

Week #:	59	Text:	(various)	Title:	Secrets of the Holy Place: 3 (C)
Songs:					
Video:	Perry Stone – Secrets of the Holy Place #3				

Secrets of the Holy Place, by Perry Stone (begin DVD #3 at 01:07:15)

Exodus 28:33-35

³³And upon its hem you shall make pomegranates of blue, purple, and scarlet, all around its hem, and bells of gold between them all around: ³⁴a golden bell and a pomegranate, a golden bell and a pomegranate, upon the hem of the robe all around. ³⁵And it shall be upon Aaron when he ministers, and its sound will be heard when he goes into the holy place before the LORD and when he comes out, that he may not die.

- Every time the high priest walked in this garment bells tinkling was heard. In Judaism the hem is very significant.
 - A pomegranate is a holy fruit to God.
 - They say that a mature pomegranate has 613 seeds because in Judaism, in the Torah there are 613 commands of Moses.
 - The pomegranate on the garment represents the law of God.
 - But God wants you to understand that He doesn't want the law to be a burden to you. When they teach the Torah to Jewish kids in school, they write on a slate the scripture phrase that the Torah is sweet, and they take sweet cakes and put scriptures on them and let the kids eat them. They teach the kids that the Word of God will give a lot of laws and regulations, but we don't want you thinking that the Word of God is bitter. We don't want you to feel negative about it, because God's Word is sweet.
 - So instead of putting all pomegranates on this hem, they also put bells. Bells are fun – just ask any kid at Christmas.
 - God said He wanted the high priest to wear the bells so that they could hear his sound when he was ministering to God, so they would know he did not die in the presence of God.
 - There's a tradition that a rope was tied to his leg so that if he went into the holy of holies and died he could be drug out. This belief came from the Book of Zohar, which is a book of mysticism in the 12th century. There is no indication that this was ever true.
 - The bell and the pomegranate can be interpreted several different ways which can be applied practically to us, because we are priests unto God.
 - Pomegranate represents the commandments and the Word of God.
 - The bell can represent worship, because any time you've got worship you're going to have noise.
 - Some people say they just worship God quietly, but the Bible says that out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaks. If you really have worship in your heart then it's not going to be hard to get it out of your mouth. You may be a more private worshipper than a public one, but somehow what's in your heart is eventually going to come out of your mouth.
 - So you have the Word and you have Worship. This is what we do in services – we have some worship, and we go back to the Word.
 - The younger generation likes worship sometimes more than preaching. In big youth conferences what brings the kids in the most is the bands, not the preaching.
 - Bells have a little tongue to them, therefore the bell becomes the voice, and the pomegranate becomes the fruit. What God wants is He wants you to not only say you're a Christian and speak that you're a Christian, but He wants you to have fruit.

- The most embarrassing thing for a church is for people to say that they go to that church and then in public they are cussing people out, they have a horrible attitude, they have a bad reputation as a church.
- God wants you to have fruitfulness along with your worship. He wants you to be able to worship, but He wants you to also be able to produce fruit.
- The bells were heard all year except the Day of Atonement. On that day when he had the linen garments on there is no noise – the high priest is totally silent as atonement is being made. Atonement is about life and it's about death.
 - Remember this, that Jesus died on the cross and nobody heard from Him for three days, and then He only appeared to a segment of people for 40 days. Everybody in Jerusalem who didn't like Jesus thought it was over and done and that they had gotten rid of Him.
- But when the priest finally comes out on the Day of Atonement [after changing out of his soiled garment into his garments of beauty once more], they can hear the bells. The bells are shaking again, making noise, and you know he is alive.
 - On the day of Pentecost, after silence except for a handful of people, and rumors going around that He was dead, there was a sound from heaven like a rushing wind and that sound shook Jerusalem and everybody said, "Oh my goodness, the high priest is alive. He's not dead. He's come out of the holy of holies!"
- The Bible also says that the priest is not to wear wool and linen together.
 - In the summer time it would be misery.
 - [Unknown resource] they say they have scientifically proven that when a person puts wool and linen together on their body it weakens their strength. Maybe God knew that.
 - So that the priest doesn't sweat in God's presence.
 - The practical application is this – they're offering so much blood and there are things you can't do when offering blood:
 - 1. sweat human sweat into the blood
 - The purpose for the headdress is to stop this from happening. It is meant to catch any sweat coming off the face or the forehead in the bonnet, so that when blood is being offered the flesh isn't mixed in with the spirit.
 - 2. If the priests got cut, they had to exit until their finger healed.
 - You can't mix human blood in with the sacrificial blood.
 - We should be able to enter into the presence of God without working something up.
 - Working something up is the imagery of sweating – laboring, pushing, etc.
 - Sometimes the old time Pentecostals were the worst because they wanted to feel something before they moved. They would sit there and look at you all day long until they felt something, then when they felt something they went absolutely crazy – hoop, holler, run, throw chairs, throw babies, throw hats, knock somebody's wig off – they'd go crazy when they felt it.
 - One thing about this younger generation – they don't sweat getting into God's presence. The moment praise starts, bam – they're in.
 - The application there is: entering into God's presence should not be sweat. It shouldn't be hard. We shouldn't have to work it up. We should be able to

go from the outer court and enter His gates with thanksgiving and enter His courts with praise.

