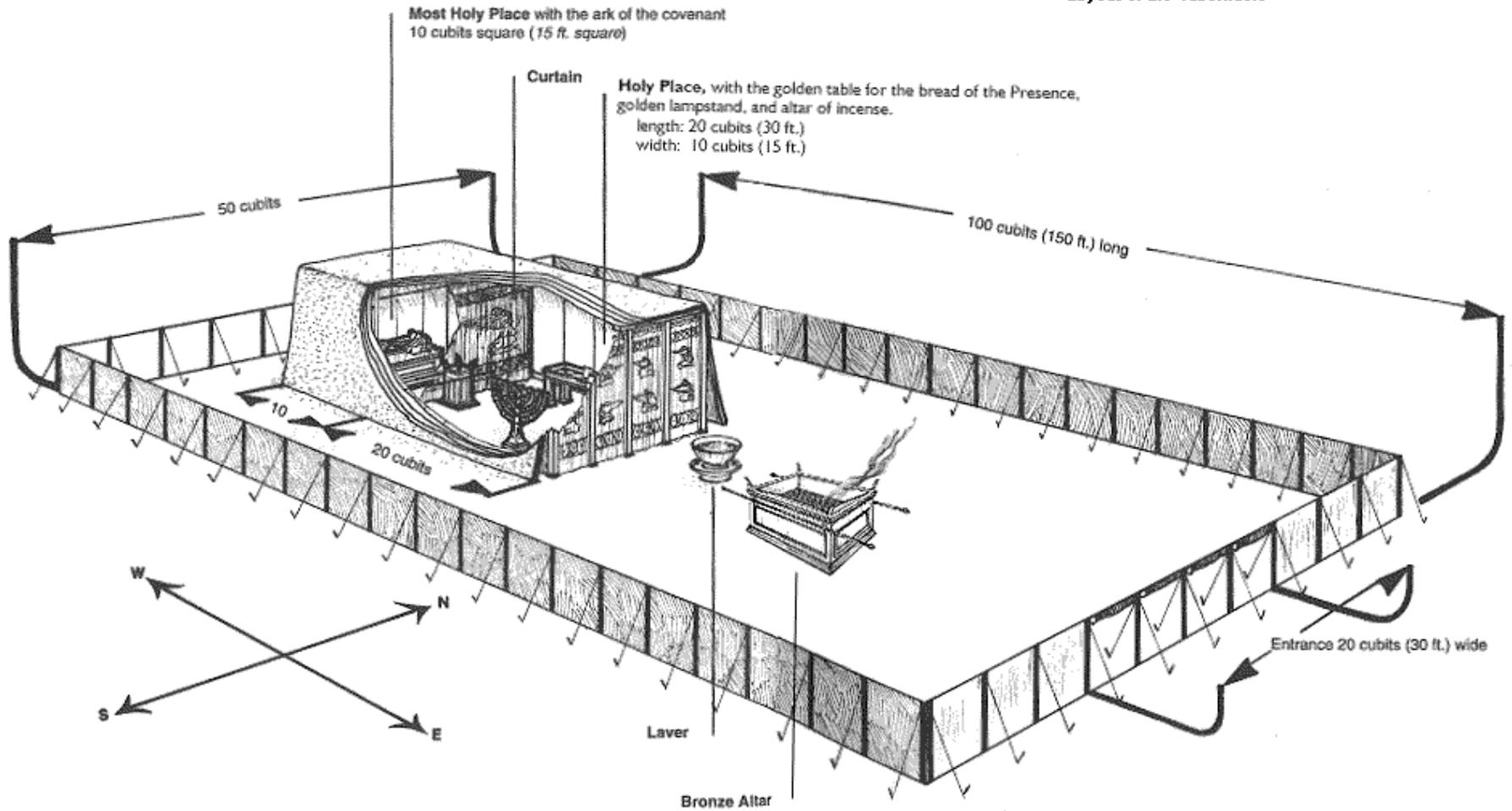


## Layout of the Tabernacle



**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).

**y<sup>TM</sup>InDv** *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.’ ”**