

Terumah, Tetzaveh, Ki Tissa

Exodus 24:12-34:28

We will combine and cover 3 parashot:

- Terumah – Exodus 25:1-27:19
- Tetzaveh – Exodus 27:20-30:10
- Ki Tissa – Exodus 30:11-34:35

The introduction to these parashot really begins in Mishpatim, while the central focus of the literary unit is on the 3 following parashot.

Terumah, Tetzaveh, Ki Tisa	
<p>Introduction: Exodus 24:1-18</p> <p>The mixed multitude agreed to enter into a covenant with YHVH. Moses built an altar and twelve pillars for the 12 tribes of Israel. Burnt offerings and peace offerings were offered to YHVH. Moses took ½ the blood and sprinkled it on the altar and the other ½ he sprinkled on the people. This was the blood of the covenant (Hebrews 9:19-22).</p> <p>After Moses, Aaron, Nadab, Abihu, and 70 elders saw (10: וַיִּרְאוּ , 11: וַיִּחַזּוּ) God, ate and drank, YHVH told Moses to come up to the top of the mountain to receive the stone tablets, the law and commandments that YHVH wrote (Exodus 24:12) so Moses could teach them.</p> <p>Moses is accompanied by Joshua, Moses tells the elders to wait “here” with Aaron and Hur until they came back.</p> <p>They were still on the mountain slope. When did they go down?</p> <p>Aaron was left in charge with Hur while Moses stayed on the mountain 40 days.</p>	<p>Conclusion: Exodus 31:18-34:28</p> <p>When YHVH finished telling Moses about many things, He gave Moses two tablets of the Testimony, tablets of stone, written with God’s finger.</p> <p>(See also Exodus 31:18, 34:1-4)</p> <p>While Moses stays on mountain with Joshua, people get tired of waiting.</p> <p>Aaron obviously had gone down to the people below. Recall, Aaron was in charge. The people gathered to Aaron and asked him to make gods to go before them. Aaron gives in to their demands and leads Israel in sin with the golden calf.</p> <p>They essentially made an idol, offered sacrifices to it, and thereby entered into another covenant.</p> <p>This event will be looked at in a separate chart below.</p>

Recap of past:

- **Slavery** in Egypt to build for Pharaoh.
- YHVH appointed Moses as deliverer.
- Anointing of Hebrew homes with blood for Passover, Red Sea crossing, pillar of fire and cloud

CENTER:

YHVH gave Moses instructions (Exodus 25:1-31:17):

- For the collection of **volunteer offerings** (תְּרוּמָה...רִדְקָנוּ) – Exodus 25:1-7
- For building YHVH a sanctuary (מִקְדָּשׁ) so that He could dwell in/among them (וַשְׁכַּנְתִּי בְתוֹכְכֶם) – Exodus 25:8.
- According to the pattern of the tabernacle (תְּבִנִית הַמִּשְׁכָּן) and the pattern of all its furnishings (תְּבִנִית כָּל-כֵּלָיו) – Exodus 25:9.
- **Most holy place:** ark of the testimony (25:10-21, 37:1-9).
- **Holy place:** table for the bread of YHVH's presence (25:23-30, 37:10-16) and pure gold lampstand (25:31-40, 37:17-24).
- **Tabernacle** (26:1-37, 36:8-38).
- **Altar of burnt offerings** (27:1-8, 38:1-7).
- **Court of the tabernacle** (27:9-19, 38:9-20).
- Care of lampstand (27:20-21, Lev. 24:1-4).
- **Garments for the priesthood** including ephod, breastplate, Urim and Thummim, robe, turban with plate, tunic, sash, short trousers (28:1-43, 39:1-7).
- Procedure to consecrate Aaronic priests (29:1-37, Lev. 8).
- **Daily offerings** (29:38-46, Num. 28:1-8)
- **Altar of incense** (30:1-10, 37:25-28)
- Census determined **mandatory ransom money** to be given to avoid plague and make **atonement** for themselves and

Notes:

- Previously, the Hebrews had been slaves in Egypt building Pithom and Raames, supply cities for Pharaoh. The opposite of all of this work is rest on the Sabbath.
- YHVH appointed and equipped people for certain tasks:
 - Moses as representative of YHVH, deliverer, and shepherd for His people,
 - Aaron to speak as a prophet does for God, High Priest,
 - Bezalel and Aholiab, with all manner of workmanship, and to be over all the other artisans.

Possible thematic parallels:

Anointing:

- Blood of Passover Lamb
- Holy anointing oil

Washing:

- The Red Sea crossing
- Bronze laver

Spirit:

- Pillar of fire (provided light)
- Pillar of cloud
- Pure pressed olive oil for pure gold lamp (provided light)
- Incense (produced cloud of smoke)

Offerings for Tabernacle:

- Voluntary
- Mandatory
- Continual:
 - **Burnt offering**

<p>for service of the tabernacle (30:11-16).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bronze laver (30:17-21). • Holy anointing oil (30:22-33, 37:29) • Incense (30:34-38, 37:29) • Appointment of anointed artisans for the construction project: Bezalel, Aholiab (31:1-11, 35:30-36:1) <p>Sabbath law; the people were instructed to rest from work; this included resting from building the tabernacle (31:12-18)</p> <p><i>Note that the red text is the primary focus of this portion.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grain offering • drink offering • incense burning <p>Patterns to explore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabernacle • Furnishings and priestly clothing • Camp itself surrounding the tabernacle • Taking down/setting up camp • Departure and movement of tribes • Various events or series of events in life
--	--

Volunteer Offerings	Mandatory Offering Ransom Money
<p>Exodus 25:1-7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold • Silver • Bronze • Blue, purple, scarlet thread • Fine linen • Goat's hair • Ram skins dyed red • Techashim skins (badger, porpoise, or manatee skins?) • Acacia wood • Olive oil • Spices for anointing oil and sweet incense • Onyx stones, and stones for the ephod and breastplate 	<p>Exodus 30:11-16</p> <p>YHVH told Moses to collect ransom money from the people when he took a census so that no plague would come upon the people when he numbered them.</p> <p>Each person 20 years old and older was to pay a ½ shekel offering to YHVH (according to sanctuary shekel which weighs 20 gerahs) when he crossed over to those already counted.</p> <p>Everyone had to pay the same price whether they were rich or poor.</p>
<p>The purpose of the terumah (תְּרוּמָה; offering) was so they could make a sanctuary (מִקְדָּשׁ) for YHVH to dwell in/among them (בְּתוֹכָם).</p>	<p>The price was paid for several reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To atone for their lives • To avoid a plague during the census. • To be a memorial before YHVH.

