

The Tabernacle

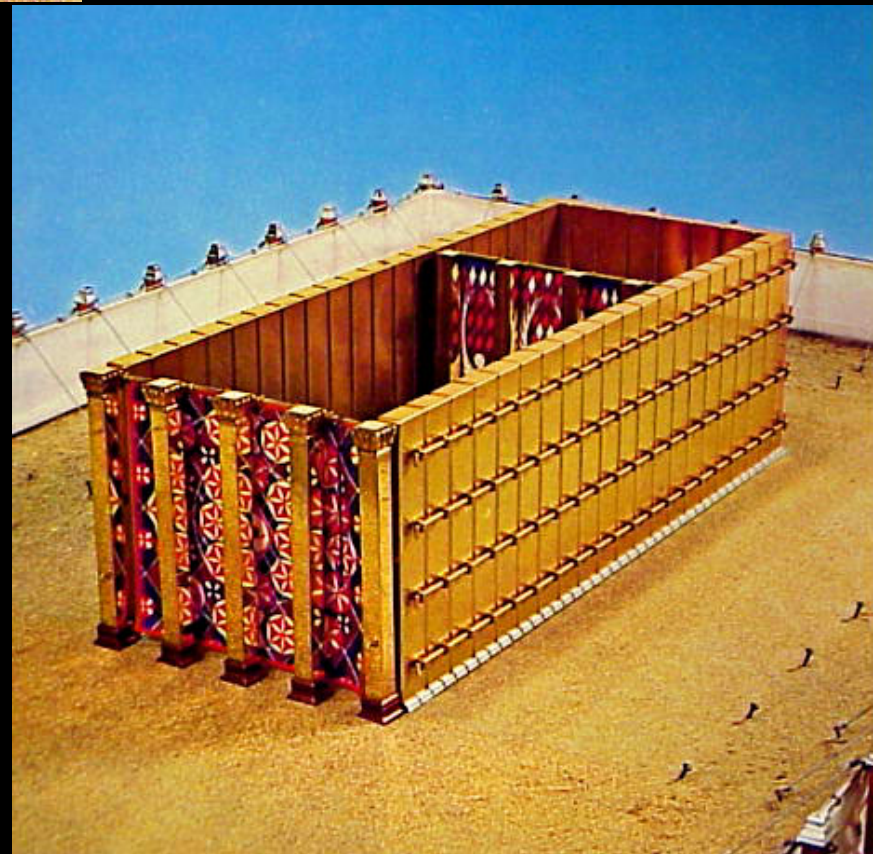
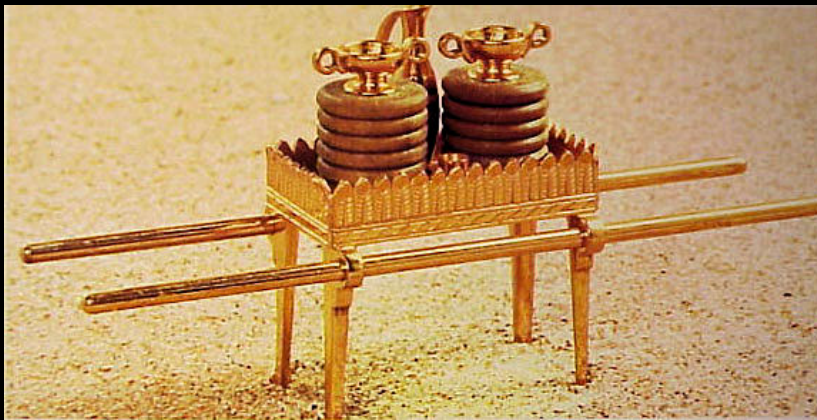
Exodus 25-28, 36-40

“the example
and shadow of
heavenly things”

Heb. 8:5



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And beginning at Moses and all the prophets,
he (Jesus) expounded unto them in all the scriptures
the things **concerning himself**. Luke 24:27

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

Exodus chapters 25-28 & 36-40 represent a
significant portion of the Law of Moses (Torah).

In view of what Christ Jesus said in the above
Scriptures, we conclude that the Tabernacle
must embody teachings about Himself and
His finished work of redeeming fallen man.

As a result, the central theme of the Tabernacle in the Wilderness, as well as that of the entire Word of God, is the shedding of blood as it relates to the finished work of the Son of God on the cross.

For the life of the flesh *is* in the blood:
and I have given it to you upon the altar to make
an atonement for your souls: for it *is* the blood
that maketh an atonement for the soul. Leviticus 17:11

... and without shedding of blood is no remission.
Hebrews 9:22

... and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us
from all sin. 1 John 1:7

Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have
eternal life: and they are they which testify of me.
John 5:39

And this *is* the offering which ye shall take
of them; **gold**, and silver, and brass,
Exodus 25:3

In Scripture, **Gold** is the metal that
represents **deity** or divine glory.

And Moses returned unto the LORD, and
said, Oh, this people have sinned a great sin,
and have made them **gods of gold**.
Exodus 32:31 (see Psa. 115:4, 135:15)

They lavish **gold** out of the bag...and hire a
goldsmith; and he maketh it **a god**: they fall
down, yea, they worship.
Isaiah 46:61

And this *is* the offering which ye shall take of them;
gold, and silver, and brass, Exodus 25:3

Silver represents **redemption** = to pay the ransom & set free.

When thou takest the sum of the children of Israel...then shall they give every man a ransom for his soul unto the LORD ...that there be no plague among them...they shall give, every one...half a shekel after the shekel of the sanctuary...from 20 years old...to make an atonement for your souls...and shalt appoint it for the service of the tabernacle. Exodus 30:11-16

And the silver of them that were numbered...was an 100 talents...for 603,550 *men*. And of the 100 talents of silver (10,000 lbs) were cast the sockets of the sanctuary, and the sockets of the veil; an 100 sockets of the 100 talents,
a talent for a socket. Exodus 38:25-28

All the material for the Tabernacle was given as a freewill offering, except the silver. Redemption comes at a price and the cost is the same for everyone.

**And this *is* the offering which ye shall take of them; gold, and silver, and brass,
Exodus 25:3**

In Scripture, Brass represents judgment

And Moses made a serpent of brass, and put it upon a pole, & it came to pass, that if a serpent had bitten any man, when he beheld the serpent of brass, he lived.
Numbers 21:9

And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up: John 3:14

Now is the judgment of this world: now shall the prince of this world be cast out. And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me. John 12:31-32

And this *is* the offering which ye shall take
of them; gold, and silver, and **brass**,
Exodus 25:3

Brass (Greek = chalkos = χαλκός), not Bronze

Brass (fine) = 70% Cu + Zn; Bronze = Cu + Sn

His body also *was* like the beryl, and his face as the
appearance of lightning, and his eyes as lamps of fire,
and his arms and feet like in colour to **polished brass**
(LXX = chalkos) Daniel 10:6 (angel)

...the Son of man ... And his feet like unto **fine brass**,
as if they burned in a furnace; Revelation 1:15

Josephus (a priest): the brazen altar was bright as gold
and all the sacrificial vessels were **brass** (*Antiq.*, 3.6.8.)

3 And this *is* the offering which ye shall take of them;
4 And blue, purple, and scarlet, and fine linen Exo. 25:4

All portray different aspects of Jesus

The colors are not Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John
but rather their portraits in words of the
different aspects of what Messiah would be like.

Matthew – **Purple**: royalty, the King – son of David

Mark – **White**: (linen) a servant, **righteousness** proved by
obedience even unto death: fine linen is the righteousness
of the saints (Rev. 19:8);
he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness (Isa.61:10)

Luke – **Scarlet**: humanity, blood, son of man

John – **Blue**: ruler of heaven come to earth, son of God,
deity (blue fringe, see Num. 15:38-40)

3 And this *is* the offering which ye shall
take of them; 4 goats' *hair*,
5 And rams' skins dyed red, & badgers' skins,
and shittim wood (acacia tree) Exo. 25:3-5

Pure Palestinian **goats are black** – representing **sin**

1:5 I *am* black...as the tents of Kedar (Song of Solomon)
6:5 ...thy hair *is* as a flock of goats...from Gilead.
7:5 ...and the hair of thine head like purple...

I clothe the heavens with blackness, and I make
sackcloth their covering. Isa. 50:3 (made of goats hair)

12 ...when he had opened the sixth seal, and, lo,
there was a great earthquake; and
the sun became black as sackcloth of hair. Rev. 6:12

3 And *this is* the offering which ye shall
take of them; 4 goats' *hair*,
5 And rams' skins dyed **red**, & badgers' skins,
and shittim wood (acacia). Exodus 25:3-5

ram = a male sheep – represents **blood of the lamb**

The red ram's skin completely covered
the black goat's hair layer that represents sin
thus indicating that Christ's blood would forever
cover the cost of all mankind's sin & sins

As the world does not see Christ Jesus' death
as being substitutionary, neither could it see
any of the red ram's skin covering.

3 And this *is* the offering which ye shall
take of them; 4 goats' *hair*,
5 And rams' skins dyed red, and badgers' skins,
and shittim wood (acacia), Exodus 25:3-5

The color is not stated:

Nonetheless, it would have appeared
unattractive to an observer on the outside.

The badger skin covering provided protection from the
wilderness elements and weather.

I clothed thee...and shod thee with badgers' skin Ezk. 16:10

3 And this *is* the offering which ye shall
take of them; 4 goats' *hair*,
5 And rams' skins dyed red, and badgers' skins,
and shittim wood (acacia), Exodus 25:3-5

An almost indestructible wood that can withstand heat

Shittim was a desert tree with a long tap root

Concerning the Messiah's **humanity**, Isaiah wrote:

For he shall grow up before him as a tender plant,
and as a root out of a dry ground: he hath no form
nor comeliness; and when we shall see him,
there is no beauty that we should desire him.

Isaiah 53:2

The instructions for preparing the Tabernacle are many & God given, yet certain details are lacking and hard to determine. How was this overcome ?

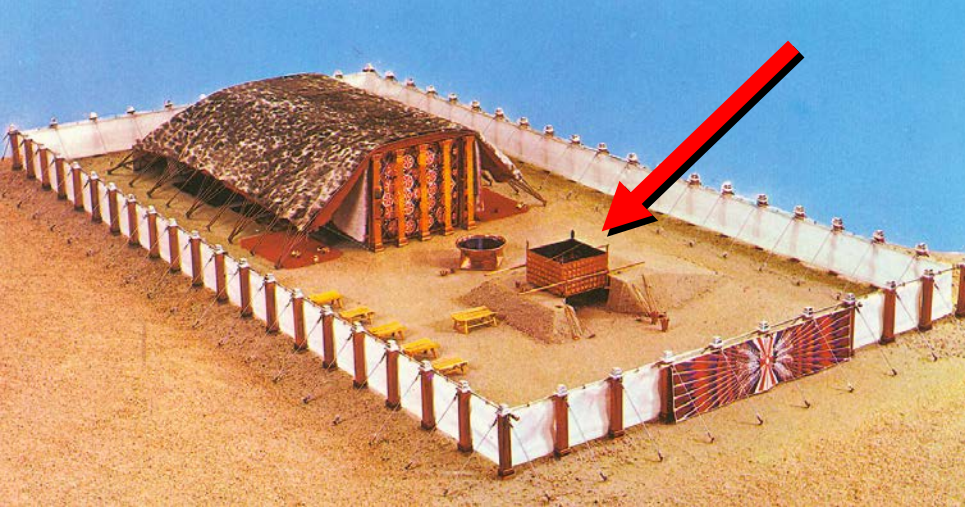
1 And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,
2 See, I have called by name Bezaleel the son of Uri, the son of Hur, of the tribe of Judah: (Miriam, Jos. *Antiq.* 3.2.4.)
3 And I have filled him with the spirit of God, in wisdom, and in understanding, and in knowledge, and in all manner of workmanship,
4 To devise cunning works, to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass,
5 And in cutting of stones, to set *them*, and in carving of timber, to work in all manner of workmanship.

6 And...I have given with him Aholiab...of the tribe of Dan: and in the hearts of all that are wise hearted I have put wisdom, that they may make all that I have commanded thee; Exodus 31:1-6



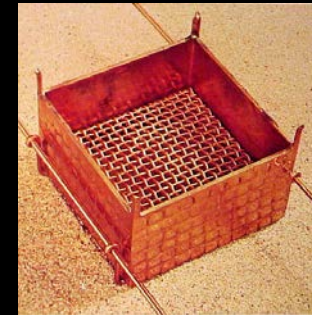
The Tabernacle was enclosed by a 75 ft. wide, 150 ft. long courtyard of 7½ feet high fine-twined linen curtains that were hung from 20 posts on both the north and south sides with 10 on the west end.

The only entrance was from the east side.



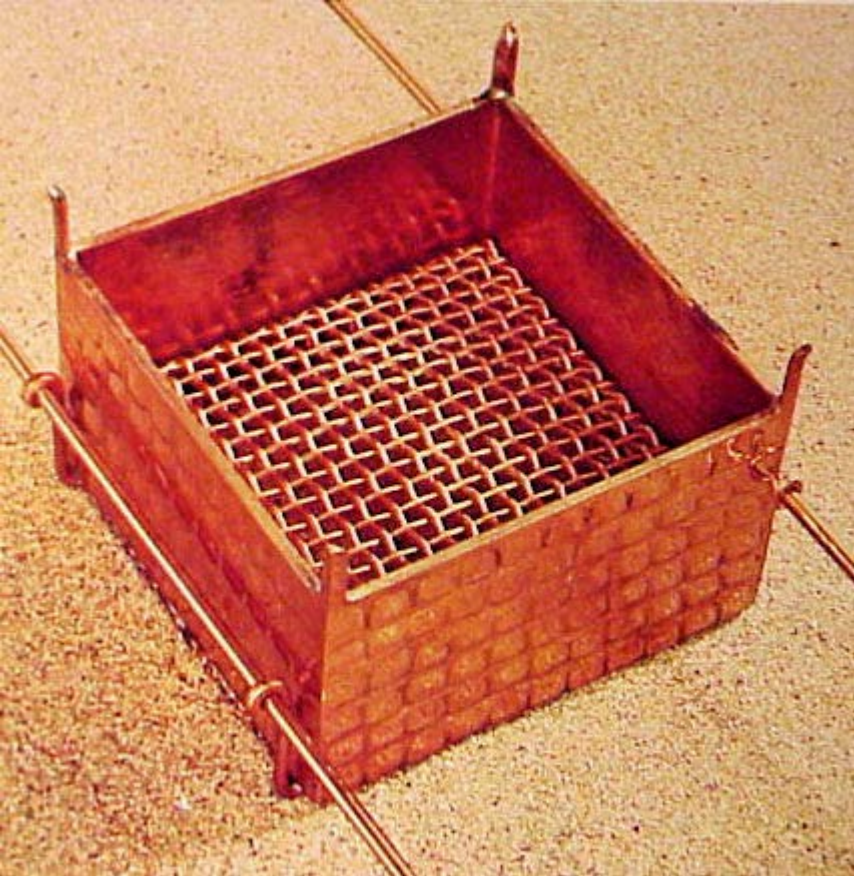
The courtyard contained a square altar made of acacia wood overlaid with brass that was located near the only entrance which always faced east.

This brazen altar was 7½ feet on each side & stood 4½ feet high.
Exo. 27:1-8, 38:1-7



A horn protruded from each corner of the altar representing the power of God to **forgive** through the shedding of the blood of the innocent sacrifice.

