



FOUNDATION BIBLE SCHOOL ARCHIVES

THE HOLY THINGS

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*PICTURES
PERTAINING
TO THE
THINGS
OF THE
TABERNACLE*

FROM DIFFERENT WEBSITE.



Winged Cherubim

כרובים

The two angels known as cherubim feature the bodies of birds and the faces of children, male and female. The cherubim represent the highest level of the spiritual relationship between Israel and the Almighty, the aspect described by the Song of Songs as *"I am to my beloved and my beloved is to me."*

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Please donate generously to help the sacred work of the Temple Institute! Every contribution helps to rebuild the Holy Temple in our Time!

Ark of the Covenant

ארון הברית

Torah gives exacting instructions for the construction of the ark, its cover, and the two cherubim (Exodus 25:10-22). The Tablets of the Law which *Moshe* brought down from Mount Sinai were placed inside the ark, and the ark was housed inside the Holy of Holies. Only the *kohen gadol* would enter there, and only on the holiest day of the year, *Yom Kippur*. Unlike the other sacred vessels created by the Temple Institute for use in the third Holy Temple, the Ark of the Covenant is a replica. The original ark, created in the desert, lies hidden in a chamber beneath the Temple Mount, and will be revealed with the building of the Holy Temple.

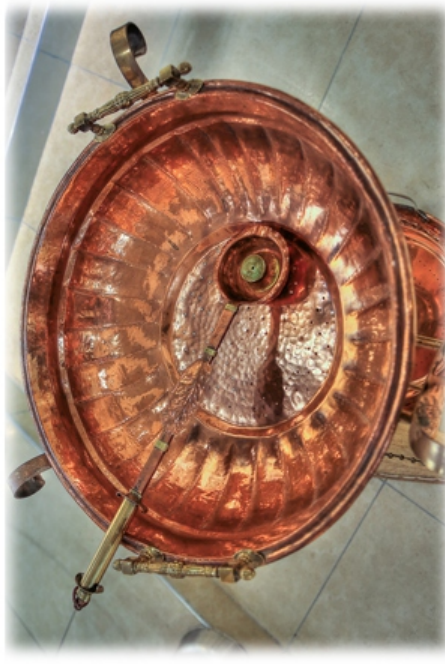


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ABUV אבוב



The **Abuv** is a three-tiered stand. The top level holds a perforated copper pan, and below it is a receptacle for hot coals. It is used for roasting the newly harvested barley of the **Omer** offering, performed on Passover.



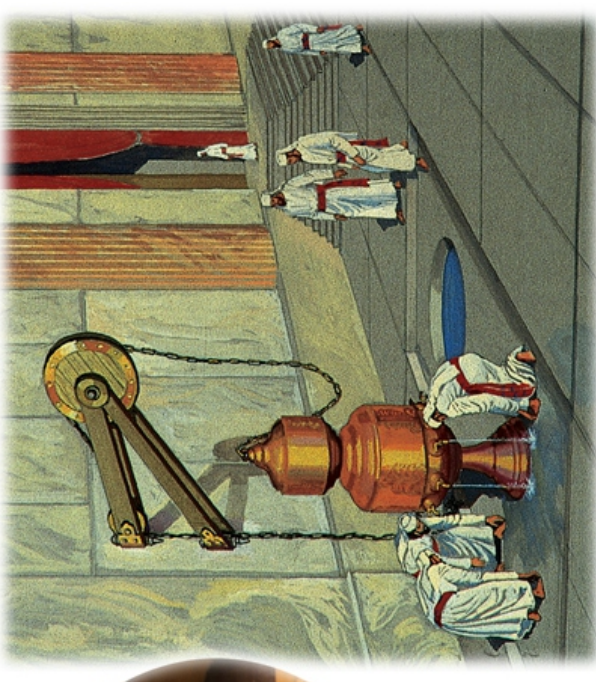
Once the barley is brought to the Temple Courtyard, priests beat, roast, grind, and sift the grain. A handful of the resulting flour is burned on the altar. The remainder is eaten by the priests.

