

## **Part 8- Revealed Treasures of the Tabernacle**

### **The Difference Between the Holy and the Most Holy**

- The holy is represented by a room that is 20 by 1, signifying the last 2,000 years that people have been trapped in.
- The most holy is represented by a room that is 10 by 10.
- The significance of this difference is explored further, highlighting the importance of these dimensions.
- Brother William Branham had a vision before he died. He saw a large tent with a little room inside.
- The meaning of this vision has puzzled many, but the speaker suggests that the tent represents the Tabernacle and the little room is where Yahweh will meet them.
- The little room is identified as the Millennium room, symbolizing the third day Ministry and the great Sabbath day.
- The speaker expresses excitement and disbelief at having the revelation and mentions that Brother Bellinger would also be amazed by this insight.
- The significance of the little room and its connection to meeting Yahweh in the Millennium is emphasized.
- The speaker acknowledges that these revelations come to them and they do not actively seek them out. They express gratitude and enthusiasm for the experience.

### **The Concept of Heavenly Places**

- The concept of "heavenly places" refers to a specific location where individuals are called to prepare for training and ruling.
- Heavenly places are symbolically represented by a "little room" where one can meet the Lord.
- Preparation in the big room is necessary before entering heavenly places.
- Heavenly places are likened to a dressing room where individuals put on their linen garments.
- The Heavenly Tabernacle, as seen by Moses, can be found in heavenly places.
- Heavenly places are entered after baptism and leaving the outer court.
- Heavenly places can be recognized by the presence of the altar of prayer, rather than distractions such as social media or gossip.
- The first aspect encountered in heavenly places is the altar of incense, which will be taught in-depth.

## **Part 8- Revealed Treasures of the Tabernacle**

- Another aspect is walking in the presence of the menorah, symbolizing ever-increasing light and complete truth.
- Lighting the menorah one candle at a time represents the gradual illumination of complete truth.
- When in heavenly places, individuals will walk in the light of the menorah.

### **Incorporating Heavenly Instruments into Daily Life**

- The importance of love for the altar, not just love for knowledge
- Knowledge should lead to repentance and a constant life of prayer
- The connection between what happens in heaven and the Tabernacle
- The significance of the table of incense in heaven during prayer
- The purification of heavenly patterns with better sacrifices
- Incorporating heavenly instruments into daily life for God's will on Earth
- Christ being raised and seated in the heavenly places
- Believers being raised and seated in heavenly places as well
- Operating from the heavenly places in the body of Christ and high priest ministry

### **Heavenly Places and Intercession**

- Ephesians 2:6 states that believers are raised up and seated in Heavenly places with Christ.
- Christ is interceding for all men in Heaven, at the right hand of the Father.
- Believers need to be praying at the same altar and in the same prayer as Christ in order to be in Heavenly places.
- The importance of operating from a Heavenly dimension and having a strong prayer life.
- 2 Corinthians 4:7 emphasizes that believers have a Heavenly calling but are stuck in Earthly vessels.
- The treasure of Christ is within believers, and they need to let Yahweh's power be manifested through them.
- Revelation 8:3-4 describes an Angel standing at the altar in Heaven, representing Yahweh, the messenger of the New Covenant.

### **The Power of Prayer and Incense**

- The messenger at the altar has a golden sensor in his hand.
- Much incense is given to the messenger.
- Yua does not have incense to present to the father on his own.

## **Part 8- Revealed Treasures of the Tabernacle**

- Yeshua is waiting for someone to give him what he needs to present to the father.
- The incense is offered with the prayers of all saints.
- The smoke of the incense ascends before Yahweh out of the angel's hand.
- Incense is given by the prayers of the saints.
- The more you pray, the more incense is presented to the father.
- The sweet smell of incense has kept judgment off of the nation.
- Muttering a prayer provides incense to present to the father.
- An angel stands at the altar with a golden censor, waiting for a saint of God to pray.
- Praying for others can buy another day.

### **The Structure of the Tabernacle and its Symbolism**

- Pastor Yua speaks about the significance of "dead ashes" and how they are sent up to God as proof of the presence of martyrs under the altar.
- The Tabernacle is described as a perfect structure, and the outside of the Tabernacle is referred to as the nations of the saved, located outside the camp or city of God.
- The ministry of Moses and the sons of Aaron have their own separate tents, as the man of God is never mixed in with the tribes.
- The Tabernacle is shown to have 12 tribes surrounding it, each represented by a flag or banner.
- Each tribe's banner is associated with a sign of the masero (zodiac constellations).
- The design of the Tabernacle follows an astronomical pattern related to the 12 constellations and a circuit surrounding planet Earth.

### **The Structure of the Camp and the Positioning of the Tribes**

- The tribe of Judah was placed in the prime position, directly east of the entrance of the Tabernacle.
- Four principal tribes represented the four seasons of the year: Judah, Dan, Reuben, and Ephraim.
- Judah represented spring, Dan represented winter, Reuben represented summer, and Ephraim represented fall.
- The positioning of these tribes was arranged 90 degrees from one another.
- The positioning of the tribes formed a 360-degree circle, representing the 360 days in the Zeteki calendar.
- Adding the four prime days gives a total of 364 days in the Zeteki calendar.

## **Part 8- Revealed Treasures of the Tabernacle**

- The 365th day comes from Ceres time, which is not explained in detail in the text.
- The positioning of the tribes and the calendar demonstrate the perfection and wonder of God.

