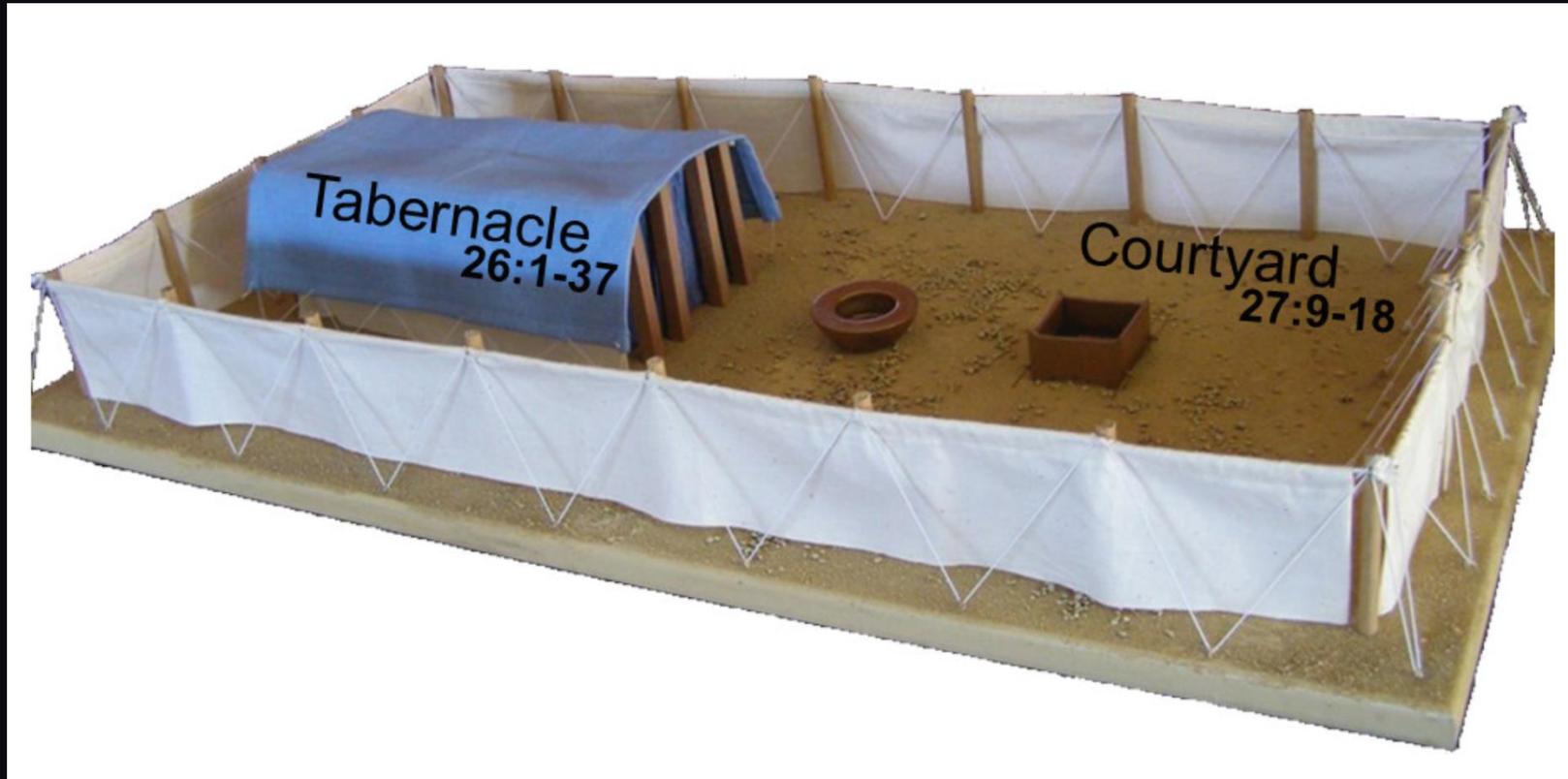


The Tabernacle Pattern

What Competes With God, Tuesday March 3, 2026, 7:00 PM

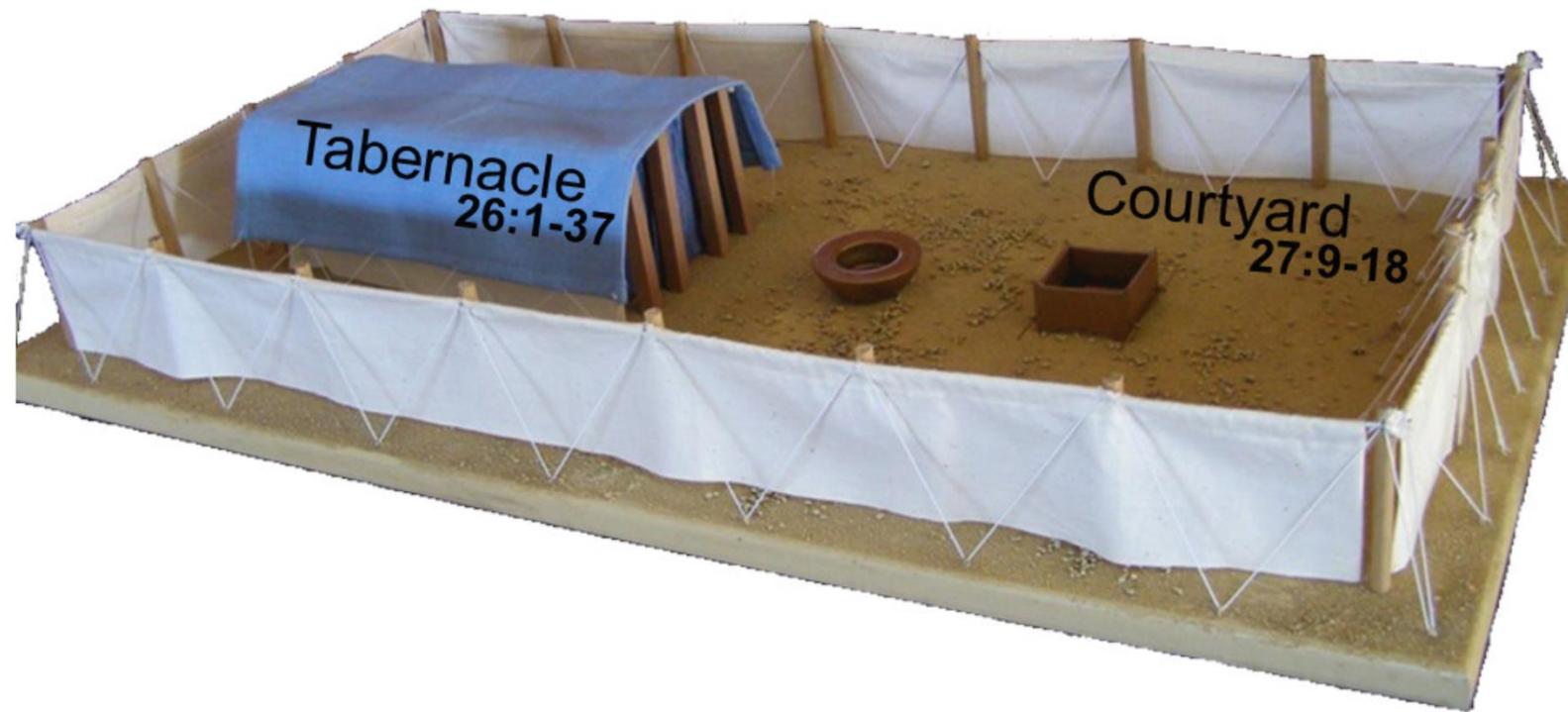


Core truth

When God is not known, God is not trusted, when God is not trusted, the heart seeks substitutes

Inside The Tabernacle: How God's House Was Actually Built?

https://youtu.be/Y_zITvJdyok?si=ZNWJqHG57IXOdiP4



Tabernacle
26:1-37

Courtyard
27:9-18

'Tabernacle' means 'dwelling'. It was God's place of residence among his people. The Tabernacle is described in great detail in the book of Exodus. In fact it is described twice, first in the form of plans (25-31) and then in its order of construction (35-40):

Tabernacle Plans (25-31)

