

The Millennial Temple II

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Greetings, brethren! Welcome to day three of the Feast of Tabernacles. Let's continue on looking at the different covenants and looking at the sacrifices that took place with them. Let's see a covenant made between Jacob and Laban, his father-in-law. After Jacob and all of his family snuck off and Laban didn't know it and chased them down and said, 'Why did you do this?' Then they made a covenant between them. Let's see what happened here and then we will see another kind of sacrifice that Jacob offered.

Genesis 31:43: "Laban answered and said to Jacob..." After he spent 20 years in Laban's house and served him 14 years for his two daughters and six years for his cattle and you change Jacob's wages ten times.

Verse 42: "Unless the God of my fathers, the God of Abraham, and the fear of Isaac had been with me, surely now you would have sent me away empty"—wiped me out:

Verse 43: "And Laban answered and said to Jacob, 'The daughters *are* my daughters...'" The truth is, after they're married they're really not the daughters in the same way.

"...and the sons my sons..." (v 43). No they're not, they are the children that Jacob and his wives and handmaids had.

"...and the flocks my flocks. All that you see *is* mine..." [but Jacob made it work] ...And what can I do this day to these my daughters, or to their sons which they have borne? And come now, let us make a covenant, you and I. And let it be for a witness between you and me.' And Jacob took a stone and set it up as a memorial pillar... [so it must have been a long stone and he set it upright] ...And Jacob said to his brethren, 'Gather stones.' And they took stones and made a heap. And they ate there upon the heap" (vs 43-45). So, they made a big heap of stones so that it would be there.

Verse 46: "And Laban called it *in Syrian*, Jegar Sahadutha, and Jacob called it *in Hebrew*, Galeed. And Laban said, 'This heap *is* a witness between you and me this day.' Therefore, the name of it was called Heap of Testimony, and Watchtower, for he said, 'The LORD watch between you and me when we are absent from one another. If you should afflict my daughters, or if you should take wives besides my daughters—though no man is with us—remember, God is witness between you and me.' And Laban said to Jacob, 'Behold this

heap, and behold the pillar which I have set up between you and me. This heap *is* a witness, and the pillar *is* a witness, that I will not pass over this heap to you, and that you shall not pass over this heap and this pillar to me for harm. The God of Abraham, and the God of Nahor, the God of their father, judge between us.'" And Jacob swore by the fear of his father Isaac' And Jacob offered sacrifice upon the mountain..." (vs 46-54).

This was not necessarily the covenant sacrifice that was as we saw with Abraham—between God and Abraham—where it was a maledictory oath and they walked down between the parts of the animals. It doesn't show that, but they just offered sacrifices.

"...and called his brethren to eat bread. And they ate bread... [it was a covenant meal] ...and stayed all night in the mountain. And early in the morning Laban rose up, and kissed his sons and his daughters, and blessed them. And Laban departed and returned to his place" (vs 54-55).

Genesis 32:1: "And Jacob went on his way..." Let's see what happened when Jacob came back to Bethel.

Genesis 35:1: "And God said to Jacob, 'Arise, go up to Bethel and live there. And make an altar there to God, Who appeared to you when you fled from the face of Esau your brother.'" So, he went and he did that.

Verse 2: "Then Jacob said to his household, and to all that were with him, 'Put away the strange gods among you, and be clean, and change your garments.'" They had little statues of gods that they took out of Laban's land, wherever that was, over in the northern part of Mesopotamia, up near Syria. So, he told them to put them away.

Verse 3: "And let us arise and go up to Bethel, and I will make an altar there to God, Who answered me in the day of my distress and has been with me in the way which I have gone.' And they gave all the strange gods, which *were* in their hands to Jacob, and the earrings in their ears. And Jacob hid them under the oak, which *was* by Shechem" (vs 3-4).

When he came there, let's see what happened, v 9: "And God appeared to Jacob again after he came out of Padan Aram and blessed him. And God said to him, 'Your name *is* Jacob. Your name shall not be called Jacob any more, but Israel

shall be your name.’ And He called his name Israel” (vs 9-10). Just like with Abraham, He changed his name. However, we don’t see where the name of Isaac was changed. But we do in this particular case.

Verse 11: “And God said to him, ‘I *am* God Almighty. Be fruitful and multiply. A nation and a company of nations shall be from you, and kings shall come out of your loins. And the land which I gave to Abraham and Isaac, I will give to you, and to your seed after you I will give the land.’ And God went up from him in the place where He talked with him. And Jacob **set up a pillar** in the place where He talked with him, **a pillar of stone. And he poured a drink offering on it, and he poured oil on it**” (vs 11–14).

So, here we didn’t have any sacrifice of any animals at all, but we have the ‘drink offering’ and we have ‘anointing oil’ which is to set aside and sanctify. This was something! Another thing to note: You go through all the rest of the book of Genesis and when the children of Israel came to Egypt they did not offer anything to God. However, we do find that when the children of Israel multiplied there and after Joseph died, that the children of Israel got into idolatry, as God mentions in the book of Jeremiah, where He says, ‘I sought to destroy you while you were yet in Egypt, but I didn’t do it for My name’s sake and the promise to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.’

So, they got all wrapped up in all kinds of idolatry and things while they were in Egypt. This is reflected again when we come to the incident of making the golden calves. When Aaron said ‘take off your earrings’ and so forth and bring them and then he made the golden calf.

Now let’s just examine a couple of things here in the book of Exodus, so we can understand where we’re headed with this. Let’s look at the offerings that are mentioned here. Then we will see when they are codified. This becomes important because now *God lays down a full description for all the sacrifices*.

Exodus 3:13: “And Moses said to God, ‘Behold, *when* I come to the children of Israel, and shall say to them, “The God of your fathers has sent me to you,” and they shall say to me, “What *is* His name?” What shall I say to them?”” Any man can come in wandering out of the desert and say, ‘God sent me.’ Or walk into an office and say, ‘I had a vision, and God sent me.’ How do you know?

Verse 14: “And God said to Moses, ‘I AM THAT I AM.’....” {Note sermon series *Names of God* and sermon: *I AM* and how that carries all the way through in the New Testament}

“...And He said, ‘Thus you shall say to the children of Israel, “I AM has sent me to you.”’ And God said to Moses again, ‘You shall say this to the children of Israel, “The LORD God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, has sent me to you. This *is* My name forever, and this *is* My title from generation to generation”’” (vs 14-15).

