



The Courtyard

- The Tabernacle was located in a court. A court is a big area that is enclosed or marked off. The court was 100 cubits long and 50 cubits wide, creating two perfect squares of 50 x 50 cubits. (In those days, length was measured in cubits, which was the distance from the tip of a man's finger to his elbow - about 18 inches.) There was a large gate on the east side where people entered.

The boundary wall that separated the rest of the camp from the Tabernacle area was made up of fine linen hangings, hung from 60 pillars spaced five cubits apart. There were 20 pillars on the south side, 20 on the north, 10 pillars on the west and 10 on the east

Measurements of the Mishkan

- 100 CUBITS long (c. 150 feet),
- 50 CUBITS wide (c. 75 feet)
- 5 CUBITS tall (c. 7.5 feet).

50

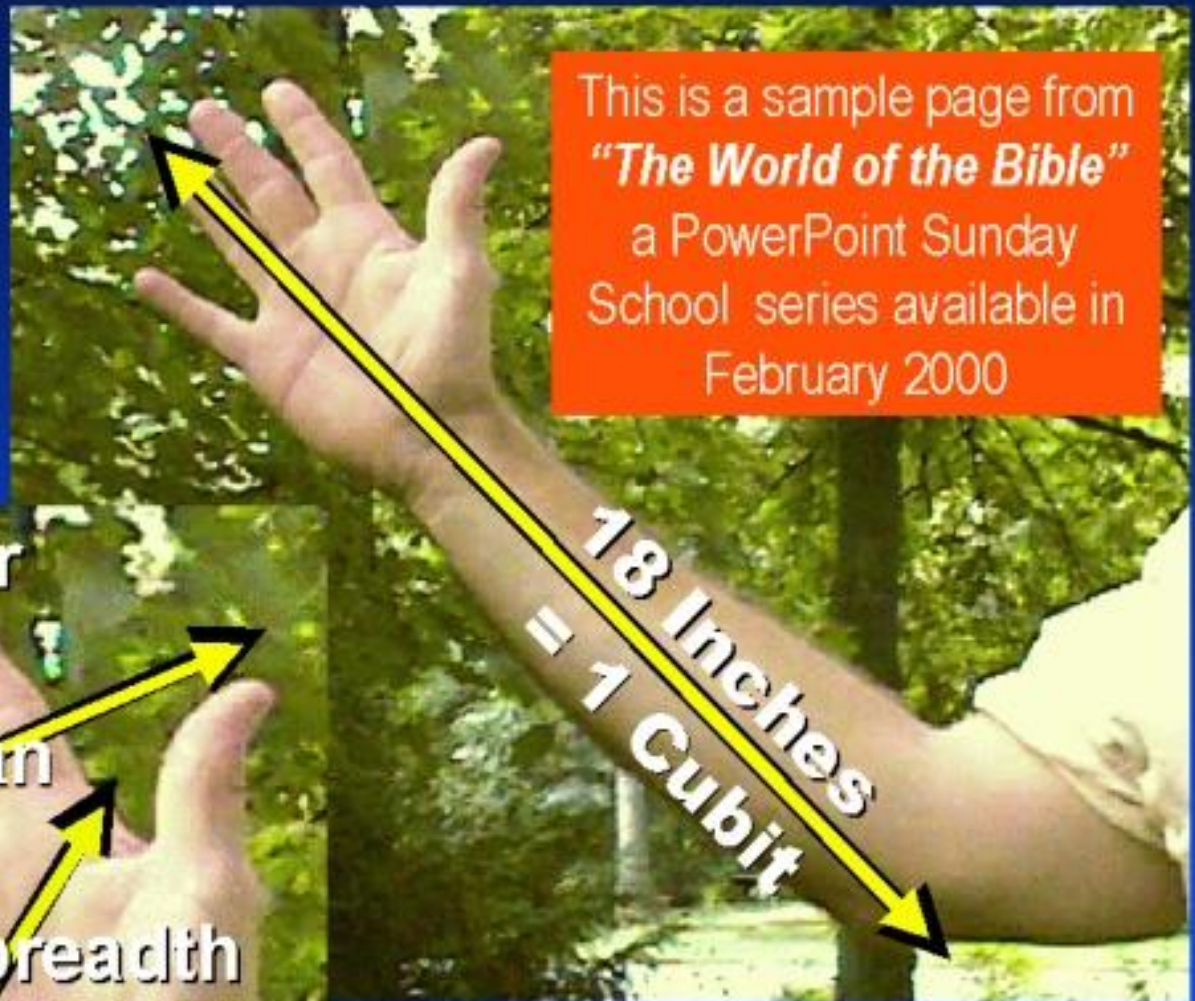
YOVEL

PENTECOST

COUNT OF THE OMER

B I B L E

This is a sample page from
"The World of the Bible"
a PowerPoint Sunday
School series available in
February 2000



Length Measurement

Purpose of the Tabernacle

- LEARN TO FOLLOW THE CLOUD
- LEARN TO BE A COMMUNITY
- LEARN TO DEPEND OF THEIR SHEPHERD
- LEARN THE WAY OF TESHUVA
- LEARN THAT YHVH WAS THEIR KING
- TO UNDESTAND THAT YHVH IS THE CENTER OF THE CAMP

The Tabernacle in the Bible

- BOOK OF HEBREWS CONTAINS 303 VERSES
- 131 OF THOSE 303 VERSES ARE IN REFERENCE TO THE TABERNACLE
- OTHER BOOK THAT SPEAK OF THE TABERNACLE
 - 13 CHAPTERS IN EXODUS
 - 18 CHAPTERS IN LEVITICUS
 - 13 CHAPTERS IN NUMBERS
 - 2 CHAPTERS IN DEUTERONOMY
 - 4 CHAPTERS IN THE BOOK OF HEBREWS
- THE BOOK OF JOHN IS A COMMENTARY ON THE MISHKAN
- REVELATION USES SYMBOLISM OF THE TABERNACLE

The Mishkan the Center of Camp

- Israel center of the Earth
- Jerusalem center of Israel
- The Holy of Holies the center of Jerusalem
- The message of the Mishkan in the wilderness is to show the Focus of Our attention should be on the place where YHVH has put His name
- Jerusalem was build in the shape of the Letter SHIN which means Shaddai (Almighty)

ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE MISHKAN (Exodus 38:24-31)

With the change in monetary values, it is difficult to accurately evaluate the Tabernacle. However, the Scriptural listing was:

- GOLD 29 talents 730 shekels = 1 1/4 tons
- SILVER 100 talents 1,775 shekels = 4 1/4 tons
- BRASS 70 talents 2,400 shekels = 4 tons
- A talent of gold was about 120 pounds,
- A talent of silver about 100 pounds, a shekel was one-half ounce.
- Adding to this the cost of the wood, fabrics, priestly garments, precious stones, it has been estimated to be valued at \$10,000,000.00 without labor.
- Where did they get this wealth? (Exodus 12:35,36)

THE TABERNACLE TEACHES US THE 3 LEVELS OF SPIRITUAL GROWTH

3 TYPES OF LIGHT IN THE MISHKAN

OUTER COURT = SUN LIGHT = FLESH
MINDED

HOLY PLACE = OIL MENORAH = RUACH

HOLY OF HOLIES = YHVH = SHEKINAH

THE TABERNACLE WAS THE CENTER OF WORSHIP OF ISRAEL



EXODUS 25

1 And the LORD spoke to Moses, saying,

2 Speak to the sons of Israel that they bring Me an offering. You shall take an offering from every man that gives it willingly with his heart.

3 And this is the offering which you shall take of them: gold, and silver, and brass,

- 4 and blue, and purple, and scarlet, and bleached linen, and goats' hair,
- 5 and rams' skins dyed red, and dugong skins, and acacia-wood,
- 6 oil for the light, spices for anointing oil and for sweet incense,
- 7 onyx stones, and stones to be set in the ephod and in the breast-pocket.
- 8 And let them make Me a sanctuary, so that I may dwell among them.

