

The Tabernacle
Discovering the Holiness of God and
the Person of Christ in God's "Dwelling Place"
of the Old Covenant
Selected Scriptures

If there is ever going to be communication between a Holy God and sinning human beings, it must be initiated by God. God wants to be close to us because He loves. Yet, God's Holiness demands punishment for all sin. God's solution for the overwhelming desire for intimacy with humanity and the righteous judgment of sin is substitutionary atonement. God allows punishment that is due to one to be exacted on another. Under the old covenant, this was done through animal sacrifice. God allowed the blood of animals to serve as an acceptable substitute for the lives of the people of Israel. The Tabernacle of Moses served as the place where these sacrifices could be offered. It was also the place where God met with Israel to receive their worship and give them instruction. God designed each aspect of this portable house for Himself and gave explicit instructions to Moses regarding its construction. The details are not extraneous. Everything about its design points to the surpassing Holiness of God and, therefore, must be understood to know God.

As believers in Christ and beneficiaries of the New Covenant that He has established for us, we do not need a physical tabernacle to offer animal sacrifices. Christ is the perfect and permanent sacrifice for sin. Christ is also our place of meeting. Because of Him, God has now chosen to live in us, not just among us. We are reminded of the richness of our faith in Christ when we study the Tabernacle built by Moses. Each detail points directly to Christ's person and work. Much of the New Testament's teaching about atonement is a direct derivative of the sacrificial system of the Old Covenant. As we study the Tabernacle, we learn about God's eternal plan of redemption that has graciously rescued us from wrath.

- I. The _____
- a. The _____.
- i. It was made of _____.
- ii. Connected to _____.
- b. _____.
- i. There was _____ that was approximately _____ . It faced east.
- ii. It was made of twined white linen _____.
- c. The _____ was lit by sunlight.
- d. The _____.
- i. Made of _____ and was _____ and had horns on _____.
- ii. The altar had accompanying utensils:
_____.
- iii. The fire on the altar was kindled _____ but was to be tended and maintained by _____. It was to _____.
- iv. _____ who came into the gate had to _____.
- e. The _____.
- i. It was located between the _____.
- ii. Priests were to _____ entering and exiting the Holy Place.
- iii. There are _____ given for the Laver

- II. The _____.
- a. The _____.
- i. The foundation of the Tabernacle was made of _____.
_____ were placed along the north and south sides each
respectively, _____ along the west side, and _____ within
the Tabernacle as the base of the pillars for the veil that separated the
Holy of Holies.
- ii. The function of the foundation under the old covenant was to provide
a _____ of the Tabernacle.
- b. The _____.
- i. There were _____ that were
covered in _____ for the walls on the north, south and west sides
of the Tabernacle.
- ii. There were a total of _____. Each board in the wall
had _____ to hold it to the _____ of the
foundation.
- iii. There were _____ for the veil that marked the
entrance of the _____.
- c. The _____.
- i. _____ of twined linen dyed blue, purple, and scarlet
decorated with figures of cherubim and held together by
_____ of gold attached to _____.

- ii. _____ of woven black goat's hair. These were connected into two large curtains of _____s respectively. These curtains enfolded the _____ and were connected using _____.
 - iii. Ram skinned curtain _____.
 - iv. Badger skinned curtain _____.
- d. The _____.
- i. Made from _____ and weighed over _____ with three major components: _____.
 - ii. The center shaft and the _____ were each beaten into the form of an _____ and held the oil for lighting the lamp.
 - iii. The _____ was to tend the lamp _____. The lamp was to be lit _____.
 - iv. The lamp was the _____ in the Holy Place and shone on the table of _____.
- e. The _____.
- i. Made of _____ and overlaid with gold.
 - ii. The table held _____ made of fine flour sprinkled with _____. This represented the _____.
 - iii. These loaves were to be _____ who served in the Holy Place.
- f. The _____.

- i. Made from _____ with four horns at its corners.
- ii. The serving priests burned a mixture of _____,
_____ taken from the bronze altar.

This mixture was only for worship. It could not be used
_____.

III. The _____

- a. Separated from the Holy Place by _____ dyed
blue, purple, and scarlet and decorated with images of cherubim.
- b. There were no sources of light other than _____.
- c. Contained the _____.
 - i. Made of _____ and overlaid with gold.
 - ii. Contained the _____,
_____.
 - iii. Its lid was called _____.
 - iv. Golden cherubim covered _____ with the tips of their
wings touching.
- d. Entered into once a year by _____ (he entered with a rope
tied around his waist, bells on the bottom of his robe, and without shoes), on
the _____ for the purpose of sprinkling the blood of the
sacrifice on the Mercy Seat.