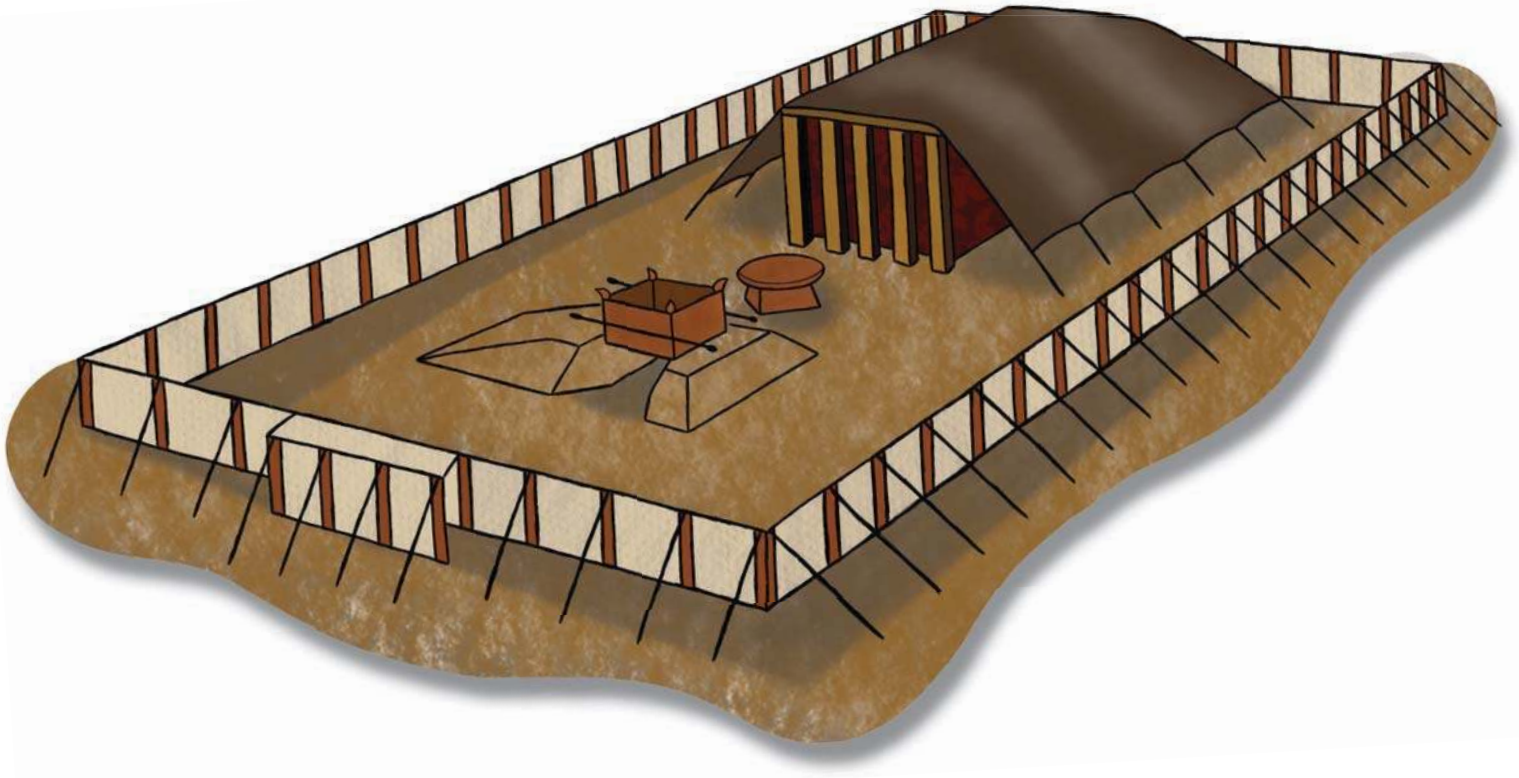
THE MISSIONARY BAPTIST VACATION BIBLE SCHOOL LITERATURE COMMITTEE PRESENTS

TOURING THE TABERNACLE



SEEING CHRIST THROUGHOUT

AGES 7-9

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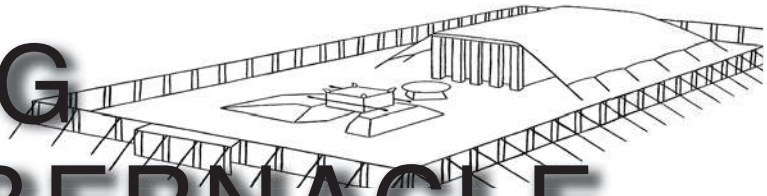

SEEING CHRIST THROUGHOUT

For Grades 2-4 or Ages 7-9
ALL LESSONS WRITTEN BY SISTER SHIRLEY PRICE AND SISTER CARLETTA PRICE

AT THE GATE 4
IN THE COURTYARD 8
OUTSIDE THE TENT 12
INSIDE THE TENT 16
BEYOND THE VEIL 20

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Lesson One: AT THE GATE

Written By: Sister Shirley Price and Sister Carletta Price

LESSON TEXT: EXODUS 27:9-19

When God led the Israelite people out of Egypt and into the wilderness, He wanted a place where He could dwell with His chosen people to fellowship and communicate with them. *"And let them make me a sanctuary; that I may dwell among them"* (Exodus 25:8). God met with Moses on Mount Sinai and gave him specific details on building the Tabernacle, including the size, what it would look like, the materials to be used, and all items to be placed within the Tabernacle*. "According to all that I show thee, after the pattern of the tabernacle, and the pattern of all the instruments thereof, even so shall ye make it"* (Exodus 25:9). Everything relating to the building of the Tabernacle was given by God, not Moses. The Tabernacle was to be a holy place God established, so He could dwell among His chosen people. The word Tabernacle means a tent, a place to dwell, or a sanctuary that could be moved when God instructed the Israelites to move to a different location.

God instructed Moses to completely surround the Tabernacle with a fence. An entrance gate to the courtyard, located on the east side and directly in the center, was to be the only entrance to the courtyard of the Tabernacle. The entrance gate was made of fine twined linen, thirty feet wide and a height of seven and a half feet, which provided the only way to enter the courtyard of the Tabernacle. There was no other way for God's chosen people to get inside to worship God except to enter through the gate. The one and only gate is a representation of Jesus Christ as the only way through which one can fellowship and worship God. Jesus is that gate that allows God's chosen people to have access to Him. God sent His only begotten Son, Jesus Christ, to die on the cross at Calvary, so that we could have access to the gate. "*For*

God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life" (John 3:16). "*Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved"* (Acts 4:12). When Jesus died on the cross and rose on the third day, He provided a way in which ALL men could be forgiven of their sins. "*Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me"* (John 14:6). Jesus is the only way by which a person can be saved and have fellowship with God.

