



**Northeast
Regional**

Ministry Training Centre

The Tabernacle of David

Student Workbook

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Tabernacle of David – Historical Foundation

NOTE: In preparation for this class, it is strongly recommended that the student familiarize himself with the lives of Saul and David by reviewing the Scriptures, particularly in the books of Samuel (all of 1 Samuel and 2 Samuel chapters 1 – 7) and 1 Chronicles, especially chapters 10 – 17. As a bare minimum, it is recommended that the student be familiar with 2 Samuel chapter 6, and 1 Chronicles chapters 13, 15 and 16. It will also be very helpful to be familiar with the Psalms, particularly those authored by David and Asaph.

Acts 15:13-17

¹³ *And after they had become silent, James answered, saying, “Men and brethren, listen to me:”¹⁴ “Simon has declared how God at the first visited the Gentiles to take out of them a people for His name.”¹⁵ “And with this the words of the prophets agree, just as it is written:*

¹⁶ *‘After this I will return*

¹ *And will rebuild the tabernacle of David, which has fallen down;*

I will rebuild its ruins,

And I will set it up;

¹⁷ *So that the rest of mankind may seek the Lord,*

Even all the Gentiles who are called by My name,

Says the Lord who does all these things.’

NKJV

I. God’s desire is to dwell among His people

II. Moses – wandering in the wilderness learning the laws of God

III. Joshua – learning to fight and take what’s ours

IV. The period of the Judges

V. Israel requests a king

A. Why contrast David and Saul?

B. Israel requests a king – 1 Samuel 8

1. Samuel “gets a check”, so seeks God

2. God confirms that it isn’t His will, but tells Samuel to give them what they want

3. He also tells Samuel to warn them about what they’re getting themselves into:

4. Verses 10-18 contain the bondage that they'll be entering into:
 - a) He'll take your sons to serve him
 - b) He'll set up a system of slavery and a military heirarchy
 - c) He'll take your daughters as cooks, perfumers and bakers
 - d) He'll take the best of your fields, vineyards, and olive groves to give to his servants
 - e) He'll take a tenth of your grain and vintage for his servants and officers
 - f) He'll take your male and female servants, your finest young men, and your donkeys and put them to his work
 - g) He'll take a tenth of your sheep, and **you** will be his servants
 - h) And you will cry out in that day because of your king!

