

Part 7- The Tabernacle as a Pattern

The Tabernacle as a Pattern

- Hebrews chapter 8 verse 5 discusses the Tabernacle.
- Elder Morgan is chosen to read the text.
- The speaker, Pastor, expresses gratitude for the offerings received for a family in need.
- The online portal will remain open for donations.
- The preferred method of giving is through the shared link, but PayPal is also accepted.
- Donors are encouraged to include a note specifying the purpose of the donation.
- Technical issues prevent the speaker from accessing PayPal, but a report will be provided later.
- The importance of joining the Telegram and Facebook groups is emphasized.
- The Tabernacle should be understood as a pattern, not the actual structure.
- Moses saw a vision of the future heavenly Tabernacle, not the current temple in heaven.

The Fulfillment of the Temple and its Symbolism

- The Temple represents the fulfillment of Yahweh's long-awaited vision.
- The Tabernacle is a pattern or symbol that points to something greater to come.
- The Tabernacle was never about the physical structure itself, but rather a representation of the ultimate fulfillment.
- Moses, along with other prophets like Abraham, saw the day of the building of the third Temple.
- Common beliefs about the third Temple and the Antichrist sitting in it are based on a flawed understanding.
- The Tabernacle is a shadow or symbol of the third Temple, just as the Sabbath is a shadow of the coming Kingdom of Yahweh.
- Keeping the Sabbath today is like participating in a shadow study, anticipating the great rest that will come to all of planet Earth.
- Hebrews 8:5 states that the Tabernacle served as an example and shadow of heavenly things, following the pattern shown to Moses on the mountain.

The Tabernacle as an Example and Shadow

- In Hebrews chapter 8 and verse 5, Paul emphasizes that the priests served at the sanctuary, which is seen as a copy of something greater.

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- The Tabernacle is to be regarded as an example, similar to buying a pattern to make a dress. It is not to be worshipped or admired in itself, but rather with the intention of creating something greater.
- The Tabernacle serves as a copy and shadow, as Moses was admonished by Yahweh when he was about to build it.
- Yahweh instructed Moses to make all things according to the pattern shown to him in the mount, emphasizing the need for careful adherence to the given vision and not adding or subtracting from it.

Importance of Following God's Instructions

- God instructed Moses to build a specific work, and He emphasized the importance of not deviating from the given pattern.
- The instruction was to assign elders over different regions and states, and to listen to God rather than being influenced by the people.
- God did not change His way of doing things, and He expects His followers to adhere to His instructions.
- People often dismiss the importance of details and claim that as long as their hearts are right with the Lord, other details don't matter.
- Jesus is not a different God but is one with the Father, and the God of the Old Testament remains the same.
- It is crucial to resolve the question of when God changed His ways of doing business, as He is unchanging.
- The message emphasizes the need to adhere to God's instructions and not to deviate from them.

The Importance of Details in the Tabernacle

- Yahweh is depicted as a different God in the text, with references to Our Father Who Art in Heaven.
- The notion of putting God in a museum is mentioned, where people can walk through the museum called the Old Testament and dust off the Yahweh figure.
- The belief is that Jesus came and replaced the previous God with a better God.
- The importance of the seventh day of the week is emphasized, connecting it to the Garden of Eden.
- Yahweh's attention to detail is highlighted in Exodus 25 verse 40.
- Moses had to follow Yahweh's instructions exactly in building the Tabernacle because it was a shadow of something greater.

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- The importance of obedience and following the details in the Tabernacle is connected to being part of the end time bride.
- Yahweh expects no shadow of turning and emphasizes the significance of details in displaying obedience.
- The Tabernacle's details will be relevant in the end times, revealing the state of the world and the purpose of existence.

The Coverings of the Tabernacle

- The Tabernacle had four layers of coverings: fine twined linen, goat's hair, Ram's skin, and dolphin skin (mistranslated as Badger skin).
- Inside the Tabernacle, there was no need for the sun as it was so dark due to the many coverings.
- The Tabernacle was illuminated by two sources of light: the manora and the glory above the holy of holies.
- The four coverings on top of the Tabernacle represent the different layers of spiritual experience.
- The outermost covering, made of fine twined linen, will be discussed in detail and its application to daily life will be explained.