God also gave Moses the following instructions for constructing the entrance gate: "*And for the gate of the court shall be an hanging of twenty cubits, of blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen, wrought with needlework: and their pillars shall be four, and their sockets four"* (Exodus 27:16). The gate was a blend of the colors of white, blue, purple, and scarlet that had very special meanings. The color white is used often in the scriptures to represent *purity*, *righteousness* and holiness. God is pure and righteous. "*And the armies which were in heaven followed him upon white horses, clothed in fine linen, white and clean"* (Revelation 19:14). Blue represents *deity*, meaning the court was a holy place of God pointing to the heavens. Purple is a representation of royalty in which Jesus is the King of kings and the Lord of lords. "*Which in his times he shall show, who is the blessed and only Potentate, the King of kings, and Lord of lords;"* (1 Timothy 6:15). Potentate refers to one who wills great power and sovereignty. Finally, the color scarlet (red) symbolizes the humanity of Christ (having human characteristics but sinless) and the blood that was shed by Jesus on the cross at Calvary for our sin.

The entrance gate faced east toward the sunrise. Just imagine how beautiful the entrance gate appeared at the beginning of the day when the sun beamed against the beautiful colors! The

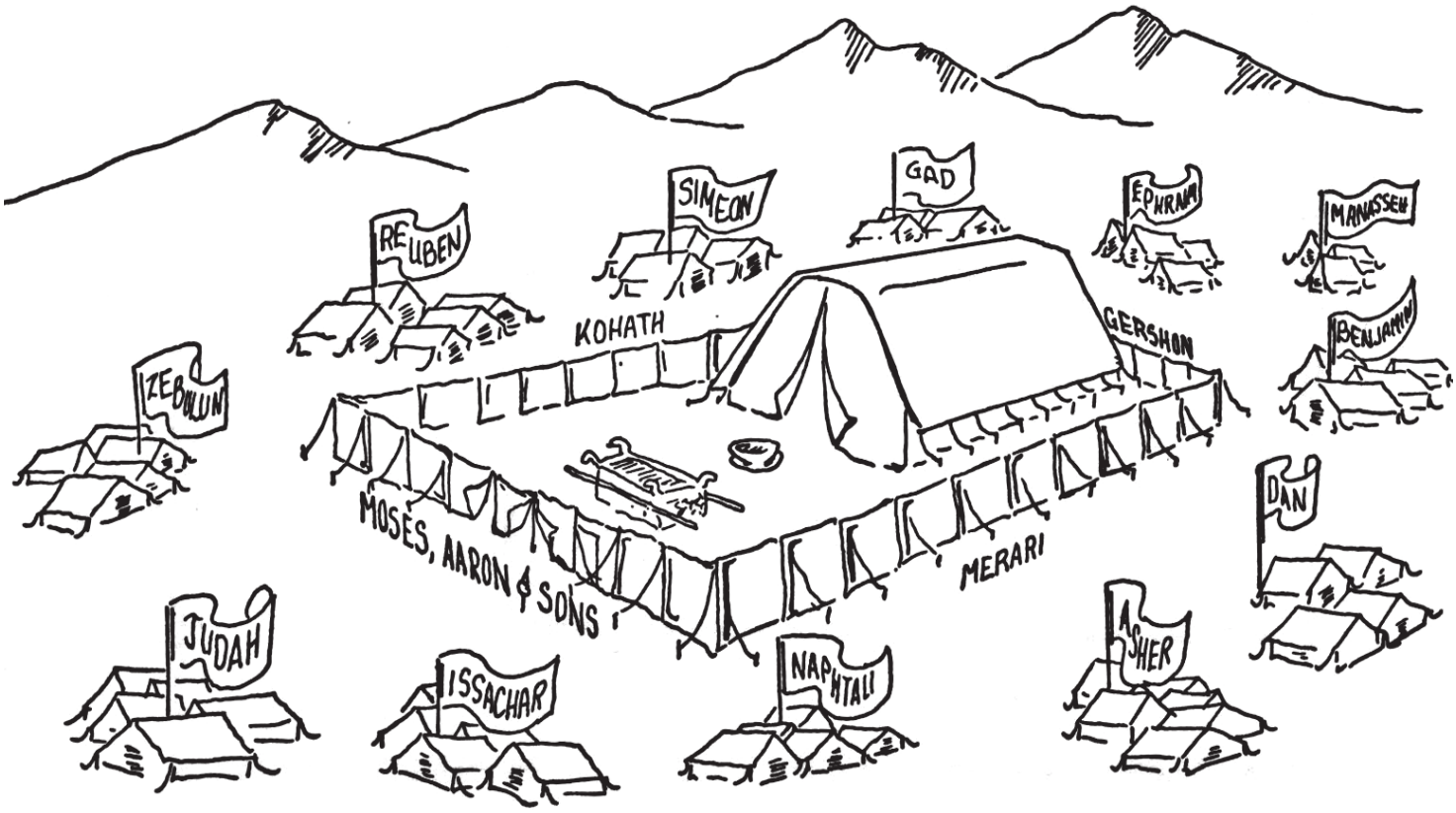
beginning of the day brought first light and the hope of a wonderful day. *"Then spake Jesus again unto them, saying, I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life"* (John 8:12). Jesus is the light that gives us hope for eternal life.

