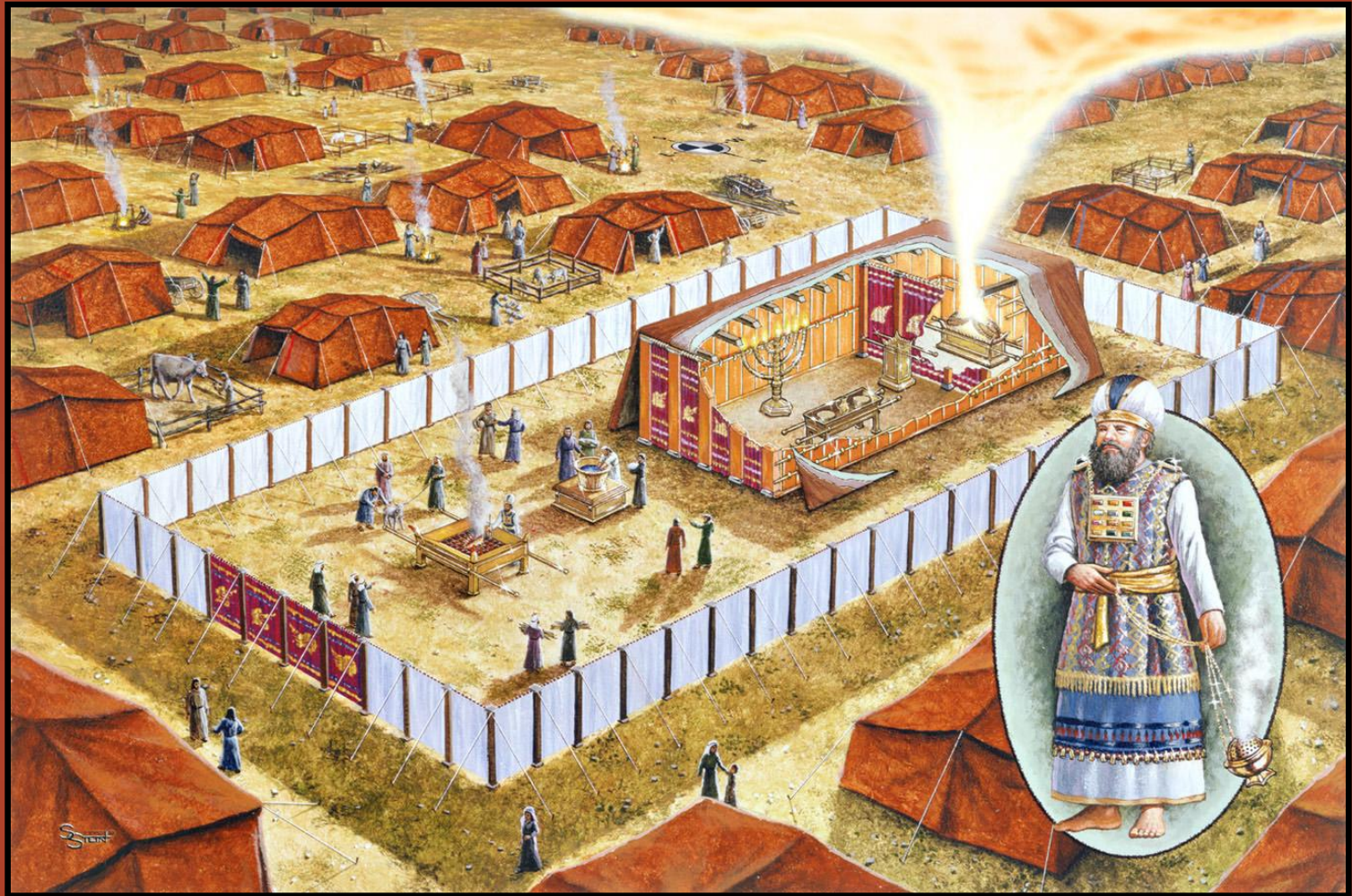


# The Tabernacle



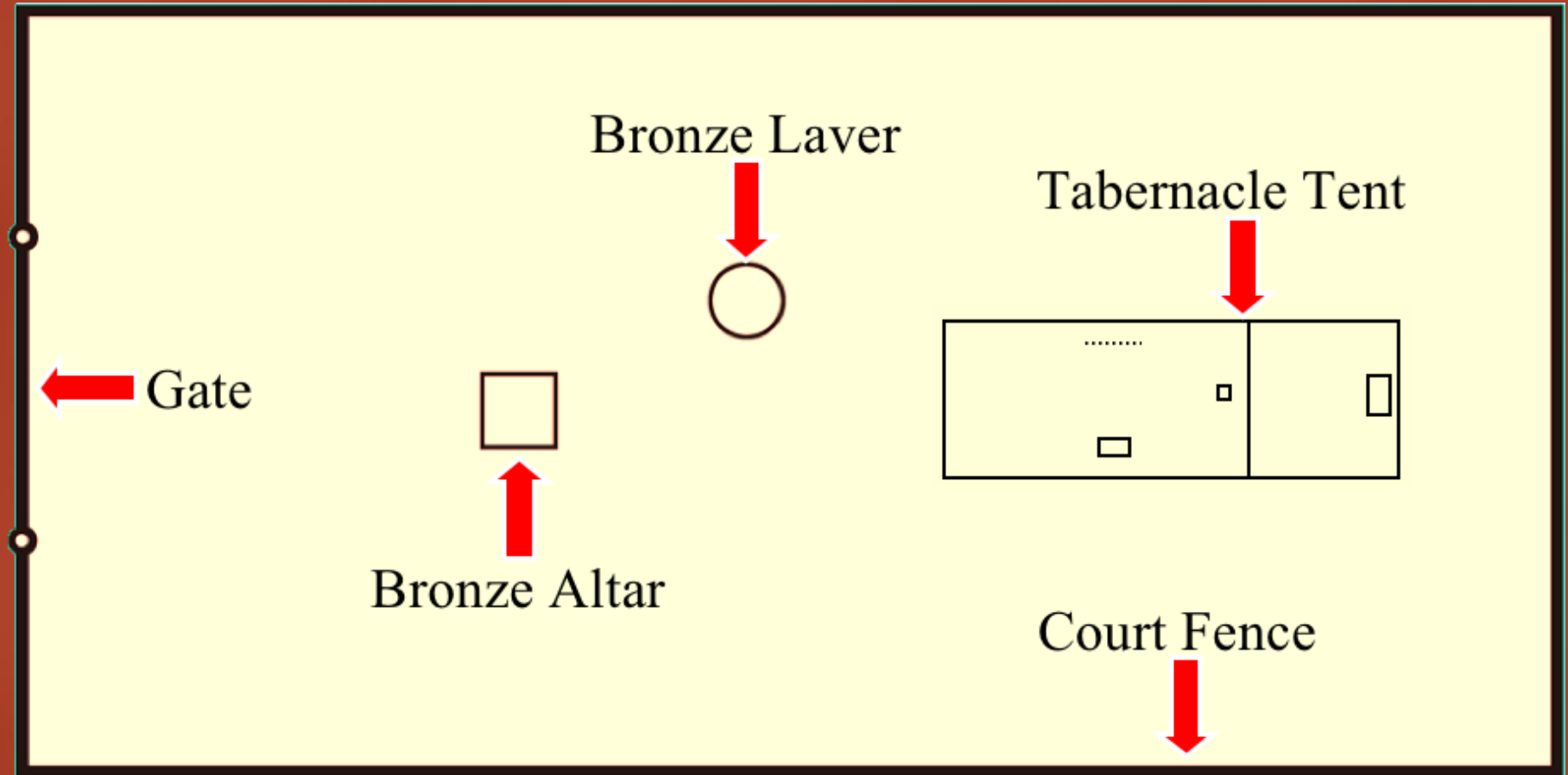
STAMP

# Introduction to the Tabernacle

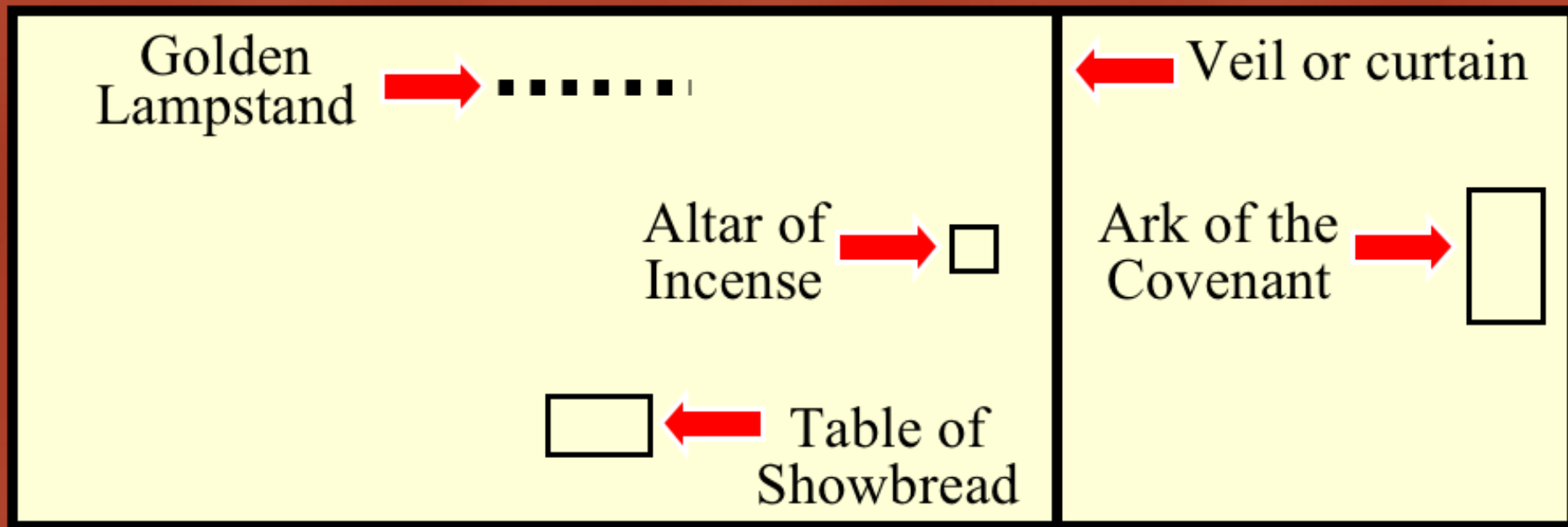
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- ❖ God commanded Moses to build a Tabernacle. (Exodus 25:1-9)
- ❖ The Tabernacle was a moveable “tent of meeting.”
- ❖ God wanted to dwell among his people, the Israelites, in order to have fellowship with them. (Exodus 25:22)

# The Tabernacle



# The Tabernacle Tent



Holy Place

Most Holy Place  
(Holy of Holies)



# Introduction to the Tabernacle

---

- ❖ The Tabernacle and its courtyard were constructed according to a pattern set by God. (Exodus 28:8, 9)
- ❖ We study the Tabernacle to understand God's pattern of worship.
- ❖ The Tabernacle shows how common people can have fellowship with a holy God.

# Introduction to the Tabernacle

---

- ❖ The Tabernacle was in the center of the Israelite camp.
- ❖ The 12 Tribes of Israel were encamped around it.
- ❖ It was Israel's spiritual center for 500 years, until Solomon's Temple. Fifty chapters in the Bible discuss the Tabernacle.

# Introduction to the Tabernacle

---

- ❖ The Tabernacle was built using valuable materials such as gold, silver, bronze, precious woods, and rare cloth.
- ❖ The gold in the Tabernacle totaled over one metric ton. In modern terms, the cost would exceed \$1 million.
- ❖ Offerings from the Israelites paid for all the materials. (Exodus 35:22–36:7)

# Introduction to the Tabernacle

---

- ❖ The Tabernacle was a “shadow” of things in heaven.
- ❖ The Tabernacle foreshadowed the redemptive work of Yeshua Messiah.  
(Hebrews 9)
- ❖ The real Tabernacle is in heaven where Yeshua himself is our high priest.  
(Hebrews 8:1-5)





There are many names or designations for the Tabernacle in the Word, many being used to give us a comprehensive revelation of its purpose and nature in the life of Israel.

Here is a sample of the names or synonyms associated with the Tabernacle:

- The **Tabernacle of the Congregation** - Exodus 27:31, 33:7, 40:34, etc.
- The **Tent of Meeting** – Exodus 25:22
- The **Tabernacle of Testimony** – Exodus 38:21, Numbers 1:50, 17:10, etc.
- The **Tabernacle of Witness** – Numbers 17:7, 2 Chronicles 24:6, Acts 7:44
- The **House of the Lord** – Joshua 6:24, 1 Samuel 1:7, 24
- The **Tabernacle of the Lord** – Joshua 22:19, 1 Kings 2:28, etc.
- The **Tabernacle of God** – Revelation 21:3
- The **Temple of the Lord** – 1 Samuel 1:9, 3:3
- The **Tabernacle of Shiloh** – Psalms 78:60
- The **Tabernacle of Joseph** – Psalms 78:67
- The **Worldly Sanctuary** – Hebrews 7:1

# The Courtyard

- The Tabernacle was located in a court. A court is a big area that is enclosed or marked off. The court was 100 cubits long and 50 cubits wide, creating two perfect squares of 50 x 50 cubits. (In those days, length was measured in cubits, which was the distance from the tip of a man's finger to his elbow - about 18 inches.) There was a large gate on the east side where people entered.  
The boundary wall that separated the rest of the camp from the Tabernacle area was made up of fine linen hangings, hung from 60 pillars spaced five cubits apart. There were 20 pillars on the south side, 20 on the north, 10 pillars on the west and 10 on the east

# Measurements of the Mishkan

- 100 CUBITS long (c. 150 feet),
- 50 CUBITS wide (c. 75 feet)
- 5 CUBITS tall (c. 7.5 feet).

**50**

**YOVEL**

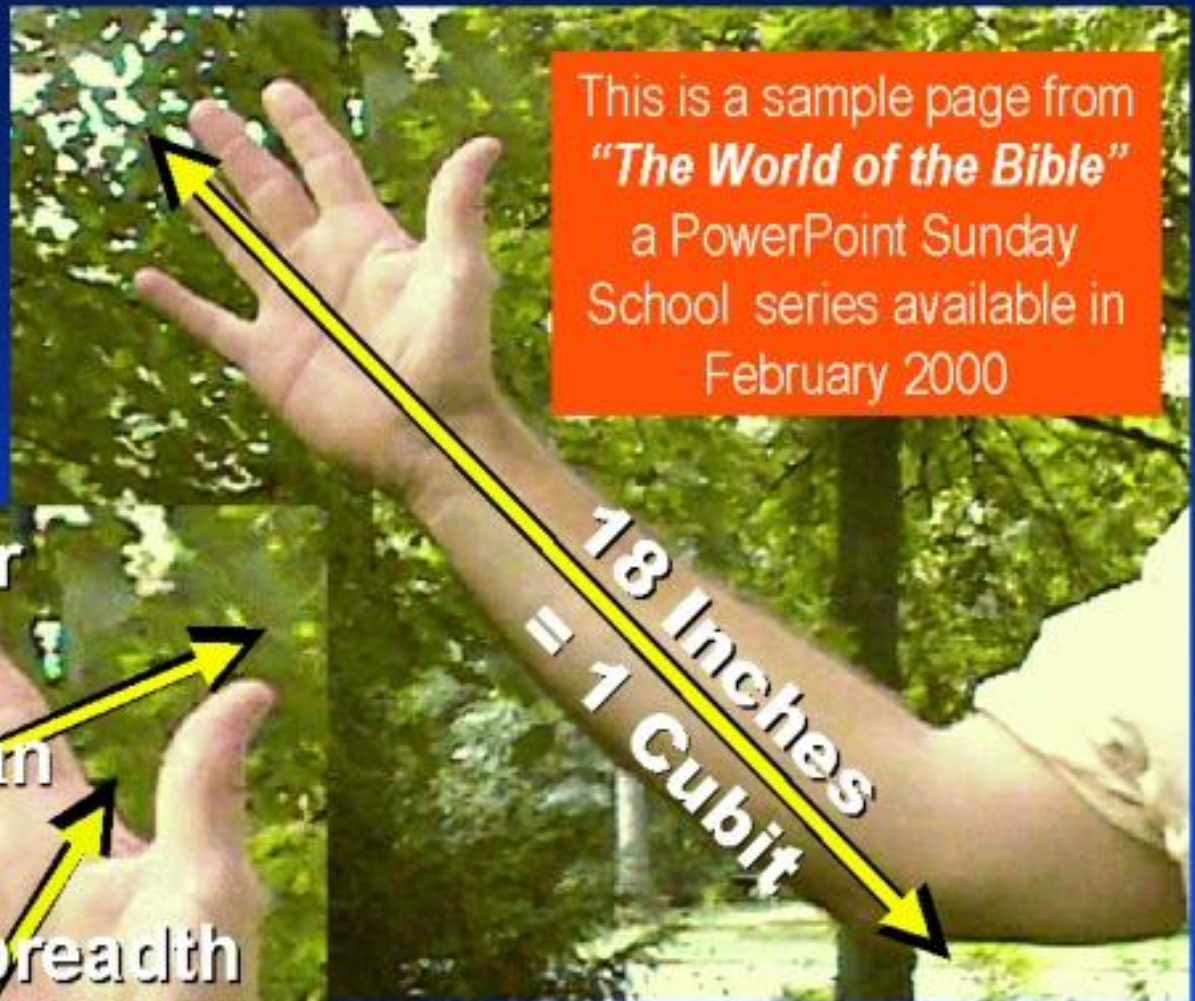
**PENTECOST**

**COUNT OF THE OMER**



# B I B L E

This is a sample page from  
*"The World of the Bible"*  
a PowerPoint Sunday  
School series available in  
February 2000



## Length Measurement

# Purpose of the Tabernacle

- **LEARN TO FOLLOW THE CLOUD**
- **LEARN TO BE A COMMUNITY**
- **LEARN TO DEPEND OF THEIR SHEPHERD**
- **LEARN THE WAY OF TESHUVA**
- **LEARN THAT YHVH WAS THEIR KING**
- **TO UNDESTAND THAT YHVH IS THE CENTER OF THE CAMP**
- **LEARN THE HEBRAIC CONCEPT OF SALVATION**

# The Tabernacle in the Bible

- **BOOK OF HEBREWS CONTAINS 303 VERSES**
- **131 OF THOSE 303 VERSES ARE IN REFERENCE TO THE TABERNACLE**
- **OTHER BOOK THAT SPEAK OF THE TABERNACLE**
- **13 CHAPTERS IN EXODUS**
- **18 CHAPTERS IN LEVITICUS**
- **13 CHAPTERS IN NUMBERS**
- **2 CHAPTERS IN DEUTERONOMY**
- **4 CHAPTERS IN THE BOOK OF HEBREWS**
- **THE BOOK OF JOHN IS A COMMENTARY ON THE MISHKAN**
- **REVELATION USES SYMBOLISM OF THE TABERNACLE**

# **The Mishkan the Center of Camp**

- **Israel center of the Earth**
- **Jerusalem center of Israel**
- **The Holy of Holies the center of Jerusalem**
- **The message of the Mishkan in the wilderness is to show the Focus of Our attention should be on the place where YHVH has put His name**
- **Jerusalem was build in the shape of the Letter SHIN which means Shaddai (Almighty)**



# ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE MISHKAN (Exodus 38:24-31)

**With the change in monetary values, it is difficult to accurately evaluate the Tabernacle. However, the Scriptural listing was:**

- GOLD 29 talents 730 shekels = 1 1/4 tons
- SILVER 100 talents 1,775 shekels = 4 1/4 tons
- BRASS 70 talents 2,400 shekels = 4 tons
- A talent of gold was about 120 pounds,
- A talent of silver about 100 pounds, a shekel was one-half ounce.
- Adding to this the cost of the wood, fabrics, priestly garments, precious stones, it has been estimated to be valued at \$10,000,000.00 without labor.
- Where did they get this wealth? (Exodus 12:35,36)

# Parts of the Tabernacle and the Human Body

The Tabernacle had:

48 Beams

100 sets of loops

100 hooks

All together is 248 which corresponds to the  
248 parts of the Human Body and also the  
248 Positive Commandments

# **THE TABERNACLE TEACHES US THE 3 LEVELS OF SPIRITUAL GROWTH**

## **3 TYPES OF LIGHT IN THE MISHKAN**

**OUTER COURT = SUN LIGHT = FLESH MINDED**

**HOLY PLACE = OIL MENORAH = RUACH**

**HOLY OF HOLIES = YHVH = SHEKINAH**

# THE TABERNACLE WAS THE CENTER OF WORSHIP OF ISRAEL





## **EXODUS 25**

**1 And the LORD spoke to Moses, saying,**

**2 Speak to the sons of Israel that they bring Me an offering. You shall take an offering from every man that gives it willingly with his heart.**

**3 And this is the offering which you shall take of them: gold, and silver, and brass,**

- **1<sup>ST</sup> NAME =..... YHVH ..... His Title**
- **1<sup>st</sup> Metal =..... GOLD.....His Divinity**
- **1<sup>st</sup> Color =.....BLUE...His Heavenly Majesty**
- **1<sup>st</sup> Woven Material=....LINEN...Righteousness**
- **1<sup>st</sup> Skin= .....RAM.....His Will**
- **Shittim Wood=...His Humanity.. Incorruptible**

# Colors in the tabernacle

Ex 25:4

And blue, and purple, and  
scarlet, and fine linen

Is mentioned 24 times in Exodus in  
this order

# **COLORS AND THEIR MEANING**

**Blue = HEAVEN**

**purple = ROYALTY**

**scarlet = SIN**

**fine linen = RIGHTEOUS ACTS**

- **5 and rams' skins dyed red, and dugong skins, and acacia-wood,**
- **6 oil for the light, spices for anointing oil and for sweet incense,**
- **7 onyx stones, and stones to be set in the ephod and in the breast-pocket.**
- **8 And let them make Me a sanctuary, so that I may dwell among them.**



# SHITTIM WOOD

- This Wood is very Hard and the worms does not penetrate it.
- The Wood is translated Incorruptible in the Greek Old Testament
- Mentioned over 26 times in the Bible in connection to the Tabernacle
- Represents Humanity

# **MEANING OF METALS AND COLORS IN THE BIBLE**

- **GOLD =** **DIVINITY**
- **SILVER=** **REDEMPTION**
- **BRASS =** **JUDGEMENT**
- **BLUE =** **HEAVEN**
- **SCARLET=** **SIN**
- **WHITE LINEN =** **RIGHTTEUOSNESS**
- **PURPLE =** **ROYALTY**
- **SHITTIM WOOD =** **HUMANITY (FLESH)**
- **OIL =** **RUACH HA-KODESH**
- **WATER=** **OUTPOURING OF HOLY SPIRIT**

## Exodus 31:2

**See, I have called by name Bezaleel the son of Uri, the son of Hur, of the tribe of Judah:**

01212. בצלאל Batsal'el

in (the) shadow (i.e. protection) of  
God;

0221. אורי 'Uwriy, oo-ree'

from 217; fiery; Uri,

OR LIGHT

02354. חור Chuwr

Hur

liberty; whiteness; hole, linen,  
white

RUACH= Spirit

רוח



# JUDAH

03063. יהודה Y@huwdah,  
yeh-hoo-daw'

from 3034; celebrated, praise

# יהודה

1. Judah is the only name that have יהודה
2. Five letters = Grace
3. The 4<sup>th</sup> letter of Judah is the letter Dalet = ד  
Door
4. Yahshua is the Door and reveal himself at the end of 4,000 years and came In the name of YHVH

# Aholiab

0171. אֹהֶל־יָאֵב 'Oholiy'ab

from 168 and 1; tent of (his) father;  
Oholiab, an Israelite:--Aholiab.

Ahisamach.

0294. Achiycamak,

from 251 and 5564;

brother of support;

DAN

01835. דן Dan

from 1777; judge;

ד = DOOR

ן = 50 fish, life

**The Paleo-Hebrew word picture meanings or the main names of the Tabernacle (from *Hebrew Word Pictures—How Does the Hebrew Alphabet Reveal Prophetic Truths?*, by Frank Seekins):**

***Mishkan:***



means *water, chaos;*



means *teeth, consume, destroy;*



means *palm or opened hand, cover, open, allow; and*



means *fish, darting through water, activity, life.*

**Paleo-Hebrew word  
pictures is:**

Destroy chaos and open/allow  
life/activity



# MISHKAN

משכן

ROOT WORD IS SHAKHAN =

TO DWELL

It also has another connotation

MASHKON

משכון

= LOAN OR GUARANTEE

# **MASHKON**

## **SURETY OF A LOAN**

**It all depended on the deeds of the Israelites. If the behave properly, the are worthy that YHVH rest upon them. They are like children who eat at their parent's table, and are nourished by His kindness. The Tabernacle is then a "dwelling place". However, if the Israelites sin then YHVH would remove His presence from among them and destroys the tabernacle. The tabernacle is like a guarantee for a loan, taken to assure repayment.**

**Torah Anthology Exodus VI page 5**



# SANCTUARY

EXODUS 25:8

And let them  
make me a  
sanctuary; that I  
may dwell  
among them.

EXODUS 15:17

Thou shalt bring them in,  
and plant them in the  
mountain of thine  
inheritance, in the place, O  
LORD, which thou hast  
made for thee to dwell in,  
in the Sanctuary, O Lord,  
which thy hands have  
established.

# TENT (OHHEL)

אהל

***RADIATE IN ALL DIRECTIONS***

א = strength, leader, ox / numerical value 1

ה = breath, / numerical value 5

ל = goad, shepherd staff / numerical value 30

**30+5+1= 36 = 9 number of truth**

# OHEL

לח = EL

ה = Breath, Ruach, Number 5 = Grace

## *Ohel:*

ח means *strength*;

ה means *to reveal, behold*; and ;

ל means *control, authority*.

The combined meaning of these letters in the Paleo-Hebrew word pictures is *behold/reveal the strength of authority or behold/reveal the chief/leader's control/authority*.

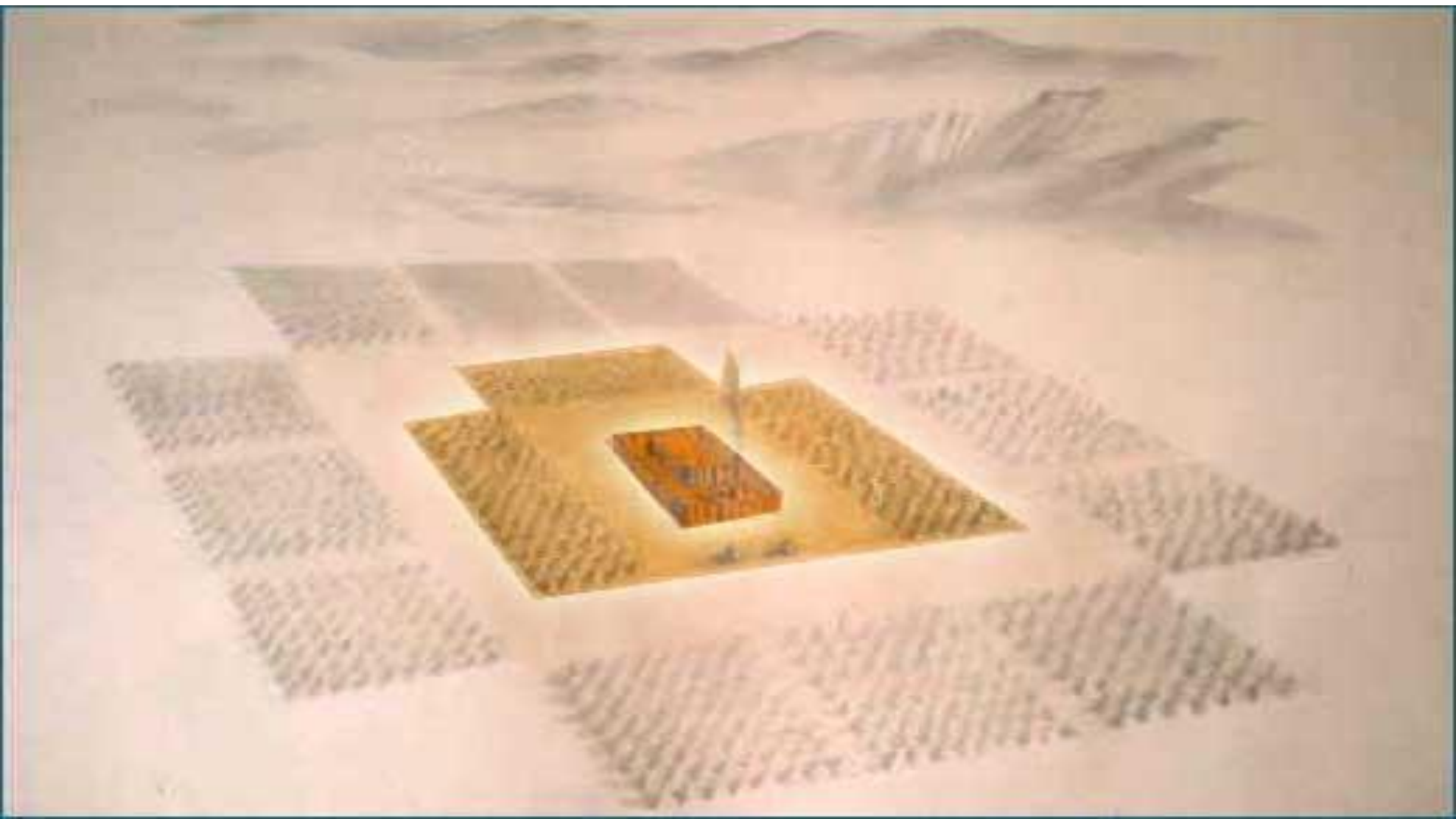
# WHAT WAS THE INTENTION OF YHVH TO DWELL AMONG THEM?

EXODUS 25:8

And let them make me a sanctuary;  
that I may dwell among them

*(LITERALLY SAYS DWELL WITHIN  
THEM)*

# THE TRIBES OF ISRAEL AROUND THE MISHKAN





# The Camp: shaped like the TAV WHICH MEANS SIGN OF THE COVENANT

## The camp of **Reuben**

|        |         |
|--------|---------|
| Reuben | 46,500  |
| Simeon | 59,300  |
| Gad    | 45,600  |
|        | -----   |
|        | 151,400 |

*Numbers 2:10-16*

## The Camp of **Levi** *Numbers 1:44-53*

S

## The Camp of **Judah**

|          |         |
|----------|---------|
| Judah    | 74,600  |
| Issachar | 4,400   |
| Zebulun  | 57,400  |
|          | -----   |
|          | 186,400 |

*Numbers 2:3-9*

W

E  
P  
H  
R  
A  
I  
M

Bull

## The Camp of **Ephraim**

|          |         |
|----------|---------|
| Ephraim  | 40,500  |
| Manasseh | 32,200  |
| Benjamin | 35,400  |
|          | -----   |
|          | 108,100 |

*Numbers 2:18-24*

Man

REUBEN

|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|   | L | E | V | I |   |
| L |   | * |   |   | L |
| E |   |   |   |   | V |
| V |   |   |   |   | I |
| I |   |   |   |   |   |
|   | L | E | V | I |   |

Eagle

DAN

N

Lion

J  
  
U  
  
D  
  
A  
  
H

## The Camp of **Dan**

|          |         |
|----------|---------|
| Dan      | 62,700  |
| Naphtali | 53,400  |
| Asher    | 41,500  |
|          | -----   |
|          | 157,600 |

*Numbers 2:25-31*

E

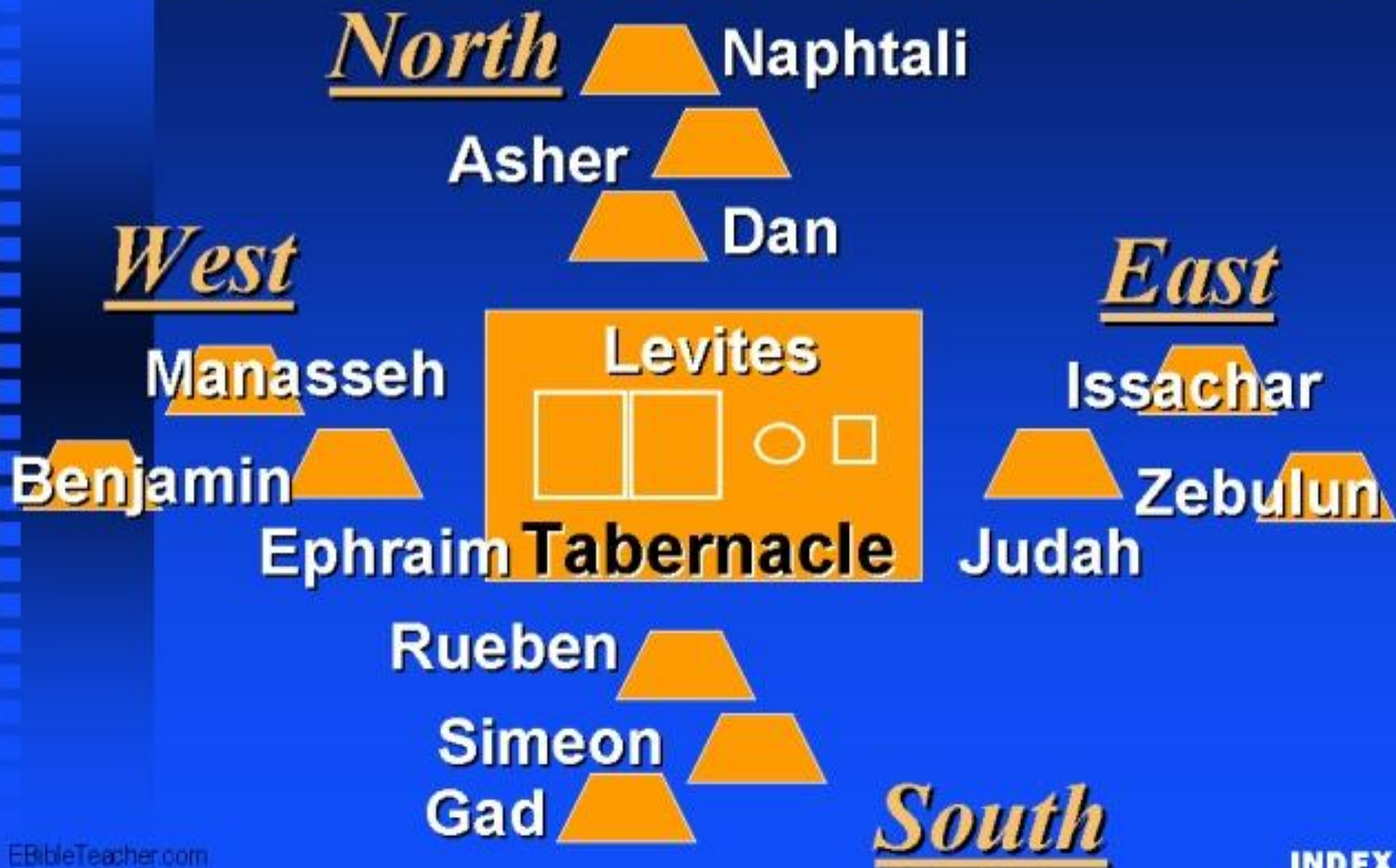
**The four leading degalim divisions of Tribes were Yehudah, Efrayim, Reuven and Dan and correspond to the four angelic divisions (Bamidbar Rabbah 2:9)**

- Yehudah's division reflected the Heavenly division led by the angel Gavri'el.
- Efrayim's division paralleled the angelic division led by Rafa'el.
- Reuven's division corresponds to the Heavenly hosts headed by Micha'el.
- Dan's division was the earthly counterpart of the Heavenly division of Uri'el Above.

