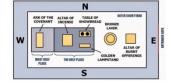
## Lessons From the Wilderness

## The Holy of Holies

Hebrews 9:1-14; Revelation 21:16

- I. The Ark of the Covenant (Ex. 25:10–16; 37:1–5; 40:3, 21; II Sa. 6:6–9)
  - A. The ark's company —God's presence with His people (I Sa. 4:3,22).



- B. The ark is Christ—there is no work of salvation without the person of salvation (Ex. 25:10; Lev. 16:12; Jo. 1:29; I Co. 2:2).
- C. The ark's cubits—half cubit measurements signifying that Jesus is not yet fully known for Who He is (Ex. 25:10; I Co. 13:9; Eph. 2:7).



- D. The ark's covering—Jesus is man in
  His perfection, but also completely God inside and out (Ex. 25:11a; Heb. 2:14; I Ti. 2:5; I Jo. 3:5; Col. 2:9; Jo. 1:1, 14; Phil. 2:6, 7).
- E. The ark's crown—Christ as King (Ex. 25:11b; Matt. 2:2; Zech. 9:9; Rev. 19:16).
  - 1. He was born a king (Mat. 2:2)
  - 2. He rode into Jerusalem as a king (Zech. 9:9)
  - 3. He was crucified as a king (John 19:19)
  - 4. He will return a King (Rev. 19:16)
- F. The ark's carriers—staves were placed in the rings for carrying it and left there. This shows us that we must lift Christ up and testify of Him continually (Ex. 25:12–15; Col. 1:12–18).

G. The ark's contents (Ex. 25:16; Heb. 9:4)

II.

- 1. Golden pot of manna—Jesus as God providing for us that which we need.
- 2. Aaron's rod that budded—Jesus Christ Who is the resurrection brings life from that which is dead.
- 3. The tables of the covenant—Jesus Christ, Who is the law's fulfillment in righteousness. The first tables of the

	law were broken by man, the second set of tables of the law were kept in the ark. (Deut. 10:1; Ga. 4:4; Isa. 42:21; Mat. 5:17; Ro. 5:19; Isa. 45:24; Jer. 23:6).
The	eseat (Exodus 25:17–22; 37:6–9; 40:20)
A.	The mercy seat's—Christ is our propitiation (Ro. 3:23–28; Heb 9:7I Jo. 2:2).
	• The Greek word for <i>propitiation</i> is the same word found for <i>mercy seat</i> . The word means "The benefit of Christ's blood for the sinner in the acceptance by the Father."
В.	The mercy seat's
C.	The mercy seat's—the thickness of the mercy seat is not mentioned, illustrating how God's mercy has no limits in Christ (Ex. 25:17; Psa. 23:6; 25:7; 100:5; 103:8; 103:17; 107:1).
D.	The mercy seat's—the cherubim are living beings that are guardians of God's presence (Ex. 25:18; Ge. 3:24; Ezek. 10:1–22).
E.	The mercy seat's

## Lessons From the Wilderness relationship with God (Ex. 25:22; Heb. 4:16; Titus 3:5; Psa. 5:7: 13:5: 21:7: I Pe. 1:3: Neh. 13:22).

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III.	The Veil (Ex. 26:31–33; 36:35–38; 40:21)						
	•	use	il—"Any kind of cloth which is ed for intercepting the view and ling something"				
	A.	The veil's					
		1.	Blue—Christ's deity				
		2.	Scarlet—Christ's sacrifice for sin				
		3.	Purple—Christ's royalty				
	В.	The veil's—four pillars represent man's testimony of Jesus Christ (Ex. 25:32)					
		1.	The pillars represent (Rev. 3:12; I Ti 3:15).				
		2. The veil hung upon the four pillars representing how t four accounts reveal different aspe of Christ (Ezek. 1:4–11; Rev. 4:6–7).					
			a. Matthew——a				
			b. Mark—a —an				
			c. Luke—Son of				

3. The pillars were set in \_\_\_\_\_ sockets representing the redeemed of the Lord.

d. John—Son of —an

C.	The veil's — the separation between Go and man made by sin (Isa. 59:2; Heb. 9:6–8)						
D.		veil			of n (Heb. 10:19–20;		
E.	The veil—it was rent from the top to the bottom when Jesus died on the cross (Mat. 27:50–51).						
F.	The veil						
		he veil was rent from od made the way open					
	ev m	ne veil was rent verything has been do nake a way for man to :16–18; Ro. 8:39).	one th	at need	ls to be done to		