- 1ST NAME =..... YHVH His Title
- 1st Metal =..... GOLD.....His Divinity
- 1st Color =.....BLUE...His Heavenly Majesty
- 1st Woven Material=....LINEN...Righteousness
- 1st Skin=RAM.....His Will
- Shittim Wood=...His Humanity.. Incorruptible

MEANING OF METALS AND COLORS IN THE BIBLE

- GOLD = DIVINITY
- SILVER= REDEMPTION
- BRASS = JUDGEMENT
- BLUE = HEAVEN
- SCARLET= SIN
- WHITE LINEN = RIGHTEOUSNESS
- PURPLE = ROYALTY
- SHITTIM WOOD = HUMANITY (FLESH)
- OIL = RUACH HA-KODESH
- WATER= OUTPOURING OF HOLY SPIRIT

Exodus 31:2

See, I have called by name Bezaleel the son of Uri, the son of Hur, of the tribe of Judah:

01212. בצלאל Batsal'el

in (the) shadow (i.e. protection) of
God;

0221. אורי 'Uwriy, oo-ree'

from 217; fiery; Uri,

OR LIGHT

02354. חור Chuwr

Hur

liberty; whiteness; hole, linen, white

RUACH= Spirit

רוח

JUDAH

03063. יהודה Y@huwdah,
yeh-hoo-daw'

from 3034; celebrated, praise

יהודה

1. Judah is the only name that have יהודה
2. Five letters = Grace
3. The 4th letter of Judah is the letter Dalet = ד
Door
4. Yahshua is the Door and reveal himself at the end of 4,000 years and came In the name of YHVH

Aholiab

0171. baylha 'Oholiy'ab

from 168 and 1; tent of (his) father;
Oholiab, an Israelite:--Aholiab.

Ahisamach.

0294. 'Achiycamak,

from 251 and 5564;

brother of support;

DAN

01835. דן Dan

from 1777; judge;

ד = DOOR

י = 50 fish, life

Exodus 15:17

Thou shalt bring them in, and plant them in the mountain of thine inheritance, in the place, O LORD, which thou hast made for thee to dwell in, in the Sanctuary, O Lord, which thy *hands* have established.

03027. *dy* yad, yawd

a primitive word; a hand
(the open one (indicating
power, means, direction



DOOR / RIGHT ARM

The Paleo-Hebrew word picture meanings or the main names of the Tabernacle (from *Hebrew Word Pictures—How Does the Hebrew Alphabet Reveal Prophetic Truths?*, by Frank Seekins):

Mishkan:

m means *water, chaos*;

s means *teeth, consume, destroy*;

k means *palm or opened hand, cover, open, allow*, and

n means *fish, darting through water, activity, life*.

Paleo-Hebrew word
pictures is:

Destroy chaos and
open/allow life/activity.

MISHKAN

משכן

ROOT WORD IS SHAKHAN =

TO DWELL

It also has another connotation

MASHKON

משכון

= LOAN OR GUARANTEE

MASHKON

SURETY OF A LOAN

It all depended on the deeds of the Israelites. If they behave properly, they are worthy that YHVH rest upon them. They are like children who eat at their parent's table, and are nourished by His kindness. The Tabernacle is then a "dwelling place". However, if the Israelites sin then YHVH would remove His presence from among them and destroy the tabernacle. The tabernacle is like a guarantee for a loan, taken to assure repayment.

Torah Anthology Exodus VI page 5



NAMES OF THE TABERNACLE IN THE BIBLE

Tabernacle of Witness = (Testimony)

Numbers 1:50

But thou shalt appoint the Levites over the tabernacle of testimony, and over all the vessels thereof, and over all things that belong to it: they shall bear the tabernacle, and all the vessels thereof; and they shall minister unto it, and shall encamp round about the tabernacle.

2,000 cubits from the congregation

2,000 years since Yeshua left the congregation

Exodus 38:21

¶ This is the sum of the tabernacle,
even of the **tabernacle of testimony**,
as it was counted, according to the
commandment of Moses, for the
service of the Levites, by the hand of
Ithamar, son to Aaron the priest.

Numbers 17:7 18:2

Tabernacle of the Congregation

Exodus 33:7

¶ And Moses took the tabernacle, and pitched it without the camp, afar off from the camp, and called it the *Tabernacle of the congregation*. And it came to pass, that every one which sought the LORD went out unto the tabernacle of the congregation, which was without the camp

Tent of the Congregation

Exodus 40:7

And thou shalt set the laver
between the tent of the
congregation and the altar, and
shalt put water therein.

SANCTUARY

EXODUS 25:8

And let them
make me a
sanctuary; that I
may dwell
among them.

EXODUS 15:17

Thou shalt bring them in,
and plant them in the
mountain of thine
inheritance, in the place, O
LORD, which thou hast
made for thee to dwell in,
in the Sanctuary, O Lord,
which thy hands have
established.

TENT (OHEL)

אהל

RADIATE IN ALL DIRECTIONS

א = strength, leader, ox / numerical value 1

ה = breath, / numerical value 5

ל = goad, shepherd staff / numerical value 30

$30 + 5 + 1 = 36 = 9$ number of truth

OHEL

לע = EL

ה = Breath, Ruach, Number 5 = Grace

Ohel:

ע means *strength*;

ה means *to reveal, behold*; and ;

ל means *control, authority*.

The combined meaning of these letters in the Paleo-Hebrew word pictures is *behold/reveal the strength of authority* or *behold/reveal the chief/leader's control/authority*.

WHAT WAS THE INTENTION OF YHVH TO DWELL AMONG THEM?

