

God's Dwelling Place with Man

THE PATTERN FOR DISCIPLESHIP ESTABLISHED IN THE TABERNACLE IN THE WILDERNESS

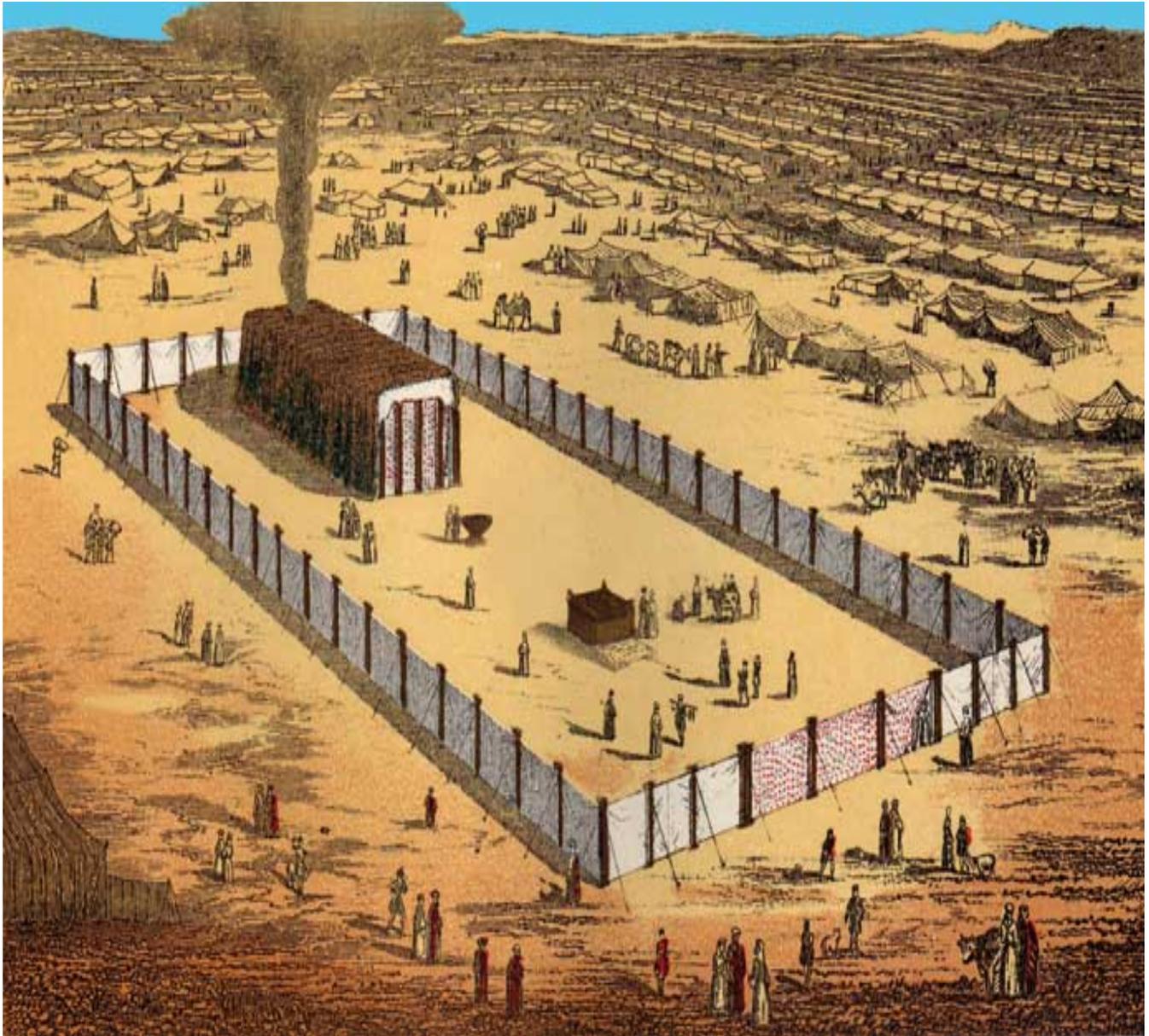


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Introduction

Why study the Tabernacle? Exodus 25:8 “And let them make me a sanctuary, that I may dwell among them.” This is the overall purpose of God – to dwell among His people. God has told us in the Scriptures what He wants from us and how we can please Him, and God uses the Tabernacle to **show us** how to live these principles in our lives. God understands that we are visual learners, that we generally need something tangible/concrete that we can look at and see, maybe hold it in our hands and examine it closely. The Tabernacle is a building with which we can associate ourselves by physically seeing the principles in action, and by doing it ourselves. God has told the Israelites that He wanted them to be a holy nation and a kingdom of priests for Him, but He used the Tabernacle to **show** them that by operating this way in their lives, and by wanting to live it out in your life, is how you can be a kingdom of priests and a holy nation unto God.

For example, God has told us that sacrifice is required in order for us to approach acceptably before Him – what should that look like in our lives? Yes, it is a living sacrifice that God requires from us, but how do we do that? God establishes principles about sacrifice in the Tabernacle, and paints a picture of what it should look like so that even today, we can understand how to implement the principles of sacrifice in our lives.

If we told you to build us a house but we didn’t give you a blueprint or any designs that detailed what we want the house to look like – would you have any idea what kind of house we are wanting you to build for us? How would you start? But if we gave you a blueprint, then you could know exactly what kind of a house you need to build for us. That is the same reason that God used the tabernacle. God does not need a building or a temple to live in, God dwells in the heaven of heavens, so why does God use a Tabernacle? **Because we need it.** We need to see and understand the principles that God is looking for in His dwelling place. Further, God desires to dwell in the hearts and minds of His people, and by living according to the principles established in the Tabernacle, God can change us into a people that is fit to be a kingdom of priests and a holy nation prepared to bear His name and character in perfection.

The focus of our studies will centre around: **developing an understanding of the principles** God has laid out for us in His blueprint of the tabernacle, and then in **learning the practical application of these principles** in our lives so that God can dwell in our hearts and minds! Part of learning the practical application of these principles will include a study of the Garments of the High Priest found in Exodus 28. God describes the details about the Garments before all of the details of the tabernacle have been completed. The principles of the Tabernacle are replicated in the Garments, showing us that we need to put on these principles of discipleship in our lives.

Mankind had become corrupted **mentally, morally, and physically** and as a result was put out of the garden and unable to dwell with God. The pattern will develop in this study of showing us how we can *return* to being able to dwell with God through His provision – mentally, morally, and physically.

May our God be with you as you journey through the Pattern of Discipleship established in the Tabernacle in the Wilderness for the purpose that you can be a dwelling place for God!

Brothers Daniel and Timothy

THE IMPORTANCE OF PREPARATION

The discussion format at Youth Conference can be a very effective means of promoting the useful exchange of scriptural principles, and of encouraging one another in their application. This model depends for its success on all participants coming to Youth Conference prepared. **Completion of your workbook is essential** to provide profitable discussion that encourages all who attend to grow in our discipleship, to learn the principles of God's Word and how to apply them in our lives. ***Please ensure that the workbook is completed in advance of the conference.***

RECOMMENDED RESOURCES

- Your Bible!! **Contextual study** (considering the context) will be very beneficial – use patterns and threads that are developed in scripture, and other verses/cross-references to determine how the scriptures give the answer in itself
- **Textual study** – the Bible was originally written in Hebrew – make use of Strong's Concordance etc... to look up the Hebrew definitions and how those Hebrew words are used in other areas of scripture

STUDY AIDS

- "The Law of Moses" by Bro. Robert Roberts
- "The Tabernacle in the Wilderness" by Bro. Keith Cook
- "The Book of Exodus" Exposition by Bro. H.P Mansfield
- "Tabernacle Study Guide" by Bro. Michael Ashton
- "Hebrews" Study Notes by Bro. John Martin
- Tabernacle classes available from www.christadelphianbibletalks.com
- Online Bible or E-Sword – free downloadable Bible software programs
- Other Bible translations

STUDY TIPS

Many have found the following three-step approach helpful for Bible study:

STEP 1 – Find the Facts

STEP 2 – Establish the Principle

STEP 3 – Apply the Exhortation



Following this process ensures that we first do a thorough background study (*'finding the facts'*); that we then tie together these facts and from them develop spiritual principles (*'establishing the principle'*); and finally, that we consider how these principles apply to and affect our lives (*'applying the exhortation'*).

PRAY

Make sure to begin your studies in prayer.

ASK QUESTIONS

Asking questions is one of the best ways to find deeper levels in Bible study. The workbook will guide you through a whole series of questions – but make sure you’re constantly asking questions of your *own* and searching for the answers! Bring the fruits of your own questions with you to Youth Conference.

BALANCE OF PERSONAL AND GROUP STUDY

Study groups are a good way to get motivated, and share lessons, insights and discoveries. They also are a fun and rewarding fellowship opportunity. Having said that, it is important that we develop the habit and skill in *personal* Bible Study. Be sure you have some balance in this area of your Youth Conference preparations.

BIBLE MARKING

Remember to Bible mark any neat points you discover. You’re going to make some amazing discoveries – preserve them in your Bible margin!

ASK FOR HELP!

If you’re having trouble answering (or understanding!) a question, mark it and come back later. If you still are unable to make any progress, confer with a friend or ask someone for help! Feel free to contact Bro. Timothy or Bro. Daniel.

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Background Events

Read Exodus 24

1. Summarise in your own words what happens in Exodus 24.
2. Who was to worship afar off?
3. Who was to come near the LORD?
4. Where were the people?
5. What did the people say they would do?
6. What 3 things did the LORD say he would give to Moses?
7. Who went up into the mount?
8. Who was to lead the people while Moses was up in the mount?
9. How long was Moses in the mount for?

10. Exodus 25-31 is a record of God's command to build the tabernacle. Read Exodus 32 and summarise in your own words what happens.

11. What do the people tell Aaron?

12. What does Aaron build?

13. What is the second thing that Aaron builds?

14. What does Aaron tell the people in verse 5?

15. Is this the right way to worship God? Considering your own life, in what way can you worship God in a manner not pleasing to him?

16. What is the visual God was giving to Moses while he was in the mount?

17. What is the visual Aaron was giving the people while Moses was in the mount?

18. Were the people looking for something tangible/physical they could see?

19. Was God providing them something tangible/physical that they would be able to see?

20. What does that teach you about how man thinks and operates?

21. Were the people showing faith at this time?
22. What did they do instead of having faith?
23. What does this teach you about your service to God?
24. Read Stephen's summary of these events in Acts 7:37-41. What is outlined as the main problem in v39?
25. In what way is this dangerous for you as a disciple today?

Purpose of the Tabernacle

26. Read Exodus 25:8 and Exodus 29:42-46. What do you think God's purpose with the tabernacle is as detailed in these verses?
27. Read Isaiah 66:1-2. Summarise in your own words what God is saying.
28. Read 2 Chronicles 6:18. Who is praying?

29. What had this man just finished doing?
30. What is the point he bringing out in 2 Chronicles 6:18?
31. If the heaven of heavens cannot contain God, and the earth is merely His footstool, then why does God require a tabernacle to be built?
32. Who in the NT quotes from the section of Isaiah 66 mentioned in question 27 and where is it quoted?
33. Who appointed the concept of the tabernacle?
34. What do you think was God's purpose for the tabernacle?
35. Who needed the tabernacle and why?
36. Read Exodus 19:3-6. What was God's purpose for the nation of Israel?
37. God has a purpose for the Gentiles as well. Summarise that purpose based on 1 Peter 2:9-10.
38. Considering that the purpose of the tabernacle was for God to dwell with man, when in scripture did he previously dwell with man?
39. What had happened to cause God to drive man out from the garden?

