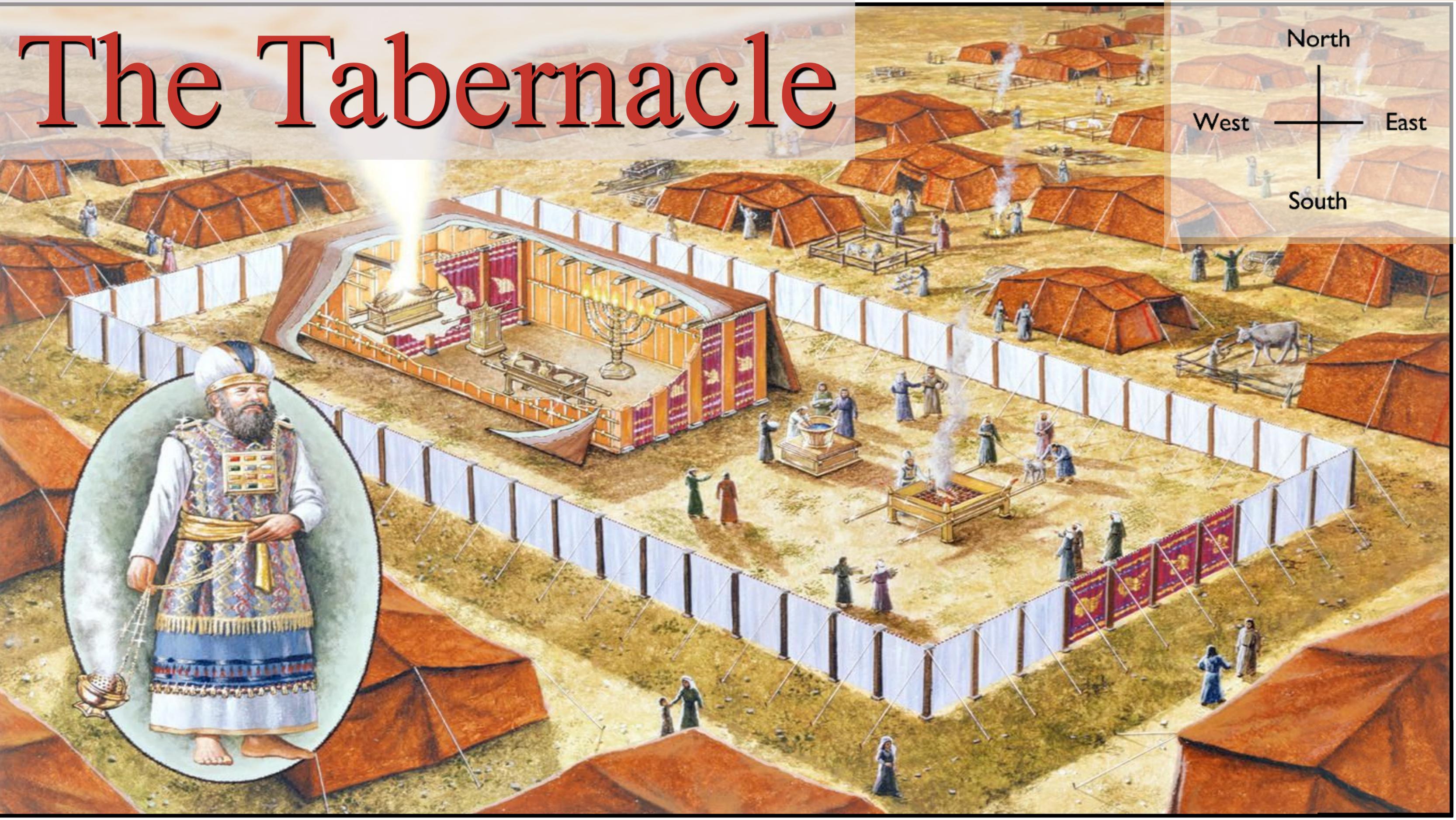
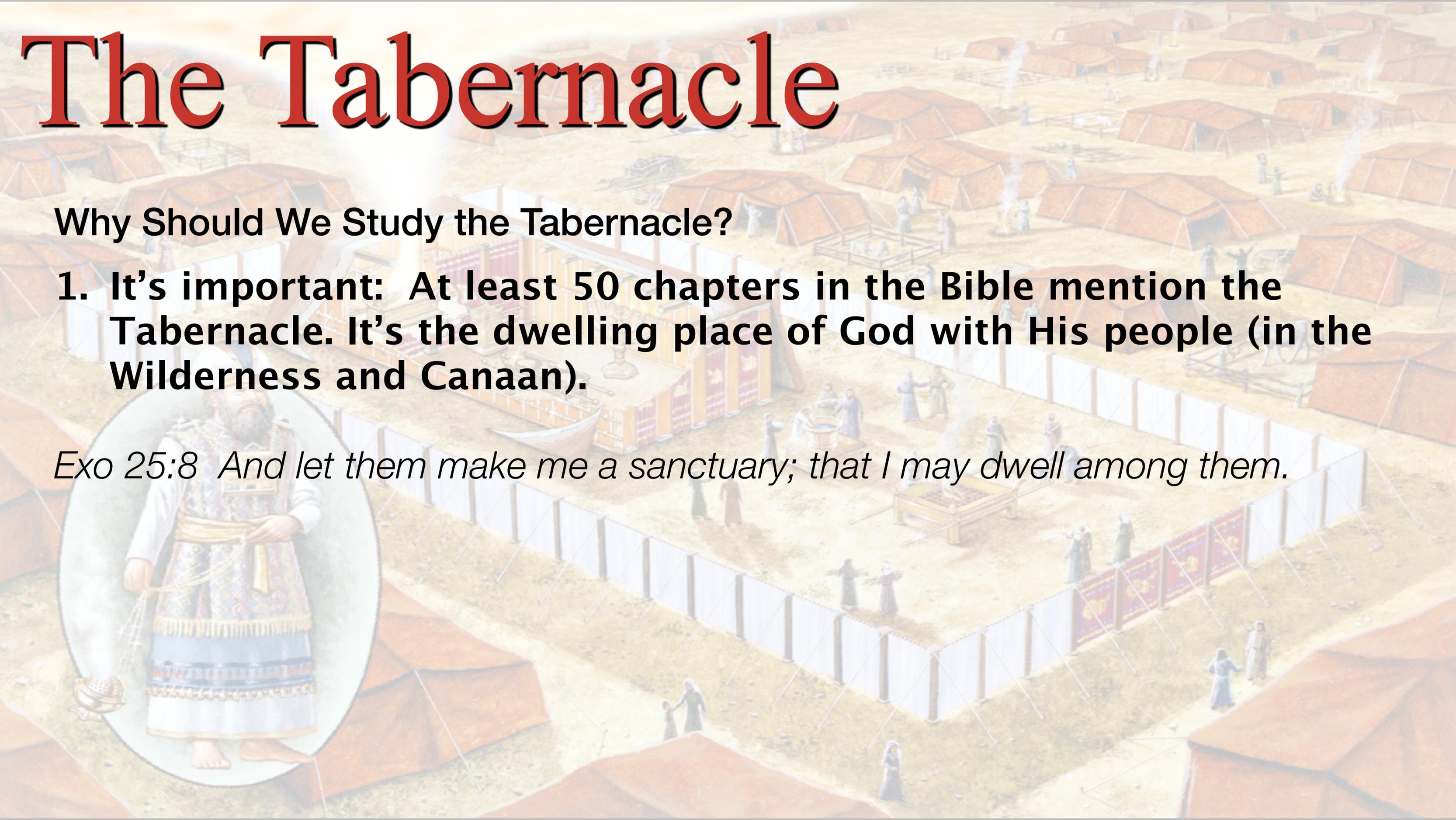


The Tabernacle



The Tabernacle



Why Should We Study the Tabernacle?

1. It's important: At least 50 chapters in the Bible mention the Tabernacle. It's the dwelling place of God with His people (in the Wilderness and Canaan).

Exo 25:8 And let them make me a sanctuary; that I may dwell among them.



The Tabernacle

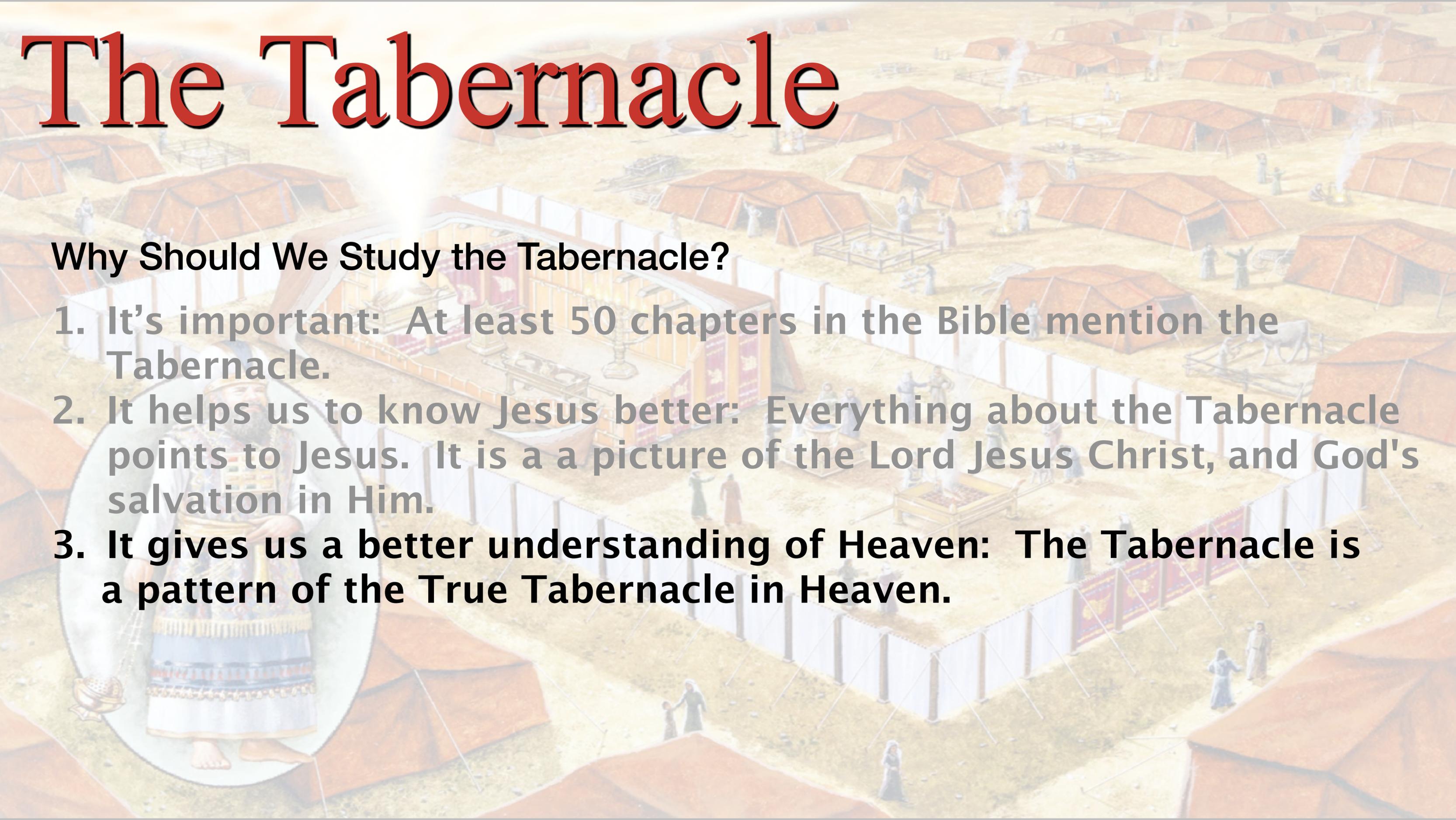
Why Should We Study the Tabernacle?

1. It's important: At least 50 chapters in the Bible mention the Tabernacle.
2. It helps us to know Jesus better: Everything about the Tabernacle points to Jesus. It is a picture of the Lord Jesus Christ and God's salvation in Him.

Joshua 18:1 And the whole congregation of the children of Israel assembled together at Shiloh, and set up the tabernacle of the congregation there. And the land was subdued before them.

Joshua 19:51 These are the inheritances, which Eleazar the priest, and Joshua the son of Nun, and the heads of the fathers of the tribes of the children of Israel, divided for an inheritance by lot in Shiloh before the LORD, at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation. So they made an end of dividing the country.

The Tabernacle

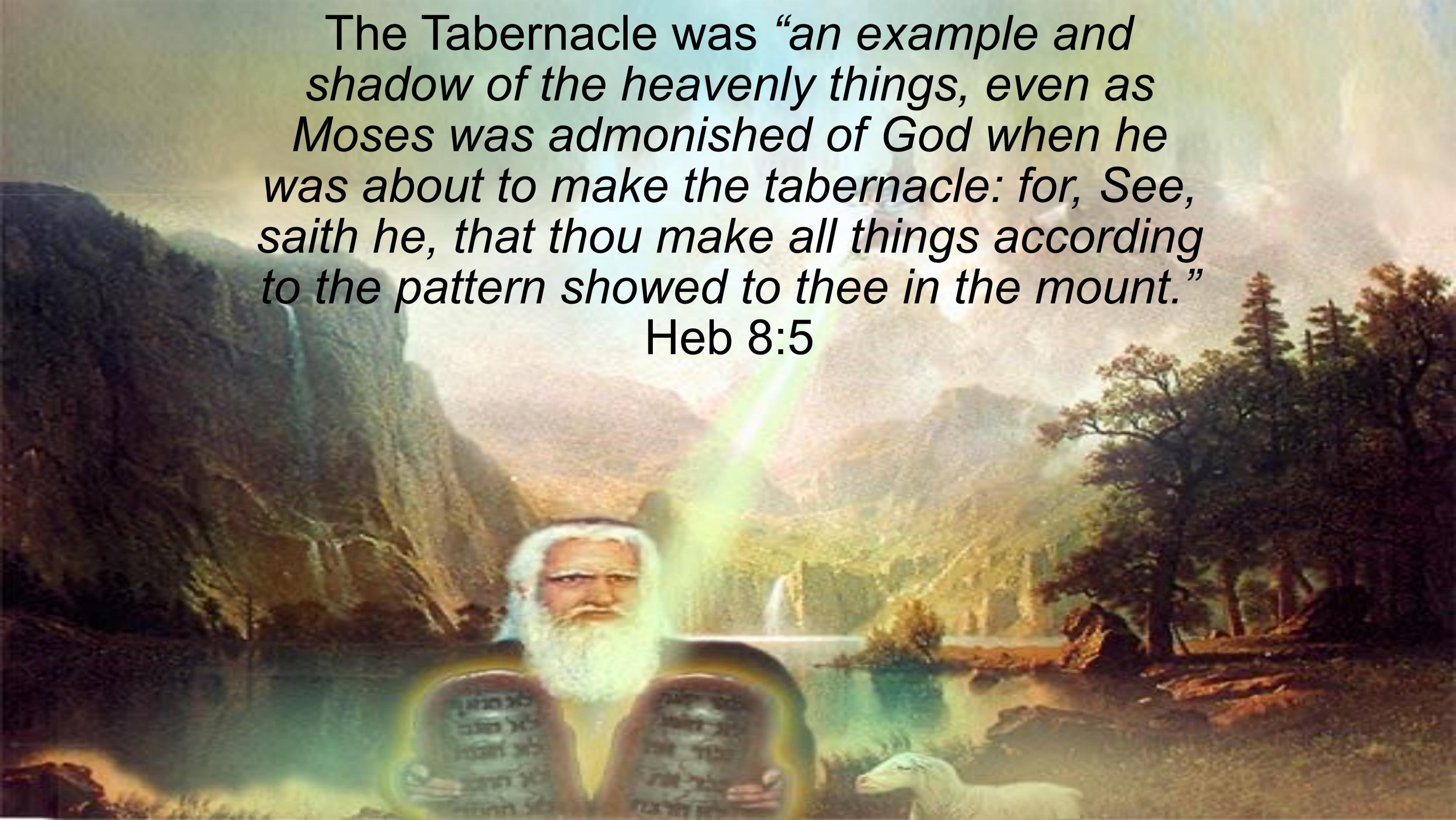
The background of the slide is a detailed illustration of the Tabernacle and the surrounding camp of the Israelites. The Tabernacle is the central, larger structure with a white covering and gold accents. It is surrounded by numerous smaller tents with red coverings. People are depicted in various activities around the camp, and the scene is set in a dry, yellowish landscape under a bright sky.

Why Should We Study the Tabernacle?

