

Appendix 9a:

The Tabernacle and its Vessels

When Moses went atop Mount Sinai for his fifth time (of seven ascents! Not bad for an eight-year-old), he was gone for forty days (Exodus 24:18). Since Door Dash was not available at this time, the Hebrews began to get more concerned as the length of time grew beyond what an older man was normally capable of.

Since the people were prohibited from touching the mountain (much less scaling it), they were unable to check on their leader to ensure he was still alive. In their minds, each passing day made it seem more unlikely.

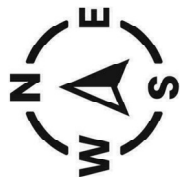
While Yahweh was giving Moses the instructions for the building of the Tabernacle, the Israelites were increasingly fearful that they were now leaderless in a strange country, surrounded by deadly enemies.

They demanded that Aaron fabricate a golden calf for them to worship and to lead them through the wilderness, as a replacement for the absent Moses.

This was actually a sincere, but misguided attempt keep a genuine connection with Yahweh (see my blog - *Really, Awful Worship* - <https://graftedonline.com/2020/11/28/really-awful-worship/>).

When man tries to please Yahweh, the way that man thinks is very good, the result is often really awful. This appendix looks at the details of the design of the Tabernacle, its message of salvation, and its foreshadowing of the coming Messiah - the only way to salvation.





"In the way of righteousness is life; and in the pathway thereof there is no death." (Proverbs 12:28)

