

THE COMING THIRD TEMPLE IN PROPHETIC BABYLON

This teaching will give the biblical interpretation of the prophetic Babylon according to **Rev 18:10-13**.

Rev 18:10 Standing afar off for the fear of her torment, saying, Alas, alas, that **great city Babylon**, that mighty city! for in one hour is thy judgment come.

Rev 18:11 And the merchants of the earth shall weep and mourn over her; for no man buyeth their merchandise any more:

Rev 18:12 The merchandise of gold, and silver, and precious stones, and of pearls, and fine linen, and purple, and silk, and scarlet, and all thyine wood, and all manner vessels of ivory, and all manner vessels of most precious wood, and of brass, and iron, and marble,

Rev 18:13 And cinnamon, and odours, and ointments, and frankincense, and wine, and oil, and fine flour, and wheat, and beasts, and sheep, and horses, and chariots, and slaves, and souls of men.

This Babylon is described as having a Third Temple which will be a focal point of this teaching. Study reference verses that allude to the coming Third Temple include **Rev 11:1-2; 17:4;18:11-13, Dan 11:31,38**.

Temple artifacts and ordinances are described in the above bible verses. The coming Third Temple in Jerusalem is what is described, making it one among many indicators that Jerusalem is that “great city Babylon.” Many scriptures point to Jerusalem being the prophetic Babylon. For example **Ezekiel 16** reveals Jerusalem as a woman which is the prophetic “Mystery Babylon”. Jerusalem is specifically mentioned as having “*abominations*” in **Eze 16:2** before going on to describe her in **Eze 16:13** as decked with gold, silver, fine linen, silk, honey, flour, oil (Temple related), and then Jerusalem is called a “*harlot*” in **Eze 16:15** and being made a “*Mother of harlots*” in **Eze 16:61, Eze 23:1-13**. In **Rev 17:4-5** the mystery, “Babylon” is described with characteristics that relate to the Temple and called the “*mother of harlots*” and linked with “*abominations*” mentioned in **Dan 9:27;11:31;12:11, Mat 24:15**.

Rev 17:4 And the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet colour, and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls, having a golden cup in her hand full of abominations and filthiness of her fornication:

Rev 17:5 And upon her forehead was a name written, MYSTERY, BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND **ABOMINATIONS** OF THE EARTH.

Jerusalem is a centerpiece for biblical prophecy, with significant events involving the coming Third Temple. The [Antichrist/Al-Mahdi in Jerusalem](#) document in detail reveals how the Antichrist will take over the Third Temple with the Islamic armies as they take over Jerusalem. This is the event described in **Rev 11:1-2** with the “Gentiles”(Muslim jihadists) taking over the “holy city” (Jerusalem) for 42 months:

Rev 11:1 And there was given me a reed like unto a rod: and the angel stood, saying, Rise, and measure the **temple of God**, and **the altar**, and them that worship therein.

Rev 11:2 But the court which is without the temple leave out, and measure it not; for it is given unto the **Gentiles**: and **the holy city shall they tread under foot forty and two months**.

This taking of the Temple is described in **Daniel 11:31**, **Daniel 9:27**, **Daniel 11:45**, and **Matthew 24:15**.

(ESV) Dan 11:31 Forces from him shall appear and **profane the temple** and fortress, and shall take away the regular burnt offering. And they shall set up the **abomination** that makes **desolate**.

We see the Antichrist's armies come in stopping sacrifices and the temple being defiled.

Dan 9:27 And he shall confirm the covenant with many for one week: **and in the midst of the week he shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease**, and for the overspreading of **abominations** he shall make it **desolate**, even until the consummation, and that determined shall be poured upon the desolate.

We see the location the Antichrist establishes his palace is in Jerusalem on the Temple Mount:

Dan 11:45 And he shall plant the tabernacles of his palace **between the seas in the glorious holy mountain**; yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him.

The Temple Mount or “glorious holy mountain” is where the coming Third Temple will be. It is this location which is described as the “holy place” in **Mat 24:15** (more detail about the “holy place” later).

Mat 24:15 When ye therefore shall see the **abomination of desolation**, spoken of by Daniel the prophet, stand in the **holy place**, (whoso readeth, let him understand:)

The scriptures below in context are referring to the prophetic Babylon “that great city” (**Rev 18:10**) and its desolation (confirmed in **Dan 9:27**, **11:31**, **12:11**, **Mat 24:15**).

Rev 18:18 And cried when they saw the smoke of her burning, saying, What city is like unto this great city!

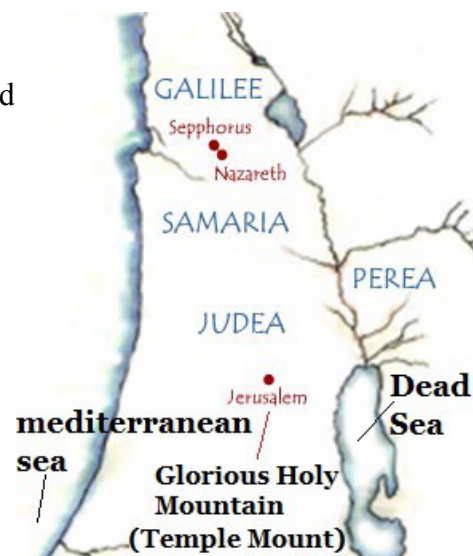
Rev 18:19 And they cast dust on their heads, and cried, weeping and wailing, saying, Alas, alas, **that great city**, wherein were made rich all that had ships in the sea by reason of her costliness! for in one hour is **she made desolate**.

