acts 1-2)

Systemic Principle: Divine assignment requires divine preparation. Character is formed in obscurity before being revealed in authority.

The Pattern of the Remnant

Old Testament Examples:

- Noah's Family: Eight saved from flood judgment (Genesis 7:13; 1 Peter 3:20)
- Lot's Escape: Few delivered from Sodom (Genesis 19)
- Caleb and Joshua: Two faithful among unfaithful generation (Numbers 13-14)
- Gideon's 300: Reduced army for God's glory (Judges 7)
- Elijah's 7,000: Reserved who didn't bow to Baal (1 Kings 19:18)
- Isaiah's Remnant: "A remnant will return" (Isaiah 10:21-22)
- Daniel and Three Friends: Faithful in Babylon (Daniel 1-6)
- Zerubbabel's Builders: Small company rebuilding (Ezra; Nehemiah)

New Testament Continuation:

- The Twelve: Small group changing the world (Acts 1-2)
- 120 in Upper Room: Remnant receiving promise (Acts 1:15)
- Paul's Warning: Not all Israel is Israel (Romans 9:6-8)
- Faithful Remnant: Chosen according to grace (Romans 11:5)
- The Overcomers: Promised inheritance in Revelation (Revelation 2-3)
- The 144,000: Sealed servants (Revelation 7:4; 14:1)

Systemic Principle: God works through consecrated minorities who remain faithful when the majority compromises.

Part Five: The Seven Mountains

Revelation 17:9 This calls for a mind with wisdom. The seven heads are seven mountains on which the woman sits.

Biblical Foundation for Mountain Language:

Mountains Representing Kingdoms and Influence:

Seven Nations to Dispossess: Pattern of territorial conquest (Deuteronomy 7:1)

Mount Sinai: Law and governmental structure (Exodus 19)

Mount Zion: Worship and spiritual authority (Psalm 48:1-2)

Mountain of the Lord's House: Exalted above all systems (Isaiah 2:2-3)

Daniel's Stone Becoming Mountain: Kingdom dominion filling earth (Daniel 2:35, 44-45)

Jesus Sending Disciples to Nations: Discipling people groups (Matthew 28:18-20)

The Seven Mountains of Cultural Influence:

1. Religion (Spiritual Mountain)

OT Pattern: Priesthood establishing worship order (Leviticus 1-27)

NT Application: Church as pillar and ground of truth (1 Timothy 3:15)

2. Family

OT Pattern: Household as covenant unit (Joshua 24:15)

NT Application: Family as first church and government (Ephesians 5:22; 6:4)

3. Education

OT Pattern: Teaching children diligently (Deuteronomy 6:6-7)

NT Application: Sound doctrine and discipleship (2 Timothy 2:2)

4. Government

OT Pattern: Judges and kings under divine law (Deuteronomy 17:14-20)

NT Application: Authorities established by God (Romans 13:1-7)

5. Media/Communication

OT Pattern: Prophets as God's voice to nations (Jeremiah 1:10)

NT Application: Proclaiming truth in public sphere (Acts 17:22-31)

6. Arts and Entertainment

OT Pattern: David's musicians and artisans for temple (1 Chronicles 23:5; Exodus 31:1-6)

NT Application: All creativity reflecting Creator (Colossians 3:23-24)

7. Business/Economics

OT Pattern: Joseph's economic wisdom (Genesis 41:33-36)

NT Application: Kingdom stewardship and entrepreneurship (Luke 19:12-27; Matthew 25:14-30)

Systemic Principle: Kingdom advancement requires occupying every sphere of human society.

Part Six: Advanced Patterns

The Pattern of First and Last

Old Testament Demonstrations:

Isaac and Ishmael: Younger chosen over elder (Genesis 21)

Jacob and Esau: Younger receives birthright (Genesis 25:23; Romans 9:10-13)

Joseph: Youngest becomes savior of family (Genesis 37-50)

Ephraim and Manasseh: Younger blessed above elder (Genesis 48:13-20)

David: Youngest son chosen as king (1 Samuel 16:11-12)

Solomon: Not the firstborn but chosen for throne (1 Kings 1)

New Testament Teaching:

"The last shall be first": Kingdom value system (Matthew 19:30; 20:16)

Tax Collector Justified Over Pharisee: Humble exalted (Luke 18:9-14)

Prodigal Received, Elder Brother Rebuked: Grace over merit (Luke 15:11-32)

Gentiles Receiving What Israel Rejected: Grafting in (Romans 11:11-24)

Servant Leadership: Greatest is servant of all (Mark 10:43-45)

Systemic Principle: Kingdom operation inverts worldly systems. God's choosing is based on faith, humility, and surrender.

