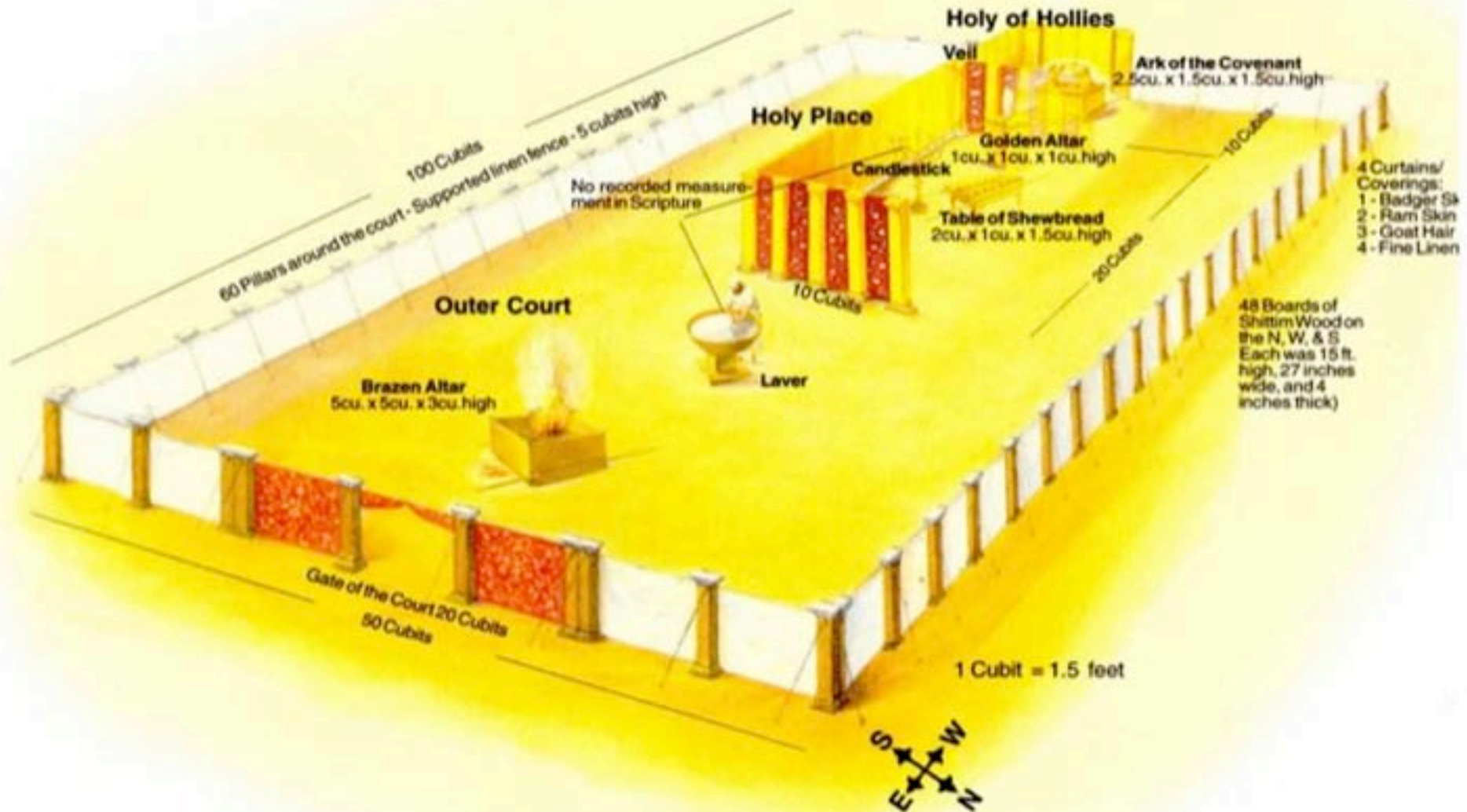


# **Welcome to the Tabernacle**

# The Structure and Dimensions of the Tabernacle





**Tabernacle Of  
Congregation**

**Laver**

**Brazen Altar**

**GATE**

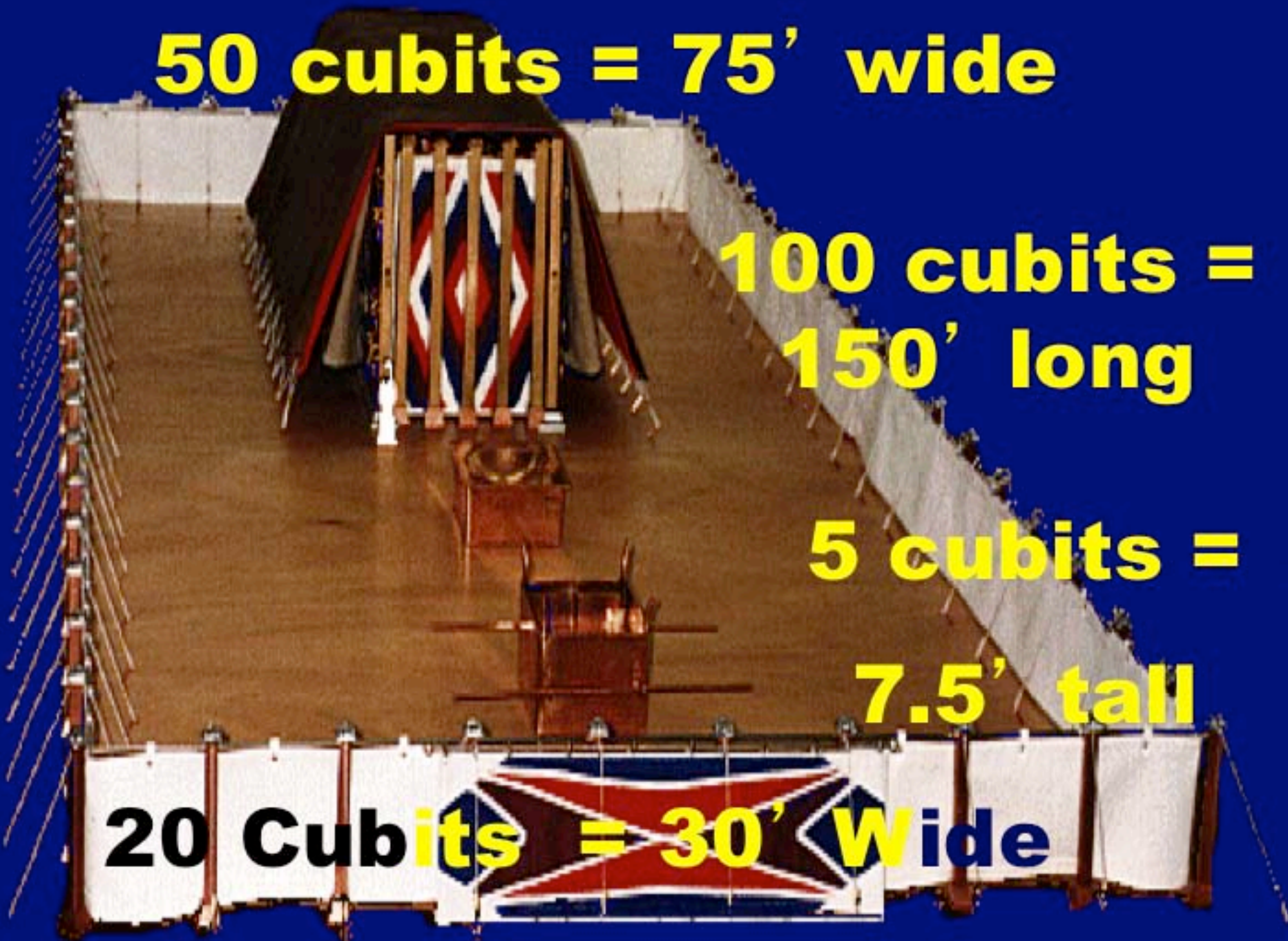


**50 cubits = 75' wide**

**100 cubits =  
150' long**

**5 cubits =  
7.5' tall**

**20 Cubits = 30' Wide**



**Blue - His Godly Nature**

**Purple - His Royalty**

**Scarlet - His Suffering**

**White - His Sinlessness**





**These four colors are woven together to become the complete Door, just as the four gospels combine to give a complete picture of Jesus.**

**What Chapter of Exodus details the setup procedure for the Tabernacle?**

**EXODUS Chapter 40**

**Who Actually kills the sacrificial animal?**

**Leviticus 1:4-5, 3:2, 3:8, 4:4, 4:15, and 4:24;**



**7' 6" L X W 4' 6" Tall**



A close-up photograph of a metal grate, likely made of galvanized steel, with a grid pattern. The grate is set against a dark background. Underneath the grate, there is a pile of dry sticks, twigs, and other debris. The word "GRATE" is overlaid in large, bold, yellow capital letters in the center of the image.

