

Understanding the Tabernacle and the Outer Court

The outer court in the Bible does not refer to hell or the Lake of Fire.

The outer darkness is actually the outer court of the Tabernacle.

The outer court is the area outside the walls of the Tabernacle, known as the camp where people live.

The outer court represents darkness as there is no light until one enters the city, symbolized by the Tabernacle.

Understanding the Tabernacle is crucial because the entire plan of Yahweh is hidden within it.

In Revelation 21:24, the scripture mentions a city that does not require the sun or the moon to shine, as the glory of Yahweh provides light in it.

Previously, these verses may have been confusing, but with knowledge of the Tabernacle, they now make sense.

The city mentioned in Revelation refers to the inner sanctuary of the Tabernacle.

Misconceptions about the End of the Age and the New Jerusalem

The text challenges the belief that there will be an end of the world, stating that there will only be an End of the Age, which refers to the end of this specific time period.

The New Jerusalem, described as the golden kingdom, does not require the sun because of the supernatural light present inside the city.

The Tabernacle is mentioned as an example, with the city being located inside it. The

Tabernacle is described as being covered with Badger skins, blocking out sunlight.

The scriptures and the picture in the text are seen as important for understanding the Book of Revelation.

The importance of the Torah as the foundation of the entire Bible is stressed, comparing it to the ground in a garden, with any problems in the fruit being rooted in the ground.

The misconception that there will be no more sun or moon in the future is challenged, as it would make it difficult to keep track of time.

The Nations of the Saved and the Camp Outside the City

The Bible mentions the existence of the sun, moon, and stars, but states that they are not needed inside the city.

When someone enters the city, they are greeted by seven bright lights or flames.

In verse 24, it is mentioned that the nations of the saved will walk in the light of the city, bringing their glory and honor into it.

The concept of nations of the saved is introduced, challenging the belief that there are only two groups of people: saved and lost.

The scripture suggests that there are people inside and outside the city, and all of them are saved.

The nations of the saved are not part of the New Jerusalem or the bride of Christ, but they are part of a new nation.

The nations of saved people will be present all over the planet Earth, not just in Jerusalem or the headquarters.

These saved people are referred to as the camp outside of the city.

Inside the city, there will be believers categorized as three-fold believers, while the camp outside consists of those who will be saved during the millennium.

Structure of the Text

The outer court is composed of 30-fold believers who did not enter the 60 and hundredfold company of priesthood.

Those outside the camp are saved during the millennial Reign and will experience a worldwide Revival.

Yahweh is the Evangelist of this revival.

Moving inside the Tabernacle, specifically Hebrews 6:1-2, Paul gives a commandment to leave the principles of the doctrine of Christ.

Some suggest keeping the gospel simple, but Paul's commandment suggests otherwise.

The simple gospel is represented by the brass altar and water baptism, which are located outside the Tabernacle.

Satan can transform himself into a preacher, deceiving people with simplistic teachings.

The Need to Move Beyond the Basic Gospel

Satan has taken on the role of a church leader and preaches a distorted version of the gospel.

The "brass altar" represents the basic doctrine of Christ, such as belief in Jesus and water baptism.

It is time to move beyond the basic gospel and strive for perfection.

Repentance from dead works should not be constantly revisited; we should not keep going back to the outer court.

Placing one's faith solely in Christ's sacrifice is not enough; we must advance beyond the cross to spiritual maturity.

Moving beyond water baptism and speaking in tongues is essential for growth.

Believing in the cross, speaking in tongues, and being baptized are not being diminished, but it is important to go further in our spiritual journey.

Moving on from the Cross and foundational teachings

The text discusses the importance of not belittling basic mathematical concepts, such as addition and subtraction, when transitioning to more advanced algebra classes.

The writer emphasizes the need to magnify the Cross by understanding its significance and moving on to the teachings and implications of it.

The text mentions the importance of not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works and faith toward God.

The writer encourages moving on from the doctrine of baptism and the laying on of hands, highlighting the concept of transferring sins to the sacrificial goat during the time of the Tabernacle.

The text mentions the need to move on from the concepts of resurrection of the dead and eternal judgment, implying that there will be a group of people exempt from standing before the Judgment seat of Christ.

