



The 2300 Days Prophecy and the Sanctuary

Part 9 - Into The Sanctuary - The Holy Place.



HIGHER LEVEL MINISTRIES

Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus

Philippians Chapter 2 verse 5

visit us at: www.thebiblespeaks.co.uk

After washing their hands and feet at the laver, the priests could then enter the Holy Place. As the priest walked into the Holy Place we see three articles of furniture: The Candlestick, The Table of Shewbread and the Altar of Incense. Let's now look at each of these in terms of how they represent Christ and what was their function. To the left of the priest was the golden seven branched candlestick.

Entering The Holy Place: Here is where you would find the Candlestick, The Altar of Incense and The Table of Shewbread.

The Candlestick: *Read Exodus 25:31-32 -*

1. How did the Candlestick represent Jesus? *John 1:6-9, John 8:12 and John 12:46* – _____

2. Where did John see the Son of man in vision? *Revelation 1:10-14* – _____

Note: John the Revelator was permitted to look into the first apartment of the sanctuary in heaven, and there he saw seven golden candlesticks. He also saw the Saviour in the midst of the candle - sticks, of which the earthly one was an example "example and shadow of heavenly things." (*Hebrews 8:5.*) Christ explained to John: "The seven candlesticks which Thou saw are the seven churches." The seven candlesticks represent seven periods of church history, through time in which the plan of salvation has been revealed and will come to an end when Christ leaves the heavenly sanctuary and returns to this earth.

The number seven in the Bible represents completion: 7 days of creation (*Genesis 2:1-3*), 7 Spirits in front of God's throne - the complete work of the Holy Spirit (*Revelation 4:5*), 7 seals (*Revelation 6, 8:1*), 7 trumpets (*Revelation 8:2*), 7 last plagues (*Revelation 15:1*). As seen from the above texts the Bible always uses the number seven to show His complete work and message.



The seven branches, each holding aloft a lamp, represent seven church periods through out Christian history, from Christ's day to the close of time. Let's now look at how the Candlestick teaches us several other lessons...

3. How does the Candlestick represent our relationship with Christ? *John 15:5* – _____

Note: Jesus is represented by the main branch of the Lampstand, and we as believers are represented by the six branches. Having believed, we are now living as “children of light.” See **Ephesians 5:6 & 8**

4. As the true light, what command does Jesus give us? **Matthew 5:14-16** –

(Compare **Exodus 27:20-21**.)

Note: The priests were commanded to keep the light in the Holy Place burning, morning and evening, as a symbol of the Messiah as the light of the world throughout the ages. Likewise, Jesus commands His followers to let their light shine. This light is never to be hidden but be a continual witness to the world, as we draw our source of light from Jesus himself.

5. When did the high priest perform the sacred work of lighting the lamps in the sanctuary? **Leviticus 24:2-4** –

Note: The high priest performed the sacred work of lighting the lamps each morning and evening in the earthly sanctuary. In the morning we need His Spirit to direct us and at evening we need it to enlighten our minds as we review the day, that we may detect the flaws in our character.

6. What other object does the Candlestick represent? **Genesis 2:9 and Revelation 22:2** –

Note: The golden Lampstand, made in the shape of a tree also represented the tree of life and it's life giving power. God gave Adam and Eve the tree of life to show that he was their source of life (**Genesis 2:9**.) But when they sinned, they were cut off from the tree of life. The Candlestick pointed forward to a time when mankind would once again dwell in its presence (**Revelation 22:2**.) Two other significant symbols that can be seen from the Candlestick include the fact that it was made of pure gold (not gold plated) and had seven branches. Pure gold is a representation of the deity and perfection of Jesus Christ, and seven is the number of completeness in the Bible. Therefore the believer is made complete by the perfection of Christ...

The Candlestick = Jesus as The Light of the World

The Table of Shewbread:

Read **Exodus 25:28-30** & **Numbers 4:7** –

7. How did the Table of Shewbread represent Jesus? **John 6:31-33** –

Note: The Table of Shewbread was placed on the north side of the Holy Place. The table was overlaid with pure gold, and like the altar of incense was ornamented with a crown of gold around the top.