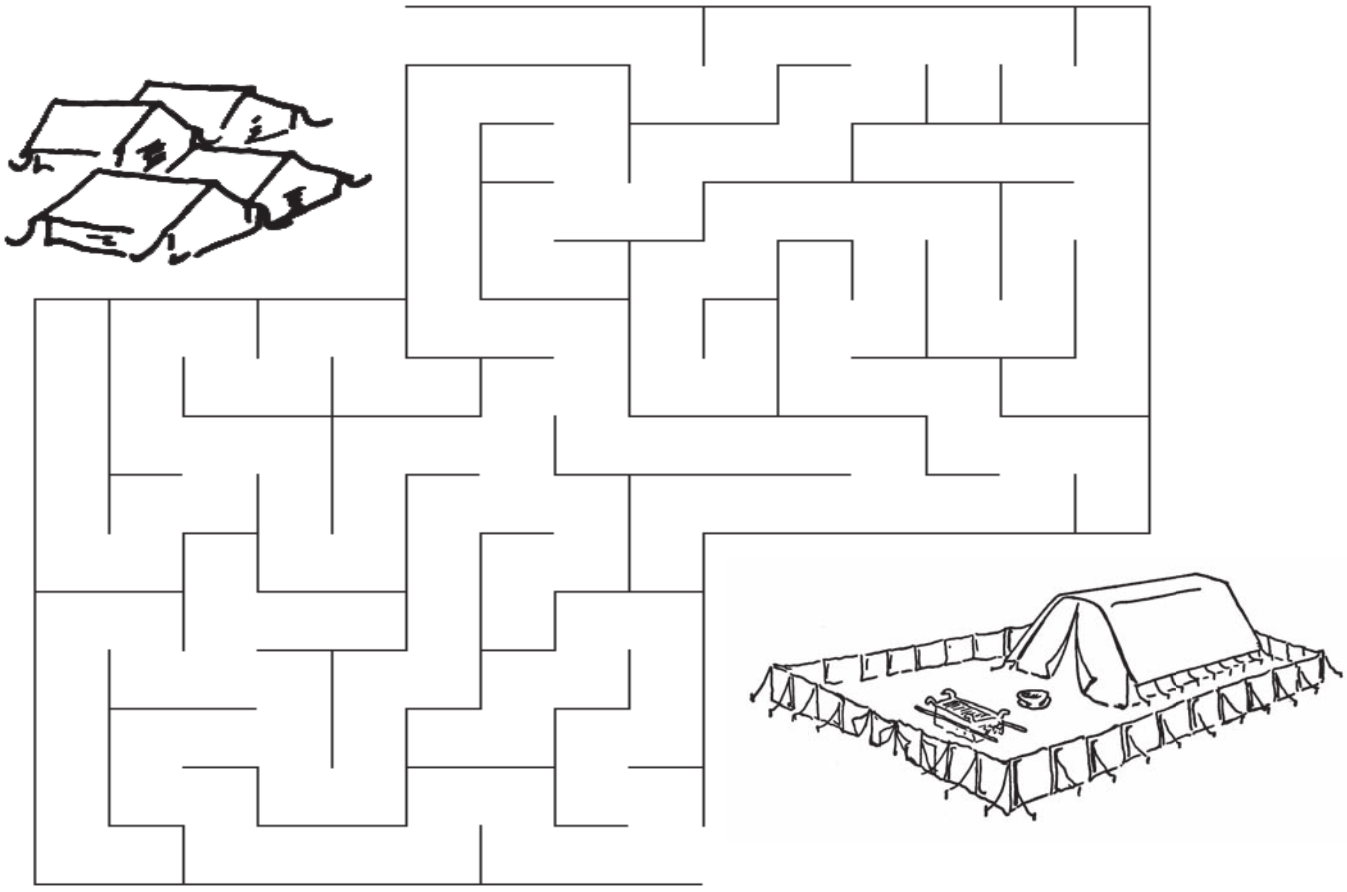
The beautiful gate reveals how beautiful Jesus is to behold. He is sinless and without flaws. He is perfect in every way. The gate is always open to anyone that wants to seek Him. When we come to the gate, one decides whether he or she will go in toward God. When we are allowed to enter the gate, we are justified (Jesus became our substitute on the cross so that we could be made just or right with God) at the altar immediately after entering. By entering the gate, our sins are forgiven, we now can fellowship with God, and have eternal life. "*Enter ye in at the strait gate: for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat: Because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it"* (Matthew 7:13-14).

QUESTIONS:

- What is a Tabernacle?
- Who gave the instructions on building the Tabernacle and all materials used?
- Why was the Tabernacle built in the wilderness?
- Describe the entrance gate to the courtyard of the Tabernacle.
- Explain the meaning of the colors used in the gate.
- Why was the gate important?
- Why do we say Jesus is the gate?
- **Define potentate as seen in 1Timothy 6:15.**
- **What does justified mean?**

COLOR THE PICTURE OF THE TABERNACLE AND THE 12 TRIBES OF ISRAEL





HELP THE PEOPLE GET TO THE TABERNACLE FOR WORSHIP.

Lesson Two: IN THE COURTYARD

Written By: Sister Shirley Price and Sister Carletta Price

LESSON TEXT: EXODUS 27:1-8; EXODUS 30:17-21

In lesson two, we will begin studying the courtyard. The courtyard was just beyond the entrance gate. This was a large area which measured one hundred cubits long (150 feet) and fifty cubits wide (75 feet). It was surrounded by a wall that was five cubits high (7 ½ feet) made of fine twined linen and attached to pillars with bronze bases with silver hooks and bands on each post. There were twenty pillars on the south side, and twenty pillars on the north side, ten pillars on the west side, and ten pillars on the east side. The courtyard was mostly constructed of bronze, which spoke of judgment. The walls surrounding the courtyard separated the rest of the camp from the Tabernacle area.

The brazen altar was the first vessel located in the courtyard. The reason it was located first is because we are first justified by the grace of Jesus, and then sanctified, or set apart for God, through the truth. The word altar means "high place" or "that which lifts up". Also, it showed the Israelites that the first step for sinful man to approach a Holy God was to be cleansed by the blood of an innocent creature. *"For the life of the flesh is in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls: for it is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul"* (Leviticus 17:11). Without blood, there is no remission of sin. "*And almost all things are by the law purged with blood; and without shedding of blood is no remission"* (Hebrews 9:22). Jesus died on the cross for the remission of our sins. "*In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace;*"(Ephesians 1:7).

The altar was five cubits long, five cubits wide, and three cubits high with a horn on each corner. It was made of acacia wood and

covered with bronze inside and out. The altar means high place or that which lifts up. Here the animal sacrifice was presented to the priests, who would make atonement and intercession for them within the tent. A sacrifice is when someone or something takes the place of the guilty party and receives the punishment for the sin. It was used for the sacrifice of the animals to be offered for a sin offering. "*For it is not possible that the blood of bulls and of goats should take away sins."* (Hebrews 10:4). **JESUS IS THE ONLY ONE THAT CAN TAKE AWAY OUR SINS.**

The brazen altar of sacrifice burned continually. The continual fire on the altar taught the Israelites that God was always ready to receive them through sacrifice. The person presenting the sacrifice would put his hands on the head of the animal being sacrificed. By laying his hand on the head of the offering, the person was identifying with the sacrifice and his sins were being moved from him to the animal. **"***And he shall put his hand upon the head of the burnt offering; and it shall be accepted for him to make atonement for him"* (Leviticus 1:4). For a sin offering, the animals that were offered had to be a male from the herd without blemish. This burnt offering was used to reunite the sinner to God. "*God is the Lord, which hath shown us light: bind the sacrifice with cords, even unto the horns of the altar"* (Psalm 118:27).

