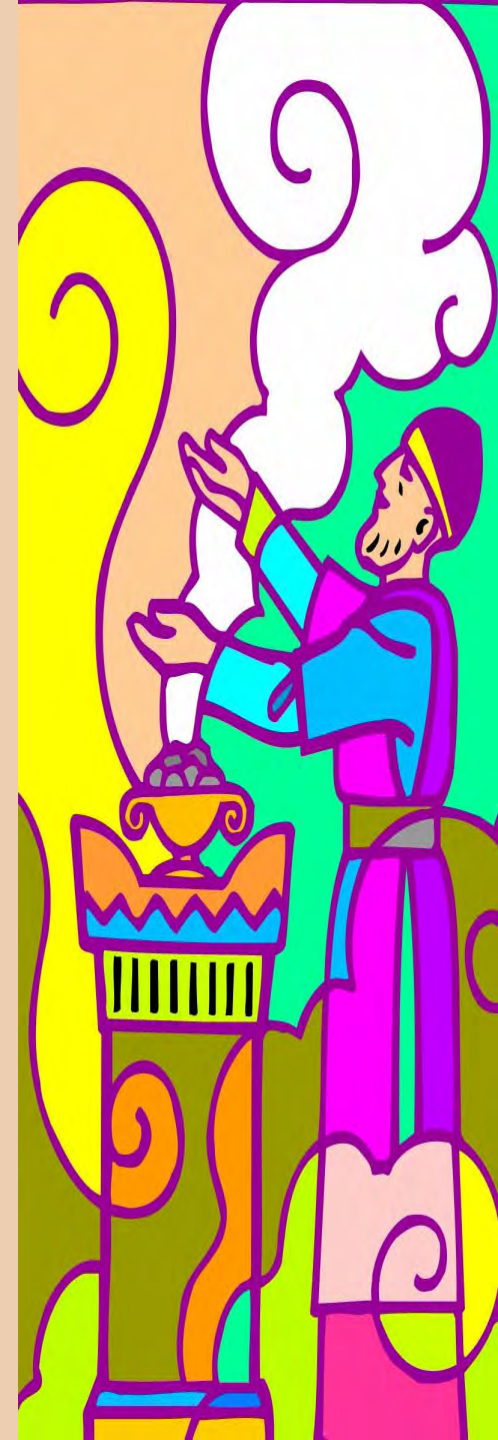


# THE TABERNACLE

Holiness of God



# THE TABERNACLE

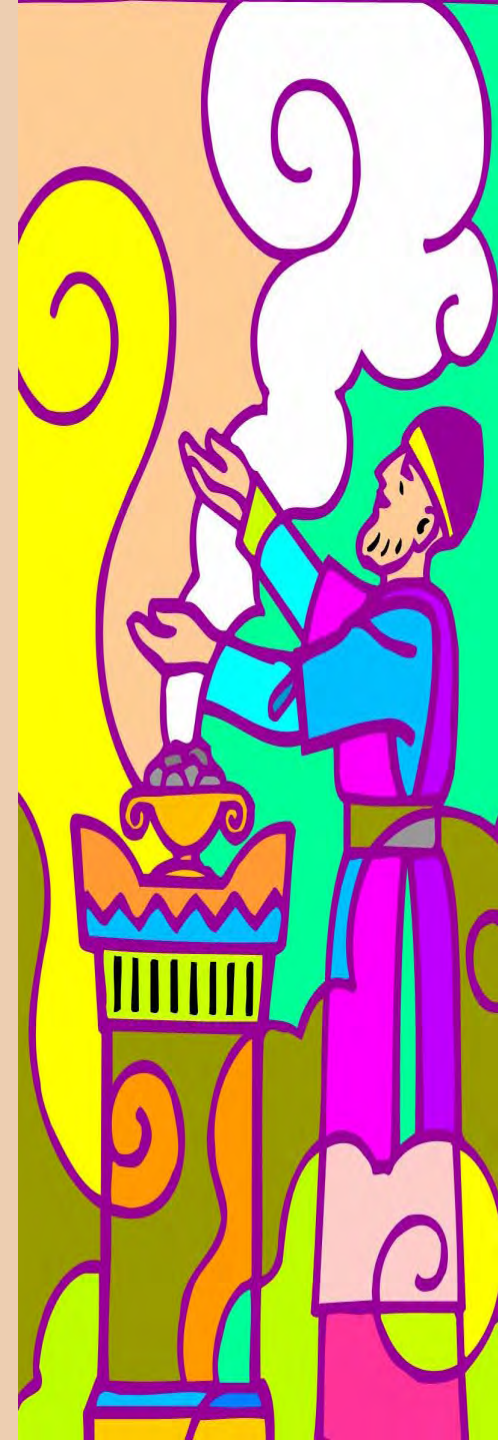
1. Worship from Adam to Aaron..01.07.07
2. Where we meet God.....08.07.07
3. Enter His Gates.....15.07.07
4. The Holy Place.....22.07.07
5. Enter His Presence.....29.07.07
6. Ministers to the Lord.....05.08.07
7. The Debt of Sin.....12.08.07
8. **The Devotion of Surrender.....19.08.07**
9. Positioning for Worship.....26.08.07
10. False Worship.....30.08.07
11. True Worship.....02.09.07
12. Christ, Our High Priest.....09.09.07