**GRATE**



# Brazen Altar

## The Horns

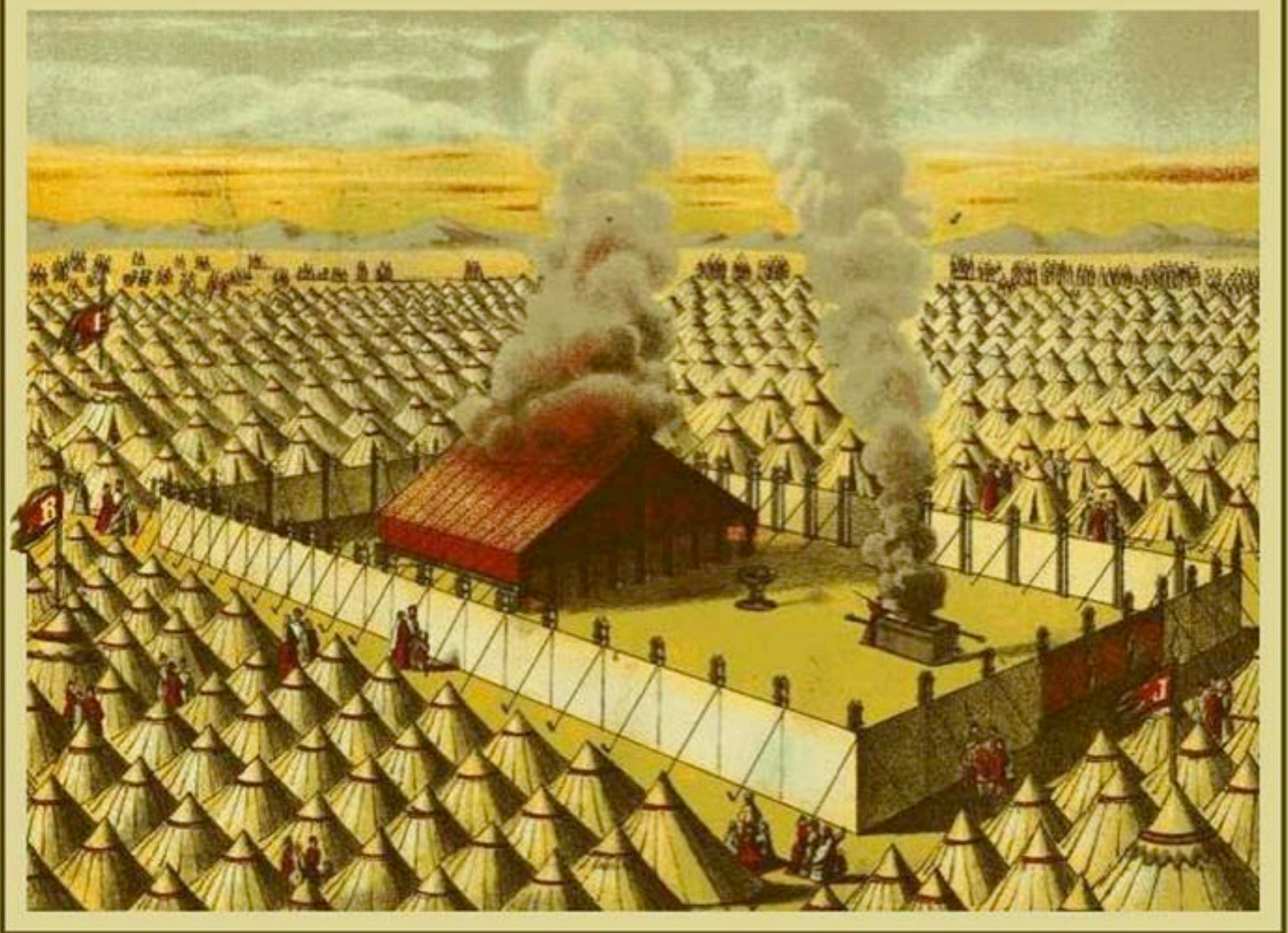


## Grate



## Rings & Poles for Carrying





THE TABERNACLE IN THE MIDST OF THE ENCAMPMENT



A photograph of an outdoor courtyard. In the foreground, there is a large, rectangular, reddish-brown metal structure with two handles on top, identified as the Brazen Altar. To its right is a smaller, circular, reddish-brown metal basin on a pedestal, identified as the Laver. The ground is sandy and light-colored. In the background, there is a fence, some sparse trees, and a mountain range under a clear blue sky. The text "Brazen Altar" is overlaid in yellow on the left side of the image, and "Laver" is overlaid in yellow on the right side.

**Brazen  
Altar**

**Laver**





**LAVER**

**James 1:25 “But the one who looks into the perfect law, the law of liberty, and perseveres, being no hearer who forgets but a doer who acts, he will be blessed in his doing.” ESV**



**The Laver teaches that God's people must not only be cleansed from the open vices of the flesh which even the world would condemn, but also the hidden sins of the heart, such as anger, bitterness, envy, pride, greed, etc.**

**Thus far in our study we  
have discovered God  
was very specific about  
the construction of the  
tabernacle.**



**He specified there was to be a fence around the court, teaching the separation between sinful man and the holiness of God.**

**However, in that fence there was to be a gate. but only one gate, showing there is only one way to God.**

**Once past the gate, one was to encounter the brazen altar, which taught a sacrifice for sin is required if a person is to have a relationship with God.**

**Journeying past the brazen altar, one came to the laver.**



**The priests had to wash daily at this laver before they could minister in either of two ways.**

**Exodus 30:20 “When they go into the tent of meeting, or when they come near the altar to minister, to burn a food offering to the Lord, they shall wash with water, so that they may not die.” ESV**

**This clearly teaches  
that if one is to serve  
God, he must not only  
be saved but also have  
daily cleansing from  
all sin.**



## **LESSON FOUR A:**

**Continuing westward after passing the laver, the next thing encountered was the tabernacle proper, which by calculating the height and width of the boards used in the outer walls was 45 feet long by 15 feet wide.**

