

GOD'S TWO SANCTUARIES

In our last study, we outlined very carefully two related time prophecies of the book of Daniel--the 2,300 days of chapter 8, and the seventy weeks of Daniel 9. Both began at the same date--457 BC. The shorter period led to the exact year of Christ's baptism, to His crucifixion, and to the time when the early Christian leaders turned fully to the Gentiles with the message of salvation and hope. The longer period of 2,300 years led to 1844, when a large and sincere group of Christians looked for the second coming of Christ to this earth to "cleanse" it by fire. They understood the earth to be the "sanctuary." (Re-read Daniel 8:14.)

In 1844, the earth was not the sanctuary Daniel referred to, nor was the cleansing Christ's return with a fiery purification of this earth. In the context of that year, exactly what could the sanctuary have been? And how could it be said to be cleansed? In this and the next study, we will let the Bible answer these questions.

What is the sanctuary? The Old Testament devotes many chapters to the subject. About one-half of the book of Exodus, almost all of Leviticus, large areas of Numbers, and some of Deuteronomy discuss it. Other references are to be found in many other Old Testament books. In the New Testament, a large part of Hebrews is concerned with it, as well as many allusions to it in some of Paul's writings and in the Revelation.

1. We need to begin with the fact that for some two and one-half millenniums after the creation of earth, the system of offering sacrifices for sin was continued. Then in the time of Moses, about fourteen and a half centuries before Christ's birth, a tabernacle or sanctuary was made to serve as the center for sacrifices and for dealing with the sins of the entire nation of Israel. What can we learn about this first "tabernacle" in these texts?

- (a) Exodus 25:8,9,40 _____
- (b) Exodus 27:1-8 _____
- (c) Exodus 26:35 _____
- (d) Exodus 26:33,34 _____

This was clearly a sanctuary on earth, not the earth itself. It was the focal point in the spiritual worship of Old Testament Israel. For a detailed description, read Exodus 36-40.

2. 480 years later, after Israel had settled in Canaan, after the judges, and after the first two kings, this portable tabernacle was replaced by the permanent and magnificent temple of Solomon. What does 1 Kings 6:1,11-14,37,38 tell us about this new temple?

Years later, after the destruction of Solomon's temple by the Babylonians, a new temple was built by Zerubbabel. It was completed in 515 BC, and was enlarged and beautified by Herod in the first century BC.

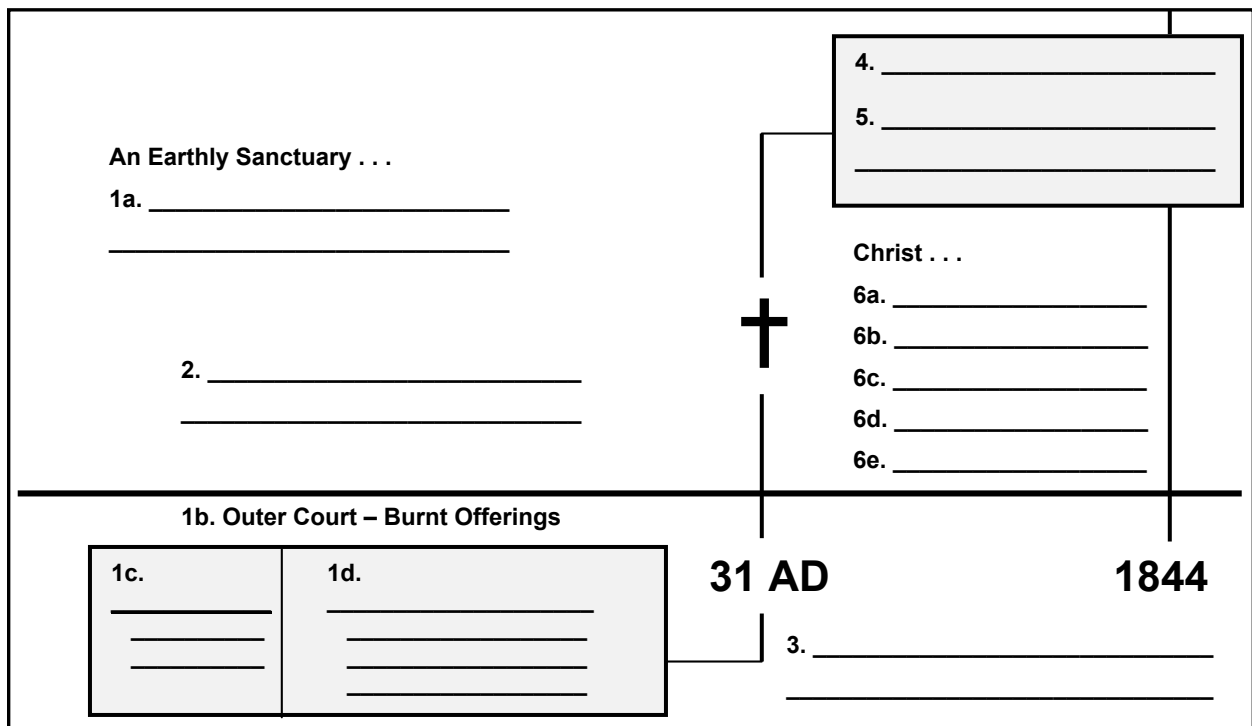
3. The earthly tabernacle and temple, the "sanctuary," was used in Jewish worship until Christ's day. What happened to the Jewish nation, and worship, and the temple in the first century AD?
 - (a) Matthew 23:38; 24:1,2 _____
 - (b) Mark 15:37,38 (John 19:30) _____
 - (c) Luke 19:41-44 _____

4. If the earthly sanctuary, or temple, ended in the first century, AD, then what are we to understand by the "sanctuary" in connection with 1844 AD, when there had been no Jewish sanctuary on earth for centuries? Watch the answer unfold in a study of the following passages.
 - (a) Hebrews 8:1-7 _____
 - (b) Hebrews 9:1-12 _____

5. When did our Lord take up His position in this heavenly sanctuary, at God's right hand in heaven, according to Mark 16:19? (See also Acts 7: 55,56; Ephesians 1:19,20; Hebrews 9:24.)

