

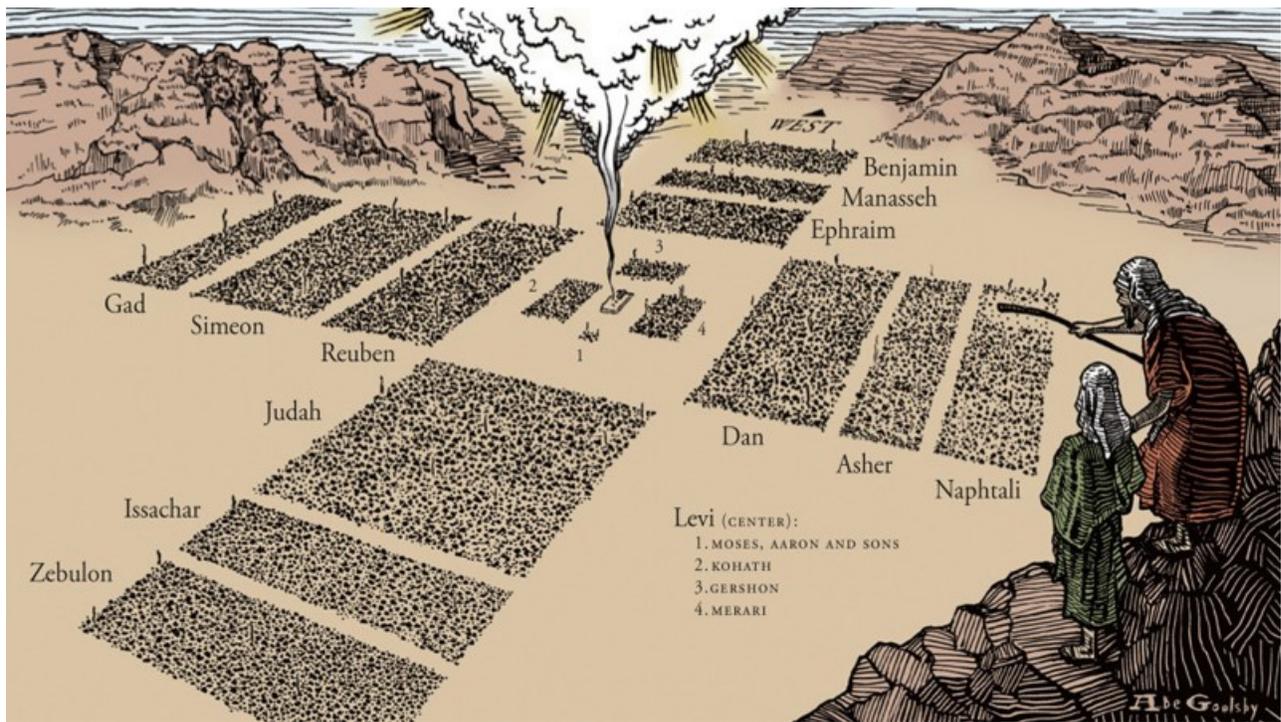


Pastor Scott Velain

Exodus 25b

Last week as we finished up Exodus chapter 24, we began to enter into a kind of introduction to Exodus chapter 25. And we made note of exactly how it was that the 12 tribes of Israel were commanded to surround the wilderness tabernacle, and how they were to lay out their encampment. This week we're going to continue down that same path for just a little bit so that we can once again see that Yah does not do anything haphazardly. Yah does not do anything by coincidence. Everything that Yah does, he does to teach and to share with his people, who he is, and what he's about to do. And I think that you'll find this evening's teaching in line with that very concept. But I want us to also realize that it's not just the layout of the 12 tribes of Israel around the tabernacle that tells us who our Father in Heaven is and what he's about to do. We'll soon see that the very layout of the tabernacle, and everything from the utensils to the furniture to the garments that the priest wore, to the stones that he had on his breastplate all pointed to future events, and the one man who Yah would send to sit on the throne of the house of Israel forever.

The unfolding plan of salvation that Yah started to implement clear back in Genesis chapter 3 verse 15, is being unfolded one piece at a time before our very eyes. The very gospel message of our Father in Heaven is being revealed to us as we see Yah instructing the house of Israel in all things. And with that in mind, I'd like to continue in this little bit of an introduction into the next few chapters of the book of Exodus. **(scrn 1)**



Getting back to the very layout of the 12 tribes of Israel around the wilderness tabernacle, I want us to especially notice how it was that Yah placed Moses, Aaron, and the priestly families (who were the Levites and their subgroups) the Meraites, and the Kohathites, and the Gershonites the closest to the tabernacle. The Levitical priests would soon become the priests who would tend to the tabernacle, and its upkeep, and all of the tasks and the chores, that went along with the sacrifices and burnt offerings and all the rest of Yah's commandment concerning the tabernacle.

And I want us to notice that the other 12 tribes of Israel had to literally walk through the camps of the Levitical priesthood in order to get to the tabernacle. Once again this is another pattern that we see that teaches us that the only way that we can get to Yah is by way of a mediator. The way that it worked back then was that the people went to the priests who then went to Yah for them. And this concept of someone having to have a mediator or a go-between, between themselves and their creator still stands to this very day.

One of the most important tasks that our Messiah had was to become a priest in the order of Melkesedek which was a separate heavenly priesthood above that of the Levitical priesthood.

Psalms 110 E1

Psa 110:1 A Psalm of David. The LORD says to my Lord: "Sit at my right hand, until I make your enemies your footstool."

