Bible Basics 2022

Session 4

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Exodus 27

tents of 3 tribes

tents
of 3
tribes

tents of Merarites

tents of Moses & priests

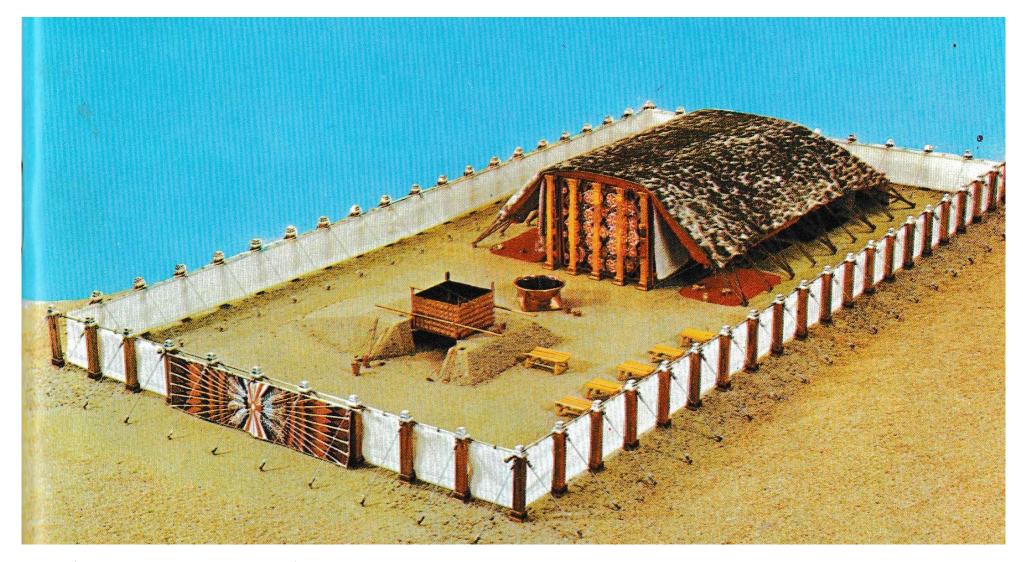
tents of Kohathites

tents
of 3
tribes

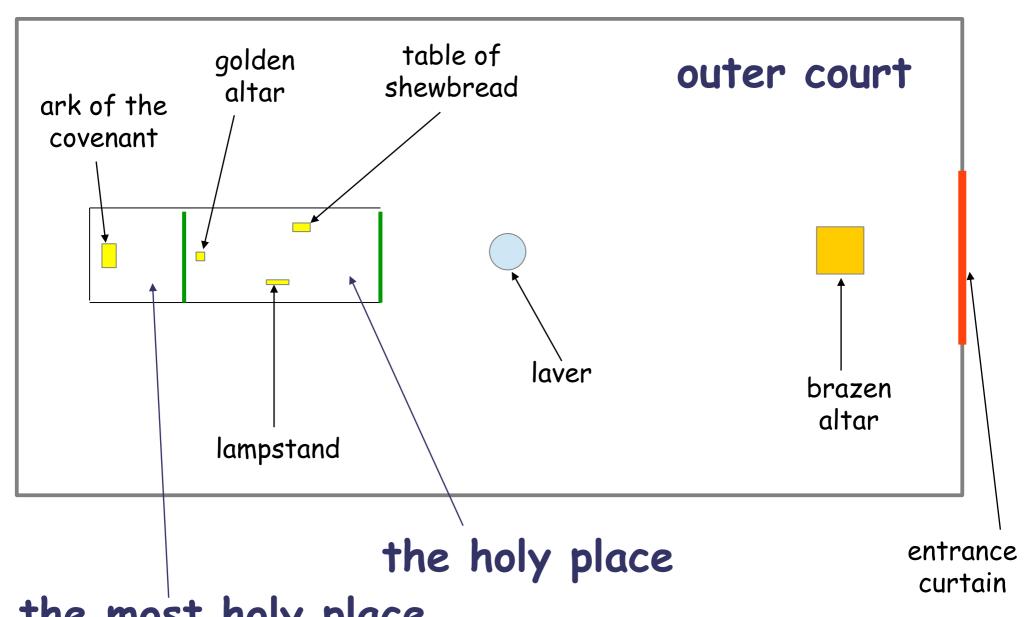
tents of 3 tribes

Gershonites, Kohathites and Merarites were families of the tribe of Levi The priests were Aaron and his sons Moses & Aaron were from the Kohathite family

