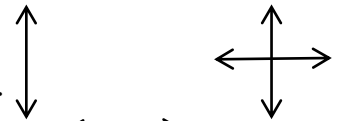


Week #:	52	Text:	(various)	Title:	Secrets of the Holy Place: 2 (B)
Songs:	Because of Who You Are – Vicki Yohe (5:16)				
	Heart of Worship – Matt Redman (5:01)				
	Here I Am to Worship – Chris Tomlin (4:52)				
Video:	Perry Stone – Secrets of the Holy Place #2				

**Secrets of the Holy Place, by Perry Stone** (begin DVD #2 at 00:21:45)

- The Furniture:
  - Outer Court:
    - Brass Altar
    - Laver
  - Inner Court:
    - Menorah
    - Table of Shewbread
    - Golden Altar of Incense
  - Holy of Holies:
    - Ark of the Covenant (the lid is called the Mercy Seat)
- Altars:
  - Altars of yesteryear had to be made out of stone
  - They could not be chiseled – they had to be taken directly out of the earth
  - When Israel became a nation, all altars that were built by the Hebrew people and the Patriarchs (once they became a nation of 12 sons) always had to have 12 stones – the way Joshua did (Joshua chapter 4) when they came across the Jordan River into the Promised Land.
- Brass Altar:
  - Exodus 27:1-8
  - Made of acacia wood.
  - Has no bottom so they could clean it out of the ashes inside
  - Measures: 5 cubits (length) x 5 cubits (width) x 3 cubits (height)
  - Measures: 7.5 ft x 7.5 ft x 4.4 ft
  - Contains 4 horns on the corners
    - Representing the north, south, east, and west
    - Animals would be tied to these horns so they wouldn't run away
  - 4 Brass Rings
    - When it needed to be transported, two staves of acacia wood would be put through them and then it was carried by a certain group of the Levites to the next destination.
  - Brass grate: on the top
    - Dirt / earth would be placed underneath and the fire would be built below the grate. The grate could then be removed and the fire pit underneath could be cleaned out – which happened daily.
    - Note: Some believe the altar was raised off the ground, leaving a small space below the side so that the cleaning out process could be done without removing this top grate.
    - In Solomon's Temple, three fires were kept on the altar – some suggest that was on this altar, but it is not known exactly.
  - Brass represents **judgment** and **humanity**
    - When you first approach this altar as a sinner, you were under the judgment and penalty of sin, and the judgment and death of hell. When you came to Christ, He redeemed you from that.

- When you present yourself on this altar and say, “God, here I am, a living sacrifice before You,” this is where your redemption begins – by making you a living sacrifice for God.
- Brass Laver:
  - Exodus 30:18
  - Made out of the mirrors of the women.
  - This is the one piece of furniture which the Bible does not give exact dimensions for. Most believe it had a base and was a round bowl on top that held water.
  - During King Solomon’s time, the Temple laver was so large that it held 16,000 gallons of water (I Kings 7:23).
- The number **five** keeps coming up throughout – which is the number for **grace**
  - In the measurement of the altar – 5 cubits x 5 cubits x 3 cubits:
  - Ties into the five wounds of Christ
    - Two in his hands: representing His work
    - Two in his feet: representing His walk
    - One in his side: representing His life
  - Medical science says there are five types of wounds:
    - Contusion
    - Laceration
    - Penetration
    - Perforation
    - Incision
  - The veils have three colors: blue, scarlet, and purple
    - The veils represent Christ’s flesh (Hebrews 10:20)
    - These three colors are the colors of wounds
    - Isaiah 53:5 says: ‘He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities...’
    - The colors of the veils are the same colors of the wounds Christ would carry.
- Brass Altar:
  - When they had sacrifices, the priests had to wave the offerings.
  - There is a **heave offering** and then there is a **wave offering**.
    - The **heave offering** is done in an **up and down motion** --->
    - The **wave offering** is done in a **side to side motion** ----->
    - Together they make a picture of the cross! Even in the waving of the offerings we have a picture of Christ!
  - Christ’s blood was poured out on the earth, and in the Tabernacle, the remaining blood was always poured out at the base of the altar.

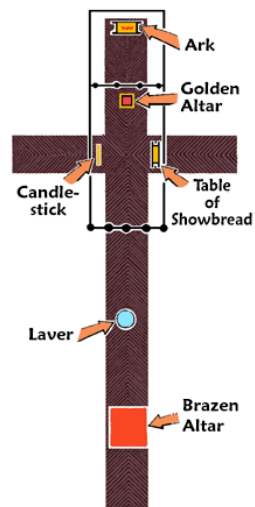


Romans 12:1

I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.

- In the brass altar and laver we have **sanctification and salvation**.
  - Sanctification is: cleaning; purification; righteousness before God
  - In the time of the Temple, the water for the outer court came from an underground spring that ran through the rabbis tunnel under Jerusalem.
  - In Solomon’s Temple, the laver was 16k gallons, and it had 12 brass bulls with wheels like chariots (I Kings 7:31-32).