The prophecy says people will be made rich through this great city Babylon's costliness. We now look to the merchants and merchandise mentioned in **Rev 18:11-13** to see what the merchants will have been made rich by.

Rev 18:11 And the merchants of the earth shall weep and mourn over her; for **no man buyeth their merchandise any more**:

Rev 18:12 The merchandise of **gold, and silver, and precious stones**, and of pearls, and **fine linen, and purple, and silk, and scarlet**, and all **thyine wood**, and all manner vessels of **ivory**, and all manner vessels of most precious wood, and of **brass, and iron, and marble**,

Rev 18:13 And **cinnamon, and odours, and ointments, and frankincense**, and **wine**, and oil, and fine **flour**, and wheat, and **beasts, and sheep, and horses, and chariots**, and slaves, and souls of men.



The detailed understanding of these verses is given further below when comparing the old testament Temple scriptures to the above Revelation scriptures. To briefly summarize, the **gold and silver** are for the Third Temple items and artifacts. The **precious stones** are for the high priest service garments including the Ephod with its breastplate of precious stones as described in **Exodus 39**. The **fine linen** is also for the priest garments with **purple, scarlet and silk** included. In addition the Temple veil is also made of purple,scarlet and fine linen. The fragrant (**thyine**) **wood** as well as **brass, iron, marble** is for the construction of the Temple. The **cinnamon and frankincense** are for the incense and anointing oils used in priest service. The **flour, wine, beasts and sheep** are for sacrifices offered. The **ivory** is mentioned to reveal a likeness to Solomon (more later). Many parallels are given likening Solomon's Temple time to the coming Third Temple such as the False Prophet lying sign and miracle of calling down fire from the sky (**Rev 13:13**) as a counterfeit version of fire coming down from heaven with Solomon in the Temple of old (**2 Ch 7:1-3**). It's possible that the Antichrist's throne (**Rev 13:2, Rev 16:10**) could be made out of the same materials as Solomon's throne (**1 Ki 10:18**) namely, that of gold covered ivory. The horses and chariots are mentioned to again reveal a likeness to Solomon and further confirm that a Temple on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem is being described (More on this later).

After the Temple construction is completed and the Muslims Jihad Jerusalem taking the Temple and stopping the sacrifices and ordinances, there will be no money being made off this Temple any longer. It is for this reason that the merchants will mourn (**Rev 18:11**) as they will no longer be able to be made rich through the materials for the construction of the Temple, the artifacts ,vessels, nor through items used in the Temple services in regards to sacrifices. The money changers in **Mat 21:12** also became rich off the items being sold in the temple just like these merchants in **Rev 18:11,15**.

Now let us look at Old Testament Temple scriptures which give invaluable insight as they highlight the connection to **Rev 18:11-13** as discussed above.

Exo 39:1 And of the blue, and **purple, and scarlet**, they made cloths of service, to do service in the **holy place**, and made the holy garments for Aaron; as the LORD commanded Moses.

Exo 39:2 And he made **the ephod of gold, blue, and purple, and scarlet**, and **fine twined linen**.

Exo 39:3 And they did beat **the gold** into thin plates, and cut it into wires, to work it in the blue, and in **the purple, and in the scarlet**, and in **the fine linen**, with cunning work.

Jerusalem was clothed with this silk, gold, silver, fine linen, and ate fine flour as described in **Ezekiel 16**.

Eze 16:13 Thus wast thou decked with **gold and silver**; and thy raiment was of **fine linen**, and **silk**, and broidered work; thou didst eat **fine flour**, and honey, and oil: and thou wast exceeding beautiful, and thou didst prosper into a kingdom.

Precious stones on the breastplate for the ephod:

Exo 39:9 It was square. They made the breastpiece doubled, a span its length and a span its breadth when doubled.

Exo 39:10 And they set in it four rows of **stones**. A row of sardius, topaz, and carbuncle was the first row;

Exo 39:11 and the second row, an emerald, a sapphire, and a diamond;



High Priest Garments , Ephod

Exo 39:12 and the third row, a jacinth, an agate, and an amethyst;

Exo 39:13 and the fourth row, a beryl, an onyx, and a jasper. They were enclosed in settings of gold filigree.

Temple Construction including precious stones for the Ephod:

1Ch 29:1 Furthermore David the king said unto all the congregation, Solomon my son, whom alone God hath chosen, is yet young and tender, and the work is great: for the palace is not for man, but for the LORD God.

1Ch 29:2 Now I have prepared with all my might for the house of my God the gold for things to be made of gold, and the silver for things of silver, and the brass for things of brass, the iron for things of iron, and wood for things of wood; onyx stones, and stones to be set, glistening stones, and of divers colours, and **all manner of precious stones**, and marble stones in abundance.

1Ch 29:3 Moreover, because I have set my affection to the house of my God, I have of mine own proper good, of gold and silver, which I have given to the house of my God, over and above all that I have prepared for the holy house,

“Vessels” is a term used for Temple Service items.

Rev 18:12 The merchandise of **gold**, and silver, and **precious stones**, and of pearls, and fine linen, and purple, and silk, and scarlet, and **all thyine wood**, and all manner **vessels** of ivory, and **all manner vessels** of most **precious wood**, and of **brass**, and **iron**, and **marble**,

A confirmation of Temple items being described as such is seen with the king of Babylon Belshazzar:

Dan 5:1 Belshazzar the king made a great feast to a thousand of his lords, and drank wine before the thousand.

