



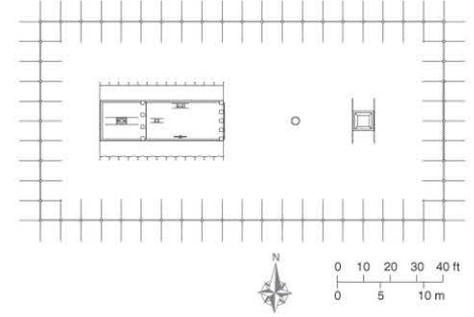
The Tabernacle

March 05, 2015

THE TABERNALE AND COURT

The tabernacle was a portable temple—a "tent of meeting"—within a movable courtyard (Exodus 25–31; 35–40). It was constructed after the pattern that Yahweh revealed to Moses on Mount Sinai, and was assembled in the desert as Moses led the Israelites from Egypt to the Promised Land. For an enlargement of the tent itself, see p. 186. The tabernacle courtyard was 150 feet (46 m) long and 75 feet (23 m) wide, totaling 11,250 square feet (1,045 square meters).

Tabernacle and Court Architectural Plan



The Most Holy Place of the tabernacle tent was a 15-foot (4.6-m) cube, containing only the ark of the covenant (Ex. 25:10–22; 37:1–9). It was here that Yahweh would descend to meet with his people in a cloud theophany (divine appearance).

The Holy Place of the tabernacle tent was 30 feet (9.1 m) long, 15 feet (4.6 m) wide, and 15 feet (4.6 m) high. It housed the table (Ex. 25:23–30), the golden lampstand (Ex. 25:31–40; 37:17–24), and the altar of incense (Ex. 30:1–10; 37:25–29).

The veil separating the Holy Place from the tabernacle courtyard was similar to the veil separating the Holy Place from the Most Holy Place, except that cherubim were not embroidered on it (Ex. 26:36–37). It hung on five golden pillars.

The framed structure was covered by four layers of cloth and skin (Ex. 26:1–14).

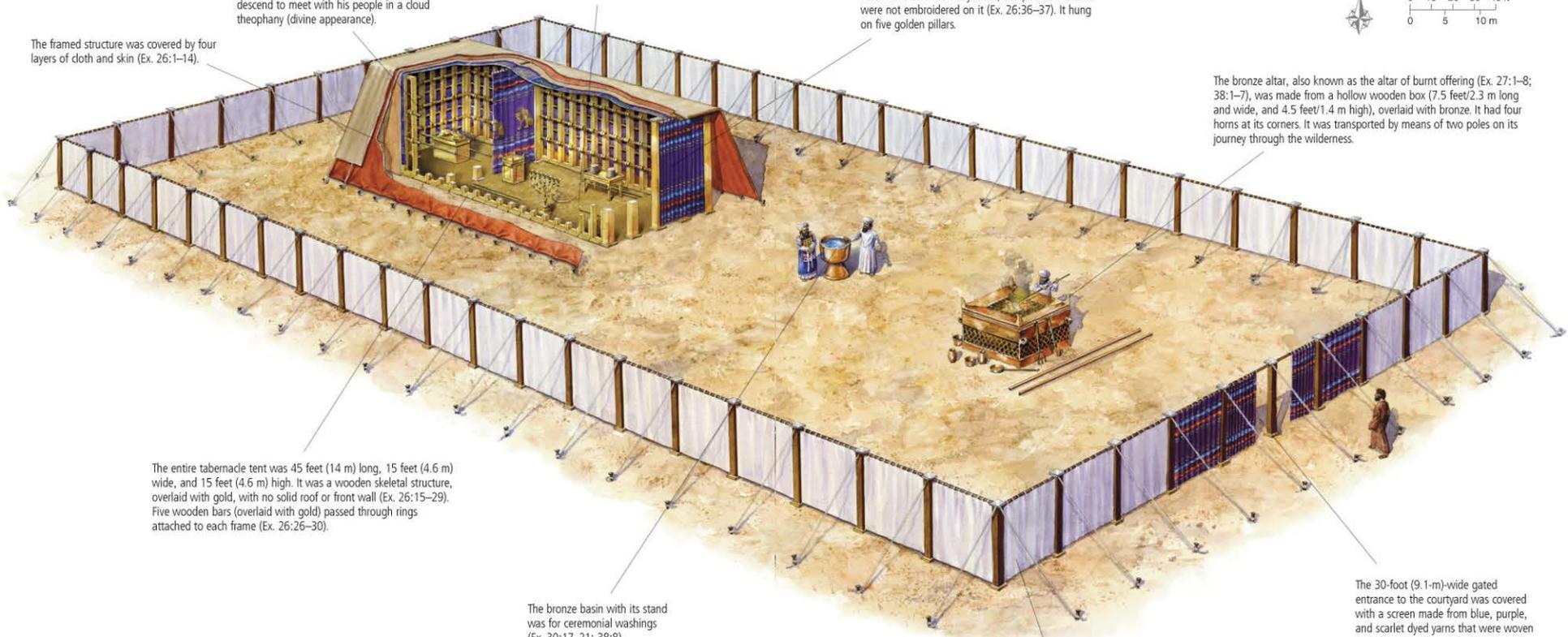
The bronze altar, also known as the altar of burnt offering (Ex. 27:1–8; 38:1–7), was made from a hollow wooden box (7.5 feet/2.3 m long and wide, and 4.5 feet/1.4 m high), overlaid with bronze. It had four horns at its corners. It was transported by means of two poles on its journey through the wilderness.