Every other name such as Jehovah, or as some people call Yahweh, are subordinate to that. That’s why when we come to the New Testament in the book of John when Jesus said, ‘You shall know that I AM.’ He didn’t say, ‘You shall know that I am Yahweh’ or ‘Jehovah.’ He said, ‘You shall know that I AM,’ because this runs constant. The name *Jehovah* or *Yahweh* was the covenant name that God gave to the children of Israel for the covenant with Israel.

Now He’s saying, “I AM has sent me to you.” Now when He makes the covenant with them He will also be known as Jehovah or Yahweh.

Verse 16: “Go, and gather the elders of Israel and say to them, ‘The LORD God of your fathers has appeared to me, the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, saying, “I have surely visited you and have observed what is done to you in Egypt.”’ And I have said, ‘I will bring you up out of the affliction of Egypt to the land of the Canaanites and the Hittites and the Amorites and the Perizzites and the Hivites and the Jebusites, to a land flowing with milk and honey.’ And they shall hearken to your voice. And you shall come, you and the elders of Israel, to the king of Egypt. And you shall say to him, ‘The LORD God of the Hebrews has met with us. And now let us go, we beseech you, three days’ journey into the wilderness, that we may sacrifice to the LORD our God.”’ (vs 16-18). We’re not told what kind of sacrifices. And later on we will see that God did define the sacrifices quite clearly.

Let’s see something else concerning sacrifices that were given before they were enumerated at Mt. Sinai when God gave the covenant, the book of the Law and the Ten Commandments, to Moses to seal the covenant with Israel. This is when they came back to the area where Jethro, the priest of Midian, was. It’s very interesting that Midian was one of the descendants of the children of Abraham through Keturah, who was his second wife. What kind of religious view would Jethro have, though maybe not in faith as it was with Abraham? *He would have something very similar to it!* Jethro gave Moses some very, very good advice. When they got together, after Moses told them all that had happened:

Exodus 18:9: “And Jethro rejoiced for all the goodness, which the LORD had done to Israel, whom He had delivered out of the hand of the Egyptians. And Jethro said, ‘Blessed *be* the LORD Who has delivered you out of the hand of the Egyptians, and out of the hand of Pharaoh, and Who has delivered the people from under the hand of the Egyptians. Now, I know that the LORD *is* greater than all gods, for in this matter they dealt arrogantly against them.’” (vs 9-11). God was able to take care of all of them.

Verse 12: “Then Jethro, Moses’ father-in-law, took a burnt offering and sacrifices for God... [so, we have burnt offering] ...And Aaron came, and all the elders of Israel, to eat bread with Moses’ father-in-law before God.” Here was just a thanksgiving meal, praising God for what He had done in bringing the children of Israel and Moses out of the land of Egypt over on their way to Mt. Sinai, and they stopped right there and spent some time with Jethro, and so forth. So, here we find something that is interesting in the sacrifices. Jethro being the priest of Midian must have been under the patriarchal system. The patriarchal system began with Noah and then on down through Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. When we come to the children of Israel we will see that there is a change.

Job 42—I think that this is interesting: with all the troubles and difficulties and sins that took place, God did not ask for a sin offering. All the way through, what we’ve covered up to this point, there is not one mention of a sin offering or a trespass offering. That’s sort of a precursor of what the New Covenant, after Christ would come, would point to, because Christ would be the sacrifice for sin.

After Job repented, Job 42:1: “And Job answered the LORD and said, ‘I know that You can do all things, and *that* no thought can be withheld from You. *You asked*, “Who *is* he who hides counsel without knowledge?”.... [he’s talking about himself] ...Therefore, I have spoken that which I did not understand; *things* too wonderful for me; yea, which I did not know. Hear, I beseech You, and I will speak; *You said*, “I will ask of you, and you will declare to Me.” I have heard of You by the hearing of the ear; but now my eye sees You”” (vs 1-5). There comes a point of deep conversion, and this is what happened to Job.

Verse 6: “Therefore, I abhor *myself*, and repent in dust and ashes.’.... [let’s see what follows with this] ... And it came to pass after the LORD had spoken these words to Job, the LORD said to Eliphaz the Temanite, ‘My wrath is kindled against you and your two friends. For you have not spoken of Me what is right, as My servant Job *has*. And now

therefore, take to yourselves seven young bulls and seven rams, and go to My servant Job, and offer up for yourselves a burnt offering. And My servant Job will pray for you. For him will I accept; lest I deal with you *according to your* foolishness, for you have not spoken of Me what is right, like My servant Job”” (vs 6-8). *No sin offering!* But here we have seven bullocks and seven rams. So, all through that time it does not appear that there were sin offerings. Repentance was required.

Now when we come to what was given to the children of Israel we find something entirely different. Let’s see where they sealed the covenant, how it was done, and *from this time forward* only the priests, with the help of the Levites, could bring the offerings of God—and the sacrifices of God. So now, beginning with the children of Israel, there was a codification, a writing down of all of the offerings, because *every offering had to be as God had commanded*. Let’s see this offering, which was for the sealing of the covenant with the children of Israel.

Exodus 24:3: “And Moses came and told the people all the words of the LORD, and all the judgments. And all the people answered with one voice and said, ‘All the words which the LORD has said, we will do.’ And Moses wrote all the words of the LORD, and rose up early in the morning, and built an altar at the base of the mountain...” (vs 3-4). What kind of altar was this? *This had to be one of earth and stone!*

“...and twelve pillars, according to the twelve tribes of Israel” (v 4). So, they set up rocks that would represent pillars, and they probably put the, what we would call the banner, of each tribe upon it.

Verse 5: “And he sent young men of the children of Israel... [probably one from everyone of the tribes; the Levites and the priests were not yet sanctified] ...who offered burnt offerings, and sacrificed peace offerings of oxen unto the LORD.”

This is another covenant sacrifice to seal the covenant between God and the children of Israel. It’s far different than the covenant sacrifice that Abraham did for God to take. God took a more severe, more serious sacrifice. Not that this was to be slighted or to be considered to be a light thing at all.

Notice what Moses did, v 6: “And Moses took half of the blood, and put *it* in basins, and half of the blood he sprinkled on the altar. And he took the Book of the Covenant, and read in the ears of the people. And they said, ‘All that the LORD has said

we will do, and be obedient.’ And Moses took the blood and sprinkled *it* on the people...” (vs 6-8). Just walked down through the people and took the blood and sprinkled it on them. Of course, that probably ruined the clothes they were wearing, but if the clothes didn’t wear out all the time they were there, I wonder, even in washing them, I wonder if they eventually got all the blood out or not. Who knows! Sometimes you think of those things.

