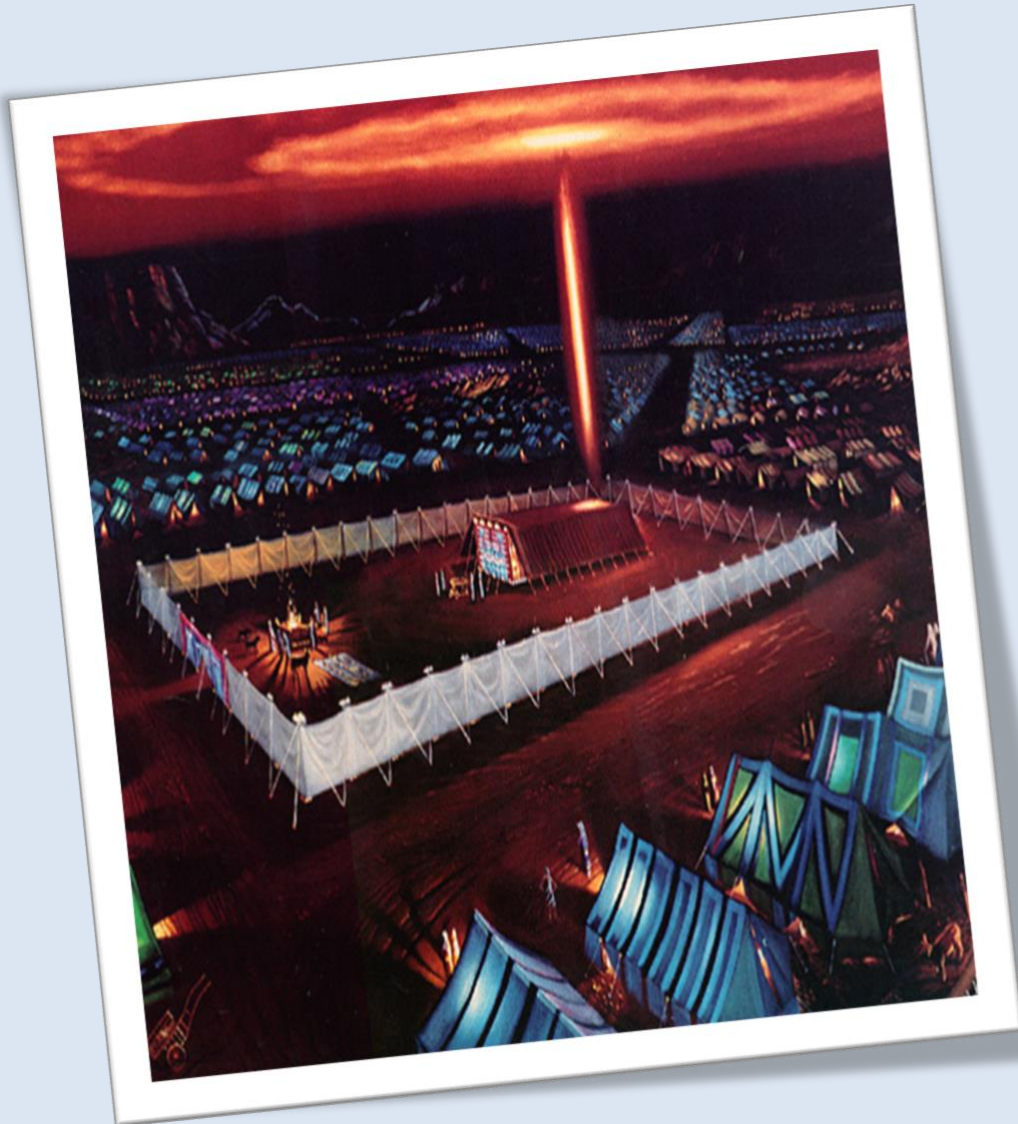


The Tabernacle: 2022

Session 3

Pastor Tony Delle



“Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth” (2 Tim 2:15 KJV).

Key Scripture (Heb 9:2, 6 KJV)

“For there was a tabernacle made; the first, wherein was the candlestick, and the table, and the shewbread; which is called the sanctuary.”

“Now when these things were thus ordained, the priests went always into the first tabernacle, accomplishing the service of God.”

Instructional Overview

Big Ideas

- As the high priest would enter into the holy place, he would witness the golden candlestick or menorah on his left-hand side. The pattern of better things to come was manifest in the candlestick as a type for Jesus Christ, who fulfilled it as "the light of life" to the world (John 8:12). With His indwelt Spirit, the believer now becomes the light of the world (Matt 5:14).
- The table of shewbread, on the right-hand side, represents a type for Jesus as the Bread of Life through His finished work on the Cross. He is the fullness of all grace and all truth as the Bread of Life. Through the Bread of Life, Jesus makes us partakers of eternal life through the sacrifice of His life (bread). The people of God also become the bread, fulfilling the 12 tribes of Israel (John 6:35).

