THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON



THE GARDEN OF EDEN

- Genesis 2:15-18, 21-25 Man & Wife dwell in the garden with God
- Genesis 3:6-13 Sin, Relationship with God broken
- Genesis 3:16-18, 21, 22-24 Judgement, Covering, Banishment

No Sin

Garden of Beauty – Plant Life, Animals

- Peace Animals
 Dwelling In Harmony
 With Mankind
- Mankind Allowed To Live
 In The Garden
- God Met With Mankind
- Abundant Food
- No Work

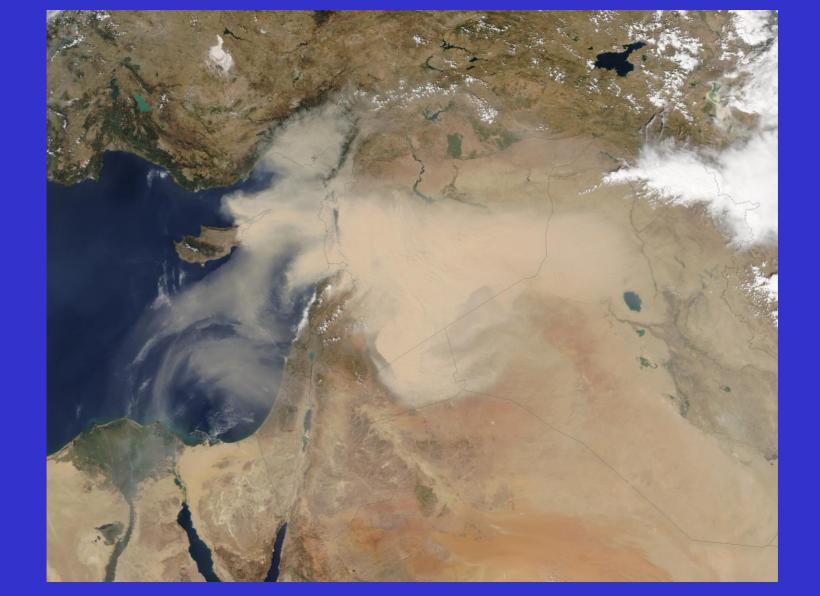
• Sin

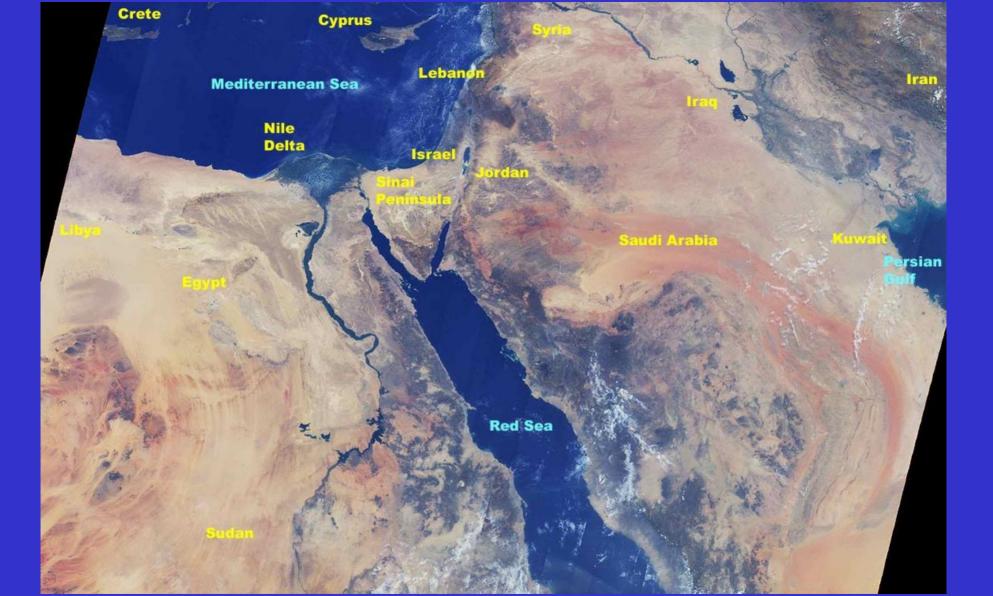
- World Subject To Curse
- Animals Became Dangerous
- Animals Slain For Their Skins
 To Clothe Mankind
- God No Longer Met With Mankind
- Man Had To Toil For Food
- Mankind Driven Out Of The Garden