The altar's location was such so as to show that in order to approach God, sins must first be dealt with by repentance & the shedding of blood – forgiveness

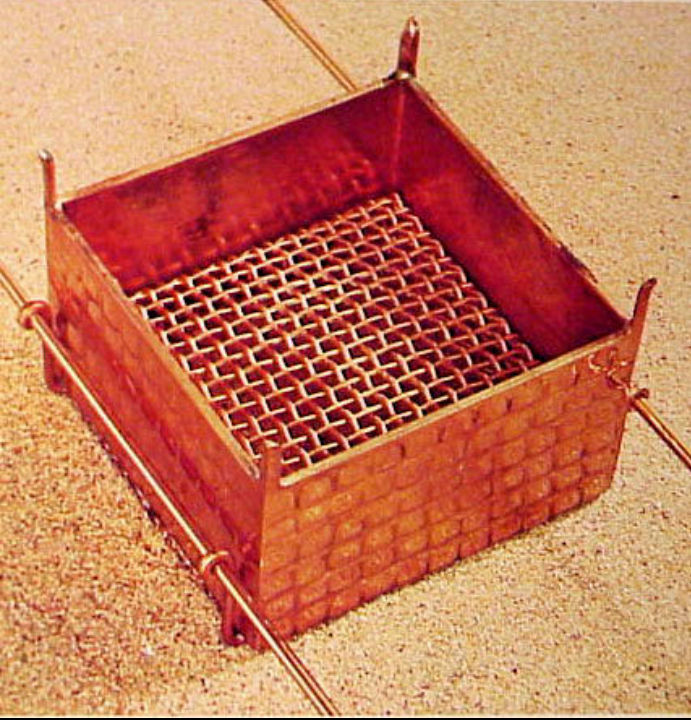


**And thou shalt make
the horns of it upon
the four corners
thereof...and thou
shalt overlay it with
brass.**

Exodus 27:2

**In scripture, horns speak of power. Here we have
the power of shed blood to save from judgment.**

**...bind the sacrifice with cords,
even unto the **horns** of the altar.
Psalm 118:27**

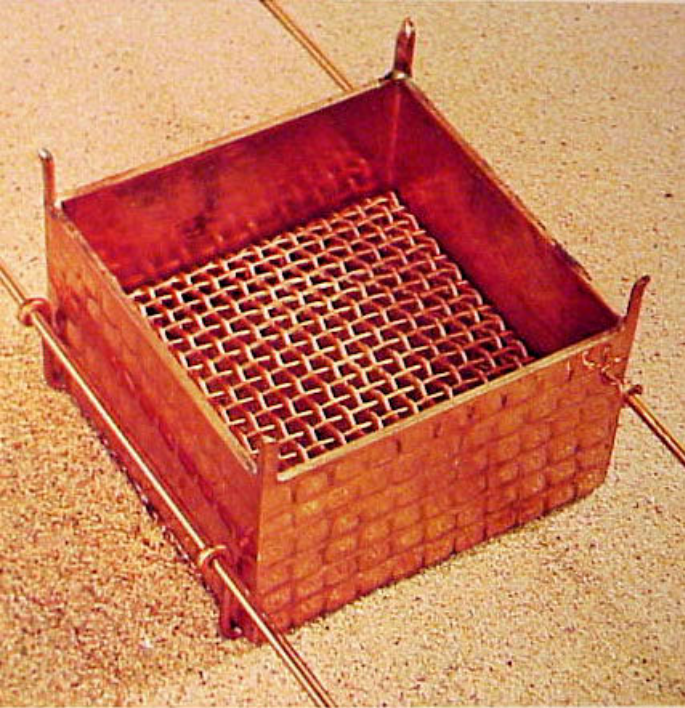


For the life of the flesh *is* in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls: for it *is* the blood *that* maketh an atonement for the soul.

Leviticus 17:11

**And almost all things are by the law purged with blood; and without shedding of blood is no remission.
Hebrews 9:22**

Thus, it was at the brazen altar that the sin question was dealt with – judged and **covered by the shedding of blood.**

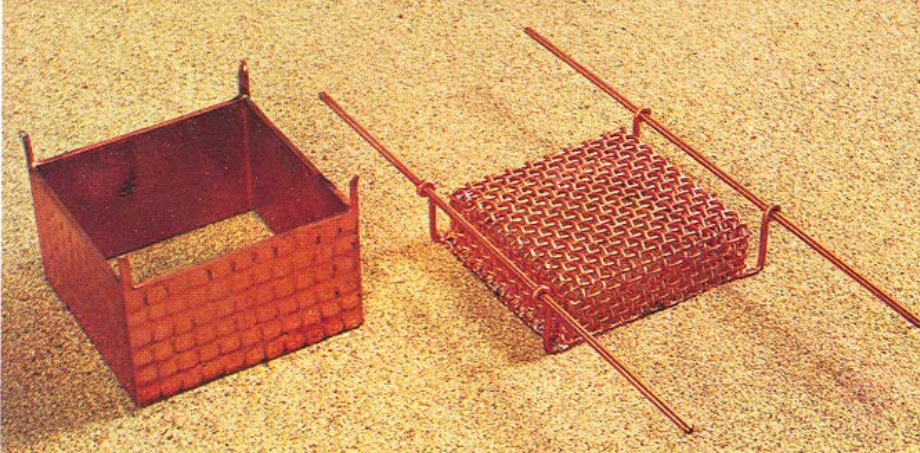


Unto Adam also and to his wife
did the LORD God make
coats of skins, and clothed them.
Genesis 3:21

Only the voluntary burnt offering
was skinned (priest's) – its innards
were washed & it was completely
consumed on the altar. Lev. 1:1-13

By faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent
sacrifice than Cain, by which he obtained witness that
he was righteous (Heb. 11:4) – he offered a lamb, blood
and faith comes by hearing the word of God. Rom. 10:17

Not as Cain, *who* was of that wicked one, and slew his
brother. And wherefore slew he him? Because
his own works were evil, and his brother's righteous.
1 John 3:12 – he rejected that the penalty for sin is death



4 And thou shalt make for it a grate of network of brass; and upon the net shalt thou make four brasen rings in the four corners thereof.

5 And thou shalt put it under the...altar beneath, that the net may be even to the midst of the altar (2¼ ft).

6 And thou shalt make staves for the altar, staves of shittim wood, and overlay them with brass.

7 And the staves shall be put into the rings, and the staves shall be upon the 2 sides of the altar, to bear it.

8 Hollow with boards shalt thou make it: as it was shewed thee in the mount, so shall they make *it*
Exodus 27:4-8

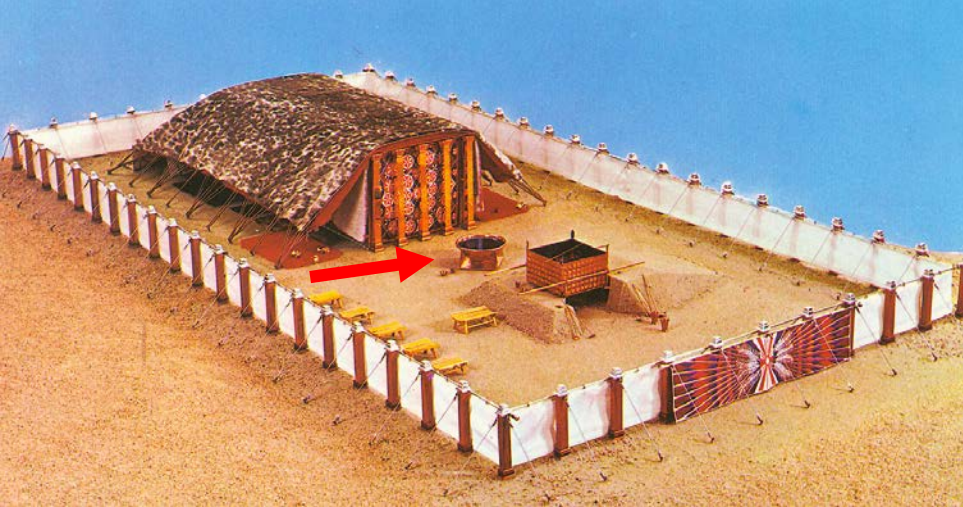
I died
in Him!



In laying his
hands on
the head of
the sacrifice
and
confessing
his sin,

thru faith
the sinner
identified
himself
(became one)
with the
offering.

Thus, not
merely a
substitute



The courtyard also had a brass laver. Its dimensions are not given in Scripture, but the laver contained water in both an upper and lower basin.

Based on the shed blood at the altar, the old life and its sin nature were washed away at the laver – **forgotten** – and a new life of service to God was to begin.

The priests also had to symbolically cleanse themselves of their daily sins by washing their hands and feet each time before they either approached the brazen altar or they went into the first room of the Tabernacle, “lest they die”.



Exodus
30:17-21

17 ...the LORD spake unto Moses
18 ...make a laver of **brass**, and his
foot *also* of brass, to wash... put it
between the tabernacle
of the congregation and the altar,
and...put water therein.
19 For **Aaron and his sons** shall wash
their **hands** & ...**feet** thereat:

And he made the laver of **brass**, and the foot of it of **brass**,
of the looking glasses of *the women*...**which assembled at the**
door of the tabernacle of the congregation. Exodus 38:8

20 When they go **into** the tabernacle...they shall wash with
water, **that they die not**;

or when they come near to the **altar** (brass) to minister,
to burn offering made by fire unto the LORD:

21 So they shall wash their hands and their feet,
that they die not:

and it shall be a statute forever to them, *even*
to him **and to his seed** throughout their generations.



At their consecration, the priests of Israel were washed all over.

And Moses brought Aaron and his sons, and **washed** them with water.

Leviticus 8:6 & Exodus 29:4; 40:12

Jesus saith to him, He that is washed needeth not save to wash *his* feet, but is clean every whit: and ye are clean but not all.

John 13:10

“Washed” & “wash” are from 2 different Greek words.

“Washed” is from the Greek “*louo*” (λουο = bathed or laved) meaning to wash all over.

“Wash” is from the Greek “*nipto*” (νιπτω) meaning to wash only a small part (spit bath, see LXX).



The Laver symbolizes: **1. Regeneration**

Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy **he** saved us, by the **washing of regeneration** and renewing of the Holy Ghost; Titus 3:5

Altar: the place of death (Messiah's) – for sins

Laver: regeneration, His resurrection, new life – for sin

The blood of Christ **alone** does **not** save! (sins only)

But one of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side,
and forthwith came there out **blood and water.**

John 19:34



This is he that came by **water and blood**,
even Jesus Christ; not by water only,
but by water & blood. 1 John 5:6

Here, water represents the work
of the Holy Sprit in regeneration (*louo*):
"ye must be born again" (John 3:7).
Sin nature is replaced by the new nature.

Therefore if any man *be* in Christ,
he is a new creature: old things are passed away;
behold, all things are become new.
2 Corinthians 5:17



The Laver symbolizes: **1. Regeneration**

Justification = just as if I never sinned?
No! Better – He **added** His righteousness,
His life, the new nature.

Altar: death, blood – *Justifies* me: sins paid by death

Laver: life, water – resurrection life of Jesus *saves* me

...being *now* **justified by his blood**, we *shall be* saved from wrath through him. For if, when we were enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son, **much more**, being reconciled, we *shall be* **saved by his life**. Rom. 5:9-10

Again, the blood of Christ **alone** does **not** save! (sins)

Hence, the water and blood are inseparable – the laver is symbolic of the “living water” of John 7:38-39 and the Holy Spirit's work of resurrection/rebirth

Now ye are clean through **the word**
which I have spoken unto you. John 15:3

That he might sanctify and cleanse it (the Church)
with the washing of water by **the word**, Ephesians 5:26

Sanctify them through thy truth: **thy word** is truth.
John 17:17

If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just
to **forgive** us *our* sins, and to **cleanse (forget)**
us from **all** unrighteousness. 1 John 1:9

He that covereth his sins shall not prosper: but whoso
confesses & forsakes *them* shall have mercy. Prov. 28:13

So in the outer court, sin & sins are paid for at the
brazen altar by the shedding of blood (**forgiven**)
and washed away (**forgotten**) at the brazen laver.



The Laver also symbolizes:

2. Daily Cleansing for Fellowship – a continuing spiritual growth and maturing from enlightenment by the Holy Spirit via the Word (*nipto*)

Here sin is washed away - forgotten! Basis? shed blood

As far as the east is from the west, so far hath he removed our transgressions from us. Psalm 103:12

I, *even* I, *am* he that **blotteth out** thy transgressions for mine own sake, and **will not remember** thy sins.
Isaiah 43:25

For I will be merciful to their unrighteousness,
and their sins & their iniquities will I remember no more
Hebrews 8:12

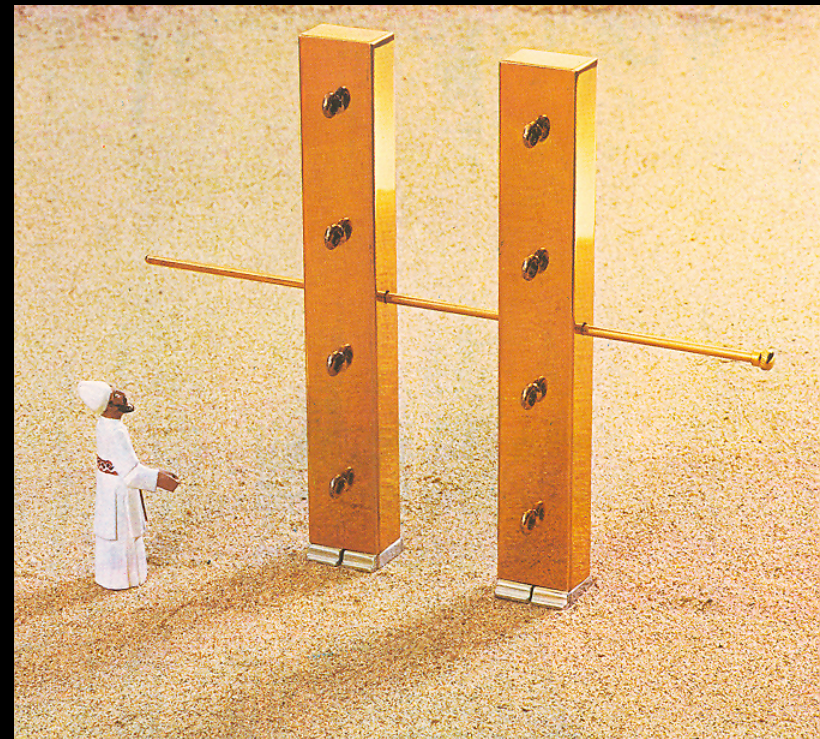


The 45 foot long, 15 foot wide, 15 foot high Tabernacle had acacia planks overlaid with pure gold on three of its sides.

The **wood** testified that messiah would be **human**: the **gold** that he would *also* be **God**!

There were 20 boards on both the north & south sides, each was 15 feet high by 27 inches wide.

The door of the Tabernacle was set up so as to always face toward the east.

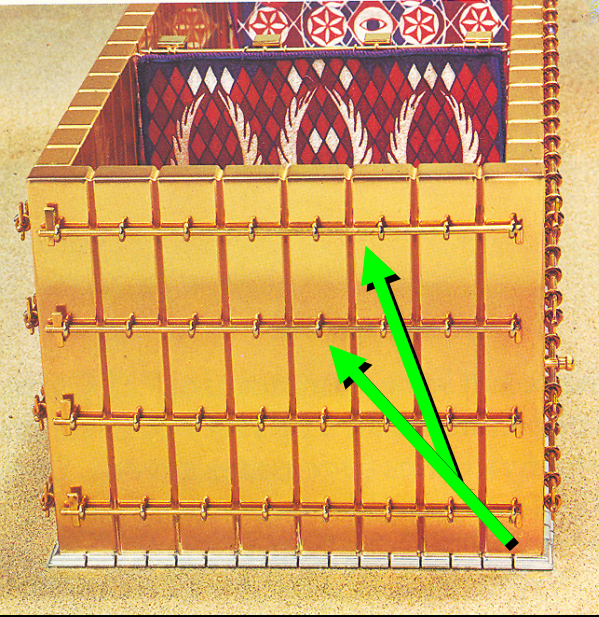
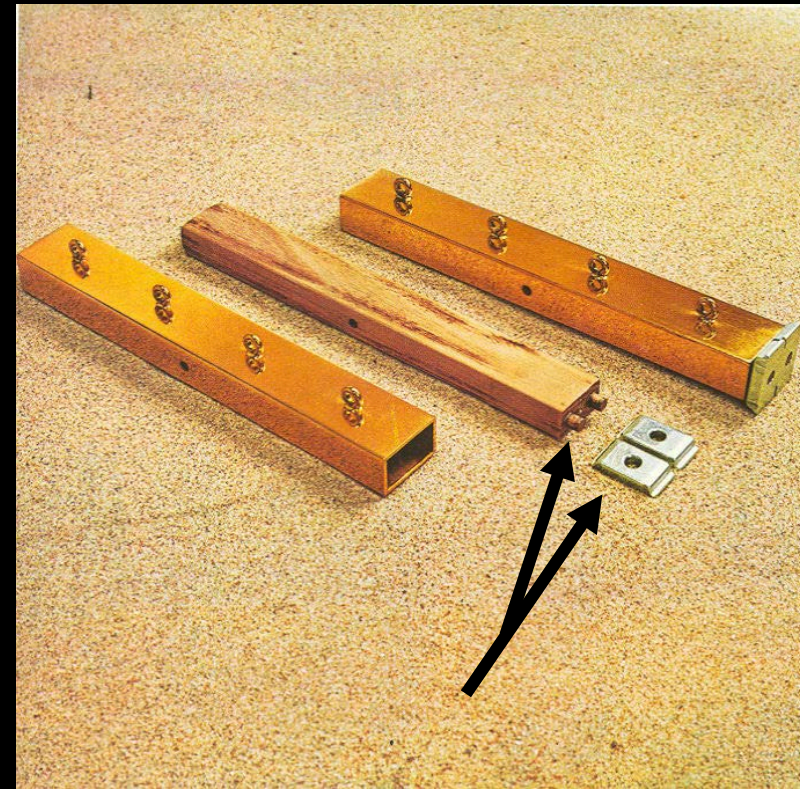