Here we find three items of interest: **a. Shewbread** - *Leviticus 24:5-6...*
b. Grape Juice - *Exodus 25:29...* **c. Frankincense** - *Leviticus 24:7.*

a. Shewbread - **Leviticus 24:5-6** -

5 And thou shalt take fine flour, and bake twelve cakes thereof: two tenth deals shall be in one cake. 6 And thou shalt set them in two rows, six on a row, upon the pure table before the Lord.

8. When was the Shewbread prepared for the table in the Holy Place?

1 Chronicles 9:28-32 –

Note: On the Sabbath the Levites made twelve loaves, or cakes, of unleavened bread. The loaves were placed on the table hot each Sabbath day, arranged in two piles of six, with pure frankincense on each pile and goblets of pure grape juice placed at the foot of the table. During the entire week the bread lay on the table. At the end of the week it was removed and eaten by the priests in the Holy Place. God commanded that all bread for Sabbath use in the HOME should be baked upon the sixth day. But the Lord directed that the Levites should prepare the SHEWBREAD every Sabbath because it was HOLY unto the Lord.

The twelve loaves represented the following:

a. The twelve tribes of Israel. **b.** The Word of God. **c.** The body of Christ.

9. How does the table of Shewbread point to communion?

Deuteronomy 8:3, John 6:35 and Matthew 26:26 –

b. The Drink Offering: Numbers 4:7 (NKJV) -

On the table of showbread they shall spread a blue cloth, and put on it the dishes, the pans, the bowls, and the pitchers for pouring; and the showbread shall be on it.

10. Why was a drink offering placed on the table in the Holy Place?

Genesis 35:12-15 – _____

Note: On his second visit to Beth-el, the grace and faithfulness of God were uppermost on Jacob's mind. So impressed by this, he raised a pillar of stone and poured out his drink offering upon it. This was not to ask a favour, but as a token of his joy at receiving divine favour. It is important to observe that a drink offering was not offered when the sacrifice was made, because of sin. The drink offering was normally presented with the burnt and meal offerings, which were sweet-savour offerings, not with the offerings of sin. It is also worth noting that Jacob's drink offering did not appear to be connected with a sacrifice. Whereas in the Levitical system, a drink offering was never offered apart from a sacrifice.

11. How did the drink offering point to Jesus? **Matthew 26:27-28** – _____

Note: The drink offering represented the sacrificial blood of Christ was a symbol of the wine at the Lord's supper.

c. The Frankincense: Leviticus 24:7 -

And thou shalt put pure frankincense upon each row, that it may be on the bread for a memorial, even an offering made by fire unto the Lord.

12. What was the purpose of the Frankincense in the Holy Place?

Leviticus 24:7-8 – _____

Note: Frankincense was traditionally burned in the temple as an offering to God Making it a fitting symbol of reverence and devotion. **Leviticus 2:2** – *And he shall bring it to Aaron's sons the priests: and he shall take thereof his handful of the flour thereof, and of the oil thereof, with all the frankincense thereof; and the priest shall burn the memorial of it upon the altar, to be an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord...*

13. Where do we see the use of Frankincense in the New Testament?

Matthew 2:11 – _____

Note: Frankincense has been used for honouring important figures, including royalty, for millennia, with ancient Egyptians using it in royal perfumes and Mesopotamians in temples and in later European coronations where it perfumed the atmosphere for monarchs like James II (17th Century). Its use signifies sacredness, status, and connection to the divine. The Magi followed a star to Bethlehem, found the young child with Mary, bowed down, and worshipped him. They opened their treasures and presented him with gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh.

Symbolic Meanings of the Gifts: **Gold:** A valuable gift for royalty, signifying Jesus's status as the King of Kings. **Frankincense:** An incense used in worship, representing Jesus's divine nature and role as a priest. **Myrrh:** An embalming oil, foreshadowing Jesus's suffering, death, & future resurrection.

14. In ancient times, how was a covenant sealed? **Exodus 24:1, 11 & 12** –

Note: In ancient times, people sealed a covenant with a meal, which bound them together in a close relationship. When God made a covenant with the Israelites at Mount Sinai (**Exodus 19:3-11**) He also had a covenant meal with Moses and the leaders of the Israelites (**Exodus 24:1,11**)...

The table of showbread symbolized this covenant experience. The priests eating the bread in the Holy Place represented the twelve tribes of Israel in a covenant meal with God. The table of showbread represented the hospitality and graciousness of God who always provided for His people on a daily basis without fail...