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Copper Laver כַּיִּוֵר נְחוֹשֶׁת



The **Copper Laver**, (כַּיִּוֵר נְחוֹשֶׁת), which stands on the southern side of the entrance to the Sanctuary of the Holy Temple, is the first stop for the *kohanim* each morning, as they sanctify their hands and feet in its waters. The **Copper Laver** consists of both a laver, (כַּיִּוֵר), and its stand, (כֵּן). A second Temple *kohen gadol* by the name of *Ben Katin* added a third component to the laver: A *muchi*, or reservoir, was added to the top of the laver for the purpose of being able to store ritually pure water overnight.



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Copper Meal Offering Vessel

כלי נחושת למנות

The copper vessel is designed for carrying the *mincha* meal-offering up to the top of the great stone altar where it is then opened and the offering is thrown onto the altar fire. The meal-offering contains specially prepared semolina wheat, mixed with olive oil, kneaded and baked into a thin unleavened "*pita*." Olive oil is poured over the meal offering and grains of frankincense are placed on it. As he ascends the altar ramp, the *kohen* stops to pick up salt placed on the ramp for this purpose and sprinkles salt upon the offering.



Among the other kohanim tending to the daily Tamid offering, can be seen the kohen carrying the meal-offering vessel towards the altar fire.

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Measuring Cups כלי מדידה

Copper measuring cups, (כלי מדידה), are used in the Holy Temple for measuring out different ingredients necessary for the various offerings. For example, wine for the wine libations, oil and grain for the *minchah* meal-offerings, and oil for the menorah lamps.

A storeroom existed in the Holy Temple where all the vessels were stored. Each morning the kohanim would enter the room and take out the vessels needed for the day's service. The measuring cups can be seen on the top right-hand shelf in the picture.



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Frankincense Censers

בזיכי הלבונה



In keeping with the Torah commandment, "Place pure frankincense alongside these stacks," (Leviticus 24:6), two bowls were filled with frankincense and placed next to the two arrangements of showbread on the **Table of the Showbread** in the **Kodesh Sanctuary** every **Shabbat**.



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Golden Incense Altar

מזבח הקטורת

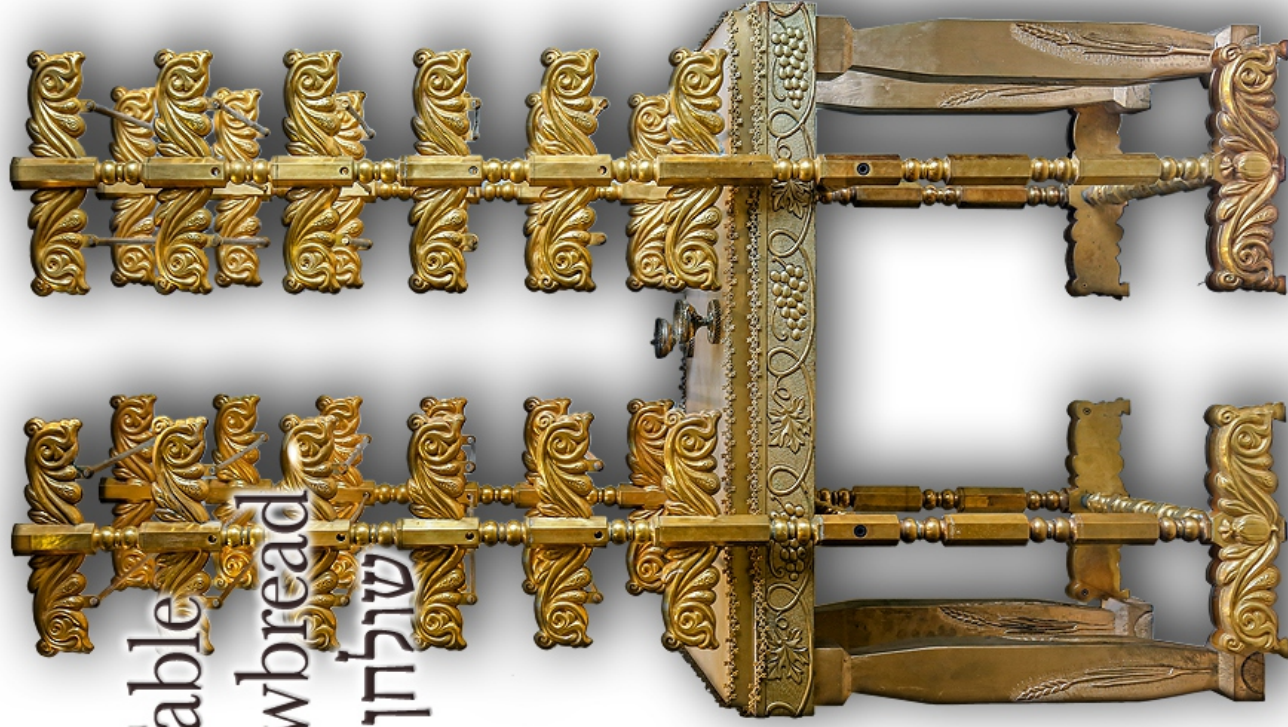
It is a positive commandment to offer incense twice daily upon the **Golden Incense Altar**, (מזבח זהב), which stands in the **Kodesh Sanctuary** of the Holy Temple. It is considered to be the most beloved among the commandments performed by the *kohanim*, and imparts great blessing to the *kohen* who performs it. As per Exodus 30:2, the **Golden Altar** is one cubit in length, one cubit in width, and 2 cubits in height. It is made from wood overlaid in gold. The **Golden Altar** of the Tabernacle was made of Acacia wood. The **Golden Altar** in the Holy Temple built by King Solomon was made of Cedar wood. The **Golden Altar** made by the Temple Institute is likewise made of Cedar wood, overlaid with gold.



