

/Hello./ We will now begin with the ninth lecture on the Book of Hebrews./ The title of this chapter is/ “The Tabernacle.”

/First,/ the Holy Place in the Old Testament and service./ Verses 1-10./ Second,/ the setting of the Holy Place in the New Testament and service./ Verses 11-22./ Third,/ the Holy Place in heaven./ Verses 23-28.

/One thing that is importantly dealt with in the Book of Hebrews is/ the superiority of Christianity compared to Judaism./ However, there was one thing that hindered the faith of Hebrew Christians./ It was failure to recognize that all things concerning the ritualistic laws /were merely replicas.

/Ritualistic laws refer to /the tabernacle, /the priestly office, /and various offerings. /Like chapters 7-8, /chapter 9 also /attempts to show the superiority of Christ the High Priest /to the high priest of Judaism.

/The Jews /learned that they needed to trust the priests /and the ritualistic worship that the priests gave in the tabernacle /in order for them to have peace with God. /However, if the priestly office of the law was abolished, /the tabernacle and the offerings would become useless.

/This was the first covenant given by God./ Yet, why was it abolished?/ It was/ because the shadow was no longer necessary when the reality of the shadow came./ If we look in verse 1,/ the first covenant had regulations for worship./ The regulations for worship/ were given under Moses.

/This means that God/ has set regulations for worship for the people of God to worship him./ There was also an “earthly” sanctuary./ This does not mean/ that it was evil./ This also does not imply that it was the opposite of spirituality./ It simply means that it belonged to the earth.

/It emphasized that the tabernacle of Moses/ was not eternal/ but existed for a moment./ It was built on earth/ with decaying materials,/ and it was easy to set up and take down.

/Service in the tabernacle was limited/ to earthly things/ and it could not guarantee eternal things./ In verse 2,/ there was a tabernacle set up,/ and in its first room were the lampstand, the table and the consecrated bread./ This is called the Holy Place.

/Let’s go over the outline of the tabernacle./ There was a fence made of finely twisted linen/ and a gate on the east side./ Passing through that gate,/ there was the altar of burnt offering./ Next, there was a laver for washing./ Then, there was the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place,/ and there were three articles /in the Holy Place.

/There was the golden lampstand,/ the altar of incense,/ and the bread of the Presence./ In the Most Holy Place,/ in verse 4,/ there was the golden altar of incense and gold-covered ark of the covenant./ This ark contained the gold jar of manna,/ Aaron’s staff that had budded,/ and the stone tablet of the covenant.

/In verse 5,/ “above the ark, there were the cherubim of the Glory, overshadowing the atonement cover.”/ The atonement cover is also called/ the mercy seat./ It is also known as the atonement

cover. /The atonement cover was made of gold.

/What does the tabernacle symbolize?/ We discussed this in chapter 8./ The tabernacle is a copy of heaven/ and Christ./ People met God in the tabernacle. /They did not meet God in random places, /but met God in the Most Holy Place.

/However, we do not need such a tabernacle today./ We meet God in/ Jesus Christ/ who came to this earth in a sinless human body./ There was the lampstand, the altar of incense, and the bread of the Presence in the Holy Place, and they too symbolize Christ.

/The lampstand symbolizes Christ, who is the light./ The table symbolizes Christ, our bread of life./ The altar of incense symbolizes Christ who prays for us./ Also, the curtain separated the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place./ That curtain symbolized the body of Jesus.

/While Jesus lived in the flesh,/ the way to approach God was blocked./ Thus, when the tabernacle was torn,/ when the curtain was torn,/ the way was opened./ The way to God was closed /when the curtain was hung.

/When Jesus Christ died on the cross,/ the curtain of the Holy Place was torn from top to bottom./ Verse 9/ also speaks of a direct way to God.

/In verse 4,/ it says there was a golden altar of incense/ in the Most Holy Place./ The golden altar of incense, was not a permanent article in the Most Holy Place./ Then what can we learn from the golden altar of incense/ through Leviticus 16:11-13?

/Christ satisfied God through the cross./ The interceding prayer of Christ/ becomes a fragrant aroma to God,/ and it leads to an effective salvation./ Aaron / served God daily at the golden altar of incense.

/The Day of Atonement takes place / on the tenth day of the seventh month, /and on this day, Aaron entered the curtains with the golden altar of incense. /The smoke from the altar of incense covered the Most Holy Place. /What is the teaching of the golden altar of incense? /It shows that Christ's humanity was acceptable to God, /and Christ's interceding prayers are powerful.

/Also, the fact that incense from the altar filled the atonement cover/ signifies that Christ lifted up the law,/ satisfied its requirements,/ and became the fulfillment of the law to/ cloth all believers with righteousness.