**The symbols embroidered upon the four leading banners corresponded to the four creatures that surround the Kisei HaKavod (Yechezk'el 1:10)**

- Corresponding to the figure of a man beneath the Heavenly Throne of Glory was Reuven's banner, on which were embroidered dudaim plants (whose roots resemble a man)**
- Parallel to the figure of a lion underneath the Kisei HaKavod was Yehudah's banner , which bore a lion.**
- Parallel to the Heavenly figure of a bullock was Efrayim's banner, on which was embroidered a bullock.**
- Similar to the image of an eagle underneath the Heavenly Throne was Dan's banner , which bore the picture of an eagle (according to Midrash Lekach Tov, Yalkut Reuveini).**

# Israelite Camp & Tabernacle



# **SANAI THE PLACE OF INTIMACY FOR ISRAEL AND YHVH**



# The Banners of Israel

## The Camp and Brigade Emblems

Brigade  
**EAGLE**

**NORTH**

**DAN**

**Asher**

A Goblet  
or Cup

**Dan**

Serpent,  
Horse and  
Rider

**Naphtali**

A leaping Hind  
or Stag

**Benjamin**

A Wolf

**Issachar**

An Ass  
under  
burden

**Ephraim**

Ox (bullock)  
Unicorn  
Horn

**Merari**

**The Tabernacle -**  
Families of **LEVI**  
camp roundabout

**Judah**

Lion  
Three lions  
A Sceptre  
A Grape Vine

**Manasseh**

Olive Branch  
Arrows  
Number 13

**G  
e  
r  
s  
h  
o  
m**

**Kohath**

**Zebulun**

A Ship

**Gad**

The Leader  
of a Troup

**Reuben**

Man  
Water

**Simeon**

A Sword  
The City Gate

**REUBEN**

**SOUTH**

**A MAN**

**E  
P  
H  
R  
A  
I  
M**

**W  
E  
S  
T**

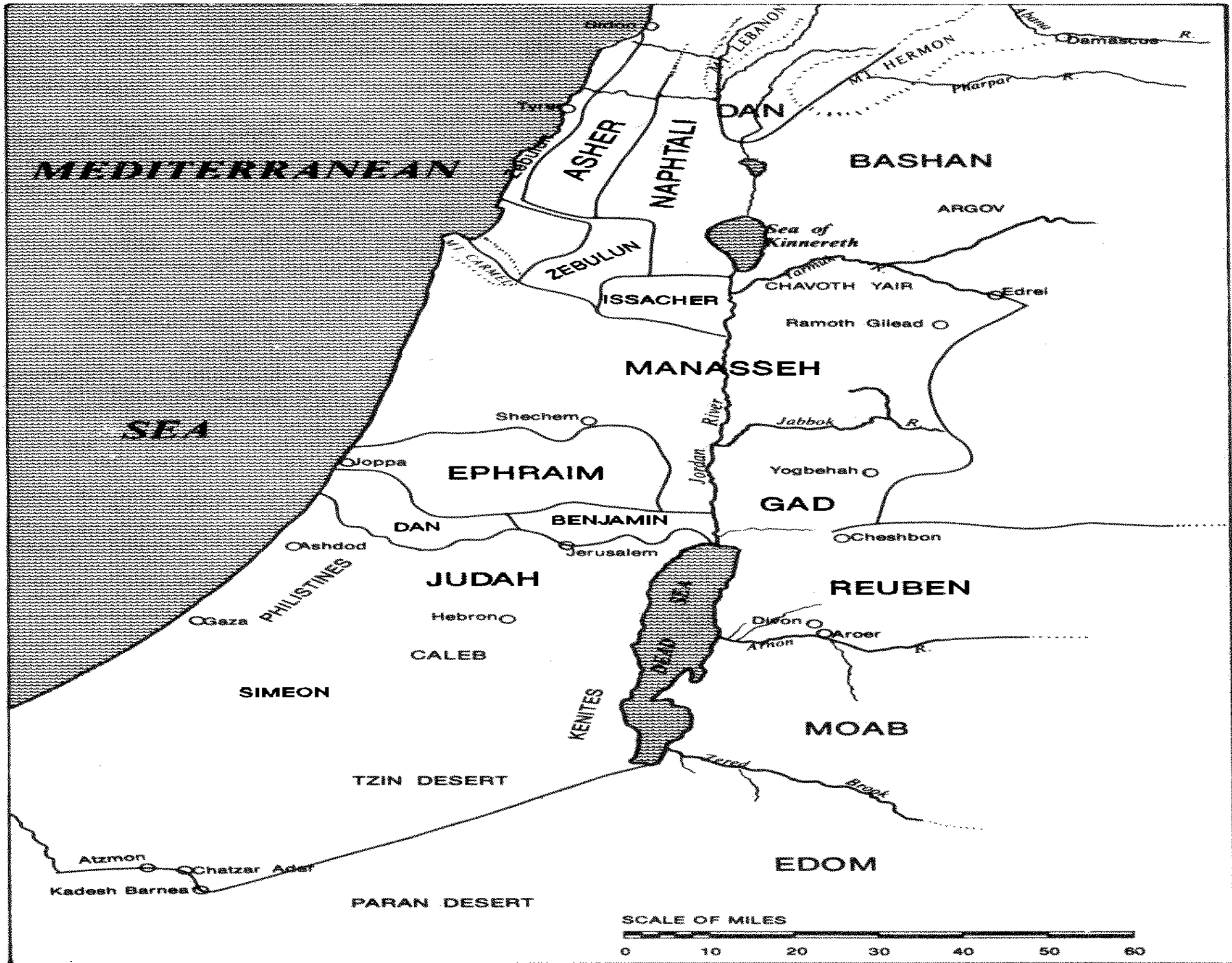
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**J  
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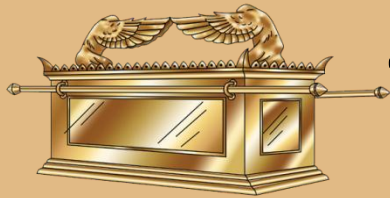
**E  
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**LION**





# The Most Holy Place (Holy of Holies)



**The Ark of the Covenant**



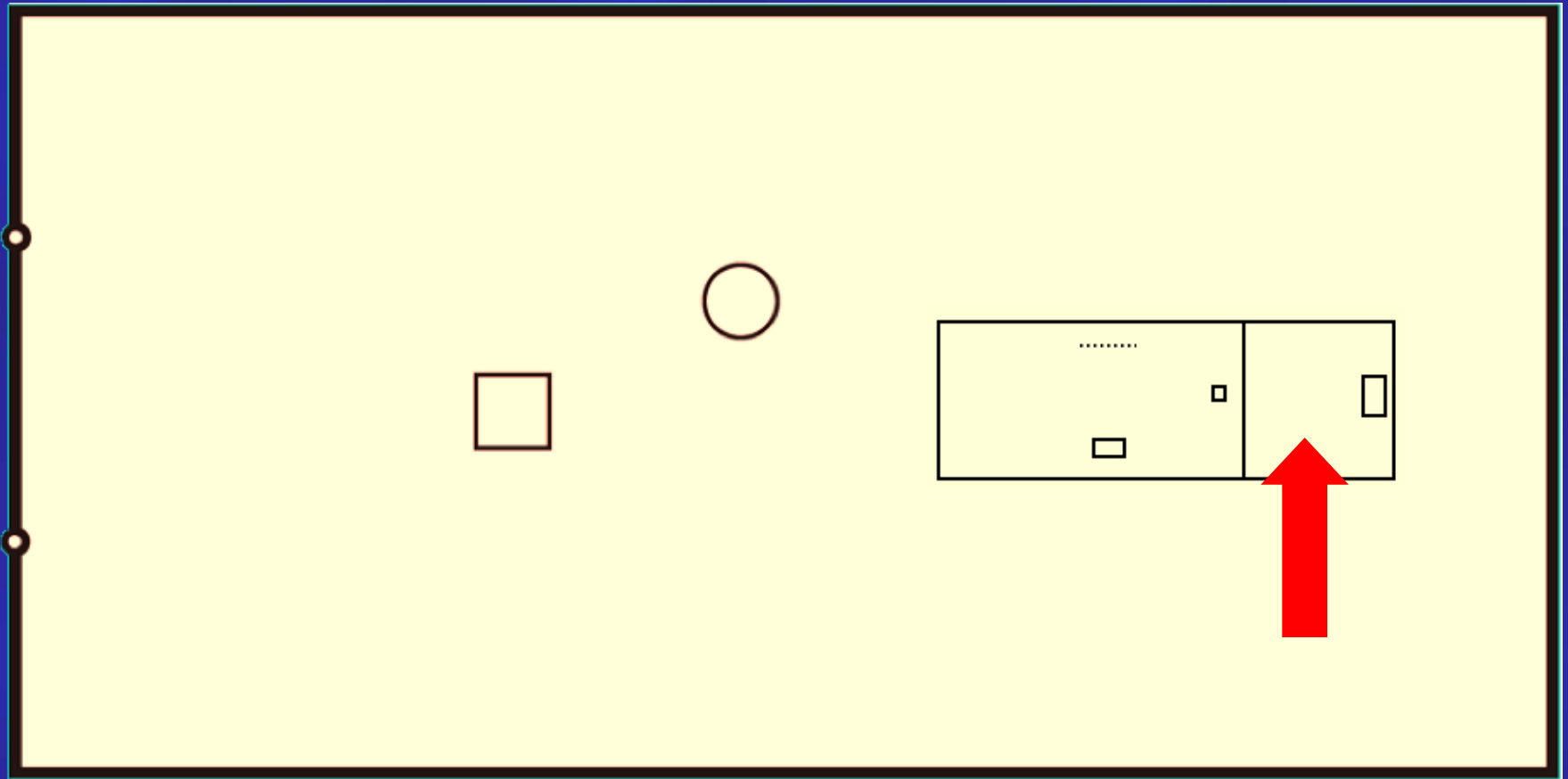
**The Mercy Seat**



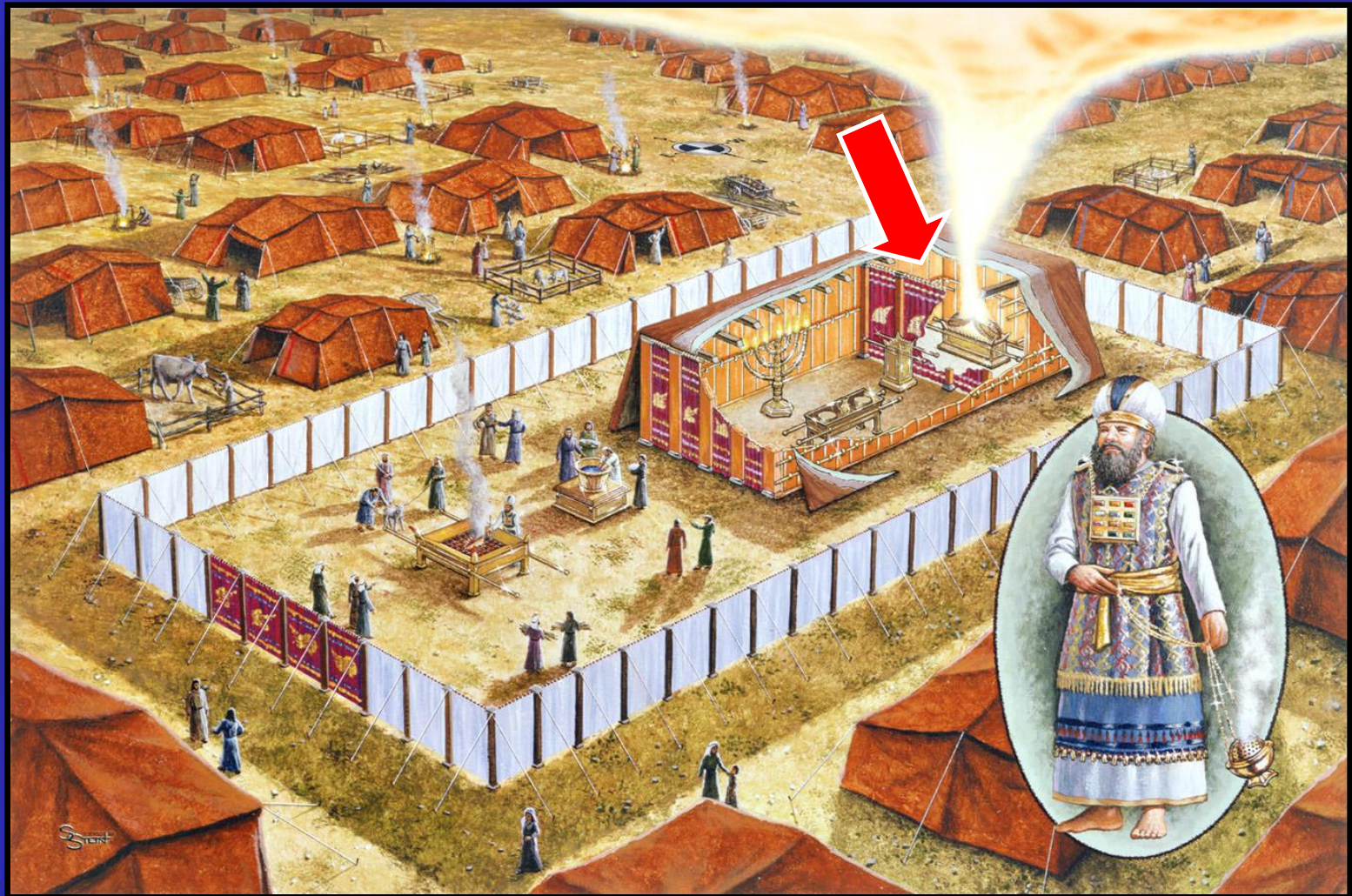
**The Cloud and Pillar of Fire**



# The Most Holy Place

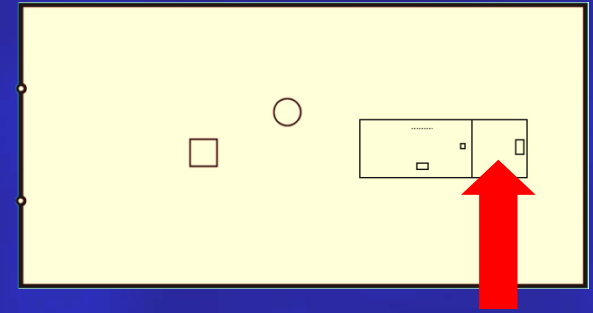


# The Most Holy Place



# The Most Holy Place

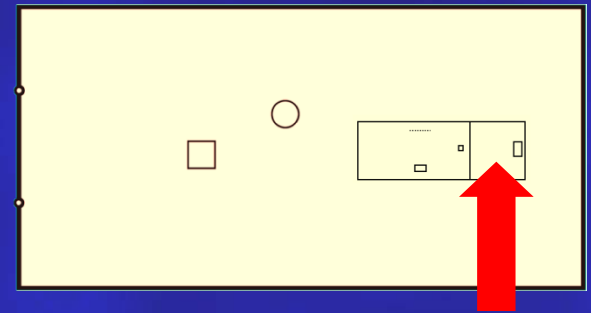
(Exodus 26:33, 34)



- ❖ The Most Holy Place is also called the Holy of Holies.
- ❖ The Ark of the Covenant resided in the Most Holy Place.
- ❖ The shekinah glory of God rested upon the lid of the Ark (Mercy Seat).

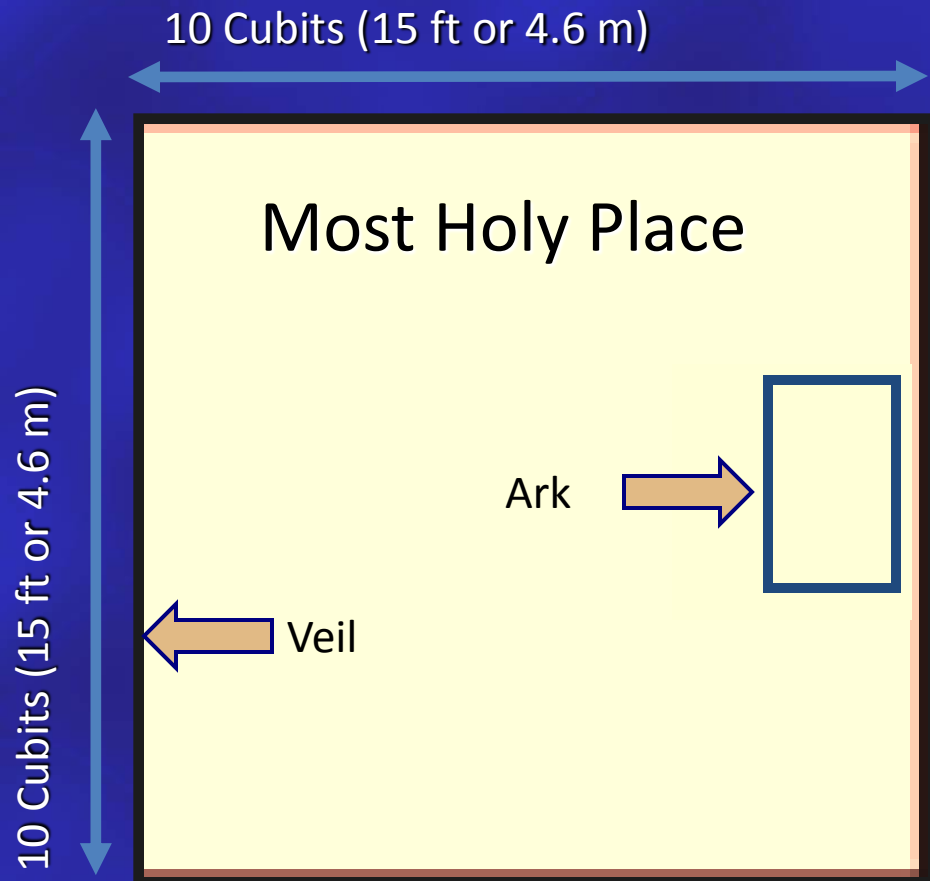


# The Most Holy Place

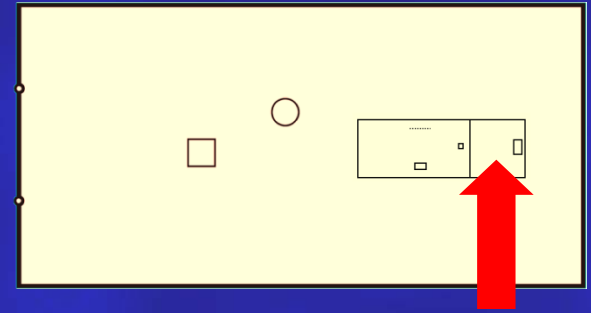


The measurements of the Most Holy Place:

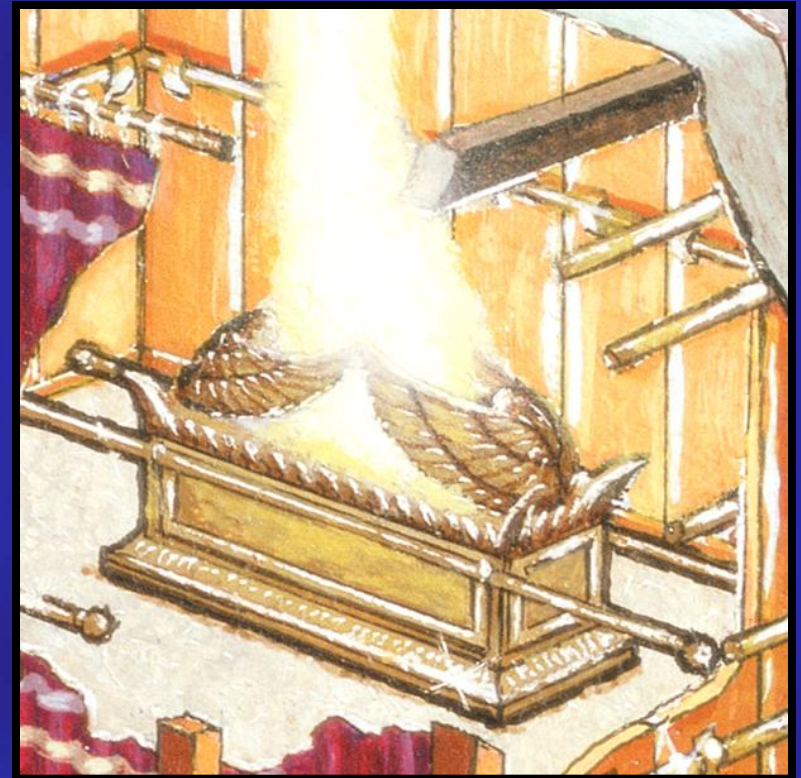
- ❖ 10 cubits long (15 ft. 4.6 m)
- ❖ 10 cubits wide (15 ft. 4.6 m)
- ❖ 10 cubits high (15 ft. 4.6 m)



# The Most Holy Place

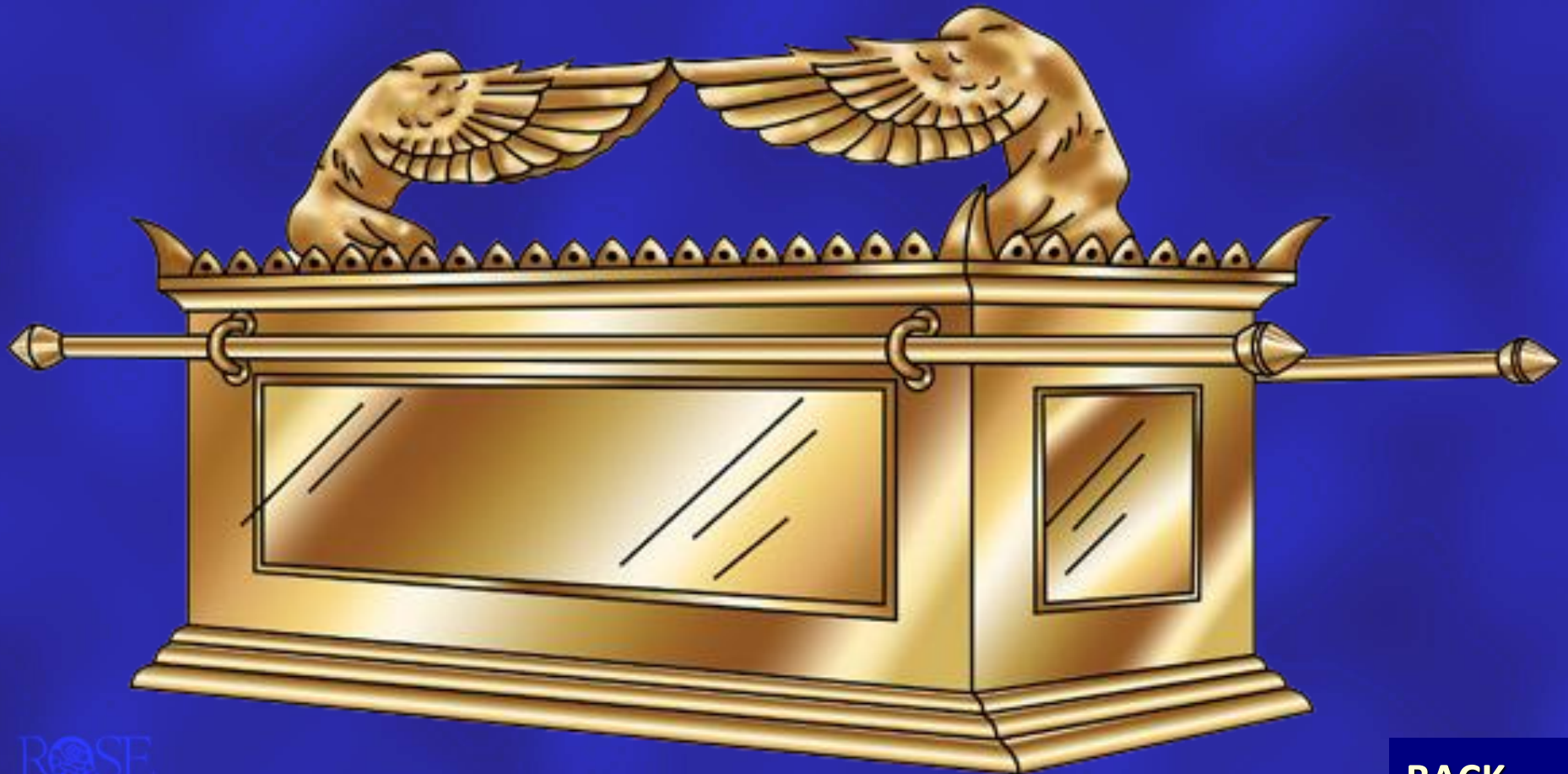
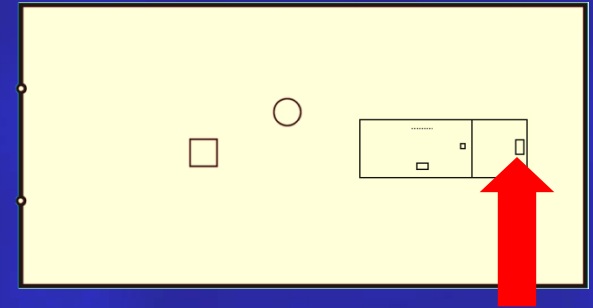


The high priest entered the Most Holy Place once a year, on the Day of Atonement, to sprinkle blood on the Mercy Seat (the lid of the Ark) to atone for his sins and the people's sins.

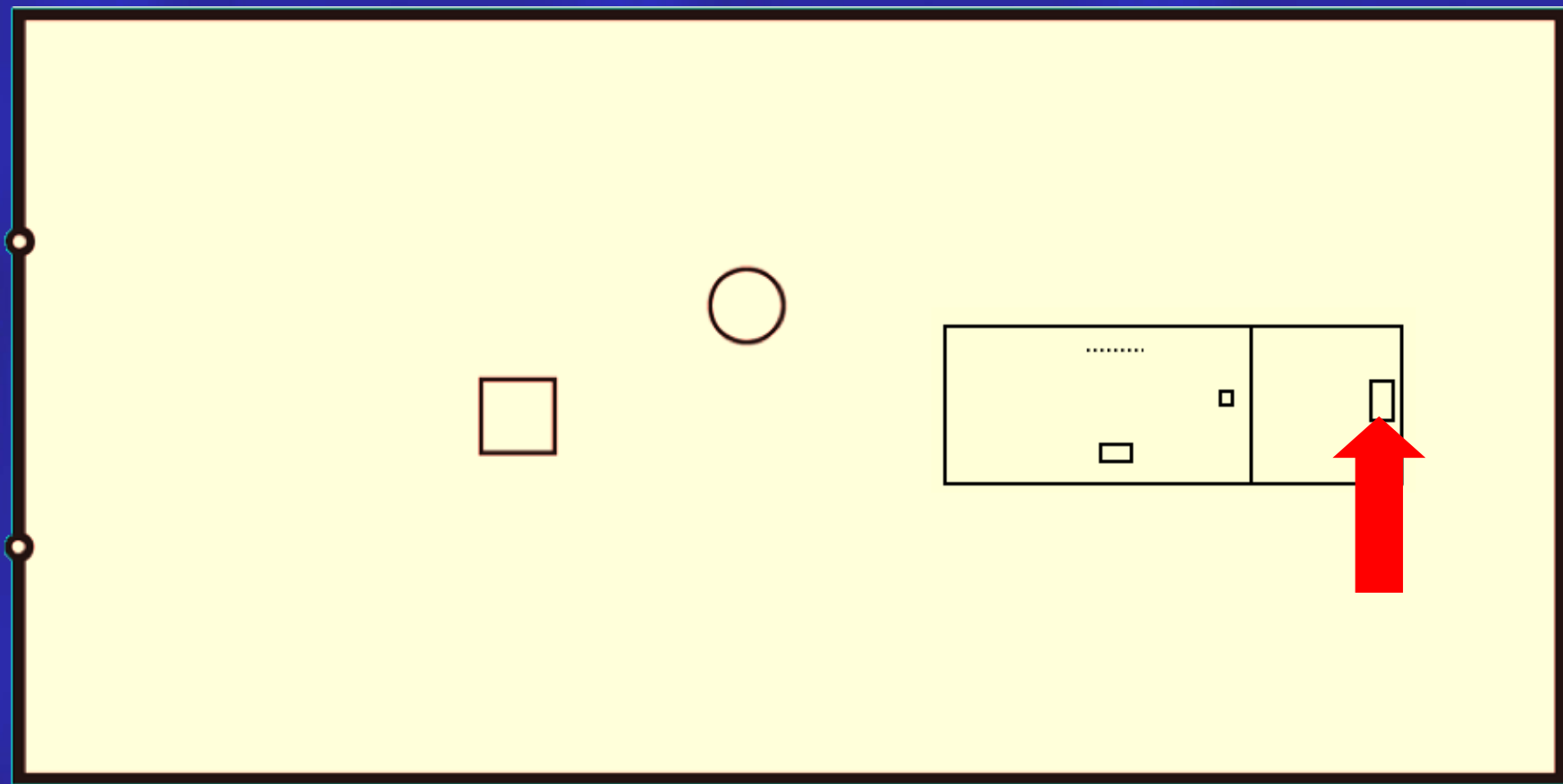


# The Ark of the Covenant

(Exodus 25:10-16)

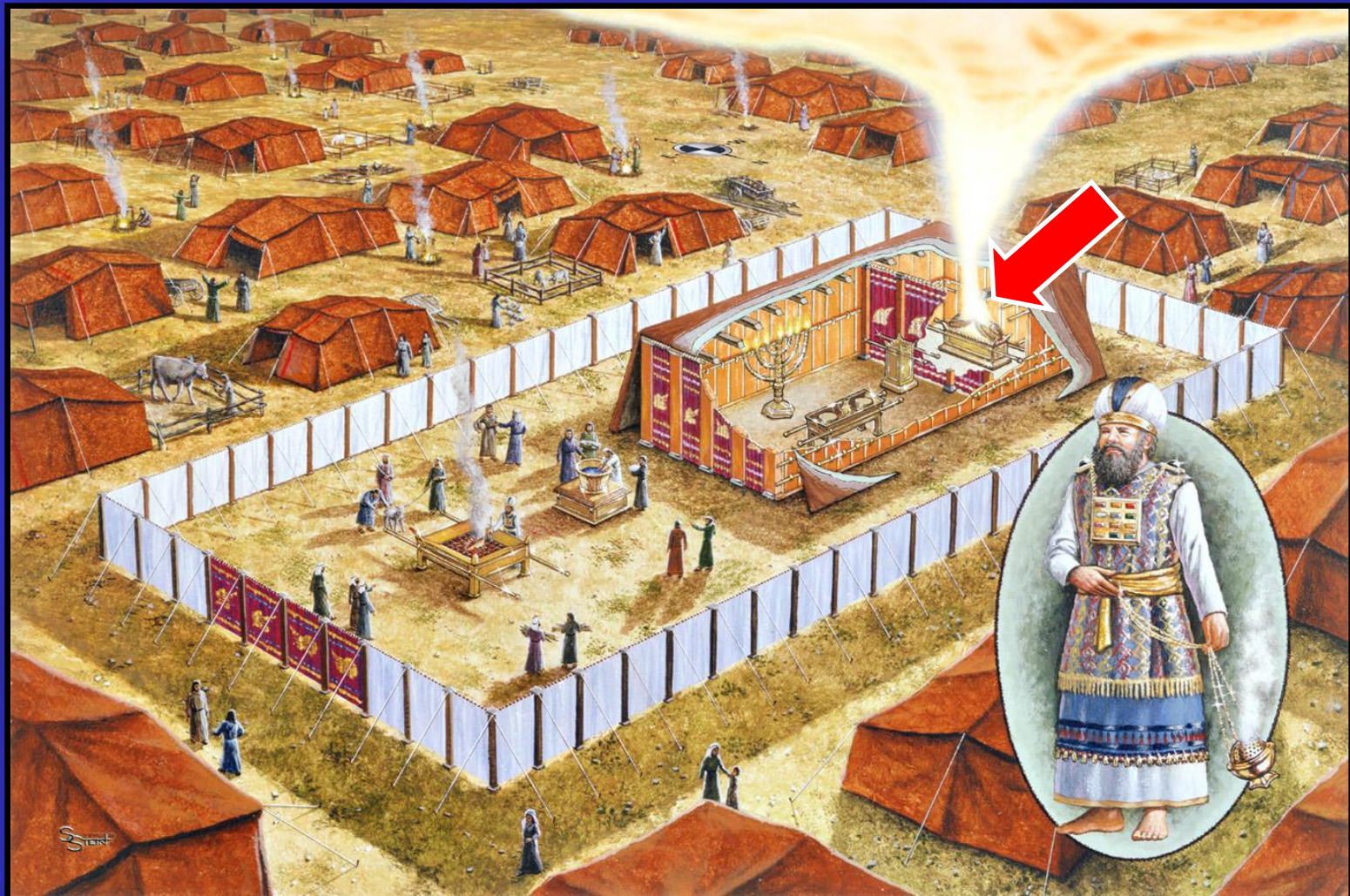


# The Ark of the Covenant



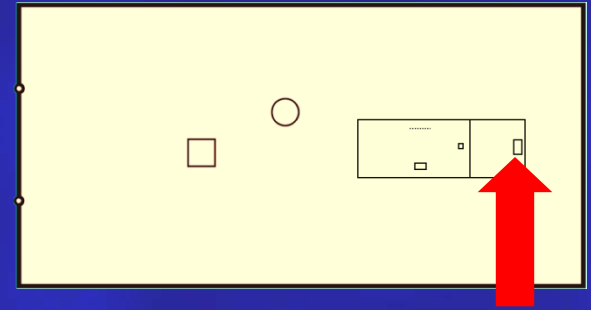


# The Ark of the Covenant



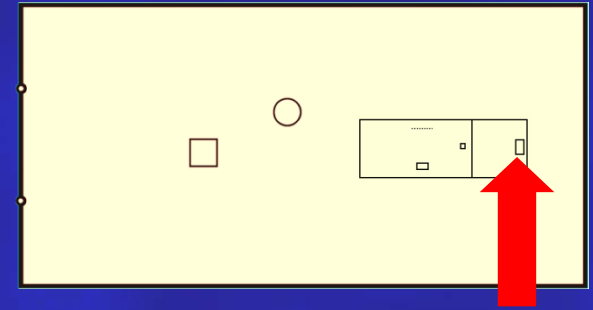


# The Ark of the Covenant



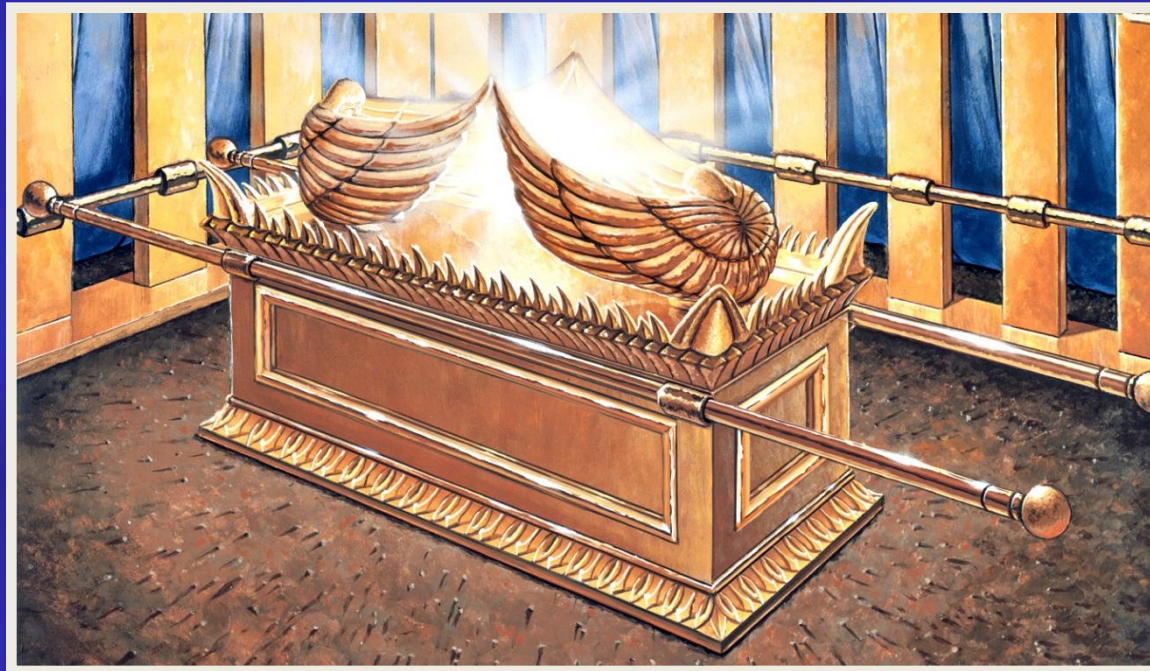
- ❖ The Ark was made of acacia wood and overlaid with gold, inside and out with a gold crown or molding set around the edge of the top.
- ❖ Four gold rings, one on each leg, were placed for the carrying poles.
- ❖ The poles were acacia wood overlaid with gold.
- ❖ The Mercy Seat was set on top of the Ark.