But notice what He says as He sprinkled it on the people, “...and said, **Behold the blood of the covenant, which the LORD hath made with you concerning all these words**” (v 8). There we have sacrifice of burnt offerings and peace offerings.

Now then, God said, ‘Let them make Me a sanctuary that I may dwell among them’ (Exo. 25). So, God was dwelling among them. Then God gave all the instructions for the tabernacle. This becomes very important when we move to understand about the temple that David built and then we go to the temple that we find in Ezek. 40—which many claim is the Millennial temple. He gave all the detailed instructions. *Nothing was to be made or to be done in the tabernacle and later in the temple that was not according to the instructions and pattern that God gave to Moses, which He later gave to David.* Very important to understand. You can have temples, you can have religious assemblies, but if you do it according to *your own way*, God doesn’t accept it.

Let’s go through and just survey certain verses in Exodus 29:

- Verse 14—“...It *is* a **sin offering**”—a specific sin offering
- Verse 18—“...It *is* a **burnt offering**...”
- Verse 24—“...for a **wave offering**...”

We have different categories of offerings—don’t we?

- Verse 28—“And it shall be Aaron’s and his sons’ by a statute forever from the children of Israel—for it *is* a heave offering. And it shall be a heave offering from the children of Israel of the sacrifices of their peace offerings, even their heave offering to the LORD.”
- Verse 36—“...**sin offering**...” again
- Verse 39—the morning offering and evening offering, or the one between the two evenings

Then we have something that was just referred to once before as we came along we have:

- Verse 40—“...a tenth part of flour mixed with the fourth part of a hin of beaten oil...”

Remember we had the *drink offering*, the *oil offering*.

- Verse 40—“...the fourth part of a hin of wine, a drink offering.”

Now we have it formalized and described:

- the *flour offering*
- the amount of the flour for the *grain offering*
- the hin for the oil and for the wine

All of these things were all laid out before they were given in greater detail (Lev. 1).

I just want to cover a little bit here in the book of Leviticus covering the offerings, because here we have it broken down. Now that you have offerings:

- What do you do with the blood?
- What do you do with the inward parts?
- What part goes to the priest?
- What part is burned on the altar?
- What part is taken out and burned without the camp in the case of a sin offering?
- And what do you do with all of these things?

With the tabernacle service—which later with the temple service—you had to have all of these things clearly and definitively defined, because now you have a priesthood. God is not dealing with individual patriarchs as He did before.

Now He’s dealing with the whole nation of Israel. But notice, even a voluntary offering. I want you to recall what we read concerning Abel and Cain. Abel brought an offering of the firstling of his flocks, which I said must have been according to the instructions of God. Well, *all sacrifices have to be according to the instruction of God* otherwise you can’t offer it to Him.

Let’s also understand something concerning the very first offering, which is this: Though God specifies what the offering is and shall be, one who brings the whole burnt offering *must do it of his own voluntary will*—it’s a combination—your will from your heart, according as God has said.

Leviticus 1:1: “And the LORD called to Moses and spoke to him out of the tabernacle of the congregation, saying, ‘Speak to the children of Israel and say to them, “If any man of you brings an offering to the LORD, you shall bring your offering of the domestic animals of the herd and of the flock”’” (vs 1-2). No camels! No swine! Only of the flock and of the herd being an animal. It talks about an offering of a turtledove later, but those are of the

clean birds.

Verse 3: “If his offering *is* a burnt sacrifice of the herd, let him offer a male without blemish. He shall offer it of his own voluntary will at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation before the LORD. And he shall put his hand on the head of the burnt offering. And it shall be accepted for him to make atonement for him” (vs 3-4).

This is not atonement for sin. This is to put him right standing with God—at-one-ment. This is different than the *sin offering* offered for the Day of Atonement—at-one-ment—this is at-one-ment with God!

Verse 5: “And he shall kill the young bull before the LORD. And the priests, Aaron’s sons, shall bring the blood and sprinkle the blood all around against the side of the altar that *is by* the door of the tabernacle of the congregation. And he shall skin the burnt offering... [that is the priest] ...and cut it into its pieces. And the sons of Aaron the priest shall put fire upon the altar and lay the wood in order on the fire” (vs 5-7).

That harkens back to what we saw with what Abraham was going to do with the burnt offering. Here we have the instructions for it. Now notice the details of it:

Verse 8: “And the priests, Aaron’s sons, shall arrange the parts with the head and the fat on the wood that *is* on the fire upon the altar. But its inward parts and its legs he shall wash in water. And the priest shall burn all upon the altar, a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savor to the LORD” (vs 8-9).

Now then, he talks about the next section there concerning the offering that is with a lamb. Then the next section—v 14—with the birds or with the fowl.

Leviticus 2:1: “And when anyone will offer a grain offering to the LORD, his offering shall be *of* fine flour. And he shall pour oil on it and put frankincense on it”—and then all the instructions for that. Then it goes through all of them:

- sin offering
- peace offering
- trespass offering

all the way through the offerings that were to be given:

- when a priest sinned:
- when one of the elders sinned
- when the congregation sinned
- when an individual sinned

All of this is broken down. Then the other one—which is not quite as strong as the sin offering—*trespass offering*. So, we find all the offerings given here.

Now, one other thing we want to cover in the way of offerings. Num. 28 & 29 list out the offerings which were the community public offerings by the priests and the princes beginning with the morning and the evening sacrifice and the Sabbath and the New Moon sacrifice and all the sacrifices on all the Holy Days. Of course, *there were no sacrifices given at the temple on the Passover Day* for the Passover. That’s a key thing to remember.

You will see that there were sacrifices—lots of them—when you come to the Feast of Tabernacles. It starts out with a great number and diminishes down each day through all the seven days of the Feast of Tabernacles. So, we have seen very clearly: ***no sacrifice is to be given without the instruction of God!***

Let’s look at something else here. The *tabernacle and the temple had to be built according to the instructions of God!* The instructions that were given, then we will see what happens when people did not do the things the way that God said.

1-Chron. 28—here’s what David did; now notice he *didn’t* say, ‘Let’s build a temple, what do you think it should be like?’ I want you to think about a temple that was supposedly a temple, or a house of God built in Pasadena, California, within our lifetimes.

- Was it built by the instruction of God?
- Was it a failure?

