

18-19 Bible Study #19

2/5/19

Exodus 30

The Altar of Incense

Exodus 30

- **Exodus 30:1-10**

- The ***Altar of Incense*** was positioned in the center of the Holy Place right in front of the Veil
Incense was symbolic of the prayers of the people rising up to God
- Incense was offered twice a day at the same time as the morning and evening *korban tamid* (meaning a “perpetual offering”) lambs were being offered *

Exodus 30 (Cont)

- **Exodus 30:11-16**

- Outlined the requirement for the ***census***
- Whenever it was decided to take a census each person 20 years old and older was required to give a half shekel as an offering to God and as a ransom for themselves
- This money was to be used for the service of the tent of meeting
- This later became the annual temple tax mentioned in a discussion between our Lord and Peter (**Matthew 17:24-27**)*

Exodus 30 (Cont)

- **Exodus 30:17 –21**

- ***Laver of Bronze***

- This section also presents the layout and arrangement of the Tabernacle with its emphasis on the entrance facing “east”
 - This meant that one was always going “west” when heading toward the “presence of the Lord” *

Exodus 31

Bezalel and Oholiab

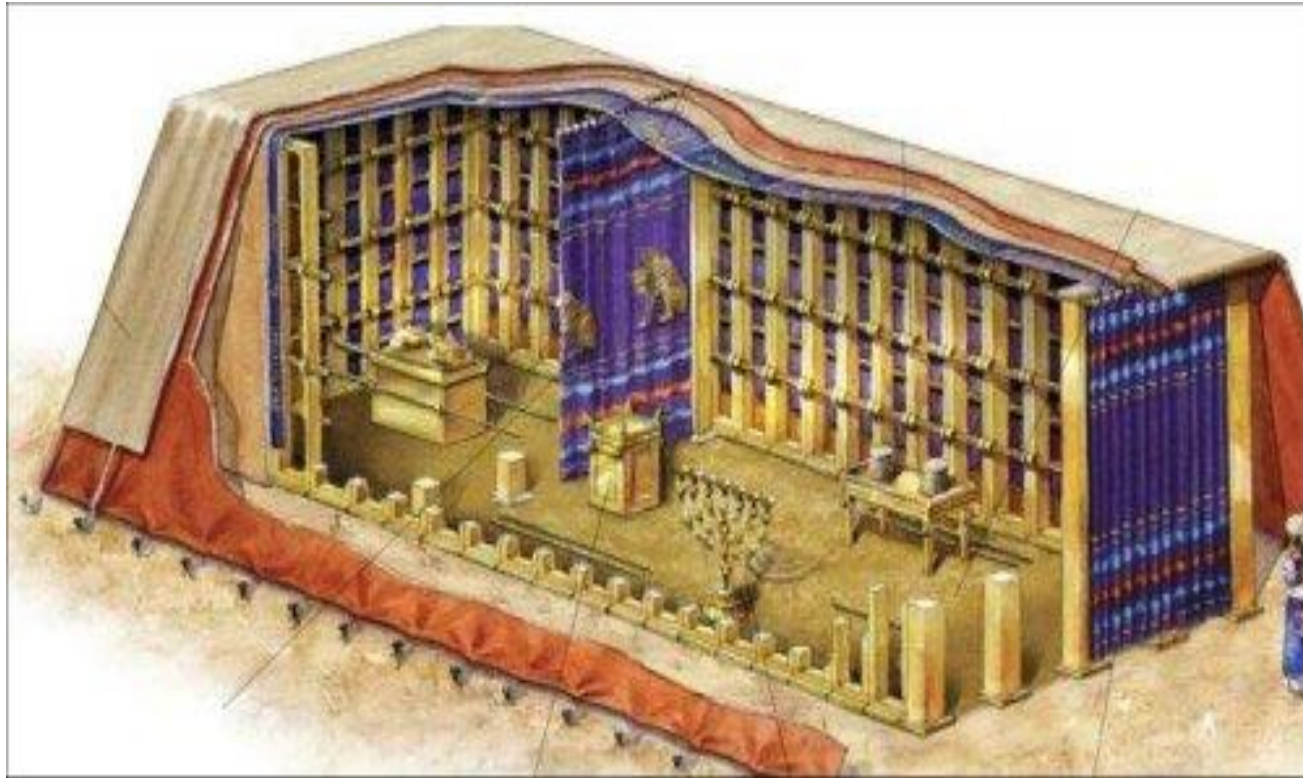
Exodus 31

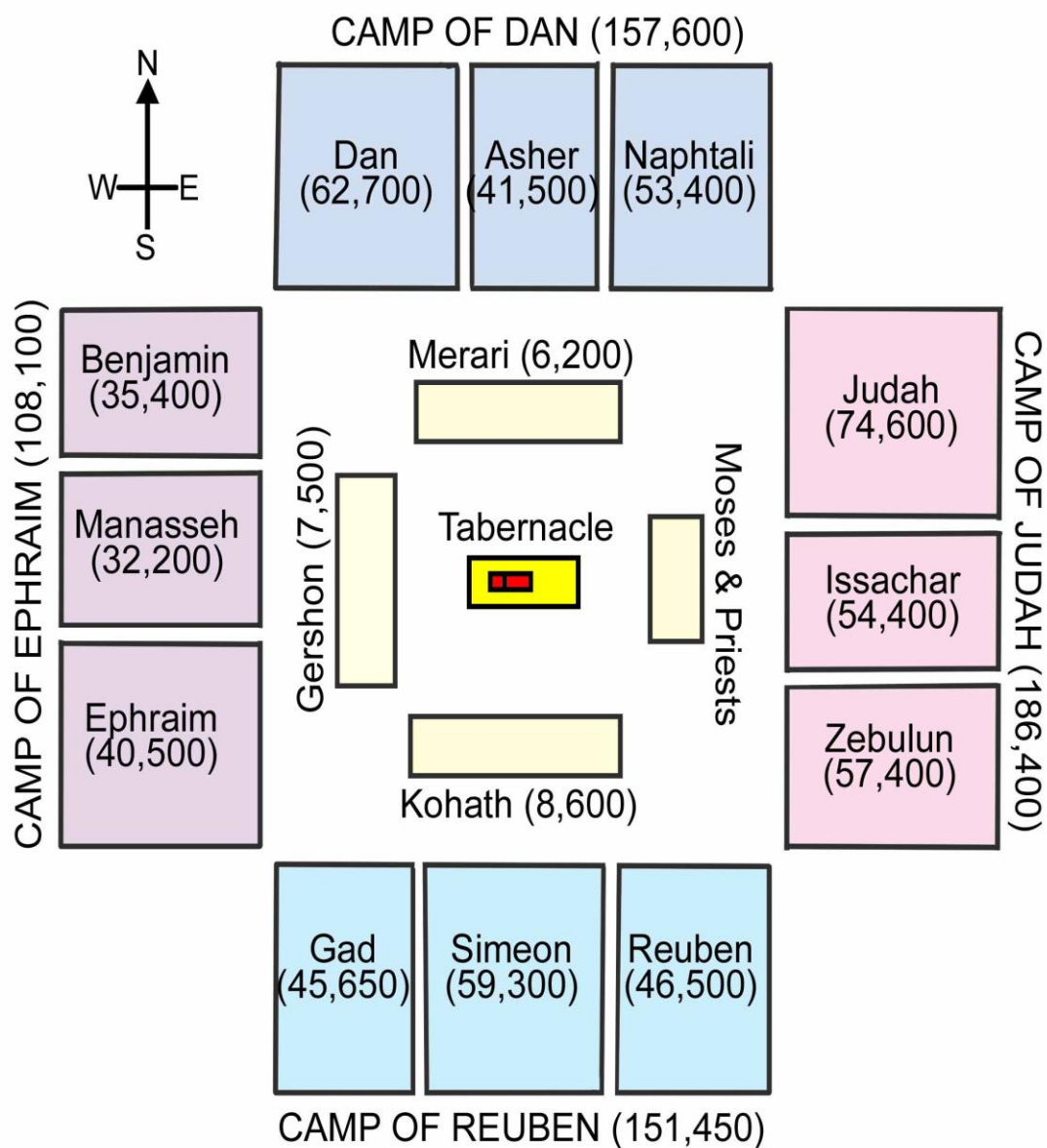
- **Exodus 31:1-18**

- This section provided a list of the names of the artisans who were to build the tent of meeting
- Again, the Sabbath requirement was presented
- The entire section concluded when God presented the two stone tablets with the 10 Commandments created by the finger of God to Moses! *

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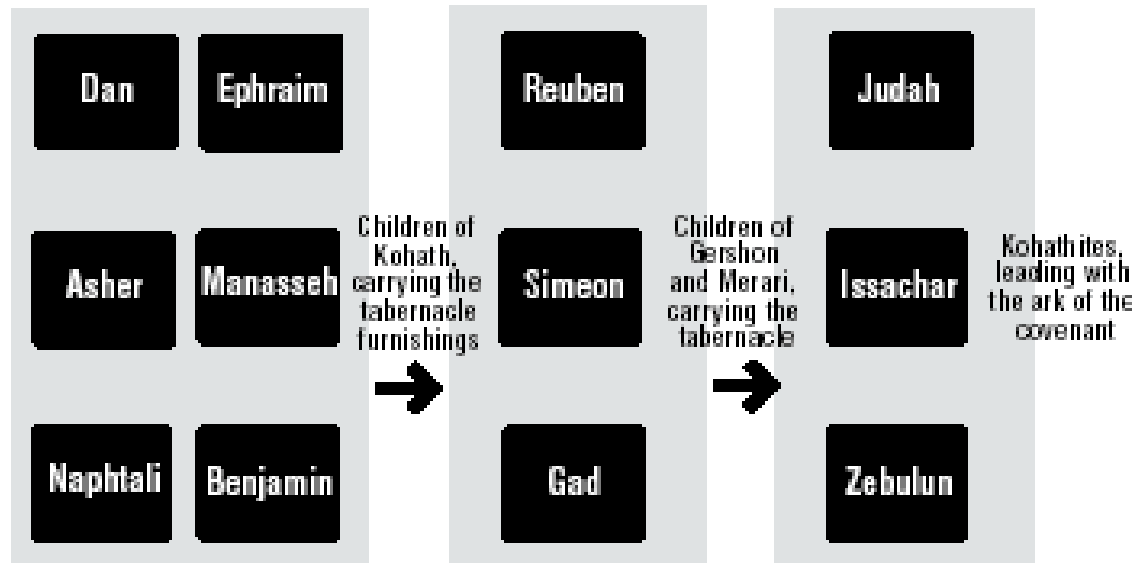


Arrangement of the Camp of Israel

Numbers 2:1-3:39



The Order of March



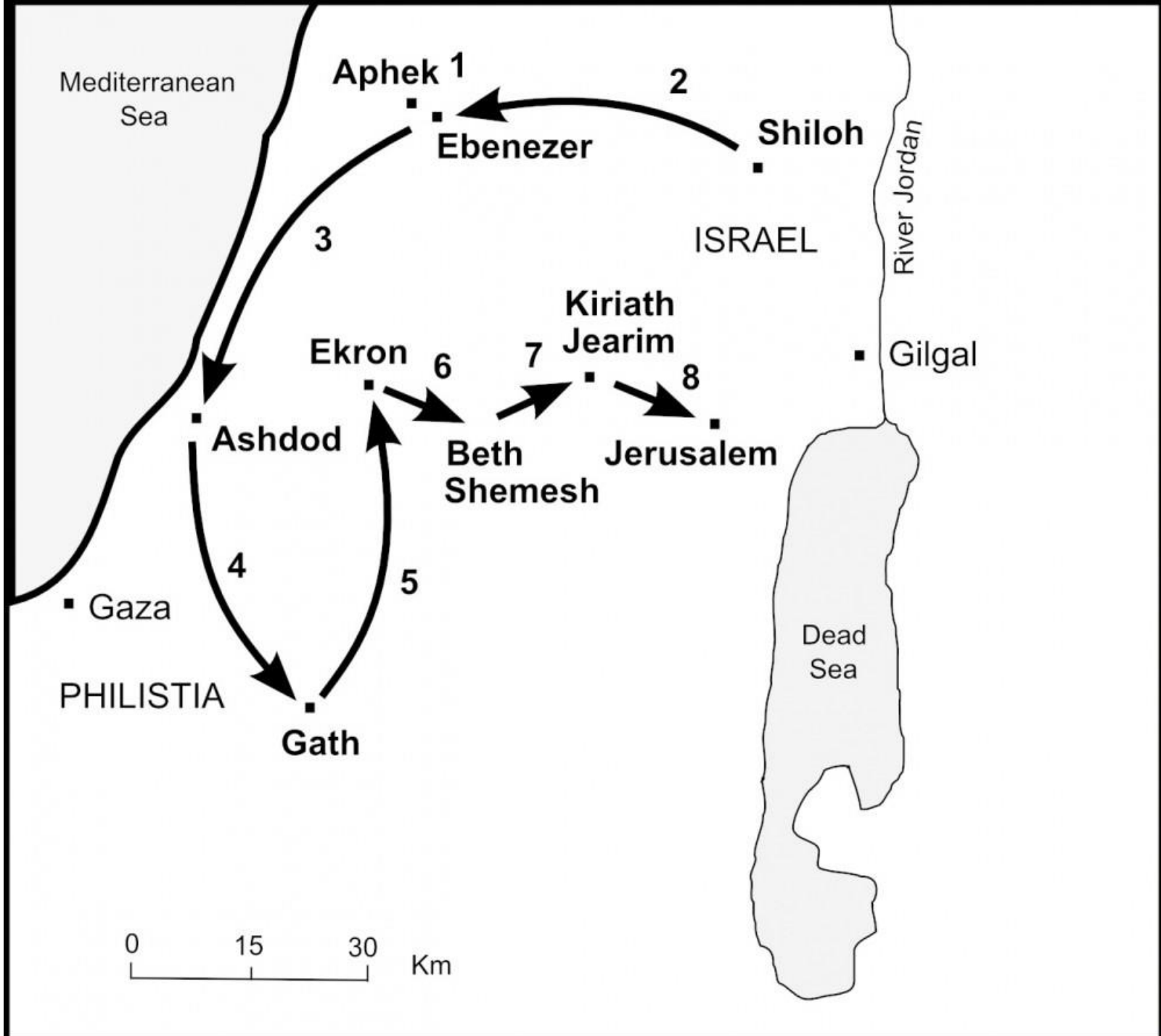
Transition

- Next, we will look at the temple in Jerusalem
 - *Solomon's temple was built some **486 years** after the Hebrews began to worship in the Tent of Meeting*