40. What prevented man from dwelling in the garden and is there a like image in the tabernacle?
41. Read Genesis 3:6. List in detail what Eve had done.
42. How does what Eve had done relate back to our key principles as outlined in the introduction?
43. Where is the last reference to the tabernacle in the New Testament?
44. How does this verse relate to the purpose of the tabernacle?

There were requirements and standards that had to be understood and established in the lives of each individual Israelite, and the tabernacle, as we shall find over the course of these studies, was the perfect way to show the nation of Israel what was required of them that they may be constituted as the kingdom of priests and the holy nation that would bear God's name. An understanding of the tabernacle can do the same for your walk as a disciple.

Pattern of the Tabernacle

45. Read Exodus 25:9. Look up the Hebrew word for pattern, what does it mean?
46. What is the definition of the Hebrew root word for pattern? (H1129)
47. What does this teach you about the relationship to building God's house and his purpose of being a father?
48. Do a word search on H8403. Where does this word occur in relation to the temple that Solomon built?

49. Read 1 Chronicles 28. Summarise David’s desire to build the house of God.
50. Summarise the exhortation of David to Solomon in 1 Chronicles 28:9-10, 20-21.
51. How can you take this exhortation to heart in your own life?
52. Look at Acts 7:44, what is the Greek definition of the word “witness”?
53. What is the Greek definition of the word “fashion”?
54. Do you think God uses this word “pattern” for a particular reason in Exodus 25:9 and 1 Chr. 28:11?
55. Do you think the pattern of the tabernacle (the principles established in the tabernacle) should be applied to us today? If so, why? (think back to the overall purpose of the tabernacle)

	Exodus	1 Chronicles 28
Heart	Ex.25:2, 28:3, 31:6, 35:5, 10, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 34, 35, 36:1, 2, 8	V2, 9
Willing	Ex.25:2, 35:5, 21, 22, 29	V9, 21
Build		V2, 3, 6, 10
House		V2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 21
pattern	Ex.25:9, 40	11, 12, 19

56. Considering the chart above why does the tabernacle seem to have a greater focus on the heart?

57. Why is there no language about the house and building in relation to the tabernacle?

As we go through this workbook keep in mind that the pattern established in the tabernacle needs to be reflected in your own life. Take into consideration how you can apply these lessons in your life, to result in change! All these details were not just given to Moses and the nation of Israel dwelling in the wilderness, but these details were also chosen by God to be recorded for generations to come, and in each generation to follow there would still be a tabernacle created and formed by men and women of faith, so that even long after the tabernacle itself was disassembled and no longer in use, there would still be a sanctuary in the hearts of those faithful men and women in which God Himself would dwell!

Position of the Tabernacle and the Encampment of Israel

58. Read Numbers 2. Which tribes were on the east? What order were they in?

59. Which tribes were on the south and which order were they in?

60. Which tribes were on the west and which order were they in?

61. Which tribes were on the north and which order were they in?

62. Which tribe was the leader of each group of tribes?

63. Which animal is the tribe of Judah often associated with in scripture? Provide verses.

64. Read Eze.1:10. Using this verse and the order of the tribes in Numbers 2, fill out the chart below.

LEAD TRIBE	DIRECTIONAL POSITION	CHERUBIC FACE

65. What does Numbers 2:17 say about the order of the encampment and the order of the travelling?

66. Where did the Levites encamp?

67. In what order among the tribes did the Levites travel?

68. Draw a picture of the position of the tabernacle and the position of the tribes, including the tribe of Levi based on Numbers 2, Numbers 1:50, and Numbers 3:23-38.

69. Where in the encampment of Israel was the tabernacle located? What is the lesson for us in considering where in our lives God should dwell?

70. Why is it significant that the Levites camped around the tabernacle?

71. What conversations do you think would take place as the Israelites travelled through the camp of the Levites towards the tabernacle?

The nation of Israel was pitched in a four-sided encampment, designed so that each tribe would be in a Divinely arranged relationship to the Tabernacle where the presence of God dwelt. Each man of the children of Israel was given a particular command as to where they were to pitch their tent, resulting in a Divinely arranged encampment throughout the entire nation. God was at the very heart of the nation, but there was also a Divinely arranged fellowship towards each family, within each tribe, and among each group of tribes. Our fellowship in our Ecclesia's today is not only about our fellowship with God, but also our fellowship with our brothers and sisters in our Ecclesia. Our fellowship with each other is based on God being at the centre of each individual's life.

Materials of the Tabernacle

As we have seen the Tabernacle points towards the way in which God can dwell in us as we manifest the qualities of discipleship that He is looking for. These qualities are everywhere in the principles behind the Tabernacle, principles that repeatedly point us toward the character and the work of our Lord Jesus Christ.

In this section we will break down the materials used in constructing the Tabernacle with the understanding that these materials are types of the character and attributes that we as disciples need to possess or at times need to stay separate from.

72. In what way is the offering of the people described in Ex.25:2?

73. What is the Hebrew word for “willingly” in verse 2 and what does it mean?

74. Look at how this word is used in scripture and then write down the ways in which this attitude is needed in the way you serve or offer things up to God.

75. What is the Hebrew word for offering in Ex.25:2 and what does it mean?

76. Note how it is used in scripture. What action would go along with a heave offering and what does this teach you about the principle of this willing offering?

77. Below is a chart for you to fill in as you go through the various materials mentioned in Exodus 25:3-7.

Material	Strong's #	Hebrew word	Definition	How often used in scripture	How often connected to the tabernacle	What does it represent
Gold						
Silver						
Brass						
Linen						
Blue						
Purple						

Scarlet						
Goat's hair						
Red ram's skin						
Badger skin						
Shittim wood						

Gold

78. When is gold first used in scripture?
79. When we compare the first usage of gold to the other materials in the Tabernacle are any mentioned earlier than gold? What does that tell you about the place that the principle of gold has in your development as a disciple?
80. What principle does gold stand for in scripture? How would you go about establishing in scripture that gold does represent that principle?
81. What does Solomon use gold for in 2 Chron. 9:16?
82. Look at Ephesians 6. What characteristic is associated with the shield?
83. In what way can faith be used as a shield in your life?
84. What does the application of faith look like in your life? Why is it the first step in the journey of discipleship?
85. Who is your Biblical role model when you consider faith in the lives of Biblical characters? In what ways does that teach you or inspire you as you develop faith in your life?
86. Consider the words of Malachi 3:3. What role does the refining process play in the development of our faith?

To make a metal pure, it needs to go through a refining process. The metal is taken and heated to extreme temperatures in a fire. This then allows the refiner to remove the impurities away from the metal. Much as our refiner puts us through trials of fire so that our impurities are burned away. When refining a metal like silver how does a refiner know when to stop? It is when he can see his image reflected in the molten silver, then he knows that the metal has been purified. Here is what a silversmith named Fred Zweig has to say about this process: "I am familiar with the verse from Malachi. The similarities of actual refining and the chapter and verse from the Bible are accurate. It is important not to overheat the silver when refined in this process and clean molten silver will shine with a mirror-like quality when it is ready to pour. The high temperatures do volatilize the impurities and form on the surface as dross. It is important to be attentive to the molten metal as it does no good to overheat it. It may not destroy the silver, but silver has an affinity for absorbing oxygen and this can make it unworkable."

87. Seeing as how a pure metal allows the refiner to see his reflection in the refined metal, which Biblical principle is represented by the refining process? What work is God as our refiner trying to accomplish in our lives as He develops our faith?

Silver

88. What principle does silver represent in scripture?
89. When do we first see the word silver used? What other metal is it associated with in that verse?
90. How often in scripture are those metals associated together and what can that tell you about the relationship between them?
91. We see in Zech.13:9 that silver, like gold, needs to go through the refining process. If silver represents redemption, in what way does God's redemptive work need to be refined?

As we have seen earlier that the process of refining represents the way God works with us. It represents the process of redemption by which our Redeemer works to see Himself reflected in us. If redemption is seen in the refining process what principle does silver represent for us? In "The Law of Moses" on page 126, Brother Roberts makes the following statement: "silver is always the figure of purged character". It is the character of man that God is refining throughout our lives. A character that is seen in the way we live our lives, and in the work that we do in service to our Father, who is our Refiner.

92. Take a look at the following passages, how can they help to understand what silver represents? Psa.66:10, Pro.17:3, 25:4 (compare vs.5), Jer. 6:30, Ezek. 22:18-22 (note context) Jam.5:3.
93. Consider Jam.2:17-18 and the relationship between faith and works. When you consider the relationship between how gold and silver are used, is there a connection between these ideas? (note again Brother Roberts and his comment on silver)
94. As you consider the principle of silver being your character/works, who in scripture would you consider a role model that you could use in your growth of this principle?
95. Why is this an important principle in your development as a disciple and how can you apply it in your daily life?

Brass

96. Is brass the best translation of this word? What metal are we actually speaking about? (For simplicity sake we will refer to it as brass in this book and trust in your understanding of it)
97. What does brass represent in scripture and where would you go to support that understanding?
98. Where is brass first used in scripture? In what way does that context support your understanding of the principle behind brass?
99. Is brass always used in a negative sense in scripture? If not, where would you go to support that assertion?

100. Can silver and gold also be used differently, as in a negative sense?
101. Consider all the times brass is used in 1 Sam.17. What does this teach you about your relationship to brass?
102. Consider how David fought the man of brass. Why would using Saul's armour be inappropriate for this battle?
103. Look at 1 Cor.11:3-4. How does connecting this passage with 1 Sam.17 help in understanding how you can defeat the man of brass?
104. How does your understanding of brass impact your development as a disciple?

Fabric and Dyes

Linen

105. What is the Hebrew word for linen in Exo.25:4?
106. What is the Hebrew word for the number 6? (look at the word for six in Gen.7:6)
107. As you compare these two Hebrew words what do you learn about what linen represents?

108. Investigate the process of turning flax into linen. What does this teach you about how God can work in your life?

109. BONUS: How many other Hebrew words are used for linen? Why are different words used for linen?

Blue

110. Look at Num.15:38-41. What does this teach you about what blue represents?

111. If you see blue as representative of the commands or word of God, what is God telling you in Num.15:38-41 that you need to do with His commands?

112. How many times is the colour blue mentioned in the NT? Now consider the words of John.1:14, what does this teach you about the principle of blue in relation to Christ?

113. Blue has been associated with healing (Prov. 20:30) How does that fit with the symbol of blue that you see in Num.15? (Consider Psa.107:20)

114. Considering Num.15:38-41 in what ways can you be reminded of the word of God in your daily life? In what ways does it need to impact your walk as a disciple?

Purple

115. Use scripture to show what purple represents.
116. Consider Eze.37:4 and John 10:11. What can you learn from this that will help you to be a king or a spiritual leader?
117. Who is a king shepherd supposed to serve? In what way did your king perform his service in the ultimate sense?
118. How can you imitate that in your family and ecclesial life?

Scarlet

119. Compare the Hebrew words for scarlet and red. What does this tell you about the principles behind them? would they be the same or different?
120. Where does scarlet dye come from?
121. Look at Psa.22:6 and Job 25:6. Who does God associate this worm with?
122. In the following box there is detailed the life cycle of the scarlet worm. In what way does scripture teach you about this worm?