It was doomed to failure from the very first shovel-full of dirt. And most people don’t realize that in order to allow the workmen who worked on that auditorium on the Sabbath Day, the very slick-willy lawyer for the Church said, ‘We can deed that section of property to the contractor during the time of construction, and therefore, we don’t own it, and they can work on the Sabbath Day.’

It was also doomed to destruction, or at least confiscation and taken from the Church by God, *because of the spirit and attitude* that it was done in, but also *they collected money* over a period of time that was supposed to be to build the house of God, which was later called the auditorium, and they used it for other building projects and then they went to the bank and got a loan for \$10-million to build that auditorium. Many people don’t understand that. You don’t go out and build something for God ***unless you have permission from God!***

David didn't sit down and just dream up these plans and say, 'Oh, I know what I'm going to do. Isn't this nice, God? I'm going to build it this way.' *NO!*

1-Chronicles 28:11: "And David gave to his son Solomon the plan of the porch, and of its houses, and of its treasuries, and of its upper rooms, and of its innermost rooms, and of the place of the mercy seat, and the plans of all that he had by the spirit, of the courts of the house of the LORD, and of all the rooms all around the treasuries of the house of God, and of the treasuries of the Holy things; and for the courses of the priests and the Levites, and for all the work of the service of the house of the LORD, and for all the vessels of service in the house of the LORD; even gold by weight for *things* of gold, for all instruments of every kind of service; silver for all the vessels of silver by weight, for all vessels of every kind of service; and by weight for the lampstands of gold, and for their lamps of gold, with the weight of each lampstand and its lamps. And he gave for the lampstands of silver by weight, for the lampstand and for its lamps, according to the use of each lampstand; and by weight *he gave* gold for the tables of the showbread for every table; and *likewise* silver for the tables of silver; and pure gold for the fleshhooks, and the bowls, and the cups; and for the golden basins *he gave gold* by weight for each basin, and *silver* by weight for each basin of silver; and *he gave* for the altar of incense refined gold by weight, and gold for the pattern of the chariot of the cherubim, who spread out their wings, and covered the Ark of the Covenant of the LORD" (vs 11-18).

Verse 19: "'All *this*,' said David, 'was in writing from the hand of the LORD. He made me understand all the details of these plans.'"

No one's going to pull a Cain on God and come and do something for God and tell God, 'You have to accept this because I think it's a good idea and this is how I want it. And my heart is good.' Never happen that way!

Let's look at what happens when the children of Israel, later when the temple was built, sinned. After I have read all of that pertaining to the pattern that was there, now let's read, for a clearer understanding:

Isaiah 66:1: "Thus says the LORD, 'The heaven *is* My throne, and the earth *is* My footstool. Where, then, *is* the house that you build for Me? And where *is* the place of My rest? For all these things My hand has made, and these things came to be,' says the LORD...." (vs 1-2). God does not care about the physical things *until the heart is right!* That's the whole lesson.

"... 'But to this one I will look, to him who is of a poor and contrite spirit and who trembles at My Word.'" (v 2). You can have your sacrifices, but if you do it *your way* and not God's way, and if it is done in a way that the attitude is not right, *it's worthless!*

Verse 3: "He who kills an ox *is as if* he killed a man; he who sacrifices a lamb *is as if* he broke a dog's neck..."

- Did not God command that bullocks be brought? *Yes!*
- Did He not command that lambs be brought? *Yes!*

Unless there's repentance and a right heart and a true worship toward God, it doesn't matter what you do.

"...he who offers a grain offering *is as if* he offered swine's blood; he who burns incense... [as God commanded the priest to do] ... *is as if* he blessed an idol. Yea, **they have chosen their own ways...**" (v 3). That's what's important. ***No one can choose their own ways and come before God!*** I just suggest to all of those of you out there in Protestant land; ***think on that!***

- Have not men chosen Sunday for themselves? *Yes!*
- Have not they rejected the Sabbath of God? *Yes!*
- Have they not chosen for themselves the holidays of this world, from the occult world of Satan the devil, instead of God's Holy Days? *Yes!*
- How does God view that?

Even though you're as sanctimonious and as sweet and as purring and as self-righteous as you can be, ***God doesn't accept it!***

"...and their soul delights in their abominations. I also will choose their delusions, and I will bring their fears upon them because when I called, no one answered; when I spoke, they did not hear. But they did evil before My eyes and chose *that* in which I did not delight'" (vs 3-4).

Let's carry this a little bit further. Let's see some of the abominations and things they thought that people today think—same way as the children of Israel did back then—that it was good and right, as long as they used the name of the Lord, that's okay. The Catholics came along and what did they do? *They took every pagan feast, every pagan abomination and they put a Christian-sounding name on it* and said, 'Hey everybody, this is right

and good and we can do this.’ But God never instructed them to do that. Let’s see what God says:

- Do you think God is in your Sunday-keeping church?
- Do you think God is in a Catholic cathedral?
- Do you think God is in a Buddhist temple?
- Do you think God is in an Islamic mosque?

You got another thought coming, because He’s NOT! He is where He places His name, and today He places His name upon **His Church** that loves Him and keeps His commandments. Oh yes, we’re not perfect. No man is perfect, because there’s no man that does not sin. But we are keeping the commandments of God and loving Him according to the way that He desires us to love him with all our heart, mind, soul and being.

Amos 5:21: “I **hate**, I **despise** your feast days...” You think about that the next time you trot out there on Easter Sunday, or your tooling down the mall on Christmas thinking to buy presents.

“...and I will take no delight in your solemn assemblies. Though you offer Me burnt offerings and your grain offerings **I will not accept them**. Nor will I regard the peace offerings of your fat animals. Take the noise of your songs away from Me; for I will not hear the melody of your harps” (vs 21-23). All your rocking back and forth and praise music to God.

Verse 24: “But let judgment roll down like waters, and righteousness like a mighty stream.” That means repentance and living God’s way, keeping His commandments.

Verse 25: “Have you offered sacrifices and offerings to Me forty years in the wilderness, O house of Israel?” No! Only the priests did! What was Israel doing?

Verse 26: “‘But now you have carried the tabernacle of your Moloch and Chiun, your images, the star of your gods which you made for yourselves. So, I will cause you to go into exile beyond Damascus,’ says the LORD, Whose name is the God of hosts” (vs 26-27).

Unless it’s done *according to the instructions of God, God’s way* with His Sabbath, with His Holy Days, and when the offerings were there, according to the way that God said to bring the offerings....