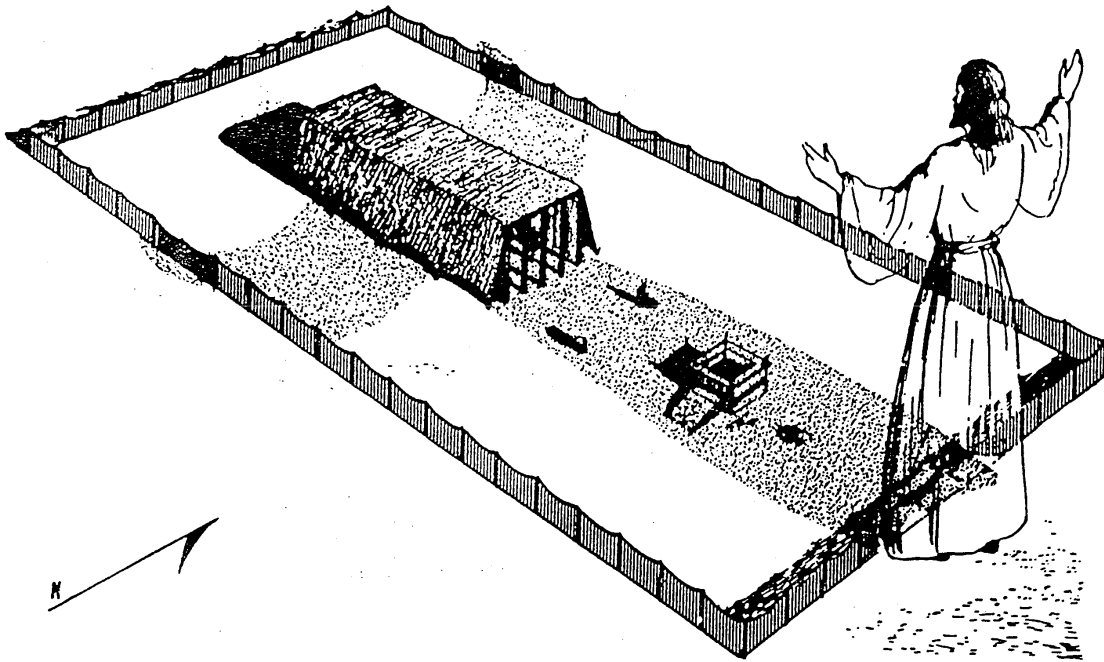
6. What can we learn from a study of the contents of the old sanctuary on earth that symbolizes Christ's great earthly and heavenly ministry for the sinner?
 - (a) 1 Corinthians 5:7 (Ex. 40:28,29) _____
 - (b) John 6:35 (Ex. 40:23) _____
 - (c) John 1:9 (Ex. 40:24) _____
 - (d) Romans 8:34 (Ex. 40:26,27) _____
 - (e) John 15:10 (Ex. 40:20,21) _____

7. The evidence is clear that the sanctuary in 1844 at the close of the 2,300 years was in heaven, where Christ continually ministered for sinners. If so, then what is meant by the "cleansing" of something that is in heaven? Our next lesson will focus on the answer to this intriguing question.



Class Question: In what way(s) does the Old Testament sanctuary help us better understand and appreciate the second coming of Christ?

Other Questions: (1) Can we give a clear explanation of the 2300 day (and 490 day) prophecy which is central in Adventist end-time theology? (2) What is the real purpose for an end-time judgment? (3) How can we face the last judgment without fear in our hearts? (4) Is forgiveness for our sins (when we ask) final and total? Why do our records in heaven have to be "investigated" again (Eccl. 12:13,14) if forgiveness is final? (5) If we are truly saved by grace, in what way do our "works" figure into final judgment?



Shadows of the Christ

Introduction**Daniel 8:14**

¹⁴And he said to me, "For two thousand three hundred days; then the sanctuary shall be cleansed."

1a. Exodus 25:8, 9,40

⁸And let them make Me a sanctuary, that I may dwell among them. ⁹According to all that I show you, *that is*, the pattern of the tabernacle and the pattern of all its furnishings, just so you shall make *it*.

⁴⁰And see to it that you make *them* according to the pattern which was shown you on the mountain.

Answer: God provided the "pattern" (architectural drawings) for a sanctuary so He could "dwell among" His people.