### **The Structure of the Tabernacle and the Four Living Creatures**

- The Tabernacle, described as the dwelling place of Yahweh among his people, is meant to be situated on Earth rather than in heaven.
- Reuben is associated with water, symbolized by Aquarius, while Ephraim is connected with Taurus.
- Ezekiel and John describe the four living creatures as a man, a lion, an ox, and an eagle.
- Reuben, Dan, Judah, and Ephraim are represented by these four symbols respectively.
- The four living creatures are considered the principal sons of Israel and play a role in protecting the throne.
- The middle of the wheel within the wheel in the Holy of Holies represents Yahweh himself.
- This wheel is constantly moving, symbolizing the movement of the throne.
- Judah, Ephraim, Reuben, and Dan are identified as the ones protecting the throne and moving it in the wilderness.
- These four tribes represent the four cardinal directions (north, south, east, west) and form a Four Square formation.
- The Tabernacle and its structure are seen as significant and meaningful by various groups, including the Masons.

### **Understanding "Outside the Camp" in Leviticus**

- Being "outside the camp" in Leviticus refers to being outside the camp of Israel.
- Leviticus 13:46 explains that those with a plague or disease shall dwell alone without the camp.
- If an Israelite, even a believer, is unclean or infected with a disease of backbiting or gossiping, they are to be separated from the camp according to Torah.
- This separation applies to both the person and their garments.
- The purpose of the separation is to prevent the spread of the disease within the camp.

### **Separation of Sinful Israelites according to Torah**

- According to Torah, if a believing Israelite becomes defiled with sin, they are to be separated from the rest of the people and dwell alone outside the camp.
- This separation is necessary because sin spreads, just like leprosy according to Torah.

## **Part 8- Revealed Treasures of the Tabernacle**

- The infection of sin is considered worse than other sins such as homosexuality and child molestation, and it is an abomination unto God.
- As long as a person remains defiled, they are to be put outside the camp of Israel.
- Torah commands the children of Israel to put every leper and everyone with an issue outside the camp.
- Being Torah observant requires following these commandments, even if it means putting someone out of the church to prevent the spreading of malicious gossip.

### **Removing Rebellion for Restoration**

- The speaker emphasizes the importance of identifying oneself when bringing up an issue.
- The text mentions the concept of being defiled by the dead, and those who are defiled are to be put out.
- It is stated that rebellious individuals are to be put out without the camp.
- The speaker differentiates between rebellious sheep and lost sheep.
- A reference is made to Jesus leaving the 99 to find the one lost sheep.
- The importance of following the protocol in dealing with rebellious individuals is mentioned.
- Steps of the protocol include speaking to the person, bringing in witnesses, and involving the whole church.
- The reason for removing rebellion is to allow for perfect peace in the ministry.
- Those who are rebellious may be placed outside the camp, as leprosy symbolizes sin.
- Placing the lepers outside the camp is done with the intention of restoration.
- The lepers are expected to realize their need for help and come back to the priest once they have healed and repented.

### **The Importance of Cleansing and Restoring in the House of Israel**

- In the Torah church, anyone is welcome except for those who are lepers. Lepers must first get cleansed from their leprosy before they can rejoin the camp.
- The Amish community has thrived due to their practice of shunning. They do not allow anyone who does not want to be part of their community, and they send 16 or 17-year-olds outside the camp to decide if they want to be Amish or part of the world.
- Baptism is only allowed for those who understand and want to be part of the Amish community, keeping their community pure and free.
- Yahweh set up the practice of putting troubled individuals outside the camp until they repent and confess their sins for purification.

## **Part 8- Revealed Treasures of the Tabernacle**

- The congregation must be mature enough to accept repentant individuals back into the camp without holding any grudges or recourse.
- Trust in forgiven individuals may need to be earned for leadership positions.
- This practice is specific to the house of Israel and is not followed in Baptist or Pentecostal churches.
- The camp refers to the dwelling place of Yahweh and wherever his presence walks. It is likened to the Tabernacle in the wilderness where the presence of Yahweh resided.
- The House of Israel follows Torah and the New Testament, as they both align with each other.
- The presence of Yahweh in the camp signifies the people of the presence.

### **Importance of Keeping the Congregation Holy**

- The rituals and rules in the Old Testament were extremely detailed and specific.
- The ritual for slander was one of the most detailed and lengthy.
- The ritual involved using the ashes of the red heifer and drinking water mixed with it.
- This ritual was believed to purify individuals.
- Being put outside the camp meant being in rebellion to the doctrines and teachings of the word and God's authority.
- Deuteronomy 23:14 emphasizes the importance of keeping the congregation holy.
- Yahweh walks in the midst of the camp to deliver and give victory over enemies.
- The camp must be kept holy so that Yahweh does not see anything unclean and turn away.
- Failure to keep the congregation holy can lead to being rejected by Yahweh in the last days.

### **Confusion and Exclusion in Religious Practices**

- The speaker expresses confusion about their faith and relationship with the Lord.
- They mention that they loved the Lord and performed miraculous acts such as casting out devils and healing the sick in the Lord's name.
- The speaker believes that these acts were done by the Spirit of God.
- However, the Lord responds to the speaker as a "worker of iniquity" or someone who practices lawlessness.
- The Lord instructs the speaker to go outside the camp, indicating exclusion from certain religious practices or community.
- The speaker mentions that what is currently being gathered must be holy and implies the need for separation.

## **Part 8- Revealed Treasures of the Tabernacle**

- The speaker expresses gratitude for the presence of the audience and wishes them a wonderful Shabbat.
- The speaker hopes that the audience has learned something from the lesson and acknowledges the work of Yahweh in everyone's lives.