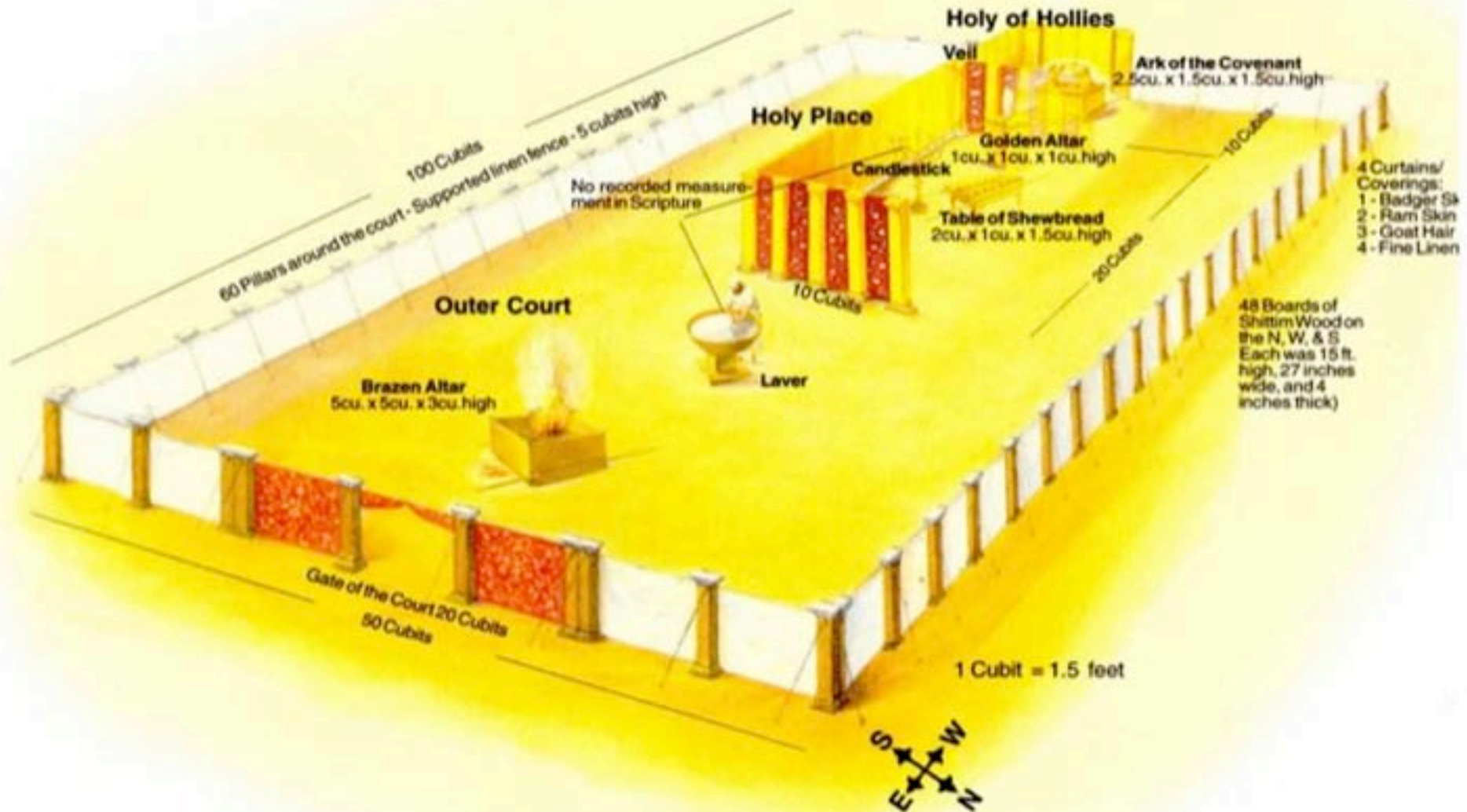


Welcome to the Tabernacle

The Structure and Dimensions of the Tabernacle



Review:

The Tabernacle was a structure built by the Children of Israel under the supervision of Moses, around 1450 B.C. and utilized until the Temple of Solomon was built around 953 B.C..

