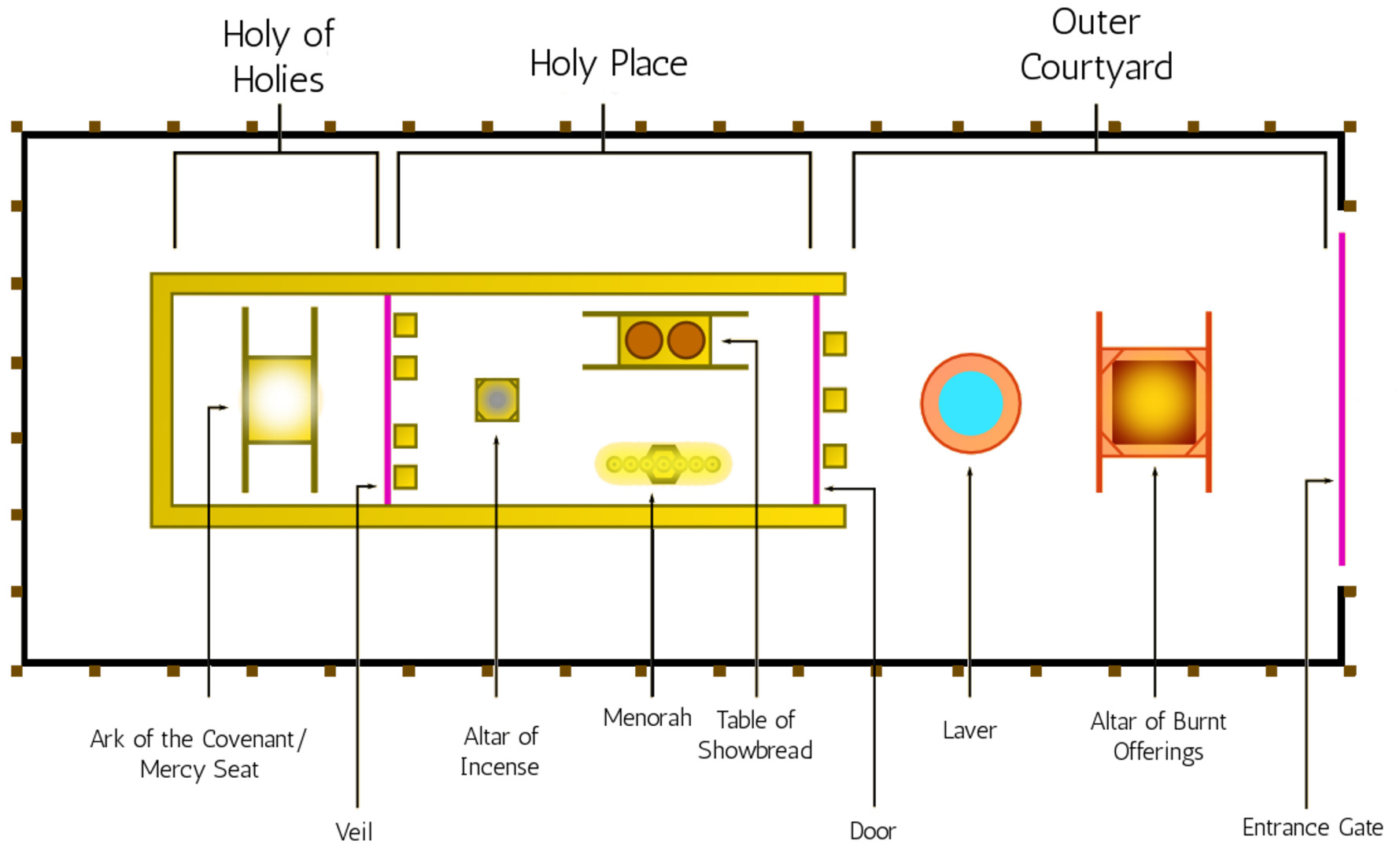


The Tabernacle:

Representation of Yeshua and the Biblical Feast Days



The Tabernacle represents Yeshua (Jesus). The layout of the Tabernacle parallels the Biblical Feast Days.

THE SPRING BIBLICAL FEASTS

The spring Biblical Feasts are represented by the Outer Court and the Holy Place and relate to Yeshua's first coming.

Passover

The Altar of Burnt Offering represents the feast of Passover, for Yeshua was our sin offering and our Passover offering (1 Corinthians 5:21, Luke 23:44-46, Romans 8:3).

The Laver represents being washed in the blood of the lamb (1 John 1:7).

The Table of Showbread represents Yeshua, the Bread of Life (John 6:35). The showbread was made without yeast (unleavened). If leaven is likened to sin (1 Corinthians 5:8, Matthew 16:6), then our sinless Yeshua was also unleavened (Hebrews 4:15).

Pentecost

The Word, or the Torah (John 1:1, 14), was given on Pentecost, or Shavuot (Exodus 19).

The Menorah represents Yeshua, the Light of the World (John 8:12). The oil of that light represents the Holy Spirit (Zechariah 4:1-12), which was given at Pentecost in the form of tongues of fire upon the disciples (Acts 2:1-41).

The time between the Spring and Fall Feasts is symbolized by the Altar of Incense, which represents the prayers of the saints, the Bride, in preparation for the second coming of Yeshua, the Bridegroom (Revelation 8:4).

THE FALL BIBLICAL FEASTS

The Holy of Holies represents the Fall Feasts and Yeshua's second coming.

Rosh HaShana and Yom Kippur

Rosh HaShana is also known as the Feast of Trumpets (1 Corinthians 15:52, Matthew 24:31).

Yom Kippur is called the Day of Atonement. The time from Rosh HaShana through Yom Kippur is called the High Holy Days, and it is intended to place our focus on the Final Judgement.

The Ark of the Covenant/Mercy Seat is where God sits enthroned (Exodus 25:22, Psalm 99:1, Isaiah 37:16). It represents the Final Judgement (symbolized by the High Holy Days) when a throne of judgement will be set up and the Lamb's Book of Life will be opened (Daniel 7:9-10, Revelation 20:11-15, 21:27).

Sukkot

The outer structure or covering of the Tabernacle represents the Feast of Tabernacles, also called Sukkot. This tent represents our future dwelling when we will tabernacle or dwell with God (Deuteronomy 33:27, Psalm 132:1-5, Revelation 7:15, 21:3).

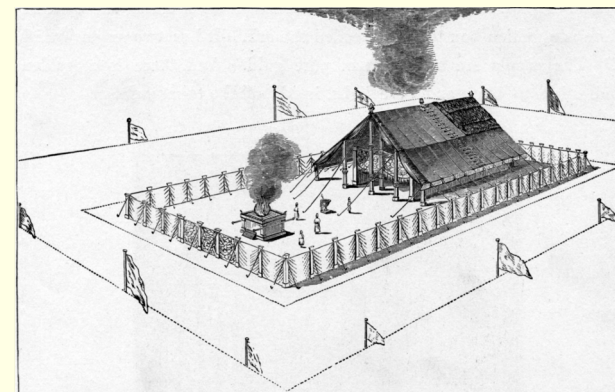
Sabbath

The entire Tabernacle was a holy place to draw near to God. It represents the Sabbath, which is a day set apart as holy for us to draw near and rest in the finished work of Creation (Genesis 2:1-3) and the work of Yeshua, which will be made full when He returns and reigns on earth for 1,000 years (Hebrews 4:9-11, Isaiah 66:22-23).



Judeo-Christian Clarion

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