(go to the next track)

Now we’re going to read of the temple in Isa. 1, according to the plans that God gave to David to make. If their hearts are not right and if they try and pull a *Cain* by doing add-ons or by doing it their own way, or as we saw with Manasseh, that he brought in every pagan worship and function under the sun, (2-Chron. 33): divination, demonism and witchcraft and to the host of heaven and idols and things like that. Even if you bring that into the house of God, God doesn’t accept it because **He only accepts what He has designated as acceptable**.

Isaiah 1:10: “Hear the Word of the LORD, rulers of Sodom; give ear to the Law of our God, people of Gomorrah. ‘To what purpose *is* the multitude of your sacrifices to Me?’ says the LORD. ‘I am full of the burnt offerings of rams, and the fat of fed beasts; and I do not delight in *the blood of* bulls, or of lambs, or of he-goats’” (vs 10-11). Yet, He commanded it to be done. But why doesn’t He delight in it? *Because they did it by their own means! They did it by their own ways!*

Verse 12: “When you come to appear before Me, who has required this at your hand, to trample My courts? Bring no more vain sacrifices; incense is an abomination to Me—new moon and sabbath, the calling of assemblies; I cannot endure iniquity along with the solemn assembly! **Your** new moons and your appointed feasts My soul hates...” (vs 12-14). This is talking about two things:

1. keeping the Feasts of God in a sinful way, even though they were on the days that God commanded
2. coming in with their own days, their own new moons and their own appointed feasts, which people do with their own ungodly calendars

God gave the calculated Hebrew calendars so we would know the specified times **that GOD has set!**

There are some crazy people out there that say the full moon is the new moon. Well, the moon is called *luna*, from where we get the name *lunatic!* And maybe those who call the full moon the new moon maybe ought to consider that that phraseology applies to them.

Verse 14: “Your new moons and your appointed feasts... [‘Oh, I love them, I adore them, oh I’m so happy that you do them, that you even think of Me.’—NO! God says:] ...**My soul hates**; they are a trouble to Me; I am weary to bear *them*.”

It says in Isaiah 43:24_[transcriber’s correction]: “...you have made Me serve with your sins; you have wearied Me with your iniquities.” Yet, those who want to obey God and keep His Feast, ‘Oh,

you're a sect! You're a cult!' The truth is, all Sunday-keeping and holiday-keeping of this world is occultism, is a cult—**because they are not following God**. Brethren, the truth is, every time you follow God **you are correct**. It's that simple!

- If God says to 'remember the Sabbath Day to keep it Holy' *we do it!*
- If God says about the Passover and the Feasts of God, to keep them, *we do it!*

It's just that simple! And in doing so, with the right attitude and loving God:

- God gives us understanding
- God helps us understand the meaning of it

He also helps us

- to understand what is right from what is wrong
- what is good from what evil
- what is true righteousness of God vs self-righteousness and the emotionality of people who are just out there sort of tickling their own senses to feel good

There is pleasure in sin. God says so. But pleasure does not equal righteousness.

God says, Isaiah 1:15: "And when you spread forth your hands, I will hide My eyes from you; yea, when you make many prayers, I will not hear; your hands are full of blood." The bloodiest hands that those who commit abortion.

Verse 16: "Wash yourselves, make yourselves clean; put away the evil of your doings from before My eyes; cease to do evil; learn to do good..." (vs 16-17). So, God calls to repentance.

Let's see what else people do. Here is a more full description of what was taking place at the temple. Remember, Jeremiah was a priest of God, and he started as a young man—probably about 16. He had no time to be taught any of the priestly rituals because God wanted him to be a prophet. When he stood in the house of the Lord, he stood with the authority of God, and he stood as being a priest, or the priestly line from the sons of Aaron.

Jeremiah 7:1: "The Word that came to Jeremiah from the LORD, saying, 'Stand in the gate of the LORD'S house, and proclaim there this Word, and say, "Hear the Word of the LORD, all Judah, who enter in at these gates to worship the LORD"' (vs 1-2).

They would come in with the pagan rituals and say, 'This is to God.' *or* 'God is Molech.' And then, of course, just across from there, on the Hill of Abomination just west of the temple you had all the sanctuaries and all the incense altars that Solomon had built, for his wives and people went to worship

at those, too.

Verse 3: "Thus says the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel, 'Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place. Do not trust in lying words, saying, "The temple of the LORD, the temple of the LORD, the temple of the LORD are these.'" (vs 3-4). Today we would say, 'We're the Church of God. We're the Church of God.' Well, if you're the Church of God:

- Do you really *love* God?
- Do you really *believe* Him?
- Do you really *have faith* in Him?
- Do you really *trust* in Jesus Christ?
- Do you really *believe what* God the Father has commanded?

God says, v 5: "For if you thoroughly amend your ways and your doings; if you thoroughly execute judgment between a man and his neighbor; if you do not oppress the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow, and do not shed innocent blood in this place, **nor walk after other gods to your hurt**" (vs 5-6). In this place, the temple of God. Because they came in and said, 'Well, if we do it in the temple of God, He will accept it.

Verse 7: "Then I will cause you to dwell in this place, in the land that I gave to your fathers, forever and ever. Behold, you trust in lying words that cannot profit. Will you steal, murder, and commit adultery, and swear falsely, and burn incense to Baal, and walk after other gods whom you do not know; and then come and stand before Me..." (vs 7-10). **God Almighty! Creator of heaven and earth!**

"...in this house, which is **called by my name**... [because 'I put My name there.'] ...and say, "We are delivered to do all these abominations"?... [and isn't it wonderful for the children] ...Has this house, which is called by My name, become a den of robbers in your eyes? Behold, even I have seen it,' says the LORD. 'But now go to My place which *was* in Shiloh..." (vs 10-12)—because that's where He put the tabernacle at first, in Shiloh.

"...where I set My name at the first, and see what I did to it for the wickedness of My people Israel" (v 12). He didn't destroy the tabernacle, but He had it removed and He destroyed the whole place. Now He's warning them that He is going to destroy the temple in Jerusalem because of their sins.

The whole prophecy of Jeremiah is to tell them that they're going into captivity in Babylon, and they are going to die by famine, by plague, by

war, and have all these things come upon them *for their sins*. God does not like the death of the wicked, but that they would turn, but they didn't do it!