EXODUS 25:8

And let them make me a sanctuary;
that I may dwell among them

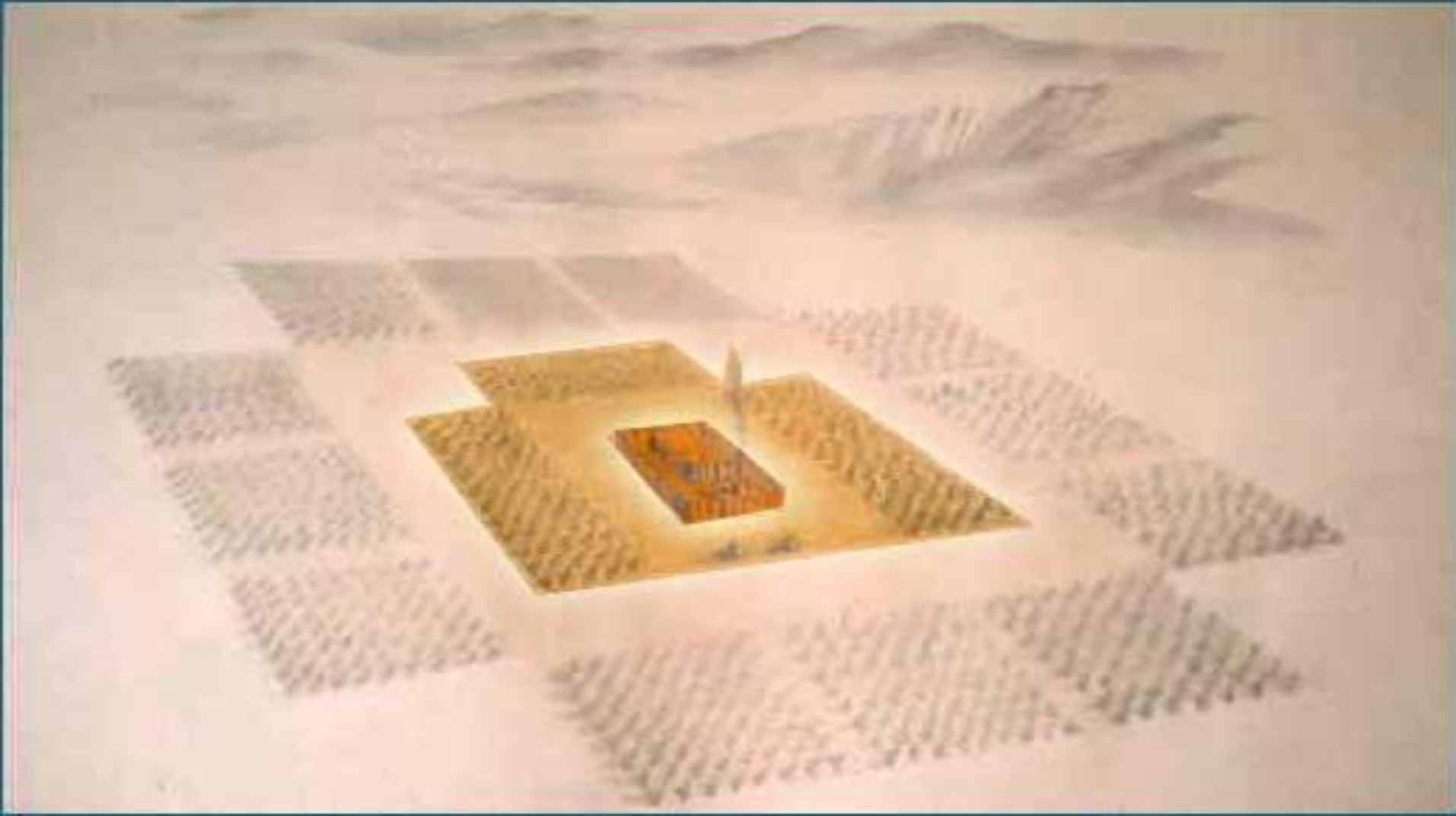
(LITERALLY SAYS DWELL
WITHIN THEM)

Each Tribe had a Banner, Precious Stone, Flag and a Zodiac Sign

Bamidbar (Numbers) 2:2

"The Israelites are to camp around the Tent of Meeting some distance from it, each man under his standard with the banners of his family

THE TRIBES OF ISRAEL AROUND THE MISHKAN



The Camp: shaped like the TAV WHICH MEANS SIGN OF THE COVENANT

The camp of **Reuben**

Reuben	46,500
Simeon	59,300
Gad	45,600

	151,400

Numbers 2:10-16

The Camp of **Levi** *Numbers 1:44-53*

S

Man

REUBEN

The Camp of **Judah**

Judah	74,600
Issachar	4,400
Zebulun	57,400

	186,400

Numbers 2:3-9

W

E
P
H
R
A
I
M

Bull

The Camp of **Ephraim**

Ephraim	40,500
Manasseh	32,200
Benjamin	35,400

	108,100

Numbers 2:18-24

L E V I
L E V I
*
L E V I
L E V I

Eagle

DAN

N

Lion

J
U
D
A
H

The Camp of **Dan**

Dan	62,700
Naphtali	53,400
Asher	41,500

	157,600

Numbers 2:25-31

E

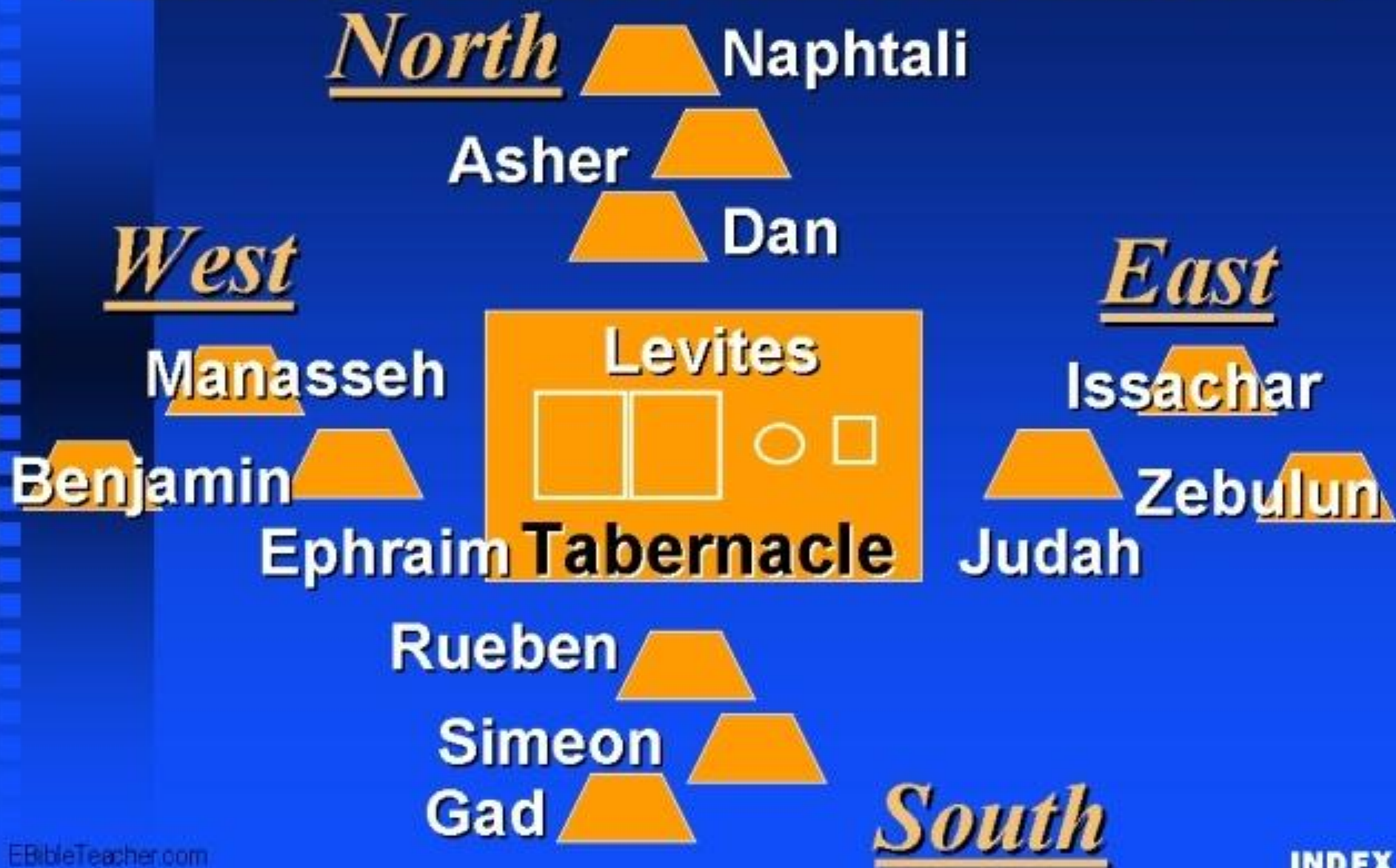
The four leading degalim divisions of Tribes were **Yehudah, Efrayim, Reuven and Dan** and correspond to the four angelic divisions (Bamidbar Rabbah 2:9)

- Yehudah's division reflected the Heavenly division led by the angel Gavri'el.
- Efrayim's division paralleled the angelic division led by Rafa'el.
- Reuven's division corresponds to the Heavenly hosts headed by Micha'el.
- Dan's division was the earthly counterpart of the Heavenly division of Uri'el Above.