This was to be done according to the pattern of the tabernacle and the pattern of all its furnishings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use for the service of the tent of meeting.
The parallel to the earthly tabernacle is the bodily temple. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A place for God's Spirit to dwell. Bought with ransom money, most likely for the same reasons. 	
1 Corinthians 3:16-17 Do you not know that you are the temple of God and that the Spirit of God dwells in you? 17 If anyone defiles the temple of God, God will destroy him. For the temple of God is holy, which temple you are.	1 Corinthians 6:19-20 Or do you not know that your body is the temple of the Holy Spirit who is in you, whom you have from God, and you are not your own? 20 For you were bought at a price ; therefore glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which are God's. 1 Corinthians 7:23-24 You were bought at a price ; do not become slaves of men. 1 Timothy 2:5-7 5 For there is one God and one Mediator between God and men, the Man Messiah Yeshua, 6 who gave Himself a ransom for all , to be testified in due time, Matthew 20:28 28 just as the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give His life a ransom for many. " See also 1 Chronicles 27:24, 2 Kings 12:4-16.

Continual Offerings		
Pure gold lampstand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the lampstand to burn lamp continually (לְמָאוֹר לְהַעֲלֹת נֵר (תָּמִיד)) Tended by Aaron and his sons daily from evening until morning (מִעֶרֶב בֶּקֶר) 	Bronze altar <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continual burnt offering (עֹלֹת תָּמִיד) at the door (פֶּתַח) of the tabernacle of meeting. Two lambs of 1st year without blemish, one in the morning (בִּבְקֹר), one between the evenings (בֵּין הָעֶרְבַּיִם). Grain offering (מִנְחָה). Each with 1/10 	Altar of incense <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A continual incense (קִטְוֶת תָּמִיד) Offer every morning and between the evenings (בֵּין הָעֶרְבַּיִם) when lamps are tended.

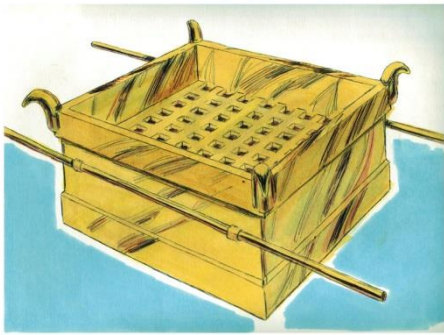
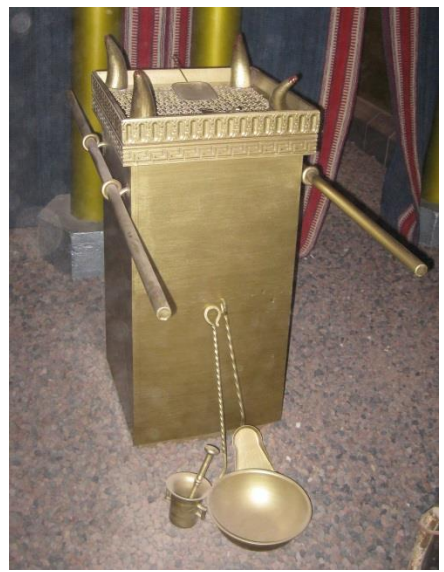
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statute forever <p>Exodus 27:20-21 Leviticus 24:1-4</p>	<p><i>ephah</i> flour mixed with ¼ hin of pressed oil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drink offering (נִסְחֵי) of ¼ hin of wine poured out in a holy place. <p>YHVH will meet with the children of Israel there – His glory will reside in the tabernacle of meeting/tent of appointment, assembly, congregation (אֹהֶל-מוֹעֵד).</p> <p>Mishkan (מִשְׁכָּן) = dwelling place</p> <p>Exodus 29:38-46 Numbers 28:1-8</p>	
<p>Romans 12:1-2</p> <p>I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God, which is your reasonable service. 2 And do not be conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind, that you may prove what is that good and acceptable and perfect will of God.</p> <p>This is to be done on a continual basis.</p>		
What does the light represent?	What does the water in the bronze laver represent?	What does the incense represent?
<p>John 8:12</p> <p>Then Jesus spoke to them again, saying, "I am the light of the world. He who follows Me shall not walk in darkness, but have the light of life."</p> <p>John 9:5</p> <p>As long as I am in the world, I am the light of the world."</p> <p>Matthew 5:14-15</p> <p>"You are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hidden.</p>	<p>John 1:1</p> <p>In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.</p> <p>John 1:14</p> <p>And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth.</p> <p>Ephesians 5:25-28</p> <p>...Messiah also loved the church and gave Himself for her, 26 that He might sanctify and</p>	<p>Revelation 5:8</p> <p>...and golden bowls full of incense, which are the prayers of the saints.</p> <p>1 Thessalonians 5:16-18</p> <p>Rejoice always, 17 pray without ceasing, 18 in everything give thanks; for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus for you.</p>

	<p>cleanse her with the washing of water by the word, 27 that He might present her to Himself a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing, but that she should be holy and without blemish.</p> <p>Titus 3:4-7</p> <p>4 But when the kindness and the love of God our Savior toward man appeared, 5 not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us, through the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Spirit, 6 whom He poured out on us abundantly through Jesus Christ our Savior, 7 that having been justified by His grace we should become heirs according to the hope of eternal life.</p> <p>Washing is through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God; • The written word itself as we read and apply it to our lives; • Yeshua, and how He interpreted the written word; • By the work of the Holy Spirit in our lives. 	
--	--	--



Modified Photo: By Ori229 (Own work) [CC BY-SA 3.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0>) or GFDL (<http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/fdl.html>)], via Wikimedia Commons

Altars	
Altar of Burnt Offering (מִזְבֵּחַ הָעֹלָה)	Incense Altar (מִזְבֵּחַ הַקְטֹרֶת)
<p>For the burning of sacrifices.</p> <p>Altar and 2 poles made of acacia wood and overlaid with bronze.</p> <p>Specifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hollow with boards • Square, length and width = 5 cubit • Height = 3 cubits • Horns on 4 corners, 1 piece with it • Grate, a network of bronze, with a bronze ring on each corner. Placed under the rim of the altar so that it was half-way up the altar. • 2 bronze rings placed on two sides (4 total, 1 on each corner). They are holders for the poles which are used to carry it. 	<p>For the burning of incense.</p> <p>Altar and 2 poles made of acacia wood which was overlaid with pure gold.</p> <p>Specifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Square, length and width = 1 cubit • Height = 2 cubits • Horns on 4 corners, 1 piece with it. • Molding all around • 2 gold rings placed under the molding on two sides (4 total). They are holders for the poles which are used to carry it. <p>Location:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before the veil that is before the ark of the Testimony.