one suggestion re structure of tabernacle

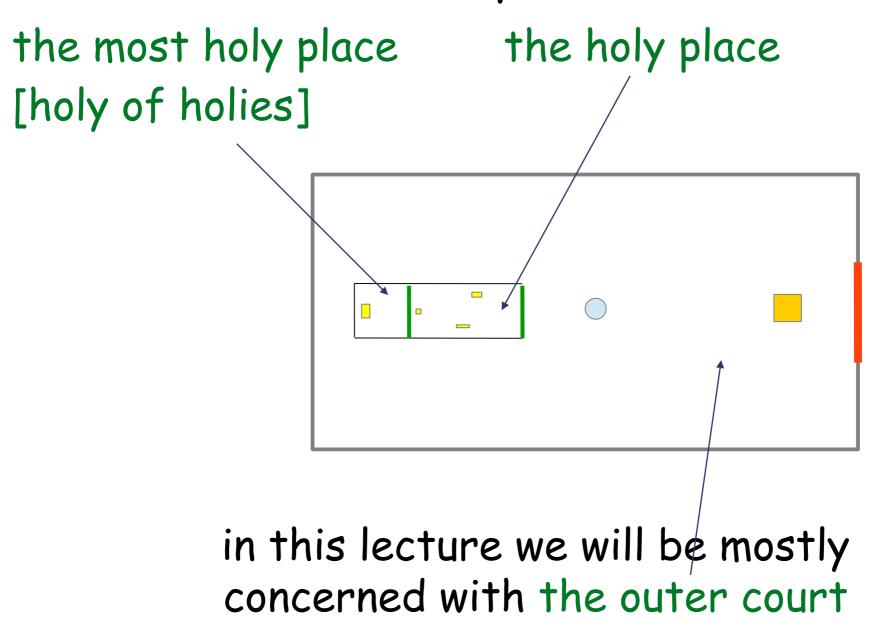


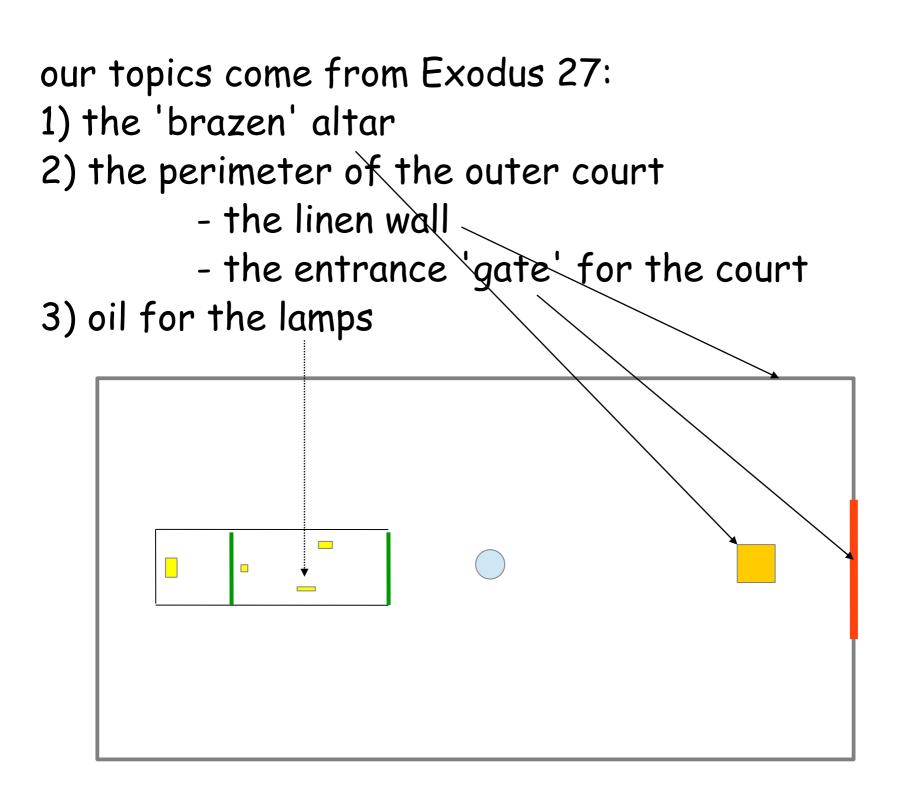
from 'House of Gold Welcome' by J Rouw



the most holy place [holy of holies]

we have already looked into:





the brazen altar

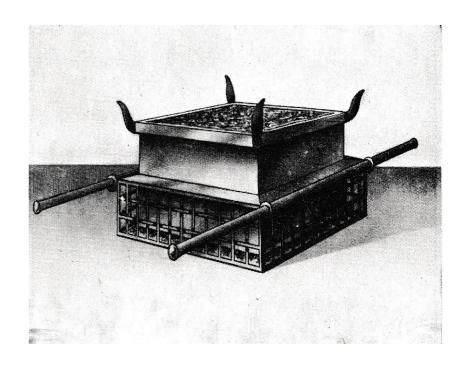
The Lord said to Moses:

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"And you shall make the altar of acacia-wood, five cubits the length, and five cubits the breadth; the altar shall be square; and the height of it three cubits.

And you shall make its horns at the four corners of it; its horns shall be of itself; and you shall overlay it with copper." [Exodus 27:1-2]
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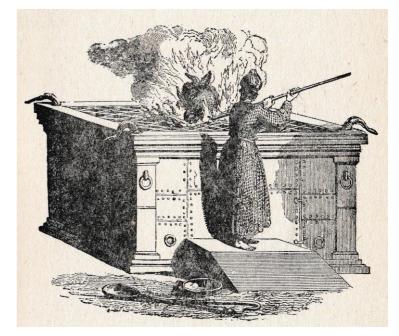