The scarlet dye that is used in Exodus comes from a worm known as the tola or scarlet worm. Looking at part of its life cycle can teach us a lot about this insect that God uses as a living parable. Israelites would have been very familiar with this worm and would have understood the connections God makes in the way it is used in scripture.

- 1. When the tola worm is ready to lay her eggs she climbs up a tree. (she prefers a certain species of evergreen oak)*
- 2. She attaches herself to the tree and builds a hard red shell around herself.*
- 3. Inside this crimson shell she lays her eggs*
- 4. After hatching, the baby worms feed on the body of the mother for three days*
- 5. During these three days the mother oozes a bright crimson fluid*
- 6. The fluid stains the tree and the young worms are also permanently stained with it*
- 7. After three days the young leave the shell, the mother is still attached to the tree, she dies to give birth to her family*
- 8. On day four the mother's tail pulls up to her head and forms a heart shape, the heart is no longer red but turns into a snow white wax*
- 9. While the worm's remains and shell are still attached to the tree they are scraped off and used to make a dye*
- 10. The white waxy material is used to make a high quality shellac, used as a wood preservative*
- 11. The worm's remains are also used to make a medicine that aids in the regulation of the human heart beat*

Consider God's perfect creation, the tola worm. What a beautiful type it is, full of wonderful principles and lessons for us.

123. In what ways is the life cycle of the tola worm seen in the work of Christ?

124. What principle is associated with scarlet and in what way does it impact your walk in the truth?

125. Consider the work of Christ: Was it a self-focused work or a work focused on others?

126. What does that teach you about your focus and how can you apply this principle as a disciple?

Goat's Hair

127. Consider the way the goat is used in scripture outside of sacrifice. (search the Strong's number for goat to see the way it is used). What common theme or principle is seen in how it is used?

128. Is this a principle that you want to put on or is it one that you need to transform?

Red Ram's Skin

129. Consider the phrase in Ex.25:5 "ram's skins dyed red" what is the Hebrew word for dyed? Were these skins dyed red or were they actually just red?

130. What is the Hebrew word for red? Considering that, what do you think the colour red represents in scripture?

131. What does the Hebrew word for ram mean? If we combine the meanings of the word ram with the principle of red – what is the principle behind the red ram's skins?

132. How do you deal with this principle in your life? How can it be overcome?

Badger's Skin

133. What is the Hebrew word for badger? Could there be a better translation for this word?
134. Is this referring to a clean or unclean animal?
135. As you consider the goat hair, ram skins, and badger skins is there a connection with the principles of these materials and 1 John 2:16?

Shittim Wood

136. What are the most prominent features of shittim wood?
137. What do trees represent in scripture and how would you go about proving that?
138. As you consider the features of shittim wood, what would this type of tree represent in your studies?
139. Why does this wood always need to be covered by other materials when it is used in the Tabernacle?
140. What type of tree is used in the construction of Solomon's temple and why is it different?

Oil and Spices

141. Oil and spices seem to be connected together in the materials provided, are they also connected together in principle? What is oil representative of in scripture? What are some good passages to illustrate this principle?
142. The spices are used as incense offered to God. How does God describe this process and what does that show you that He is looking for from you?
143. Considering these two principles, how are they linked in your life and how does God expect you to use them?

Onyx Stones

144. Why is the onyx stone the only stone mentioned by name when we see in Ex.38:17-20 that other stones are also used?
145. What is the Hebrew word for stone? Now also look at the Hebrew word for “son”. In what way are these two words similar and what does that tell you about how God expects these stones to be used in connection with building His house?

As you continue through your studies on the Tabernacle, use the principles seen in these materials in helping you to understand what other parts of the tabernacle represent. You have seen that some of these principles teach us about qualities that we need to develop as disciples while others teach us principles that we need to overcome or stay separate from. As you see how they are used in the tabernacle it will hopefully give insight on how you can also use them to build a house for God so that He might dwell in your heart.

Bezaleel and Aholiab: Brothers in Building God's House

Read Exodus 31:1-6

146. What do the names Bezaleel, Uri, and Hur mean?

147. What tribe is Bezaleel from?

148. How many times is Bezaleel mentioned in scripture?

149. How often is he mentioned in association with the work that he did?

150. Who else in scripture is forever associated with his work, that Bezaleel could be a type of?

151. Look at what is said in Heb.3:1-3. Who is the builder of the house?

152. Who is that unnamed builder a type of according to Heb.3:1-3?

153. In Ex.31:4-5 what is the work that Bezaleel was to do?

154. If God is our refiner, how does the work of Bezaleel relate to the work of Christ?

155. In verse 6 it speaks of Aholiab. What do the names Aholiab and Ahisamach mean?

156. How many times is Aholiab mentioned in scripture?

157. How often is he mentioned in association with Bezaleel?

158. He is from the tribe of Dan which means “judge”. Who are the ones who judge the twelve tribes of Israel?

159. As Aholiab supported Bezaleel in building the Tabernacle, who supported Christ in building the ecclesia that Aholiab is a type of?

160. In verse 3 God fills Bezaleel with 4 qualities. Fill in the chart below relating to these characteristics.

Quality	Hebrew word	Definition	Application to you

161. Read Isa.11:2. who else is God filling with these qualities?

162. How can you apply these principles in your life?

163. In Ex.31:6 God gives the quality that He is looking for **before** He fills them with wisdom. What is it?

164. What does this tell you about the type of people God is looking for?

165. Who are the “all” of verse 6?

166. Who do they represent?

167. In Ex.36:1 what does God say that the wisdom He gives them is to be used for?

168. The Tabernacle is the place that holds the glory of God. Where does God truly desire His glory to dwell?

169. How can you become a part of that purpose?

170. 2 Chron.1:5 is the final mention of Bezaleel in scripture. What item is he associated with?

171. In considering Bezaleel as a type of Christ, why is that the item that is most associated with his work?

172. As Solomon came before the work of Bezaleel and prayed to God, what is it that he prays for?

173. How does this relate to the character of Bezaleel as seen in Ex.31:1-6?

174. When you meditate on the work of Christ, what are you inspired to ask God for?

Roles of the House of Levi: Doorkeepers in the House of God

175. Read Num.1:50-53, Num.3:6-13 and provide a detailed summary in your own words of the roles that God gave to the tribe of Levi.

176. Based on Num.3, how was the tribe of Levi split up?

177. Where did each group (Gershonites, Kohathites, Merarites, Moses, and Aaron and his sons) encamp?

178. What were the specific responsibilities for each of the different sections of the tribe of Levi?

179. Why did God give this responsibility to the Levites? God chose this tribe for something specific that they had done recently. Find the occurrence and summarise why God chose the Levites.

180. In the reference from question 179 note specifically where Moses stood, and where the Levites were to go in and out throughout the camp. What role were they fulfilling?

181. In 1 Chron.9:20-21 there is reference made to the doorkeepers being at work in the time period of the Tabernacle. Read 1 Chron.9:17-29 and list the responsibilities of the doorkeepers.

182. What does the Hebrew word for “porter” mean (H7778)?

183. What does H8176 mean?

184. 1 Chron.9:18 – what does this remind you of? (hint: east, keep the way)
185. What does the word “keep” mean in Gen.3:24?
186. Where in 1 Chron.9 is the same word used?
187. Do you think there is a similar role between the cherubim in Gen.3 and the role of the doorkeepers?
188. 1 Chron.9:23 – what does the Hebrew word for “wards” mean?
189. Where were the doorkeepers located? 1Chron.9:24
190. Where did the 4 chief doorkeepers lodge? Why?
191. What does the Hebrew word for “chambers” mean (1 Chron.9:26)?
192. What does the Hebrew word for “treasuries” mean in the same verse?
193. Read 1 Chron.26:1, 12-20. (it may be helpful to read the ESV). What was the main role of these doorkeepers (v12)?
194. What does the Hebrew word for “minister” mean?
195. Obed-edom’s sons were put in charge of the house of Asuppim in v15. What does Asuppim mean?

196. Where is the Hebrew word Asuppim in Neh.12:25?
197. What does Parbar mean in 1 Chron.26:18?
198. What do you think this was used for?
199. Look back at your list of the roles of the doorkeepers (question 181) and list any extra details you may have learnt from the past few questions.
200. Phinehas was mentioned in 1 Chron.9:20 and it specifically mentions that “Yahweh was with him”. What event do you think was being referred to in the life of Phinehas? (hint: search javelin)
201. Read Num.25:1-13. What was the sin that Israel committed?
202. Where exactly did this event take place?
203. Describe what Phinehas did.
204. Where do you think Phinehas got the javelin from?
205. How does God describe the action of Phinehas?
206. What blessing does God give to Phinehas because of what he did?
207. Do you think it's important to have the role of doorkeepers in our ecclesia's today?

208. Does the Biblical role of the doorkeeper extend beyond sitting at the door of the ecclesia? If so, what else is involved in the work?

209. What are the ways you can help fill the responsibilities of the doorkeepers?

210. How will you apply these examples in your own life? In your family? In your ecclesia?

The tribe of Levi is an amazing example to us of diligent service throughout their generations. For many years they were the backbone of the Godly way of life in Israel. They had the responsibility of opening the doors of the tabernacle, directing and teaching the people of Israel what was required of them by God, counting and storing all the tithes and providing the people with places to stay as they came to the Tabernacle with their offerings. They also had the responsibility of keeping the strangers out – people like Zimri and Cozbi who defiantly opposed the ways of God. They were faithfully at work in times of David and Nehemiah, and although they did eventually fall astray with the rest of Israel, we can learn from their example. When God sees us faithful to Him and standing up for His ways, He will give us more work and responsibilities to do!

The Gates and Doors of the Tabernacle

One of the principles of the Tabernacle is the mental, moral, and physical progression that it takes a disciple through in preparation to dwell with God. As we enter through each gate the divine author of scripture will be instructing us in this progression before we are brought to the Mercy Seat, the place where the glory of God dwells. The first realization that you must come to is the necessity of change. To have God dwell in you means that you must be changed, you must be transformed by the effect of His word and character in your life.

Outer Court	Holy Place	Most Holy Place
Mental preparation then	Moral application before	Physical perfection
Changed minds then	Changed characters before	Changed bodies
Separation then	Dedication before	Glorification
Reconciliation then	Reformation before	Exaltation

The Gate of the Court: Mental Preparation for God’s Dwelling Place

211. Read Ex.27:16-17. What colours are used in the gate?
212. Based on your findings from the “Material” section, what do these colours used together point us towards?
213. How many pillars were used for the gate of the court?
214. Why do you think that many were used? What would they represent?
215. In what way does the role of the cherubim connect to the gate?
216. What are the two purposes of the gate?
217. Who is the gate or the door that we need to enter in through?
218. How does this principle of the gate affect you? What do you need to do to apply this in your own life?

The Door of the Tent: Moral Change for God’s Dwelling Place

219. In the Tabernacle itself (not including the outer court) where is the only place you see brass used?

220. What does brass represent?

221. How many pillars are used for the door of the tent?

222. What does that number represent in scripture? Please support your answer.

223. Considering that there is that many brass sockets, what does this tell you about the only way in which the principle of brass can be part of the tabernacle?