/Here, there was a gold-covered ark of the covenant,/ and this was the most glorious and mysterious article in the tabernacle./ It was the first article to be made./ The meaning of the gold-covered ark of the covenant/ is that/ God personally/ dwells with his people/ and the blessings of his covenant/ stands on his people.

/That specifically symbolizes the incarnated Son of God./ The acacia wood symbolizes the humanity of Jesus./ This tree does not rot./ 1 Timothy 3:16/ Psalm 80:1/ Numbers 10:33/ 14:44/ Joshua 3:5-17/ 6:4-20.

/It was made of wood and laid with gold,/ and this gold displayed divine glory./ Jesus is perfectly God and perfectly human with full divine and human natures./ In the ark of the covenant, there

was a gold jar of manna./ This manna was also a copy of Christ.

/Manna was food that was given to the people of Israel during their journey to the land of Canaan./ Our Lord Jesus Christ is the bread of life who supplies us with life./ The manna was kept in the golden jar, /which shows that Jesus sits in His glory at the right hand of God.

/Aaron's staff that had budded/ confirmed the tribe that was chosen by God, /according to Numbers 17. /However, Aaron's staff budded, /which symbolizes Jesus Christ's resurrection /even after He was forsaken.

/Furthermore, there were stone tablets of the covenant /in the ark of the covenant. /This /was a shadow that showed in advance that Christ would lift up the law /and make it glorious. /Deuteronomy 10:1-5 /Psalm 40:7-8 /Isaiah 42:44 /Galatians 4:4 /Matthew 5:17 /Romans 5:19 /Isaiah 42:54.

/Let us look at Psalm 40:7-8./ Psalms 40:7-8/ "Then I said, 'Here I am, I have come-- it is written about me in the scroll.'" / Verse 8 says, / "I desire to do your will, O my God; your law is within my heart."

/This was prophesied through David,/ and it means that there is always joy in the law of God /at the center of Christ. /David can also be seen as a replica of Christ. /Next, the atonement cover was covered, /and it is also called the mercy seat.

/God pours out the grace of atonement./ The place where we found peace with God was at/ the bronze altar. / This altar displayed the cross of Jesus./ There was peace in that place, /and the atonement cover was a place where the value of peace /was acknowledged by God.

/Then what can we learn from the atonement cover?/ It shows us that/ God's holiness/ was completely satisfied /through the blood of his Son on the cross.

/In verse 5, it says, "But we cannot discuss these things in detail now."/ Verse 6 says, / "When everything had been arranged like this."/ To have "been arranged"/ refers to an arrangement made to worship God.

/In order to worship God,/ it was necessary that the people follow strict regulations given by God./ 1 Chronicles 15:12-13./ That is why it says in verse 6, "When everything had been arranged like this,/ the priests entered regularly into the outer room to carry on their ministry."

/ "Their ministry" refers to the performing of holy rituals./ The daily duties of the priest consisted of /lighting and putting out the lampstand.

/The priest filled up the holy oil, /removed residue every morning and evening, /and lit the incense of the golden altar of incense. /They exchanged the bread of the Presence once a week. / They changed it every Sabbath morning. /All these /were copies that showed that Christ's sacrifice and interceding gifts /continually apply /to His people.

/If this is to be applied to us believers, /the removal of the residue /signifies that we must look upon God daily /in order to receive light /through God's word.

/The daily lighting of the incense /shows that we must praise God /and pray in the mornings and evenings. /Verse 7 /says that the high priest entered the inner room /once a year. /He needed to have blood with him.

/Aaron the high priest had sins /and he gave offerings for the sins of the people and for himself. /He entered the inner room on the Day of Atonement on the tenth day of the seventh month. /He put on the glorious priestly garments. /Exodus 28:2. /He put on the sacred garments. /Leviticus 16:4.

/The high priest took incense/ and covered the atonement cover with it./ Leviticus 16:12-13./ This signified that when Christ gave the atonement offering, /Christ' humanity would be a pleasing aroma to God. /Refer to chapter 16 regarding this.

/To put it simply, /the high priest brought the blood of an animal for his sins and the people's sins, and he sprinkled it before the atonement cover. /Leviticus 16:11-13. /Next, he came out /and slaughtered the goats that were to be the sin offering for the people, /and he again sprinkled the blood before the atonement cover.

/After he completed his duties in the curtain,/ he laid his hand on the/ head of a goat./ Leviticus 16:21-22./ When he was done,/ he went to a deserted place and/ released the goat into the wilderness.

/This signified the truth/ that the sins of the Israelites/ had been transferred to a place as far as the east is from the west.

/Service in the Most Holy Place took place once a year./ No one was to stay in the tabernacle until the sin offering was completed. /This took place once a year, /which signified that Christ ascended into heaven once and for all.