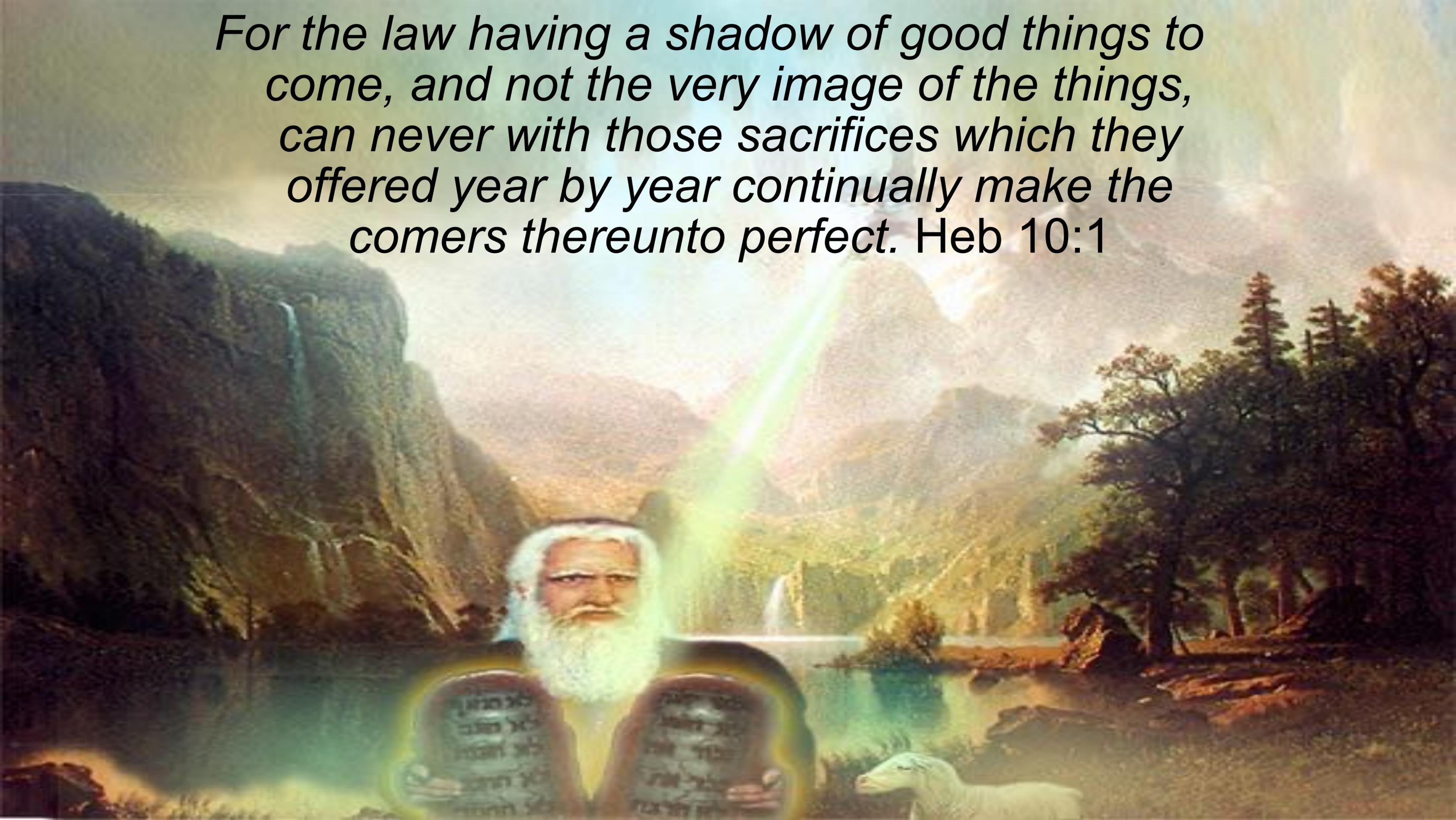
1. **It's important:** At least 50 chapters in the Bible mention the Tabernacle.
2. **It helps us to know Jesus better:** Everything about the Tabernacle points to Jesus. It is a picture of the Lord Jesus Christ, and God's salvation in Him.
3. **It gives us a better understanding of Heaven:** The Tabernacle is a pattern of the True Tabernacle in Heaven.

The Tabernacle was *“an example and shadow of the heavenly things, even as Moses was admonished of God when he was about to make the tabernacle: for, See, saith he, that thou make all things according to the pattern showed to thee in the mount.”*

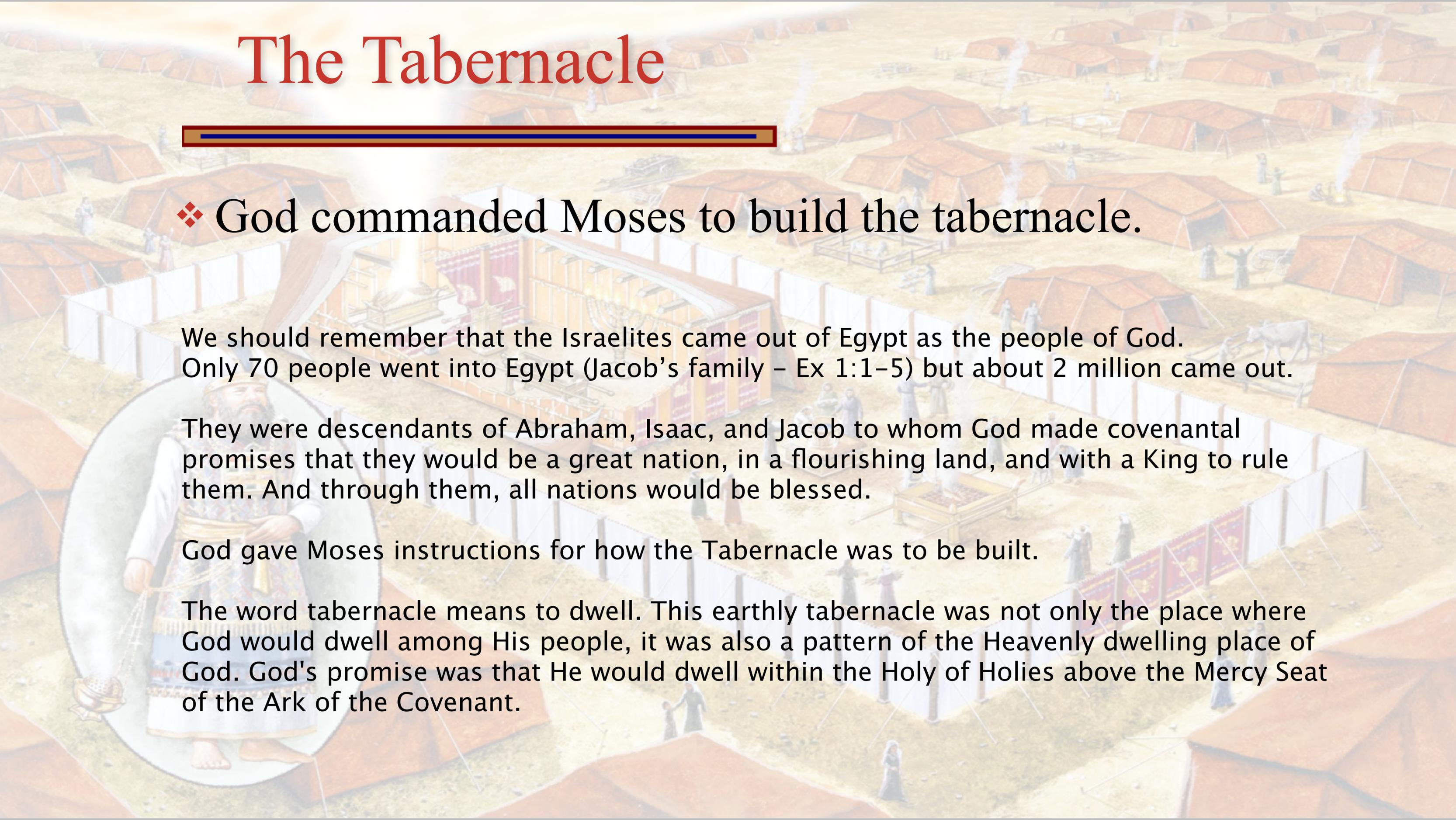
Heb 8:5



For the law having a shadow of good things to come, and not the very image of the things, can never with those sacrifices which they offered year by year continually make the comers thereunto perfect. Heb 10:1



The Tabernacle



❖ God commanded Moses to build the tabernacle.

We should remember that the Israelites came out of Egypt as the people of God. Only 70 people went into Egypt (Jacob's family – Ex 1:1–5) but about 2 million came out.

They were descendants of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob to whom God made covenantal promises that they would be a great nation, in a flourishing land, and with a King to rule them. And through them, all nations would be blessed.

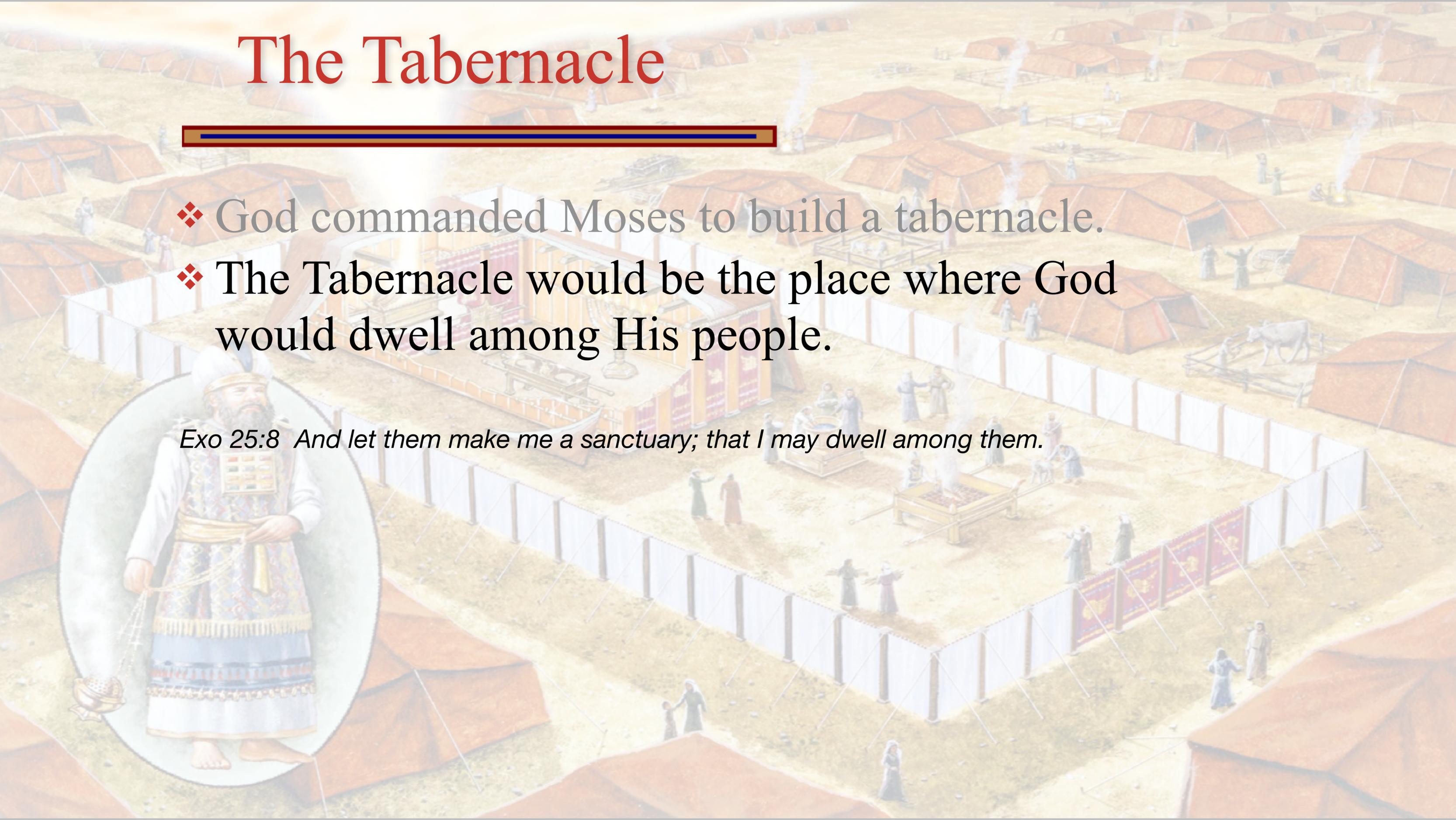
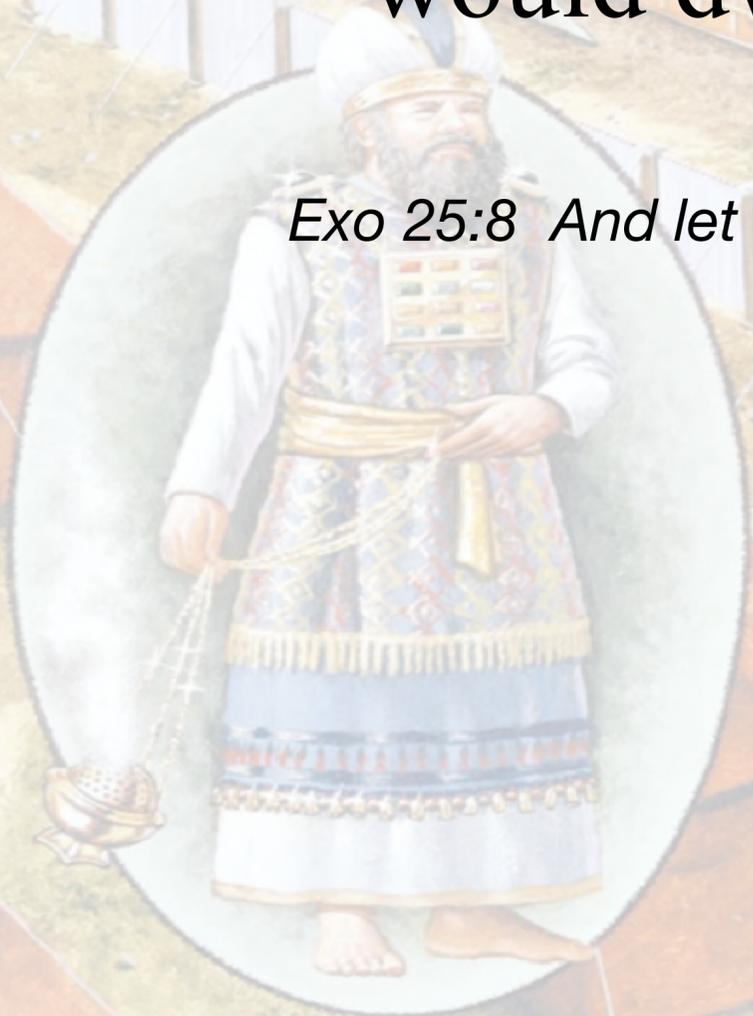
God gave Moses instructions for how the Tabernacle was to be built.

The word tabernacle means to dwell. This earthly tabernacle was not only the place where God would dwell among His people, it was also a pattern of the Heavenly dwelling place of God. God's promise was that He would dwell within the Holy of Holies above the Mercy Seat of the Ark of the Covenant.