<p>Utensils made of bronze:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pans to receive ashes • shovels • basins • forks • firepans  <p>Photo: Distant Shores Media/Sweet Publishing [CC BY-SA 3.0 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0)], via Wikimedia Commons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before the mercy seat that is over the Testimony, where YHWH resided. <p>Exodus 30:1-5, 7:25-28</p>  <p>Photo: By Ori229 (Own work) [CC BY-SA 3.0 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0) or GFDL (http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/fdl.html)], via Wikimedia Commons</p>
<p>Offerings on the altar are the means by which people approach YHWH. The aroma of the offerings ascended to YHWH.</p> <p>The fire was to always be kept burning on the bronze altar; it was to never go out. Leviticus 6:12</p>	<p>Psalm 141:2; Revelation 5:8; 8:4 indicates that incense is the prayers of the saints, and/or that the smoke of the incense/prayers ascended before God.</p> <p>The source of fire for the altar of incense was from the bronze altar.</p>

<p>Ark of Testimony (אֲרֹן הָעֵדוּת)</p>
<p>Specifications: Ark and poles made of acacia wood, overlaid with pure gold; ark overlaid inside and outside.</p>

- **Rectangle**
- Length = 2 ½ cubits
- Width = 1 ½ cubits
- Height = 1 ½ cubits
- 4 rings of gold, 1 on each corner. They are holders for the poles which are used to carry it.
- Two poles will be kept in the rings all the time; they are **not** to be removed.

The cover for the ark is the **mercy seat** (כַּפֹּרֶת) of pure gold:

- Length = 2 ½ cubits
- Width = 1 ½ cubits
- 2 cherubim, 1 at each end, facing each other, with wings stretched out over the mercy seat

The testimony (עֵדוּת, witness) was placed into the ark.

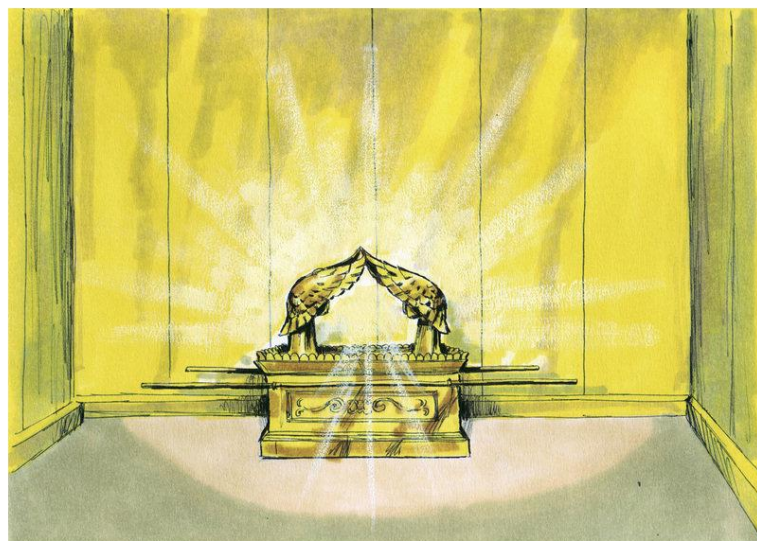


Photo: Distant Shores Media/Sweet Publishing [CC BY-SA 3.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>)], via Wikimedia Commons

The mercy seat (כַּפֹּרֶת) that covered the ark would function as YHWH's throne.

Exodus 25:10-21, 37:1-9

Eventually, the tablets, manna, Aaron's rod that budded were in the ark of the Testimony. By the time King Solomon brought the ark from the City of David to Jerusalem, only the tablets were in the ark.

See Exodus 16:33-34, 40:20; Numbers 17:10; 1 Kings 8:9; Hebrews 9:4.

Table for the Bread of the Faces

(שֻׁלְחָן לֶחֶם פָּנִים)

Specifications:

Table made of acacia wood and overlaid with pure gold:

- **Rectangle**
- Length = 2 cubits
- Width = 1 cubit
- Height = 1 ½ cubit
- Molding (מִסְגֶּרֶת) of gold all around = a hand-breath

Frame:

- Of a handbreath all around
- Molding (זָר; crown) to the border (מִסְגֶּרֶת) of gold all around

4 rings of gold:

- On all 4 corners at its 4 legs
- Close to the frame
- Holders for the poles to carry the table

Two removable poles made of acacia wood overlaid with gold.

Utensils made of pure gold (25:29):

- Dishes (קְעָרֹה)
- Pans (פֶּאֶר)
- Pitchers (קִשְׁוֹה)
- Bowls (מִנְקִיֹּת)

Bread of the Faces (לֶחֶם פָּנִים) is also called the Showbread, the Bread of the Presence.

See Leviticus 24:5-9 for command concerning the bread (12 cakes [חֲלוֹת] ; sing. Is challah חֲלָה]: 6 cakes in 2 rows/piles).



Photo: By Ori229 (Own work) [CC BY-SA 3.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0>) or GFDL (<http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/fdl.html>)], via Wikimedia Commons

Exodus 25:23-30, 37:10-16

General Information about bread for future reference:

A round loaf is a כֶּכֶר (H3603; also has additional meanings). It often is in construct with leavened bread (לֶחֶם).

Challah (חֲלָה ; cakes/loaves/**portion** of bread) is also often in construct with lechem but not always. Today challah refers to a specific kind of bread often consumed on Shabbat and holidays; the shapes of the loaves vary for each holiday and represent different things.

A wafer [thin cake] is a רֶקִיק (H7550); it is usually referred to as being unleavened (מֵצוּה). The word matzah (מֵצוּה; unleavened) can also be used in a construct chain with lechem (לֶחֶם ; bread) to denote unleavened bread; other times it stands alone and still refers to unleavened bread.

Lampstand (מְנוֹרָה)

Specifications:

- Made from a talent of pure gold, with all utensils.
- The lampstand, shaft, branches, bowls, knobs, flowers be of the same piece.
- Hammered work
- 7 lamps arranged so they give light in front of it; 6 branches coming out of its sides, 3 on left and 3 on right.
- On the lampstand itself there are 4 bowls made like almond branches with a knob and flower.
- On each branch there are 3 bowls made like almond branches with a knob and flower.
- On each branch there should be a knob.
- Utensils: wick-trimmers and trays.