some translations have:

- 'shittim' for 'acacia' ['shittim' seems to be a transliteration of the Hebrew word]
- 'brass' or 'bronze' for 'copper' [brass and bronze are alloys of copper]



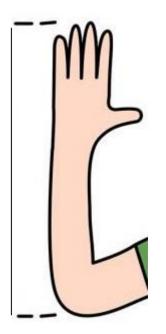
we can't be sure what it looked like but Moses was

"as it has been shown you on the mountain, so shall they make it" [Exodus 27:8]



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materials
  acacia wood [shittim]
  overlaid with copper
     [bronze/brass]
size
  square: 5x5 cubits
  (approx 8x8 feet
       or 2.5 \times 2.5 meters)
  height: 3 cubits
  (approx 5 feet or 1.5 meters)
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a cubit

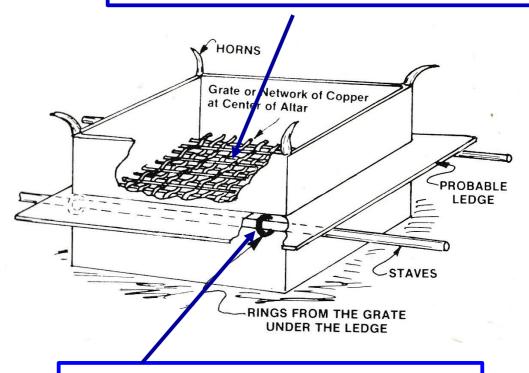


between approx 18 & 22 inches [45-55 cm]

