

The Tabernacle

הַמִּשְׁכָּן

Shadows of Reality

גְּלָלִים שֶׁל מְצִיאוֹת

The New is in the Old concealed; The Old is in the New revealed

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God chose to wait a long time to restore us
From Adam and Eve to Abram
From Abram to Abraham
From Abraham to Moses
From the “children of the Promise” to the Promised Land

*Full-size replica of the Tabernacle in the wilderness
in Timna Park, 20 miles built according to the
original dimensions but not the original materials.*

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Shadows of reality

גִּלְגָּלִים שֶׁל תְּצִיאוֹת

See beyond the literal objects.

See beyond the shadows

awaken the imagination God has given us

imagination propelled by experience

- how futile our own efforts are to make ourselves right with God,
- how deep the sin is in our hearts, and
- how far our hearts are from God.

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THE PROBLEM



- What is wrong with us?
- What does God see when He looks at us?
- What is God doing to make things right?
- Is God a God of justice? Or mercy?
- The plan from before creation
- Deliberate step-by-step process restoration.

*XIXth century, Collection : Musée national
des arts et traditions populaires (MNATP),*

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THE COMMANDMENTS

mitzvot מצוות



Hearing the Commandments ... trying to obey
The Commandments help us please God.

But

the Commandments do not bring life.
the Commandments condemn us
the Commandments bring death.

How do we gain life?

*HaShem Artworks , A. E. Tracy Potts
San Antonio, Texas.*

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Mishkan מִשְׁכָּן

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*Front of the Tabernacle,
©Bibleplaces.com*

- The Tabernacle - solution revealed by God
- The Tabernacle a shadow of heavenly reality.
- Symbol of Eden.
 - where God dwells,
 - the east-facing entrance guarded by cherubim,
 - the gold,
 - the tree of life (lampstand),
 - the tree of knowledge (the law).
- step toward the restoration of paradise in the new heaven and earth

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OUTER COURT FENCE



The Outer Court - picture of the Law of God.

7.5 foot-high barrier of fine linen

fine woven linen represents *the Righteousness of Christ*

Bronze pillars and sockets for the pillars represent *judgment against sin*

Silver hooks and bands of the pillars represent *redemption*

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THE GATE



The gate, of course, speaks to us of Christ:

The color blue, His heavenly nature

The color purple, His royalty

The color red, His sacrifice

The color white, His Holiness

The linen, His righteousness

Gate on the east side, moving to God

Going through the gate we enter through Him

Gate is always open

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BRAZEN ALTAR

nechosheth mizbe'ach מִזְבֵּחַ נְחֹשֶׁת



Made from acacia wood overlaid with bronze:

Bronze - *Judgment against sin*

Acacia wood - *incorruptible humanity of Christ*

Horns of the Altar – strength/power of the animal which was bound to the altar

Just as Christ was bound to the cross

Trench around altar – carry away blood

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TYPES OF OFFERINGS

Burnt For unintentional sin; act of worship

Grain Act of worship, recognition of God's goodness and provision; devotion to God

Fellowship / Peace Act of worship, thanksgiving and fellowship

Sin For specific unintentional sin; confession of sin, cleansing from defilement.

Guilt / Trespass For unintentional sin requiring restitution; cleansing from defilement; make restitution; pay 20% fine

