



**The Heavenly Tabernacle**  
**Holy And Royal Priests (Part-1)**  
**Sunday September 14, 2025 – Sermon Outline**

While we know that we as New Testament believers are under the New Covenant, we recognize that the God of Covenant is still the same. The Old Covenant points to the New Covenant and hence carries much spiritual truth, significance and relevance for us under the New Covenant. God is to be worshipped, and His people are called His holy and royal priests in both the Covenants. As New Testament priests **we worship God in spirit, empowered by the Holy Spirit and in truth** (John 4:23-24) offering up **spiritual sacrifices** (1 Peter 2:5).

We consider the earthly Tabernacle that God instructed Moses to build with the spiritual reality of the heavenly tabernacle. The Tabernacle and later the Temple were designed by God as earthly models of heavenly truths (Hebrews 8:5), which has spiritual significance and meaning for us as believers in Christ.

**TRUE HEAVENLY TABERNACLE**

Moses was instructed by God to build the Tabernacle according to the pattern He was shown.

**Exodus 25:9,40**

**9 According 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.**

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

**Exodus 26:30**

**And you shall raise up the tabernacle according to its pattern which you were shown on the mountain.**

The book of Numbers records that everything was made according to the pattern given to Moses from the Lord:

**Numbers 8:4**

**Now this workmanship of the lampstand was hammered gold; from its shaft to its flowers it was hammered work. According to the pattern which the LORD had shown Moses, so he made the lampstand.**



In the New Testament, the book of Hebrews expands on this giving us further understanding:

#### **Hebrews 8:1-5**

**1** Now 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,

**2** a Minister of the sanctuary and of the true tabernacle which the Lord erected, and not man.

**3** For every high priest is appointed to offer both gifts and sacrifices. Therefore it is necessary that this One also have something to offer.

**4** For if He were on earth, He would not be a priest, since there are priests who offer the gifts according to the law;

**5** who 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."

So, there is a heavenly sanctuary and tabernacle in heaven created by God where the Lord Jesus ministers as the High Priest.

#### **Hebrews 10:19-22**

**19** Therefore, brethren, having boldness to enter the Holiest by the blood of Jesus, **20** by a new and living way which He consecrated for us, through the veil, that is, His flesh,

**21** and having a High Priest over the house of God,

**22** let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience and our bodies washed with pure water.

This teaches us that our approach to God in spiritual worship is patterned after the Tabernacle. We enter the Holiest by the blood of Jesus, and Jesus Christ is our High Priest in the house of God.

Let us draw some insights from the Tabernacle we have in the Old Testament that could be useful of us in our spiritual worship and ministry to God as His royal priests.

### **OVERVIEW OF THE TABERNACLE STRUCTURE**

There were three main sections:

#### **1. Outer Court**



2. Holy Place
3. Most Holy Place (Holy of Holies)

Each section contained specific furniture or utensils, each with specific use in the ministry at the Tabernacle that carries spiritual significance for believers in Christ.

1. Outer Court had the (a)bronze altar of sacrifice and (b)bronze basin for washing.
2. Holy Place had the (a)table of showbread (b)the golden lampstand and (c)the altar of incense.
3. Most Holy Place (Holy of Holies) had the (a)ark of the covenant, upon which was (b)the mercy seat. Inside the ark of the covenant the (i)tablets of the ten commandments, (ii)manna that had fallen from heaven and (iii)Aaron's rod were kept.
4. Both the bronze altar of sacrifice in the Outer Court and the altar of incense in the Holy Place, had "horns of the altar" on them, which we will also discuss.
5. There were two curtains. The entrance curtain separated the Outer Court from the Holy Place. Another thick veil or curtain separated the Holy Place from the Most Holy Place.

## **OUTER COURT**

This section was open to all Israelites and focused on atonement and cleansing for sin.

### **BRONZE ALTAR OF SACRIFICE (EXODUS 27:1–8)**

This was a large altar for burnt offerings (animal sacrifices). In a burnt offering, whatever was placed and burnt was fully consumed (burned with fire) before God.

