

A Better Sanctuary and A Better Sacrifice

HEBREWS 9:1-15

Last Time On Hebrews

- In Chapter 7 - We learned the Christ holds a better priesthood
- In Chapter 8 – We learned that the priesthood of Christ provides:
 - A more excellent ministry
 - Christ is the mediator of a better covenant
 - A covenant enacted on better promises
- “I will put my laws in their mind and write them on their hearts; and I will be their God and they will be my people” (Hebrews 8:10, quoting Jeremiah 31)
- The new covenant made the old covenant obsolete

Hebrews Chapter 9: 1-10

- 1. Now even the first covenant had regulations of divine worship and the earthly sanctuary. 2. For there was a tabernacle prepared, the outer one, in which were the lampstand and the table and the sacred bread; this is called the holy place. 3. Behind the second veil there was a tabernacle which is called the Holy of Holies, 4. having a golden altar of incense and the ark of the covenant covered on all sides with gold, in which was a golden jar holding the manna, and Aaron's rod which budded, and the tables of the covenant; 5. and above it were the cherubim of glory overshadowing the mercy seat; but of these things we cannot now speak in detail.

Hebrews 9:6-10

- 6. Now when these things have been so prepared, the priests are continually entering the outer tabernacle performing the divine worship, 7. but into the second, only the high priest enters once a year, not without taking blood, which he offers for himself and for the sins of the people committed in ignorance. 8. The Holy Spirit is signifying this, that the way into the holy place has not yet been disclosed while the outer tabernacle is still standing, 9. which is a symbol for the present time. Accordingly both gifts and sacrifices are offered which cannot make the worshiper perfect in conscience, 10. since they relate only to food and drink and various washings, regulations for the body imposed until a time of reformation.

Seeing Is Believing

- The Human idea is that “seeing is believing.”
- The old covenant and God’s dealings with Israel were based on a large extent on seeing God directly reveal His truths to His people
- The Exodus was based upon God’s glory in a very visible manifestations: seeing the parting of the Red Sea, the Shekinah Glory – the pillar of smoke and fire

Credo Ut Intelligam

- Augustine and many others in the early church turned this understanding on its head
- *Credo Ut Intelligam* – “I believe in order to understand”
- This means that only when we believe in God does God truly reveal Himself and reveal truth
- Faith and reason operate in reciprocal manner but faith precedes reason
- Proverbs 1:7a “The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge.”
- Trust in the Lord and He will enlighten us.

Where Is God's House?

- Where shall we worship the Lord?
- God tells the woman at the well
 - There will come a time when we will not worship God on Mt. Gerizim or in Jerusalem
- The question of God's sanctuary is raised by Isaiah

Where Is God's House?

- Isaiah 66:1-2
- Thus says the LORD,
- “Heaven is My throne and the earth is My footstool. Where then is a house you could build for Me? And where is a place that I may rest?
2 “For My hand made all these things, Thus all these things came into being,” declares the LORD.
“But to this one I will look,
To him who is humble and contrite of spirit, and who trembles at My word.