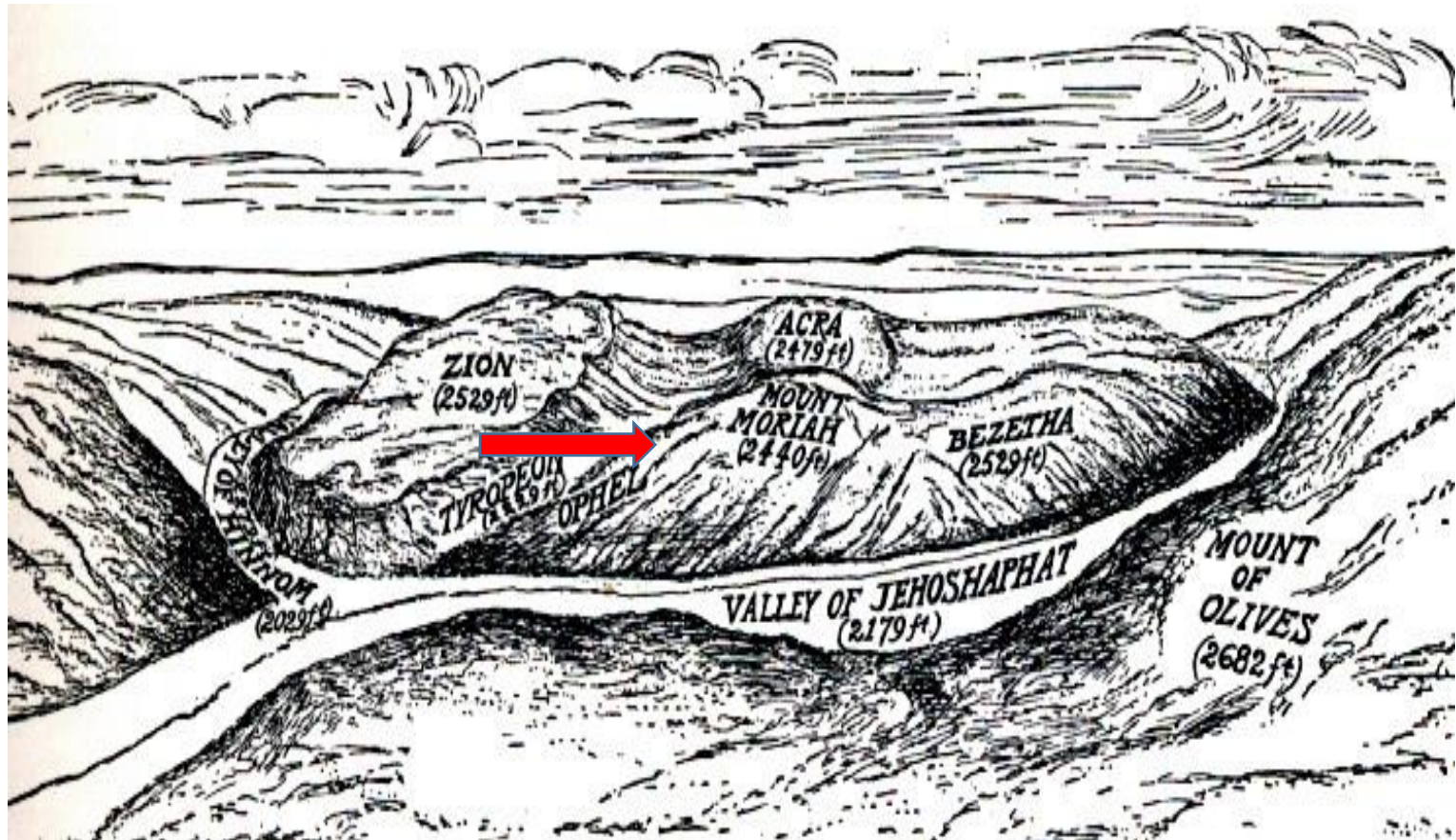
THE 12 TRIBES OF ISRAEL

Reuben	Judah	Naphtali	Issachar	Zebulun
Simeon	Dan	Gad	Asher	Benjamin
Ephraim	Manasseh			