Tabernacle Coverings and Their Significance

- The outermost covering of the Tabernacle is often referred to as Badger skin in the Bible, but it is actually Dolphin skin.
- The fifth bar of the Tabernacle was hidden on the inside and represented the invisible work of the Holy Spirit.
- The Dolphin skin outer curtain served as waterproofing and protected the glory of Yahweh hidden inside the Tabernacle.
- Jerusalem, like the Tabernacle, was also covered with the same four skins, symbolizing its connection to the Tabernacle.
- Being covered with these skins is essential to being a part of the New Jerusalem.

The Symbolism of the Tabernacle

- The Tabernacle represents two entities: Christ and his church.
- The first layer of the Tabernacle, covered in dolphin skin, represents the flesh of Christ.
- The dolphin skin was ordinary and unattractive, just like the flesh of an ordinary person.
- Beneath the dolphin skin, there was a hidden treasure - 8,400 pounds of brass, 8,400 pounds of silver, and 2,400 pounds of gold.

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- This hidden treasure represents the royalty and provision of Yahweh.
- The significance of the dolphin skin is that it hides the glory and riches that are inside the Tabernacle.
- Without understanding the symbolism, one would see the Tabernacle as an ordinary tent, just like any other in the wilderness.
- The hidden treasure within the Tabernacle is valued at 1.5 million dollars in those days, equivalent to 2.8 trillion dollars today.

Hidden Treasures in Harvest Ministries

- The speaker expresses concern that many individuals at First Harvest Ministries have failed to recognize the valuable resources within the group.
- The speaker emphasizes that some individuals are preoccupied with trivial matters that ultimately hold no significance.
- The speaker highlights the presence of Treasures of gold within the Bible studies and ministry of Harvest Ministries.
- The audience is encouraged to be cautious about dismissing the ministry as just another small Bible study or church.
- The speaker urges the audience not to overlook the potential and purpose of Harvest Ministries, as it is something that Satan would want them to do.
- An illustration is provided about how people failed to recognize the true identity and worth of Jesus Christ.
- The disciples, in particular, were focused on the physical appearance of Jesus and had not fully understood his divinity and the treasures he offered.
- The speaker mentions the abundance of valuable resources, such as brass, silver, and gold, that can be found within Jesus and his teachings.
- The audience is reminded that despite being with the ministry for a long time, they may still not have grasped the significance and value of the treasures present.
- A plea is made to see beyond the physicality of individuals and recognize the deeper spiritual wealth they possess.
- The speaker acknowledges that they, too, understand the true identity and potential of the individuals within Harvest Ministries.

Developing the Character of the Kingdom

- Pastor emphasizes the importance of treating each other like gold in the ministry.
- Failure to comprehend the significance of the "badger skin" and "dolphin skin" can hinder understanding.

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- The series "The Chosen" highlights the humanity of Jesus and how people walked with him without recognizing him.
- Personal experience of witnessing a loved one's frailty in death and realizing the treasures within them.
- Without developing character traits like gold, silver, and brass, one's life is reduced to mere "badger skin" after death.
- The daily inworking of the Holy Spirit is necessary to develop these qualities.
- The kingdom's inworking must begin now, not just waiting for its coming.
- The Christian church should balance the expectation of the coming Kingdom with the development of its character traits.
- Without the inworking of the character of the Kingdom, individuals are deemed worthless.
- Eventually, everyone's "dolphin skin" will be laid to rest.

The Value and Legacy of Character

- The speaker reflects on the significance of knowing and remembering one's ancestors, particularly great-grandparents and great-great-grandparents. They note that while these individuals may have believed themselves to be important during their lives, they are largely forgotten by future generations.
- In contrast, the speaker highlights the lasting impact of their grandmother, who lived a life dedicated to the Holy Spirit. They emphasize that she left her family with the spiritual "riches" of God's presence and character.
- The speaker challenges the audience to consider what they are leaving for their own children. They ask if their lives are filled with the Holy Spirit or with negative qualities such as gossip and backbiting, questioning the value of their character.
- The speaker references Apostle Paul's teachings on women's adornment, explaining that he was not opposing the wearing of jewelry but rather encouraging women to prioritize internal beauty and character. They suggest that women should aspire to have a value that is greater than jewelry.
- The speaker also briefly mentions the significance of having a good wife, stating that a man who has a good wife has "arrived" in life. They emphasize that a good wife's value goes beyond her physical appearance and extends to her internal qualities.