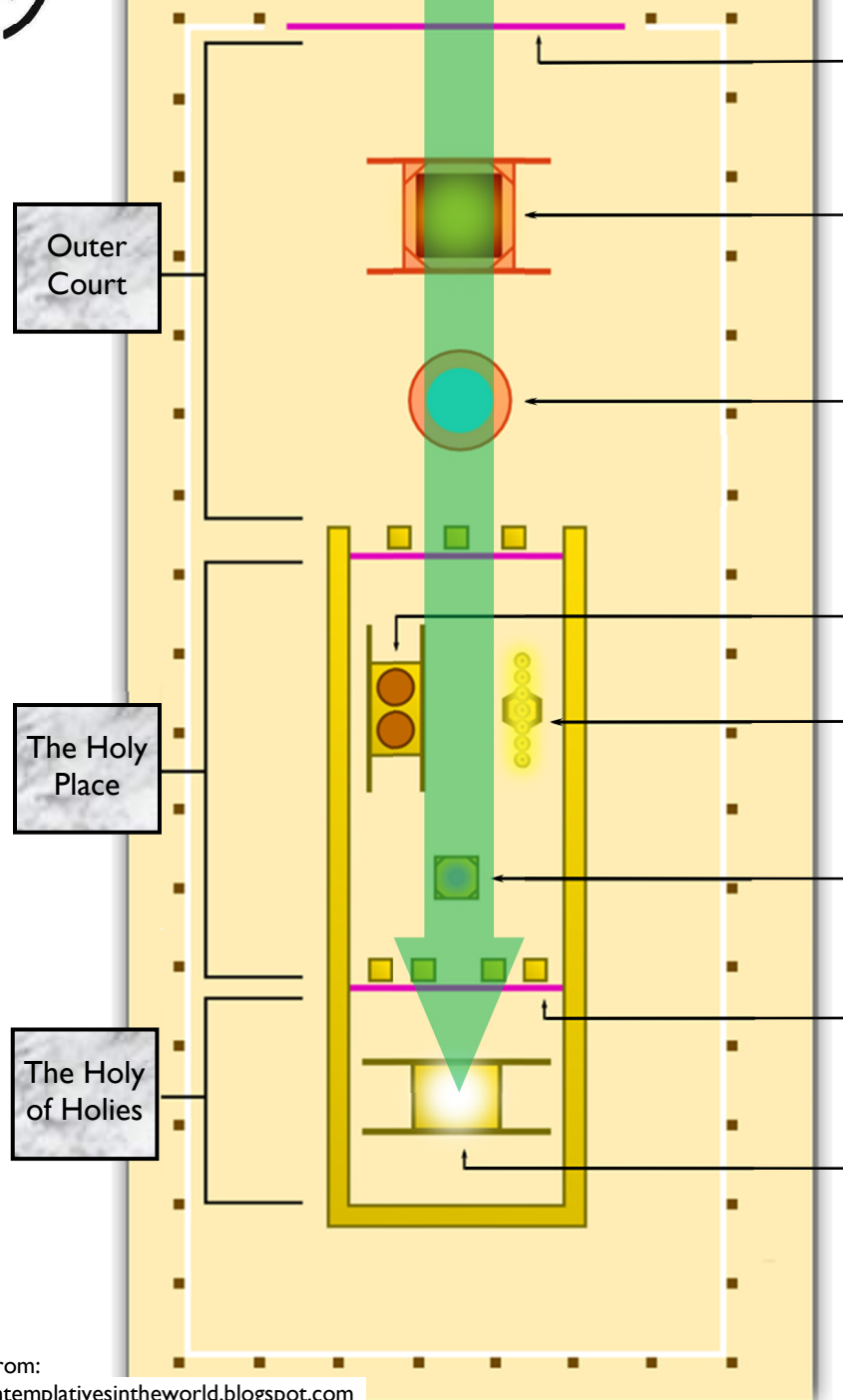


Diagram from:
<https://contemplativesintheworld.blogspot.com>

Entrance Gate

Altar of Burnt Offerings

Bronze Laver

Table of Shewbread

Menorah

Altar of Incense

the Veil

Ark of the Covenant

Including:
 the Mercy Seat,
 the Tablets of
 the Law,
 Aaron's Rod,
 Pot of Manna.

Salvation has always been through the Messiah, The Tabernacle was not just a focal point for the worship of Yahweh, but, like much of the Old Testament, it was a foreshadowing of the coming Messiah:

1. Entrance Gate: "I am the door: by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved." (John 10:9) - "I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." (John 14:6)
2. Altar of Burnt Offerings: "Neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption *for us*." (Hebrews 9:12) - "Forasmuch as ye know that ye were not redeemed with corruptible things . . . but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot: (1Peter 1:18-19)
3. Bronze Laver: "Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." (Acts 2:38) - "And he shewed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb." (Revelation 22:1)
4. Table of Shewbread: "I am the bread of life: he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst." (John 6:35)
5. Menorah: "I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." (John 8:12)
6. Altar of Incense: "The four beasts and four *and* twenty elders fell down before the Lamb, having every one of them harps, and golden vials full of odours [incense], which are the prayers of saints." (Revelation 5:8) - "And another angel . . . having a golden censer; and there was given unto him much incense, that he should offer *it* with the prayers of all saints upon the golden altar which was before the throne." (Revelation 8:3)
7. The Veil: Separating the Heavenly from the profane - "And Elohim made the firmament, and divided the waters which *were* under the firmament from the waters which *were* above the firmament: and it was so. And Elohim called the firmament Heaven. (Genesis 1:6-8) - "Jesus, when he had cried again with a loud voice, yielded up the ghost. And, behold, the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent;" (Matthew 27:50-51)
8. Ark of the Covenant: Contains the tablets that Yahweh had written **the Ten Commandments** on and **the scrolls**



of the Law that were transcribed by Moses - “And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth.” (John 1:14)

Aaron’s budding staff signified that he had been chosen by Yahweh to be High Priest - “Seeing then that we have a great high priest, that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our profession.” (Hebrews 4:14) - “But Christ being come an high priest of good things to come, by a greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands, that is to say, not of this building;” (Hebrews 9:11)

The Pot of Manna signifies Yahweh’s daily provision for His people - “But my God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus.” (Philippians 4:19)

Above **the Mercy Seat** was the place where the Spirit of the Father would rest. This cover, made of solid gold, was essentially a shield to protect us from the consequences of the Law - “For *there is* one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus; Who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time. (1 Timothy 2:5-6) - “My little children, these things write I unto you, that ye sin not. And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous: 2 And he is the propitiation [*hilasmos* - G2434 - atonement, sin offering] for our sins: and not for ours only, but also for *the sins of* the whole world.” (1 John 2:1-2)

Appendix 9b:

The Tabernacle and the Messiah

The entire Bible is a testament to Yeshua Ha’mashiah, the Messiah.

- The first words of Genesis 1:1, “In the beginning” (*be re’shiyth*), when spelled out in the ancient Hebrew pictographs (before they had an alphabet) tell the story of a man of Yahweh who is crucified. (see my Commentary on Genesis, *In the Beginning*, for a full examination)
- The sacrifice of Isaac foretells the coming savior who would willingly allow himself to be sacrificed at his Father’s command.
- The story of Joseph foreshadows the arrest and punishment of an innocent man who would later ascend to the second highest position because of his faith in the Father.
- Psalm 22 is the foretelling of the crucifixion of the Christ. It is so descriptive, that the Roman centurion on Golgotha recognized prophecy that was playing out before him (Matthew 27:35, 54; John 19:23-24) when Yeshua uttered, “My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?” (the first phrase of Psalm 22).
- Isaiah 53:5 prophesied that the Savior would die a horrible death to save us from the consequences of our transgressions.
- Micha 5:2 prophesied that Christ would be born in Bethlehem.
- Isaiah 7:14 prophesied that a virgin would bear the son of Yahweh.

The Tabernacle is another foreshadowing of the coming Messiah. Each aspect of the dwelling and its furnishings reveal a characteristic of the promised Savior and the plan for salvation.