75' wide

150' long

7.5' tall

30' Wide



Blue - His Godly Nature

Purple - His Royalty

Scarlet - His Suffering

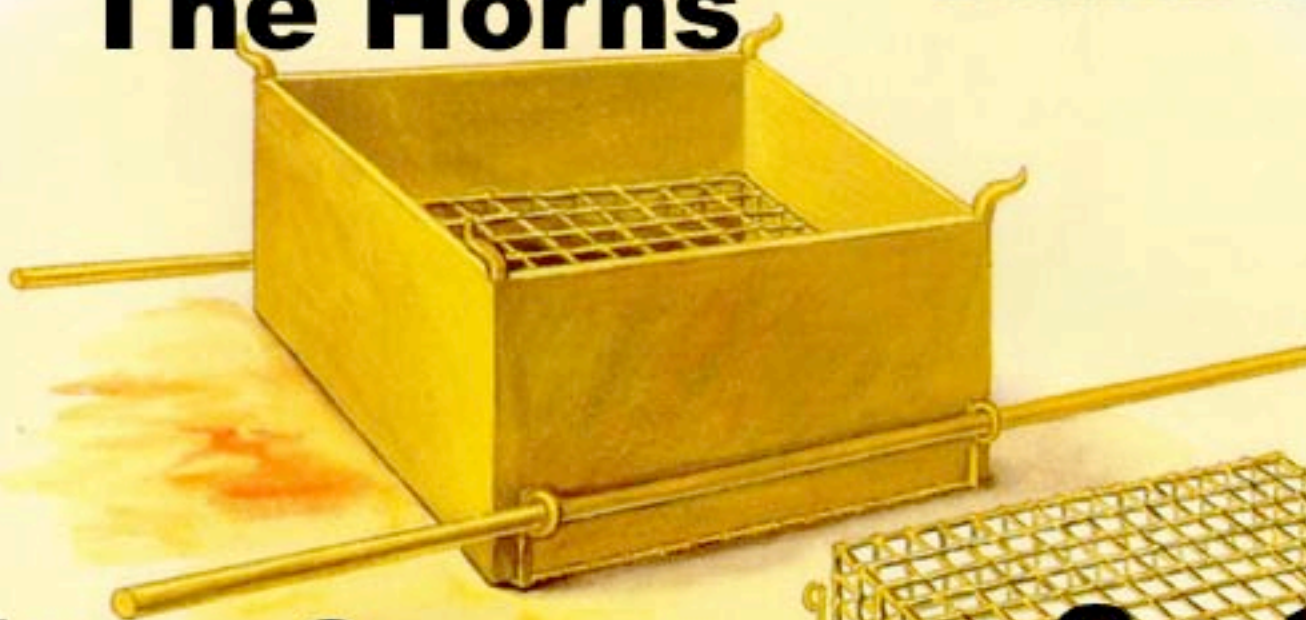
White - His Sinlessness



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

Brazen Altar

The Horns



Grate



Rings & Poles for Carrying



LAVER



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Screen

A photograph of a book with a decorative cover and metal spine rings, resting on a wooden base. The word "Screen" is overlaid in yellow text on the book's cover. The book is positioned on a light-colored wooden surface. The cover features a colorful, abstract pattern in shades of red, blue, and green. The spine is bound with several metal rings. The background is dark.

INTRODUCTION:

Thus far in our study we have discovered that 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.

A large, shallow, copper-colored metal bowl sits on a matching pedestal in an outdoor setting. The bowl is filled with a dark liquid. A smaller, similar bowl is placed on the ground to the right. The background shows a fence and a clear sky. The word "LAVER" is overlaid in yellow text on the dark shadow of the bowl.

LAVER

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.