1b. Exodus 27:1-8

¹"You shall make an altar of acacia wood, five cubits long and five cubits wide—the altar shall be square—and its height *shall be* three cubits. ²You shall make its horns on its four corners; its horns shall be of one piece with it. And you shall overlay it with bronze. ³Also you shall make its pans to receive its ashes, and its shovels and its basins and its forks and its firepans; you shall make all its utensils of bronze. ⁴You shall make a grate for it, a network of bronze; and on the network you shall make four bronze rings at its four corners. ⁵You shall put it under the rim of the altar beneath, that the network may be midway up the altar. ⁶And you shall make poles for the altar, poles of acacia wood, and overlay them with bronze. ⁷The poles shall be put in the rings, and the poles shall be on the two sides of the altar to bear it. ⁸You shall make it hollow with boards; as it was shown you on the mountain, so shall they make *it*.

Answer: God gave instructions for how the alter for burnt offerings was to be designed.

1c. Exodus 26:35

³⁵You shall set the table outside the veil, and the lampstand across from the table on the side of the tabernacle toward the south; and you shall put the table on the north side.

Answer: God gave instructions for the furniture (Alter of Incense, Lampstand, & the Table of Shewbread) inside the Holy Place

1d. Exodus 26:33, 34

³³And you shall hang the veil from the clasps. Then you shall bring the ark of the Testimony in there, behind the veil. The veil shall be a divider for you between the holy *place* and the Most Holy. ³⁴You shall put the mercy seat upon the ark of the Testimony in the Most Holy.

Answer: God instructed Moses to put a veil up to divide the holy place from the Most Holy place, in which would be the Ark on which was the Mercy Seat.

Read Exodus 36-40 – for more information about the Tabernacle

2. 1 Kings 6:1, 11-14, 37, 38

¹And it came to pass in the four hundred and eightieth year after the children of Israel had come out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month of Ziv, which is the second month, that he began to build the house of the Lord.

¹¹Then the word of the Lord came to Solomon, saying: ¹²“Concerning this temple which you are building, if you walk in My statutes, execute My judgments, keep all My commandments, and walk in them, then I will perform My word with you, which I spoke to your father David. ¹³And I will dwell among the children of Israel, and will not forsake My people Israel.”

¹⁴So Solomon built the temple and finished it.

³⁷In the fourth year the foundation of the house of the Lord was laid, in the month of Ziv. ³⁸And in the eleventh year, in the month of Bul, which is the eighth month, the house was finished in all its details and according to all its plans. So he was seven years in building it.

Answer: King Solomon built a new Temple for the Lord and God promised that he would “dwell among the children of Israel”. The temple took 7 years to build.

3a. Matthew 23:38; 24:1, 2

³⁸See! Your house is left to you desolate;

¹Then Jesus went out and departed from the temple, and His disciples came up to show Him the buildings of the temple. ²And Jesus said to them, “Do you not see all these things? Assuredly, I say to you, not one stone shall be left here upon another, that shall not be thrown down.”

Answer: God no longer dwelled in the temple and the temple would eventually be destroyed (it no longer was of any value to God).

3b. Mark 15:37, 38

³⁷And Jesus cried out with a loud voice, and breathed His last.

³⁸Then the veil of the temple was torn in two from top to bottom.

John 19:30

³⁰So when Jesus had received the sour wine, He said, “It is finished!” And bowing His head, He gave up His spirit.

Answer: When Jesus died on the cross the temple and its services were no longer of any significance, its use was finished as signified by both the veil being torn from top to bottom and Jesus statement, “It is finished”.

3c. Luke 19:41-44

⁴¹Now as He drew near, He saw the city and wept over it, ⁴²saying, "If you had known, even you, especially in this your day, the things *that make* for your peace! But now they are hidden from your eyes. ⁴³For days will come upon you when your enemies will build an embankment around you, surround you and close you in on every side, ⁴⁴and level you, and your children within you, to the ground; and they will not leave in you one stone upon another, because you did not know the time of your visitation."

Answer: Jesus prophesied (warned the Jews) that the day would come when Jerusalem and the Temple would be destroyed.

4a. Hebrews 8:1-7

¹Now *this is* the main point of the things we are saying: We have such a High Priest, who is seated at the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens, ²a Minister of the sanctuary and of the true tabernacle which the Lord erected, and not man.

³For every high priest is appointed to offer both gifts and sacrifices. Therefore *it is* necessary that this One also have something to offer. ⁴For if He were on earth, He would not be a priest, since there are priests who offer the gifts according to the law; ⁵who serve the copy and shadow of the heavenly things, as Moses was divinely instructed when he was about to make the tabernacle. For He said, "*See that you make all things according to the pattern shown you on the mountain.*" ⁶But now He has obtained a more excellent ministry, inasmuch as He is also Mediator of a better covenant, which was established on better promises.

⁷For if that first *covenant* had been faultless, then no place would have been sought for a second.

Answer: Jesus is in heaven as our High Priest ministering on our behalf in the sanctuary in heaven.

4b. Hebrews 9:1-12

¹Then indeed, even the first *covenant* had ordinances of divine service and the earthly sanctuary. ²For a tabernacle was prepared: the first *part*, in which *was* the lampstand, the table, and the showbread, which is called the sanctuary; ³and behind the second veil, the part of the tabernacle which is called the Holiest of All, ⁴which had the golden censer and the ark of the covenant overlaid on all sides with gold, in which *were* the golden pot that had the manna, Aaron's rod that budded, and the tablets of the covenant; ⁵and above it were the cherubim of glory overshadowing the mercy seat. Of these things we cannot now speak in detail.