The entire tabernacle tent was 45 feet (14 m) long, 15 feet (4.6 m) wide, and 15 feet (4.6 m) high. It was a wooden skeletal structure, overlaid with gold, with no solid roof or front wall (Ex. 26:15–29). Five wooden bars (overlaid with gold) passed through rings attached to each frame (Ex. 26:26–30).

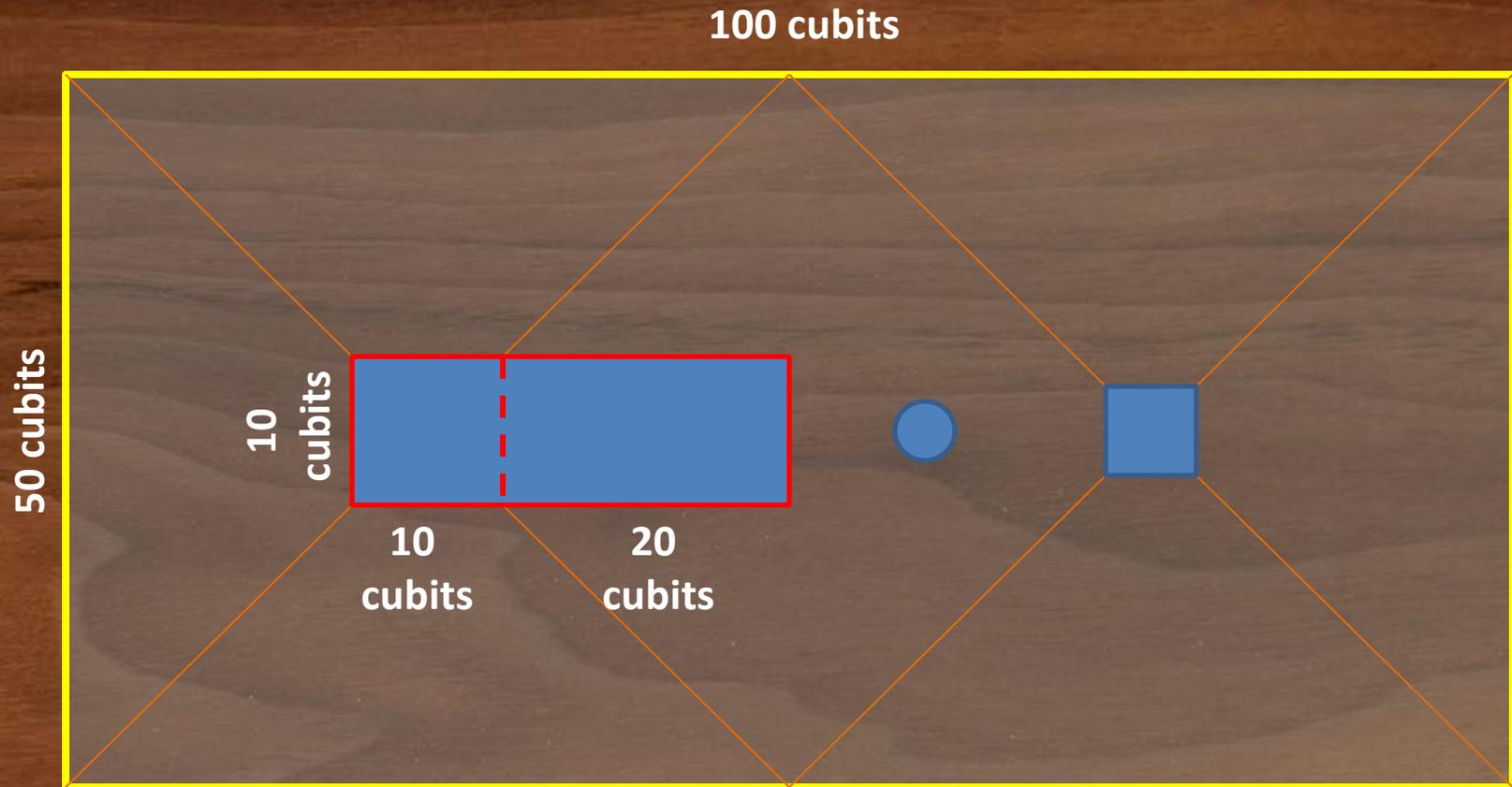
The bronze basin with its stand was for ceremonial washings (Ex. 30:17–21; 38:8).