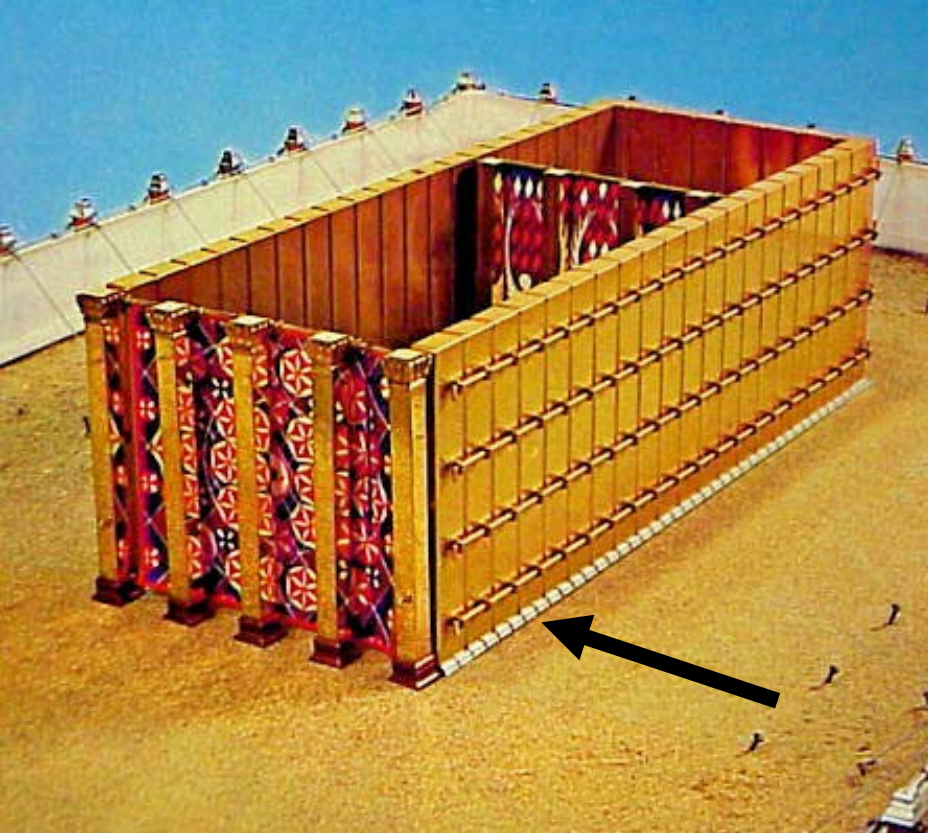
And thou shalt make boards
for the tabernacle of acacia wood
Exodus 26:15

Each board was set into two silver
sockets by placing the planks two
bottom tenons into the pair of holes
in every silver base.

The boards were coupled
by bars of gold covered
acacia wood that went
through rings on each plank.

The **wood** of the boards
testified that messiah
would be **human**: the **gold** that
he would *also* be **God**!





21 And their
40 sockets of silver;
two sockets
under one board,
and two sockets under
another board.
Exodus 26:21

The Hebrew word
rendered “**side**” for the
boards on the **north** &
south also translates
“**rib**” (anatomical)



Talmud, Shabbath 98b: sockets
grooved and fit into each other



On the outside of the boards (the Tabernacle) was an outer covering of 11 curtains made from black goat's hair.

Over the black goat's hair layer was another of ram's skins dyed red and above it, a layer of badger skins.

These two were called the "covering"

Exo. 26:7 & 14, 35:11, 36:14 & 19

These were joined to form a single hanging that came down to the silver sockets on three sides to protect all within from the elements.

The white & black layers were called the "tent".



A beautiful veil made of white fine-twined linen with embroidered blue, purple, and scarlet cherubim was hung to divide the inside into 2 compartments

Behind this veil was the cubical 15 by 15 by 15 foot **Holy of Holies** that housed the **Ark** of the Covenant.

In front of the veil (4" thick? – Jews say) was a 15' high, 15' wide, 30' long room called the Holy Place.

This dividing curtain was hung from gold hooks upon four acacia pillars that were overlaid with gold and set into silver sockets.

A blue, purple, scarlet, and white fine-twined linen veil that hung from five gold covered acacia pillars set in brass sockets formed the door of the building.

The un-rent inner veil was a type of our Lord's human body *before* His crucifixion
“the veil, that is to say, his flesh” Heb. 10:20

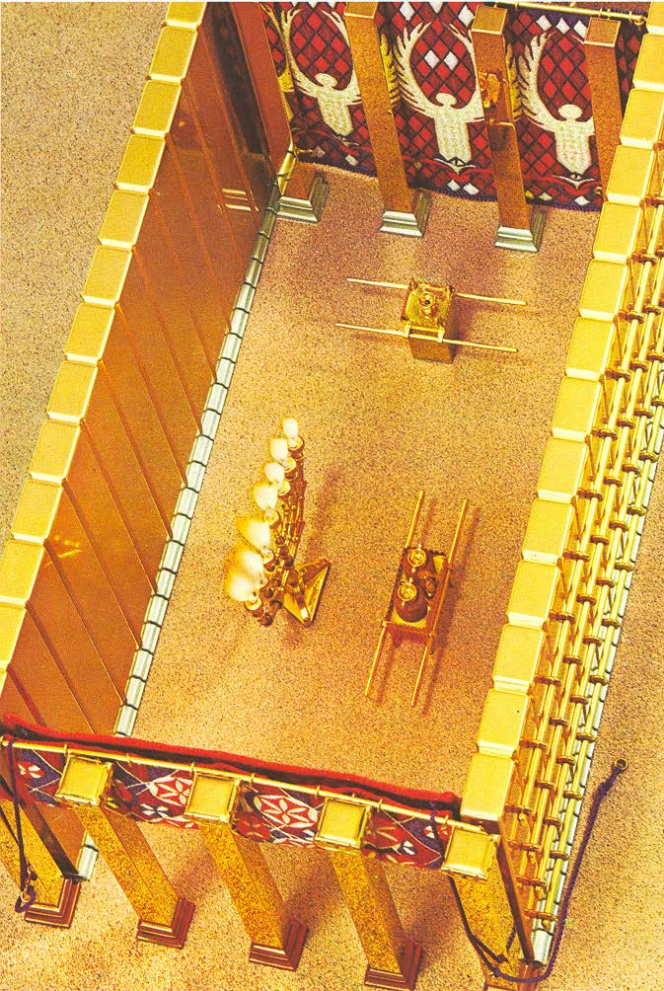
The flesh of Christ's humanity, like this veil, concealed the full power of the glory of His deity (1 Tim. 6:16)

This veil was a barrier to the priests. The high priest could enter only one day a year – the Day of Atonement

As when Adam & Eve were dispelled from the Garden (Gen. 3:24), the cherubim emphasized this barrier aspect of the veil – their presence was to warn & thus protect.

And, behold, the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent (Matthew 27:51)

His torn flesh means His work was finished (Gk. *tetelestai*) and the torn veil says the way is now open, so – Heb. 4:16: “come boldly unto the throne of grace that we may obtain mercy”



Upon entering the Holy Place, by the left (south) inner wall was the ever-burning golden lampstand with its seven lamps.

Made from about 100 lbs of one piece of beaten gold, its almond nuts, buds, & flowers made it the most ornate furnishing in the Tabernacle

Only the purest oil from beaten olives was burned in the lamps

Each sunup & sundown, the high priest burned incense on the golden altar while he dressed the lamps by fueling them with the oil and trimming the wicks. Exo. 30:7-8





The Golden Candlestick (Menorah)
Exo. 25:31-40, 37:17-24.

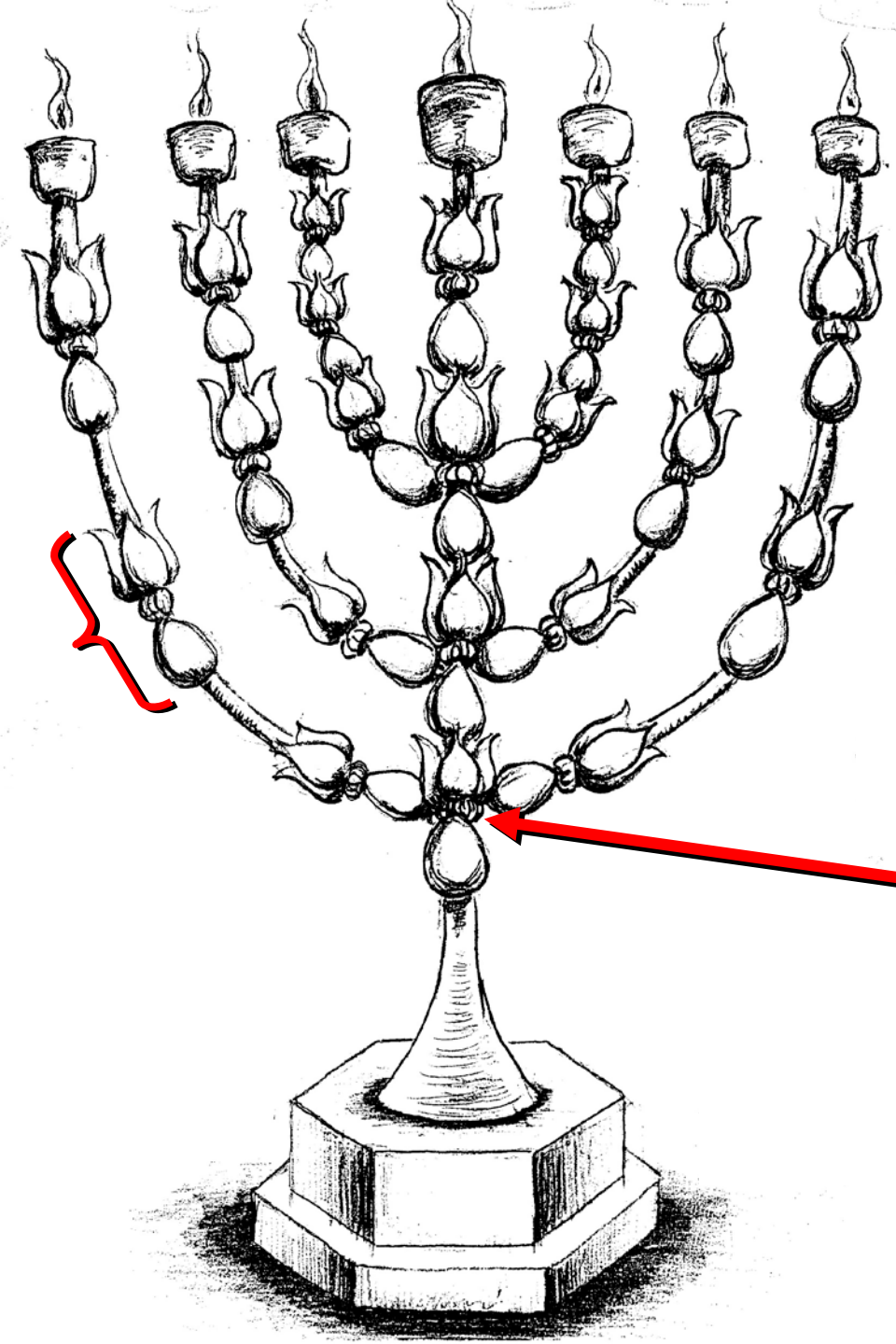
**Made from a talent (c.100 lbs.) of
one piece of beaten pure gold.
(Exodus 25:31, 37:17)**

**“It pleased the Lord to bruise him”
“He was bruised for our iniquities” Isaiah 53:5, 10**

“I am the vine, ye are the branches” John 15:5

**“As long as I am in the world,
I am the light of the world” John 9:5**

**“Ye are the light of the world” (the branches)
Mat. 5:14**



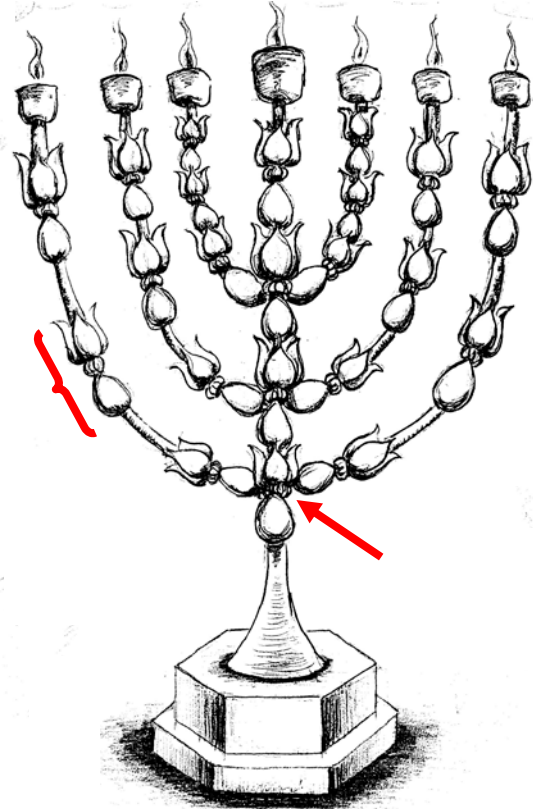
Jewish tradition & the Arch of Titus indicate c. 5 ft high & 3 ft wide.

1. Bowl-like almond nut
2. then a knop (a bud)
3. and last – a flower

3 sets on each branch
Exodus 25:33

4 sets on the center shaft
with a knop (a bud)
under each branch.
(Exo. 25:34-36).

behold, the rod of Aaron ...
brought forth buds, and
bloomed blossoms, and
yielded almonds. Num. 17:8



37 thou shalt make the 7 lamps thereof: & they shall light the lamps thereof, that they may give light...

39 Of a talent of pure gold shall he make it ...

40 And look that thou make *them* after their pattern, which was shewed thee in the mount.
Exo. 25:37, 39-40

Meaning: The perfect light (7) of the world who is actually 100% God (pure gold) will be **beaten** & die.

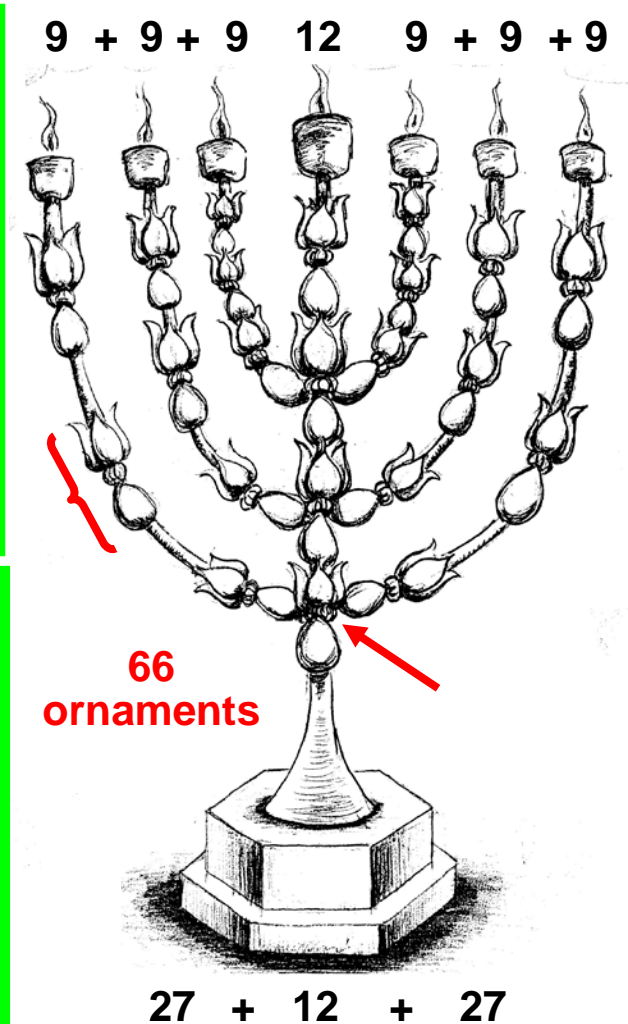
Yet don't despair, the **almond nuts, buds, & flowers** testify that — like **Aaron's rod** — He will be **resurrected!**

But since God is a Spirit (John 4:24), the only way he can be “beaten” is for him to become a man.

Yet not only does the Candlestick represent the *living* Word, it also represents the *written* Word:
“Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path” (Psa. 119:105).
But how can this be?