More ink is given to the Tabernacle and the Priestly vestments than nearly any other subject in the Word, so read to understand what the Father is sharing. He thought it was important enough to spend so much time describing these things - we should spend some time in studying and understanding these things.

Appendix 9b: The Tabernacle and the Messiah

The Tabernacle

Divinely Inspired	Ex 25:9, 40	after their pattern, which was shewed thee
Built by Man	Ex 31:2-6	Bezaleel - Filled With Holy Spirit

The Tabernacle was shown to Moses before the specifications were given to him. One can assemble a puzzle without the cover photo, but it is always easier to arrange it when one can see what the finished product should look like.

Yahweh could have given them a completed Tabernacle to ensure the Israelites did not mess up its construction (like He does with the New Jerusalem that comes down from heaven - Revelation 21:2), but it was important that the Israelites were personally invested in its construction, through both contributing the materials used in its construction and their labor in that construction.

Court of the Tabernacle (Israelites)	Outer Curtain	Fine Linen	Ex 27:9-18
	Altar	Brass	Ex 27:1-8
	Laver	Brass	Ex 30:18

The Curtain around the Tabernacle grounds set the area apart so the Levites had a separate place to perform their functions as priests. The curtain was made with fine linen which signified righteousness - “And to her was granted that she should be arrayed in fine linen, clean and white: for the fine linen is the righteousness of saints.” (Revelation 19:8)

I will greatly rejoice in the LORD, my soul shall be joyful in my God; for he hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decketh *himself* with ornaments, and as a bride adorneth *herself* with her jewels. (Isaiah 61:10)

It was positioned in the center of the camp so as to be a focal point for the believers thoughts and worship ([see the arrangement of the Camp of Israel on page 264](#)).

One gate controlled access. Israelites could come into the compound to bring a sacrifice and/or to enquire of Yahweh, but it was not an area for congregating and curiosity.

Appendix 9b: The Tabernacle and the Messiah

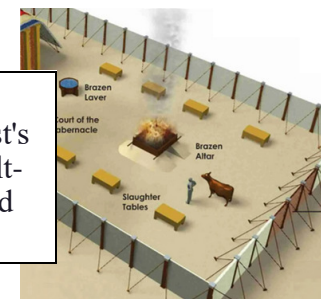
The Messiah

Gen 1:1 - Mal 4:6	
Mary - Filled With Holy Spirit	Luke 1:35

There are over 500 references to Messiah in the Old Testament (beginning with the first word of Genesis 1 - see *In the Beginning* by robert keck). Daniel 9 gives a prophetic timeline for when the Christ would appear - this is why Simon (Luke 2:25-34) and Anna (Luke 2:36-38) were continually in the Temple, awaiting the arrival of the Messiah.

The Jews can argue that Yeshua is not the Christ, but then who from this time was Messiah? They should not still, today, be looking for a man that their prophecies foretold would arrive over 2000 years ago. They (along with everyone else) will definitely not miss his second coming.

Covering of Righteousness	Rev 19:13	Christ's Adulthood
Sacrifice	Hebrews 9:12	
Living Waters	John 4:14; 7:38	



The Curtain around the Tabernacle grounds was made of fine linen - “Let us be glad and rejoice, and give honour to him: for the marriage of the Lamb is come, and his wife hath made herself ready. 8And to her was granted that she should be arrayed in fine linen, clean and white: for the fine linen is the righteousness of saints.” (Revelation 19:8)

It had one gate - one way into the compound; one way to salvation. Christ told us, “I am the door: by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out, and find pasture” (John 10:9). - “I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me” (John 14:6)”

“Enter ye in at the strait gate: for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat: Because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it” (John 7:13-14).

Appendix 9b: The Tabernacle and the Messiah

The Tabernacle			
Court of the Tabernacle (Israelites)	Outer Curtain	Fine Linen	Ex 27:9-18
	Altar	Brass	Ex 27:1-8
	Laver	Brass	Ex 30:18

The Altar was made of brass - the closer on got to the Most Holy Place, the more costly were the materials used in the construction of the vessels.

The Altar was likely in continual use (there were a lot of Israelites and fellow sojourners that would need atonement for sins), so the fire burned continually and the constant column of smoke from the sacrifices would be a constant reminder to all in the camp of the sins they needed to repent of, also.

The Altar was the means for substitutional sacrifice (first seen in Genesis 3:21 when Yahweh sacrificed animals to make coats of skins for Adam and Eve). It foreshadowed the perfect substitutional sacrifice of the Lamb of God.

Situated between the entrance and the Tabernacle, the believer had to approach the Father as an avowed sinner and offer something significant (e.g., a sheep or goat) to atone for their sins. This is the opposite of modern believers - they believe and teach that sin does not attach itself to them because of Christ's sacrifice. This is a terrible interpretation of what Christ accomplished at the cross. Yeshua states that *few* will find salvation because of this type of thinking and practice (Matthew 7:13-14, 21-23).