- The two sardonic stones on the shoulder of the priests
 - These can be different colors. They were either brown or black.
 - They put the names of six tribes on one shoulder, and the names of six other tribes on the other shoulder – a total of 12 tribes. Remember these are the priests, so they don't necessarily need their name on here.
 - These stones were set with gold settings around the edge.
 - They were put on the top shoulders of the high priest to bear the names of the children of Israel.
 - These are also called remembrance stones, meaning God looks down and sees them on the shoulders of the high priest and consistently remembers His twelve tribes. He does not forget them.
 - It represents the priest carrying the burden of the twelve tribes on his shoulders. The New Testament says as priests we are to bear one another's burdens – rejoice with them that rejoice, mourn with those who mourn.
 - The application is that these stones on the shoulders of the priest bore the names of Israel and they are remembered continually.
 - Isaiah 9:6 says: "...the government shall be upon His shoulders..."
 - Meaning Jesus has first carried the sins of the world on Him to the cross, but one day He will carry the entire nations of the world, from the City of Jerusalem when He is called the King of Kings and the Lord of Lords. He's the high priest.
- The breastplate of the high priest with the 12 stones
 - one span – is measured from the middle finger all the way to the thumb
 - Measures one span x one span (square)
 - In Hebrew this is called the *mishba*, which means the **breastplate of judgment**.
 - It is embroidered with gold thread. The gold was beaten out and it was cut into tiny pieces and made into thread.
 - It's got the blue, purple, and scarlet in it.
 - blue is heavenly
 - purple is royal – Christ as the King
 - scarlet is redemption - Christ as the redeemer
 - There are 12 precious gem stones.
 - It's over the heart, because the heart of God is towards His people.
 - It's attached by a gold chain.
 - There was twisted linen in gold, blue, purple, and crimson as a part of this.
 - 12 stones – 12 different colors
 - 1st row: ruby, emerald, topaz
 - 2nd row: carbuncle, sapphire, quartz
 - 3rd row: jacinth, agate, amethyst
 - 4th row: chrysolite, onyx, opal
 - There are 31 interpretations as to what stones were on that plate. These listed above are generally what people say these stones represent.
 - On these stones were carved the names of the 12 tribes.
 - The reason God had it carved, is if you would have inked it on the stones, over time the ink would fade. These 12 names represent the 12 names of those who were redeemed from Israel. They are 12 different colors, but they're all on one breastplate. Meaning that the body of Christ is varied in color. It doesn't matter

what color the stone is over the heart of the priest, just like it doesn't matter the color of your skin when you become a believer in the Lord Jesus Christ. You're still in His heart.

- Another reason God had them carve the name into the stone is so the name would never be erased. God said, "I've engraved you in the palm of My hand, and as long as there's a sun and a moon in the sky, I will always remember you." You are the only person who can walk away from God. You're the only person who can go into unbelief. You're the only person who could choose to say, "I'm done with religion, Christians have disappointed me, phooey on all of you, and I'm out of here." There is something about God that is absolutely true – as long as you walk humbly before God, and as long as you keep a repentant spirit, nothing can separate you from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus.
- The urim and the thummim
 - It's believed to have been a pocket on the breastplate of the high priest.
 - urim and thummim means lights and perfection
 - When the high priest wanted to inquire of the Lord, they went to the urim and the thummim to inquire. There are all kinds of traditions.
 - Some people say that they carried with them a dark stone (negative) and a white stone (positive).
 - One of the reasons they believe this is there is a tradition that says that if a person was coming to enter the priesthood and the priest gave them a defect report (that they were defective and couldn't be in the priesthood), he handed them a dark stone saying they regret that they couldn't be in the priesthood.
 - If they were accepted they were given a white stone. In the book of Revelation (chp. 2) when we overcome, we are given a white stone and a new name.
 - It was known in the Roman times that when a wrestler had totally defeated all of his opposition they were given a white stone with their name carved on it. That person could go anywhere in the city and get whatever they wanted for free for the rest of their life.
 - The white stone in Revelation which is given to believers who overcome represents that we're going to have access to everything in heaven free.
 - The high priest would put his hands over his heart and would inquire of the Lord, "Shall we do this, or shall we do that," and then he would put his hand in the pocket and grab a stone. One color meant no, another color meant yes.
 - Some suggest that one of the stones meant to curse something and the other stone meant to bless something.
 - No one is totally for certain about it, but we do know it existed, and we do know that inquiring of the Lord was quite common back in that day.
 - The word spellings:
 - The word urim:
 - first letter in Hebrew is the letter Aleph - the first letter of the Hebrew alphabet
 - The word thummim:
 - first letter in Hebrew is the letter Tav – the last letter of the Hebrew alphabet
 - You have a word that begins with Aleph and a word that begins with Tav, which is the first and the last.
 - Jesus said in Revelation 1:8, "I am the first and I am the last."

