

Week #:	78	Text:	(various)	Title:	Secrets of the Holy Place: 7 (C)
Songs:	Victory Chant (2:23)				
	That's Why We Praise Him – Lisa Bevill (4:23)				
	Draw Me Close to You – Hillsong (4:02)				
	In Your Presence – Paul Wilbur (8:48)				
Video:	Perry Stone – Secrets of the Holy Place #7				

Secrets of the Holy Place, by Perry Stone (begin DVD #7 at 00: 46:40)

Christ Our Melchizedek:

- **Scene 4: The Trial (Matthew 27)**

- Jesus is taken to Pilate's judgment hall.
- Pilate's wife had a troubling dream and warned Pilate not to have anything to do with this man (Matthew 27:19).
- Pilate declared Jesus an innocent and just man (Matthew 27:24).
- When the audience refused to listen to Pilate's plea to let the innocent man go, Pilate brings a basin of water and washes his hands (Matthew 27:24).
 - In the law of Moses (Deuteronomy 21:1-9), of which Pilate is familiar with, it says that if you find the dead body of an innocent near your city then you are to take a heifer, cut its head off in a valley, wash your hands over that heifer, and go to the nearest city and declare you did not kill this man. If you don't do this and there's blood guilt on your city, your city comes under a curse.
 - God curses cities and land for shedding innocent blood.
- Pilate knows the law. He has declared three times about innocent blood, so then he calls for a basin (Matthew 27:24). Every religious leader in the crowd knows what he's doing. He's about to say, *"I'm washing my hands according to your law, to tell you I want nothing to do with this man's blood."*

Matthew 27:25

²⁵ ...*"His blood be on us and on our children."*

- As he washes his hands, the audience screams, *"His blood be on us and on our children."* At that moment they pronounced a self-curse on the city of Jerusalem. It would be destroyed a generation later.
- They put a self-curse on all the tribes of Israel, and the Jews will be scattered in 70 a.d., a generation later.
- Pilate, by washing his hands, said, *"I am clean of this man's blood that you're about to shed."*
- They demanded a scourging, and Pilate thought that once He was scourged they would be satisfied (Matthew 27:26).
- We want to act like the scourging with the cat-of-nine-tails was just a whipping like with a belt, but it wasn't. The cat-of-nine-tails was a wooden handle with about 7-9 long leather strips and they could imbed what they wanted in it. Most of the time it was connected with lead balls. When they went across the back of Jesus they not only lacerated His back, there were places His back was ripped open, and you could see the flesh, and you could maybe even see the bones of His ribs throughout His back.
- In a beating, the Romans would beat you 40 licks. The Jews often did it 40-1, or 39, because they taught that this kind of a beating would bring you so close to death and they wanted to beat the person, not kill them.
- Years ago a book called *None of These Diseases* was written by a doctor. All diseases are traceable through the blood. The author of this book said that if you take all diseases and sum them up, you've got 39. What that means is in the Jewish reckoning of the beating, if they hit Him 39 times it covered every disease that mankind would ever know. Because with His stripes we are healed (Isaiah 53:5).
- This is the condition Jesus is in when we move into the next scene.
- **Scene 5: The Crucifixion (John 19)**
 - Pilate offered to release Jesus or a prisoner. The people were so angry, they chose a prisoner that was well known called Barabbas.

- On the Day of Atonement one of the things the priest did was when He was approaching Israel to see if God would forgive their sins with two goats (Leviticus 16). Both of these goats were selected from the city of Jericho, which is about 18 miles from the Temple Mount. Both of these goats had to be twins or they had to be identical looking. One couldn't look different from the other one – had to be the same height, same size, etc.
- At the Day of Atonement when they stood before the high priest, he would take one goat and tie a thread around the neck of the goat that would be offered on the brass altar. Then he would take a red thread about 18" in length around the right horn of the other goat.
 - The reason they did this originally was when the high priest laid his hands on the other goat (with the thread on the horn) and transferred sin, they didn't want this goat going into the wilderness and coming back to them, bringing sin back on the people. So they marked it with a red thread so that if that goat ever came back people would stay away from it. It is called the scapegoat.
 - Later (on the Day of Atonement) the priest would put a rope around it and they would run it to the Mount of Olives and another priest would take it to the other side of the mountain, and they would run it all the way (about 18 station to switch people) to the Mount of Ezezel (at the heart of the Judean wilderness) and they would shove the goat over and it would roll down the hill and die. The moment it died, in Jerusalem the Temple had a red thread (18" in length) on the door, and everybody would watch it for a long time. The moment the goat died the red thread turned white.

