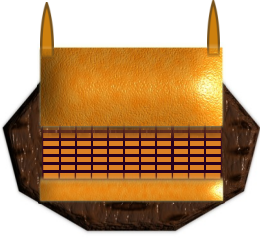



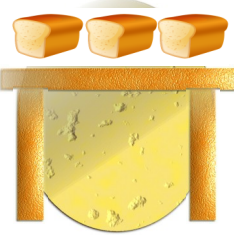




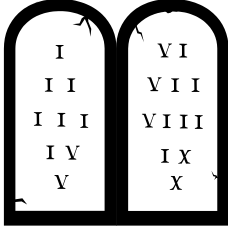


## TABERNACLE: Objects of importance

<p><b>Bronze Altar</b></p> 	<p>A hollow altar made of wood and bronze. Four offerings frequently conducted on this altar were : <i>burnt offering, peace offering, meal offering, trespass offering</i>. The altar provided a place for God's people to make sacrifice for sin; without sacrifice there was no atonement for sin. Sinful men could not be in God's presence without a sacrifice. This points to God's sacrifice (1) and His people's sacrifice (2)</p> <p><i>Lev. 17:1; Heb. 9:22; Rom. 1:1; Gal. 2:20; 2 Cor. 5:21</i></p>	<p><b>Veil</b></p> 	<p>"Veil" in Hebrew means "to separate" (pakoeth). The veil was a reminder of the separation between God and man due to sin. Only a High Priest could enter the Most Holy Place once a year, and precautions were taken to prevent him from full exposure to God's glory. When Christ died, the veil tore in two. Through his death, Jesus inaugurated a way for men to have direct access to God.</p> <p><i>Matt. 27:51; Heb. 6:19; 9:3-15; 10:19</i></p>
<p><b>Bronze Laver</b></p> 	<p>The bronze laver was a large basin made of brass mirrors. Before priests entered the Holy Place they had to be entirely clean: spiritually and physically. During the consecration they washed themselves entirely. Subsequently, priests would wash their hands &amp; feet before entering the tabernacle.</p> <p>This represents the need for God's people to be sanctified (set-apart). God requires his people to be set apart FROM sin and set apart FOR God.</p> <p><i>2 Chron. 29:5; 15-18; 1 Th. 4:3; 1 Cor. 1:2; 6:11</i></p>	<p><b>Ark of the Covenant</b></p> 	<p>The most sacred object in the tabernacle; symbolic of God's presence. Contained the ten commandments, jar of manna, and Aaron's rod.</p> <p><b>MERCY SEAT</b> The mercy seat was "God's throne". It was here that atonement was made through propitiation once a year on the Day of Atonement.</p>
<p><b>Table of Showbread</b></p> 	<p>Contained 12 cakes of bread, from each tribe of Israel. It was a pleasing aroma to God; a meal offering. Served the practical purpose of nourishing the priests.</p> <p><i>Lev. 24:8</i> A visual reminder of the covenant between God and His people. (Covenants were often finalized with a meal). It pointed to Christ- the bread of life, who would be the source of nourishment in this life and the next. Also represented the Word of God, Scripture, feeding believers truth.</p> <p><i>Mt. 6:28; Jn. 6:35; 27-29; Deut. 8:5</i></p>	<p><b>Aaron's Rod</b></p> 	<p>In Numbers 16 &amp; 17 a number of leaders in the 12 tribes questioned the leadership of Moses and Aaron. 250 leaders selected by Korah and Dathan to challenge Moses were destroyed (by God) Some Israelites still questioned their leadership; most specifically Aaron's right to be the High Priest. Moses told them to select one person in each tribe to bring a rod to the tabernacle. The budding rod would signify the one God chose to be High Priest. Aaron's rod budded, proving his was the line chosen by God to serve in the tabernacle.</p>
<p><b>Altar of Incense</b></p> 	<p>A small altar standing before the Most Holy Place. Incense was burned twice a day made of a specific perfume- a sweet-smelling aroma to God. It was a "place of intercession"; a mark of prayer with God.</p> <p><i>Ps. 141:2; Rev. 5:8; 8:4</i></p> <p>Christ is the ultimate place of intercession for His people. He was and is the sweetest smelling aroma. It's only through His obedience that people can pray to God effectively.</p> <p>Also represents the Spirit, as he intercedes on behalf of believers, assisting in their prayers.</p>	<p><b>Jar of Manna</b></p> 	<p>Manna literally means "what is it". It referred to the bread God sent from heaven to nourish Israel during their 40 years of wandering. Manna appeared every morning with the dew. Some was collected to place in the ark. The manna signifies God's providing for Israel's nourishment: physically and spiritually. Years later, Jesus called himself the "bread of life" indicating that nourishment (and fellowship with God) was only possible through Him.</p> <p><i>Deut. 8:5; Jn. 6:32-33</i></p>
<p><b>Golden Lampstand</b></p> 	<p>Illuminated the Holy Place enabling priests to complete daily tasks which represented fellowship between God and His people. "Christ is the true light; bringing the truth of the Gospel allowing fellowship between God and His people</p> <p><i>Is. 9:2; 60:19; Jn. 8:12; Rev. 21:23</i></p> <p>This also represents the Holy Spirit, illuminating the hearts of believers.</p> <p><i>Mt. 5:14-16</i></p>	<p><b>Ten Commandments</b></p> 	<p>The tablets contained the law (ten commandments) God gave Moses for His people. These were placed in the tabernacle to remind God's people of His holiness...and his reminder that His people ought to be holy. Years later, Christ noted that he was the fulfillment of the law</p> <p><i>Mt. 5:17-18</i></p>