Verse 13: "And now because you have done all these works," says the LORD, "and I spoke to you, rising up early and speaking, but you did not hear; and I called you, but you did not answer." Listen, any time a true prophet of God says something, *that's from God!* Any time anyone reads the true words of God with true meaning, *those are the words of God!* It doesn't matter who the man is that's saying it. It doesn't matter what he looks like. It doesn't matter who he is. *It matters that it's the Word of God!*

Verse 14: "Therefore, I will do to *this* house, which is called by My name, in which you trust, and to the place which I gave to you and to your fathers, as I have done to Shiloh. And I will cast you out of My sight, as I have cast out all your brethren, the whole seed of Ephraim" (vs 14-15).

Now we are ready for the book of Ezekiel. Let's understand what we are talking about. Let's see who Ezekiel was, and let's see that when he received his visions, Jerusalem had not yet been destroyed. The attacks by Nebuchadnezzar came over a 20-year period—and there were three major invasions. Jehoiachin and Zedekiah each reigned 11 years, so we're talking about a 22-23-year time period. Now minus five:

Ezekiel 1:1: "And it came to pass in the thirtieth year, in the fourth *month*, on the fifth *day* of the month, as I was among the captives by the river Chebar, that the heavens were opened, and I saw visions of God. On the fifth day of the month, which was the fifth year of King Jehoiachin's captivity" (vs 1-2). He had gone into captivity. So, you had his 11 years and then 5 more years, so that's 16 years. Now we are ready for the last part:

Verse 3 "The Word of the LORD came expressly unto Ezekiel **the priest**..." Very important—the Bible in the main is an Aaronic priesthood, Levitical book—Old Testament and New Testament—through Jesus Christ. These are not the Hebrew Scriptures, though they're written in Hebrew. These are not the Jew's Scriptures. ***These are the Words of God written, preserved and canonized*** by priests, the sons of Aaron; and the Apostle John was of the sons of Aaron.

Ezekiel 40 is where we first begin to receive the instructions concerning the temple, and I think we are going to be very, very surprised.

Ezekiel 40:1: "In the twenty-fifth year of our captivity, in the beginning of the year, on the tenth

day of the month, in the fourteenth year after the city was stricken..." It was stricken the first time—remember there was a wave of invasion, 20 years. Some were taken off into captivity a little sooner. Some were taken off into captivity by the king of Assyria in the days of Hezekiah.

"...in the same day the hand of the LORD was on me, and brought me there. In the visions of God He brought me into the land of Israel, and made me rest on a very high mountain, upon which was a structure like a city on the south. And He brought me there, and behold, a man whose appearance *was* like the look of bronze, and a line of flax in his hand, and a measuring reed. And he stood in the gate. And the man said to me, 'Son of man, behold with your eyes and hear with your ears, and set your heart on all that I shall show you. For you are brought here so that I might show them to you. Declare all that you see to the house of Israel.'.... [What was it?] ...And behold, a wall on the outside of the house all around..." (vs 1-5).

What are we talking about? *We're talking about the house of God!* He took them in vision to Jerusalem to the house of God to measure the temple area and the temple before it was finally destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar in 586_{B.C.} Then it describes all of it: all the chambers, everything that was there, the entrance of it, the measuring of the temple, description of the gates, the tables, the chambers. Then he brings them into the inner gate of the singers. All of that is in Ezek. 40.

Verse 47: "And he measured the court, a square, a hundred cubits long and a hundred cubits wide; and the altar *was* in front of the temple."

Let's understand something: David received the plans *from God!* We don't have the descriptions of the plans that were given to David, but it was built according to the specifications that God gave him, as He specifically said for everything, down to even the fleshhooks. We also had, given to Moses, the instructions for the tabernacles, everything that was to be there, how it was to be made: all of the coverings, the boards, the overlaying of gold, the Ark of the Covenant; all of that was given to Moses. That was done according to the instructions of God.

Why was Ezekiel taken in vision to the temple of God in Jerusalem, before it was destroyed, to measure it? *Because unless He did, no one would have known how to rebuild the temple at the end of 70 years.*

Ezekiel 41:1: "And he brought me to the temple and measured the pillars, six cubits wide on one side and six cubits wide on the other side, which

was the breadth of the tabernacle.” You can go through and read all the descriptions of it. All of them are measurements on how to rebuild the temple, what it was like.

Verse 23: “And the temple and the sanctuary had two doors. And the doors had two leaves each, two turning doors, two for the one door, and two for the other door” (vs 23-24). What they did, they folded up like that.

Verse 25: “And on them, on the temple doors, *were* carved cherubim and palm trees like those on the walls, and thick wood was on the face of the porch outside. And latticed windows, and palm trees, *were* on one side and on the other side, on the sides of the porch, and on the side chambers of the temple, and wooden *canopies*.” (vs 25-26).

Ezekiel 42:1: “And he brought me out into the outer court, the way northward. And he brought me into the chamber that *was* across from the outer courtyard and which *was* in front of the building to the north.” Then they measured it; got all the measurements of it.

What I want you to do is read all of it there. If you’re an architect, or have drafting, see if you can figure out what all these measurements are. Remember a cubit can be figured two ways: either a foot-and-half or two feet, depending on what it is. If you do it a foot-and-half per cubit then see what you can work out and see what kind of plans you can come up with. Other men have done this and have gotten a design for the temple as described here in Ezekiel.

Ezekiel 43:1: “And he led me to the gate, the gate that faces eastward. And behold, the glory of the God of Israel came from the way of the east...” (vs 1-2). That harkens back to the gate in the Garden of Eden coming in from the east.

“...And His voice *was* like the sound of many waters. And the earth shined with His glory. And it looked the same as the vision which I saw, even according to the vision which I saw when I came to destroy the city. And the visions *were* like the vision that I saw by the river Chebar. And I fell on my face” (vs 2-3). This was done just before the city was destroyed.

After he had listed all the things that were done, Ezekiel 44:1: “And he brought me back by the way of the gate of the outer sanctuary, which looks eastward. And it *was* shut.” He’s up here at the sanctuary looking east, and the door of the east was shut. This is the thing to understand: What we are seeing is *not* the Millennial temple. What we are seeing are the instructions given to Ezekiel, the

priest, to record for the Jews and the priests, when they return to Jerusalem at the end of 70 years, on how to build the temple, patterned after the first one.

Verse 2: “And the LORD said to me, ‘This gate shall be shut; it shall not be opened, and no man shall enter in by it. Because the LORD, the God of Israel, has entered in by it, therefore, it shall be shut. *It is for the prince*; being a prince, he shall sit in it to eat bread before the LORD. He shall enter by the way of the porch of that gate, and shall go out by the same way.’” (vs 2-3). “...the ‘prince...’ is important to understand. This is not talking about Jesus. After the captivity and they came back, they didn’t have a king. They had a governor and they had princes.

