The Tabernacle from God's Perspective

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The Tabernacle was very important to God – it was the focal point of his dealing with Israel for many years (Exodus 24:15-18, 25:1-2a, 8-9). The Tabernacle is described in twelve chapters of the Bible (Exodus 25-39, 35-39) – a significant portion of Holy Scripture. But, in the end it was just a physical object created for a purpose.

<u>The Construction of the Tabernacle</u>: the entire sanctuary consisted of a "<u>fence</u>" made of cloth partitions hung between posts which surrounded the "<u>tent</u>" which was the Tabernacle. The "fence" was secured by <u>guy ropes</u> on the posts. The tent comprised two rooms: the first room, the "<u>Holy Place</u>", is frequently referred to as "<u>The Tent of Meeting</u>". The second room was the "<u>Most Holy Place</u>" – it contained the "<u>Ark of the Covenant</u>". The top of the Ark was called the "<u>kapporeth</u>", the "place of atonement"; it was symbolically where God resided. <u>Cherubim</u> were positioned at each end of the "<u>kapporeth</u>". The furniture in the "<u>Holy Place</u>" comprised a <u>Lampstand</u>, a <u>Bread Table</u>, and an <u>Incense Alter</u>.

Moving the Tabernacle: Priests and Levites were assigned various parts of the Tabernacle. The <u>Aaronic Priests</u> carefully wrapped each piece of furniture, which were then carried by the <u>clan of Kohath</u> (Numbers 4:15). The <u>clan of Gershon</u> carried all the fabric: tents and curtains (Numbers 4:21-28). The <u>clan of Merari</u> carried all the wood and metal: frames, posts, bindings, and bases (Numbers 4:29-33). Gershonites and Merarites were assigned <u>wagons to carry materials</u>, but Kohathites had to <u>carry on their shoulders</u> (Numbers 7:1-9). Moving the camp took many hours – the Ark set out first and was probably at least a day ahead of the last groups to break camp; hence, <u>travel day and night was necessary</u> (Exodus 40:36-38, Numbers 10:14-28, 33).

<u>In the Promised Land</u>: the Tabernacle was first set up at <u>Shiloh</u> where it remained for many years (Joshua 18:1, 19:51, 22:19, 29, 1 Samuel 1:1-3). Apparently, there was a more permanent "<u>Temple</u>" constructed at Shiloh, either in conjunction with the Tabernacle or the Tabernacle was taken down and stored (1 Samuel 1:7-9, Jeremiah 7:12-14, Psalm 78:59-60). Other possible locations of the Tabernacle: <u>Bethel</u> (Judges 20:26-27), <u>Nob</u> (1 Samuel 21:1-6), and <u>Gibeon</u> (2 Chronicles 1:3, 1 Kings 3:4-5, 1 Chronicles 6:31-32, 16:39-40, 21:29).

Prophets and Kings: four times in the "appendix section" of the Book of Judges it is stated that there was no king in Israel (Judges 21:25, 17:6, 18:1, 19:1). The period of the Judges had been a failure: Israel had not fulfilled YHWH's requirement to be a Holy Nation. Samuel was the last Judge of Israel and the first official prophet (since Moses). God was ready to move on to the next phase of his working with Israel, through the institution of Kingship: this implied changes also in the cult – the Tabernacle would be deprecated in favour of a Temple. At the Battle of Ebenezer God removed his presence from the Tabernacle (1 Samuel 4:1-12). God would never again "dwell with Israel" in the Tabernacle. The final disposition of the Tabernacle was a storeroom in the Temple built by Solomon (1Kings 8:1-4, 2 Chronicles 5:2-5). Over the years, as the Temple was looted on various occasions (See 1 Kings 14:25-26, 2 Kings 12:17-18, 16:17, 18:13-16, 24:10-13), all the precious metals used in the Tabernacle would have been removed. Finally, the wood and fabrics would have been burned in the destruction of the Temple in 586BC.

An Object Lesson: The Tabernacle was extremely important to God – it was his dwelling place among Israel for many years. The Plan of God is inexorable – God will accomplish his purpose: when it was time to move on to the next phase of the Plan, God moved on from the Tabernacle. God does not leave loose ends – the Tabernacle was appropriately stored in its replacement, the Temple, and only finally destroyed with the Temple. We cannot cling to physical things: our possessions, our position, or even our lives – we are not called to succeed in this life but to prepare to teach people once we are granted entry in the permanent Dwelling Place of God.

This sermon is based on the paper "The Transfiguration and the Tabernacle" located at: https://mikewhytebiblicalresearch.ca/