Isaiah 1:18

¹⁸ ...“Though your sins are like scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they are red like crimson, they shall be as wool.

- This verse relates to this red thread.
- Two identical goats on the Day of Atonement
 - Barabbas:
 - According to writing that were discovered

Matthew 27:16

¹⁶ And at that time they had a notorious prisoner called Barabbas.

Adam Clark's commentary of Matthew 27:16

“Professor Birth has discovered this reading in a Vatican manuscript, written in 949, and numbered 354, in which is a marginal note which has been attributed to Anastasius, Bishop of Antioch, and to Chrysostom, which asserts that in the most ancient manuscripts. The passage read as follows:

‘Which of the two do ye wish me to release unto you, Jesus [Yeshua] Barabbas, or Jesus [Yeshua] who is called Christ?’”

- **Barabbas** is not his name. **Bar** means **son of**. So this is just saying he is the **son of Abbas**. His actual first name was **Yeshua**. (Other historical documents bear this out as well.)
- There were two goats that were identical – and there were two men named Yeshua.
- One goat has to die on the altar and another that escapes with sin on it.
- You've got two men named Yeshua (Yeshua was Jesus' Hebrew name) - Yeshua the Christ or Yeshua Barabbas. Yeshua Barabbas is released with sin on him. Yeshua the Christ has to suffer and die the way that goat did when it was cut in half and placed on the altar as a sin offering.
- [It is suggested that...] the two men that were crucified with Jesus, since they were robbers, were probably followers of Barabbas, therefore Jesus literally took Barabbas's place. Meaning that the middle cross is supposed to have this man on it who was a robber and a thief along with these two companions. All three of them were supposed to be crucified, but Barabbas was permitted to escape. Why? Because two identical goats, both have the same name, both are dealing with Passover – one escapes with sin on him and one has to die for the Lord.

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- **Scene 6: The Cross (Luke 22, Matthew 27)**
 - There is a connection between the seven sayings from the cross and that Jesus shed His blood on seven parts of His body while still living.
 1. His **face** in Gethsemane (Luke 22:44)
 2. His **back** during the flogging (Matthew 27:26)
 3. His **head** with the crown of thorns (Matthew 27:29)
 4. His **right** hand on the cross (Matthew 27:35)
 5. His **left** hand on the cross (Matthew 27:35)
 6. His **right** foot on the cross (Matthew 27:35)
 7. His **left** foot on the cross (Matthew 27:35)
 - After He died He sheds blood for the eighth time – 8 is the number of new beginning.
 - So after He dies, they pierce His heart and out comes blood and water (John 19:34).
 - What is so significant about this blood and water is that in the Old Testament it was Pharaoh that got whipped to death by the blood of the lamb and the water at the Red Sea (Exodus 7:14-25; Exodus 14:28).
 - Every child born is born into blood and water – in the womb you are in the water, and the blood is during the birth.
 - At the Temple, in the Outer Court, you have the brass altar where there's blood and the laver where there is water.
 - The Outer Court is the level of **redemption**. The Inner Court is maturity, and the Holy of Holies is your intimacy.
 - The Outer Court represents your redemption, and Jesus Christ dies as the sin offering with sin being placed on Him.
 - But the eighth time He sheds His blood it's the new beginning.
 - Jesus says these words, "It is finished," – those words were spoken when the high priest offered the last lamb on the brass altar (John 19:30). After that last lamb is offered, he puts his hands up and says, "It is finished." (Luke 23:44-46)
 - At 3 o'clock in the afternoon is towards the conclusion of when the lambs were offered in Egypt. It's coming to the conclusion of Passover. And as the priest is about to say, "It is finished," the Son of God, the Lamb of God, on the cross puts His hands out on the cross and says, "It is finished." (John 19:30)
 - The high priest is on the Temple mount – the high priest who ripped his garment – is trying to say, "It is finished," but while he says, "It is finished," there's a veil in the Temple:
 - a veil that separates man from God
 - a veil that kept God locked in His holy place and God could never get out the way He wanted to get out
 - a veil that kept man on the outside – everybody always wanted to know what it was like on the inside, what it was like to feel the presence of God, but they couldn't come through because of the veil
 - One of the Jewish names for the veil is **the hem of God's garment**.
 - In the Old Testament time, when you wanted to defeat a king, and you wanted to replace him with another king, you turned the king that you defeated around and grabbed his garment on the back of his leg and cut off the back side of his garment and held it up.
 - When David went to King Saul in the cave and the Bible said he cut the hem of his garment, it was a symbol of David saying, "I'm taking over your kingship." David repented for that because he knew it was in the wrong spirit. (I Samuel 28)
 - The veil was the hem of God's garment, and when the high priest ripped his garment
 - Jesus had a seamless garment (John 19:23). Not just any garment – a seamless garment.
 - The Levites (priests) wore a seamless garment (Exodus 28:31-32; Leviticus 16:4).
 - Why would Jesus, the Son of God, for three and a half years wear a complete seamless garment?