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THE EAST

- Wilderness, A Desert
- No Food, No Water, No Friends, No Sustenance
- No Comfort Hot during the day, Cold during the night
- No Dwellings
- Typological representation of the punishment that the angels who sinned as a result of their deeds will receive
- Typological representation of punishment that men who sin will receive as a result of their deeds
- Contrasted with the richness of the Garden of Eden
- Emphasizes the futile results of sin against God

SCAPEGOAT Lev 16:7-10, 17-22

- From the Israelite community [the high priest was instructed] to take two male goats for a sin offering and a ram for a burnt offering
- The priest brought the animals before the Lord and cast lots between the two goats

 one to be a sacrifice and the other to be the scapegoat.
 - The first goat was slaughtered for the sins of the people and its blood used to cleanse the Most Holy Place, the tent of meeting and the altar (v. 20)
 - After the cleansing, the live goat was brought to the high priest. Laying his hands on the scapegoat, the high priest was to "confess over it all the wickedness and rebellion of the Israelites – all their sins – and put them on the goat's head.
 - He shall send the goat away into the wilderness in the care of someone appointed for the task. The goat will carry on itself all their sins to a remote place; and the man shall release it in the wilderness
 - Symbolically, the scapegoat took on the sins of the Israelites and removed them. For Christians, this is a foreshadowing of Christ.

Christ is our scapegoat.

• God made Him who had no sin to be sin for us, so that in Him we might become the righteousness of God (2 Cor. 5:21)

Our sins were laid on Christ – He bore our sins just as the scapegoat bore the sins of the Israelites

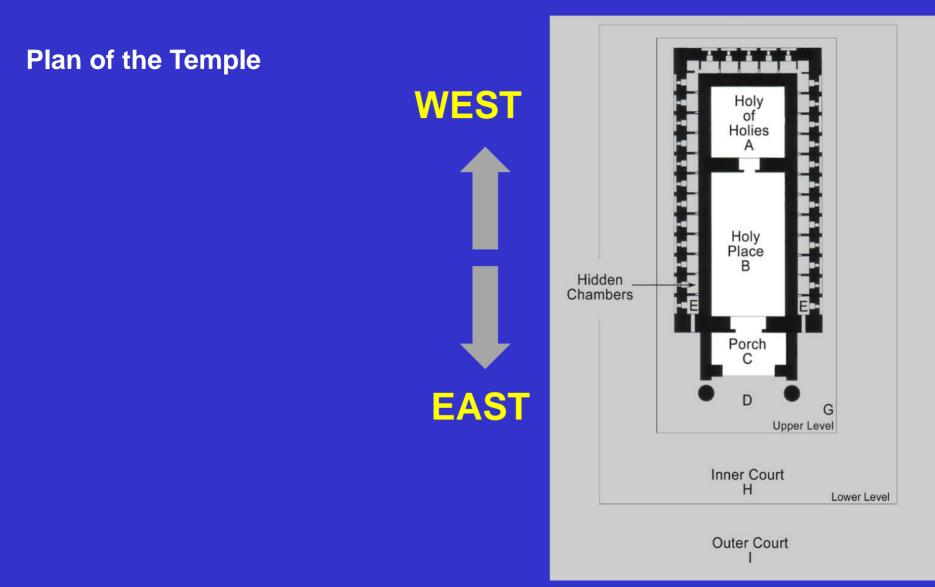
• We all, like sheep, have gone astray, each of us has turned to his own way; and the LORD has laid on Him the iniquity of us all (Isa. 53:6)

After the sins were laid on the scapegoat, it was considered unclean and driven into the wilderness. In essence, the goat was cast out. The same happened to Jesus. He was crucified outside of the city

- He was despised and rejected by men ... He poured out His life unto death, and was numbered with the transgressors. For He bore the sin of many, and made intercession for the transgressors (Isa. 53:3a, 12)
- Jesus embodied what the scapegoat represented the removal of sins from the perpetrators







