

The Tabernacle: 2022

Session 4

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 and Prayer: 1 Tim 2:8 (KJV)

“I will therefore that men pray everywhere, lifting up holy hands, without wrath and doubting”

Instructional Overview

Big Ideas

- Incense symbolized prayer and represented the prayers of the faithful (Rev 5:8, 8:3-4).
- Just as the incense ascended to God’s throne, so do our prayers. Our prayers are sweet incense toward God.

Essential Questions

- What does the symbolism of altar of incense tell about the significance of prayer in the New Testament?
- What can we learn from the meanings of the variety of colors and threaded material that make up the coverings of the tabernacle?
- What does the Veil signify?

Learning Outcomes

- Describe symbolism and details about the incense on the altar synthesized from specified verses in relation to New Testament patterns of things to come through small group discussion.
- Identify the significance of the different types of coverings of the tabernacle
- Report the significance of the veil by examining various verses relative to the Old and New Testaments through small group discussion.

Review (7:15-7:30pm)

Think about the types you learned last week: the candlestick table of shewbread. What fulfillments manifested in these patterns of BETTER things to come?

Notes

Introduction (7:30-7:40pm)

- Incense symbolized prayer and represented the prayers of the faithful (Rev 5:8, 8:3-4).
- Prayer holds a very special element in our relationship with God, reserved for God alone. Just as the incense ascended to God’s throne, so do our prayers. Our prayers give sweet incense toward God.

Notes:

Lecture

- The high priest burned incense on the altar of incense every morning and evening. The four corners of the altar each had a horn and a crown (or molding) on the edge. Craftsman made the altar of incense from acacia wood covered with gold having the dimensions of 1.5' x 1.5' x 3'
- Once a year, on the Day of Atonement, the high priest sprinkled the horns of the altar with blood of the sin offering.
- The Lord required a special incense of His recipe burn constantly on the Altar of Incense: a mixture of spices only for the tabernacle.
- The incense formed a matter of life and death (See Lev 10:1-2 when two of Aaron's sons offered a strange fire before the Lord and He struck them dead)
- Luke 1:5-17, an angel appeared to the priest Zechariah in the holy place near the altar of incense. Zechariah fell down with fear. The angel announced God heard Zechariah's prayers; and he and his wife would have a son named John (the Baptist), who would turn man of the children of Israel to the Lord their God (Exod 30:1-37, Heb 9:2).
- Only certain people could go into the holy place within the tabernacle. This changed with the coming of Jesus. He opened the door for all who would seek God.

Notes:

Describing Symbolism

Directions:

Work in assigned groups and describe any symbolism, details, and other information about the incense on the altar synthesized from the following verses: Exod 30:34-38; Ps 141:2; Prov 27:9; 2 Chron 26:18; and Jer 11:12

Report Out

Group 1	Group 2
Group 3	Group 4

Break 8:30-8:40pm

Lecture

The Coverings

Notes:

The Veil

- The veil divided the holy place from the most holy place and symbolized a barrier between God and man. The most holy place housed the Ark of the Covenant.
- Only the high priest could enter the most holy place. Artisans made the veil of a heavy, woven cloth without a separation in the middle. The high priest had to go around the cloth's side to enter the most holy place.
- A woven veil of blue, purple, and scarlet threads, with designs of cherubim embroidered on it, hung on four pillars of acacia wood overlaid with gold. Four gold hooks lay on four sockets of silver. The construction of the temple followed a similar design. The thick veil of the temple tore from top to bottom when Jesus died. This symbolized the ability of every believer, not just a high priest, to approach God through the death of Jesus (Exod 26:31-33; Heb 10:19-20). Dimensions (15' X 15') 4 inches thick so heavy it took 300 priests to hang them.
- Jesus Christ's sacrifice changed the veil from a barrier to an open door. His atonement invited sinful people to enter the presence of God (Matt 27:51).

Notes:

The Door

Notes:

Significance of the Veil

Directions

Work in pairs. Read the below Bible passages to the left column, and then tell about its significance and any other information about the veil on the right.

Exod 34:35 2 Cor 3:13-16	
2 Cor 4:3-4	
John 12: 31; 14:30	

Tabernacle Spring 2021 — Homework, Session 4

Due April 28, 2022

Respond to the below prompt (500-600 words). Format your essay in APA style and cite Scripture in SBL. (See the ANLI Writing Handbook for information.)

Prompt

Choose from one of the two prompts:

1. Explain two significant meanings of the veil that separated the holy place from the holy of holies.

-OR-

2. Explain two significant meanings of the altar of incense found in the tabernacle.

Support your thoughts with scripture. You may also quote from Pastor Tony's lectures.

****Note:** Provide cross references of scripture in your support to show Old Testament foreshadowing and New Testament fulfillment.

Note:

Please check that your opening paragraph has a clear launch, focus sentence, precise opinion, and main points linked to the question. Each main point should form the topic sentence of a body paragraph.

When breaking out support, elaborate on the prior sentence to form a cascading analysis leading to quality idea development. Further, avoid writing support and elaboration as a list of ideas or veering off topic. Use transition to cement thoughts and sentences together. Aim for deep analysis showing both coherence and cohesion.

Last, check your paper for correct Scripture abbreviation, punctuation, active verb tense, and APA format. Please review your ANLI student handbook against your papers.