



A Picture Tour of the Ancient Hebrew Sanctuary

Gospel Before the Cross?



The Gospel is the Good News is that God both forgives and restores! Our characters and attitudes are included in this restoration, we become a new creation. Did the people have the Gospel in the days before the Cross?

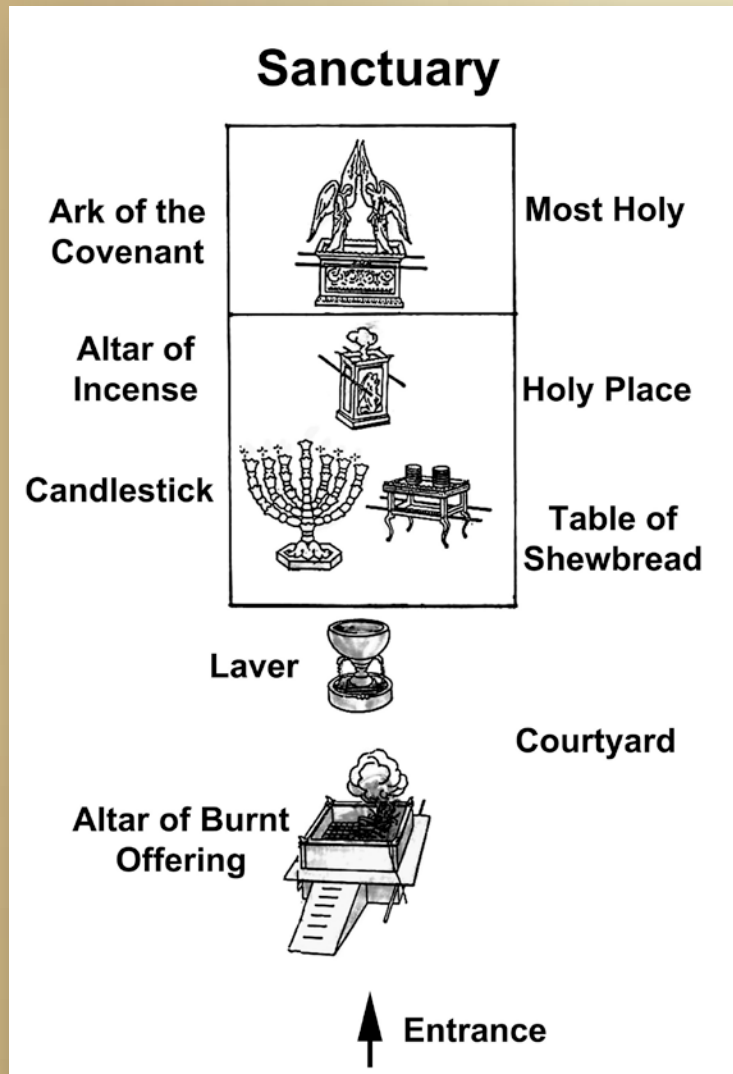
The Savior in Eden



The Gospel was given as soon as sin entered this world and the promise was given that a Redeemer would come. To show faith in that coming Redeemer they were to offer innocent lambs as sin offerings. This was to show them that sin was deadly and would one day take the life of the Holy Lamb of God, the Creator Himself, Who had pledged Himself as surety for the lost race.

**And I will put enmity between thee and the woman,
and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy
head, and thou shalt bruise his heel. Genesis 3:15**