# **I. The Measurements of the Tabernacle Proper**





**15' Tall**

**45' Long**

**15' wide**

**It consisted of two rooms—the Holy Place and the Holy of Holies.**

**The Holy of Holies was a 10-cubit cube (15' square).**

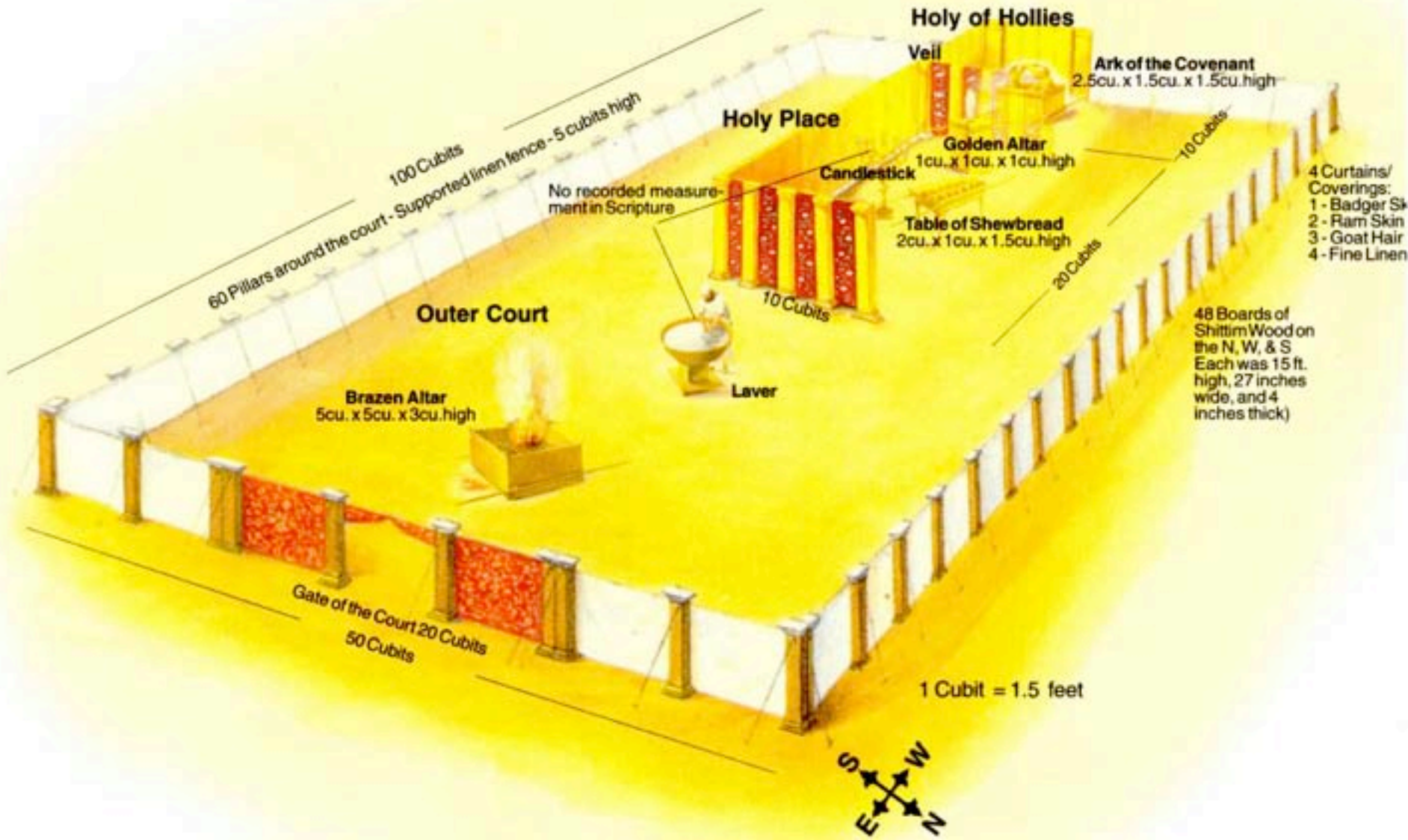
The tabernacle proper is called by several names in the books of Moses, such as the tabernacle of the congregation (Exodus 27:21), the



*tabernacle of the Lord* (Leviticus 17:4), **and** *the tabernacle of the testimony* (Numbers 1:50).