5. But the people still wanted a king – for three reasons:
 - a) To _____
 - b) To _____
 - c) To _____

6. So God tells Samuel to do what they want

VI. Introducing... King Saul!

A. The lineage of Saul...

1. Kish – _____
2. Abiel – _____
3. Zeror – _____
4. Bechorath – _____
5. Aphiah – _____

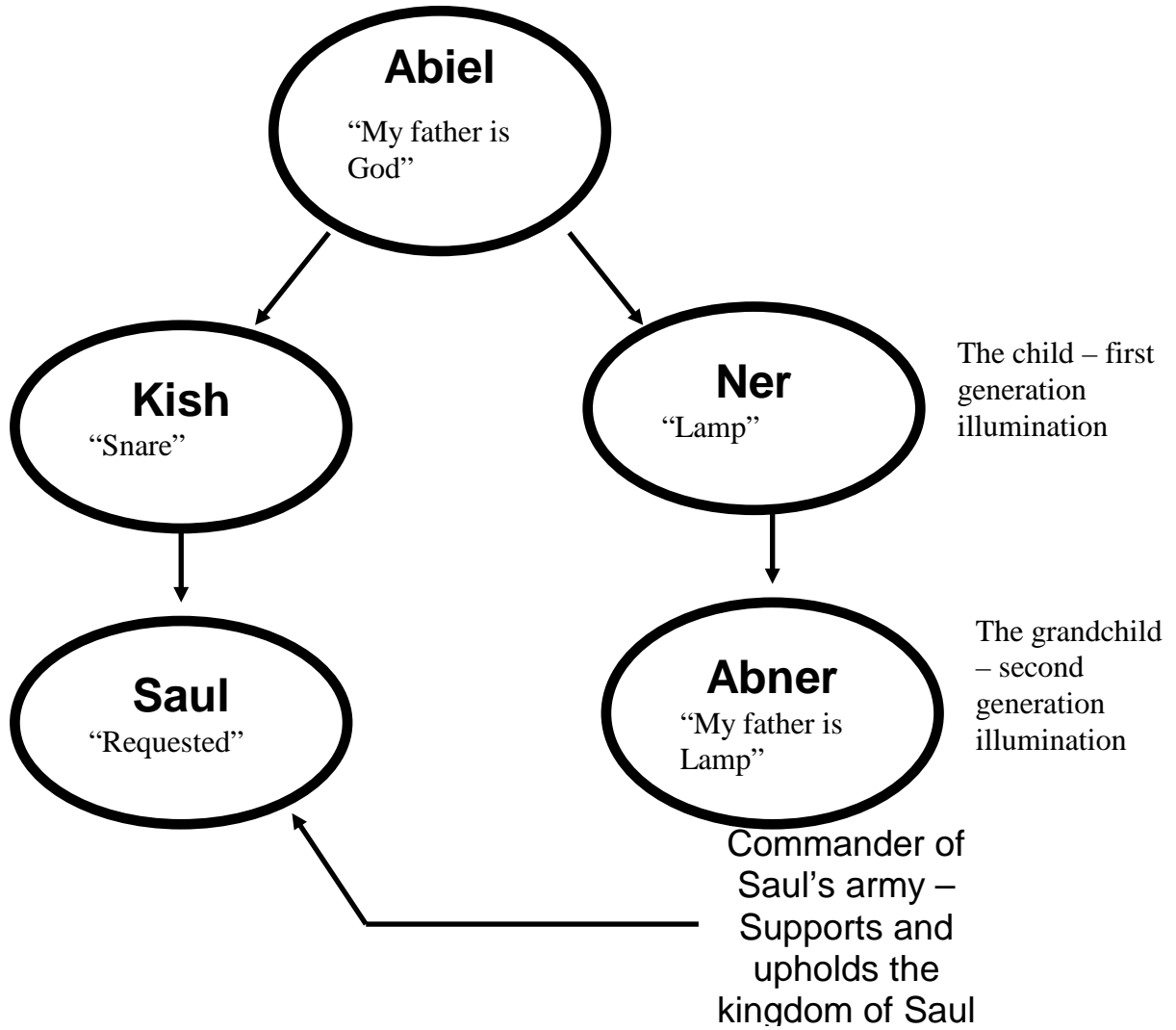
VII. And God chose him!

- A. 1 Samuel 9 – Kish’s donkeys get lost, and he sends Saul to find them.
- B. Saul wants to give up and go home, but his servant talks him into looking for a prophet to tell him where they are
- C. Meanwhile, God had told Samuel that He’d show him the guy to anoint as king
- D. The **Lord** chose and anointed Saul
- E. In response to Samuel’s instructions, Saul joins the “school of the prophets”, the Spirit of the Lord comes upon him, and learns to prophesy.
- F. Samuel makes the proclamation to the people that Saul will be their king
- G. Even in Samuel’s coronation address to **all Israel**, God says that the direction of the kingdom will be determined by whether or not the people heed His voice:
- H. And the people recognize their sin!
- I. Saul goes on to do several great things, and conquers a few enemies

- J. He reigns for two years, then, faced with a battle with the Phillistines he can't wait for the priest to come so he disobeys God and offers the sacrifice
- K. Samuel declares that Saul has lost his kingdom and that God wants a man with His heart
- L. The commander of Saul's army – Abner (Diagram next page)
- M. Other disobedience in Saul's life as well:
- N. Samuel gives Saul the bad news, but mourns for him at the same time

VIII. Recap – Saul represents a system of government that is

- A. _____
 - 1. to _____
 - 2. to _____
 - 3. to _____
- B. _____
- C. Characterized by _____



Preparation of the Leader's Heart

I. **God's Selects His Leader** - _____

- A. God gives His instructions

- B. God provides strategy

- C. Samuel goes, and the people know God is getting ready to do something

- D. He gathers Jesse's sons.

- E. The "passed over" ones:
 - 1. Eliab – _____

 - 2. Abinidab – _____

 - 3. Shammah – _____

- F. **God's** man wasn't even at the "choosing" ceremony
 - 1. Could have been "overlooked", or perhaps wasn't even considered because he hadn't "come of age".

2. In the field, doing three things, related to two principles

a)

b)

c)

3. The two principles:

a)

b)

G. And his name reveals that – _____

H. Samuel anoints David – sets him in.

II. God Prepares David

A. Begins by putting him under a demonized leader

B. And where is David?

C. So David is embraced and brought into the house of Saul

III. 1 Samuel 17 – David and Goliath

A. Philistines – _____ – present their champion

B. David is “back and forth” from the battle line and the sheep field.

C. Bottom line: no one will fight Goliath, but David volunteers.

IV. 1 Samuel 18 - The Training Begins

- A. The people rejoice over David's victory

- B. Saul gets jealous –

- C. and the evil spirit comes back – SELAH!