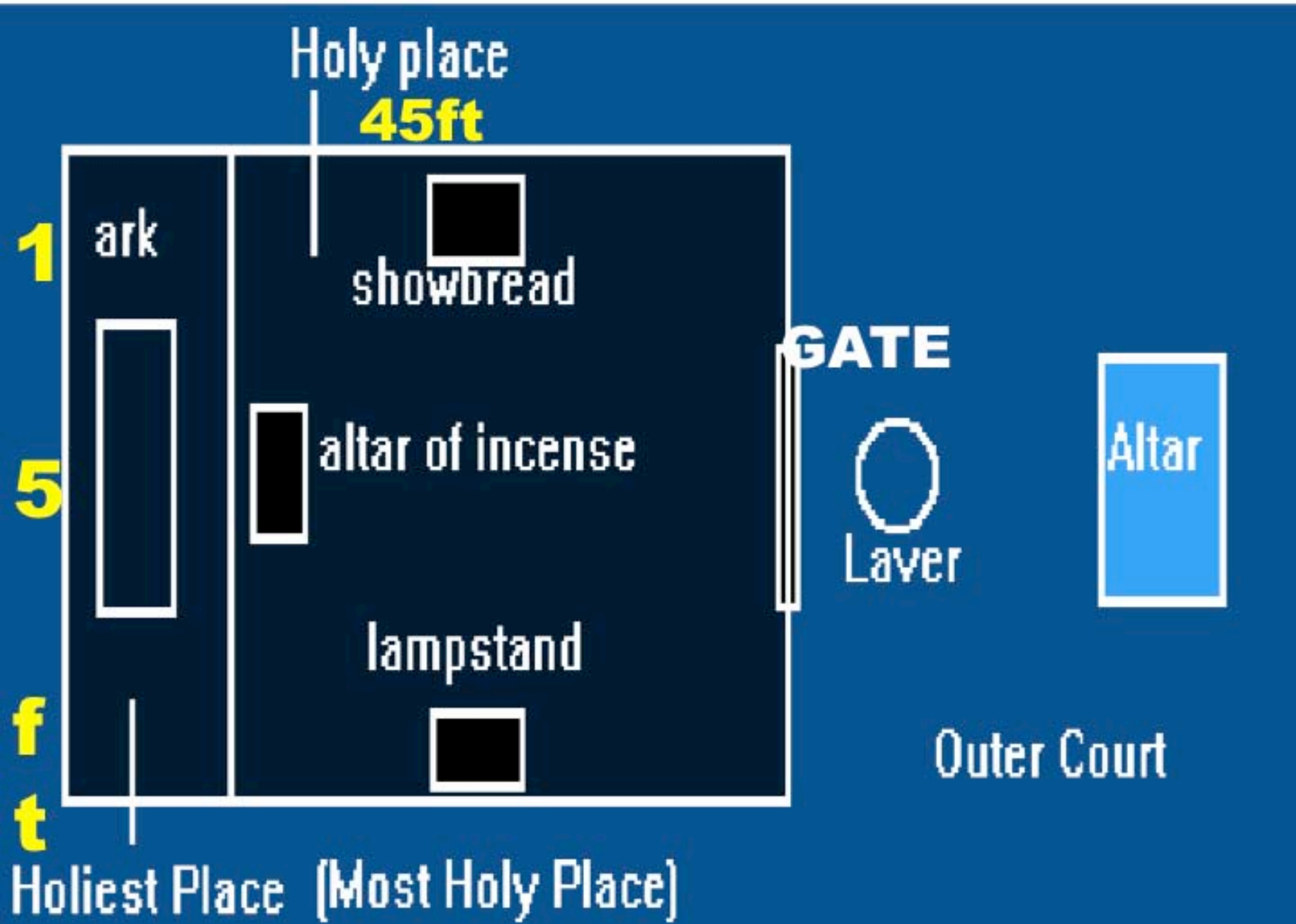
45' Long

15' wide

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

The Holy of Holies was 15' square.

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



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."

Ram Skin Dyed Red

A dark brown, rectangular piece of badger skin is mounted on a tan-colored surface. The skin is held in place by a series of silver-colored metal pins along its top and bottom edges. The skin has a slightly textured appearance. In the center of the skin, the words "Badger Skin" are printed in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font.

Badger Skin

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).

Goats Hair



One obtained entrance into this holy tabernacle through...

The Door (Exodus 26:36-37)

The door gave access to the tabernacle proper, and like the gate to the court, it was on the east side.

The colors, materials, and design of the door were the same as the gate.

The door of the tabernacle, being 15 feet high, was exactly twice as high as the gate.

It was fastened to the five gold-covered pillars by hooks made of gold.

Ordinary Israelites could enter the gate and offer sacrifices at the brazen altar, but that was as far as they could ever go.

They could only wonder what it must be like to have direct access to God because for them to set foot beyond the door would mean instant death.

After entering through the door into the Holy Place, the priests would see three pieces of furniture, which were illuminated by the Lampstand.



There were no windows or natural light in the Holy Place.

Therefore, the only source of light was the golden candlestick or lampstand.

Without light from this golden lampstand the other pieces of furniture could not be seen or used.

Lesson Six

How to Get Your Prayers Answered

The Altar Of Incense



The Altar

Exodus 30:1-10 “You shall make an altar on which to burn incense; you shall make it of acacia wood. A cubit shall be its length, and a cubit its breadth. It shall be square, and two cubits shall be its height. Its horns shall be of one piece with it. You shall overlay it with pure gold, its top and around its sides and its horns. And

you shall make a molding of gold around it. And you shall make two golden rings for it. Under its molding on two opposite sides of it you shall make them, and they shall be holders for poles with which to carry it. You shall make the poles of acacia wood and overlay them with gold. And you shall put it in front of the veil that is above the ark of the testimony, in front of the mercy seat that is above

the testimony, where I will meet with you. And Aaron shall burn fragrant incense on it. Every morning when he dresses the lamps he shall burn it, and when Aaron sets up the lamps at twilight, he shall burn it, a regular incense offering before the LORD throughout your generations. You shall not offer unauthorized incense on it, or a burnt offering, or a grain offering, and you shall not pour a

drink offering on it. Aaron shall make atonement on its horns once a year. With the blood of the sin offering of atonement he shall make atonement for it once in the year throughout your generations. It is most holy to the LORD.” (ESV)