The 30-foot (9.1-m)-wide gated entrance to the courtyard was covered with a screen made from blue, purple, and scarlet dyed yarns that were woven with fine twined linen (Ex. 38:18–20).

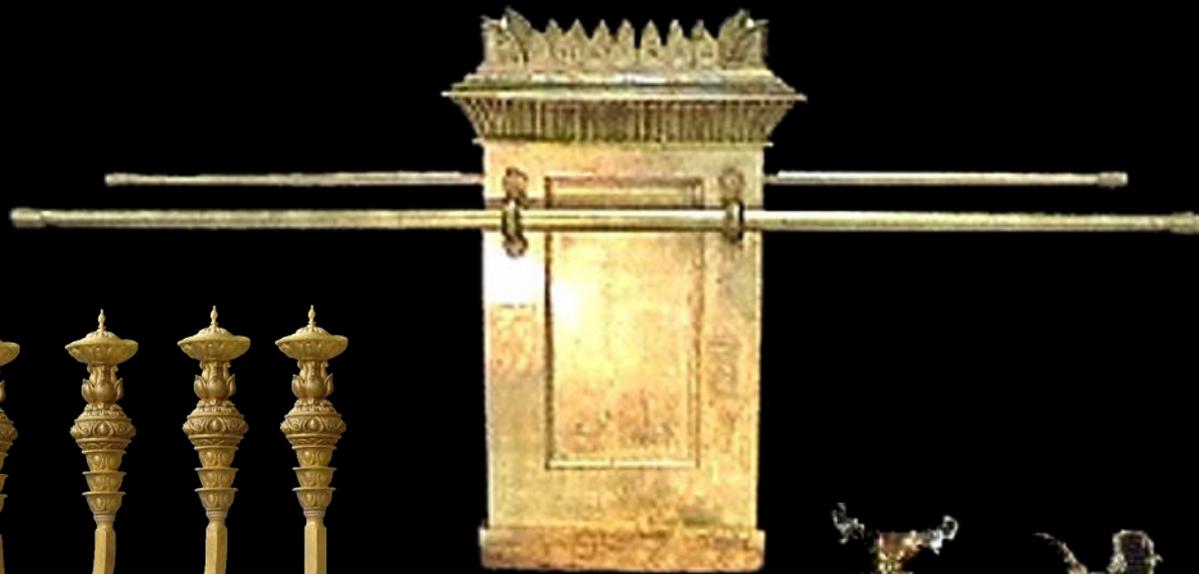
The surrounding hangings (fine twined linen curtains connected to pillars and stabilized by guy ropes and pegs) stood about 7.5 feet (2.3 m) high. The 60 wooden pillars were overlaid with bronze, stood in copper sockets, and had capitals overlaid with silver (Ex. 27:9–19; 38:9–17).

