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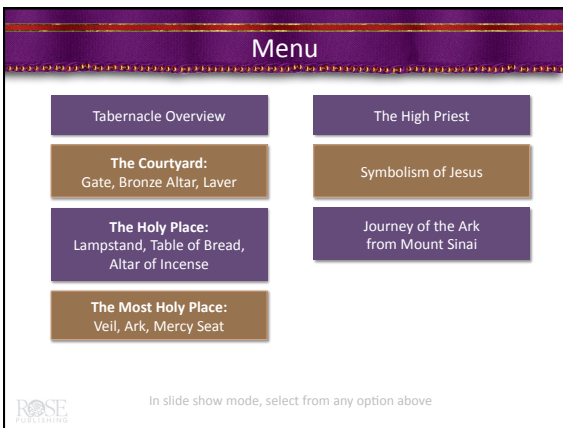
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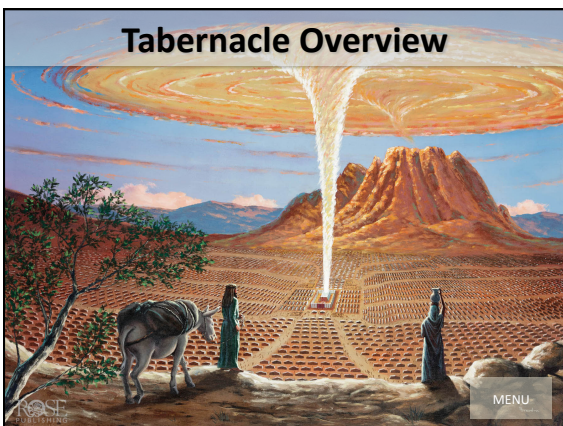
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**Tabernacle Overview**

**What is the tabernacle?**

- The tabernacle was a moveable “tent of meeting” that God commanded Moses to build.
- God wanted to dwell among his people, the Israelites. He wanted to have fellowship with them and be able to communicate with them.
- The tabernacle and its courtyard were constructed according to a pattern set by God, not by Moses.



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**Tabernacle Overview**

**What is the tabernacle?**

- We study the tabernacle to understand the steps the Lord laid out for a sinful people to approach a holy God.
- The tabernacle was built approximately 1440 bc. It was used from the time of the exodus until the time of King Solomon when the temple was built.
- The tabernacle was the center of the Israelite camp. The twelve tribes of Israel camped around it in a special arrangement.



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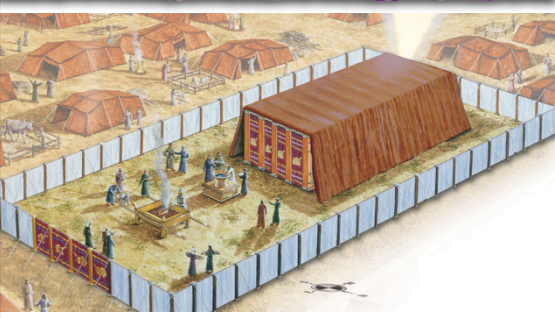
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**Tabernacle Overview**



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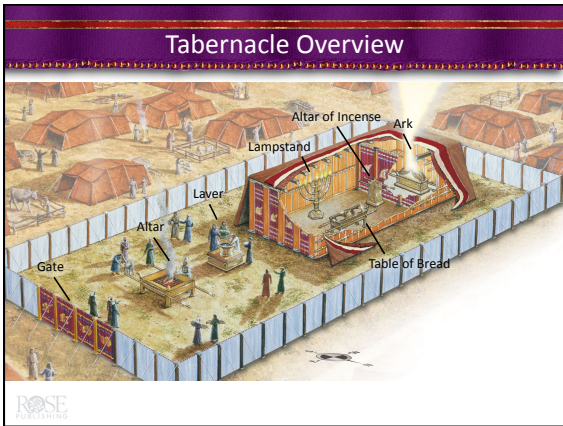
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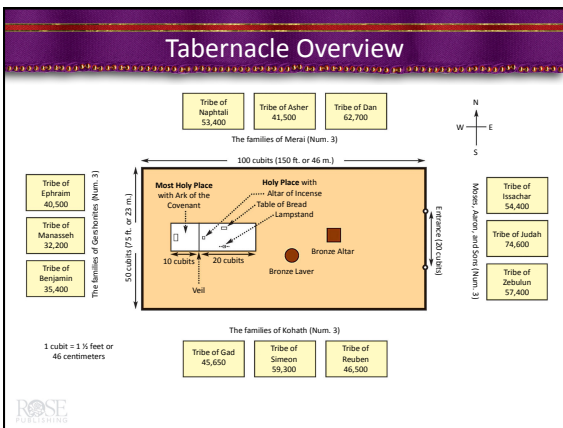
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**Tabernacle Overview**

Israelites Communed with God through the Tabernacle	Christians Commune with God through Jesus
Bronze altar for sacrifices	Christ's sacrifice
Bronze laver for washing	Cleansing through confession
Lampstand	Enlightened by the Holy Spirit
Table of showbread (bread of the presence)	Fed by the living Word
Altar of incense	Prayer, communication, intercession
Through the veil into the Most Holy Place	Entering God's presence boldly through Christ
Priest and the garments	Service to God and others

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### Tabernacle Overview

**Why is the tabernacle important today?**

- Today, believers are God's dwelling place (1 Corinthians 6:19).
- God's holy presence is among us (Exodus 40:34–38).
- As believers, we are part of a priesthood (1 Peter 2:5, 9).
- The tabernacle shows a pattern of worship prescribed by God (Hebrews 10:19–25).