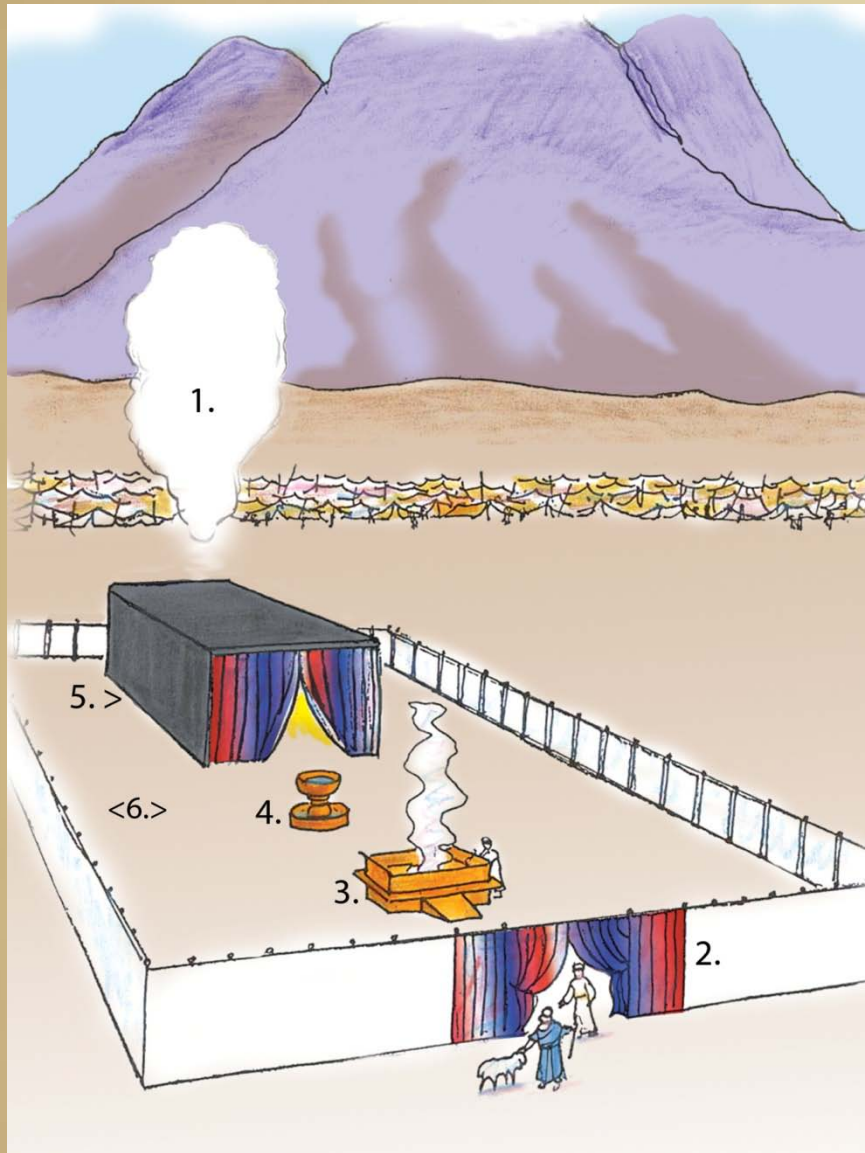
Illustrated Plan of Redemption



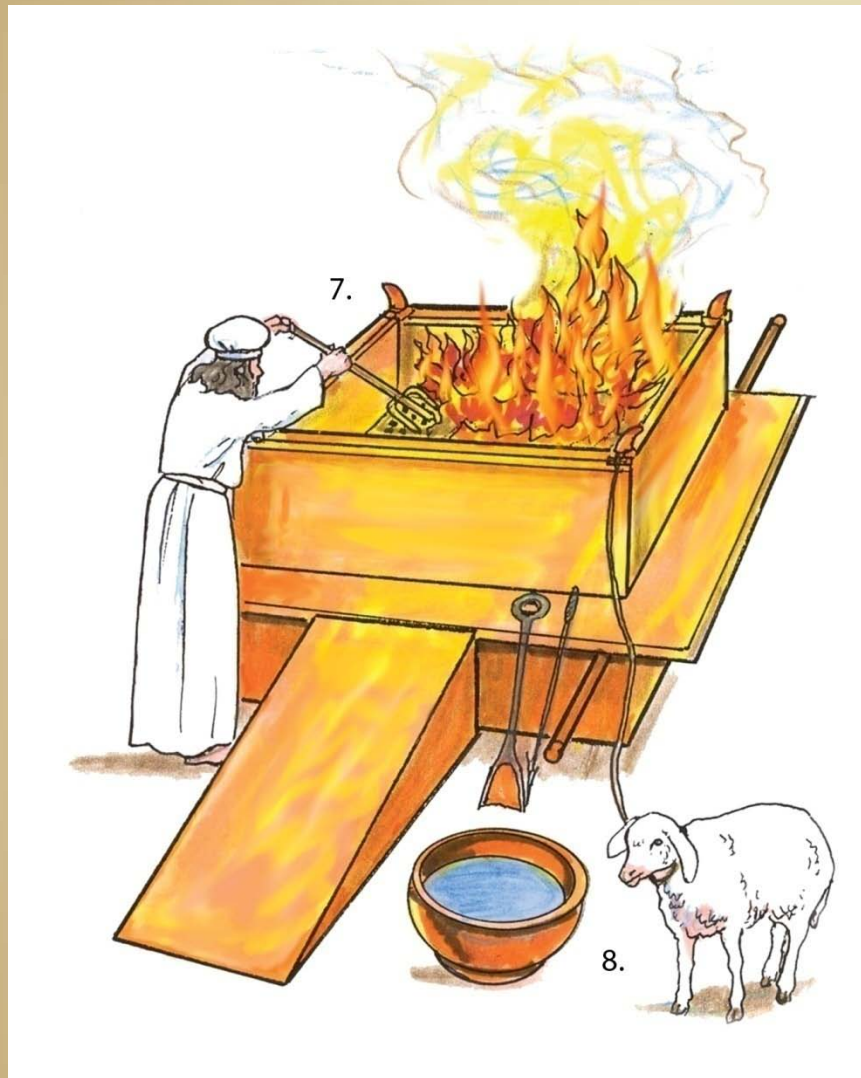
Yes, the Gospel was known in the Old Testament and nowhere do we see it more clearly outlined than in the services, offerings, and even the design of the Ancient Hebrew Sanctuary.