Review of last week lesson.

# THE DEBT OF SIN

Dealing with Sin God's Way





# THE DEBT OF SIN

1. Dealing with Sin
2. Make it Right
3. The Sin Offering on the day of Atonement
4. Jesus, The Lord's Servant, Our Guilt Offering

# Dealing with Sin.

The just penalty for any sin is death- Separation from God and from eternal life with God.

In His justice and mercy, God provided a way for sin's debt to be paid for or covered (atoned for).

It was through the death of a substitute. In God's revelation to Moses, The various offerings were established.

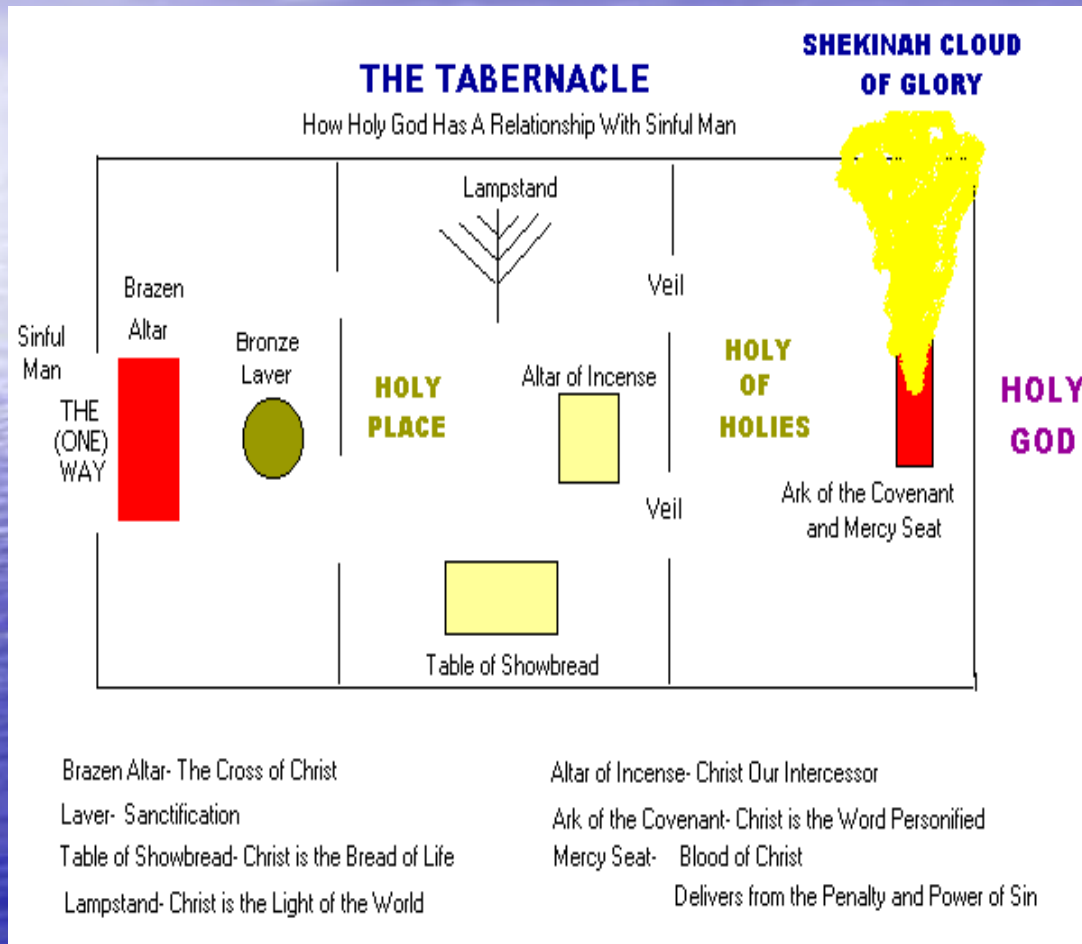
# The basic steps in the sin offering.