/Because Aaron the high priest /was a sinner, /he needed to atone for his sins as well. /He also took up the people's sins as well. /However, our Jesus /completed eternal atonement once and for all.

/In verse 8,/ the Holy Spirit was showing by this./ This refers to/ Moses' accurate writing/ completed through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit./ This verse also says, "by this that the way into the Most Holy Place had not yet been disclosed as long as the first tabernacle was still standing."

/The Holy Place ultimately represented the kingdom of God./ However, because the Old Testament was a replica,/ the way to it was not revealed in the Old Testament times./ Hence, the Holy Place that was not disclosed "as long as the tabernacle was standing" indicates/ not only the Holy Place/ but the entire book of the law.

/It was /a display of one part of the entire puzzle. /Verse 9 says, /"This is an illustration for the present time." /Then the author moves on from the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place.

/Gifts and sacrifices were offered in the first tabernacle. /Offerings such as /grains, /oil, /spices, /salt, /firstfruits, /tithes, /and all gifts among other things /were offered. /Verse 9 also says, "the

gifts and sacrifices being offered were not able to clear the conscience of the worshiper.”

/Offerings exist temporarily/ and it will be abolished./ Also, how can this ritual and the blood of animals/ take up the sins of man?/ It is not enough to make man whole./ Then why did God allow it?

/First,/ the offerings,/ in the sense of a temporary reign,/ were used to remove the consequences of the sins of the Israelites./ If they gave sacrifices, /they were freed from internal judgment.

/Second, God allowed them to give offerings /so that the regenerated people /would look upon the complete sacrifice of Christ /with faith.

/Verse 10 says,/ “They are only a matter of food and drink and various ceremonial washings.”/ Meat, bread, oil, and wine were commonly used when giving offerings. /They used basins /for washing. /Exodus 29:4 /30:18 /31:9.

/The priests had to wash things as well. /They washed the burnt offerings. /Leviticus 1:9 /13. /The people also washed things. /Leviticus 15:8, 16. /These were called “external regulations.” / They referred to all regulations concerning food and lifestyle.

/The Jewish ceremonies were/ external and physical./ That is why it is says, “external regulations applying until the time of the new order.”/ “The new order” indicates a time when the Messiah comes./ Luke 1:68-74/ Galatians 4:4-5.

/In verse 11 it says,/ “When Christ came as high priest of the good things that are already here.”/ “The good things that are already here” refer to/ spiritual atonement and/ the receiving of salvation./ Our Jesus Christ/ came as the high priest of the good things that are already here.

/Jesus came as Prophet, King, and Priest./ Just as Aaron practiced his duties outside and inside the curtain,/ Christ fulfilled atonement on earth,/ Hebrews 7:27/ 8:3/ 9:26/ and He intercedes for us in heaven.

/A priest takes up the responsibility of others./ He approaches God to atone for the sins of other./ In the same way,/ Jesus/ lessened the wrath of God/ and let us receive God’s grace.

/In verse 11, it is written regarding Jesus Christ,/ “he went through the greater and more perfect tabernacle that is not man-made, that is to say, not a part of this creation.”

/The more perfect tabernacle refers to the humanity of Jesus Christ./ In John 1:14,/ it says, “the Word became flesh.”/ The humanity of Jesus was not man-made./ It was made by God.

/Jesus is great./ First, /regarding His greatness, /His sacrifice in shedding His own blood /was great. /It was heaven where He took His blood. /Third, Jesus effectively accomplished eternal redemption.

/It is impossible to receive eternal redemption through the blood of an animal./ The blood of Christ alone can accomplish redemption.

/Verse 12 says,/ “He did not enter by means of the blood of goats and calves; but he entered the Most Holy Place once for all by his own blood,/ having obtained eternal redemption.”

/Atonement was achieved after the blood of an animal was sprinkled on the atonement cover./ In the same way, Christ entered the Holy Place /to satisfy the righteousness of God. /Our redemption was completely accomplished. /Jesus accomplished it with His blood.

/Redemption means/ to pay the due payment/ of an enslaved person./ The conditions of redemption are the following./ First,/ God must receive/ the atonement.

/Second,/ the law must be satisfied,/ followed,/ and be taken control of.

/Third,/ Satan's dominion over us must be destroyed.

/Verse 13./ "The blood of goats and bulls and the ashes of a heifer sprinkled on those who are ceremonially unclean sanctify them so that they are outwardly clean." / Refer to Numbers 19:1-10 /regarding "the ashes of a heifer."

/Regarding "the ashes of a heifer," it must first be without defect./ Ashes referred to what was made clean, /and what was without defect referred to Jesus Christ. /Outside of the camp refers to Christ who is outside of the city.