Vs 39 The lamp, with all the utensils, were made from a talent of pure gold.

Two possible versions of the branches exist: it could have been rounded (like U) or diagonal/straight (like V). The Arch of Titus shows a menorah with the U-shape.

There are various understandings exist on how the flowers, knobs, and cups were configured.



Photo: Distant Shores Media/Sweet Publishing [CC BY-SA 3.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0>)], via Wikimedia Commons

Exodus 25:31-40, 37:17-24

Tabernacle

(משכן)

Exodus 26: , 36:8-38

The tabernacle itself can be complex to see in our minds based on the order of what is presented in Scripture. We will try to look at it from the ground up.

Foundation:

100 Silver Sockets

Each dovetailed together.

40 sockets on the north and south side (total of 80).

16 sockets on the west end.

4 toward the east; dividing the Holy Place from the Most Holy Place.

Made from the silver collected from the ransom money.

5 Bronze Sockets

For the 5 pillars at the entrance to the Holy Place

Exodus 26:19-25, 37

Upright boards (קַרְשִׁים) For the Tabernacle:

Made of acacia wood and overlaid with gold.

Each board: width 1 ½ cubits, length 10 cubits, set vertically.

2 tenons in the bottom of each board attach to 2 silver sockets per board.

North: 20 boards, set in 40 silver sockets; **total width 30 cubits.**

South: 20 boards, set in 40 silver sockets; **total width 30 cubits.**

West: (far side): 6 boards + 2 corner boards, 16 silver sockets.

The size and configuration of the 2 corner boards in each back corner is debated. It is believed the width of the tabernacle was 10 cubits and not 12.

The general belief is that the tabernacle was 10 cubits wide X 30 cubits long, with the Holy Place being twice the size of the Most Holy Place, so that the Most Holy Place was square shaped.

4 Pillars for the veil (entrance of Most Holy Place):

Made of acacia wood and overlaid with gold.

Set in 4 silver sockets.

5 Pillars for the screen (entrance of Tabernacle):

Made of acacia wood and overlaid with gold. Their capitals and rings were overlaid with gold.

Set in 5 bronze sockets.

Support bars (בְּרִיָּהִם)

Made of acacia wood and overlaid with gold.

15 bars of acacia wood (5 for north, 5 for south, and 5 for west sides). The middle bar shall pass through the midst of the boards from end to end.

A hole was made in the middle of each board's side to allow a middle pole to pass through the midst of them when the tabernacle was set up. A gold ring was placed on the top and bottom of the outside of each board.

Once the boards were side by side, the rings accommodated 4 more poles, 2 end to end in the top and 2 end to end in the bottom so that the whole structure was adequately supported (vs. 24, 28).

The pegs/pins (הַיָּתֵדֹת ; יָתֵד is sing.) for the tabernacle and the courtyard were bronze.

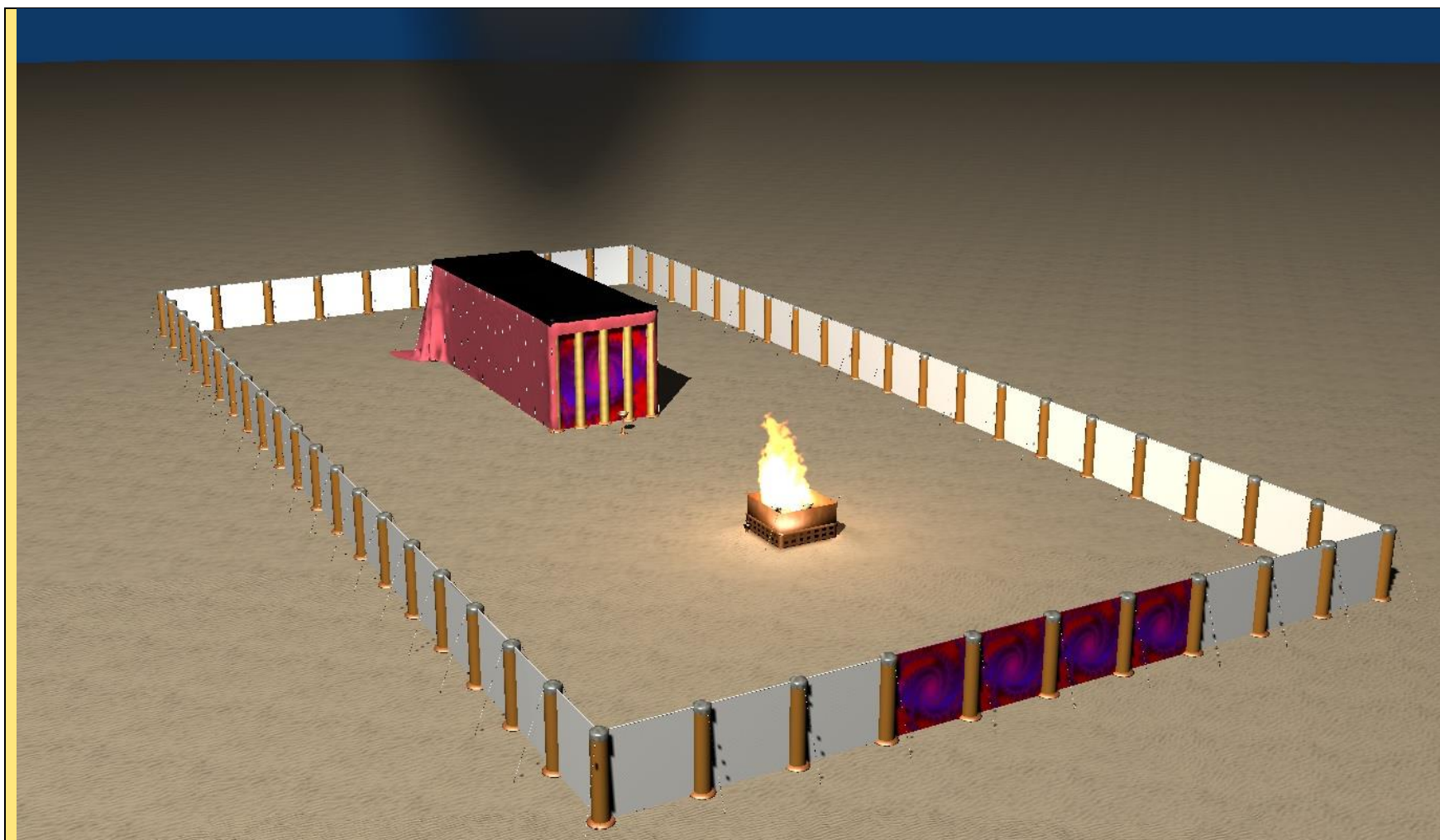


Photo: By Aleksig6 (Own work) [CC BY-SA 4.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0>)], via Wikimedia Commons

Exodus 26:15-30, 37

Cherubim Curtains Form the Tabernacle (vs. 6):

10 curtains (יְרִיעוֹת)

Divided 5+5.