- D. David behaves wisely, and it makes Saul afraid of him.

- E. David asks to marry Michal, Saul's daughter, Saul tries to snare him into getting himself killed by asking for a dowry of 100 Philistine foreskins

- F. David becomes even more well esteemed

V. 1 Samuel 19 – The persecution increases

- A. Saul determines to kill David

- B. Jonathan warns David to be on guard

- C. But Jonathan talks Saul out of killing him

- D. David wins another battle

- E. And Saul tries to kill David again

- F. Saul sends his messengers to kill David, but Michal warns him and lets him down through the window

- G. David goes to Samuel at Ramah, where he teams up with the “school of the prophets”

- H. Saul sends three groups of messengers to find David, they all come upon Samuel, but the Holy Spirit was so strong there that they began to prophesy also.

VI. The Wilderness Years

- A. Jonathan warns David of Saul’s trap

- B. David runs for his life, finds provision from the priesthood – eats the holy bread at Nob.

- C. Establishes his stronghold in the cave at Adullam

- D. But still fights against the Philistines

- E. Spends the next several years staying in strongholds in the wilderness

- F. David spares Saul

Going After the Presence of God – the Wrong Way!

I. More on God’s Preparation of David for Leadership

A. How long it took and the nature of the preparation

1. Scholars believe David was probably _____ years old at the time he was anointed by Samuel for the kingship.

2. He was _____ years old when he began his reign over Judah. But as 2 Samuel 2:10 notes, “only the _____ followed David.”

3. He was _____ years old when he began to reign over all Israel – 2 Sam 5:1-5.

4. This means that the Lord took _____ to prepare David to be king of Israel!!!

5. The preparation came through the _____ he experienced under king Saul. God allowed all that to build _____ in David. David also made some mistakes in making friends with the enemy of God’s people the Philistines along the way, and experienced devastating _____ as well as _____ and _____ from his own guys

6. But it was this hardship and loss and hurt that God used to _____ David and _____ him for the call that was on his life.

7. There is a *direct correlation between* _____ we respond to the hardship, loss, hurt, injustice, persecution and victimization in our own lives and _____ it takes for the Lord to prepare us for leadership.

II. Background – Why the Ark Needed to be Retrieved

NOTE: The ark of the covenant housed the literal presence of God. He manifested His presence between the two cherubim and above the mercy seat which covered the ark (Exodus 25:22; 1 Sam 4:4; 2 Sam 6:2). When it the ark was captured by the Philistines, it was cried that the glory of God had departed from Israel (1 Sam 4:19-22).

1 Samuel 4

- A. The ark had been captured by the _____ many years earlier.
- B. God allowed the ark (the presence of God) to be stolen by the enemy because of the _____ in the priesthood. It was a _____ intended to shake the people of Israel out of their lethargy and idolatry.
1. _____ wants to steal the presence of God from the Church because in the presence of God he is defeated. Without the presence of God, the _____ are defeated.

1 Samuel 5

- C. The Philistines had taken the ark to _____ and taken it into the temple of _____ and set it right beside the idol of Dagon. They recognized the power of God but they wanted compromise and mixture – they wanted to be able to worship Him and Dagon as well
- D. They kept finding the statue of Dagon fallen over on its face, and kept putting it back until finally the head and hands broke off. They also experienced a plague with ravaged the entire area. Scholars think it likely from the description of the plague that it was _____.
- E. Eventually they decided, “Get rid of the ark!” and sent it to _____, where the people there also were struck down with the plague.
- F. So Gath sent it to _____, where the same thing happened!