The Levites were to wash themselves (their hands and feet) before going into the Tabernacle or approaching the golden Altar, "that they die not" (Exodus 30:19-31). We must also cleanse ourselves before bringing our prayers to the LORD (incense from the golden Altar). "If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us *our* sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness" (1John 1:7-10; see also, Titus 3:5; Ephesians 5:25-27).

The Word makes a point of stating the Laver is made from the brass of the women's donated mirrors (Exodus 38:8 - polished brass was used for this purpose before the advent of modern mirrors). Instruments of self-admiration were transformed into a Laver that reminded all of their uncleanness and the need to be purified.

Appendix 9b: The Tabernacle and the Messiah

The Messiah		
Covering of Righteousness	Rev 19:13	Christ's Adulthood
Sacrifice	Hebrews 9:12	
Living Waters	John 4:14; 7:38	

Animal sacrifice was necessary, but not Yahweh preference - "Above when he said, Sacrifice and offering and burnt offerings and *offering* for sin thou wouldest not, neither hadst pleasure *therein*; which are offered by the law; Then said he, Lo, I come to do thy will, O God. He taketh away the first, that he may establish the second. By the which will we are sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once *for all*." (Hebrews 10: 8-10)

Before it was revealed to Peter that Yeshua was the Messiah (Matthew 16:16) that Israel had been waiting for for thousands of years, John the Baptist revealed that Yeshua was Yahweh's chosen, perfect sacrifice, "The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him, and saith, Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world."

Even Caiaphas, the High Priest, prophesied that Christ would die to save Israel (John 11:49-52). He was given knowledge from the Father, but he did not have the wisdom to understand the prophesy - he believed it meant that Yeshua must be killed to save the nation from being repressed by the Romans due to the Messiah's large followings.

Christ died once for all the sins for all those who repent, confess and believe - Matthew 20:28; Mark 10:45; John 10:11; Romans 5:6-11; 1Corinthians 15:3-4; 2Corinthians 5:15-21; Galatians 1:3-5, 2:20; Ephesians 1:3-7; Colossians 2:13-14; 1Timothy 2:3-6; Titus 2:11-14; Hebrews 9:24-28; 1Peter 2:24, 3:18; 1John 2:2; Revelation 1:5; and many, many more.

Living water is transformative and sustaining. It represents more than just physical hydration; it symbolizes spiritual satisfaction and eternal life. Just as water is essential for life, so too is the spiritual nourishment we receive through faith in Jesus. He invites each of us to partake in this gift that sustains our souls forever, ensuring we will never feel empty again. (*Biblerepository.com*)

John 4:10-14, 7:37-39; Acts 22:16; 1Corinthians 6:11; Ephesians 5:25-27; Titus 3:5; Hebrews 10:22; Revelation 21:6, 22:1-2, 17

Appendix 9b: The Tabernacle and the Messiah

The Tabernacle			
Holy Place (Levites)	Table of Showbread	gold	Ex 25:23-30
	Menorah	gold	Ex 25:31-40
	Table of Incense	gold	Ex 30:1-9
	Prayer as incense		Psalms 141:2

The Table of Shewbread had twelve loaves of unleavened bread (signifying the twelve tribes) that were baked of the finest flour. They were replaced weekly on the Sabbath and the Priests ate the old loaves in the Holy Place.

Golden saucers were placed on top of the loaves and frankincense was burned on the saucers. The smoke signified prayers for the twelve tribes (it probably also helped to keep bugs away).

The Menorah was necessary to light the Holy Place since it had no windows. The entrance flap could have been left open to provide illumination, but this was probably inadequate for the Priests to perform their functions (especially at night and/or cloudy days).

The seven branches signified the seven days of creation. “Let there be light” was the command on the first day of creation (Genesis 1:3). The Western lamp (closest to the Most Holy Place) was thought to burn continuously and was used to light the other six branches after the High Priest cleaned and tended to the other branches (Leviticus 24:4).

The Table (Altar) of Incense stood against the curtain that separated the Most Holy Place from the Holy Place. The Brazen Altar signified death and redemption of sin through sacrificial substitution - all Israel was welcomed to the Brazen Altar. Only the Priests had access to the Golden Altar of Incense - they alone could enter the Holy Place and offer worship and prayers (incense) for the people.