Importance of Treasuring and Honoring the Qualities of a Spouse

- The passage emphasizes the importance of building value on things that matter, specifically by having a Meek and quiet Spirit.
- A Meek and quiet Spirit does not mean being voiceless or insignificant, but rather having a voice that garners attention and respect.

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- It is crucial for a spouse to cherish and honor the qualities and treasures within their partner.
- Treasures in a spouse can include their prayers, love, support, and faithfulness.
- The passage encourages looking beyond external qualities and seeing the treasures contained within a spouse.
- The passage highlights the author's appreciation for his wife's prayers and care.
- Building treasures that cannot be corrupted by moth and rust is mentioned.
- The author expresses gratitude for his wife's love and support, even in difficult times.
- The importance of recognizing a spouse as more than just someone for physical intimacy is emphasized.

The Importance of Overcoming Temptation

- The speaker describes feeling aggravated and frustrated with the way things are going in their service.
- The speaker indicates that a person sitting on the piano is aware of their frustrations and continues to smile.
- The speaker emphasizes the need for things to be done correctly for the work of the Lord.
- The speaker compares their situation to when Jesus came to his own people, who did not accept him.
- The Jews in John 19:7 believe that Jesus should die because he claimed to be the Son of God.
- The speaker highlights the temptation Jesus faced to prove his identity and power.
- Satan tempts Jesus to show off his gifts and glory by healing a sick man or performing miracles.
- Jesus resists the temptation and does not utter a word, demonstrating his royalty and self-control.
- The speaker encourages listeners to not let their enemies think they are weak, just as Jesus overcame the desire to prove himself.
- Overcoming temptation is seen as a way to strengthen oneself, similar to how Jesus triumphed over temptation.

The Hidden Beauty and Holiness of the Tabernacle

- Those who truly have power never show it, but exercise it and operate in it discreetly.
- The beauty beneath the Badger skin of the Tabernacle was known only to the Levite family, the chosen ones.

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- No Israelite had knowledge of what was inside the Tabernacle.
- The reason for hiding the Tabernacle's contents, including the walls and curtains, remains unknown.
- Membership in the Lost tribes of Israel does not guarantee inclusion in the Bride of Messiah.
- Only a selected few are allowed to see the gold in this ministry.
- According to Numbers Chapter 4:19-20, only Aaron and his sons were permitted to approach the most holy things in the Tabernacle.
- If anyone, particularly the church congregation, tried to access the holy areas, death would result.
- Yahweh values holiness and does not tolerate individuals touching or interfering with sacred objects.
- Some individuals within the community have died due to their failure to understand the significance of the Tabernacle and the consequences of their actions.

Understanding Identity and Hidden Truths

- Pastor emphasizes the importance of recognizing one's identity and not needing to proclaim it to others.
- Reference to Isaiah 53:1-2, highlighting how there was nothing visibly attractive about Yosua.
- Emphasis on individuals hiding treasures and being more than what meets the eye.
- Warning against being deceived by appearances and missing out on the powerhouses among us.
- Philippians 2:7 is cited to clarify misconceptions about Yua's pre-existence.
- Explains that Yua made himself of no reputation and took on the form of a servant.

Understanding the Concept of Pre-Existence and the Trinitarian Doctrine

- The concept of pre-existence is related to the trinitarian doctrine in Christianity.
- According to the doctrine, Jesus (referred to as "yua" in the text) existed as part of the Trinity from the beginning and was present during creation.
- Philippians 2:7 is often used as a proof for this doctrine, claiming that it shows Jesus giving up something and becoming a man.
- However, the verse itself does not explicitly mention Jesus giving up his godhood.
- The verse states that Jesus made himself of no reputation, took on the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men.

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- It is important not to add or remove anything from the verse.
- To understand what Jesus gave up, 1 Corinthians 15:45 is referenced.
- 1 Corinthians 15:45 states the first man Adam became a living soul and the last Adam (referring to Jesus) became a quickening spirit.
- Just like Adam, Jesus started off as a man, not a god.
- Jesus, as the last Adam, followed a similar path by starting as a man and becoming a life-giving spirit.
- The text poses a question about how Jesus became a life-giving spirit if he was already a god before becoming a man.

The Creation of Yua, the Lifegiving Spirit

- Yua is a lifegiving spirit who was created from the seed of David according to the flesh.
- Yua's creation from the natural seed of David disproves the Trinity Doctrine, as it confirms his humanity and genealogy.
- Yua was born like the first Adam and was declared to be the son of Yahweh.
- The details of Yua's creation can be found in Romans 1:2-4.