⁶Now when these things had been thus prepared, the priests always went into the first part of the tabernacle, performing *the services*. ⁷But into the second part the high priest *went* alone once a year, not without blood, which he offered for himself and *for* the people's sins *committed* in ignorance; ⁸the Holy Spirit indicating this, that the way into the Holiest of All was not yet made manifest while the first tabernacle was still standing. ⁹It *was* symbolic for the present time in which both gifts and sacrifices are offered which cannot make him who performed the service perfect in regard to the conscience— ¹⁰*concerned* only with foods and drinks, various washings, and fleshly ordinances imposed until the time of reformation.

¹¹But Christ came as High Priest of the good things to come, with the greater and more perfect tabernacle not made with hands, that is, not of this creation. ¹²Not with the blood of goats and calves, but with His own blood He entered the Most Holy Place once for all, having obtained eternal redemption.

Answer: Jesus blood (his death on the cross) is the perfect sacrifice provided in the Heavenly tabernacle that provides for our eternal redemption from sin.

5a. Mark 16:19

¹⁹So then, after the Lord had spoken to them, He was received up into heaven, and sat down at the right hand of God.

Acts 7: 55, 56

⁵⁵But he, being full of the Holy Spirit, gazed into heaven and saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing at the right hand of God, ⁵⁶and said, "Look! I see the heavens opened and the Son of Man standing at the right hand of God!"

Ephesians 1: 19, 20

¹⁹and what *is* the exceeding greatness of His power toward us who believe, according to the working of His mighty power ²⁰which He worked in Christ when He raised Him from the dead and seated *Him* at His right hand in the heavenly *places*,

Hebrews 9:24

²⁴For Christ has not entered the holy places made with hands, *which are* copies of the true, but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us;

Answer: When Jesus returned to heaven after his resurrection he took his place at the right hand of God in the heavenly Sanctuary, which provided the pattern of the Tabernacle given to Moses by God.

6a. 1 Corinthians 5:7

⁷Therefore purge out the old leaven, that you may be a new lump, since you truly are unleavened. For indeed Christ, our Passover, was sacrificed for us.

Exodus 40:28, 29

²⁸He hung up the screen *at* the door of the tabernacle. ²⁹And he put the altar of burnt offering *before* the door of the tabernacle of the tent of meeting, and offered upon it the burnt offering and the grain offering, as the Lord had commanded Moses.

Answer: Jesus was sacrificed for us in place of the sacrifices in the Mosaic tabernacle.

6b. John 6:35

³⁵And Jesus said to them, "I am the bread of life. He who comes to Me shall never hunger, and he who believes in Me shall never thirst."

Exodus 40:23

²³and he set the bread in order upon it before the Lord, as the Lord had commanded Moses.

Answer: The bread was a symbol of Jesus, who completely meets our needs.

6c. John 1:9

⁹That was the true Light which gives light to every man coming into the world.

Exodus 40:24

²⁴He put the lampstand in the tabernacle of meeting, across from the table, on the south side of the tabernacle;

Answer: The lampstand (provided light) was a symbol of Jesus, who reveals truth about God to us.

6d. Romans 8:34

⁴Who *is* he who condemns? *It is* Christ who died, and furthermore is also risen, who is even at the right hand of God, who also makes intercession for us.

Exodus 40:26, 27

²⁶He put the gold altar in the tabernacle of meeting in front of the veil; ²⁷and he burned sweet incense on it, as the Lord had commanded Moses.

Answer: Incense was a symbol of the intercession Jesus makes on our behalf

6e. John 15:10

¹⁰If you keep My commandments, you will abide in My love, just as I have kept My Father's commandments and abide in His love.

Exodus 40:20, 21

²⁰He took the Testimony and put *it* into the ark, inserted the poles through the rings of the ark, and put the mercy seat on top of the ark. ²¹And he brought the ark into the tabernacle, hung up the veil of the covering, and partitioned off the ark of the Testimony, as the Lord had commanded Moses.

Answer: The Testimony (the Law) was kept by Jesus and we too can keep His commandments and abide (be in, surrounded by) His love.

GOD'S TWO SANCTUARIES

Notes for the Instructor

Purpose of lesson 17: Following the study of the 2,300 years of Daniel 8:14, two questions must be answered. First, what is the "sanctuary" in 1844, and second, what does it mean to cleanse that sanctuary in the context of 1844? This is the sequence in which the subjects are handled in the book, Great Controversy (time, sanctuary, cleansing). The earthly sanctuary of the Old Testament tells us much about the earthly presence of God with people, about a God of harmonious justice and mercy, about how a person was saved in the Old Testament period. It helps us to understand the meaning of "worship" and the importance of reverence in connection with the worship of a holy God. We see the types of Christ as the supreme Sacrifice, the Bread of life, the Light of the world, the Intercessor, the Author of law and grace. We see also the type of the royal priesthood of Christ.