Appendix 9b: The Tabernacle and the Messiah

The Messiah		
Bread of Life	John 6:32-33	Christ's Ministry
Light of the World	John 8:12	
Propitiation	1 John 2:2	

Christ did not come to vanquish the Roman Empire and set Israel free, he came for “the lost sheep of the house of Israel (Matthew 15:24; see also, Matthew 18:11; Luke 19:10). The ten Northern Tribes of Israel were conquered and taken into captivity in Assyria. Unlike Judah, who returned to Canaan from Babylon, the Northern Tribes assimilated into the Assyrian culture and lost their identity. Christ sought to restore the faith of those who had lost it - including Samaritans (Matthew 15:22-28) and Romans (Luke 7:1-10).

Yahweh created life and illuminated the way of life:

Thy word *is* a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path. (Psalms 119:105)

⁴ In him was life; and the life was the light of men. ⁵ And the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not. ⁶ There was a man sent from God, whose name was John. ⁷ The same came for a witness, to bear witness of the Light, that all *men* through him might believe. ⁸ He was not that Light, but *was* sent to bear witness of that Light. ⁹ *That* was the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. ¹⁴ And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth. (John 1:4-9, 14)

Believers no longer need Priests to be mediators for us because of the death and resurrection of the Messiah. He is our heavenly High Priest (Hebrews 9:10-11.)

If ye shall ask any thing in my name, I will do *it*. (John 14:14)

And this is the confidence that we have toward him, that if we ask anything according to his will, he hears us. (1 John 5:14-15)

Confess *your* faults one to another, and pray one for another, that ye may be healed. The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. (James 5:16)

¹ I exhort therefore, that, first of all, supplications [prayers for yourself], prayers, intercessions [prayers for others], *and* giving of thanks, be made for all men; ² For kings, and *for* all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty. ³ For this *is* good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour; ⁴ Who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth. ⁵ For *there is* one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus; (1 Timothy 2:1-5)

Appendix 9b: The Tabernacle and the Messiah

The Tabernacle			
Most Holy Place (High Priest)	Mercy Seat	pure gold	Ex 25:17-22
	Dwelling Place		Ex 25:22
	Ark of the Covenant	pure gold	Ex 25:10-16

The Mercy Seat was the lid of the Ark (the “atonement cover”) that housed the Ten Commandments. The presence of Yahweh would rest above the Mercy Seat in the space commonly referred to as “the Dwelling Place”. Symbolically, the Mercy Seat came between, and protected the Israelites from the consequences of the Law (the scrolls inside the Ark - below the Mercy Seat) and the wrath of the righteous Yahweh (who dwelt above the Mercy Seat) for violating His Law. Once a year, on Yom Kippur (day of atonement), the High Priest would enter the Most Holy Place and sprinkle sacrificial blood on the Mercy Seat to atone for Israel’s sins.

Moses was probably happy that Yahweh made a way to come to the people, so he no longer had to ascend Mount Sinai to “commune” with the Father (Exodus 25:22)

The Ark of the Covenant held the tablets Yahweh had inscribed with the Ten Commandments and the scrolls that Moses used to transcribed the Law he was given from Yahweh. The Ark also contained a jar of manna as a reminder of Yahweh’s provision for forty years. Finally the Ark contained Aaron’s staff that Yahweh had caused to blossom, signifying that Aaron and his progeny would be the High Priest that would have access to the Father (Numbers 17:1-10).

⁷ The law of the LORD is perfect, converting the soul: the testimony of the LORD is sure, making wise the simple. ⁸ The statutes of the LORD are right, rejoicing the heart: the commandment of the LORD is pure, enlightening the eyes. ⁹ The fear of the LORD is clean, enduring for ever: the judgments of the LORD are true and righteous altogether. ¹⁰ More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold: (Psalms 19:7-10)

Psalms 119 has 176 verse - each on speaks to Yahweh’s Laws, Commandments, Judgments, Ordinances, Precepts, Statutes, Testimonies, Word, etc.

Thy righteousness *is* an everlasting righteousness, and thy law *is* the truth. (Psalm 119:142) For ever, O LORD, thy word is settled in heaven. (Psalm 119:89) The righteousness of thy testimonies is everlasting: (Psalm 119:144)

Appendix 9b: The Tabernacle and the Messiah

The Messiah		
Throne	Rev 3:21	The right hand of God (Revelation 3:21)
	Col2:9	
The Word	John 1:14	

Christ sits at the right hand of his Father (Mark 16:19; Colossians 3:1) communes with us (Philippians 3:20; 1John 5:14-15) and reconciles us to the Father (2Corinthians 5:17-18).