Dan 5:2 Belshazzar, while he tasted the wine, commanded to bring the golden and **silver vessels** which his father Nebuchadnezzar had **taken out of the temple which was in Jerusalem**; that the king, and his princes, his wives, and his concubines, might drink therein.

Dan 5:3 Then they **brought the golden vessels that were taken out of the temple of the house of God** which was at Jerusalem; and the king, and his princes, his wives, and his concubines, drank in them.

Dan 5:4 They drank wine, and praised the gods of **gold, and of silver, of brass, of iron, of wood, and of stone.**



Much like Belshazzar king of Babylon, the Antichrist will be honoring “Allah” with these Temple artifacts:

Dan 11:38 But in his estate shall he honour the God of forces: and a god whom his fathers knew not shall he **honour with gold, and silver, and with precious stones**, and pleasant things.

These vessels are mentioned as items for Temple services:



Exo 30:25 And thou shalt make it an oil of holy ointment, an ointment compound after the art of the apothecary: it shall be an holy anointing oil.

Exo 30:26 And thou shalt anoint the tabernacle of the congregation therewith, and the **ark of the testimony**,

Exo 30:27 And the table and all his **vessels**, and the candlestick and his **vessels**, and the altar of **incense**,

Exo 30:28 And the altar of burnt offering with all his **vessels**, and the laver and his foot.

The wood described in **Rev 18:12** is "thyine wood" and precious wood.

Rev 18:12 The merchandise of **gold**, and silver, and precious stones, and of pearls, and fine linen, and purple, and silk, and scarlet, and all **thyine wood**, and all manner vessels of ivory, and all manner vessels of most **precious wood**, and of brass, and iron, and marble,



Candlestick for Temple

The precious wood is used in the artifacts and temple construction:

Exo 25:10 And they shall make an ark of **shittim wood**: two cubits and a half shall be the length thereof, and a cubit and a half the breadth thereof, and a cubit and a half the height thereof.

Exo 25:11 And thou shalt **overlay it with pure gold**, within and without shalt thou overlay it, and shalt make upon it a **crown of gold** round about.

The word "thyine" from **Rev 18:12** in the Strong's concordance: **G2367 θύϊνος thuinōs thoo'-ee-nos**
From a derivative of G2380 (in the sense of blowing; denoting a certain **fragrant tree**); made of citron wood: - thyine.

This is scented wood. Such scented wood was used in the construction of the Temple that Solomon made in Jerusalem.



1Ki 6:14 So Solomon **built the house**, and finished it.

1Ki 6:15 And he built the walls of the house within with **boards of cedar**, both the floor of the house, and the walls of the ceiling: and he covered them on the inside **with wood**, and covered the floor of the house with **planks of fir**.

1Ki 6:16 And he built twenty cubits on the sides of the house, both the floor and the walls with boards of **cedar**: he even built them for it within, even for the oracle, even for the most **holy place**.

1Ki 6:20 And the oracle in the forepart was twenty cubits in length, and twenty cubits in breadth, and twenty cubits in the height thereof: and he **overlaid it with pure gold**; and so covered **the altar which was of cedar**.

1Ki 6:21 So Solomon **overlaid the house within with pure gold**: and he made a partition by the chains of gold before the oracle; and he overlaid it with gold.

1Ki 6:22 And **the whole house he overlaid with gold**, until he had finished all the house: also the whole altar that was by the oracle he overlaid with gold.



This is why the thyine and precious wood is mentioned in **Rev 18:12**. It directly relates to prophetic Babylon (Jerusalem) having a coming Third Temple.

Now the brass seen in **Rev 18:12**

Rev 18:12 The merchandise of gold, and silver, and precious stones, and of pearls, and fine linen, and purple, and silk, and scarlet, and all thyine wood, and all manner vessels of ivory, and all manner vessels of most precious wood, and of brass, and iron, and marble,

This brass relates to the Altar and other Temple vessels. Let us look to Old Testament verses to confirm this.



2Chronicles 4:1 Moreover he made an **altar of brass**, twenty cubits the length thereof, and twenty cubits the breadth thereof, and ten cubits the height thereof.

1Ch 29:1 Furthermore David the king said unto all the congregation, Solomon my son, whom alone God hath chosen, is yet young and tender, and the work is great: for the palace is not for man, but for the LORD God.

1Ch 29:2 Now I have prepared with all my might for the house of my God the gold for things to be made of gold, and the silver for things of silver, and **the brass for things of brass**, the iron for things of iron, and wood for things of wood; onyx stones, and stones to be set, glistening stones, and of divers colours, and all manner of precious stones, and marble stones in abundance.

1Ch 29:3 Moreover, because I have set my affection to the house of my God, I have of mine own proper good, of gold and silver, which I have given to the house of my God, over and above all that I have prepared for the holy house,

Exo 27:1 And thou shalt make an altar of shittim wood, five cubits long, and five cubits broad; the altar shall be foursquare: and the height thereof shall be three cubits.

Exo 27:2 And thou shalt make the horns of it upon the four corners thereof: his horns shall be of the same: and thou shalt **overlay it with brass**.

Exo 27:3 And thou shalt make his pans to receive his ashes, and his shovels, and his basons, and his fleshhooks, and his firepans: all **the vessels thereof thou shalt make of brass**.

Exo 27:4 And thou shalt make for it a grate of network of **brass**; and upon the net shalt thou make four **brassen rings** in the four corners thereof.

Exo 27:5 And thou shalt put it under the compass of the altar beneath, that the net may be even to the midst of the altar.

Exo 27:6 And thou shalt make staves for the altar, staves of shittim wood, and overlay them with **brass**.