224. In Ex.26:36 what is the Hebrew word for hanging and what does it mean?

225. What does this tell you about the function and principle of the covering?

226. What colours are used in the door?

227. What other things associated with the Tabernacle use these same colours?

228. When you combine the principles of these colours what do they point you towards?

229. In what way can you manifest these principles?

230. Consider question 225, in what way is this covering descriptive of the work of Christ?

231. As you enter into the Holy place it represents a moral focus. What needs to take place in regards to our sins? In what way does this relate to the door into the Tabernacle?

The Vail of the Tabernacle: Physical Change for God's Dwelling Place

232. In Ex.26:31 we are told about the entrance to the most Holy place. What is the Hebrew word for the vail and what does it mean?
233. Look at the Hebrew words for the door in Ex.26:36, and gate in 27:16. What are the Hebrew words?
234. Why does God use a different word to describe this entrance?
235. What does it signify about the work of Christ?
236. What else is different about this doorway as opposed to the entrance into the tabernacle?
237. What does the number 4 signify in scripture? Please provide supporting verses.
238. What is the only metal(s) seen in the Most Holy Place?
239. Why are these sockets made from silver instead of brass?
240. As we progress towards dwelling with God, what does this tell us about the change needed in our lives as we change from brass to silver?
241. It says in Ex.26:31 that there are cherubim upon this vail, where else in the tabernacle do we see cherubim?
242. What principles are the cherubim associated with in scripture?

243. What responsibility do the cherubim have most often in scripture?
244. Considering how it is used in the Tabernacle, what responsibility does it seem to have there?
245. Considering the four faces of the cherubim, the four pillars it's associated with, the four occupations it teaches and other similar connections, do you think there is a connection between the cherubim and the number four?
246. In Ex.26:34, 35 we are told that the table is on the north side and the lampstand is on the south side. On what side of the vail would that make the ark and what side would be the altar of incense?
247. Is there a connection between each item in the Tabernacle and the faces of the cherubim? (reminder that each face is also represented by the tribal standards on each side of the tabernacle)
248. In reading Matt.27:51 and Heb.10:20 what does this teach you about what the vail represents and how it affects your access to the most Holy place?
249. In Ex.26:33 what is the purpose of the vail?
250. What is the Hebrew word for "divide" and what does it mean?
251. Where is this word first used?
252. When you consider how this word is used, what does it teach you about who will have access to the most Holy place?

253. There are three doors associated with the Tabernacle. There are also three principle changes necessary in our lives, as we see in the Nazarite vow. A mental, moral, and physical change needs to take place. In what way does each door associate with one of these principles?

The following chart connects the 4 Gospel accounts recording the 4 main roles of Christ to the 4 faces of the cherubim and the 4 colors in the Tabernacle.

Book	Illustrating Christ	Theme	Symbol	Role	Colour
Matthew	As Messiah	Kingship	Lion	King	Purple
Mark	As all powerful	Servant	Ox	Prophet	White
Luke	As a perfect man	Son of Man	Man	Priest	Scarlet
John	As God manifest	Son of God	Eagle	Judge	Blue

The Court of the Tabernacle:

Mental Preparation for God's Dwelling Place

Outer Court	Holy Place	Most Holy Place
Mental preparation then	Moral application before	Physical perfection
Changed minds then	Changed characters before	Changed bodies
Separation then	Dedication before	Glorification
Reconciliation then	Reformation before	Exaltation

254. Read Ex.27:9-19. How many pillars in total were there for the court of the Tabernacle?

255. What material were the pillars made of?

256. What material were the hooks and fillets of the pillars made of?
257. What were the dimensions of the court?
258. What material were the hangings of the court made of?
259. What material were the sockets (ESV “bases”) of the pillars?
260. What material were the pins (ESV “pegs”) of the court?
261. Based on what you have studied in the “Materials” section (what brass, silver, and fine linen symbolize) what do you think is represented by this wall?
262. Why do you think there needed to be a wall?
263. Read Ezra 9. What was the sin of Israel?
264. Which groups of people in Israel were involved in this sin?
265. At what time does Ezra pray?
266. Look up the Hebrew word for nail in Ezra 9:8. Is it the same word as the pins of the Tabernacle court?
267. What three things had the Jews come back to Israel to do?
268. What specifically had the people failed to do in verse 1?

269. What types of people were in the land?

270. What were the people of the land like in v11?

271. What connections did you see in Ezra 9 that go back to the principles of the wall of the courtyard?

272. What warnings/lessons of this event in Ezra 9 did you learn?

273. How many ways through the wall could the people enter?

274. What is the literal difference between each section of wall and the gate?

275. What is the spiritual difference between each section of wall and the gate?

276. What does that teach you about the purpose of the wall and how you gain access to the Tabernacle?

277. If you couldn't gain access through the wall of the court – what spiritual purpose do these sections of wall represent?

278. How does this principle of the wall affect you? How do you apply your part in that wall to the work and service of God in your life today?

The Holy Place:

Moral Preparation for God's Dwelling Place

Outer Court	Holy Place	Most Holy Place
Mental preparation then	Moral application before	Physical perfection
Changed minds then	Changed characters before	Changed bodies
Separation then	Dedication before	Glorification
Reconciliation then	Reformation before	Exaltation

This is the stage where we must commence the **moral application** of our mental preparation that has been established in the Court of the Tabernacle stage. Our mindset and attitude has been changed in the courtyard, and now we must **conform our characters** to match our mindset (our new way of thinking associated with Christ). After separation has occurred in our lives then we must commit ourselves in **manifesting the character of God** and reflecting it to those around us. Just as the reconciliation has begun and continues its process, so we must also begin our **reformation** in order that we might ultimately enter into the Most Holy Place!

Walls of the Tabernacle

279. Read Ex.26:15-30. What material were the boards, the sockets, and the bars made of?

280. How many bars were there for each wall?

281. Refer back to the Materials section (shittim wood). What is the principle? What is the use of shittim wood in the Holy Place teaching you about how God's Tabernacle is built?

282. How can the lesson of the shittim wood be an exhortation to you?

283. What were the boards and bars overlaid with?

284. What were the rings made from?

285. The wood is always covered in gold. Based on what gold represents what is the lesson you get from this and what enables you to be made part of God's Tabernacle?

The Tenons

286. How many tenons were on each board?

287. How many sockets would be for each board?

288. Ex.26:17. Look up the Hebrew word for "tenons". What does it mean?

289. What is the picture being presented here? How are the boards attached to the sockets?

290. Based on Acts 8:12 what two parts make up the Gospel?

The Gospel is the foundation of which we are to hold onto with both hands – the things concerning the Kingdom of God and the name of Jesus Christ. This is an essential message of God's word, and therefore it is of no surprise that we see it in type within the Tabernacle.

291. Read Acts 15:1-19. Summarise what is happening in verses 1-6. What matter is being considered by the apostles and the elders?

292. What was being declared in verse 3?

293. What does Peter say in verse 7 and 11?

294. Summarise the speech of James in verses 14-19. What is the main point that James is making?

295. Consider the language that James is using – “to make out of them a people for this name”, “will build again the Tabernacle of David”, “that the residue of men might seek after the Lord, and all the Gentiles, upon whom my name is called”. Do you think that James is purposely using language associated with the Tabernacle and its purpose?
296. Read Gal.3:6-14 and 26-29. Summarise what Paul is saying in these verses.
297. What is the conclusion that Paul comes to in Galatians 3?
298. In the context of the previous verses we have looked at in the New Testament – what do you think the two tenons of the boards represent?
299. Ex.26:17. Look up the Hebrew word for the first occurrence of “one”. What does it mean?
300. Look up the second occurrence of “one” in verse 17. What does it mean?
301. Look up the word “another” in verse 17. What does it mean?
302. Look at the following verses in Song of Solomon – 4:9, 10, 12, 5:1, 2. How does Solomon refer to his bride?
303. Do you think there is a relation between the boards of the tabernacle all joined together, and women and sisters joined as the bride of Christ?
304. What two groups make up the bride of Christ?

The picture presented in the wall of the Tabernacle is that both Jew and Gentile are united together as the bride of Christ. Together they stand upright, shoulder to shoulder, joined together by the grace of God and grasping hold of the Gospel with both hands. They are Jews and Gentiles that have removed all associations to the fleshly thinking and way of life, and have clothed themselves with the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ. Together they will be presented as the bride of Christ when he returns and will be welcomed into the Kingdom by the grace of God.

The Five Bars

305. Do you think there is a connection between the 5 bars keeping the boards together and the 5 pillars of the door of the tabernacle?
306. What would that connection be and what does the number 5 represent?
307. What picture does this give you about being a part of the walls of the Tabernacle? How is it that we can be a part of this dwelling place? (Eph.2:8)
308. Consider Heb.4:16. What does it say that we are to come boldly to?
309. What do we obtain?
310. What do we find?

The indication here is that it is by grace that we can approach God's throne, but there is also a continued grace that is available to help us in our times of need all throughout our lives. Grace is not just a one-time offer to bring us to salvation. It is extended by God all along our journey through our wilderness wanderings

311. Read Ex.26:28. How do you think this connects to Heb.4:16?
312. How would you define grace from the scriptures?
313. Read Heb.7:24-27. Who is this talking about?

314. What do these verses describe Christ as doing? What was his role/purpose in these verses?

315. How many attributes of Christ are mentioned in verse 26?

316. Read Isa.9:6. Who is this verse talking about?

317. How many titles are given to Christ in this verse?

318. Who else would become the witnesses of Christ? (John 15:27)

Concluding Questions: The Practical Application

319. Read Eph.4:11-16. List the roles mentioned in vs. 11. How many are there?

320. Do you think there is a connection between these roles and the 5 bars that hold the Tabernacle boards together? Why?

321. Consider the phrase in verse 13 “till we all come in the unity of the faith” – how does this connect to the principles of the walls of the Tabernacle?

322. Do you think the rest of verse 13 describes the progression of “growing up into Christ in all things” (v15)?

323. Can you see the same progression being made in the stages of the Tabernacle?

324. How does verse 16 connect to the principles of the Tabernacle?

325. Do you think verse 16 describes the purpose of the roles mentioned in verse 11?

326. What exhortations do you get from these verses and how can you apply them in your life?

Altar of Burnt Offering: Principles of Sacrifice and Dedication

327. Read Exodus 27:1-8. What materials was the altar made of?

328. Referring back to the “Materials” section, what do these materials represent?

329. What material were the vessels, grate of network, rings, and staves made of?

330. Why is the altar foursquare?

331. What else was made “foursquare”?

332. What was the purpose of the horns of the altar? (Psalm 118:27)

333. Where was the altar specifically located, in the courtyard? (Exodus 40:6)

334. Read Exodus 29:38-46. What animals were offered and how often?

335. At what time was each animal offered?

336. Why do you think this offering was continual? What does this teach you about how you are to live your life?

337. Which principle is established in the altar that you need to continually do in your life?

338. Where would God meet with Moses and the children of Israel?

339. Do you think this is significant in relation to the position of the altar and the principle associated with the altar?

340. Exodus 29:45-46 – God repeats His overall purpose with the Tabernacle. Why do you think God repeats this purpose in the context of the daily morning and evening sacrifice?