Jesus said, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceeds from the mouth of God" (**Matthew 4:4**). The table of Shewbread, was a shadow of the everlasting covenant represented by the communion table. The frankincense, a fragrant resin, was used as a memorial offering to God, symbolizing the fragrant life and intercession of Christ.

Today, we celebrate Communion as a memorial of Jesus' sacrifice on the cross. We remember that God receives us as we are, and through the power of Jesus Christ working in us, we will be changed to live holy lives reflecting His divine light. We must daily study the Bible and reflect upon the life of Jesus. We need to proclaim the Lord's death until He comes again. Are you willing to partake in this covenant meal with Jesus?

The Altar of Incense: Read Exodus 30:1 & 3-6 -

15. How did the Altar of Incense represent Jesus?

Hebrews 7:24-25 & Revelation 8:3 –

Note: Within the crown of gold circling the top of the altar, holy fire was kept constantly burning, from which ascended the fragrant smoke of the incense placed upon it every morning and evening.

Exodus 30:6-8 – *6 And thou shalt put it before the vail that is by the ark of the testimony, before the mercy seat that is over the testimony, where I will meet with thee. 7 And Aaron shall burn thereon sweet incense every morning: when he dresseth the lamps, he shall burn incense upon it. 8 And when Aaron lighteth the lamps at even, he shall burn incense upon it, a perpetual incense before the Lord throughout you generations.*

It was only the high priest who could perform the sacred duty of placing incense before the Lord on the Golden Altar every morning and evening.

16. What did the smoke of the Altar of Incense represent? **Revelation 8:3 –**

When we compare this text to the Sanctuary service, we see that this text is referring to Jesus as the High Priest once He ascended to heaven. And we see the intercession that He is carrying out before our heavenly Father, which was symbolised by the High Priest in the Sanctuary service.

Let's compare the following verses from Hebrews...

Hebrews 7:24-25 – *24 But this man, because he continueth ever, hath an unchangeable priesthood. 25 Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them.*

Hebrews 9:11 – *But Christ being come an high priest of good things to come, by a greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands, that is to say, not of this building.*

Note: In ancient times, the prayer of faith entered the Most Holy Place into the presence of God.

Psalms 141:2 – *Let my prayer be set forth before thee as incense and the lifting up of my hands as the evening sacrifice.*

Now, as Christ ministers in the heavenly temple, the New Testament makes it clear that by faith we can enter into the presence of God.

Hebrews 4:16 – Let us therefore come boldly to the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need.

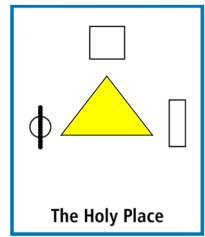
Prayer is a process by which a Christian grows in His communion with God.

As we have seen, the altar and the fragrant incense in the earthly sanctuary were an example of the work our great High Priest is performing for us now. We should regularly teach and reflect upon this fundamental doctrine of faith that points to the work of Christ in the heavenly sanctuary on behalf of those who will be saved.

In ancient Israel the people living near the temple gathered at the hour of sacrifice, and often “the whole multitude of the people were praying without at the time of incense.” The habit of morning and evening prayer in the home came from this typical worship. The faithful Israelite who was far from the temple would pray with his face toward the temple where the incense was ascending each morning and evening. In the heavenly sanctuary there is an inexhaustible supply of Christ’s righteousness. In the “type” the incense was always ascending, typifying that at any time, day or night, when a struggling soul cries out for help, or gives thanks and praise for help received, his prayer is heard. When we look into the heavenly sanctuary now, help will come for our daily needs as we claim divine help in the name of Jesus Christ: Our Saviour, Advocate, Priest and coming King.

The Altar of Incense = The Righteousness of Jesus mixed with our prayers.

Note: The Holy Place presents a triangle of the Christian experience: witnessing (Candlestick), Bible study (The Shewbread), and prayer (The Altar of Incense).



Do you accept the work done by Jesus while in the holy place on your behalf as your mediator between you and the Father?



For more information call us or contact us through our website:
The Midlands - Greg Campbell: 07880 921745
The South West - David Hatton: 07927 934572
visit us at: www.thebiblespeaks.co.uk