There were many different kinds of offerings: Burnt offerings (Leviticus 1), Grain offerings (Leviticus 2), Peace offerings (Leviticus 3; 7:11–34), Sin offerings (Leviticus 4–5); Guilt (trespass) offerings (Leviticus 5:14–6:7), Drink offering (Numbers 15:1–10; Exodus 29:40), Wave offering (Exodus 29:24–28; Leviticus 7:30) and Heave offering (Exodus 29:27–28; Numbers 18:24) that were made. We will not be discussing the meaning and significance of each of these offerings, as that is for a different study in itself.

What is interesting is that when the Old Testament mentions the burnt offering, it is usually accompanied by this statement: *"it is a sweet aroma, an offering made by fire to*



the LORD.” (Example: Exodus 29:18,25,41). The burnt offering made by fire was a sacrifice that was holy, acceptable, and pleasing to God.

For the New Testament believer, the Bronze Altar of Sacrifice speaks primarily of two spiritual realities: **First**, it points us to Christ’s sacrificial death (Hebrews 10:1-12) that was once and for all, complete and sufficient for our justification and redemption giving us peace with God (Romans 5:1). **Second**, the altar of sacrifice, where burn offerings were made, speaks to the New Testament believer of offering our bodies as a living sacrifice, as Paul draws this parallel in Romans 12:1-2. Paul teaches us that offering our bodies as a living sacrifice is like the burnt offering that is holy, pleasing, and acceptable to God, and is our act of worship to God.

**Salt of the covenant.** Every burnt offering and also the incense offered from the altar of incense which we will see later, had to have salt (Leviticus 2:13, Exodus 30:35). This salt was referred to as the salt of the covenant and is also mentioned by Jesus when referring to the sacrifice involved in following Him: *“For everyone will be seasoned with fire, and every sacrifice will be seasoned with salt”* (Mark 9:49). Salt speaks of seasoning, preservation. In this case it refers to our covenant with God, the salt of the covenant. **Our burnt offering sacrifices and our incense offerings are based on the faithful unailing covenant we have with God.**

### **BRONZE LAVER – BASIN FOR WASHING (EXODUS 30:17–21)**

The bronze laver was a basin of water used for priestly cleansing before service. The priests were required to wash their hands and feet before making the offerings or doing their priestly duty.

The New Testament points the believer to do something similar in our spiritual worship: *“let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience and our bodies washed with pure water”* (Hebrews 10:22)

While we do wash our bodies with clean water, the focus is on having our hearts (inner person) cleansed from an evil conscience. The conscience is the voice of the human spirit. It is our own heart (spirit) speaking, guiding and judging us. In this context an evil conscience is a conscience that is still under guilt, shame and condemnation of sin. As we approach God we need to come with a clear conscience or with a heart that does not condemn us. As John states: *“For if our heart condemns us, God is greater than our heart, and knows all things. Beloved, if our heart does not condemn us, we have confidence toward God”* (1 John 3:20-21)



When our hearts are sprinkled from an evil conscience we are able to draw near to God with a true heart and in full assurance of faith.

The bronze laver or basin for washing speaks to us about (A)the daily cleansing that is ours through the blood of Jesus (1 John 1:7,19) and (B)the cleansing of our minds with the Word of God and by the Spirit of God. Our mind is cleansed and renewed by the Word and the Spirit (John 13:10; John 15:3; Ephesians 5:26, Titus 3:5).

This puts us in a place where we are ready to minister to God, in full confidence, with a clean heart and mind.

### **THE ENTRANCE CURTAIN**

There was a simple screen or entrance curtain at the doorway of the Tabernacle tent (sometimes called the "tent of meeting") which marked the entrance from the Outer Court into the Holy Place (Exodus 26:36–37; 38:18). This screen was made of blue, purple, and scarlet yarn, and fine linen, woven with embroidery (needlework) and was hung on five pillars of acacia wood overlaid with gold, set in bronze sockets (Exodus 26:36–37). Only the priests could enter past this screen.

To us as believers this speaks of transition in our worship, where we leave the world behind us, speaking figuratively, to focus on concentrated fellowship, intercession and worship with God. We leave the Outer Court and move into the Holy Place. This is the time when we look toward God and away from the cares of this world and the things of this world.

### **HOLY PLACE**

Only priests could enter the Holy Place and now the activities in the Holy Place focused on fellowship, intercession, and worship toward God.