The altar with its sacrifice, is significant of Christ on the Cross, because He was the perfect Lamb, who died for our sins. When Jesus was crucified on the cross at Calvary, animal sacrifices were no longer needed because the shedding of Jesus' blood covered all the sins of the world. "*By the which will we are sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all"* (Hebrew 10:10). "*The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him, and saith, Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world"* (John 1:29). Jesus was the perfect sacrifice.

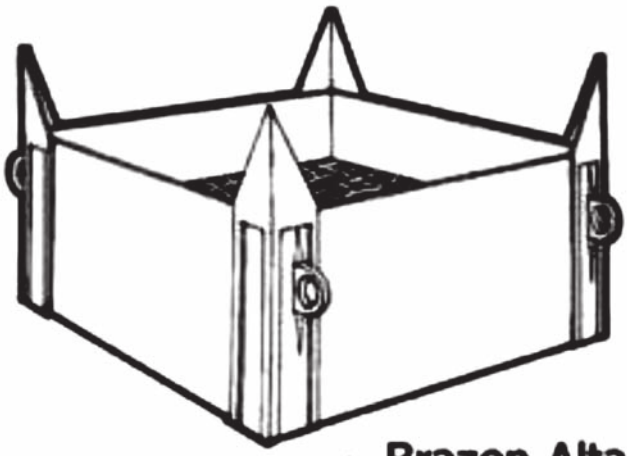
The second vessel that was located in the courtyard was the laver.

The laver was a large bronze bowl that was always filled with water. It was located between the brazen altar and the door to the Holy Place. Before the priest would do anything, he would wash his hands and feet. Washing was a symbol that man had to be clean before he could approach God. Water cannot wash away our sins, but Jesus can wash away all our sins. "*But if we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin. If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness"* (1 John 1:7; 1 John 1:9). The priests atoned for their sins through a sacrifice at the brazen altar, but they cleansed themselves at the laver before serving in the Holy Place so they would be pure and not perish before a Holy God.

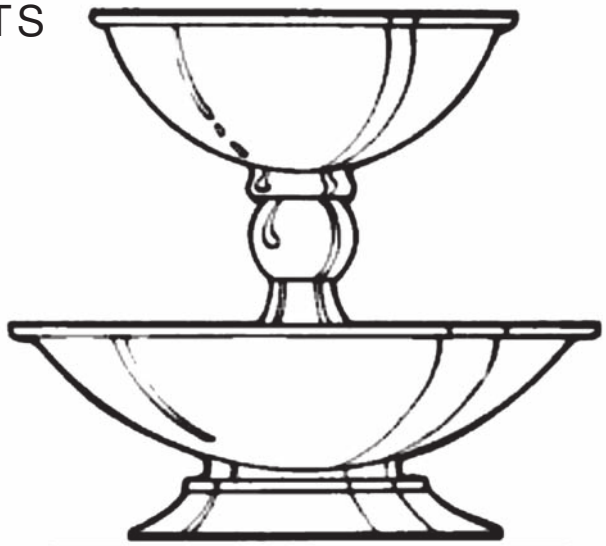
QUESTIONS:

- Describe the courtyard.
- Who was allowed to enter into the courtyard?
- How many vessels were located in the courtyard?
- Name these vessels.
- Describe each vessel.
- What was the purpose of the Brazen Altar?
- Compare the Brazen Altar to Jesus.
- What was the purpose of the Laver?
- Compare the Laver to Jesus.
- **What was the significance of the placement of the** Brazen altar and the Laver?
- **What is the meaning of sanctified?**
- **Define each of the following: sin, sacrifice, remission, blemish, innocent, atonement, intercession.**

COLOR THE COURTYARD ELEMENTS

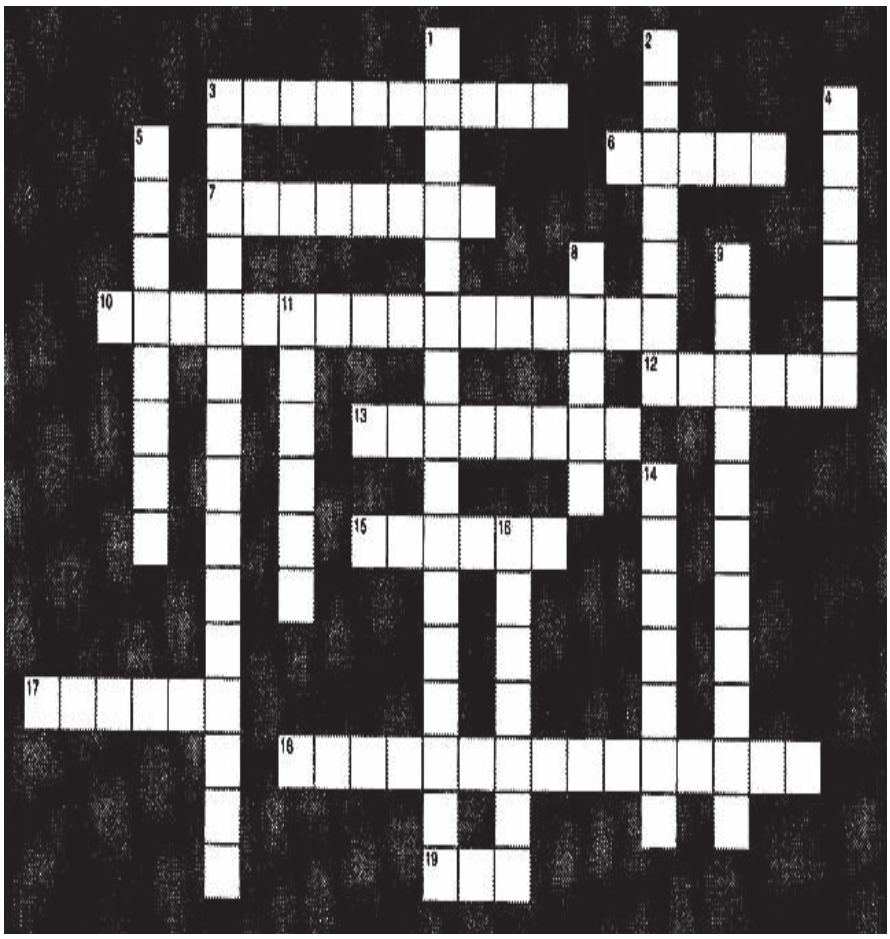


▲ Brazen Altar



Brazen Laver
The Place of Cleansing

ANSWER THE CLUES TO COMPLETE THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS

3. God showed Moses the pattern and furnishings for the _____. (Exodus 25:9)
6. Moses received the instruction for the Tabernacle on Mount _____. (Exodus 24:15-25:9)
7. The tribe of _____ had a total population of 53,400. (Numbers 1:20-42)
10. The priests carried the _____ ____ ____ _____ across the Jordan River when the Israelites entered the Promised Land. (Joshua 3:17)
12. The High Priest had two onyx _____, on which the names of the sons of Israel were engraved. (Exodus 28:9)
13. The tribe of _____ had a total population of 54,400. (Numbers 1:20-42)
15. The priests washed their hands and feet in the _____ Laver before going into the tent of meeting. (Exodus 30:18)
17. The curtain for the Holy of Holies was made out of blue, _____ and crimson yarn. (Exodus 36:35)
18. The _____ _____ was designed to hold seven lamps. (Exodus 25:31-37)
19. The tribe of _____ had a population of 62,700. (Numbers 1:20-42)

DOWN

1. The _____ _____ _____ was found in the holy place and was two cubits long and one cubit wide. (Exodus 25:23-30)
2. Aaron and his sons were the first _____ to serve in the Tabernacle. (Numbers 3:1-4)
3. The Ark of the Covenant contained the stone tablets with the _____ _____, Aaron's Rod, and a jar of manna. (Hebrews 9:4)
4. The Tabernacle was 100 _____ long. (Exodus 27:18)
5. Two _____ of gold were placed on each end of the mercy seat. (Exodus 25:18)
8. He was one of Aaron's sons who died because he offered unholy fire before the LORD. (Numbers 3:4)
9. The _____ _____ was five cubits long, five cubits wide, and three cubits high. (Exodus 27:1)
11. There are _____ loaves of bread placed on the Table of Showbread. (Leviticus 24:5)
14. The Altar of _____ was one cubit long, one cubit wide, and two cubits high. (Exodus 30:1-10)
16. The tribe of _____ had a population of 57,400. (Numbers 1:20-42)

ACROSS: 3. TABERNACLE 6. SINAI 7. MANITAU 10. ARK OF THE COVENANT 12. STONES 13. ASHKHAI 15. BRONZE 17. PURPLE 18. GOLDEN LAMPSTAND 19. DAN
DOWN: 1. TABLE OF SHOWBREAD 2. PRIESTS 3. CHERUBIM 4. CUBITS 5. CHERUBIM 8. NADAB 9. BRONZE ALTAR 11. TWELVE 14. INCENSE 16. ZEBULUN

Lesson Three: OUTSIDE THE TENT

Written By: Sister Shirley Price and Sister Carletta Price

LESSON TEXT: EXODUS 26:1-30

In our study of the tabernacle, we discussed the entrance gate and the courtyard. In this lesson, we will learn about the outside of the tent and how it relates to Jesus Christ.

The tent was located to the west of the entrance gate and the courtyard. It contained the Holy Place and the Holy of Holies. The framework of the outside of the tent of the Tabernacle was made of shittim wood and overlaid with gold. Next, four layers of coverings were placed in over the framework.

The first layer of covering consisted of ten curtains made from fine twined linen woven together with blue, purple, and scarlet (red). The curtain was embroidered with cherubim, which are heavenly angelic beings. This layer of covering was placed over the frame of the tent and covered the top and sides. These ten curtains probably lay inside the gold boards and were visible from the inside of the Tabernacle. Let's refer back to lesson one, and review the meaning of the colors found in the fine twined linen and relate the meanings of each of the colors to Jesus.

The second layer was a covering of pure white made from goats' hair and was laid over the covering of fine twined linen. In this lesson we can compare the white of this layer to the pureness, holiness, and righteousness of Jesus. "*Who did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth:"* (1 Peter 2:22)**.** "*Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson,*

they shall be as wool" (Isaiah 1:18). When we are made pure by the blood of the Lamb, Jesus Christ, we are able to fellowship with God. "*Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God"* (Matthew 5:8).

The third layer is a covering made of ram skin dyed red and possibly covered only the roof. The ram skin was dyed red to represent the sacrifice of a substitute. Jesus Christ shed His blood on the cross, and was resurrected, as the only acceptable payment for our sins. "*And almost all things are by the law purged with blood; and without shedding of blood is no remission"* (Hebrews 9:22).

The fourth and final layer is the covering of badgers' skins and probably only covered the roof. This covering was probably made from seal skins. Seal skins would be waterproof and much more durable against the weather. These skins were for protection and not beauty. The bible tells us that Jesus did not have any physical features or beauty that would attract or draw people to Him, in other words, He was an average looking person. "*For he shall grow up before him as a tender plant, and as a root out of a dry ground: he hath no form nor comeliness; and when we shall see him, there is no beauty that we should desire him"* (Isaiah 53:2). *"And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me"* (John 12:32).

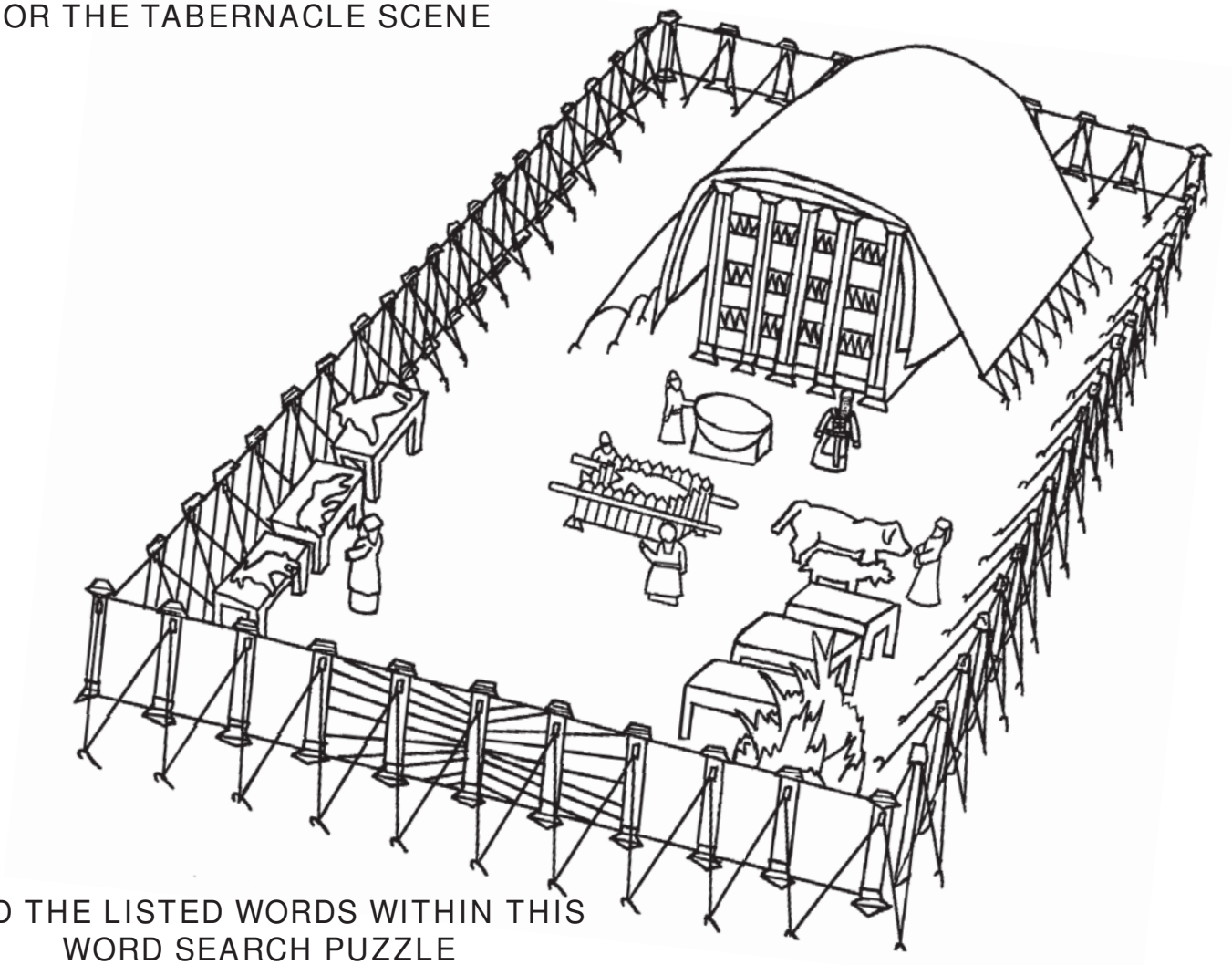
In the last part of this lesson, we will learn about the door at the entrance of the tent. The door was made of fine twined linen like the walls. It was woven from the same colors of blue, purple, and scarlet (red). The door was suspended from five golden pillars in brazen sockets and the veil was hung on four pillars in silver sockets. "*I am the door: by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out, and find pasture"* (John 10:9). This lesson teaches us that Jesus is the door, in which we have to enter