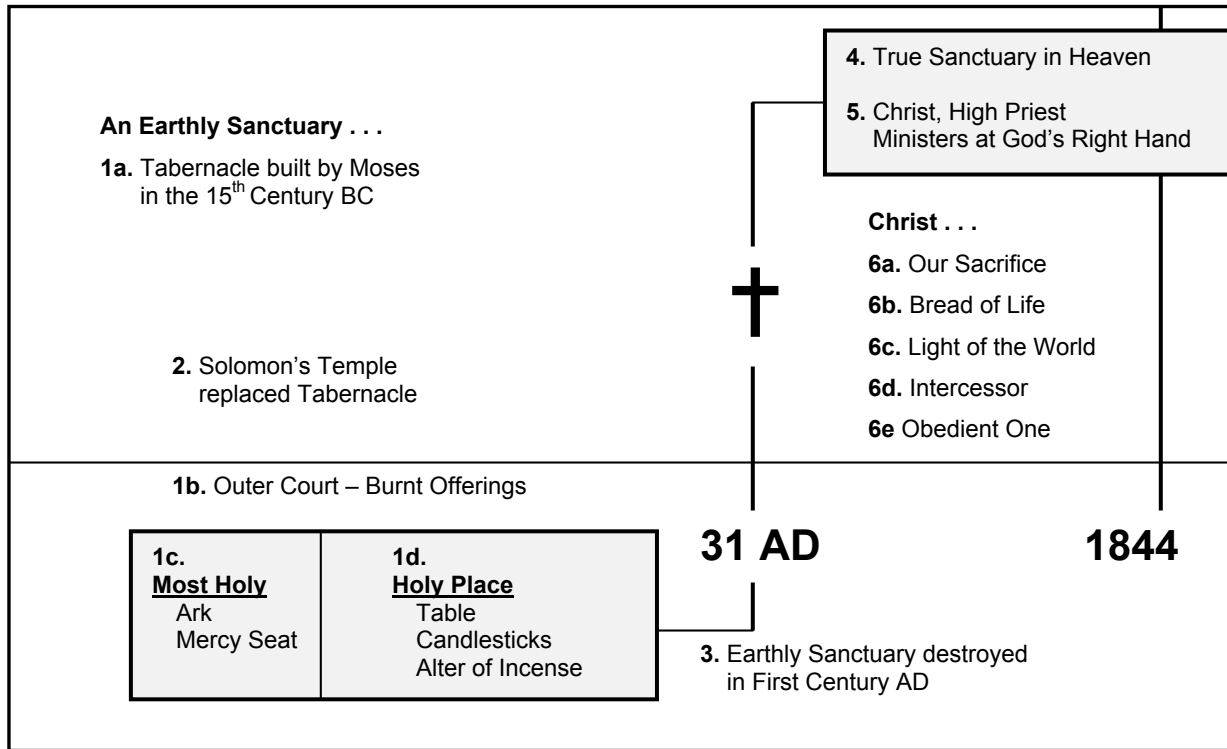
With the use of the New Testament book of Hebrews, we understand more of the ministry of Christ in heaven since His ascension in 31 AD, in the true sanctuary which God pitched and not man. Thus, we are led to the clear conclusion that Daniel 8:14 refers to the sanctuary in heaven in 1844, not to the earth as the Millerites taught.

In 31 AD the leaders of the infant Christian church were mistaken about the place and event to take place in the midst of the seventieth week of Daniel 9:26,27. They believed that the Messiah would be set up on a throne in Jerusalem, to be their earthly king, rather than crucified for sin on a hill outside of the city. In 1844 the Millerites were mistaken about the place and the event at the conclusion of the time of Daniel 8:14. BUT IN BOTH CASES THE CORRECTION OF THESE MISTAKES LED TO MIGHTY PROCLAMATION OF A MESSAGE WHICH WAS VITAL TO SALVATION AND PERSONAL PREPARATION FOR THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST. (See Acts 2 and Rev. 14:6-12.) This lesson helps to clarify the place in connection with Oct. 22, 1844. Lesson 18 will clarify the event.