The Transformation of Jesus from Man to Divine

- Jesus was declared to be something greater than the seed of David by Elder Morgan, according to the spirit of Holiness by the resurrection.
- Jesus became a lifegiving spirit when he was resurrected, changing from flesh to Spirit.
- He is now more than a man, he is Spirit Divine and Elohim.
- Believing in this transformation is essential to becoming a Son of God.
- The scripture "Let this mind be in you that was also in Christ Jesus" reinforces the importance of this understanding.
- There are four layers of the Tabernacle, one of which is the mind layer.
- At the moment of resurrection, individuals also become lifegiving spirits, no longer flesh.
- It is crucial to comprehend this concept to overcome sin and not be deceived by Satan.
- 1 Corinthians 15 follows the pattern of this transformation.
- The speaker jokingly asks his wife for drinks and mentions how Yahweh took a rib from Adam, similar to the transformation of Jesus.
- The speaker praises the previous statement made by Pastor and expresses agreement with it.

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Christ's Miracles and his Identity

- Christ performed miracles such as walking on water, parting oceans, and raising the dead.
- He attributed these miracles to his relationship with the Father, stating that he did not perform these works on his own.
- Christ explained that it was the Father working through him that allowed him to do these miracles.
- He emphasized that he never took credit or glory for these miracles, acknowledging that it was the Father's power at work.
- Christ's ability to perform miracles does not challenge his identity as a man but rather highlights the divine power working within him.

Teaching on the Great I Am and the Misconceptions about Yeshua

- The speaker mentions a teaching on "Before Abraham Was" and refers to it as a whole teaching on the Great I Am.
- The speaker suggests that not understanding the Maero (unclear term) would hinder comprehension of what is meant by "Before Abraham Was, I Am."
- The speaker mentions John 8:58 as it relates to the topic.
- The speaker expresses the need to watch the mentioned message in order to fully understand the meaning behind "Before Abraham Was, I Am."
- The speaker criticizes those who engage in "drive-by" scriptural analysis, not taking the time to reason together and understand the context.
- A comment is made about some people losing faith due to the speaker referring to Yeshua as a man.
- The speaker argues that regarding Yeshua as the God of Heaven is idolatry and a violation of the first commandment, leading to bondage and idol worship.

The Importance of Believing in the Truth and Honoring Yahweh

- The mixed multitude in Egypt and Babylon are not following Christ, as he said to follow him as he follows the father.
- Elder Yahweh's spirit and the next verse in Corinthians emphasize the importance of asking the father and believing in the truth.
- Elder Meadow's example of living according to this truth is what the kahal (community) should be doing instead of gossiping or backbiting.
- Elder Meadow's statement on the Trinity and the superiority of the father in St. John 14:28 questions the idea of co-equality.

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- Putting Yahweh back on the throne and recognizing his authority stirs up opposition from demons, but it is important to honor and serve his son.
- The words of yua (Yahweh) are sought after in order to reinforce the belief in his authority.

Discussion on the Nature of God and Worship

- The speaker emphasizes the importance of the topic being discussed.
- The speaker refers to a passage in the Bible, specifically John 20:17, which they find significant.
- The speaker highlights agreement with others who have made similar statements.
- They express their belief that it angers the devil to dwell on the topic mentioned in John 20:17.
- The speaker questions the idea of multiple gods and emphasizes the singular nature of God.
- They mention the need to pray to God the Father rather than to Jesus.
- The speaker dismisses any opposing arguments or voices as the devil's influence.
- They quote a verse which declares that anyone who confesses that Jesus has come in the flesh is of God.
- The speaker expresses strong loyalty and devotion to God and declares that they would lay down their life for Him.
- They criticize trinitarian churches and encourage people to leave them.
- The speaker asserts that God's people are being restored and gives glory to God.
- They challenge the audience to provide any scripture where Jesus asks to be called anything other than the "Son of God."
- The speaker asserts that no such scripture exists and requests evidence to the contrary.

