

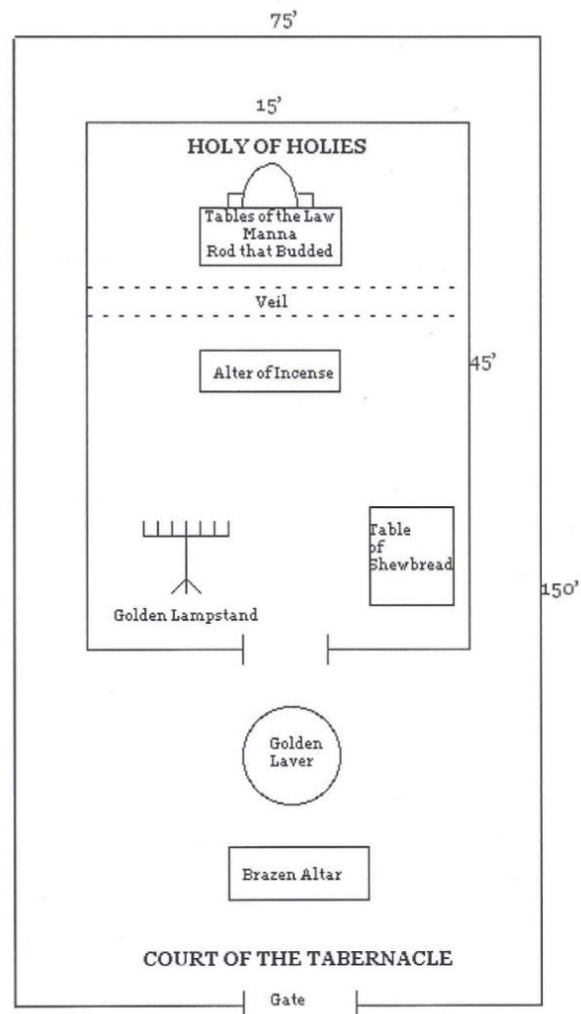
The Gospel According to John

3-13-2019

1. Last week when the clock tolled 7:45 P.M. I was in the process of teaching Joh 2:13. After reviewing much of the liturgy taught in the Tabernacle and the Temples, I taught in part the *Table of Shewbread*.

2. Before that study, I want to give you opportunity to use 1Jo 1:9 as may or may not be necessary.

Joh 2:13 When it was almost time for the Jewish Passover, Jesus went up to Jerusalem.



The Table of Showbread

Introduction

1. So far, we have studied the meaning of the animal sacrifices, court-yard, golden laver, brazen altar, holy place, golden lamp-stand, altar of incense and in part the table of shewbread. Let's resume that study:
2. The table held 12 loaves of freshly baked bread signifying God's logistical grace for all twelve tribes of Israel and thus all believers.
3. Let's start from the beginning by looking first at the Old Testament Scriptures which speak of the Table of Shewbread. The Table of Shewbread is also called "the Bread of the Presence."

Exo 39:33 Then they brought the tabernacle to Moses: the tent and all its furnishings, its clasps, frames, crossbars, posts and bases;

Exo 39:34 the covering of ram skins dyed red, the covering of hides of sea cows and the shielding curtain;

Exo 39:35 the ark of the Testimony with its poles and the atonement cover;

Exo 39:36 the table with all its articles and the **bread of the Presence**;

Num 4:7 "Over the **table of the Presence** they are to spread a blue cloth and put on it the plates, dishes and bowls, and the jars for drink offerings; the bread that is continually there is to remain on it.

1Sa 21:5 David replied, "Indeed women have been kept from us, as usual whenever I set out. The men's things are holy even on missions that are not holy. How much more so today!"

1Sa 21:6 So the priest gave him the consecrated bread, since there was no bread there except the **bread of the Presence** that had been removed from before the LORD and replaced by hot bread on the day it was taken away.

1Sa 21:7 Now one of Saul's servants was there that day, detained before the LORD; he was Doeg the Edomite, Saul's head shepherd

1Ch 9:32 Some of their Kohathite brothers were in charge of preparing for every Sabbath the bread set out on the table.

1Ch 23:28 The duty of the Levites was to help Aaron's descendants in the service of the temple of the LORD: to be in charge of the courtyards, the side rooms, the purification of all sacred things and the performance of other duties at the house of God.

1Ch 23:29 They were in charge of the bread set out on the table, the flour for the grain offerings, the unleavened wafers, the baking and the mixing, and all measurements of quantity and size.

2Ch 2:3 Solomon sent this message to Hiram king of Tyre: "Send me cedar logs as you did for my father David when you sent him cedar to build a palace to live in.

2Ch 2:4 Now I am about to build a temple for the Name of the LORD my God and to dedicate it to him for burning fragrant incense before him, for setting out the consecrated bread regularly, and for making burnt offerings every morning and evening and on Sabbaths and New Moons and at the appointed feasts of the LORD our God. This is a lasting ordinance for Israel.

2Ch 13:11 Every morning and evening they present burnt offerings and fragrant incense to the LORD. They set out the bread on the ceremonially clean table and light the lamps on the gold lampstand every evening. We are observing the requirements of the LORD our God. But you have forsaken him.

2Ch 29:18 Then they went in to King Hezekiah and reported: "We have purified the entire temple of the LORD, the altar of burnt offering with all its utensils, and the table for setting out the consecrated bread, with all its articles.

2Ch 29:19 We have prepared and consecrated all the articles that King Ahaz removed in his unfaithfulness while he was king. They are now in front of the LORD'S altar."