Exo 27:7 And the staves shall be put into the rings, and the staves shall be upon the two sides of the altar, to bear it.

Exo 27:8 Hollow with boards shalt thou make it: as it was shewed thee in the mount, so shall they make it.

Exo 27:9 And thou shalt make the court of the tabernacle: for the south side southward there shall be hangings for the court of fine twined linen of an hundred cubits long for one side:

Exo 27:10 And the twenty pillars thereof and their twenty sockets shall be of **brass**; the hooks of the pillars and their fillets shall be of silver.

Exo 27:11 And likewise for the north side in length there shall be hangings of an hundred cubits long, and his twenty pillars and their twenty **sockets of brass**; the hooks of the pillars and their fillets of silver.

Now let us look at the silver mentioned in **Rev 18:12**.

Rev 18:12 The merchandise of gold, and **silver**, and precious stones, and of pearls, and fine linen, and purple, and silk, and scarlet, and all thyine wood, and all manner vessels of ivory, and all manner vessels of most precious wood, and of brass, and iron, and marble,

The Temple construction included many silver vessels. The silver trumpets, for example, were for the priests.



Num 10:1 And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,

Num 10:2 Make thee **two trumpets of silver; of a whole piece shalt thou make them**: that thou mayest use them for the calling of the assembly, and for the journeying of the camps.

Num 10:3 And when they shall blow with them, all the assembly shall assemble themselves to thee at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation.

Num 10:8 And the sons of Aaron, **the priests, shall blow with the trumpets**; and they shall be to you for an ordinance for ever throughout your generations.

Now let us look at the spices and oil of **Rev 18:13**.

Rev 18:13 And **cinnamon**, and **odours**, and **ointments**, and **frankincense**, and wine, and **oil**, and fine flour, and wheat, and beasts, and sheep, and horses, and chariots, and slaves, and souls of men.

This describes the incense and anointing oils, used in priest services inside the Temple, including use in sacrifices. Let us look to **Exodus 30** for conformation.



Exo 30:23 Take thou also unto thee principal spices, of pure myrrh five hundred shekels, and of sweet **cinnamon** half so much, even two hundred and fifty shekels, and of sweet calamus two hundred and fifty shekels,

Exo 30:24 And of cassia five hundred shekels, after the shekel of the sanctuary, and of **oil olive** an hin:

Exo 30:25 And thou shalt make it an **oil of holy ointment**, an **ointment** compound after the art of the apothecary: it shall be an holy anointing oil.

(Sweet Incense) Incense for the temple service:

Exo 30:34 And the LORD said unto Moses, Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte, and onycha, and galbanum; these sweet spices with **pure frankincense**: of each shall there be a like weight:

Exo 30:35 And thou shalt make it a perfume, a confection after the art of the apothecary, tempered together, pure and holy:



Now let us look at the wine, oil, and fine flour in **Rev 18:13**.

Rev 18:13 And cinnamon, and odours, and ointments, and frankincense, and **wine**, and **oil**, and **fine flour**, and wheat, and beasts, and sheep, and horses, and chariots, and slaves, and souls of men.

All these items are used in Temple services including in animal sacrifices.

Leviticus 23:13 And the meat offering thereof shall be two tenth deals of **fine flour** mingled with **oil**, an offering made by fire unto the LORD for a sweet savour: and the drink offering thereof shall be of **wine**, the fourth part of an hin.

The beasts and sheep in **Rev 18:13** along with the wine, oil, and fine flour all being used for Temple sacrifices is confirmed in **Exo 29** and **Lev 4**. Note sheep and lamb are one in the same.

Rev 18:13 And cinnamon, and odours, and ointments, and frankincense, and **wine**, and **oil**, and **fine flour**, and wheat, and **beasts**, and **sheep**, and horses, and chariots, and slaves, and souls of men.

Exo 29:38 Now this is that which thou shalt offer upon the altar; **two lambs**(sheep) of the first year day by day continually.

Exo 29:39 The one lamb thou shalt offer in the morning; and the other **lamb** thou shalt offer at even:

Exo 29:40 And with the one **lamb** a tenth deal of **flour** mingled with the fourth part of an hin of **beaten oil**; and the fourth part of an **hin of wine** for a drink offering.

These are animals sacrificed according to levitical law.

Lev 4:32 And if he bring a **lamb** for a sin offering, he shall bring it a female without blemish.

Now let us look at the wheat in **Rev 18:13**.

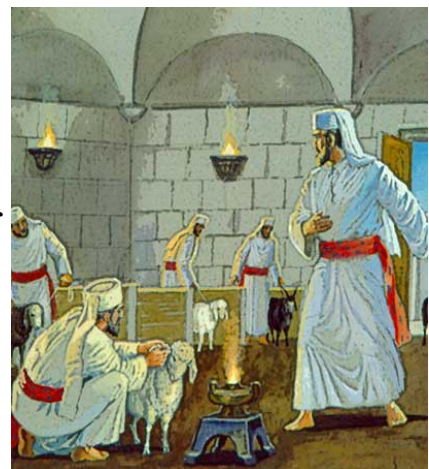
Rev 18:13 And cinnamon, and odours, and ointments, and frankincense, and wine, and oil, and fine flour, and **wheat**, and beasts, and sheep, and horses, and chariots, and slaves, and souls of men.

The wheat is a part of the grain offerings during **Shavuot**. This is the Festival of Weeks known as Pentecost. The Shavuot is connected to the season of the grain harvest in Israel. In ancient times, the grain harvest lasted seven weeks.