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BRAZEN LAVER

Kiyor כִּיּוֹר

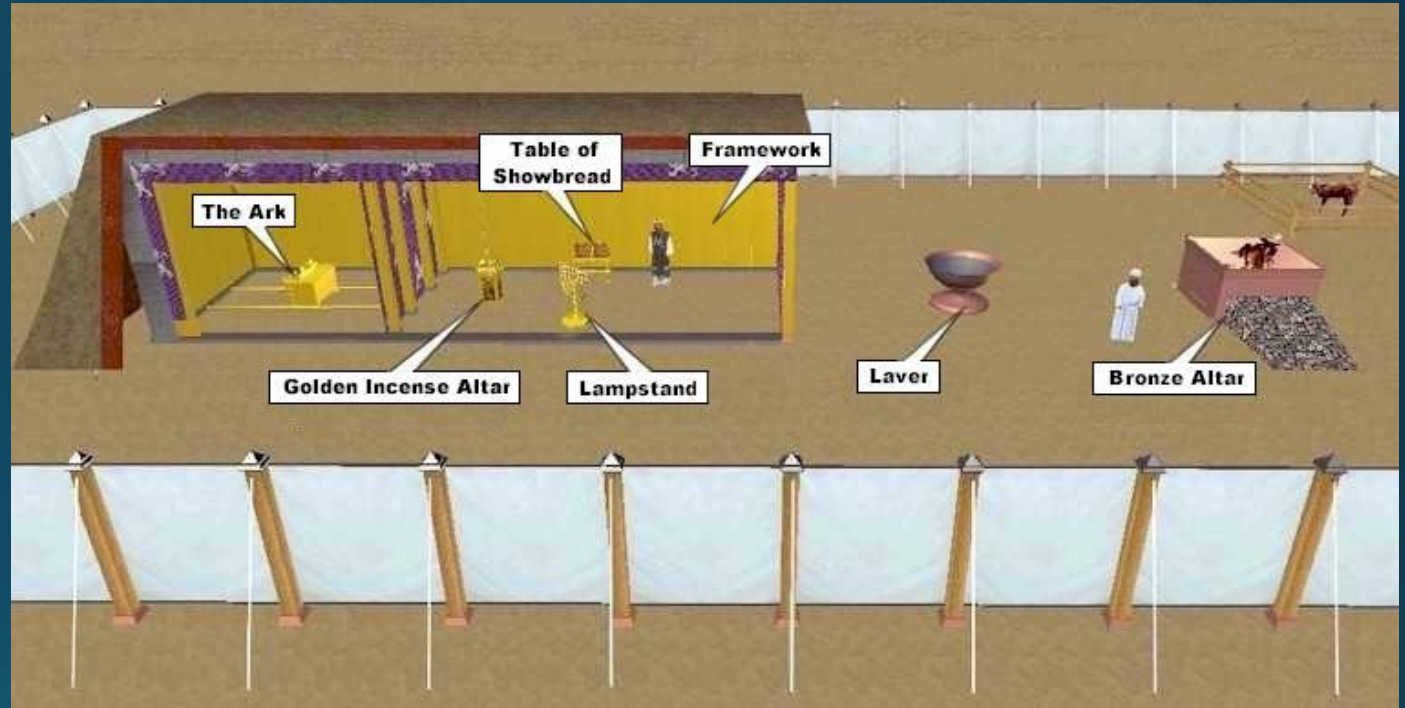
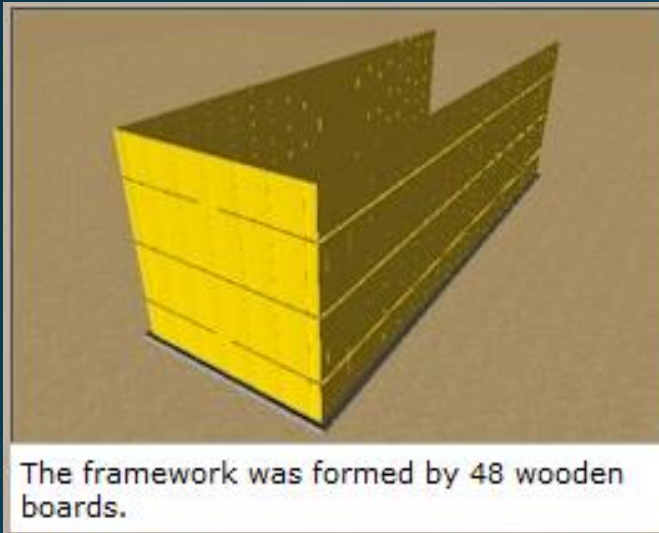


- Made from mirrors (polished bronze)
- see your reflection after the sacrifice
- The Laver, a picture of:
 - the Word of God
 - sanctification, (or separation)

Brazen Laver, ©Bibleplaces.com

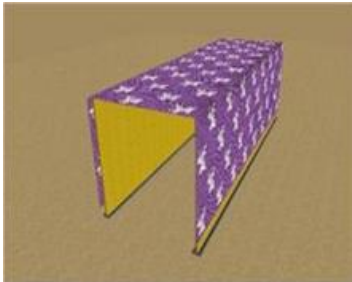
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Cut-away view of Tabernacle

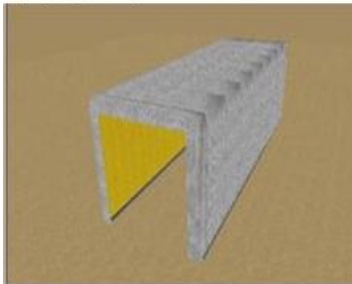


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COVERINGS



Innermost layer - the Curtains of Fine Linen signifying redemption.