Essential Questions

- How does the pattern of better things to come found in the table of showbread manifest itself in Jesus in a two-fold account as the light?
- Explain the significance of bread in the Old Testament compared to the New.

Learning Outcomes

- Compare and contrast the significance of the lamp to the "light of life" (John 8:12) to the world through classroom discussions with at least one, well-developed thought/essay.
- Explain the significance of the bread within each passage and as a whole from the Old Testament to the New through classroom discussions with at least one, well-developed thought/essay.

Review (7:15-7:30pm)

Think about the types you learned last week—the brazen altar (crucifixion of Christ) and water laver of baptism (regeneration and purification). Tell what it means to have your sins forgiven (nailed to the Cross).

Introduction (7:30-7:40pm)

- The pattern of better things to come was manifested in the candlestick as a type for Jesus Christ, who fulfilled it as "the light of life" to the world (John 8:12). With His indwelt Spirit, the believer now becomes the light of the world.
- The table of showbread represents a type for Jesus as the Bread of Life. He is the fullness of all grace and all truth. Through the Bread of Life, Jesus makes us partakers of eternal life through the sacrifice of His life (bread). The people of God also become the bread, fulfilling the 12 tribes of Israel.

Lecture

Part 1: Tabernacle – The Tent Meeting

First, the priest would enter the Tabernacle through the curtains at the entrance. The Tabernacle was divided into two sections-the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place (Holy of Holies).

Notes:

Inside the Holy Place

Every day the priests entered into the Holy Place to serve the Lord. The room had three objects:

- Golden candlestick on the south
- Table of showbread on the north
- Altar of incense before the veil to the most holy place, the Holy of Holies a smaller area, the Most Holy Place (Exod 26:33; Heb 9:2, 6).

The priests opened the curtain to enter the 15 ft. x 30 ft. Holy Place, the first section of the Tabernacle.

Their duties included keeping the seven lamps on the Golden Lampstand burning constantly, tending to the 12 loaves of bread displayed on the gold table, and offering prayers for the people at the Golden Altar of incense that stood before the curtain leading to the second section of the Tabernacle, the Holy of Holies.

- Light represented God's presence
- Bread stood for thankfulness for God's provision and joy of fellowship at the table with him.
- Incense represented constant prayer

Jesus Christ is the Light of the World (John 8:12; 12:46; cf. Matt 5:14).

All believers are the light of the world (Matt 5:14-16; Acts 13:47).

Jesus Christ is the Bread of Life (Luke 22:19, John 6:35).

Notes:

Golden Lampstand

The lampstand provided light in this otherwise dark room.

The priests trimmed the wicks to keep them burning brightly.

The lampstand or candlestick was made from a single piece of gold. It was not pieced together. It had a central shaft with six branches, three on each side, making it a seven-branched lampstand.

Each branch had knobs, flowers, and an almond –shaped bowl to hold pure olive oil (Exod 25:31-40). Size is unknown.

- The golden lampstand was constructed according to a pattern shown to Moses
- It was to be made of one talent 125 lbs. of pure gold.
- The lampstand was designed to provide light for the Tabernacle. The lampstand was the first item seen upon entering the Tabernacle as a reminder to His people that God is light.
- A priest's duty was to trim the wicks and keep the lamps lit.
Lev 24:1-4 the lesson for believers is to pay attention to the light of Christ living within us. It is God's witness to the world.

Notes:

Compare and Contrast: The Lamp

Directions:

Each team will answer the assigned question on chart paper and report out.

- Team 1: What does the burning lamp do to the darkness? (Prov 13:9)
- Team 2: What does the lamp symbolize? (Ps 119:105).
- Team 3: What does the lamp do here? (Prov 20:27)
- Team 4: What does the lamp relate to in this verse? (2 Sam 22:29)

Report Out

Team 1	Team 2
Team 3	Team 4

Break 8:30-8:40pm

Lecture Part 2: The Table of Shewbread

On the table of shewbread, the priests placed twelve loaves of bread made from fine flour, representing the twelve tribes of Israel. The loaves were a continual reminder of the everlasting promises between God and the children of Israel, and memorial of God's provision of food. Aaron and his sons ate the bread and replaced it every week on the Sabbath. The table of Showbread was made of acacia wood. It was overlaid with gold and had a crown or frame of gold around it. Gold carrying poles were put through rings on the corners of the table. There were also gold dishes, pans, pitchers, and bowl (Exod 25:23-30; Heb 9:2)