Psa 110:2 The LORD sends forth from Zion your mighty scepter. Rule in the midst of your enemies!

Psa 110:3 Your people will offer themselves freely on the day of your power, in holy garments; from the womb of the morning, the dew of your youth will be yours.

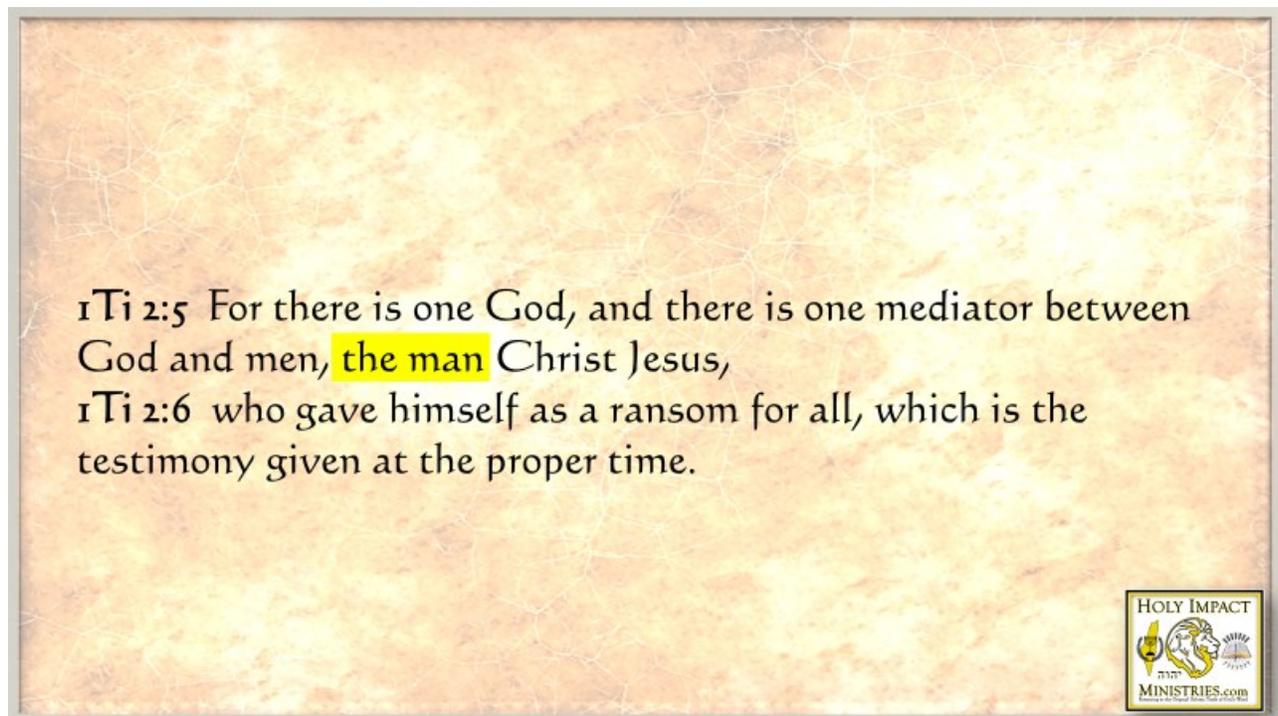
Psa 110:4 The LORD has sworn and will not change his mind, "You are a priest forever after the order of Melchizedek."

Psa 110:5 The Lord is at your right hand; he will shatter kings on the day of his wrath.

Psa 110:6 He will execute judgment among the nations, filling them with corpses; he will shatter chiefs over the wide earth.

Psa 110:7 He will drink from the brook by the way; therefore he will lift up his head.

And so once again, the Levitical priesthood and the earthly priesthood of Aaron served as a mediator between God and man, which points us directly to our ultimate High Priest Yeshua Hamashiach (also known as Jesus in the Greek). Because our Messiah was given the office of our High Priest forever after the order of Melchizedek... people no longer have to come to Yah through the Levitical priesthood and the high priesthood of Aaron. Just as the High Priest in the order of Melchizedek was both King and priest... so too has our Messiah been given the position of both High Priest and King, which makes him the one man, the only man, who has ever, or will ever be the mediator between Yah and man. **(scrn 2)**



One of the things that is so striking about what Yah has done, is the fact that in the garden of Eden the serpent tricked mankind into serving him. But because of Yah's unfolding plan of salvation, it is a man who now sits in the very throne that Satan has fought so very hard to attain. Yah had turned the tables on the serpent, and instead of the serpent sitting on a throne of authority high and far above the heavens and the earth... Yah turned around and gave that throne to a man. And so, I want us to understand why it is that the devil's wrath is so heated against mankind. Not only was the great Angel who walked among the fiery stones of Heaven whose wings covered the very throne of Yah defeated... but he was defeated by a man through

the right hand of Yah, and that man now sits on the very throne that the devil fought so hard to obtain for himself. And this should take our memories right back to **Genesis chapter 49 verse 10 (scrn 3)**

Gen 49:10 The scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor the ruler's staff from between his feet, until tribute comes to him; and to him shall be the obedience of the peoples.