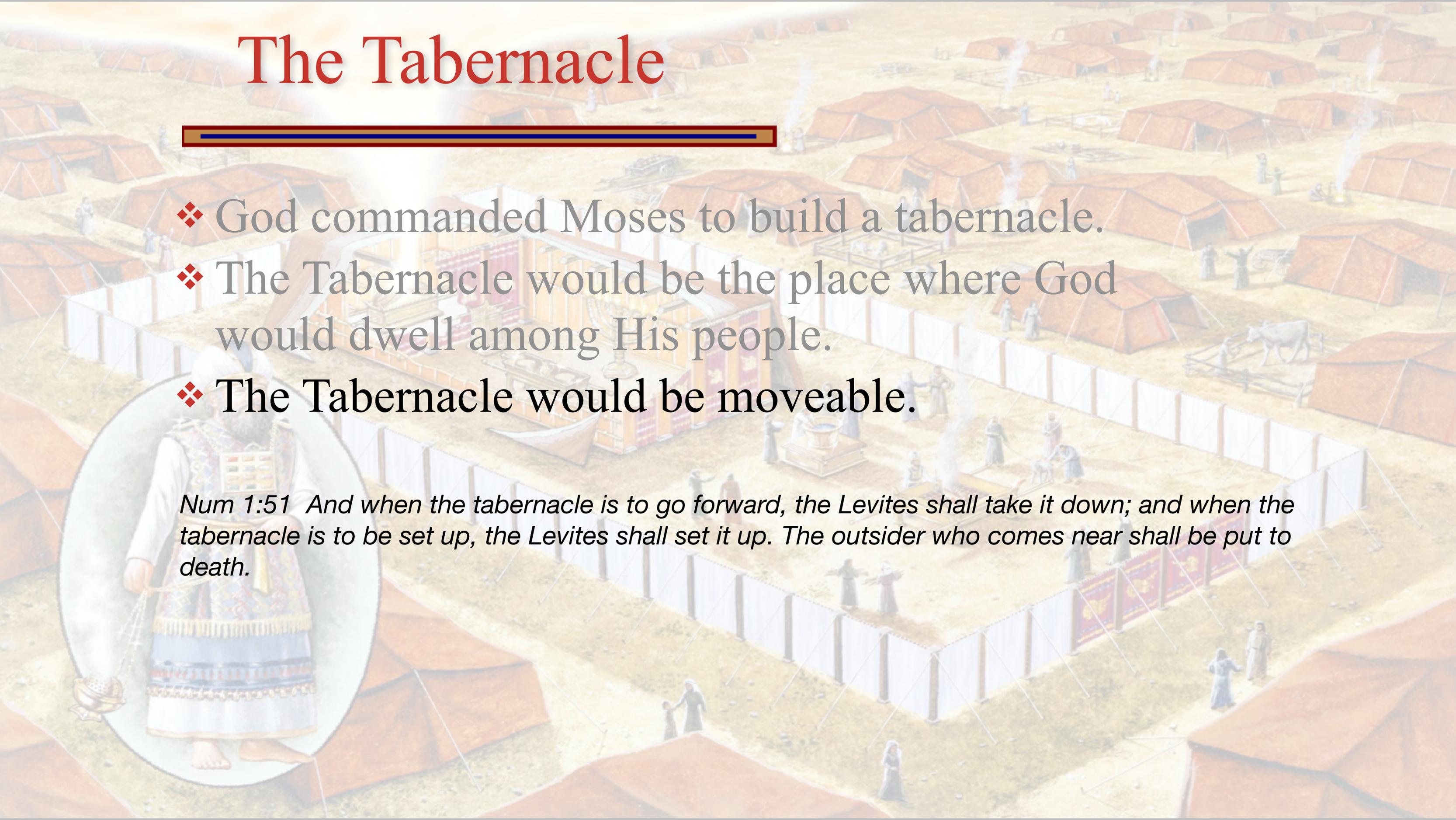
The Tabernacle

- ❖ God commanded Moses to build a tabernacle.
- ❖ The Tabernacle would be the place where God would dwell among His people.

Exo 25:8 And let them make me a sanctuary; that I may dwell among them.



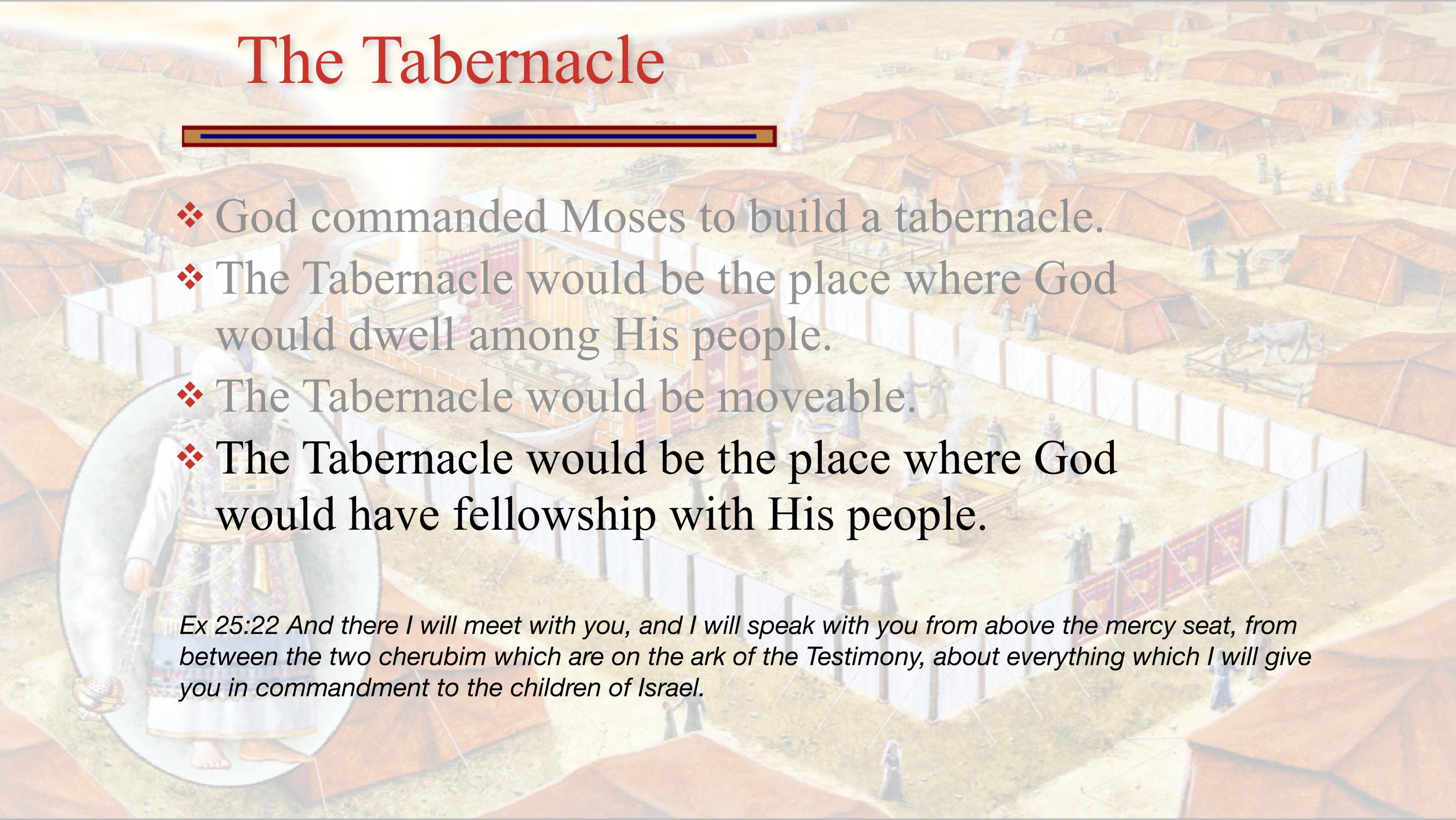
The Tabernacle



- ❖ God commanded Moses to build a tabernacle.
- ❖ The Tabernacle would be the place where God would dwell among His people.
- ❖ The Tabernacle would be moveable.

Num 1:51 And when the tabernacle is to go forward, the Levites shall take it down; and when the tabernacle is to be set up, the Levites shall set it up. The outsider who comes near shall be put to death.

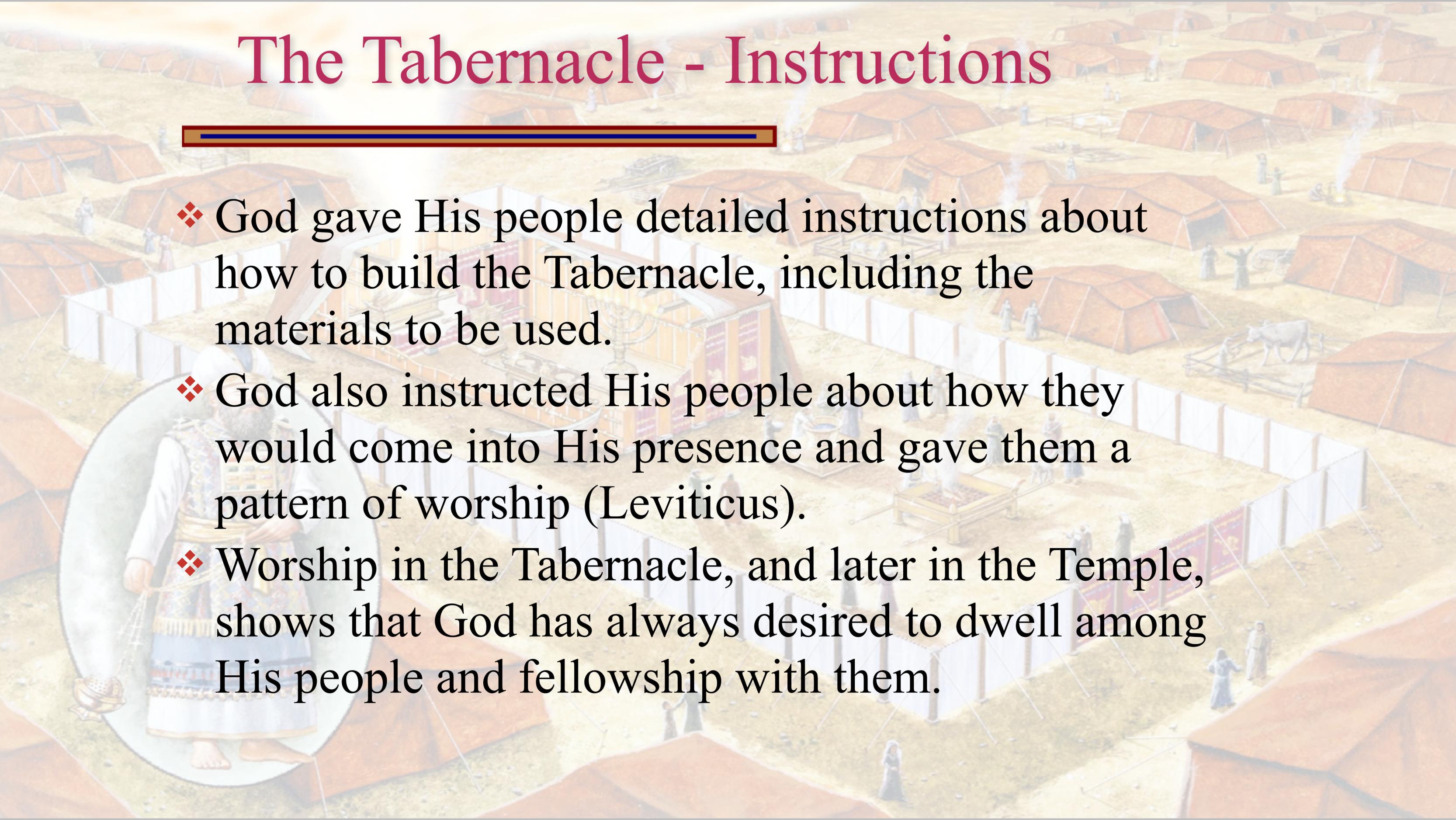
The Tabernacle



- ❖ God commanded Moses to build a tabernacle.
- ❖ The Tabernacle would be the place where God would dwell among His people.
- ❖ The Tabernacle would be moveable.
- ❖ The Tabernacle would be the place where God would have fellowship with His people.

Ex 25:22 And there I will meet with you, and I will speak with you from above the mercy seat, from between the two cherubim which are on the ark of the Testimony, about everything which I will give you in commandment to the children of Israel.

The Tabernacle - Instructions

The background features a detailed illustration of the Tabernacle, a large, rectangular structure with a white facade and a red roof, surrounded by numerous smaller tents. A circular inset on the left side shows a priest in traditional attire, including a white robe and a blue sash, holding a golden vessel. The scene is set in a desert landscape with a warm, golden light.

- ❖ God gave His people detailed instructions about how to build the Tabernacle, including the materials to be used.
- ❖ God also instructed His people about how they would come into His presence and gave them a pattern of worship (Leviticus).
- ❖ Worship in the Tabernacle, and later in the Temple, shows that God has always desired to dwell among His people and fellowship with them.

Introduction to the Tabernacle

❖ The Tabernacle was a “shadow” of things in heaven.

Heb 8:1-5 Now this is the main point of the things we are saying: We have such a High Priest, who is seated at the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens, a Minister of the sanctuary and of the true tabernacle which the Lord erected, and not man. For every high priest is appointed to offer both gifts and sacrifices. Therefore it is necessary that this One also have something to offer. For if He were on earth, He would not be a priest, since there are priests who offer the gifts according to the law; who serve the copy and shadow of the heavenly things, as Moses was divinely instructed when he was about to make the tabernacle. For He said, "See that you make all things according to the pattern shown you on the mountain."

Introduction to the Tabernacle

- ❖ The Tabernacle was a “shadow” of things in heaven.
- ❖ The Tabernacle foreshadowed the redemptive work of Jesus Christ (Hebrews 9:23-24).

Heb 9:23-24 It was therefore necessary that the patterns of things in the heavens should be purified with these; but the heavenly things themselves with better sacrifices than these. For Christ is not entered into the holy places made with hands, which are the figures of the true; but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us:

The Tabernacle



So Why Should We Study the Tabernacle?

It's important: At least 50 chapters in the Bible mention the Tabernacle.

(Exodus:13 chapters; Lev:18; Numbers:13; Deuteronomy 2; Hebrews: 4)

- The Tabernacle was a reflection of that which is in Heaven.
- The Tabernacle and the worship therein was a “foreshadow” of that which was to come (Heb 9:8,9,24; 10:1).
- The Tabernacle and the experiences of the Israelites were examples and patterns for our understanding (1 Cor 10:11; Heb 8:5).
- The Tabernacle was a perfect “picture” of Jesus (Lk 24:27) and pointed to some aspect of His Person and His work (John 1:14).
- The Tabernacle was the dwelling place of God where He met with His people (Exo 25:22)

Literary Devices in the Bible

Figures of Speech — by Comparison

- ❖ Type: A symbol that represents something else or something future (Rom 5:14; Gen 22, 24).
- ❖ Simile: Resemblance (Gen 25:25; Mt 7:24-27).
[similar to types].
- ❖ Metaphor: Representation (Mt 26:26).
- ❖ Allegories: Extended metaphors (Gen 49:9; Gal 4:22, 24)

Literary Devices in the Bible

Figures of Speech — Parables (Mk 4:34)

- ❖ Parables with similes (Mt 13:33-35).
- ❖ Parables with allegories (Mark 12:1-11).
- ❖ Parables with real life people, places, and events (Luke 15:11-32)

Literary Devices in the Bible

- ❖ Hypocatastasis: an implied resemblance or representation by its opposite (Mt 7:3-5; 15:13).
- ❖ Analogy: Resemblance in some particulars between things otherwise unlike. (Mat 7:24).
- ❖ Synecdoche - using a general for the specific or specific for the general (John 3:16).

Typology, Patterns, Foreshadows

- ❖ The Sacrificial Lamb
- ❖ The Tabernacle
- ❖ Service of the Priests
- ❖ “Tabernacle” means to dwell

Fourteen Materials Used

❖ Exodus 25:3-7

And this is the offering which you shall take from them: gold, silver, and bronze; blue, purple, and scarlet thread, fine linen, and goats' hair; ram skins dyed red, badger skins, and acacia wood; oil for the light, and spices for the anointing oil and for the sweet incense; onyx stones, and stones to be set in the ephod and in the breastplate.