# The Ark of the Covenant



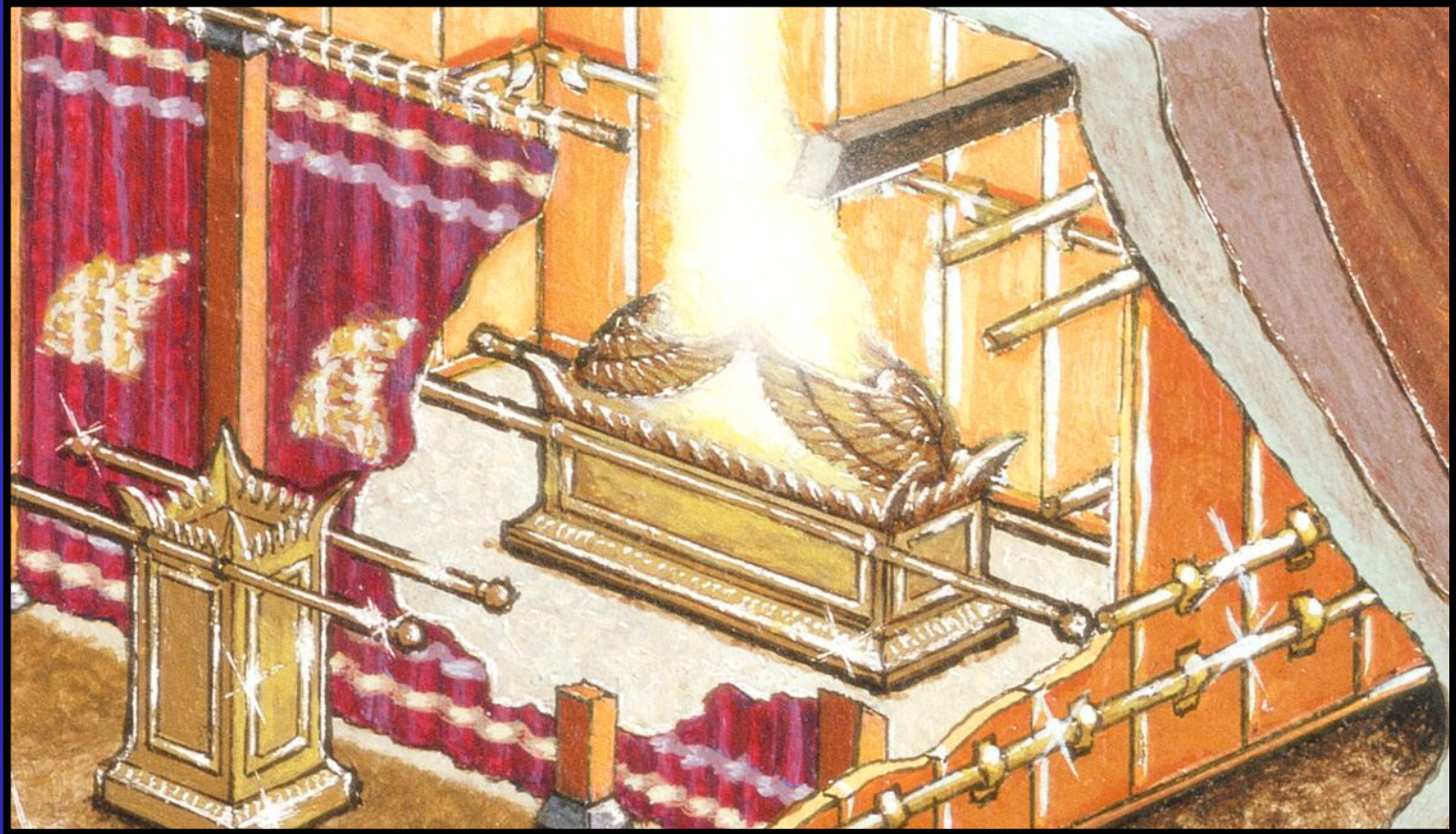
The measurements of the Ark:

- ❖ 2.5 cubits long (45 in. or 115 cm)
- ❖ 1.5 cubits wide (27 in. or 69 cm)
- ❖ 1.5 cubits high (27 in. or 69 cm)

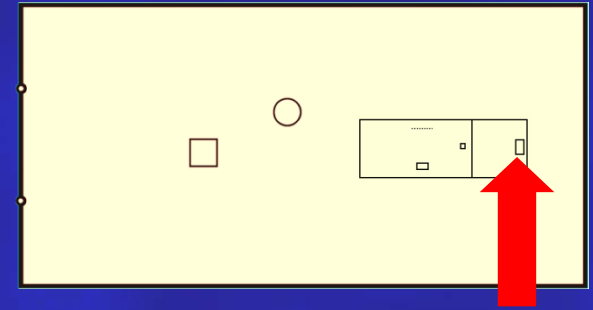




# The Ark of the Covenant



# The Ark of the Covenant



The contents of the Ark are listed in Hebrews 9:4 and they show God's desire to protect, provide, and bring life to his people. The contents included:

- ❖ The stone tablets with the Ten Commandments (God **protects**)
- ❖ A jar of manna (God **provides**)
- ❖ Aaron's rod (which budded and bore fruit showing God's **power to bring life out of death**)

# The Ark of the Covenant

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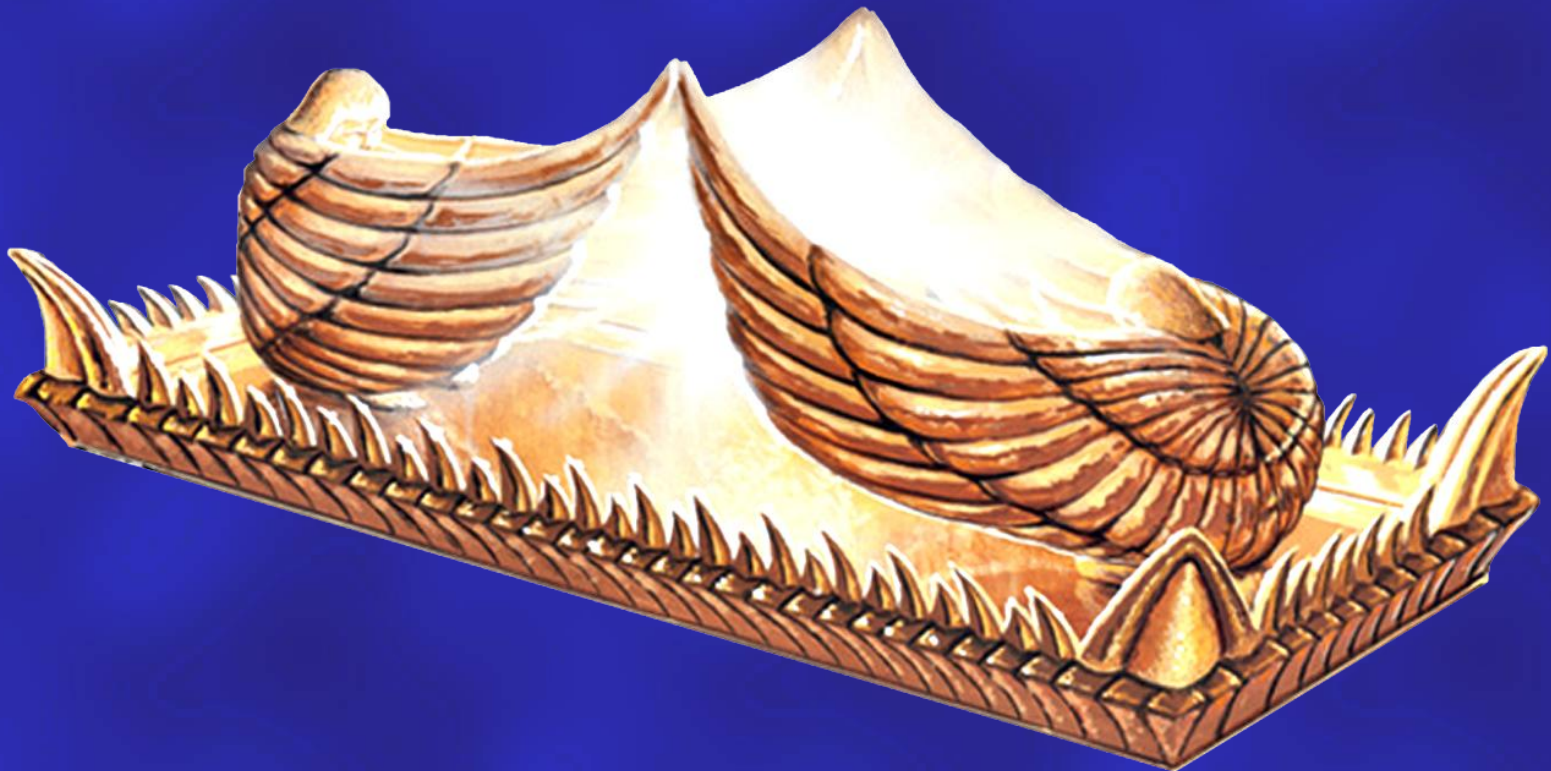
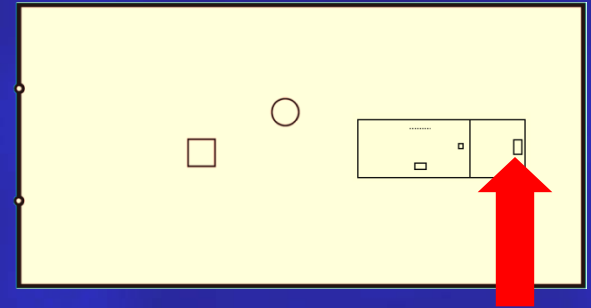
The contents of the Ark.



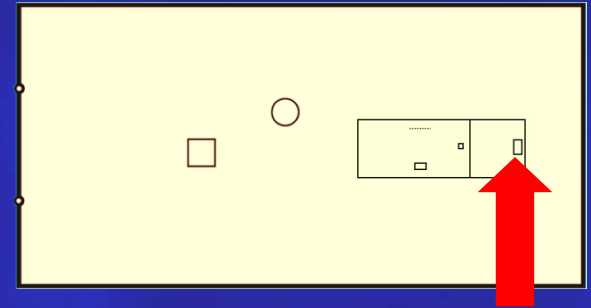


# The Mercy Seat

(Exodus 25:17-21)

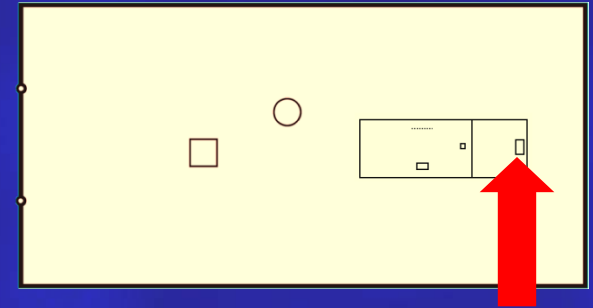


# The Mercy Seat



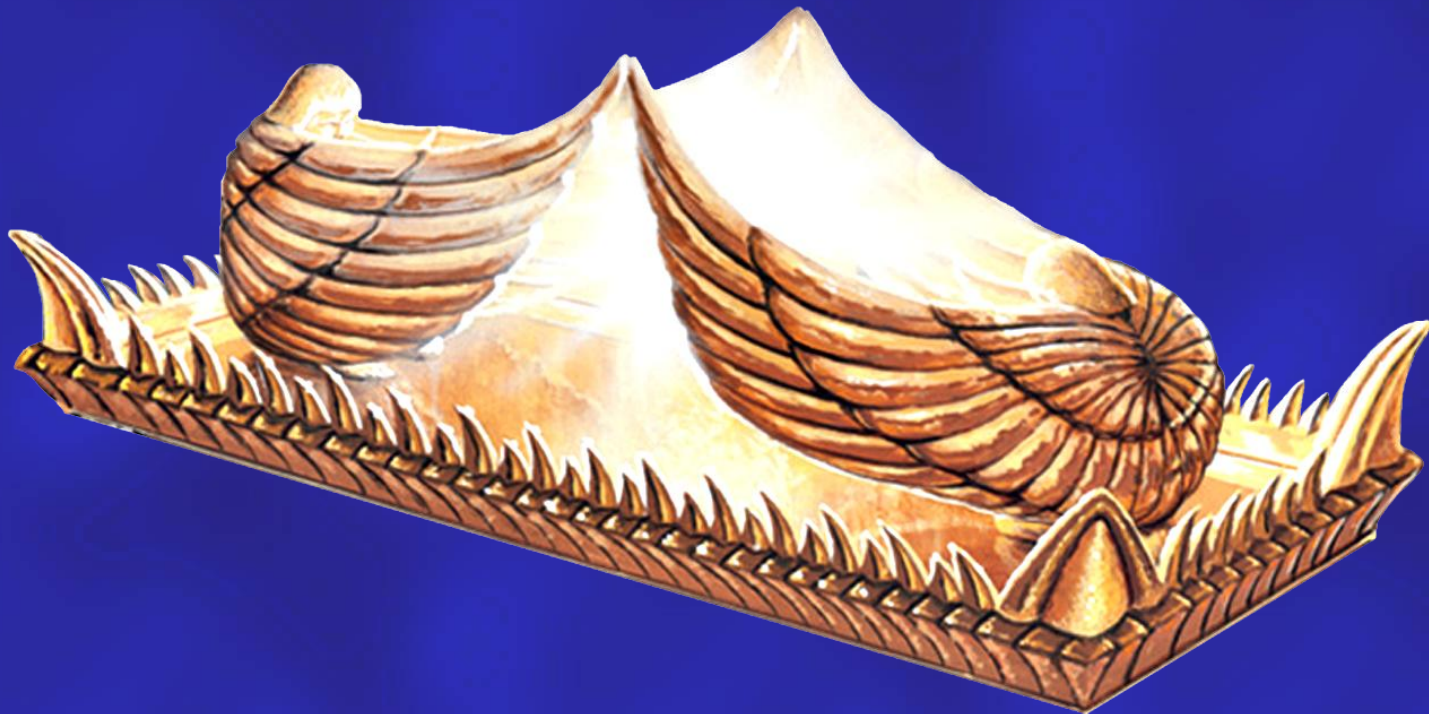
- ❖ The Mercy Seat was made of pure gold.
- ❖ It had a winged cherub on each side, facing each other with wings outstretched above them, towards each other.
- ❖ The Mercy Seat was beaten or hammered from one solid piece of gold.
- ❖ It was placed on top of the Ark.

# The Mercy Seat



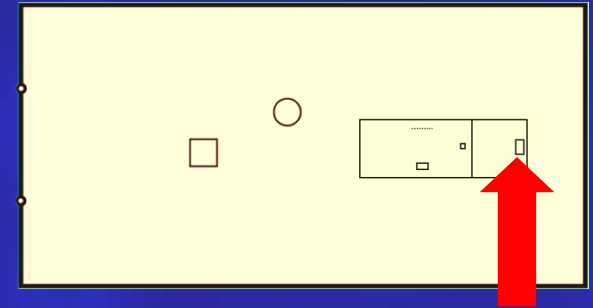
The measurements of the Mercy Seat:

- ❖ 2.5 cubits long (45 in. or 115 cm)
- ❖ 1.5 cubits wide (27 in. or 69 cm)



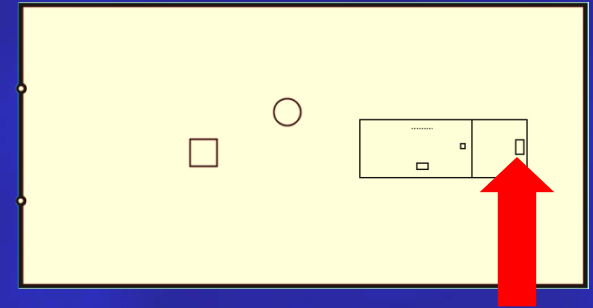


# The Mercy Seat



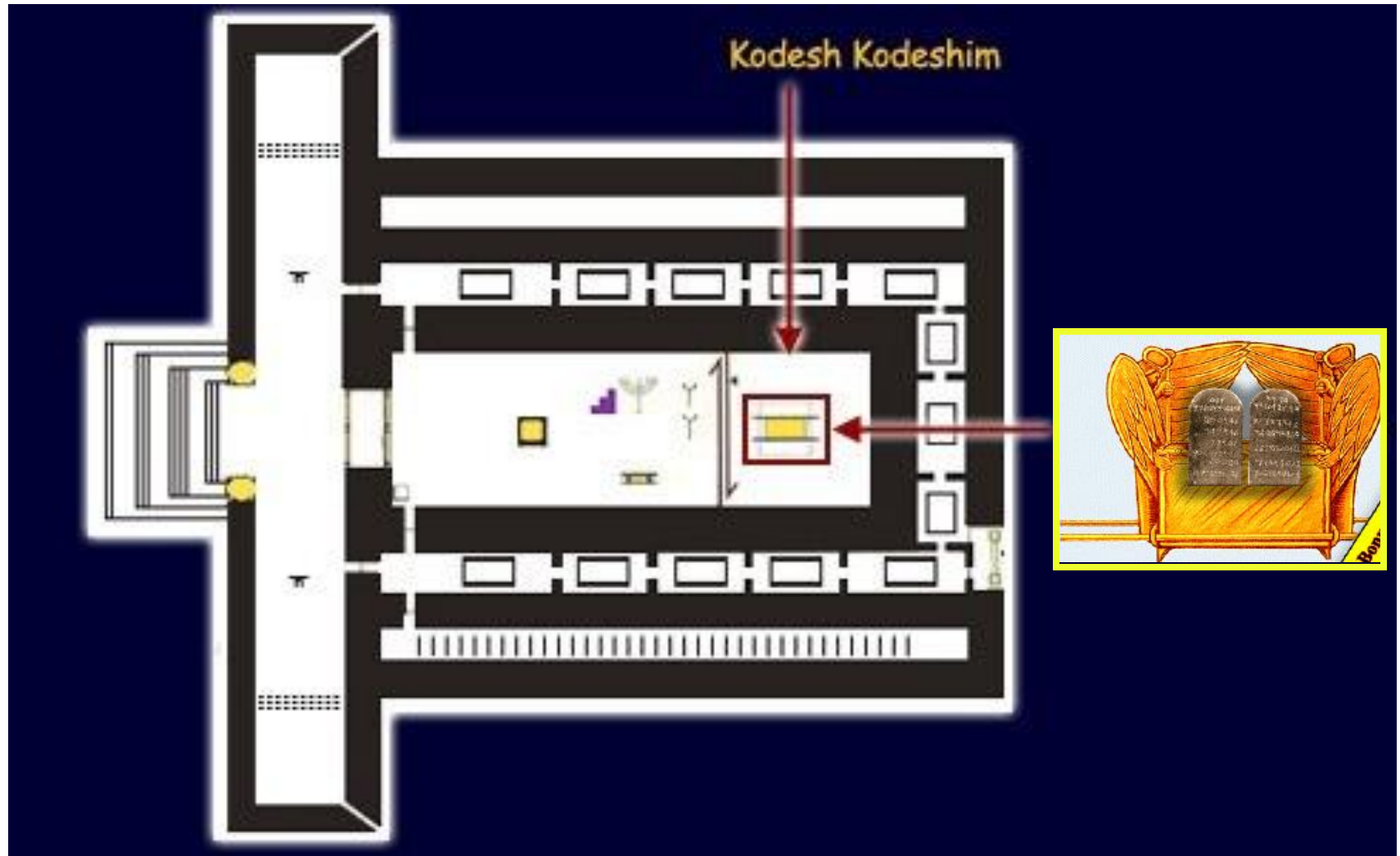
- ❖ Annually, on the Day of Atonement, the high priest would sprinkle blood on the Mercy Seat to atone for the sins of all the people.
- ❖ God offered mercy so sinful people could approach Him—to the amazement of angels.

# The Mercy Seat



- ❖ The mercy of God is made evident through the blood of Yeshua, which saves all believers from their sins.
- ❖ Our efforts to be “good people” are not enough to approach God. Yeshua alone is the Way to God. (John 14:6)
- ❖ Because of the blood of Yeshua, the Bible promises God’s mercy and grace when we approach him. (Hebrews 4:16)

# The Holy Temple Instruments: Ark of the Covenant



# The Holy Temple Instruments: Ark of the Covenant



The **Ark of the Covenant** is known in the Scriptures as the **Ark of the Testimony**, the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord, the Ark of the Lord God, the Ark of God, the **Ark of Thy Strength**, the Ark of the Covenant of God, the **Ark of the Lord**, and the Ark of Shittim Wood.

The Ark of the Covenant contained the Mercy Seat of Yahweh, and was the only furniture located inside of the Holy of Holies – the most HOLY PLACE of the Sanctuary and the Temple, behind the veil. The Ark is a prophetic shadow picture of Yahshua, in whom Yahweh holds his Torah, in which holds His True Mannna (the Bread of Life), and His Rod of the High Priest, Yahshua!



## **Details of the Ark of the Covenant:**

- Made of Shittim (Acacia) wood and overlaid with gold
- Dimensions are 2.5 x 1.5 x 1.5 cubits
- Gold was located inside, with wood as the core, and gold outside
- Has **two staves** with **four gold rings** to carry and move the Ark without touching it
- Had **two cherubims** with wings on each side
- Holds the **two tables of the Commandments given to Moses, the Torah**
- Scroll written by Moses, Aaron's rod that budded, and the Manna that came from Heaven while in the wilderness**
- Represents the throne of Yahweh**
- Represents the presence and glory of Yahweh**
- Represents the fullness of Yahshua HaMashiach**



There are many pictorial representations and models of the Ark, however, **since the Ark HAD to be a seat as well for Yahweh**, the Ron Wyatt drawing above most represents the seat in between the two cherubims, with their inside wings becoming the back of the seat.

# The Ark is the Heart of Yah

- Stone = Covenant
- First  Letter and Last Letter  of the Torah spells the Hebrew Word LEV which means Heart.
- The Tabernacle build from the inside out.
- Yah requires a humble Heart.

ARK also can mean אֹר = Light

0727. אֲרוֹן 'arown,

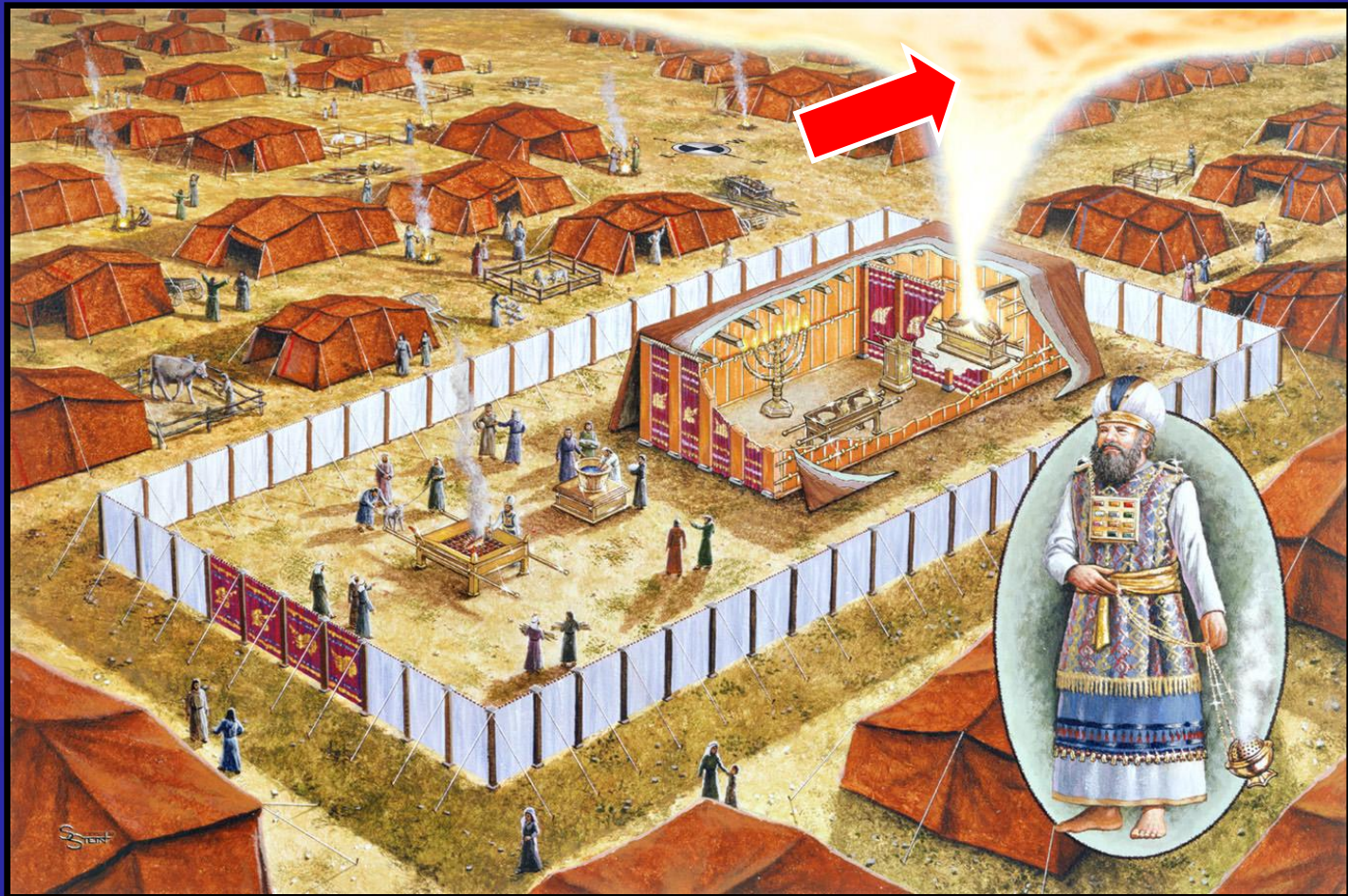
Search for 0727 in KJV

or laron {aw-rone'}; from 717 (in the sense of gathering); a box:--  
ark, chest, coffin.

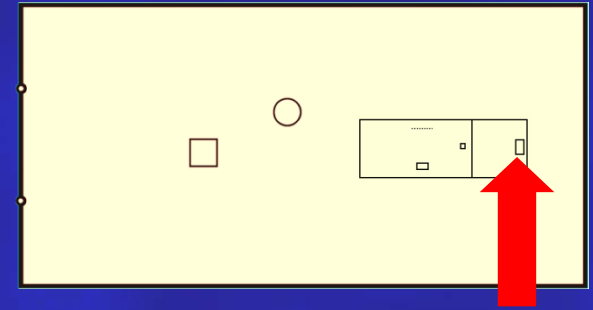


# The Cloud and Pillar of Fire

(Exodus 25:8, 22; 29:43; 40:34-3)



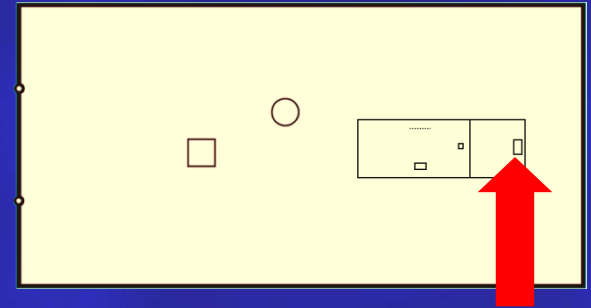
# The Cloud and Pillar of Fire



- ❖ The Lord manifested his presence with a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night.
- ❖ It would rest above the Tabernacle, directly above the Mercy Seat.
- ❖ When the cloud or pillar of fire moved, the children of Israel followed it.
- ❖ Wherever it stopped, they camped there until it moved again.