**The tabernacle proper was built like a tent, as its name implies, making it easily assembled and disassembled.**

# The Structure and Dimensions of the Tabernacle





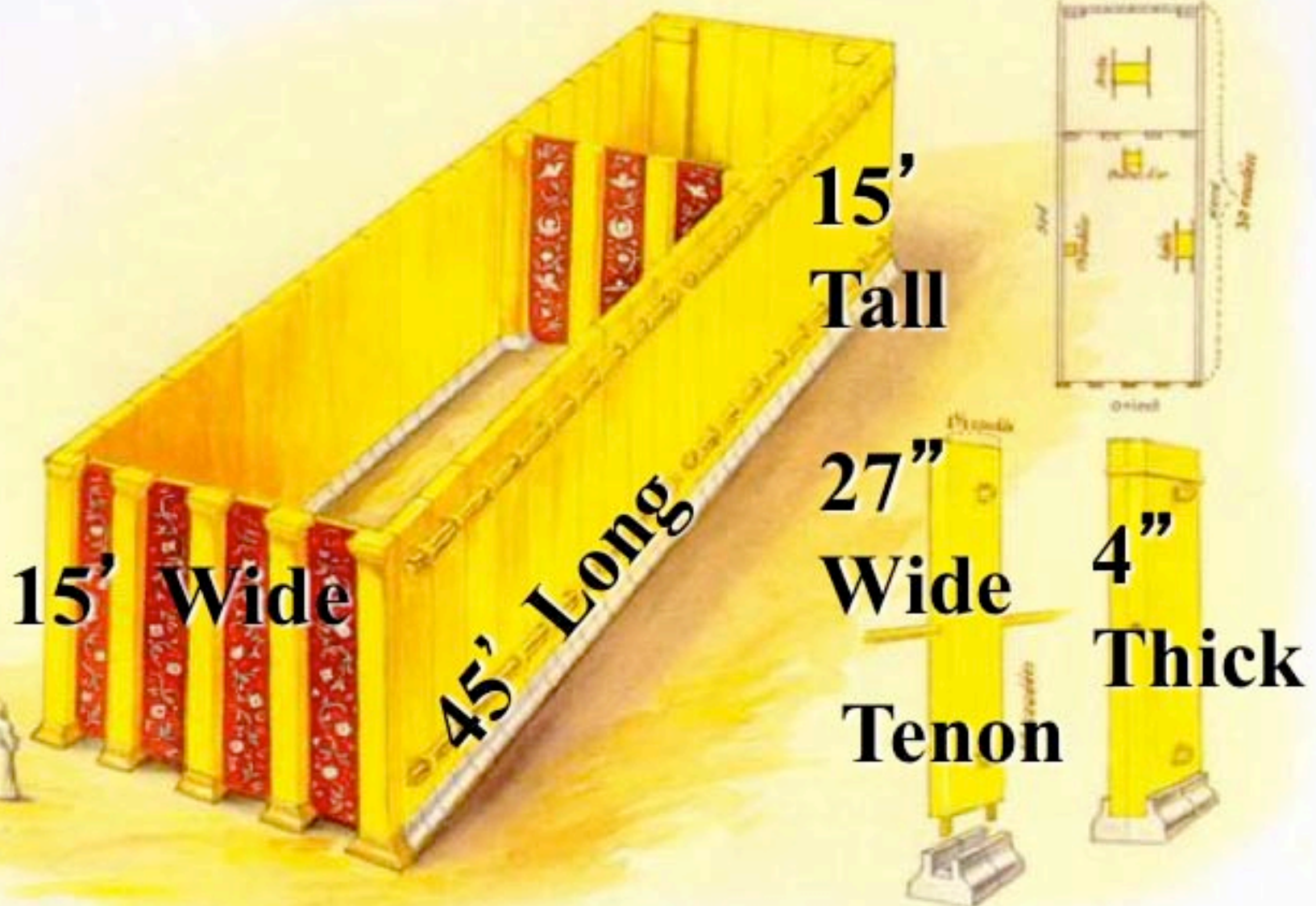
**Exodus 26:15-25** “You shall make upright frames for the tabernacle of acacia wood. 16 Ten cubits shall be the length of a frame, and a cubit and a half the breadth of each frame. 17 There shall be two tenons in each frame, for fitting together. So shall you do for all the frames of the tabernacle. 18 You shall make the frames for the tabernacle: twenty frames for the south side; 19 and forty bases of silver you shall make



**under the twenty frames, two bases under one frame for its two tenons, and two bases under the next frame for its two tenons; 20 and for the second side of the tabernacle, on the north side twenty frames, 21 and their forty bases of silver, two bases under one frame, and two bases under the next frame. 22 And for the rear of the tabernacle westward you shall make six frames. 23 And you shall make two frames for corners of the**



**tabernacle in the rear; 24 they shall be separate beneath, but joined at the top, at the first ring. Thus shall it be with both of them; they shall form the two corners. 25 And there shall be eight frames, with their bases of silver, sixteen bases; two bases under one frame, and two bases under another frame.” (ESV)**