The History of the Temple in Jerusalem

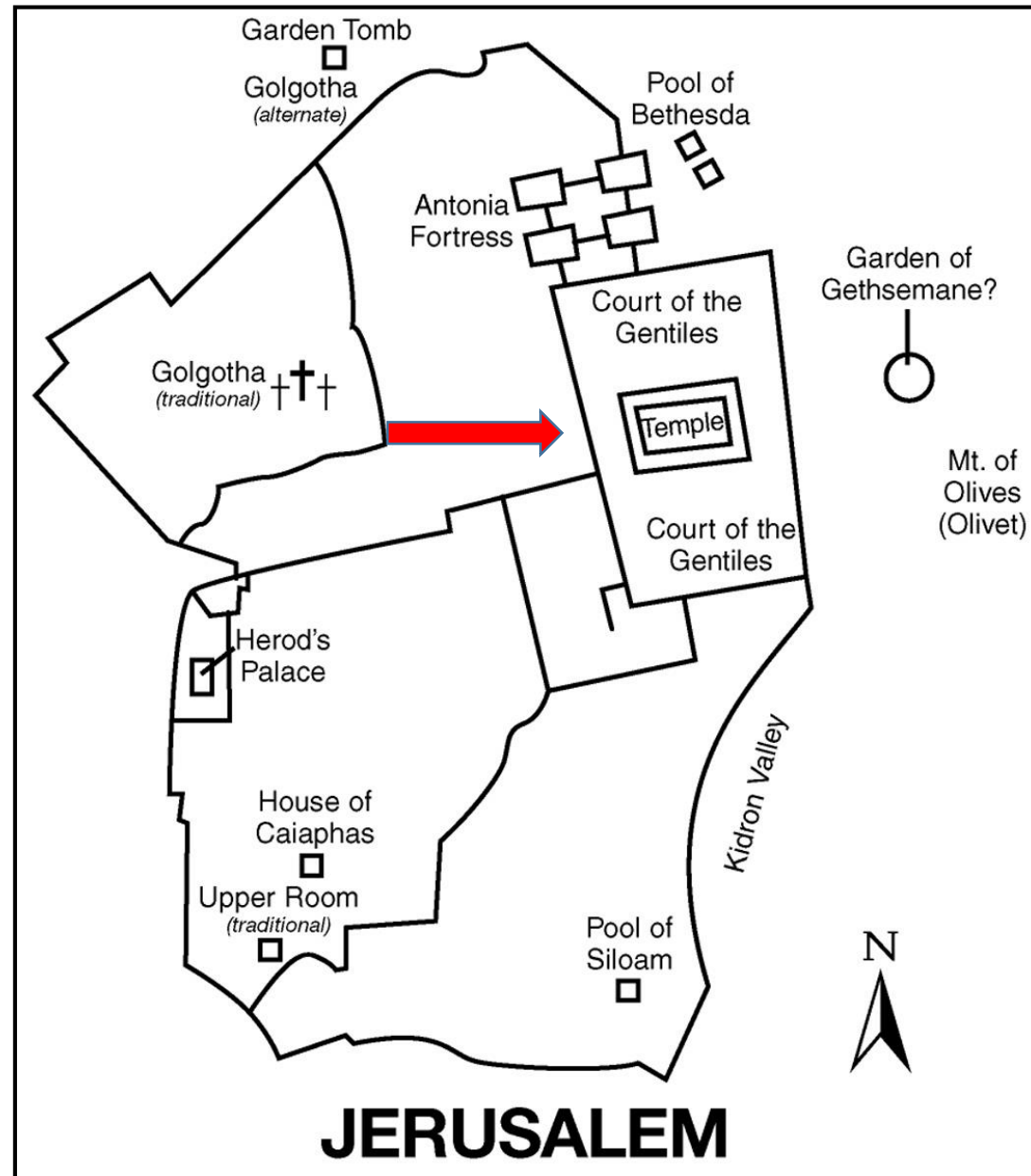
Hills of Jerusalem

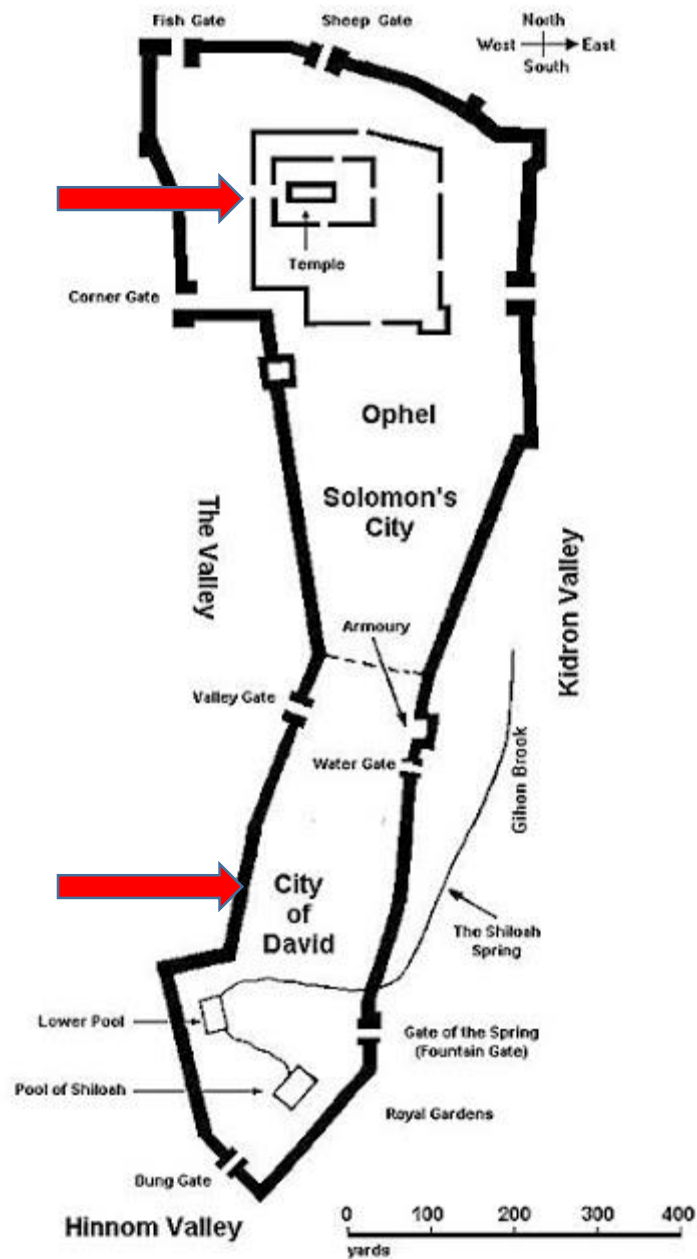


Holy Land

New Testament

Jerusalem





Solomon's Temple

History of Solomon's temple

- 967 B.C. Construction was begun
- 960 B.C. The temple was dedicated
 - **373 years in the First (Solomon's) temple**
- 587 B.C. Solomon's temple was destroyed by Babylonians
 - **81 years without a temple while in captivity**

Solomon's temple

- David wanted to build the temple but was denied by God because he was a man of war (1st Chronicles 28:8) *
- David gave Solomon the architectural designs for the temple (1st Chronicles 28:11-12)
- David accumulated treasures and building materials (1st Chronicles 29:2-6)
- The estimated cost in today's money was 3 to 6 billion dollars

Solomon's temple (Cont)

- The temple was built of great red and white limestones (which could be polished like marble), cedar beams and boards overlaid with gold (1st Kings 6:14-22; 7:9-12)
- Decorating the front was two pillars of molten brass each 18 cubits high and 12 cubits in circumference
- The pillars were hollow, but the metal was four fingers in thickness
- The capitals were 5 cubits high fashioned in the shape of lilies

Solomon's temple (Cont)

- Construction took 7 years
- Dedication: (1st Kings 8:26-66; 2nd Chronicles 7:4-11)
- The temple was built by 30,000 Israelites, 150,000 Canaanites, Phoenician artists, and craftsmen from Tyre
- It faced east and built twice the size of the Tabernacle
- Solomon offered: 220,000 oxen; 120,000 sheep during a 14 day feast

Solomon's temple (Cont)

- Temple Building
 - Located on *Mount Moriah*
 - 60 cubits (90') X 20 cubits (30') X 20 cubits (30')
 - 1st room was the Holy Place (*Hekal*)
 - 2nd room was the Holy of Holies (*Debir*)
- Temple Mount 480 cubits square (720')

Solomon's temple (Cont)