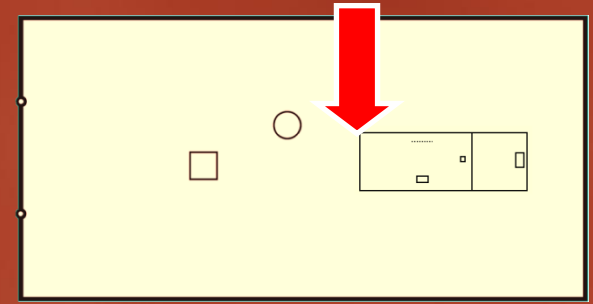


# The Cloud and Pillar of Fire



During the Feast of Tabernacles, which commemorated the days Israel spent in the wilderness following the cloud and the pillar of fire, Yeshua told the people that he was the light of the world and said that if they followed him, they would no longer live in darkness. (John 8:12)

# Measurements



The measurements of the Tabernacle:

- ❖ 30 cubits long (45 ft. or 13.8 m)
- ❖ 10 cubits wide (15 ft. or 4.6 m)
- ❖ 10 cubits high (15 ft. or 4.6 m)

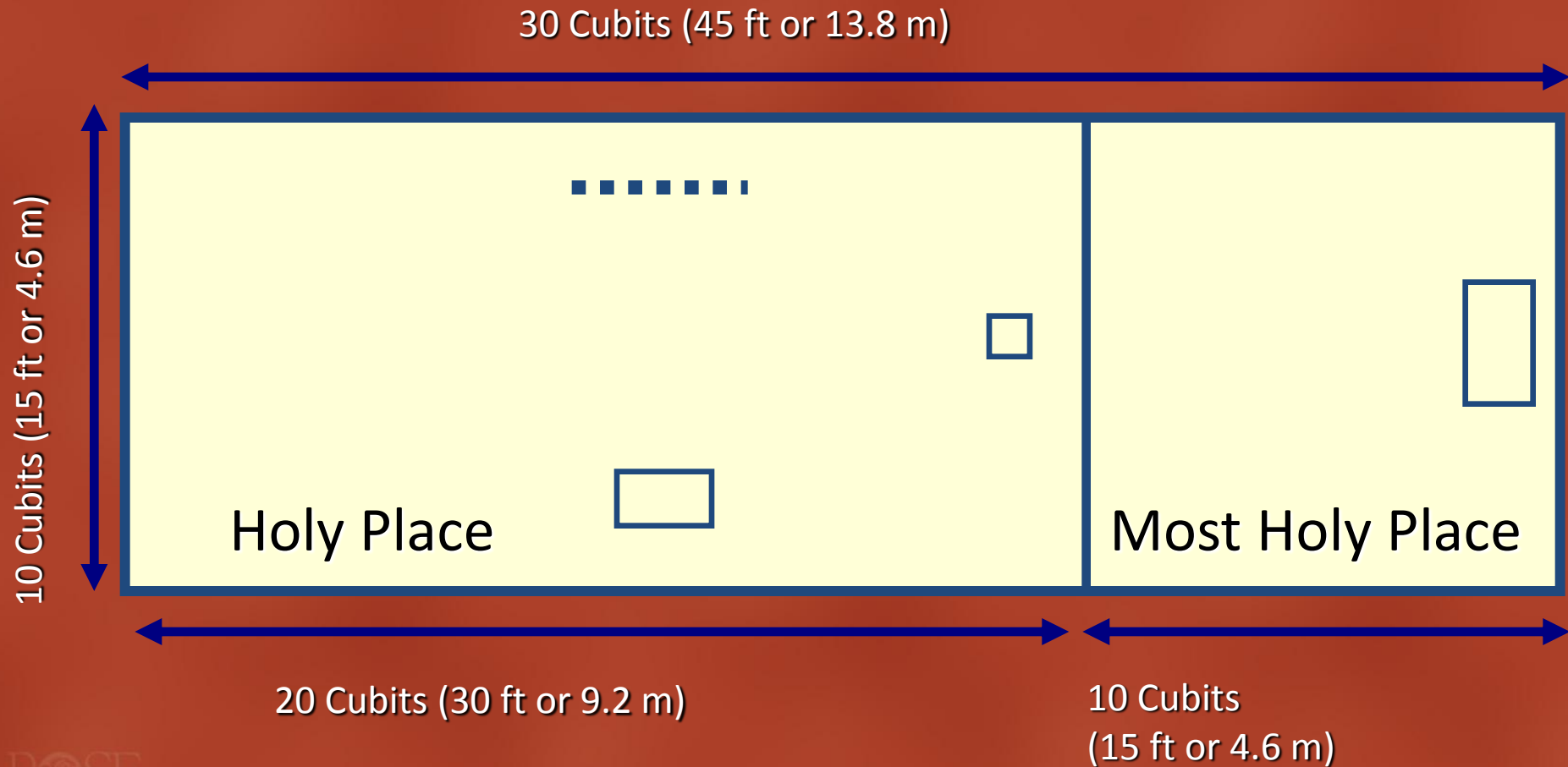
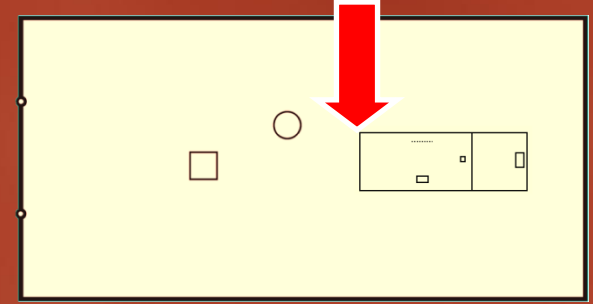
The measurements of the Holy Place:

- ❖ 20 cubits long (30 ft. or 9.2 m)
- ❖ 10 cubits wide (15 ft. or 4.6 m)

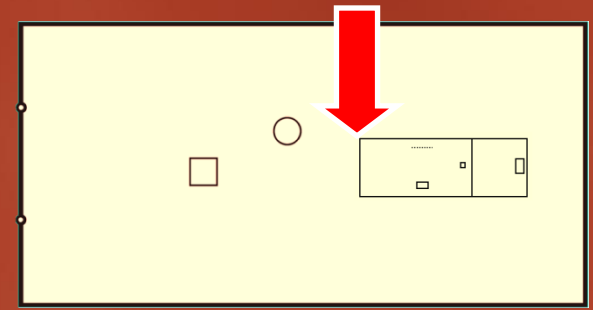
The measurements of the Most Holy Place:

- ❖ 10 cubits long (15 ft. or 4.6 m)
- ❖ 10 cubits wide (15 ft. or 4.6 m)

# Measurements



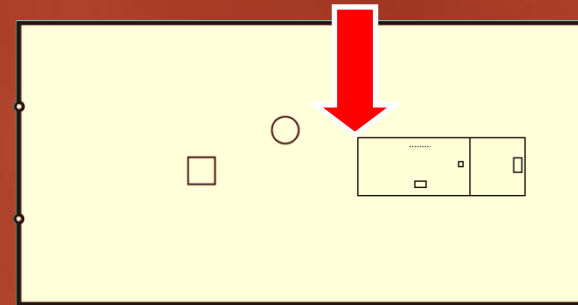
# Materials



The materials of the Tabernacle included:

- ❖ 48 Boards (Exodus 26:15-25)
- ❖ 100 Sockets (96 silver sockets, two for each of the boards, and four sockets for under the pillars of the veil)
- ❖ Bars (Exodus 26:26-29)
- ❖ Pillars, hooks (Ex. 26:32, 37; 36:36, 38)
- ❖ Curtains at the entrance (Exodus 26:1-6)

# Materials

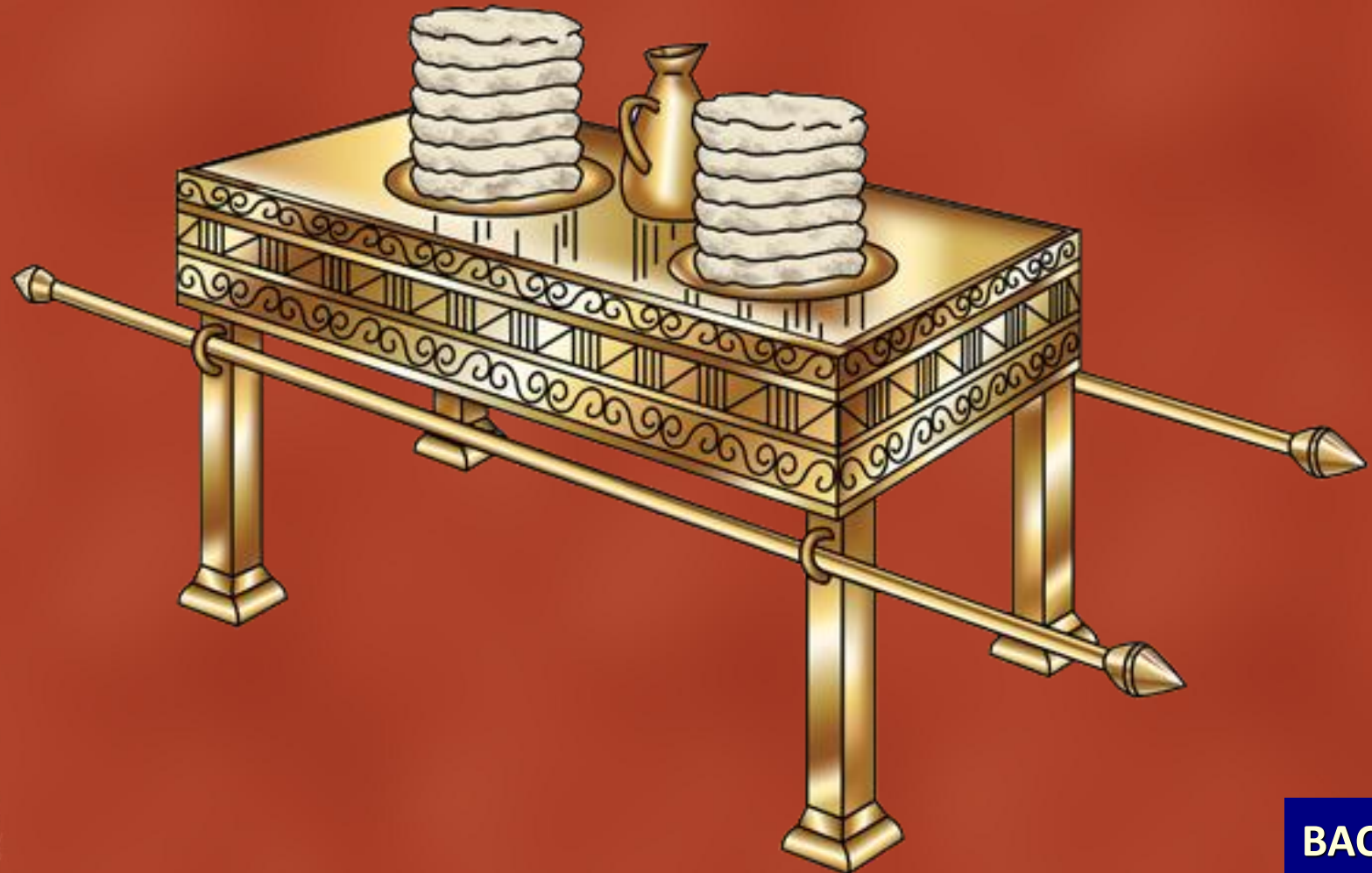
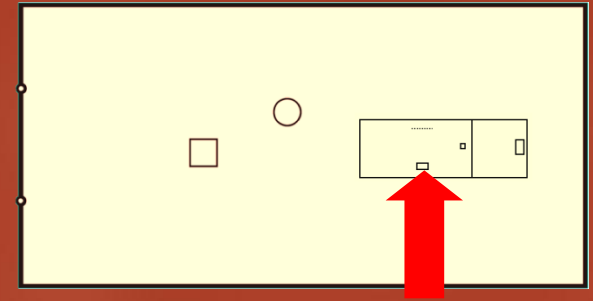


The coverings for the Tabernacle included:

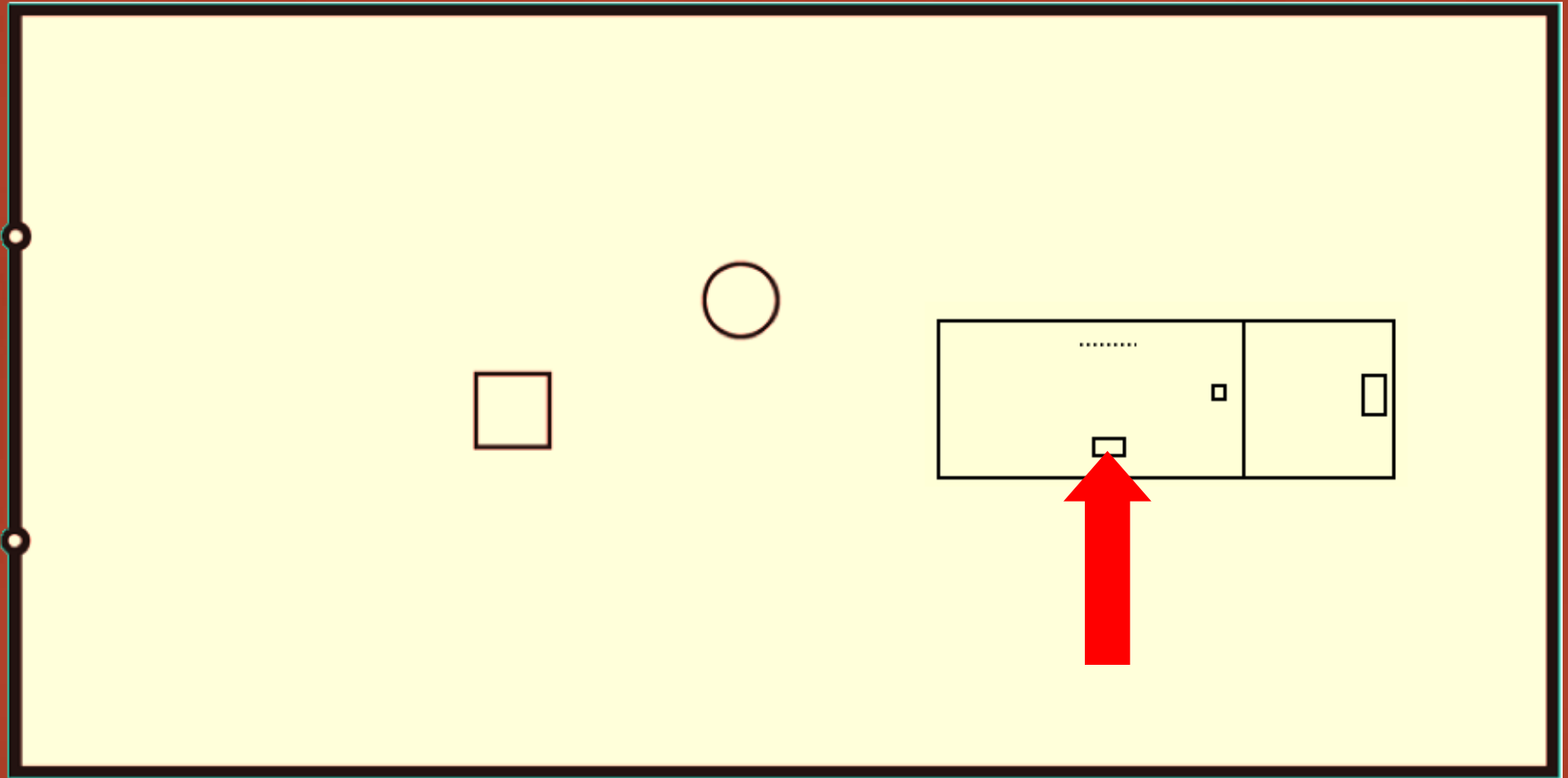
- ❖ The first covering was made of goats' hair with linen beneath. (Ex. 25:4; 26:7)
- ❖ The second covering was made of ram skin dyed red. (Ex. 25:5; 26:14)
- ❖ The top covering was made of badger, porpoise, or sea cow skin. (Ex. 25:5)

# The Table of Showbread

(Exodus 25:23-30)

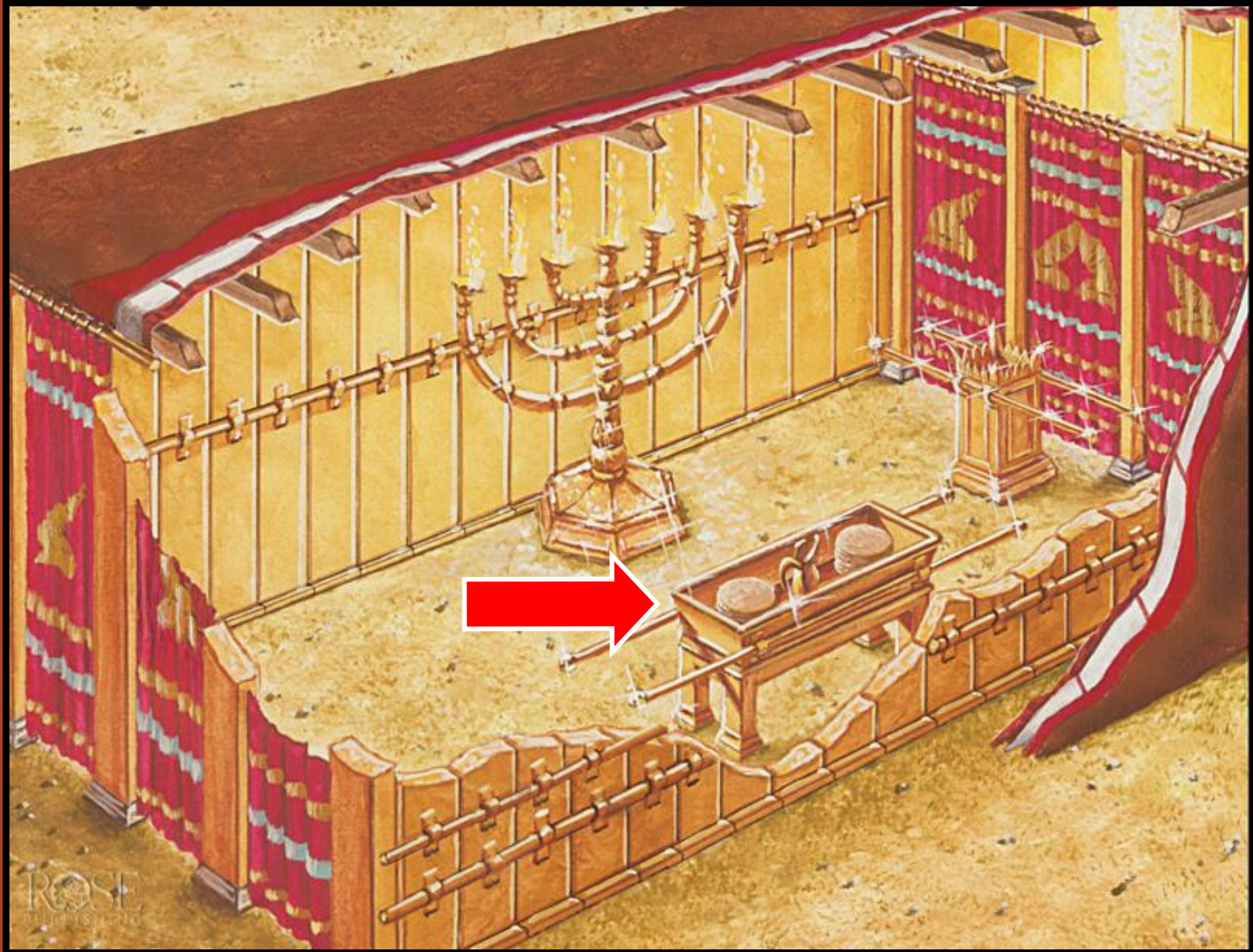


# The Table of Showbread



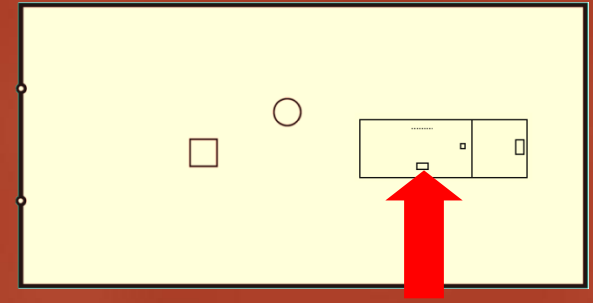


# The Table of Showbread





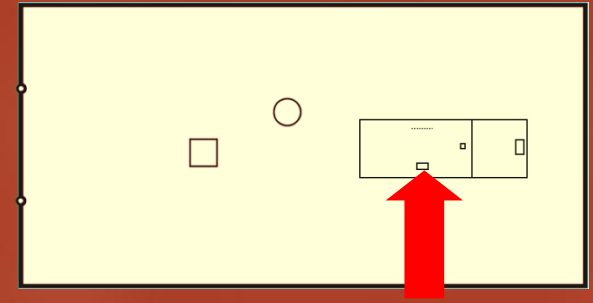
# The Table of Showbread



- ❖ The table of showbread was made of shittim (acacia) wood overlaid with gold.
- ❖ The table had a crown of gold around its edge, which was as wide as a man's hand.
- ❖ A ring of gold was put on each of the four legs for the carrying poles.
- ❖ The carrying poles were made of shittim wood overlaid with gold.

# The Table of Showbread

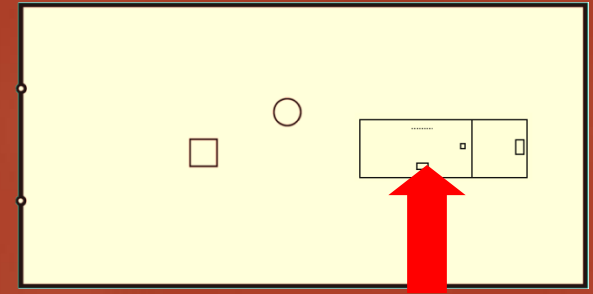
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Also made of pure gold were:

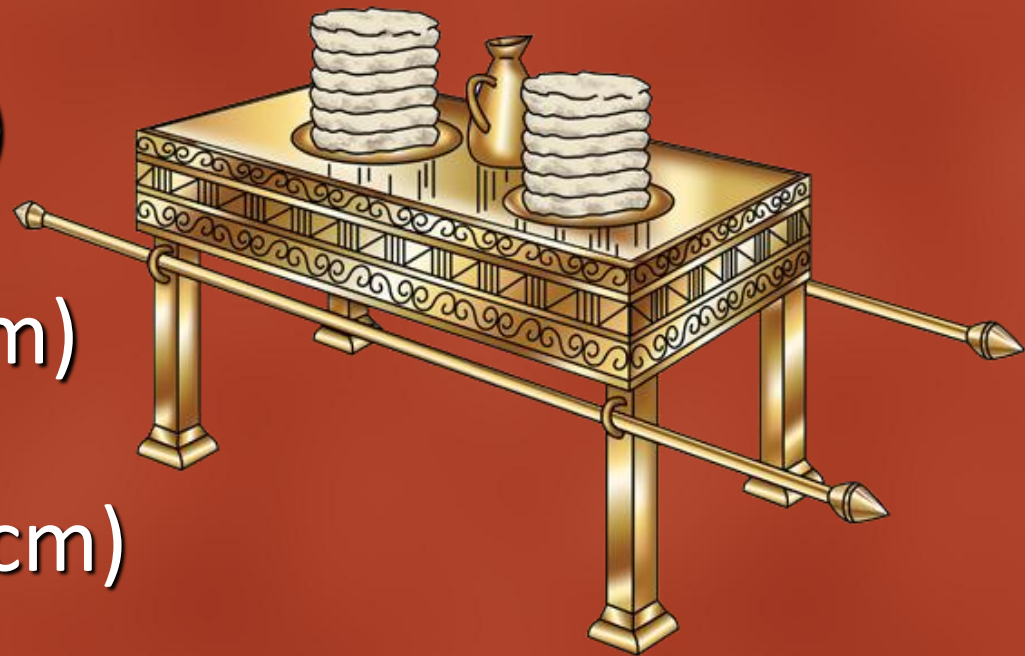
- ❖ Dishes
- ❖ Spoons
- ❖ Covers
- ❖ Pitchers
- ❖ Bowls

# The Table of Showbread

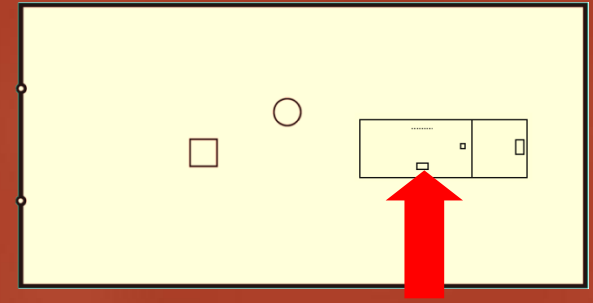


The measurements of the Table of Showbread:

- ❖ 2 cubits long  
(3 ft. or 92 cm)
- ❖ 1 cubit wide  
(1.5 ft. or 46 cm)
- ❖ 1.5 cubits high  
(2.25 ft. or 69 cm)

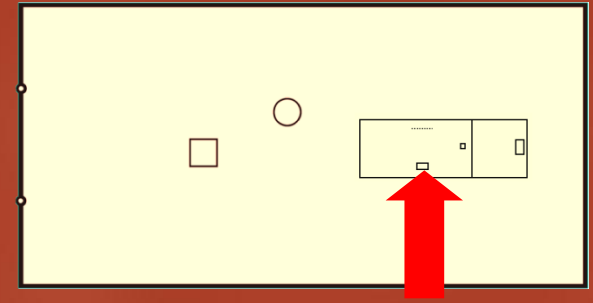


# The Table of Showbread



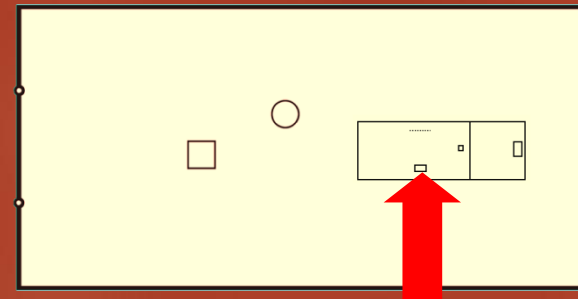
- ❖ On the table of showbread, the priests placed twelve loaves of bread (six loaves in two stacks) made from fine flour. (Leviticus 24:5-9)
- ❖ Wine was placed on the altar with the bread.
- ❖ These loaves represented the twelve tribes of Israel.

# The Table of Showbread



- ❖ The Table with the loaves was a continual reminder of the everlasting covenant between God and the children of Israel.
- ❖ Fresh bread was placed there every Sabbath as a memorial of God's provision of food.
- ❖ The bread was eaten by the priests.

# The Table of Showbread

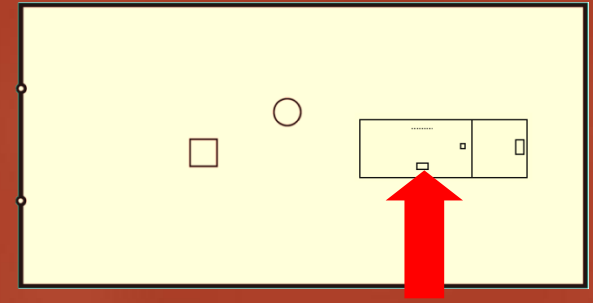


Yeshua is the bread of life, and his death and resurrection provide believers with eternal life.

- ❖ Yeshua said that anyone who believes in him will never hunger or thirst for spiritual nourishment again. (John 6:35)
- ❖ On the night Yeshua was betrayed, he told his disciples that they are to remember him and his sacrifice every time they eat bread and drink from the cup. (Luke 22:19)

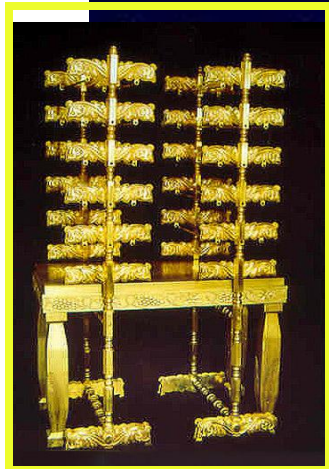
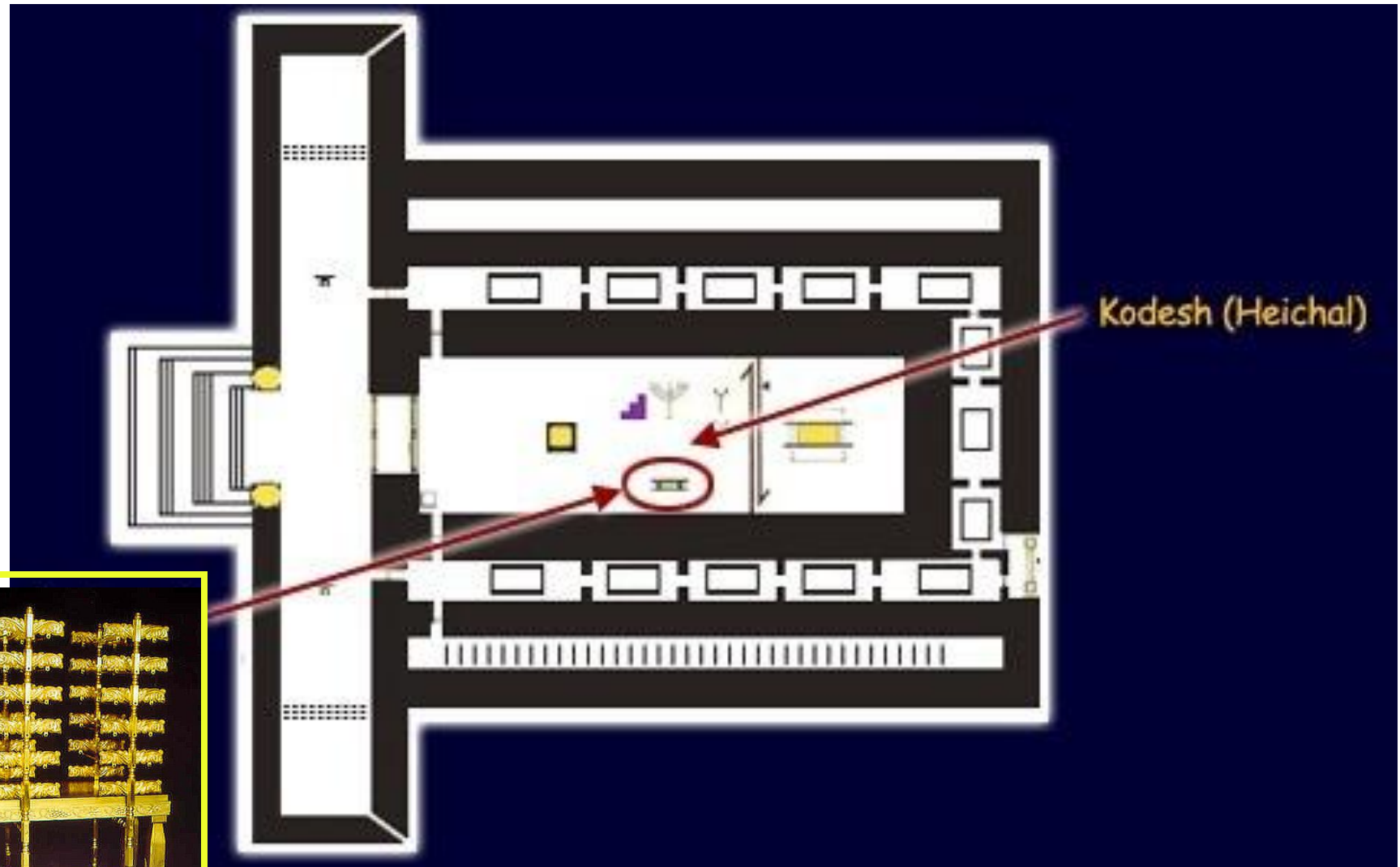


# The Table of Showbread



Yeshua said that his body is bread from heaven that provides all believers with eternal life. (John 6:51)

# The Holy Temple Instruments: Table of Shewbread



**The table of shewbread is also known as the shewbread table, the showbread table, the table of shittim wood, the table of gold, and the table in the Scriptures. This is a prophetic shadow picture representing Yeshua HaMashiach, the Bread of Life and the Bread of Yahweh!**



## **The details of the gold table of shewbread are:**

- 1. Four corners with four feet**
- 2. Four gold rings, and rings signify eternity and without end**
- 3. Four is the biblical mathematic number for creation, world**
- 4. Measures 2 cubits x 1 cubit x 1.5 cubit high, which is the SAME height as the Brazen Altar and the Mercy Seat / Ark of the Covenant**
- 5. There is a double crowned border which measures a hand's breadth apart**
- 6. There were twelve loaves of bread that were presented on the table vertically which was sprinkled with frankincense and gold**
- 7. These loaves were always on the table for display and the old ones could only be eaten after the new ones were placed on the table each Sabbath**

**One of the central Temple vessels is the golden Table for the Showbread, which stands within the Sanctuary itself, on the north side. This table is constructed of wood overlain with gold, and the specific instructions for its design are described in Exodus Chapter 25.**

**The priests are commanded to see to it that 12 loaves of bread are constantly displayed on this table before the presence of G-d, hence the name showbread:**

***"And you shall place showbread on the table before Me at all times"* (Exodus 25:30). These 12 loaves were baked in pans which gave them a specific form, and when done they rested on golden shelves upon this table. The loaves were replaced every Sabbath with new ones.**





The table stood in the northern part of the sanctuary near the veil or curtain. The base of the table was made of wood and was overlaid with gold. Its dimensions were one cubit by two cubits and it was one and one half cubits high.

The Bible describes the table in detail, including its legs and top. The top part of the table was the "frame." Above it was a garland of gold - representing the "crown of royalty," because the table represented material blessing and abundance in the world.

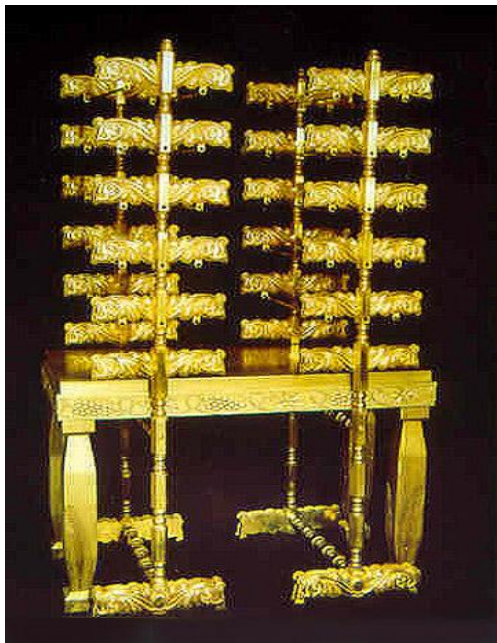
On both sides of the table were four branches. These were like tall columns made of gold and split at the top. There were two rows of six shelves each (including the table base).

These shelves were formed by the golden half-tubes that connected between the branches opposite one another. New loaves of Showbread were placed on these shelves each Sabbath.





Two of the twelve loaves of Showbread were placed directly on the table-top. **Between these loaves two frankincense censers were placed.** The branches of the table had half-tubes which were formed shelves on which the Showbread loaves placed. The loaves were placed on these tubes and "air could circulate" through and between them and the **bread would not become moldy.** Each Showbread loaf was made of two "esronim" of fine wheat flour and water. **This bread was unleavened.** The loaves were each kneaded separately



They were then baked in pairs in the oven in the **Place of the Hearth**. Each loaf was placed in a pan called the "*defus*," which was a special mold. This mold preserved the **unique shape** of the loaves, **described by the sages as being similar to "an open box."** Its dimensions were ten handbreadths in length by five handbreadths in width before being folded. (Source: Menahot 11.)

The sages also relate that after eating only a small portion of the bread (the size of an olive) "the priest would eat and become satiated" as if he had eaten an entire meal.