In the Holy Place there was (a)the golden lampstand (b)table of showbread and (c)altar of incense. Let's consider each of these and what they signify to us spiritually.

#### **Golden Lampstand (Menorah) (Exodus 25:31–40)**

The golden lampstand in the Holy Place, was a 7-branched lampstand made of gold that had continuously burning oil lamps. The lamps had to always have pure olive oil and were to be kept burning continually (Leviticus 24:1-4).



This was the only source of light inside the Holy Place for the priest to do his work. The other two elements in the Holy Place (the table of showbread and the altar of incense) can only take place with the lampstand burning bright.

We know that the Lord Jesus said He is the light of the world (John 8:12).

Light and Lampstand are pictures used in the New Testament with reference to believers and the local church (Matthew 5:14; Ephesians 5:8; Philippians 2:15; Revelation chapters 1-3). Pure olive oil we recognize speaks to us about the Holy Spirit, His presence and His work in us.

The Lampstand speaks to us as believers to engage in Spirit-empowered ministry to the Lord. Our worship to God must be in spirit and truth, always empowered by the Holy Spirit. **Our worship to God must come out of illumination and inspiration of the Holy Spirit.** Without His presence there can be no true worship or fellowship with God. The other two elements in the Holy Place (the table of showbread and the altar of incense) can only take place with the lampstand burning bright.

The Lampstand therefore speaks to us as believers about the need to walk always filled with the Holy Spirit as Paul instructed us in Ephesians 5:18-21.

#### **TABLE OF SHOWBREAD (EXODUS 25:23–30; LEVITICUS 24:5-9)**

The Table of Showbread had 12 loaves representing the 12 tribes of Israel.

The Showbread (also called Bread of the Presence) was a sacred offering that stood continually before the LORD on the Table of Showbread in the Holy Place of the Tabernacle (and later the Temple). It was made of fine (refined) wheat flour and water. There is no mention of the use of oil which differs from other bread offerings. It is also likely no leaven or honey was used, though this is implied rather than explicitly stated (based on Leviticus 2:11, which forbids leaven and honey in offerings by fire). These were large, flat loaves, with each containing two-tenths of an ephah (approx. 4.5–5 liters of flour per loaf), making them substantial in size and weight.

These loaves were arranged in two stacks of six on the golden Table of Showbread. The Showbread (twelve loaves) was replaced once a week, every Sabbath. The old bread was removed and new bread put in its place in a continual cycle, so that the bread was always “before the LORD.”



Two gold bowls having pure frankincense were placed on or beside the two rows of loaves. The frankincense placed next to the Showbread was different from the incense burned on the Altar of Incense in the Holy Place. This frankincense was not intended for burning incense during daily worship but served as part of the presentation and consecration of the Showbread. The frankincense was burned separately after the bread was removed, as a memorial offering (symbolizing the whole offering of bread). This burning of frankincense "sanctified" the bread offering, making it acceptable for priestly consumption.

Only the priests (Aaron and his sons) could eat the old Showbread. It had to be eaten in a holy place, meaning within the Tabernacle (or later, the Temple). This bread was considered "most holy", so it could not be shared with anyone else.

So essentially this pure bread was kept in God's presence and then consumed by the priests.

What is the spiritual significance to us as New Testament believers.

The Lord Jesus declared that He is the Bread of Life (John 6:35), the True bread who came down from heaven.

The Showbread speaks to us of our spiritual food that comes from God's presence. We recognize that God's Word is compared to bread, as being our spiritual food (Matthew 4:4). This speaks to us about feeding on God's Word in His presence. This must happen continually, kept fresh, renewed, and ongoing.

### **GOLDEN ALTAR OF INCENSE (EXODUS 30:1–10)**

The priest burned incense at the golden altar of incense everyday morning & evening.

The incense was prescribed by God. No other composition or strange incenses should be offered. *"You shall not offer strange incense on it, or a burnt offering, or a grain offering; nor shall you pour a drink offering on it."* (Exodus 30:9)

The incense offered here as pure and holy, meant only to be offered to God and was not to be used for any other purpose. *"You shall make of these an incense, a compound according to the art of the perfumer, salted, pure, and holy. But as for the incense which you shall make, you shall not make any for yourselves, according to its composition. It shall be to you holy for the LORD"* (Exodus 30:35,37)



Incense in the Bible, in both the Testaments represent prayer and intercession. *"Let my prayer be set before You as incense, The lifting up of my hands as the evening sacrifice"* (Psalm 141:2).