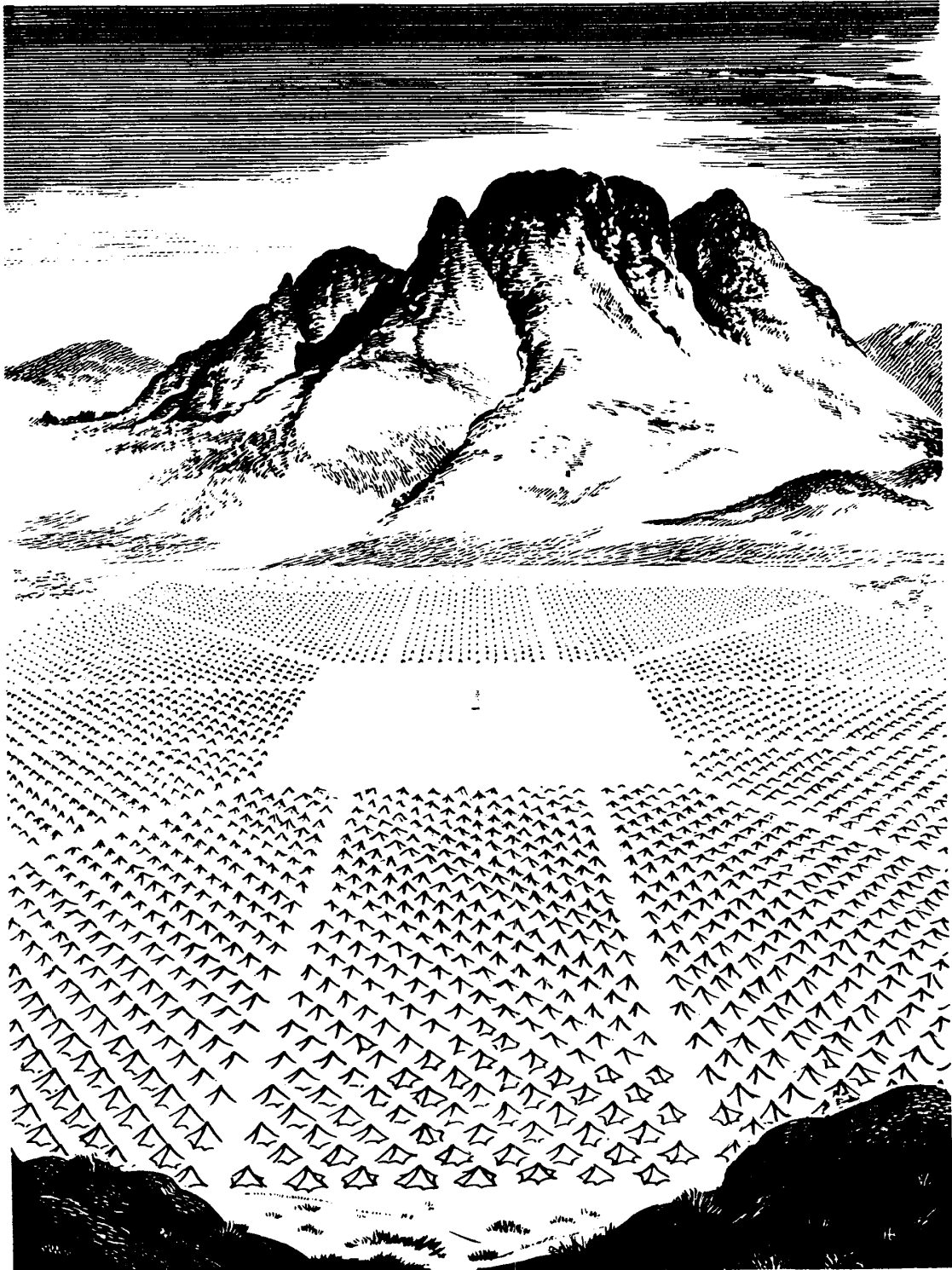
During the study itself: In connection with the introduction, make clear who the people were who in 1844 looked for Christ to come to this earth to cleanse it. Explain the term, "Adventists." Question 2 is included to simply show the transition from portable tabernacle to permanent temple. Question 3 is vital to clarify the time and events which brought the sanctuary on earth to an end. The point of question 4 is that there is also a sanctuary in heaven, the true tabernacle of God, of which the earthly was a shadow.

Appeal: Appeal to the point brought out in the lesson that Christ ministers in heaven as man's representative and intercessor.

Illustration: The vital point is to show the transition from type to antitype in connection with Christ's ascension. There is then a visual understanding of what the sanctuary was in 1844.