Materials Have Meaning



Everything Points to Jesus

[1]. GOLD - Deity

[2]. SILVER - Redemption

[3]. BRASS (bronze) - Judgment

[4]. BLUE - Heavenly nature and origin

[5]. PURPLE - Royalty

[6]. SCARLET - Sacrificed blood

[7]. FINE LINEN - Spotless righteousness

[8]. GOAT'S HAIR - The Sin-bearer

Materials Have Meaning

[9]. RAM'S SKINS DYED RED - The suffering of Christ, and the depth and devotion of Christ

[10]. BADGER'S SKINS - Humility of Christ, (common, ordinary-looking skin)

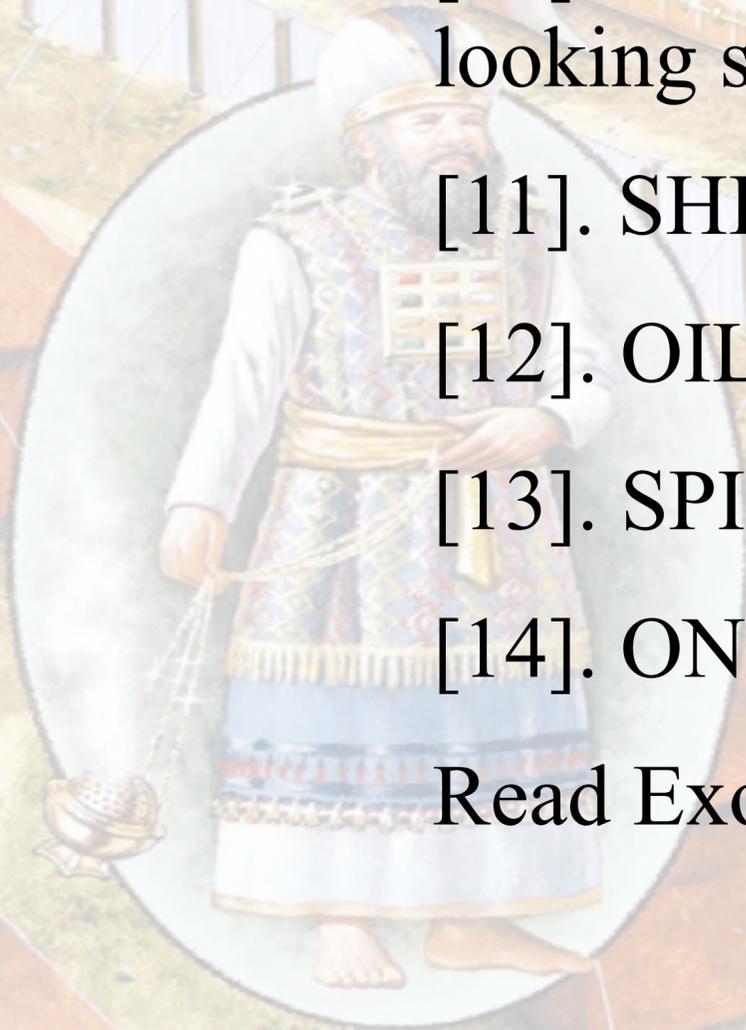
[11]. SHITTIM WOOD (Acacia) - Humanity of Christ

[12]. OIL for the LIGHT - The Holy Spirit

[13]. SPICES for Anointing, OIL - Sweetness and preciousness of Christ

[14]. ONXY STONES - Speaks of the Glory of Christ

Read Exodus 35:22-36:7



Materials Have Meaning

- ❖ Shittim (acacia) Wood
- ❖ Oil
- ❖ Spices for the oil and incense
 - Stacte
 - Onycha
 - Galbanum



Typology in Materials

❖ Shittim Wood / aka Acacia Wood

The Shittah tree grew in the deserts of Sinai, and the deserts around the Dead Sea. The wood is hard, very heavy, indestructible by insects, and has a fine, beautiful grain. It was remarkably luxuriant in dry places, sometimes attaining a height of twenty feet. It had yellow flowers and was insect-resistant. Therefore, it was used in making sarcophagi (coffins) for mummies.

This wood speaks of the incorruptible humanity of Jesus.

Ps 16:10 For You will not leave my soul in Sheol, nor will You allow Your Holy One to see corruption.

Jesus was the truly human: “the man Christ Jesus” (1 Tim 2:5). The Bible calls Him, “the son of Mary” (Mark 6:3), and the “Son of Man” (32 x in Matthew, 14 x in Mark, 25 x in Luke, 12 x in John). A body was prepared for Him:

Heb 10:5 Therefore, when He came into the world, He said: "Sacrifice and offering You did not desire, but a body You have prepared for Me.

Jesus still has a body, but now in a glorified form. "This same Jesus" is in heaven now and one day will return for us and glorify us also:

1 Jn 3:2 Beloved, now we are children of God; and it has not yet been revealed what we shall be, but we know that when He is revealed, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is.

Rom 8:18-21 For I consider that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us. For the earnest expectation of the creation eagerly waits for the revealing of the sons of God. For the creation was subjected to futility, not willingly, but because of Him who subjected it in hope; because the creation itself also will be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God.

Typology in Materials

❖ Shittim Wood / aka Acacia Wood

Grew in the deserts of Sinai and deserts around the Dead Sea.

Hard, heavy wood.

Indestructible by insects.

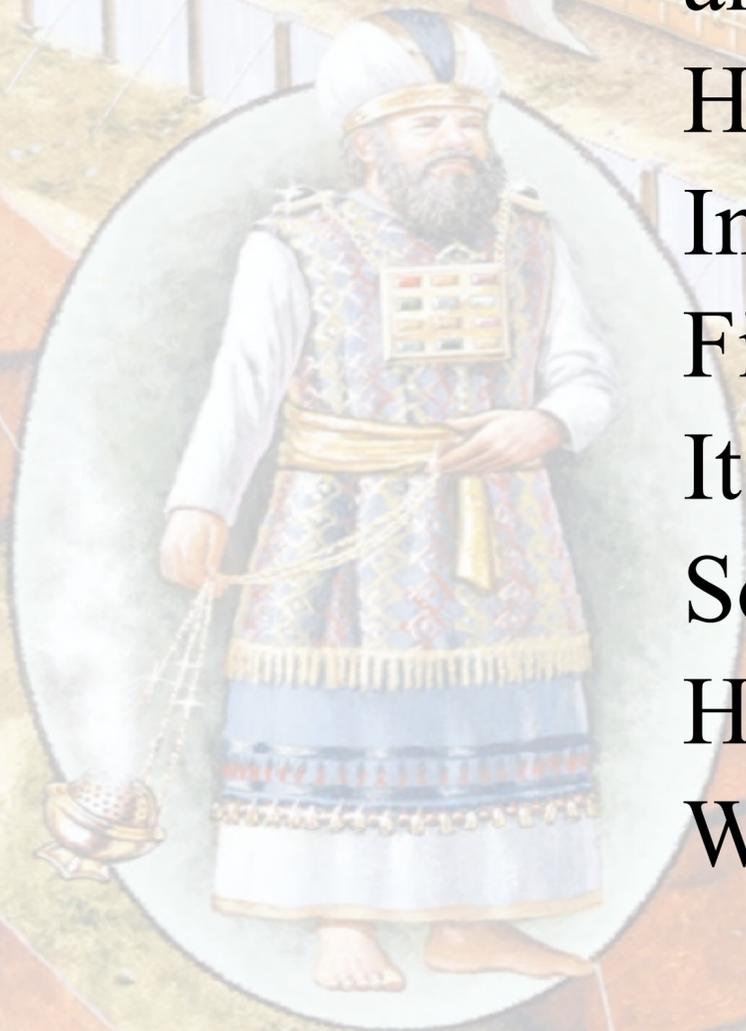
Fine beautiful grain.

It remarkably luxuriant in dry places.

Sometimes grew to a height of twenty feet.

Had yellow flowers and was insect-resistant.

Was used for sarcophagi (coffins) for mummies.



Typology in Materials

❖ Shittim Wood / aka Acacia Wood

This wood speaks of the incorruptible humanity of Jesus.

Ps 16:10 For You will not leave my soul in Sheol, nor will You allow Your Holy One to see corruption.

Jesus was the truly human: “the man Christ Jesus” (1 Tim 2:5). The Bible calls Him, “the son of Mary” (Mark 6:3), and the “Son of Man” (32 x in Matthew, 14 x in Mark, 25 x in Luke, 12 x in John). A body was prepared for Him:

Heb 10:5 Therefore, when He came into the world, He said: "Sacrifice and offering You did not desire, but a body You have prepared for Me.

Jesus still has a body, but now in a glorified form. "This same Jesus" is in heaven now and one day will return for us and glorify us also:

1 Jn 3:2 Beloved, now we are children of God; and it has not yet been revealed what we shall be, but we know that when He is revealed, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is.

Rom 8:18-21 For I consider that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us. For the earnest expectation of the creation eagerly waits for the revealing of the sons of God. For the creation was subjected to futility, not willingly, but because of Him who subjected it in hope; because the creation itself also will be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God.

Typology in Materials

❖ Oil

Obtained by crushing the olive berries of the land.

Used when prophets, priests, and kings were anointed in Old Testament times.

In the Bible the olive tree is symbolic of many things: a) Beauty (Hos 14:6); b) Fertility (Ps 52:8); c) Richness (Judg 9:9).

Everything Christ did was filled with richness, fertility, and beauty because He was the temple of the Holy Spirit and filled with all fulness (John 3:34).

Note that the olives weren't beaten or pressed but crushed. Jesus was crushed in the Garden of Gethsemane (Gethsemane is the Hebrew word for oil press) and again He was crushed by the very wrath of God on a Roman cross, (Is 53:10)

The anointing oil was restricted for tabernacle use only. Anyone violating the command was put to death.

The oil was also used to anoint the Holy Tabernacle and its furniture, and to light the golden lampstand. The word "Christ" is the Greek word for the Hebrew word "Mashiach" (Messiah) which means "the anointed One." It literally means "to smear" as with oil.

Typology in Materials

❖ Oil

Obtained by crushing the olive berries of the land.

Used when prophets, priests, and kings were anointed in Old Testament times.

Because of passages like the following, we have scriptural authority for seeing the oil as a type of the Holy Spirit.

1 Jn 2:20-21 20 But you have an anointing from the Holy One, and you know all things.

1 Sam 16:13 Then Samuel took the horn of oil and anointed him in the midst of his brothers; and the Spirit of the LORD came upon David from that day forward. So Samuel arose and went to Ramah.

Is 32:15 Until the Spirit is poured upon us from on high, and the wilderness becomes a fruitful field, and the fruitful field is counted as a forest.

Typology in Materials

- ❖ Oil
- ❖ Spices for the oil and incense
 1. Stacte
 2. Onycha
 3. Galbanum

Spices for the oil and incense created a sweet smelling fragrance to God

Ex 30:34 And the LORD said to Moses: "Take sweet spices, stacte and onycha and galbanum, and pure frankincense with these sweet spices; there shall be equal amounts of each.

Typology in Materials

1. Stacte: A powder from the hardened drops of the fragrant resin found in the bark of the Myrrh bush. Stacte means "a drop."



Typology in Materials

1. **Stacte:** A powder from the hardened drops of the fragrant resin found in the bark of the Myrrh bush. Stacte means "a drop."
2. **Onycha:** A powder from the horny shell cover of a clam-like mollusk found in the Red Sea. When burnt, the powder emits a penetrating aroma. The Hebrew word means- "aromatic shell."



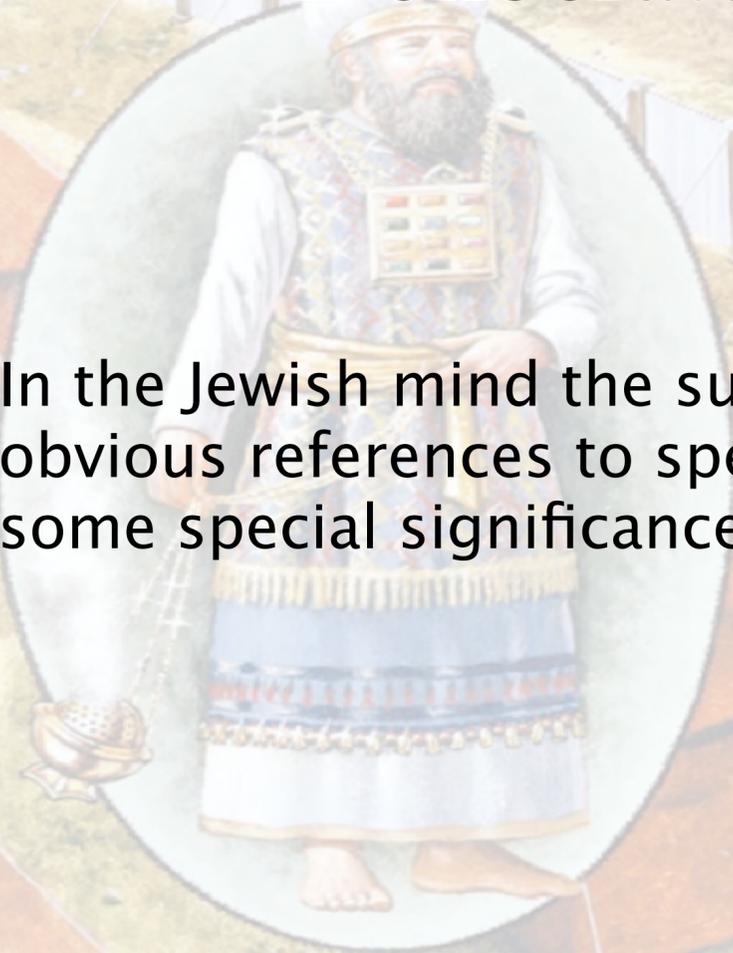
Typology in Materials

1. **Stacte:** A powder from the hardened drops of the fragrant resin found in the bark of the Myrrh bush. Stacte means "a drop."
2. **Onycha:** A powder from the horny shell cover of a clam-like mollusk found in the Red Sea. When burnt, the powder emits a penetrating aroma. The Hebrew word means- "aromatic shell."
3. **Galbanum:** A brownish pungent resin that exudes from the lower part of the stem of a Ferula plant. This herb plant is found at the Mediterranean Sea. It has thick stalks, yellow flowers, fern-like green foliage, a musky, pungent smell, and is valuable because it preserves the scent of a mixed perfume, and allows the fragrance to be released over a long period of time.

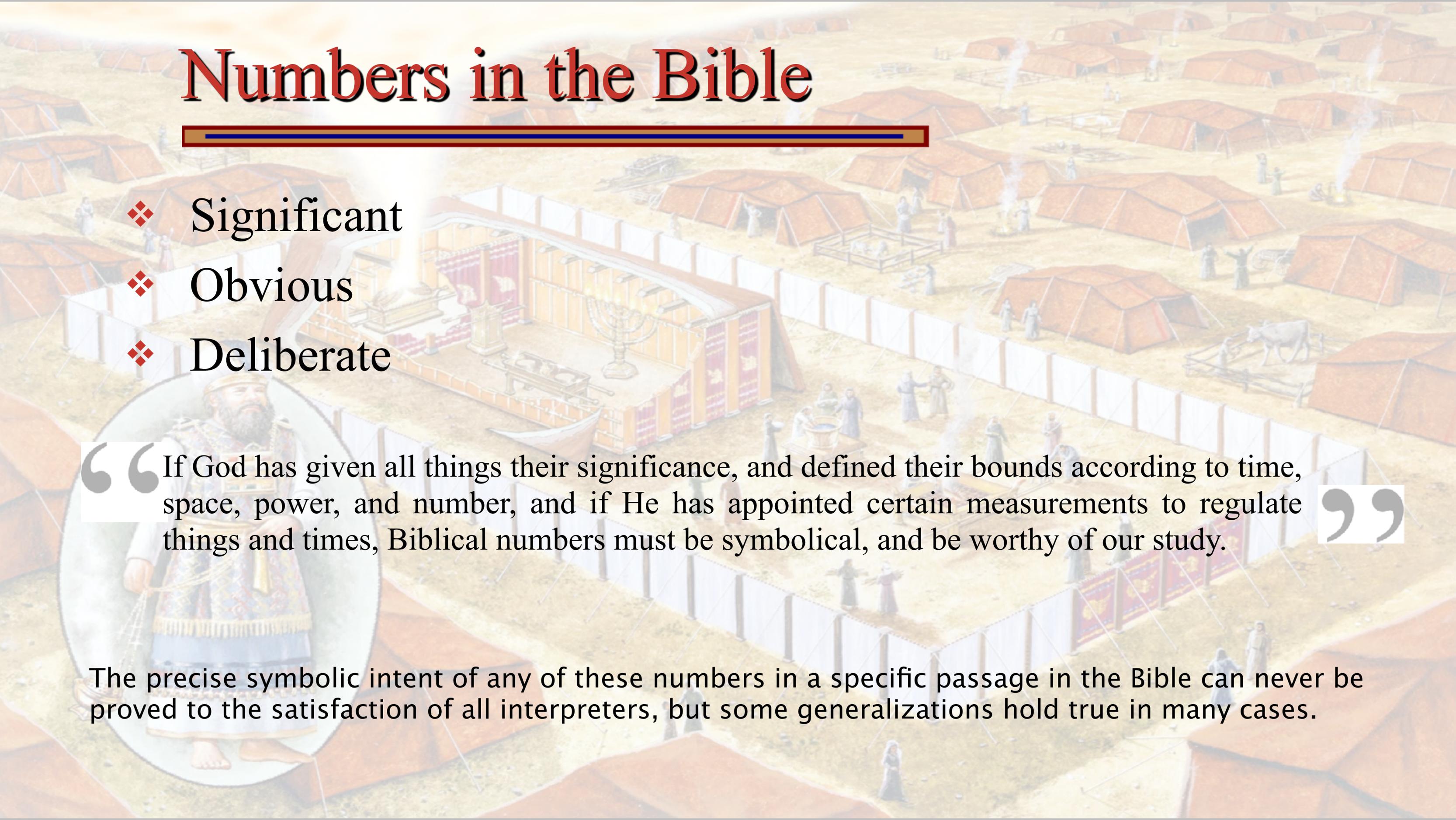
Numbers in the Bible

- ❖ Significant
- ❖ Obvious
- ❖ Deliberate

In the Jewish mind the subject of numbers is very significant. Throughout the Scriptures there are obvious references to specific numbers that were undeniably placed there by the Holy Spirit because of some special significance



Numbers in the Bible



- ❖ Significant
- ❖ Obvious
- ❖ Deliberate

“ If God has given all things their significance, and defined their bounds according to time, space, power, and number, and if He has appointed certain measurements to regulate things and times, Biblical numbers must be symbolical, and be worthy of our study. ”

The precise symbolic intent of any of these numbers in a specific passage in the Bible can never be proved to the satisfaction of all interpreters, but some generalizations hold true in many cases.