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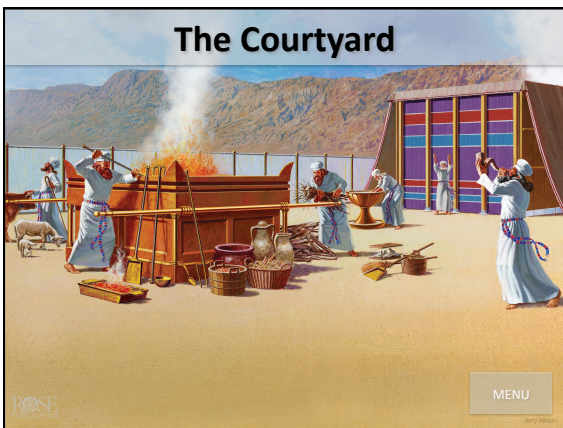
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### The Courtyard



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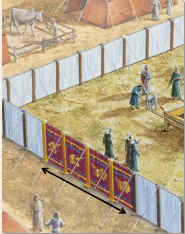
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### The Courtyard

**Gate of the Court**

- First, a person would enter the gate of the court to offer a sacrifice for sin or thanksgiving.
- The gate had hanging curtains (blue, purple, scarlet, white)
- Four pillars of brass



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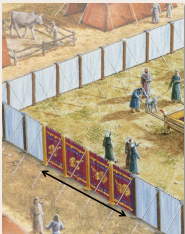
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### The Courtyard

**Gate of the Court**

- Sockets of bronze (brass)
- Hooks and fillets (clasps) of silver on the tops of the pillars
- 20 cubits wide x 5 cubits high (30 ft. x 7.5 ft., or 9.2 m x 2.3 m)
- Exodus 27:10–16; 38:14–19; John 10:9



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### The Courtyard

**Court Fence**

- After passing through the gate, the person would come into the court.
- The court fence was made of a long piece of linen held up by posts that surrounded the tabernacle.
- Only priests from the tribe (family) of Levi were allowed to touch the tabernacle, so the fence protected people from coming too close accidentally.



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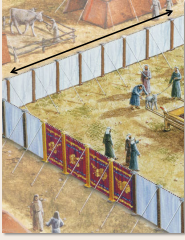
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### The Courtyard

**Court Fence**

- Linen curtains, pillars, sockets, hooks, and fillets (tops and rods)
- Pins of bronze held the linen curtains in place
- 100 cubits long x 50 cubits wide x 5 cubits high (150 ft. x 75 ft. x 7.5 ft., or 46 m x 23 m x 2.3 m)
- Exodus 27:9-18; 38:9-20; 40:33



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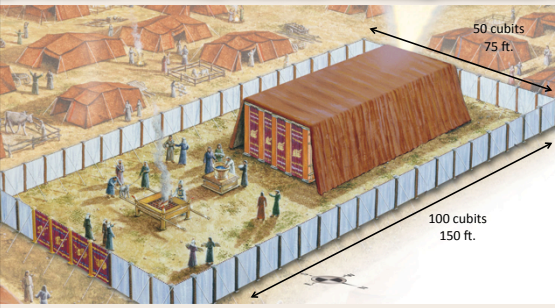
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### The Courtyard



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### The Courtyard

**Bronze Altar**

- God wanted to dwell among his people. How does a holy God dwell among sinful people?
- First, God required the people to offer a sacrifice for their sins. God told Adam and Eve that the result of their sin was death.



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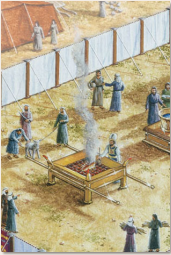
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**The Courtyard**

**Bronze Altar**

- God, however, had mercy on humankind and provided them with a way to temporarily cover their sin.
- Instead of immediately requiring their own blood (death), God allowed the blood of an animal to atone or take away sin, making it possible for the worshipers to enter into God's presence.



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**The Courtyard**

**Bronze Altar**

- Only the finest animal—a perfect one—was good enough.
- God asked them for a perfect, flawless sacrifice because:
  - The animal represented an undeserving recipient of a deserved punishment.
  - God wanted people to trust in his provision, so he asked that the sacrifice be valuable.
  - The perfect animal foreshadowed Jesus, the perfect sacrifice who atones for sin once for all.

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**The Courtyard**

**Bronze Altar**

- Because these sacrifices only temporarily covered the sins of the people, they needed to be offered on a regular basis.
- The people would bring the offering and would put their hand on the head of the animal while it was killed. This symbolically, yet temporarily, put their sins onto the animal, and the animal died in their place.