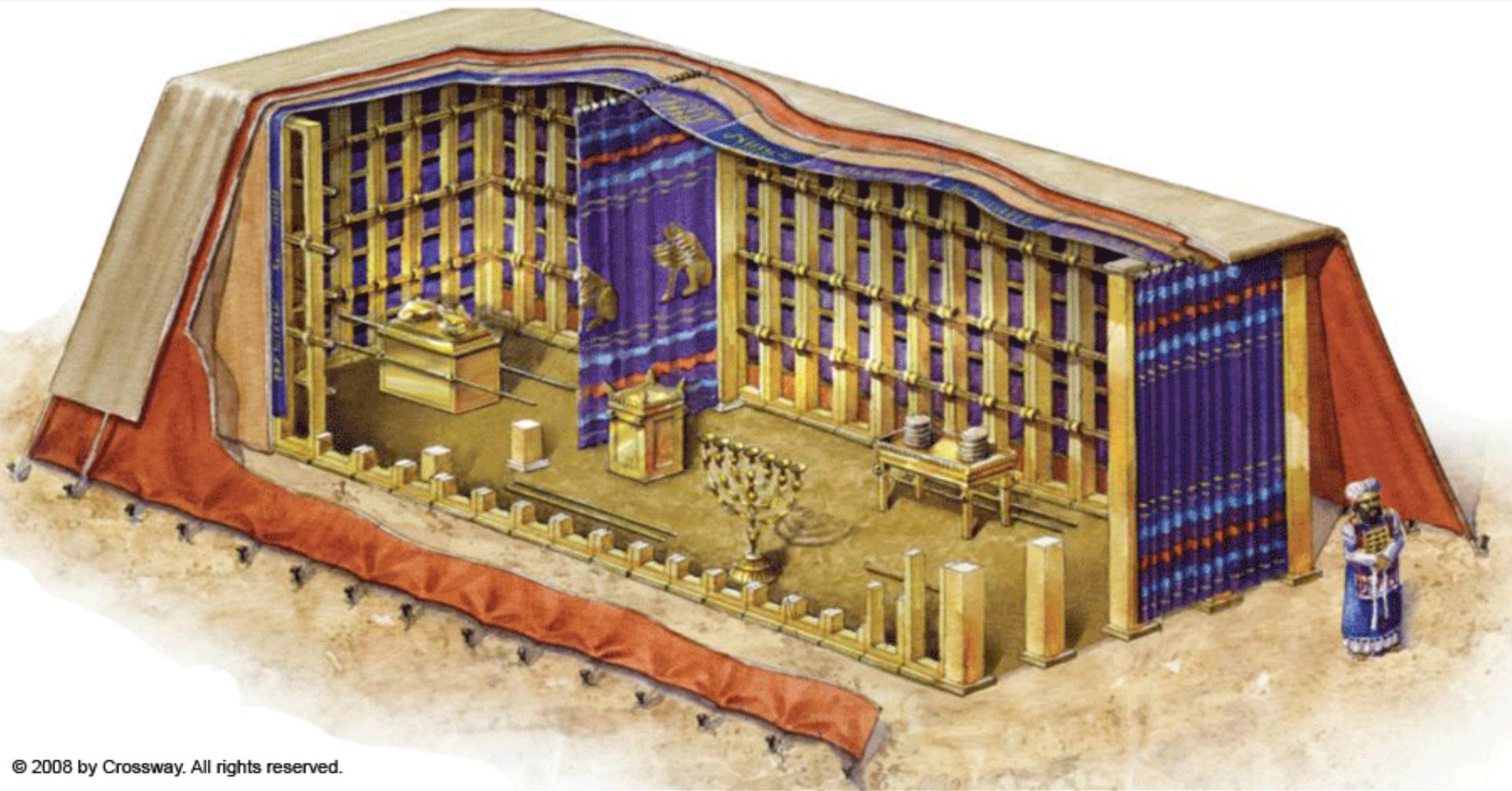


Dwelling Complex Floorplan







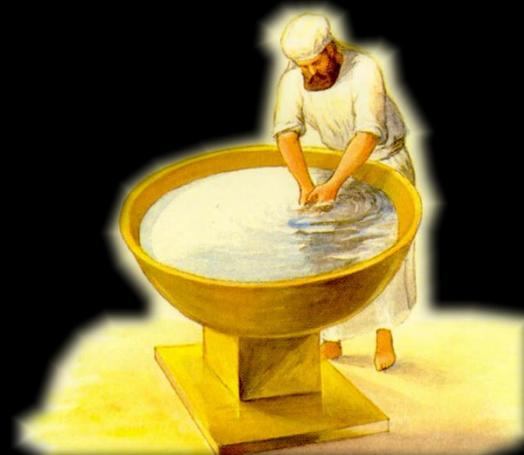


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The Bronze Altar

The bronze altar for burnt offerings (Ex. 27:1–8; 38:1–7) stood in the outer courtyard with its poles removed. It was a hollow wooden box, overlaid with bronze, measuring 4.5 feet high and 7.5 feet long and wide (1.4 m x 2.3 m x 2.3 m). There was a bronze grating on the top and on the sides of the altar.