Second layer - the Curtains of Goats' Hair signifying sanctification.

The innermost covering made of the same materials as the gate and the door.
embroidered with cherubim just like the veil.
represents atonement

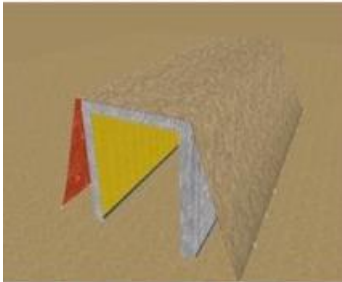
The second covering made of woven goats' hair.
one of the animals used for sacrifice as a sin offering and blood was sprinkled on the Mercy Seat
the other was sent to wilderness as a "scapegoat"

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COVERINGS



Third layer - The Rams' Skin Dyed Red signifying consecration and submission.



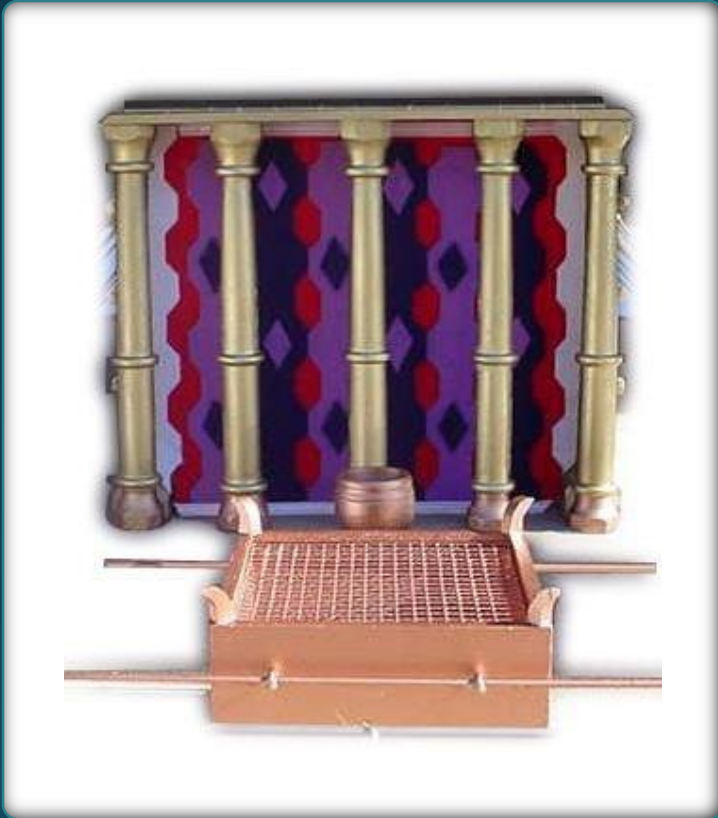
Outer layer - the Seal Skin Covering signifying protection.

The third layer was made of rams' skins dyed red to remind us of the cleansing power of blood
In burnt offering signifies total surrender used in the consecration of the priests to minister.

The outermost covering was made from either badger or seal skin.
weatherproof layer
made the Tabernacle look ordinary and unattractive

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THE DOOR



<http://tabernacleproject.info/>

- Pillars made of Acacia wood overlaid with gold
- represents the divinity and humanity in one person
- acacia represents humanity.
- The sockets made of bronze
- bronze signifies God's judgment
- The Door made of woven blue, purple, scarlet and white fine linen.
- White fine linen- a picture of Christ's righteousness
- Blue – His heavenly nature
- Scarlet – His sacrifice
- Purple – His Kingly nature

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HOLY PLACE



Lit only from the menorah. Everything is shimmering gold, reflecting the menorah's light.