**96 Bases (silver) 75 lbs. each**



tenon

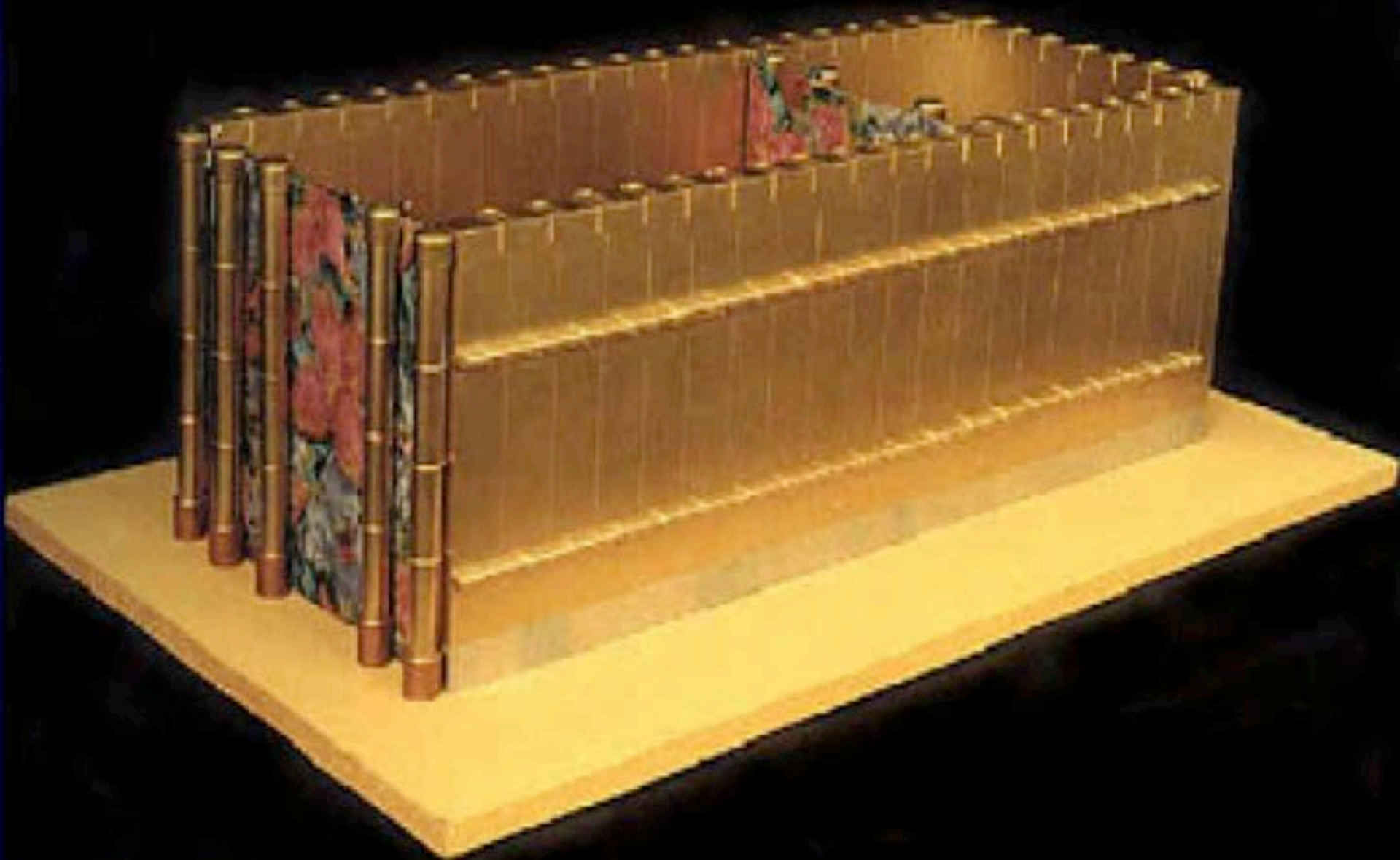


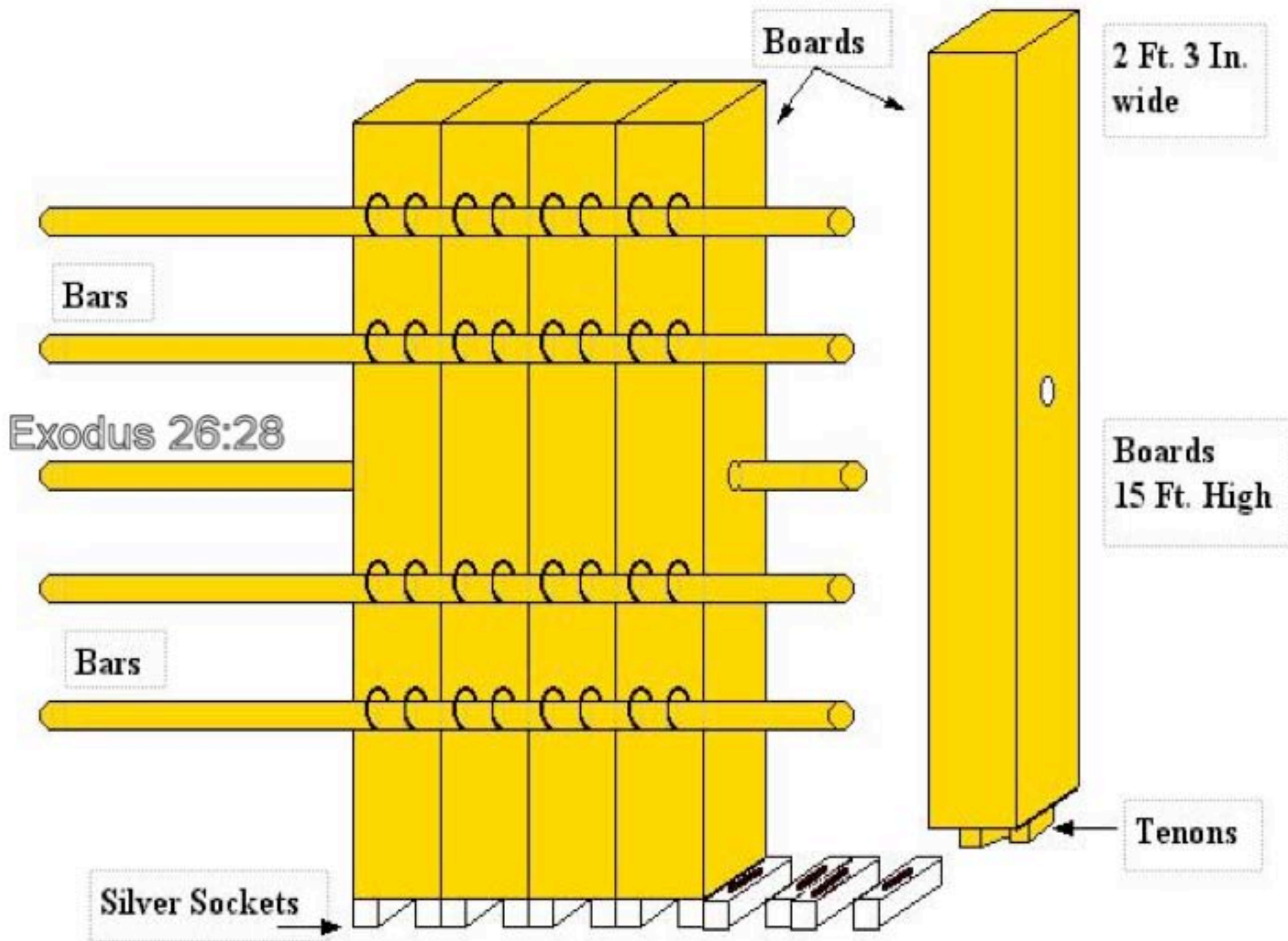
Exodus 38:27 “The hundred talents of silver were for casting the bases of the sanctuary and the bases of the veil; a hundred bases for the hundred talents, a talent a base.” (ESV)

Exodus 26:26-29 “You shall make bars of acacia wood, five for the frames of the one side of the tabernacle, and five bars for the frames of the other side of the tabernacle, and five bars for the frames of the side of the tabernacle at the rear westward. The middle bar, halfway up the frames, shall run from end to end. You shall overlay the frames with gold and shall make their rings of gold for holders for the bars, and you shall overlay the bars with gold.” (ESV)



# Sanctuary (Tabernacle)







## II. The Coverings of the Tabernacle

There were four layers of material that covered the tabernacle. The two inner layers were called “curtains.” The two outer layers were called “coverings.” Our study of these coverings will show that they eloquently speak of the glorious person and the victorious work of the Lord Jesus. Like the four Gospels, each covering is complete in itself, but when considered together, they give a full-orbed picture of the Lord.