Jesus is our great High Priest and our Intercessor (Hebrews 7:25).

As holy priests our prayers rise as incense (Revelation 5:8; 8:3–4; Ephesians 6:18). We are to offer this continually, praying without ceasing (1 Thessalonians 5:17-18).

Very important that we offer our prayer and incense only to the Lord our God, offering only what pleases Him and seeking to glorify Him alone.

Just after Aaron and his sons were inaugurated as priests of God, two of Aaron's sons, Nadab and Abihu offered incense to the Lord that was not according to what God prescribed. The consequences were severe.

#### **Leviticus 10:1-3**

**1 Then Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, each took his censer and put fire in it, put incense on it, and offered profane fire before the LORD, which He had not commanded them.**

**2 So fire went out from the LORD and devoured them, and they died before the LORD.**

**3 And Moses said to Aaron, "This is what the LORD spoke, saying: 'By those who come near Me I must be regarded as holy; And before all the people I must be glorified.' " So Aaron held his peace.**

#### **Horns of the Altar**

There were "horns" on the bronze altar of sacrifice placed in the Outer Court and also on the golden altar of incense kept in the Holy Place. The horns had spiritual significance.

There were four horns, one at each corner of the bronze altar of sacrifice (Exodus 27:2). Blood of sin and guilt offerings was applied to the horns of this altar (e.g., Leviticus 4:25, 30) indicating atonement.

Similarly, there were four horns, at each corner of the golden altar of incense (Exodus 30:2). Blood from the sin offering was placed on its horns once a year on Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) (Exodus 30:10; Leviticus 16:18).

#### **WHAT DID THE HORNS SYMBOLIZE?**





**1. Atonement and substitution** – The blood of the sin offerings were applied to the horns representing atonement and forgiveness.

**2. Power, strength, and salvation** – In the Bible we know that horns represent power, authority, strength and dominion. God is referred to as "the horn of my salvation" (2 Samuel 22:3; Psalm 18:2; Luke 1:69). The horns in this context then points to God's power and authority to save and forgive.

**3. Refuge and mercy** - The horns were considered a place of sanctuary or refuge (1 Kings 1:50-53; 1 Kings 2:28). Adonijah and Joab fled to grab the horns of the altar seeking mercy. The act of holding on to the horns of the altar symbolized appealing to God's mercy. **This speaks to us about appealing to God's mercy through Christ's sacrifice and our intercession as priests of God.**

**4. Atonement and intercession** - The presence of horns on both the altar of sacrifice and on the altar of incense connects atonement (blood) and intercession (prayer). Our prayers and intercession is based on the completed work of Christ on the cross.

#### THE VEIL

A large veil separated the Holy Place (where the lampstand, table of showbread, and altar of incense were) from the Holy of Holies, where the Ark of the Covenant was kept (Exodus 26:33).

The veil was made from the materials as the entrance curtain: blue, purple, and scarlet yarn, and fine twisted linen and was skillfully embroidered with cherubim (Exodus 26:31–33). This was hung on four gold-covered acacia pillars standing in silver sockets.

Only the high priest could pass through it once a year on Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement (Leviticus 16).

In the New Testament, this veil is significant. At Jesus' death, the veil was torn from top to bottom (Matthew 27:51), symbolizing direct access to God through Christ.

We can enter boldly into the Holy of Holies (the Most Holy Place) through the blood of Jesus and the way He has made for us. *"Therefore, brethren, having boldness to enter the Holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way which He consecrated for us, through the veil, that is, His flesh, and having a High Priest over the house of God,"* (Hebrews 10:19-21).

Our hope and faith in God reached God's presence behind the veil, as Hebrews puts it. *"This hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which enters*



*the Presence behind the veil, where the forerunner has entered for us, even Jesus, having become High Priest forever according to the order of Melchizedek." (Hebrews 6:19-20)*

### **MOST HOLY PLACE (HOLY OF HOLIES)**

Only the High Priest, entered the Most Holy Place once a year on the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur). This was the place of God's presence.