"And you shall make for it a grating of network of copper;

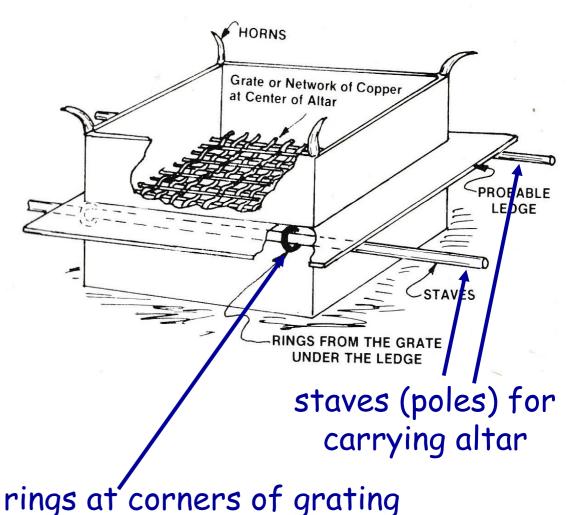
and on the net shall you make four copper rings at its four corners; and you shall put it under the ledge of the altar beneath,

and the net shall be to the very middle of the altar." [Exodus 27:4-5] square copper grating (holding the sacrifice) fitted halfway down altar



rings at corners of grating pushed through the boards of altar at its corners

"And you shall make staves for the altar, staves of acacia-wood, and overlay them with copper. And its staves shall be put into the rings, that the staves may be on both sides of the altar, when it is carried. Hollow with boards shall you make it: as it has been shown you on the mountain, so shall they make it." [Exodus 27:6-8]



rings at corners of grating pushed through the boards of altar at its corners

the 'brazen' altar - its use

the altar was used for burning animals for sacrifice, including:

burnt offerings

peace/fellowship offerings

sin offerings

trespass offerings

there were to be:

- regular offerings
 (e.g. daily morning & evening burnt offerings)
- offerings from individuals
- offerings for the whole congregation

"A continual fire shall be kept burning on the altar: it shall never go out." [Leviticus 6:13]

what does the 'brazen' altar give a picture of?

why is it relevant to us?

this is not myth this is not religious waffle this is the truth

God is holy

being holy means that He is separate from sin
He cannot accept wrong (sin) in any form

we all do, think & say things that are wrong

He cannot accept us

we deserve to be banished from His presence for ever God is righteous

righteous means:
just & impartial
as the righteous
Judge He must, in
justice, condemn &
punish all wrong
our sins must be
punished

there is nothing that we can do to change this

the 'brazen' altar & its use pictures

the impossible for us made possible

you & I can approach the holy God and be accepted by Him!

the 'brazen' altar & its use pictures the basis on which this impossibility is made possible

without what the 'brazen' altar & its use pictures there would be no hope for any of us

God is holy & righteous and He is also love

the 'brazen' altar & its use pictures:

- 1) Christ as the sacrifice dying for us on the cross
- 2) Christ as the altar

the 'brazen' altar & its use pictures

1) Christ as the sacrifice at Calvary nailed to the cross

Christ, the 'Lamb of God', died for us and took the punishment due to us for our sins

Christ suffered the wrath of the holy God instead of us

This is the basis for, and means by which, we sinners can be forgiven and approach the holy God

the 'brazen' altar & its use pictures 2) Christ as the altar

the altar - made of acacia wood covered with copper

the wood symbolises Christ's humanness

the copper (a metal highly resistant to corrosion) symbolises God's unchangeable righteousness shown in judgment

the fire of the burning of the sacrifice symbolises God's judgment consuming all that is opposed to Him & His perfect will

the sacrifice is secure on the altar

the altar supporting the sacrifice symbolises
Christ's capacity to endure the fire of God's judgment

on copper & related matters

so, for clarity & emphasis ...

