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“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).

The Tabernacle SP22

Session 2

Pastor Tony Delle

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|  | **Key Scripture (Heb 9:14-17 KJV)**  *Silently reflect on today’s scriptural passage as your teacher reviews it.*  14 How much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself without spot to God, purge your conscience from dead works to serve the living God?  15 And for this cause he is the mediator of the new testament, that by means of death, for the redemption of the transgressions that were under the first testament, they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance.  16 For where a testament is, there must also of necessity be the death of the testator.  17 For a testament is of force after men are dead: otherwise it is of no strength at all while the testator liveth. |  |

**Instructional Overview**

**Course Big Ideas**

* Typology foreshadows Christ in the Old Testament as identified in the New Testament. The brazen altar is a type for the crucifixion of Christ, while the water laver of baptism for regeneration and purification.
* God held Christ’s crucifixion at the Cross with great importance, for without the shedding of His blood humanity’s sins could not be remitted.
* When one takes on the name of Jesus at baptism, it remits or washes away sins because one can never separate the Name from the blood.

**Essential Questions**

* What significance did Jesus’ sacrifice at the altar hold?
* How did the old covenant sacrificial system compare to the new?

**Learning Outcomes**

* 2.4h Identifies the progressive revelation of God through the Tabernacle
* 3.3h.i Interprets and analyzes how redemption can be explained through the Tabernacle of Moses.

**Session 1 Recap Q & A (7:15-7:30pm)**

**Paired Reflection**

**Directions:**

Think about what you learned last week from class and your homework. What questions do you still have?

**Notes:**

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**The Altar: Background and Meaning (7:30-7:35pm)**