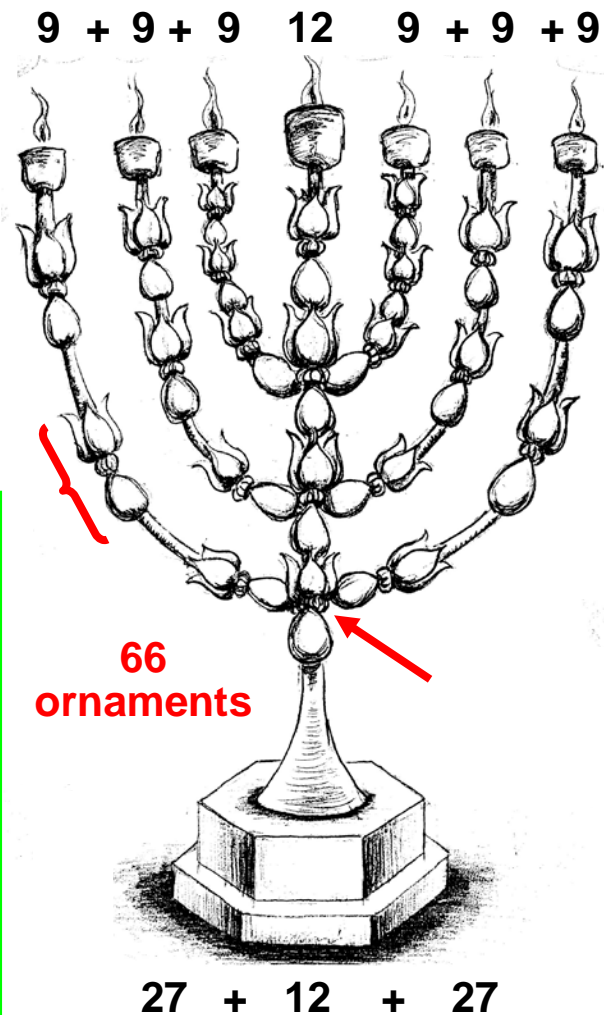
The Golden Candlestick had a central shaft with three branches on each side. Each branch had 3 sets of 3 ornaments for a total of 9 on each branch (3 sets of 3).

The central shaft had 4 sets of 3 for a total of 12. So there were 12 ornaments on the central shaft (3 x 4) and 27 on either of its sides (3 x 9) for a total of 66 (27 + 12 + 27).



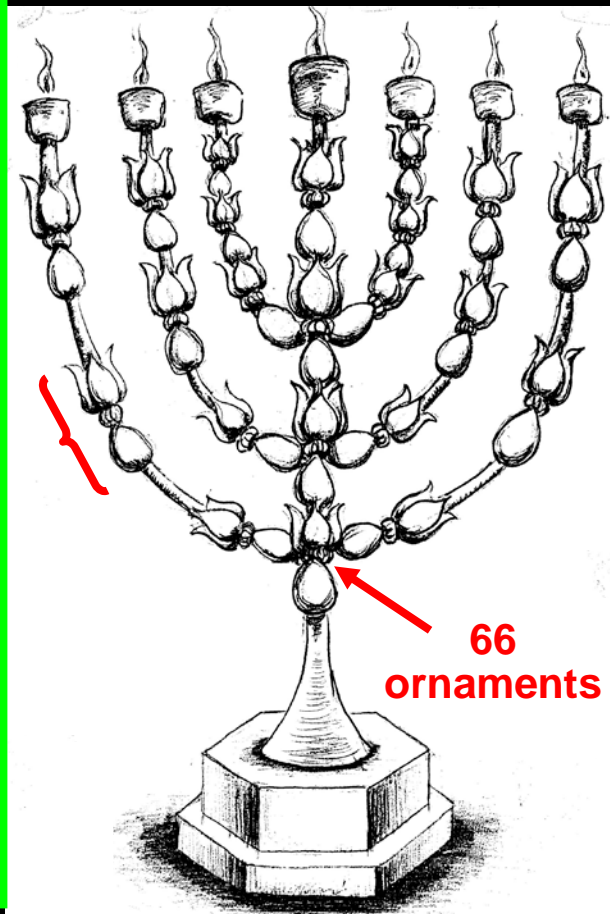
Note: the 27 ornaments on the left and 12 on the central shaft sum to 39 – the number of books in the Old Testament (major prophets + the Law = 27 plus the 12 “minor prophets”).

The Candlestick was given expressly to the Jews – teaching *all* Scripture would come through them alone. Romans 3:1-2 bears this out. In the wisdom of God, the Golden Candlestick was a prophetic symbol.



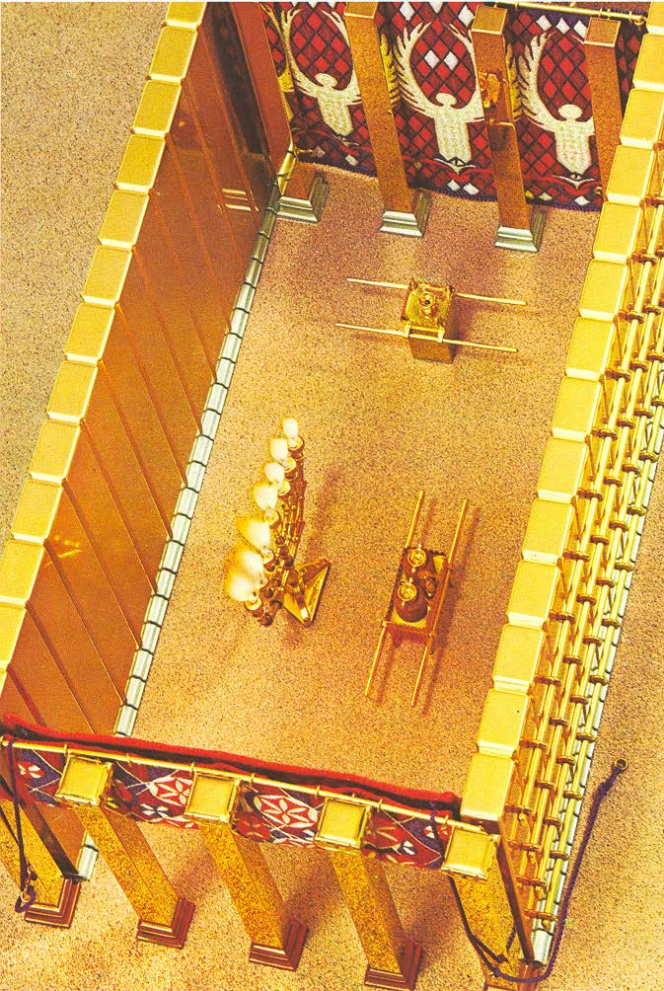
As there are 66 books in the Bible, the 27 on the right must represent the books of the New Testament. Thus, the Gold Candlestick also signifies the number of books that would eventually be included in the canon.

This doesn't tell us which books, but it does indicate there would only be 66. Selah. Still, it is not intended that these ornaments merely refer to the number of *books* that would become the canon, but rather that they indicate the number of written witnesses who would bear *testimony* as to the person of the Messiah, even Jesus of Nazareth. Luke 24:27 and 24:44 demand this.



24:27 And beginning at Moses & all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself.

24:44 ...These are the words which I spake unto 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.

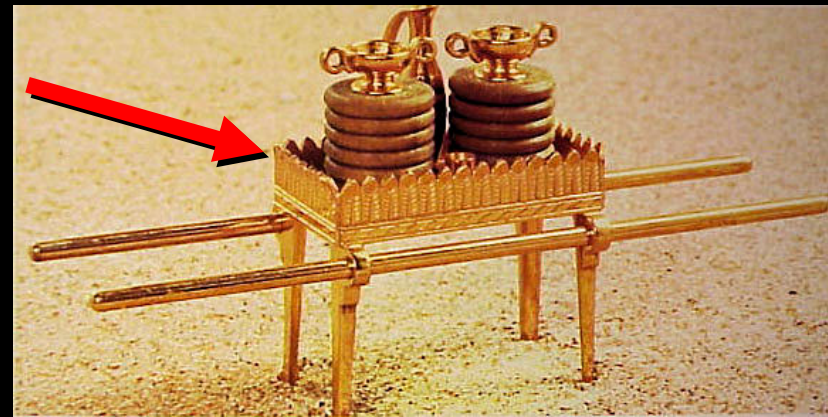


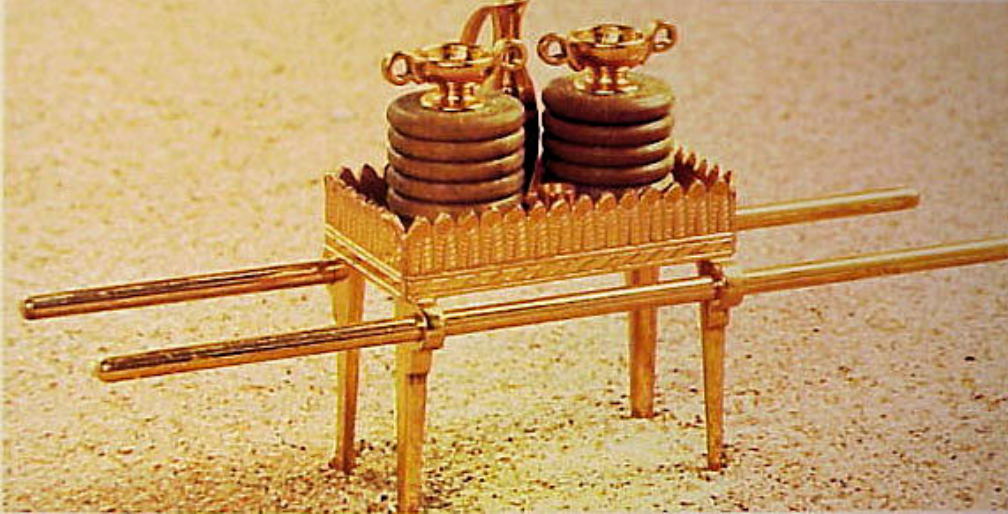
Upon entering the Holy Place,
by the right or northern inner wall
was the table of shewbread.

This 36" long, 18" wide, 27" high
table of acacia wood
was overlaid with pure gold.
Exodus 25:23-30, 37:10-16

Each Sabbath, 12 cakes of bread
were set on it in two rows of six.

A four-inch crown around the
top kept the golden utensils,
bread, and drink offering of
wine from falling from off.





Jesus said unto them,
I am the bread of life:
he that cometh **to me**
shall never hunger...
John 6:35

...Moses gave you not that bread from heaven;
but my Father giveth you
the true bread from heaven...the bread of God
is **he** which cometh down from heaven,
and giveth life unto the world... John 6:32-33

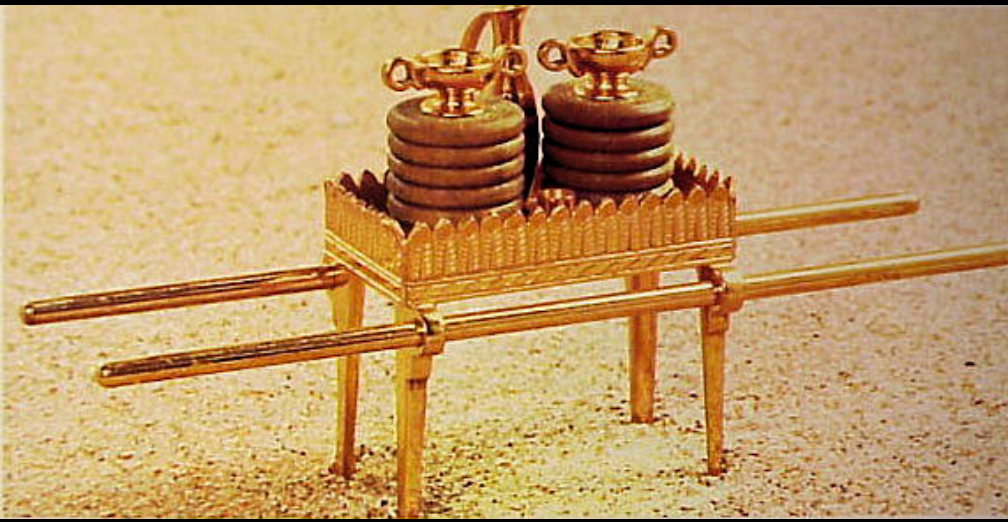
Thus, the bread represents the Messiah,
Jesus Christ Himself.

And as they did eat, Jesus took bread, and blessed,
and brake *it*, and gave to them, and said,
Take, eat: this is my body.

And he took the cup, and when he had given thanks,
he gave *it* to them: and they all drank of it.

And he said unto them, This is my blood
of the new testament, which is shed for many.

Verily I say...I will drink no more of the fruit of the vine,
until that day that I drink it new (with you, Mat. 26:29)
in the kingdom of God. Mk 14:22-25 (Nazirite vow, Num 6)



Thus, the
drink offering
represents
His shed blood
(poured out: Num. 28:7)



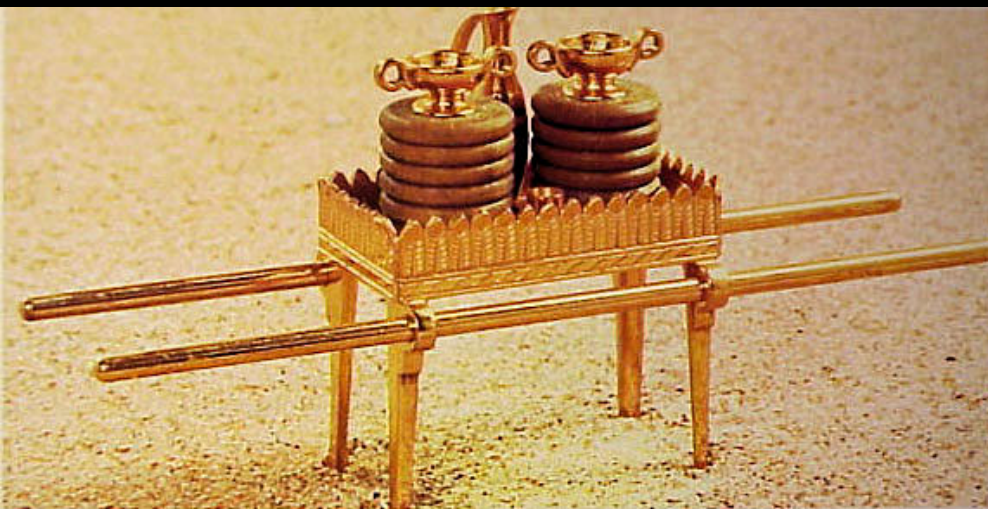
Only the priest could
eat the shewbread,
but even they could not
drink the wine:
it was poured out.
Num. 28:7

And thou shalt take fine flour, and bake 12 cakes...set
them in two rows, six on a row, upon the pure table
before the LORD...Every sabbath
he shall set it in order before the LORD continually...
And it shall be Aaron's and his sons;
and they shall eat it in the holy place: ... Lev. 24:5-9

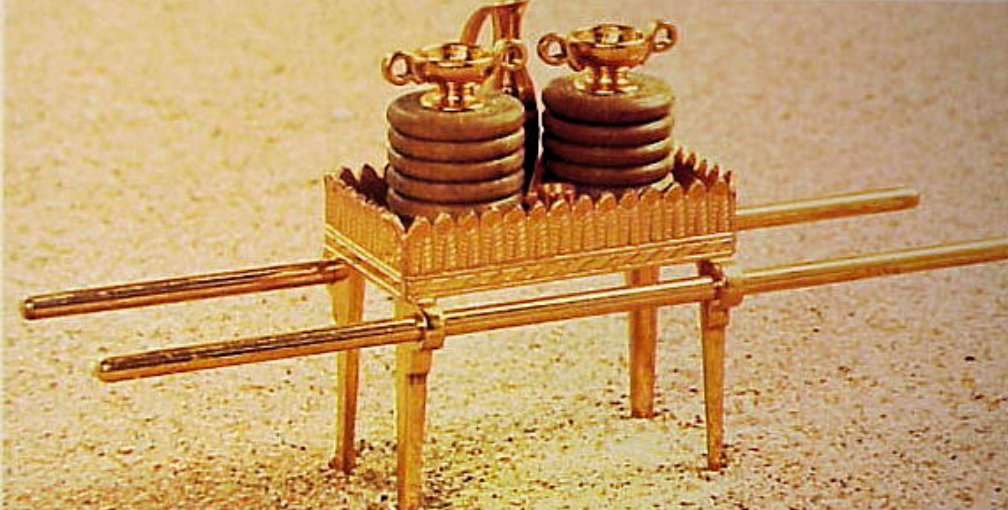
And the drink offering...for the one lamb:
in the holy *place* shalt thou cause the strong wine to be
poured unto the LORD *for* a drink offering. Num. 28:7

...Jesus Christ, *who...* washed us (*louo*, Grk = λουο)
from our sins in his own blood,
And hath made us kings and priests unto God...Amen.
Rev. 1:5-6, 5:10

Ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house,
an holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices,
acceptable to God by Jesus Christ.
But ye *are* a chosen generation, a royal priesthood...
1 Peter 2:5 & 9



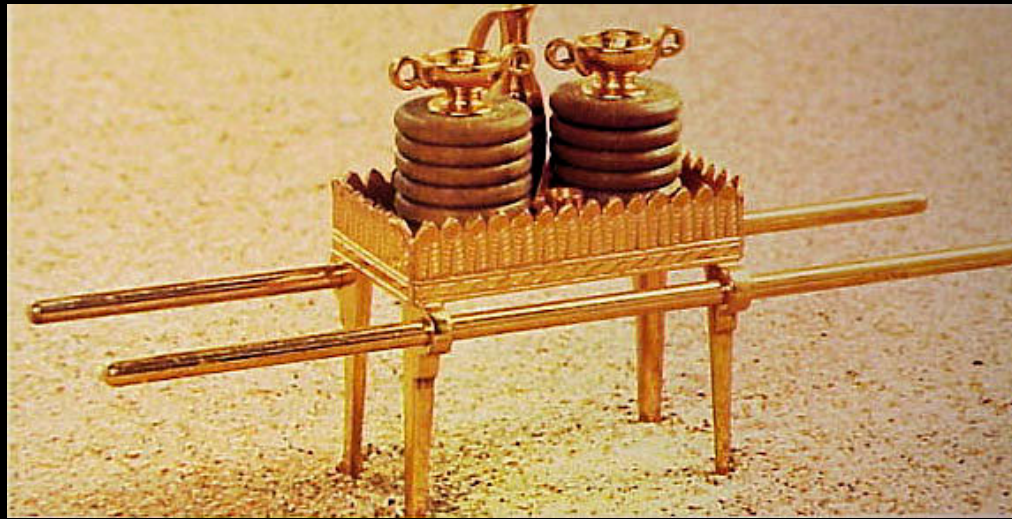
Thus, the Lord's supper
proclaims that the true
believer has been made
a priest through
Christ Jesus' finished
work of redemption.