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LAMPSTAND

Menorah מְנוֹרָה



- The lampstand made of hammered gold
 - Gold represents the divinity of Christ.
 - Hammered represents the sufferings of Christ
 - Oil in the lamps represents the Holy Spirit
 - Seven represents the number of divine completion, the days of creation
 - Almond blossoms represent resurrection and Aaron's rod.

Menorah, ©Bibleplaces.com

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ALTAR OF INCENSE

מִזְבֵּחַ כֶּטוֹרֶה Mizbe'ach ketora



The Altar made of acacia overlaid by gold.

The crown of gold represents Christ's kingship.

The four horns of the altar represent strength and power of an animal and also points to the power of Christ given over heaven and the earth.

On the day of atonement, blood from the Sin offering, representing Christ's sacrifice, is applied to the horns of the altar.

The incense represents Christ's prayers on our behalf.

Altar of Incense, ©Bibleplaces.com

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INCENSE

Each spice had to be crushed to a fine powder.

Christ was “wounded for our transgressions, bruised for our iniquities”. He was smitten, stricken, crushed.

Salt was added to the incense as a seasoning and preserver

Salt points to the holiness of Christ and the flavor of His life. The Church is the salt of the earth—a preserving agent

The incense was burned on the altar in front of the Ark of the Testimony.

Christ went through the fire of affliction in His sufferings and ultimately His death on the cross.

No strange incense was to be offered on the altar, nor was anyone to make for themselves the incense.

Points to Jesus being the only Way to the Father, there is no other Name under heaven whereby man can be saved.

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TABLE OF THE PRESENCE

לֶחֶם פָּנִים lechem panim



*Table of the Presence,
©Bibleplaces.com*

The Table was made of acacia wood, overlaid with pure gold.

The Table is set for communion with bread and wine. It's a place where the priests gathered to eat the Bread of the Presence in God's presence..

There were also bowls, cups and pitchers made of pure gold. The priests poured out the wine in the presence of God, in unity and as a witness to Christ.

Today, Christians observe communion, remembering the sacrifice of Jesus Christ on the cross as a witness and a testimony to what Jesus has done.

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12 LOAVES

12 loaves of bread - 12 is the number of tribes of Israel, the number of apostles.
Bread was made from the flour of harvested wheat - The wheat had been alive and growing, but then it was harvested and died in order to be ground to flour. This foreshadows Jesus' suffering and death.

Bread was unleavened - Jesus sinless nature

Bread was baked in fire - sufferings of Christ and His obedience unto death.

Bread was perforated - Jesus was pierced and wounded

Bread was replaced regularly - we have to come to the Word of God regularly for fresh bread.

Frankincense near each row of bread - speaks of Jesus' life of prayer and Intercession.

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VEIL
פֶּרֶקֶת poreketh



The Veil, ©Bibleplaces.com

Only the High Priest could enter the Holy of Holies
The Veil made of woven blue, purple, scarlet and white linen.

Four pillars, made of acacia wood and overlaid with gold, supported the Veil.

The sockets for the door were made of silver.

The Veil had inwrought Cherubim on it

Cherubim guarded the Tree of Life with a flaming sword after Adam and Eve were expelled from the Garden of Eden.

Just as the Cherubim prohibited sinful man accessing the Tree of Life, so too they prohibit entry into the Holiness of God.

The Holy of Holies

the place where God dwelt, above the mercy seat between the Cherubim.

The only object - the ark of the covenant.

There was no light inside the chamber other than the glow from God's glory.

The room was so sacred only one person, the high priest, could enter it, and then only one day out of the entire year, the annual Day of Atonement, or Yom Kippur.

He entered the inner sanctuary with a censer of burning incense, which would produce thick smoke, hiding the mercy seat on the ark where God was.

Anyone who saw God would die instantly.