Each with width 4 cubits, length 28 cubits.

Each will be made of fine woven linen and blue (תְּכֵלֶת), purple (אַרְגָּמָן), and scarlet (שָׁנִי) thread; with cherubim woven into them.

50 loops of blue yarn will be on one edge of each set of 5.

50 clasps of gold will be used to join these loops together.

The size of everything combined is 40 cubits (width) X 28 cubits (length).

Recall frame of tabernacle was believed to be 10 cubits (width) X 30 cubits (length).

The curtain was placed over the sides of the tabernacle so that the lengths of the curtains covered the width of the open roof of the tabernacle and draped over the sides of the gold covered walls (9 cubits + 10 cubits [width of open roof] + 9 cubits = 28 cubits)

If this is how it was done, the cherubim on the curtain-roof would be visible, but the cherubim on the sides would not. Some say it was too beautiful for the cherubim not to be seen; the same could be said of the gold walls. Scripture does not describe any hooks on the inside tabernacle walls or loops on the curtain that would make it possible for the curtain to be displayed on the inside of the pure gold covered walls in a manner similar to how the veil and screen are hung from their pillars.

If we consider the Tabernacle to be comparable to our bodies being the earthly temple, the heavenly beings (cherubim) surround us. We are like the acacia wood that has been covered in pure gold. The pure gold represents our works that will be tested by fire. God's Spirit dwells within us. (1 Corinthians 3:9-17.)

Exodus 26:1-6

Tent Over the Tabernacle (אֹהֶל עֲלֵה־הַמִּשְׁכָּן):

11 curtains (קִרְיֵעֹת) of goat hair

Divided 5+6, the 6th being doubled over at the forefront of the tent.

Each with width of 4 cubits, length 30 cubits.

1st set: 20 X 30 cubits; 2nd set: 24 X 30 cubits; **Total 44 cubits (width) X 30 cubits (length)**

50 loops on the edge of the curtain that is outermost in each set.

50 clasps of bronze will be used to join the loops of each set of curtains together.

The 6th curtain will be doubled over on itself (4 cubits → 2 cubits) at the forefront (vs. 9) and the ½ curtain (2 cubits) that remains will hang over the back (vs. 12) of the tabernacle.

Goat hair curtain 44 cubits - 2 cubits in back – 2 cubits due to doubling in the front = 40 cubits of goat hair curtain that covers 40-cubit-cherubim curtain.

Exodus 26:7-13

Coverings for the Tent (מִכְסֵּה לְאֹהֶל)

1. Covering of ram skins (עֹרֹת אֵילִם) dyed red for the tent.
2. Covering of techashim skins (עֹרֹת תְּחָשִׁים; unknown identity; possibly badger, dolphin, sea cow [manatee], or something else) above that.

Exodus 26:14; 36:19 says the cover of techashim was **above** the cover of red-dyed ram skins. It does not say the two layers were somehow combined together as some suggest. No sizes were given for these coverings.

The covering of red-dyed ram skins seems to represent the **blood** of the burnt offering (עֹלָה), sin offering (חֲטָאֵת), and guilt/trespass offering (אָשָׁם), including Yeshua's offering, that provided atonement for sin and guilt.

Veil (פָּרֻקֶת) – to divide the Holy Place from the Most Holy place.

Made of blue (תְּכֵלֶת), purple (אַרְגָּמָן), and scarlet (שָׁנִי) thread, and fine woven linen – woven with a design of cherubim.

Hang curtain by clasps on the hooks of the **4 pillars** of acacia wood which are overlaid with gold. Pillars will have golden hooks, and each pillar will sit upon 1 **silver** socket.

Exodus 26:31-35

Cover (מָסְכָה) for the Door of the Tent

East side

Cover/screen made of fine woven linen with blue (תְּכֵלֶת), purple (אַרְגָּמָן), and scarlet (שָׁנִי) thread.

Hang cover on **5 pillars** of acacia wood which are overlaid with gold. Pillars will have golden hooks, and each pillar will sit upon 1 **bronze** socket.

Exodus 26:36-37

Court of the Tabernacle (חֲצֵר הַמִּשְׁכָּן)

Hangings for the court made of woven linen.

Height: 5 cubits

The south and north side each has:

Hangings 100 cubits long for one side.

20 pillars in 20 bronze sockets.

Pillars have silver hooks and bands.

West side:

Hangings of 50 cubits

10 pillars in 10 bronze sockets.

East side:

Width = 50 cubits.

On one side of the gate = 15 cubits with their 3 pillars and 3 bronze sockets.

On other side of the gate = 15 cubits with their 3 pillars and 3 bronze sockets.

Gate:

Screen 20 cubits long, with blue (תְּכֵלֶת), purple (אַרְגָּמָן), and scarlet (שָׁנִי) thread, and fine woven linen.

It will have 4 pillars and 4 bronze sockets.

All the utensils of the tabernacle for all its service, all its pegs, and all the pegs of the court shall be of bronze.

Exodus 27:9-19, 38:9-20

The court of the tabernacle was twice as long as its width (**50 cubits wide X 100 cubits long** OR 75 feet wide X 150 feet long).

Remember, the general belief is that the tabernacle was **10 cubits wide X 30 cubits long**.

That makes the Court of the Tabernacle 5 times wider and about 3.33 times longer than the tabernacle.

Revelation 19:8 - Fine linen is the righteous acts of the saints.