gold represents
God's intrinsic glory
& righteousness what He is
because of who He is

copper represents
God's glory &
righteousness in
judgment

glory = manifested excellence excellence that is shown in some way

righteousness = the character or quality of being right or just

copper represents God's glory & righteousness in judgment

some examples where we see this:

the 'brazen' serpent [Num 21:6] God, in justice, had to judge His rebellious people but those who looked on the 'brazen' serpent lived this symbolises Christ bearing the righteous judgment of God for our sins [John 3:14,15] with eternal life for those who believe on Him

One like the Son of Man
[Rev 1:15, 2:18]

'His feet as fine brass'
- a glorious One
righteously judging the
7 churches of Rev 2&3

so, the brazen altar & its use tells us of:

- 1) Christ as the sacrifice dying for us on the cross
- 2) Christ as the altar

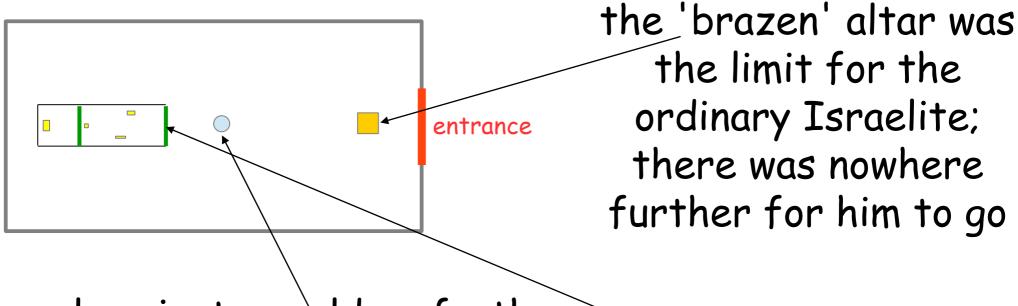
God's glory & righteousness were made known at the cross -

they were made known in judgment on all that was against Him -God's righteous demands have been met by Christ's sacrifice

so that we can be justified (accounted righteous)

... the shewing forth of His righteousness in the present time so that <u>He should be just</u>, and <u>justify</u> him that is of the faith of Jesus [Romans 3:26]

the 'brazen' altar - the limit

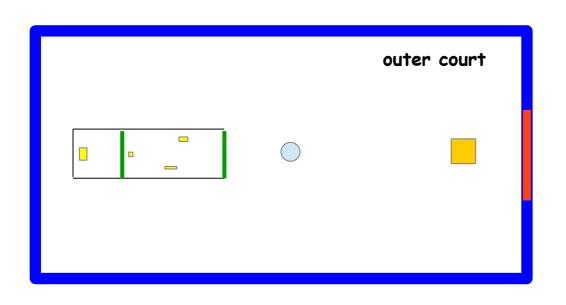


only priests would go further to wash at the laver & enter the holy place

we, who have accepted the sacrifice of Christ, are now priests [1 Peter 2:9] we (in picture) can wash at the laver & enter the holy place

the perimeter of the outer court

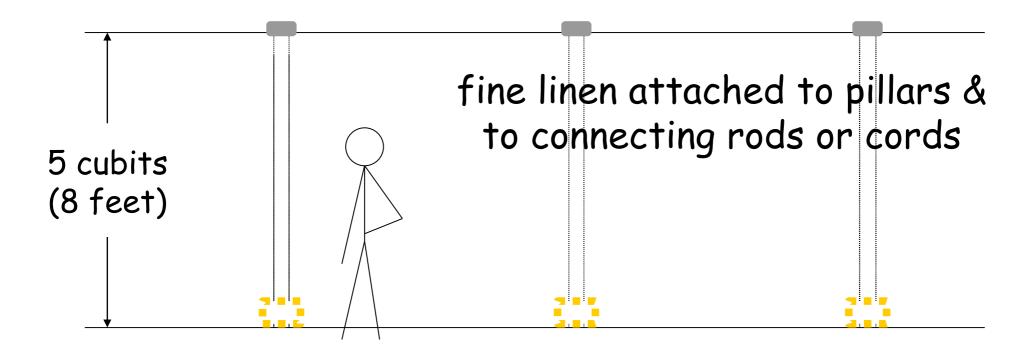
let's pretend that we are ordinary Israelites standing outside our tents looking towards the tabernacle