The Concept of God and Jesus

- The speaker emphasizes the impact of any discussion about "yua" (likely referring to God or a deity).
- The speaker mentions growing up in a church where there was little focus on one's father, but rather a strong emphasis on Jesus.
- The speaker differentiates between God and Jesus, acknowledging that while Jesus is important and loved, he is not considered equal to God.
- The speaker mentions that according to Google, Jesus never explicitly claims to be God in the books of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

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- The speaker asserts that the belief in Jesus as God was created through anti-Semitism and the rejection of Jewish practices by the Catholic Church.
- The speaker describes Jesus as a "pretty God" with sunlight beams over his head, contrasting this image with the belief in the true Creator God.
- The speaker discusses the idea that the spiritual aspect of "yua" should follow the existence of a natural body.
- The speaker affirms that "yua" is divine and governs the kingdom of his father.
- The speaker intends to continue discussing the topic further, but acknowledges the need to move on.

The Promise of the Branch and the Hope of the Church

- The text discusses the concept of Elohim and emphasizes that nothing can be taken away from or added to him.
- It states that the natural comes before the spirit and then back to the spirit.
- The first man, Adam, is of the Earth, while the second man is of Yahweh in heaven.
- The hope of the church is described as bearing the likeness of the Heavenly, rather than the flesh body.
- Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of Yahweh; a change is necessary.
- In Zechariah 3:8, Joshua the high priest and his associates are considered men wondered at, including Adam, Enoch, Moses, Elijah, and Job.
- The text mentions the promise of raising up a branch from the dead to set all of creation free.
- Only Yahweh had the promise of being king of the whole earth.

The Emptying of Self and the Ram Skin Covenant

- Jesus emptied himself of his right to rule as the King of the Earth and took up the role of a suffering servant.
- He gave up his reputation as the Son of God to become the Son of Man until the appointed time.
- Every listener will also have to give up their right to rule and live as the Son of God to fulfill their destiny.
- This requires walking in humility and emptying oneself.
- Jesus emptied himself of the right to call angels from Heaven and the timing of the promise under Satan's temptation.
- The second skin, the ram skin, represents the blood covenant between Yua and humanity.

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- The ram symbolizes a male sheep used as a substitution and for consecrating the temple.
- The blood of Yua, represented by the ram, acts as a covering and redemption for humanity.

The Process of Transformation and Renewing of the Mind

- The first curtain, made of dolphin skin, represents the covering of the flesh.
- The second curtain, made of goat's hair, symbolizes the individual's old, rebellious nature.
- After accepting Christ as Savior, the blood covering is obtained for the flesh, but the mind still needs transformation.
- The blood must work on the mind, dyeing it from the second curtain to the white goat hair.
- The white linen representing the mind needs frequent replacement as the goat hair becomes stained with the dye of the blood.
- The goat mind refers to the rebellious thinking that is not yet transformed.
- Renewing the mind is a partnership between the individual and the Holy Spirit.
- The process of transformation requires allowing the second curtain to soak into the goat hair.
- The mind must be renewed daily, as emphasized in the Bible.
- The goat hair covering consists of 11 woven strips.
- The significance of the number 11 is not explicitly addressed in the text.

Understanding the Symbolism of Numbers in the Text

- The numbers seven and four are mentioned, relating to the concept of completeness and earthly creation.
- The numbers 10 and one represent the divine order and individuality.
- The numbers eight and three are not explained in detail in the text.
- The focus is on the numbers five and six, representing grace and man, respectively.
- The number five symbolizes the blood covering and grace.
- The number six represents man and is seen as a source of rebellion and struggle.
- The presence of six battles against and frustrates the grace represented by five.
- The text references Galatians 2:21, where Paul emphasizes not frustrating the grace of God by walking in rebellion to the law.
- The white goat hair symbolizes the rebellious mind that hinders the grace of God.
- In the context of the text, 11 areas or strips are mentioned, which signifies progress but not complete alignment with Yahweh's divine government.

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- The goal is to reach 12, symbolizing complete surrender and alignment with Yahweh's will.
- The focus is on transforming the mind to be in line with the thoughts of God and Christ.
- The concept of the new creation is introduced, symbolized by the progression from dolphin skin to blood to the white goat hair.
- The new creation signifies becoming everything Yahweh has created one to be, with the only obstacle being the presence of the number six.