The Rebellion and the Dwelling

- A. Instructions for the dwelling (25:1-31:11)
- B. The Sign of the Sabbath (31:12-18)
- C. The Rebellion and the Revelation (32-34)
- D. Remember the Sabbath (35:1-3)
- E. Construction of the Dwelling (35:4-40:38)

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The Tabernacle, Introduction

- Names for the Tabernacle
 1. Sanctuary (Ex 25:8)
 2. Tabernacle (Ex 25:9)
 3. Tent (Ex 26:36)
 4. Tent of the Meeting (Ex 29:42)
 5. Tabernacle (or tent) of Testimony (Ex 38:21)
- Purposes of the Tabernacle:
 1. Historical (Ex 25:9; 29:43-46; 40:34-35)
 2. Typical

What is a TYPE?

- www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/type

- Merriam-Webster

Full Definition of TYPE. 1 a : a person or thing (as in the Old Testament) believed to foreshadow another (as in the New Testament) b : one having qualities of a higher category : model.

- INNATE, by intellect, not by experience
- INFERRED, by evidence and fact which leads to a conclusion

Offerings for the Tabernacle (25:1-9)

- Motive, (2)
Take an offering from all who want to give
- Materials, (3-7)
Precious metals, Yarns & Linen, skins, woods, oils, and precious gems
- Purpose, So that they may build me a sanctuary and I may dwell with them (8)
- Pattern*, (9)
Pattern refers to a form, shape, image, or model. It is used in 1 Chron 28:19 of an architect's plan.

Court of the Tabernacle (27:1-19)

- The Bronze Altar (27:1-8)

*Typical of the cross
and the perfect sacrifice of Jesus (Heb 9:14)*



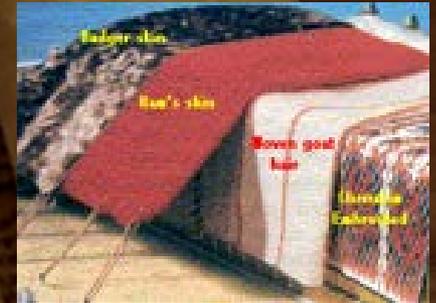
- The Bronze Laver (30:17-21)

*Typical of the need for continual cleansing from the
defilement of sin (1 John 1:9)*



The Tabernacle Itself (26:27)

- Four Curtains served as the roof and walls
 1. Fine Linen (1-6)
 2. Black goats hair (7:13)
 3. Ram's skin died red (14)
 4. Dolphin skin (or some marine animal) (14)



Tabernacle Appliances

- Table of Showbread (25:23-30)

Typical of Christ, the bread of life Jn 6:35-48



- Golden Lampstand (25:31-40)

Typical of Christ, light of the world (John 8:12, 9:5)



- Alter of Incense (30:1-10)

Typical of Christ's perpetual intercession for believers (Heb 7:25b)



- The Veil (26:31-35)

Typical of Christ, as a way of access into the presence of God (Heb 10:20)



The Ark (25:10-22)