⁵ For *there is* one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus; ⁶ Who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time. (1Timothy 2:5-6)

¹ My little children, these things write I unto you, that ye sin not. And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous: ² And he is the propitiation [*hilasmos* - G2434 - atonement, sin offering] for our sins: and not for ours only, but also for *the sins of* the whole world. (1John 2:1-2)

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

¹⁴ And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth. ¹⁷ For the law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ. (John 1:14, 17)

¹⁷ Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. ¹⁸ For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. (Matthew 5:17-18)

And he said unto them, These *are* the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the law of Moses, and *in* the prophets, and *in* the psalms, concerning me. (Luke 24:44)

Appendix 9b: The Tabernacle and the Messiah

The Tabernacle			
Curtains and First Covering	Fine Twined Linen	Ex 26:1	righteousness
	1. Blue		heaven, godly revelation, and divine authority
	2. Purple		royalty and kingship
	3. Scarlet		atonement rites
	4. Cherubim		Angelic guardians
2d Covering	Goat's hair	Ex 26:7	
3d Covering	Ram's skin Dyed Red	Ex 26:14	associated with blood, sacrifice, and atonement
4th Covering	Badger's (Manatee) skin	Ex 26:14	Protection from the elements

The first covering is what would be seen from the inside. The Tabernacle is covered in fine linen (righteousness - Revelation 9:6).

- **Blue** - Heaven, the Holy Spirit, authority
- **Purple** - Priesthood, kingship, royalty, mediator, wealth
- **Scarlet** - Sin (and atonement), royalty, fine linen for tabernacle

Cherubim (*kruwb* / ker-oob' -H3742 - of uncertain derivation; a cherub or imaginary figure:--cherub, (plural) cherubims) were embroidered in the linen. "The cherubim are a class of angelic beings mentioned frequently in the Bible, often associated with the presence and glory of God. They are depicted as guardians of sacred spaces and are closely linked to the divine throne and the holiness of God" (BibleHub).

Cherubim adorned the mercy seat and the veil between the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place, also. Cherubim guarded Eden when Adam and Eve were expelled from the Garden (Genesis 3:24) and they stand guard before the Throne of Yahweh (Ezekiel 10).

Cherubim had four faces and four wings (Ezekiel 1:6-10). One face was of a man, signifying Yahweh's "very good" creation - unlike all the beasts of creation, man alone is cognizant of his place and purpose. Another face was of an ox, the first symbol of the ancient Hebrew pictographs was an oxhead, the Hebrew symbol for Yahweh. The third face was of a lion, signifying kingship. The last face was that of an eagle, signifying a soaring spirit - above all, with keen eyesight that can see all.

Appendix 9b: The Tabernacle and the Messiah

The Messiah	
	Rev. 19:13-14
	Rev 3:21
	Rev 3:21
	John 19:16-30
Crucifixion	John 19:16-30
Christ calmed the storm	Mark 4:37-40; Luke 8:23-25

²¹ But now the righteousness of God without the law is manifested, being witnessed by the law and the prophets; ²² Even **the righteousness of God which is by faith of Jesus Christ** unto all and upon all them that believe: for there is no difference: (Roman 3:21-22)

¹⁴ Seeing then that we have a **great high priest** [purple], that is **passed into the heavens** [blue], Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast *our* profession. ¹⁵ For we have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as *we are*, **yet without sin**. ¹⁶ Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may **obtain mercy, and find grace** [scarlet] to help in time of need. (Hebrews 4:14-16)

⁵ And one of the elders saith unto me, Weep not: behold, **the Lion of the tribe of Juda**, the Root of David, hath prevailed to open the book, and to loose the seven seals thereof. ⁶ And I beheld, and, lo, **in the midst of the throne and of the four beasts**, and in the midst of the elders, stood a Lamb as it had been slain, (Revelation 5:5-6)

Which also said, Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? this same Jesus, **which is taken up from you into heaven**, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven. (Acts 1:11)

Appendix 9b: The Tabernacle and the Messiah

The Tabernacle			
Curtains and First Covering	Fine Twined Linen	Ex 26:1	righteousness
	1. Blue		heaven, godly revelation, and divine authority
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3d Covering	Ram's skin Dyed Red	Ex 26:14	associated with blood, sacrifice, and atonement
4th Covering	Badger's (Manatee) skin	Ex 26:14	Protection from the elements

The goat hair covering signifies that the sins of the people are covered. “Ye shall sacrifice one kid of the goats for a sin offering” (Leviticus 23:19a).

On Yom Kippur, two goats are brought before the High Priest - after casting lots (like throwing dice), one is chosen and sacrificed as a sin offering. The other goat has the peoples’ sins cast upon it and is led out of the camp, signifying the removal of sin from the community (Leviticus 16:7-10).

During the ordination of Aaron and his sons, Moses sacrificed two rams - the first as a burnt offering to Yahweh and was completely consumed by the fire of the brazen altar. The blood of the second one (the ram of consecration) was sprinkled on the tip of Aaron’s right ear (signifying *hearing* Yahweh’s Words), the thumb of his right hand (signifying *doing* Yahweh’s Words), and the great toe of his right foot (signifying *walking* ways of Yahweh). (Exodus 29)

Badger (tachash / takh'-ash - H8476 - probably of foreign derivation; a (clean) animal with fur, probably a species of antelope, perhaps porpoise (a kind of leather or skin)) skin was strong, soft, and waterproof to protect the Tabernacle from the weather. The best sort of shoes (the article of clothing that gets the most wear) were made of badger skin (Ezekiel 16:10).