The Linen Curtain and its Symbolism

- The linen curtain is a significant element in the Tabernacle.
- It is distinct from other curtains made of animal skin, as it is made of fine twine linen.
- The linen curtain represents a higher level of spirituality and connection with God.
- Exodus 26:1 mentions the construction of the Tabernacle with 10 curtains of fine twine linen.
- The linen curtain consists of 10 strips, symbolizing the Ten Commandments, the 10 virgins, and other significant aspects in Jewish tradition.
- The linen curtain is intricately designed with cherubs of cunning work, representing the inner working of the Holy Spirit.
- It is considered a work of art and is the first curtain seen when entering the Tabernacle.

The Curtain of the Tabernacle

- The curtain represents a transformation to Elohim and the work of the Holy Spirit.
- It is made by wise-hearted individuals and signifies going beyond Grace, knowledge, and into wisdom.
- The curtain is made of 10 pieces, representing the Ten Commandments.
- The color blue symbolizes the law of God.
- There are 50 loops and clasps, signifying Jubilee and total freedom.
- The coupling of gold represents unity and an intricate work done in one's life.

The Tabernacle and the Holy Spirit's Work

- The Tabernacle represents the New Creation.
- The curtains of the Tabernacle are the intricate work of the Holy Spirit.
- The white linen curtains symbolize sanctification and the set apart for the work of God.
- The curtains contain the fruits of the Spirit intertwined into them.
- The curtains represent the grace given to believers - five and five, Grace for Grace.

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- The curtains also have gold and cherubim woven into them.
- The cherubim represent something significant, possibly related to Yahweh's throne.
- Moses saw the pattern of the Tabernacle and the cherubim in a vision.
- The Ark of the Covenant represents the Throne of Yahweh.
- Revelation 4:6-8 describes a sea of glass and four beasts before the Throne.
- The sea of glass represents the Brazen Laver.
- The four beasts have different faces and wings.

The Role of Cherubim in Protecting Holiness and the Law of God

- Cherub beams are intricately woven around the throne of God to defend and protect His holiness from sin.
- Before entering the presence of the cherubim, one must first go through the Brazen laver and Brazen altar to leave sin outside.
- The cherubim protect the righteousness and holiness of the law of God, which is stored inside the Ark of the Covenant.
- The blue above the Ark of the Covenant represents the law of God.
- The cherubim protect ministries and individuals preaching the law of God, safeguarding them from those who have no business being there and from spirits and tears.
- They defend the throne and will eliminate anything that violates the sacredness of what Yahweh is doing.
- In the past, approaching the throne without going through the necessary purification rituals would result in death caused by the cherubim.
- However, with the blood and baptism, one can now boldly approach the throne of grace without fear of being harmed by the cherubim.
- Inside the holy place, grace alone is not enough, and the presence of the cherubim signifies the importance of upholding the law of God.

The Role of the Cherub Beam in the Ministry

- If you join this ministry with any rebellion, the Cherub beam will prevent people from finding you on social media platforms.
- Rebellion against authority and the laws of Yahweh is not tolerated in this ministry.
- The hand of Yahweh represents the ministry, and submission is required to find God.
- In 2 Samuel 6:6-7, a man reached out and touched the Ark of Yahweh, and Yahweh struck him dead with the Cherub beam.

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- Leviticus 10:1-2 tells the story of two sons of Aaron who offered Strange Fire before Yahweh and were killed by the Cherub beam for their disobedience.

The Cherubim in Ezekiel

- The cherubim mentioned in Ezekiel chapter 1, verses 5-10, are described as having the likeness of a man, with four faces and four wings.
- They also had feet like a calf's foot, which sparkled like varnished brass.
- Each cherubim had hands under their wings on all four sides.
- Their wings were joined together and they moved in a straight forward direction.
- The faces of the cherubim included that of a man, a lion on the right side, an ox on the left side, and an eagle.
- In Ezekiel 1:26-28, it is mentioned that above the firmament was the likeness of a throne, resembling sapphire, on which someone was seated.

Description of a sacred vision and the importance of holy reverence

- The vision described a sapphire stone and a throne with the likeness of a man above it
- The appearance of the man had the color of amber and the appearance of fire
- The brightness around the man was compared to the appearance of a rainbow in a cloud
- This vision represented the likeness of the glory of God
- The narrator fell on their face in the presence of the cherub beams and heard a voice speaking
- The importance of becoming like linen fabric, signifying holy reverence as a priest
- Becoming constantly aware of God's holiness through every word spoken and everything heard and seen
- The Tabernacle is presented as a pattern to live by with its symbolism and teachings
- Gratitude expressed for the viewers and a blessing given by Yahweh.