- The laver was used by the priests to wash their hands and their feet, because in order to go from the Outer Court into the Inner Court there has to be a cleansing that takes place.
  - The Bible says there are some things God sanctifies you of (I Thessalonians 5:23), and there are other things you have to sanctify yourself of (II Corinthians 7:1).
    - There are some addictions that people have that only God Himself can deliver them from. Examples are: drugs, alcohol, pornography. These things we need an anointing touch to be freed from.
    - There are some thing God tells us to cleanse ourselves from. Examples: stop gossiping, stop living in unforgiveness, stop losing your temper
  - Where did the water come from that was in the wilderness?
    - From the rock! The rock that Moses struck (Exodus 17:6).
    - Every time the priests washed in the laver, they were washing in the water from the rock – and in I Corinthians 10:1-4, Paul says that the rock is Christ! **So only Christ can wash you!**
    - When it comes to setting your soul free releasing you from bondage, releasing you from captivity, only the washing with the water that comes through Christ can do it.
- Table of Shewbread (Inner Court):
  - In the tabernacle, the menorah sat directly across from the table of showbread – menorah to the left and table of showbread to the right. When you look at the layout of the furniture throughout the tabernacle, it forms a cross.



- If you take the furniture apart, many of the pieces laid out form a cross (if you take it apart at the corners and lay the pieces down as they join).
- God has the cross all through this Tabernacle!
- Table of Shewbread
  - Made out of acacia wood covered in gold.
  - Called the *lechem hapanim* – or the bread of faces. This can mean **a face that turns**. *Panim* is a Hebrew word that can also mean **presence**. God's presence would go before Moses (Exodus 33:14). So it's called **the bread of His presence**. Why? Because it sits right near the veil, on the other side of which God's presence dwells. So it's the bread of His face, because it faces God – it's in His face when he's on the throne (mercy seat).

- The table has four corners, shaped like a rectangle, with four gold rings so you could carry it.
- Measures: 3 ft long x 1.5 ft wide x 2.5 ft high –
- The table itself (top) sits on four legs.
- Two staves of acacia wood covered in gold would carry it (through the rings) when it needed to be moved.
- It held on the top 12 pieces of bread – 6 in each pile. There are many designs thought to be used for this, but the one Perry Stone uses is a design the Temple Institute thinks might have been the most accurate depiction based on oral traditions handed down through the centuries.
- The bread was prepared one time a week (Leviticus 24:5-9). The priests would go in once a week and they could eat the bread, then they would make new bread and replace it.
- The reason for this bread was for Israel to thank God continually for giving them daily bread (Leviticus 24:8). **Give us this day our daily bread.**
- 12 loaves representing the 12 tribes of Israel.
- Can represent prophetically that Jesus said He was the bread come down from heaven (John 6:32-35)
- The bread was made without leaven. Leaven represents sin. So when the priests partook of it, they were partaking of a bread without leaven in it, meaning that Jesus Christ, who is the bread come down from heaven would have no sin, and therefore He became the perfect sacrifice.
  - NOTE: Jesus, the bread of life, was born in the city of Bethlehem – ***beth*** meaning ***house or place***, and ***lechem*** meaning ***bread***. So together the name means ***house of bread*** – or a bakery. Jesus was born in a town called ***the bakery***.
- If this bread represents Christ, and Christ is the Word, then this bread represents eating of the Word of God, or feeding off the Word of God.
- In the New Testament there are 12 major doctrines:
  - Salvation (Acts 2:21)
  - Justification (Romans 5:9)
  - Regeneration (Titus 3:5)
  - Sanctification (I Corinthians 6:11)
  - Doctrine of Baptisms (Hebrews 6:2)
  - The Lord’s Supper (I Corinthians 11:23-30)
  - The Church / Body of Christ (I Corinthians 12:12)
  - Doctrine of laying on of hands (Hebrew 6:2)
  - Doctrine of the resurrection of the dead (Hebrew 6:2)
  - Doctrine of the judgments (Hebrews 6:2)
  - Doctrine of eternal life (Matthew 5:46)
  - Doctrine of eternal punishment (Matthew 25:46)
- The bread is a picture of what we need every week. We have to be renewed weekly (at least) in the presence of God. Everyone needs to have a day focused on God, to feast off of the Word of God and fellowship together. This is called the breaking of bread (Colossians 2:16).
- In Solomon’s Temple he made ten of these tables and put 12 pieces of bread on each table making a total of 120 pieces of bread (I Kings 6 and 7).
  - Maybe Solomon knew that there would be 120 loaves in the upper room that would form the church one day in the City of Jerusalem, not far from the very Temple that Solomon built (Acts 2:1-4).