Jeremiah chapter 33 versus 16 through 18 (scrn 4)

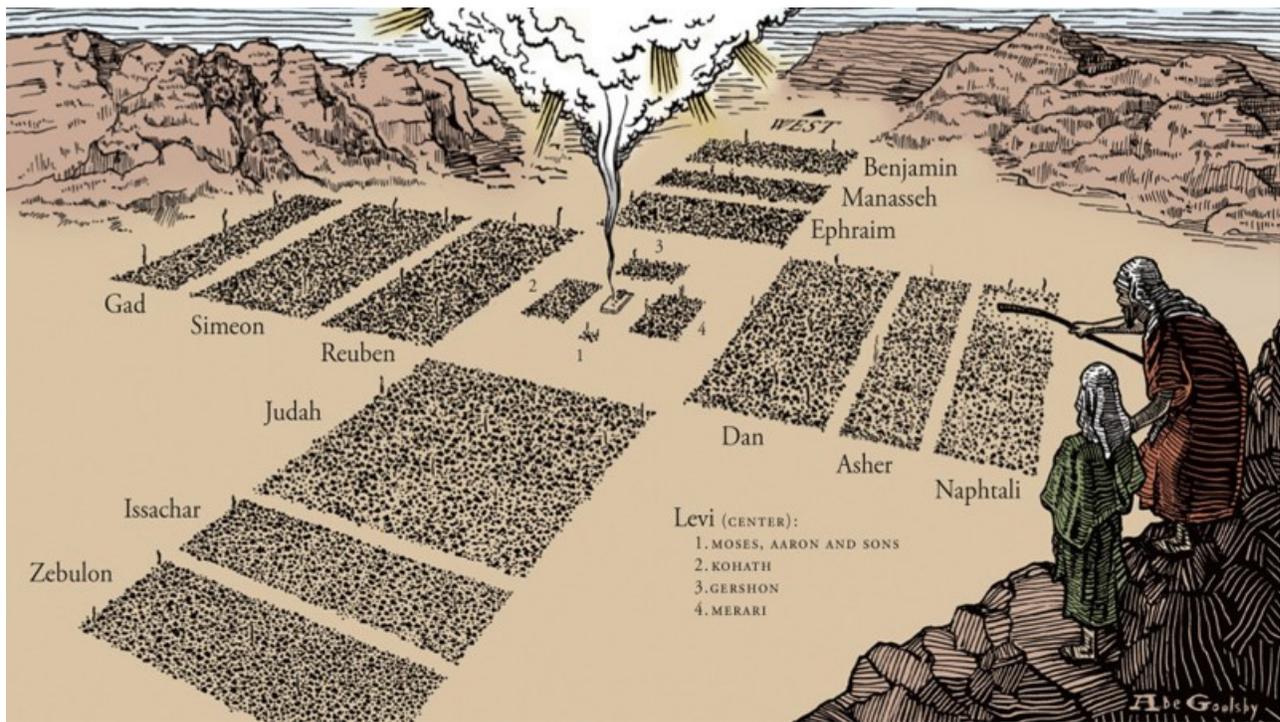
Jer 33:16 In those days Judah will be saved, and Jerusalem will dwell securely. And this is the name by which it will be called: 'The LORD is our righteousness.'

Jer 33:17 "For thus says the LORD: David shall never lack a man to sit on the throne of the house of Israel,

Jer 33:18 and the Levitical priests shall never lack a man in my presence to offer burnt offerings, to burn grain offerings, and to make sacrifices forever."



(scrn 6)



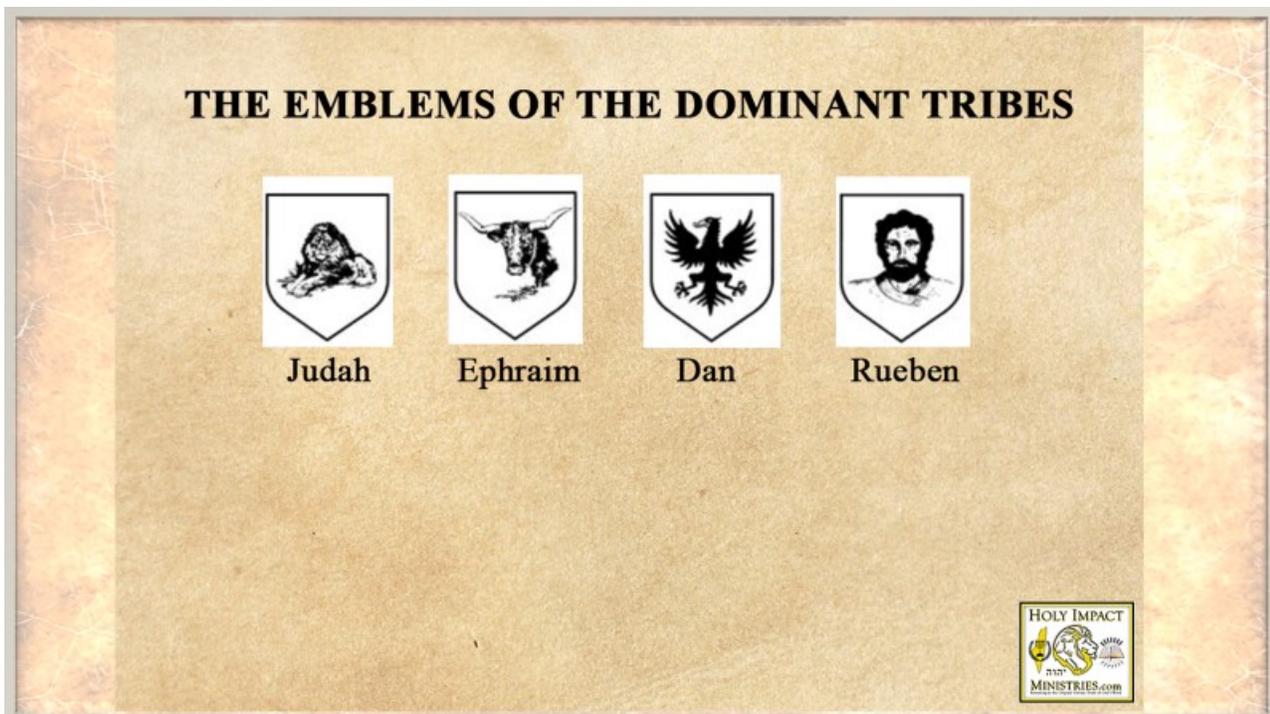
As we look at this layout of the encampment around the wilderness tabernacle, it's important to realize that each of these groupings of three different tribes had a dominant tribe leader. The dominant tribe leader facing the east was Judah. The dominant tribe leader in the West was Ephraim. The dominant tribe leader in the north was Dan, and the dominant tribe leader in the South was Reuben. What's interesting to make note of is that the direction of the East always seems to have spiritual significance within the confines of Scripture. And I want us to notice that the tribe of Judah was located east of the tabernacle, and I want us to also notice that no matter where the tabernacle went, the tabernacle was always set up so that the holy place faced the East. And we know that the tribe of Judah was indeed to be the preeminent tribe that would eventually rule over all of the other tribes. Just as we've just seen in Genesis chapter 49 verse 10, the scepter shall not depart from Judah nor the ruler's staff from between his feet. And once again we know that our Messiah Yeshua came from the house of David, and the tribe of Judah.