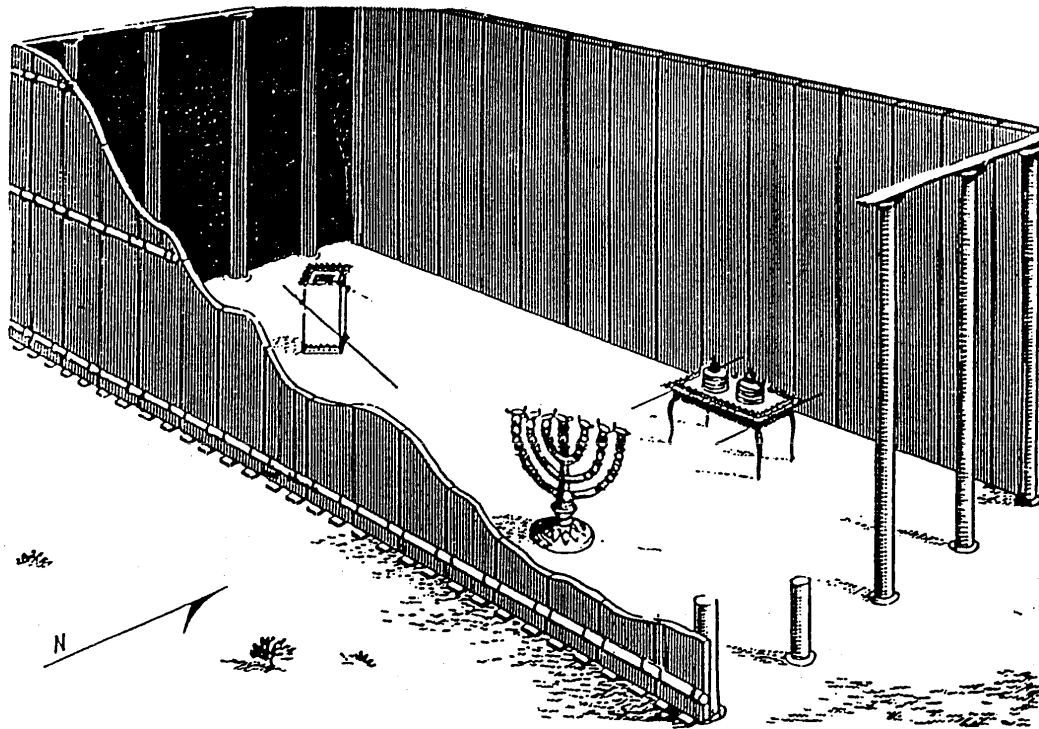


Lesson 17, God's Two Sanctuaries

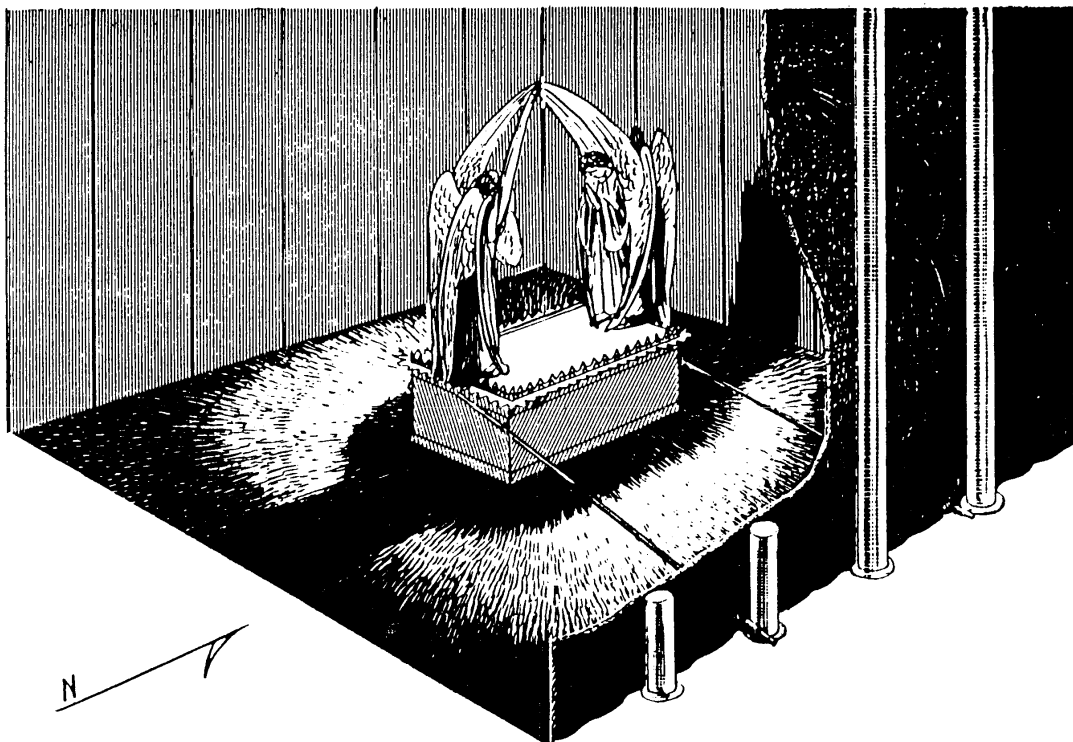


The Camp of Israel Arranged Around the Tabernacle Court

Lesson 17, GOD'S TWO SANCTUARIES

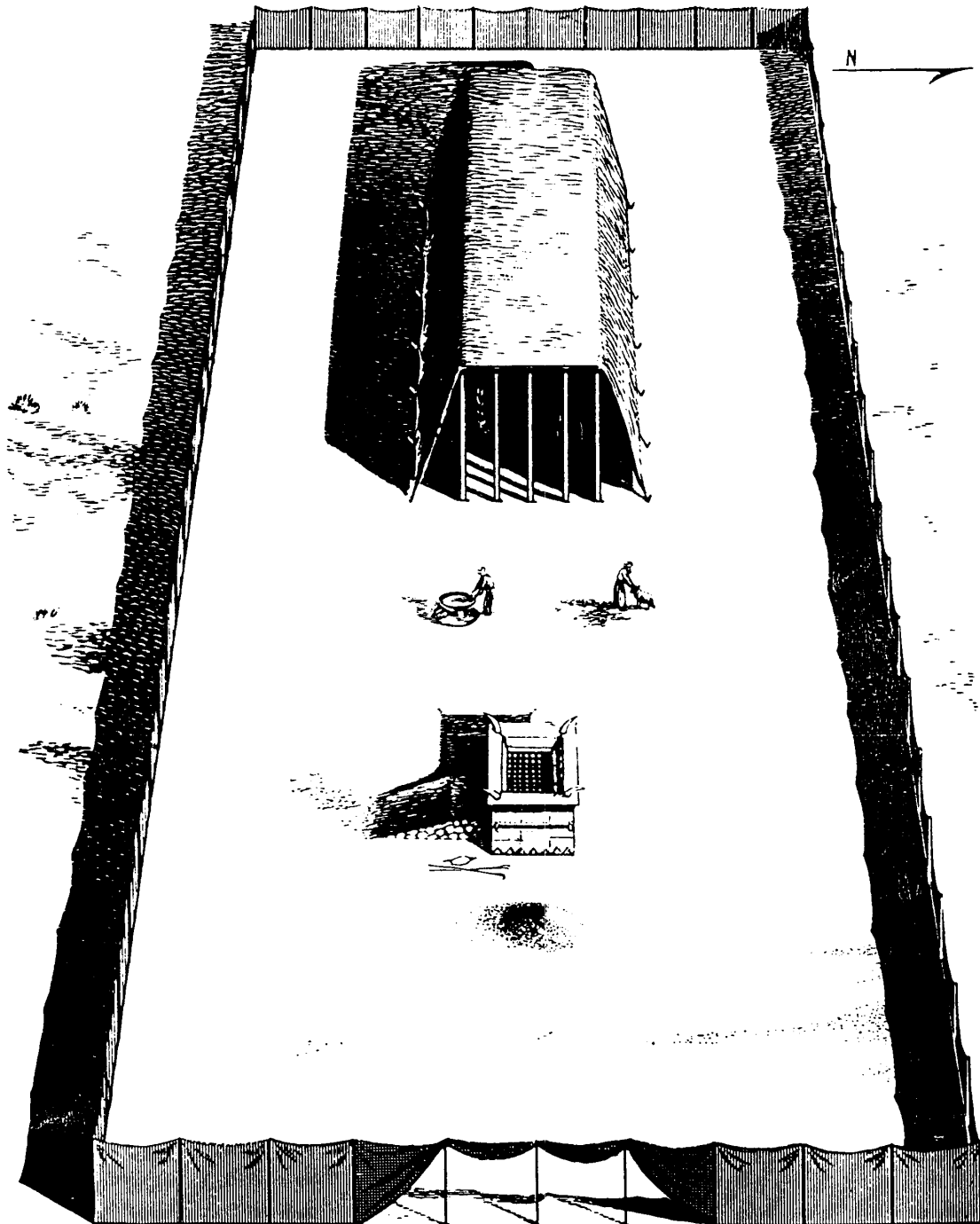


The Holy Place