The Journey through Judgment and the Secrets of the Inner Court

The next verse states, "And this we will do if Yahweh permits," indicating that the decision to move forward is subject to God's approval.

Only those who have passed through judgment are allowed access to the next court and the secrets it holds.

The high priest is the only one who can open the curtain leading to the inner court.

The outer court is represented by brass, symbolizing judgment, while the inner court is adorned with silver and gold, symbolizing a new dimension.

Those who have not entered the sacred space of the inner court are still under judgment and have not yet received the light of truth.

Family and friends who have not embraced this message are unable to enter the inner court and experience its enlightenment.

The Importance of the Walls in the Tabernacle

The text discusses the concept of moving from outer darkness into the Tabernacle, where everything is gold and silver.

The initial stage outside the Tabernacle represents the fleshly, animal nature that is symbolically left behind.

By washing oneself in water for the remission of sins, the old animal nature is cleansed.

Standing at the door, one cries out for more and is allowed to enter, where a new silver and eventually golden nature is formed.

The divine nature progresses from brass (outside), to silver, and finally to gold.

The walls surrounding the Tabernacle are often overlooked but are emphasized as the most important part by the author.

The walls are crucial for the availability and functioning of the other elements within the Tabernacle.

The specificity and importance of the walls are highlighted through a reference to Exodus 36:24.

The significance of walls is further linked to the presence of walls in the New Jerusalem.

Interpretation of Exodus 36:24-34

The passage from Exodus 36:24-34 describes the construction of the Tabernacle, specifically focusing on the boards and their sockets.

The boards were made of shittim wood and overlaid with gold, symbolizing a transition from the previous brass nature.

The boards were arranged in different sections of the Tabernacle, including the north corner, westward, and two corners.

Each board had two sockets made of silver, which were used for stability and support.

Bars made of shittim wood were used to connect the boards, with five bars for each side of the Tabernacle.

A middle bar was also added to provide additional support for the boards.

The boards and bars were overlaid with gold, signifying a new nature and a closer alignment with destiny and calling.

Despite the golden overlay, the boards still retained their wooden core beneath the surface.

The Symbolism of Numbers in the Tabernacle

The old man, representing the old nature, has been overtaken by the new man, symbolizing change and growth.

The wood, representing the old man, is covered by gold, symbolizing transformation and spiritual growth.

The boards of the Tabernacle were placed very close together, symbolizing perfection and unity.

There were a total of 48 boards in the Tabernacle, with each number holding symbolic meaning.

The number four symbolizes connectivity, totality of the Earth, and the four elements (fire, earth, water, air).

Yahweh's focus is planet Earth, not heaven, as demonstrated by the emphasis on the Tabernacle and the 48 boards.

The golden pillar represents someone who will be important and significant in the building.

The Importance of Earth and Rejecting the Rapture

Earth should be prioritized over the idea of being raptured

The Millennial Kingdom government will consist of those who have fallen in love with Yahweh's plans for the Earth

Expressing a desire to be part of Yahweh's plans and the great restoration coming to the Earth

Christianity is criticized for trying to remove believers from the Earth and giving it to Satan

Belief in the Rapture is compared to cancel culture, with Satan trying to cancel believers' voices and send them away

The Rapture is seen as fulfilling Satan's fantasy and excitement

Encouragement to reject the idea of flying away and firmly plant one's feet on the ground

Believers are urged to reclaim and restore the Earth, taking back every inch and every human for the glory of God

Reference to the Kingdom of God suffering violence and the need to take it by force

The importance of connecting oneself to the Earth for future generations

The significance of the number four and its representation of cancer culture

The Boards of the Third Temple and Judgment

The concept of the Third Temple, also referred to as the Millennial Temple or the New Jerusalem, is discussed.

The Third Temple consists of wooden boards overlaid by gold, representing Earthly-minded believers brought to the level of divine government.

These boards have come under submission to the divine nature and will rule and reign with Christ on Earth.

The boards represent the resurrected sons who have passed judgment in the outer court of the Temple.

Judgment begins in the house of Yahweh and transforms believers.