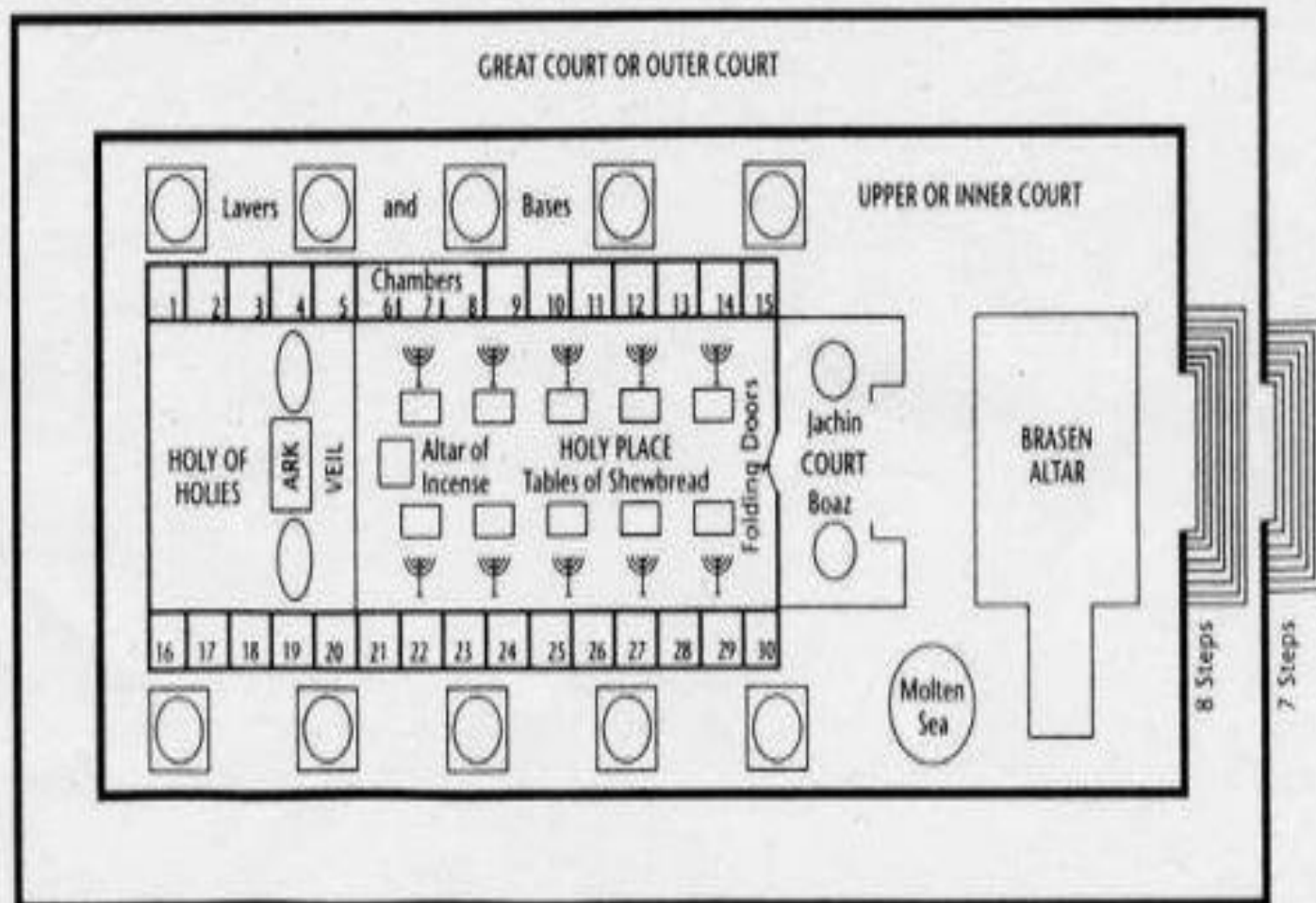
- Furniture in the Holy Place (1st Kings 6:23-28)
 - Golden Altar of Incense
 - 5 Golden Candlesticks on the north side
 - 5 Golden Candlesticks on the south side
 - 5 tables of showbread on the north side
 - 5 tables of showbread on the south side
- Furniture in the Holy of Holies
 - The Ark of the Covenant

Solomon's temple (Cont)

- The Bronze Altar was 30' square by 15' high
- The Bronze Laver was 15' in diameter and 8' deep, and sat on 12 bronze oxen



SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

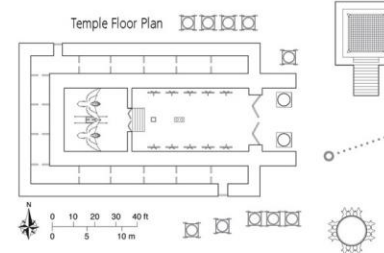


A structure was built around the walls of the temple containing three levels. The lower chamber was 7.5 feet (2.3 m) wide, the middle chamber was 9 feet (9 m) wide, and the upper chamber was 10.5 feet (3.2 m) wide (1 Kings 6:5–6, 8, 10).

Two ornate wooden doors, overlaid with gold, separated the inner sanctuary from the nave (1 Kings 6:31–32).

The nave had clerestory windows with recessed frames (1 Kings 6:4).

The vestibule was 30 feet (9.1 m) wide and 15 feet (4.6 m) deep (1 Kings 6:3; cf. 2 Chron. 3:4).



The hollow bronze pillar on the north was called "Boaz," and the one on the south was called "Jachin" (1 Kings 7:21; cf. 2 Chron. 3:17).

Two ornate wooden, folding doors, overlaid with gold, separated the nave from the vestibule (1 Kings 6:33–35).

The bronze altar for burnt offerings was 15 feet (4.6 m) high and 30 feet (9.1 m) long and wide (cf. 2 Chron. 4:1).

The inner sanctuary (or Most Holy Place) was a 30-foot (9.1-m) cube (1 Kings 6:15–29; 2 Chron. 3:8–14). Such rooms were often elevated in temples of the ancient Near East. Two massive golden cherubim were on either side of the ark, each 15 feet (4.6 m) tall with 15-foot (4.6-m) wingspans (1 Kings 6:23–28). The ark of the covenant was between the two cherubim (1 Kings 8:1–11; cf. 2 Chron. 5:2–14).

The nave (or Holy Place) was 60 feet (18.3 m) long and 30 feet (9.1 m) wide (1 Kings 6:15, 17–18; cf. 2 Chron. 3:5–7). It contained the golden altar for incense; the golden table for the bread of the Presence; and ten golden lampstands, five on the north and five on the south (1 Kings 7:48–49; cf. 2 Chron. 4:7).

Ten bronze wheeled stands and basins held water for rinsing off what was used for the burnt offerings (1 Kings 7:27–38; cf. 2 Chron. 4:6).

The "Sea" was a metal basin 7.5 feet (2.3 m) tall and 15 feet (4.6 m) in diameter. It held 12,000 gallons (44,000 liters) of water for the priests to wash in. It was supported by twelve bronze oxen in sets of three, facing in each direction (1 Kings 7:23–26; cf. 2 Chron. 4:2–5).

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

Solomon began to build "the house of the LORD" in Jerusalem on Mount Moriah in the spring of 967 or 966 B.C. (1 Kings 6:1; 2 Chron. 3:1–2) and completed it seven years later, in the fall of 960 or 959 B.C. (1 Kings 6:38). The temple itself, not including the surrounding chambers on three sides, was 90 feet (27.4 m) long, 30 feet (9.1 m) wide, and 45 feet (13.7 m) high. It resided in the middle of a court with boundary walls.