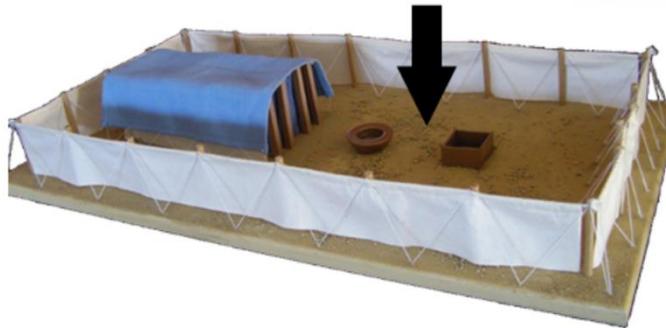
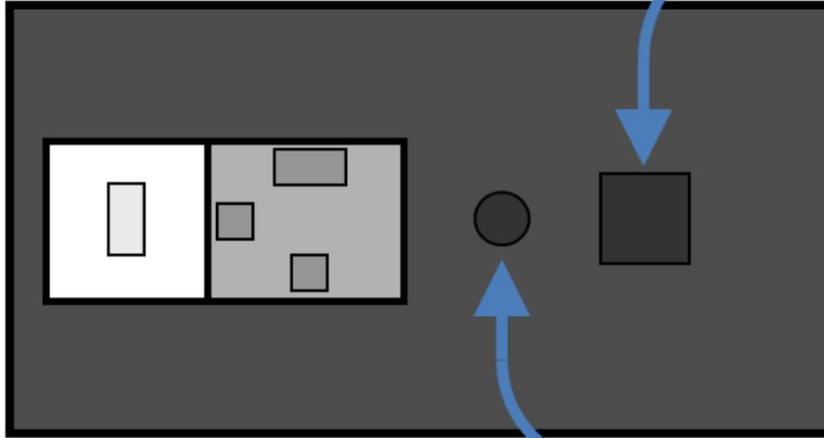
	Ark of the Covenant	25:10-22
	Table of the Presence	25:23-30
	Lampstand	25:31-40
	Tabernacle	26:1-37
	Altar of Burnt Offering	27:1-8
	Courtyard	27:9-18
	High Priest garments	28:1-43
	Priestly consecration	29:1-46
	Incense Altar	30:1-10
	[Ransom from plague]	30:11-16
	Wash Basin	30:17-21
	Anointing Oil	30:22-33
	Incense	30:34-38
	Spirit equips builders	31:1-11
	[Sabbath regulation]	31:12-18

Tabernacle Construction (35-40)

	[materials & labour offered] (35:1-36:7)	
	Tabernacle	36:8-38
	Ark of the Covenant	37:1-9
	Table of the Presence	37:10-16
	Lampstand	37:17-24
	Altar of Incense	37:25-28
	Oil & Incense	37:29
	Altar of Burnt Offering	38:1-7
	Wash Basin	38:8
	Courtyard	38:9-20
	[materials summary]	38:21-38:31
	High Priest garments	39:1-31
	[completion & inspection]	39:32-42
	Tabernacle setup	40:1-33
	[filling the Tabernacle]	40:34-38

Courtyard

27:9-18



Very Holy	Holy	Clean	Unclean	Profane
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The courtyard was ceremonially clean. The fabric were all one type of thread with no embroidery. The furniture and utensils were mainly bronze; there was some silver but no gold.

Brazen Altar (Altar of Burnt Offering): Leviticus 17:11, Hebrews 9:22

Outer Court, Holiness and justice, mercy by substitute

The place where sacrifices for sin were made.

YHWH Tsidkenu: "The LORD Our Righteousness" (justice)

Jeremiah 23:6 and 33:16

Emphasizes God as the source of righteousness, providing salvation and moral justification for His people rather than relying on their own works. It highlights the Messiah as the "righteous Branch" who brings justice and justification.

What competes with God: self-justification and performance

Bronze Laver: Exodus 30:17-21, Psalm 24:3-4

Outer Court, Purity and sanctification

YHWH Mekaddishkem: "The Lord Who Sanctifies" or "The Lord Who Makes You Holy". It highlights God's role in setting His people apart for His purpose and transforming them to reflect His holiness.

YHWH Rapha: a Hebrew name for God found in the Bible that translates to "The Lord Who Heals." Rooted in Exodus 15:26, this name signifies God as the ultimate healer and restorer of physical, emotional, and spiritual brokenness, acting as a "Great Physician" who brings wholeness and restoration to His people.

