Week #:	48	Text:	(various)	Title:	Secrets of the Holy Place: 1(D)
Songs:	Take Me In – Kent Henry (4:02)				
	Kadosh – Paul Wilbur (5:54)				
	More Precious Than Silver (4:04)				
Video:	Perry Stone – Secrets of the Holy Place #1				

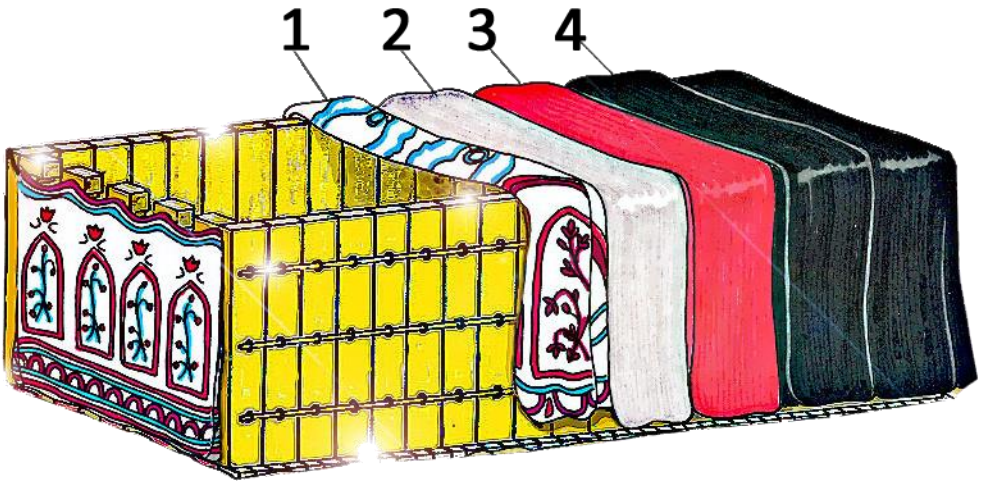
Secrets of the Holy Place, by Perry Stone (begin DVD #1 at 1:33:21)

Metals Used in the Tabernacle (continued):

- Pillars of the Inner Court:
  - Outer Court: all the foundations for the pillars are brass
  - Inner Court: all the foundations for the pillars are silver
  - Again, **silver** represents **redemption**
  - Exodus 30:14-15
    - Every Israelite man over 20 years of age had to pay a ½ shekel for redemption – used later for the process of repairing the temple.
    - With 600k men of war, paying ½ shekel yearly, that's 300k shekels of silver.
  - In the sanctuary, the walls were made of 48 vertical boards connected together with 5 (grace!) horizontal bars of silver to hold them together.
  - 48 boards, each having 2 sockets (set in silver), is 96 sockets.
    - Silver for each socket weighed 115 lbs
  - 5 tons of silver were totally provided if you count the silver vessels, shovels, etc. that would have been used.
  - 5 is important because it represents the five-fold ministry (Ephesians 4:11) that helps bring and teach redemption:
    - Apostle, Prophet, Evangelist, Pastor, Teacher
  - Each board sat in two individual sockets, representing many things in twos, such as:
    - Death and resurrection
    - Salvation and justification
    - Faith and hope
    - The Word and the Spirit
  - Symbolism of the number of pillars holding the curtains:
    - The entrance at the east (the entrance to the Outer Court) – the curtain is being held up by 4 pillars.
      - To come to a basic understanding of Jesus, you read the 4 Gospels.
    - The entrance from the Outer Court into the Holy of Holies – the curtain is being held up by 5 pillars.
      - Once you come through the four Gospels and have an understanding, then you need to understand the Five-Fold Ministry.
    - The entrance from the Inner Court into the Holy of Holies – the curtain is being held up by 4 pillars.
      - There are four living creatures in heaven revealed in Revelations 4:6-9 – the Ox, Eagle, Lion, Man. All four are represented on the curtain to enter the Holy of Holies. These four in heaven surround the throne of God, which in the Tabernacle is pictured in the Ark of the Covenant.
  - The reason God used the foundations of brass and silver was the boards would start to sink into soft ground without them. God puts us in a foundation of redemption so that when the storms come you are not going to sink.
- The Sanctuary: (the building)
  - You have to enter through the east curtain. The tribe of Judah is the one camped right outside the curtain. Judah means praise. You cannot enter God's presence without first going through praise.