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Golden Table of the Showbread

שולחן לחם הפנים



The **Golden Showbread Table** stands along the northern wall of the **Kodesh Sanctuary**. The table contains twelve shelves which hold twelve loaves of bread. Once a week, on **Shabbat**, two **kohanim** enter the **Kodesh** and replace the twelve loaves of **Showbread** with twelve new loaves. At the same time two other **kohanim** enter carrying two censors of frankincense to replace the two censors currently resting of the **Showbread Table**. As the Torah instructs in Exodus 25:23-30, the table is made of wood, covered with gold.



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Vessel for Cleaning the Menorah הכלים להטבת נרות המנורה

One aspect of the daily *Tamid* service in the Holy Temple is the cleaning of the seven *Menorah* lamps by the *kohen*. To aid in this task he is provided with a special vessel which includes tongs and a brush. Only after the lamps are cleaned, the oil is replenished and the wicks are replaced, are the *Menorah* lamps relit.



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Incense Chalice הבזיך לקטורת

The **Golden Incense Chalice** is filled each morning and afternoon with half a portion of the prescribed incense components, after which it is brought by the *kohen* into the **Kodesh Sanctuary** where he pours the contents into his hands and then pours from his hands onto the **Golden Incense Altar**, which stands directly in front of the **Parochet**, which separates the **Kodesh** from the **Kodesh HaKodeshim** - the **Holy of Holies**.



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Incense Offering Shovel מחתה להקטורת

A special shovel of silver or of gold is used by the *kohen* to gather coals for the **Incense Offering**. He ascends the stone altar and takes coals from a fire dedicated solely for this purpose. He brings the coals into the **Kodesh** Sanctuary where he pours

them onto the **Golden Incense Altar**.

On **Yom Kippur** the **Kohen Gadol** also brings the shovel and the incense into the **Holy of Holies** and places them before the **Ark of the Covenant**. A special grip for the *kohen's* arm is attached to the handle of the shovel to assist him in carrying the shovel in his right hand while he carries the **Incense Chalice** in his left. *The pictures below depict the Kohen Gadol on Yom Kippur.*



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The Lottery

הקלפי

On *Yom Kippur* a lottery was conducted to determine which goat was to be offered to HaShem, and which goat would be the scapegoat, sent to *Azazel*. The *kohen gadol* is flanked on his right by his deputy and, on his left, by the head of the priestly family on duty.



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Large MIZRAK מזרק גדול



The **mizrak**, (Exodus 27:3), is used to gather the blood of the offering, and to spill it onto the corner of the altar, as is commanded by Torah. The large **mizrak** is used when slaughtering larger animals, (cows and bullocks).

The bottom of the **mizrak** forms a point in order that the vessel cannot accidentally be set down, allowing the blood to congeal, which would nullify the offering.

The **mizrak** is made of either silver or gold.



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Three-Pronged Fork

מזלג



The **Three-Pronged Fork**, (*Mazleg* - מזלג), is mentioned in the book of Samuel (1 Sam. 2:13). It is used to lift up and turn over offerings on the altar fire, or to temporarily remove unconsumed portions of the offering in order to rearrange the altar's large woodpile.

