



The golden altar.

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Introduction

Features of the golden altar

Position in the tabernacle

Using the golden altar

Typical meaning and application

Summary





Introduction.

Exodus 30:1-10



Features of the golden altar.

1 cubit square, 2 cubits high.

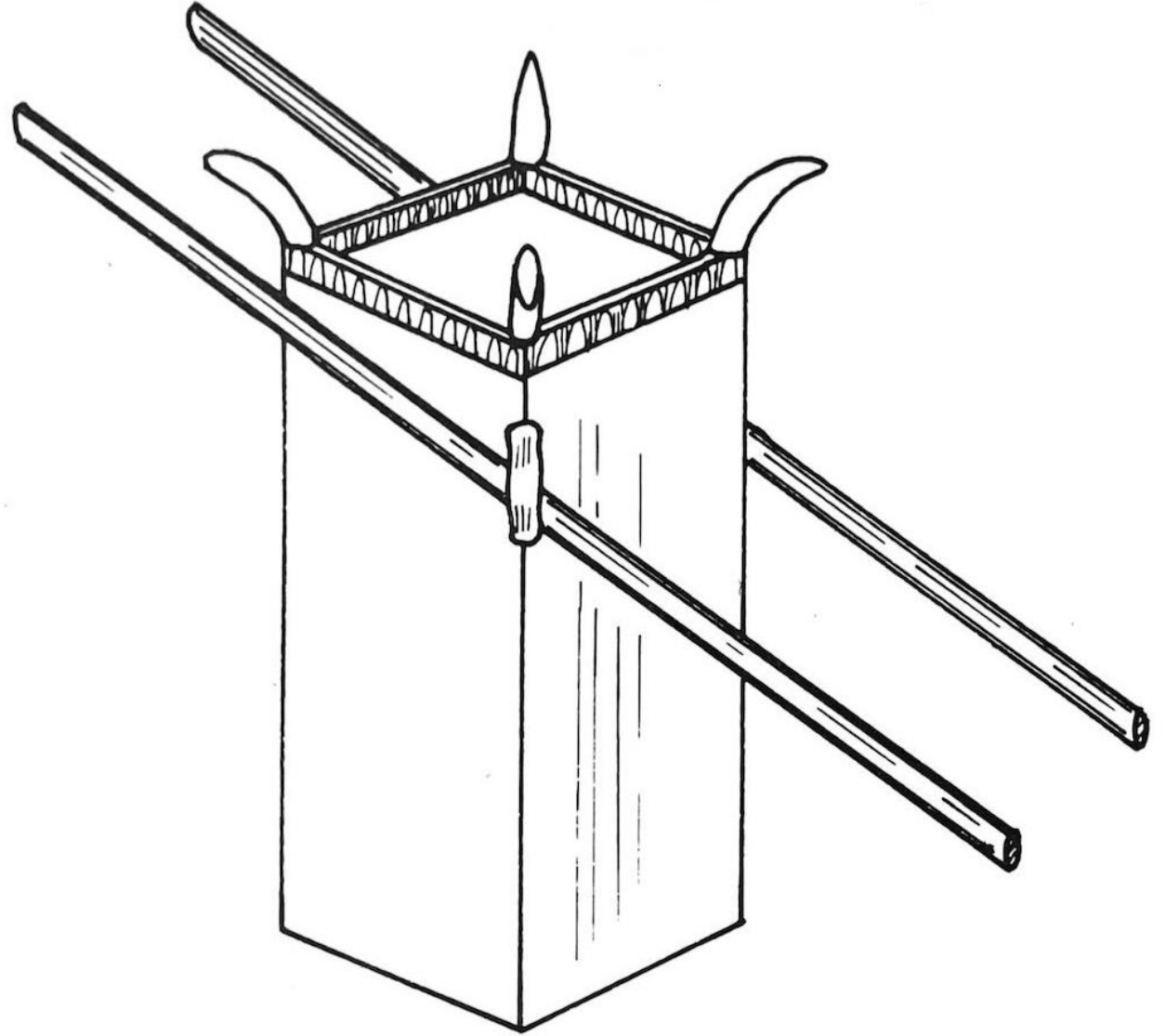
Made of acacia wood.

Overlaid with pure gold.

Had a crown of gold.

Had an unknown quantity of horns.

Had two rings to allow the staves to carry it.