The symbols embroidered upon the four leading banners corresponded to the four creatures that surround the Kisei HaKavod (Yechezk'el 1:10)

- Corresponding to the figure of a man beneath the Heavenly Throne of Glory was Reuven's banner, on which were embroidered dudaim plants (whose roots resemble a man)
- Parallel to the figure of a lion underneath the Kisei HaKavod was Yehudah's banner, which bore a lion.
- Parallel to the Heavenly figure of a bullock was Efrayim's banner, on which was embroidered a bullock.
- Similar to the image of an eagle underneath the Heavenly Throne was Dan's banner, which bore the picture of an eagle (according to Midrash Lekach Tov, Yalkut Reuveini).

Israelite Camp & Tabernacle



SANAI THE PLACE OF INTIMACY FOR ISRAEL AND YHVH



The Banners of Israel

The Camp and Brigade Emblems

Brigade
EAGLE

NORTH

DAN

Asher

A Goblet
or Cup

Dan

Serpent,
Horse and
Rider

Naphtali

A leaping Hind
or Stag

Benjamin

A Wolf

Issachar

An Ass
under
burden

Ephraim

Ox (bullock)
Unicorn
Horn

Merari

The Tabernacle -
Families of **LEVI**
camp roundabout

Judah

Lion
Three lions
A Sceptre
A Grape Vine

Manasseh

Olive Branch
Arrows
Number 13

**G
e
r
s
h
o
m**

Kohath

Zebulun

A Ship

Gad

The Leader
of a Troup

Reuben

Man
Water

Simeon

A Sword
The City Gate

REUBEN

SOUTH

A MAN

**E
P
H
R
A
I
M**

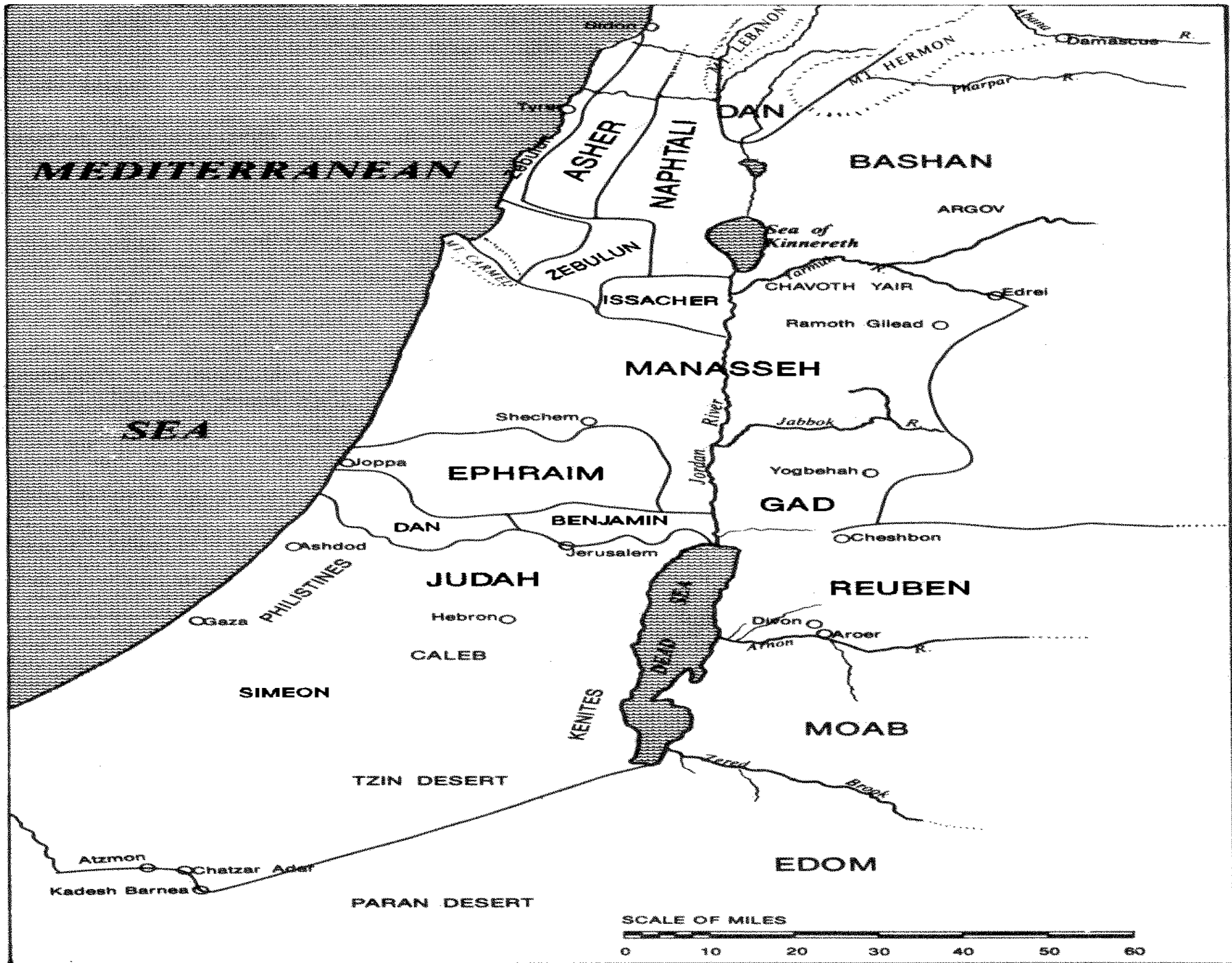
**W
E
S
T**

OX

**J
U
D
A
H**

**E
A
S
T**

LION




Tribes of Israel

- Degalim
- Banners
- (Tribal Flags of Benei Yisrael)

Reuven

- Reuven can be broken up into two Hebrew words: *re'u* (see) - HaShem saw her affliction; and *ben* (son), the result of this "seeing" YHVH granted her a son. The Midrash states the name Reuven is a prophecy related to the future redemption of the Benei Yisrael, in reference to the passage, "I have surely seen the affliction of My people" (Shemot 3:7)

- **Reuven**
- birth: 14 Kislev 2193 (25 Nov 1532 BCE)
- death: 2318
- lived 125 years

Tribal Color	Emblem	Gem
Red		<u>Odem</u> Ruby

Encampment position - South

Shimon the root of the name Shimon is *shema* "hear."

The Midrash states that the name Shimon have reference to the future redemption by relating it to the verse, "And HaShem heard their cries, and HaShem remembered His covenant with Avraham, Yitzchak and Yaakov" (Shemot 2:24)

- **Shimon**
- b. 28 Tevet 2194 (26 Jan 1534 BCE)
- d. 2314
- lived 120 years

Encampment Position - South

Degel Color	Emblem	Gem
Green		<u>Pitedah</u> Emerald

City of Shiquem

Levi The root of the name Levi is "*lavah*" (accompany or become attached).

- Levi The root of the name Levi is "*lavah*" (accompany or become attached). Leah knew that Yaakov was destined to beget the Twelve Tribes from his four wives. Now that Leah had given birth to three sons, she had successfully completed her portion, 1/4 of the number of sons that Yaakov would have. With this name, Leah prayed that HaShem would "accompany" her children and that that they would serve in the House of HaShem (Bereishit 29:34) (MeAm Lo'ez)

