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Assignment 7D

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1. The holy of holies –

“The Most Holy Place” is the inner room of the Tabernacle. It is called “the sanctuary” in Leviticus 4, the Holy Sanctuary in Leviticus 16, and the Most Holy Place in Exodus 26:31-33. The Holy of Holies is the room which holds a lot of valuable items and relics. It was the place where the blood was sprinkled on the Mercy Seat as an Atonement for the sins of Israel. Ancient artifacts that were mentioned in Exodus are in this room. Items like, the Mercy Seat that sits on top of the Ark of the Covenant, the Ark of the Covenant itself, Aaron’s rod that is mentioned in Numbers 17, the copied Ten Commandments, Manna that the Israelites eat in Exodus 16, and Cherubim. Only one high priest was permitted to enter the Holy of Holies. That was done one at a time and once a year. The Holy of Holies is mentioned in many places within the Bible, in Exodus 2, 2 Chronicles 3 and 4, and throughout the Old Testament.

2. The holy place –

The holy place was another name for the Holy of Holies. It is mentioned in the Old Testament in Exodus 28:29 when Aaron is described as entering the memorial room. There is a list of furniture that is described in this room as heavenly things. The holy place housed the table of showbread on the north side and the candlestick or lampstand on the south side. It also housed the lampstand, the table of showbread, and the altar of incense.

3. The table –

The table of showbread is located in the holy place within the Tabernacle. The Table was covered with gold and contained rings on its corners so that it can be carried on staves. The Table was used to hold gold vessels and twelve loaves of bread that was baked every day to symbolize God's abundant provision for Israel's material needs. The table is described in Exodus 25 and 30.

4. The lampstand –

The Lampstand is a heavenly item located in the holy place of the tabernacle. It was made out of pure gold, according to Exodus 25:31-40, and instructions are given in the scripture on how to make one. The lampstand's significance is symbolized as God purity and righteousness.

5. Altar of incense –

The Altar of incense is a heavenly item located in the holy place of the tabernacle. It is symbolized as prayer, the smoke of the incense would ascend above the veil and it would remind Israel that God was accepting the prayer and that God would meet the needs of the people. The Altar of incense is considered the smaller altar of the two and was located in front of the veil in the holy place. It is mentioned in the Bible in Exodus 30:1-10.

6. Bronze basin –

The Bronze basin or the "laver" was placed directly in front of the altar of burnt offering. The Basin contains the waters of purification that the priest used to wash their hands and feet

before officiating at any of the tabernacle services. The Bronze Basin is mentioned in Exodus 30:18 being between the tent of meeting and the altar.

7. Altar for burned offerings –

The Altar for burned offerings was 7.5 x 7.5 x 4.5 feet and was made of wood covered by bronze grate which gave it a fire repellent. It was designed with horns that came from each corner, the horns signified strength and security. It was travel friendly and could be carried using staves. It was usually placed in front of the Tabernacle and was the center of all vegetable and animal sacrifice. Exodus 40 mentions how the Altar would be used to burn offerings daily and would be seasoned with salt.