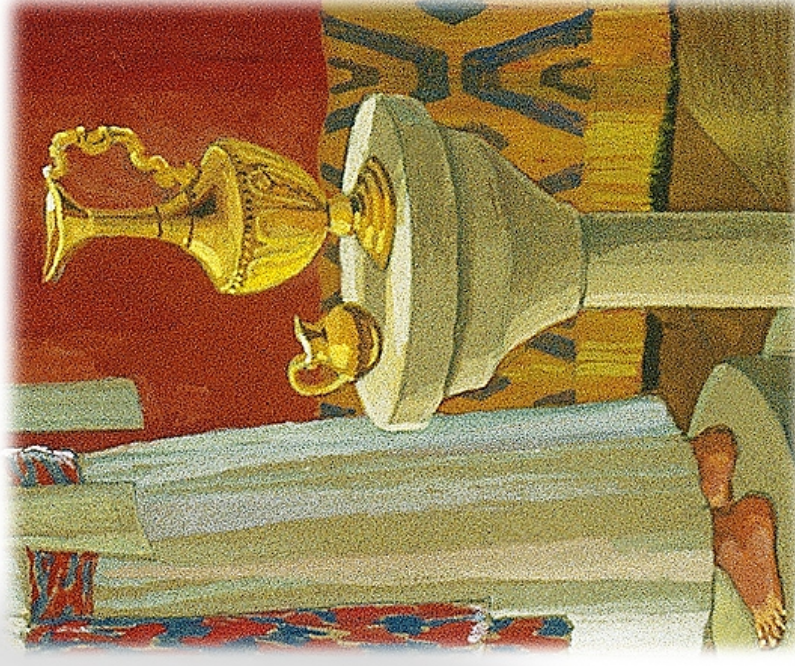


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Small Oil Flask כִּיתָ לְמִנְרָה



The small **Golden Oil Flask** contains 1/2 *log* of pure olive oil, the precise amount needed for each of the seven **Menorah** lamps. One a day the *kohen* pours from the larger **Oil Pitcher** into the smaller Flask, and then fills the **Menorah** lamps before rekindling them. 1/2 *log*, (approx. 150 grams), of oil is sufficient to burn throughout the night until the following day.



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Oil Pitcher פך השמן



The **Golden Oil Pitcher** is used by the *kohen* to replenish the oil of the seven **Menorah** lamps. The pitcher contains 3.5 log, (approximately 2 liters), enough oil for all seven lamps. The pitcher's design is based on a depiction on an ancient coin from the Second Temple era.



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Illustration of Solomon's Temple

1 KINGS 6

612

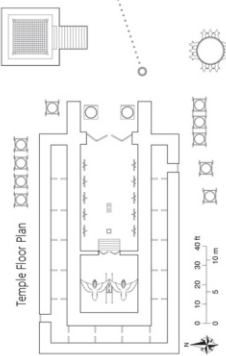
A structure was built around the walls of the temple containing three levels. The lower middle chamber was 9 feet (2.7 m) high, and the upper chamber was 10.5 feet (3.2 m) high (1 Kings 6:5-6, 8, 10).

Two ornate wooden doors, overlaid with gold, separated the inner sanctuary from the nave (1 Kings 6:31-32).

The nave had clerestory windows with recessed frames (1 Kings 6:4).

613

1 KINGS 6



The hollow bronze pillar on the north was called "Boaz," and the one on the south was called "Jachin" (1 Kings 7:21, cf. 2 Chron. 3:17).

Two ornate wooden folding doors, overlaid with gold, separated the nave from the vestibule (1 Kings 6:33-35).

The bronze altar for burnt offerings was 15 feet (4.6 m) high and 30 feet (9.1 m) long and wide (cf. 2 Chron. 4:1).

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

Solomon began to build "the house of the Lord" in Jerusalem on Mount Moriah in the spring of 967 or 966 B.C. (1 Kings 6:1, 2 Chron. 3:1-2) and completed it seven years later in the fall of 960 or 959 B.C. (1 Kings 6:38). The temple itself, not including the surrounding chambers on three sides, was 30 feet (27.4 m) long, 30 feet (9.1 m) wide, and 45 feet (13.7 m) high. It resided in the middle of a court, with boundary walls.