Zerubbabel's Temple

History of the Second Temple

- 598/6 - 538 **Babylonian Exile**
- 536 B.C. Foundation laid on 2nd temple *
- 534 B.C. Worked stopped due to Samaritans
 - **14 years no work done on the temple**
- 520 B.C. work resumed on the temple
- 516 B.C. 2nd (Zerubbabel's) temple was completed
- 515 B.C. 2nd temple dedicated
 - **585 years in the 2nd temple**

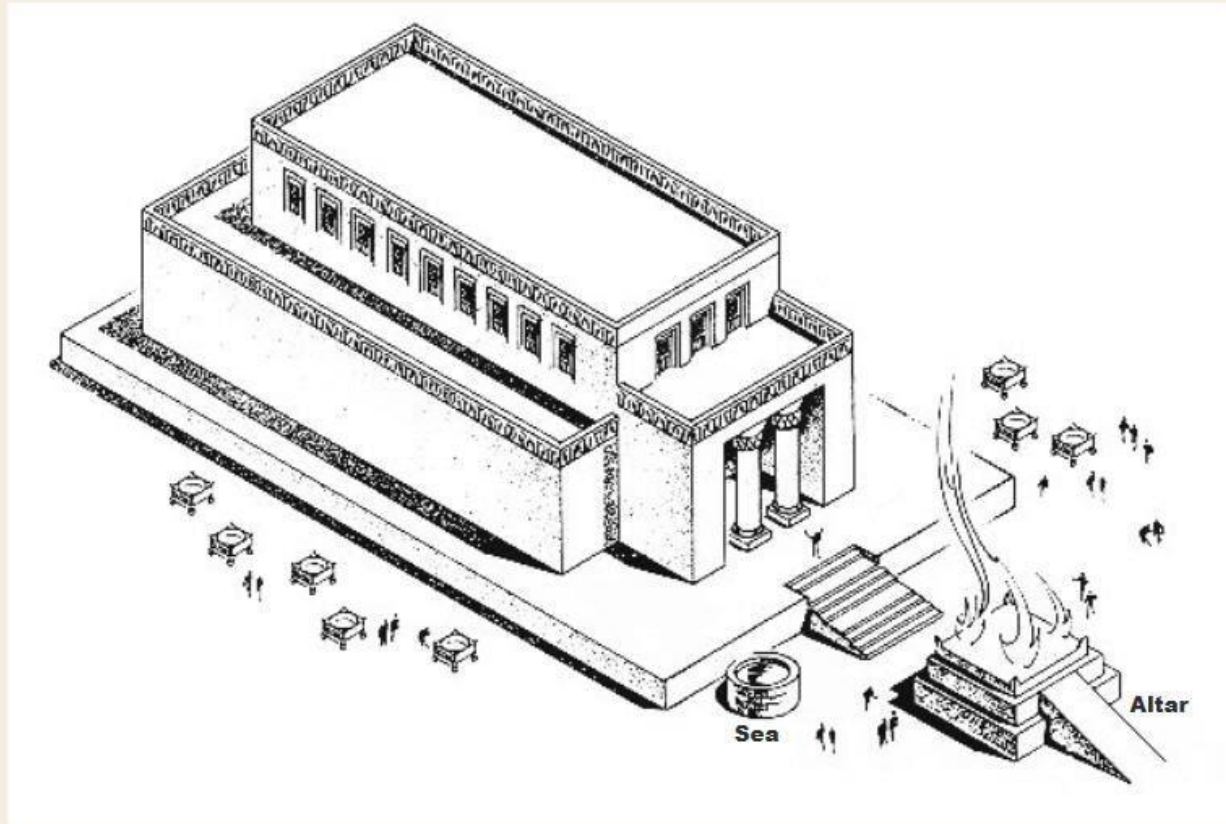
Zerubbabel's temple

- Israel's second temple
- Built 16 years after the return from Babylon
- It exceeded the dimensions of Solomon's temple, but did not compare in magnificence and splendor
- **It did not have the Ark of the Covenant**
- King Darius the Persian authorized it to be built using money from the royal treasury
- The prophets Haggai and Zechariah encouraged the work on the temple

Zerubbabel's temple

- Ezra focused attention on the decree of Cyrus
- Haggai stressed the need to rebuild the temple
- Zechariah predicted the rebuilding of the temple

Israel's Religious Structures - Zerubbabel's Temple



Zerubbabel's Temple
516 B.C. - 20 B.C.

Herod's Temple

History of Herod's Renovation of the 2nd Temple

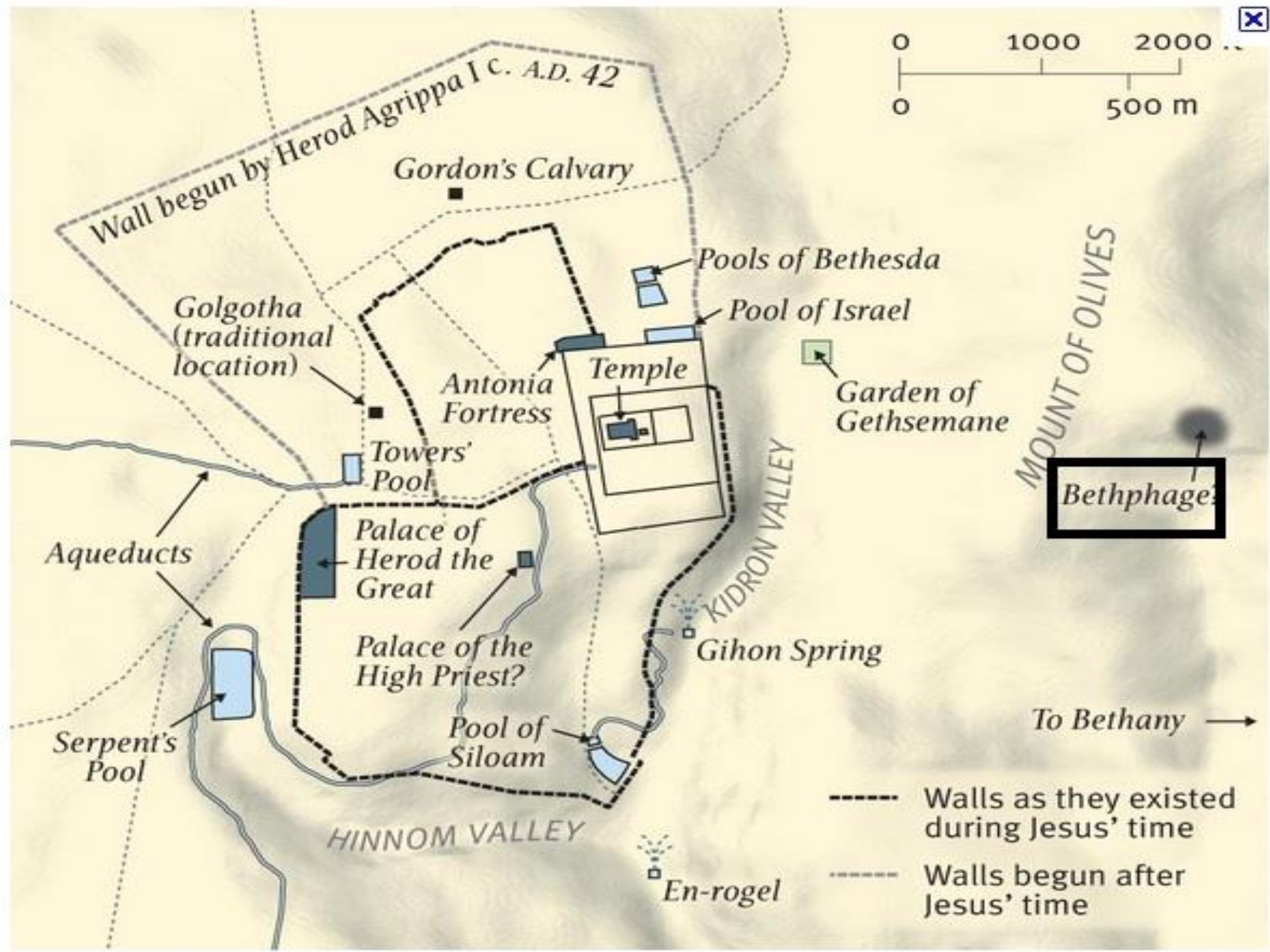
- 19 B.C. Herod the Great began rebuilding the 2nd temple
 - **44 years to rebuild the 2nd temple**
- 63 A.D. 2nd temple restoration completed
 - **7 years in restored temple**
- 70 A.D. Herod's temple destroyed by the Romans
 - **1948 years without a temple**