God designed this object lesson to help people of all ages better understand the Great Plan of Redemption. Come and join me on a Tour of this Amazing Ancient Sanctuary!





- 1. The supernatural Pillar of Cloud: Indicated the Divine Presence.
- 2. The Gate: There was only one entrance, pointing to Christ, the only Way to Salvation. The white linen fence represented Christ's Righteousness
- 3. The Altar of Burnt Offering: Pointed to Christ's death for the sins of man.
- 4. The Laver: Where the Priest washed before entering the Tabernacle; represented the Cleansing Blood of Christ.
- 5. The Tabernacle: Contained the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place
- 6. The Courtyard: Represented the earth, where the Sacrifice of Christ, the Lamb of God, would take place.



- 7. Altar of Burnt Offering or Brazen Altar: This was where the sacrifices for sin were burned to ashes, showing that the end result of sin is death.

- 8. Lamb Tied to the Altar: Represented Christ, the Lamb of God, pledged to die for mankind's sin. Notice the bowl of water for the lamb, the Sanctuary service, unlike Pagan rites, was not cruel. The Lamb had to be healthy and without blemish, pointing to the sinless life of Christ.



“He is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth.” Isaiah 53:7

1. Another view of the Brazen Altar and the Laver.

There were various offerings made on the Brazen Altar. Every morning and evening a lamb without blemish was offered as a sin offering for the whole nation. This represented the death of Christ for the sin of the whole race, opening the way to Salvation for all who would enter in.

2. There was also a personal offering that had to be made by the sinner, who would confess his sin over the head of the lamb and then the sinner himself had to slay the lamb. The priest would take some of the blood into the Holy Place and sprinkle it on the curtain that divided the Holy from the Most Holy. Thus a symbolic record of the sins of the people was kept in the Sanctuary.



The Laver: Before entering into the Holy Place of the Sanctuary the Priests would wash their hands and feet at the Laver before the entrance of the Tabernacle. This represented cleansing from selfishness, pride and sin in the Blood of Christ.

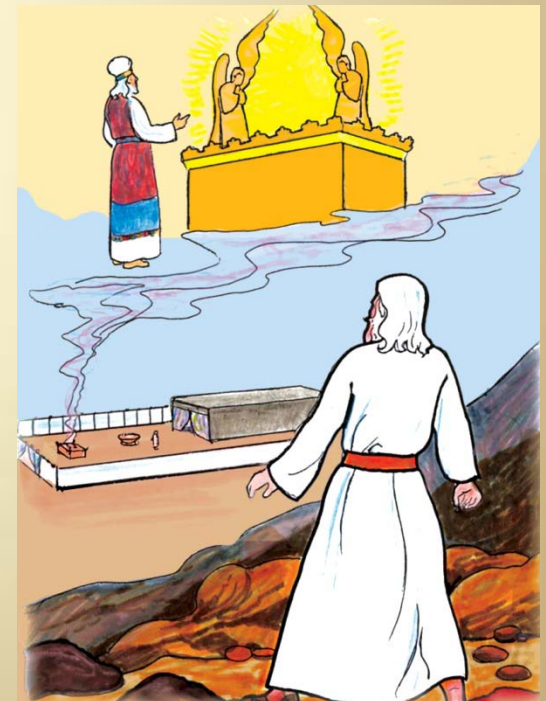
Appropriately, it was the fine brass from the Egyptian mirrors, donated by the women when the Sanctuary was being built that was used to make the Laver.





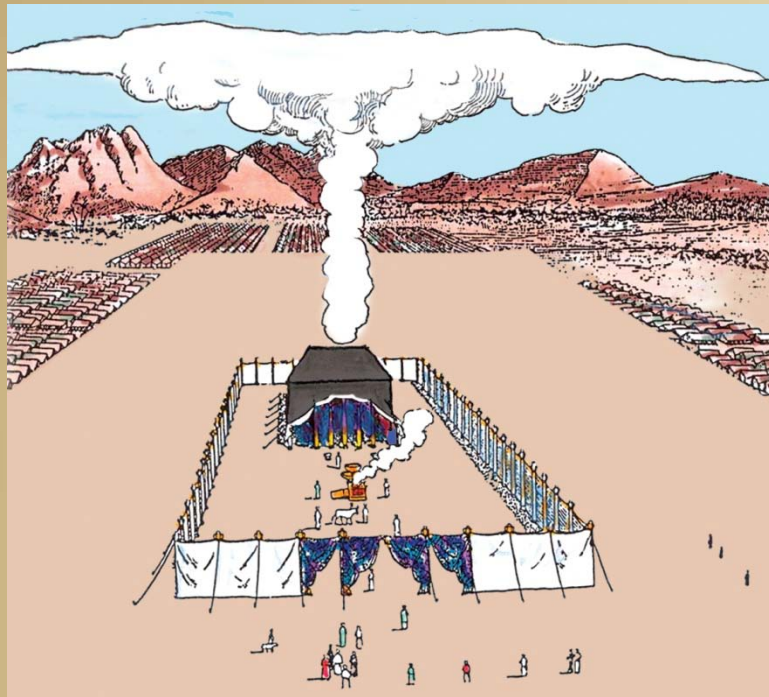
Freewill Offerings: The first Sanctuary was built from offerings given freely by the Israelites. The people were invited to bring gifts and offerings to be used, and they responded so generously that there was enough and more than was needed.