Neh 10:32 "We assume the responsibility for carrying out the commands to give a third of a shekel each year for the service of the house of our God:

Neh 10:33 for the bread set out on the table; for the regular grain offerings and burnt offerings; for the offerings on the Sabbaths, New Moon festivals and appointed feasts; for the holy offerings; for sin offerings to make atonement for Israel; and for all the duties of the house of our God.

4. Now let's see what the New Testament has to say about the Shewbread.

Mat 12:2 When the Pharisees saw this, they said to him, "Look! Your disciples are doing what is unlawful on the Sabbath."

Mat 12:3 He answered, "Haven't you read what David did when he and his companions were hungry?"

Mat 12:4 He entered the house of God, and he and his companions ate the consecrated bread -- which was not lawful for them to do, but only for the priests.

Mat 12:5 Or haven't you read in the Law that on the Sabbath the priests in the temple desecrate the day and yet are innocent?"

Mat 12:6 I tell you that one greater than the temple is here.

5. As earlier taught the use of the Table of Shew Bread was to teach God's watch-care over Israel's twelve tribes and thus God's logistical grace for not only Israel but all believers.

6. It's time to review the *Doctrine of Logistical Grace*.

Logistical Grace

1. This is that grace which keeps us alive in time and provides everything we need to permit the cycling of Bible doctrine in the soul. Such cycling glorifies God.

2. We are provided protection in the devil's world: food, clothing, shelter, transportation to Bible class, the Word of God, a pastor-teacher, oxygen for the brain, etc.

3. When positive to the Word we will receive doctrine. The Lord will feed us until we want no more.

Mat 5:6 Blessed are they who do hunger and thirst after righteousness; for they shall be filled.

4. There can be no spiritual growth without doctrine, so God provides a day at a time for this purpose.

Jos 1:8 This Book of the Law shall not depart out of your mouth; but you shall meditate therein day and night, that you may observe to do all that is written therein: for then God will make your way prosperous and you shall have a very successful life.”

5. You will be blessed and tested in time as you cycle Bible doctrine and develop capacity for blessing.

Luke 12:28 If then God so clothed the grass, which today is in the field and tomorrow is cast into the oven; how much more will He cloth you ... but rather seek you the Kingdom of God and all these things shall be added unto you.”

6. Even promotion, which the world attributes to hard work and talent, comes from the Lord.

Psa 75:6 For promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south, but God is the judge,

Psa 75:7 he putteth down one and He sets up another.”

7. We are ready for a study of the Altar of Incense which is usually kept in the Holy Place but annually it was carried by the High Priest into the Holy of Holies.

The Altar of Incense

1. The Altar was always left burning with sweet incense; the fragrance wafting heavenward to God representing our prayers entering the Throne Room before God the Father.

Exo 30:8 He must burn incense again when he lights the lamps at twilight so incense will burn regularly before the LORD for the generations to come.

Exo 30:9 Do not offer on this altar any other incense or any burnt offering or grain offering, and do not pour a drink offering on it.

Exo 30:10 Once a year Aaron shall make atonement on its horns. This annual atonement must be made with the blood of the atoning sin offering for the generations to come. It is most holy to the LORD.”

2. This small altar, made of acacia wood plated with gold, is often called the "golden altar." It is so called in the following Scriptures:

Exo 39:38 And the **golden altar**, and the anointing oil, and the sweet incense, and the hanging for the tabernacle door,

Exo 40:26 And he put the **golden altar** in the tent of the congregation before the veil:

Num 4:11 And upon the **golden altar** they shall spread a cloth of blue, and cover it with a covering of badgers' skins, and shall put to the staves thereof:

2Ch 4:19 And Solomon made all the vessels that were for the house of God, the **golden altar** also, and the tables whereon the shewbread was set;

Rev 8:3 And another angel came and stood at the altar, having a golden censer; and there was given unto him much incense, that he should offer it with the prayers of all saints upon the **golden altar** which was before the throne.

3. The small altar was one-half feet square and three feet high. Upon the four upper corners were horns. A rim or molding ran around the altar, beneath this molding, on each corner were four rings of gold; the rings were used for carrying the portable altar.

4. The altar was carried into the Holy of Holies once each year (ten October) by the High Priest where it was used in connection with the smearing of blood on the Ark of the Covenant.

5. Only incense was to be burned on the Altar of Incense, and only that mixture prescribed. This Altar of Incense and its incense was symbolic of the prayers offered to God; the incense burning in the golden censer was carried into the Holy of Holies by the High Priest annually on the Day of Atonement.

5.1 This act of burning incense was symbolic of our High Priest, the Lord Jesus, making intercession for us.

6. Wycliffe has this to say of the altar of incense and its function:

"Incense was to be burned on the altar of incense which stood in the tent of meeting in the holy place directly before the inner sanctuary, the holy of holies.

“The priest would take pieces of coal from the altar of burnt offering on a kind of shovel, sprinkle the incense powder on the burning embers, and place the whole on the altar of incense. This was to be done morning and evening ...”

Exo 30:7 "Aaron must burn fragrant incense on the altar every morning when he tends the lamps.

Exo 30:8 He must burn incense again when he lights the lamps at twilight so incense will burn regularly before the LORD for the generations to come.

Exo 30:9 Do not offer on this altar any other incense or any burnt offering or grain offering, and do not pour a drink offering on it.

7. On the Day of Atonement, the high priest was to take a censer of coals within the veil into the holy of holies and sprinkle incense on the fire preparatory to sprinkling the sacrificial blood on the mercy seat above the Ark of the Covenant.

8. Prayer then is one of many priestly functions we are to perform today and it would seem Exo 30:7-9 taught the need for being occupied with Christ and prayer without ceasing.

End Lesson

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