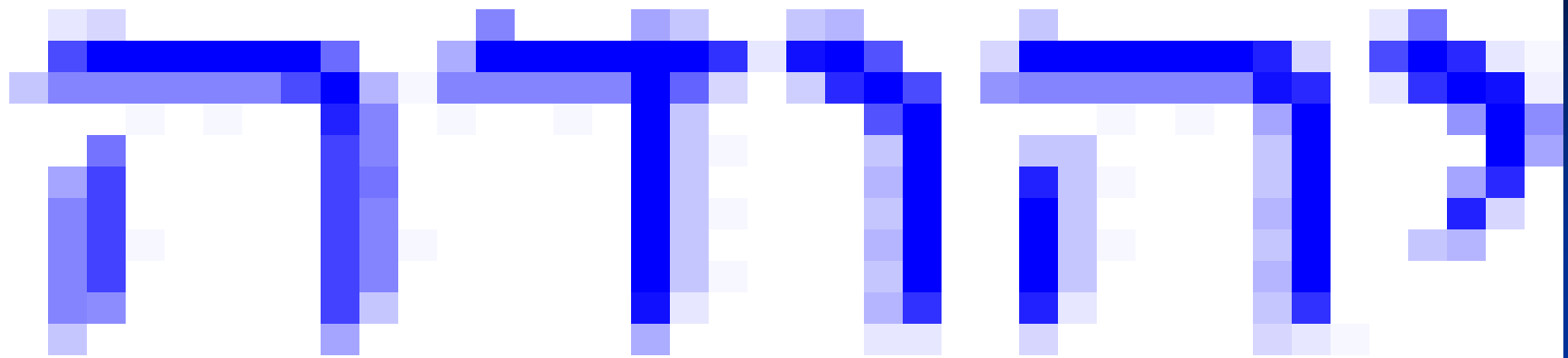
Encampment Position – LEVI

All four directions around the Mishkan The Mishkan was placed at the very center of the nation. Its site was called *Machaneh Shechinah* (Camp of the Shechinah). It was the innermost and holies camp. It was surrounded on all four sides by the Leviim. The area where they encamped was known as *Machaneh Leviya* (Camp of the Leviim). This camp was less holy than that of the Shechinah camp.

•Levi

- birth 16 Nissan 2195 (2 Apr 1535 BCE)
- death. 2332
- lived 137 years

Degel Color	Emblem	Gem
one-third black	 <p>Choshen (Breastplate)</p>	<u>Bareket</u>
one third red		Sparkling Crystal (a multi-colored stone)



Yehudah


The root of the Hebrew word

Yehudah is "*yadah*"

(thank).

•Yehudah


- birth. 15 Sivan 2196 (17 Jun 1536 BCE)
- death. 2315
- lived 119 years
- degel bore the Hebrew letters (initials of the three forefathers - Avraham, Yitzchak and Yaakov)

Degel Color	Emblem	Gem
Sky blue		<u>Nofech</u> Carbuncle

Encampment Position - East

•Yissachar

- Birth 6 Sivan 2198 [Shavuot eve] (17 May 1538 ^{BCE})
- death. 2320
- lived 122 years

Degel Color	Emblem	Gem
Bluish Black		<u>Sapir</u> Sapphire

- **Zevulun**
- birth. 7 Tishrei 2200 (2 Oct 1539 BCE)
- death. 2314
- lived 114 years

Degel Color	Emblem	Gem
White		<u>Yahalom</u>

•Dan

•birth. 9 Elul 2196 (8 Sept 1536

BCE)

•death. 2321

•lived 125 years

Degel Color	Emblem	Gem
Sapphire Blue		<u>Leshem</u> Topaz (or Opal)

•Gad

•b. 10 Cheshvan 2198 (28 Oct 1537 BCE)

•d. 2323

•lived 125 years

Degel Color

Emblem

Gem

Gray




Achlamah

Calf-Eye

(Or Crystal or Amethyst)


- **Naftali**
- b. 5 Tishrei 2198 (23 Sept 1537 BCE)
- d. 2331
- lived 133 years

Degel Color	Emblem	Gem
Burgundy		<u>Shevo</u> Turquoise

- **Asher**
- 20 Adar 2199 (23 Mar 1540 BCE)
- 2322
- lived 123 years

Degel Color	Emblem	Gem
Pearl		<u>Tarshish</u> Chrysolite Amber

- Yosef
- b. 1 Tammuz 2199 (30 Jun 1539 BCE)
- 2309
- lived 110 years

Degel Color	Emblem	Gem
Black		<u>Shoham</u> Onyx (Or Emerald)

- **Benyamin**
- b. 11 Cheshvan 2208 (7 Nov 1547 BCE)
- d. 2317
- lived 109 years

Degel Color

Emblem

Gem

Multi

(consisting of all colors of the other tribes)

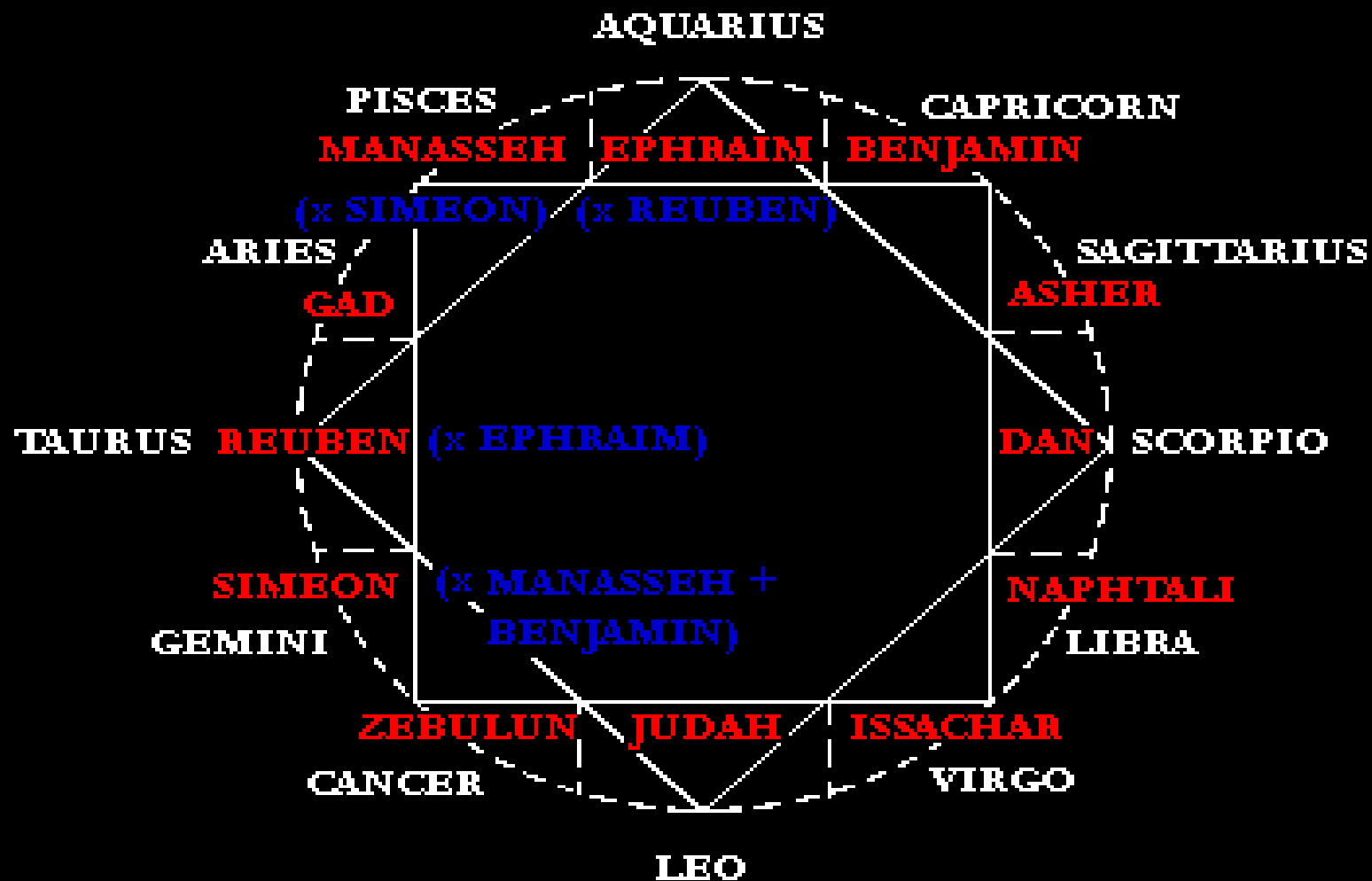


Yashfeh

Jasper

Multi-Color

THE STAR SIGNS AND TRIBES





The Levites Encamp around the Tabernacle

The tabernacle as seen in the Sinai wilderness. Brightly colored *tachash* skins cover the tabernacle. Above the tabernacle is the cloud of glory, which by night would become a pillar of fire illuminating the encampment, providing testimony that G-d's presence, *shechinah*, was with the children of Israel. Immediately surrounding the tabernacle and its courtyard were the encampments of the Levite families, the bearers of the tabernacle and its vessels throughout the desert journey: the Gershoni family encamped to the west of the tabernacle; the Kehati family to the south; the Merari family to the north. Directly opposite the entrance to the courtyard was the tent of Moshe and Aharon and his children. A special tent was erected for the coffin of Yoseph, enabling Moshe to his bones from Egypt to the land of Israel.