Appendix 9b: The Tabernacle and the Messiah

The Messiah	
	Rev. 19:13-14
	Rev 3:21
	Rev 3:21
	John 19:16-30
Crucifixion	John 19:16-30
Christ calmed the storm	Mark 4:37-40; Luke 8:23-25

¹ 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. ² For then would they not have ceased to be offered? because that the worshippers once purged should have had no more conscience of sins. ³ But in those sacrifices there is a remembrance again made of sins every year.

¹² But this man, after he had offered one sacrifice for sins for ever, sat down on the right hand of God; (Hebrews 10:1-3, 12)

But the Lord is faithful, who shall stablish you, and keep *you* from evil. (2Thessalonians 3:3)

But the God of all grace, who hath called us unto his eternal glory by Christ Jesus, after that ye have suffered a while, make you perfect, stablish, strengthen, settle *you*. (1Peter 5:10)

³⁸ For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, ³⁹ Nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord. (Romans 8:38-39)

Appendix 9c:

The Tabernacle as a Dome (Yurt)

A *yurt* or *ger* is a portable, round tent covered and insulated with skins or felt and traditionally used as a dwelling by several distinct nomadic groups in the steppes and mountains of Inner Asia. (Wikipedia)

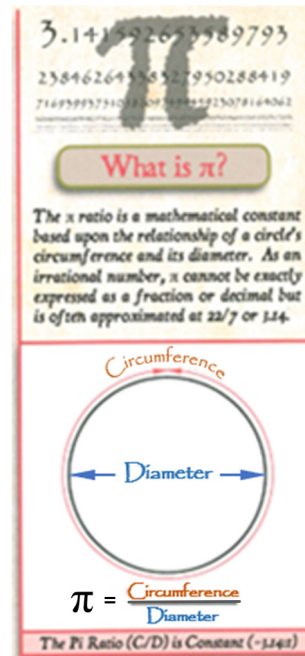
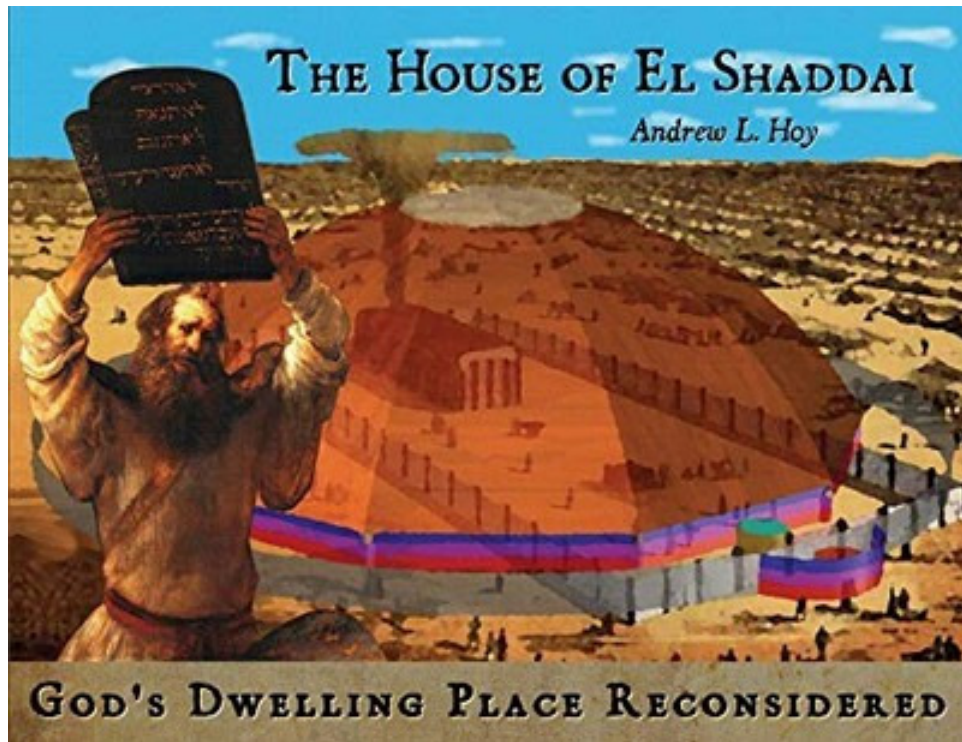
I read an interesting study by Andrew L. Hoy (an engineer) who was concerned that the traditional depiction of the Tabernacle uses much more material than the Scriptures list. This is not necessarily a problem since the Word does not always give complete details, as evidenced by the several times that Yahweh admonished Moses to fashion the Tabernacle as it was shown to him atop Mount Sinai (Exodus 25:9, 40; 26:30; 27:8; Numbers 8:4).