341. Read Leviticus 6:9-13. What was the law of the burnt offering (mentioned three times in these verses)?

342. What does this mean for you in your life? Why does the fire always need to be burning in your life?

343. What specifically does this fire need to destroy in your life?

Christ as our Altar

344. According to Hebrews 13:10 who is our altar?

345. What does this altar provide that the altar under the Law of Moses could not provide?
346. Based on Romans 5:8-11; explain the process of reconciliation that takes place. What is it you receive and who do you receive it through?
347. Are the principles established in the brazen altar also seen in Christ?
348. What is the symbol of this sacrifice today?
349. Read Romans 6:3-6. What is happening in this process?
350. Based upon Romans 6:11-16, explain what you need to do. On a practical level, how are you going to implement this in your life?
351. Find at least two references that speak about associating with Christ as your altar (binding yourself to Christ).

The pattern established for the nation of Israel, and the pattern revealed in the sacrifice both in the life and the death of our Lord Jesus Christ is the same pattern that is required of us in order that we might approach unto our God, to offer unto Him the sacrifice of praise with a true heart. Our calling into the body of Christ, through the entrance into the court of the Tabernacle, must involve sacrifice! The sacrifice that is required of us is the sacrifice of self-will in order that we may then submit to God's will. Romans 12:1-2.

The Parable of Brass

352. In Numbers 16 there is a parable of what needs to happen to the flesh in our lives. Read Numbers 16 and summarise the events of the story.
353. In verses 3 and 13 what are the two main characteristics of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram?
354. In verses 3 and 11 who were these three men in opposition to?
355. In verses 7-10 how does Moses refer to Korah, Dathan, and Abiram? Why does Moses use this title repeatedly?
356. On what other occasion is this title used?
357. What were these three men actually seeking for?
358. Where exactly did the event of the censers take place?
359. Who all stood in this place?
360. At the end of Numbers 16 where was Moses standing? What role was Moses and Aaron filling?
361. What two parts did this position involve? What were they doing?
362. Who should have been filling this role as well?
363. Why do you think God uses the title “tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram” (v24, 27)?

364. Which action word is used in verse 21?

365. What two actions were the people supposed to do in verse 26?

366. What verse in the New Testament do these actions remind you of?

367. What is the context of this New Testament verse and how does it relate to the Tabernacle?

368. How were the 250 men destroyed?

369. What material were the censers made of?

370. What was Eleazar supposed to do with the censers?

371. Find the definition of the Hebrew word for “broad” in verse 38.

372. What does the ESV say instead of “broad plates”?

373. Think back to the principle that brass represents (remembering the positive and negative aspects) – what does this tell you about yourself and how you can still be a part of God’s house?

374. How were the censers made holy (KJV says “hallowed”)? How does this connect to the altar (what was never allowed to go out)?

375. As you look at the men involved, whose family was not involved in this rebellion?

376. In 1Chronicles 26:1, what family of Levi had become doorkeepers?

377. Do you think this event in Numbers 16 would have constantly reminded the sons of Korah about their role as doorkeepers and what they were supposed to protect against (consider verse 40)?

378. What have you learnt from this parable of brass? How are you going to apply these principles in your life?

*The parable of brass is important to understand in the context of the Tabernacle. We are made of fleshly nature – the nature that is prone to sin. We are brass, yet we have a choice to make. We can either be part of the negative aspect of brass – the thinking of Goliath and Korah – the characters of pride and rebellion in opposition to God and his Ecclesia. Or we can be the positive aspect of brass, which is beating and hammering the desires of our sinful nature with all its lust's into submission and binding our flesh on the altar as a memorial of what we are to do constantly. Fire is a required step to make ourselves holy unto God – that is why the fire must never be allowed to go out in our lives just as it was never supposed to go out on the altar. The lesson for us is that although we are burdened with sin nature, we can by the grace and mercy of our God become a part of His house, for the purpose that we can be a dwelling place for our God! Our work is to **separate** ourselves, which means to make ourselves holy unto God, and **devote** ourselves to His purpose!*

Laver: Principles of Cleansing and Separation

379. Read Exodus 38:8. What material was the laver and its base made of?

380. What is the significance that everything in the court of the Tabernacle is made or covered with brass?

381. What did Bezaleel make the laver from specifically?
382. What is the Hebrew definition for “looking glasses”?
383. What is the significance of the mirrors? In all other occasions of the Hebrew word it is translated as a vision (dream).
384. Read Exodus 30:18-21. Where exactly was the laver positioned?
385. What was the purpose of the laver?
386. When did Aaron and his sons need to wash their hands and feet?
387. What would happen if they didn’t wash their hands and feet?
388. What does water represent in the scriptures?
389. What does this mean for you, what is the lesson you draw from this?
390. Read Psalm 119:9. How does this relate to the principle of the laver?
391. Look up the Hebrew word for “heed” (Psalm 119:9). What does it mean?
392. What does this tell you that you need to do with God’s word?
393. What prevented David from sinning against God in Psalm 119:11?

394. How can you do this in your life?

395. Read Isaiah 1:10-19. What warning is there for us?

396. Which verse in this section reminds you of the principles of the laver?

397. What is the counsel of what you should be doing in verses 16-17?

398. Read Ephesians 5:25-27. How do these verses connect back to the principles of the laver and the altar?

399. Think of another time when water was used to wash feet? Where is it?

400. What does Jesus do?

401. Describe the conversation that takes place between Peter and Christ in John 13:4-15.

402. What does Christ's response in verse 10 mean?

403. What are you told to do in verses 14-15?

404. Read Hebrews 10:22. What connection is made back to the principles of the laver?

Concluding Questions

As you answer these questions consider the overall principle of the courtyard of the Tabernacle: Mental preparation for God's dwelling place.

405. What practical lessons did you learn from the courtyard of the Tabernacle?

406. What practical lessons did you learn from the altar?

407. What practical lessons did you learn from the laver?

408. How can you apply these lessons in your life?

409. Read Psalm 26 and find all the connections back to the principles established in the Court of the Tabernacle (or the Tabernacle in general) and fill in the chart below.

Psalm 26	Principles in the Court of the Tabernacle
Judge me, O Yahweh, for I have walked in mine integrity. Verse 1	
Examine me, O Yahweh, prove me; try my reins and my heart. Verse 2	
I have walked in thy truth. Verse 3	
I have not sat with vain persons. Verse 4 Will not sit with the wicked. Verse 5	
Yahweh, I have loved the habitation of thy house, and the place where thine honour dwells. Verse 8	
But as for me, I will walk in mine integrity. Verse 11	

*There are three essential principles that God has established in the Court of the Tabernacle – firstly, that those who seek to gain access to the dwelling place of God must enter in through the Lord Jesus Christ - that access is only gained through him. Secondly that those who seek to enter into the dwelling place of God among His people must then present their sacrifice – an offering without blemish that was acceptable unto God. Under the Law, each Israelite was associated with the sacrifice that they brought, and on some occasions they were required to kill the offering. Now, under the new covenant established in Christ, each true believer must offer himself as a living sacrifice, thereby associating himself with the sacrifice provided in the Lord Jesus Christ. However, the principle of the sacrifice remains the same – that just as under the Law the sacrifice was to be “**without blemish**”, so also our living sacrifice must be “**holy, acceptable unto God**” – again the principle is established that our offering must be in accordance to the requirements that God has established, not whatever we feel like bringing, or what we think is acceptable to God. Thirdly, we must be cleansed and washed by the water of the Word of God “that we die not” as we approach unto God with our offering. We must be constantly going back to the word of God throughout our day in order that it’s renovating and refreshing influence may dominate the flesh, and fashion us into vessels that are “meet for the master’s use”, for the purpose that our worship may be acceptable unto God.*

The Coverings of the Tabernacle

Exodus 26:1-14

410. When the Bible refers to the Tabernacle does it mean just the tent? Or does it include the outer courtyard? Please provide scriptural support.
411. How many coverings are used on the Tabernacle?
412. What is each covering made from?
413. Look at the materials of the first covering. What else in the Tabernacle is made in similar fashion?
414. What is the Hebrew word for linen?

415. Consider that this linen had to be dyed scarlet, blue, and purple. What does this linen covering represent?
416. Can you be part of this covering?
417. In the linen curtain there are 10 sections that are split into two groups of five. What do those numbers represent in scripture?
418. What is the Hebrew word for “one” in verse 2?
419. What is the Hebrew word for “one” that is used twice in verse 3?
420. What is the woman associated with in scripture, especially as a bride?
421. Which two “women” are joined together to make up the bride of Christ in a spiritual sense?
422. What is the Hebrew word for “coupled together” in verse 3 and what does it mean?
423. What scriptural principle is contained in this word and how it is used?
424. Both groups of curtains that are joined together are made up of 5 pieces. Who do you seek to join with or have fellowship with?
425. How are the two pieces joined together?
426. What principles do you see in the blue loops and gold taches?

427. Is this the same reason that you join together with others in your life?

428. Consider: what is the foundation of friendships and relationships that you have in your life. Are those relationships built on the principles seen here in how the linen is joined together?

429. You have seen that the word for one in verse 3 is the Hebrew word for woman, wife. What is the Hebrew word in verse 3 for “another”

430. What does that tell you about the relationship between the two curtains (spiritually the two women)?

431. Look at verse 6. Once the linen covering has been completed what are we told about the Tabernacle?

432. What are the Hebrew words for “Tabernacle” and “one” in verse 6?

As you consider the building of God's Holy house, you know that the cornerstone is Christ. Everything is built around him as the foundation of God's purpose. Yet the house is not complete, more stones are added in the Saints that become a part of the house through Christ. When the bride joins the Tabernacle - the house of God - it will become one, it will be complete.

433. In verses 9 and 11 when the goat's hair covering is added we are told it would be one. What are the Hebrew words in these verses for “Tabernacle” and “tent”?

434. Why do you think these words are different from the word used in verse 6 for Tabernacle?

435. The same word seen in question 433 is translated as covering in verse 7. What do you learn about these coverings in relation to the Tabernacle?

436. Look back at the “Materials” section and what these coverings are made from. Why do you think they are separate from the Tabernacle?
437. In what way(s) is the goat hair covering similar to the linen covering?
438. In what way(s) is it different?
439. Why do you think it has similar characteristics yet also such different ones? What is the principle being taught?
440. How many pieces are in each group that are joined together?
441. What is the significance of these numbers?
442. How are they joined together?
443. How does the way this covering is joined together differ from the linen covering? What is the difference in principles?
444. This covering is separate from the Tabernacle. What principle do you see about fellowship when you consider the result of joining those in grace with those in the flesh?
445. Read 2 Corinthians 6:14-18. How does this relate to the principles of fellowship we have seen in the Tabernacle? Where else in scripture can you see this principle?
446. What is the Hebrew for goat?

447. Look at other stories in scripture where the word for goat is used (other than in sacrifices). What are some of the common themes or principles illustrated in these stories?

448. What principle does the goat skin covering represent?

449. Look back at the “Materials” section and questions 130-132. What do the red ram’s skins represent?

450. Why would this principle be left outside the Tabernacle?

451. What is the Hebrew word for “badger”?

This word (badger) is found in Ex.25:5, 26:14, 35:7, 23, 36:19, 39:34, Num.4:6, ect. The tabernacle was covered with badgers’ skins; the shoes of women were also made of them (Ezekiel 16:10). Our translators seem to have been misled by the similarity in sound of the Hebrew tachash and the Latin taxus, “a badger”. The revisers have correctly substituted “seal skins”. The Arabs of the Sinaitic peninsula apply the name tucash to the seals and dugongs which are common in the Red Sea, and the skins of which are largely used as leather for sandals. Though the badger is common in Palestine, and might occur in the wilderness, its small hide would have been useless as a tent covering. The dugong, very plentiful in the shallow waters on the shores of the Red Sea, is a marine animal from 12 to 30 feet long, something between a whale and a seal, never leaving the water, but very easily caught. It grazes on seaweed, and is known by naturalists as Halicore tabernaculi.