what will we see?

from outside

looking at the tabernacle from the north, west or south we would see a wall of fine white linen



it is possible that we may also see:

- pillars
- silver tops on pillars
- copper bases for pillars

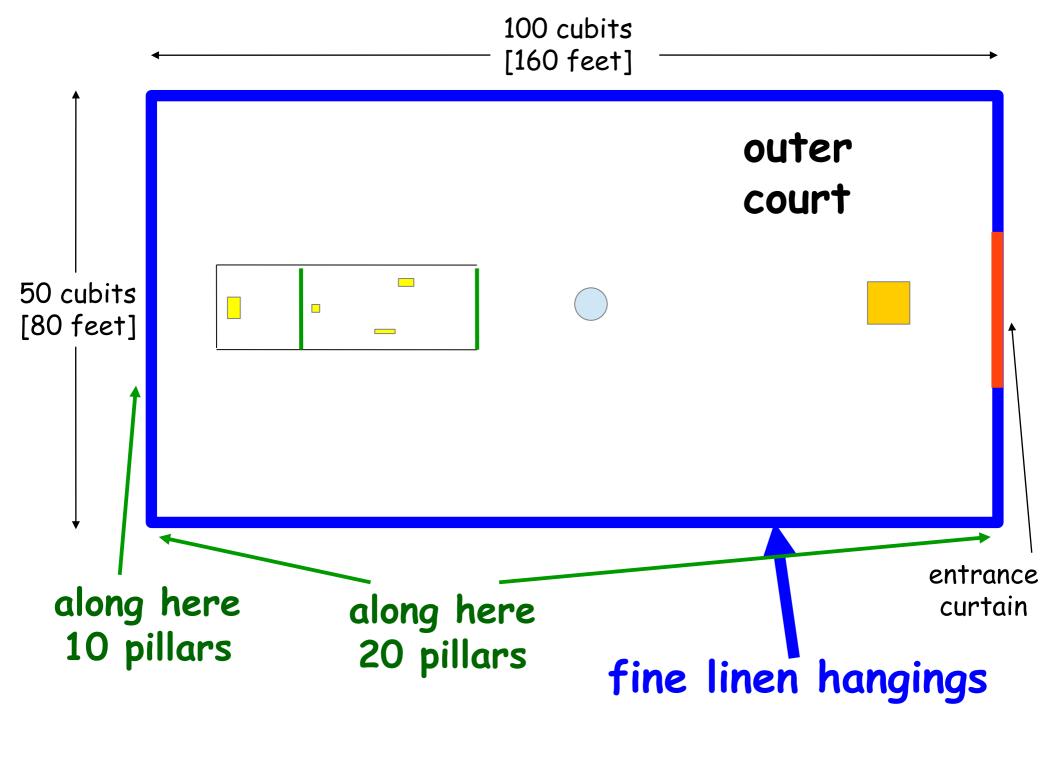
the linen wall

the instruction

"And you shall make the court of the tabernacle. On the south side, southward, hangings for the court of twined byssus [linen]; a hundred cubits the length for the one side, and the twenty pillars of it, and their twenty bases of copper, the hooks of the pillars and their connecting-rods of silver." [Exodus 27:9-10]

similarly, proportionately, for the other sides - excluding the entrance

Exodus 38:16-17 records the work having been done



the linen hangings - what they say of Christ

a high long unbroken curtain of fine linen reminds us of the perfect righteousness of Christ and of all that He did and said

we read in the gospels of the practical righteousness of His life, His blameless walk and His spotless purity

the linen hangings - what they say to us

in another aspect:
"Fine linen is the righteousnesses of the saints"
[Revelation 19:8]
[righteousnesses = righteous acts]

our responsibility is to walk (to live our lives, to conduct ourselves) righteously, as Christ lived His life "He that says he abides in Him ought, even as He walked, himself also so to walk" [1 John 2:6] others see our walk