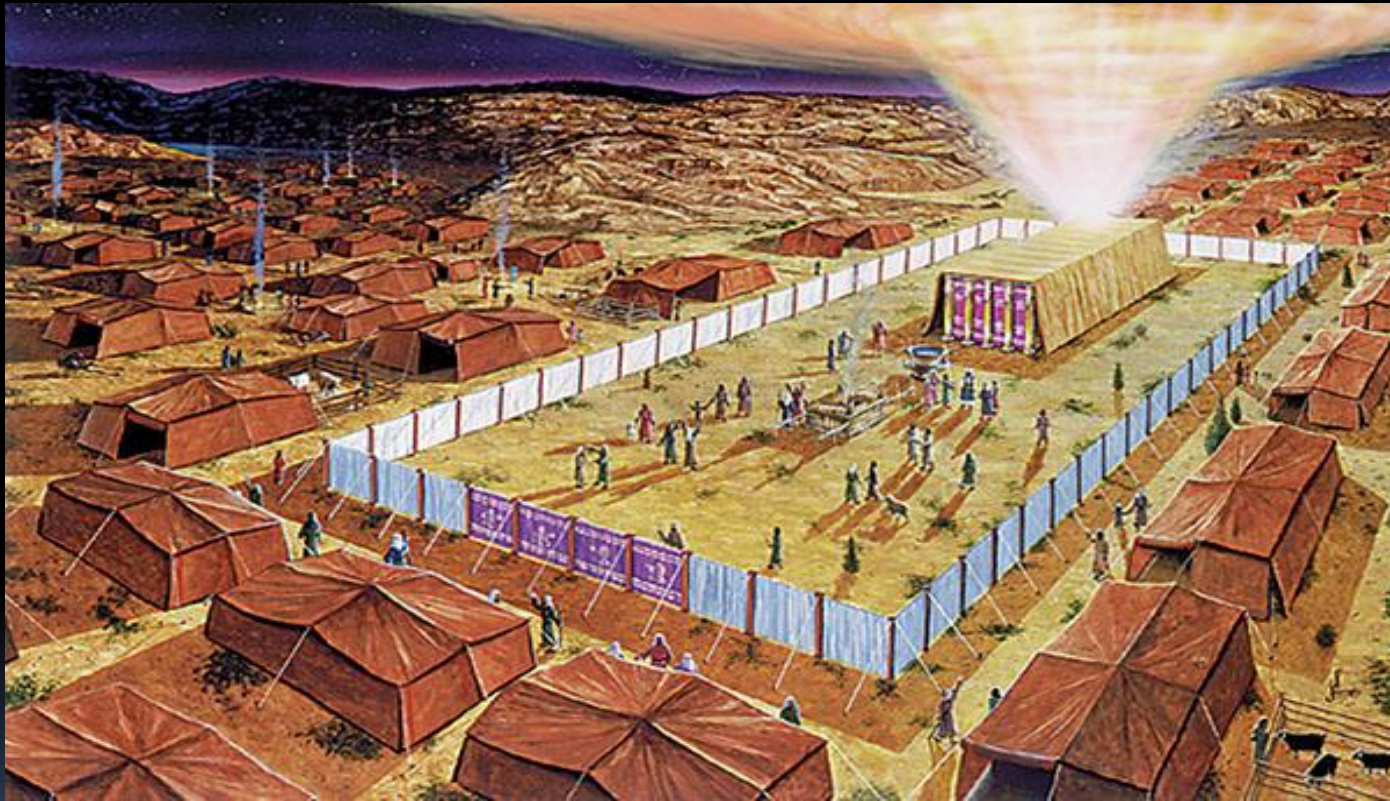
There was a Sanctuary For God – The Tabernacle

- “Now even the first covenant had regulations of divine worship and the earthly sanctuary.” v. 9:1
- God devotes two chapters to the story of creation but God devotes 15 chapters (Exodus 25 – 40) describing the design and building of the **tabernacle** and then about 50 total chapters when you add the descriptions of the ministries that were conducted in the **tabernacle**

The Tabernacle Is a Symbol and a Foreshadowing of Jesus Christ

- The entire structure of the tabernacle and the layout of the tribes was all a portrait of Jesus Christ
- The old tabernacle was limited and symbolic.
- Tabernacle means “tent,” “place of dwelling” or “sanctuary.”
- The tabernacle was first erected in the wilderness exactly one year after the Passover when the Israelites were freed from their Egyptian slavery (*circa* 1450 B.C.).