- Meaning: He is light and He is perfection!
- Inquiring of the Lord
 - Judges 20:27
 - II Samuel 30:7-8
 - How did they inquire of the Lord?
 - The high priest would have on his garments of beauty. He has the breastplate with the 12 stones. He would go and stand in front of the menorah, facing it, and he inquires of the Lord, what tribe should do something. As he stands at the servant branch, the stone representing that tribe would light up.
 - Some suggest he could look down and see individual letters lighting up as the light of the menorah hit the individual letters, then he would spell a word out, then would give a word from God.
 - Another method was with the urim and thummim – pray, put their hand inside the pocket.
 - Josephus mentions about standing in front of the menorah and he says the stones would show brilliantly when Israel went to battle as a sign of victory.
 - The high priest could only do this next one on the Day of Atonement, obviously, but another method of inquiring of the Lord was to stand before the Ark of the Covenant and to meditate on God – not hearing the voice, but praying and meditating. As he prayed and meditated on God, God began to give him a word for Israel nationally. By meditating in God’s presence they could hear from God. That’s why the Bible mentions so many times to meditate on the Lord.
 - The word meditate doesn’t mean to blank your mind out. That’s how the new agers and the gurus do it – sit around and blank their mind out. Meditate is to muse. It is a Hebrew word that means to chew the cud like a cow eats and regurgitates it back up and eats it again.
 - To meditate on God is to take His word and ponder, and think, until it touches you and it comes up in you alive. The Hebrew word in the book of Psalms is to be quickened by the Word of God.
 - You do this when you are in the holy place, or in the presence of God. The light of the illumination from the menorah is the spirit of God. So the spirit of God brings the light from the menorah. As a result of that, we can inquire of the Lord and hear from the Lord.
 - Another way was known as casting lots.
 - In Acts chapter 1 they used this old method. The Holy Spirit had not come yet. The Holy Spirit didn’t come until chapter 2. Had the Holy Spirit come already, they would have forgotten about casting lots and they would have prayed in the spirit and gotten the Word of God, which is what they did throughout the book of Acts – they let the Holy Spirit lead them.
 - The early days before the Holy Spirit baptized people, they would do something called casting lots.
 - The Temple method is this:
 - They would line up the perspective priests, everyone with their hands behind their backs. The high priest would pick a number behind his back, then they would reveal. Whoever was closest to that number was who was chosen to go in.
 - It’s called casting lots, which is where we get the root word for lottery.

- Everything about this priesthood points to Jesus Christ.
 - When you begin to read Revelation chapter 1 and you see John describing Jesus:
 - He has a garment down to the foot. Gird about the waist with a golden belt. His head is white like wool, like snow. His eyes are like a flaming fire.
 - What's so interesting is He is described as being in a white garment. John sees Jesus standing with the seven candlesticks that represent the seven churches is the high priest in heaven in the holy place being an intercessor.
 - He has his white linen garments on – why? Because the high priest in the Old Testament wore four linen garments when he went into the holy of holies. Meaning – Christ is not yet positioned with the garments of the king. In Revelation chapter 1 He doesn't even have a crown on.
 - **The book of Revelation is about Jesus transferring from a priest to a king.** Jesus is now a priest and he is becoming a king.

Revelation 19:11-12 says:

¹¹ Now I saw heaven opened, and behold, a white horse. And He who sat on him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness He judges and makes war. ¹² His eyes were like a flame of fire, and on His head were many crowns...

- When you come to chapter 19 in Revelation where Jesus is called King of Kings and Lord of Lords, He is coming back with those royal garments. He is coming back with the garments of beauty to show the world, *"I am and have been the heavenly high priest who is now coming back to earth to rule and reign for 1,000 years. I'm about to set up a kingdom on earth."*
 - By the grace and help of God, I pray that everybody is serving the Lord to the point that when the king comes back riding on white horses that you are somewhere in the front or back of that line with Him – coming to set up the kingdom of God.
- Robes of righteousness:
 - According to the Bible, right now we are given robes of righteousness to wear.
 - You can't see our robes of righteousness because it's covering our spirit, it's not covering our physical body.
 - When we get to heaven, however, there is all through the book of Revelation the indication of robes that are given to believers.
 - Martyrs are given a special white robe (Rev. 6:11, 7:9, chp 13-14).
 - Believers are clothed in white linen (Rev. 19).
 - Egyptian linen has a little bit of a water content. One thing about this type of linen is if you get a stain on it, it washes out better than any other kind of linen.
 - You can stain your garment, but it still gets washed out if you go to Jesus.
 - We're going to have linen garments on. Linen represents the righteousness of the saints. Our righteousness now is not in a garment, it's in our spirit.

(end DVD #3 at 01:42:33)

Book by Perry Stone: Chronicles of the Sacred Mountain