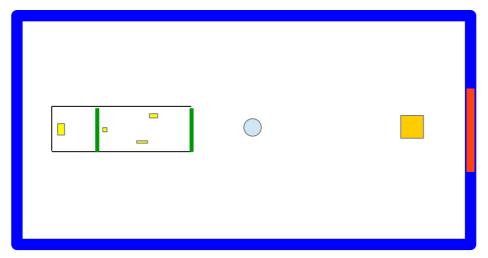
the curtains were 5 cubits high 5 is taken as the number of human responsibility we are responsible to present Christ in what we do & say

the pillars

pillars, hooks & cords or connecting rods supported the linen curtain

20 pillars on the north side

10 pillars on the west side



20 pillars on the south side

3 pillars north side of 'gate'

3 pillars south side of 'gate'

pillars have silver hooks & are joined by cords or connecting rods

pillar: acacia wood?

copper
base

silver crown

the pillars - what they say to us

we may be considered as pillars in God's house

the pillars had silver crowns silver typifies our redemption

there were hooks to keep the linen in place we need God's strength & support for us to maintain practical righteousness

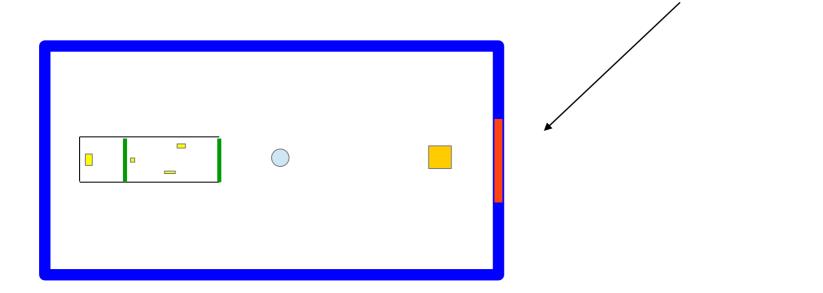
there were rods or cords linking the pillars we are not isolated we are dependent on each other

the pillars were on copper bases

we are grounded & stable in divine righteousness - God's righteous claims have been met

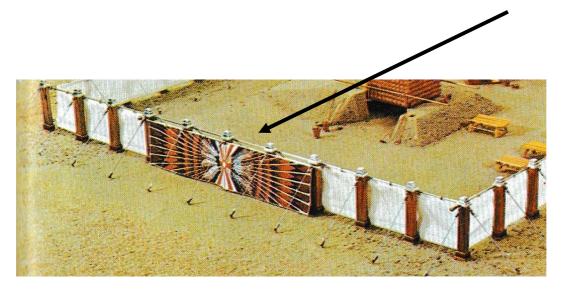
the outer court's perimeter

we've looked most of the way round the perimeter: north, west, south what about the east side?



looking from the east

looking at the tabernacle from the east we would have seen the entrance curtain

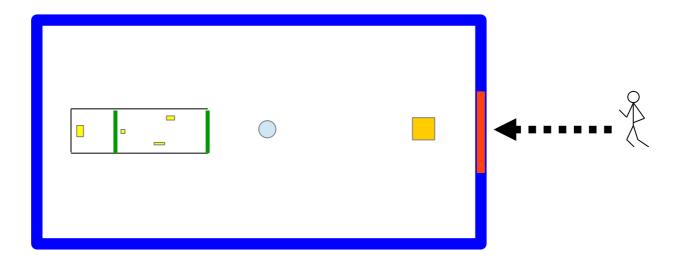


"And for the gate of the court a curtain of twenty cubits, of blue, and purple, and scarlet, and twined byssus [linen], embroidered with needlework; their pillars four, and their bases four."

