## The Tabernacle of David

## I. Michal – Progeny of King Saul

A.	Wherever		ver	the carnal king rules, he will give birth to					
	1.	Da	vid's wife bec	ause her a	o as the ttitude and act ot David's hear	ions were th	ne prod		
В.	1 (	Chro	nicles 15:29						
					- all except Mid al held herself a	•			
	She David for his Hebrew word also means to hold in loathe, to take a superior attitude too seeing it as					contempt, disdain, to scorn or wards someone or something,			
		a)	She was cor		out David's f his heart.			not the	
		b)			nptible someth	•	•	efore God,	
		c)	She placed h	nerself abo	ve such things	s, operating	out of <sub>-</sub>		
	3.				in the ng on the throi		world.	Religion is a	
C.	Pa	ralle	l passage in 2	2 Sam 6:20	<b>-23</b>				
	1.	Michal was clearly her captivit in her life.		vity to the _		_ of David's 	display	/ – reveals _ stronghold	
	David answers back and, in effect, tells her that he is more conce about pleasing than He is pleasing								

	D.	The end result of Michal's bondage to pride and to shame/fear/control was 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.					
I.	Ch	naracteristics of the Tabernacle of David					
	A.	The presence of God wasto 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 134:2Psalm 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 elaboratewere 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.	Th	e Tabernacle of David –Example of an Old Testament Cameo				
	A.	"Cameo" -				
	В.	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				
		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				
		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 havepresence of God and can see Him face to 10:19-22; 2 Cor 3:18.	
		c)	Through Jesus Christ we are called to sacrifice of praise, to rejoice always, pray lifestyle of worship unto Him – Heb 13:15 14; Rom 12:1-2.	without ceasing, to live a
		d)	Through Jesus Christ we have Good News and joy is the nature of His S Rom 14:7; Rom 15:13; Col 1:11; Gal 5.	
		e)	Through Jesus Christ rituals are and we come to God by a Heb 10:19-22; 2 Cor 11:3; Rev 22:17.	<del>_</del>
		f)	The sacrifices under the New covenant e are 1 Peter 2:5; Heb 2:17; Phil 4:18.	
E.	this	s tab	gh the tabernacle of David and the psalms opernacle, is life of David. <i>The New Testament substant</i>	raised upon a background
	1.	Jes (re	sus was by David ferences Psalms 16, 110).	d – Acts 2:25-36
	2.	Jes	sus was born in the	– Luke 2:11.
	3.		sus was called theatt 21:9.	_ – Matt 1:1; Mark 10:47-48;
	4.		sus was called the 3-4; 2 Tim 2:8.	_ (Greek: <i>sperma</i> ) – Rom
	5.	froi	sus was called the (Greek: m a root) and (Greek: me kind) of David – Rev 5:5; Rev 22:16.	k: <i>rhiza</i> meaning the shoot <i>genos</i> meaning of the
	6.	The	e 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:					
		<ol> <li>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.</li> </ol>					
	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!					