Moses Shown the Pattern: God showed Moses the pattern of the Heavenly Sanctuary and he was told to make everything exactly like he was shown when he was in the Mount.



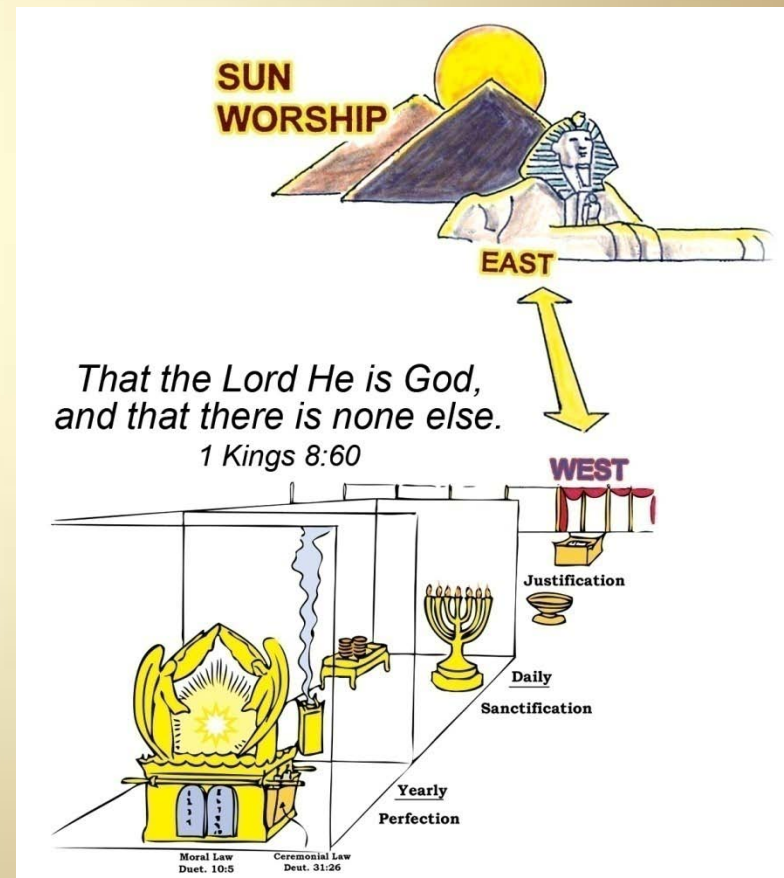
Special Skills supplied: God gave special skill to two men, Bezaleel and Aholiab, to enable them to do the intricate work of making the Sanctuary and the furnishings. This shows us that He is the source of all skill and ability. Whatever He commands, He empowers and enables us to do! It took amazing skill to fashion the furnishings exactly according to the instructions. The seven branched Candlestick, for example, was made of one huge piece of gold, heated and hammered into shape and fashioned with a graving tool. This pointed to the sufferings of the 'Light of the World', Jesus Christ.





Everything in the camp of Israel was in perfect order. Each tribe had its own area and all were arranged around the large open space where the Sanctuary stood in the center of a hollow square.

God specified that the entrance of the sanctuary was always to face east so that those entering would have their back to the rising sun. Pagan Sun-worship was hateful to the Lord!