“It began with the harvesting of the barley during Passover and ended with the **harvesting of the wheat at Shavuot**. Shavuot was thus the concluding festival of the grain harvest, just as the eighth day of Sukkot (Tabernacles) was the concluding festival of the fruit harvest. During the existence of the Temple in Jerusalem, an offering of **two loaves of bread** from the **wheat harvest** was made on Shavuot.” <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shavuot>



Temple wine vessel



The references for these offerings including wheat during the Shavuot are found in the bible verses for the grain offerings and the feast of weeks in **Lev 6, Jer 5, Deu 16**.

ESV Lev 6:15 And one shall take from it a handful of the fine flour of the **grain offering** and its oil and all the frankincense that is on the **grain offering** and burn this as its memorial portion on the altar, a pleasing aroma to the LORD.

Jer 5:24 Neither say they in their heart, Let us now fear the LORD our God, that giveth rain, both the former and the latter, in his season: he reserveth unto us the appointed **weeks of the harvest**.

Deu 16:9 **Seven weeks** shalt thou number unto thee: begin to number the seven weeks from such time as thou beginnest to put the sickle to the corn.

Deu 16:10 And thou shalt keep **the feast of weeks** unto the LORD thy God with a tribute of a freewill offering of thine hand, which thou shalt give unto the LORD thy God, according as the LORD thy God hath blessed thee:

Deu 16:11 And thou shalt rejoice before the LORD thy God, thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, and thy manservant, and thy maidservant, and the Levite that is within thy gates, and the stranger, and the fatherless, and the widow, that are among you, in the place which the LORD thy God hath chosen to place his name there.

God gave the children of Israel the land which presented fruit for the harvest. This fruit of their land would be dedicated unto the Lord during the harvest festivals and given to the priest at the Temple as an offering.

Deu 8:7 For **the LORD thy God bringeth thee into a good land**, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills;

Deu 8:8 **A land of wheat**, and barley, and vines, and fig trees, and pomegranates; a land of oil olive, and honey;

Deu 8:9 A land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack any thing in it; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass.

Deu 8:10 When thou hast eaten and art full, then thou shalt bless the LORD thy God for the good land which he hath given thee.

The first day of Shavuot included grain offerings of the first fruits of wheat harvest.

Exo 34:22 And thou shalt observe the feast of weeks, of the firstfruits of **wheat harvest**, and the feast of ingathering at the year's end.

Deu 26:1 And it shall be, **when thou art come in unto the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee** for an inheritance, and possessest it, and dwellest therein;

Deu 26:2 **That thou shalt take of the first of all the fruit of the earth**, which thou shalt bring of thy land that the LORD thy God giveth thee, and shalt put it in a basket, and shalt go unto the place which the LORD thy God shall choose to place his name there.

Deu 26:3 And thou shalt go unto the priest that shall be in those days, and say unto him, I profess this day unto the LORD thy God, that I am come unto the country which the LORD sware unto our fathers for to give us.

Deu 26:4 And the priest shall take the basket out of thine hand, and set it down before the altar of the LORD thy God.

Deu 26:5 And thou shalt speak and say before the LORD thy God, A Syrian ready to perish was my

father, and he went down into Egypt, and sojourned there with a few, and became there a nation, great, mighty, and populous:

Deu 26:6 And the Egyptians evil entreated us, and afflicted us, and laid upon us hard bondage:

Deu 26:7 And when we cried unto the LORD God of our fathers, the LORD heard our voice, and looked on our affliction, and our labour, and our oppression:

Deu 26:8 And the LORD brought us forth out of Egypt with a mighty hand, and with an outstretched arm, and with great terribleness, and with signs, and with wonders:

Deu 26:9 And he hath brought us into this place, and hath given us this land, even a land that floweth with milk and honey.

Deu 26:10 And now, behold, I have brought **the firstfruits of the land**, which thou, O LORD, hast given me. And thou shalt set it before the LORD thy God, and worship before the LORD thy God:

Now let us look at the fine flour in **Rev 18:13**.

Rev 18:13 And cinnamon, and odours, and ointments, and frankincense, and wine, and oil, and **fine flour**, and wheat, and beasts, and sheep, and horses, and chariots, and slaves, and souls of men.

One of the uses for this fine flour was for the shewbread.

Lev 24:5 And thou shalt take **fine flour**, and bake twelve cakes thereof: two tenth deals shall be in one cake.

Lev 24:6 And thou shalt set them in two rows, six on a row, upon the pure table before the LORD.

Lev 24:7 And thou shalt put pure frankincense upon each row, that it may be on **the bread** for a memorial, even an offering made by fire unto the LORD.



The shewbread would be placed on a golden table inside the Temple according to **Exo 25:27-30**.

Exo 25:27 Over against the border shall the rings be for places of the staves to bear the table.

Exo 25:28 And thou shalt make the staves of shittim wood, and overlay them with gold, that the table may be borne with them.

Exo 25:29 And thou shalt make the dishes thereof, and spoons thereof, and covers thereof, and bowls thereof, to cover withal: of pure gold shalt thou make them.

Exo 25:30 And thou shalt set upon the table **shewbread** before me alway.

Now let us look at the purple, scarlet, fine linen, silk, gold and silver from **Rev 18:12**.

Rev 18:12 The merchandise of gold, and silver, and precious stones, and of pearls, and **fine linen**, and **purple**, and **silk**, and **scarlet**, and all thyine wood, and all manner vessels of ivory, and all manner vessels of most precious wood, and of brass, and iron, and marble,

This fine linen, purple, scarlet, silk, gold and silver described are the materials needed to make the curtains in the Temple. These curtains are called the "vail" and are described in the following verses.