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ARK OF THE COVENANT

אָרוֹן עֵדוּת aron eduth

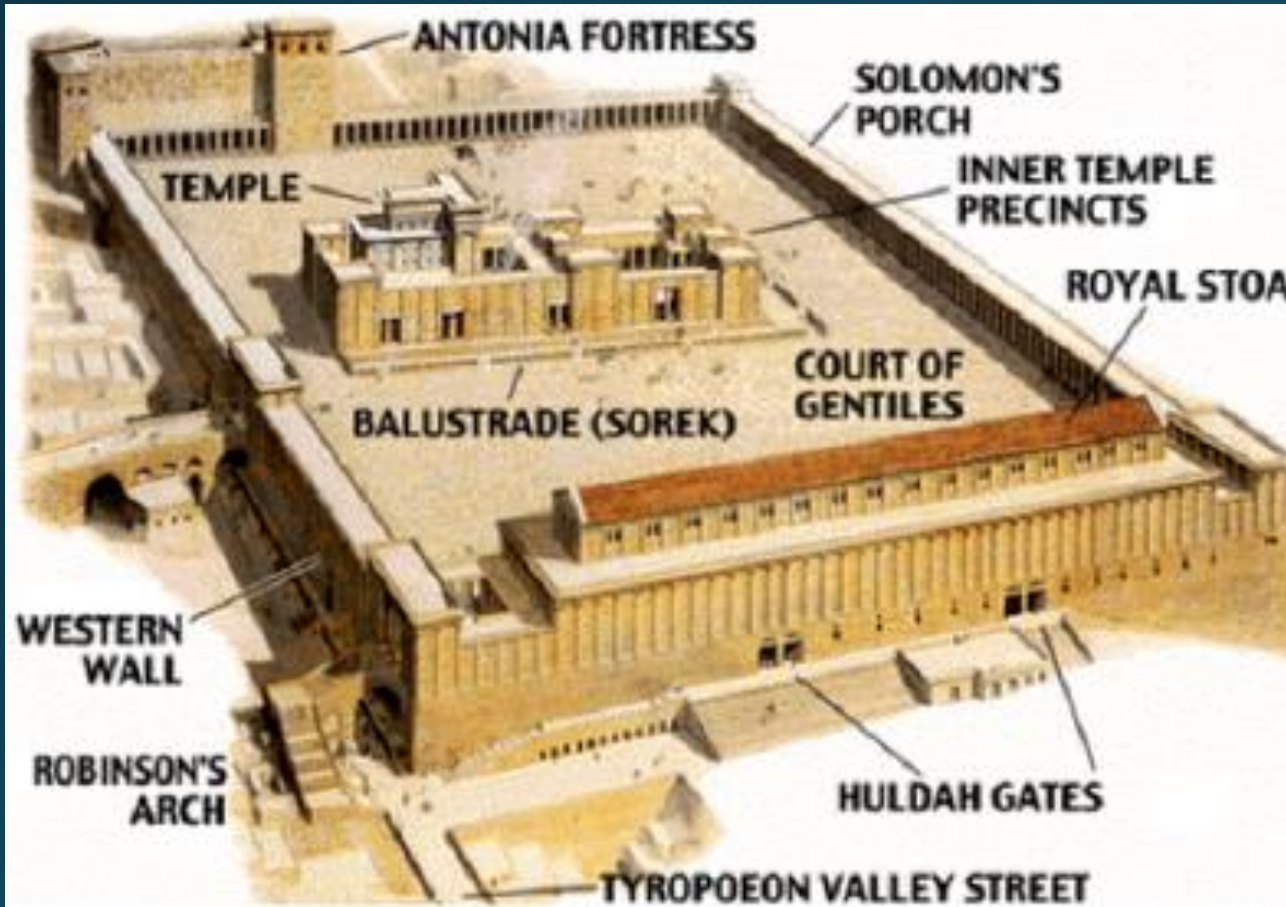


The Ark was made of Acacia wood overlaid with gold with two Cherubim facing each other.

The top of the Ark was the Mercy Seat which covered the tablets of the Law, Aron's rod which budded and a gold container with manna.