Thou preparest
a table before me
in the presence
of mine enemies.
Psalm 23:5

...Jesus the *same* night in which he was betrayed
took bread: & when he had given thanks, he brake *it*,
and said, Take, eat: this is my body,
which is broken for you: this do in remembrance of me
...also *he took* the cup, when he had supped, saying,
This cup is the new testament in my blood:
this do ye...in remembrance of me.
For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup,
ye do shew the Lord's death till he come.
1 Corinthians 11:23-26

Behold, I stand at the door, and knock:
if any man hear my voice, and open the door,
I will come in to him, & will sup with him, & he with me.
Rev. 3:20



Hence, the significance of the table of shewbread,
(the fulfillment is at Communion = mutual participation)
is **fellowship** with and in the presence of God.
(fellowship, as in a covenant meal)

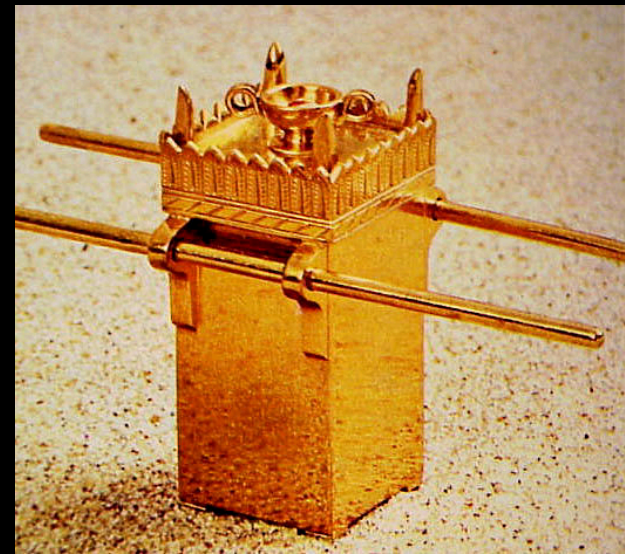


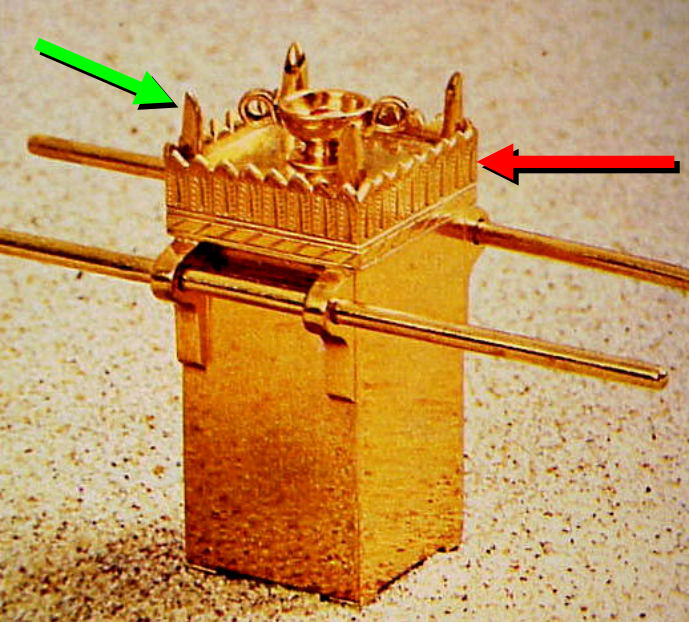
In front of the veil that hid the Ark was the golden altar of incense.

When the high priest dressed the lamps at sunrise and sunset, he would burn incense on this altar.

The rising smoke represented the high priest's intercessory prayers for the children of Israel.

**Let my prayer
be set forth before thee
as incense**
Psalm 141:2a





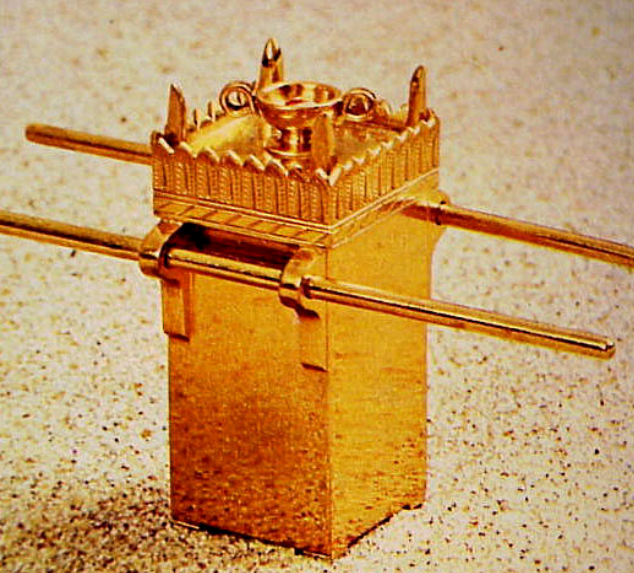
To distinguish it from the Brazen Altar the “the Altar of Incense” was often called the “golden altar”.

Made of acacia wood overlaid with gold, it was two cubits high (c.36") and all four sides were a cubit in length (c.18").

Each corner had a horn and to keep the incense dish from falling off, there was a crown of gold around its top.

For transportation, the corners also had golden rings below the crown, and wooden staves overlaid with gold were placed through them. Exodus 30:1-5

Again, the **wood** speaks of Messiah’s **humanity** (“a root out of a dry ground” — Isa. 53:2), and the **gold** speaks to His **deity**. Exo. 32:31

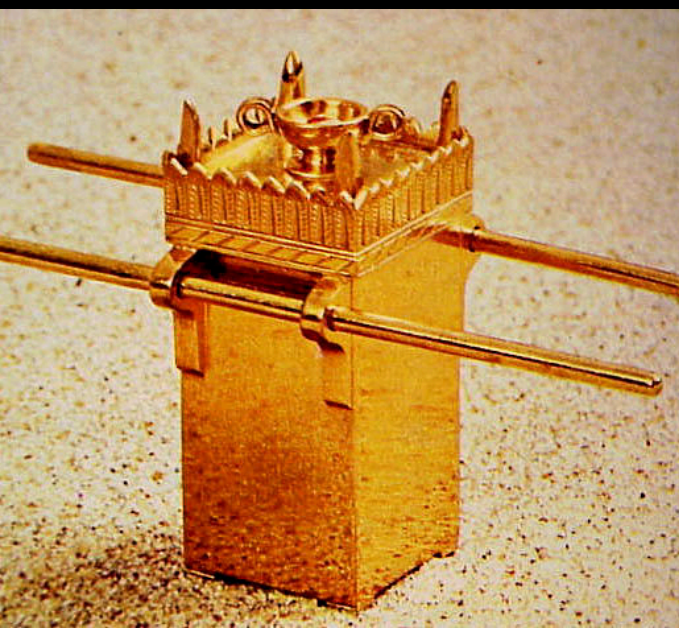


The Altar of incense 3 ft. high and four 18" sides

And when he had taken the book, the four beasts and four *and* twenty elders fell down before the Lamb, having every one of them harps, & golden vials full of odors, which are the prayers of saints. Rev. 5:8

3 And another angel came and stood at the altar, having a golden censer; and there was given unto him much incense, that he should offer *it* with the prayers of all saints upon the golden altar which was **before the throne**

4 And the smoke of the incense, *which came* with the prayers of the saints, ascended up before God out of the angel's hand. Rev 8:3-4



The golden altar was placed in front of the veil at the west end of the Holy Place.

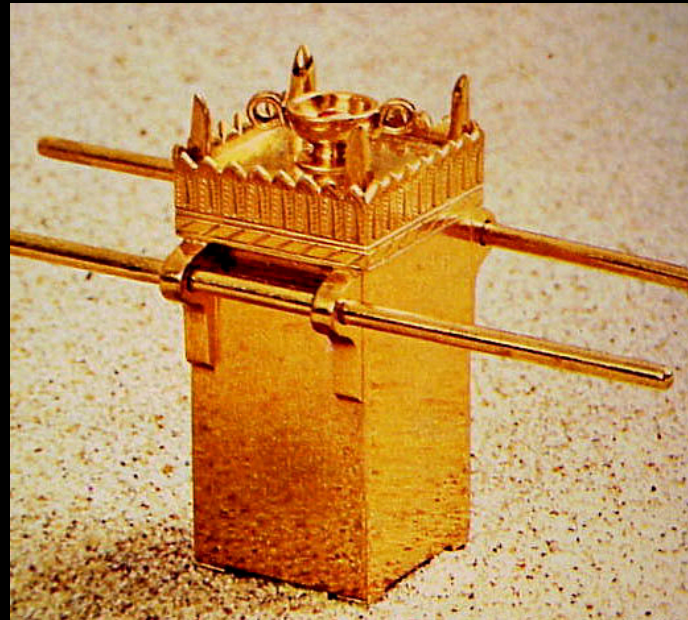
Aaron had to burn sweet incense on it every morning and evening when he dressed the lamps.

Exodus 30:6-9

Hence the incense altar was not within the Holy of Holies on a regular basis for the High Priest could only go behind the veil one day each year – on the Day of Atonement: Lev. 16:2 ff; Heb. 9:7

No incense other than that prescribed by God was to be burned on this altar, and neither could any sacrifices be offered thereon nor drink offerings poured out on it. Exo. 30:10

As the incense has been shown to be symbolic of prayer and horns of power, these horns speak to us of the power contained in prayer offered to God.



Once a year, **Aaron** had to put the **blood** of the two sin offerings that were slain on the Day of Atonement upon its **horns**. Exo. 30:10



Behind the veil at the west end was a 15' by 15' by 15' cubical room called the Holy of Holies — symbolic of the “New Jerusalem”. Within lay the Ark of the Covenant (Rev. 21:16).

The **Ark** of the Covenant was a $3\frac{3}{4}$ foot long by $2\frac{1}{4}$ foot wide and $2\frac{1}{4}$ high chest made of acacia wood overlaid within and without with gold.

Within the Ark lay the two stones upon which were written the 10 commandments, a golden jar of manna, and Aaron's rod that budded (Heb. 9:4; Num. 17:8-10).





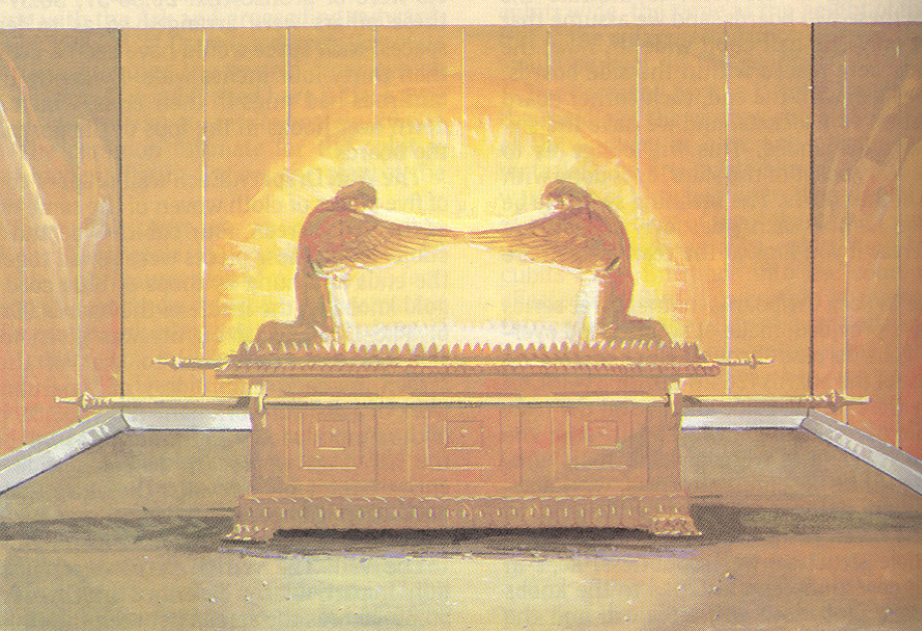
Made of pure gold,
the $3\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ foot
lid of the Ark was
called the Mercy Seat.

Facing one another were
two pure gold cherubim on
each end of the mercy seat

Their wings were outstretched covering the mercy
seat, and their eyes looked downward toward the Ark.

The Lord continually manifested Himself between the
cherubim in a ball of fire (the Shekinah glory);
thus, the mercy seat represented the throne of God.

God also materialized over the Holy of Holies in a
pillar of cloud by day and fire by night that flattened
across the top to protect the people from the heat/cold



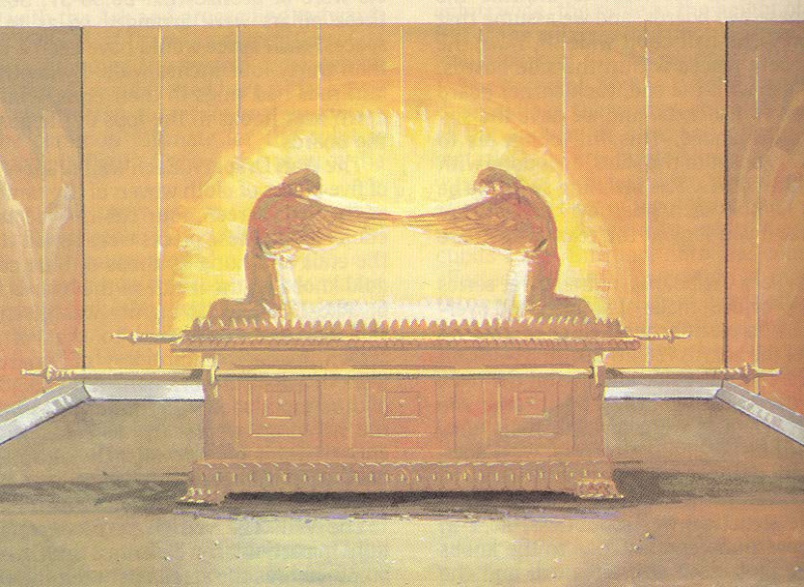
Representing God's
righteousness and justice,
all year long the cherubim
looked down at
God's perfect law and bore
testimony that man had
broken it & deserved death

The LORD reigneth...he sitteth *between* the
cherubims; Psalm 99:1

Justice and righteousness *are* the habitation
of thy throne: Psalm 89:14

the cloud covered it *by day*, and...fire by night. Num. 9:16

He spread a cloud for a covering; and fire to give light
in the night. Psalm 105:39

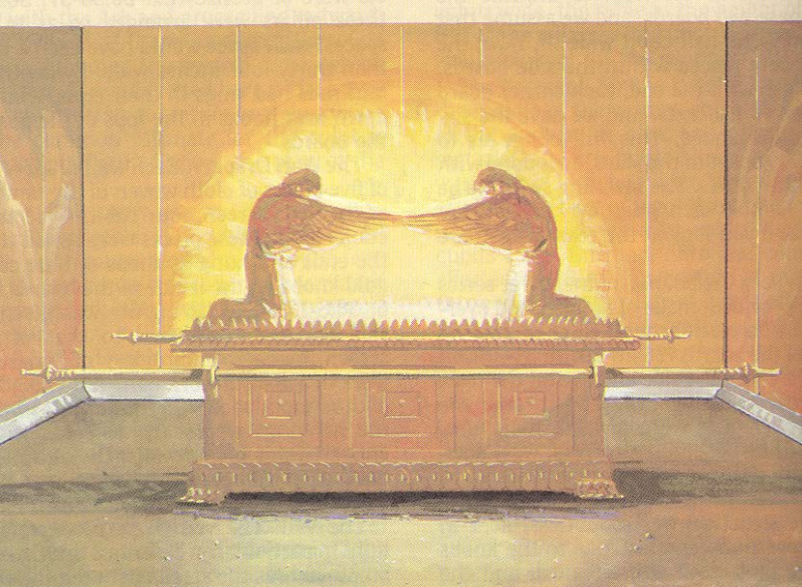


On the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur, day 10 of the 7th month Tishri – the most important day of the year), after washing and dressed only in white, the high priest entered the Holiest all alone.