[Exodus 27:16]

the 'gate' - a curtain

this curtain was the only entrance to the outer court of the tabernacle



the 'gate' was made of embroidered blue purple scarlet linen

the 'gate' - what it says of Christ

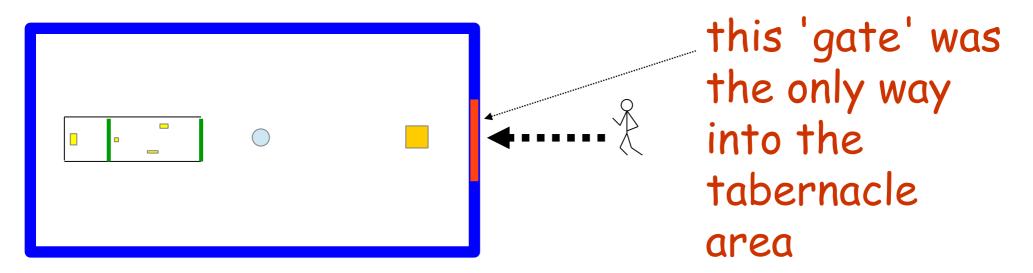
the 'gate' signifies the Lord Jesus Christ

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the 'gate' was made of embroidered
blue Christ's heavenly character christ's universal glory christ's glory in Israel linen Christ's spotless humanness
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"I am the way, and the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father unless by me." [John 14:6]

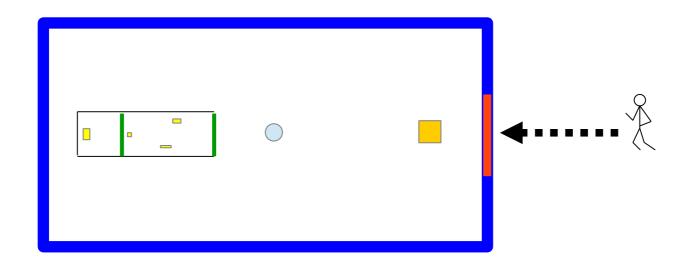
the 'gate' - what it says to us

only ONE way



Christ is the only way into God's presence

on entering the 'gate'



and what did the person entering see immediately in front of him?

and what did the person entering see immediately in front of him?

the 'brazen' altar

this illustrates the truth that we need, by faith, to accept the sacrifice of Christ at Calvary there is no other way for us to approach God

oil for the lampstand

oil for the lampstand

"And you shall command the children of Israel, that they bring you olive oil, pure, beaten, for the light, to light the lamp continually."

In the tent of meeting outside the veil, which is before the testimony, Aaron and his sons shall dress them from evening to morning before Jehovah: it is an everlasting statute, for their generations, on the part of the children of Israel."

[Exodus 27:20-21]

oil for the lampstand - what this says to us

oil signifies the Holy Spirit

PERSONALLY

"Let your light thus shine before men" [Matthew 5:16]

only by allowing the Holy Spirit to work can our lives display the light of Christ

CORPORATELY

"The seven lamps are seven assemblies" [Revelation 1:20]

the lamps need oil or there will be no light

only by allowing the Holy Spirit to work can assemblies display the light of Christ

a very brief summary

the 'brazen' altar & its use pictures Christ and His sacrifice for us the 'gate'
was the only way
into the tabernacle
Christ is the only
way into God's
presence

the linen perimeter curtain signifies Christ's perfectly righteous life and the righteous life that we should display

oil for the lamps
we must allow the
Holy Spirit to work
within us so that we
shine for Christ