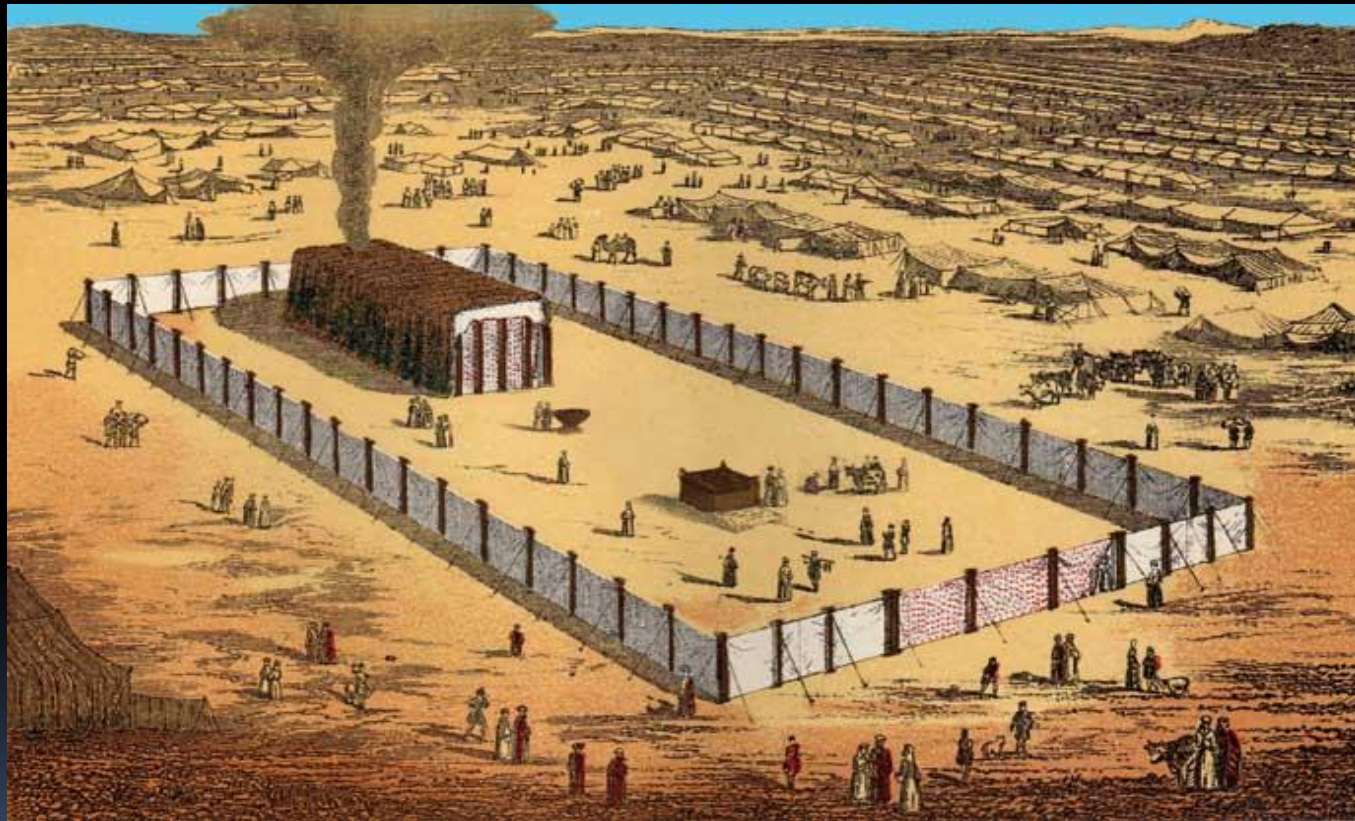
The Tabernacle



The Tabernacle

- It was limited
- Made from human hands.
- Made by instructions from God to Moses.
- The valuables came with them upon their exodus from Egypt.
- the Shekinah Glory moved over it and then into to the Holy of Holies and the whole tabernacle was filled with the Glory of God.
- It had to be transported, disassembled, moved and reassembled.
- It could only be located in one place at one time.