Exo 26:1 Moreover thou shalt make the tabernacle with ten curtains of **fine twined linen**, and blue, and **purple**, and **scarlet**: with cherubims of cunning work shalt thou make them.

Scarlet H8144 שָׁנִי shānîy shaw-nee' Of uncertain derivation; *crimson*, properly the insect or its color, also stuff dyed with it: - crimson, scarlet (thread).

2 Chronicles 3:14 And he made the **vail** of blue, and **purple, and crimson**, and **fine linen**, and wrought cherubims thereon.

Crimson H3758 כַּרְמִיֵּל karmîyl kar-mele' Probably of foreign origin; *carmine*, a deep red: - crimson.

Note that Scarlet and Crimson are one and the same color. The veil was made of purple, scarlet, fine linen, silk, gold and of silver:

Exo 26:31 And thou shalt make a **vail** of blue, and **purple, and scarlet**, and **fine twined linen** of cunning work: with cherubims shall it be made:

Exo 26:32 And thou shalt hang it upon four pillars of **shittim wood overlaid with gold**: their hooks shall be **of gold**, upon the four **sockets of silver**.

Exo 26:33 And thou shalt hang up the **vail** under the taches, that thou mayest bring in thither within **the vail** the ark of the testimony: and the **vail** shall divide unto you between the **holy place** and the most holy.

The “holy place” from **Exo 26:33** is referencing a location in the Temple.

Before moving forward let's look at accounts of 1st century historian Josephus in Jerusalem. Josephus used specific descriptive terminology relating to Temple items.

Josephus The Antiquities of the Jews Book 3 chapter 6 pages 85-86 Concerning the Tabernacle which Moses built in the wilderness for the honor of God, and which seemed to be a temple 1 . “Hereupon the Israelite s rejoiced at what they had seen and heard of their conductor, and were not wanting in diligence according to their ability for they brought **silver, and gold, and brass** , and of the best **sorts of wood**, and such as would not at all decay by putrefaction; camels hair also , and sheepskins , some of them dyed of a blue color , and some of **a scarlet**; some brought the flower for the **purple color**, and others for white with wool dyed by the flowers aforementioned and **fine linen** and **precious stones** , which those that use costly ornaments sets in ouches of gold; they brought also a great quantity of **spices**; for of these materials did Moses build the tabernacle, which did not at all differ from the movable an ambulatory temple.”

The term “precious stones” being used by Josephus directly describing the Ephod, along with other items being described, clearly demonstrates that this terminology is specific to the Temple. The Apostle John who wrote the book of Revelation surely knew such terminology is used to describe artifacts for the Temple. The Josephus account further confirms that the interpretation being presented is correct regarding Babylon being Jerusalem clothed with a Third Temple (**Rev 17:4, 18:11-13**).

Josephus also used the terminology of the “holy place” found in **Exo 25:44;39:1, Mat 24:15** and in **1 Ki 6:16** used to described the literal physical Temple.



Josephus The Antiquities of the Jews Book 3 chapter 6 pages 85-86 Concerning the Tabernacle which Moses built in the wilderness for the honor of God, and which seemed to be a temple 4. "... Now **the whole temple was called The Holy Place** , but that part which was within the four pillars, and to which non were admitted , was called the Holy of Holies."

This confirms that **Mat 24:15** is describing the Temple:

Mat 24:15 When ye therefore shall see the abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the prophet, **stand in the holy place**, (whoso readeth, let him understand:)

Now let us get back to the items in **Rev 18** and look at the silk and marble in **Rev 18:12**.

Rev 18:12 The merchandise of gold, and silver, and precious stones, and of pearls, and fine linen, and purple, and **silk**, and scarlet, and all thyine wood, and all manner vessels of ivory, and all manner vessels of most precious wood, and of brass, and iron, and **marble**,

We see in instruction from God regarding Temple linens, the word used in Hebrew can also denote silk.

Exo 26:31 And thou shalt make a vail of blue, and purple, and scarlet, and **fine twined linen** of cunning work: with cherubims shall it be made:

“**Linen**” **H8336** ששׁ ששׁ shêsh sh^hshîy shaysh, shesh-ee' (The second form for alliteration with [H4897](#)); for [H7893](#); *bleached* stuff, that is, *white* linen or (by analogy) marble: - X blue, fine [(twined)] linen, marble, **silk**.

We also see Jerusalem being clothed with silk in **Eze 16:13**:

Eze 16:13 Thus wast thou decked with gold and silver; and thy raiment was of fine linen, and **silk**, and broidered work; thou didst eat fine flour, and honey, and oil: and thou wast exceeding beautiful, and thou didst prosper into a kingdom.

Now let's look at the marble on **Rev 18:12** and compare it with Old Testament Temple construction:

Rev 18:12 The merchandise of gold, and silver, and precious stones, and of pearls, and fine linen, and purple, and silk, and scarlet, and all thyine wood, and all manner vessels of ivory, and all manner vessels of most precious wood, and of brass, and iron, and **marble**,

1Ch 29:1 Furthermore David the king said unto all the congregation, Solomon my son, whom alone God hath chosen, is yet young and tender, and the work is great: for the palace is not for man, but for the LORD God.

1Ch 29:2 Now I have prepared with all my might for the house of my God the gold for things to be made of gold, and the silver for things of silver, and the brass for things of brass, the iron for things of iron, and wood for things of wood; onyx stones, and stones to be set, glistening stones, and of divers colours, and all manner of precious stones, and **marble stones in abundance**.

