

“The Tabernacle”

Heb. 8:1-6

Introduction

- I. The Bible identifies that things previous were types of things to come (Heb. 10:1).
- II. The Tabernacle is one of those things that provided many types of things to come (Heb. 8:1-6; Exo. 25:40).
 - A. The Tabernacle served as a “dwelling place” for God (Exo. 25:8; Acts 17:24).
 - B. God “met” with certain men in the Tabernacle (Exo. 25:22).
 - C. Today, the church of Christ serves as a “dwelling place” for God (2 Cor. 6:16-18; Eph. 2:21-22).

Discussion

- I. The Outer Court (the world)
 - A. Any Israelite could enter the Outer Court, but only priests were allowed to go further (cf. 1 Pet. 2:9).
 - B. Priests were to prepare themselves before entering further, and today we prepare ourselves by obedience to the Gospel (Rom. 1:16).
- II. The Altar of Burnt Offering (the sacrifice of Jesus)
 - A. The Altar of Burnt Offering was used for many sacrifices (Lev. 9:7; 17:11).
 - B. Blood was shed by these sacrifices (Heb. 9:22).
 - C. The sacrifice of Jesus was done for the sins of mankind (Heb. 7:27; 10:1-4, 10, 16-19, 22).
- III. The Laver (baptism)
 - A. The Laver served as the means for washing/cleansing (Exo. 30:17-21; cf. Exo. 29:4ff).
 - B. The Laver was specifically located in between The Altar of Burnt Offering and The Holy Place.
 - C. Baptism occurs after Jesus' sacrifice and before one can enter the church (Acts 2:36-38).
- IV. The Holy Place (the church of Christ)
 - A. The Bible clearly teaches the parallel (Acts 15:16-17; 1 Cor. 3:16-17; Heb. 9:7-11).
 - B. There was only one entrance into The Holy Place; washing was required before entering; the purpose of entrance was to serve God; the only way to The Most Holy Place was through The Holy Place (Heb. 9:6; cf. Exo. 28:1; Num. 3:10; 4:1-3).
 - C. There is one entrance to the church of Christ; washing is required before entering; we are to serve God; the only way to Heaven is through the church (Rom. 1:16; Acts 2:47; Acts 2:38; 22:16; Eph. 2:8-10; Titus 2:11-14; Eph. 5:23-27).
- V. The Candlestick (the Word of God)
 - A. The Candlestick was to burn continually, giving light inside The Holy Place (Lev. 24:1-4).
 - B. The Word of God should always be utilized giving “light” to the church (Psm. 119:105, 130; Acts 26:18; 2 Cor. 4:3-4; 2 Tim. 3:16-17).
- VI. The Altar of Incense (prayer)
 - A. The incense was offered by the priest, inside The Holy Place (Exo. 30:1-9).
 - B. Prayers are offered by Christians, who are the church of Christ (Rev. 5:8; 1 Thess. 5:17).

VII. The Table of Shewbread (The Lord's Supper)

- A. The priests were to eat the bread (Lev. 24:3-9).
- B. Christians are to partake of The Lord's Supper (Acts 20:7; 1 Cor. 11:20-30).

VIII. The Most Holy Place (Heaven)

- A. The Most Holy Place contained The Ark of the Covenant, where God "met" His people; no earthly light (Lev. 16:12-14; Exo. 25:22).
- B. Heaven is where we will finally be with God; no earthly light needed (Heb. 6:19-20; 9:8, 24; Rev. 21:23).

Conclusion

- I. The Old Testament is still useful for the Bible student (Rom. 15:4).
- II. Learning types and antitypes is a wonderful way to further our knowledge.