The Altar

Animals
 Sacrificed



The Altar Represents the Sacrifice made for us - Christ



Porch & Pillars

- Porch is a place where spiritual discernment is exercised against sin
- Pillars are brass, indicates judgement
- Pillars named Jachin & Boaz
- Jachin Yah Establishes
- Boaz Strength
- I Kings 7:21



Doors into the Holy Place were bifold and were decorated with Cherubim, Palm Trees, and Open Flowers



This door had four stepped frames

- Four may represent the revelation of God's material creation
- Therefore, the Temple is a material creation but represents God's creation of the way of salvation to return to fellowship with Him



Holy Place



Holy Place

- Covered in Gold
- Gold indicates holiness and purity, Brass pillars outside indicate judgement required
- Decorated with Cherubim, Palm Trees, and Open Flowers
- Decorations may represent the beauty of the Garden of Eden
- Represents the place of dwelling in holiness with God

Before the entrance to the Holy of Holies, stands the Altar of Incense

- The smoke of the incense burning represents the sweet savor of prayer ascending to God before the veil of the Holy of Holies
- It is a reminder that the Christian's life, actions, and prayer must be a sweet savor to God



The door into the Holy of Holies has five stepped frames

- In Scripture, the number five indicates grace
- Thus, the way into the Holy of Holies is through grace
- 8 For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God: 9 Not of works, lest any man should boast. (Eph. 2:8&9)



Before entering the Holy of Holies, the priest must pass through the veil embroidered with two Cherubim

- The two Cherubim embroidered on the veil are reminders of the Cherubim guarding the entrance to the Garden of Eden
- God is showing the way to restoring fellowship with him through Christ by the priest being allowed to pass through the veil



The Temple shows how man can enter the Holy of Holies into the presence of the Lord, through the sacrifice of the Messiah

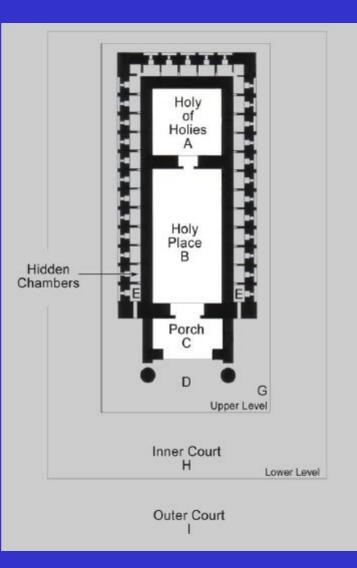


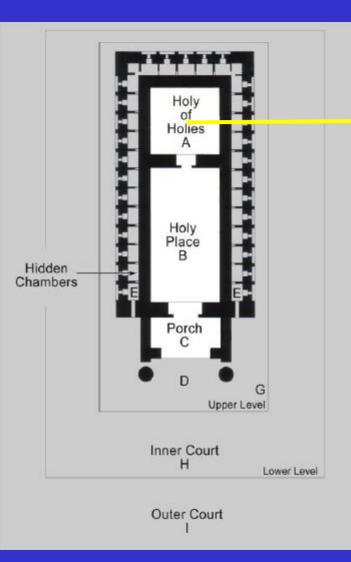
The Christian is the Temple of God

Know ye not that ye are the temple of God and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you? (1 Cor. 3:16

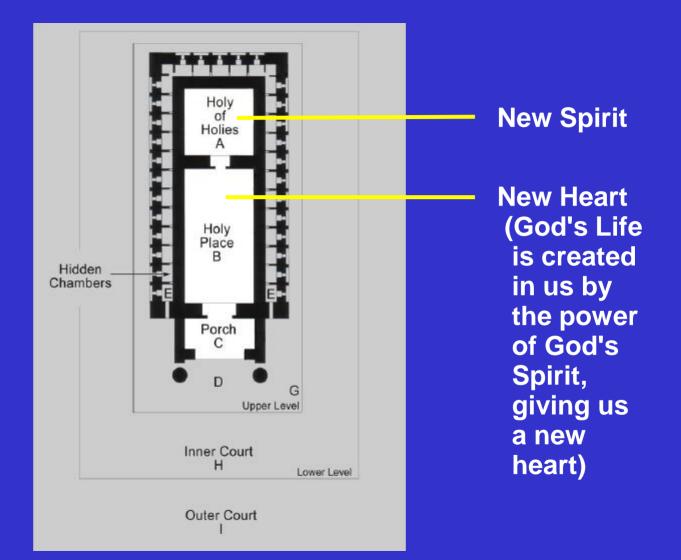
...for ye are the temple of the living God; as God hath said, I will dwell in them, and walk in them; and I will be their God, and they shall be my people. (2 Cor. 6:16