1Ch 29:3 Moreover, because I have set my affection to the house of my God, I have of mine own proper good, of gold and silver, which I have given to the house of my God, over and above all that I have prepared for the holy house,

The Temple had marble being used as described in **1 Chronicles 29:1-3** (above)

Temple Institute released a video in their presentation of the blueprints of the Third Temple and inside the video the floors are shown to be marble also.



Now let's look at the gold, silver, precious stones, wood, brass, iron and marble all listed together in **Rev 18:12:**

Rev 18:12 The merchandise of **gold, and silver, and precious stones,** and of pearls, and fine linen, and purple, and silk, and scarlet, and **all thyine wood,** and all manner vessels of ivory, and all manner vessels of most **precious wood, and of brass, and iron, and marble,**

We see the same list in the Old Testament as Temple items:

1Ch 29:1 Furthermore David the king said unto all the congregation, Solomon my son, whom alone God hath chosen, is yet young and tender, and the work is great: for the palace is not for man, but for the LORD God.

1Ch 29:2 Now I have prepared with all my might for the house of my God the gold for things to be **made of gold, and the silver for things of silver,** and the **brass for things of brass, the iron for things of iron,** and **wood for things of wood;** onyx stones, and stones to be set, glistening stones, and of divers colours, and **all manner of precious stones, and marble stones** in abundance.

1Ch 29:3 Moreover, because I have set my affection to the house of my God, I have of mine own proper good, of gold and silver, which I have given to the house of my God, over and above all that I have prepared for the holy house,

Let's look at the Horses and Chariots in **Rev 18:13:**

Rev 18:13 And cinnamon, and odours, and ointments, and frankincense, and wine, and oil, and fine flour, and wheat, and beasts, and sheep, and **horses, and chariots,** and slaves, and souls of men.

As stated earlier, the horses and chariots are mentioned to reveal a likeness to Solomon and further confirm that a Temple on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem is being described. During the construction of the Temple in Jerusalem at the time of Solomon, items were brought in, including chariots and horses, resulting in an accumulation of wealth. We see these items in **1 Kings 10:21-29:**

1Ki 10:21 And all king Solomon's drinking vessels were of **gold,** and all the vessels of the house of the

forest of Lebanon were of pure **gold**; none were of **silver**: it was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon.

1Ki 10:22 For the king had at sea a navy of Tharshish with the navy of Hiram: once in three years came the navy of Tharshish, bringing **gold**, and **silver**, **ivory**, and apes, and peacocks.

1Ki 10:23 So king Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth for riches and for wisdom.

1Ki 10:24 And all the earth sought to Solomon, to hear his wisdom, which God had put in his heart.

1Ki 10:25 And they brought every man his present, vessels of **silver**, and vessels of **gold**, and **garments**, and armour, and **spices**, **horses**, and mules, a rate year by year.

1Ki 10:26 And **Solomon gathered together chariots and horsemen**: and he had a thousand and four hundred chariots, and twelve thousand horsemen, whom he bestowed in the cities for chariots, and with the **king at Jerusalem**.

1Ki 10:27 And the king made silver to be in Jerusalem as stones, and **cedars** made he to be as the sycamore trees that are in the vale, for abundance.

1Ki 10:28 And Solomon had **horses** brought out of Egypt, and linen yarn: the king's **merchants** received the linen yarn at a price.

1Ki 10:29 And a chariot came up and went out of Egypt for six hundred shekels of silver, and an **horse** for an hundred and fifty: and so for all the kings of the Hittites, and for the kings of Syria, did they bring them out by their means.

Let's look at the ivory mentioned in **Rev 18:12**:

Rev 18:12 The merchandise of gold, and silver, and precious stones, and of pearls, and fine linen, and purple, and silk, and scarlet, and all thyine wood, and all manner vessels of **ivory**, and all manner vessels of most precious wood, and of brass, and iron, and marble

The ivory also reveals a likeness to Jerusalem during the period of Solomon's Temple as seen in **1 Ki 10:18-23**.

1Ki 10:18 Moreover the king made a great **throne of ivory**, and overlaid it with the best gold.

1Ki 10:19 The throne had six steps, and the top of the throne was round behind: and there were stays on either side on the place of the seat, and two lions stood beside the stays.

1Ki 10:20 And twelve lions stood there on the one side and on the other upon the six steps: there was not the like made in any kingdom.

1Ki 10:21 And all king Solomon's drinking vessels were of gold, and all the vessels of the house of the forest of Lebanon were of pure gold; none were of silver: it was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon.

1Ki 10:22 For the king had at sea a navy of Tharshish with the navy of Hiram: once in three years came the navy of Tharshish, bringing gold, and silver, **ivory**, and apes, and peacocks.

1Ki 10:23 So king Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth for riches and for wisdom.

Solomon had a throne of ivory (**1 Ki 10:18**) at Jerusalem. We know the beast (Antichrist) will also have his throne at Jerusalem (**Dan 11:45**). It's possible that the Antichrist's throne (**Rev 13:2**, **Rev 16:10**) could be made out of the same materials as Solomon's throne (**1 Ki 10:18**) namely, that of gold covered ivory. Verses on the Antichrist's throne:

Rev 13:2 And the beast which I saw was like unto a leopard, and his feet were as the feet of a bear, and his mouth as the mouth of a lion: and the dragon gave him his power, and **his seat**, and great authority.

Rev 16:10 And the fifth angel poured out his vial upon **the seat of the beast**; and his kingdom was full of darkness; and they gnawed their tongues for pain,

The word “seat” in both the above verses literally means a “throne” in the Greek:

“**seat**” **G2362** **θρόνος** thronos *thron'-os* From **θράω** thraō (to sit); a stately *seat* (“**throne**”); by implication *power* or (concretely) a *potentate*: - seat, **throne**.