1. Recognize and admit they have sinned.
2. Brought an animal to the doorway of the tabernacle.
3. The transgressor placed his hands on the head of the animal.
4. Then the animal was killed.
5. The priest gathered some blood and took it into the Holy Place.
6. He took the fat portion and offered it on the bronze altar.
7. The remainder of the animal was then taken outside the camp to a clean place and be burned completely, symbolizing full judgment for sin.
8. Final word "shall be forgiven."

# Make it Right.

The guilt offering was offered for sin against the "holy things" or for sin against a neighbor. God requires that the guilty one make it right. In addition a sacrifice, the guilty person was required to make restitution.

# The sin offerings on the Day of Atonement



The Day of Atonement.  
Leviticus 16:29-31.



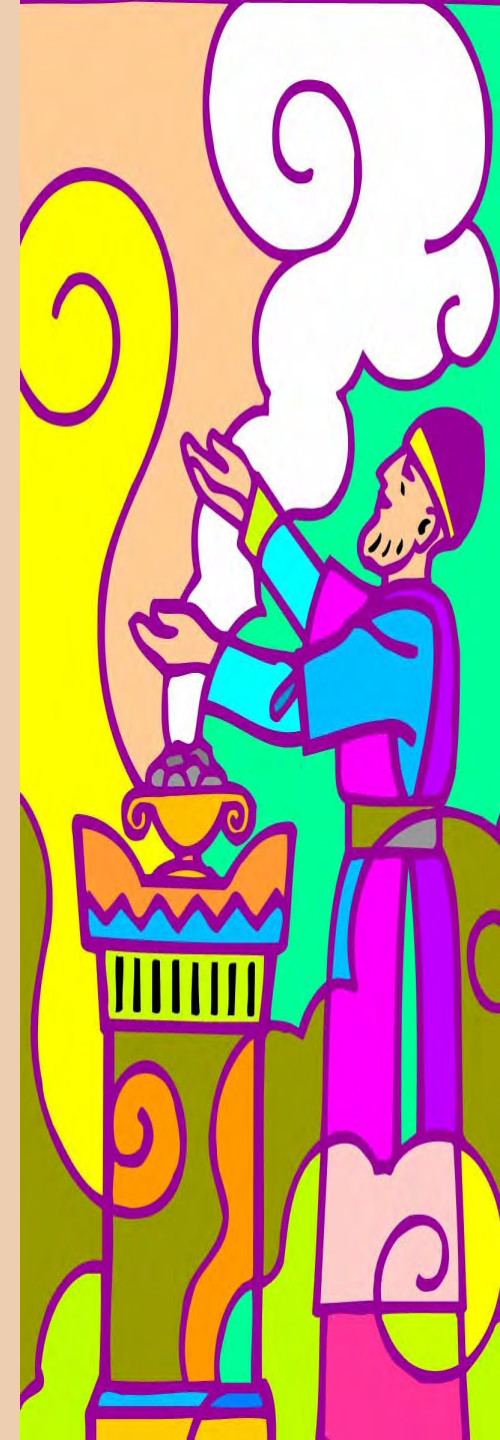
# Jesus, the Lord's servant, Our Guilt Offering

Read Isaiah 53:1-12

"Jesus , the Lamb of God, offered himself,  
paying our debt in full to restore us to God  
and to one another."