**The Showbread was eaten by the priests in the Showbread Chamber. Each Sabbath the Showbread that was removed from the Table was distributed to the priests. The priestly watch that was commencing its week of service would receive six loaves in the northern part of the Court, and the watch that completed its week of service received the remaining six loaves in the south.**

**It should be noted that the High Priest was eligible to receive up to six loaves from the general number of Showbread loaves.**

**(Sources: Succah 5:8; Yoma 17.)**



**The Frankincense Censers, called "spoons" by the Bible, were two small golden vessels in which the frankincense was placed. The frankincense censers were placed between the two rows of the Showbread on the Table.**

**(Source: Menahot 11:5.)**

**The frankincense censers were placed on the Table together with the Showbread each Sabbath. On the following Sabbath when the Showbread loaves were replaced with new ones, he frankincense was also replaced. Once removed from the Table, the frankincense was burnt on the incense wood pile on the outer mizbeach.**

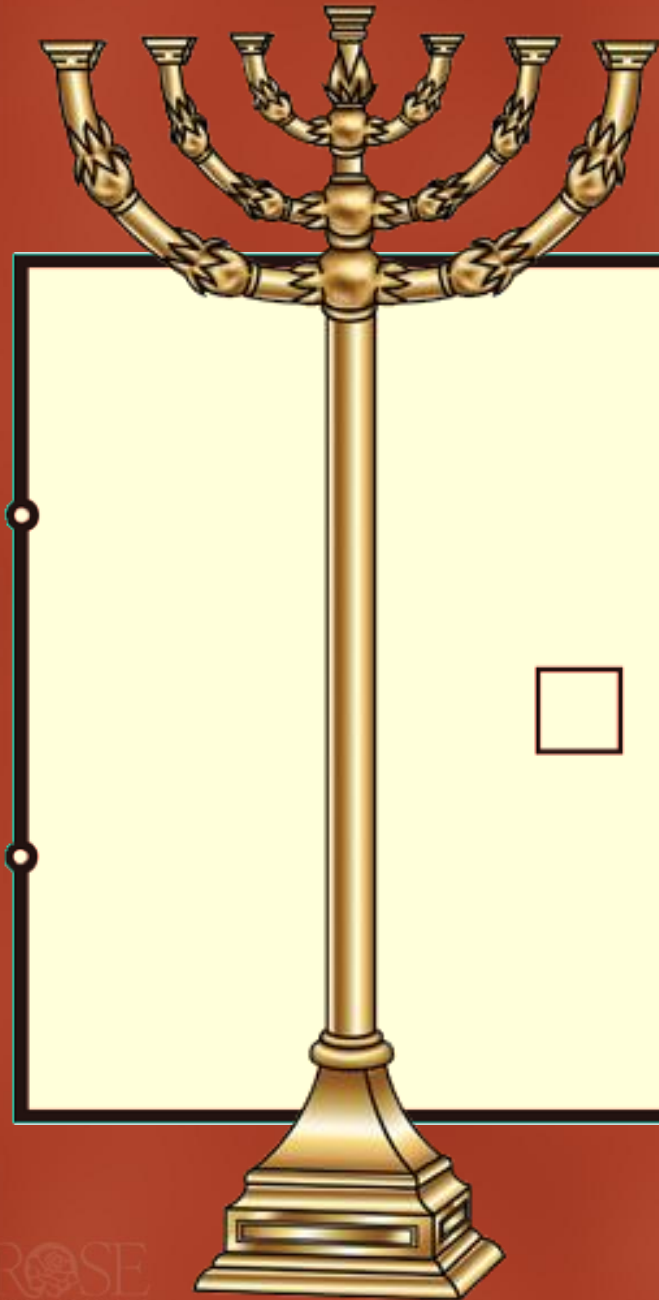




**The Talmud describes that a miracle took place every week: When the priests came to replace the breads with new loaves every Sabbath, they found that those of the previous week remained fresh and hot upon the table, like the moment they were baked. This miracle was seen as a clear confirmation that the Divine Presence indeed rested in this holy place.”**

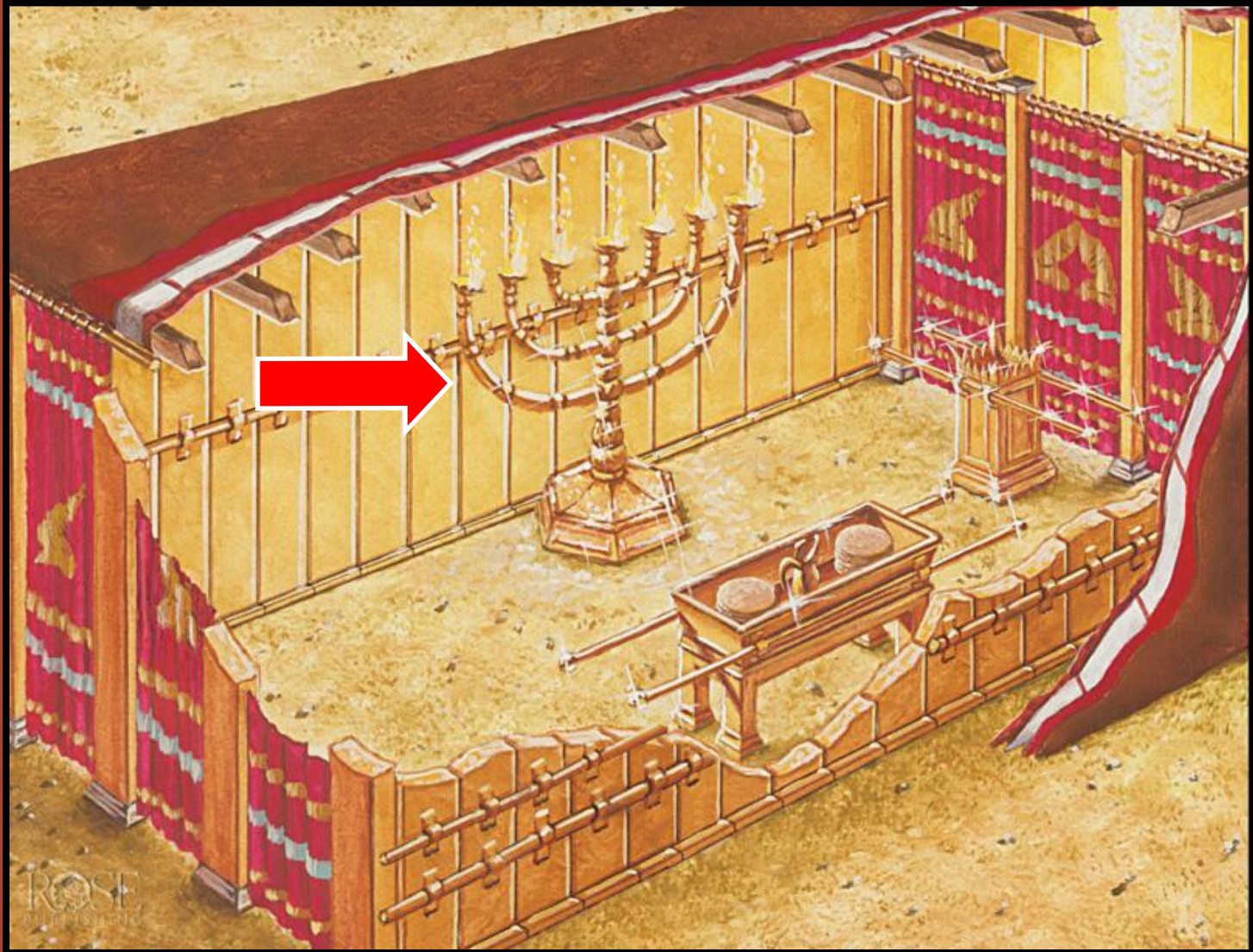


# The Golden Lampstand





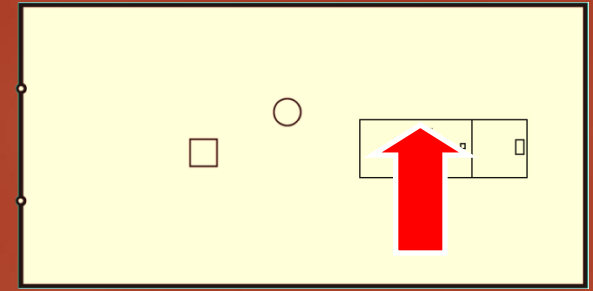
# The Golden Lampstand



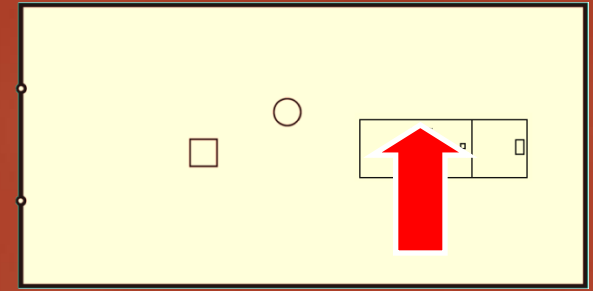
# The Golden Lampstand

(Exodus 25:31-40)

- ❖ The lampstand was made of one talent of pure hammered gold, one solid piece.
- ❖ It had a central shaft with six branches, three on each side, making it a seven-branched lampstand.
- ❖ Each branch had knobs, flowers, and an almond-shaped bowl to hold pure olive oil.



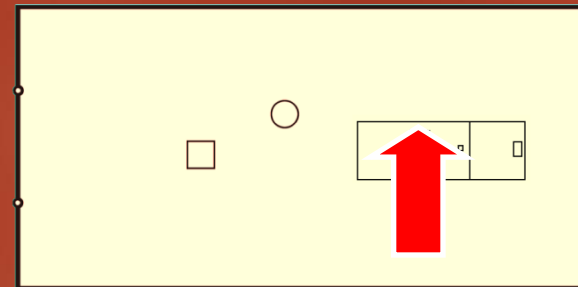
# The Golden Lampstand



- ❖ The priest's duty was to trim the wicks and keep the lamps lit.
- ❖ The lampstand was designed to provide light for the Tabernacle.
- ❖ The lampstand was the first item seen upon entering the Tabernacle as a reminder to his people that God is light.



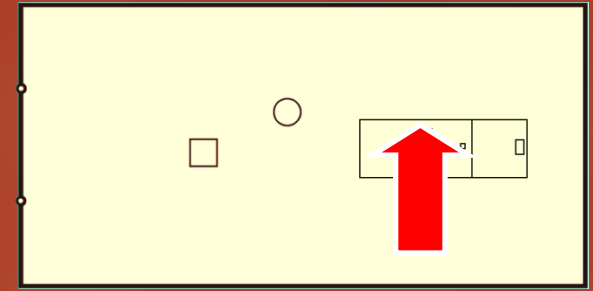
# The Golden Lampstand



- ❖ The Word of God is a light for believers. It guides them through life, and protects them from evil and darkness. (Psalm 119:105)
- ❖ The Bible says that Yeshua is God's Word in human form. (John 1:1, 14)
- ❖ Yeshua referred to himself as the light of the world and those who follow him will never walk in darkness (John 8:12; 9:5; 12:46)

# The Golden Lampstand

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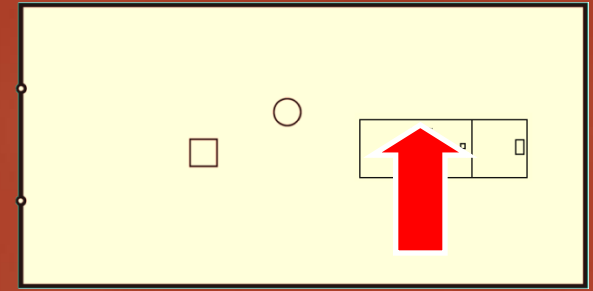


- ❖ The light of Messiah lives inside believers.
- ❖ Believers are God's light (witness) to the world. (John 12:46)

# The Golden Lampstand

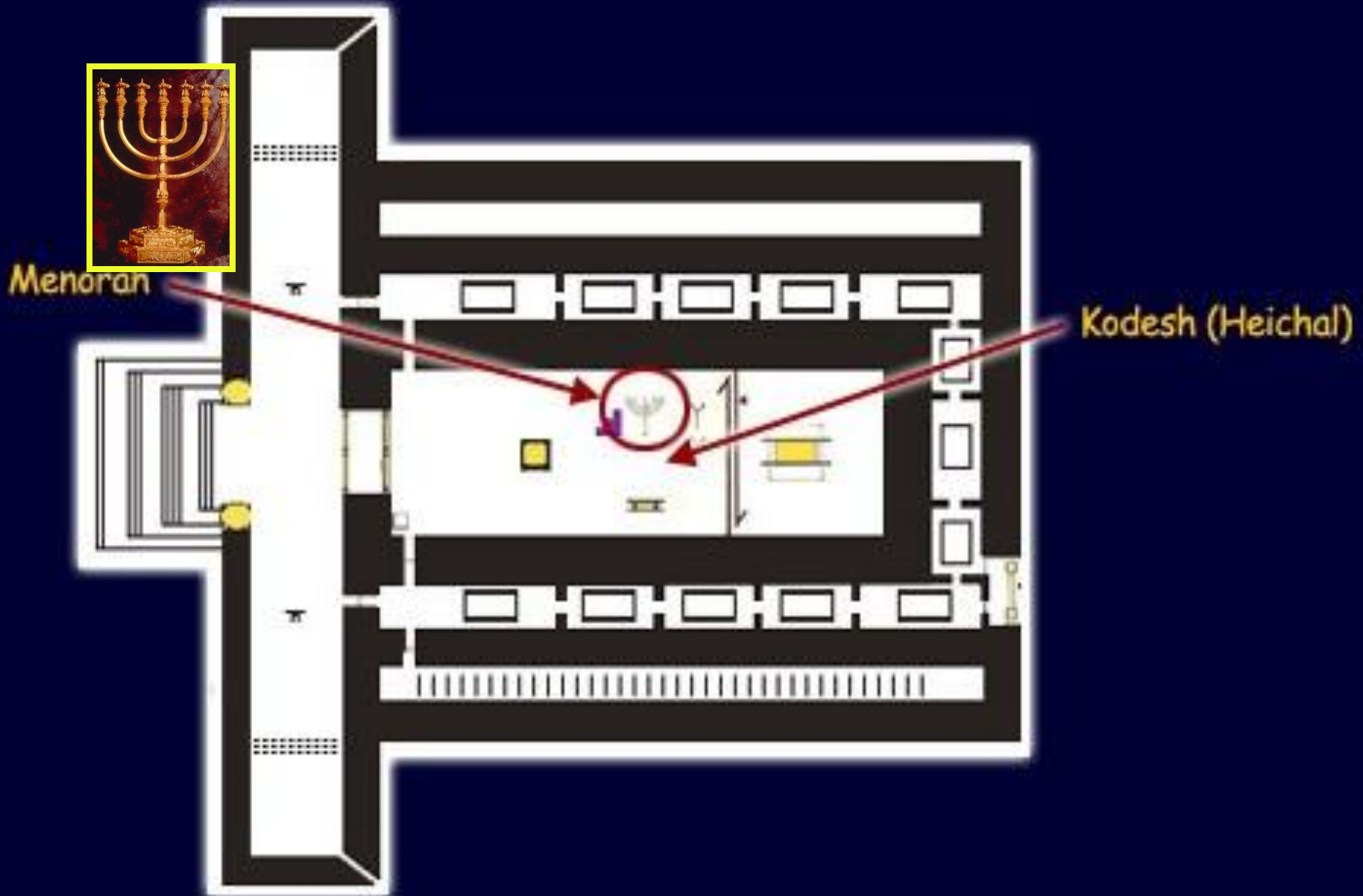
Followers of Yeshua  
are called to be lights  
in dark places.

In witnessing to  
others, through words  
and actions, the light  
of Messiah is  
projected from  
believers.  
(Matthew 5:14-16)





# The Holy Temple Instruments: Gold Candlestick



**The gold lamp stand is also known as the candlestick, the menorah, the pure candlestick, the candlestick of Yahweh, and the golden lamp stand. It is the prophetic foreshadowing of Messiah Yeshua and the Light of the World!**



# The details of the gold candlestick are:

1. Eighteen handbreadths high (1.8 meters)
2. Made of beaten fine SOLID gold
3. There are **seven branches** total, with one main
4. branch and three shoots on each side with **forty-two decorations**
5. The three stages of the almond plant are detailed from unopened bud or knop to flower then fruit
6. The lamp of oil rests on the fruit
7. The Menorah was a sacred vessel, like the other vessels in the Temple. During the festivals, it was guarded to ensure that it did not become impure and thus be deemed unfit for the service.

The menorah, made from a single piece of solid gold, stood in the **southern side** of the Sanctuary. Each morning a priest prepared and rekindled the wicks. **The central wick, known as "the western candle" is required to burn perpetually.** The oil and wicks of this candle are changed in such a fashion as to insure that it will never be extinguished.

The Menorah stood in the southern part of the Holy of Holies next to the veil. The Menorah had forty-two decorations was an intrinsic part of its construction: **twenty-two cups with almond shaped embellishments**, **nine flowers** and **eleven knobs** - all integral parts of the body of the Menorah. The Menorah was eighteen handbreadths high - **the height of an average person** - from its base until the top.

The Menorah was lit each evening and the flames burned until the following morning. **Fresh oil and new wicks were placed in the lamps every morning to prepare them for the lighting of the Menorah in the evening.**



Each morning, the removable lamps were also **cleaned and filled with a measure of one half a "log" of olive oil each.** The wicks were made of the priests' worn-out tunics and turbans.



The Menorah had **forty two decorations** which were all an essential part of its body. When the Menorah is made of gold, it must feature these decorations. **Even if even only one of the decorations is missing, the Menorah would be deemed unfit for use.** However if gold were not available and the Menorah was made of a different metal, the decorations would not be required.

The Menorah had **seven branches**. Each was of a uniform height. At the top of each branch was a lamp which was filled with oil and wicks.



The Menorah symbolizes spiritual blessing.  
The Talmud states: ***"Whoever wishes to become wise should go south... and this is alluded to by the location of the Menorah, in the south..."***

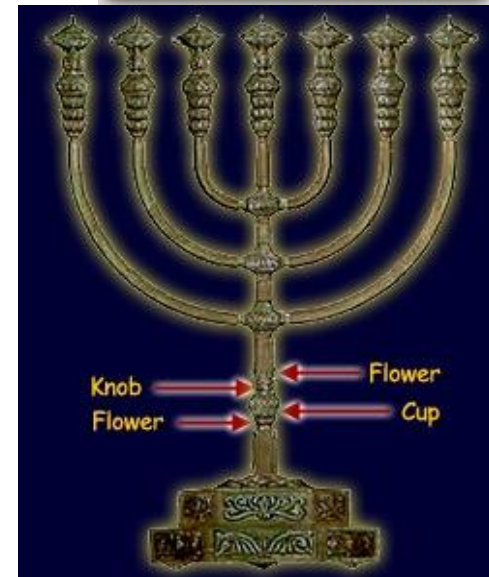
The base of the Menorah is called the "yerech" in the Bible. At the base were three small feet. The feet contributed to the stability of the Menorah.

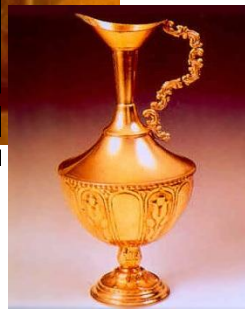
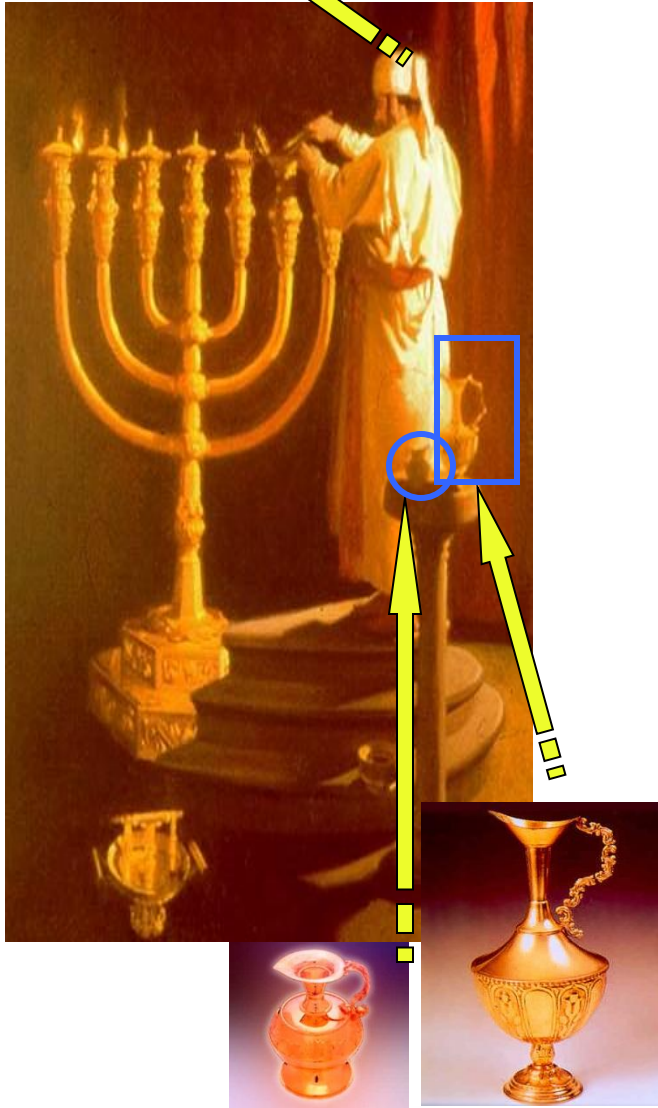
## The Menorah design

On the middle branch of the Menorah, near the base was a flower and above it was a cup. Above these was a knob and then another flower (“*perach*”).

In the center of the middle branch were three knobs. From each one of these knobs, two branches extended, one to each side.

At the top of each branch were three cups with almond shaped embellishments as well as a knob and flower. In total there were twenty two cups, nine flowers and eleven knobs.





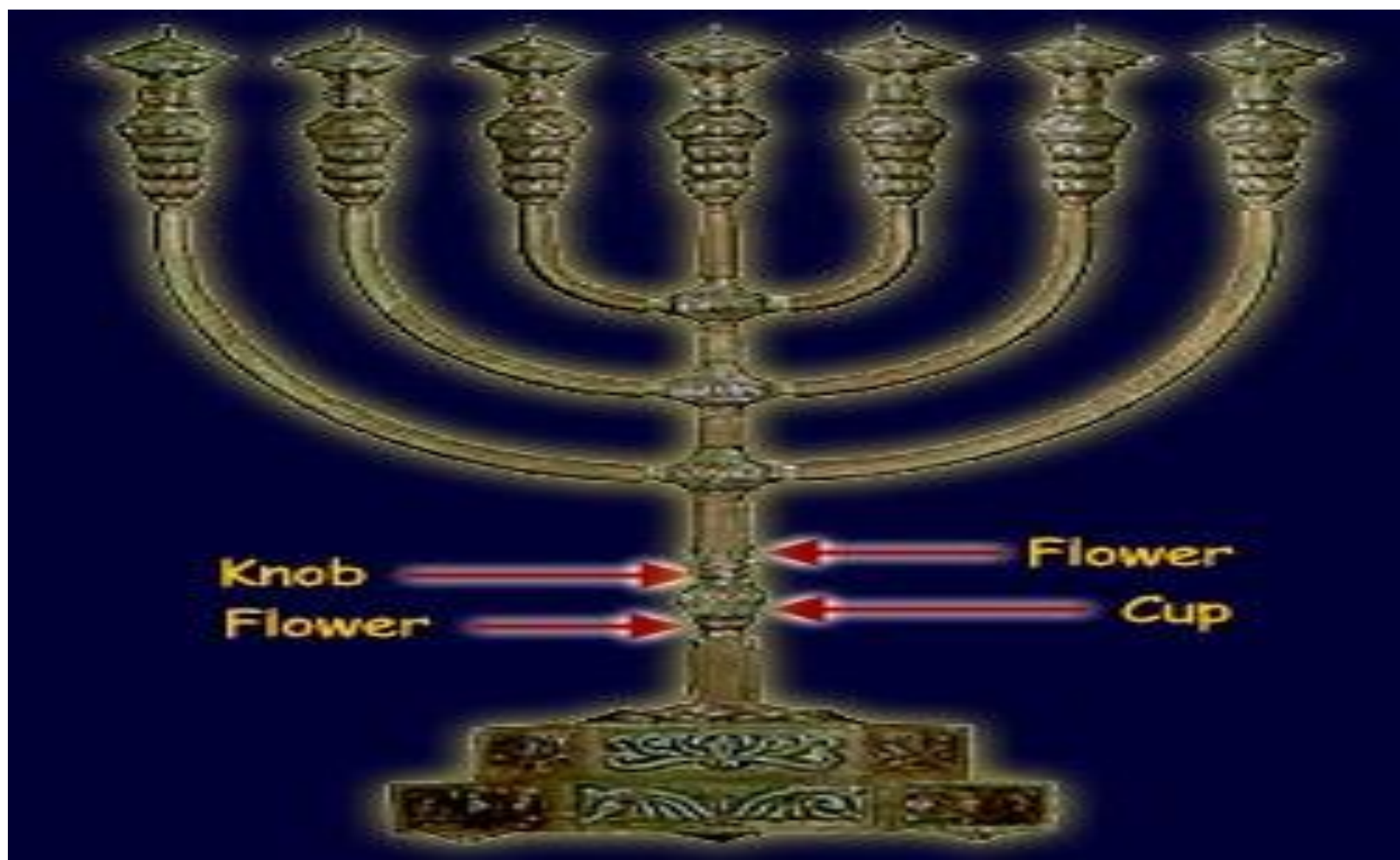
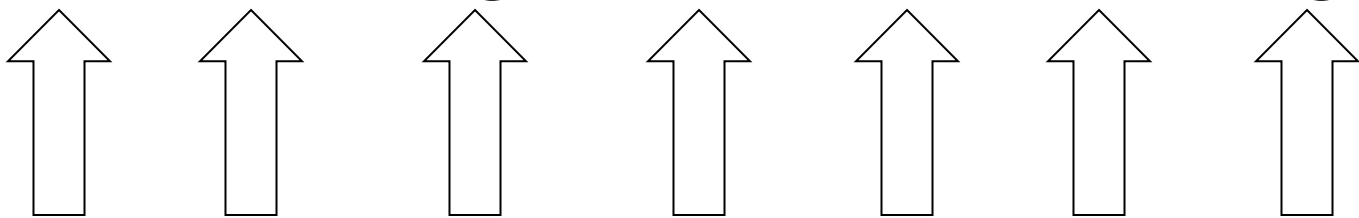
Each day the priest attends to the service of the menorah, which consists of removing residue of spent wicks and oil from the individual lamps, and preparing new wicks to be kindled. He must also replenish the full measure of oil for each light, which is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a lug.

This large oil pitcher is used to replenish the oil for the menorah, which has enough oil necessary for all seven lamps. The design pictured to the left is based on an ancient coin from the temple period. This pitcher contains 3.5 *lug*, (2 liters) of oil.

The small golden flask is used to pour olive oil into the menorah. The priest pours oil into this flask from the larger pitcher, which contains enough oil necessary for all seven lamps.

This smaller flask is then used to replenish the oil of each individual lamp, which contains  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a lug.

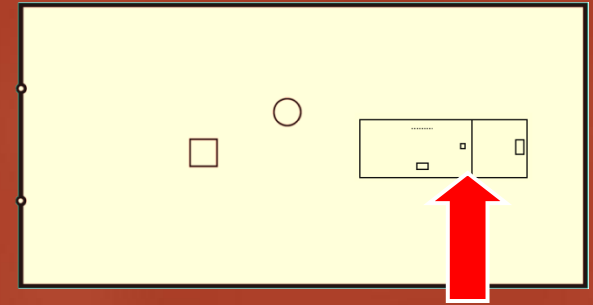
בראשית ברא אלהים **את** השמים ואת הארץ



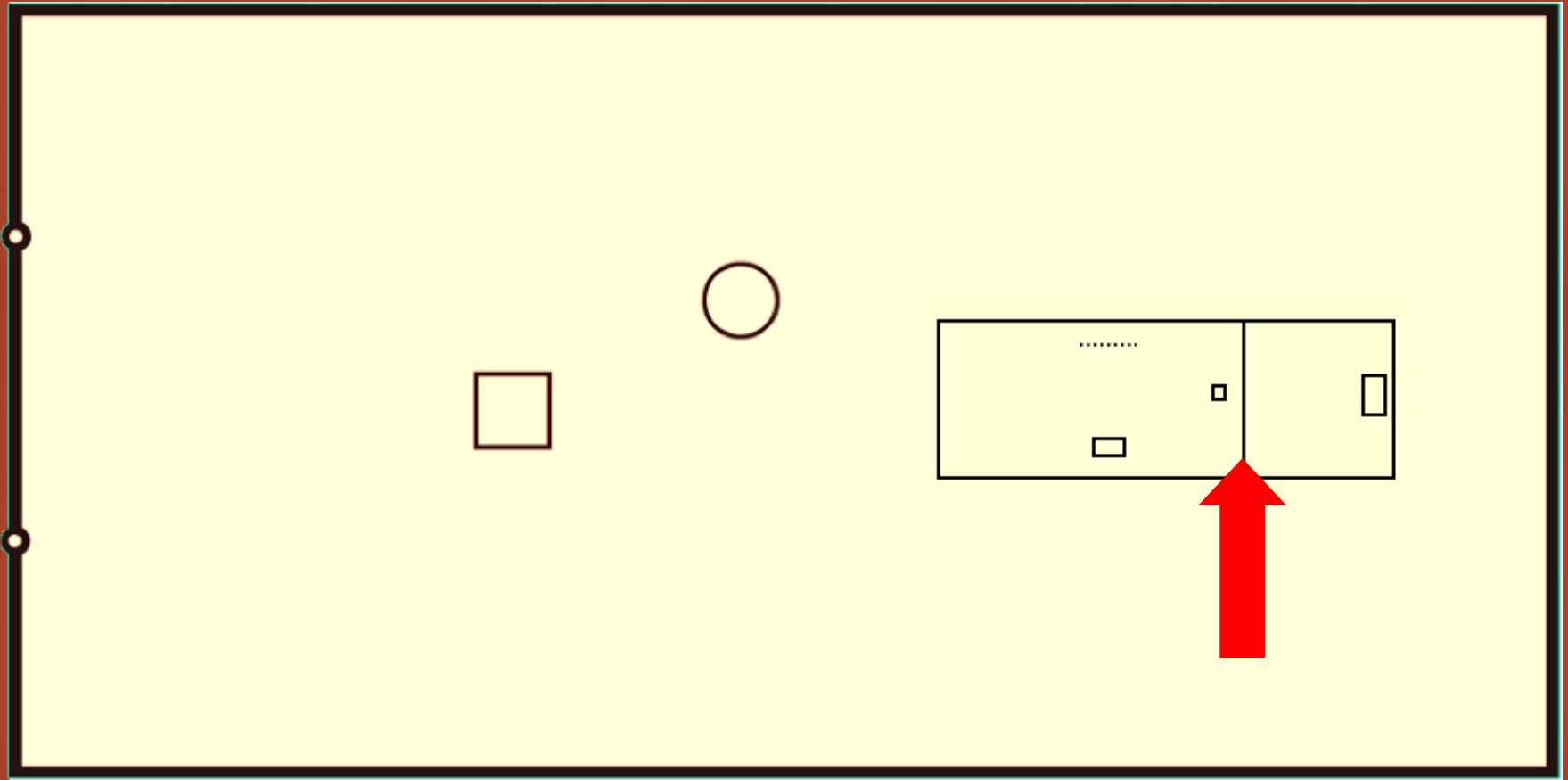


# The Veil

(Exodus 26:31-33)

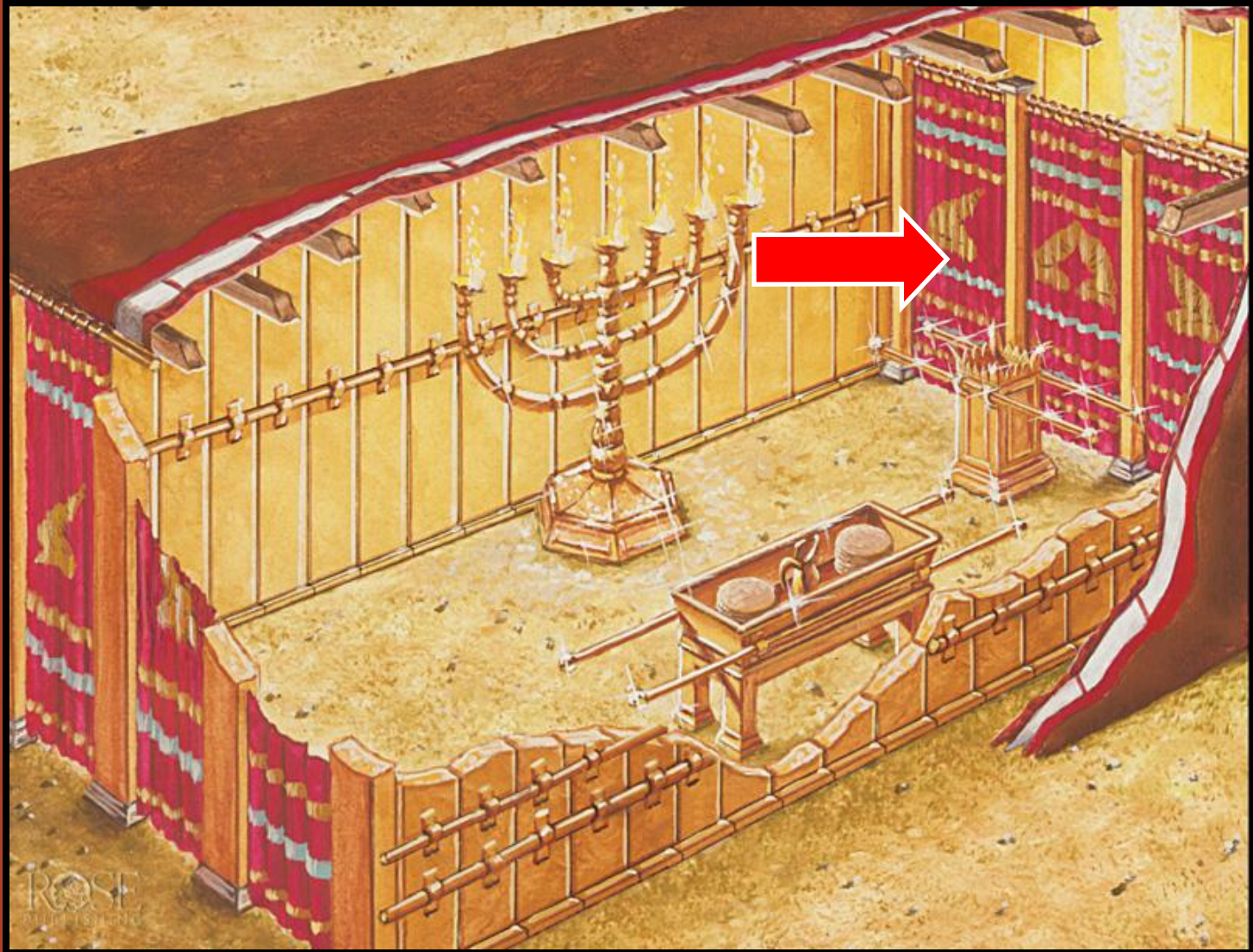


# The Veil

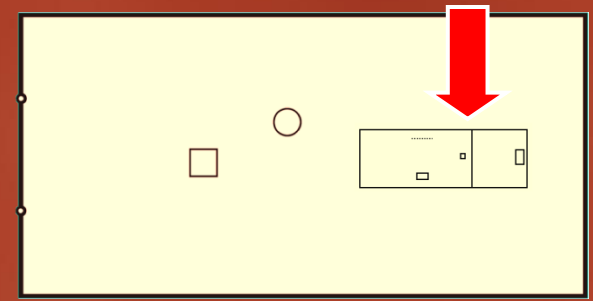




# The Veil



# The Veil



- ❖ The veil was woven of blue, purple, and scarlet thread, along with embroidered designs of cherubim.
- ❖ The veil was hung on four pillars of acacia wood overlaid with gold.
- ❖ The veil was hung from four gold hooks that were put in four sockets of silver.
- ❖ There was no separation in the middle of the veil. To enter, the high priest went around the side of the veil.



# מחזור

לראש השנה ויום כיפור  
באחתה גדולה.

הוצאה חדשה ומעומדת בדפוס מלכות  
אלה תפלות אלה ויקרא אדם או שם יאל ששם  
בעצמם וסמן שם אין מלאם שם אנשים.

דראמא.

הדפוס והדפוס של הוצאת (הוצאת) 1882

# מחזור

לראש השנה ויום כיפור  
באחתה גדולה.