And I also want us to notice that the opposite of East is West. And what tribe was the dominant tribe that was placed west of the tabernacle? The tribe of Ephraim. And it's important for us to remember that Ephraim had been given the other half of this split firstborn blessing according to Jacobs blessing. And just as Jacob had prophesied, we know that the northern kingdom (Ephraim) much later in Scripture would separate from the southern kingdom (Judah) through Civil War. And just as Jacobs blessing upon Ephraim, and Manassa (who would become the King of Judah) proclaimed... Judah was given the right to rule over the house of Israel, but Ephraim was given the tribes wealth and the blessings of fruitfulness. And this particular blessing is extremely important to understand concerning biblical prophecy, so if you're not familiar with this cross handed blessing that was given by Jacob (also known as Israel) you might want to go back and take a look at our study into Genesis chapters 48, 49, and 50. And you can find those studies at our website at holyimpactministries.com, along with the

downloadable PDF files to go along with them. Once again, they're free, and they don't cost anything other than the time it takes to sit down and watch the video, or to read through the PDF file.

Now, if you will remember correctly, last week at the end of our study I told you that this week we were going to see some striking things that have to do with prophecy found in the book of Revelation. Once again, our Father always proclaims the end from the beginning, and everything that we are seeing here in the beginning of the book pertains to what is going to happen at the end of the book.

The placement of the tribes of Israel around the tabernacle had tremendous prophetic symbolism attached to it. What we need to understand is that each of the four dominant, or leader tribes that were closest to the tabernacle had a specific symbol or emblem by which they were known. (scrn 6)



What we need to understand here is that these four tribes were the closest to the tabernacle, and responsible for following that tabernacle wherever it went, and for protecting the tabernacle while Yah protected them from their enemies. These are the images of the banners of these four dominant tribes of Israel. Judah's emblem was a lion, Ephraim's emblem was an ox, Dan's emblem was an Eagle, and Reuben's emblem was a man. I'd like us to now turn to **Ezekiel chapter 1 versus four through 10 E2**

Eze 1:4 As I looked, behold, a stormy wind came out of the north, and a great cloud, with brightness around it, and fire flashing forth continually, and in the midst of the fire, as it were gleaming metal.

Eze 1:5 And from the midst of it came the likeness of four living creatures. And this was their appearance: they had a human likeness,

Eze 1:6 but each had four faces, and each of them had four wings.