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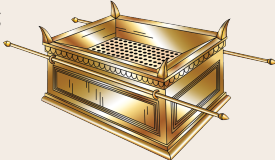
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### The Courtyard

**Bronze Altar**

- The altar was made of acacia (shittim) wood and covered with bronze.
- The four corners had horns.
- There were bronze shovels, basins, fleshhooks (forks), and fire pans to collect ashes.
- A bronze grate with a ring in each corner was put under the altar.



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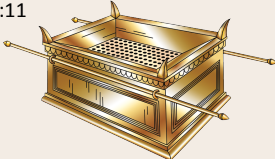
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### The Courtyard

**Bronze Altar**

- Carrying poles made of acacia wood covered with bronze were used to carry the altar.
- 5 cubits long x 5 cubits wide x 3 cubits high (7.5 ft. x 7.5 ft. x 4.5 ft., or 2.3 m x 2.3 m x 1.38 m)
- Exodus 27:1-8, 40:6, 10, 29; Leviticus 1; 16:1-2, 16; 17:11



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### The Courtyard

**Offerings at the Altar**

- Several offerings were offered at the altar:
  - Grain offering of cakes or wafers of fine flour
  - Burnt offering of bulls, sheep, goats, doves, or pigeons
  - Peace offering of a goat or lamb
  - Sin offering of a bull or lamb



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**The Courtyard**

**Offerings at the Altar**

- Trespass offering of a female from the flock: a lamb, goat kid, dove, pigeon, or grain
- Leviticus 1-6; 7:11; Hebrews 8:3; 9:11-14, 18-22; 10:1-4



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**The Courtyard**

**Offerings at the Altar**

- Sin Offering and Guilt Offering (Leviticus 4-6; Numbers 15:1-12):
  - Sin offerings and guilt offerings focus on paying for sin.
  - The sin offerings atoned for sins against God.
  - The guilt offerings were for sins against others, and included paying damages with interest.
  - Various animals were offered, depending on the person's position and income.



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**The Courtyard**

**Offerings at the Altar**

- Sin Offering and Guilt Offering
  - Priests and leaders, as examples to others, had to offer larger sacrifices for sin, while the poor offered what they could afford.
  - Blood was sprinkled in the Holy Place, smeared on the horns of the altar of incense, and poured on the altar.



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**The Courtyard**

**Offerings at the Altar**

- Sin Offering and Guilt Offering
  - The parts of the animal were burned, often with wine poured on them (drink offering).
  - In some cases, the meat could be eaten by the priests.
  - Since the priests were full-time tabernacle workers, sacrificed animals were their main source of food.



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**The Courtyard**

**Offerings at the Altar**

- Burnt Offering (Leviticus 1):
  - This sacrifice represented complete dedication and surrender to God.
  - The animal, the best of the flock, bore the worshiper's sins, and died in his/her place.
  - After the blood was sprinkled on the altar, the animal was completely burned.
  - None of it was roasted for eating.



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**The Courtyard**

**Offerings at the Altar**

- Grain (Meal) Offering (Leviticus 2):
  - This offering was given to God in thankfulness.
  - The people brought fine flour, unleavened cakes, or roasted grain to the priests.
  - The priests burned a symbolic handful at the altar, and could partake of the rest.
  - There was very little ceremony involved.



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### The Courtyard

**Offerings at the Altar**

- Fellowship (Peace) Offering (Leviticus 3; 7:11-38):
  - This offering symbolized fellowship and peace with God through shed blood.
  - After some meat was ceremonially waved toward heaven and given to the priests, worshipers and their guests could share in the feast as a meal with God.



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### The Courtyard

**Christ's Offering:**

“... just as the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many.”  
—*Matthew 20:28*

“God made him who had no sin to be sin for us, so that in him we might become the righteousness of God.”—*2 Corinthians 5:21*

“For God was pleased to have all his fullness dwell in him, and through him to reconcile to himself all things, whether things on earth or things in heaven, by making peace through his blood, shed on the cross.”—*Colossians 1:19-20*



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### The Courtyard

**Bronze Laver**

- The rest of the steps of the tabernacle were performed by the priests on behalf of the people.
- After making the sacrifice, the priest washed himself at the laver.



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**The Courtyard**

**Bronze Laver**

- This washing purified the priest and prepared him to enter the tabernacle.
- The Lord said that the priest must wash so that he would not die.
- The laver was made from brass mirrors donated by the women.



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**The Courtyard**

**Bronze Laver**

- It may have had a shiny mirrored surface which would help the priest wash thoroughly and to remind him that the Lord sees past the outward appearance, straight into the heart.
- Size of the laver is unknown.
- Exodus 27:1-8; 40:6, 10, 29; 30:17-21; 40:7, 30-32; Ephesians 5:26; Hebrews 10:22



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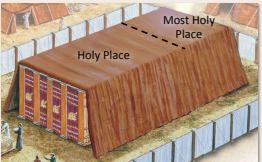
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**The Courtyard**

**Tabernacle/Tent of Meeting**

- The priest entered the tabernacle through the curtains at the entrance.
- The tabernacle was divided into two sections: the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place (Holy of Holies).