The Pattern of Covenant Cutting

Old Testament Covenant Structure:

Abrahamic Covenant: Animals cut, God passing through (Genesis 15:9-18)

Mosaic Covenant: Blood sprinkled on people (Exodus 24:8)

Circumcision: Sign of covenant in flesh (Genesis 17:10-11)

Salt Covenant: Enduring, incorruptible agreement (Numbers 18:19)

Rainbow Sign: Noahic covenant memorial (Genesis 9:12-17)

New Testament Fulfillment:

New Covenant in His Blood: Jesus' sacrifice (Luke 22:20; Hebrews 9:15-22)

Circumcision of Heart: Spiritual cutting away (Romans 2:28-29; Colossians 2:11)

Holy Spirit as Seal: Guarantee of inheritance (Ephesians 1:13-14; 4:30)

Communion/Lord's Supper: Covenant remembrance (1 Corinthians 11:23-26)

Systemic Principle: Covenant establishes legal binding between parties through blood, requiring death for ratification.

The Pattern of Names and Identity

Old Testament Name Changes:

Abram to Abraham: "Exalted father" to "Father of multitudes" (Genesis 17:5)

Sarai to Sarah: "My princess" to "Princess" (Genesis 17:15)

Jacob to Israel: "Supplanter" to "Prince with God" (Genesis 32:28)

Naomi to Mara: "Pleasant" to "Bitter" (self-imposed) (Ruth 1:20)

New Testament Name Changes:

Simon to Peter: "Reed" to "Rock" (John 1:42)

Saul to Paul: From Hebrew to Roman name for Gentile ministry (Acts 13:9)

Sons of Thunder: Jesus naming John and James (Mark 3:17)

New Name in Glory: Promise to overcomers (Revelation 2:17; 3:12)

Systemic Principle: Name changes signify identity transformation and new assignment.

Part Seven: Practical Application

Using These Patterns for Kingdom Advancement

1. Diagnostic Function

Patterns help identify where individuals/organizations are in God's process

Understanding the pattern reveals next steps

Example: Recognizing "wilderness season" (40 pattern) brings patience and preparation focus.

2. Prophetic Function

Patterns carry prophetic foresight of what's coming

Old Testament shadows reveal New Testament realities

Current patterns predict future fulfillment

3. Governmental Function

Patterns establish order in chaos

Recognizing divine system brings alignment

The Church can organize around eternal structures

4. Transformational Function

Patterns expose counterfeit systems

Biblical patterns displace human traditions

Kingdom patterns reform every sphere

Teaching Framework: The Four-Step Pattern Revelation Process

Step 1: IDENTIFY

Where does this pattern first appear in Scripture?

How many times does it repeat?

What contexts trigger this pattern?

Step 2: INTERPRET

What spiritual principle does this pattern reveal?

How does it point to Christ?

What Kingdom truth is being established?

Step 3: INTEGRATE

How does this pattern relate to other patterns?

Where does it fit in redemptive history?

How does it support the overall biblical narrative?

Step 4: IMPLEMENT

How does this pattern apply to personal life?

How does it shape ministry/business/family?

What practical obedience does it require?

Conclusion

The Bible is not a random collection of stories but a meticulously designed system revealing the heart, mind, and method of God. Every pattern testifies to an integrated divine order. **16 All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for instruction, for conviction, for correction, and for training in righteousness, 17 so that the man of God may be complete, fully equipped for every good work.... 2 timothy 3:16-17.**

Understanding these patterns equips the apostolic company to recognize where they are in God's process, respond appropriately to current seasons, release Kingdom order in every sphere, reform systems according to heaven's blueprint, and reproduce these patterns in those they disciple.

The mandate is clear: study the patterns, walk in the patterns, teach the patterns, and establish Kingdom order through the patterns.

**"See that you make everything according to the pattern shown you on the mountain."
(Exodus 25:40; Hebrews 8:5.**