# THE DEVOTION OF SURRENDER

**Walking in the Joy of Surrender  
to Jesus Christ**



# THE DEVOTION OF SURRENDER

The "Sweet Aroma" of the:

- Burnt offering
- Grain Offering & the Drink Offering
- Peace Offering
- Jesus, our "Sweet Aroma" Offering



# The Devotion of Surrender

Theme	Explanation	Importance
Sacrifice/ Offering	There are five kinds of offerings that fulfill two main purposes: one to show praise, thankfulness, and devotion; the other for atonement, the covering and removal of guilt and sin. Animal offerings demonstrated that the person was giving his or her life to God by means of the life of the animal.	The sacrifices (offerings) were for worship and forgiveness of sin. Through them we learn about the cost of sin, for we see that we cannot forgive ourselves. God's system says that a life must be given for a life. In the Old Testament, an animal's life was given to save the life of a person. But this was only a temporary measure until Jesus' death paid the penalty of sin for all people forever.
Worship	Seven festivals were designated as religious and national holidays. They were often celebrated in family settings. These events teach us much about worshiping God in both celebration and quiet dedication.	God's rules about worship set up an orderly, regular pattern of fellowship with him. They allowed times for celebration and thanksgiving as well as for reverence and rededication. Our worship should demonstrate our deep devotion.

# The Devotion of Surrender.

Offering	Purpose	Significance	Christ, the Perfect Offering
Burnt Offering ( <a href="#">Lev. 1</a> —voluntary)	To make payment for sins in general	Showed a person's devotion to God	Christ's death was the perfect offering
Grain Offering ( <a href="#">Lev. 2</a> —voluntary)	To show honor and respect to God in worship	Acknowledged that all we have belongs to God	Christ was the perfect man, who gave all of himself to God and others
Peace Offering ( <a href="#">Lev. 3</a> —voluntary)	To express gratitude to God	Symbolized peace and fellowship with God	Christ is the only way to fellowship with God
Sin Offering ( <a href="#">Lev. 4</a> —required)	To make payment for unintentional sins of uncleanness, neglect, or thoughtlessness	Restored the sinner to fellowship with God; showed seriousness of sin	Christ's death restores our fellowship with God
Guilt Offering ( <a href="#">Lev. 5</a> —required)	To make payment for sins against God and others. A sacrifice was made to God, and the injured person was repaid or compensated	Provided compensation for injured parties	Christ's death takes away the deadly consequences of sin