Easton Bible Dictionary

452. Whether it’s a badger or a dugong, how are both of these animals viewed under the law?

453. Why does that principle have no place in the Tabernacle?

454. Consider the words of 1 John 2:16. Which three principles are you warned to avoid?

455. These principles also have no place in the Tabernacle of God. Is there a relationship or type with these three principles and the three coverings kept outside the Tabernacle?

BONUS: How are these three principles combated by the Spiritual types contained in the colours of the first covering? Does each colour directly oppose each of the three coverings?

Table of Shewbread: Principles of Fellowship

Exodus 25:23-30

456. What materials are used in the construction of the table?

457. In Exodus 25:23 you are told that the gold needs to be pure. Is this different from other gold used? Is that gold somehow less pure?

458. What is the Hebrew word for pure?

459. How else is it used in scripture?

460. In Exodus 25:28 why does it say that the staves were covered in gold and not this “pure” gold seen in the table?

461. What does it mean when it refers to pure gold? What is the principle being taught about faith?

462. In Exodus 25:26 you are told that the table has four golden rings. Look at the Hebrew word for rings and how it is used. What do the rings represent? (note that it is through the rings that the staves are connected to the table.)
463. Why is the table known as the table of shewbread and when is it first called that?
464. In verse 29 what is the Hebrew word for “dishes”?
465. Note how this word is used elsewhere in scripture. What offering is it connected with?
466. What is the Hebrew word for “to cover” in verse 29?
467. What offering is it associated with in scripture?
468. What is the principle behind these offerings and do you see them connected with another table in the New Testament?
469. The principles in question 468 point us towards the atonement. What does that work of Christ allow us to have with him and the Father; and how do you see this principle in the table of shewbread?
470. In verse 30 you read about the shewbread, what principle does the bread we break together at the memorial meeting teach us? (think about the idea that the bread must be broken)
471. Note the word “always” in verse 30. What does this word mean?
472. What does this teach you about how often you need to apply the principle of the shewbread?

473. How do you see that in the life of Christ?

474. Look at the Hebrew words used in verse 29. What body part appears in this verse?

475. Why do you think God associates this part of the body with the table of showbread and its principles of fellowship?

476. How can you apply that concept in the way that you apply fellowship with the Father and with your ecclesial family?

477. On what side of the Tabernacle is the table placed?

478. With what tribe is that side associated with? (consider the first of the three tribes mentioned on that side of the Tabernacle)

479. What is the meaning of the name of that tribe?

480. In the table is the principle of fellowship. Why does God associate fellowship with the principles of the judge?

481. What does this teach you about how you are to treat fellowship in your life and with those you have fellowship with?

482. How does this impact your fellowship with God?

483. Read 1 John 1:1-7. What is the basis for the fellowship you have with God?

484. How does that extend to the basis of the fellowship you have with others and which one comes first?

485. Does 1 John teach you that fellowship is all inclusive or is there a requirement made by God for the basis of fellowship?

486. When you consider the basis of fellowship in 1 John 1, what other item in the Tabernacle becomes linked to the table and fellowship?

487. Is fellowship only associated with Sunday morning emblems? If not, what else would be?

488. What is the word for fellowship in 1 John 1:3 and what does it mean?

489. Look at how this word is used in Romans 15:26 (contribution) and 2 Corinthians 8:4. Is this speaking about the breaking of bread or is this speaking of something else?

490. How can you apply these principles in the way you have fellowship today?

491. Look at Galatians 2:9. When the right hand of fellowship was given, what were they to have fellowship in?

492. Turn to 1 Corinthians 6:15. Is it possible to fellowship with the wrong people?

493. Fellowship is the idea of participation and sharing. In what ways can you have fellowship with unbelievers?

494. Consider the ways you can strengthen your fellowship with God, and also how you can strengthen your fellowship with fellow believers?

In the table of shewbread we can see principles of fellowship that we have with God, with Christ, and with each other. We are told that the bread upon the table is to always be there, perpetually. Christ tells us that the bread is "his body, broken for us". It represents the putting to death of the old man, crucifying the flesh. This isn't just done once, but it is done always, every day. We see in Christ not only the victory over the flesh on the cross, but the victory every time he rejected the flesh and chose service to God. We also need to constantly choose the putting to death of the flesh in our lives and in doing so have fellowship with Christ, with each other, and with our Heavenly Father.

The Lampstand: Principles of Manifestation

Exodus 25:31-40

495. In Exodus 25:31 what is the Hebrew word for candlestick?

496. What is the correct way to translate this word: lampstand or candlestick? Please support your answer.

497. What is the function or the purpose of a lampstand?

498. Where is the golden "candlestick" seen in the New Testament?

499. What do you learn about it from its usage in the New Testament? What does it represent?

500. Ex. 25:6. What is this oil used for and what does it represent in scripture?

501. What image is used to decorate the lampstand?

502. Is there a relationship between the light it gives and the fruit that it bears? Is this applicable to your own walk in the truth?

503. In verse 31 you are told that the lampstand has one shaft and six branches. What is different between the shaft and the branches and what can you learn from that?

In Exodus 25:39 it says that the lampstand is made from a talent of gold. A Hebrew talent of gold is made up of 6000 shekels in weight. Six, the number of man is what God uses to make his lampstand. Our Lord Jesus Christ was a man, a man who was then filled with the word of God so that he might shine forth as a light to the world. You are also a talent that is being fashioned in the hands of God, what is it you shine forth with?

504. What is the Hebrew word for shaft and what does it mean?

505. Consider how the word is used in Genesis 32:25, 31 and Genesis 46:26. What does this teach you about the significance of the shaft?

506. What is the Hebrew word for branch and what does it mean?

507. Consider 1 Corinthians 6:20 and 7:23 in relation to the word branch. How does that relate to the branches of the lampstand?

508. Who do you see typified in the shaft and who is typified in the six branches?

509. When you see that way in which the branches come out of the shaft how does that affect your walk in the truth?
510. The one shaft flows into the branches. Look at Ephesians 4:4-6. In what way can God and Christ be in us?
511. When you consider that the oil needs to result in both light and fruit, and also the relationship between the shaft and the branches, what principle do you see in the lampstand?
512. Read John 17:20-26. In what way(s) are God and Christ one?
513. In what way(s) can you be one with Christ and God?
514. In considering the principles of the lampstand look at Leviticus 24:2, why does the lampstand need to be continually lit?

Revelation 1:20 tells us that the candlestick represents the ecclesia. An ecclesia must be like a candlestick, it must be a shining example of Christ drawing others to the light. In Revelation 1:13 it says that Christ called to John from the midst of the seven golden candlesticks, the fourth one, or the shaft of the lampstand in the Tabernacle. In verse 11 Christ says that he is the "alpha and the omega" or as he would have said in his own Hebrew tongue "I am the aleph and the tav". Aleph and tav make up the Hebrew word "eth" which is seen throughout the Old Testament, Christ was telling John that this word was his watermark in the word of God, pointing towards him and his work. Just as there is seven candlesticks here, there is seven words in the first verse of the Bible in Genesis 1:1. Just as Christ stood in "the midst", the fourth candlestick, he stands in the midst of the first verse in the Bible. The fourth word in this verse is "eth" because that is when Christ came to fulfill the word of God, in the fourth thousandth year period of human history. Our King will shortly come again to complete his work, shining bright for the world to see when he returns on the sixth day, the sixth thousandth year period of human history. This is again shown in Genesis 1:1 where the word "eth" is also the sixth word. Everything in God's word points us to Christ and as he stands in the midst of the lampstand feeding the six branches, the ecclesias; we must shine forth with his light bearing fruit that is pleasing in the eyes of our Father.

Altar of Incense: Principles of Prayer

Exodus 30

515. What is the function of the altar of incense and how is it used?
516. What is it made of?
517. In considering the materials what does the altar itself represent?
518. Read Revelation 8:3. What is the altar of incense associated with?
519. What is the Greek word for incense?
520. Look at where else that Greek word is used, what is it referring to?
521. Read Revelations 5:8. What do you think the incense represents?
522. When you look at both the altar and the incense, what is the overall type?
523. In Exodus 30:7 it says that “sweet incense” was to be burnt upon the altar. What is the Hebrew word for “sweet”?
524. Look at other places this word is used, what is it always used in connection with?
525. What spices is the sweet incense made from?

526. Fill in the chart below concerning the spices

Spice	Hebrew Word	Root Word(s)	Principle

527. What can you learn about how you are to pray from these spices?

528. What is the Hebrew word for “pure” in Exodus 30:34 and what does the word mean?

529. Look at Job 16:17. In what way does this passage connect back to the principles of the altar of incense?

530. Look at 2 Timothy 2:22. What do you need before you can call upon the name of the Lord?

531. What is the Hebrew word for heart? (not the word for heart in Timothy but in the Old Testament)

532. Look again at the Hebrew word for frankincense, is there a connection with this Hebrew word and the Hebrew word for heart?

533. What does the heart represent in scripture? Please support your answer.

534. In what way does the principle of the pure frankincense affect the way you need to prepare yourself when you offer prayer to Yahweh?

535. Read Exodus 30:37-38. In what way is the sweet incense not to be used?

536. As you consider the answer to the previous question, how does that affect the way in which you pray and who you pray to?

537. Read Exodus 39:38. What is the other title for this altar?

538. In what way are the principles of faith and prayer connected?

539. What does this mean about the way you should pray to God?

It says in Exodus 30:7-8 that the altar of incense should be burning perpetually. Our prayers to God should also be perpetual, given at any time. Psalm 55:16-17 also tells us about crying to God at morning, noon, and evening; the same pattern that Daniel followed. A pattern that we too can follow in our lives, we can pray earnestly to God. The sweet incense was placed upon the altar morning and evening, corresponding to the evening and morning sacrifice on the brazen altar. While the burnt flesh would have stunk as it showed the death of the flesh, the sweet smell of the incense would have ascended to God. He is looking for both our prayers and our obedience to be offered to him as a sweet smelling savour.

The Anointing Oil

540. Read Exodus 30:23-33. How many items were anointed?

541. What is significant about that number and why do you think it is used in this situation?
542. What did the anointing oil do to the things it was poured out upon?
543. What spices are used to make this oil?
544. What does the word “myrrh” mean?
545. What does it seem to be a type of?
546. What is the Hebrew word for “pure” and what does it mean?
547. Is it the same word for pure that is used in verse 34? Why is this?
548. How is this word used in scripture?
549. This is the only reference in the Old Testament to this “pure” myrrh, what is the principle being relayed here?
550. Why is this significant in relation to the anointing oil?
551. What is the Hebrew word for “calamus” and what does it mean?
552. Where else in the Tabernacle do you come across this word?
553. What is the Hebrew word for “cassia” and what is the principle behind this word?

554. In considering cassia and calamus what does this tell you about the principles of the anointing oil as we can apply them?
555. Read Proverbs 7:17. The harlot applies both myrrh and cinnamon. What does she not anoint herself with?
556. What spiritual principles were lacking in her conduct as we see them in these spices?
557. Read Exodus 30:33. Why couldn't just anyone be anointed with this oil?
558. What does this say about those who God will anoint?
559. In Exodus 30 you have seen gold in the altar of incense (the golden altar), in the sweet incense you can see pure frankincense, and in the Holy anointing oil you see pure myrrh. Where else in scripture do you see these materials used together?
560. What work is pointed forward to when you consider how they are used together?
561. What practical principles can you apply in your walk as you consider how these materials point towards the work of Christ?