### **ARK OF THE COVENANT (EXODUS 25:10–22)**

The Ark of the Covenant was a gold covered box containing the Law (the tablets of stone with the 10 commandments), manna, and Aaron's rod. The Ark was a symbol of God's presence and God's covenant with His people.

God's covenant with us is based on God's Word, God's provision and God's appointment.

**God's Word** - The tablets of stone, the Law speaks to us of God's Word given to us.

**God's Provision** - Manna speaks to us of God's provision given to us. He provides for all our needs as part of His covenant with us.

**God's Appointment** - Aaron's rod points to Christ our High Priest (rejected by men, but chosen by God), the One appointed by God, our Great High Priest who set in place our covenant with God.

### **MERCY SEAT (ON THE ARK) (EXODUS 25:17–22)**

The Mercy Seat was a golden seat upon the Ark where blood was sprinkled for atonement. This was the place where God said His presence would abide, and where He would speak with His people.

In the New Testament Christ is our Mercy Seat (word translated 'propitiation') in Romans 3:25.

We can therefore come boldly to God's throne of grace knowing that we will find mercy and grace, and all we need to help us in our time of need. (Hebrews 4:14-16; 9:12; Ephesians 2:13-18)

### **JESUS: THE TRUE TABERNACLE OF GOD AMONG MEN**

Christ is the Tabernacle of God among men. "The Word became flesh and dwelt (*tabernacled*) among us" (John 1:14, literal Greek). Jesus Himself is Emmanuel, God with



us, the ultimate dwelling place of God with men, the final Temple (John 2:19–21) and all sacrifices are fulfilled in Him (Hebrews 10:1–14).

### **THE CHURCH: THE LIVING TEMPLE**

We are the Temple of the Holy Spirit both as individuals and collectively as the Body of Christ (1 Corinthians 3:16–17; 6:19). We are priests who minister in God's presence (1 Peter 2:5, 9). We offer spiritual sacrifices praise, prayer, good works, lives consecrated to God (Hebrews 13:15-16; Romans 12:1).

### **HOW TO APPLY THIS AS A NEW COVENANT HOLY AND ROYAL PRIESTS**

1. Live daily in the power of the cross offering ourselves as a living sacrifice (altar of sacrifice).
2. Continually have a clear conscience, clean heart and full assurance of faith, cleansed by the blood, God's Word and Spirit (basin for washing).
3. Worship God and walk in the Spirit and the revelation He brings (lampstand, oil and light).
4. Feed on the Word (bread) and fellowship with Jesus the Living Bread (table of showbread).
5. Continually offer Praise, Worship and Prayer (altar of incense).
6. Embrace God's Covenant – His Word, His Provision, Christ our High Priest (ark of the covenant).
7. Dwell in His presence, listening to His voice, enjoying constant communion with God through Christ (mercy seat).

### **SUMMARY**

### **GOSPEL AND SALVATION CALL**

### **SUPERNATURAL MINISTRY TIME**

**Minister as the Spirit leads**



The Heavenly Tabernacle  
Holy and Royal Priests (Part-1)  
Sermon Notes, Sermon Outline and Small Group Study Guide



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There is a simple guide for use in Life Group discussions. Our objective is to focus on the application of the Sunday sermon - how each one is becoming a doer of the Word and building their life on God's Holy Word. The Life Group meeting would normally last for 1.5 to 2 hours. Each Life Group would have up to 12-15 people.

#### Preparation

**Life Group Leader:** To prepare for the Life Group meeting, you can listen to the Sermon or review the Sunday Sermon notes. Please do not make your life group read through the complete sermon notes during the life group. All you need to do is have individuals read the Scriptures listed below and then open for a time of discussion, sharing and learning using the questions given below. All these are available in the "All Peoples Church Bangalore" mobile App or online at our [sermons page](#). Pray for the Life Group meeting and invite the work and ministry of the Holy Spirit.

#### Welcome

The Life Group meeting may commence with a time of prayer, worship, and a fun activity.

#### LISTEN to God's Word

Read the following Scripture references: *Hebrews 8:1-5; Hebrews 10:19-22*

#### INVESTIGATE God's Word Together

Life Group is a discussion-based, participatory meeting with everyone given the opportunity to share their learning. Please discuss a few of these together, giving time for people to share their insights. We encourage each one individually to make notes of their personal learning during the Group discussion.