1 Samuel 6

- G. Finally the Philistines had enough. They consult their priests who tell them to send it back to Israel with a trespass offering to God of five golden tumor and 5 golden rats.
- H. They put it on an oxcart and send it up the road. The two cows pulling the cart headed straight to Israel to Beth Shemesh. The people of Beth Shemesh rejoiced greatly, but over 50,000 were struck down by the Lord for having the presumption to _____.
1. To look in the ark, one had to lift _____ out of the way; one had to remove the _____ because the blood was applied to the mercy seat. Inside the ark were the tablets of the _____. Looking at the law without God's covering of mercy and the blood of atonement killed them. We see the same principle in the NT where the Apostle Paul said, "_____."
- I. Out of fear, they called for the men of Kirjath Jearim to come and take the ark and so it was in Kirjath Jearim in the home of _____ for at least 20 years.
- J. During the years that the ark was with the Philistines and in the house of Abinadab, worship was continuing in the _____. They were going through the motions, saying and doing all the right things, but the presence of God was _____ there!
- K. We don't know exactly how many years the ark was gone from Moses' Tabernacle because scholars disagree. Some say 70 years, some say 50 years, some say 100 years. But we do know from the historical account that it was _____ MINIMUM.
- L. We get the impression from _____ that during the reign of Saul, no one was concerned or bothered about the fact that they were missing the presence of God.

III. 1 Chronicles 13:1-14 (Parallels 2 Samuel 6:1-11)

- A. Verses 1-4 - David consulted the people about going to get the ark, who all thought it was a good idea.
- B. Verses 5-6 - David gathered all Israel together to bring up the ark from Kirjath Jearim.
- C. Verses 6-7 - They brought the ark back on a new cart from the house of Abinadab, with Uzza and Ahio driving the cart.
- D. Verse 8 – They moved the ark in a procession, with all Israel worshipping before the Lord “with all their might” in song and with various instruments.
- E. Verse 9 – 10 – The oxen stumbled and Uzza put his hand out to steady the ark. Then the Lord struck him down because he touched the ark
- F. Verses 11 – 12 – David became upset, angry, fearful and frustrated as a result of what happened.
- G. Verses 13-14 – The ark was moved to the house of Obed-Edom for 3 months while David could sort out what to do. The house of Obed-Edom was blessed because the presence of God was there.

IV. Five Mistakes David made in Pursuing the Presence of God

NOTE: Before we mention David’s mistakes, it is important to stress that David’s desires were usually pure. When he stumbled he was quick to repent and cry out to the Lord. God called David a man after His own heart (1 Sam 13:14). We say that to mean someone who follows after the example of another. But it can also mean David was one who went after or sought or pursued God’s heart. Certainly, his prayers, his psalms and his life (despite his mistakes) seem to suggest that conclusion. David was passionate about the presence of God. He sought God, pursued Him and worshipped Him with a whole heart. We see this in his frustration in 1 Chron 13:12 as he agonized, “How shall I bring the ark home to me?” Dave’s passion and wholehearted seeking after the presence of God was a good thing. The Lord used it to restore His presence to His people and to usher in a season of restoration and freedom which would foreshadow the dispensation of grace to be brought to all the earth through the coming Messiah

A. All of David's mistakes in going to get the ark the first time, can be described in modern terminology

1. " _____ "
2. " _____ "
3. " _____ "

B. MISTAKE #1 – _____.

1. "If it seems good to you ..." (vs 2)
2. "for the thing was right in the eyes of all the people" (vs 4)
3. "the Lord our God broke out against us because we did not consult Him about the proper order" (15:13)
4. David's mistake was NOT wanting to go after the presence of God. His mistake was looking for the _____ and _____ of the people and consulting them instead of inquiring of the Lord about it.
 - a) This opened the door for human _____ and human _____ to saturate the plan to get the ark, resulting in failure and tragedy.

C. MISTAKE #2 – They did not _____ themselves in _____ for being in the presence of a _____ God.

1. God had ordained that those who ministered before Him wash themselves and consecrate themselves before coming into His presence (Ex 30:19-20; 40:12-13, 31; Lev 16:2-4)
2. Jesus illustrated the same principle in _____ when He told Peter, "if I do not wash you, you have no part with Me."
3. If we are careless and sloppy in our walk with God, failing to respond when he brings conviction or when He stirs our hearts to a deeper level of consecration to Him, we may similarly experience _____ in our efforts to do "good" things.