The "Sea" was a metal basin 7.5 feet (2.3 m) tall and 15 feet (4.6 m) in diameter. It held 12,000 gallons (44,000 liters) of water for the priests to wash in. It was supported by twelve bronze oxen in sets of three, facing in each direction (1 Kings 7:23-26; cf. 2 Chron. 4:2-5).

The inner sanctuary (or Most Holy Place) was a 30-foot (9.1-m) cube (1 Kings 6:15-29; 2 Chron. 3:8-14). Such rooms were often elevated in temples of the ancient Near East. Two massive golden cherubim were on either side of the ark, each 15 feet (4.6 m) tall with 15-foot (4.6-m) wingspans (1 Kings 6:23-28). The ark of the covenant was between the two cherubim (1 Kings 8:1-11; cf. 2 Chron. 5:2-14).

The nave (or Holy Place) was 60 feet (18.3 m) long and 30 feet (9.1 m) wide (1 Kings 6:15, 17-18, cf. 2 Chron. 3:5-7). It contained the golden altar for incense, the golden table for the bread of the Presence, and ten golden lampstands, five on the north and five on the south (1 Kings 7:48-49; cf. 2 Chron. 4:7).

Ten bronze wheeled stands and basins held water for rinsing off what was used for the burnt offerings (1 Kings 7:27-38; cf. 2 Chron. 4:6).

A precisely rendered top-down view is included for most illustrations, showing exact measurements and the direction that the structure faced.

A summary caption provides an overview of the illustration, along with a concise description of where the places and events shown in the illustration are located in the Bible.

Over 40 all-new illustrations were developed exclusively for the ESV Study Bible. Created by the world's leading biblical archaeologists in partnership with a renowned architectural illustration firm, these drawings set a new standard for accuracy and beauty.

Concise captions describe each aspect of the illustration, including biblical references, measurements, and function.

Psachter פסכתר

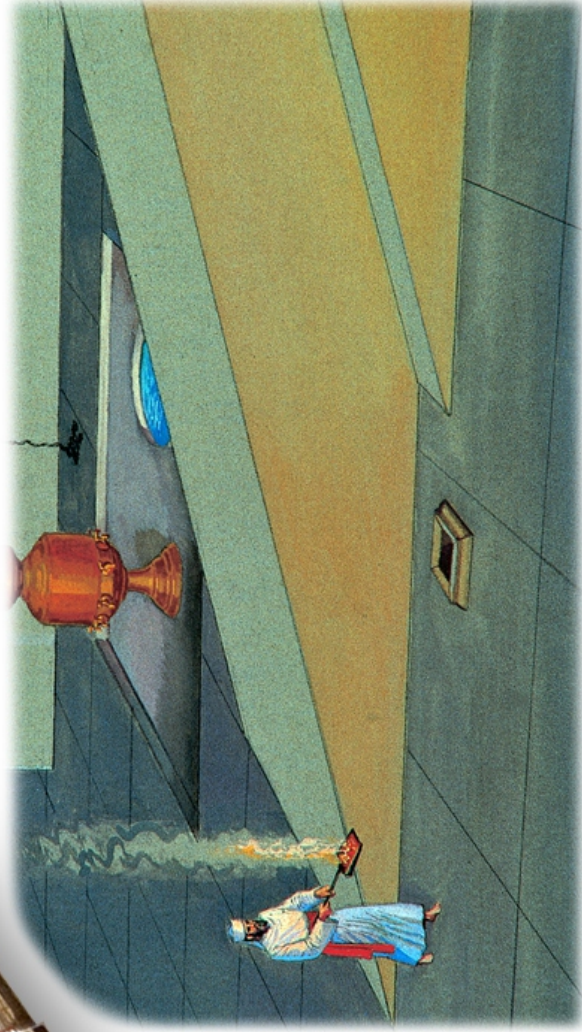
The **Psachter**, (פסכתר), is a copper cart used to remove excess ashes which accumulate on the altar. It is made with wheels so that it can be easily led up and down the altar ramp. It is guided by two *kohanim* by way of chains attached to it.



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Silver Shovel מחטה של כסף

The **Silver Shovel** is taken by the *kohen* immediately after sanctifying his hands and feet at the Copper Laver. He ascends the altar and uses the shovel to gather the remaining ashes from the previous day's offerings. He descends the altar and discards the ashes in a receptacle on the courtyard floor next to the altar.