into, in order to be saved.

QUESTIONS:

- Where is the tent located?
- How many layers make up the framework of the tent?
- Name the layers of the tent.
- Describe each layer of the tent.
- Relate each layer of the tent to Jesus.
- Describe the door to the tent.
- What does the door to the tent represent?

COLOR THE TABERNACLE SCENE



FIND THE LISTED WORDS WITHIN THIS WORD SEARCH PUZZLE

TABERNACLE
OFFERING
ISRAELITES
COURTYARD
ALTAR
LAVER
TENT
COVERING
GATE

W	C	P	Q	B	C	Q	Z	W	B	C	R
Y	O	X	P	W	G	A	T	E	Z	A	S
G	U	Q	Y	R	N	X	Z	Q	T	Y	L
X	R	F	J	G	I	H	K	L	M	N	T
Z	T	A	B	E	R	N	A	C	L	E	P
R	Y	R	S	V	E	W	Z	X	N	Q	Y
E	A	Q	J	H	F	G	D	T	C	B	Z
V	R	B	D	X	F	Z	Q	G	H	Y	P
A	D	F	G	C	O	V	E	R	I	N	G
L	X	Q	B	V	X	Z	M	N	B	Z	Y
Z	Y	W	X	T	V	Q	L	H	G	F	M
S	E	T	I	L	E	A	R	S	I	Q	X

Lesson Four: INSIDE THE TENT

Written By: Sister Shirley Price and Sister Carletta Price

LESSON TEXT: EXODUS 25:23-40; 30:1-10

Today's lesson covers inside the tent of the tabernacle. The back of the courtyard, west of the entrance gate, was a large tent covered with animal skins. This tent was made up of two rooms. The first room was known as the Holy Place, which measured thirty feet long, fifteen feet wide and fifteen feet high. Only the priests could enter this Holy Place. The second room was known as the Holy of Holies which was located beyond the veil and only the high priest could enter. Today, we are only going to study inside the tent, the Holy Place.

Once inside the Holy Place, to the right (north), you would see the table of shewbread. To the left (south) you would see a golden candlestick. Directly in front of the veil, you would see an altar of incense. These pieces of furniture were used by the priests to perform daily rituals of worship as representatives of the people.

The table of shewbread was made of acacia wood, overlaid with pure gold. It measured two cubits long, one cubit wide, and one and a half cubits high. All dishes and utensils of the table were made of pure gold. It contained twelve loaves of unleavened bread representing an everlasting covenant before the Lord for the twelve tribes of Israel. The bread was placed in two rows upon the table with frankincense (Leviticus 24:5-9). Frankincense represents more than human goodness, it has divine worthiness, which is pleasing to God. The bread was replaced every Sabbath with new loaves. The loaves of bread were considered holy, an offering to God, and could only be eaten by the priests. Jesus is the bread of life (John 6:35). Today, one of the church ordinances

that we observe is communion. The communion bread represents the body of Christ in remembrance of his victory over death on the cross.

The golden candlestick was made of one piece of solid gold. It was the only source of light in the Holy Place. It had a single shaft in the center representing Jesus. There were three branches on one side and three branches on the other side. On top of each branch was a place for seven lamps. The oil for the lamps was made from pure olive oil, and they burned from evening to morning. "*And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Command the children of Israel, that they bring unto thee pure oil olive beaten for the light, to cause the lamps to burn continually. Without the veil of the testimony, in the tabernacle of the congregation, shall Aaron order it from the evening unto the morning before the Lord continually: it shall be a statute for ever in your generations"* (Leviticus 24:1-3). Jesus is the light of the world. *"Then spake Jesus again unto them, saying, I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life"* (John 8:12). The tongs and snuffers were small indispensable items used by the priest when lamps needed trimming and ashes removed from the wicks.

The last item in the Holy Place was the Altar of Incense which was located in front of the veil or curtain into the Holy of Holies. It was made of acacia wood and overlaid with pure gold. It had a molding around the top with two rings on each side of the altar, and poles covered in gold that were used to carry the Altar of Incense. The molding around the top kept the coals from falling off. It was a square with each side measuring 18 inches and was 36 inches high. On each corner was a horn of gold, which the high priest would dab with blood on the Day of Atonement. The incense was made from spices (statce, onycha, galbanum, frankincense) that

were given to Moses from God. This recipe of spices could only be used in the tabernacle. "*Whosoever shall make like unto that, to smell thereto, shall even be cut off from his people"* (Exodus 30:38). The priest took care of the altar of incense twice daily so a sweet-smelling incense issued from it day and night. This sweet-smelling incense represented the people's prayers ascending to God. Jesus, our high priest offers up our prayers to God, the Father. "*Who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that died, yea rather, that is risen again, who is even at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for us"* (Romans 8:34).