Meaning of Numbers in the Bible

#1. Union and Oneness

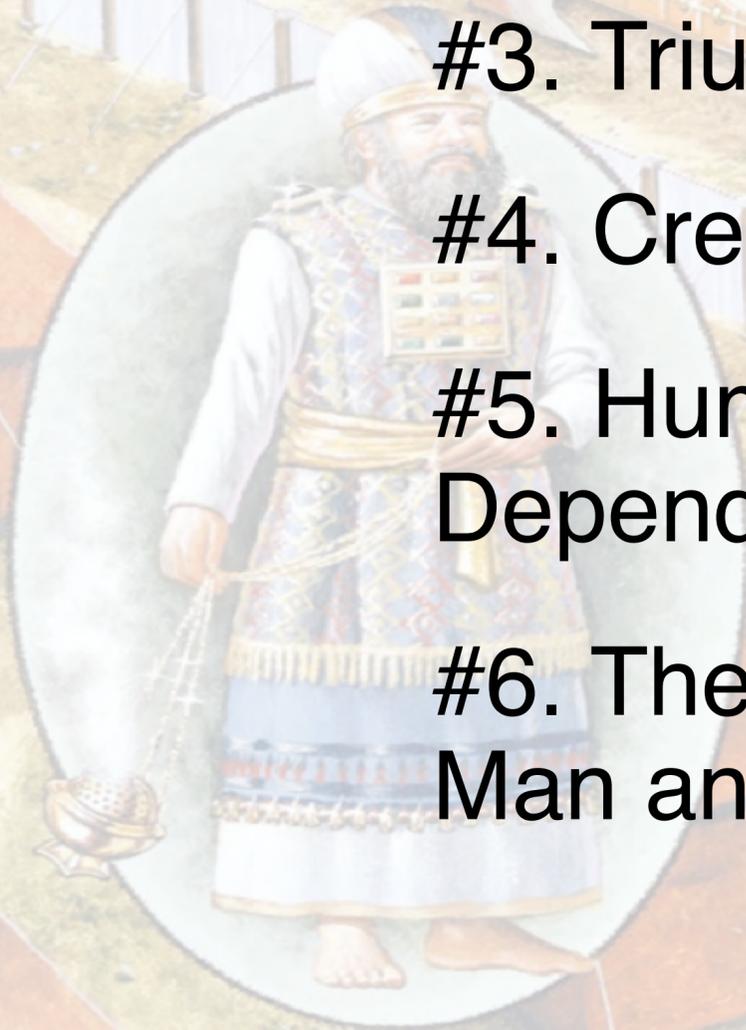
#2. Companionship, Witness, Division

#3. Triunity of Divine Design

#4. Creative Works of God

#5. Humanness: Weakness (man's limitations),
Dependance (man's insufficiency in himself), Death

#6. The Number of Man, including the Fallen Nature of
Man and the Works of Fallen Man and the Evil of man



Meaning of Numbers in the Bible

#7. God's Number of Completion, Perfection and Rest

#8. New Beginnings

#9. Finality and Faith

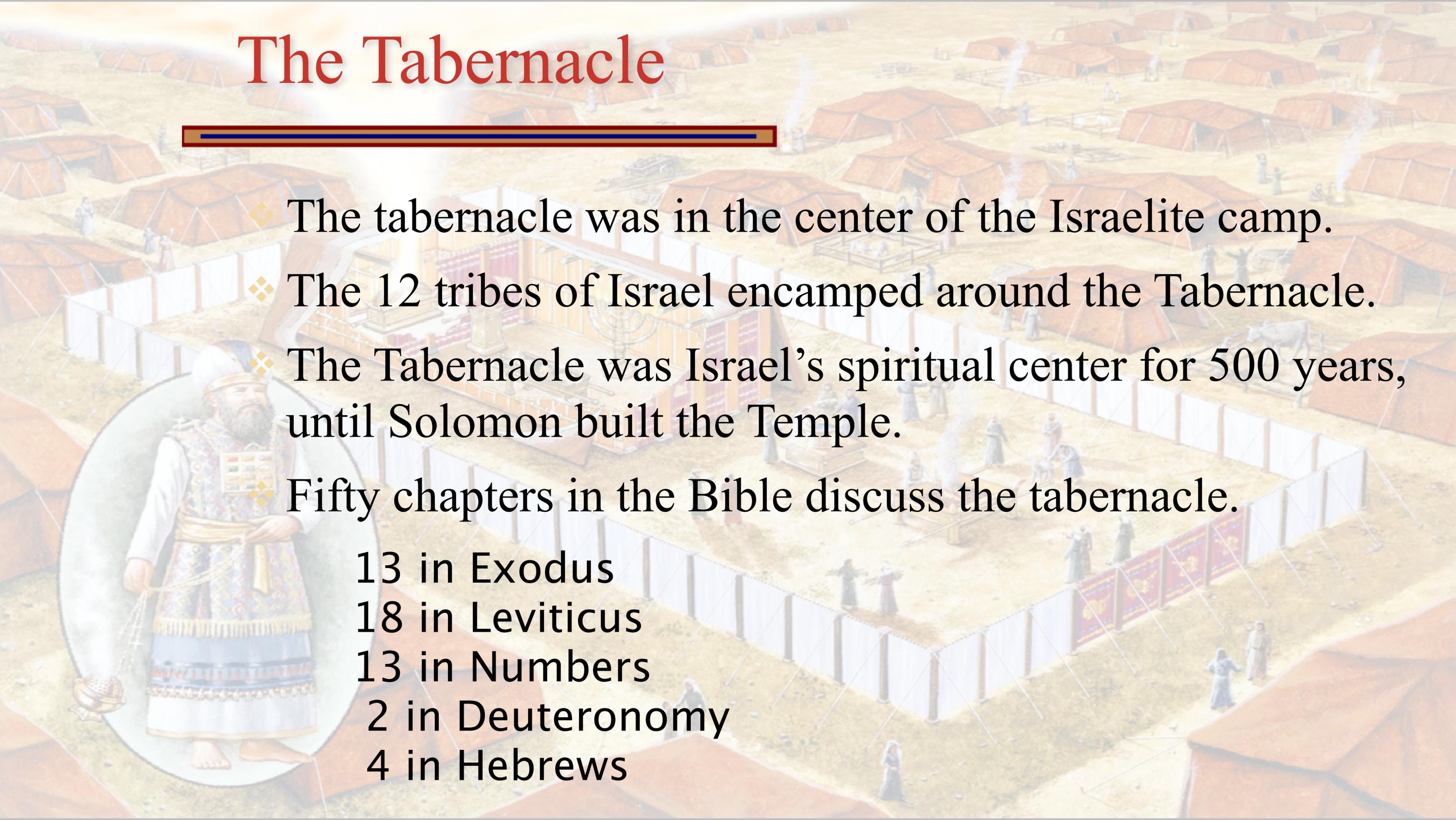
#10. Completion of Divine Order

#12. God's Government

#40. Trials, Probation, and Testings



The Tabernacle



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

13 in Exodus

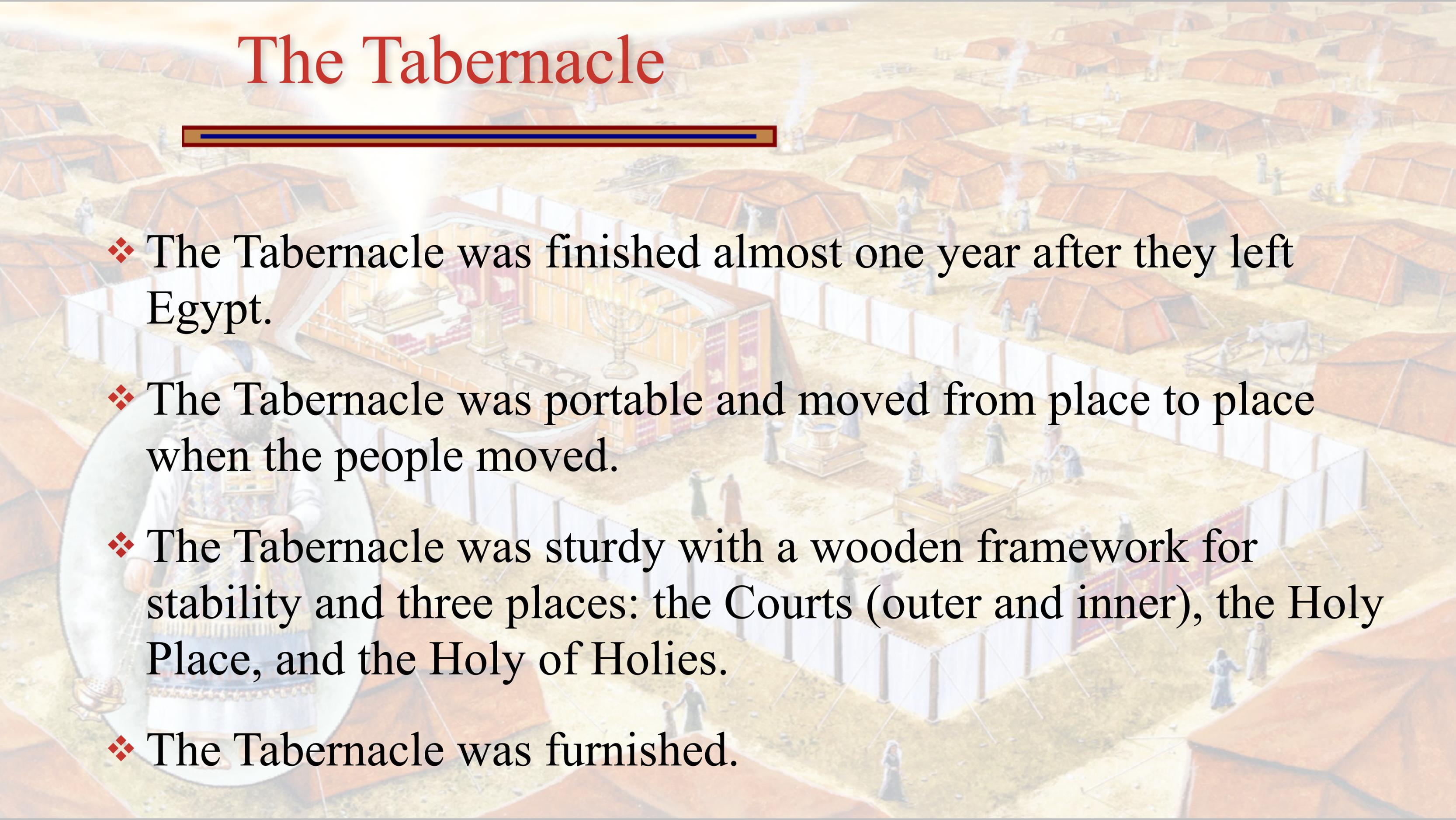
18 in Leviticus

13 in Numbers

2 in Deuteronomy

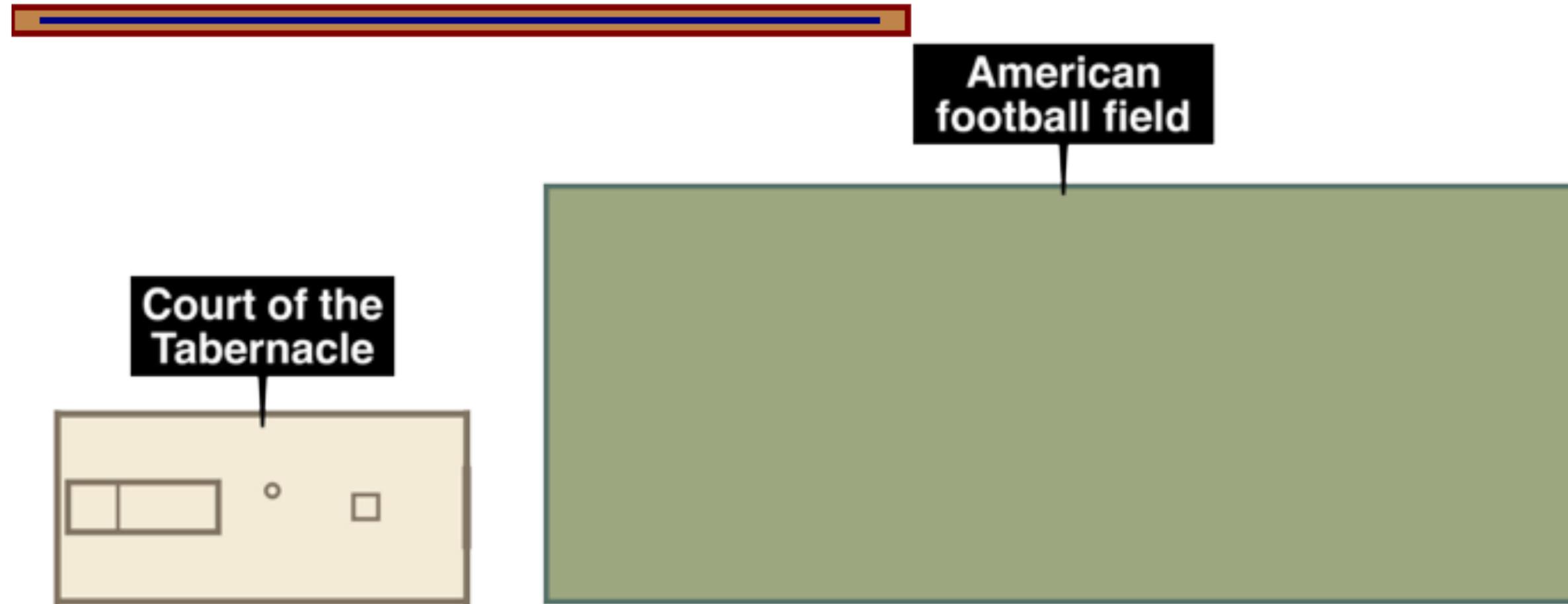
4 in Hebrews

The Tabernacle



- ❖ The Tabernacle was finished almost one year after they left Egypt.
- ❖ The Tabernacle was portable and moved from place to place when the people moved.
- ❖ The Tabernacle was sturdy with a wooden framework for stability and three places: the Courts (outer and inner), the Holy Place, and the Holy of Holies.
- ❖ The Tabernacle was furnished.

Cost & Size of The Tabernacle

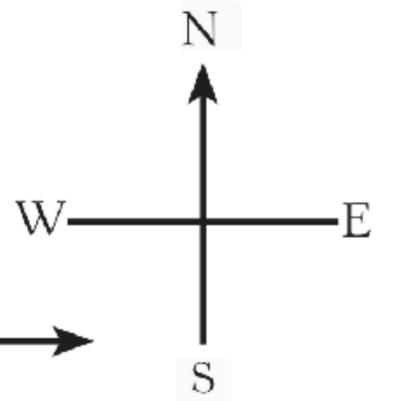


The Tabernacle is the most costly building, for its size, ever erected.