Verse 9: “Thus says the Lord GOD, ‘No son of an alien, uncircumcised of heart and uncircumcised of flesh, shall enter into My sanctuary, or any son of a stranger among the children of Israel. But the Levites who have gone far away from Me, when Israel went astray; those who went astray from Me after their idols; they shall even bear their iniquity. Yet, they shall be ministers in My sanctuary, as overseers at the gates of the temple and ministering at the temple. They shall kill the burnt offering and the sacrifice for the people...’” (vs 9-11)

We are talking about physical sacrifices in a temple. And we are going to see that this is *not* the Millennial temple, because, as we will learn, if this were so then all of these sacrifices would make null and void the sacrifice of Christ. So, as we’re reading this, let’s ask ourselves:

- Today, do we need sacrifices of animals?
No!
- Today, is there a Levitical priesthood? *No!*
- Today, is there an Aaronic priesthood?
No!

Verse 15: “But the priests, the Levites, the sons of Zadok, who kept the charge of My sanctuary when the children of Israel went astray from Me...” He’s probably referring to the ones like Hilkiah, the priest, in the days of Josiah and the faithful priests—Uriah—during the days of Hezekiah and so forth. Their descendants, the sons of Zadok.

“...they shall come near Me to minister to Me, and they shall stand before Me to offer to Me the fat and the blood,” says the Lord GOD. “They shall enter My sanctuary, and they shall come near My table, to minister to Me, and they shall keep My charge” (vs 15-16). This has nothing to do with the spiritual temple during the Millennium.

Now then, we have the dividing or the setting aside, Ezekiel 45:1: “And, when you shall divide the land by lot for inheritance, you shall offer an offering to the LORD, a Holy *portion* of the land. The length *shall be* twenty-five thousand *cubits* long, and the width ten thousand....”—dividing of the land all around the temple which would be for areas in which to pitch their tents during Passover, Pentecost and Tabernacles—and Passover meaning Unleavened Bread. That’s what that was for. And if you measure it out—25,000, so if we say there are 5,280_[transcriber correction] feet in a mile, and if this is a foot and a half for a cubit, 25,000 cubits would be 7 miles—it’s defining the festival area around Jerusalem. That’s not a very large area at most.

Then we come here to something that is very interesting, v 16: “All the people of the land shall give this offering for the prince in Israel. And it shall be the prince’s *part* to give burnt offerings and grain offerings and drink offerings, in the feasts, and in the new moons, and in the Sabbaths, in all appointed feasts of the house of Israel. He shall prepare the sin offering and the grain offering and the burnt offering and the peace offerings, to make atonement for the house of Israel” (vs 16-17)

That was to be done when *they came back out of captivity*. And then it tells what was to be done here. It also lists the Feast of Unleavened Bread, the Sabbath, the New Moons; the Feasts and solemn assemblies (Ezek. 46:9, 11) and the solemn Feasts of God and what they were to do with this.

Now let’s see what else happened because this becomes important. Now we come to something that is new. We need to understand that all the description of this temple from Ezek. 40-46 is the *rebuilding of the temple in Jerusalem after the 70-year captivity in Babylon*. That temple was destroyed in 70_{A.D.}

Where did the Church begin? *It began in Jerusalem at the temple on the Day of Pentecost!* What we’re going to see here is *the waters coming out from under the door* represents the preaching of the Gospel going out to the world.

Ezekiel 47:1_[transcriber’s correction]: “And he led me again to the door of the house. And behold, water came out from under the threshold of the house eastward....”—*coming from God!* This is a type of His Holy Spirit. Granted, they weren’t deluged with that, as when the Holy Spirit was given on the Day of Pentecost, but the Holy Spirit is likened unto water. In this case it came spiritually.

Spirit you can’t see, so God does it by water. You can tie this in with that when the throne of God

is finally there in New Jerusalem there’s going to be constantly water coming out of it. These are the *waters of salvation*. Then it shows where it went and:

Verse 2: “And he led me out by the way of the north gate, and led me around the way outside to the outer gate, by the way facing the east. And behold, water *was* running out of the right side. When the man went out eastward, and a line in his hand, he measured a thousand cubits. And he brought me through the water. The water *was to* the ankles” (vs 2-3)—that’s 1800 feet!

Verse 4: “And he measured a thousand cubits, and brought me through the water—the water *was up to* the knees....” So, it’s very shallow, showing that this is an extended period of time.

“...And he measured a thousand, and brought me through water *to* the loins. And he measured a thousand; and there was a river which I *was not able* to pass; for the water had risen, water to swim *in*, a river that could not be passed.” (vs 4-5).

What we have here is *the preaching of the Gospel going out into all the world*, beginning at the second temple, which was rebuilt by the Jews when they came out of captivity from Babylon.

The Millennial Temple:

Now then, we haven’t seen anything concerning the Millennial temple, but we will begin to. What will the Millennial temple be like? Let’s see some descriptions of the temple, and then we will finish with a really fantastic description of the temple in Jerusalem, which is going to show that the temple during the Millennium is going to be awesome and mind-boggling!

Isaiah 33:20: “Look upon Zion, the city of our Holy gatherings; your eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet home, a tabernacle **that shall not be taken down...**”

- What did God live in? *In a tent and in a tabernacle!*
- What does it say of New Jerusalem? *There’s no temple there because God is there!*

“...not one of its stakes shall ever be removed, nor shall any of its cords be broken. But there the glorious LORD *will be* to us a place of broad rivers and streams...” (vs 20-21). So, there are going to be rivers and streams coming there, which was symbolized as we saw in Ezek. leading to the preaching of the Gospel and so forth.

“...in which no galley with oars shall go,

nor shall a mighty ship pass by it, for the LORD *is* our Judge, the LORD *is* our Lawgiver, the LORD *is* our King; **He will save us**” (vs 21-22). That gives you an inkling of it. Think in terms of *a tabernacle*.

Isaiah 35:8^[transcriber's correction]: “And an highway shall be there... [coming to the tabernacle of God] ...and it shall be called The Way of Holiness....” Not just everybody’s going to go there. There isn’t going to be any animal sacrifices. Let’s understand that. What does it say? Let’s see what it says about sacrifices.

Let’s just put it into the record, so that we make sure that we understand that during the Millennium, with Christ here on earth and the saints here on earth, ruling and reigning, **there will be no sacrifices**. If there are sacrifices today, then there may be, but there are not sacrifices in the Millennium. We don’t need sacrifices. Why?