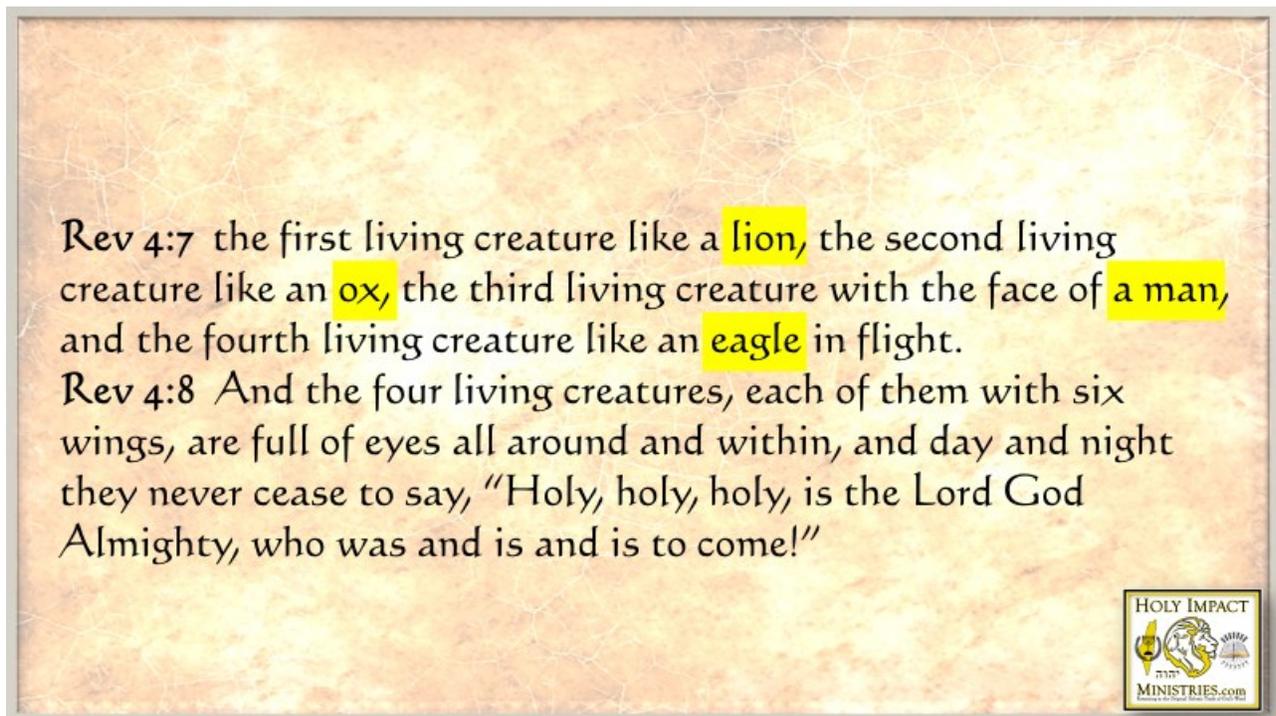
Eze 1:7 Their legs were straight, and the soles of their feet were like the sole of a calf's foot. And they sparkled like burnished bronze.

Eze 1:8 Under their wings on their four sides they had human hands. And the four had their faces and their wings thus:

Eze 1:9 their wings touched one another. Each one of them went straight forward, without turning as they went.

Eze 1:10 As for the likeness of their faces, each had a human face. The four had the face of a lion on the right side, the four had the face of an ox on the left side, and the four had the face of an eagle.

Ezekiel was a prophet and lived about 700 years after the time of Moses. What Ezekiel was seeing in his vision was known as a “*Seraphim*” which is a war class Angel that we see not only here in Ezekiel chapter 1, but we can also see in Isaiah chapter 6 verse two, and again in Isaiah chapter 6 versus six through seven, as well as the book of **Revelation in chapter 4 verse eight (scrn 7)**



Once again, wherever you see our Father you are most likely going to see these warrior class Angels called Seraphim whose description exactly matches the layout of the encampment of the tribe of Israel around the tabernacle during the times of Moses. Both went with Yah wherever he went, and both were there to protect Yah as Yah protected them from their enemies. Once again, the prophetic significance of everything that we see in the beginning has everything to do with

what we see at the end. **Isaiah chapter 46 versus eight through 13 E3**

Isa 46:8 “Remember this and stand firm, recall it to mind, you transgressors,

Isa 46:9 remember the former things of old; for I am God, and there is no other; I am God, and there is none like me,

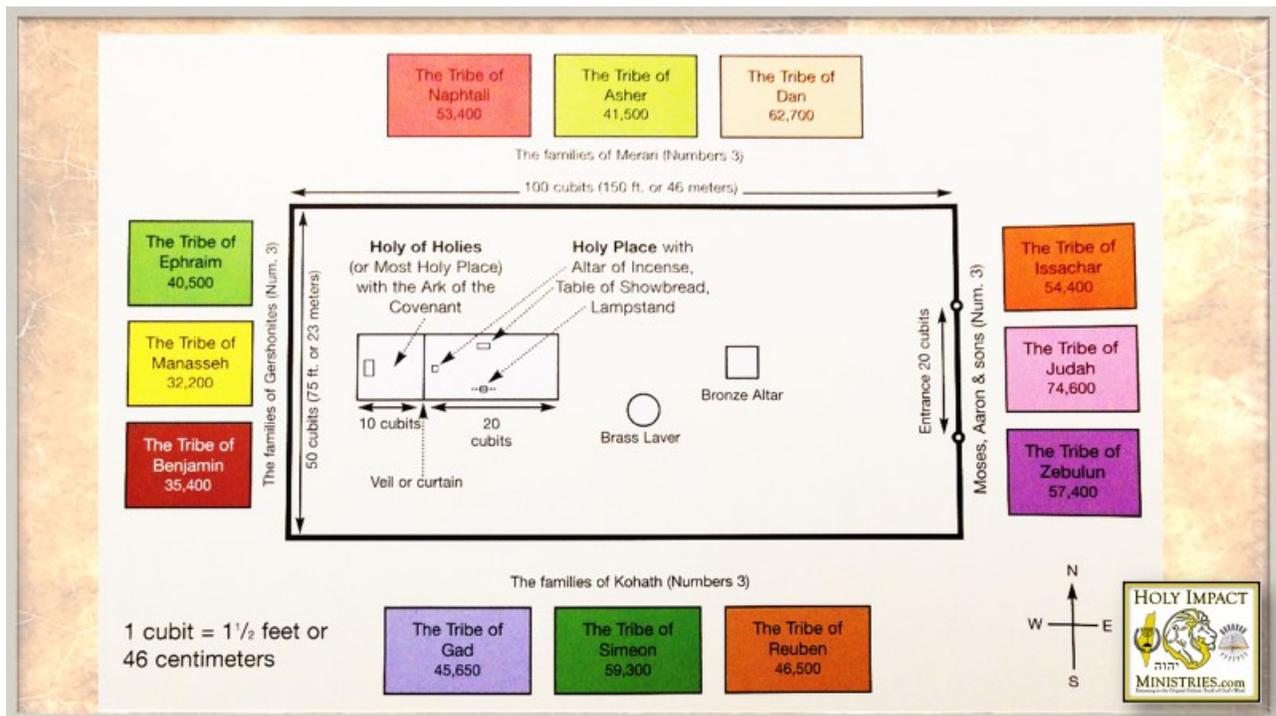
Isa 46:10 declaring the end from the beginning and from ancient times things not yet done, saying, ‘My counsel shall stand, and I will accomplish all my purpose,’