The Outer Court

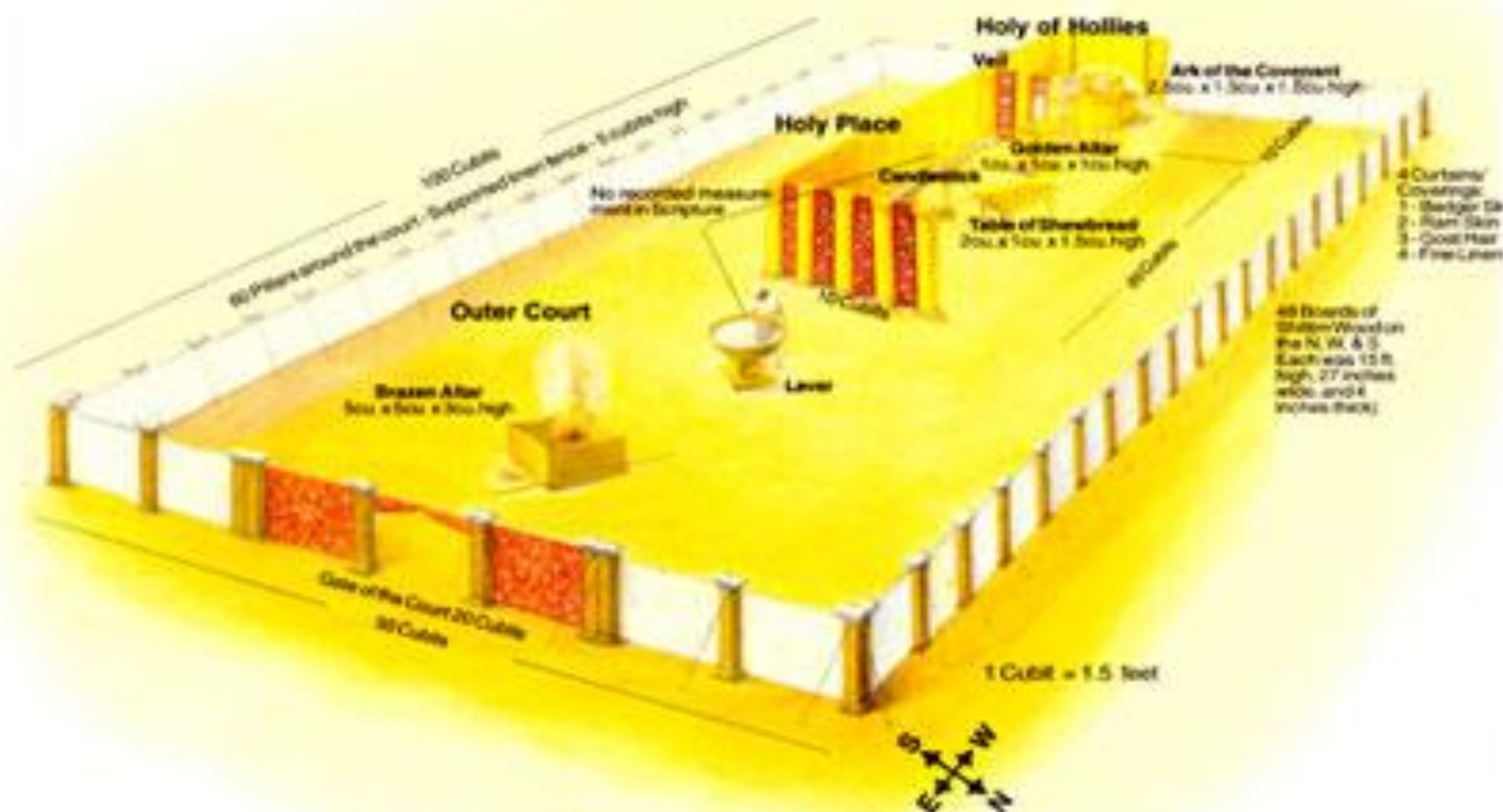
Exodus 27:9-18

You shall also make the court of the tabernacle. For the south side *there shall be* hangings for the court *made of* fine woven linen, one hundred cubits long for one side. And its twenty pillars and their twenty sockets *shall be* bronze. The hooks of the pillars and their bands *shall be* silver. Likewise along the length of the north side *there shall be* hangings one hundred *cubits* long, with its twenty pillars and their twenty sockets of bronze, and the hooks of the pillars and their bands of silver.

And along the width of the court on the west side *shall be* hangings of fifty cubits, with their ten pillars and their ten sockets. The width of the court on the east side *shall be* fifty cubits. The hangings on *one side of the gate shall be* fifteen cubits, *with* their three pillars and their three sockets. And on the other side *shall be* hangings of fifteen *cubits, with* their three pillars and their three sockets.

For the gate of the court *there shall be* a screen twenty cubits long, *woven of* blue, purple, and scarlet *thread*, and fine woven linen, made by a weaver. It *shall have* four pillars and four sockets. All the pillars around the court shall have bands of silver; their hooks *shall be* of silver and their sockets of bronze. The length of the court *shall be* one hundred cubits, the width fifty throughout, and the height five cubits, *made of* fine woven linen, and its sockets of bronze.

The Structure and Dimensions of the Tabernacle



THE COLOR OF GOLD IN THE MISHKAN

Job 22:25

Yea, the *Almighty* shall be your gold and silver, a
tower to you.

ydv Shadday

Colors in the tabernacle

Ex 25:4

*And blue, and purple, and scarlet, and
fine linen*

Is mentioned 24 times in Exodus in this order

COLORS AND THEIR MEANING

Blue = HEAVEN

purple = ROYALTY

scarlet = SIN

fine linen = RIGHTEOUS ACTS



Columns of Tabernacle

Sixty in number, made of brass sockets, silver chapters.

[1]. 60 Columns

[2]. 100 cubits long.

[3]. 50 cubits wide (Lev. 25:5-17).

[4]. Brass - divine judgment - Messiah took the divine judgment of sin for us (2 Cor. 5:21).

[5]. The CHAPTERS of SILVER (Ex. 30:11-16). Silver is descriptive of REDEMPTION, although condemned and deserving of death, the believer has been judged and redeemed in Messiah's death.

Paul used of the Tabernacle as a tool to teach us about the body of Messiah

Ephesians 4:16

From whom the whole body fitly joined together
and compacted by that which every joint
supplieth, according to the effectual working in
the measure of every part, maketh increase of
the body unto the edifying of itself in love.

Col 2:19

*And not holding the Head, from
which all the body by joints and
bands having nourishment ministered,
and knit together, increaseth with the
increase of God.*

This court was enclosed by a wall "5 cubits high" (7 1/2 feet), composed of linen and canvas, supported by pillars of brass, which rested in sockets of brass. The pillars were ornamented at the top with capitals of silver, to which were attached hooks of silver to hold in place the rods. The rods kept the pillars an equal distance apart and supported the canvas or linen wall.