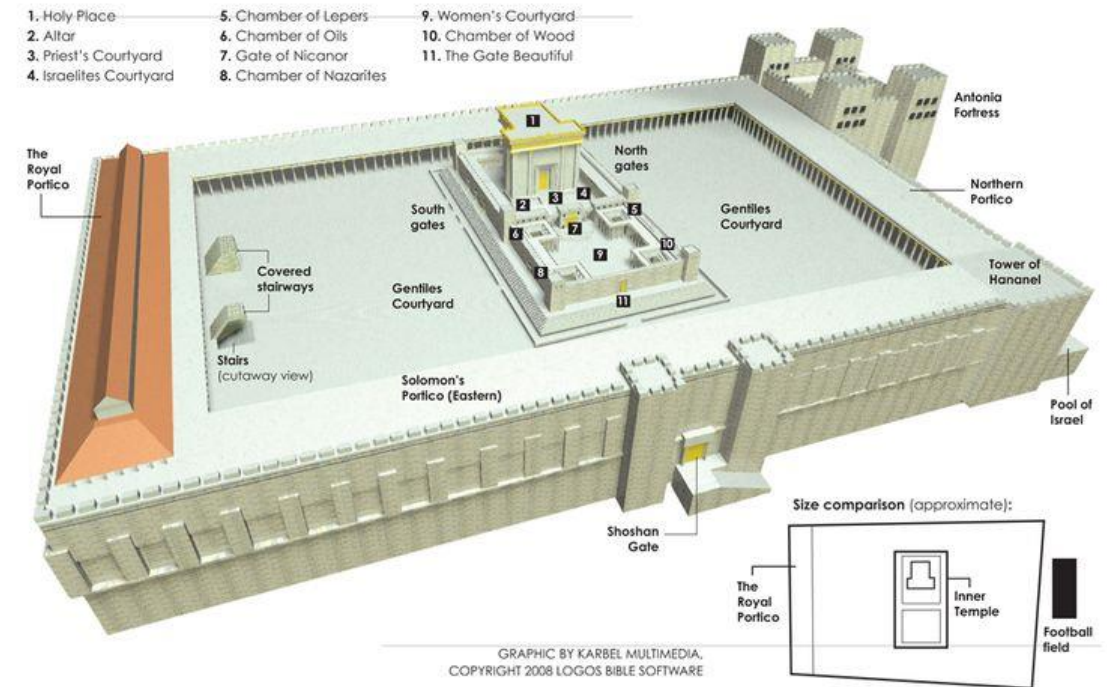
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HEROD'S TEMPLE