The Tabernacle





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The Camp of Israel

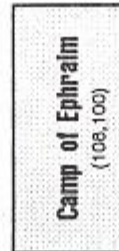
The Camp of Reuben (Man)

Reuben	46,500
Simeon	59,300
Gad	<u>45,600</u>
	151,400

W

The Camp of Ephraim (Ox)

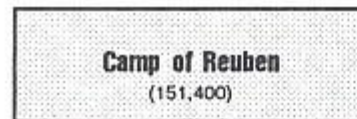
Ephraim	40,500
Manasseh	32,200
Benjamin	<u>35,400</u>
	108,100



SW

NW

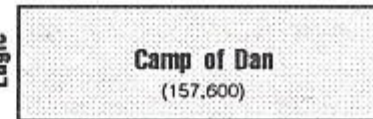
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Man



Eagle



N

SE

NE

The Camp of Judah (Lion)

Judah:	74,600
Issachar	4,400
Zebulon	<u>57,400</u>
	186,400



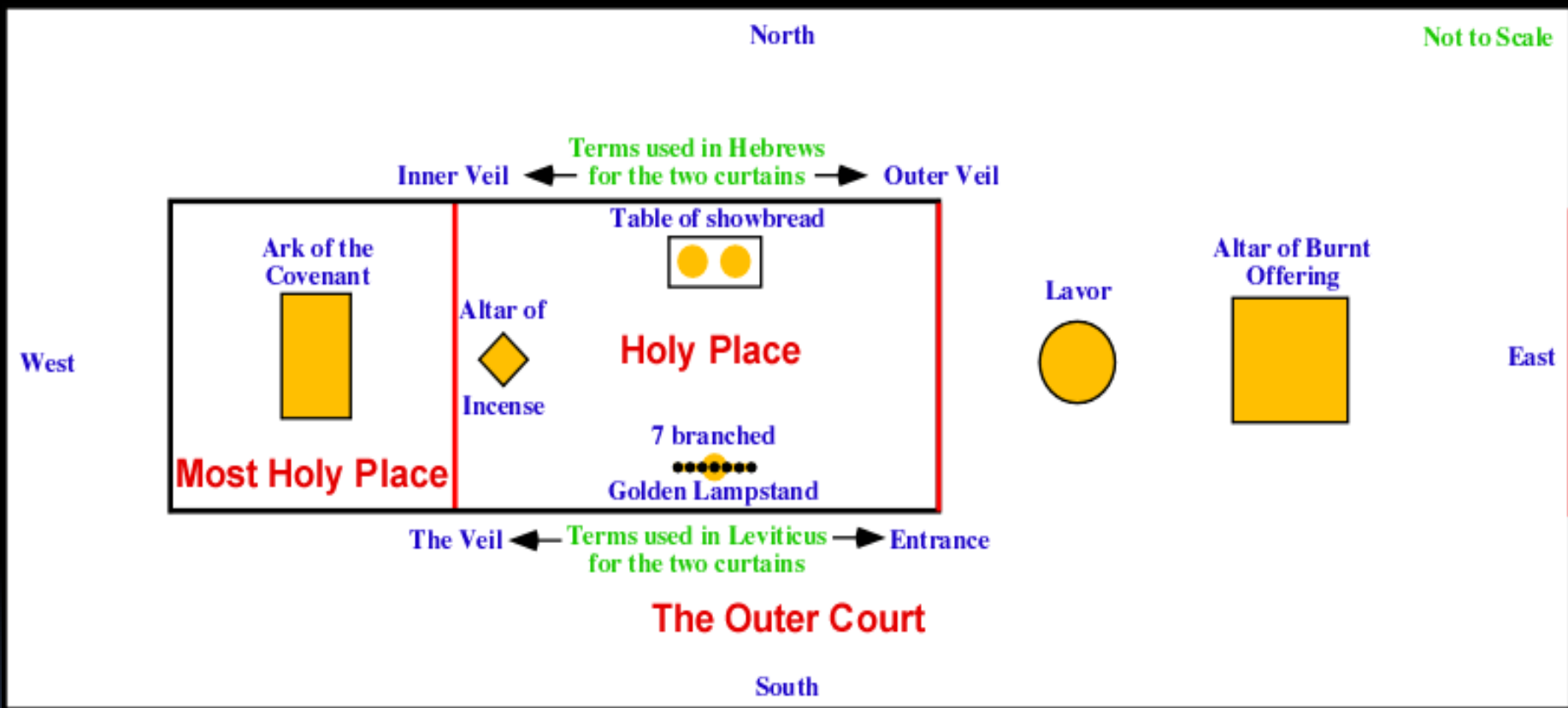
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The Camp of Dan (Eagle)