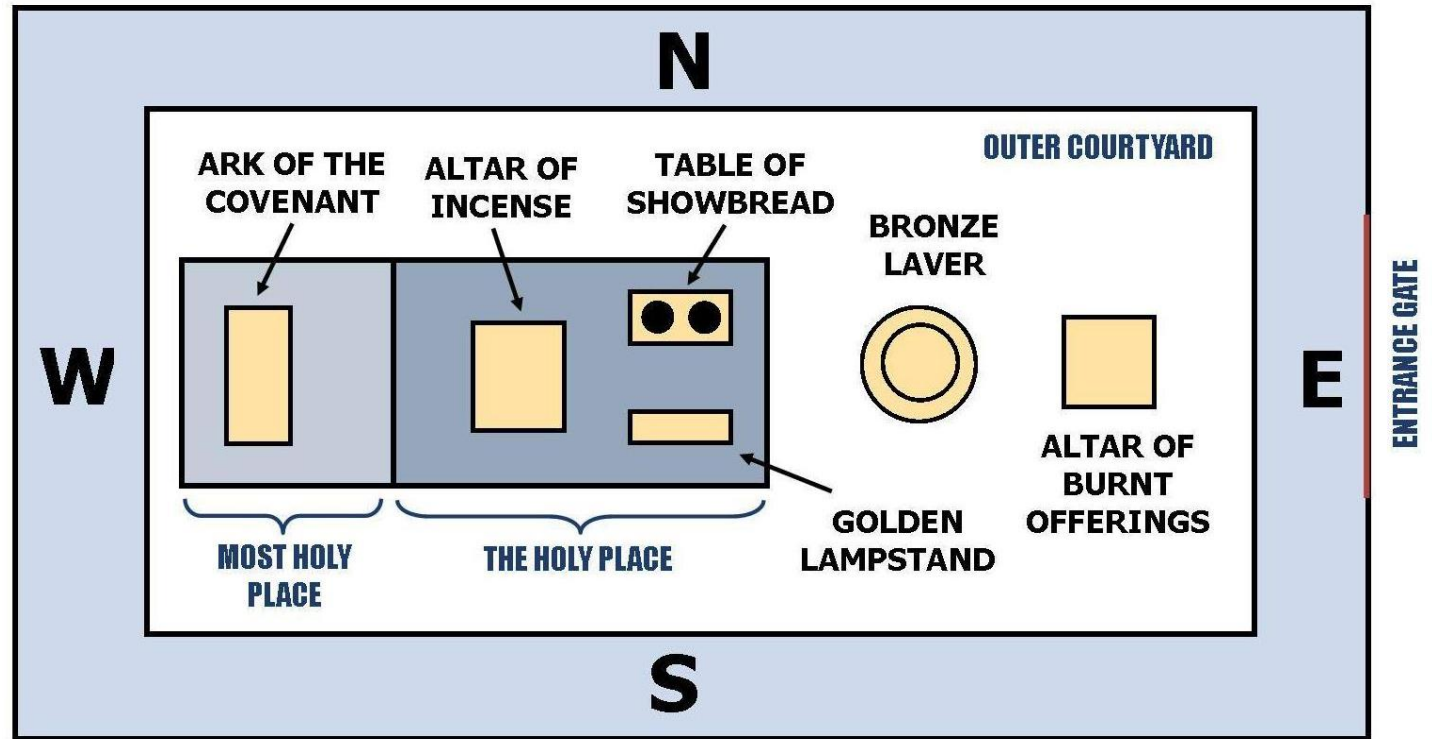


Position in the tabernacle.

The Altar was central within the tabernacle.

The Altar stood directly before the veil.

The altar is also connected with the lampstand.



Using the golden altar.

In Exodus 30 we read that Aaron the priest was to offer incense on the golden altar.

Its also clear from other scriptures that it was not only Aaron but also his sons.

Nadab and Abihu (sons of Aaron) offered “strange fire” and were judged because of it, this was strictly forbidden.



**Typical
meaning and
application.**



Prayer & Intercession.

The golden altar and incense are linked with prayer. (Rev. 5:8, Rev 8:3-4)

Our Great High Priest is interceding for us.

(Heb. 7:25, Luke 22: 32)

How wonderful for us the vail is torn, we now have full access to the presence of God.

(Heb. 4: 16, Heb. 10:19-22)

Worship.

By Him therefore let us offer the sacrifice of praise continually to God, that is, the fruit of the lips confessing His name. (Heb. 13:15)

It is the Lord Jesus Himself that leads the worship (Heb. 2:12)

Worship to the Father must be in spirit and in truth. No “strange fire” (John 4:24)

The Horns had blood put on once per year, in our worship let us never forget the price that has been paid to grant us access into the presence of God.

Do we reserve our worship for a Lord’s day morning? The Priests offered incense daily on the golden altar. It was a continual incense.



Summary.