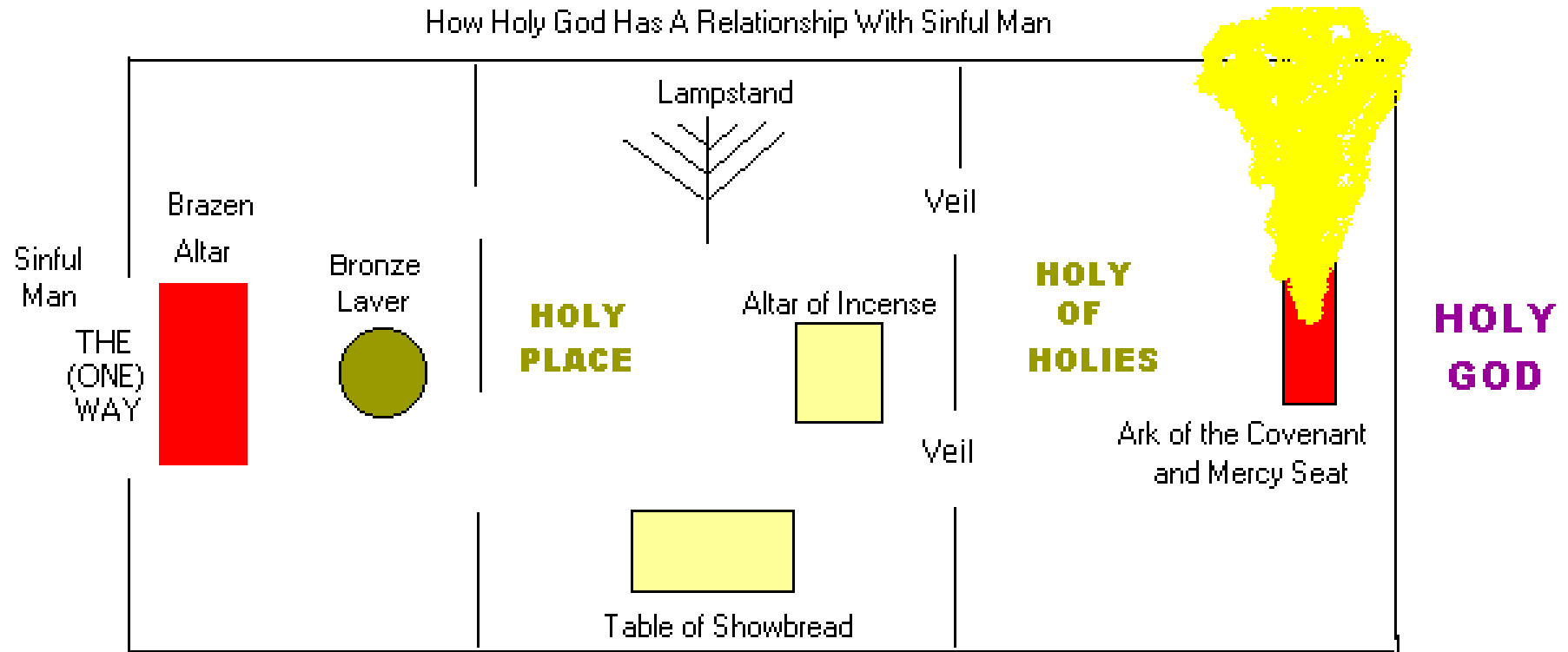


The Tabernacle

# THE TABERNACLE

How Holy God Has A Relationship With Sinful Man

**SHEKINAH CLOUD  
OF GLORY**



Brazen Altar- The Cross of Christ

Laver- Sanctification

Table of Showbread- Christ is the Bread of Life

Lampstand- Christ is the Light of the World

Altar of Incense- Christ Our Intercessor

Ark of the Covenant- Christ is the Word Personified

Mercy Seat- Blood of Christ

Delivers from the Penalty and Power of Sin

# The "Sweet Aroma" of the burnt offering

3 types of offerings:

1. A bull from the herd (1:3)
2. A male sheep or goat (1:10)
3. A turtledove or young pigeon (1:14)

Different in cost-what one was able to give.

Wealth or poverty was not a barrier.

The Lord wants a whole hearted sacrifice.

# The "sweet Aroma" of the burnt offering

This was a whole offering given solely to the Lord, burned completely before Him. It symbolized a whole-hearted surrender to the Lord.

Leviticus 1:9,13,& 17 shows this offering was one of the "sweet savor" or "soothing aroma" offerings to the Lord, offerings that pleased Him.

# The basic steps in the burnt offering.

- Brought an animal to the doorway of the tabernacle.
- The man placed his hands on the head of the animal.
- Then man slew the animal .
- The priest offered up the blood and sprinkled it around the brazen altar.
- The man skinned the animal and cut it into its proper pieces.
- The priest arranged the fire and placed the pieces of the sacrifice on the altar. The entrails and the legs were washed with water and then placed on the altar.
- All of the sacrifice except the skin was burned as "a soothing aroma to the Lord."