MACHSOR

Druck u. Verlag von Josef Fischer, Krakau

POLAND

תקיעה : שברים : תרועה : תקיעה :

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תקיעה : שברים : תרועה : תקיעה :

יהי רצון מלפניך יי אלהי ואלהי אבותי שתקיעת  
קשר"ק שאנחנו תוקעים היום תעשה מצינה עטרה על  
ידי המנונה שרשי"ה להיות עולה ולישב בראש אלהי  
ויעשה עמנו אות למנוחה ויפלא עלינו ברחמים : ברוך  
אתה בעל הרחמים :

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יהי רצון מלפניך יי אלהי ואלהי אבותי שתקיעת  
קשר"ק שאנחנו תוקעים היום תהיה מרוקמת על היריעה  
על יד המנונה מרטיא"ל בשם שקבלת על יד אליה  
זכור למנוח וישוע שר הפנים וישר מטטרון נתפלא  
עלינו ברחמים ברוך אתה בעל הרחמים :

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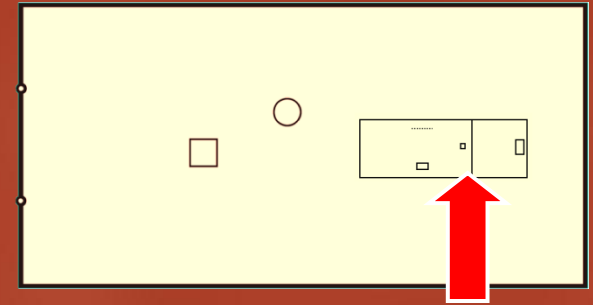
ויבן יהי רצון מלפניך יי אלהינו ואלהי אבותינו

**Prayer which mentions Yeshua it is found in the Shofar service. It comes from the Orthodox Union Machzor.**

**"May it be your will the the Tekiah-shevarim-teruah-tekiah blasts that we sound be embroidered into the heavenly curtain by the appointed angel, just as you accepted prayers through Elijah, who is remembered for Good; Yeshua (the Kohen Gadol), minister of the Inner Chamber; and the ministering angel; and may you be filled with mercy upon us. Blessed are You, Master of Mercies."**

**(Orthodox Union Rosh Hashanah Machzor page 449)**

# The Veil



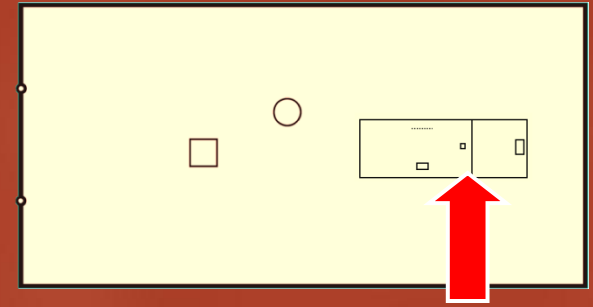
The measurements of the Veil:

- ❖ 10 cubits long (15 ft. 4.6 m)
- ❖ 10 cubits high (15 ft. 4.6 m)



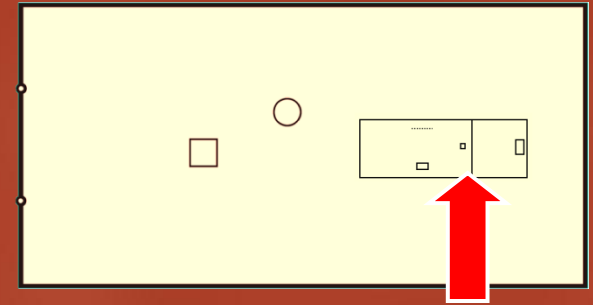


# The Veil



- ❖ The veil was a divider between the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place.
- ❖ The veil was a barrier between God and man.
- ❖ Once a year, on the Day of Atonement, the high priest would enter the Most Holy Place (Holy of Holies) through this veil. (Leviticus 23:26-32)

# The Veil



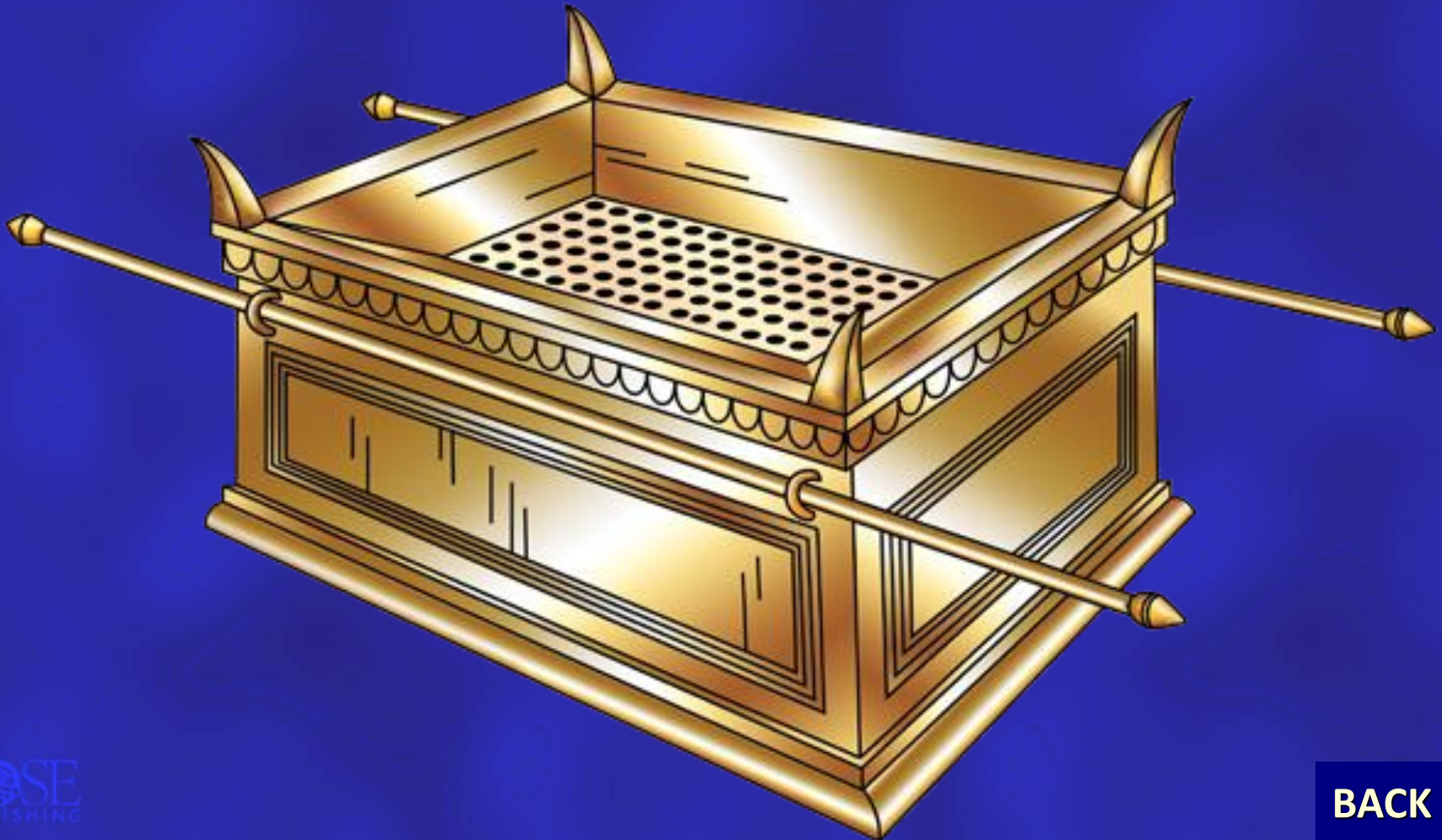
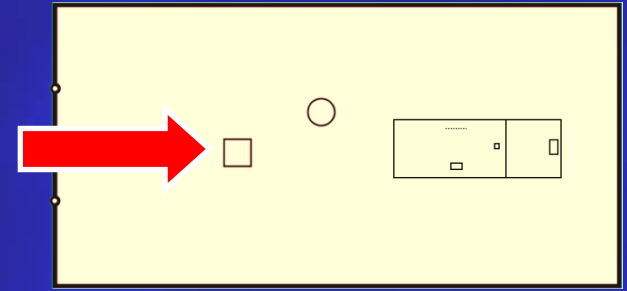
The Bible says that Jesus' body is the curtain or veil through which we approach God.

Because of Yeshua, and the sacrifice he made, all people can enter the Most Holy Place.  
(Hebrews 10:19-20)

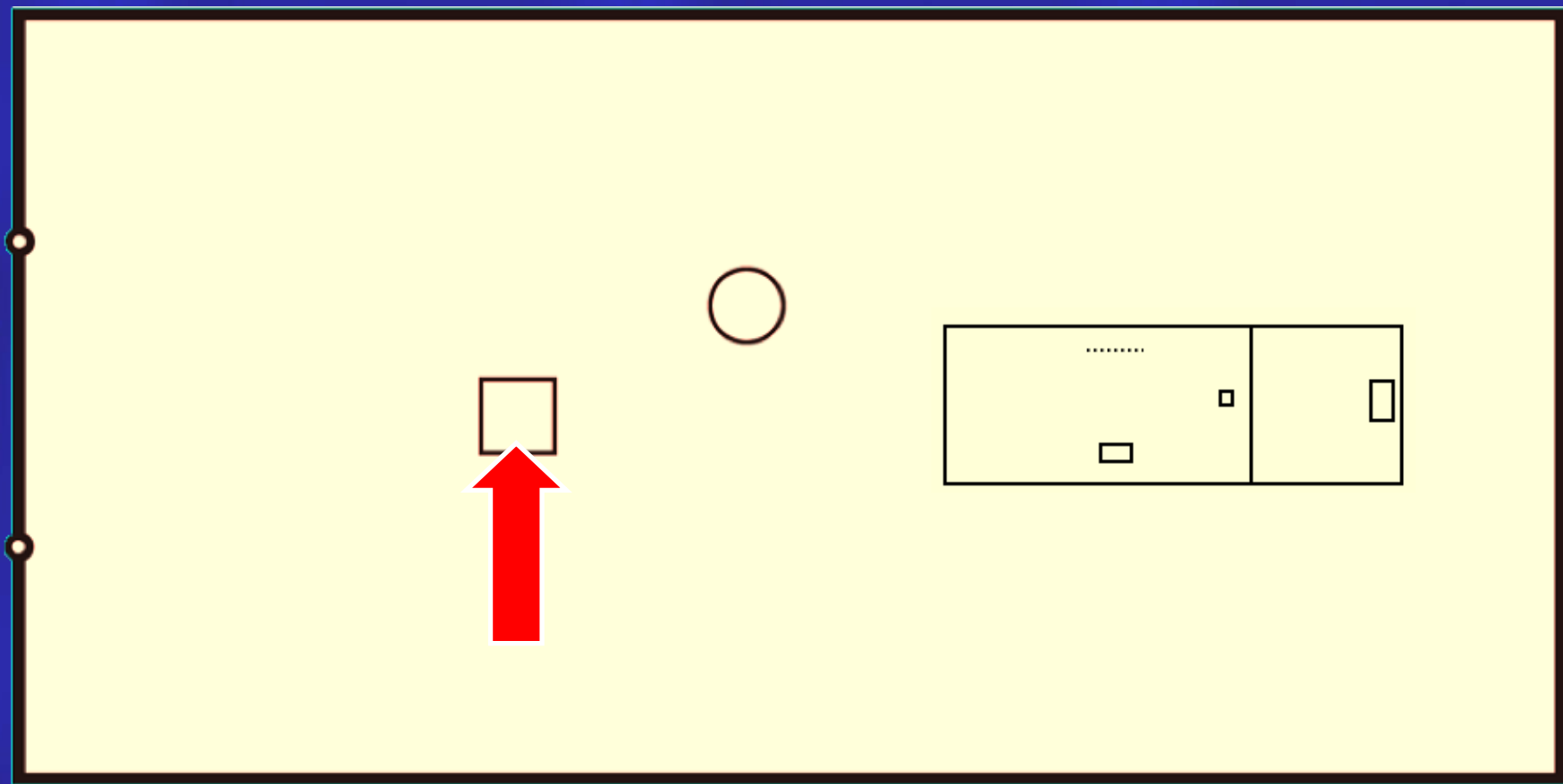


# The Brass Altar

(Exodus 27:1-8, 40:6, 10, 29)

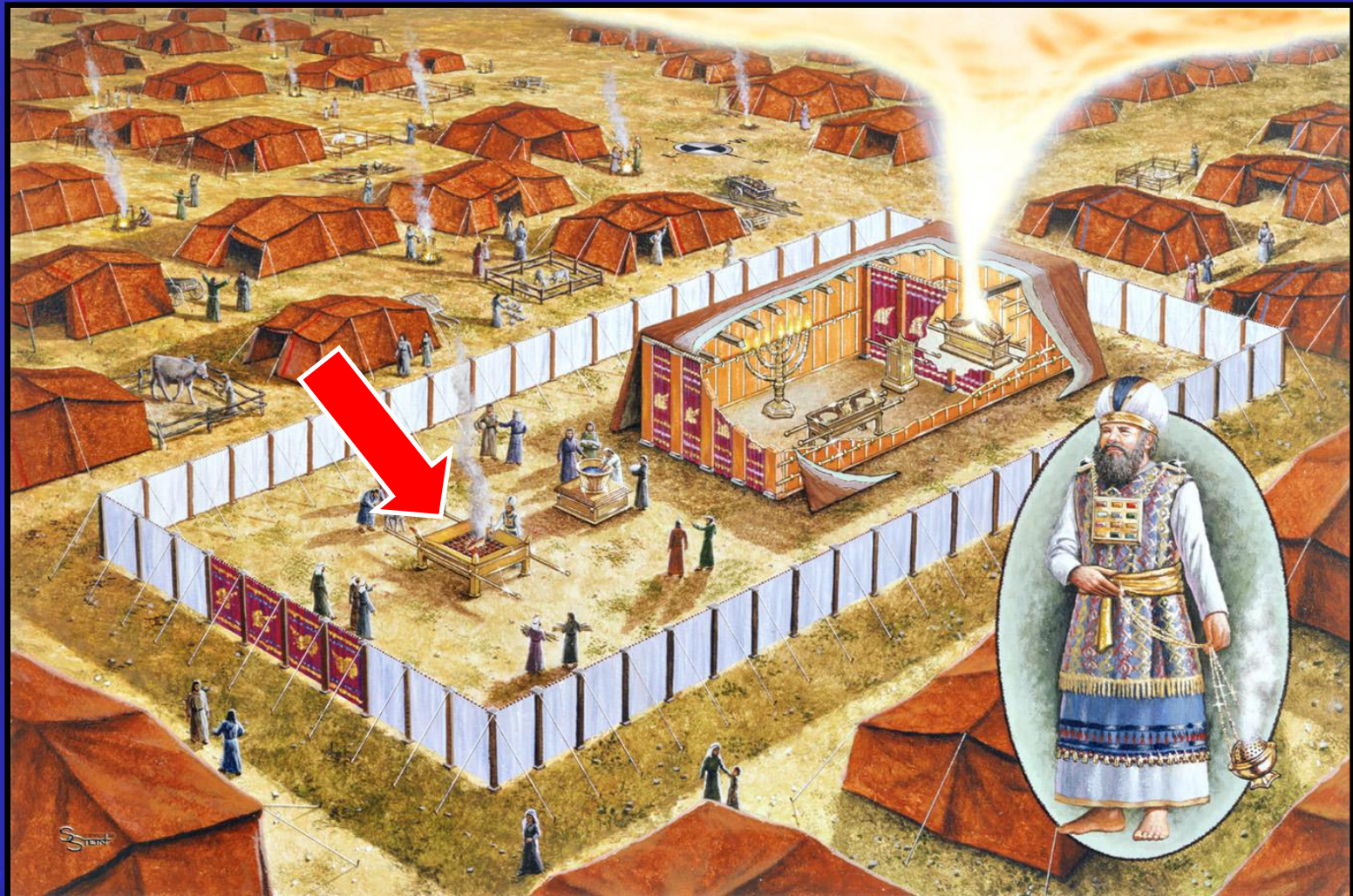


# The Brass (Bronze) Altar





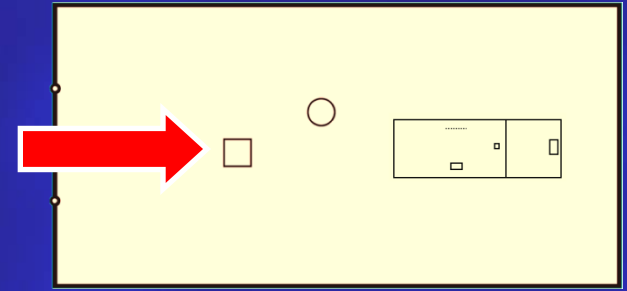
# The Bronze Altar





# The Bronze Altar

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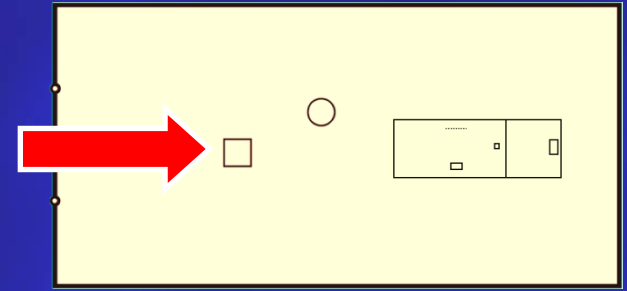


- ❖ The bronze altar was made of shittim (acacia) wood.
- ❖ The altar was square and covered with bronze (brass).
- ❖ The four corners of the altar had horns overlaid with bronze.

# The Bronze Altar



# The Bronze Altar



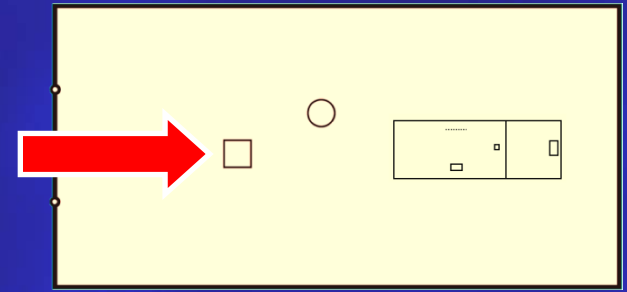
The utensils used with the bronze altar included:

- ❖ Bronze pans to receive ashes
- ❖ Bronze shovels
- ❖ Bronze basins
- ❖ Bronze fleshhooks (forks)
- ❖ Bronze firepans



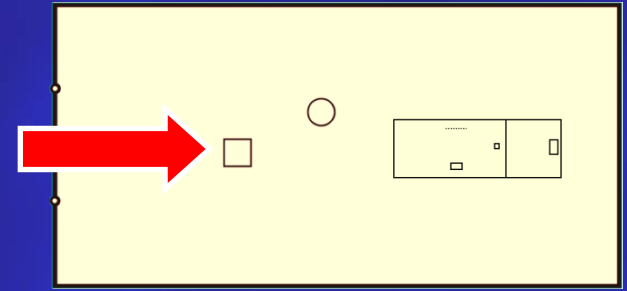


# The Bronze Altar



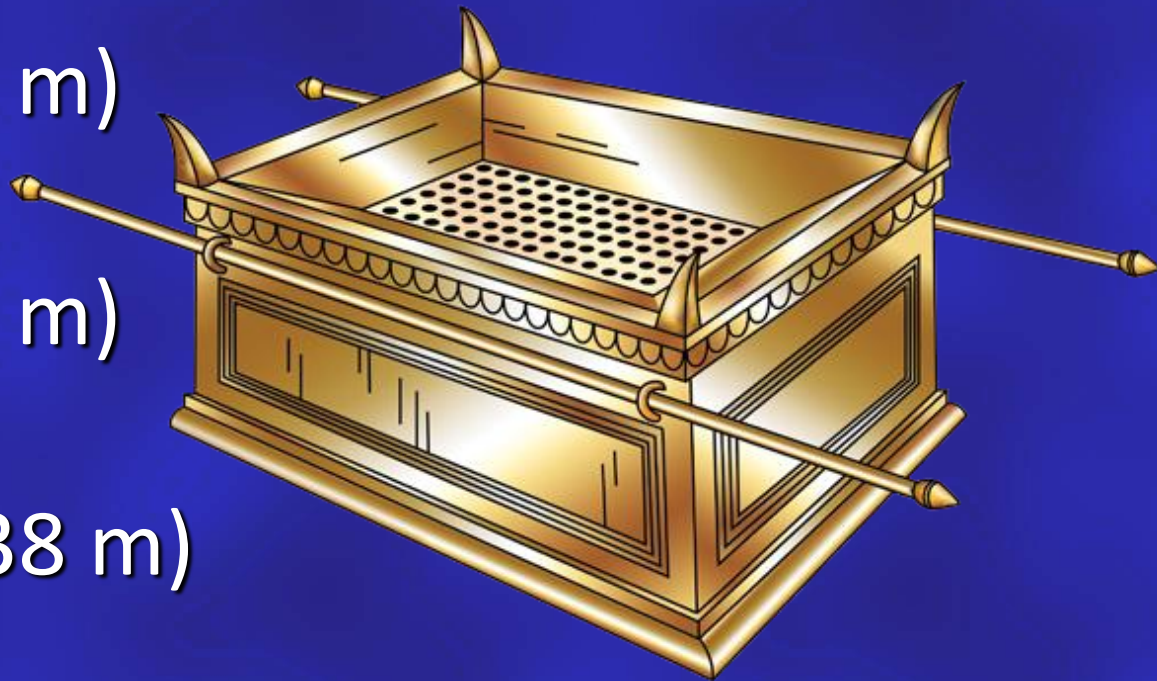
- ❖ A bronze grate with a bronze ring in each corner was put under the bronze altar.
- ❖ Hollow staves (carrying poles), made of shittim (acacia) wood and covered with bronze, were used to carry the altar.

# The Bronze Altar



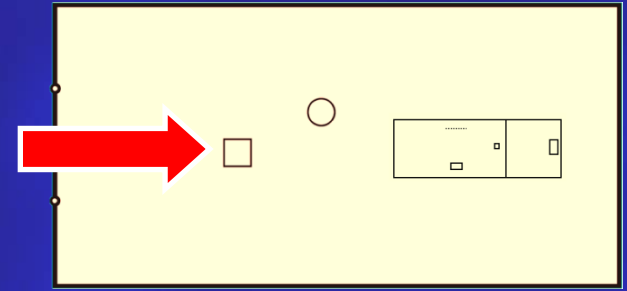
The measurements of the bronze altar:

- ❖ 5 cubits long  
(7.5 ft. or 23 m)
- ❖ 5 cubits wide  
(7.5 ft. or 23 m)
- ❖ 3 cubits high  
(4.5 ft. or 1.38 m)





# The Bronze Altar



Several kinds of offerings were made on the bronze altar:

- ❖ Burnt offering (bull, sheep, goats without blemish, or birds) (Leviticus 1:1-17)
- ❖ Grain offering (Leviticus 2:1-16)
- ❖ Peace offering (goat or lamb) (Lev. 3:1-17)
- ❖ Sin offering (bull, goat, or lamb) (Lev. 4:1-35)
- ❖ Trespass offering (female of the flock, lamb, goat kid, bird or grain) (Lev. 5 & 6)

# The Bronze Altar

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## Offerings

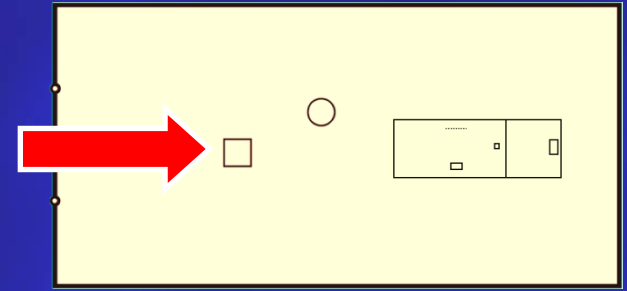


Grain Offering



Peace Offering

# The Bronze Altar



The Sacrifice was necessary for forgiveness. The blood of the animal was important to justify the people before God.

- ❖ A proper sacrifice was an animal that was valuable and perfect, not flawed.
- ❖ Sin was serious. Only shed blood which stands for life, could pay for sin.
- ❖ By laying his hand on it, the person identified with the animal sacrificed.

# The Bronze Altar

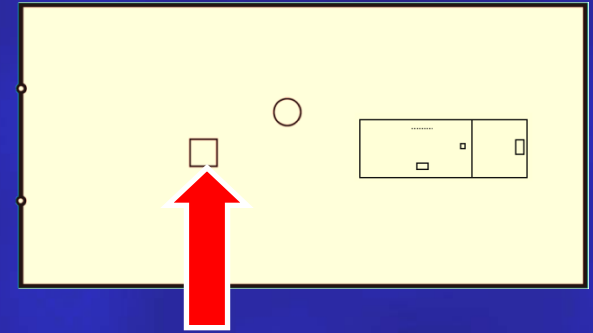
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## Atonement





# The Bronze Altar

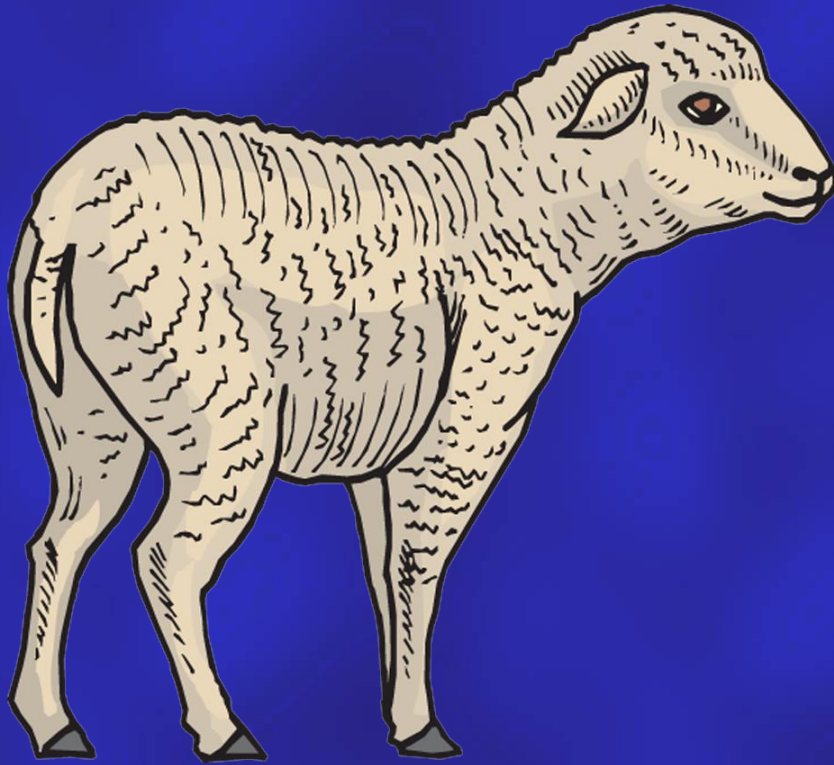
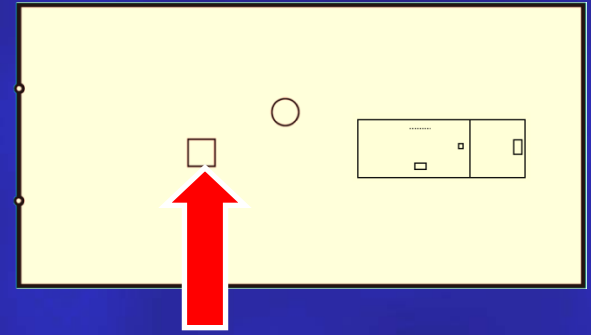


Yeshua is the ultimate sacrifice.

- ❖ The blood of animals made the people of Israel clean and forgiven temporarily. (Hebrews 9:13)
- ❖ The Bible says that Jesus is the ultimate sacrifice and his death makes believers clean forever, before God. (Hebrews 9:11, 12, 14)



# The Bronze Altar



When John the Baptist saw Yeshua approaching he informed the people that Yeshua is the “Lamb of God” who will take away the sin of the world. (John 1:29)

**Only peaceful animals are allowed  
for sacrifice –  
ox, sheep, goats, pigeons and  
turtledoves, and only healthy  
strong ones are taken.**

**All sacrifices – animal or flour –  
were salted.**

There are five kinds of sacrifices:

- **Olah / The offering that is completely burnt**
- **Mincha / The flour offering**
- **Shelamim / The peace offering**
- **Chatat / The sin offering**
- **Asham / The trespass offering**

# **MATERIALS OF THE MISHKAN MIZBEACH**

- **SHITTIM WOOD**
- **INCORRUPTIBLE WOOD**
- **BRONZE**
- **JUDGEMENT**
- **4 HORNS OF THE ALTAR**
- **RECONCILIATION OF THE EARTH**

# THE MIZBEACH THE PLACE OF MERCY & GRACE

1. THE ALTAR IN THE  
MISHKAN

2. MADE OF BROZE

3. 5 CUBITS WIDE BY 5 CUBITS  
LONG BY 3 CUBITS HIGH



4.  $5+5+3=13$  NUMBER OF  
REBELLION

$1+3=4$  FOUR CORNERS OF  
THE EARTH

# MIZBEACH

- **ROOT WORD IS ZAVACH = MEANS SACRIFICE**
- **LITERAL MEANING IS = FOR A HIGHER PURPOSE**
- **MADE OF WOOD OVERLAID WITH BRONZE**

# MIRACLES IN THE MISHKAN ALTAR

**A. IN THE TABERNACLE THE ALTAR  
BURNED DAY AND NIGHT AND THE  
BRONZE OF THE ALTAR NEVER  
MELTED OR NEEDED TO BE  
REPLACED**

**B. THE SHITTIM WOOD OF THE  
ALTAR NEVER GOT BURNED BY  
THE FIRE OF THE SACRIFICES**

**C. THE RAIN OR WIND NEVER  
DISRUPTED THE SMOKE OF THE  
OFFERINGS FROM GOING  
STRAIGHT UP TO THE HEAVENS**

**D. THE FIRE STATED BY YHVH  
NEVER WAS PUT OUT BY THE  
ENVIROMENT LIKE RAIN OR WIND**

# PLACE OF RECONCILIATION

Job 42:8

Therefore take unto you now seven bullocks and seven rams, and go to my servant Job, and offer up for yourselves a burnt offering; and my servant Job shall pray for you: for him will I accept: lest I deal with you after your folly, in that ye have not spoken of me the thing which is right, like my servant Job.