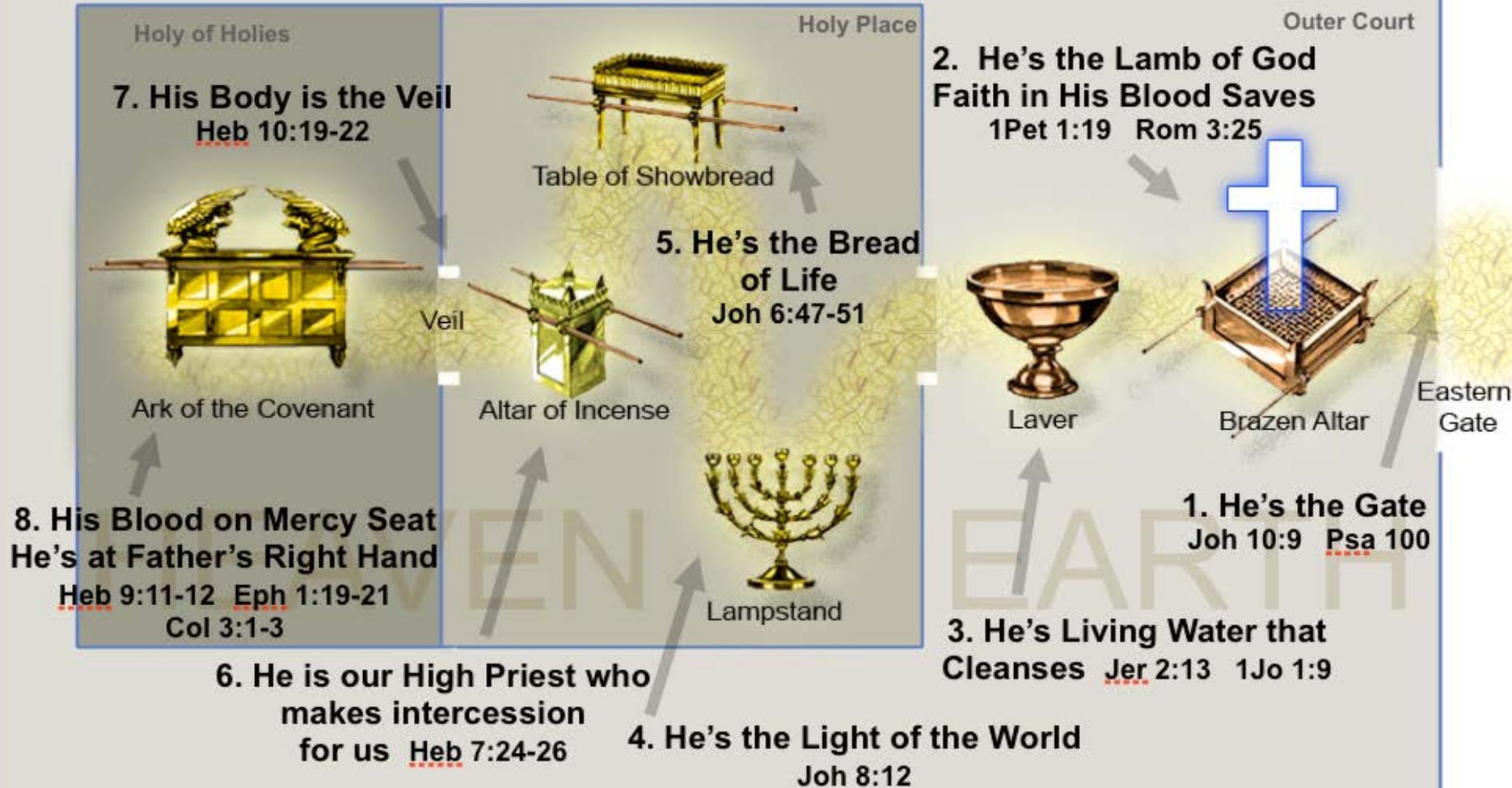
The place of propitiation ("mercy seat") typifies the atoning work of Christ on the cross (Rm 3:25. Heb 9:



Temple of Grace in Jesus Christ

His Body is the Temple. John 2:19-21

Let us then approach God's throne of grace with confidence, so that we may receive mercy and find grace to help us in our time of need. [Heb 4:16](#)



Theology of the Tabernacle.

- Consider each of the following topics:
 - A. The Dwelling of God

B. The Holiness of God

C. The Sacrifices for Sin.

The Priesthood

- Responsibilities
 - In the Holy Place
 - In the court yard
 - In health
 - In justice
 - In Teaching