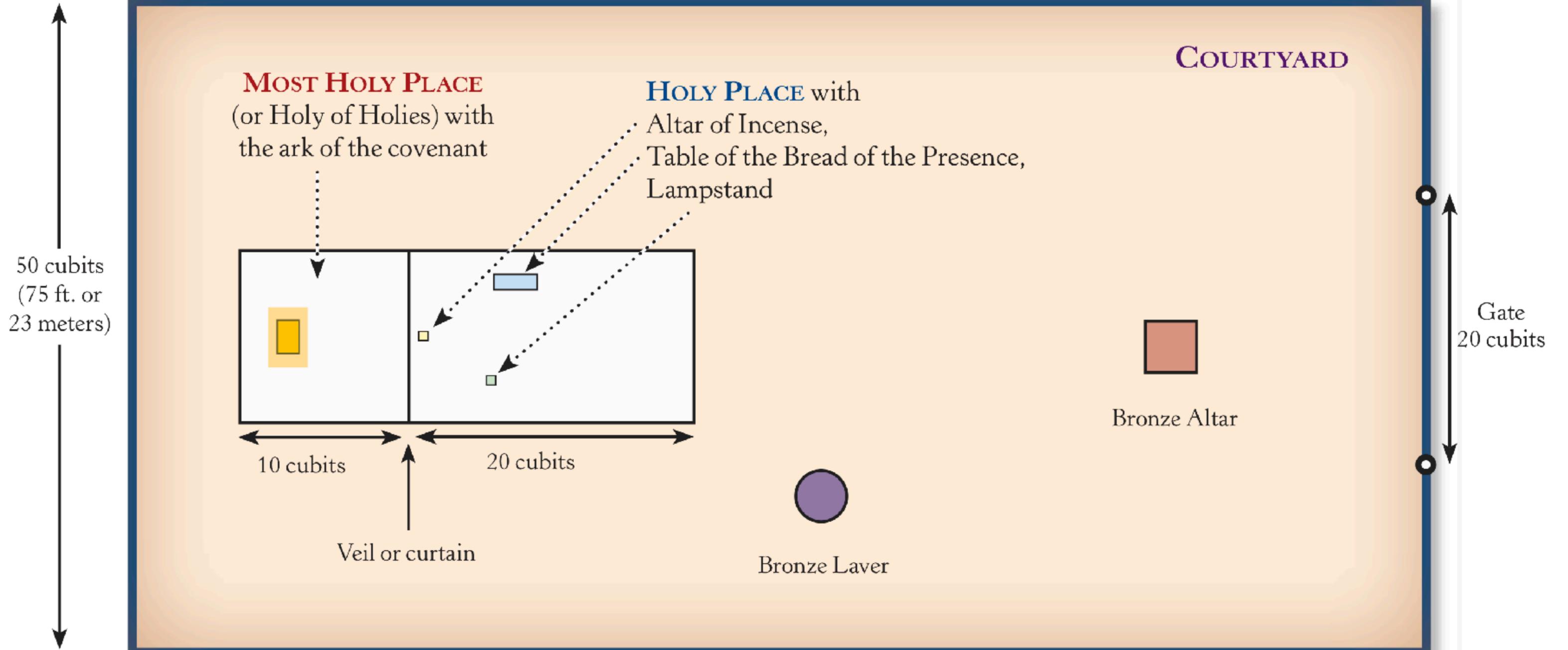
- [1]. It was only 15 ft. wide, 45 ft. long, 15 ft. high (675 sq. ft. of floor space, only two rooms).
- [2]. The cost of materials was over \$10,000,000.00 (not counting labor).
- [3]. It stood within a court which was the size of an average city lot (75 x 150): and was enclosed by a fence (7 1/2 ft. high).

Cost & Size of The Tabernacle

1 cubit = 1½ feet or 46 centimeters

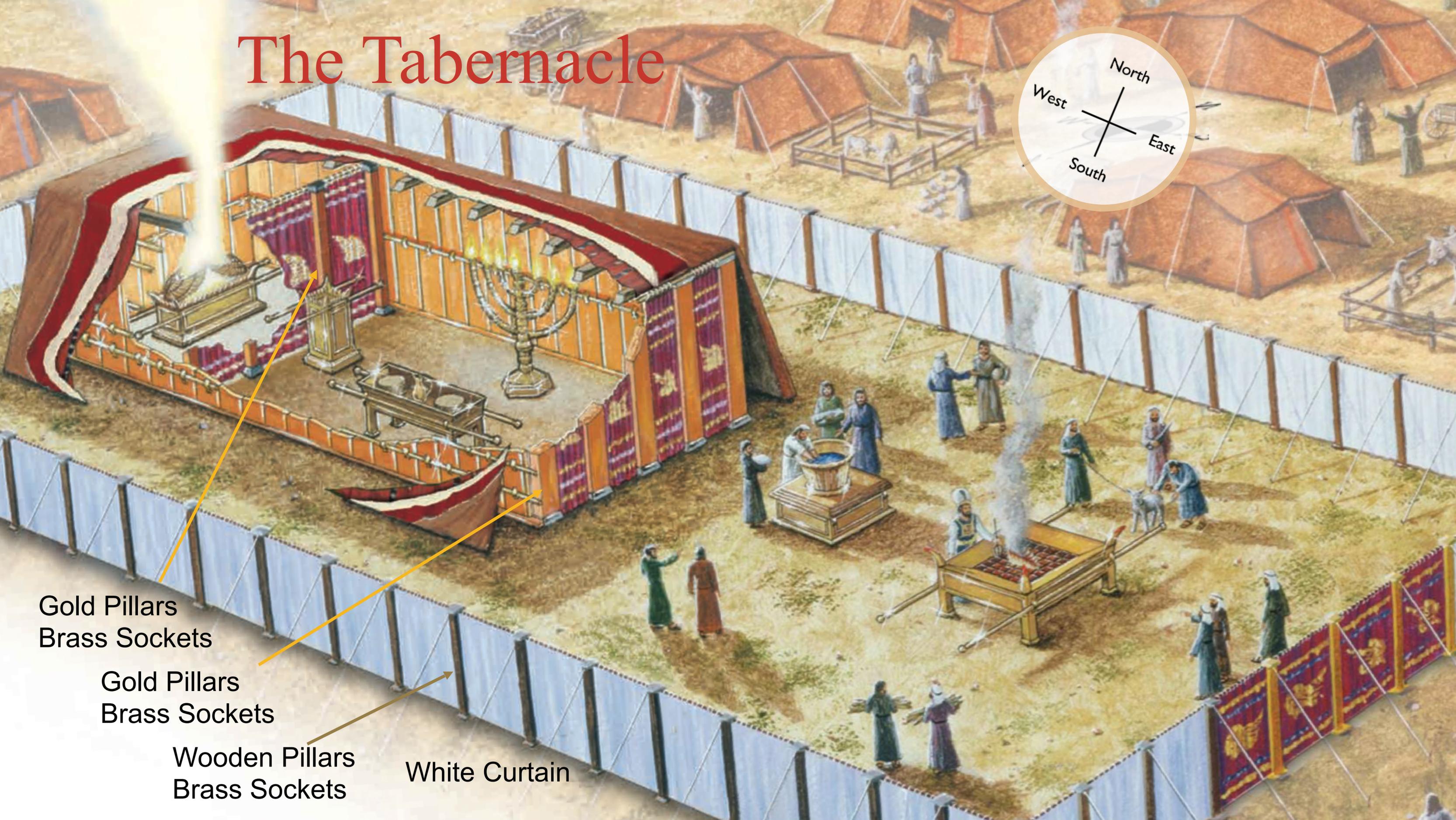


← 100 cubits (150 ft. or 46 meters) →



Not drawn to scale

The Tabernacle



Gold Pillars
Brass Sockets

Gold Pillars
Brass Sockets

Wooden Pillars
Brass Sockets

White Curtain

The Tabernacle had a wooden framework to give it stability. The Tabernacle consisted of three places:
1. the Courts (outer and inner), 2. the Holy Place, and 3. the Most Holy Place.

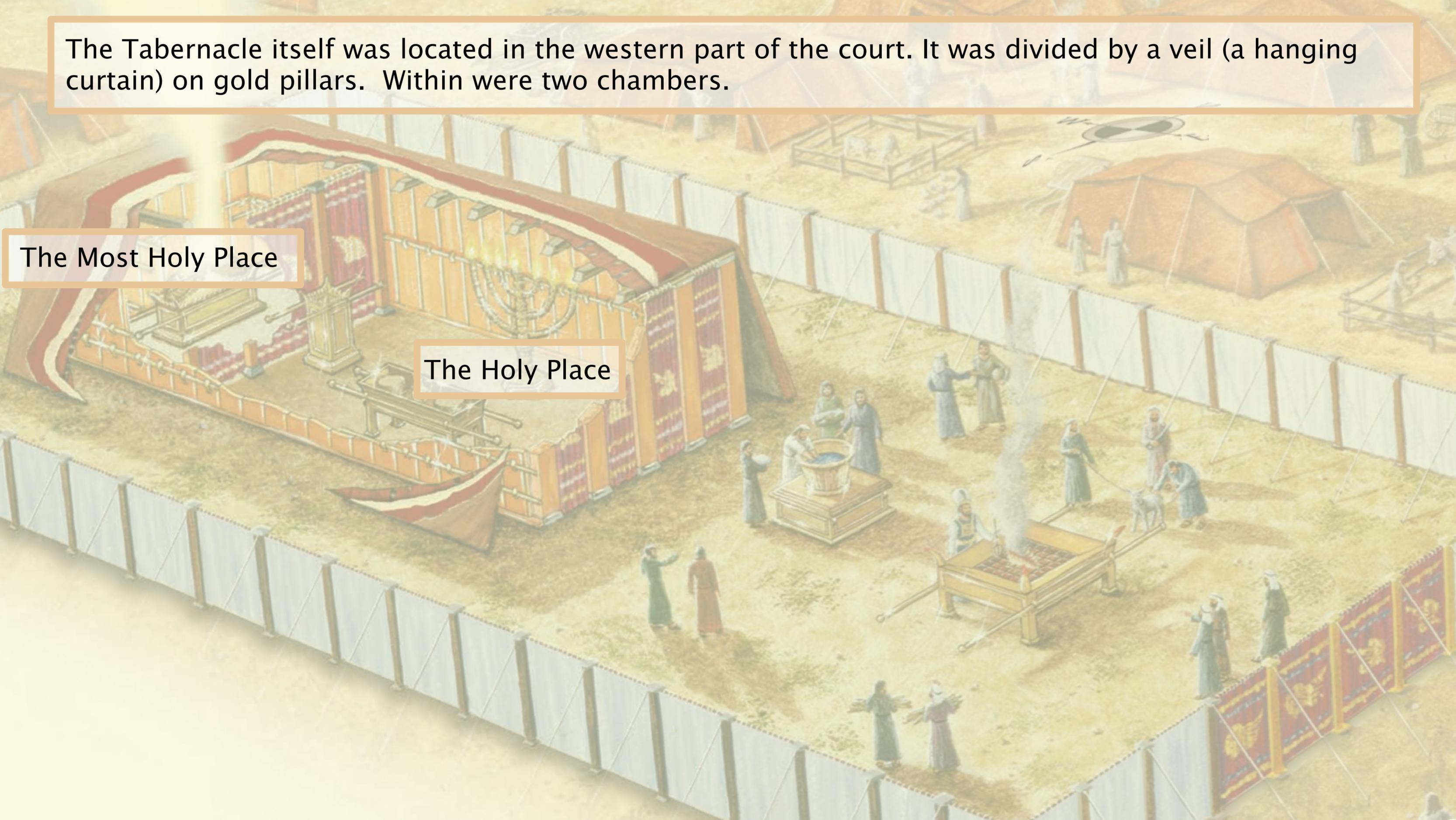


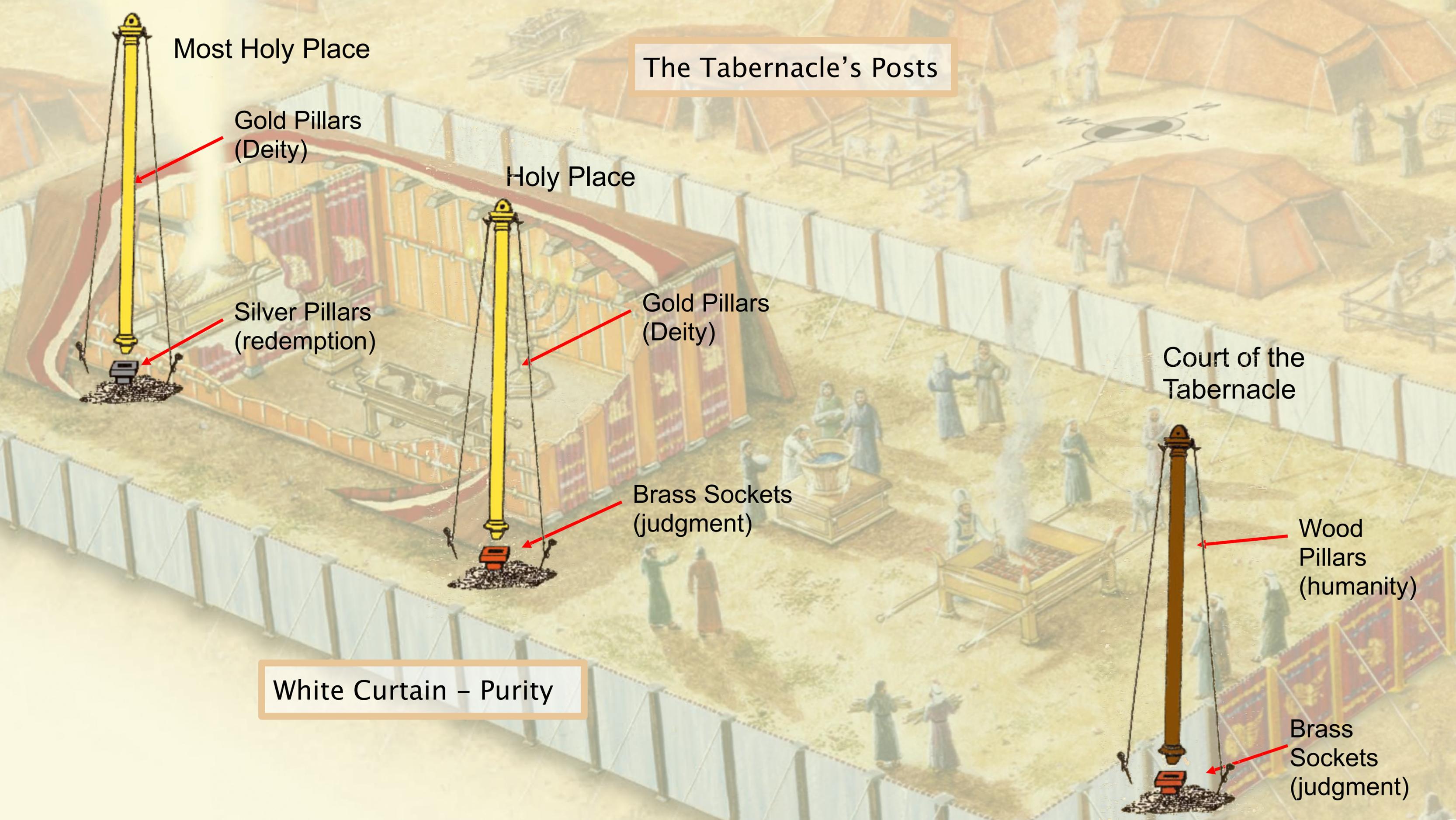
(1) The Outer Court was enclosed by curtains supported on wood pillars. It was oblong in shape and the entrance was on the east side. The altar of sacrifice (brass/bronze altar) was within the court, facing the entrance.

The Tabernacle itself was located in the western part of the court. It was divided by a veil (a hanging curtain) on gold pillars. Within were two chambers.

The Most Holy Place

The Holy Place





Most Holy Place

The Tabernacle's Posts

Gold Pillars
(Deity)

Holy Place

Silver Pillars
(redemption)

Gold Pillars
(Deity)

Court of the
Tabernacle

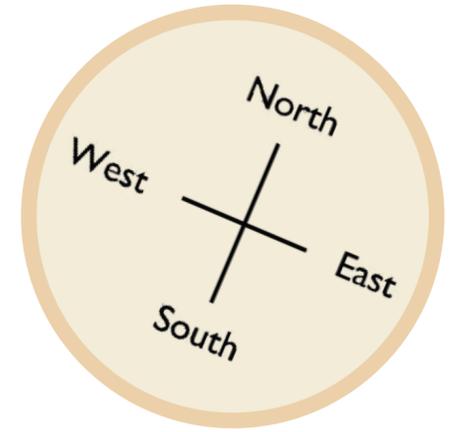
Brass Sockets
(judgment)

Wood
Pillars
(humanity)