Herod's temple

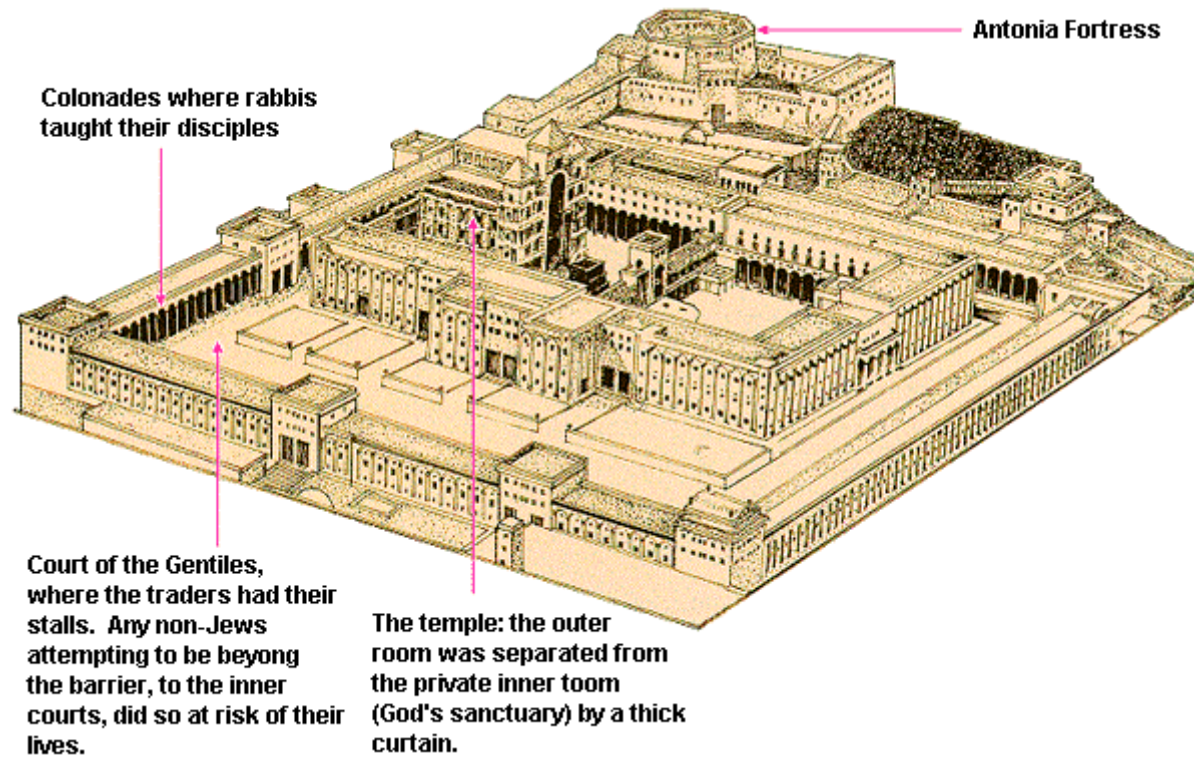
- This was a rebuilding of Zerubbabel's temple by Herod the Great
- It was in existence during the life of Jesus
- It was constructed of marble and gold
- It stood for almost 90 years before being destroyed by the Romans in 70 A.D.
- It did **not contain the Ark of the Covenant**
- Jesus cleansed this temple twice
 - John 3:22
 - Matthew 21:12-16

Herod's temple (Cont)

- The Roman fortress of Antonia was located on the northwest corner of the temple area
- Its construction lasted for 46 years
- The Western Wall or “Wailing Wall” in Jerusalem was part of the outer wall of the temple enclosure