# JUSTIFICATION

Romans 3:

24 Being justified freely by his grace through the redemption that is in the Messiah Yeshua:

25 Whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation through faith in his blood, to declare his righteousness for the remission of sins that are past, through the forbearance of God;

The Altar  
the  
place of Refuge

# **THE ALTAR DECLARES THE AUTHORITY OF YHVH ON THE EARTH.**

- 1. THE FIRE FROM HEAVEN**
- 2. THE PLACE OF RECONCILIATION**
- 3. RESTORATION**
- 4. SALVATION**
- 5. TESHUVAH**

# **OUR BODIES IS NOW THE ALTAR OF YHVH**

## **ROMANS 12:1**

**¶ I beseech you therefore, brethren,  
by the mercies of God, that ye  
present your bodies a living sacrifice,  
holy, acceptable unto God, which is  
your reasonable service.**

# מזבח

**THE HEBREW WORD ALTAR CAN MAKE UP A  
ACROSTIC TEACHING:**

- A. MECHILAH = FORGIVENESS**
- B. ZEKHUTH = MERIT**
- C. BARAKHAH = BLESSING**
- D. CHAIM = LIFE**



**מ ז ב ח**

**מ** = **MESSIAH / TESTING / REVEAL & CONCEAL /  
FOUNTAIN OF WATER**

**ז** = **PERFECTION / GROOM / SWORD / CROWN MAN**

**ב** = **HOUSE**

**ח** = **LIFE/ HUPA / NEW BEGINNINGS / RESURRECTION**

# **THE ALTAR IS WHERE THE ADULTERESS WIFE WAS TAKEN FOR THE TRIAL OF THE BITTER WATERS**

## **Numbers 5:15**

**Then shall the man bring his wife unto the priest, and he shall bring her offering for her, the tenth part of an ephah of barley meal; he shall pour no oil upon it, nor put frankincense thereon; for it is an offering of jealousy, an offering of memorial, bringing iniquity to remembrance.**

**16 And the priest shall bring her near, and set her before the LORD: (altar)**

**JUDGEMENT  
COMES FROM THE  
ALTAR OF YHVVH**

# **THE ALTAR**

## **Revelation 14**

**17 And another angel came out of the temple which is in heaven, he also having a sharp sickle.**

**18 And another angel came out from the altar, which had power over fire; and cried with a loud cry to him that had the sharp sickle, saying, Thrust in thy sharp sickle, and gather the clusters of the vine of the earth; for her grapes are fully ripe.**

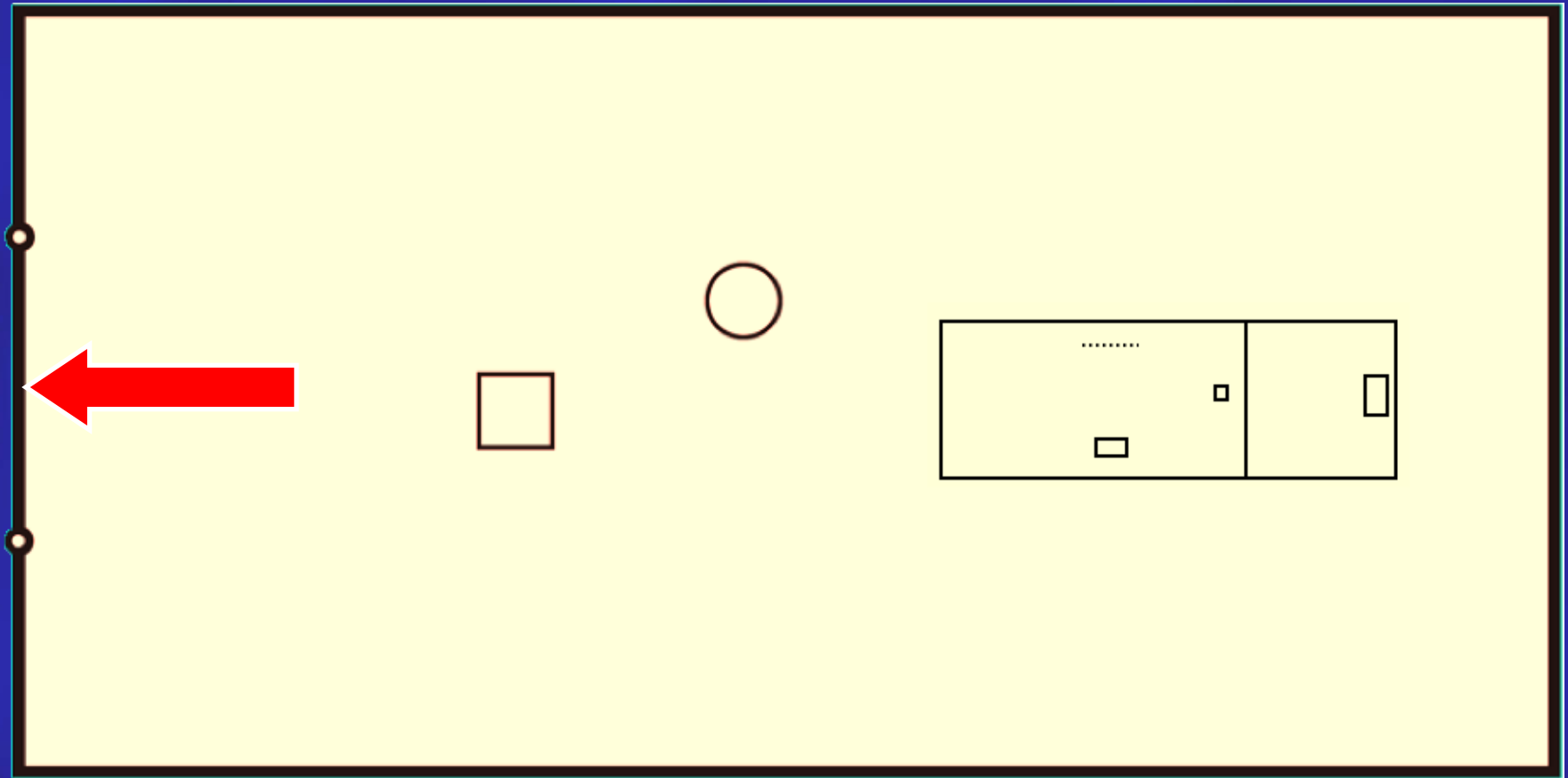
# The Gate

(Exodus 27:16; 38:18, 19)





# The Gate

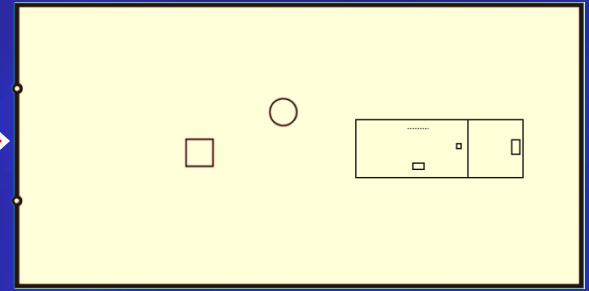


# The Gate



# The Gate

(Exodus 27:16; 38:18, 19)

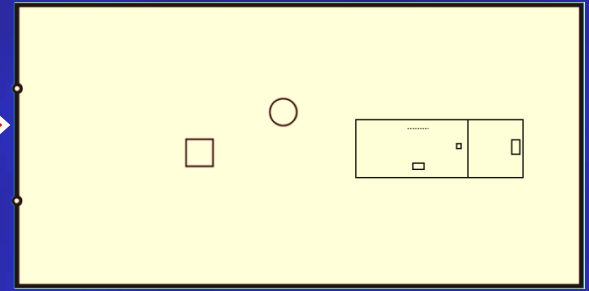


The entrance to the court was made with:

- ❖ Hanging curtains (blue, purple, scarlet)  
(Exodus 27:16; 38:18)
- ❖ Four pillars of brass  
(Exodus 27:16; 38:19)
- ❖ Sockets of bronze (brass) (Ex. 38:19)
- ❖ Hooks and fillets (clasps) of silver at  
the tops of the pillars (Ex. 38:19)

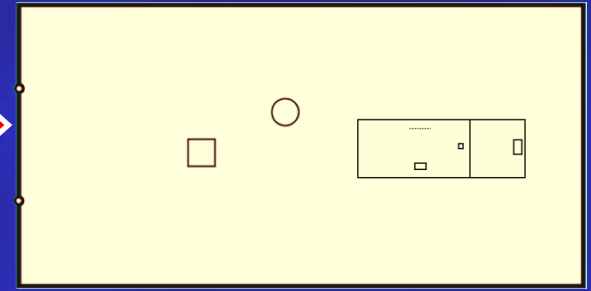


# The Gate



- ❖ The gate to the courtyard measures 20 cubits wide by 5 cubits high (30 ft. x 7.5 ft. or 9.2 m x 2.3 m).
- ❖ The gate separated people from the magnificent and holy God.
- ❖ God could only be approached with repentance and sacrifice when the people came inside the gate.  
(Psalm 15:1, 2)

# The Gate

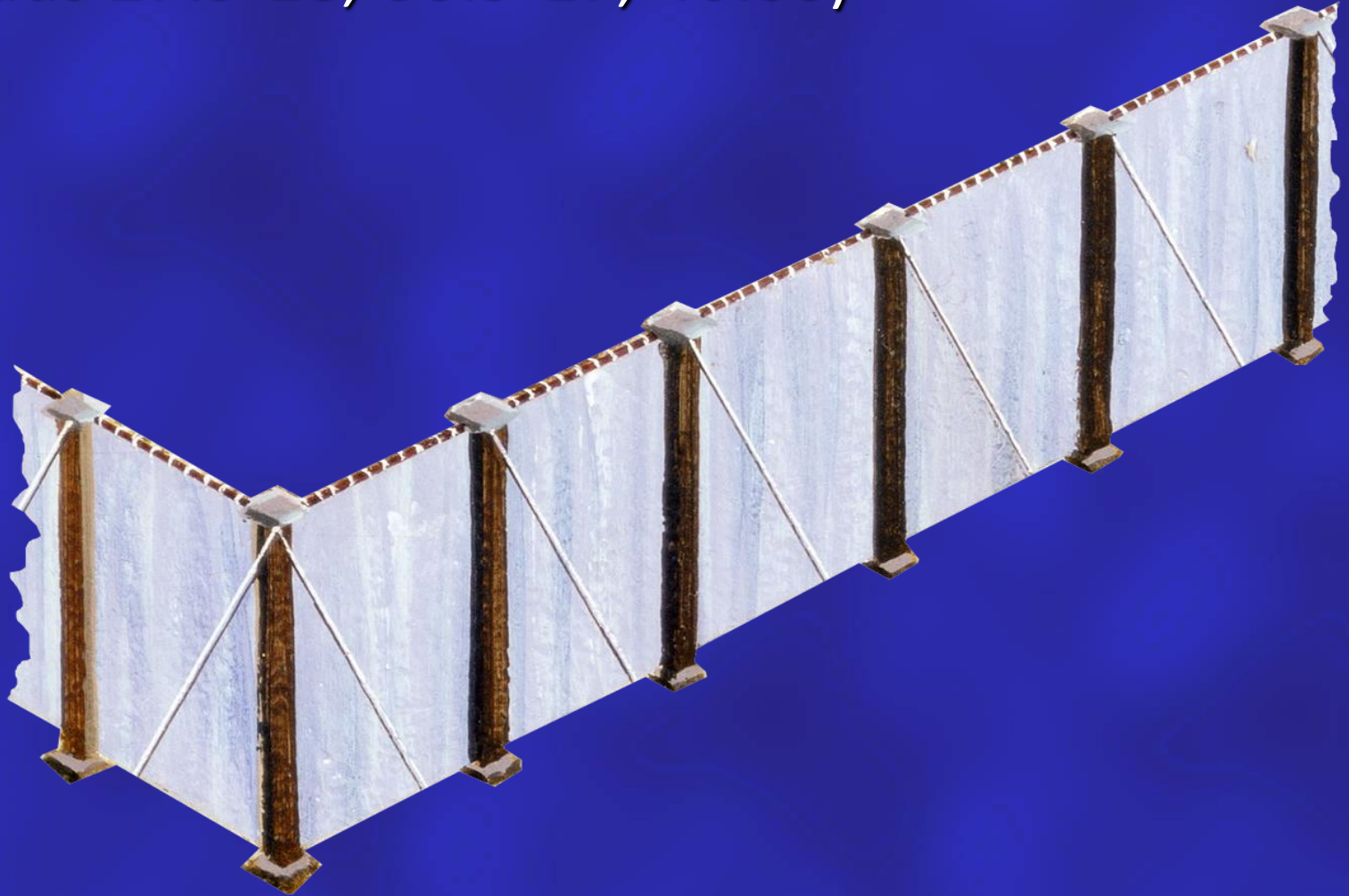


Yeshua referred to himself as the gate (door). Anyone who enters through Yeshua will receive eternal life. (John 10:9)



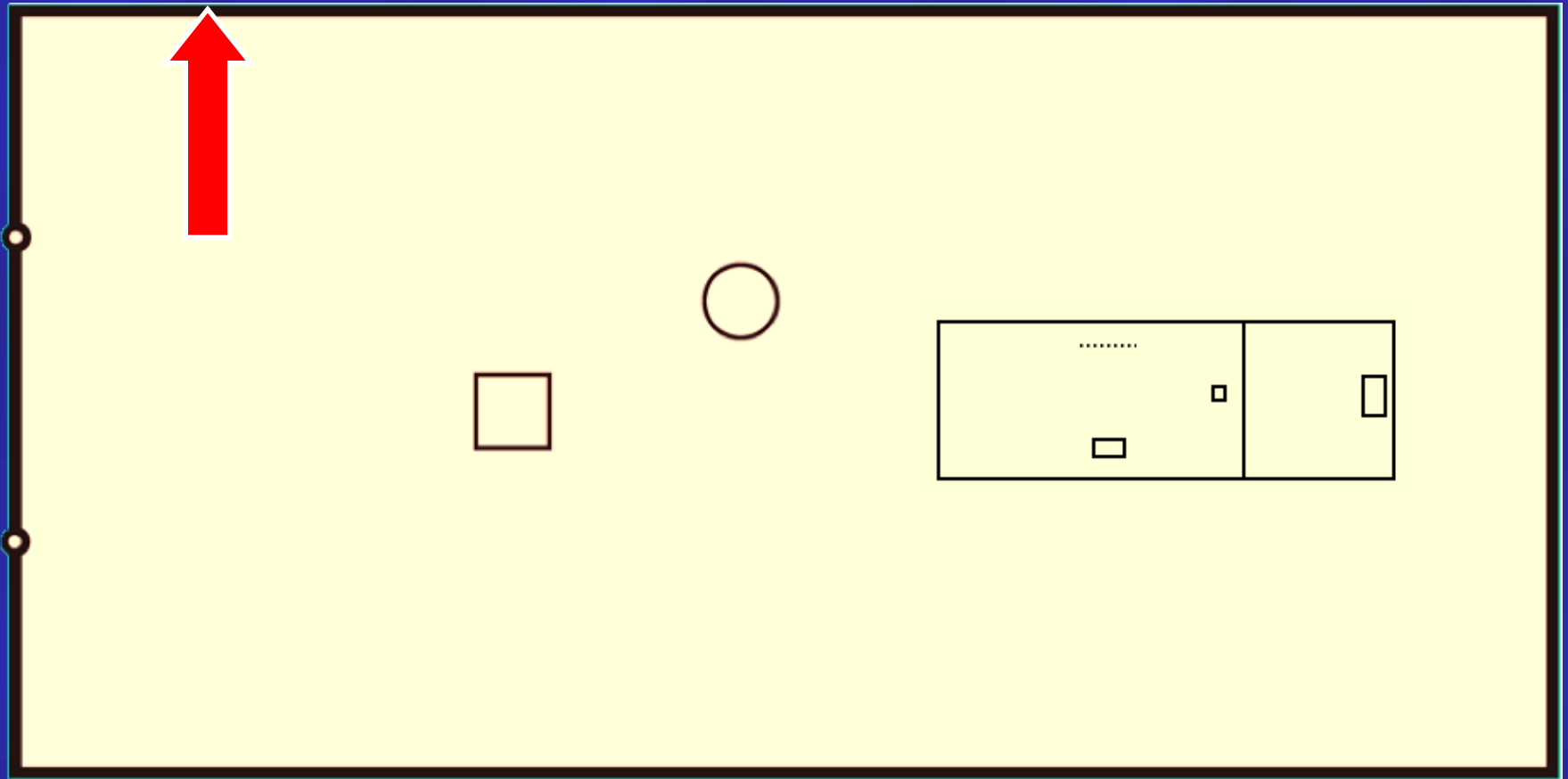
# The Court Fence

(Exodus 27:9-18; 38:9-17; 40:33)

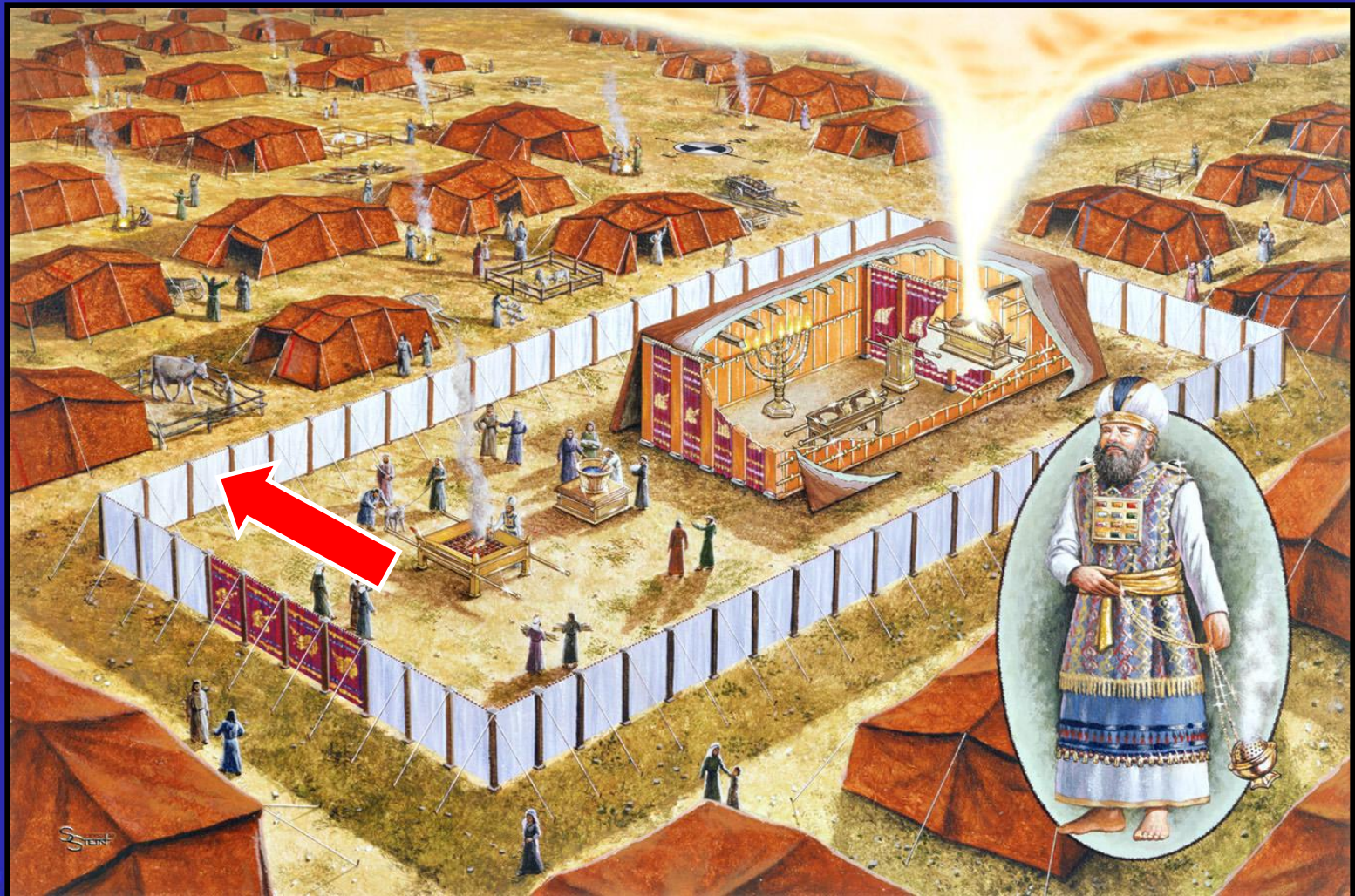




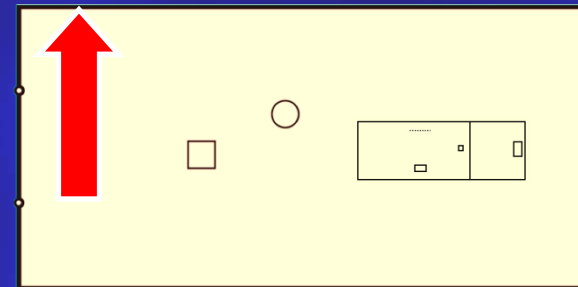
# The Court Fence



# The Court Fence



# The Court Fence



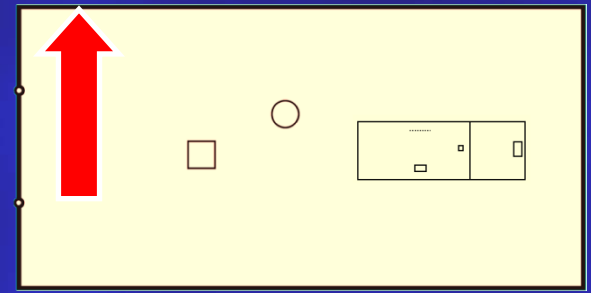
(Exodus 27:9-18; 38:9-17; 40:33)

The court fence was the outer border of the Tabernacle site. It consisted of the following:

- ❖ Linen curtains (probably white)  
(Exodus 27:9-18)
- ❖ Pillars, sockets, hooks, and fillets  
(tops and rods) (Exodus 27:10-18)
- ❖ Pins of bronze (brass) (Ex. 27:19; 38:20)

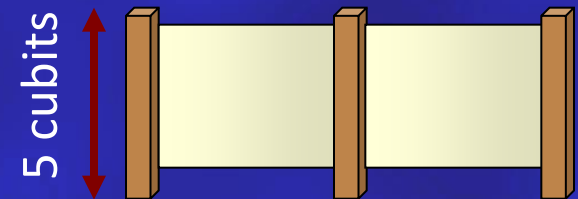
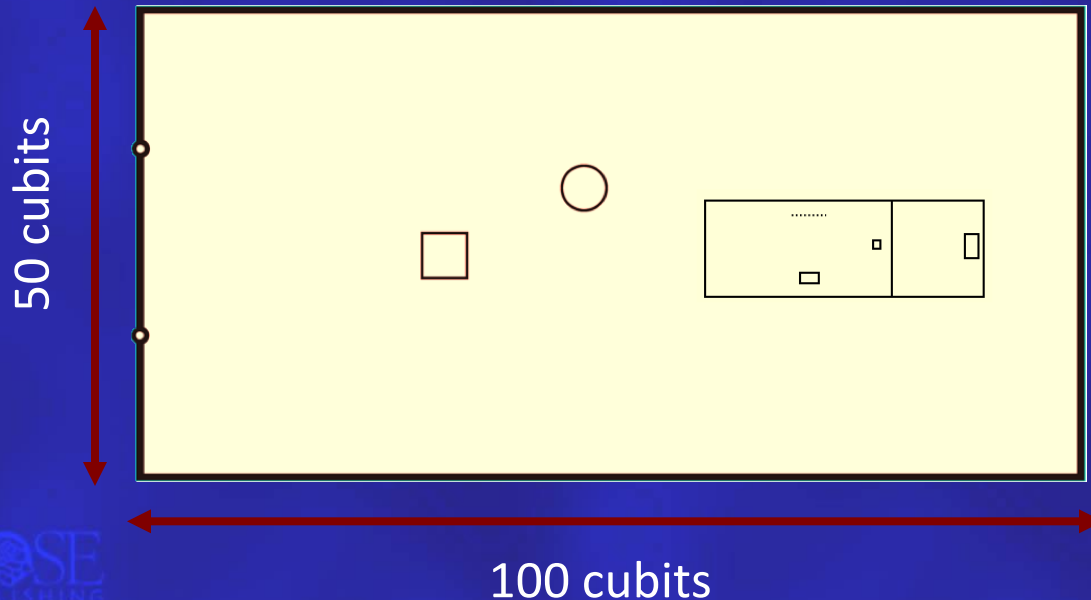


# The Court Fence



The measurements of the court fence:

- ❖ 100 cubits long (150 ft. or 46 m)
- ❖ 50 cubits wide (75 ft. or 23 m)
- ❖ 5 cubits high (7.5 ft. or 2.3 m)







# Columns of Tabernacle

Sixty in number, made of brass sockets, silver chapiters.

[1]. 60 Columns

[2]. 100 cubits long.

[3]. 50 cubits wide (Lev. 25:5-17).

[4]. Brass - divine judgment - Messiah took the divine judgment of sin for us (2 Cor. 5:21).

[5]. The CHAPTERS of SILVER (Ex. 30:11-16). Silver is descriptive of REDEMPTION, although condemned and deserving of death, the believer has been judged and redeemed in Messiah's death.

# **Paul used of the Tabernacle as a tool to teach us about the body of Messiah**

## **Ephesians 4:16**

**From whom the whole body fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplied, according to the effectual working in the measure of every part, maketh increase of the body unto the edifying of itself in love.**

## Col 2:19

**And not holding the Head,  
from which all the body by  
joints and bands having  
nourishment ministered, and  
knit together, increaseth with  
the increase of God.**

**This court was enclosed by a wall "5 cubits high" (7 1/2 feet), composed of linen and canvas, supported by pillars of brass, which rested in sockets of brass. The pillars were ornamented at the top with capitals of silver, to which were attached hooks of silver to hold in place the rods. The rods kept the pillars an equal distance apart and supported the canvas or linen wall.**



## The Copper Pins and Cords



This wall was further supported by guy ropes attached to copper pins driven into the ground on both sides. This enclosure, composed of 60 pillars of brass, filleted with silver, with their 60 capitals of silver, 60 sockets of brass, and 120 hooks of silver, was only broken on the eastern side by the entrance, which was "20 cubits wide" (30 feet). This entrance, or gate curtain, was of fine twined linen, wrought with needle work in the most gorgeous shades of blue, purple, and scarlet. One can visualize its appearance and effect as it stood in the midst of the encampment of Israel.



# The columns of the Outer Courts

- Typology of a Body
- Base of the Columns are joints
- Acacia Wood typology of Humanity
- Silver Bands around the columns Held by together thru Redemption
- Top of the columns of Silver Redemption comes from above
- Cords of the columns gives balance to our spiritual life (spirit & truth) Levitical leyend
- Stability thru the vavims (Nails) grounded spiritually
- Linen typology of righteousness

**THE LORD SAID, "I AM THE WAY, THE TRUTH AND  
& THE LIFE"**





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## **Psalm 89:14**

Righteousness and justice *are* the foundation of  
Your throne;  
Mercy and truth go before Your face.

## **Psalm 118:19**

Open to me the gates of righteousness;  
I will go through them,  
*And* I will praise the Lord.



# The harvest of LINEN -

[1]. For seven years the soil is prepared before the flax seed is sown for this high grade, finely twined linen (other crops are raised and plowed back into the soil - this is the work of the Holy Spirit preparing our hearts to receive the Word (seed) of God.

[2]. The special seed is sown (flax will grow anywhere, in contrast to cotton or silk: God's righteousness is universally available). (The blood of Messiah can meet the needs of any sinner anywhere).

[3].Harvesting is done by hand, to preserve the fine texture and laid in pools of water for the flax plant to die and the linen fibers to "come alive-separated".

[4].Cleansing and combing come next, much rough treatment, but many short hairy bits are removed.

[5].Finer, and finer combing brings soft, silky finish (Rom. 5:3-51).

6).Spun into thread, wetted and spread in the sun to bleach. (1 Pet. 1:6-7).

**The FENCE was of FINE, TWINED LINEN suspended on sixty pillars (posts) of brass resting on sockets of brass, caped with chapiters (crowns of silver), held in place with linen cords and pins of brass.**  
**A. One of the more prominent materials - (fence, gate, door, veil, covering).**

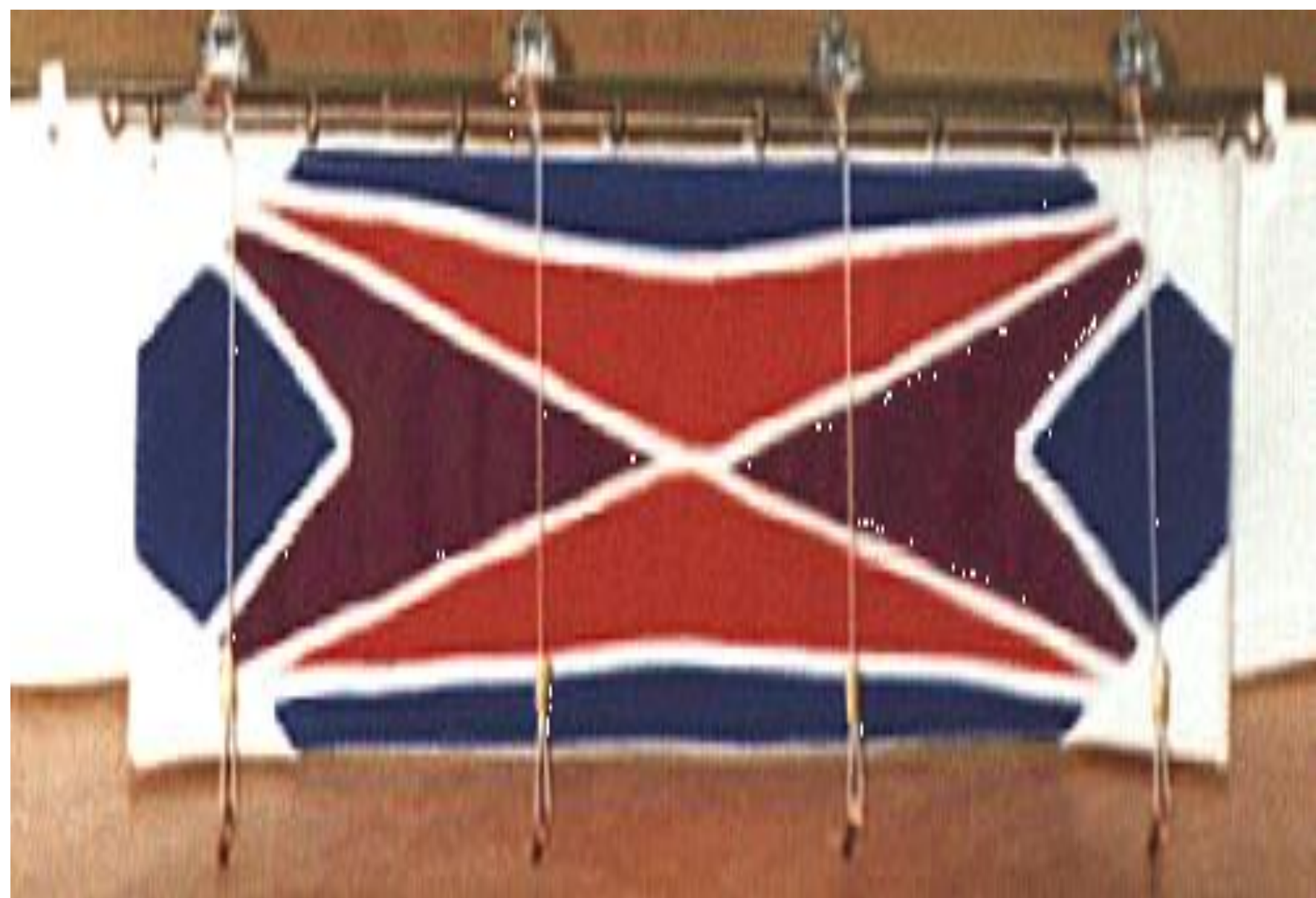
Approximately 6,000 sq. ft. used in the Tabernacle and priest robes.  
Linen suggested two things:  
The righteousness of God (Heb. 7:26; Rev. 19:8).  
"Good Works" of the saved (Eph. 2: 10)  
Both thoughts are Joined in (Is. 61:10).

## JOHN 10:7

Then said YESHUA unto them again,  
Verily, verily, I say unto you, I am the  
door of the sheep.

## JOHN 10:9

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



# Attributes of Messiah

- ***Blue*** indicates heavenly and godly: "Behold your God" (Isaiah 40:9), pointing to [John's gospel](#),
- ***Purple*** signifies kingship: "Behold your King" (Zechariah 9:9), pointing to [Matthew's gospel](#)
- ***Red*** signifies blood: "Behold My servant" (Isaiah 52:13 & 53:5), pointing to [Mark's gospel](#)
- ***White*** signifies purity and a right humanity: "Behold the man" (Zechariah 6:12), pointing to [Luke's gospel](#),



# SPIRITUAL MEANING OF THE GATE OF TABERNACLE

## DESCRIPTION OF THE GATE -

- [1]. 20 cubits wide, 5 cubits high, supported on 4 pillars.
- [2]. Fine twined linen embroidered with blue, purple and scarlet.
- [3]. BLUE - Heavenly origin, nature (JOHN - Son of God).
- [4]. PURPLE - Royalty (MATTHEW - King of the Jews).
- [5]. SCARLET - Sacrifice, death (MARK - suffering servant).
- [6]. LINEN - Righteousness (LUKE - (Perfect) Son of Man).
- [7]. FOUR PILLARS - (North, East, South, West) - The WORLD  
NUMBER
- (8) 4 Gospels

# PROPHETIC MESSAGE

## PROPHETIC LOOK AT THE MEASUREMENTS OF THE DOOR OF THE MISHKAN

20 = 2,000

5 = GRACE

4 = NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST



[TempleBuilders.com](http://TempleBuilders.com) - [Click here for enlargement](#)

# The Courtyard Pillars and their Fittings

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The courtyard pillars, (*amudim*) were composed of three main components: The acacia pillars themselves, which were reinforced by silver bands, (*chishbukim*); the copper bases, (*adanim*), into which the pillars were inserted; and the silver eyelets, (*vavim*), which were fitted onto the tops of the pillars, for stretching the curtains, (*yeriot*) across.



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## The Tabernacle Beams and their Fittings

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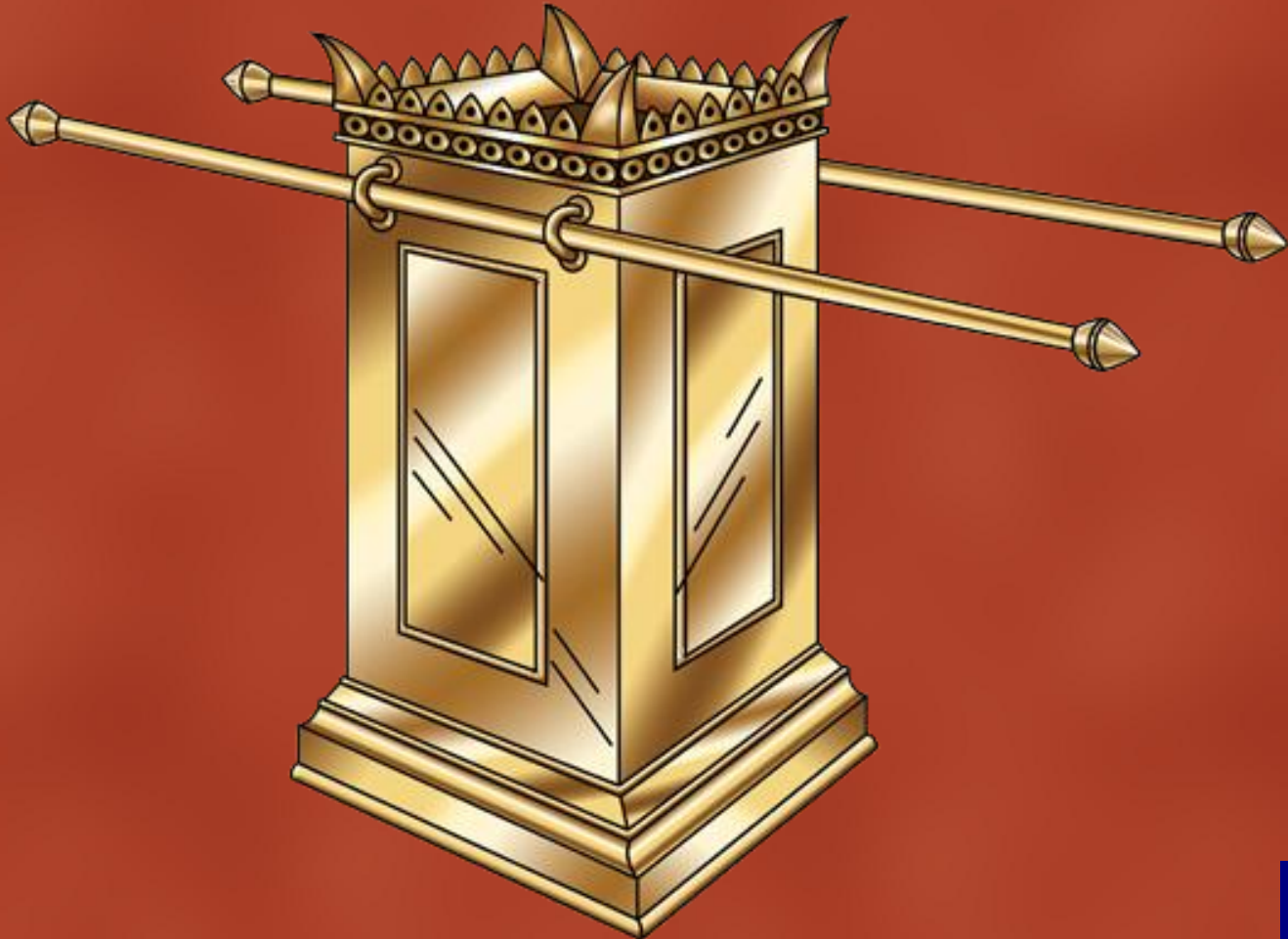
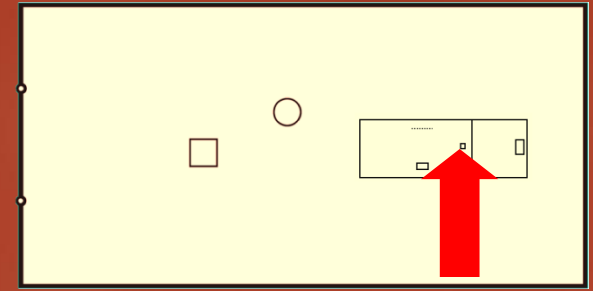
The tabernacle beams, (*krashim*), were made of acacia wood overlaid with gold. At the top of the beam were three tenons and at the bottom, a double tenon. The beams were adjoined at the top by silver sockets, (*taba'ot*), that fit over the tenons. The double tenon at the foot of each beam were inserted into silver sockets, (*adanim*), that served as a base for the wall. For additional support, bolts were inserted into gold rings placed along the length of the beams.