שדרס C דנא שנוף רעפפס C עה T



שנופ רעפפס C סת דעה C אאתא שעפסר יצג יב דעתרספפצש רעהתרצ f שאו ללאו שוה T
60 of דעשספמס C, ערצשסל C נע שוה T. שעדו ש התסב נס דנצסרג עהת סתנו נעשורד
of שלא תופא C 60 רועהת התו, רעשלו ש התו דעתעלל f, ששארב of שראללופ
נעכסרב ילנס שאו, רעשלו ש of שכססה 120 דנא, ששארב of שתעכס C ש 60, רעשלו ש
(תעע 30) "עדו שתובצ C 20" שאו ה C, ענארתנע עהת יב עדו ש נרעתשאע עהת נס
עלדענ התו תהגצסרו, נענול דענוות ענ of שאו, נואתרצ C עתאנ רס, ענארתנע שוה T
ענ O. תעלרא C ש דנא, עלפרצפ, עצלב of שעדאהש שצסעגורסג תשסמ עהת נו כרסו
עהת of תשדומ עהת נו דססתש תו שא תעע C דנא ענארעפפא שתו עזילאצשו נא C
לעארשו of תנעמפמא C נע.

The columns of the Outer Courts

- Typology of a Body
- Base of the Columns are joints
- Acacia Wood typology of Humanity
- Silver Bands around the columns Held by together thru Redemption
- Top of the columns of Silver Redemption comes from above
- Cords of the columns gives balance to our spiritual life (spirit & truth) Levitical leyend
- Stability thru the vavims (Nails) grounded spiritually
- Linen typology of righteousness

THE LORD SAID, "I AM THE WAY, THE TRUTH AND
& THE LIFE"





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Psalm 89:14

Righteousness and justice *are* the foundation of Your
throne;
Mercy and truth go before Your face.

Psalm 118:19

Open to me the gates of righteousness;
I will go through them,
And I will praise the Lord.

**When we worship , YHVH clothed in the
righteousness of Messiah, we are worshipping the
YHVH in the beauty of holiness.**

Psalm 132:9

Let Your priests be clothed with
righteousness, And let Your saints
shout for joy.

Hebrews 12:14

Pursue peace with all *people*, and
holiness, without which no one will
see the Lord:

Psalm 29:2

Give unto the Lord the glory due to
His name; Worship the Lord in the
beauty of holiness.

Romans 5:17

For if by the one man's offense death
reigned through the one, much
more those who receive abundance
of grace and of the gift of
righteousness will reign in life
through the One, Yahshua
Messiah.

The Outer Curtain (Exod. 27:9–19)

The Tabernacle's Outer Court

150 feet long

75 feet wide (about one-fourth of an acre) in size.

The curtains of the Outer Court

made of fine white linen and was 7 ½ ft. The linen curtains speak of robes of righteousness the the bride of Yeshua will wear on her wedding day (Rev. 9:8).

Fifty-six to sixty pillars supported the outer curtain.

They were set in heavy bronze (or brass) bases topped by silver capitals. These pillars represent redeemed humanity wearing robes of righteousness. Wood symbolizes humanity, while bronze symbolizes judgment

The harvest of LINEN -

[1]. For seven years the soil is prepared before the flax seed is sown for this high grade, finely twined linen (other crops are raised and plowed back into the soil - this is the work of the Holy Spirit preparing our hearts to receive the Word (seed) of God.

[2]. The special seed is sown (flax will grow anywhere, in contrast to cotton or silk: God's righteousness is universally available). (The blood of Messiah can meet the needs of any sinner anywhere).

[3].Harvesting is done by hand, to preserve the fine texture and laid in pools of water for the flax plant to die and the linen fibers to "come alive-separated".

[4].Cleansing and combing come next, much rough treatment, but many short hairy bits are removed.

[5].Finer, and finer combing brings soft, silky finish (Rom. 5:3-51).

6).Spun into thread, wetted and spread in the sun to bleach. (1 Pet. 1:6-7).

The **FENCE** was of **FINE, TWINED LINEN** suspended on sixty pillars (posts) of brass resting on sockets of brass, caped with chapters (crowns of silver), held in place with linen cords and pins of brass.

A. One of the more prominent materials - (fence, gate, door, veil, covering).

Approximately 6,000 sq. ft. used in the Tabernacle and priest robes.

Linen suggested two things:

The righteousness of God (Heb. 7:26; Rev. 19:8).

"Good Works" of the saved (Eph. 2: 10)

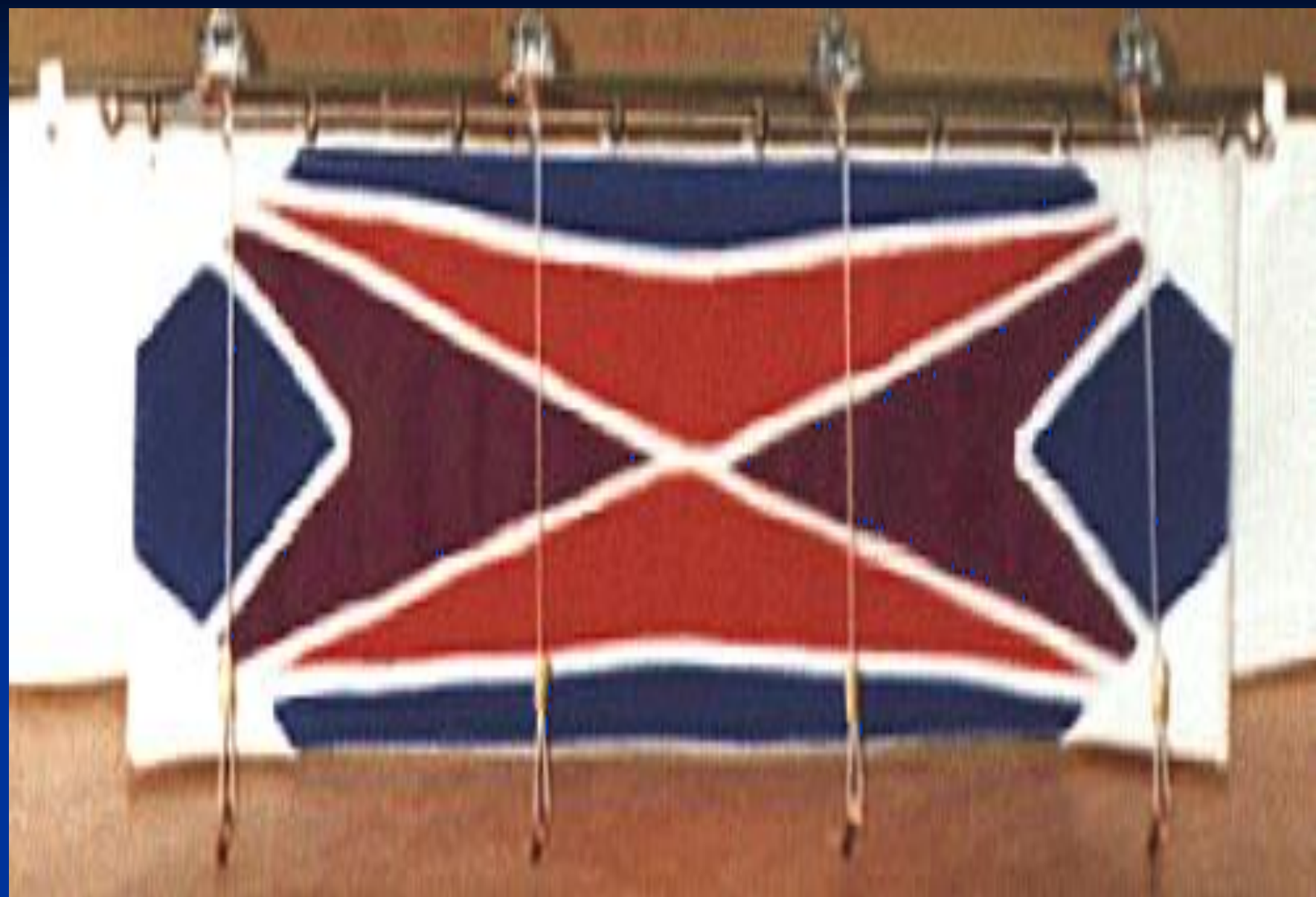
Both thoughts are Joined in (Is. 61:10).