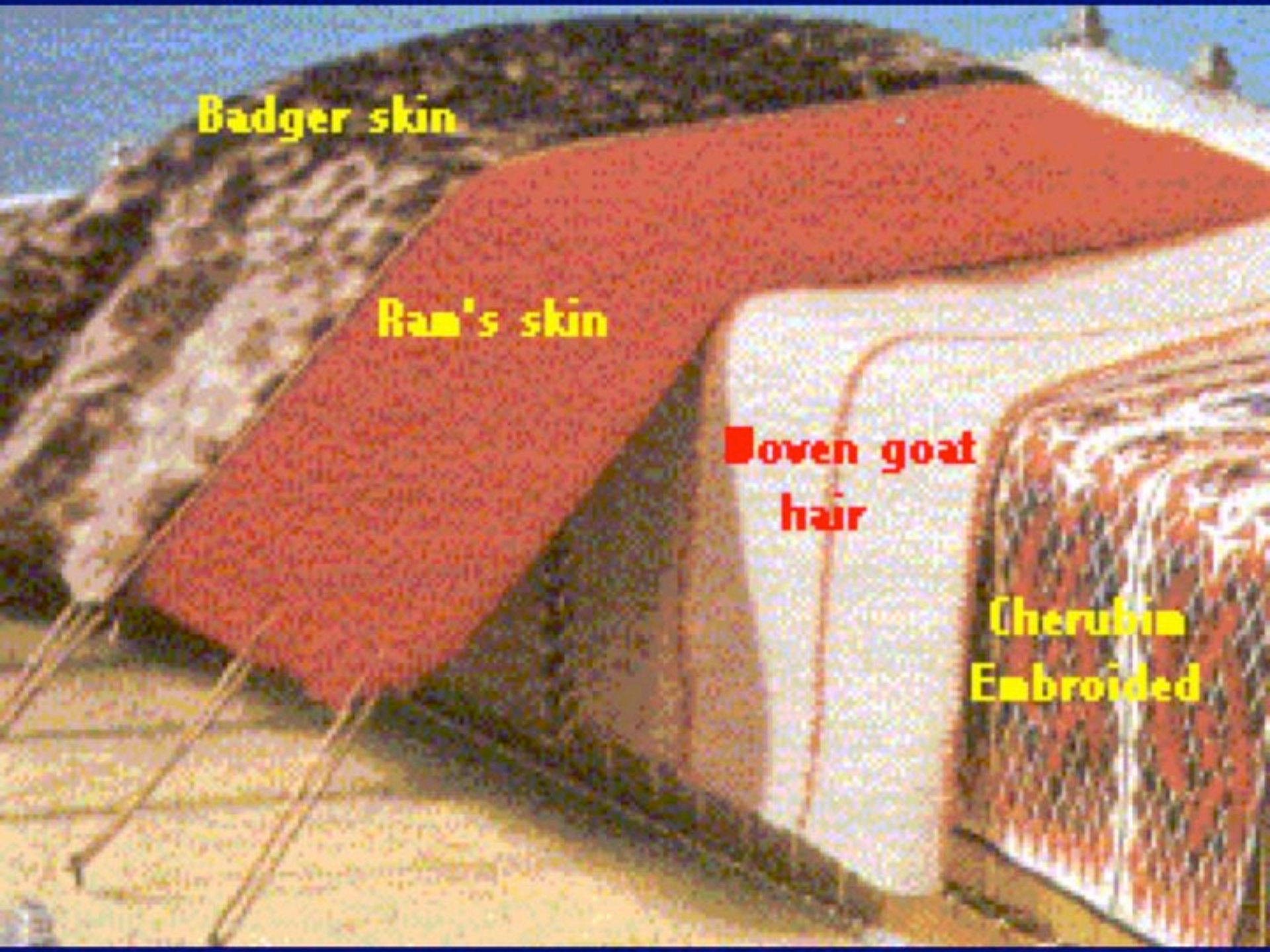


**Badger skin**

**Ram's skin**

**■ Oven goat  
hair**

**Cherubim  
Embroidered**





**The covering of the tabernacle, which was its ceiling or roof, consisted of two outer coverings, one of badgers' skins and one of rams' skins:**

**Exodus 26:14 "You shall also make a covering of ram skins dyed red for the tent, and a covering of badger skins above that."**

## **Badger Skin**

Isaiah 53:2 - “For He shall grow up before Him as a tender plant, and as a root out of dry ground. He has no form or comeliness; and when we see Him, there is no beauty that we should desire Him.”



## **Ram Skin Dyed Red**

**The rams' skins Covering was "dyed red," which plainly expressed devotion unto death. Thus, in the first of these Coverings we have foreshadowed Christ as the Head of His sheep, the Mighty One, living only for God, and manifesting His perfect devotion to the Father by being "obedient unto death, even the death of the cross."**



**Then, there were two inner coverings, one of goats' hair (26:7) and the innermost covering, which was four-colored and embroidered with cherubim.**

**This innermost covering was composed of two curtains sewn together in two sets of five and joined by 50 golden taches, or**



**clasps, that took hold through 100 blue loops (Exodus 26:1-6 and 36:9-19).**

**Exodus 26:7 “You shall also make curtains of goats' hair for a tent over the tabernacle; eleven curtains shall you make.”**

## Goats' Hair

These goats' hair Curtains were thirty cubits long, and thus of sufficient length not only to overlap the white Curtains, but also to completely cover the golden boards on the side of the Tabernacle. By this God intimated the great truth that He could have no tabernacle among men, and could not manifest His beauty and glory in their midst, except as His dwelling-place proclaimed, in every part of it, the fact that sin had been fully met and put away by the sacrifice of His Son!



# The Innermost Curtain

**Exodus 26:1** “Moreover, you shall make the tabernacle with ten curtains of fine twined linen and blue and purple and scarlet yarns; you shall make them with cherubim skillfully worked into them.” **ESV**



**Innermost covering,  
which was four-colored  
and embroidered with  
cherubim.**





What is the significance of having cherubim embroidered on the curtains?

For several reasons. First, decoration. Second, cherubim are emblems of guardianship ("man alone cannot approach **God**"). Third, cherubim are symbols of holiness, guarding the place of **God** (see Gen. 3:24). Fourth, this is a model of heaven, and since heaven is

filled with angels, the model of heaven is also decorated in angels. This is representing symbolically, the presence of angels that always surround **God** in heaven.



**Prayer Time**