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### The Courtyard

**Tabernacle/Tent of Meeting**

- The tabernacle was made of:
  - Goats' hair covering with a linen covering beneath
  - Ram skin covering dyed red
  - Badger, porpoise, or sea cow skin covering
  - 48 boards, 100 sockets (96 silver sockets for the boards, four under the pillars of the veil)



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### The Courtyard

**Tabernacle/Tent of Meeting**

- The tabernacle was made of:
  - Bars, pillars, hooks
  - Curtains at the entrance
  - 30 cubits long x 10 cubits wide x 10 cubits high (45 ft. x 15 ft. x 15 ft., or 13.8 m x 4.6 m x 4.6 m)
  - Exodus 25–26



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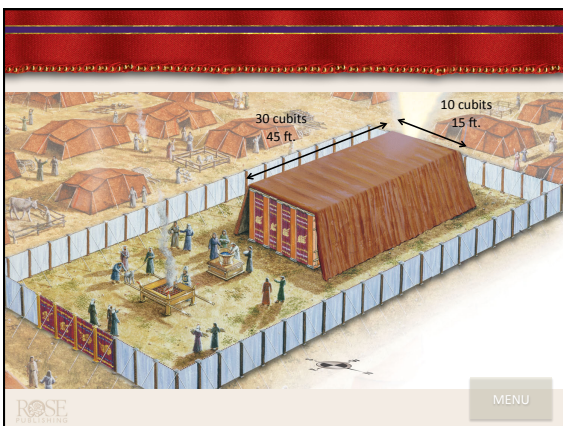
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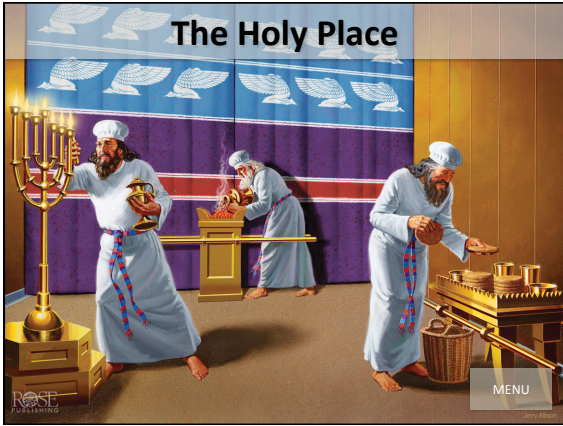
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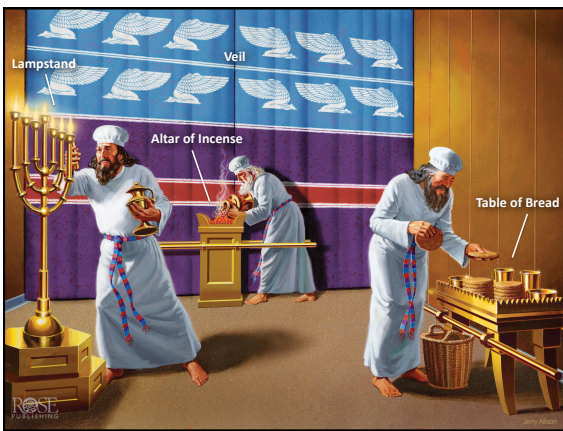
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**The Holy Place**

- Every day the priests entered into the Holy Place to serve the Lord.
- Inside were the table of bread, the seven-branched golden lampstand, and the altar of incense in front of a veil that separated the Holy Place from the smaller area, the Most Holy Place.



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This block contains a title, a bulleted list of two items, and an aerial illustration of the Tabernacle's interior. The illustration shows the layout of the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place, with the golden lampstand, table of bread, and altar of incense clearly visible. The ROSE PUBLISHING logo is in the bottom left corner.

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### The Holy Place

**The Holy Place**

- 10 cubits wide x 20 cubits long (15 ft. x 30 ft., or 4.6 m x 9.2 m)
- Exodus 26:33; Hebrews 9:2, 6



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### The Holy Place

**Golden Lampstand (Candlestick)**

- The lampstand provided light in this otherwise dark room.
- The priests trimmed the wicks to keep them burning brightly.
- The lampstand or candlestick was made from a single piece of gold. It was not pieced together.



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### The Holy Place

**Golden Lampstand (Candlestick)**

- It had a central shaft with six branches, three on each side, making it a seven-branched lampstand.
- Each branch had knobs, flowers, and an almond-shaped bowl to hold pure olive oil.
- It's size is unknown.
- Exodus 25:31-40



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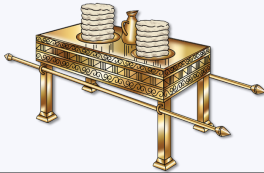
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### The Holy Place

**Table of Showbread (Table of the Bread of Presence)**

- On the table of showbread, the priests placed twelve loaves of bread made from fine flour, representing the twelve tribes of Israel.
- The loaves were a continual reminder of the everlasting promises between God and the children of Israel, and a memorial of God's provision of food.



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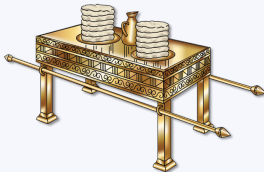
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### The Holy Place

**Table of Showbread (Table of the Bread of Presence)**

- The bread was eaten by Aaron and his sons and was replaced every week on the Sabbath.
- The table of showbread was made of acacia wood.
- It was overlaid with gold and had a crown or frame of gold around it.
- Gold carrying poles were put through rings on the corners of the table.