JOHN 10:7

Then said YAHSHUA unto them again,
Verily, verily, I say unto you, I am the
door of the sheep.

JOHN 10:9

I am the door: by me if any man enter in,
he shall be saved, and shall go in and out,
and find pasture.



Attributes of Messiah

- *Blue* indicates heavenly and godly: "Behold your God" (Isaiah 40:9), pointing to John's gospel,
- *Purple* signifies kingship: "Behold your King" (Zechariah 9:9), pointing to Matthew's gospel
- *Red* signifies blood: "Behold My servant" (Isaiah 52:13 & 53:5), pointing to Mark's gospel
- *White* signifies purity and a right humanity: "Behold the man" (Zechariah 6:12), pointing to Luke's gospel,

SPIRITUAL MEANING OF THE GATE OF TABERNACLE

DESCRIPTION OF THE GATE -

- [1]. 20 cubits wide, 5 cubits high, supported on 4 pillars.
- [2]. Fine twined linen embroidered with blue, purple and scarlet.
- [3]. BLUE - Heavenly origin, nature (JOHN - Son of God).
- [4]. PURPLE - Royalty (MATTHEW - King of the Jews).
- [5]. SCARLET - Sacrifice, death (MARK - suffering servant).
- [6]. LINEN - Righteousness (LUKE - (Perfect) Son of Man).
- [7]. FOUR PILLARS - (North, East, South, West) - The WORLD NUMBER
- (8) 4 Gospels

PROPHETIC MESSAGE

PROPHETIC LOOK AT THE MEASUREMENTS OF THE DOOR OF THE MISHKAN

20 = 2,000

5 = GRACE

4 = NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST



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The Courtyard Pillars and their Fittings

The courtyard pillars, (*amudim*) were composed of three main components: The acacia pillars themselves, which were reinforced by silver bands, (*chishukim*); the copper bases, (*adanim*), into which the pillars were inserted; and the silver eyelets, (*vavim*), which were fitted onto the tops of the pillars, for stretching the curtains, (*yeriot*) across.



The Tabernacle Beams and their Fittings

The tabernacle beams, (*krashim*), were made of acacia wood overlaid with gold. At the top of the beam were three tenons and at the bottom, a double tenon. The beams were adjoined at the top by silver sockets, (*taba'ot*), that fit over the tenons. The double tenon at the foot of each beam were inserted into silver sockets, (*adanim*), that served as a base for the wall. For additional support, bolts were inserted into gold rings placed along the length of the beams.





The Court of the Tabernacle

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The Court, the walled curtain of which surrounded the enclosure containing the Holy and Most Holy Places, with their furnishings - the Tent, Laver, Altar of Sacrifice, bowls and other sacrificial utensils - was oblong in shape; "100 cubits long and 50 cubits wide" (150 feet by 75 feet - A cubit was a Standard of measurement adopted by ancient builders, the distance from the elbow to the end of the middle finger.) [Exodus 27:9-19](#); [Exodus 38:9](#).



Divided Kingdom

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Assyrian Empire



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Babylonian Empire



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Alexander The Great

The Empire of Alexander

Mediterranean

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- ♦ The Roman Empire spread from Great Britain to Israel and included Spain and Asia Minor.





◆ Israel in the New Testament

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1st Missionary Journey Acts 13 & 14

Modern Day Turkey





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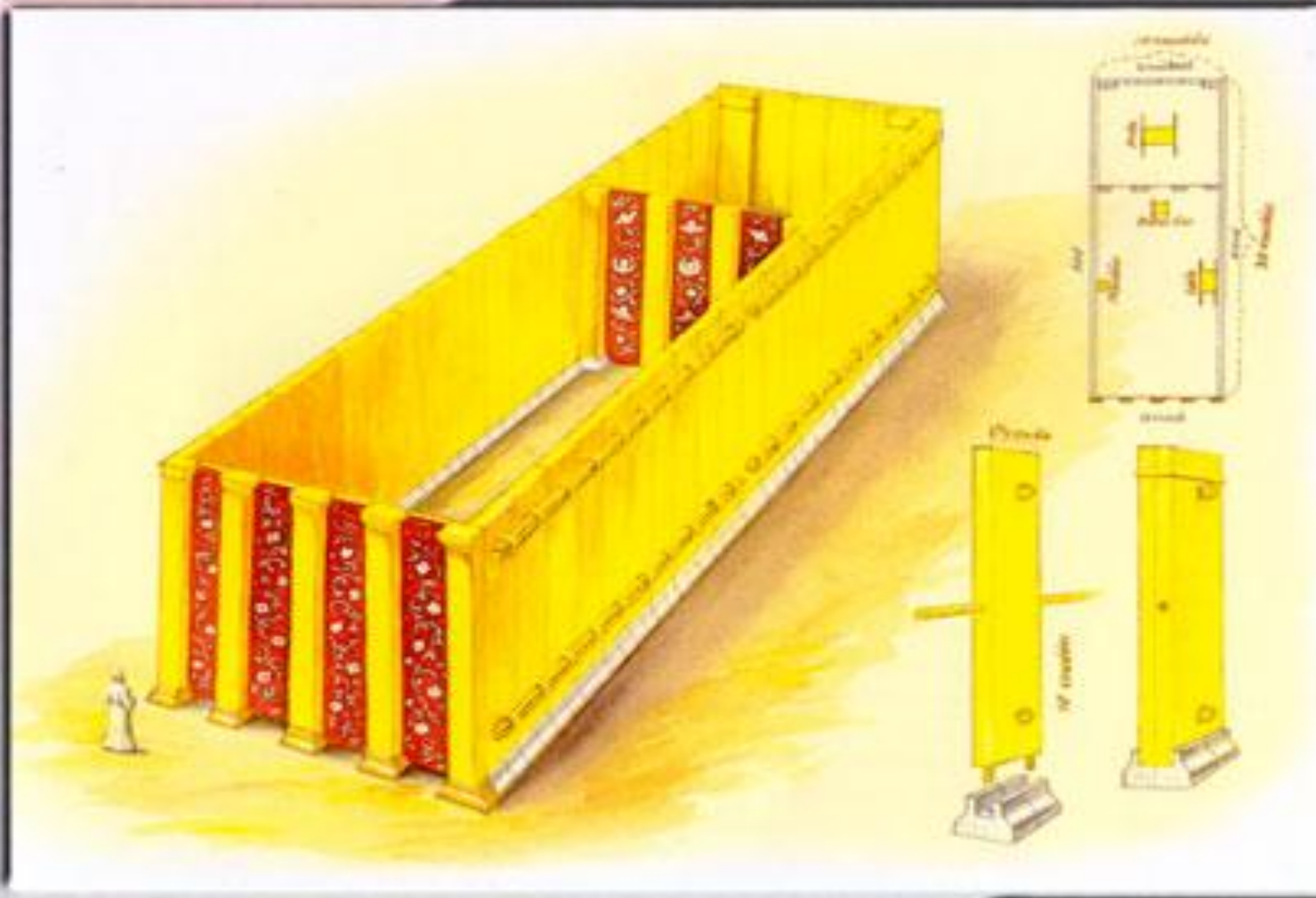












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