Andrew's concept for a dome took shape when he looked at the assembly of the linen curtains:

"When eleven sheets measuring 30 x 4 cubits are joined on their short edges (a set of five sheets measuring 150 cubits and a set of six measuring 180 cubits long), it creates an assembly measuring 330 cubits long. This length is reduced by "doubling" the sixth curtain - folding the end curtain in half - resulting in a final length of 315 cubits. However, the 315 cubit total is further reduced by a cubit, as loops on the curtain ends must ultimately overlap (for them to receive one another), thereby reducing the assembled length by another cubit, just as instructed in Exodus 26:13. Thus the final assembly dimension measures 314 cubits, which is a near perfect multiple of π - the mathematical constant used to convey the ratio between a circle's circumference and its diameter."

"The 314 cubit circumference measurement would be so exact, assuming a circle with a diameter of 100 cubits, that the difference between the 3.14 approximation inferred from Exodus and the actual π constant would amount to an error as little as 2 inches when measuring something as long as an entire football field." (*The House of El Shaddai: God's Dwelling Place Reconsidered*, pg. 41-47)

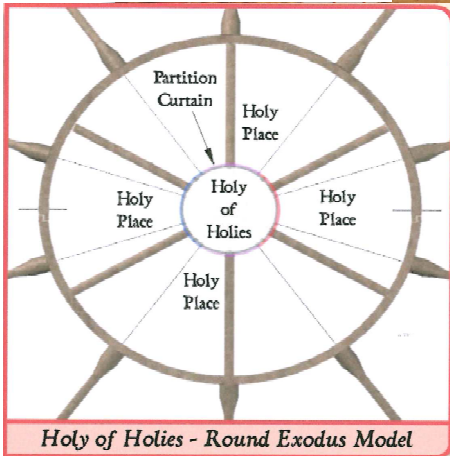
This book is replete with diagrams and schematics that reinforce how the dome could align with the descriptions of the Tabernacle in the Torah and resolves some annoying problems that exist with the rectangular model of the Tabernacle.



Appendix 9c: The Tabernacle as a Dome (Yurt)

The rectangular model has several coverings to protect the top of the structure, but there is little protection front nor the rear (where the Most Holy Place is situated). Why would the location of the Dwelling Place be more subject to the elements?

The Dome model has the coverings around the entire



structure, providing equal protection to all the Tabernacle, with extra protection for the Most Holy Place, which is surrounded by the Holy Place.

The rectangular model has a flat roof - this is a horrible configuration for shedding rainwater. The coverings would sag from the weight of accumulated water. Standing water would eventually find its way through the seams and couplings of the fabrics (water always finds a way

through the path of least resistance) and permeate the Holy Places. Water in-between the coverings would also be less likely to evaporate, causing mold.

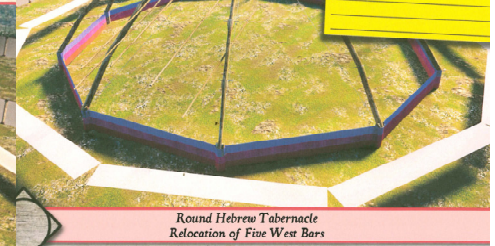
The top of the rectangular model has no opening for smoke to escape. The Altar of Incense would fill the structure with smoke. Yahweh's presence above the Mercy seat presents the same problem (unless He appeared as smokeless flames). The dome model has an opening at the top - rising smoke would quickly and easily find its way to the vents.

Yurts and igloos are designed to abate the effects of wind by allowing easy passage around the structure. A rectangular Tabernacle would position its flat surfaces in contradiction to the flow of air, increasing the pressure on the restraints used to hold it up.



Appendix 9c: The Tabernacle as a Dome (Yurt)

The Tabernacle was in use for 480 years, until King Solomon built the Temple in Jerusalem. Some supernatural protection against the elements had to have taken place (ever have a leather garment last 25 years? 50 years?), but a structure designed by Yahweh would have been engineered to maintain its integrity with minimal intervention by the Father.



There are many problems with Andrew Hoy's design, also (e.g., the Scriptures imply a wall of golden

planks around the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place, the support beams do not match the proportions given in Scripture, the Brazen Altar is in the midst of linen curtains [a fire hazard]).

Both models have complications, but the strength of a dome, in dealing with the envi-



ronmental elements, is obvious. It's size would also be impressive, being a grand focal point for the Hebrew camp (the possibly twenty foot tall rectangular Tabernacle would not be as dramatic).

Of course, its shape is not as important as what it tells us about salvation through faith and obedience to the Father's guidance.

For further information, check out <https://project314.org/>