*1, Review the Old Testament Tabernacle and what each of the 7 elements in the Tabernacle, along with the transition from the Outer Court to the Holy Place and*



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*transition from the Holy Place to the Most Holy Place – what these mean to us as New Testament believers. Discuss how we can apply spiritual insights we gain from these to our daily walk with the Lord.*

Each one can take a few (3 minutes max) to share one or two key insights and how they see themselves applying it to their specific life situations. Encourage each one to participate and share.

**FELLOWSHIP by sharing your life and spiritual journey**

Each one takes a few (3 minutes max) to share anything from their walk with God, something God has been teaching them, a testimony of answered prayer or a specific challenge that they would like prayer for. Encourage each one to participate and share.

**ENCOURAGE each other by praying and ministering to one another**

Get into small groups of two or three and take turns to thank God and pray for each other in the light of what was learnt today. Listen to the Holy Spirit. Expect the gifts of the Holy Spirit to flow, bringing healing, releasing miracles, prophecy, etc.

Regroup and pray together for:

- 1, families to be protected and strengthened*
- 2, a mighty outpouring of God's Holy Spirit on us as a church and through us to bless many others in our city and nation. Nothing but a mighty work of God's Spirit can change our city and nation.*
- 3, for the BUILD TO IMPACT project - for all details to go well as we plan and build our Bible college and church facilities to serve the Lord and people.*

Close by thanking God together.



## USEFUL RESOURCES

Watch our online Sunday Church service live stream every Sunday at 10:30am (Indian Time, GMT+5:30). Spirit filled, anointed worship, Word and ministry for healing, miracles, and deliverance.

**YOUTUBE:** <https://youtube.com/allpeopleschurchbangalore>

**WEBSITE:** <https://apcwo.org/live>

Our other websites and free resources:

**CHURCH:** <https://apcwo.org>

**FREE SERMONS:** <https://apcwo.org/resources/sermons>

**FREE BOOKS:** <https://apcwo.org/books/english>

**DAILY DEVOTIONALS:** <https://apcwo.org/resources/daily-devotional>

**JESUS CHRIST:** <https://examiningjesus.com>

**BIBLE COLLEGE:** <https://apcbiblecollege.org>

**E-LEARNING:** <https://apcbiblecollege.org/elearn>

**WEEKEND SCHOOLS:** <https://apcwo.org/ministries/weekend-schools>

**COUNSELING:** <https://chrysalislife.org>

**MUSIC:** <https://apcmusic.org>

**MINISTERS FELLOWSHIP:** <https://pamfi.org>

**CHURCH APP:** <https://apcwo.org/app>

**CHURCHES:** <https://apcwo.org/ministries/churches>

**WORLD MISSIONS:** <https://apcworldmissions.org>

## SERMON OUTLINE

In this sermon we take a close look at the Old Testament Tabernacle and examine what it reveals to us about the Heavenly Tabernacle. We draw insights on how we could apply these to our walk as believers and our daily fellowship with God.

1. Live daily in the power of the cross offering ourselves as a living sacrifice (altar of sacrifice).
2. Continually have a clear conscience, clean heart and full assurance of faith, cleansed by the blood, God's Word and Spirit (basin for washing).
3. Worship God and walk in the Spirit and the revelation He brings (lampstand, oil and light).
4. Feed on the Word (bread) and fellowship with Jesus the Living Bread (table of showbread).
5. Continually offer Praise, Worship and Prayer (altar of incense).
6. Embrace God's Covenant – His Word, His Provision, Christ our High Priest (ark of the covenant).
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This sermon includes free audio (mp3) and video of this powerful, motivational, expository teaching, free printable PDF sermon outlines, sermon notes and small group study guide with discussion questions and presentation slides. All resources (sermon PDF, sermon MP3, sermon video, sermon presentation) are free for use in personal study, small groups, Bible study prayer groups, local churches, conferences, Bible colleges, etc.

### KEYWORDS

kings and priests, royal priesthood, holy and royal priests, tabernacle, heavenly tabernacle, sermons, sermon notes, sermon outline, free sermon notes, free sermon outlines, Bible study resources

### REFERENCES/CITATIONS

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