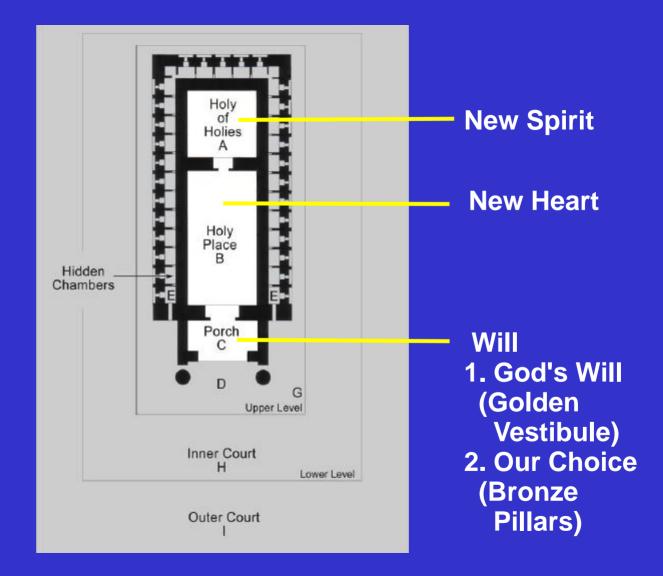


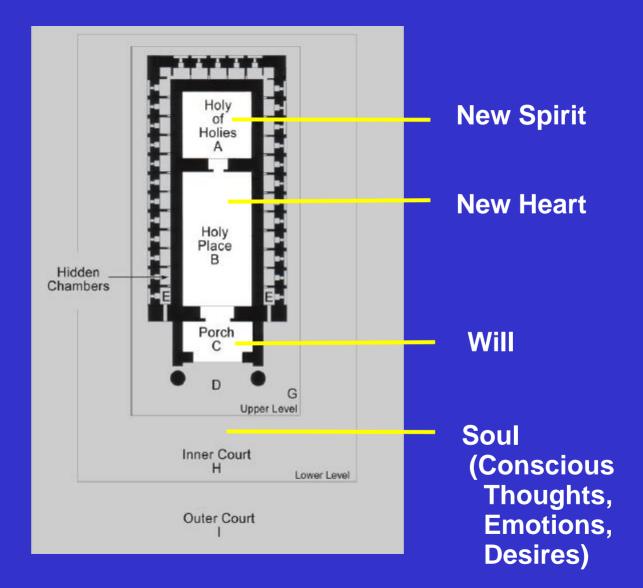


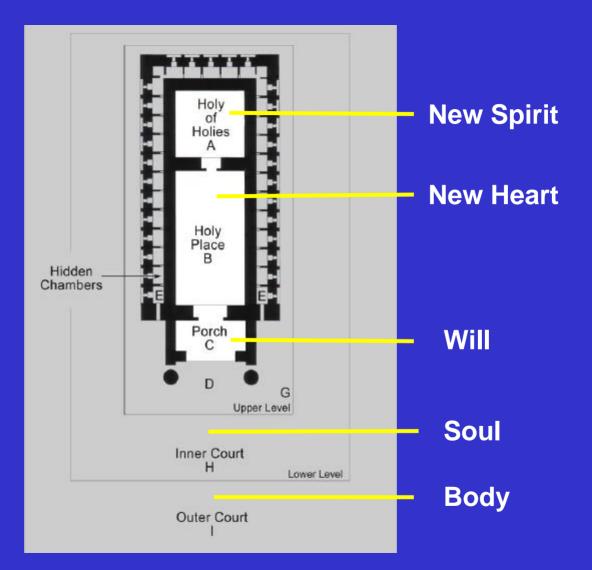


New Spirit (Energy Source)









Hidden Chambers (Intended for Israel's Historical Records, & **Treasures**) (Believer's Pleasant **Memories of God's Dealings & Blessings**) (But Used to Hide Hurts, Fears, & Doubts)