- Total size:
  - 45’ long x 15’ wide
  - 2 separate chambers on the inside –
    - Inner Court is 30’x15’
      - Three pieces of furniture: Menorah, Table of Shewbread, and Golder Altar of Incense
    - Holy of Holies is 15’x15’
      - One piece of furniture: Ark of the Covenant
- There are three different kinds of curtains represented in the Tabernacle:
  - East Entrance:
    - Not called a veil – called a door
      - Jesus said in John 10:9 that He is the door.
      - When Jesus is the door, everyone comes through Him. Israelites, Priests, and Levites could enter here.
    - Embroidered in three colors: blue, scarlet, and purple.
  - Inner Court Entrance:
    - Called a veil.
    - Embroidered in three colors: blue, scarlet, and purple.
    - Has cherubim embroidered on it.
    - Limits those who can enter to just the High Priest and Levites
  - Holy of Holies Entrance:
    - Called a veil.
    - Has the four creatures of Heaven from Revelations 4:6-9 – the Ox, Eagle, Lion, Man.
    - Limits those who can enter to just the High Priest.
  - Surrounds the Tabernacle complex:
    - 7 ½’ high, and stops people from wandering around and sneaking into the Tabernacle.
    - White linen is used to cover a total of 280 cubids around (when you take out the area of the East curtain).
      - 280 days it he gestation of a fetus.
      - God is saying through this that when we enter that curtain we become a new creation and are born again. (2 Corinthians 5:17; John 3:3)
      - First though you have to enter through the curtain. We have to want to be saved and want to come into the presence of God.
- Types of skins used:
  - Goat’s hair (Exodus 25:4)
    - It’s called spun goat hair 6 times.
    - Goat is important because goats were used on the Day of Atonement two times (Leviticus 16). One was a goat marked for the Lord and one was a goat marked as the scapegoat to be sent to the wilderness after the sins of the people was put upon it by the High Priest.
    - Goats tricked men two times.
      - Jacob tricked his father Isaac by putting goat skin on his arms and pretending he was his brother Esau (Genesis 27:11-29).
      - When Joseph’s brother brought his coat to their father Jacob it was made of goat’s skin and was dipped in blood (Genesis 37:3).
    - Goat was an animal early in Israel’s history that was used for deception. This is why it was used twice on the Day of Atonement. Sin causes deception and has to be dealt with on Atonement.

- Ram's skin (Exodus 25:5)
  - Mentioned six times
  - White in color naturally but was dyed red.
  - The Ram was caught in the thicket in the time of Abraham (when he was told by God to sacrifice his son). (Genesis 22:13)
  - Many rabbis believe the animal used to cover Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden when they sinned was a ram.
- Badger skin:
  - There is no specific reference to what animal this was. It appears to be a thick skinned sea animal that was sewn together.
  - Mentioned ten times.



Layers:

1. Lenin – represents righteousness. Embroidered with cherubs so the Priests looked up and saw them on the ceiling.
2. Goat skin – white
3. Ram skin – dyed red
4. Badger skin – dark brown or black

What you see from the outside in through these layers:

- The darkness of sin (badger skin). Everyone in Israel would see this from anywhere in the camp, rising above the white linen of the curtain that surrounded the Tabernacle. This was to remind them that they were sinners.
- In order to be converted, to be redeemed, they need a Priest. The High Priest goes in and all he sees in God's presence is no sin – linen white.
- But the secret to no sin is the red blood represented in the layer that separates the linen and the badger skin.
- In these coverings: We are sinners (layer 4) and everyone can see what we are. But if we will take the blood of the lamb (layer 3), it will redeem us, and He becomes our scapegoat (layer 2) on the Day of Atonement, so that we can be redeemed (layer 1) and go to heaven and worship the Lion of the Tribe of Judah.