D. MISTAKE # 3 – _____.

1. God had ordained that the ark be carried only on _____ (Num 4:5,6,15; Num 7:9; Deut 10:8; 1 Chron 15:2;15).
2. The Philistines had sent the ark back on a _____, which they broke up and used for firewood for the sacrifice to celebrate the ark's return (1 Sam 6:14). The Israelites probably figured it had worked for the Philistines, why not do it the same way? They imitated the ways of the _____ around them, instead of doing it God's way. Again, failure and tragedy were the result!
3. _____ always symbolizes _____ in the Bible. The fact that they tried to bring the ark back on a wooden cart speaks of man's vehicle and plans, man's method or way of doing things.
4. The fact that it was a "new" cart is important. Because it was new and fresh and exciting, they missed the fact that it was not _____ of doing it!

a) Why we need discernment in the Body of Christ –

E. MISTAKE #4 – _____.

1. The picture we get in 1 Chron 13 is that of excitement and zeal with no accompanying _____ or _____. David had not inquired of the Lord nor thought through what they were going to DO with the ark when it arrived!
2. The natural thing to do would have been to return it to its former resting place in the _____. Perhaps that is what David intended to do. Yet, we know that was NOT God's plan as David discovered when he finally did seek the Lord on it (see 1 Chron 15:1,12-13).
3. In this case, the _____ thing was NOT the _____ thing. As WE seek the return of God's manifest presence to the Church ...
 - a) Do we know what HE wants to us to do with His presence?
 - b) Have we prepared a place in our own hearts and in the corporate Body for His presence?

- c) Have we thrown out the things not of Him and made room for Him to dwell?
- d) Have we allowed Him to cleanse and purify us that He might find a “holy habitation” within us for Himself?

F. MISTAKE # 5 – _____.

- 1. Uzza means “_____”. Ahio means “_____”. Human strength and human unity was driving the new cart representing man’s plan and way of doing things.
- 2. The oxen stumbled, shaking the ark.
- 3. Uzza reached out to try to steady the ark and touched it. This was in contradiction to God’s command that _____. He had already warned that they would die if they did (_____).
- a) In 2 Sam 6, it uses a Hebrew word that means _____ to describe Uzza’s sin.
- 4. Like David, Uzza’s _____ was good and honorable but like David, he didn’t handle the situation God’s way.

V. Summary

- A. David’s _____ was pure but his methodology “missed the mark”.
- B. David operated out of more _____ than _____ in this account.
- C. His methods were impure because they incorporated human _____, human _____, human _____, and human _____. What he did violated God’s _____ and the directions He had previously given for how things were to be done.
- D. _____ were the result.

G. _____ themselves

H. According to the _____

1. Due order is **not** _____!

2. Due order is doing it according to God's

a)

b)

c)

d)

3. The **w**____, **w**____, **w**____, **w**____, **w**____, and **h**____ of God.

I. The concerted sound – the “_____”

J. With joy – the _____ of _____!

K. Sacrificially

1. Six paces – the number of _____.
2. “Sacrificed” – might have taken _____.
3. Law of sacrifice – the _____ you have!
 - a) But not just the bulls and goats...

L. Before the Lord with all His might – _____!

1. All his might...again, David is operating in _____ understanding...
2. Linen ephod was the _____

M. Was offensive to those “born and bred” in the house of Saul!

1. **Real** _____ will bring **real** _____ from the religious crowd!

David's Exhortation

I. Introduction

II. David exhorts the people to re-establish God's presence and rule over them.

A. David is not just publicly praising God while the people are watching.

He's _____

B. David uses _____ words!!!

1. Faith without works is _____

2. First six are _____

3. These are _____

C. 17 Verbs David employed

1 Chronicles 16:8-36

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

a)

b)

c)

d)

9. _____

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

f)

g)

h)

i)

j)

k)

10. _____ (again!)

11. _____

12. _____

a)

b)

13. _____

14. _____

a)

b)

c)

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____ (again!)

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

D. The results of the above **actions** will be:

1. _____

2. _____

E. David finishes by emphasizing:

1. _____

2. _____ for:

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

F. David blesses the Lord:

G. David's result with the people:

1. _____

2. _____

The Tabernacle of David

I. Michal – Progeny of King Saul

- A. Wherever _____ the carnal king rules, he will give birth to _____.
1. 2 Sam 6 - she is referred to as the _____ not as David's wife because her attitude and actions were the product of _____, not David's heart after God.
- B. 1 Chronicles 15:29
1. Michal had _____ herself. _____ Israel had assembled to bring up the ark (vs 3, 28) – all except Michal who was inside watching through the window. Michal held herself away from both the _____ and _____.
 2. She _____ David for his public display of worship. The Hebrew word also means to hold in contempt, disdain, to scorn or loathe, to take a superior attitude towards someone or something, seeing it as _____.
 - a) She was concerned about David's _____ not the _____ of his heart.
 - b) She branded as contemptible something that was holy before God, totally missing _____ in the matter.
 - c) She placed herself above such things, operating out of _____.
 3. We often see these things in the _____ world. Religion is a product of _____ being on the throne.
- C. Parallel passage in 2 Sam 6:20 – 23
1. Michal was _____ of David's display – reveals clearly her captivity to the _____ stronghold in her life.
 2. David answers back and, in effect, tells her that he is more concerned about pleasing _____ than He is pleasing _____.