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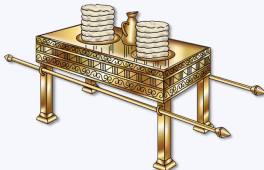
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### The Holy Place

**Table of Showbread (Table of the Bread of Presence)**

- There were also gold dishes, pans, pitchers, and bowls.
- 2 cubits long x 1 cubit wide x 1.5 cubits high (36 in. x 18 in. x 27 in., or 92 cm x 46 cm x 69 cm)
- Exodus 25:23-30; Hebrews 9:2



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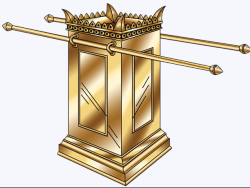
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**The Holy Place**

**Altar of Incense**

- The high priest burned incense on the altar of incense every morning and evening.
- The four corners of the altar each had a horn; and a crown, or moulding, on the edge.
- Once a year, on the Day of Atonement, the horns of the altar were sprinkled with the blood of the sin offering.



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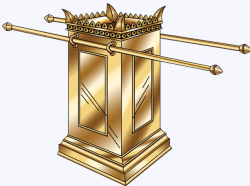
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**The Holy Place**

**Altar of Incense**

- The Lord required that special incense be burned constantly on the altar of incense.
- It was a special sweet incense, a mixture of spices to be used only for the tabernacle. God specifically required this recipe. None other was to be burned on the altar.



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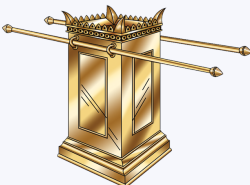
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**The Holy Place**

**Altar of Incense**

- The incense was a matter of life and death, as Leviticus 10:1-2 clearly shows us, when two of Aaron's sons offered a "strange fire" before the Lord and were struck dead.
- The altar of incense was made from acacia wood covered with gold.



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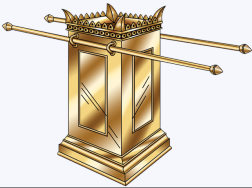
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### The Holy Place

**Altar of Incense**

- 1 cubit long x 1 cubit wide x 2 cubits high (1.5 ft. x 1.5 ft. x 3 ft., or 46 cm x 46 cm x 92 cm)
- Exodus 30:1-37; Hebrews 9:2



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### The Holy Place

**Altar of Incense**

- In Luke 1:5-17, the priest Zechariah was in the Holy Place when an angel appeared near the altar of incense. Zechariah fell down with fear.
- The angel announced that God had heard Zechariah's prayers and that he and his wife would have a son named John (the Baptist) who would turn many of the children of Israel to the Lord their God.

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### The Most Holy Place



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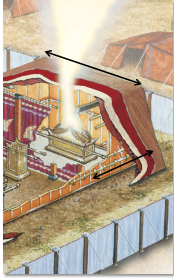
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### The Most Holy Place

**Most Holy Place (Holy of Holies)**

- The high priest entered the Most Holy Place only once a year, the Day of Atonement.
- The high priest entered to sprinkle blood on the mercy seat to atone for his sins and the people's sins.



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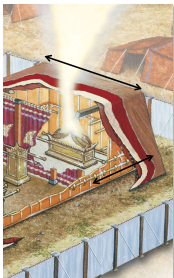
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### The Most Holy Place

**Most Holy Place (Holy of Holies)**

- The focus of the Most Holy Place was the ark of the covenant.
- The glory of God rested upon the lid of the ark (mercy seat).
- 10 cubits long x 10 cubits wide (15 ft. x 15 ft., or 4.6 m x 4.6 m)
- Exodus 26:33-34; Hebrews 9:3



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### The Most Holy Place

**The Veil**

- The veil was a divider between the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place where the ark of the covenant was kept.
- It was a barrier between God and man.
- Only the high priest would enter into the Most Holy Place.



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### The Most Holy Place

**The Veil**

- The veil was made of heavy woven cloth.
- Blue, purple, and scarlet thread, with designs of cherubim embroidered on it.
- It was hung on four pillars of acacia wood overlaid with gold.
- Four gold hooks were put in four sockets of silver.



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### The Most Holy Place

**The Veil**

- There was no separation in the middle. The high priest had to go around the side.
- 10 cubits x 10 cubits (15 ft. x 15 ft., or 4.5 m x 4.5 m)
- Exodus 26:31-33; Hebrews 10:19-20



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### The Most Holy Place

**The Veil**

- Later when the temple was constructed, it followed a similar design.
- The thick veil of the temple tore from top to bottom when Jesus died.
- This symbolizes the ability of every believer, not just a high priest, to approach God through the death of Jesus.



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**The Most Holy Place**

**Ark of the Covenant (Ark of the Testimony)**

- The central focus of the entire tabernacle was the ark, in the Most Holy Place, where God spoke to the high priest above the mercy seat—the area where the winged cherubim face each other.
- The ark was the first item of furniture constructed after God told Moses to build the tabernacle.