He filled the room with incense & sprinkled the blood of the sin offerings on & before the mercy seat 7 times. (an ox for his sins and a black goat for the people's)

Only on this day were the people ever told to “afflict” their souls (mourn, repent, Lev. 16:29, 23:26-32)

A black goat's shed blood atoned for the peoples sins (forgiven): a scapegoat was led into the wilderness to manifest that the sins were taken away (forgotten).

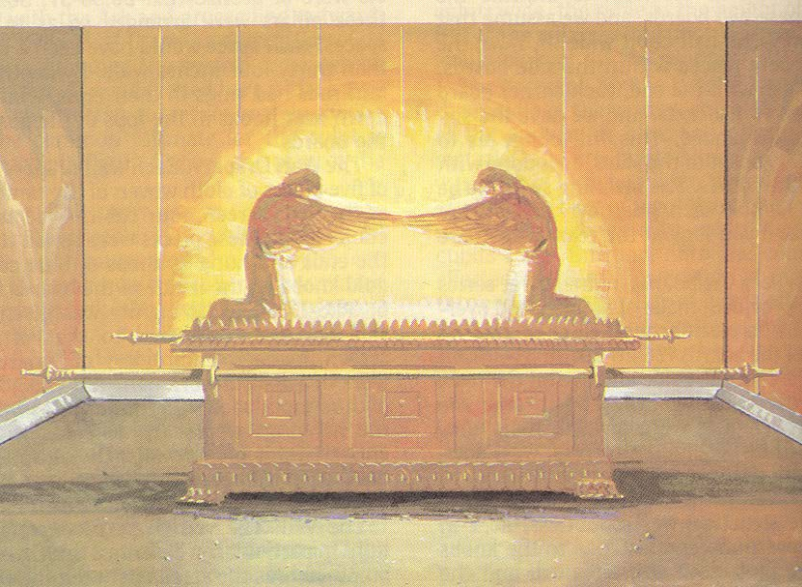


The bullock and goat used for the sin offering whose blood had been brought into the Holy of Holies were burned outside the camp (Lev. 16:27; Heb. 13:11-12).

For the bodies of those beasts, whose blood is brought into the sanctuary by the high priest for sin, are burned without the camp.

Wherefore Jesus also, that he might sanctify the people with his own blood, suffered without the gate.

Hebrews 13:11-12

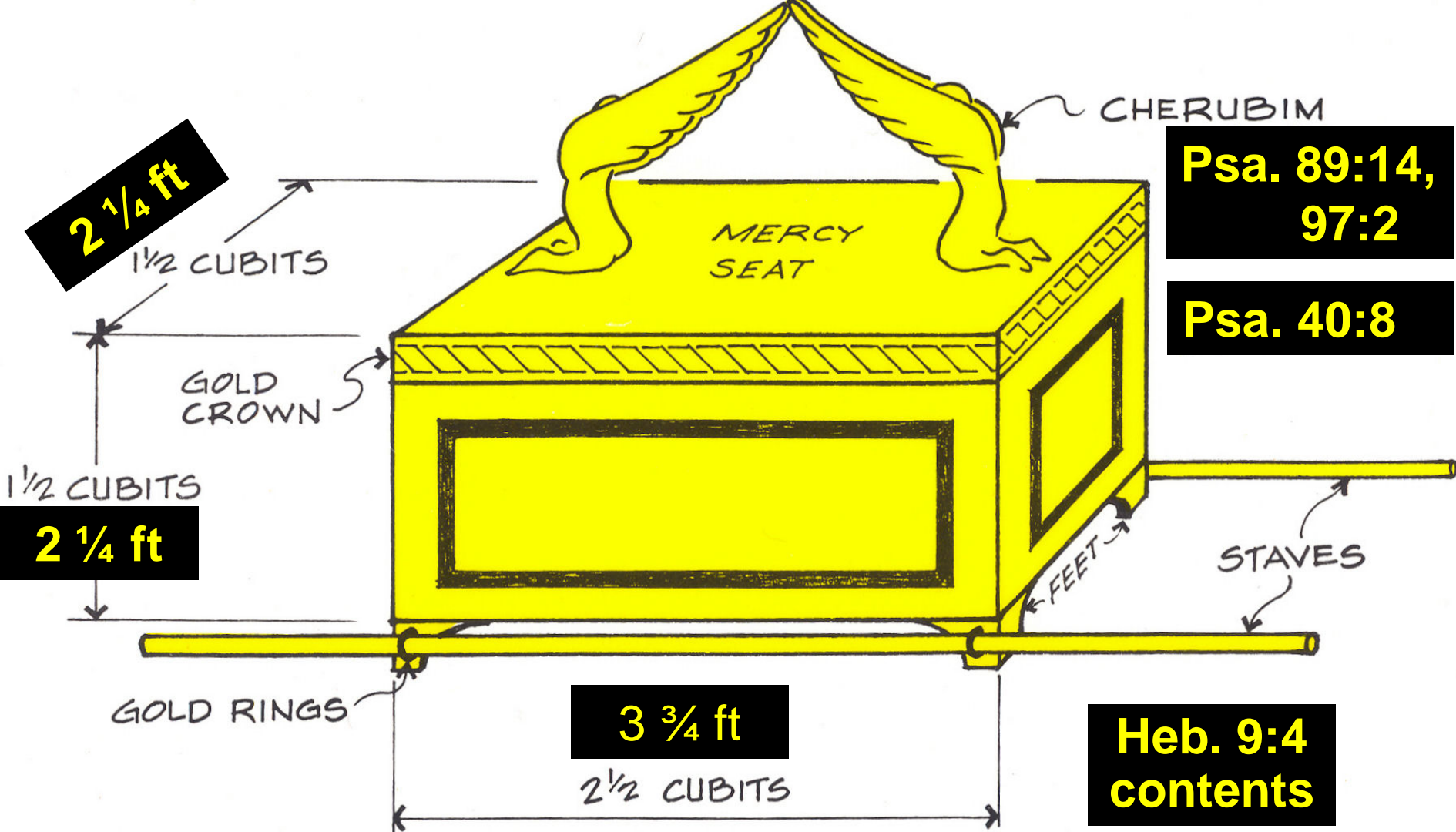


The bullock and goat used for the sin offering whose blood had been brought into the Holy of Holies were burned outside the camp (Lev. 16:27; Heb. 13:11-12).

The high priest completed the rite of atonement by sprinkling the blood of the sin offerings within the Holy Place of the Tabernacle & on the brazen altar's horns

He then removed his bloodied white garments, bathed again, put on clean whites as well as his garments of glory and beauty and returned to bless the people.

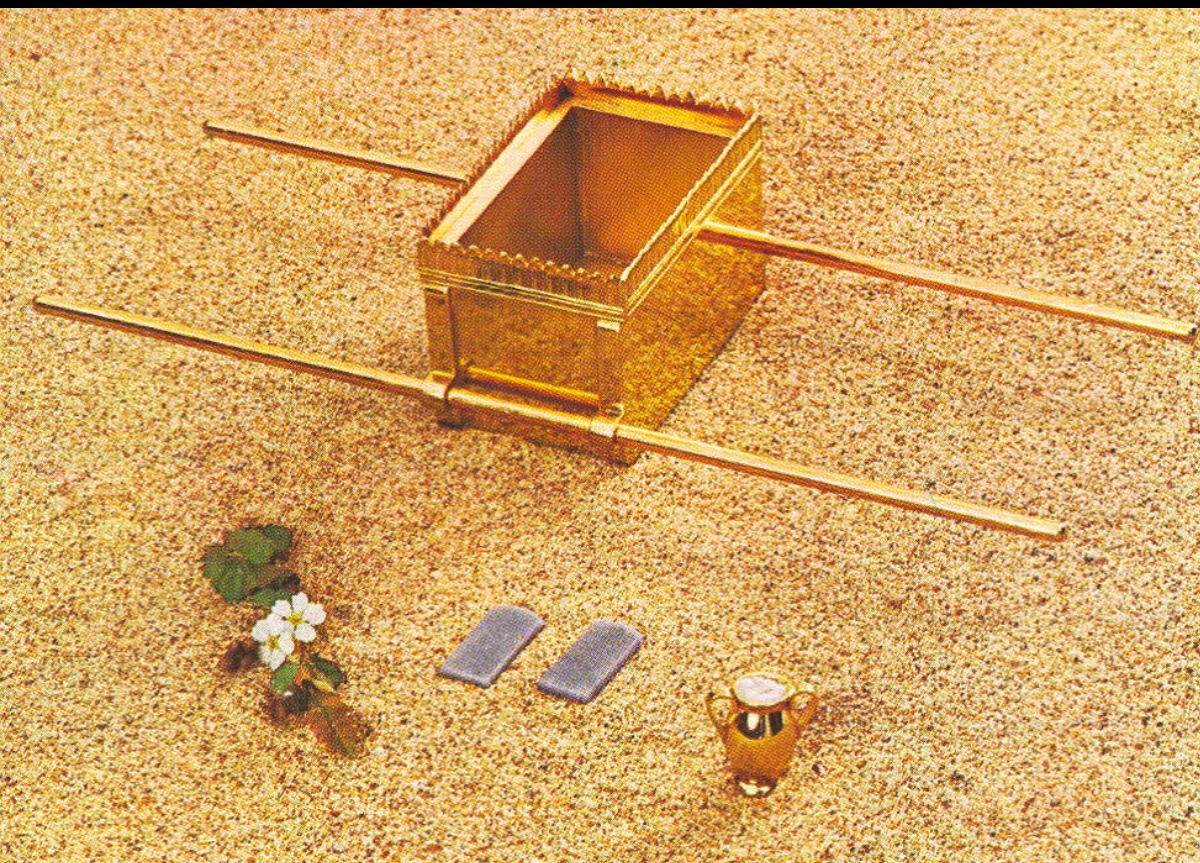
Messiah Jesus has completed the rite of atonement, but is still in the Holiest. He will soon return for His people wearing garments of glory and beauty.



The Ark of the Covenant with its Mercy Seat Exodus 25:10-22, 37:1-9

I delight to do thy will, O my God: yea, thy law
is within my heart. Psalm 40:8

The Ark of the Covenant & its contents



... the ark of the covenant ... wherein was the golden pot that had manna, and Aaron's rod that budded, and the tables of the covenant and over it the cherubims of glory shadowing the mercy seat;
Hebrews 9:4-5

1. Aaron's rod with buds, flowers, and almonds

2. The two stone tables with the 10 "Living Words" written on front & back (27 in. tall & 22.5 in. wide)

3. A Golden Jar containing Manna



Like the golden Candlestick, the Mercy Seat and Cherubim were made from a single piece of beaten gold = Deity.

There is no wood – no representation of humanity

The Shekinah Glory indicated the very presence of God and the guiding Cloud (or fire) the Holy Spirit.

And he is the propitiation for our sins: and not for ours only, but also for *the sins of* the whole world. 1 John 2:2

mercy seat (Heb. 9:5 = hilasterion = Greek: ἱλαστήριον is the same root meaning as “propitiation” (atonement)

Propitiation: to turn away wrath by the satisfaction of violated justice – thus, it can become a place of mercy



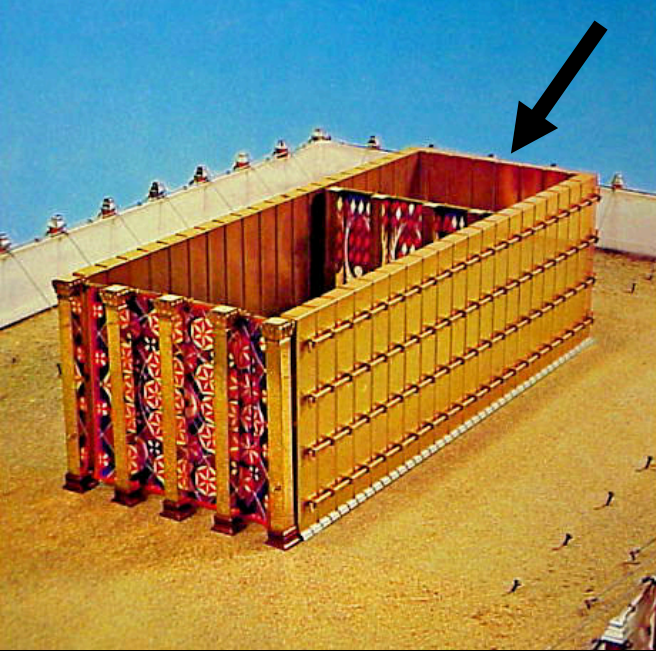
...the ark of the covenant overlaid
round about with gold...
And over it the cherubims of glory
shadowing the mercyseat...

(Greek = ἱλαστήριον = hilasterion =
same root meaning as “propitiation”)

Hebrews 9:4-5

But into the second (Holy of Holies) *went* the high priest
alone once every year, not without blood, which he
offered for himself, & *for* the errors of the people: Heb. 9:7

And the LORD said unto Moses, Speak unto Aaron
thy brother, that he come not at all times...within the veil
before the mercy seat, which *is* upon the ark;
that he die not: for I will appear in the cloud
upon the mercy seat. Leviticus 16:2



22 And for the **sides**
(Hebrew: *thighs*, haunches)
of the tabernacle westward
thou shalt make six boards.

Exodus 26:20-22

23 And two boards shalt thou make for the corners
of the tabernacle in the two sides.

24 And they shall be coupled together beneath,
and they shall be coupled together above the head of it
unto one ring: thus shall it be for them both;
they shall be for the two corners.

25 And they shall be 8 boards, & their sockets *of* silver,
sixteen sockets; two sockets under one board...

New Testament Application

18 For through him (Christ Jesus) we both (Jew & gentile) have access by one Spirit unto the Father (Trinity!).

19 Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellowcitizens with the saints ...

20 And are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets (their teachings about Jesus, cp. 1 Cor. 3:11), Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner *stone*;

21 In whom all the building fitly framed together groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord:

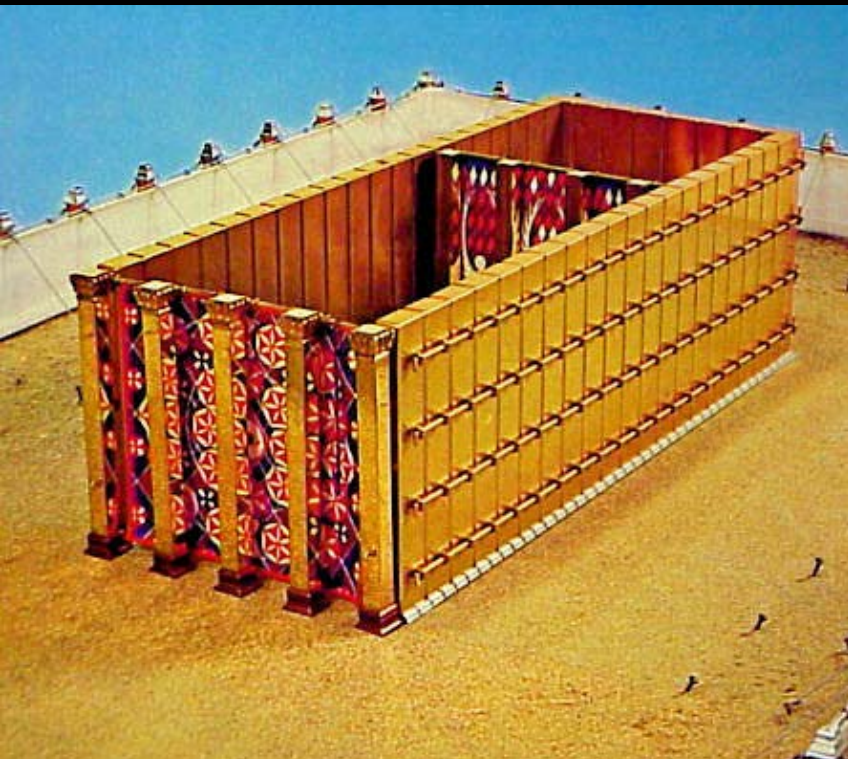
22 In whom ye also are builded together for an habitation of God through the Spirit. Ephesians 2:18-22

...Christ; from whom the whole body fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every part, maketh increase of the body unto the edifying of itself in love. Ephesians 4:16

There were five bars of acacia wood for each side of the tabernacle.