Garments for the Priesthood		
Aaronic High Priest Exodus 28:4-39	Aaronic Priests Exodus 28:40-41	Ephesians 6:13-18
Ephod (אֶפֹּד): The ephod covered the high priest's backside and around his leg from the waist down. The belt of the ephod tied below his chest at the waist. Two shoulder straps came from the back of the belt and over the shoulders to attach to the rings on the breastplate. The ephod: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was artistically worked. • Was made of gold, blue, purple, and scarlet thread and fine linen. • Had two shoulder straps joined at its 2 edges • Had two gold rings placed on the two shoulder straps, under the ephod toward the front and right at the seam above the woven band (belt) of the ephod. • Woven band made of the same workmanship (gold, blue, purple, and scarlet thread, and fine woven linen). • Had 2 memorial stones: 2 onyx stones, in settings of gold, engraved with the names of the 12 tribes/sons of Israel, 6 names on each, in the order of their birth. These will be on the shoulders of the ephod. Two braided chains of gold will be fastened to the settings. Exodus 28:5-14; 39:2-11	Not applicable	Shield of faith
Breastplate of judgment (חֹשֶׁן מִשְׁפָּט): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artistically woven like the ephod. • Gold (זָהָב), blue (תְּכֵלֶת), purple (אַרְגָּמָן), and scarlet (שָׁנִי) thread and fine linen. • Doubled into a square – 1 span X 1 span. • Gold settings for 12 stones, 4 rows with 3 stones each. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sardius (אַדָּם), topaz (פְּטָדָה), emerald (בִּרְקָת). • Turquoise (נִפְיֹד), sapphire (סַפִּיר), diamond (יָהֳלִים). • Jacinth (לָשֵׁם), agate (שָׁבוּ), amethyst (אַחֲלָמָה). 	Not applicable	Sword of Spirit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word of God (Scripture, dreams, prophets). • Specifically, the Urim and Thummim were consulted when the people needed an answer from YHWH (Numbers

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beryl (תַּרְשִׁישׁ), onyx (שֹׁהַם), jasper (יָשָׁפָה). • Each stone will be engraved with one of the names of the 12 tribes of Israel. • Two gold rings for the two ends of the breastplate, on the edge, which is on the inner side of the ephod. • A blue (תְּכֵלֶת) cord will be used to join the rings on the breastplate to the rings on the ephod. It will be above the woven band of the ephod, and it will be attached so that the breastplate does not come loose from the ephod. • Gold chains, like the braided chains of pure gold on the ephod, placed on the end of the breastplate. • The chains join the two gold rings on the breastplate to the gold settings of the shoulder straps of the ephod in the front. • The Urim (אֲוִרִים) and Thummim (תֻּמִּיִּם) will be placed into the doubled squared portion of the breastplate of judgment; they will be over Aaron's heart (he bears the judgment of Israel over his heart) when he goes before YHVH. <p>Exodus 28:15-30; 39:8-21</p>		<p>27:21; 1 Samuel 28:6; Ezra 2:63; Nehemiah 7:65).</p> <p>The sword proclaims judgment so that we can carry it out.</p> <p>See also Isaiah 59:17-18 and Revelation 19:11-16</p>
<p>Robe of the ephod (מַעֲיֵל הָאֵפֹד):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All blue. • Opening for the head in the middle. • Woven binding all around its opening like that for a coat of mail so it won't tear. • The hem will contain alternating golden bells and pomegranates of blue, purple, and scarlet. The sound of the bells will be heard so that Aaron won't die. <p>Exodus 28:31-35; 39:22-26</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>Praying without ceasing</p> <p>See also 1 Thessalonians 5:16-17; Psalm 17, Proverbs 15:8, 29; 28:9, Philippians 4:6, Colossians 4:2, James 5:15-16.</p>
<p>Turban (מִצְנֶפֶת):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of fine linen • Plate of pure gold engraved with HOLINESS TO YHVH (קֹדֶשׁ לַיהוָה) 	<p>Hats (מִגְבָּעוֹת)</p>	<p>Helmet of Salvation</p> <p>See also Isaiah 59:17-18</p>

<p>attached to the turban with a blue cord.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worn on the High Priest's forehead so that Aaron bears the iniquity of the holy things which the children of Israel hallow in all their holy gifts; that they may be accepted before YHVH. <p>Exodus 28:39; 39:30-31</p>		
<p>Skillfully woven tunic (כְּתֹנֶת):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of fine linen <p>Exodus 28:39; 39:27</p>	Tunics (כְּתֹנֶת)	<p>Righteous acts of saints</p> <p>Revelation 19:8</p>
<p>Sash (אַבְגֵּיט):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of fine linen <p>Exodus 28:39; 39:27</p>	Sashes (אַבְגֵּיטִים)	<p>Belt of truth</p> <p>See also Isaiah 11:5</p>
<p>Trousers (מְכַנֵּס):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of fine linen Under-shorts: Reach from the waist to the thighs <p>Exodus 28:42; 39:28</p>	<p>Trousers (מְכַנֵּס)</p> <p>Exodus 28:40-42; 39:28</p>	<p>Righteous acts of saints</p> <p>Revelation 19:8</p>
<p>Feet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barefoot 	Barefoot	<p>Preparation of the gospel of peace</p> <p>See also Isaiah 52:7</p>

Holy Anointing Oil (שֶׁמֶן מִשְׁחַת־קֹדֶשׁ)	Incense (קִטְוֶרֶת רִקְחָה)
<p>Exodus 30:22-33, 37:29</p> <p>Prepared according to the work of the perfumer.</p> <p>Made from quality spices.</p>	<p>Exodus 30:34-38, 37:29</p> <p>Prepared according to the work of the perfumer, salted, pure, and holy.</p> <p>Composed of equal amounts of sweet spices (סַמִּים):</p>

<p>A holy ointment/compound (קֹדֶשׁ רִקָּח) composed of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 shekels of liquid myrrh (מֵרְדִּיחוֹר) • 250 shekels of sweet-smelling cinnamon (קִנְמוֹן־בָּשֵׂם) • 250 shekels of sweet-smelling cane (קִנְדָּה־בָּשֵׂם) • 500 shekels of cassia (קִדְדָּה) • 1 hin of olive oil (שֶׁמֶן זַיִת) <p>Used to anoint:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabernacle of meeting • Ark of testimony • Table and all its utensils • Lampstand and all its utensils • Altar of incense • Altar of burnt offering and all its utensils • Laver and its base • Aaron and his sons <p>They were anointed to consecrate them, that they may be most holy. Whatever touched them must be holy.</p> <p>Prohibitions: It shall not be poured on man's flesh. Do not make anything like it, according to its composition.</p> <p>Penalty: Whoever compounds any like it, or puts it on an outsider, will be cut off from his people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exodus: Stacte (נֹטֶף), onycha (שִׁחֹלָת), galbanum (חֶלְבֹנָה) and frankincense (לְבוֹנָה). • Talmud lists 11 ingredients (7 in addition to what's in Exodus). • Josephus mentions 13 ingredients.¹ <p>Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some beaten fine and placed before the Testimony in the tabernacle of meeting. • Burned on the altar of incense. <p>Prohibitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not make anything like it's composition for yourselves. <p>Penalty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whoever makes anything like it, to smell it, shall be cut off from his people.
--	--