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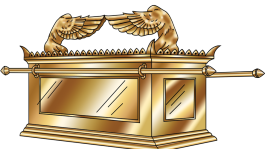
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**The Most Holy Place**

**Ark of the Covenant (Ark of the Testimony)**

- The tabernacle was built to house the ark of the covenant.
- It was the place where God met with and talked with Moses.
- God set apart the tribe of Levi to carry the ark and stand before him, to serve him, and to bless his name.



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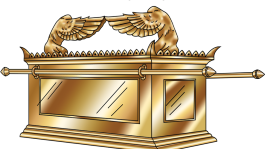
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**The Most Holy Place**

**Ark of the Covenant (Ark of the Testimony)**

- The high priest entered once a year on Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, to sacrifice and to sprinkle blood on the mercy seat to atone for the sins of the people.
- Then the friendship between God and his people was restored. God reached out and made it possible for people to know him.



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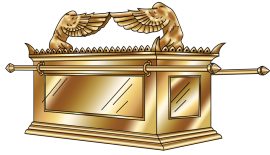
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**The Most Holy Place**

**Ark of the Covenant (Ark of the Testimony)**

- The ark was made of acacia wood and overlaid with gold, with a crown or molding around the edge.
- Carrying poles were placed through the four gold rings. The poles were wood overlaid with gold.
- The mercy seat was placed on top of the ark.



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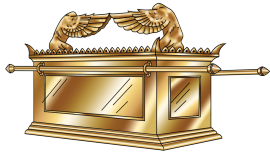
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**The Most Holy Place**

**Ark of the Covenant (Ark of the Testimony)**

- 2.5 cubits long x 1.5 cubits wide x 1.5 cubits high (45 in. x 27 in. x 27 in., or 115 cm x 69 cm x 69 cm)
- John 6:44; Ephesians 2:8-9; Exodus 25:10-16; Hebrews 9:4



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**The Most Holy Place**

**Ark of the Covenant (Ark of the Testimony)**

- The contents of the ark included:
  - 1. **The stone tablets** with the Ten Commandments (“the Testimony”) given by God. The law reminded the people that God would protect them if they were obedient to him.



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**The Most Holy Place**

**Ark of the Covenant (Ark of the Testimony)**

- The contents of the ark included:
  - 2. A jar of manna reminded the people that God constantly provides for them.
  - 3. Aaron's rod, which budded and bore fruit, proved that Aaron was chosen by God. The rod also reminded the people that God has the power to bring life from death.



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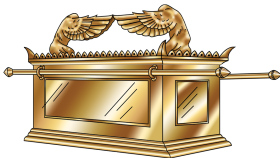
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**The Most Holy Place**

**The Mercy Seat**

- The mercy seat was placed on top of the ark of the covenant.
- It included the winged cherubim that faced each other.
- God dwelled between the cherubim and spoke to the priest.



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**The Most Holy Place**

**The Mercy Seat**

- The mercy seat was symbolic of God’s divine throne and presence.
- With the sprinkling of blood on the mercy seat, the judgment of God is transformed into grace and mercy.
- The mercy seat was made of pure gold and beaten or hammered from one solid piece of gold.



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**The Most Holy Place**

**The Mercy Seat**

- Two winged cherubs facing each other with their wings outstretched towards each other were on it.
- 2.5 cubits long x 1.5 cubits wide (45 in. x 27 in., or 115 cm x 69 cm)
- Exodus 25:17-22; Hebrews 9:5; 2 Samuel 6:2; Psalm 99:1



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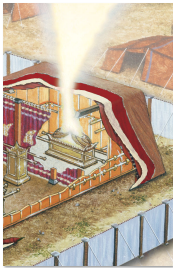
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**The Most Holy Place**

**Cloud and Pillar of Fire**

- The Lord manifested his presence with a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night.
- This cloud or pillar of fire would rest above the tabernacle, directly above the mercy seat.



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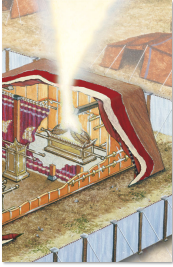
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### The Most Holy Place

**Cloud and Pillar of Fire**

- When the cloud or pillar of fire moved, the children of Israel followed it.
- Wherever it stopped, they camped there until it moved again.
- Exodus 25:8, 22; 29:43; 40:34–38



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### The High Priest



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### The High Priest

**Qualifications of the High Priest**

- The Lord made Aaron, Moses' brother, the first high priest (Exodus 28; 39:1-31).
- He was to be holy, to stay away from anything that would defile him, because he was an intermediary between the Lord and the people.

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### The High Priest

**Qualifications of the High Priest**

- Only Aaron's descendants were allowed to be priests. Aaron was from the tribe of Levi.
- The Levites were the only ones allowed to move the tabernacle and to carry the ark (Numbers 1:51).




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### The High Priest

**Clothing**

- The priest's clothes were made for glory and beauty. He wore a tunic, undergarments, cap, and turban (or mitre) of fine linen.


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### The High Priest

**Clothing**

- He wore a blue robe with the ephod with onyx stones on each shoulder bearing the names of the sons of Israel.