Herod's Temple

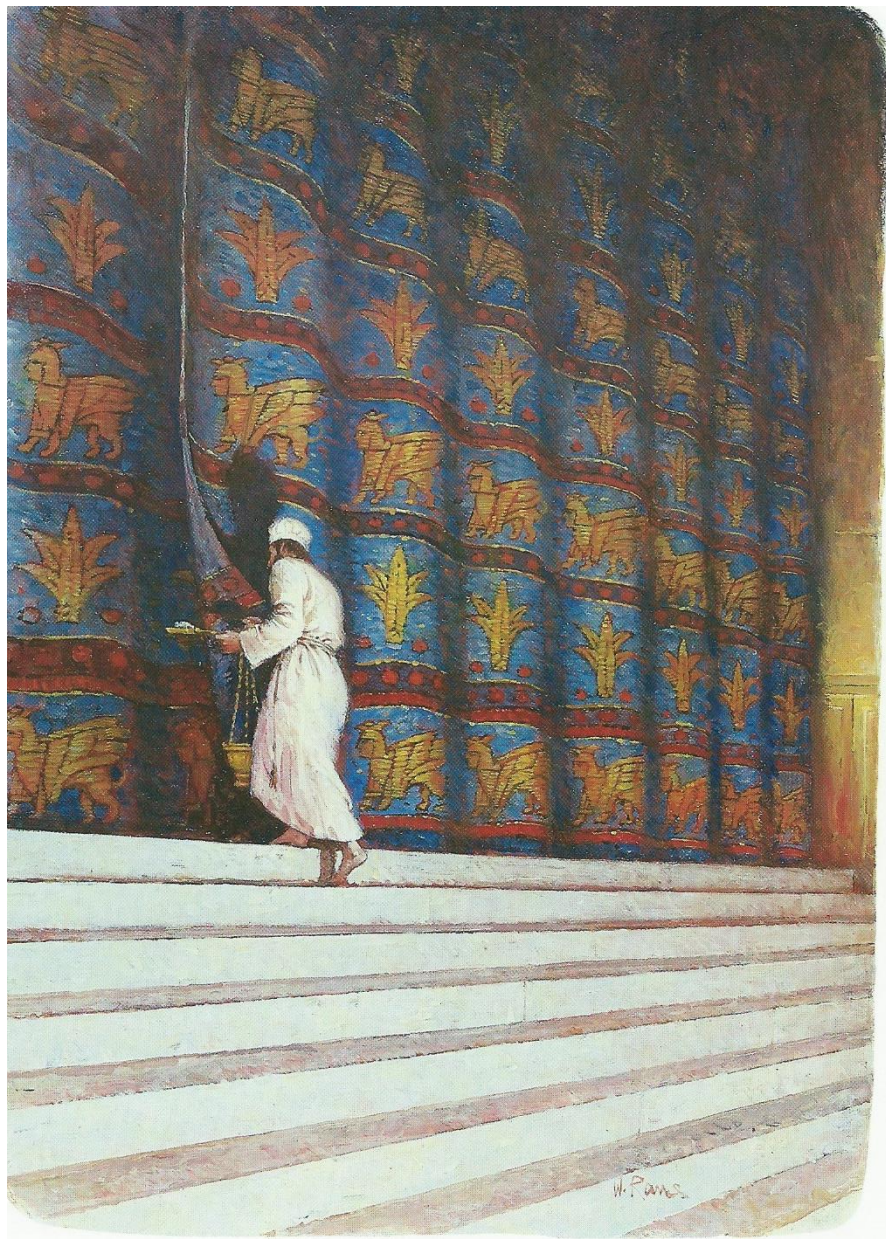


THE HOLY TEMPLE OF JERUSALEM

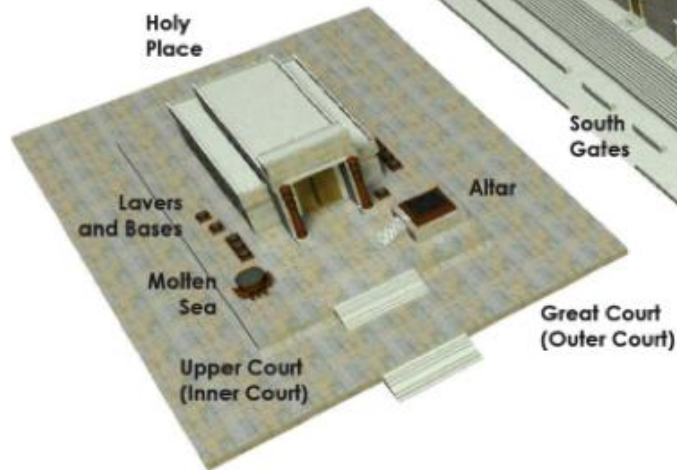




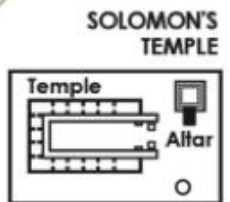
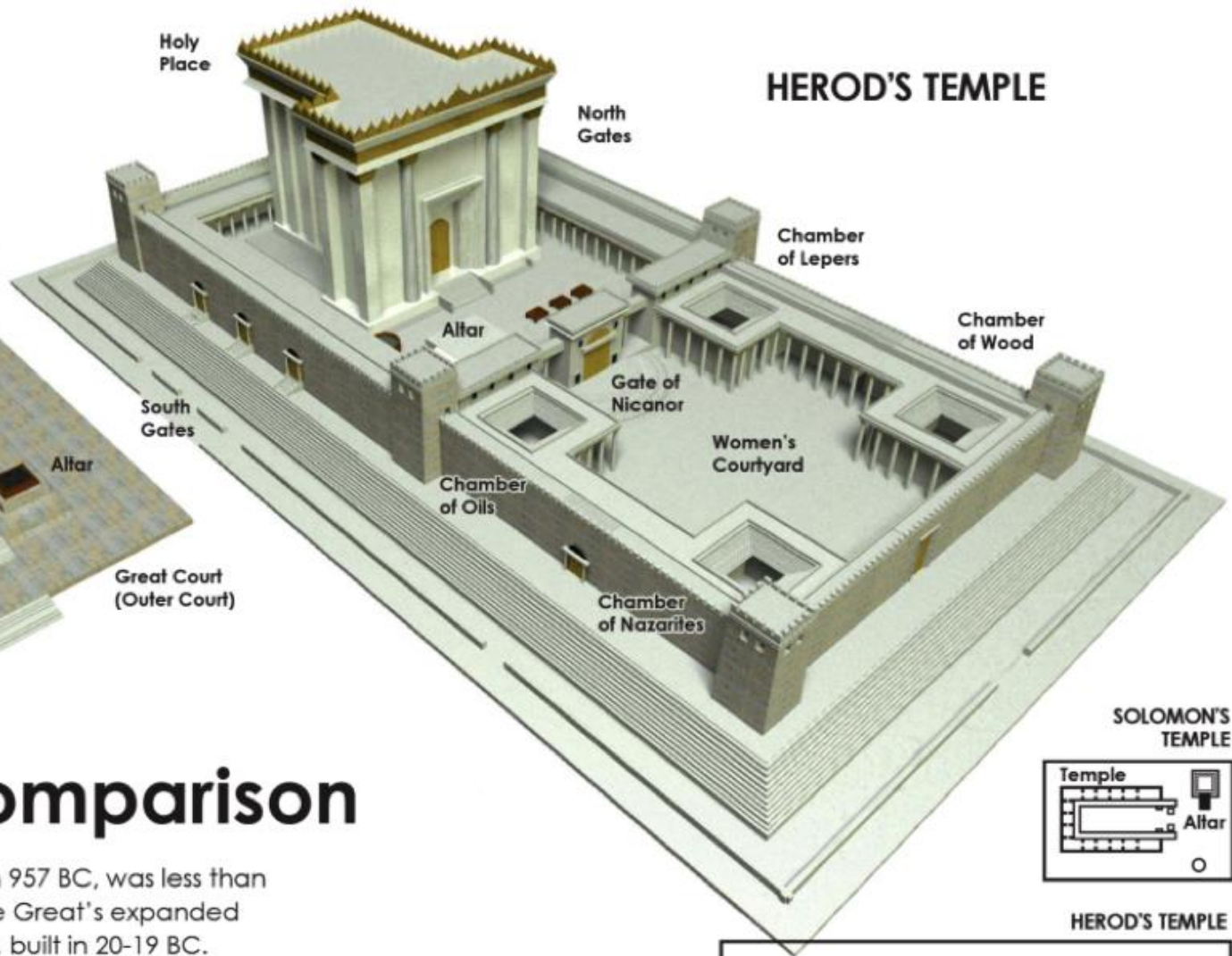




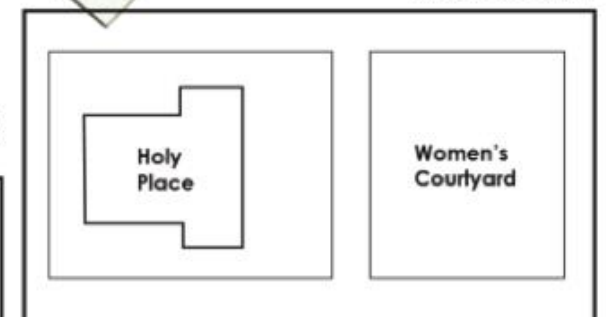
SOLOMON'S TEMPLE



HEROD'S TEMPLE



HEROD'S TEMPLE



Temple Comparison

Solomon's Temple, finished in 957 BC, was less than one-half the size of Herod the Great's expanded Second Temple in Jerusalem, built in 20-19 BC.

Size
comparison
(approximate):