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Water Libation Vessel כלי לניסוך המים



The water libation, (ניסוך המים), takes place on each of the intermediary days of the festival of *Sukkot*. Every morning *kohanim* and Levites descend down to the *Shiloach* spring, where they submerge the Water Libation vessel. A *kohen* then carries it back up to the Holy Temple, surrounded by holiday pilgrims and accompanied by blasts of trumpets and *shofarot*. The water libation is then performed alongside the daily wine libation on top of the altar.



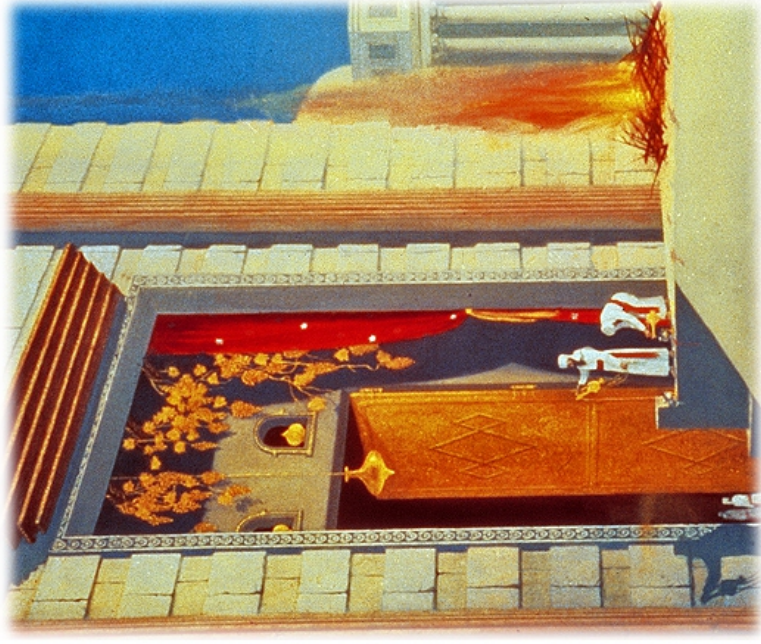
The kohen carries the Water Libation flask from the Shiloach spring back up to the Holy Temple. He enters the inner courtyard via the Water Gate.

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Water Libation Cup ספל לניסוך המים



The water libation, (ניסוך המים), is performed on each of the intermediary days of *Sukkot*, along with the wine libation. The water libation cup is set down on the southwestern corner of the altar, next to the wine libation cup. Both the wine and the water are poured at the same time into their respective cups. The openings on the two cups are of different diameters to allow the two liquids to flow through at the same speed, and trickle down the side of the altar.



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Wine Libation Vessel

כלי לניסוך היין



The wine libation, (ניסוך היין), is an integral part of every offering. A flask of consecrated wine is brought up to the top of the stone altar by a *kohen*, who pours the wine into a small vessel placed at the southwestern corner of the altar. The receiving vessel has a small spout through which the wine trickles down the side of the altar. When the wine libation takes place the Levitical choir begins to sing.



The kohen carrying the wine libation flask can be seen at the left of the picture.