Isa 46:11 calling a bird of prey from the east, the man of my counsel from a far country. I have spoken, and I will bring it to pass; I have purposed, and I will do it.

Isa 46:12 “Listen to me, you stubborn of heart, you who are far from righteousness:

Isa 46:13 I bring near my righteousness; it is not far off, and my salvation will not delay; I will put salvation in Zion, for Israel my glory.”

(scrn 8)



Something else that I want us to also notice is that if you were to look at the layout of the encampment around the wilderness tabernacle looking at it from south to north, you would also notice that the East is equivalent to being on the right side of the tabernacle. And the right side of something (such as the right hand of God) always signifies strength and power and what is holy. The lion of Judah was on the Seraphim's right side just as the lion of Judah was encamped on the right side, East of the tabernacle. While the left side would be equivalent to the West, the face of the ox of the Seraphim was also on the left side. And the same with the front or the south side of the Seraphim we find the face of man while on the backside which would have been north was the Eagle.

And so, we can see that the vision given to Ezekiel, in the book of Ezekiel, and the vision given to John in the book of Revelation directly correlates to the throne of Yah. That's what both of these visions were about. They were about the throne of Yah. The wilderness tabernacle as we will soon see come to fruition, contains the holy of holies along with the Ark of the covenant which is also known as the mercy seat. And this was said to be the place that Yah dwelt among his people here on earth during the time of Moses.

The point that I'm trying to make here, is that the reality of duality between what we see in the back of the book versus what we see in the beginning of the book is continuously utterly astounding! And so, this is likely why these Israelite tribes had their symbols were molded after those of the living creatures (also known as Seraphim) because each of these tribes were to serve a specific purpose and function in relation to serving Yah.

With that knowledge under our belts, let's go ahead and begin to read Exodus chapter 25 and we'll start to see the building of the wilderness tabernacle, beginning from the inside out.

Exodus chapter 25 E4

Exo 25:13 *You shall make poles of acacia wood and overlay them with gold.*

Exo 25:14 *And you shall put the poles into the rings on the sides of the ark to carry the ark by them.*

Exo 25:15 *The poles shall remain in the rings of the ark; they shall not be taken from it.*

Exo 25:16 *And you shall put into the ark the testimony that I shall give you.*

Exo 25:17 *“You shall make a mercy seat of pure gold. Two cubits and a half shall be its length, and a cubit and a half its breadth.*

Exo 25:18 *And you shall make two cherubim of gold; of hammered work shall you make them, on the two ends of the mercy seat.*

Exo 25:19 *Make one cherub on the one end, and one cherub on the other end. Of one piece with the mercy seat shall you make the cherubim on its two ends.*

Exo 25:20 *The cherubim shall spread out their wings above, overshadowing the mercy seat with their wings, their faces one to another; toward the mercy seat shall the faces of the cherubim be.*

Exo 25:21 *And you shall put the mercy seat on the top of the ark, and in the ark you shall put the testimony that I shall give you.*

Exo 25:22 *There I will meet with you, and from above the mercy seat, from between the two cherubim that are on the ark of the testimony, I will speak with you about all that I will give you in commandment for the people of Israel.*

Exo 25:23 *“You shall make a table of acacia wood. Two cubits shall be its length, a cubit its breadth, and a cubit and a half its height.*

Exo 25:24 *You shall overlay it with pure gold and make a molding of gold around it.*

Exo 25:25 And you shall make a rim around it a handbreadth wide, and a molding of gold around the rim.

Exo 25:26 And you shall make for it four rings of gold, and fasten the rings to the four corners at its four legs.

Exo 25:27 Close to the frame the rings shall lie, as holders for the poles to carry the table.

Exo 25:28 You shall make the poles of acacia wood, and overlay them with gold, and the table shall be carried with these.

Exo 25:29 And you shall make its plates and dishes for incense, and its flagons and bowls with which to pour drink offerings; you shall make them of pure gold.

Exo 25:30 And you shall set the bread of the Presence on the table before me regularly.

Exo 25:31 “You shall make a lampstand of pure gold. The lampstand shall be made of hammered work: its base, its stem, its cups, its calyxes, and its flowers shall be of one piece with it.

Exo 25:32 And there shall be six branches going out of its sides, three branches of the lampstand out of one side of it and three branches of the lampstand out of the other side of it;

Exo 25:33 three cups made like almond blossoms, each with calyx and flower, on one branch, and three cups made like almond blossoms, each with calyx and flower, on the other branch—so for the six branches going out of the lampstand.

Exo 25:34 And on the lampstand itself there shall be four cups made like almond blossoms, with their calyxes and flowers,

Exo 25:35 and a calyx of one piece with it under each pair of the six branches going out from the lampstand.