What competes with God: secret sin, apathy

Holy Place

26:1-37

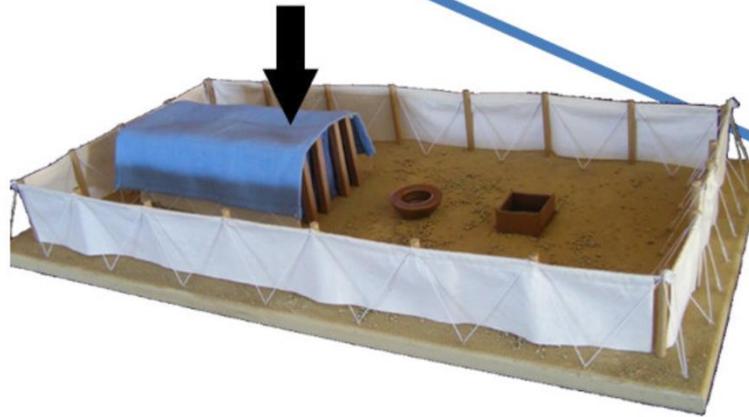
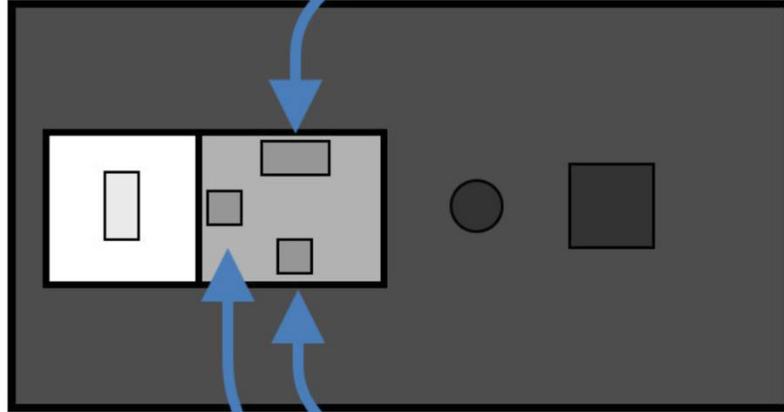


Table of Showbread: Leviticus 24:5-9, John 6:35

Holy Place, Provider and sustainer

YHWH Jireh: "The LORD Will Provide" or "The LORD Will See to It" -- a Hebrew name for God meaning "The LORD Will Provide" or "The LORD Will See to It". It originates from Genesis 22, when Abraham trusted God to provide a sacrifice instead of his son Isaac, highlighting God's active, faithful provision, grace, and foresight.

El Shaddai: "God Almighty" or "The God Who Is More Than Enough". It signifies God's power, sufficiency, and role as a sustainer, often linked to the image of a nursing mother providing all needs.

What competes with God: mammon and anxiety

Golden Lampstand: Psalm 119:105, 1 John 1:5

Holy Place, Light and wisdom

YHWH Ori, wisdom chokmah H2451: "The LORD is My Light" (Psalm 27:1)

What competes with God: deception and distraction

Altar of Incense: Psalm 141:2, Revelation 5:8

Holy Place, Near and attentive to prayer

YHWH Shammah: "The Lord is There". It signifies the absolute presence of God in the restored, future city, promising that God is never absent, even in times of loneliness or difficulty. It represents the final, intimate communion between God and His people.

Adonai: "my Lords" or "my Master," and is used to signify God's sovereignty, authority, and power.

Yahweh emphasizes God's covenant faithfulness; Adonai emphasizes His authority and supreme lordship over creation.

What competes with God: prayerlessness and control

Veil: Leviticus 16:2-3, Matthew 27:51

Threshold, Holiness and separation

YHWH Qadosh: "YHWH Qadosh" translates from Hebrew to mean "The LORD is Holy" or "Holy is Yahweh." It signifies that God is set apart, distinct, unique, and morally perfect, completely separate from the profane. This term emphasizes God's supreme holiness, often associated with the phrase "Qadosh Yisrael" (Holy One of Israel).