The Most Holy Place: Physical Perfection

God's Dwelling Place with Man

Outer Court	Holy Place	Most Holy Place
Mental preparation then	Moral application before	Physical perfection
Changed minds then	Changed characters before	Changed bodies
Separation then	Dedication before	Glorification
Reconciliation then	Reformation before	Exaltation

Romans 5:1-2 "Therefore being justified by faith (gold in the Holy Place and Most Holy Place) we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ (the entrance to the Tabernacle). By whom also we have access by faith into his grace wherein we stand (the Holy Place), and rejoice in the hope of the glory of God (the Most Holy Place)."

562. Who only had access to the Most Holy Place?

563. Who is our High Priest? Please provide supporting references.

564. On which day was access granted?

565. What work of Christ is pointed towards on that day?

566. If it is only the high priest that can access the Most Holy Place what does that teach you about the way in which you can have access to it? (Consider 1 Corinthians 15:22, 2 Corinthians 5:17)

567. Read Exodus 26:1. What would you see when you looked up in the Most Holy Place?

568. Read Exodus 26:31. What would you see when you looked at how to get into the Most Holy Place?

569. Read Exodus 25:18-20. What would you see as you entered into the Most Holy Place?

570. Why is this image the defining feature of the Most Holy Place?

571. What principle is seen in the image of the cherubim?

The Most Holy Place represents the fulfilment of God's purpose. It represents man's dwelling with Him. In order for man to be filled with the glory of God he must be transformed; mentally, morally, and physically. In the Most Holy Place we see the final transformation take place. It is the only part of the Tabernacle that is free from brass, because it is only upon the removal of the flesh and the granting of immortality that God can dwell in man. Our only access into this blessed hope is through our High Priest, the Lord Jesus Christ. We must be in him and therefore with him be granted that access to God. As one looked around the Most Holy Place this would be the constant reminder as they saw the cherubim everywhere they looked. Let us therefore seek out that relationship to Christ as we strive to be filled with the presence and the glory of God.

Ark of the Covenant

Exodus 25:10-16

572. What are the dimensions of the ark?

573. What materials was the ark made of?

574. In what way was the ark overlaid with gold?

575. What was the purpose of the staves?

576. What are you told very specifically about the staves in verse 15?

577. What do you think that means?

578. What was the first thing that would be put into the ark?

579. Why do you think there were two tables of stone and not just one?

580. What does the word ark mean?

581. What was the purpose of the ark?

582. Look up the Hebrew word for “testimony”. What does it mean?

583. Find and list all the occurrences of the “Tabernacle of Testimony” in both the Old and New Testaments.

584. Find and list all the occurrences of the “Tabernacle of Witness” in the both the Old and New Testaments.

585. Do you think it is significant that the Tabernacle takes on title of the ark? Why?

586. When you consider what was put into the ark, the name of the ark, and that the Tabernacle took on the name of the ark – what do you think it represents?

587. What does John 1:14 say? Find all the ways this verse connects back to the ark, and the purpose of the Tabernacle.

588. Why is this important and what is significant to you about it?

589. Considering that the ark represents Christ and we are to be in Christ – what principle can you apply in your life with the two tables of stone containing the law of God in the ark?

590. What did Christ do with the Law of God in Psalm 40:8?

591. Where is this verse quote in the New Testament?

592. Consider the context of Psalm 40:6 – if God is not looking for sacrifice and offering, what is God looking for? Find verses to support your answer.

593. Consider Hebrews 5:8 – what does it tell you that Christ did?

594. Read Hebrews 5:9 – what does it tell that you need to do?

595. What is the result of obedience?

596. What do the following verses tell us we need to do with the Law of God?

Joshua 22:5

Job.22:22

Psalm 37:31

Psalm 119:34

Proverbs 3:1

597. What did Josiah do in 2 Kings 23:25?

598. Consider the context and what Josiah did – what example can you take from it?

599. What did Hezekiah do in 2 Chronicles 31:21?

600. Consider the context and what Hezekiah did in 2 Chronicles 31 – what example does that give to you?

601. What example does Ezra give you in Ezra 7:10?

602. Think back to what the word “ark” means (q. 580). What significance is there for you in the definition of “ark”?

Mercy Seat

Exodus 25:17-22

603. What is the Hebrew word for ‘mercy seat’ and what does it mean?

604. Look up the root word (H3722). What does it mean?

605. Where was the mercy seat located?

606. What material was the mercy seat made of?

607. In Exodus 25:22 what two things does God say He will do on the mercy seat?

608. In Exodus 25:8 what was the purpose God gave for building the Tabernacle?

609. Provide scriptural evidence of the place that God dwelt in the Tabernacle?
610. Read Hebrews 9:11. In what way does God dwell in Christ?
611. Read 2 Corinthians 5:1. In what way can you become the Tabernacle that God dwells in?
612. Where is it that God truly wants to dwell?
613. Read Judges 20:27. What was needed for the people to speak with God?
614. By what or who are you able to speak to God?
615. Read Leviticus 16. What day is this chapter talking about?
616. Where does God appear on this day?
617. Summarise what happens to the two goats on this day.
618. What three things does Aaron bring with him into the Most Holy Place?
619. What did the cloud of incense cover?
620. Where does Aaron sprinkle the blood of the bullock?
621. Where does Aaron sprinkle the blood of the goat?

622. Who does the mercy seat represent?

623. What do you think the significance is of these items either covering, or being put on the mercy seat?

624. How is Christ represented in these three things?

Cherubim

625. Read Exodus 25:18-22 and 37:7-9. What details are given about the materials used for the cherubim and how they were made?

626. Where do the cherubim first appear in scripture?

627. Often the first occurrence of a word or concept is important in scripture. What is it about the first occurrence of this word that holds weight?

628. In the first occurrence of the word, where were the cherubim located?

629. What was the purpose of the cherubim in that story?

630. What is the Hebrew word for “keep” in Genesis 3:24 and what does it mean?

631. What does fire represent in scripture and how could you show that?

632. Where else in the Tabernacle are the cherubim found?

633. What are you told about the wings of the cherubim in Exodus 25?

634. What do wings represent in scripture? (Ruth 2:12, Psalm 61:4) Find more passages to support this?

635. In the following verses what bird is being referred to: Exodus 19:4, Deuteronomy 32:10-11

636. Compare this bird to what God is doing in those passages.

637. What are you told about the faces of the cherubim in Exodus 25:20?

638. What is the Hebrew word for "one" in verse 20. What does it mean?

639. Look up the Hebrew word for "another" in verse 20. What does it mean?

640. How is this different from other occurrences of the phrase "one to another" that you saw previously in the Tabernacle with the walls and the covering?

641. What is significant about this difference?

642. In Ezekiel 1:10 there is more information given about the faces of the cherubim. What are the faces and which side is each face on?

643. Compare Ezekiel 1:10 to Ezekiel 10:14. Which face is named as the face of the cherub?

644. Which direction are the cherubim coming from in Ezekiel 1?

645. Look back at your answers and the chart on Q. 64 on pg. 12-13 under the section: The Position of the Tabernacle. Which face is associated with which tribes based on which sides the tribes are located on in the encampment?

646. Do the faces of the tribes and the faces of the cherubim match up? Keep in mind that Ezekiel sees the cherubim from the south, so he sees the face of the man towards him.

647. How do you see God's character in each of the four faces, based on what the oxen, eagles, man, and lion represent in the Bible?

Some Hebraists and John Thomas say the word cherub comes from the Hebrew root "rachev": to ride. The cherub in Psalm 18:10-19 is an angel completely overtaken by God's spirit, who is outworking God's works upon the earth, being in total subjection to him. God is "riding" this angel in the way that the angel is so influenced by God's power, that he can represent God. The cherubim are often identified with a vehicle. For example: occurrences which speak of the glorified saints as chariots that God will ride to victory: Isaiah 66:15, Psalm 149, Habakkuk 3:8, Zechariah 6:5, Psalm 68:17, 33. Jesus was the perfect pattern of how this should work; he was always letting God guide him. We desire to be chariots and horses subject to the direction of God's will, "the horsemen". If we are willing, God is training us to be vehicles of His will as we live now.

648. Look up the Hebrew word for "placed" in Genesis 3:24. What does it mean?

649. How does this relate to the Tabernacle?

650. In Ezekiel 1:4 what is the Hebrew word for “colour” and what does it mean?

651. When does the colour of amber appear again in this chapter?

652. What do the eyes represent and what ideas are they connected with in scripture?

653. Jesus is depicted in every aspect of this vision in Ezekiel 1. How do you see Christ manifested in the different faces of the cherubim?

The different parts of the vision of the cherubim in Ezekiel 1 is like different saints performing different duties – warriors, judges, destroyers, teachers, administrators, comforters, and more. Yet there is a true unity that will prevail regardless of what capacity a saint will work in – wheels, eyes, faces, etc. – they will be directed by one mind – Jesus! (Ephesians 4:3, 1Corinthians 2:16)

The colours can represent the different aspects of manifesting the one glory. The saints break up the glory of the Son of God into its component parts, and then when united reveal the complete glory of his person. The glory that was represented by the rainbow that encircled the throne (Ezekiel 1:28) is the Godly characteristics, the bright shining forth of the Sun of Righteousness that will illuminate the dark world.

Contents of the Ark

654. What three items are placed in the ark?

655. Where in scripture is this recorded?

656. In Exodus 25:16 it says that the testimony would be placed in the ark. What is the Hebrew word for testimony and what does it mean?

657. What is God referring to when he talks about the testimony?

658. In what way does the word of God testify or witness to you?

659. Use the Strong's number to look up the word "testimony" and see how it is used in the Psalms. What does that teach you about the relationship you need to build with God's testimonies?

660. Consider Exodus 25:22 and 38:21. Why are both the ark and the Tabernacle connected with and named after the tables of testimony?

661. What are these testimonies written on?

662. What does scripture say about where God ultimately desires His testimonies to be written on?

663. Refer back to your answer of what the heart represents in Q. 533. As you consider the relationship between the testimonies of God and your heart, do you think there is a connection to the mental part of discipleship (the mental, moral, physical principles of the Tabernacle) and the tables of testimony?

664. It says in Numbers 17:10 that Aaron's rod was to be placed in the ark. Why was his rod chosen over the others?

665. What principle in scripture is shown in the idea of something bearing fruit?

666. If only the rod that bore fruit was placed before God, what does that teach you about your walk and what you need to do in order to dwell with God?

667. Look at Exodus 17 or other passages in scripture, what else is Aaron's rod used for

668. Looking at how his rod was used, who do you believe the rod came to represent?

669. In what ways does he embody the principle of bearing fruit?

670. Look at Numbers 17:10. What is the consequence in the eyes of God of the rod being placed in the ark?

671. In what way does that relate to the work of Christ?

672. Considering the rod, what principle is shown in relation to the mental, moral, and physical changes a disciple needs to go through?

673. In Exodus 16:33 it says that a pot of manna containing an omer's worth of manna is put into the ark. Why is that amount of manna chosen?