We would like to make clear that we fully believe the wording used in **Rev 18:12** regarding the ivory directly relates to Jerusalem in the times of Solomon. It seems very possible that the throne of Solomon could be a foreshadow of the Antichrist's throne in Jerusalem.

We also see that archeological excavations of the Temple Mount reveal ivory combs believed to have been used in ritual baths for the Temple in Jerusalem:

Exclusive: Dumped Temple Mount Rubble Yields Jewish Artifacts reprinted from Arutz Sheva 23:09 Apr 14, '05 / 5 Nisan 5765 “ A historic excavation has been taking place in an eastern Jerusalem valley for the past six months: the first-ever archaeological examination of the Temple Mount. The sifting and examinations have already yielded important artifacts from various periods, starting from the First Temple period until today. Among the discoveries so far: **An ivory comb**, apparently from the Second Temple period. Similar combs have been found at Qumran, and it is probable that they were **used as preparation for ritual purification in a mikveh (ritual bath), prior to entering the Temple courts.**” <http://www.templeinstitute.org/archive/14-04-05.htm>

Now let's look at the gold, silver, precious stones, wood, brass , iron and marble all listed together in **Rev 18:12**:

Rev 18:12 The merchandise of **gold, and silver, and precious stones**, and of pearls, and fine linen, and purple, and silk, and scarlet, and **all thyine wood**, and all manner vessels of ivory, and all manner vessels of most **precious wood, and of brass, and iron, and marble**,

We see the same list in the Old Testament book of Chronicles as Temple items:

1Ch 29:1 Furthermore David the king said unto all the congregation, Solomon my son, whom alone God hath chosen, is yet young and tender, and the work is great: for the palace is not for man, but for the LORD God.

1Ch 29:2 Now I have prepared with all my might for the house of my God the gold for things to be **made of gold, and the silver for things of silver**, and the **brass for things of brass, the iron for things of iron**, and **wood for things of wood**; onyx stones, and stones to be set, glistening stones, and of divers colours, and **all manner of precious stones**, and **marble stones** in abundance.

1Ch 29:3 Moreover, because I have set my affection to the house of my God, I have of mine own proper good, of gold and silver, which I have given to the house of my God, over and above all that I have prepared for the holy house,

We see a similar list with purple and scarlet along with other Temple items used in priestly services in the book of Exodus, that directly relates to **Rev 18:12-13**. First let's look at the Revelation verses and then the Old Testament verses.

Rev 18:12 The merchandise of **gold, and silver, and precious stones**, and of pearls, and **fine linen**, and **purple, and silk, and scarlet**, and **all thyine wood**, and all manner vessels of ivory, and all manner **vessels of most precious wood**, and of **brass**, and iron, and marble,

Rev 18:13 And **cinnamon**, and **odours**, and **ointments**, and **frankincense**, and **wine**, and **oil**, and fine flour, and wheat, and beasts, and sheep, and horses, and chariots, and slaves, and souls of men.

Exo 25:1 And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,

Exo 25:2 Speak unto the children of Israel, that they bring me an offering: of every man that giveth it willingly with his heart ye shall take my offering.

Exo 25:3 And this is the offering which ye shall take of them; **gold, and silver, and brass**,

Exo 25:4 And blue, and **purple, and scarlet, and fine linen**, and goats' hair,

Exo 25:5 And rams' skins dyed red, and badgers' skins, and **shittim wood**,

Exo 25:6 Oil for the light, **spices for anointing oil**, and for **sweet incense**,

Exo 25:7 Onyx stones, and **stones to be set in the ephod, and in the breastplate**.

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

Exo 25:9 According to all that I shew thee, after the pattern of the tabernacle, and the pattern of all the instruments thereof, even so shall ye make it.

The merchants of the earth will mourn the loss of all this wealth accumulation generated by the Third Temple construction and services once the sacrifices are stopped (**Dan 9:27;11:31,Mat 21:12**).

Rev 18:11 And the merchants of the earth shall weep and mourn over her; for no man buyeth their merchandise any more:

Rev 18:15 The merchants of these things, which were made rich by her, shall stand afar off for the fear of her torment, weeping and wailing,

We see merchants will have been made rich by the Third Temple in the above verses, just like the money changers were being made rich by the Temple in the time of Jesus (Yeshua) as seen in **Mat 21:12-13**.

Mat 21:12 And Jesus went into the temple of God, and cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the moneychangers, and the seats of them that sold doves,

Mat 21:13 And said unto them, It is written, My house shall be called the house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves.

Those that will build the Third Temple (The [Temple Institute](#)) are using **Isa 56:7** to justify building this Temple quoting “my house shall be called a house of prayer for all nations.”



"For My house shall be called a house of prayer for all nations." Isaiah 56:7

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Isa 56:7 Even them will I bring to my holy mountain, and make them joyful in my house of prayer: their burnt offerings and their sacrifices shall be accepted upon mine altar; for **mine house shall be called an house of prayer for all people**.

The Third Temple will be as a den of thieves once again as merchants are made rich off of it. Once again the sentiment of Jesus(Yeshua) in **Mat 21:13** will become all too relevant.

Mat 21:13 And said unto them, It is written, My house shall be called the house of prayer; but **ye have made it a den of thieves.**



Temple Institute art of the Third Temple
http://www.templeinstitute.org/gallery_49.htm

The Third Temple will be built in Jerusalem known as the prophetic Babylon the great.



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