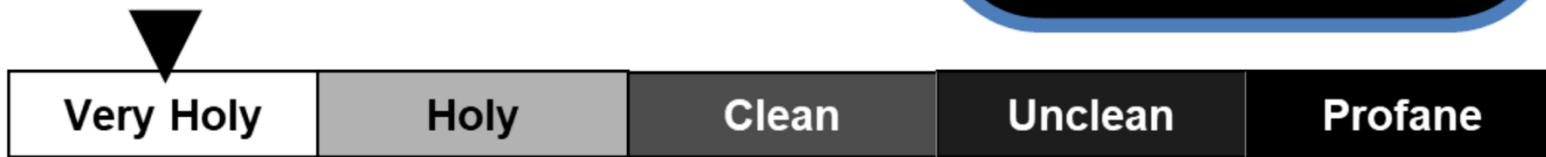
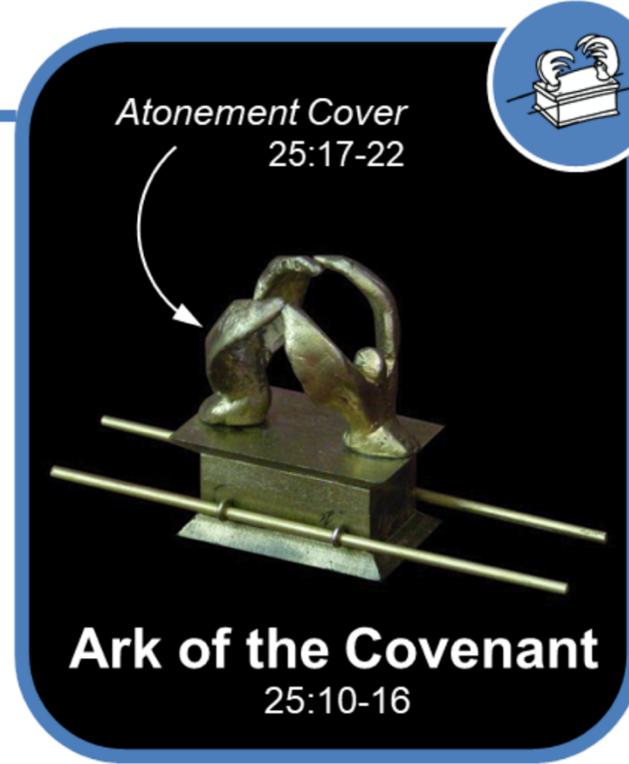
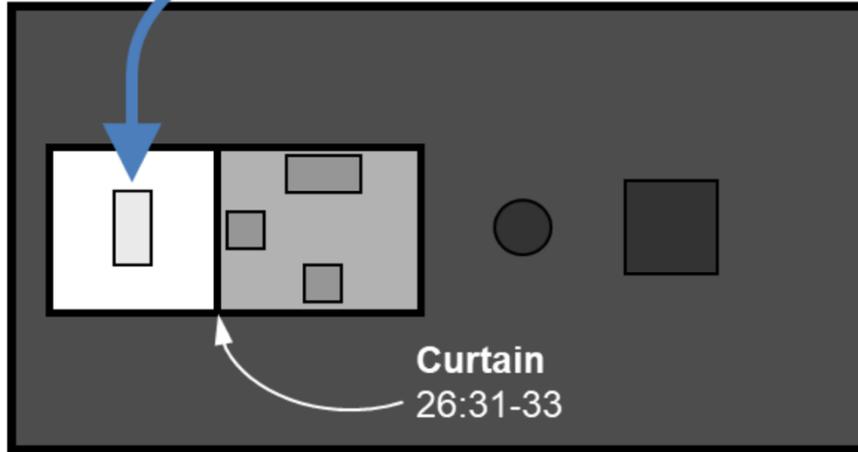
Because YHWH is Qadosh, believers are called to be set apart, or *qedoshim*, meaning to be consecrated in their own lives.

El Elyon: Hebrew name for God highlighting His supreme authority, transcendence, and ownership of heaven and earth. Represents God as the Creator, the ultimate authority above all, and the protector of His people.

What competes with God: casual worship, Lack of Reverence -- turning worship into a routine or "hangout".

Most Holy Place

26:31-34



Ark and Mercy Seat: Exodus 25:17-22, Romans 3:24-26

Holy of Holies, Glory, grace, faithfulness

YHWH Sabaoth: "the Lord of Hosts" or "Lord Almighty". "Lord of Hosts" refers to God as the ruler over all angelic, spiritual, and physical armies. It emphasizes God's authority over all powers in the universe, providing reassurance of His protection and victory.

YHWH Tsidkenu: "The LORD Our Righteousness". It highlights God as the source of righteousness for His people, fulfilled through Jesus Christ, who acts as the righteous branch to bring justice and salvation.

It signifies that God provides the righteousness that people cannot achieve on their own, often interpreted through the concept of imputed righteousness, where Jesus' righteousness is credited to believers.

What competes with God: self-rule and pride