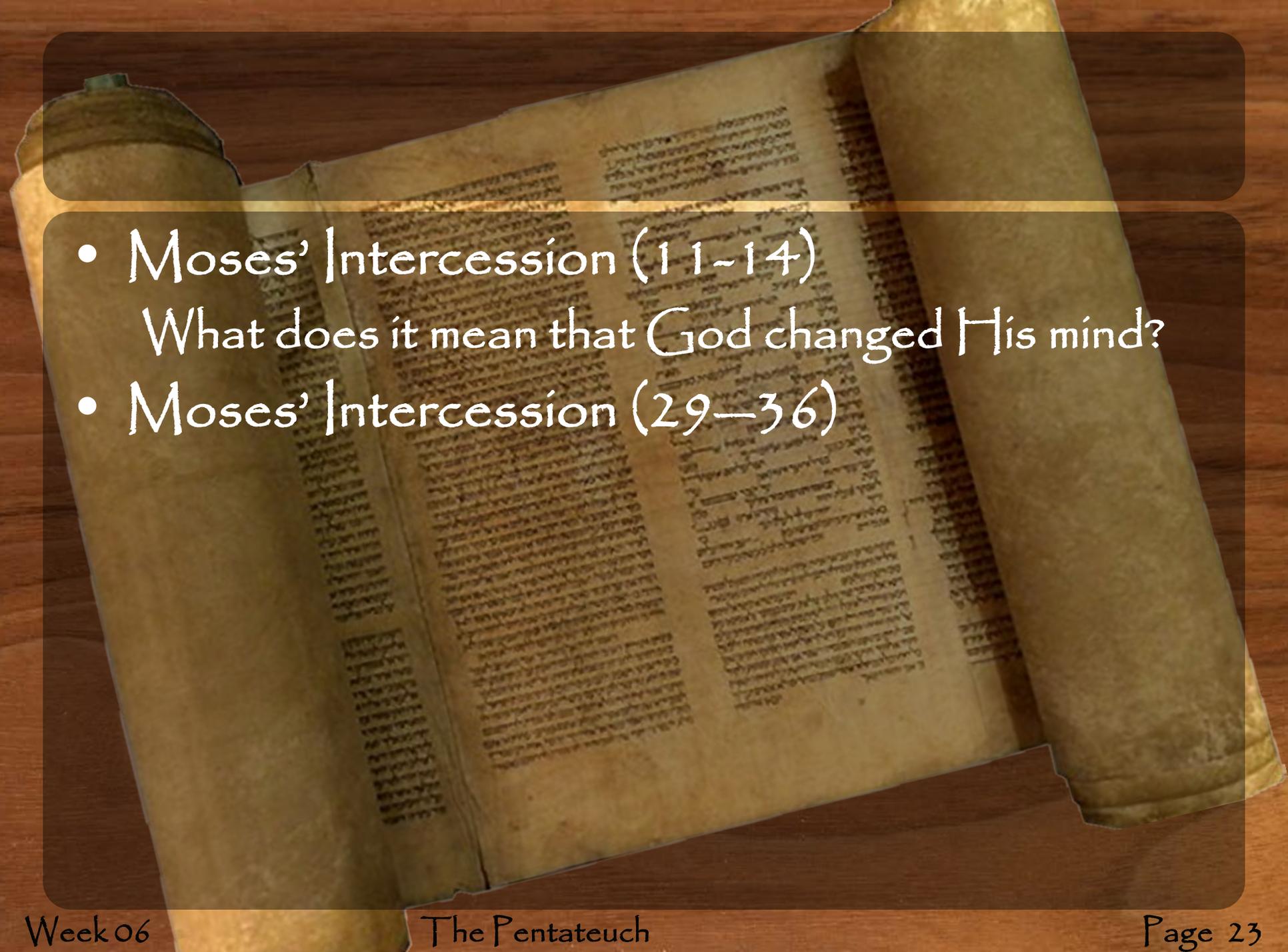
The Priesthood, clothing

- Instructions (1-5)
- Ephod (6-14)
- Breastplate (15-30)
- Robe of the Ephod (31-35)
- Head plate (36-38)
- Other Garments (39)
- Ordinary Priests (40-43)



The Breaking of the covenant

- Israel's Golden Calf Worship (32:1-6)
 1. Failed to recognize their exclusive allegiance to Yahweh.
 2. Failed to recognize Yahweh's deliverance of them from Egypt.
 3. Failed to rely on Moses, the covenant mediator.
- YAHWEH's Anger 7-10