The fifth bar was in the middle of the boards and went from one end to the other.

There were also five similar bars for the boards on the west “side” (**thighs – plural**) Exo. 26:26-28



They overlaid the boards with gold and made rings of gold for the bars & overlaid the bars with gold.

Exodus 26:30

And thou shalt rear up the tabernacle **according to the fashion thereof which was showed thee in the mount.**

How did the Jews know exactly what to do?

Then wrought Bezaleel and Aholiab, and every wise hearted man, in whom the LORD **put wisdom** and **understanding** to know how to work all manner of work for the service of the sanctuary, according to all that the LORD had commanded. Exodus 36:1

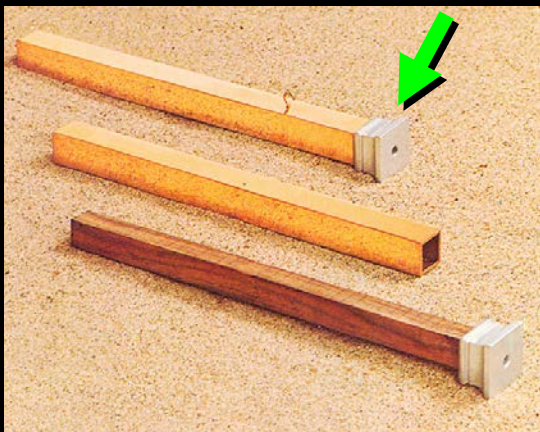
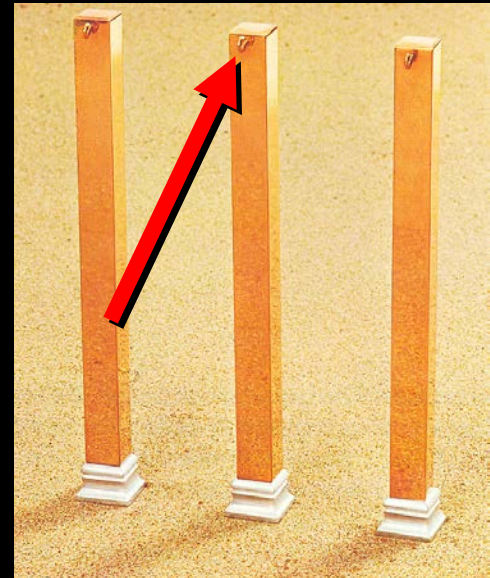
22 And **Bezaleel** the son of Uri, the son of Hur, of the tribe of Judah, made all that the LORD commanded **Moses**. (Hur: wife = Moses' sister **Miriam**, Jos. *Antiq.* 3.2.4)
23 And with him was **Aholiab**, son of Ahisamach, of the tribe of Dan, an engraver, and a cunning workman, and an embroiderer in blue, and in purple, and in scarlet, and fine linen. Exodus 38:22-23

And look that thou make *them* after their pattern, which **was shewed thee in the mount**. Exodus 25:40; Heb. 8:5



The inner veil was made of white fine-twined Egyptian linen with blue, purple, and scarlet cherubim embroidered on it.

The veil was hung upon gold hooks that were on four pillars of acacia wood overlaid with gold.



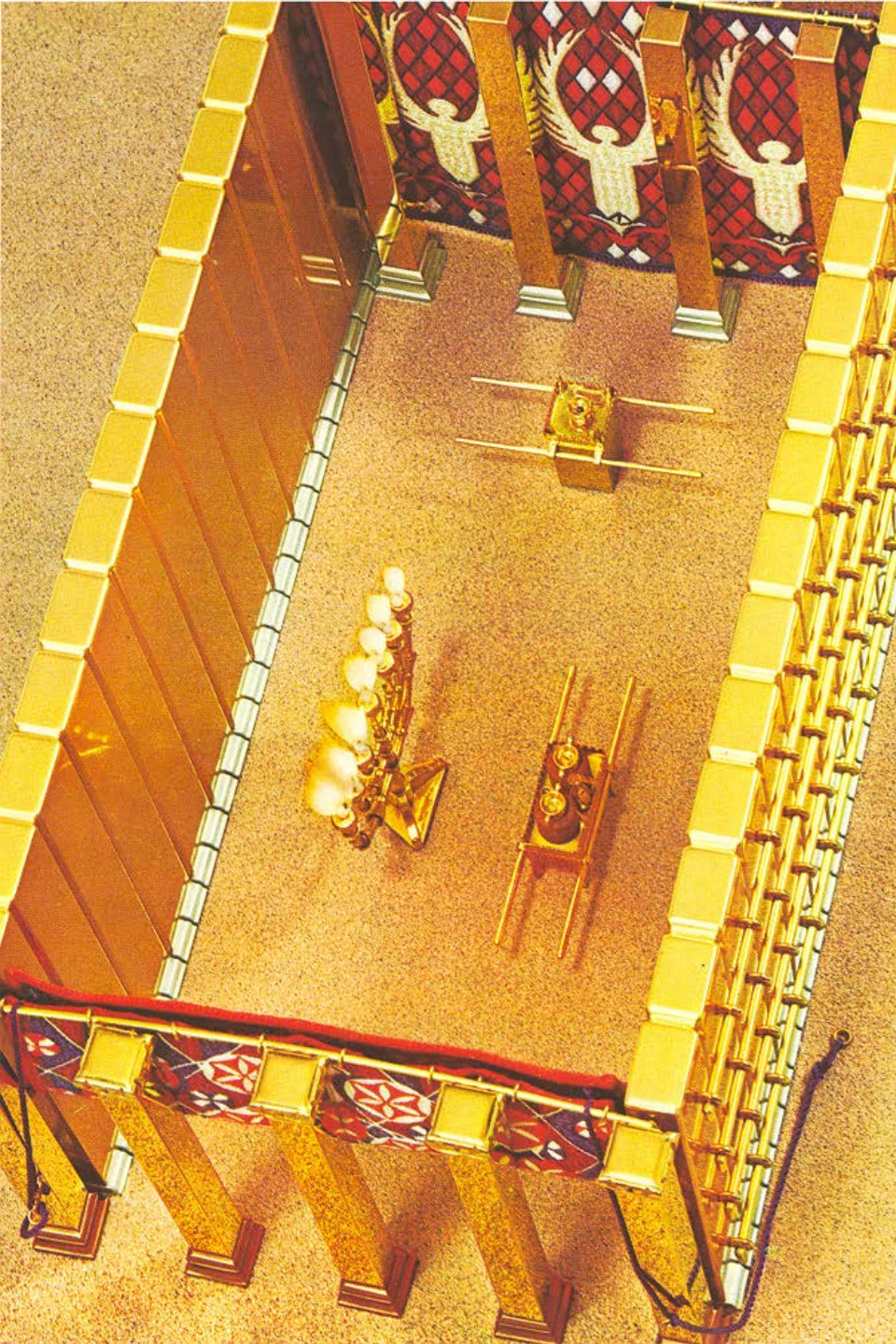
The pillars stood upon four sockets of silver. Exodus 26:31-32



Made of one solid piece of pure gold, the mercy seat with its two cherubim was set upon the **Ark of the Covenant.**



The Ark was placed in the **Holy of Holies** behind the veil which divided **the holy place** from **the Most Holy.**



**And thou shalt set
the table
without the veil,
and the candlestick
over against the
table on the side
of the tabernacle
toward the south:**

**and thou shalt put
the table (shewbread)
on the north side.**

Exodus 26:35



The courtyard gate was a curtain 20 cubits (c.30 ft) wide made of blue, purple, scarlet, & white fine twined linen.

Four pillars supported this hanging.

Exodus 27:16

I am the door: by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved and shall go in and out, & find pasture. John 10:9

Jesus saith... I am the way, the truth, and the life:
no man cometh unto the Father, but by me.
John 14:6

The High Priest and his garments

“for glory & for beauty”

Exodus 28 & 39:1–31



All high priest were of the Tribe of Levi.

Beginning with Moses' older brother Aaron, two separate lines of high priesthood soon developed through Aarons' sons, Eleazar and Ithamar.

A lifetime position, when he died his firstborn son would succeed him.

Ithamar's lineage was removed from so serving as his descendant Abiathar supported Adonijah rather than Solomon, but Zadok of Eleazar's line was loyal to David

With Abiathar removed, Eli's house fell (he did not discipline his wicked sons, 1 Sam. 2:27-36; 1 Ki. 2:26-27), and Zadok now became the sole line of high priests.



The high priest's duties were oversight of the Tabernacle, its service, and its treasure (2 Ki. 12:7-16, 22:4)

Also, to perform the service on the Day of Atonement when he had to enter into the Holy of Holies, and the consultation of God by Urim and Thummim (Exo. 28:30)



Besides the raiment of white Egyptian linen which he and all the other priests wore in common, the high priests garments of glory and beauty were:

1. A blue tunic worn over the longer white robe with a bottom fringe of alternating blue, purple, and scarlet pomegranates and golden bells that could be heard as the high priest ministered — “that he die not”

2. An embroidered Ephod made of gold and blue, purple, scarlet, and white fine-twined linen.

This apron was clasped together at the shoulder by two onyx stones – each bore the names of six tribes in the order of their birth “for a memorial”

The engraved stones were set in settings of gold and the names embossed (raised) like a **signet** – like the name & numbers on a credit card. (Exo. 28:6-14)

Thus, the high priest carried each of the children of Israel upon his shoulders by name – the place of his strength – before the **LORD** for a remembrance.



3. A square and folded double “breastplate of judgment” made of gold and blue, purple, scarlet, and white fine-twined linen that had 4 rows of precious stones (3 to a row), each inscribed with the “engravings of a **signet**” (embossed)

To make Aaron’s Holy garments which set him apart to “**minister unto me in the priest’s office**”, God filled chosen men “with the spirit of wisdom”
Exodus 28:1-3



The breastplate was attached to the ephod by two gold chains placed through gold rings at the upper corners of the breastplate and attached to the shoulders of the ephod. Two more gold rings were at the lower corners of the breastplate and these were attached to the side seams of the ephod just above the waistband with a blue cord.



And Aaron shall bear the names of the children of Israel in the breastplate of judgment upon his heart, when he goeth in unto the holy *place*, for a memorial before the LORD continually.
Exodus 28:22-29





And thou shalt put in the breastplate of judgment the Urim and the Thummim; and they shall be upon Aaron's heart when he goeth in before the LORD: and Aaron shall bear the judgment of the children of Israel upon his heart before the LORD continually. Exodus 28:30

Rather than mouth to mouth as God spoke to Moses, Eleazar consulted them for Joshua to learn the divine will in certain important matters. Numbers 27:21

Urim & Thummim = lights & perfections. Although how is not clearly explained, they were used to obtain the will of God.

And he (Joshua) shall stand before Eleazar the priest, who shall ask *counsel* for him after the judgment of Urim before the LORD: at his word shall they go out, and at his word they shall come in, *both* he, and all the children of Israel with him, even all the congregation. Numbers 27:21



The priests were of the Tribe of Levi, but also had to be of Aaron's lineage. The firstborn son became high priest

All priests wore a long embroidered white robe (tunic), a white waistband, white linen miter – all made of fine linen “for glory and for beauty” – and white linen “breeches” (Exo. 28:39-43)

Symbolical of being endued with the Holy Spirit, Aaron & his sons were anointed with oil Exo. 28:41; Psa. 133:2

The high priest's miter had a plate (crown, Exo. 29:6) of pure gold on its front with “**HOLINESS TO THE LORD**” embossed on it like that of a signet. (Exo. 28:36)

Held in place with a **blue lace** across its back, the plate was to **always** be upon his forehead when he ministered.

**Note: there were
no images of God
at the Tabernacle, only
cherubim & furniture.**



And the LORD spake unto you out of
the midst of the fire: ye heard the voice
of the words, but **saw no similitude**;
...Take ye therefore good heed
unto yourselves; for
ye saw no manner of similitude
on the day *that* the LORD spake unto
you in Horeb out of the midst of the fire:
Lest ye corrupt *yourselves*,
and **make...the similitude of any figure...**

Deuteronomy 4:12, 15-16

Exo. 40:33 And he reared up **the court round about the tabernacle & the altar, & set up the hanging of the **court gate**.**



**So Moses
finished the
work.**

Exodus 40:33

34 Then a cloud
covered the tent
of the congregation,
and the
glory of the LORD
filled the
tabernacle.

Exodus 40:34-35



Exo. 40:35 And Moses was not able to enter
into the tent of the congregation,
because the cloud abode thereon, and
the glory of the LORD filled the tabernacle

... and *the tabernacle* shall be sanctified
by my glory. Exodus 29:43

36 And when the cloud was taken up from over the tabernacle, the children of Israel went onward in all their journeys:
37 But if the cloud were not taken up, then they journeyed not till the day that it was taken up.

38 For the cloud of the LORD was upon the tabernacle by day, and fire was on it by night, in the sight of all the house of Israel, throughout all their journeys.
Exodus 40:36-38



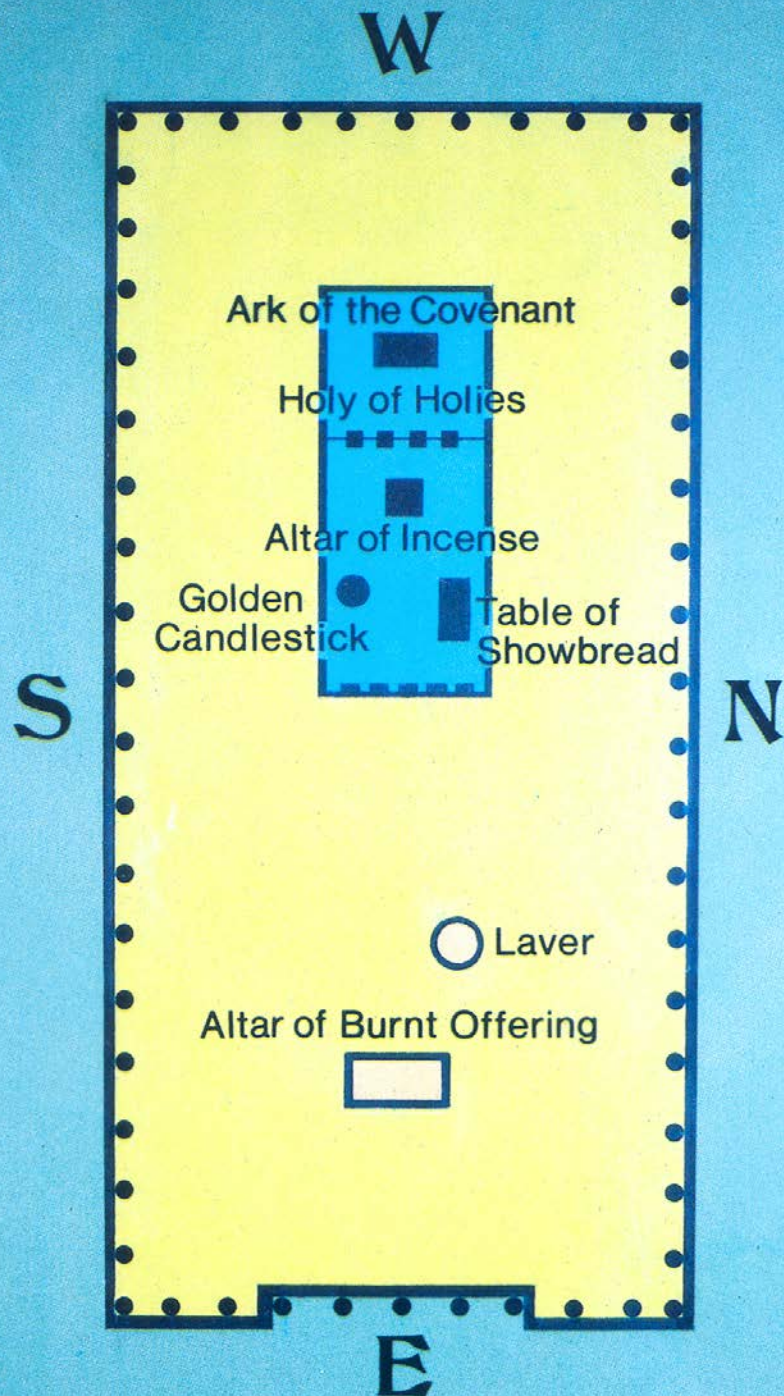


**He spread
a cloud for
a covering;**

**and fire to give light
in the night.**

Psalms 105:39

Plan view of the Tabernacle and its Courts



To approach God, they had to come thru Judah (Praise)

But the way was blocked by the brazen altar.

The **sin** question must first be dealt with and judged by the shedding of blood.