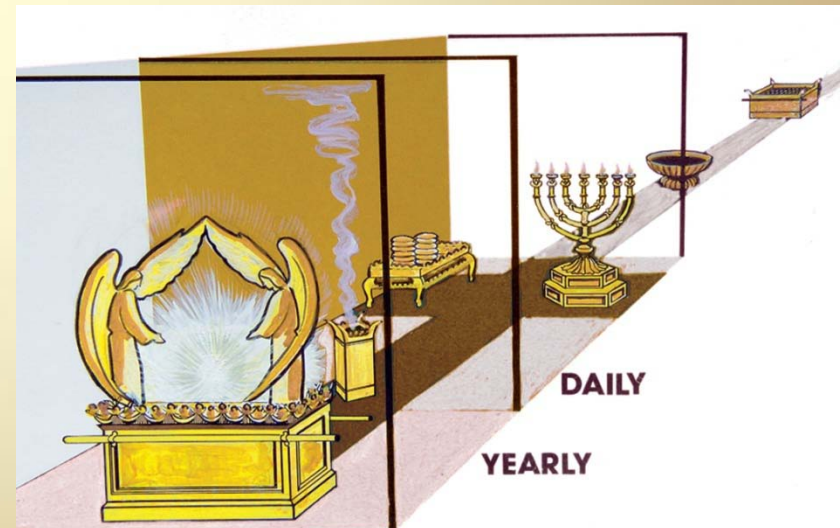
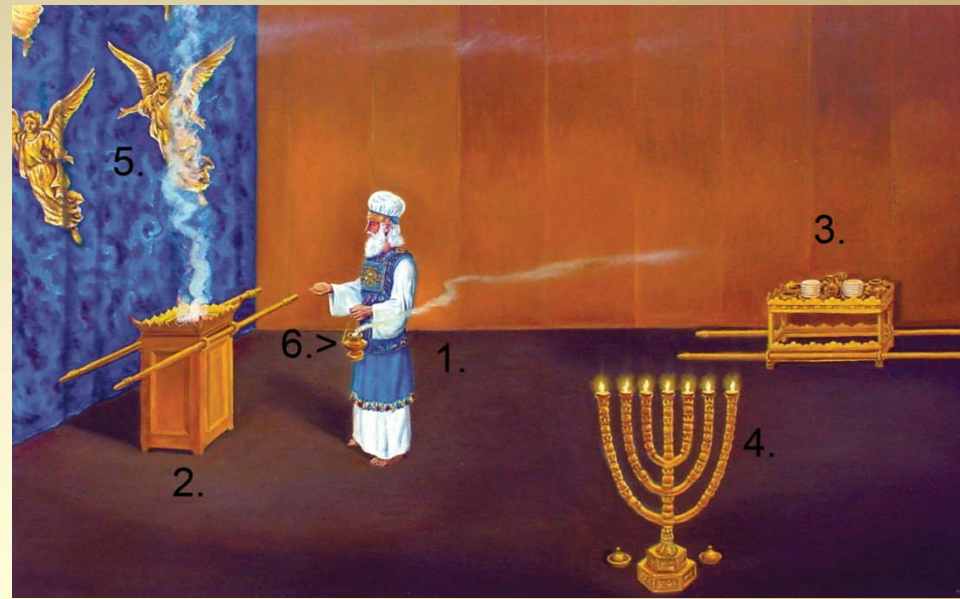


The Coverings of the Sanctuary: These too had special meaning and were specified in God's directions. 1. Seal Skins: (translated: badger skins) These were dark and waterproof; the outside appeared unattractive. (see Is. 53:4) 2. Ram Skins dyed Red; pointed to the Blood of Christ. 3. White Goat Hair; the Righteousness of Christ. 4. Richly embroidered curtains; inward beauty, A blend of blue for the Law, red, the Sacrifice of Christ and purple, the blending of Justice and Mercy in the Gospel. Golden angels were embroidered on them. 5. The Holy Place. 6. Laver. Below: 1. The inner curtains. 2. The Holy Place. 3. The Most Holy.