**Lecture: The Altar**

**Notes:**

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| **Weep between the porch and the Altar**  “Let the priests, the ministers of the LORD, weep between the porch and the altar, and let them say, Spare thy people, O LORD, and give not thine heritage to reproach, that the heathen should rule over them: wherefore should they say among the people, Where *is* their God?” (Joel 2:17).  **Don’t go out from the anointed as you are consecrated to the Lord!**  “And Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer, and put fire therein, and put incense thereon, and offered strange fire before the LORD, which he commanded them not” (Lev 10:1).  **Overview of the tabernacle layout.**  Emphasize the Ark: mercy seat on top. Inside is Aaron’s rod that budded, ten commandments on two tablets of stone, and a pot of manna.  **Tabernacle was made up of three different types of precious metals:**   1. Brass-signifies judgment of sin (outer courts) 2. Silver-signifies atonement (found at the bottom and top of holy place and holy of holies) 3. Gold-signifies Divinity and glory (found in the holy place and holy of holies)   The outer court had two pieces of furniture: bronze altar of sacrifice (cleansed by blood) and bronze water laver (cleansed by water). We see two agents for cleansing, blood, and water.  “But one of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side, **and** forthwith came there out **blood** **and** **water”** (John 19:34).  Blood cleansed is from sin, while the water cleansed is from self-defilement  Start with the blood from the brazen altar of sacrifice.  Brazen altar of sacrifice make up and design:   1. Shittim wood (humanity) 2. Brass (judgement) 3. Five cubits long (7 ½ ft), Five cubits wide (7 ½ ft), three cubits tall (four and a half feet). Square with four corners. 4. One horn on each corner: Four horns of the altar. 5. Hollow design that was open on top to the sky (towards heaven) and on bottom to the ground (towards man) 6. Brass grate inside to out the sacrifice on. 7. Four solid brass rings for transport. 8. Ramp to access the altar. 9. Four utensils used in service: pans-carry ashes outside the camp, shovels-pick up ashes and tend the fire, basons-bowls for pouring blood and sprinkling the blood, flesh hooks-Arrange the sacrifice so that it is fully consumed, fire pans-censors used to carry coals fire to the altar of incense.   Altar means lifted up and slaughterhouse. This was not pretty, but a gruesome picture of what is required for salvation.  “And **I**, **if** **I** **be** **lifted** up from the earth, will draw all *men* unto me” (John 12:32).  “Behold, my servant shall deal prudently, he shall be exalted and extolled, and be very high” (Isa 52:13)  “As many were astonied at thee; his visage was so marred more than any man, and his form more than the sons of men:” (Isa 52:14).  “So shall he sprinkle many nations; the kings shall shut their mouths at him: for *that* which had not been told them shall they see; and *that* which they had not heard shall they consider” (Isa 52:15).  God lit the fire, but man must maintain the fire!  “And there came a fire out from before the LORD, and consumed upon the altar the burnt offering and the fat: *which* when all the people saw, they shouted, and fell on their faces” (Lev 9:24).  Therefore, the fire from glory became the foundation for all light and incense in the Holy place. They used this fire to light the golden candlestick (menorah), and to light the incense in the golden altar of incense.  **Materials:** Shittim wood overlaid with brass. Shittim or acacia wood was a wood that is very durable incorruptible. It signifies the humanity of Christ. This being overlaid with brass signifies strength and judgement against sin.  Design was 5 cubits long (7 1/2 ft), 5 cubits wide (7 1/2ft), 3 cubits tall (4 1/2ft). Square with four corners. These numbers are significant as five is Gods number for Grace. Five wounds of Jesus (hands, feet, and side). We see that it is also squares having four sides. Four is the number for earth. God wants to reach the entire earth with His grace. Three of course refers to the godhead: Father (in creation), Son (redemption), Holy Ghost (newness of Life); Different manifestations of ONE GOD.  Four horns speak to salvation, strength, and power. The message of these four horns are:   * redemption * ransom * substitution * reconciliation   The altar was the place of death, Golgotha in like fashion means the place of skulls. It was a graveyard of past executed prisoners. Calvary was the place of death for Jesus. Not a pretty place in any regards. What was the admission price for our salvation? What was our price for atonement?  Thirty-nine stripes with the cat of nine tails was the most by Jewish law a prisoner could receive. It contained nine tips consisting of nails, glass fragments, and sheep bone fragments. This would latch onto the skin of the prisoner back and rip it off.  The priests of the Old Testament received miter crown to cover their head. Earthly kings are given crowns of gold. Jesus was given of thorns made up with thorns and thistles. Would have immediately pierced and bruised his head. Direct connection to our curse in Gen 3:18.  Jesus carried the cross to the place of the skull to finally appease the judgement (brass) of God. The cross was made of shittim wood, just as the brazen altar of sacrifice was made of shittim wood.  They wounded him in five ways (number of grace and size of the brazen altar) with His hands and feet nails to the cross. They pierced his side and both water and blood came out. The two cleansing agents that deem us worthy to enter the holy place and cleanse our souls, not just cover up sin pushing sin forward one year as Old Testament sacrifices did.  Two reactive responsibilities to Christian pertaining to Jesus becoming the sacrificial lamb for our souls:   1. We must accept the free will offering.   “Therefore doth my Father love me, because I lay down my life, that I might take it again” (John 10:7)  “No man taketh it from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again. This commandment have I received of my Father” (John 10:18).   1. Follow Jesus example by entering into His death.   “And when he had called the people unto him with his disciples also, he said unto them, Whosoever will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me” (Mark 8:34)  **Old Testament Sacrifice: Jesus’s Sacrifice:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1. **Priests based on lineage--Heb 7:11-22** 2. **Ministry ended when the priest died and had to be replaced--Heb7:23-25** 3. **Sacrificed first for their own sins, and then for the sins of the people–Heb 7:26-27** 4. **Priests serve on earth-- Heb 8:1-5** 5. **High Priest entered the Holy place once a year-- Heb 9:11-24** 6. **Priests made continual sacrifices--Heb 9:25-10:4** 7. **Priests only covered up sin--Heb 10:1-4** | 1. **Priest by the oath of God-- Heb 7:21** 2. **Jesus Lives forever making continual intercession for the saints- Heb 7:23-25** 3. **Jesus was sinless-- Heb 7:26-27** 4. **Jesus seated on the right hand of God--Heb 8:1-5** 5. **Jesus entered heaven once for ALL--Heb 9:11-24** 6. **Jesus die once for ALL-- Heb 9:25-10:4** 7. **Jesus saves to the uttermost-Heb 7:25** | |
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**The Altar: Types and Antitypes for Atonement of Sin (7:55-8:20pm)**

**Small Group Word Study**

The New is in the Old contained; the Old is by the New explained” (St. Augustine).

Types and Antitypes (Foreshadow Christ in the Old Testament & fulfilled in the New)

* A type foreshadows and looks ahead to an event, person, or institution from the Old Testament that serves as an example of another of the same in the New.
* An antitype fulfills the type from the Old Testament as a greater truth in the New. The antitype always is greater and superior than the type.

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| **Altar**   * Old Testament Hebrew (Transliteration/Strong’s #) *mizbeach* (H4196) * New Testament Greek (Transliteration) *thusiasterion* (G2379) * Go to Blueletterbible.org online (not the app) | |
| **Lexicon Definition**  *Mizbeach* (H4196) means: a high place for sacrifice/slaughter | |
| **Old Testament Types**  **(Progressive Revelation of Types)**   1. Noah (Gen 8:18-20-First Mention) 2. Abraham (Gen 22:9-14) 3. Moses (Exod 24:3-6) 4. Joshua (Josh 8:30-31) | **New Testament Antitype**  **(Fulfillment of types)**  New Testament   1. Heb 9:14 2. John 3:16, John 1:29 3. Heb 9:19-24 4. Rom 12:1-2 |
| **Summary Definition:** What connections do you see between the Old Testament types and New Testament antitypes? | |