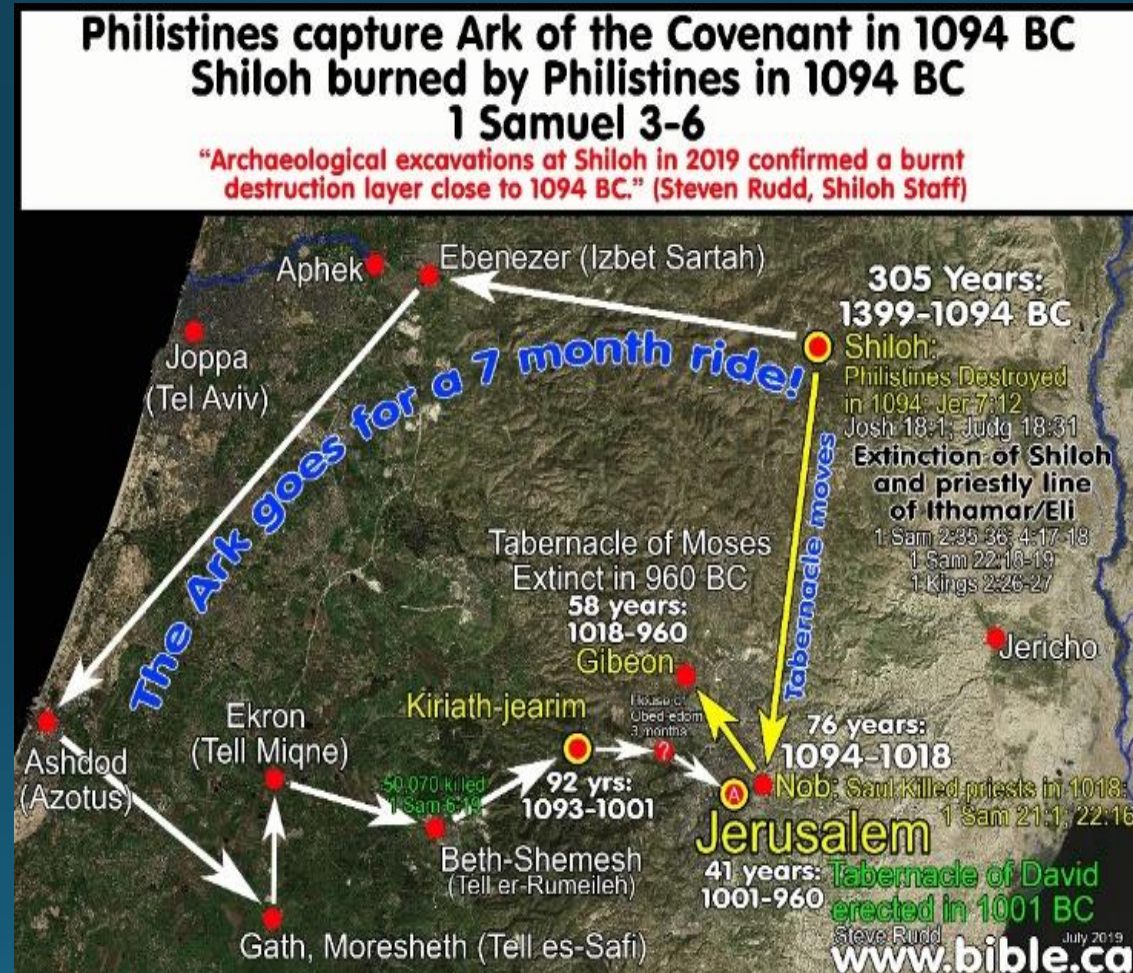
Herod's Temple

King Herod the Great began renovations on the Second Temple approximately 20-19 BC. The entire temple wasn't completed until approximately 62-64 AD, only to be destroyed by the Romans in 70 AD.



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The Story of the Tabernacle of David



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The Journey of the Ark

1. Eli allowed his sons to take the Ark of the Covenant to battle in Ebenezer
2. The ark was captured and moved to Ashdod to Dagon's temple. Dagon's statue falls and breaks, the people get tumors
3. The ark moves from Ashdod to Gath, but people suffered tumors there as well.
4. The ark moves from Gath to Ekron, but the people suffered tumors and rats. So they put the ark with golden tumors and rats in a driverless ox-cart sent it to Beth-shemesh.
5. The men of Beth-Shemesh were killed by God for touching or looking into the ark.
6. The ark was then moved to Kiriath-jearim where it stayed for about 92 years.
7. After David established his throne in Jerusalem, he moved the ark to a tent he set up on Mt Zion in Jerusalem

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The Journey of the Tabernacle

1. The Tabernacle moved to Shiloh after Joshua conquered the Promised Land.
2. The Tabernacle moved from Shiloh to Nob, after the Philistines captured the ark. It remained there at Nob for 76 years.
3. The Tabernacle moved from Nob to Gibeon for 59 years, after Saul killed all the priests (the ones who protected David) who worked there.
4. The Tabernacle remained at Gibeon until it went into extinction when Solomon moved it to Jerusalem and most likely stored it in one of the rooms of the New temple that started operation in 960 BC.

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Comparison of the two tabernacles

Tabernacle of Moses

- 1) No music instruments or celebration,
- 2) Animal sacrifices,
- 3) A veil – no access to the ark or to God
- 4) Only the high priests could access the Holy of Holies and only once per year on the day of Atonement
- 5) Points to Mt. Sinai, the earthly Jerusalem which was only for Israel, and the bondage of the law

Tabernacle of David

- 1) 24 hour praise and celebration with music instruments,
- 2) Spiritual Sacrifices
- 3) No veil – all could access the Ark and God
- 4) Had high priests, many priests and the Levites. All had access because the veil was torn to make it available
- 5) Points to Mt. Zion, the heavenly Jerusalem, which is for Jew and Gentile, and the freedom of Christ.

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The Tabernacle of David is Restored

Amos predicted that God would restore again the **Tabernacle of David**

James, the brother of Jesus, repeated the words of the prophet Amos to explain that the Church, which was almost entirely Jewish, must accept Gentile converts

Amos 9:11-12 "In that day I will restore the fallen tent of David. I will repair its gaps, restore its ruins, and rebuild it as in the days of old, that they may possess the remnant of Edom and all the nations who are called by my name, declares the Lord who does this."

With Jesus' death and resurrection, the Tabernacle of Moses is no longer needed. Now the Tabernacle of David is restored with its free access for everyone, Jew and Gentile, to the presence of God and with free and joyful worship.