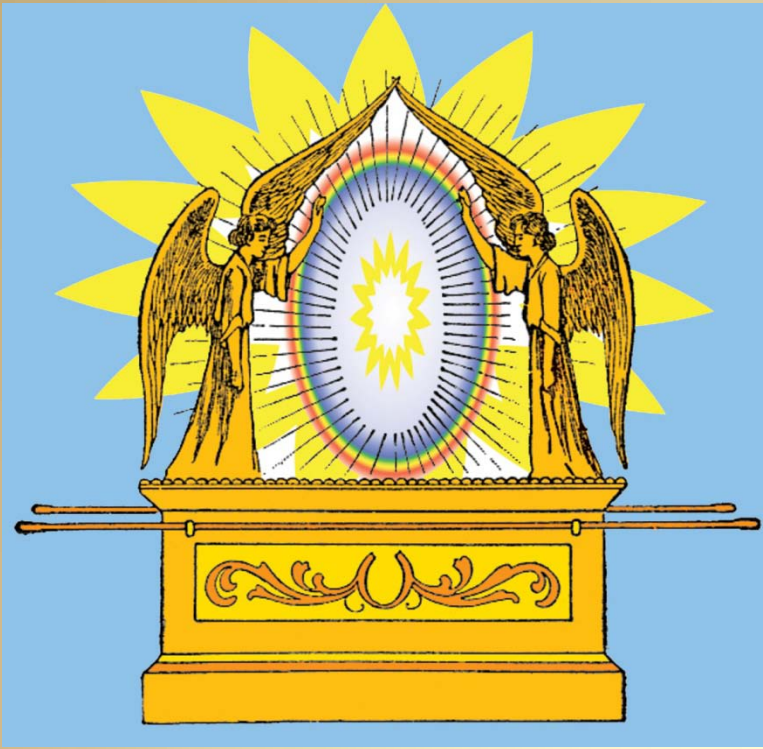


The Holy Place

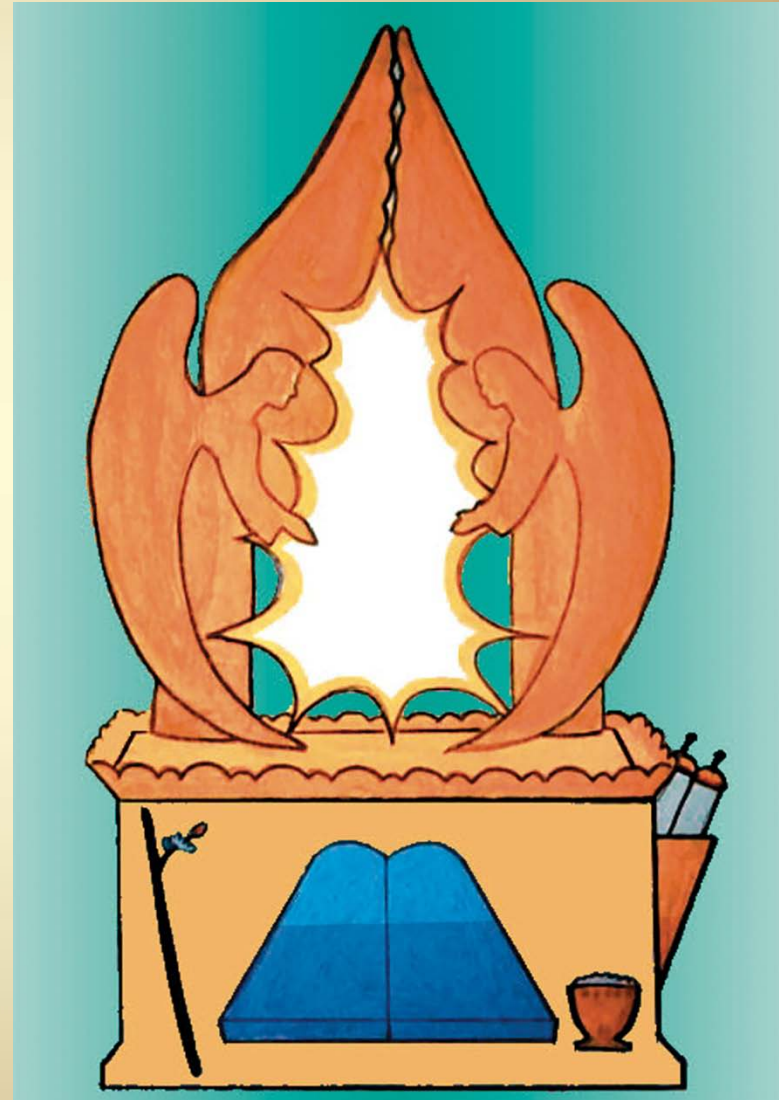
The Daily Ministry: This apartment was the daily ministry, the services here showed salvation in action. 1. The Priest's garments were all symbolic and pointed to Christ. He wore a breastplate that had 12 jewels representing the 12 tribes. 2. The Altar of Incense; represented Prayer. 3. The Table of Showbread; Christ the Word of God, our Daily Bread. 4. The Candlesticks or lamps; Christ, the Light of the World. 5. The Veil or curtain separating the Holy from the Most Holy; represented Christ's mediation for man. The golden angels show the heavenly messengers play a part in the plan of Salvation. 6. The Censer, the portable incense burner; Prayer and intercession of Christ. In the Holy Place the Priest tended the altar of incense, placed the Showbread on the golden table and kept the lamps burning continually. The Most Holy Place however was entered only once a year, on the great Day of Atonement.