White Curtain – Purity

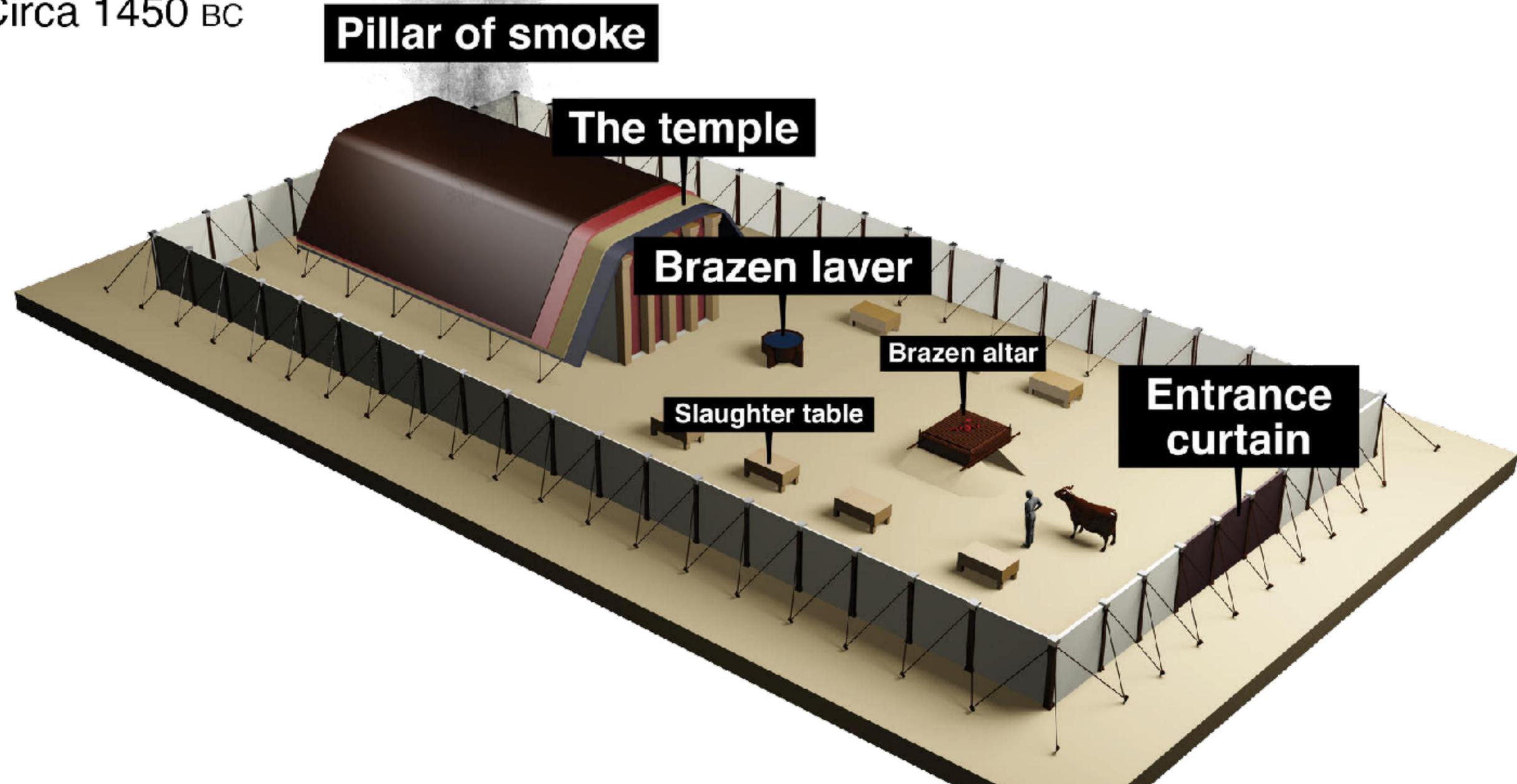
Brass
Sockets
(judgment)

The Tabernacle



The Tabernacle

Circa 1450 BC



Pillar of smoke

The temple

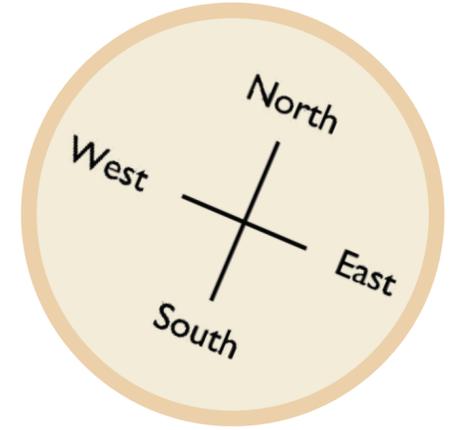
Brazen laver

Brazen altar

Slaughter table

Entrance curtain

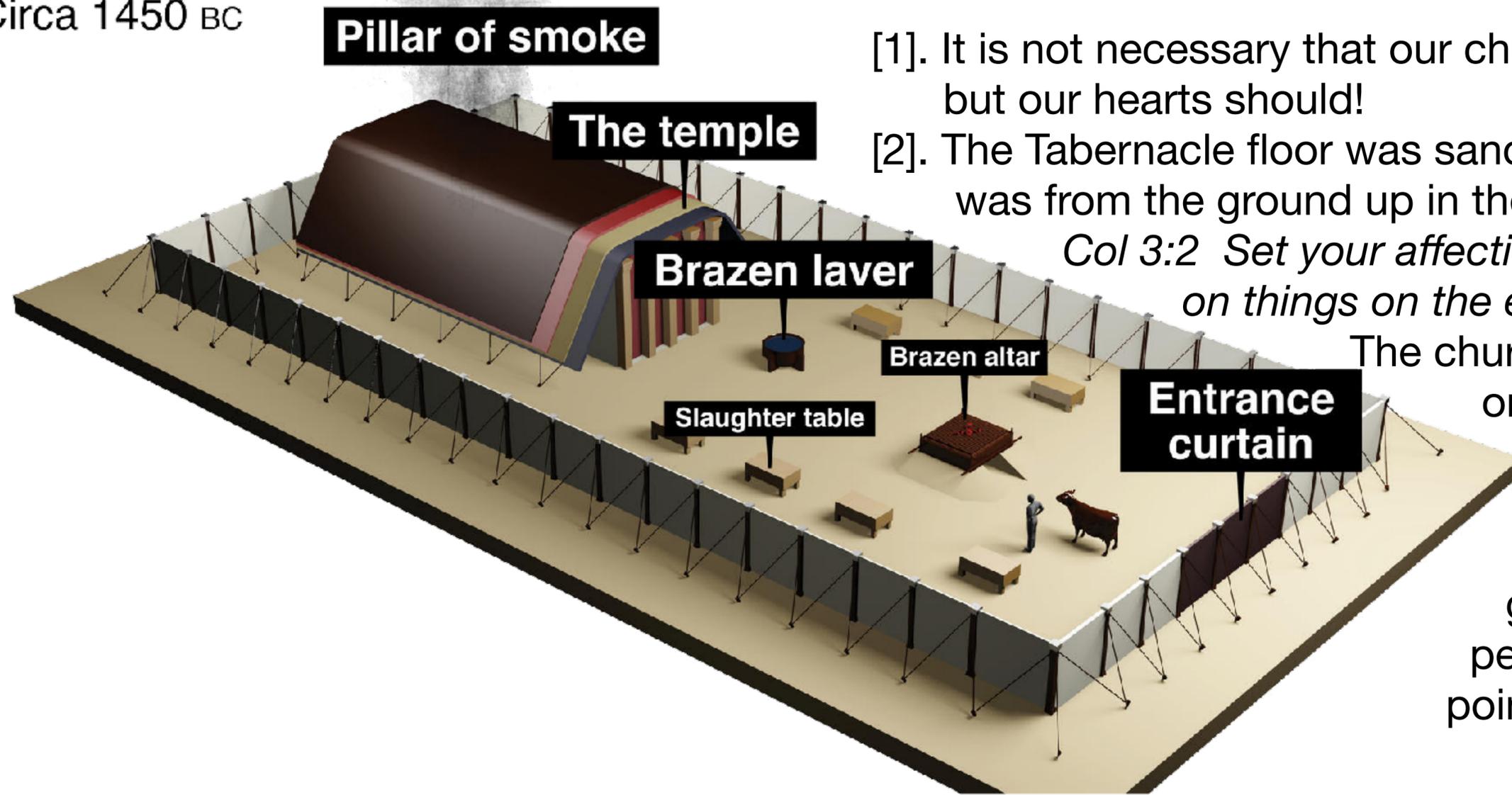
The Tabernacle



❖ The Tabernacle always faced east.

The Tabernacle

Circa 1450 BC



Pillar of smoke

The temple

Brazen laver

Brazen altar

Slaughter table

Entrance curtain

The TABERNACLE - Always faced EAST -
Looking toward the SUNRISE (Matt. 24:27)

[1]. It is not necessary that our churches face East today,
but our hearts should!

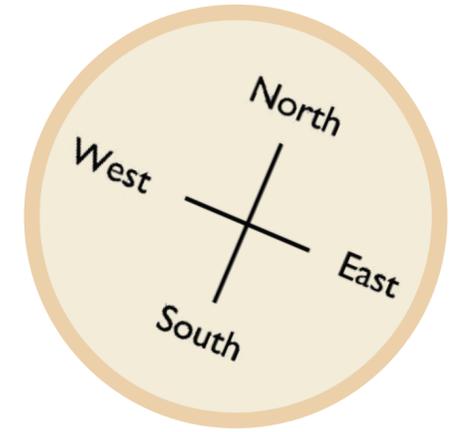
[2]. The Tabernacle floor was sand - all the beauty
was from the ground up in the wilderness

*Col 3:2 Set your affection on things above, not
on things on the earth.*

The church is also in the wilderness
on the earth — all the beauty
is internal.

[3]. The temple floor was
gold (I Kings 6:30). It was a
permanent foundation that
pointed to Christ.

The Tabernacle



❖ Deliverance was from the west.

The Tabernacle

Circa 1450 BC

Ex 10 - the story of God's curse upon the land of Egypt and His deliverance:

Pillar of smoke

The temple

Brazen laver

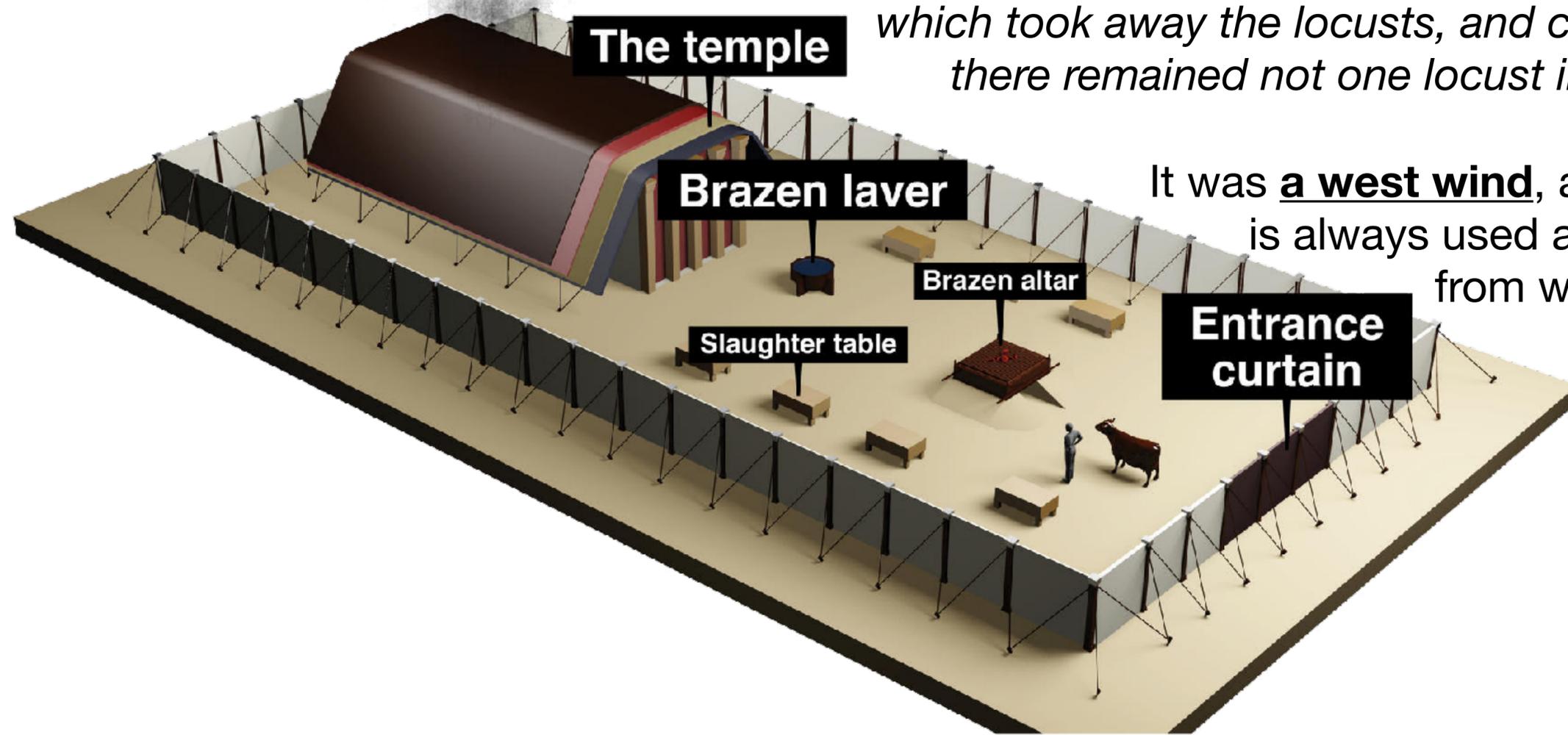
Brazen altar

Slaughter table

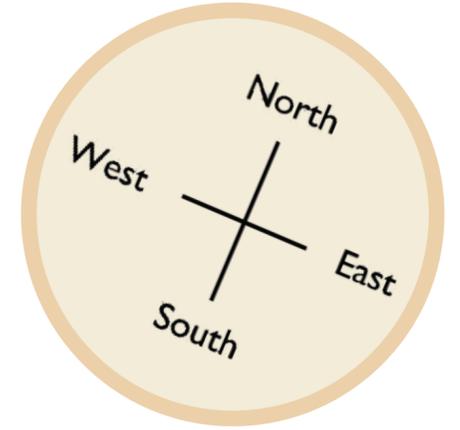
Entrance curtain

Exo 10:19 And the LORD turned a mighty strong west wind, which took away the locusts, and cast them into the Red sea; there remained not one locust in all the coasts of Egypt.

It was **a west wind**, and "west" in the Scriptures is always used as the point on the compass from which deliverance will come.



The Tabernacle



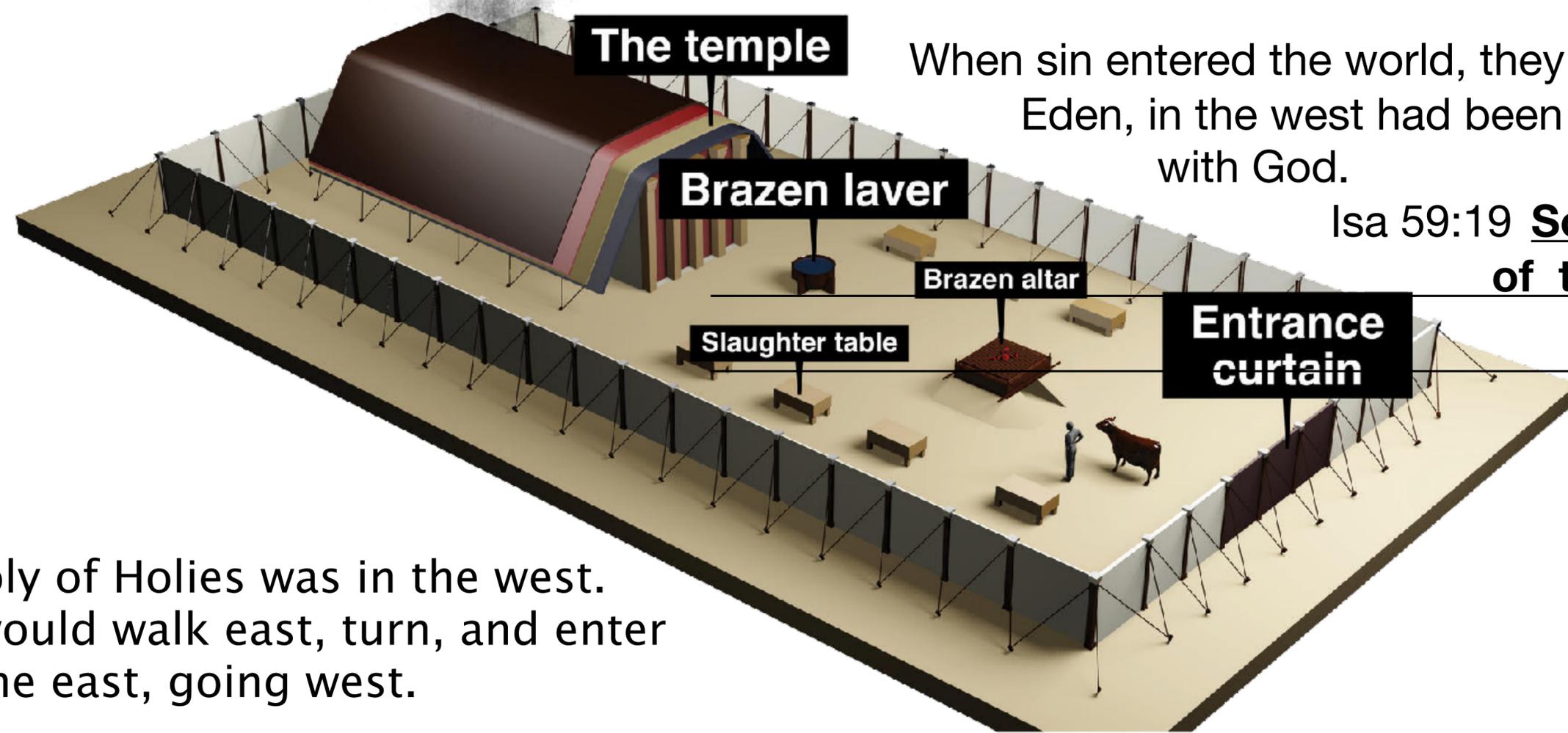
❖ Deliverance was from the west.