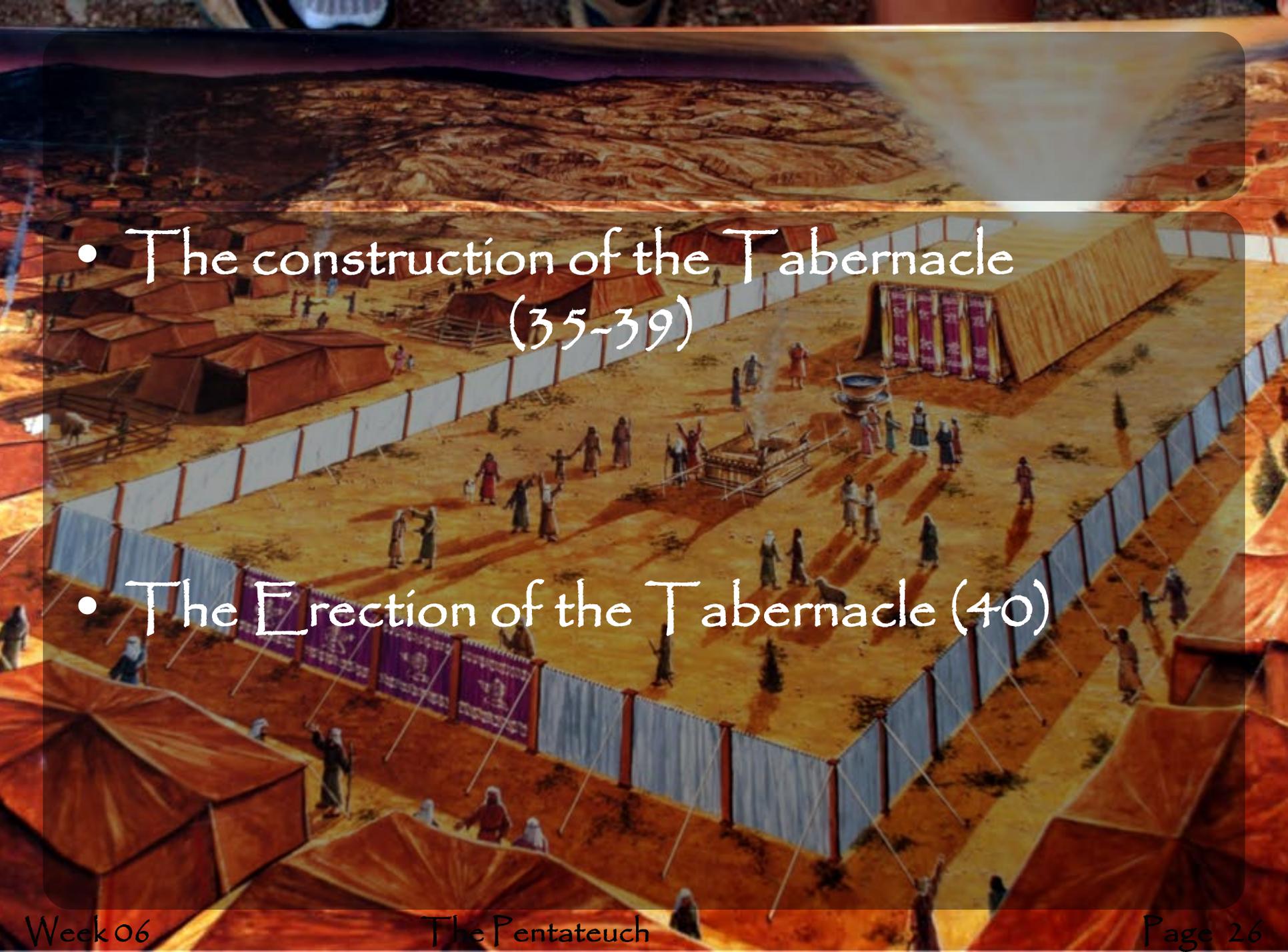
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- Moses' Intercession (11-14)
What does it mean that God changed His mind?
 - Moses' Intercession (29-36)

Renewal of the Covenant (33-34)

- Moses recomisioned (33)
 1. God withdrew His presence (1-6)
 2. Moses petitioned god's presence (7-16)
 3. Yahweh revealed His glory (17-23)
- Covenant Renewed (34) *Was this needed*
 1. New Tablets were prepared (34:1-4)
 2. New Revelation was provided (34:5-9)
 3. The covenant renewed (34:10-20)
 4. The covenant recorded (34:27-28)
 5. The face of Moses shone (34:29-35)
What did Paul say about the veil (2 cor 3:7-18)

God's Revelation to Moses

- What is the BIG message we learn in God's new revelation to Moses?
- Can you think of any minor prophet that was aware of this same message?



- The construction of the Tabernacle (35-39)

- The Erection of the Tabernacle (40)