Hebrews 9:28: “So Christ, having been offered once to bear *the* sins of many, will appear *the* second time without sin unto salvation to those who are eagerly awaiting Him.”

Hebrews 10:4: “Because *it is* impossible for *the* blood of bulls and goats to take away sins.” What were these all a type of? *The sacrifice of Christ!* Why would there be any sacrifice of animals necessary with Christ here?

Verse 5: “For this reason, when He comes into the world, He says, ‘Sacrifice and offering You did not desire, but You have prepared a body for Me.... [Christ, talking about what He was going to do] You did not delight in burnt offerings and *sacrifices* for sin’” (vs 5-6). Why have them? Do we need them today? *No!*

One man told me, ‘Well, I can make a case for sacrifices.’ Well, let’s read a couple of Scriptures here and let’s see if that stands up.

Verse 7: “Then said I, ‘Lo, I come (*as it is* written of Me in *the* scroll of *the* book) to do Your will, O God.’ In the saying above, *He said*, ‘Sacrifice and offering and burnt offerings and *sacrifices* for sin (which are offered according to the *priestly* law) You did not desire nor delight in’....” (vs 7-8). Not only does He not delight in them, He doesn’t desire them. He doesn’t want them.

Verse 9: “Then He said, ‘Lo, I come to do Your will, O God.’ He takes away the first *covenant* in order that He may establish the second *covenant*; by **Whose will we are sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all**” (vs 9-10). When Jesus is here we won’t need it.

Verse 12: “But He, after offering **one**

sacrifice for sins forever... [which includes *the Millennium*] ... sat down at *the* right hand of God. Since that time, He is waiting until His enemies are placed *as* a footstool for His feet” (vs 12-13)—which refers to the *Lake of Fire* when they are all incinerated.

Isaiah 35:8: “...The unclean shall not pass over it. But it will be for him who walks in that way, but fools, shall not err *in it*.” In other words, there’s going to be conversion!

Verse 9: “No lion shall be there, nor *any* beast of prey shall go up on it, they shall not be found there. But the redeemed shall walk there.” Who are the redeemed? *We are the spirit sons of God. This is a highway for us when we come up to Jerusalem!*

Verse 10: “And the ransomed of the LORD shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.” Why? *Because we’re all spirit beings!*

Let’s see what it’s going to look like; let’s see that it’s going to be on a high mountain, higher than all the other mountains that are.

Isaiah 2:1: “The word that Isaiah the son of Amoz saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem. And it shall come to pass, in the last days the mountain of the LORD’S house...” (vs 1-2). It’s going to be on a mountain. We saw that Christ puts His feet on the Mt. of Olives and it *splits to the east, west, north and south*. There rises up a great mountain out of that and on this mountain is going to be the Jerusalem for the earth and that is going to be where Mt. Zion is today.

“...shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow into it” (v 2). They’re going to come there but they’re not going to walk on the *highway of the redeemed*.

Verse 3: “And many people shall go and say, ‘Come, and let us go up to the mountain of the LORD, to the house of the God of Jacob. And He will teach us of His ways, and we will walk in His paths.’....” Only certain people will be allowed to come. Those who are the teachers and priests, and then go back and teach those in the different nations.

“...For out of Zion shall go forth the Law, and the Word of the LORD from Jerusalem” (v 3).

Now let’s come to Isaiah 4—little, itty-bitty chapter—and this tells us what it will look like. Not in detail, but it will be quite different from what we have thought.

Isaiah 4:5—it's contained in two verses: "And the LORD will create over every dwelling place of Mount Zion..." There are going to be different places, just like when the temple was there, there were different places for different things and different chambers and so forth.

"...and over her assemblies, a cloud and smoke by day..." (v 5). It's going to be like a tabernacle. Wasn't that what God led the children of Israel with? A cloud by day and a fire by night? So, we're going to know that this is Jerusalem on earth and that the tabernacle of God is there because:

"... and the shining of a flaming fire by night; for over all the glory *shall be* a canopy" (v 5). It's going to be a tabernacle with a huge canopy. Apparently a transparent canopy where you can see the flame of fire by night and you can see the cloud by day.

Verse 6: "And there shall be a tabernacle for shade by day from the heat, and for refuge, and for shelter from storm and rain."

So, the temple in Jerusalem is going to be more like a tabernacle. It's not going to have anything to do with Ezek. 40-46. That's the temple that they rebuilt after they came back from Babylon.

- How is it going to be?
- What's it going to be like?

I'm sure there is going to be:

- gold
- silver
- precious stones
- beauty
- glory
- the radiance of the glory of the sons of God and of Christ when they show in their glory

It's going to be a magnificent city. A huge canopy that comes down and covers Jerusalem and Mt. Zion. *That's where the tabernacle of God will be!*

Where are we? *That which is the beginning and the ending!* When God began with the tabernacle, it was a tabernacle, and we end up in the end with a tabernacle.

After the Millennium, then all of this is going to be burned up and there will be a new heaven and a new earth and a New Jerusalem and the city of New Jerusalem will have all the saints of God, God the Father and Jesus Christ; and there will be *no temple*.

This is what the temple will look like during the Millennium: a huge, gigantic, magnificent tabernacle, covering all of Mt. Zion and Jerusalem!

All Scriptures from *The Holy Bible In Its Original Order, A Faithful Version* by Fred R. Coulter

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- 4) Exodus 3:13-18
- 5) Exodus 18:9-12
- 6) Job 42:1-8
- 7) Exodus 24:3-8
- 8) Exodus 29:14, 18, 24, 28, 36, 40
- 9) Leviticus 1:1-9
- 10) Leviticus 2:1
- 11) 1 Chronicles 28:11-19
- 12) Isaiah 66:1-4
- 13) Amos 5:21-27
- 14) Isaiah 1:10-14
- 15) Isaiah 43:24
- 16) Isaiah 1:15-17
- 17) Jeremiah 7:1-15
- 18) Ezekiel 1:1-3
- 19) Ezekiel 40:1-5, 47
- 20) Ezekiel 41:1, 23-26
- 21) Ezekiel 42:1
- 22) Ezekiel 43:1-3
- 23) Ezekiel 44:1-3, 9-11, 15-16
- 24) Ezekiel 45:1, 16-17
- 25) Ezekiel 47:1-5
- 26) Isaiah 33:20-22
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