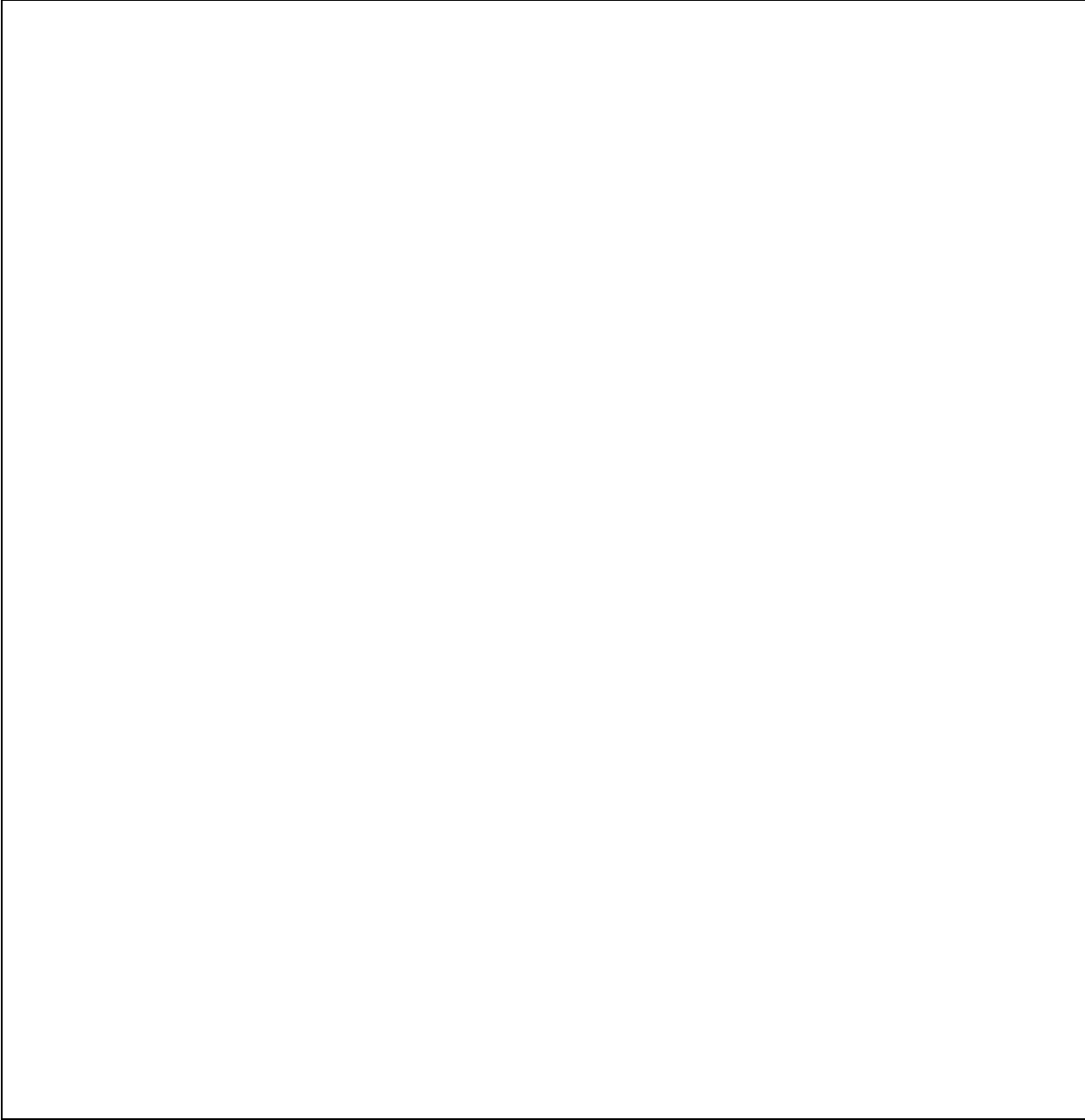
The table of shewbread was also called the table of the bread of the presence.

Bread (food) is necessary for physical health. Spiritually, we also need our daily bread from God. The Hebrew word Bethlehem means house of bread.

- The table was a wooden rectangle overlaid with gold. It had rings at the corners to insert poles for carrying.
- Golden utensils were used for serving at the Table of Showbread.
- Bread was always to be on the table, which is an illustration that God is always waiting for fellowship with us.
- Twelve loaves were to be made from fine flour and placed on the table before God. The priest ate the bread.

(Matt 4:4 and John 6:35, 51)

Notes:



Directions:

Work in pairs. Read the below Bible passages from the left column, and then tell why the bread is significant on the right.

Team 1 Deut 8:3	
Team 2 1 Kgs 17:8-16	
Team 3 Matt 6:11	
Team 4 1 Cor 11:23-29	

Tabernacle — Homework, Session 3

Due April 21, 2022

Answer the below prompt. (500 to 600 words.) Add Scripture to support your answer.

--Provide cross references in your support to show how the Tabernacle relates to Christ.

Format your essay in APA style and cite Scripture in SBL. (See Writing Handbook for information.) Type. Email to Pastor Tony Delle at tony_delle@yahoo.com on Thursday by 7pm.

Prompt:

Explain the significance of the bread from the Old Testament to the New.

Reference verses: Deut 8:3; 1 Kgs 17:8-16; Matt 6:11; or 1 Cor 11:23-29),