/Next, the sprinkling of blood/ and burning of the entire animal symbolizes the sacrifice of Christ./ Goats and animals can only sanctify the flesh.

/In verse 14 it says, / "How much more, then, will the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself unblemished to God, cleanse our consciences from acts that lead to death."

/"Acts that lead to death"/ refer to the consequences of sin/ and its filthiness./ It refers to our sins./ Now, the blood of Christ/ cleanses us of our sins/ and makes us faithfully serve God.

/In verse 15,/ Christ becomes the mediator of a new covenant./ How can Jesus be the mediator?/ He is Mediator through the effectiveness and greatness of Christ's offering.

/God made Jesus, Mediator through the appropriateness of Christ's humanity /and the greatness of His sacrifice. /Christ, the Mediator of the new covenant /died to atone for the sins committed during the first covenant. /The first covenant is the Old Testament.

/Thus, those who were called received the everlasting inheritance. /Those who are called refers to those who have been called effectively.

/They were called to receive the promised everlasting inheritance, which are/ justification, sanctification,/ and glorification./ Also, they were called to inherit the kingdom of God.

/In verse 16, it says, "In the case of a will, it is necessary to prove the death of the one who made it." / Why was one to be dead?/ It is because the will can change if the one who made it is still alive. /In order for the will to be fixed, the one who made the will must die.

/The one who made the will is God./ God is in Christ./ This means that/ as Mediator, Christ showed the need to die./ The first covenant was made with blood.

/If we look in verse 19,/ blood of calves was used to cleanse the people./ It says it was sprinkled over "the scroll and all the people." / This showed that sins committed against the teachings of

the scroll could be atoned for through the blood of calves.

/Then what is the spiritual meaning of the sprinkling of blood?/ It means that the only way to receive God's grace/ is through the completeness of Christ's offering.

/In verse 22,/ it says, "In fact, the law requires."/ It means, "according to the law."/ According to the law, everything can be cleansed with blood./ As we previously discussed,/ "to cleanse" simply refers to/ a physical cleansing./ It has nothing to do with our souls.

/Verse 23 says,/ "It was necessary, then, for the copies of the heavenly things to be purified with these sacrifices."

/The blood of animals /can ceremonially atone for the guilt of sins /and give short-lived blessings, /but it cannot atone for moral guilt.

/“Heavenly things” indicate/ Christ,/ redemption,/ salvation,/ worship,/ and fruit/ in the church's eternal glory./ All these are better sacrifices than ceremonial and animal sacrifices./ Christ is the better sacrifice.

/In the Old Testament, there are five types of major offerings and they are/ burnt offerings,/ grain offerings,/ fellowship offerings,/ guilt offerings,/ and sin offerings./ The offering of Christ abolished the system of such offerings.

/Verse 24 says,/ “For Christ did not enter a man-made sanctuary that was only a copy of the true one; he entered heaven itself, now to appear for us in God's presence.”

/Verse 25 says,/ “Nor did he enter heaven to offer himself again and again, the way the high priest enters the Most Holy Place every year with blood that is not his own.”

/Because the high priest has sins,/ he had to enter the Most Holy Place every year.

/However, /it says in verse 26,/ “Then Christ would have had to suffer many times since the creation of the world. /But now he has appeared once for all at the end of the ages to do away with sin by the sacrifice of himself.”

/The sacrifice of Christ is perfect./ Proof of this is/ first,/ the sanctity of Christ's personality./ He completely obeyed everything/ regarding the regulations of giving sacrifices,/ and He received the curse of the law./ There is nothing more that is required.

/Next, third,/ God loved Him and/ was pleased with Him./ We can know through this that the sacrifice was complete.

/Thus, Christ offered Himself at once and was acknowledged by God./ Now He came at the end of the ages./ The end of the ages indicate the first coming of Christ until the last times.

/Verse 27 says,/ “Just as man is destined to die once,/ and after that to face judgment.”

/This judgment refers to the death of the body/ and eternal judgment.

/Verse 28 says,/ “so Christ was /sacrificed once to take away the sins of many people;/ and he

will appear a second time,/ not to bear sin, but to bring salvation /to those who are waiting for him.”

/Who are those who are waiting for Him?/ First,/ they are believers who have unyielding faith that Jesus will return again./ They are those who actually love Christ./ They are those who long for His return.

/Also, they are those who wait patiently./ They are those who prepare for the Second Coming of the Lord./ John 14:2-3/ 2 Timothy 4:8/ Revelation 22:20/ Isaiah 5:7-8/ Matthew 25:10/ Luke 12:35-37.

/Therefore, with hope and faith in Christ our High Priest,/ we must keep our faith/ and become believers who patiently wait for our Lord’s Second Coming.

/With this we will conclude the ninth lecture on the Book of Hebrews./ Thank you.