Exo 25:36 Their calyxes and their branches shall be of one piece with it, the whole of it a single piece of hammered work of pure gold.

Exo 25:37 You shall make seven lamps for it. And the lamps shall be set up so as to give light on the space in front of it.

Exo 25:38 Its tongs and their trays shall be of pure gold.

Exo 25:39 It shall be made, with all these utensils, out of a talent of pure gold.

Exo 25:40 And see that you make them after the pattern for them, which is being shown you on the mountain.

As we read through Exodus chapter 25, we can see that our Father in Heaven is beginning to establish his tabernacle in the wilderness from the inside out. And as we progress through our study of Exodus chapter 25, we’re going to see some striking similarities not just in Exodus chapter 25, but throughout all of the chapters that have to do with his wilderness tabernacle. And so, before we go any farther, I want us all to understand exactly what this tabernacle in the wilderness looked like. We must remember that the tabernacle in the wilderness is different

from the temple that was built by Solomon. The tabernacle in the wilderness was once again portable so that it could be moved from place to place, but if we do not have a good understanding of what it looked like, and the furniture that it contained, and the materials that it was made from, we're not going to understand the spiritual significance of the tabernacle, or the temple.

And so, before we go any farther, I would like to introduce you to some pictures and even a video walk-through of a real live replica of the wilderness tabernacle that stands right now in southern Israel in a place called "*The Timna Valley*". This real live replica of the wilderness tabernacle obviously does not use the exact same materials that they used in Moses time, but its colors, and its size are indeed exact and so we can get a general idea of what the wilderness tabernacle would have looked like back in the days of Moses. And although I cannot show you the video walk-through of this wilderness temple here on this platform, I can show you some pictures of it, and I have put the link to the video walk-through of this temple in the description box below if you are watching this video on YouTube. If you're not watching this video on YouTube, you can get the link by going to our YouTube channel which is entitled "*Holy Impact Ministries*" and you can click on the link in the description box, or you can download our free PDF file directly from our website which will give you the manuscript of this study, along with the link to view the walk-through of the wilderness tabernacle in Timna Valley Israel.

But I would at least like to show you some pictures very quickly here for those of you who are watching by video so that you can see what this wilderness tabernacle would have looked like during the times of Moses.

(scrn 9)



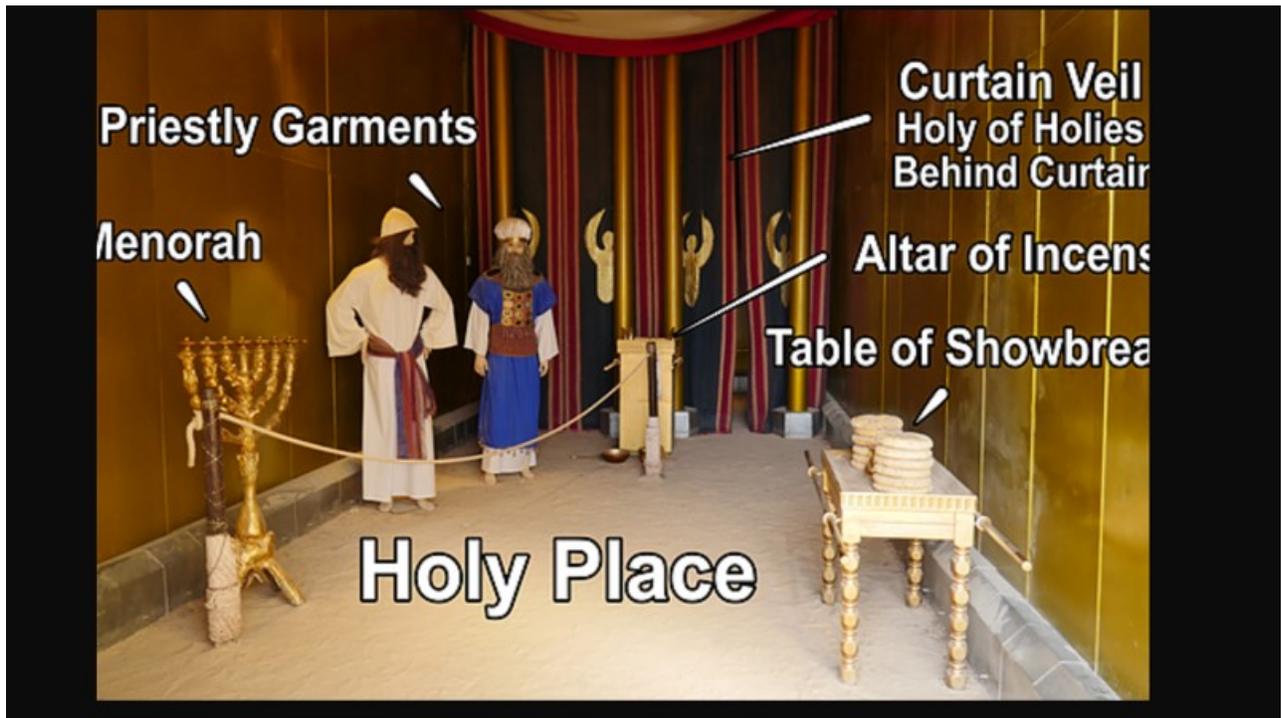
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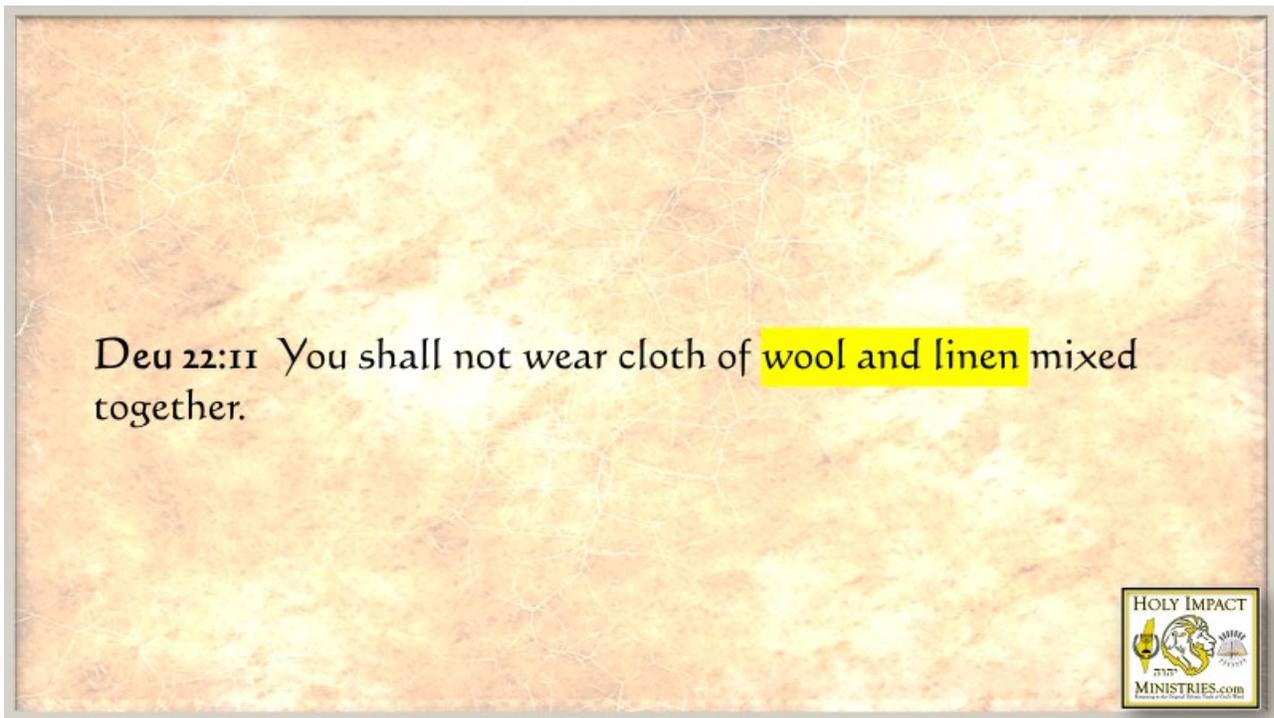
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Video walk-through of the Wilderness Tabernacle:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cxG4guyuasU>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cxG4guyuasU>