The colors are (Exodus 25:4):

- White – Righteousness
- Blue – Heaven
- Purple – Royalty
- Scarlet – Redemption

The veils have: Blue, Purple, and Scarlet.

- Jesus came from Heaven (blue) to redeem mankind (scarlet) but will become the King (purple).
- By passing into His presence and becoming redeemed by the blood of the lamb, you become a candidate to become what He would have you to be.

The colors:

- Blue
    - Found 36 times
- Purple
    - Found 26 times
    - Came from the secretion of a small snail that was found in the Red Sea in the Mediterranean.
- Scarlet
    - Came from a worm. The worm has to die and be crushed in order for the secretion to come out.
    - Psalms 22:6 David said of Jesus (the Messiah):

        But I *am* a worm, and no man;
        A reproach of men, and despised by the people.

    - The Messiah has the imagery of the worm not because He was a worm, but because the worm secreted the crimson color, and the crimson color represents redemption.
    - Numbers 19 – burning of the red heifer
    - Joshua 2 – Rehab's hung a scarlet thread from her window
    - Matthew 17 – Christ had a scarlet robe that was draped over Him

The colors and what they represent in the Gospels:

- Purple: Matthew – Christ as King
- Scarlet: Mark – Christ as the Servant
- White: Luke – Christ as the Son of Man
- Blue: John – Christ as the Son of God

Colors missing from the Tabernacle:

- No green, no brown, and no grey
- Greens and browns are all earthly colors. There is nothing in this Tabernacle that points you to earth. Everything in this Tabernacle points you to heaven.

All substances in the Tabernacle point to Jesus:

- Gold: deity of Jesus
- Silver: His redemption
- Brass: His suffering / judgment He bore for us
- Blue: Son of God from heaven
- Purple: His position as King
- Scarlet: Lamb of God
- White: Purity of Jesus
- Goat Hair: His prophetic mantle
- Ram skin: His priestly mantle
- Badger skin: His humanity
- Acacia Wood: the fact that He was the root of David
- Olive Oil: represents His anointing and that He was full of the Holy Spirit
- Spices: represent the sweet fragrance in God's presence as an intercessor

In the Bible there is the law of first mention. The first mentioned items conceal the Messiah in the Tabernacle story:

- 1st Name: Lord – His Title
- 1st metal: Gold – His Divinity
- 1st Color: Blue – His Heavenly Majesty
- 1st Material: Linen – His Righteous Character
- 1st Skin: Ram – His Submission
- 1st Ingredient: Oil – His Anointing
- 1st Stone: Onyx – Glory and Wisdom of the Messiah

It was the Tabernacle that was to bring the presence of God down to man.

Our body is a temple of the Holy Spirit (I Corinthians 3:16)

To break down the Tabernacle for transporting and moving it

1. The sacred furniture was taken out
2. You had to remove the skins
3. You had to take down the boards

It's the same as the death of a believer:

1. The spirit leaves your physical body
2. The skin begins to deteriorate on the pillars/boards
3. The last thing to go is your bones

When they had to re-set up the Tabernacle they had to do it in reverse order:

1. The boards had to be set up – the bones
2. The skins had to be stretched – the skin
3. The furniture had to be put inside – the spirit

The Tabernacle represents how you are going to die. It also represents how we will be resurrected.

Furniture:

- Outer Court:
    - Brass Altar – where the sacrifices are made
    - Laver – filled with water for the priests to wash their hands and feet in order to minister
- Inner Court:
    - Menorah – 7 branch candlestick over to one side
    - Altar of Incense – closest piece of furniture to the Holy of Holies
    - Table of Shewbread – on the opposite side from the Menorah
- Holy of Holies:
    - Ark of the Covenant

These three chambers represent your spiritual growth

- Outer Court: your redemption level
- Inner Court: your maturity level
- Holy of Holies: your intimacy level

(end DVD #1 at end - 1:56:26)