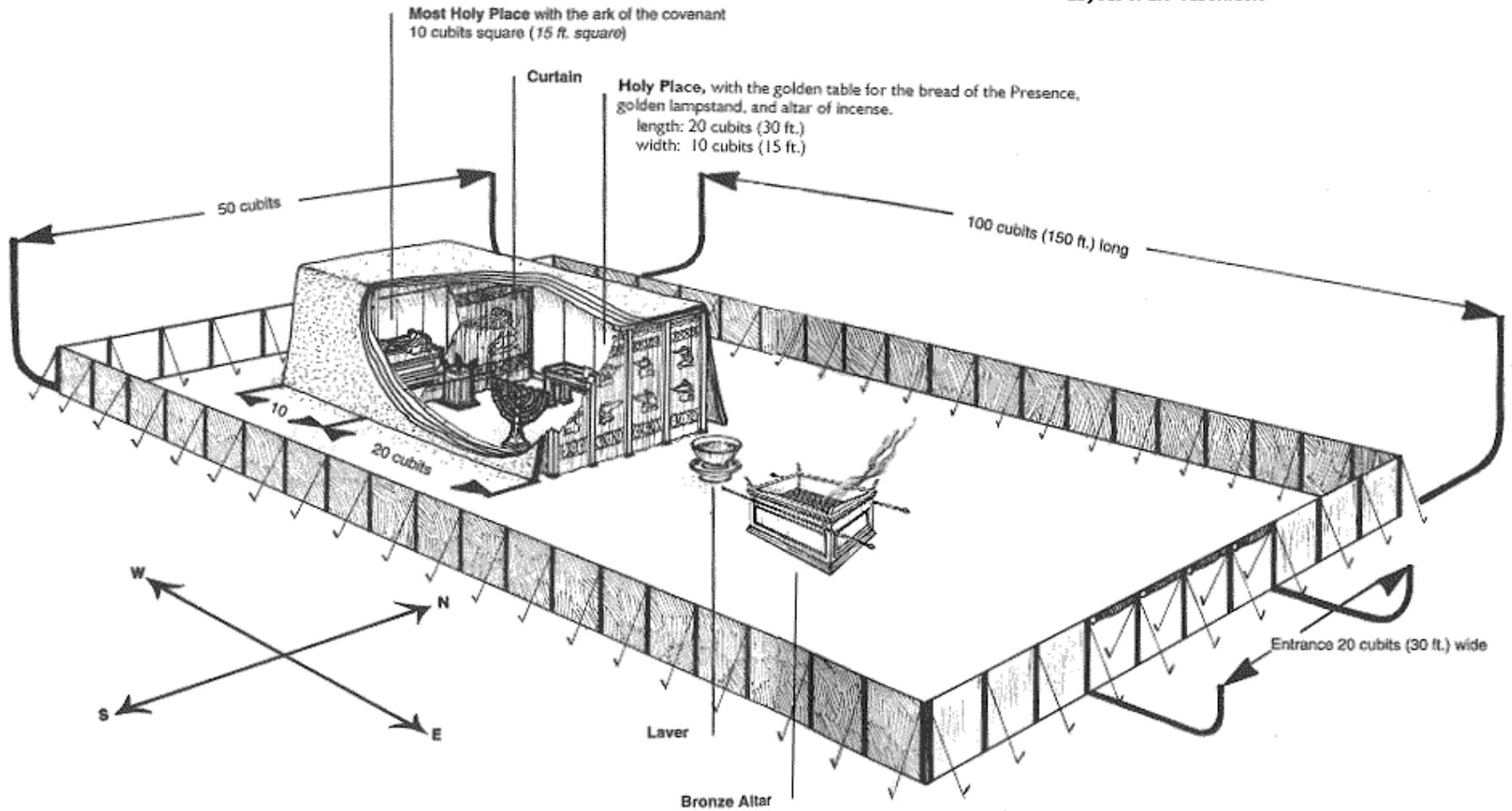


Layout of the Tabernacle



1. The Tabernacle depicts a variety of aspects of God's redemptive program, which is progressively revealed throughout Scripture.

2. The Tabernacle teaches about the sinfulness of sin, how it permeates everything, and the importance of holiness.

3. The Tabernacle depicts aspects of the Person of Christ.

4. The Tabernacle depicts aspects of the work of Christ.

5. The Tabernacle shows how a righteous God can solve the problems of sin.

6. The priestly ministry in the Tabernacle reveals how sinful people can approach a holy God with acceptable worship.

7. The priestly ministry teaches the necessity of being cleansed of sin before serving, worshipping, or learning about God.

8. The priesthood is foundational to an understanding of Christ's priestly ministry.

9. Understanding the role of Israel's priesthood enables Christians to understand their own role as believer-priests.

10. The sacrificial system within the Tabernacle teaches the great importance God placed on the need for a blood sacrifice to atone for sin.

11. The Levitical sacrifices give Christians a greater understanding of God's view of the various degrees of sin in the Old Testament.

12. A good grasp of the Tabernacle is necessary to understand more than half of the Book of Hebrews, as well as other portions of the New Testament.

1. **“Sacred residence,” “sanctuary,” or “holy place” (Ex. 25:8; Lev. 10:17–18) derive from the verb “to be holy.”**

Tabernacle Names

מִקְדָּשׁ *miqdash*, from *qadosh*, “holy place”;
set apart.

שָׁכַן *shakan*, “to dwell”

מִשְׁכָּן *hamishkan* “Dwelling place” is the
literal meaning of “tabernacle.”

2. “The tent” occurs 19 times and is also found in expressions such as

“the tent of the testimony” (Num. 9:15),

“the tent of the Lord” (1 Kings 2:28–30),

“the house of the tent” (1 Chron. 9:23), and

“the tent of meeting” (e.g., Ex. 33:7). 130x.

3. In Exodus 25:9 the word !K'êv.Mih; *hamishkan* indicates the whole tabernacle (including the outer court), but in Exodus 26:1 it refers to the tabernacle proper (that included the Holy Place and the Holy of Holies).

- **Ex. 25:9, “According to all that I show you, that is, the pattern of the tabernacle and the pattern of all its furnishings, just so you shall make it.”**

a. Tabernacle of the Lord.

Josh. 22:19; 1 Kings 2:28; 1 Chon. 16:39.

b. Tabernacle of testimony or witness.

Ex. 38:21; Num. 1:50; 17:7, 8; 2 Chron. 24:6;

Acts 7:44.

**c. Tabernacle of the congregation.
Ex. 27:21; 33:7; 40:26.**

d. Tabernacle of Shiloh.

Psa. 78:60.

**e. Tabernacle of Joseph.
Psa. 78:67.**

**f. Temple of the Lord.
1 Sam. 1:9; 3:3.**

g. House of the Lord.

Josh. 6:24; 1 Sam. 1:7, 24.

4. The revelation of the Tabernacle: Exodus 25–28.

tRIEkV;t (tʃkeœlet), blue, bluish-purple

aAr√g...ÎmDN (}argacœmaœen), nom.
purple (H763); Aram. nom. masc.

aAr√g...◊wÎN (}argšwacœen), purple.

... featured in the high priest's clothing (Ex. 28:5, 6, 8, 15) and its decorative features (Ex. 28:33), such as pomegranates. It was the color of a purple cloth which covered the altar when it was cleaned (Num. 4:13).

yTMInDv *sheni*, “red, scarlet”

Isa. 1:18, “ ‘Come now, and let us reason together,’ says the LORD, ‘Though your sins are like scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they are red like crimson, they shall be as wool.’ ”