- D. The end result of Michal's bondage to pride and to shame/fear/control was _____. There was no _____ in her life.
- E. Michal can manifest in church denominations or streams, but also in _____. We can have the same bondages holding us captive!!!
1. The result will be *areas* of _____ and _____ in our own lives.

II. Characteristics of the Tabernacle of David

- A. The presence of God was _____ to those who came near; no longer hidden – Psalm 76:1-2; Psalm 63:2; Psalm 26:8; Psalm 27:4; Psalm 133:13-18
- B. The presence of God was _____ to everyone; no longer restricted to the privileged few - Psalm 95:6-7; Psalm 100:11-3; Psalm 140:13; Psalm 111:1
- C. Worship in the presence of God continued _____ a day.
1. 1 Chron 16:6, 37 – “regularly” or “continually” – the Hebrew means _____.
 2. _____ – “I will bless the Lord at all times; His praise shall be continually in my mouth.”
- D. Worship in David's Tabernacle was _____ – 1 Chron 15:28-29; 1 Chron 16:8-10; Psalm 16:11; Psalm 98:4-6
1. _____ – Psalm 47:1; Psalm 98:8
 2. _____ – Psalm 35:27; Psalm 47:1; Psalm 95:1-2
 3. _____ – Psalm 149:3; Psalm 150:4; Psalm 30:11
 4. _____ – Psalm 95:6
 5. _____ – Psalm 28:2; Psalm 134:2; Psalm 141:2
 6. _____ – Psalm 20:5
 7. _____ – Psalm 9:11; Psalm 26:7; Psalm 96:2-3
 8. _____ – hundreds of verses!!
 9. _____ – Psalm 88:1; Psalm 141:1-2
 10. _____ – 1 Chron 16:4-6; Psalm 149:3; Psalm 150:3-5
 11. _____ – Psalm 68:24

- E. No elaborate _____ were required to come into His presence – only praise and thanksgiving – Psalm 100:2,4; Psalm 95:2;
- F. _____ sacrifices and offerings were made in David's Tabernacle on Zion rather than the blood of bulls and goats – Psalm 40:6-8
 - 1. Sacrifice of _____ - Psalm 69:30-31
 - 2. Sacrifice of _____ – Psalm 51:16-17
 - 3. Sacrifice of _____ – Psalm 27:6
 - 4. Sacrifice of _____ – Psalm 107:22; 116:17
 - 5. Offering of _____ – Psalm 141:2

III. The Tabernacle of David –Example of an Old Testament Cameo

- A. “Cameo” –
- B. A Biblical Cameo – occurs when God asked men to do _____ (as a type) what He would fulfill _____.
- C. Examples of other Cameos in the Old Testament
 - 1. Abraham offering Isaac – Genesis 22.
 - 2. The High Priest Aaron – Exodus 28, 29; Lev 8, 9, 16.
- D. How the Tabernacle of David is a Cameo
 - 1. Upon the historic background of _____ is raised this gem, this picture of what would be fulfilled _____ hundreds of years later.
 - 2. Specifics:
 - a) *Through Jesus Christ* we are temples of the Holy Spirit, God indwells us and the presence of God is _____ through His body – 1 Cor 3:16-17; 1Cor 6:19-20; Gal 2:20; Eph 2:21-22; 2 Cor 4:6; Gal 4:19.