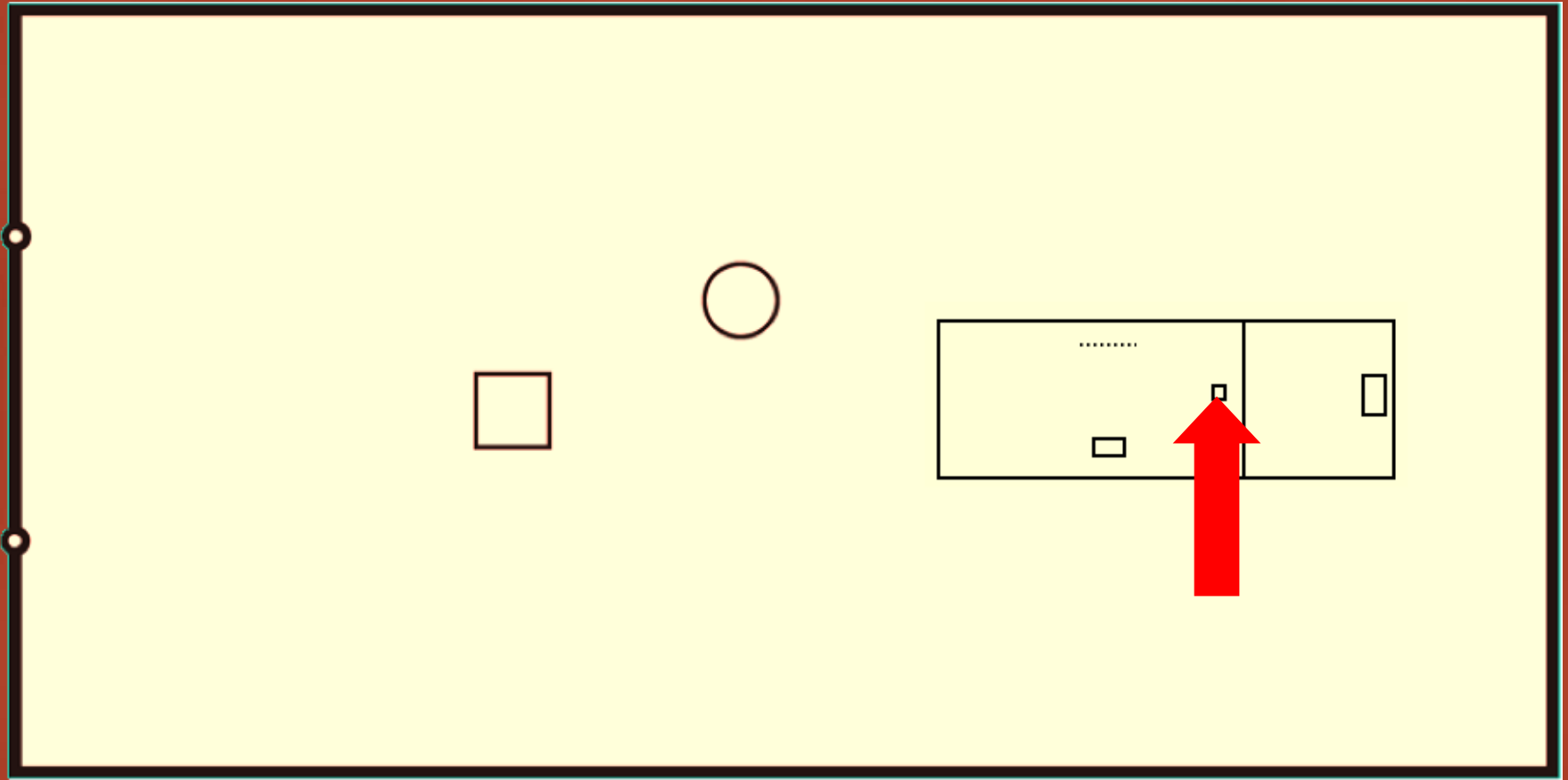


# The Altar of Incense

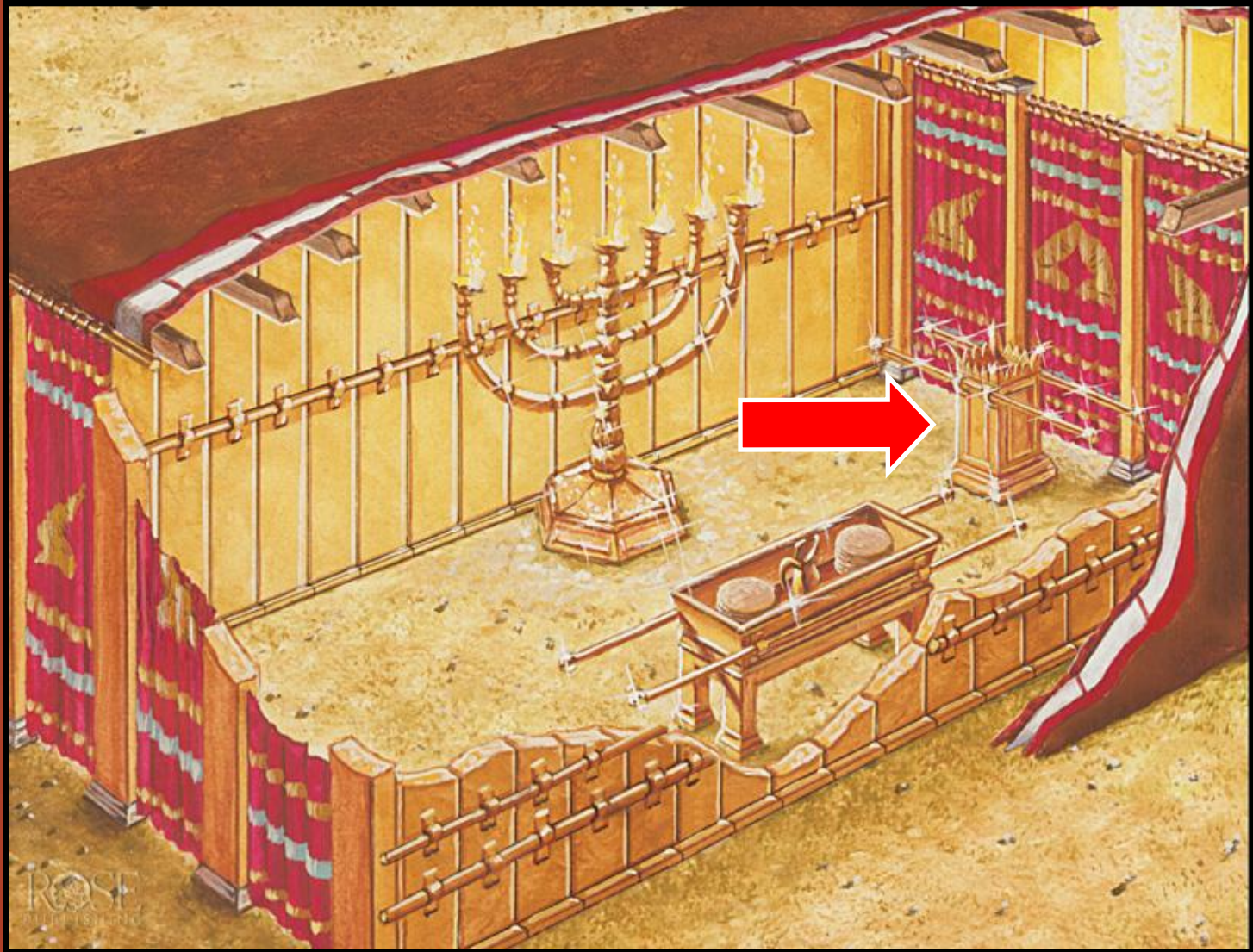
(Exodus 30:1-10, 34-38)



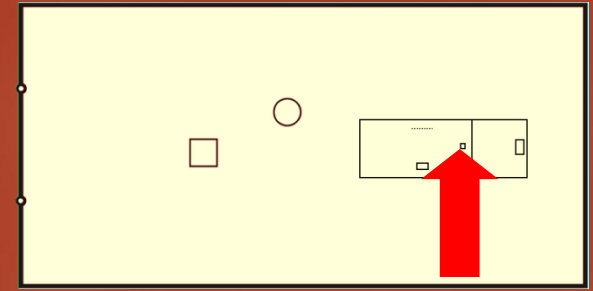
# The Altar of Incense



# The Altar of Incense



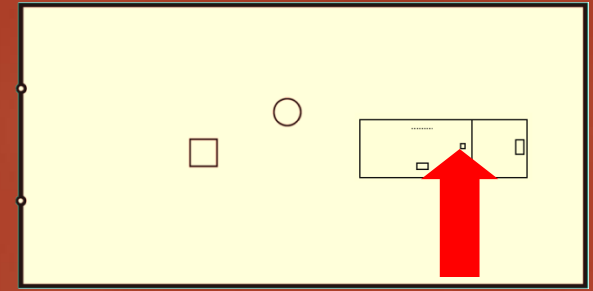
# The Altar of Incense



- ❖ The Altar of Incense was made from shittim (acacia) wood, and stood in front of the veil concealing the Most Holy Place.
- ❖ Its four corners each had a horn made from one piece.
- ❖ Its top, sides, and horns were overlaid with gold, with a crown or molding all around the top.
- ❖ The Altar of Incense had rings on its side for carrying poles.

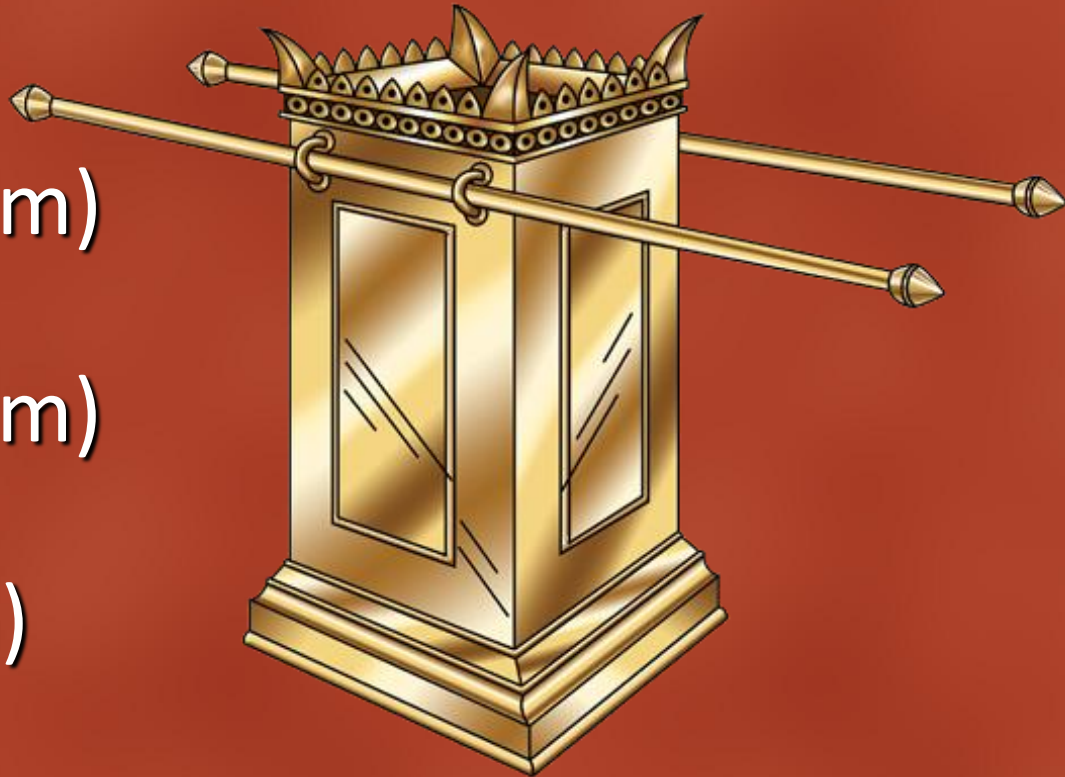


# The Altar of Incense



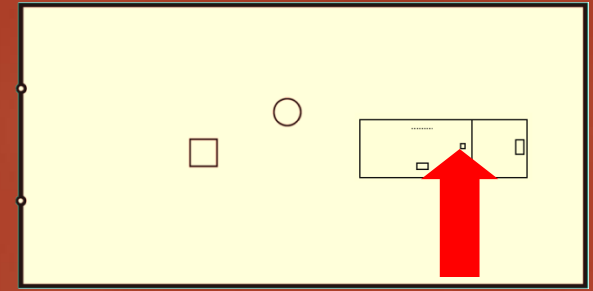
The measurements of the Altar of Incense:

- ❖ 1 cubit long  
(1.5 ft. or 46 cm)
- ❖ 1 cubit wide  
(1.5 ft. or 46 cm)
- ❖ 2 cubits high  
(3 ft. or 92 cm)





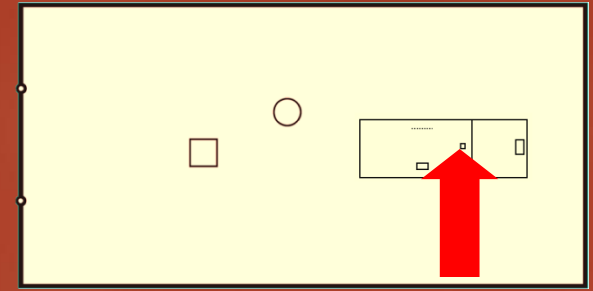
# The Altar of Incense



The High Priest burned incense upon it every morning and evening.

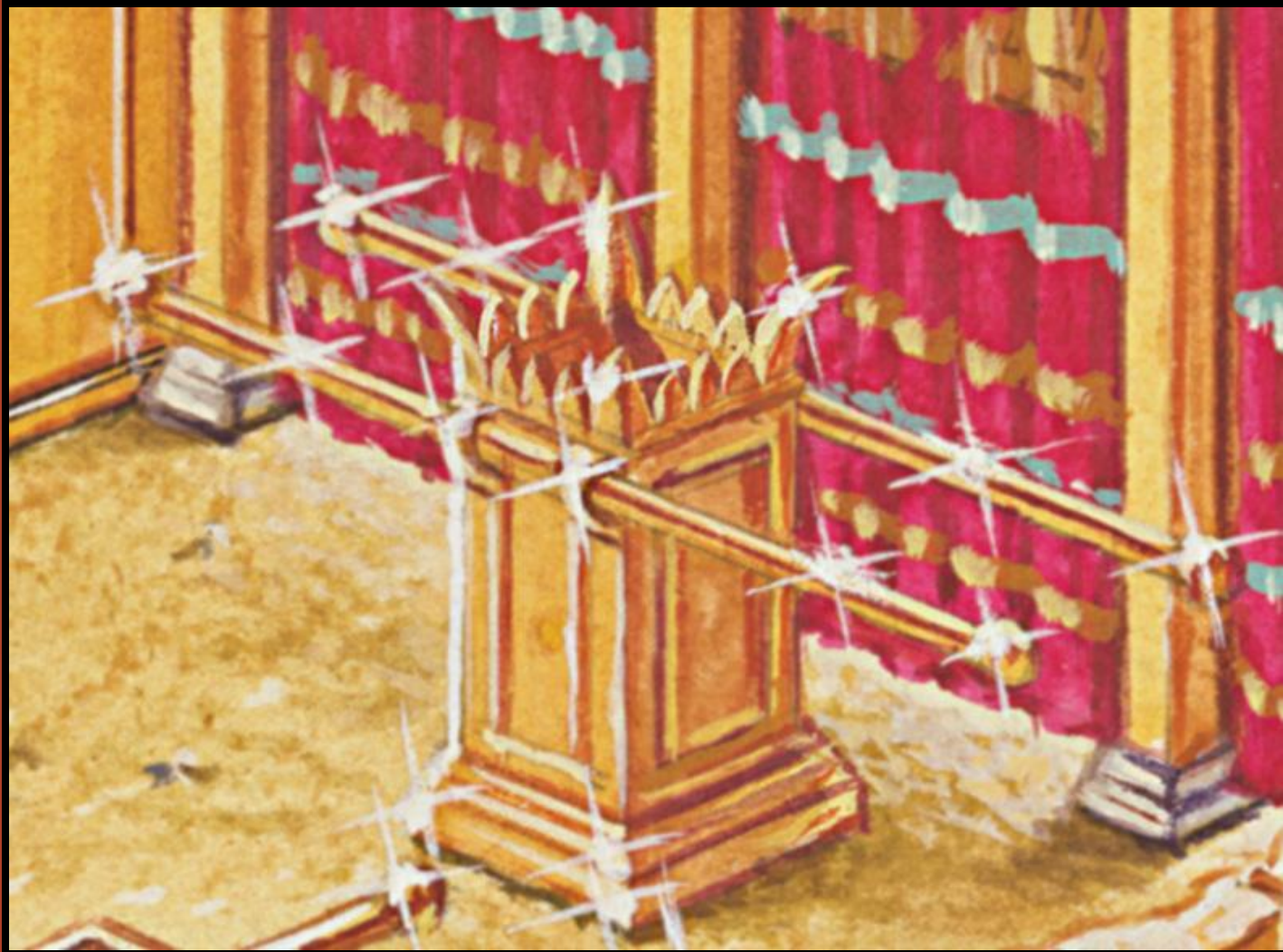
- ❖ The fire for the incense came from the Bronze Altar in the outer court.
- ❖ The Lord required a special sweet incense, a mixture of spices, used only for the Tabernacle (Exodus 30:35-37), to be burned on the altar of incense.
- ❖ The priest was in danger of death if any other incense was burned. (Lev. 10:1-2)

# The Altar of Incense

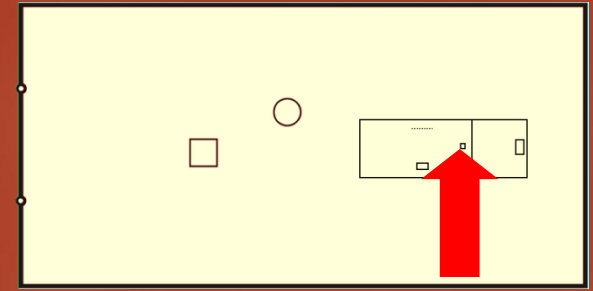


- ❖ Once a year, on the Day of Atonement, the horns of the altar were sprinkled with the blood of the sin offering.
- ❖ The incense rising with smoke is a picture of our prayers rising to heaven. (Psalm 141:1-2)

# The Altar of Incense

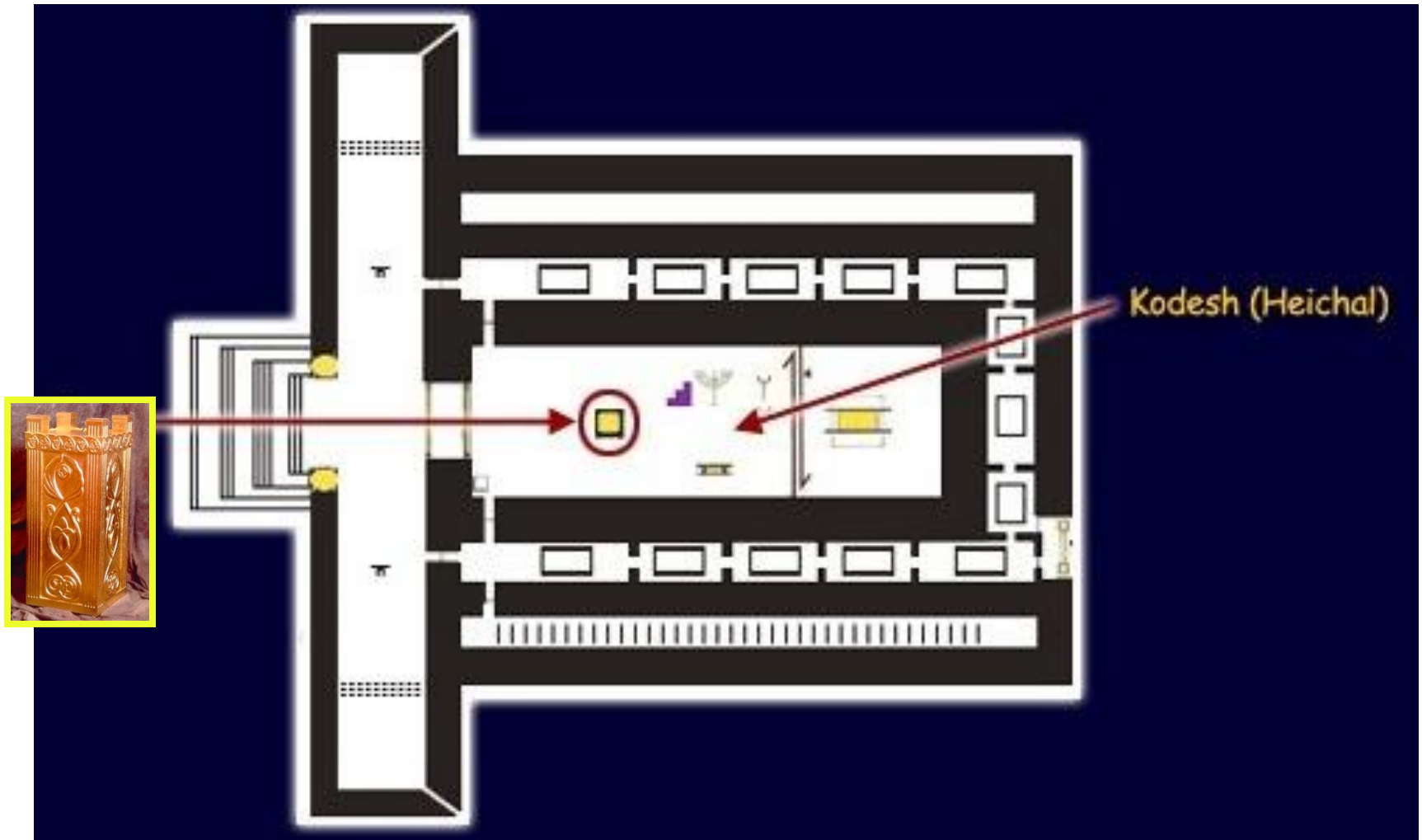


# The Altar of Incense



- ❖ Yeshua went away frequently to pray.  
(Matthew 14:23; Luke 5:16)
- ❖ Yeshua taught his disciples how to pray.  
(Matthew 6:5-15)
- ❖ Believers in Yeshua are told to pray  
constantly. (Acts 1:14; Romans 8:26)

# The Holy Temple Instruments: Altar of Incense



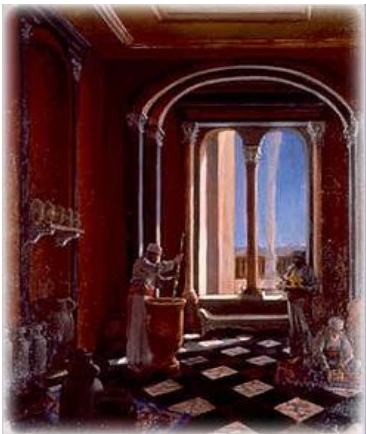


# Details on the Incense Ingredients

The Bible states "**God said to Moses: Take fragrances such as balsam, onycha, galbanum, and pure frankincense, all of the same weight, as well as other specified fragrances**" (Exodus 30:34).



The incense which was offered in the Holy Temple was **made from eleven different ingredients**, only four of which are mentioned by name in the verse above. The identity of the other seven spices has been passed down in the Oral Tradition. As is the case with regard to many other areas of Temple study, the exact classification of these ingredients is the subject of serious research and scholarship. Many of these are rare, and some can be obtained only in exotic and distant lands.



The method, or recipe, for preparing the special incense offering from these ingredients **was a closely-guarded secret, passed down from generation to generation within the ranks of one particular family known as Avtinas**. In addition to the identity of the spices and the exact amounts and manner in which they are prepared, **the clan protected another important secret of their trade: The identity of an herb known in Hebrew as ma'aleh ashan, literally "that which causes smoke to rise."** This herb has a quality which enabled the smoke from the incense to rise up to heaven in a straight column. In our own time, some have speculated that this may be the plant *Leptadenia pyrotechnica*, which contains nitric acid.

# Details on the Incense and Incense Fire



The priest who has received the task of offering the incense takes up the **special vessels** of the incense service: **a large golden spoon which holds the amount of 3 kavim, and a smaller vessel, filled to the brim with the incense**, and placed inside the larger vessel. This prevented any of the incense from spilling.

The priest who attends to the incense service enters into the Sanctuary, together with one colleague who will assist him. He removes the smaller vessel filled with incense, and hands it to his companion. The latter deposits some of the incense into the palms of the priest.

As mentioned before, the **incense service only came about once in each priest's life** - therefore, the priest who will now officiate has no prior experience. Before he entered, he was warned that he must be **very cautious when placing the incense upon the burning coals**. If he sprinkles it on the coals too close to the side where he is standing, he will be burned. He is instructed that he must sprinkle it with a motion moving away from himself.



When he receives word from the overseer that he may now begin, **the priest begins to let the grains fall from his palms across the top of the altar, slowly, like “one who sifts flour”** (Maimonides). When the entire chamber fills with the cloud of smoke, he prostrates himself and exits the Sanctuary.

# Ingredients and Details on the Incense

The **quantity** of the ingredients and for the Incense itself is also significant. **It corresponds to the amount prepared for one year of daily Temple service.**

The **Torah** only **lists four ingredients** for the Qetoret.

The **Mishna** lists **eleven ingredients**, in addition to **Sodom salt and Karcina lye**. The latter text also tells of the Avtinas family and how they were charged with the secret of compounding these precious spices

The **fragrance** of the Qetoret (incense) was said to be so **powerful that that when it was being prepared, one could smell it as far away as Jericho where the women, it was also said, did not wear perfume because of the scent.** Jericho was about 12 miles to the north of Qumran.



**Curiously, when young Muhammed edh-Dhib, discovered the Dead Sea Scrolls in 1947, only two of the ten clay jars contained anything.**

**One of the pots held the Scrolls and the other was filled with what was described as a "reddish earth" - a SAMPLE of the Temple incense!**

With the discovery of an **actual sample** hidden away in the Qumran caves no one knew the exact biblical botanicals used.

# Ingredients and Details on the Incense

**Vendyl Jones examined samples of temple incense found in 1992 dig. An estimated 600 lbs. of what looked like "reddish earth" was uncovered at the North entrance of the Cave of the Column by excavation volunteers in the late Spring of 1992.** Team members reported detecting the **smell of cinnamon** present in the substance. Preliminary analysis by Dr. Marvin Antelman of the Wiezmann Institute revealed that the find was indeed, organic.

***"Density indicates that the material which is lighter than water is excluded from the category of red soil or red minerals.....also the high percentage of ash is typical of plant source."***

Dr. Antelman later told the Jerusalem Post in a story dated May 1, 1992, ***"I'm very excited about this find ... [he] had positively identified borit karshina (karsina lye) which is one of the ingredients spelled out in the Talmud."***

Recently, Dr. Terry Hutter performed a more exhaustive analysis and stated that, ***"the red-brown spice sample is composed of nine different and unique plants. The plants are recognizable both by pollen and organic maceral types."***

Dr. Hutter listed these as: **Three kinds of Cinnamon**, **Saffron Balsam**, **Myrrh**, **Galbanum**, **Cassia**, and **Frankincense**.



# What Ingredients Make Up The Incense?

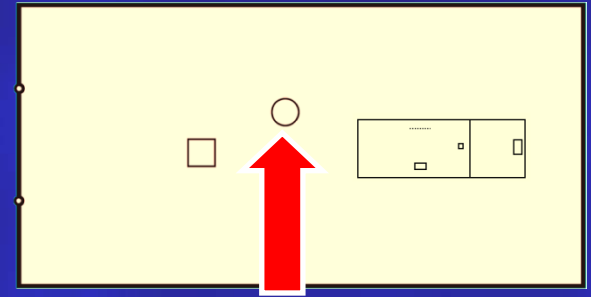
The Eleven  
Qetoret  
Spices as  
listed in the  
Talmud and  
Siddur:

| Ingredient                                 | Amount          | %Comp |
|--|-----------------|-------|
| 1) <i>ha'tzori</i> — <b>balsam</b>         | 70 maneh        | 13.0% |
| 2) <i>ha'tziporen</i> — <b>onycha</b>      | 70 maneh        | 13.0% |
| 3) <i>ha'chelbenah</i> — <b>galbanum</b>   | 70 maneh        | 13.0% |
| 4) <i>ha'levonah</i> — <b>frankincense</b> | 70 maneh        | 13.0% |
| 5) <i>mor</i> — <b>myrrh</b>               | 16 maneh        | 3.0%  |
| 6) <i>ketzia</i> — <b>cassia</b>           | 16 maneh        | 3.0%  |
| 7) <i>shibolet nerd</i> — <b>spikenard</b> | 16 maneh        | 3.0%  |
| 8) <i>kharkom</i> — <b>saffron</b>         | 16 maneh        | 3.0%  |
| 9) <i>ha'kosht</i> — <b>costus</b>         | 12 maneh        | 2.2%  |
| 10) <i>k'lufah</i> — <b>aromatic bark</b>  | 3 maneh         | 0.6%  |
| 11) <i>kinnamon</i> — <b>cinnamon</b>      | 9 maneh         | 1.7%  |
|  |                 |       |
| A) Borit Karshina — <b>lye</b>             | 9 kab           | 14.3% |
| B) Yein Kafrisin — <b>Cypress wine</b>     | 3 se'in/3 kabin | 16.8% |
| C) Melach Sedomit — <b>Sodom salt</b>      | 1/4 kab         | 0.3%  |
| D) Maaleh Ashan — <b>Smoke producer</b>    | kol shehu       | 0.1%  |
| E) Kipat HaYarden — <b>Jordan amber</b>    | kol shehu       | 0.1%  |

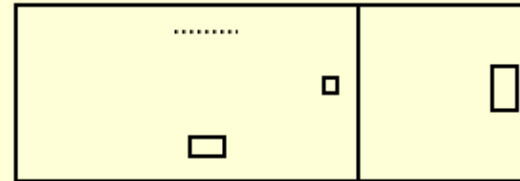


# The Bronze Laver

(Exodus 30:17-21; 40:7, 30-32)



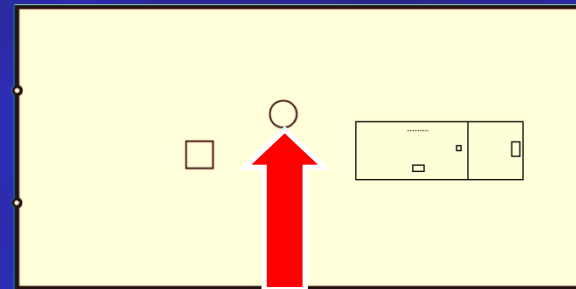
# The Bronze Laver (Basin)





## A detailed illustration of the Tabernacle in the wilderness. The central structure is the Tabernacle, a large rectangular building with a white outer covering and a gold and blue inner covering. It is surrounded by a white curtain. Inside, the golden table of showbread is visible on the right, and the golden lampstand is on the left. A large red arrow points to the bronze altar, which is a large wooden structure with a bronze top, located in the center of the courtyard. The courtyard is paved with stones and contains several large bronze basins for washing. The entire Tabernacle complex is surrounded by a white curtain and supported by silver pillars. In the background, there are many red tents (the people's dwellings) and a large, bright, glowing light source in the sky. An inset in the bottom right corner shows a high priest in traditional attire, including a white robe, a blue sash, and a turban, holding a golden censer. The artist's signature 'S. T. 1881' is visible in the bottom left corner.

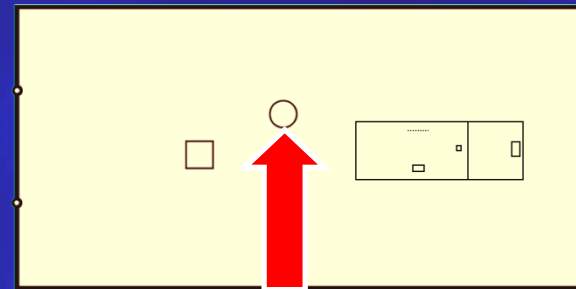
# The Bronze Laver



- ❖ The bronze laver and its bronze stand were made from the mirrors of the women who served at the entrance to the Tent of Meeting. (Exodus 38:8)
- ❖ The exact size of the bronze laver is not described in Scripture.
- ❖ The bronze laver was located between the bronze altar and the Tabernacle.



# The Bronze Laver



The bronze laver was used for ceremonial washing:

- ❖ Priests bathed their entire body when they were ordained. (Exodus 29:4)
- ❖ Following ordination, the priests had to wash their hands and feet every time they entered the Tabernacle or approached the bronze altar to minister, or they would die. (Exodus 30:19-21)

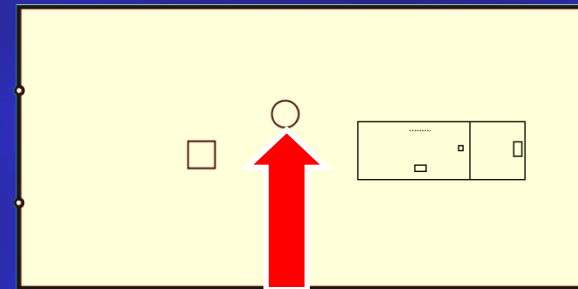


# The Bronze Laver (Basin)



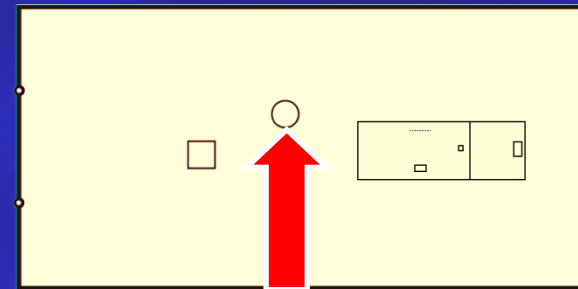
# The Bronze Laver

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- ❖ Washing hands and feet stood for sanctification, or becoming holy.
- ❖ Serving God requires not just cleansing from sin, but desiring holiness.
- ❖ The Bible tells believers to cleanse their hearts from guilt before approaching God. (Hebrews 10:22)

# The Bronze Laver



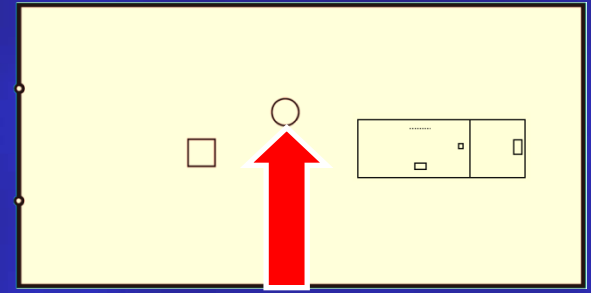
Followers of Yeshua have accepted his sacrificial death on their behalf. However, believers must be cleansed from sin and continue to strive for holiness. (James 4:8)



God wants us to purify our hearts so that we can resist evil and be near to God.



# The Bronze Laver



Yeshua loved us so much, that he died so that all believers are made holy and blameless before God. (Ephesians 5:25-27)