¹ <http://jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/8099-incense>

Covenants... Made, Broken, Renewed Exodus 31:15 - 34:28		
Exodus 31:18 - 32:19	Exodus 32:20 - 34:28	Comments
Moses received the original tablets of the testimony written by YHVH. Moses was on the mountain 40 days and nights. Exodus 24:12; 32:15-17 Note: YHVH wrote on both sides of these tablets.	YHVH wrote the words of the testimony on new tablets . Moses was on the mountain <i>another</i> 40 days and nights. Exodus 34:1-4, 28	YHVH used the same terms of the original covenant for the renewed covenant. The same is true of the covenant Yeshua renewed with His disciples. Just like the first, it was supposed to be written on the hearts of YHVH's people.
The people saw that Moses was delayed from coming down from the mountain. The people proclaimed who the idol was , "This is your god, O Israel, that brought you out of the land of Egypt!"	Moses saw YHVH's glory. YHVH proclaimed who He is , "The Lord, the Lord God, merciful (רַחוּם), compassionate) and gracious (חַנוּן), longsuffering, and abounding in goodness (חֶסֶד) and truth (אֱמֶת), keeping mercy (חֶסֶד) for thousands, forgiving iniquity (עֲוֹן) and transgression (פֶּשַׁע) and sin (חַטָּאת), by no means clearing the <i>guilty</i> , visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children and the children's children to the third and the fourth generation." See Psalm 25:10; 57:3; 103:17-18; Jeremiah 9:23; Micah 6:8	The people saw something different than what Moses saw. Their focus was on the wrong thing. They chose to create something they could see to be their god. YHVH would not allow Moses to see His face, but He did allow Moses to see His glory. The proclamations each state who God is. However, the golden calf was not really who they said it was. YHVH spoke truthfully about who He was.
Moses pleaded with YHVH to turn away His wrath from His people; YHVH agreed not to destroy His	YHVH spoke with Moses face to face; He showed grace to Moses; He agreed not to abandon (Turn away from) His	When we stand before YHVH, we will experience either His wrath or His favor (grace).

people.	people.	He will be merciful to His people who are righteous/lawful (those who are in covenant with Him). He will pour out His wrath on the wicked/lawless (those who are not in covenant with Him).
CENTER: Moses cast the tablets to the ground breaking them ; signified the breaking of the covenant with YHVH.	CENTER: Moses burned the golden calf, ground it to powder , scattered it on the water, and made the people drink it. This signified the breaking of the covenant with the golden calf.	CHOOSE: Who will we be in covenant with? We must break covenant with the kingdom of darkness in order to enter into covenant with YHVH. IF WE DON'T, WE WILL DRINK THE WRATH OF YHVH'S FURY.

*** Look for a future session about how the sin with the golden calf, the story of Joseph, Yeshua, and Babylon the Great are related to the water trial of the jealous husband in Numbers 5 (parashah: **Nasso** in February 2018).

*** Strange as it may sound, **the cup of water mixed with gold powder** was supposed to be the **shared cup** that finalized the marriage covenant with YHVH; instead, it was a strange cup. Even though the people broke the marriage covenant with YHVH, this is a snap-shot from the traditional marriage pattern (historical Jewish betrothal and wedding tradition). This cup was usually consumed after the groom came like a thief in the night to claim his bride (recall Moses and Joshua had been away from the people and had been with YHVH on the mountain). Upon their return, they heard the people's shouting (ברעה; from the root "rua") on Moses' and Joshua's arrival compares with the blowing of a shofar (תְּרוּעָה; teruah). The consecration ceremony or the actual consummation of the original marriage covenant with YHVH would eventually take place right after the Tabernacle was erected. At that point, Aaron and his sons were not allowed to leave the tent of meeting; instead, they were required to stay at its door for a seven day period. This was a picture of the seven day wedding feast.

Please be aware, the following chart will be **sexually explicit**. This is the picture of:

- The relationship of YHVH and His people in the Tabernacle,
- His desire for us to make disciples of all nations,
- Us being a royal priesthood and holy nation unto YHVH.

Parallels of the Tabernacle in the World				
Tabernacle and Courtyard	Human Body	Assembly (Church)	New Jerusalem	The World
We see similitudes and forms of opposition among these parallels.				
Entire Tabernacle The Tabernacle is set up within the boundary of the outer court. The frame of the Tabernacle stands in silver sockets. The entire complex contains various furnishings that have different purposes.	Entire Human Body Composed of head, torso, extremities, and external and internal organ systems (integumentary, skeletal, muscular, vascular, neurological, gastrointestinal, respiratory, and reproductive); each system has a specific function.	Messiah Believers are given gifts of the Holy Spirit for the edification of the body. Having been justified by faith we have peace with God through Yeshua Messiah through whom we have access by faith into this grace in which we stand . Romans 5:1-2 Believers have various functions within the body.	Bride, the Lamb's Wife As you can see, the New Jerusalem also thematically parallels the assembly. High wall with 12 gates (for 12 tribes of Israel) with 12 angels. 12 foundations (12 apostles). Other things are found in the New Jerusalem as well. See Revelation 21-22.	Great Image Nebuchadnezzar had a dream of a great image In Daniel 2. God enabled Daniel to give an interpretation of it. Each portion of the body represented a kingdom with power and dominion.
Most Holy Place Entrance has silver sockets Square in shape Ark of Testimony, throne of God where YHWH dwelt. For a period of time, it contained the tablets (law), manna, and rod of	Reproductive parts: Woman: Vagina and uterus where a baby may eventually reside for 9 months (specified time) if a man (her husband) has come into her. The woman's egg must receive a single sperm or seed of man in order to create another human	Yeshua is the son of God. God is head of Messiah. Messiah, the Bread of Life, is head/leader of man and the assembly. People must receive the seed or word of God. The law must become written on the hearts of believers (those in covenant	The New Jerusalem will be the center of the world. Square in shape. There is no temple there per se because YHWH God Almighty and Lamb are the Temple . They will be in and among those who enter the New Jerusalem.	Head of gold The plunder from the temple was carried away to Babylon (Jeremiah 52:12-23) as well as people. When 70 years of exile ended, Babylon was weighed in the balances (measured, judged) and found to be wanting. The kingdom was divided and handed over to the Medes