The boards are mentioned in 1 Peter 4:17 and are identified as those who have been judged and given authority in Revelation 20:4-6.

Judgment in the Church

Satan preaches against judging in the church, but the church's job is to judge themselves daily.

Believers are preparing to judge the world, despite being taught not to judge. Jesus did not explicitly say "judge not," but warned against judging until one has been judged.

Cutting corners and teaching others to do the same is not acceptable.

Members of the ministry hold each other accountable, causing some to leave.

Rebellion is noticeable among the Saints and will be judged within the ministry.

Judgment will be given to troublemakers, gossips, and those who cause division.

Some people resist judgment and claim that only the Word can judge them, but everyone interprets the Word according to their own desires.

Believers need external judgment based on the Word to guide them.

Practicing judgment within the church prepares believers for the day when judgment will be given to the Saints.

Judgment and Accountability in the Church

Judgment in the church is not given to God but to the Son, as stated in the Bible.

Yua (presumably referring to Yahweh) is not in charge of judging anyone.

The Son has been given the responsibility of judgment and is passing it onto his brothers, the saints.

The saints will also judge angels.

The church is called to judge matters within itself before being entrusted with judging the world.

The ministry emphasizes unity and does not tolerate divisive behavior or a lack of accountability. When someone's commitment to the ministry weakens, it is often evidenced by a decrease in financial support (tithes).

Slacking in attendance, support, and participation is seen as an indicator of one's dedication to the ministry.

Understanding the Mark of the Beast and the Golden Boards

The Mark of the Beast is associated with Sunday worship and symbolizes submitting to the pope of Rome or the god of Israel.

Rejecting the Mark of the Beast means not being a Sunday worshipper and signifies a beheading of oneself in a metaphorical sense.

Worshiping anytime one wants to is not aligned with Yahweh's perspective.

Those who have not received the Mark of the Beast are referred to as the beheaded saints in Revelation 20:4.

The beheaded saints represent those who have rejected Sunday worship and have a Heavenly mind overlaid on their earthly existence.

They are the golden boards in the heavenly city, bringing Heaven and Earth together.

Yahweh is the high priest inside the city, and the golden boards reign and rule with Him.

The Importance of Unity in Building the Temple

Ephesians 2:19-22 emphasizes the significance of unity among believers.

Believers are no longer strangers and foreigners but fellow citizens with the Saints of the household of Yahweh.

The metaphor of golden boards connected to form a temple is used to illustrate the concept of unity.

The ministry is hated because of its strong and unbreakable connection.

The foundation of the apostles and prophets is essential for building the temple.

Yeshua the Messiah is the Chief Cornerstone of this temple.

All the boards must fitly join together to grow into a holy temple.

Satan tries to wedge divisions and disunity among believers to hinder the building of the temple.

Unity is essential, and attempts to distort it by labeling it as a cult or controlling are tactics of the enemy.

The Importance of Unity in the Ministry

The ministry is called to bring together boards and create a temple

The teacher did not bring the boards together, but Yahweh raised them up

The boards overlook their differences and come together under the flag of FHM

Yahweh breaks and rebuilds the temple, no termites are allowed

There is no time for old church stuff, hurt feelings should be hidden

The enemy tries to fracture the building by pointing out differences

Perfect unity is necessary for an undefeatable ministry.

Pagan Practices of the Vikings and the Misinterpretation of Cheeseburgers

The author recommends not watching a series on Netflix that educates about the Pagan practices of the Vikings, as they have to fast forward through some parts.

The Vikings would take a goat, boil it in its mother's milk, and spread that milk on their crops during the Harvest season to get a better crop.

This practice was rooted in Paganism and not a reason for the Jewish prohibition against cheeseburgers.

Historical evidence has been found to support this practice of boiling goats in their mother's milk by the pagans.

The author asserts that people are free to eat cheeseburgers without any religious restrictions.

Believers are described as being built together for the habitation of Yahweh through the spirit.

The passage being referred to is verse 22, which emphasizes the unity of believers in their relationship with Yahweh.

Luke 19 is recommended as a starting point to teach someone about the coming Kingdom on Earth.

The Parable of the Rich Young Ruler in Luke 19 proves that believers will have a role in governing cities here on Earth.