# The "Sweet Aroma" of the grain offering and the drink offering

Five ways to bring this offering:

- As flour with oil and incense (2:2)
- As oven-baked unleavened cakes (2:4)
- As griddle-cooked cakes broken into bits (2:5-6)
- As pan-cooked cakes (2:7)
- As first fruits of grain (fire-roasted) along with oil and incense (2:12,14-16)

# Significant regulations about the grain offering

1. No leaven

2. No honey

3. Seasoned with salt

1. Corruption

2. Fermentation

3. Preserving

# The "Sweet Aroma" of the peace offering

What is different about the fellowship offering?

- Male or Female from the herd.
- Sheep or Goat from the herd.
- Not wholly consumed.
- Fat and certain entrails offered on the altar.
- Yet no fat, nor entrails, nor blood to be eaten by the priests or the people.

# Three kinds of the peace / fellowship offering

1. A thanksgiving offering.  
(for blessing or deliverance )
2. A votive offering.  
(fulfillment of a vow)
3. A freewill offering.  
( expression of worship and devotion)

## Jesus, our "Sweet Aroma" offering

"For I desire mercy, not sacrifice, and acknowledgement of God rather than burnt offering." Hosea 6:6

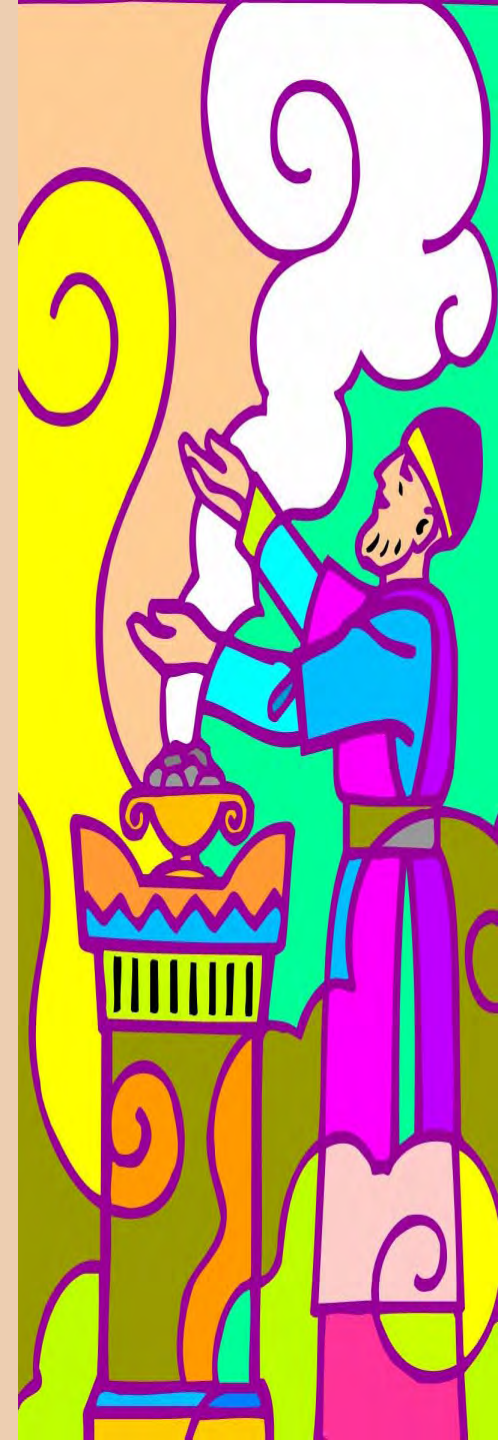
"For you do not desire sacrifice, or else I would have give it; you do not delight in burnt offering. The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit, A broken and a contrite heart-These, O God, you will not despise." Psalm 51:16-17

## Jesus, our "Sweet Aroma" offering

"Be ye imitators of God, therefore, as dearly beloved children and live a life of love, just as Christ loved us and gave himself up for us as a fragrant offering and sacrifice to God." Ephesians 5:1-2.

# POSITIONING FOR WORSHIP

God's Order for the Transporting  
and positioning the Tabernacle





# POSITIONING FOR WORSHIP

1. The Tabernacle's Position in the camp
2. The Tabernacle's Compass Position
3. The Positioning of the Tabernacle's Content
4. The Tabernacle's Positioning as it was carried