The Tabernacle

Circa 1450 BC

Pillar of smoke

In Joshua 4, Israel was on the east side of the Jordan (waters that represent the judgment of God and death). Deliverance was on the west side, so they had to passover.



When sin entered the world, they were sent east (Gen 4:16). Eden, in the west had been the place of communion with God.

Isa 59:19 So shall they fear the name of the LORD from the west

Psa 25:14 The secret of the LORD *is* with them that fear him; and he will show them his covenant.

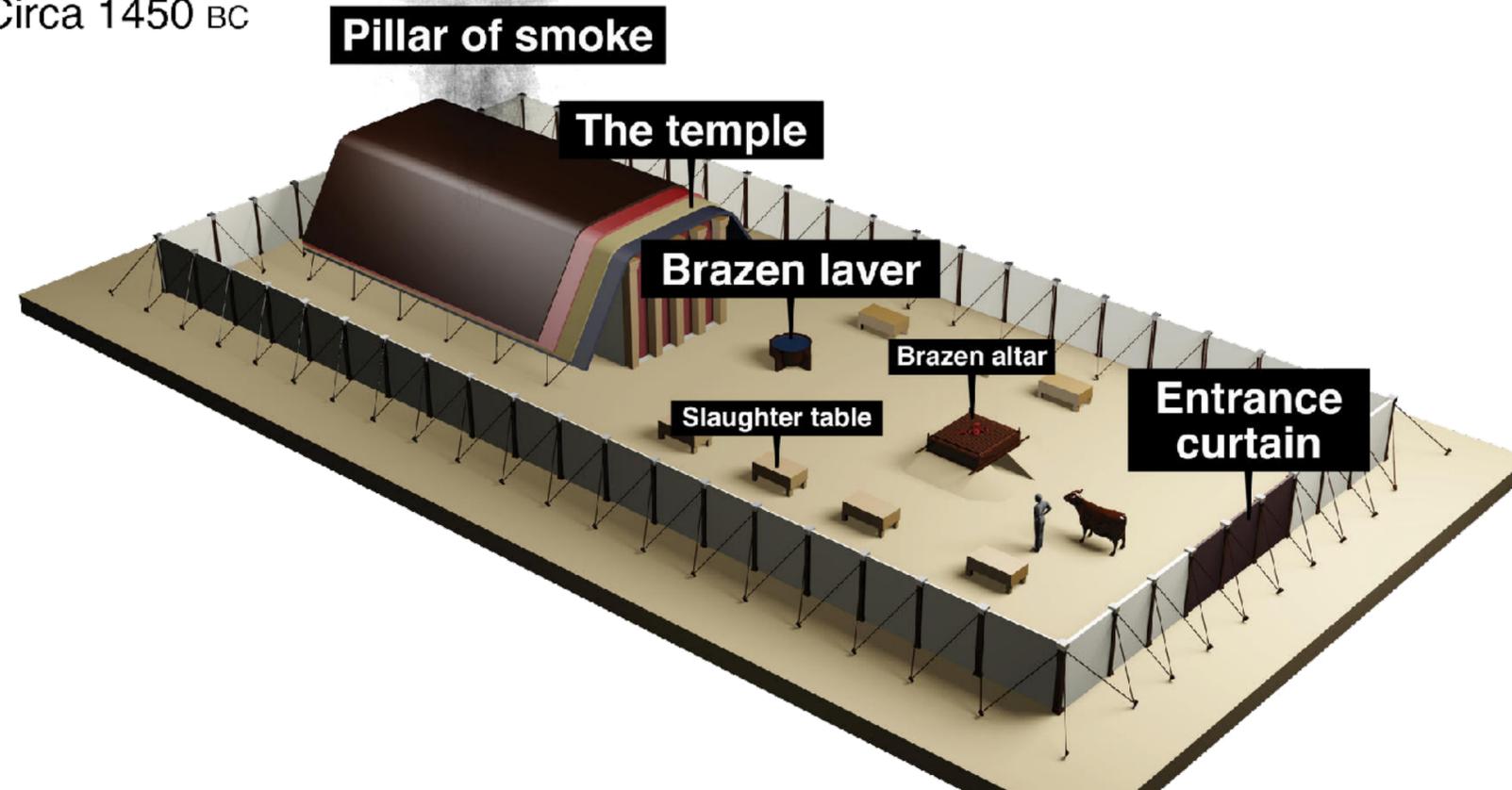
The Holy of Holies was in the west. They would walk east, turn, and enter from the east, going west.

The Tabernacle

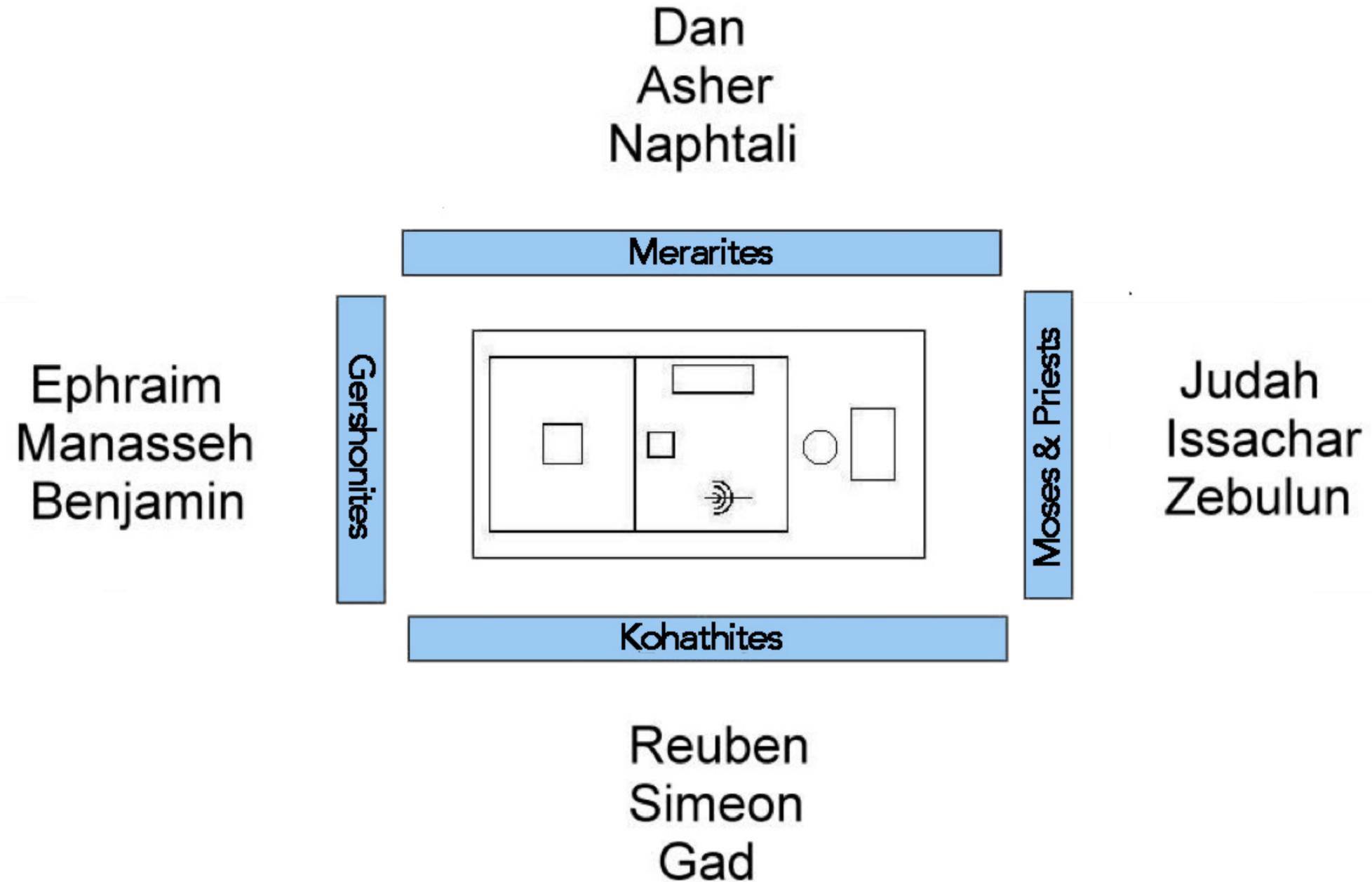
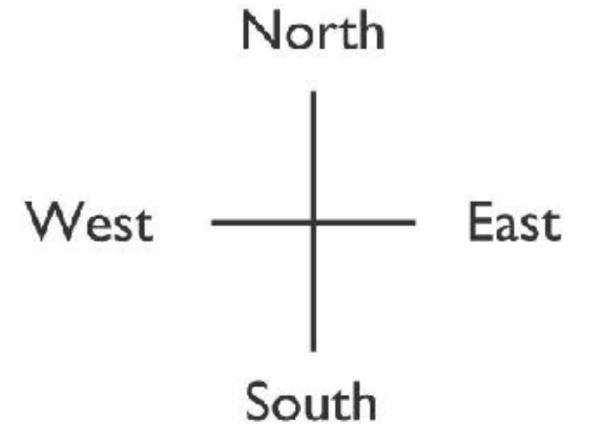
- ❖ The Tabernacle always faced east.
- ❖ Deliverance was from the west.
- ❖ The people camped around the Tabernacle.

The Tabernacle

Circa 1450 BC



Camps of Israel

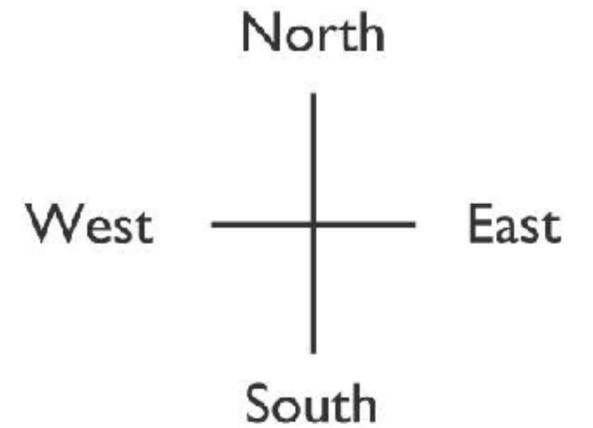


Camps of Israel



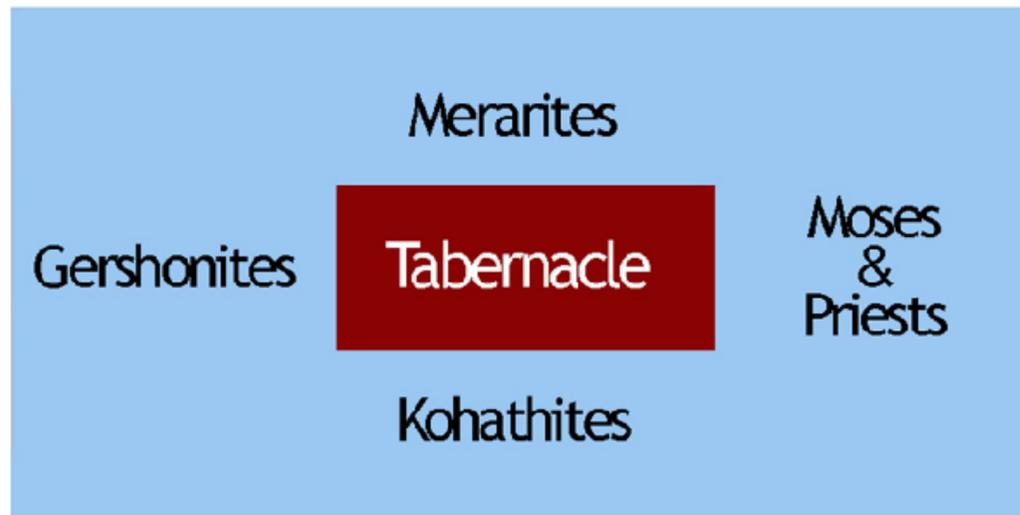
NORTH

The Camp of Dan
(Eagle) 157,600



WEST

The Camp of Ephraim
(Ox) 108,100

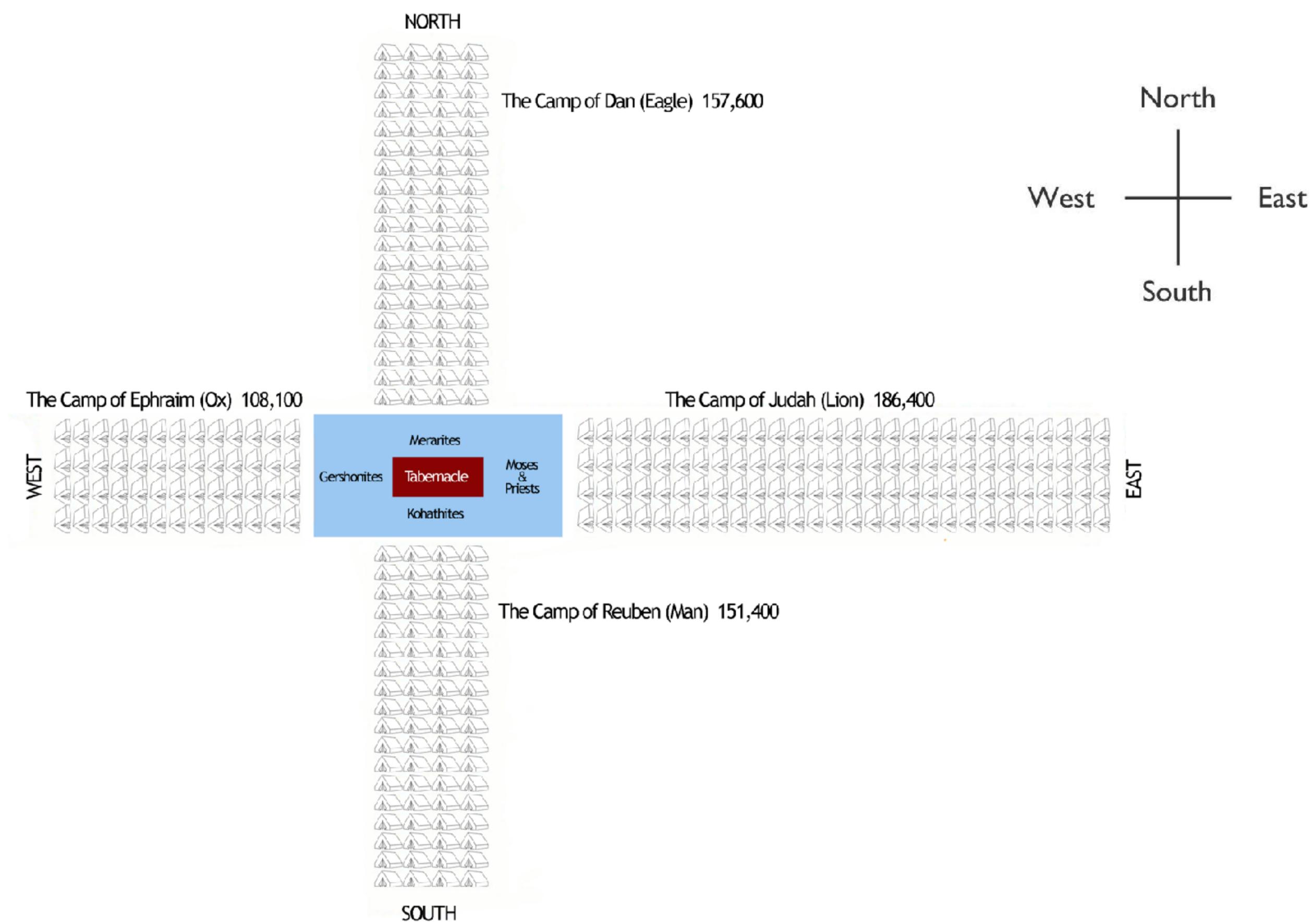


The Camp of Judah
(Lion) 186,400

EAST

The Camp of Reuben
(Man) 151,400

SOUTH



For more information. . . <https://reasonsforhopejesus.com/amazing-remez-book-of-numbers/>



Royalty

Golden Plate

Golden Clasps

Divine Power

Righteousness

Mitre

Law Covenant

Breastplate

12 Tribes

12 Jewels

White linen coat

Purity

Righteous Servitude

Linen Girdle

Ephod Back

New Covenant

Abrahamic Covenant

Ephod Front

Upper robe of blue

Faithfulness

Fringe of golden bells & pomegranates

Fruit of sacrificial work proclaimed to world

The Tabernacle



The LORD *is* in
his holy temple:
let all the earth keep
silence before him.

Habakkuk 2:20

For more information. . .



<https://reasonsforhopejesus.com/amazing-remez-book-of-numbers/>