In 1997, the author asked God to judge them, but got scared and cancelled the prayer.

However, God stated that the cancellation was only from the mind and soul, and that the spirit and heart remained open to judgement.

This led to a deeper understanding and experience of praise and worship for the author.

The Tabernacle and Transformative Nature

The Tabernacle building consists of two parts: the holy and the holy of holies.

The first apartment, called The Holy, symbolizes the condition of individuals who have consecrated their human nature to death.

These individuals are referred to as Zite and Nazarites.

The transformation from brass to gold is initiated in this first part of the Tabernacle.

This transformation represents a change from human to spiritual nature.

Those who have undergone this transformation have been begotten of the spirit.

This concept is further explained in 2 Peter 1:4.

The Transformation Process in Two Apartments

The first apartment represents the initial stage of transformation, where individuals can become partakers of the divine nature by escaping the corruption of the world through lust.

In the first apartment, there are three tools: the menorah, the shoe bread, and the altar of incense, which help in the transformation process from wood to gold.

These tools have been assigned by Yahweh to facilitate the change from the old nature to the new nature.

The second apartment, located behind the third door, is known as the holy of holies, where individuals not only commit to die but also overcome and obtain the divine nature.

The difference between the first apartment and the second apartment is that in the second apartment, individuals have actually obtained the divine nature.

Yosua spent 30 years in the first apartment under the ministry of the candlestick, the altar, and the shoe bread to obtain the divine nature.

Many Christians are too busy focusing on being saved at the cross and baptized, instead of immersing themselves in the ministry of the threefold cord within the first apartment. It is essential to spend our lives under the ministry of the tools in the first apartment to fully experience transformation.

The Journey of the Manifested Sons of Yahweh

The third door leads to becoming the firstborn sons of Yahweh and the firstborn from the dead. In the first apartment, one develops the Divine mind, while in the third apartment, one acquires the Divine body.

The veil between the Divine mind and body is torn when they meet.

The current age is the church age, not the Golden Age.

Many are called to consecration, which goes beyond salvation and includes sacrificing oneself for Yahweh's service.

The outer Court is where those called to become manifested sons of Yahweh reside.

Corinthians 2:4 confirms the calling to become manifested sons of Yahweh.

The Tabernacle represents the journey from Passover to Pentecost and finally to Tabernacles.

The algebra of Truth refers to understanding the significance of the numbers 30, 60, and 100.

These numbers hold hidden meanings and are crucial for becoming manifested sons of Yahweh.

After Pentecost, one experiences the unlimited measure of wine and oil.

Structure of the Text

The text discusses various concepts related to spirituality and understanding the truth.

It mentions the idea of the "natural mind" being unable to comprehend spiritual matters.

The text emphasizes the need to accept and embrace the truth revealed by the Holy Spirit.

The distinction is made between those living in the outer Court, characterized by faith alone, and those who have entered the inner Court and seek perfection.

The inner Court represents full consecration to the Lord's service and the pursuit of the divine nature.

The text also introduces the idea of the "third door" and references a ministry named "The Price is Right Ministry."

The Importance of Choosing the Right Door and the Role of Christ as our Forerunner

Choosing the right door involves understanding the terms of our vow to the Lord, which include crucifying the flesh, laying down our human will, and offering ourselves as living sacrifices to Yahweh.

Worship should be directed towards Heavenly impulses rather than seeking our own pleasure or honor.

The Holy Spirit has a transformative effect on our lives, redirecting our plans and desires towards connecting with other believers.

In 1 Corinthians, the footnotes mention that the truth of Yahweh is not subject to the judgment of men, emphasizing the authority and reliability of God's truth.

Christ, Yosua, is our Pioneer and Forerunner who opened the door for us to enter.

Understanding who Yahweh is helps us grasp this concept.

Hebrews 6:19-20 highlights the hope we have as an anchor for our souls to enter beyond the third Veil. Our hope is not just to find Christ, but to follow him into the Veil.

Christ is our Forerunner, meaning he ran ahead of us as the Sheep of the first fruit.

The significance of Christ as our Forerunner underscores his role in paving the way for us to enter into the Veil.