QUESTIONS

Where is the Holy Place located?

What furniture was found in the Holy Place?

What was the purpose of each piece of furniture?

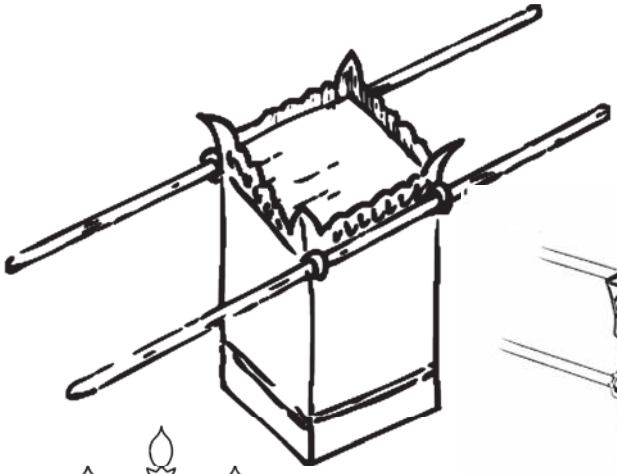
Who was allowed to enter into the Holy Place?

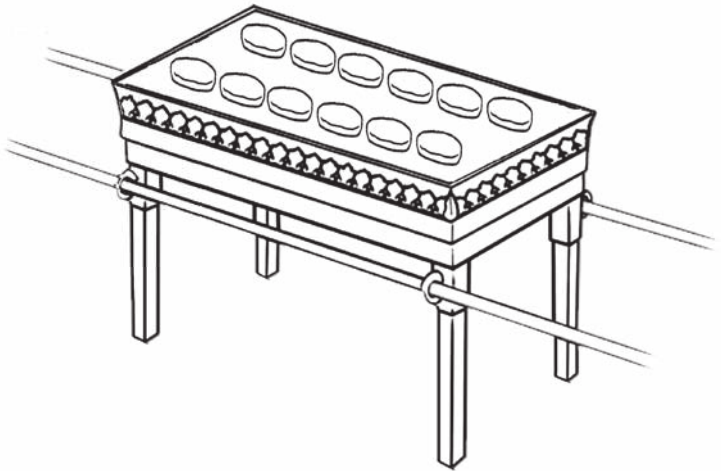
What spices did God give to Moses to make the incense?

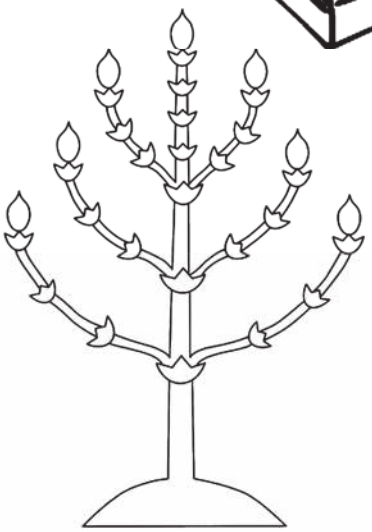
Where could these spices be used?

What happens if they were used by someone else in a different place?

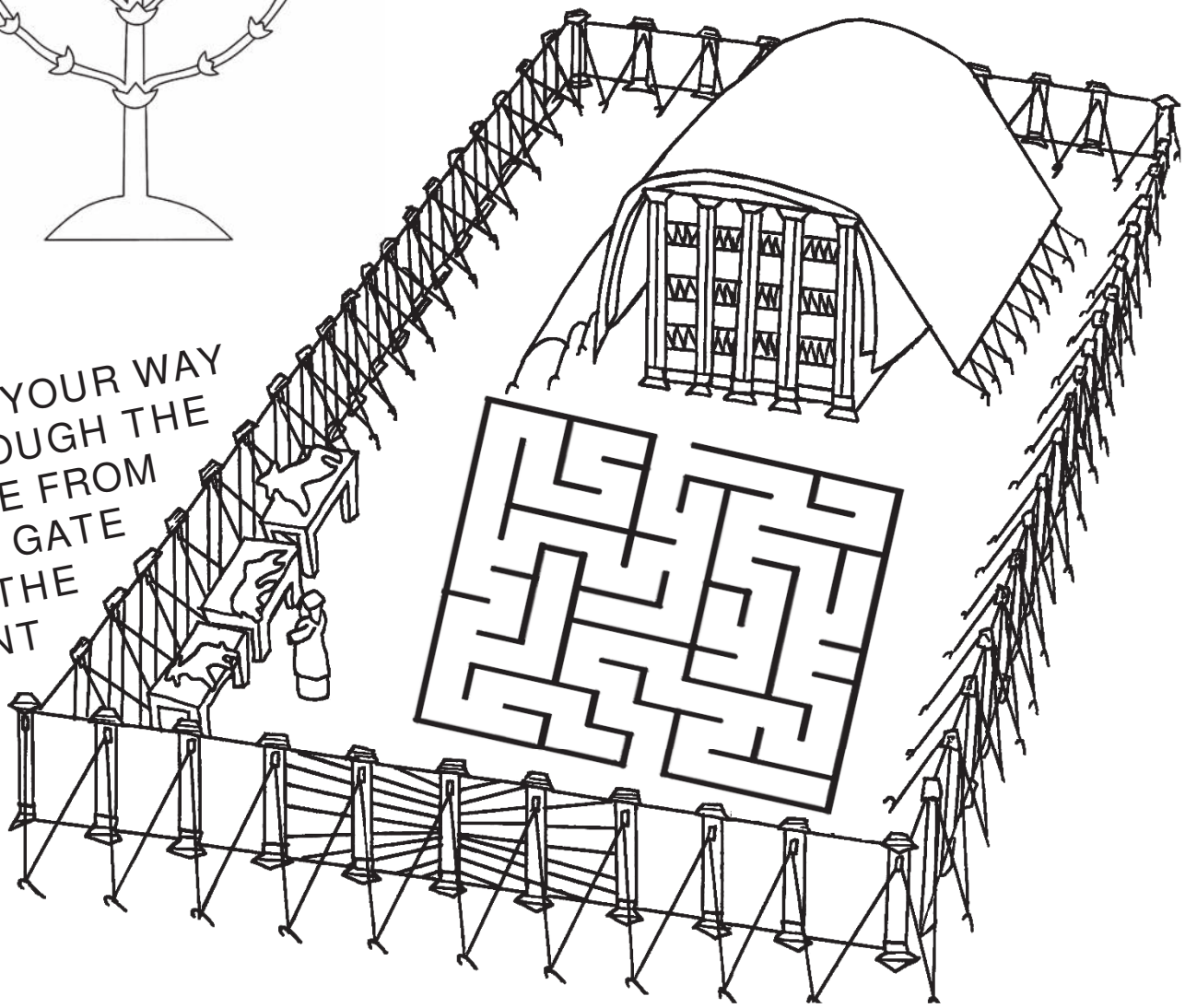
COLOR THE TENT ELEMENTS







FIND YOUR WAY THROUGH THE MAZE FROM THE GATE TO THE TENT



Lesson Five: BEYOND THE VEIL

Written By: Sister Shirley Price and Sister Carletta Price

LESSON TEXT: EXODUS 25:10-22

Beyond the Veil is the final lesson that we will be studying about the Tabernacle. The veil was made up of fine twined linen woven of blue, purple, and scarlet thread. Cherubim were woven into the linen. Cherubim signified a dwelling place of God. The veil was attached to four pillars of acacia wood overlaid with gold. The hooks were made of gold and the four sockets made of silver. It separated the Holy place and the Holy of Holies.