- b) *Through Jesus Christ* we have _____ to the presence of God and can see Him face to face – Heb 4:16; Heb 10:19-22; 2 Cor 3:18.
- c) *Through Jesus Christ* we are called to _____ a sacrifice of praise, to rejoice always, pray without ceasing, to live a lifestyle of worship unto Him – Heb 13:15; 1 Thess 5:16-18; Phil 3:7-14; Rom 12:1-2.
- d) Through Jesus Christ we have _____ because we have received Good News and joy is the nature of His Spirit in us – Acts 13:52; Rom 14:7; Rom 15:13; Col 1:11; Gal 5.
- e) Through Jesus Christ rituals are _____; the way is _____ and we come to God by a _____ – Heb 10:19-22; 2 Cor 11:3; Rev 22:17.
- f) The sacrifices under the New covenant established by Jesus Christ are _____ - 1 Peter 2:5; Heb 13:16-16; Rom 12:1; Phil 2:17; Phil 4:18.
- E. Through the tabernacle of David and the psalms of David that flowed from this tabernacle, _____ is raised upon a background of the life of David. *The New Testament substantiates this cameo:*
1. Jesus was _____ by David – Acts 2:25-36 (references Psalms 16, 110).
 2. Jesus was born in the _____ – Luke 2:11.
 3. Jesus was called the _____ – Matt 1:1; Mark 10:47-48; Matt 21:9.
 4. Jesus was called the _____ (Greek: *sperma*) – Rom 1:3-4; 2 Tim 2:8.
 5. Jesus was called the _____ (Greek: *rhiza* meaning the shoot from a root) and _____ (Greek: *genos* meaning of the same kind) of David – Rev 5:5; Rev 22:16.
 6. The risen Jesus said He holds the _____ – Rev 3:7.

IV. Four Reasons Why Study of David's Tabernacle is Important

- A. It brings fresh revelation of the _____ of the Old and New Testament:
1. The New is in the Old contained; The Old is in the New explained.
The New is in the Old concealed; the Old is in the New revealed.
- B. It brings greater understanding of _____ to bring about through the blood of His Son and what is our inheritance as his children.
- C. It shows us what God wants to take place in us, His dwelling place.
- D. The _____ understood that God was restoring David's Tabernacle in the Church age in order that all of mankind might seek the Lord (Acts 15:13-19). The more we understand what God is restoring, the better we can _____ with Him in this process!

“How lovely is your tabernacle, O Lord of hosts! My soul longs, yes, even faints for the courts of the Lord; My heart and my flesh cry out for the living God.” – Psalm 84:1-2

Two Tabernacles – Moses' and David's

I. Recap and refresher:

II. Two Tabernacles

A. David sends a company to **Gibeon** to _____
of Moses' Tabernacle.

B. From now until Solomon's temple, there are _____ tabernacles
operating concurrently

1. One representing _____

2. The other representing _____

Tabernacle of Moses – (Gibeon)	Tabernacle of David – (Zion)
Outer Court and furnishings	No Outer court, no furniture
Holy Place and Furniture	No Holy Place and furniture
Empty Holy of Holies	Holy of Holies transferred to here
A veil – no access	No veil – access available
No Ark (manifest presence) of God	The Ark (manifest presence) of the Lord
Daily animal sacrifices	Daily spiritual sacrifices, no more animal sacrifices recorded after the dedication
A company of priests	A transferred company of priests
Old Mosaic ministry & order	New Davidic ministry & order
A <u>few</u> singers and instruments	A great company & order of singers & musicians
Ministry to the Lord <i>for</i> the people	Ministry to the Lord <i>by</i> the people
New Testament Fulfillment – still two ways to live: Until Jesus’ there will remain two “tabernacles” in which God’s people may dwell.	
Foreshadowing of the Old Testament, with its laws and regulations	Foreshadowing of the New Testament, with all fulfilled in Jesus Christ
The Old Mosaic covenant	The New Covenant in His blood
Many sacrifices	One perfect sinless sacrifice
Work never finished	A finished work
Aaronic Priesthood	Priesthood of Melchizedek
No access to the Holy of Holies	Access to the Holy of Holies
The rent veil	Entrance within the veil
For the Jewish nation and the Gentile proselytes	For all nations, Jew and Gentile
The Glory departed	The glory manifested
The Cross rejected	The Cross accepted
Works	Praise and Adoration

III. Three Major Dwelling Places for the Presence of God

A. The Lord _____ from one dwelling place to another, until He finally rested in the Perfect Tabernacle, Jesus Himself. We have a picture of 3 major resting places, prior to Jesus, for the ark of the covenant:

1. Moses Tabernacle – _____

a)

b)

c)

d)

2. David's Tabernacle – _____

a)

b)

c)

d)

3. Solomon's Temple – _____

a)

b)

c)

d)

B. In our lives, may be a picture of our “journey” towards maturity:

1. Phase 1

2. Phase 2

3. Phase 3

4. Phase 4

IV. Out of David’s Tabernacle comes the vision to establish Solomon’s temple!

A. God wants to restore the Tabernacle of David, for two reasons:

1.