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### The High Priest

**Clothing**

- He wore a gold breastpiece set with twelve precious stones carved with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel.
- This was worn over the priest's heart and was a memorial before the Lord.

Breastplate with 12 precious stones  
Ex. 28:15-18



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### The High Priest

**Clothing**

- The Urim and Thummim, objects used to determine the Lord's will for his people, were placed in the breastpiece.

Urim and Thummim (not visible) in the breastpiece  
Ex. 28:30

Censer of Burning Coals  
Lev. 16:12-13;  
Heb. 9:4



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### The High Priest

**Service**

- The high priest made sacrifices of bulls and goats for his own sins and for the sins of the people.
- He placed the blood of the sacrifice on the altar to atone (pay) for sins and to receive the Lord's forgiveness.



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### The High Priest

**Service**

- The priest came before the Lord to ask for decisions.
- He ministered to the Lord by taking care of the tabernacle, keeping the wicks trimmed, placing new bread on the altar, and burning incense daily.



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### The High Priest

**Service**

- The priest would also pronounce people to be “clean” or acceptable.
- For example, he would pronounce a person clean if he or she had become defiled by having a skin disease or by touching a dead body.



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### The High Priest

**Jesus, the Better High Priest**

- Jesus was the fulfillment of the perfect priesthood.

“Therefore, since we have a great high priest who has ascended into heaven, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold firmly to the faith we profess.”—*Hebrews 4:14*

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**The High Priest**

**Jesus, the Better High Priest**

- He was not from the line of Aaron, but from a higher line, the order of Melchizedek, which made him a better High Priest.
- He lives forever, unlike Aaron, who eventually died and passed on the priesthood to his sons.
- Jesus is both priest and king, whereas Aaron was a priest only.



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**The High Priest**

**Jesus, the Better High Priest**

- Jesus was holy and never sinned, and does not need to offer sacrifices for himself. He was tempted in every way, but did not give in.

“For we do not have a high priest who is unable to empathize with our weaknesses, but we have one who has been tempted in every way, just as we are—yet he did not sin.”—*Hebrews 4:15*



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**The High Priest**

**Jesus, the Better High Priest**

- Jesus did not sacrifice animals because the blood of animals did not take away sin; it simply made the person ceremonially cleansed.
- Jesus offered himself, the perfect Lamb of God.
- All those who follow Jesus may now approach God in the Holy Place.



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**The High Priest**

**Jesus, the Better High Priest**

“Therefore, brothers and sisters, since we have confidence to enter the Most Holy Place by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way opened for us through the curtain, that is, his body, and since we have a great priest over the house of God, let us draw near to God with a sincere heart and with the full assurance that faith brings, having our hearts sprinkled to cleanse us from a guilty conscience and having our bodies washed with pure water.”—*Hebrews 10:19–22*



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**The High Priest**

**Jesus, the Better High Priest**

- He was the perfect sacrifice that was required—one perfect sacrifice—to take away sins for all time. His willing, voluntary death was the last sacrifice ever needed. Jesus serves as our High Priest in heaven, and appears in God’s presence on our behalf.

“Therefore he is able to save completely those who come to God through him, because he always lives to intercede for them.”—*Hebrews 7:25*



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**Symbolism of Jesus**



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Symbolism of Jesus		
Shadow (Type)	Old Testament	New Testament
<b>The Tabernacle</b>	The place where God dwelled among his people.  "Then have them make a sanctuary for me and I will dwell among them." —Exodus 25:8	Jesus is God in the flesh dwelling among his people.  "The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us." —John 1:14
<b>The High Priest</b>	The high priest offers gifts and sacrifices for sins in the Most Holy Place.  "... because on this day atonement will be made for you, to cleanse you. Then, before the Lord, you will be clean from all your sins." —Leviticus 16:30	Jesus is our High Priest in the true tabernacle in heaven that was made by God, not man.  "But when Christ came as high priest ... he went through the greater and more perfect tabernacle that is not made with human hands." —Hebrews 9:11

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Symbolism of Jesus		
Shadow (Type)	Old Testament	New Testament
<b>The Sacrifice</b>	Each year, the high priest offered a blood sacrifice for the sin of the people.  "And by that will, we have been made holy through the sacrifice of the body of Jesus Christ once for all. Day after day every priest stands and performs his religious duties; again and again he offers the same sacrifices, which can never take away sins. But when this priest had offered for all time one sacrifice for sins, he sat down at the right hand of God." —Hebrews 10:10-12	Jesus was the perfect and final sacrifice for all time.