**The Bronze Laver (8:30-8:45pm)**

**Lecture**

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| Key verses: Exod 30:17-21, Eph 5:26, Heb 10:22.  **Notes:**  **Made from Brass of mirrors that woman received from Egyptians during the exodus.**  “And he made the laver *of* brass, and the foot of it *of* brass, of the looking glasses of *the women* assembling, which assembled *at* the door of the tabernacle of the congregation” (Exod 38:8).  What the purpose of a mirror? Maybe vanity. But it is to see the reflected image of that which is front of it.  Just as brass signifies judgment, we must take a close look at ourselves utilize judgement the judgement of God to self-examine through the looking glass of our souls.  Notice the difference of the brazen altar of sacrifice vears brazen water laver. Brazen altar was made up of shittim wood (also called acacia wood), crowned with brass. Whereas, the water laver is solid brass.  As already stated, then altar signifies the appeasing judgement (brass) of God in relation to the salvation of man (shittim wood). Now we that the brazen water. Lager is just solid brass without a wood base.  **This is significant to understand. It is only**  Made up of that material that represents the judgment of God without the influence of humanity. We must self-examine and look at ourselves through the eyes of God’s judgment and not just our own human comprehension.  “But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, *even* as by the Spirit of the Lord” (2 Cor 3:18).  Now that we’ve looked at the structure let’s look at what it contains: Water  This water was used by the Levitical priests to wash in order to become ceremonially clean. To wash with-all. They wash their hands and their feet  Washing their hands signifies being clean in their service to God.  “He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart; who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully” (Ps 24:4).  Washing their feet demonstrating they had a clean walk before God.  “He that walketh uprightly, and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart” (Ps 15:2).  This water represents Jesus. Jesus is the rock from which the source of water flowed.  Three significant functions of Water in the Laver:   1. Judgment- Story of Noah (Gen 7-8) 2. Cleansing-Jesus washed the feet of His disciples. (John 13:5-10) 3. Drinking- Being filled with the Holy Spirit.   “In the last day, that great *day* of the feast, Jesus stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink” (John 7:37).  **Tools**  “He that believeth on me, as the scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water” (John 7:38).  **Two reactive responsibilities for Christians:**   1. Water of baptism-this is not optional, this is a commandment.   “Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost” (Acts 2:38).   1. Water of regeneration-We must daily renew the Holy Ghost in our lives.   “And such were some of you: but ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God” (1 Cor 6:11).  Three witnesses of the water laver   1. Blood=Jesus 2. Oil=Holy Ghost 3. Water=God |

**Theme of Water and Sanctification (8:45-9:20pm)**

Directions:

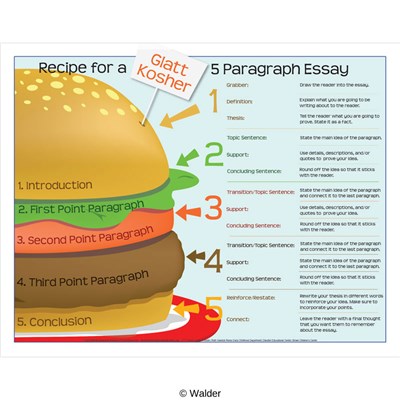
Complete the four questions below in small group based on one of the assigned passages.

Teams

* Team 1: 2 Kgs 5:1-14 (cf. Rom 6:3-5)
* Team 2: Gen 6:17-18 (cf. 1 Pet 3:20-21)
* Team 3: Exod 14:27-29 (cf. John 5:6-9)
* Note: “God used water to destroy Pharaoh’s armies. This is symbolic of water baptism destroying and burying the sinful nature. The water delivered Israel. We are delivered of sin when we are baptized in water” (Brown, 2009).
* Team 4: Joel 2:28-29 (cf. John 7:37-38)

**Questions**

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| 1. Write about a Bible event where water is important. |
| (2) Tell one thing that happened in the event. |
| (3) How would the situation have been different without water? |
| (4) Compare this Bible event to information on sanctification. |



**The Tabernacle: Session Two Homework**

**Due April 14, 2022**

Essay: (Up to 20 points)

Write an essay 500-700 words in length in response to the below question. Add short, snippets of Scripture to support your answer.

Note: Write a well-developed essay with complete sentences. Each student must do his or her own homework. Make sure what you write represents your original thoughts.

Question

Read Heb 9, focusing on verses 14-17 (across versions: KJV, NKJV and AMP at BibleGateway.com). Based on Heb 9:14-17, tell what it means to have your sins forgiven (nailed to the Cross).

**Appendix 1**

**Notes: Tabernacle Framework**

1. Forty-eight boards of shittim wood overlaid with gold standing up rite. Each board measured ten cubits, the number for order.
2. Shittim word signifies incorruptible humanity of Jesus. Overlaid with Gold refers the divinity of Christ.
3. Stood on 96 sockets of silver. Sockets had two holes for the tenon to slide into. Silver signifies the price of ransom. Price of a slave.
4. Braced by five bars on each of the three closed sides held in place by rings. (Shittim overlaid with gold—the number of grace. Also, it refers to the five-fold ministry bringing stability and order to the church.)
5. Two at bottom of each board. Tenons mean hands. It demonstrates how death and resurrection hold up the people of God.