Dan	62,700
Naphtali	53,400
Asher	<u>41,500</u>
	157,600

The Copy and the Reality

- These areas and all the items in them are highly symbolic. In Verse 9:23 it says that these things are copies of the real things in heaven.
 - “Therefore it was necessary for the copies of the things in the heavens to be cleansed with these, but the heavenly things themselves with better sacrifices than these.”
- This was an imitation of a substantive reality of things much more important that we cannot see. This is the nature of FAITH (Chapter 11)
- The two spaces one was the Holy Place and inside the Holy Place was the Holy of Holies.





The Holy of Holies

- The Holy of Holies or the Most Holy Place
- Golden Alter of Incense

INSIDE THE ARK OF THE COVENANT: THE LAW—TEN COMMANDMENTS





The Holy of Holies and the Day of Atonement

- “Now when these things have been so prepared, the priests are continually entering the outer tabernacle performing the divine worship, but into the second, only the high priest enters once a year, not without taking blood, which he offers for himself and for the sins of the people committed in ignorance.” (9:6-7)

The High Priest and the Day of Atonement

- Leviticus 17: 11
 - “For the life of the flesh is in the blood, and I have given it to you on the altar to make atonement for your souls; for it is the blood by reason of the life that makes atonement.’ “
- Hebrews 9:22
 - “And according to the Law, one may almost say, all things are cleansed with blood, and without shedding of blood there is no forgiveness.

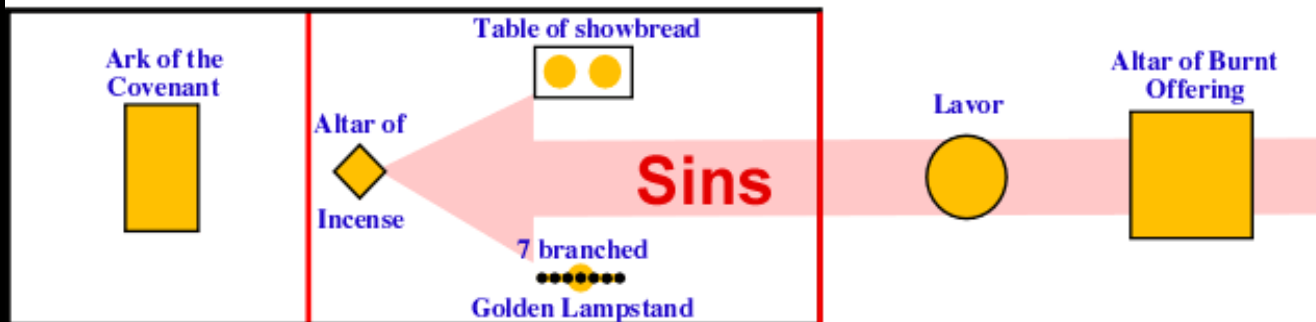
The Day of Atonement

- A Bull was slaughtered for the Priest himself.
- The High Priest would bring one goat to sacrifice and one goat to cast sins upon and send away.
- The second goat was the “Scape Goat”
- It took two goats to symbolize Christ’s work in atonement:
 - One was the sacrifice for sin
 - The other symbolized the taking away of sin

The Sacrifice for Sin and the Separation From Sin

- “Then Aaron shall offer the goat on which the lot for the LORD fell, and make it a sin offering. But the goat on which the lot for the scapegoat fell shall be presented alive before the LORD, to make atonement upon it, to send it into the wilderness as the scapegoat.” (Leviticus 16:9-10)

Daily Services of the Sanctuary



Day of Atonement



The Day of Atonement

- "So he shall make atonement for the Holy Place, because of the uncleanness of the children of Israel, and because of their transgressions, for all their sins; and so he shall do for the tabernacle of meeting which remains among them in the midst of their uncleanness." Leviticus 16:16