2.

B. It must be built by _____

We Have Come to Mount Zion

Hebrews 12:22-24

²² But you have come to Mount Zion and to the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, to an innumerable company of angels, ²³ to the general assembly and church of the firstborn who are registered in heaven, to God the Judge of all, to the spirits of just men made perfect, ²⁴ to Jesus the Mediator of the new covenant, and to the blood of sprinkling that speaks better things than that of Abel.

I. Zion – Historically

- A. Jebus – name of Jerusalem when the Canaanites held it
- B. Given to tribe of Benjamin as part of their inheritance
- C. Stronghold of Zion captured by David
- D. Zion – literally, “parched place”, but from a word meaning “monument”, “signpost”.
- E. Mentioned 153 times, in the OT, 7 times in the NT

II. Two dominant themes associated with Zion:

- A. _____
 - 1. City of _____
 - 2. David led the nation as _____
- B. _____
 - 1. City of _____
 - 2. David led the nation as _____
- C. A type of _____
 - 1. As KING
 - 2. As PRIEST

III. Zion – the Governmental City of God

- A. Where the King dwells
- B. City of the King-Priest
- C. The City where the Lord reigns

IV. Zion – The Spiritual City of God

- A. Old Testament references
 - 1. The place where the Lord dwells
 - Psalm 9:11*
 - Psalm 74:2*
 - Joel 3:16*
 - Joel 3:21*
 - Isaiah 8:18*
 - 2. Place of Salvation
 - Psalm 14:7*
 - Psalm 53:6*
 - Psalm 69:35*
 - Isaiah 59:20*
 - Zechariah 9:9*
 - Isaiah 46:13*
 - Isaiah 62:11*
 - 3. Place of God's Strength
 - Psalm 20:2-3*
 - Psalm 84:4-7*
 - 4. Joy for the whole earth
 - Psalm 48:2*
 - Psalm 48:11*
 - Psalm 97:8*
 - Psalm 149:2*
 - 5. God's beauty shines forth
 - Psalm 50:2*
 - Lamentations 2:15*
 - 6. The Lord is praised
 - Psalm 65:1*
 - Psalm 147:12*
 - 7. Chosen by God
 - Psalm 78:67-68*
 - Isaiah 14:32*

8. God loves more than any other
Psalm 87:2
9. The Lord appears in glory
Psalm 102:13,16
Colossians 3:4
10. Place of Blessing
 - a) God blesses us:
Psalm 128:5
Psalm 134:3
 - b) We bless Him!
Psalm 135:21
11. People are Born and Established
Psalm 87:5-6
12. The Lord reigns
Psalm 99:1-2
Isaiah 24:23
Isaiah 52:7
13. His Name is declared and praised
Psalm 102:21
14. God's rest and habitation forever
Psalm 132:13-14
15. Is to have captivity turned to laughter
 - a) Captivity
Psalm 137:1-4
 - b) Laughter
Psalm 126:1-4
16. The Word of the Lord is taught
Isaiah 2:3
Micah 4:2
17. Place of shouting, singing, and comfort
Isaiah 12:6
Isaiah 51:11
Isaiah 35:10
Zechariah 2:10
Zephaniah 3:14-16
18. A Name for the people of God
Isaiah 51:16

19. Publishes good tidings
Isaiah 40:9
Isaiah 52:1-2,7,8
20. Sinners are dealt with
Isaiah 33:14
Isaiah 31:9
Isaiah 33:5
Amos 6:1
21. A city of solemn assemblies (appointed feasts)
Isaiah 33:20-24
22. Foundation stone is laid
Isaiah 28:16
1 Peter 2:6-8
Matthew 21:42
Acts 4:11
23. Where God has a faithful remnant
Isaiah 37:31-32
Jeremiah 3:14
Micah 4:7
2 Kings 19:31
24. Has the glory cloud upon her assemblies
Isaiah 4:5-6

B. New Testament references

1. Matthew 21:4-5
 - a) Fulfillment of Zechariah 9:9

2. Paul quotes in Romans 9:33
 - a) Fulfillment of Isaiah 8:14, Psalm 118:22, Isaiah 28:16

3. Paul quotes Isaiah 59:20 in Romans 11:26

4. Hebrews 12:22-24

5. Peter quotes Isaiah 28:16 in 1 Peter 2:4-9

6. Revelation 14:1

V. Three Aspects to Zion

A. _____

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

B. _____

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

C. _____

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.