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Symbolism of Jesus		
Shadow (Type)	Old Testament	New Testament
<b>The Ark</b>	Place of God's presence.  "There, above the cover between the two cherubim that are over the ark of the covenant law, I will meet with you." —Exodus 25:22	Jesus is God in human form.  "The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us." —John 1:14
<b>The Ark</b>	Constructed of acacia wood.  "Have them make an ark of acacia wood." —Exodus 25:10a	Represents Jesus' human nature.  "Who, being in very nature God ... made himself nothing, by taking the very nature of a servant, being made in human likeness." —Philippians 2:6-7

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Symbolism of Jesus		
Shadow (Type)	Old Testament	New Testament
<b>The Ark</b>	Covered with gold inside and out.  "Overlay it with pure gold, both inside and out." —Exodus 25:11	Represents Jesus' divine nature.  "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God... The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us." —John 1:1, 14
<b>Contents of the Ark: The Ten Commandments "the Testimony"</b>	The Law given by God.  "And God spoke these words ... You shall have no other gods before me." —Exodus 20:1, 3	Jesus said the he came to "fulfill the Law."  "Do not think that I have come to abolish the Law or the Prophets; I have not come to abolish them but to fulfill them." —Matt. 5:17

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Symbolism of Jesus		
Shadow (Type)	Old Testament	New Testament
<b>Contents of the Ark: Aaron's Rod</b>	Represented God's choice for priesthood, and that God brings life from death.  "The staff belonging to the man I choose will sprout." —Numbers 17:5a	Jesus is the chosen High Priest and is the resurrection and the life.  "And a voice from heaven said, 'This is my Son, whom I love; with him I am well pleased.'" —Matthew 3:17
<b>Contents of the Ark: Manna</b>	Given by God as food to the people in the wilderness.  "Then the LORD said to Moses, 'I will rain down bread from heaven for you.'" —Exodus 16:4a	Jesus called himself the "bread of life."  "I am the living bread that came down from heaven." —John 6:51a

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Symbolism of Jesus		
ATONEMENT FOR SINS		
	Old Covenant (Old Testament)	New Covenant (New Testament)
<b>Type of Sacrifice</b>	Blood of animals Exodus 12:5; Leviticus 1-7	Blood of Jesus Hebrews 9:12; 13:12; 1 John 1:7
<b>Quality of Sacrifice</b>	Not enough; offered over and over Leviticus 1-7; Hebrews 9:7-9; 10:4	Enough; offered just once Hebrews 9:12, 26
<b>Quantity of Sacrifice</b>	Many Leviticus 1-7; Hebrews 10:1	One Hebrews 9:25-26
<b>Effectiveness</b>	For a day, for a year Exodus 29-30; Hebrews 10:1-4	Forever Hebrews 7:26-27; 9:12-15
<b>Action or Result</b>	Temporary Exodus 31:10; Hebrews 9:25	Final Romans 6:10; Hebrews 9:25-28

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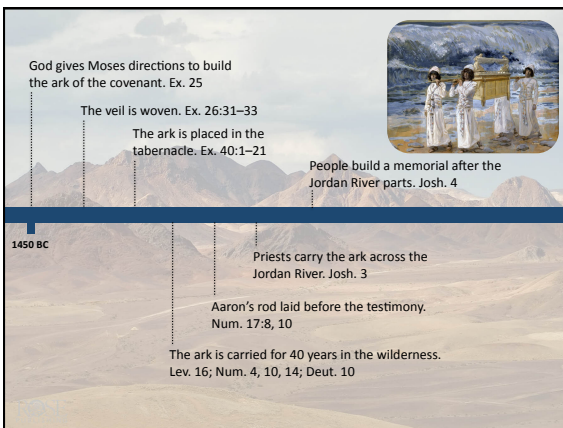
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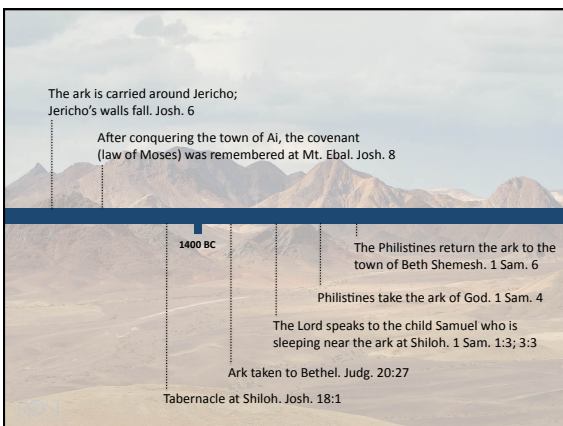
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Men struck dead for looking into the ark. 1 Sam. 6:19–21

Ark brought to the house of Abinadab in Kiriath Jearim; stays there 20 years. 1 Sam. 7


Saul brings the ark to war camp temporarily. 1 Sam. 14:18

1000 BC

David flees Jerusalem with the ark but sends the ark back to Jerusalem. 2 Sam. 15

David brings the ark to Jerusalem and places it in a tent that is set up for it. 2 Sam. 6:12–17

Ark moved on a cart to the house of Obed-Edom for three months; Uzzah struck dead. 2 Sam. 6



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Solomon has the ark brought into the Most Holy Place in the temple. 1 Kings 8


Josiah recovers book of the Law and puts the ark in the temple. 2 Chron. 34:14–35:3

Before the Babylonians destroyed and burned the temple in Jerusalem in 586 BC, they plundered it and removed the sacred vessels (2 Chron. 36:18). The ark was either taken by the Babylonians and destroyed or hidden by the Levites. Its existence, or location, remains uncertain today.

500 BC

Jeremiah the prophet wrote that the ark would not be thought of or missed nor would another be made. It would be replaced by the Lord's presence. Jeremiah 3:16–17

Babylonians destroy and burn the temple in Jerusalem. 2 Chron. 36:19



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