<p>Aaron inside.</p> <p>Only the High Priest may enter once a year.</p>	<p>being.</p>	<p>with YHVH) and bear fruit.</p> <p>The Spirit indwells believers.</p> <p>God designed man in His own image, both male and female.</p> <p>We are to be and create a kingdom of priests and a holy nation unto YHVH.</p>	<p>Those written in the Lamb's book of life will go in and out of the New Jerusalem. The kings of the nations will bring their glory and honor into it, and that of the nations.</p>	<p>and the Persians.</p>
<p>Holy Place</p> <p>Only Aaron's sons may enter.</p> <p>The High Priest and YHVH form a special bond or relationship with each other that others may not have.</p> <p>High Priest wore an engraved plate attached to the front of his turban, so that it was on Aaron's forehead. It said, "Holiness to YHVH" (קֹדֶשׁ לַיהוָה)</p> <p>Altar of incense</p> <p>Menorah with 6 branches, 7 lamps total,</p>	<p>Reproductive parts:</p> <p>Male: A man's penis enters the woman's vagina and goes out.</p> <p>The man leaves a portion of himself (semen) inside the woman.</p> <p>Two things, an egg and a sperm, make a zygote which grows into a human being.</p>	<p>The assembly is to reproduce and bear fruit:</p> <p>It is to make disciples of all nations, baptize them in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe what Yeshua commanded (the Law of Moses).</p> <p>Be light of the world.</p> <p>Pray without ceasing.</p> <p>Keep the Passover; be unleavened bread of sincerity and truth. 1 Cor. 5:6-8</p> <p>Avoid hypocrisy (leaven), malice, and wickedness of Pharisees and Sadducees.</p>	<p>The Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are its Temple</p> <p>These two make a combined unit.</p> <p>Glory of God illuminates the temple.</p> <p>Lamb is the light.</p> <p>Kings of earth bring their glory and honor into it, and that of the nations.</p> <p>Tree of Life yielding 12 fruits.</p> <p>His name will be on their foreheads.</p>	<p>Chest and arms of Bronze</p> <p>The Medes and Persians, as a united entity, replaced domination of Babylon.</p> <p>Cyrus the Great permitted the return of the articles from the Temple and people to Jerusalem. He gave them permission to rebuild the temple. 42,360 returned (Ezra 1).</p>

<p>almond flowers, knobs, and cups.</p> <p>Table of Showbread, with a portion (challah) of bread representing each of the 12 tribes of Israel.</p> <p>Entrance of tabernacle has bronze sockets</p>		<p>Remember leaven also represents life and the kingdom of heaven.</p> <p>We are to bear the fruit of the Spirit.</p>		
<p>Courtyard with walls of fine linen and bronze sockets (is also referred to as a holy place – Leviticus 6:16)</p> <p>Aaron's sons ministered as priests; they entered the Holy place and the courtyard. Exodus 28:41</p> <p>Bronze laver-for cleansing</p> <p>Bronze altar-for burning sacrifices</p> <p>This allowed for atonement and forgiveness of sin.</p> <p>Levites (not Aaron's descendants) were</p>	<p>Males ejaculate semen into the women (this is their offering); some remains in the women, while some flows out. He shall wash and be unclean until evening (Leviticus 15:16).</p> <p>Each month, menstruating women expel endometrium which contains blood and the unfertilized egg that represents lack of life. This is a natural cleansing process. She shall be unclean for 7 days, and whoever touches her will be unclean until the evening (Leviticus 15:19).</p> <p>If a new life is formed, the woman remains</p>	<p>Assembly</p> <p>The saints are to be living sacrifices holy and acceptable to God, which is their reasonable service.</p> <p>Righteous acts of saints leads to life.</p> <p>The saints are to learn the difference between the clean and the unclean to avoid transmitting uncleanness to the temple, camp, and land (Leviticus 15:31; Numbers 5:2-3, 19:13, 20; 35:34; Deuteronomy 21:23; 24:4).</p> <p>Atonement must be made to remove any uncleanness from the Tabernacle (Leviticus 16:16-19). The people must be cleansed of</p>	<p>River of life proceeds from the throne of God and of the Lamb.</p> <p>His servants will serve Him.</p> <p>Comparable to YHWH being the Fountain of life or Fountain of living water (Fountain = Source).</p>	<p>Legs</p> <p>Iron</p> <p>Greece replaced domination of Medo-Persia. It was also later divided.</p> <p>Eventually, Antiochus Epiphanes IV arose. He removed the articles of the temples. Innocent blood was shed on all sides of the sanctuary (river of death).</p> <p>People were forced to abandon the law and obey the king, sacrifice to idols, and profane the Sabbath. They left the children uncircumcised and made themselves abominable with all kinds of uncleanness. People were</p>

appointed over the Tabernacle and furnishings for taking it down, transporting it, and setting it up. Numbers 1:50-53.	clean until delivery unless something else causes a state of uncleanness.	their sins as well, and cleansed from contact with the dead (Leviticus 16:30; Numbers 8:6-7, 21; 19:12-20).		forsaking YHVH again. This was the opposite of what God desired for His people.
Camp of the 12 tribes of Israel dwelled together by tribe in the wilderness, which was surrounded by ungodly nations.	Other organ systems surround the reproductive center of the body. Life giving spirit dwells within the body.	Assembly supports and carries the burdens of its family members. We are not to be an unholy mixture with the world. The assembly is a body. Its members have different functions according the gifts given by the Spirit (1 Corinthians 12:12-31). The evangelists are those who focus on reproduction. Others teach, encourage, prophesy, heal, speak in tongues, etc.	The nations will reside throughout the world with Jerusalem being the center. How the nations function together remains to be seen.	Feet A mixture of iron and clay Rome replaced domination of Greece. In this time God set up Messiah's kingdom that will never be destroyed, but it will stand forever.
Outside the camp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the world. • Is where sin offerings are burned. • Is where people with leprosy (צִרְעָה), those with a discharge, and those defiled by a corpse are. These are a picture of the	The expelled endometrium is a picture of death--the body without the spirit.	The ungodly are not true members of the assembly. Their lawlessness should/will keep them outside the assembly.	Lake of fire Nothing that defiles, or causes abomination or a lie may enter the New Jerusalem; only those written in the Lambs book of Life may enter it.	The preceding kingdoms will become as chaff.

living, walking, dead.				
------------------------	--	--	--	--