- Because if the priest has a seamless garment on and they tear it, it voids his priesthood.
- The high priest has already voided his by tearing it [Caiaphas].
- But there's a new priest hanging on the cross and when they went to gamble for Jesus' garment and they saw that it was seamless, they said, "We can't rip this; it's a precious garment." (John 19:23-24)
- Symbolically it would have never happened, because symbolically if they had torn the seamless garment of the new high priest the symbolism there would have been something's messed up. But they didn't touch the hem of the garment. They didn't touch the top part of the garment. What it meant is the high priest Caiaphas is done, but there's a priest hanging on the cross that's still got His garment intact.
- So all of a sudden, here in the Holy of Holies, the priest is standing there out at the door, and the menorah is burning, and when Jesus said, "It is finished," God said, "I've been locked up in a box long enough. My presence has come from this mercy seat [on the Ark of the Covenant]. My voice has only been heard once a year by the high priest. But I have sent My son for three and a half years to represent Me." and when Jesus cried, "It is finished," God said, "I've had enough!" The Bible says the veil was torn in half from the top to the bottom! (Mark 15:37-39)
 - The veil was a hands breadth thick
 - 72 squares sewn together
 - they put a new veil up every two years
 - [Josephus said] they took a team of oxen one time and tried to rip the thing apart and couldn't
 - there was a big beam of gold that went across the top
- When Jesus cried, "It is finished," the earth began to shake, "God said, "I'm done, and I'm out of here," and God ripped it!
 - If man had done it it would be from the bottom to the top, because man can't reach up to its height.
 - But God said, "You can't reach Me, but I'm about to reach you!" God took His hands and tore the veil in half.
- it was a centurion that beat Jesus to a bloody pulp so that there was nothing hardly left.
- It was those Roman soldiers that put the nails in His hands and feet.
- It was a soldier, a centurion, that took the spear and hit Him in the side.
- And a cold-hearted Roman centurion, who saw blood his entire life, who saw men bleed and never cared about it.
 - The earth shook, and the sun became dark, and the veil was torn – and he looked at the cross and said, "Truly, this was the Son of God." (Matthew 27:54)
- Meaning: the first convert of Jesus happened within seven seconds of Him dying.
- They were about to break His legs and He was already dead, so they broke the legs of the thief (John 19:30-34).
 - One of those thieves died lost.
 - But the other thief, when he said to Jesus, "Remember me," Jesus said, "Today you will be with Me in Paradise (Luke 23:42-43).

(end DVD #7 at 01:06:34)