The veil hung directly in front of the ark of the covenant. The ark of the covenant was associated with the presence of God. The ark held sacred items that would remind the Israelites of the agreement or covenant God made with them at Mount Sinai. The ark contained a golden jar of manna, Aaron's budded rod, and the two stone tablets on which the Ten Commandments were written. On top of the ark of the covenant was the mercy seat which represented the presence of God. When Christ appeared as a high priest, he entered once into the Holy Place, not by animal's blood, but by means of his own blood, thus securing eternal redemption. The mercy seat is no longer a necessary part of atonement. Instead, Jesus Christ Himself has become the One who atones for our sin. *"For the life of the flesh is in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls: for it is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul"* (Leviticus 17:11).

The high priest was the only one that could touch the veil. It could only be parted once a year on the Day of Atonement. The high priest entered within, and sprinkled blood upon the mercy seat.

"But into the second went the high priest alone once every year, not without blood, which he offered for himself, and for the errors of the people:" (Hebrews 9:7).

The word "veil" in Hebrew means a screen, divider or separator that hides. The veil separated the Holy Place from the Most Holy Place. The fine twined linen represented moral purity of Jesus Christ. He is holy and pure. "*By a new and living way, which he hath consecrated for us, through the veil, that is to say, his flesh;"* (Hebrews 10:20). It was only through the veil that the priest could enter into the Holy Presence; it is only through Christ that we can have access unto God. When Christ died on the cross, as soon as Jesus gave up the ghost, the veil in the temple was rent from top to bottom. This shows it was divinely done by the hand of God. The torn veil illustrated Jesus' body broken for us, opening the way for us to come to God. As Jesus cried out "It is finished!" on the cross. "*When Jesus therefore had received the vinegar, he said, It is finished: and he bowed his head, and gave up the ghost"* (John 19:30). He was indeed proclaiming that God's redemptive plan was now complete. Jesus Christ met all the requirements for the ultimate sacrifice and animal offerings were no longer needed. "*Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me"* (John 14:6). Now God's mercy is offered to all who approach him in the name and through the blood of Jesus Christ, his son. "*Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved."* (Acts 4:12). Instead of a high priest sacrificing on our behalf, we can now enter into God's presence because Jesus Christ has entered on our behalf.

QUESTIONS:

Who was allowed to touch the veil?

Describe the veil.

Where is the veil located?

What happened to the veil?

Why are animal sacrifices no longer needed?

What was in the ark of the covenant?

What was purpose of the mercy seat.

Define consecrated.

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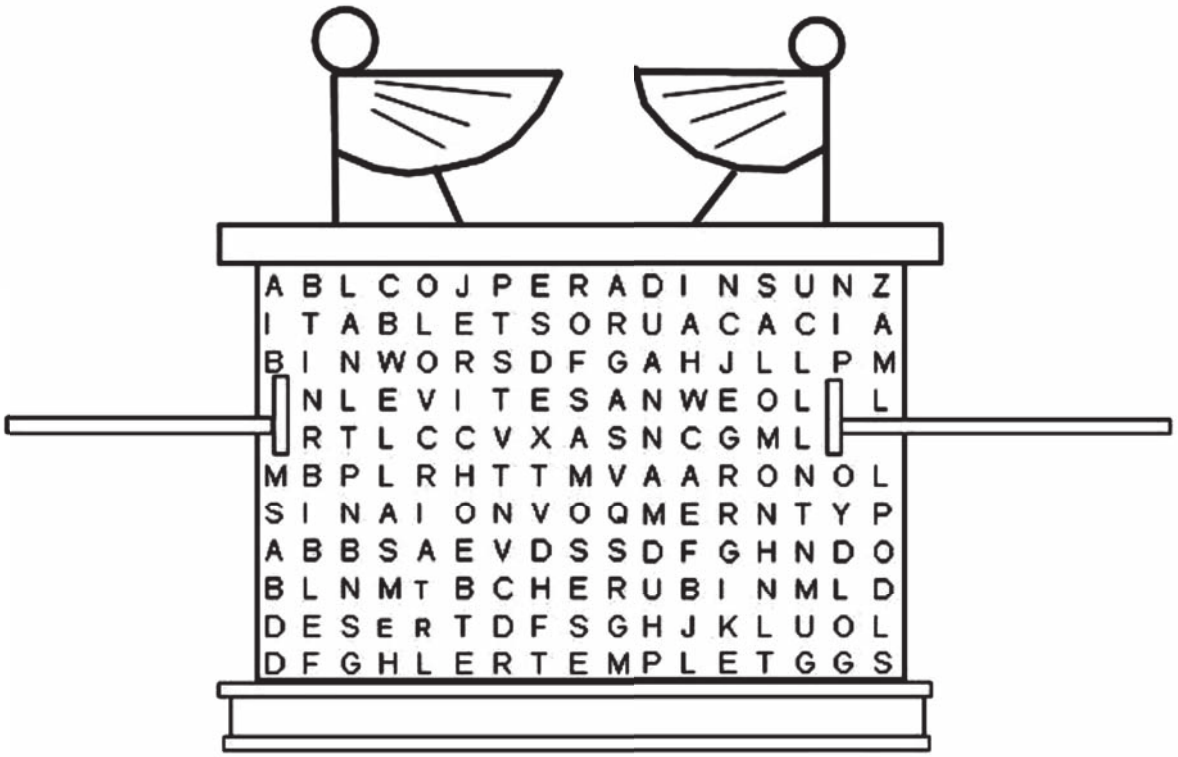

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Bible
Tablets (stone)
Manna
Well
God
Cherubim
Jericho
Levites
Acacia
Aaron
Moses
Temple
Desert
Solomon
Gold
Tent
Sinai

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