Something else very interesting to make note of, is the fact that the materials that were used to put together the wilderness tabernacle are grouped into seven different categories. Metals, dyed yarns, fabrics, timber, oil, spices, and gemstones. Something else extremely interesting to make note of is the fact that some of these fabrics used to put together the wilderness tabernacle consisted of a mixture of wool and linen. And for some of you, this may not strike you as much of a big deal, but for those of us who study the laws of Yah, and keep them to the best of our ability, we already know that we are commanded not to wear any clothing that is mixed with wool and linen. **Deuteronomy chapter 22 verse 11: (scrn 15)**



In Hebrew that kind of mixture of two kinds of materials to make a piece of cloth is called “*sha’atnez*”. And we are clearly commanded not to wear a cloth mixed with these two kinds of material, (wool and linen). And I will say that it is difficult to find material even clothing today that is a mix of wool and linen however, we are commanded to be on the lookout for such material, and we are commanded not to wear it, nor are we allowed to allow our children to where it. And yet... we’ll find that the veil that separates the holy of holies from the sanctuary, (which is the curtain that separates the sanctuary from the holy of holies), and even parts of the high priest’s ritual clothing are made from this “*sha’atnez*” material which is made from both wool and linen.

What we can learn from this is that certain things are reserved for the Most Holy. Certain things are designated by Yah as holy, and its use outside of that context is not permitted. And I just want to be clear here for just a moment; there’s nothing unholy about linen, and there’s nothing unholy about wool, it is simply unholy to mix them together and to wear them as a garment according to our Father in Heaven because he has reserved them for himself and made them holy for his use and his use alone. And we could get into the frequency of both wool and linen, and the frequency that they emit, but that’s another whole study in itself that we won’t get into here today.

And so, when we dive into our next study, we’ll take the time to talk more in detail about the heavenly tabernacle versus the earthly tabernacle that we are reading about here in Exodus chapter 25, and what the differences between the two are along with much, much, much more.

Until then I would simply ask that you would take what you have heard here today to your own prayer closet. Bow your head, bend your knee, and face the holy promise land of

Jerusalem, and ask in the name of Yeshua Hamashiach if what you have heard here today be true, or not.

Ask, seek, and knock and the door will be opened to you. And if you will do that, and if you will stay the course to the end, you and I will surely walk through the Gates of his soon coming kingdom together.

I'm pastor Scott Velain with Holy Impact Ministries, and I would like to thank everyone within the sound of my voice for sharing your time with us here today to comb through our fathers God breathed Scriptures to see if these things be true or not.