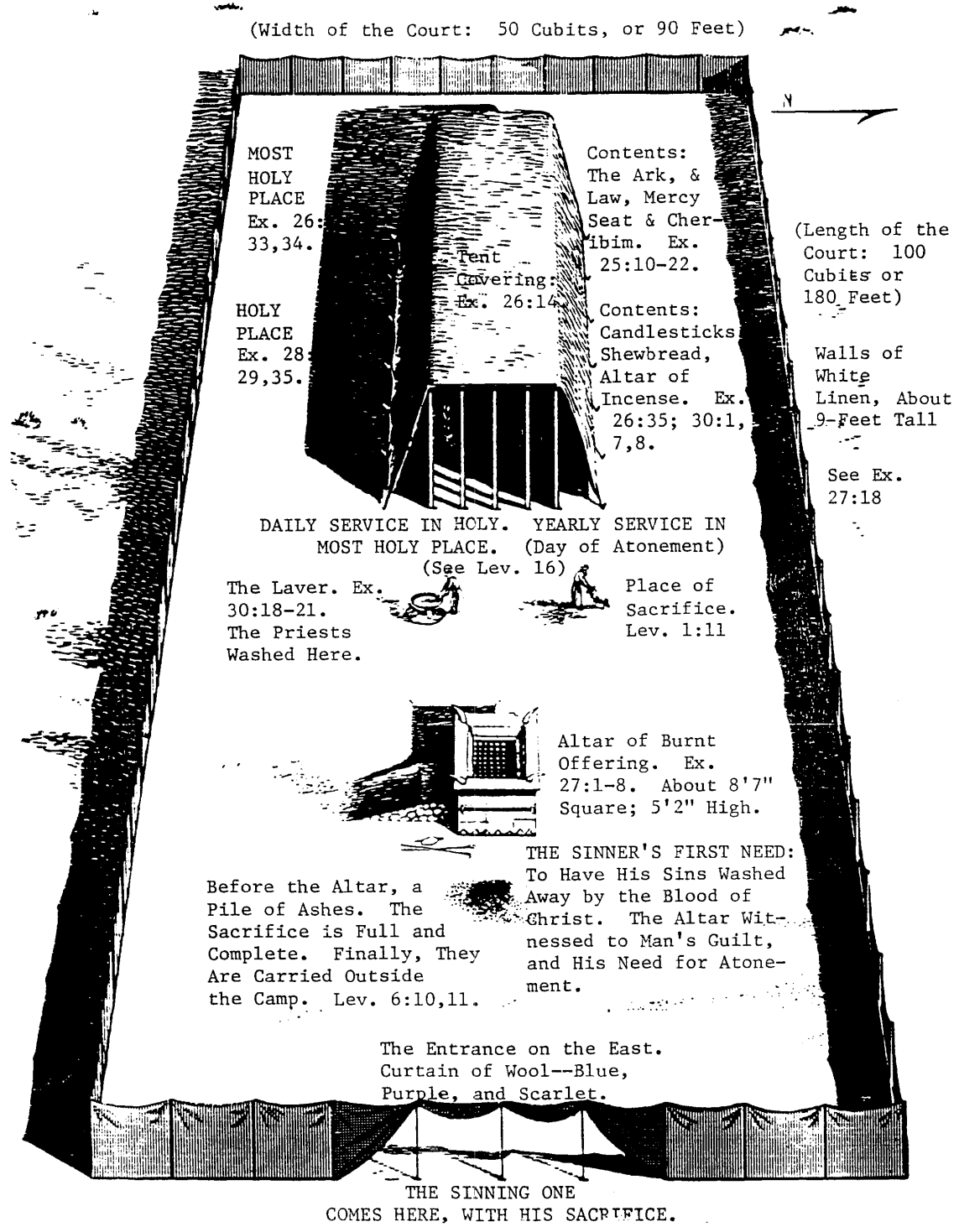
The Most Holy Place

Lesson 17, GOD'S TWO SANCTUARIES



The Court of the Tabernacle and It's Furnishings

Lesson 17, GOD'S TWO SANCTUARIES



The Old Testament Sactuary, "There God chose to dwell among the Hebrews." Exodus 25:8,40