674. What happened to manna when people kept it longer than instructed by God to do so?

675. Manna was shown to be corruptible, how does that relate to you?

676. What was the only day in which manna did not become corruptible?

677. What period of God's purpose does that day point towards?

678. Why is that significant in relation to the manna not corrupting on that day?

679. You saw back in question 675 that manna would corrupt if it was kept longer than a day. How long was it kept in the ark?

680. Did that manna ever become corrupted?

681. What does the manna in the ark represent?

682. In considering your salvation, why is it important that the manna had to be placed inside the ark for it to become incorruptible? Who do you need to be "in" to become incorruptible?

683. Consider the change that takes place between the daily manna and the manna of the ark. What does it teach you about the change that needs to take place in your life in order for you to be saved?

684. Is this another connection to the principles of mental, moral, and physical? If so, which principle is seen in the manna?

685. As you consider all three items placed into the ark, what do you think God expects from you? What do you need to be doing today to accomplish that?

There is a beautiful parallel seen in the Tabernacle and in the ark, both being named for the testimony of God within them. The ark represents the Lord Jesus Christ and in order for us to have a part in him as part of the multitudinous Christ, we need to be transformed. The mental transformation; seen in the choice and desire to choose God over man. The moral transformation; seen in how we manifest the character of God in our lives. The physical transformation; only seen when we become one with Christ, when we are placed in him as we will be in the Kingdom of God. These principles are seen in the three items placed into the ark. It is that ark that becomes the seat upon which the glory of God will dwell. We see these same principles worked out in the entire Tabernacle as we walk through each door: into the outer court, into the Holy Place, and finally into the Most Holy Place. Again, the transformation culminates with us standing before God and having his glory fill us up as it covers all of His creation.

Exodus 28

686. In Exodus 28:2 what is the purpose of the priestly garments?

687. What are the Hebrew words for honour and glory in verse two and what do they mean?

688. What does this teach you about the garments you need to put on? (consider this with both a spiritual and literal application)

689. Read 1 Corinthians 10:31 and Leviticus 22:19-24. What does this tell you about how we are to serve God?

690. In verse 4 how many items were made for the garments of the high priest?

The Ephod

Exodus 28:5-14

691. Which colours were used in the making of the Ephod?

692. What else in the Tabernacle uses this combination of colours?

693. What was the only part of the actual Tabernacle that the people could see?

694. On the shoulders of the ephod there was to be two stones. What was written on the stones?

695. In what order were the names to be written? Read Exodus 28:10 and write the names below as they would appear – six on each stone.

Stone 1 - Name	Meaning	Stone 2 - Name	Meaning

696. The breastplate was also to have twelve names written on it. Look at Exodus 28:21, in what way(s) were these names written differently?

697. Which names would have been different?

698. It says in verse 12 that the stones of the ephod were placed on the shoulders. What is the Hebrew word for shoulders and what does it mean?

699. The shoulder bears the names of the children of Israel after their birth order, standing for natural Israel. Read Hebrews 9:28, what is the relationship between the shoulders and the work of Christ?

700. In what way can you manifest that principle in how you work with others in the truth? Where else in scripture does it speak of that?

701. It is the duty of the priest to bear the burdens of his people. What can you learn about this when you read Zechariah 7:3-11?

702. In what ways can you be in danger in following that example?

703. In Exodus 28:7 it says that the two pieces are joined together. What is the Hebrew word for “joined” and what does it mean?

704. What New Testament word or principle would you connect to this Hebrew word and how would you show it in your life?

705. Who is it that we can be joined together with that will always help us bear the burdens of others?

The Breastplate

Exodus 28:15-30

706. What is the breastplate made of?

707. Often in pictures the breastplate is depicted as being made of a metal. As you read over how it was made, what do you think it would have looked like?

708. In verse 17 it says that the twelve stones on the breastplate would be in rows. How would that look on the breastplate?

709. What is the Hebrew word for rows and what does it mean?

710. Look this word up in a Strong's concordance and see the context in which it is used in the book of Kings. Does this change how you see the layout of the stones on the breastplate?

711. In verse 15 what is the breastplate called?

712. Why is it described in this way?

713. What do the words "urim" and "thummim" mean? (Look at the roots of the words to help in understanding their meaning.)

When words are plural in the English language you will often add an "s" to the end of the word to convey this meaning. In the Hebrew language when something is plural you will often see two letters added to the end of the word: "yod" and "mem". This is sometimes shown in the English translation of Hebrew words by adding an "im" to the end of the word. This can be seen in words like "urim" and "thummim" and also in "cherubim" or "Mahanaim".

714. With what principle is "light" associated with in scripture?

715. Look at Strong's #8537 and #8535. What principle are these words associated with in scripture?

716. In what way does an understanding of "urim" and "thummim" help you to understand why the breastplate is associated with judgment?

717. On the ephod you saw that the names of the tribes were born on the shoulders. Where are you told that the names on the breastplate were placed?

718. Why is the nation of Israel carried there as opposed to natural Israel being carried on the shoulders?

719. What two things attach the breastplate to the ephod?
720. What does that teach you about the relationship between what is borne on the shoulders and what is borne in the heart?
721. The breastplate is associated with the judgment of the “urim” and “thummim” upon the heart. What does that teach you about the role of judgment in your life?
722. Where does God desire to truly dwell?
723. Who provides access for us that we might dwell with Him?
724. The Tabernacle taught Israel about God’s dwelling place. What could an Israelite see that they needed to pass through in order to dwell with God?
725. Consider the colours of the ephod and the breastplate. An Israelite would see very little of the actual Tabernacle, but what could they see that these colours in the garments of the high priest would remind them of?
726. The layout of the stones on the breastplate would have reminded an Israelite of their encampment. As they looked at the high priest and saw the ephod as a representation of their encampment, who would they have understood to give them access to God?
727. Why is the principle of judgment associated with the way we have access to dwell with God?

The common Israelite has been told that the Tabernacle is the dwelling place of Yahweh their God. Yet the common Israelite would have no access to the Tabernacle of God. All he could see was the door to the Tabernacle, the linen of blue, purple, and scarlet. Yet he could see that the High priest had access to the dwelling of God and carried with him the name of every tribe upon his heart, bringing them before God. As an Israelite looked upon the High Priest how striking would it be to see the encampment of Israel in their tribal groups, in a foursquare encampment represented by the stones of the breastplate. The word for the rows in which the stones were laid doesn't imply four left to right rows but rather four walls laid out just like Israel encamping around the Tabernacle. Then within the square encampment of the breastplate would be the linen dyed blue, purple, and scarlet – just like the doorway into the Tabernacle. So that every time an Israelite looked at the breastplate they would be reminded and taught that their High Priest was the door through which they had access to God, knowing that access would allow God to also dwell in their hearts. Christ is our High Priest and the door through which we have access to dwelling with God.

The Robe of the Ephod

Exodus 28:31-35

728. Why is the high priest predominantly clothed in blue?
729. In Exodus 28:32 what are the Hebrew words for “hole”, “top”, and “binding” and what do they mean?
730. What do these three words have in common as relates to the human body?
731. Which items were on the bottom of the robe?
732. Why are you told that the priest needed to wear golden bells?
733. A pomegranate is a fruit filled with a multitude of seeds. Like the seeds of a pomegranate who do you desire to dwell within?

734. Christ covers us and provides atonement for us by the shedding of his blood. What are the seeds of a pomegranate covered in?

735. Looking at this marvellous fruit, what principle does it stand for?

736. In Exodus 28:32 what was the binding of woven work supposed to do?

737. Compare that to Leviticus 21:10 and Matthew 26:65. What should happen to the high priest in Matthew?

738. Who under the law would have his garments rent? (hint: Leviticus 13)

739. Were Christ's robes rent?

740. How do you take care of the robes God has given to you?

The Golden Plate

Exodus 28:36-38

741. What is the Hebrew word for plate?

742. How else is this word used in scripture? Based upon that how should it be translated here?

743. What does the principle of bearing fruit have to do with your walk in the truth?

744. In Exodus 28:37 it says that the plate is placed upon a blue ribbon. Why is a blue ribbon used? (consider the principle of the colour blue from “The Materials” section)

745. What is written on the plate?

746. What does the word “Holiness”, mean?

747. Consider question 744, if we desire to be separate (holy) to God what must we bear?

748. Read Leviticus 8:9. What is the golden plate called here?

749. What is the Hebrew word for “crown”?

750. How is this word used in Numbers 6?

751. How does this word connect to the principles of the Nazarite vow?

752. Do you think the word crown is the best translation in Leviticus 8:9? If not, how should it be translated?

753. How many items of the garment has God asked Moses to make so far and what are they?

754. How many more items does he detail in Exodus 28:39 and what are they?

755. What is the total number of items and does that differ from your answer to question 691?

756. Why is the extra item added?

757. What does the golden plate represent?

758. What does that teach you about what is needed to move from the flesh (the number 6) to the spirit (the number 7)?

759. It says in Exodus 28:38 that the golden plate would sit upon the forehead. What is the Hebrew word for "forehead"?

760. Look at how this word is used in scripture. What principle is represented by the forehead?

761. Consider the principles of the golden plate - Where does the battle between the flesh and the spirit need to take place and need to be won?

762. It says that the golden plate would have engravings like a signet. What is the Hebrew word for "signet" and what does it mean?

763. Look at how this word is used in scripture – what does it relate to?

764. On the golden plate, what was engraved and where was it engraved?

765. Where else in scripture do you read about a name being engraved or written in the head?

766. Whose name do you want engraved in your head and how do you go about accomplishing that?

767. BONUS: in looking at these four garments of the high priest (the four that we have in detail), is there a connection to the four faces of the cherubim?

768. The Garments of the Priests (the High Priest Garments particularly) reflect the colors and patterns found in the Tabernacle and in the Encampment of Israel. Why do you think God designed it this way? How can this apply to you?

769. How can you see our Lord Jesus Christ pointed forward to in the Garments of the High Priest? How does this affect you, and your relation to Christ?

Concluding Questions

770. What is the overall purpose of the Tabernacle?

771. Where does God ultimately want to dwell?

772. In what way can God dwell in you?

773. What do the cherubim represent?

774. How can you manifest the principles of the cherubim today?

775. What mental transformation has to take place in your life?

776. What moral transformation has to take place in your life?

777. What is the only way in which a physical transformation can take place in your life?

778. In what ways can you see Christ in the various items of the Tabernacle?

779. In what ways can you see yourself in those same items?

780. How can you apply the principles of the Tabernacle in your development as a disciple?

REVELATION 21:1-4 “AND I SAW A NEW HEAVEN AND A NEW EARTH: FOR THE FIRST HEAVEN AND THE FIRST EARTH WERE PASSED AWAY; AND THERE WAS NO MORE SEA. AND I JOHN SAW THE HOLY CITY, NEW JERUSALEM, COMING DOWN FROM GOD OUT OF HEAVEN, PREPARED AS A BRIDE ADORNED FOR HER HUSBAND. AND I HEARD A GREAT VOICE OUT OF HEAVEN SAYING, **BEHOLD, THE TABERNACLE OF GOD IS WITH MEN, AND HE WILL DWELL WITH THEM, AND THEY SHALL BE HIS PEOPLE, AND GOD HIMSELF SHALL BE WITH THEM, AND BE THEIR GOD.** AND GOD SHALL WIPE AWAY ALL TEARS FROM THEIR EYES; AND THERE SHALL BE NO MORE DEATH, NEITHER SORROW, NOR CRYING, NEITHER SHALL THERE BE ANY MORE PAIN: FOR THE FORMER THINGS ARE PASSED AWAY.”