**Altar of
Incense**

**Golden
Candlestick**

**Table Of
Shewbread**





I. The Position and Composition of the Altar -

Exodus 30:1ff “You shall make an altar on which to burn incense; you shall make it of acacia wood. ... Its horns shall be of one piece with it. 3. You shall overlay it with pure gold, its top and around its sides and its horns. And you shall make a molding of gold around it.” (ESV)

This, as we have seen in earlier types, symbolized the perfect humanity of Christ. "This acacia wood, the emblem of the incorruptible and spotless humanity of the Son of God entered into the composition of the altar of burnt-offering outside in the court, and was covered with brass, enabling it to endure the fire that consumed its victim.

This is very lovely, speaking, as it does, of that Divine glory into which the Man Christ Jesus has entered. As the sons of Aaron approached this altar—figures of worshipping believers now drawing near to God—they would see nothing but the gold.

So it is not a dead Christ on the cross who is the object of our worship, but a living Christ who has been "received up into glory" (1 Timothy 3:16).

"And thou shalt overlay it with pure gold, the top thereof, and the sides thereof round about, and the horns thereof" (v. 3).

The "horn" is the symbol of power (Habakkuk 3:4), so that what we are shown here is Christ's intercessory power with God.

"And thou shalt make unto it a crown of gold round about" (v. 3).

This was the crown of fellowship: the Christian's highest honor and supremest privilege is to enjoy communion with Him who has been crowned with glory.

A golden ceremonial crown is displayed on a pedestal. The crown features a mesh top with several golden horns protruding from it. The crown is mounted on a rectangular golden base with a decorative border. The word "HORNS" is written in green capital letters across the top of the crown. The word "CROWN" is written in black capital letters across the front of the base. The background is a dark, textured wall.

HORNS

CROWN

II. The Purpose of the Altar -

Exodus 30:1 “You shall make an altar on which to burn incense; you shall make it of acacia wood.” (ESV)

Psalms 141:2 “Let my prayer be counted as incense before you, and the lifting up of my hands as the evening sacrifice!” (ESV)

We gather from Leviticus 16:12, 13 and Numbers 16:46 that the fire on which the incense was laid had been taken from off the brazen-altar, where the sin-offering was consumed.

There was, therefore, a very intimate connection between the two altars: the activities of the latter being based upon those of the former; in other

words, the incense was kindled upon that fire which had first fed upon the sacrifice; thus identifying the priest's service at both altars.

This, in figure, tells us that our great High Priest pleads for no blessings which His blood has not purchased, and asks pardon from Divine justice for no sins for which He has not atoned.

The measure of the blessings for which He pleads is God's estimate of the life which He gave.

Romans 8:32 "He who did not spare his own Son but gave him up for us all, how will he not also with him graciously give us all things?" (ESV)

Revelation 8:3-4 “And another angel came and stood at the altar with a golden censer, and he was given much incense to offer with the prayers of all the saints on the golden altar before the throne, and the smoke of the incense, with the prayers of the saints, rose before God from the hand of the angel.” (ESV)

Psalm 66:18 “If I had cherished iniquity in my heart, the Lord would not have listened.” (ESV)

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

III. The Procedure at the Altar -

Exodus 30:7-8 “And Aaron shall burn fragrant incense on it. Every morning when he dresses the lamps he shall burn it, and when Aaron sets up the lamps at twilight, he shall burn it, a regular incense offering before the LORD throughout your generations.” (ESV)

**Philippians 1:9-10 “And it is my
prayer that your love may abound
more and more, with knowledge
and all discernment, so that you
may approve what is excellent,
and so be pure and blameless for
the day of Christ,” (ESV)**

Colossians 1:3 “We always thank God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, when we pray for you,” (ESV)

John 17:15,17 “I do not ask that you take them out of the world, but that you keep them from the evil one. 17 Sanctify them in the truth; your word is truth.” (ESV)

IV. The Proximity of the Altar

Exodus 30:6 “And you shall put it in front of the veil that is above the ark of the testimony, in front of the mercy seat that is above the testimony, where I will meet with you.” (ESV)

Conclusion:

Based on this lesson, list three things that must be true in your life if God is to hear and answer your prayers:

**You Have Been To The Brazen
Altar – Sin Consumed – John 3:16**

**You Have Been to the Laver - Sin
Confessed - 1 John 1:9**

**You Have Come to The Holy Place
- Lives Surrendered – 1 John 5:14**

1 John 5:14 "This is the confidence we have in approaching God: that if we ask anything according to his will, he hears us."