The intense heat of the altar fire represents the judgment of God poured out on Christ at the Cross and the 3 days & nights.



**The next obstacle to our approaching God
was the brazen Laver**

The **sin** question is and must be completely **settled** in
the outer court.

There is **no gold** there,
only judgment as indicated by the **brass**.

The water in the Laver represents the work
of the **Word of God**.



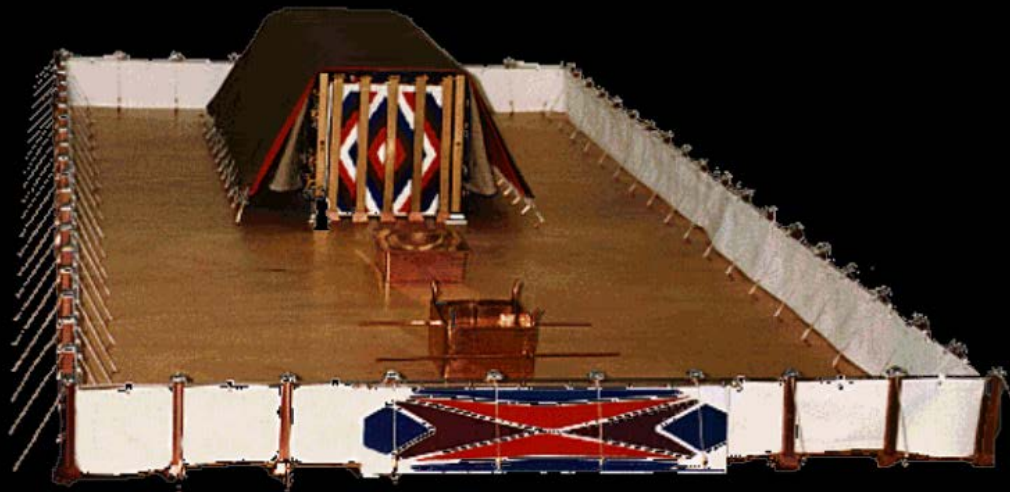
Once the sin question has been completely settled by the shedding of blood at the brazen altar and we have been cleansed all over by the Word of God as represented by the laver, we come to the **pillars** of the outer veil.

They are set in **brass** because they touch the outer court which is the place of judgment.

Past these, there is no brass to be found. Rom 8:1 There is no more condemnation: it was settled at the **Cross** (Brazen Altar)

Having washed at the Laver, **priests** may now worship in the Holy Place. The N.T. calls the redeemed "priests". (Rev. 1:6, 5:10)

Only the **High Priest** may enter the Holy of Holies (Messiah)





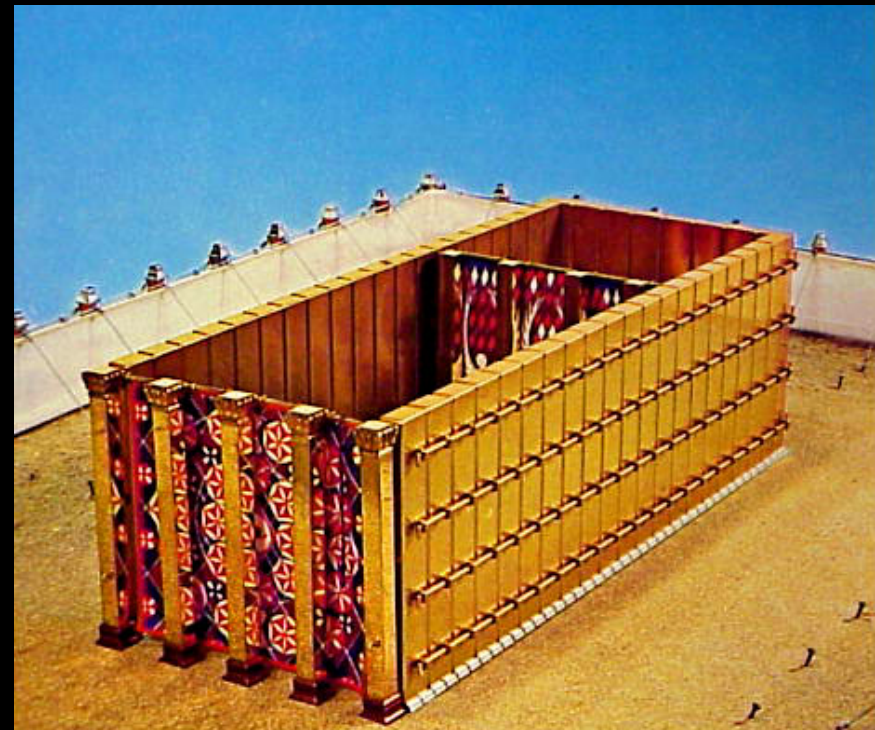
Remember, we said the Tabernacle was anatomical.

The Law was said to be in the **heart** (Psa 40:8), and the two stones were in the ark inside the Holy of Holies.

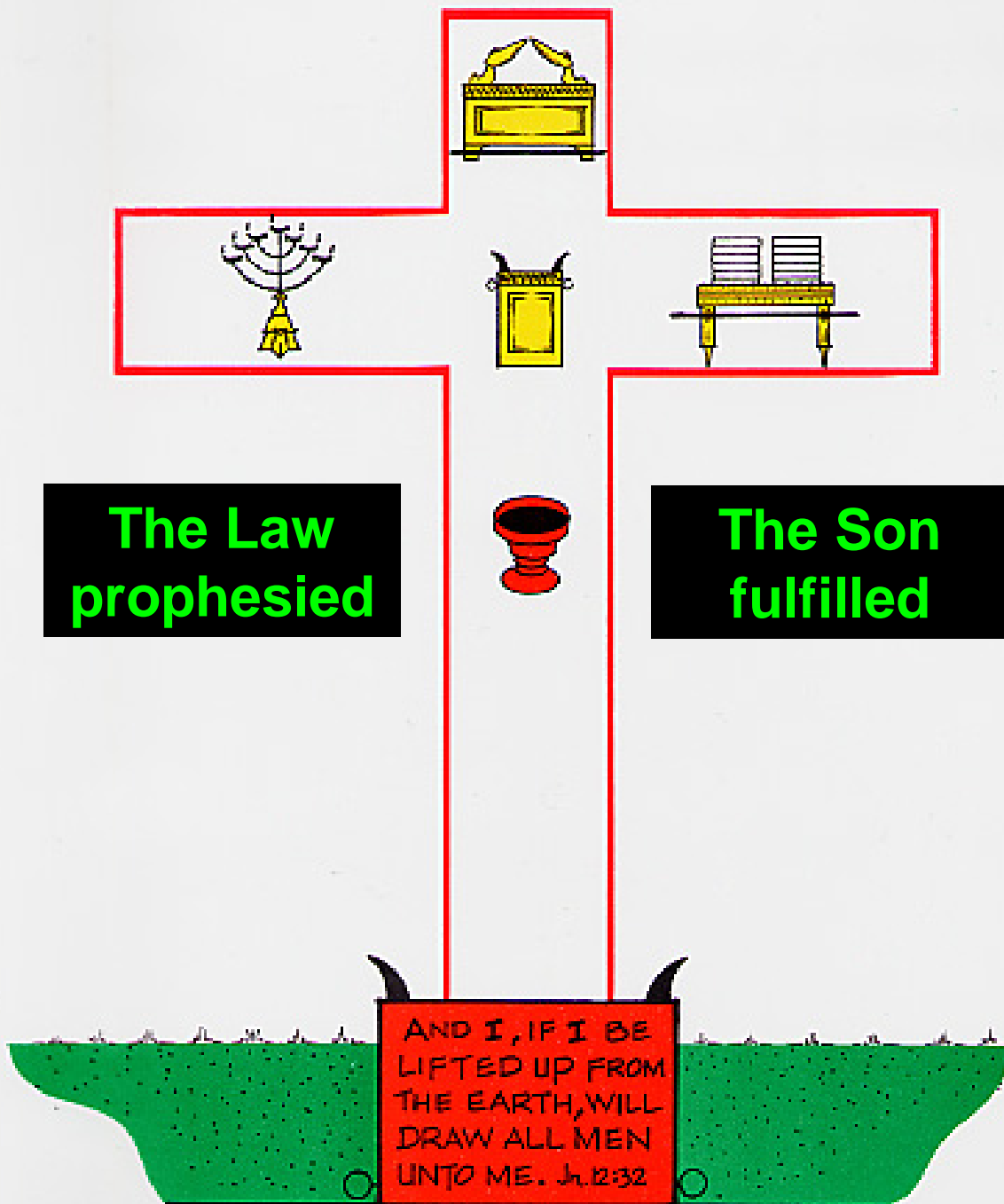
The boards on both sides also translate "**ribs**" and those on the west end also translate "**thighs**"

The white outer fence represents the Messiah's **robe**

But where is the head?



He is now in heaven!



Furthermore,
when viewed
from above

(God's perspective)

all the furniture
is seen to be
arranged
in the form
of a Cross!

The entire camp was
laid out in the form of a
cross around the
Tabernacle

Ephraim
West
108,100
Ox

The Levites camped
near the Tabernacle
on the other 3 sides
Num. 1:53, 2:17

Reuben
South
151,450
Man

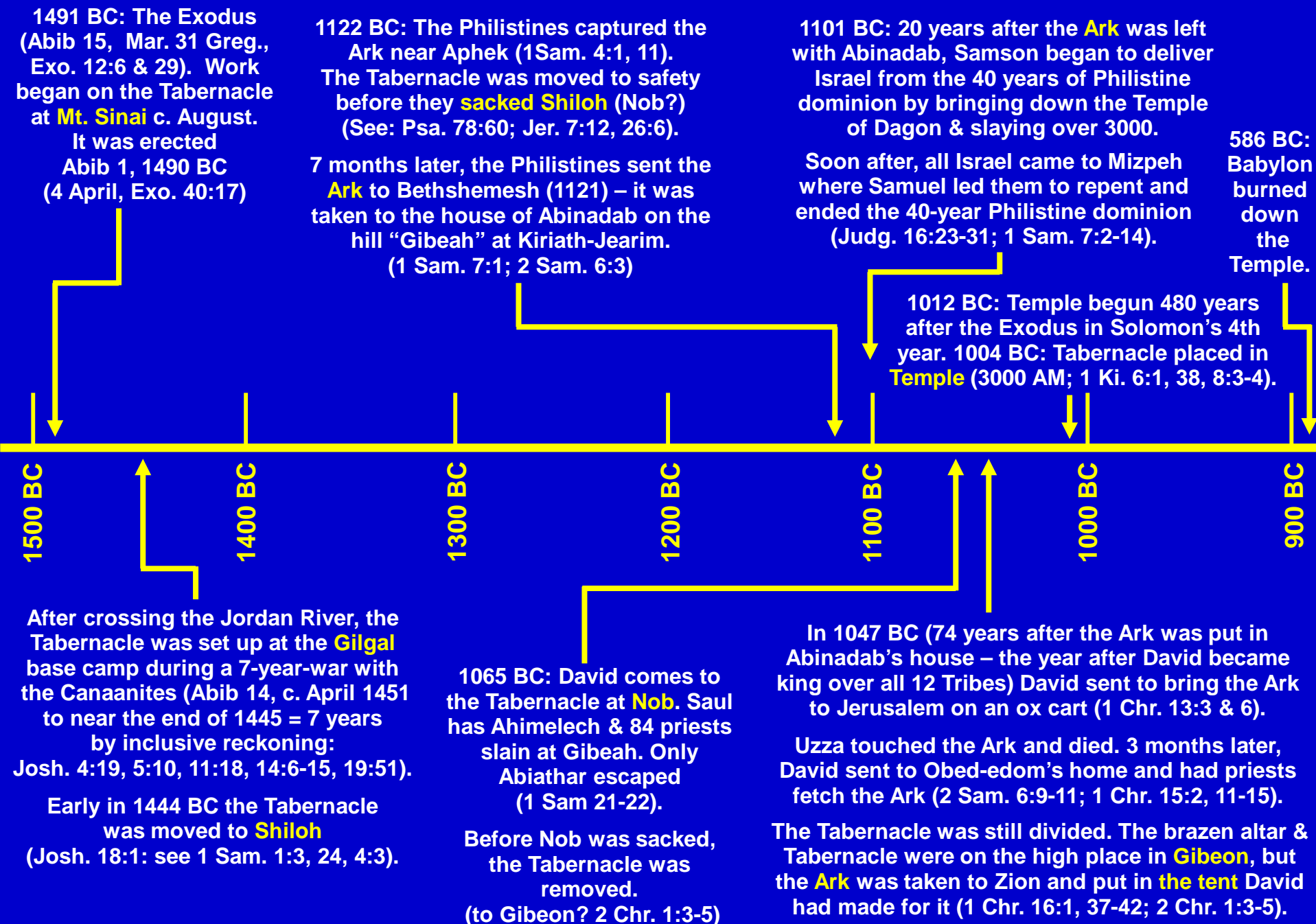


Dan
North
157,600
Eagle

Judah
East
186,400
Lion

Moses, Aaron,
and his sons
camped on the
east side next to
the Tabernacle
Num. 3:38

Major Tabernacle Events and Journeying



The Tabernacle

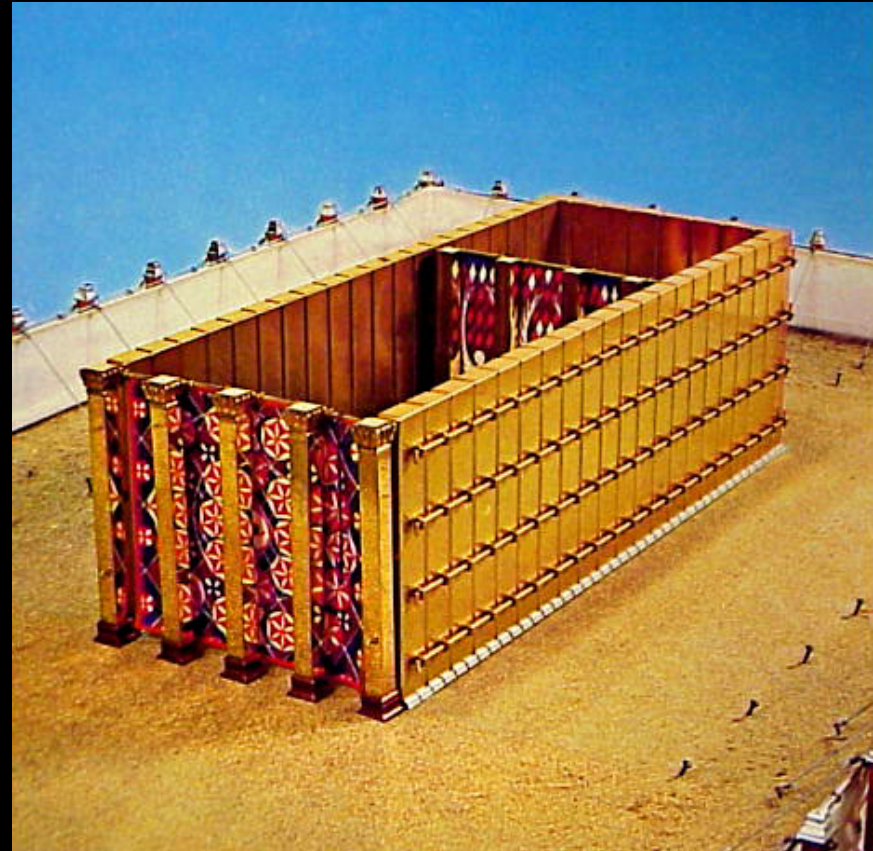
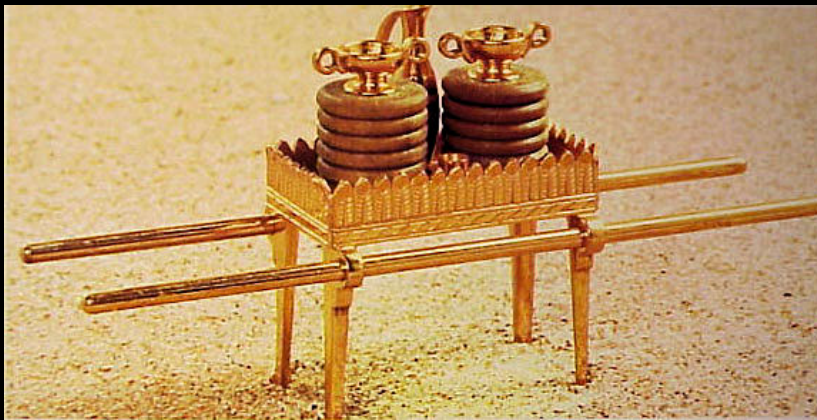
Exodus 25-28, 36-40

"the example
and shadow of
heavenly things"

Heb. 8:5



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Disclosure

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