The Forerunner and Hope

The Forerunner went ahead of us and we should follow

The Forerunner is the one who went beyond the veil

The Forerunner is Jesus Christ, who laid his life down and is now seated at the father's right hand in the holy of holies

The anchor of our hope is entering into the veil

The anchor of our hope is Jesus Christ, the Forerunner

Jesus Christ showed us the way, not just a cop-out

Following Jesus means doing what he did and being led beyond the veil

Believers have been begotten by Yahweh through the word of Truth

Believers are a kind of first fruits of his creatures

The Veil of Consecration and the Secret Society within the Holy Place

The people who live in the Holy Place are Heavenly-minded new creatures, despite still being in the flesh.

The first court is known as the Nazarite court or the veil of consecration, which is beyond the intellectual sight of the world.

The preacher believes in joining a secret society beyond the first Veil of consecration.

God is doing transformative work in secret and quiet places, leading to a separation from the Babylonian church.

The people in the Holy Place enjoy the inner light of the golden candlestick.

These people partake of a special food served in secret, the bread from Mount Zion.

The Importance of the Secret Sauce and the Foundation of the Golden Boards

The "secret sauce" is a metaphorical concept that brings success and positive outcomes, whether in personal life, finances, or relationships.

The secret sauce is obtained from a secret place and has transformative effects on various aspects of life.

It is meant to be used in secret, away from prying eyes or outside influences, to maximize its power.

The Wilderness is depicted as a place of seclusion and protection where individuals can find themselves and avoid negative influences.

The author criticizes mainstream churches, referring to them as circuses, with false prophets and generic messages.

The importance of finding an inner sanctum or spiritual community that provides deeper knowledge and spiritual nourishment is emphasized.

The golden boards represent the structure of the temple, and the author focuses on the foundation and how they are supported.

The silver sockets are the foundation of the golden boards, providing stability and strength to the entire structure of the temple.

The Importance of Redemption and the Foundation of the Temple

The text emphasizes the significance of redemption and its connection to silver sockets.

The number 100 represents fullness and is associated with a double Jubilee.

Silver is the metal that symbolizes redemption.

Redemption is more than forgiveness and plays a crucial role in salvation.

The foundation of the Temple is built on the act of redemption by grace.

Works alone cannot secure salvation; it is the silver redemption that holds up our works.

The Foundation mentioned in 1 Corinthians 3:11 is the Messiah, who paid the price for the redemption of all mankind.

The importance of the Foundation is highlighted in Numbers Chapter 4, particularly in relation to the Marans (further information not provided).

The Importance of the Marites in the Tabernacle

The Marites had an important role in the work of God, despite it appearing to be the least important.

Their job was not to carry the Ark of the Covenant or the beautiful linen curtains.

Their main responsibility was to lay the silver sockets when the Tabernacle was moved.

They were numbered from 30 to 50 years old and were responsible for the work of the Tabernacle.

Their job included carrying the golden boards, bars, pillars, and sockets of the Tabernacle.

Despite having lower-level jobs, the entire Ministry rested upon the Marites.

The media ministry, including streaming, sound, and visuals, is considered the Marites of today's Ministry.

The Importance of the Marites in the Ministry

The Marites, including Brother Enit, Brother Gino, and Sister Natalie, arrive an hour before church to lay the silver sockets as the foundation of the ministry.

Their work is often unseen and goes unrecognized, as they don't get to sit on the platform or have their voices heard.

Sister Victoria Carter is mentioned as someone who diligently rides the lawn mower to maintain the beauty of the land where the ministry takes place.

The congregation faithfully supports the ministry by sending in their contributions through the mail, despite their efforts going unnoticed.

The speaker acknowledges that while their face and voice may be prominent, the Marites play an essential role and deserve recognition.

The Marites do not face the same hate or attacks as the speaker does, as they remain hidden, but they are just as crucial to the work.

The speaker shares their personal experience of laying silver sockets for their grandmother's work and vacuuming her church.

The contribution of the ladies in the sweatshop who create t-shirts displaying the message is also mentioned.

The Marites are described as the very foundation of the work, deserving gratitude and appreciation from the speaker.