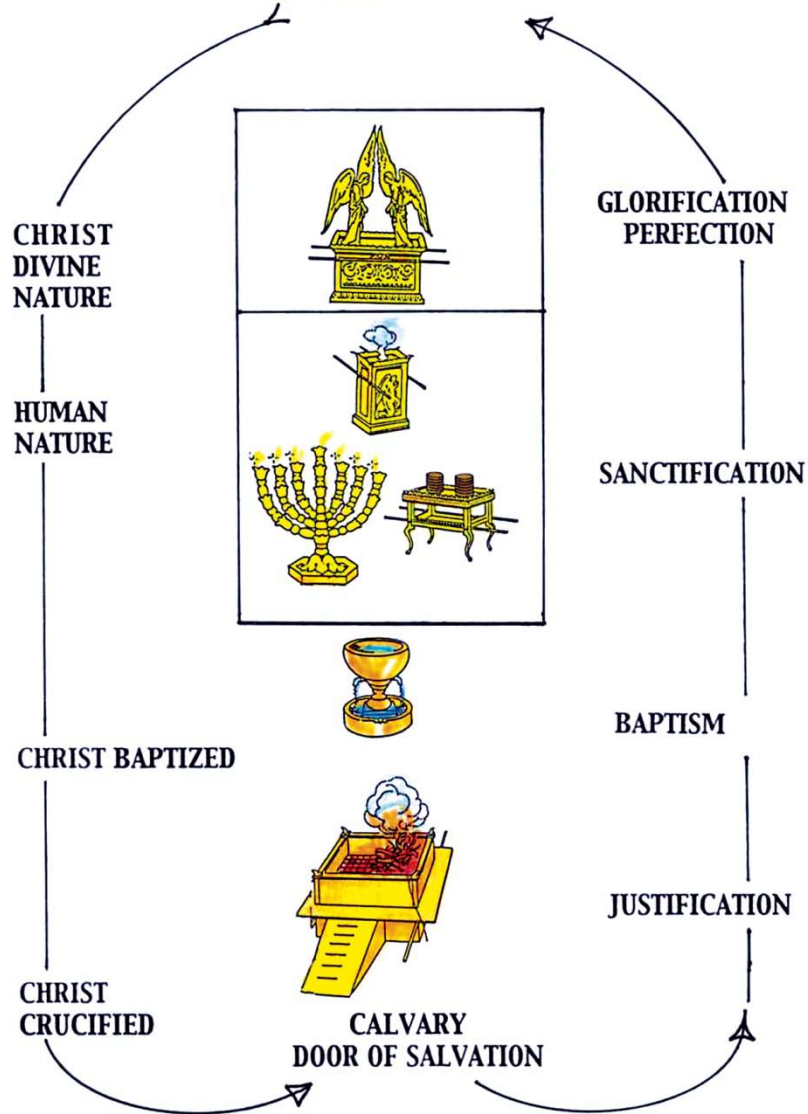
The Most Holy Place



The Ark of the Covenant: In the Most Holy Place was kept the Ark, a golden box that held the Ten Commandments that God had engraved on the two tables of stone. It was this Holy Law that gave sacredness to this Ark. The golden lid of this box had two angels standing on either end, looking reverently towards the Law within the box. This lid was called the Mercy Seat and over this lid was seen the Shekinah Glory, the visible token of the presence of God. Within the Ark was kept the Tables of the Law, Aaron's rod that budded and a golden pot of Manna. Outside of the Ark, the ceremonial law was kept.



HEAVENLY THRONE



The Gospel Story was told in the Sanctuary:

Christ leaves His heavenly throne and comes to this earth to live among men. He lives a sinless life then dies on the cross to open the door of Salvation to mankind. The sinner is justified, cleansed, then sanctified by living a life of obedience by the grace of Christ and will one day be restored to the presence of God. The daily ministry shows the salvation of the sinner through Jesus Christ.

Yearly Feasts of the Sanctuary

SPRING CEREMONIES: 1st month

THE PASSEOVER

THE FEAST OF UNLEAVENED BREAD

THE WAVE SHEAF

THE FEAST OF HARVEST:

PENTECOST

FALL CEREMONIES: 7th month

THE FEAST OF TRUMPETS

THE DAY OF ATONEMENT

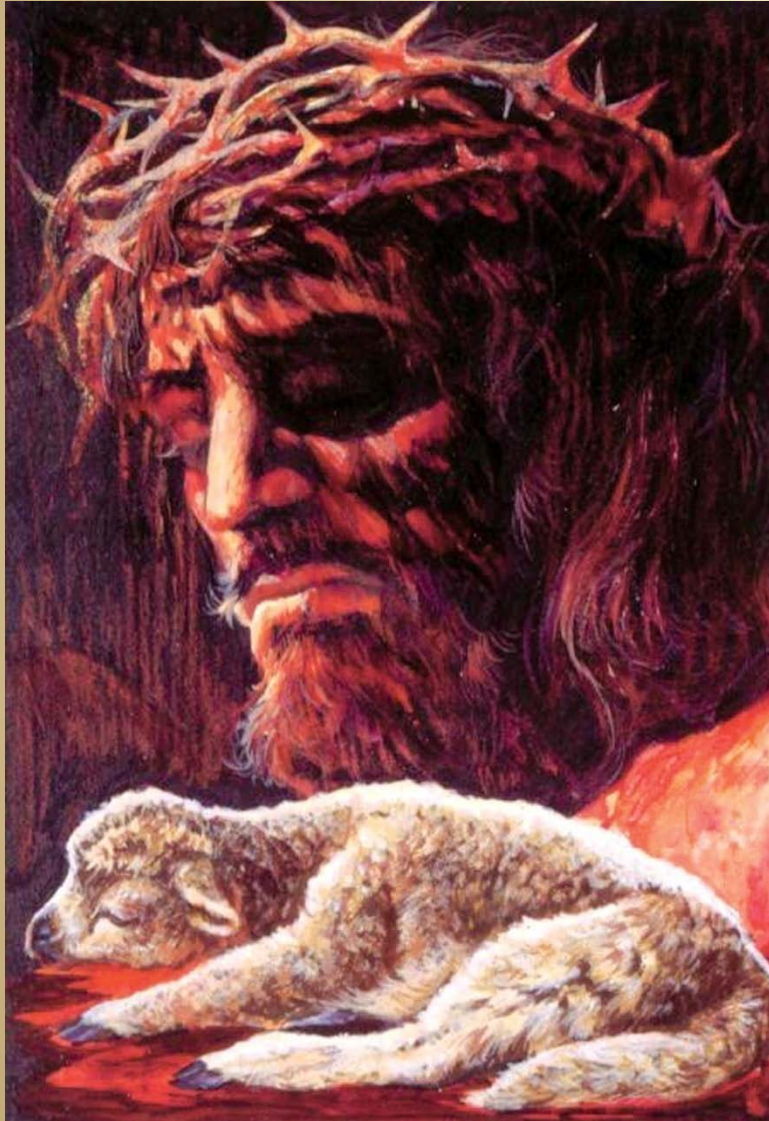
THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES



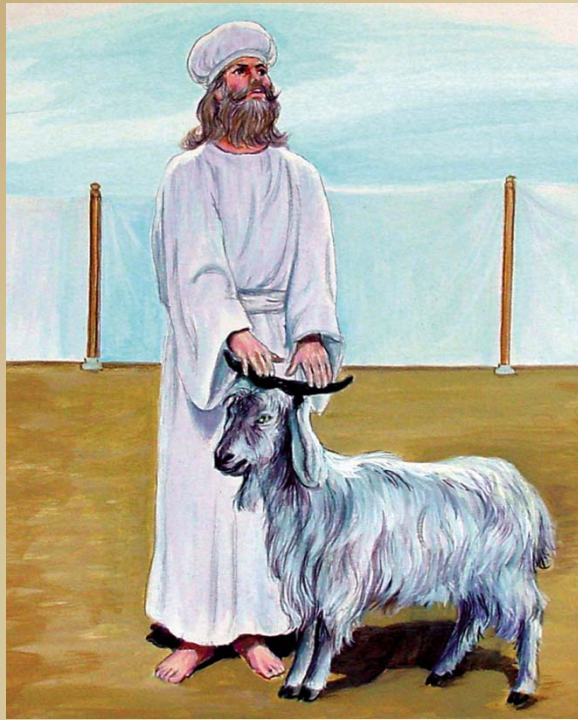
“And the blood shall be to you for a token upon the houses where ye are: and when I see the blood, I will pass over you, and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you, when I smite the land of Egypt.” Ex. 12:13

The Entire Plan of Salvation revealed in the Yearly Feasts: The sacrifice of Jesus Christ and the events surrounding it are fully portrayed in the Spring Feasts. The Passover Lamb represented the Redeemer, in that first Passover in Egypt, God told the Israelites to slay a lamb and splash the blood onto the doorposts and lintel of their homes and so the destroying angel would pass over them. So the sinner is by faith to apply the Blood of Christ to his heart.

“And, behold, the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent;” Matt. 27:51



When Jesus died on the Cross the sacrificial system ended: The Lamb of God died at the precise hour that the Passover Lamb was to be slain. The massive veil that separated the Holy from the Most Holy was torn from top to bottom. No human power could have torn this massive curtain as thick as a man's hand! The lamb, about to be sacrificed, escaped in the confusion. Type had met anti-type. Never again would the offering of sacrificial animals have any meaning.



The Fall Feasts typified events that would take place just before Christ's Second Coming: The pre-advent judgment and the special ministry of Christ during that time, were shown by the Great Day of Atonement, also known as the Cleansing of the Sanctuary.

Two goats were brought; Lots were cast on the two goats; one for the 'Lord's goat', and the other for the 'scapegoat'. The Lord's goat was slain and the blood taken into the Most Holy to make the atonement. Then the sins were placed on the scapegoat and he was taken away into the wilderness.



The Great Antitypical Day of Atonement:

The Since the end of the 2300 year prophetic period of Daniel 8:14, Christ ministers in the Most Holy of the Heavenly Sanctuary. There, as the records are examined, He pleads His blood as atonement on behalf of each truly repentant and converted sinner.