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Wine Libation Cup

ספל לניסוך היין

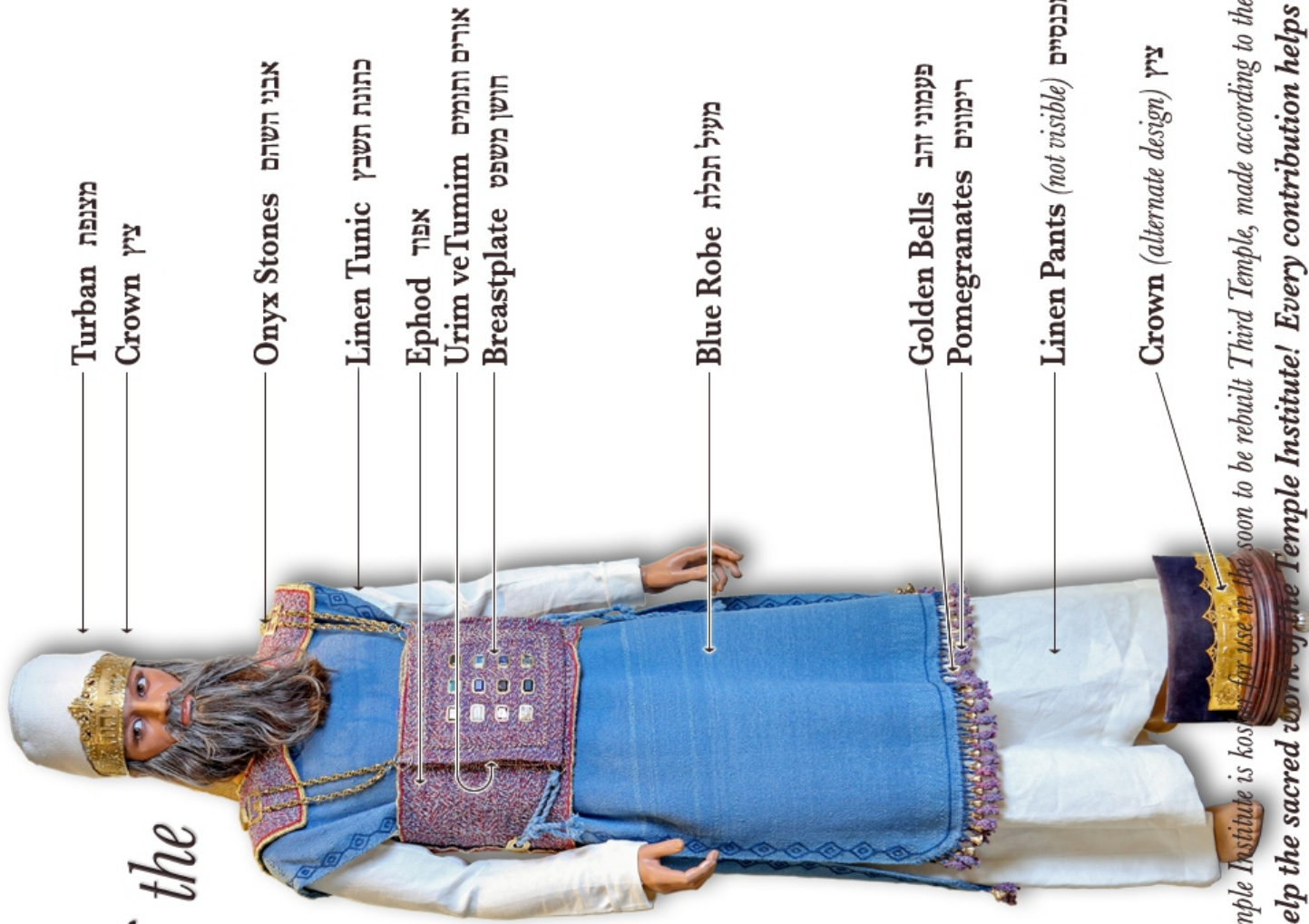
The wine libation cup, (ספל לניסוך היין), is placed at the southwestern corner of the altar. This vessel receives the wine being poured from the wine libation flask. It contains a small spout through which the wine trickles down the side of the altar. In the illustration a *kohen* can be seen offering the wine libation while a second *kohen* is tending to the altar fire.



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Garments of the High Priest

בגדי כהן הגדול



מצנפת
צִיץ

Turban
Crown

אבני השם

Onyx Stones

כתונת השבץ

Linen Tunic

אפוד

Ephod

אורים ותומים

Urim veTumim

חושן משפט

Breastplate

מעיל הכלה

Blue Robe

פעמוני זהב

Golden Bells

רימונים

Pomegranates

מכנסים

Linen Pants (not visible)

צִיץ

Crown (alternate design)

"You shall make holy garments for your brother Aharon, for honor and for glory.

And you shall speak to all the wise hearted, whom I have filled with the spirit of wisdom, and they shall make Aharon's garments to sanctify him, so that he shall serve Me.

And these are the garments that they shall make: a choshen, an ephod, a robe, a tunic of checker work, a cap, and a sash. They shall make holy garments for your brother Aharon and for his sons to serve Me.

And you shall make a showplate of pure gold, and you shall engrave upon it like the engraving of a seal: Holy to HaShem.

And make for them linen pants to cover the flesh of their nakedness; they shall reach from the waist down to the thighs." (Exodus 28:2-4, 36, 42)



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The Golden Crown of the High Priest הַצִּיץ

“And you shall make a crown of pure gold, and engrave on it in the manner of a signet ring, ”Holy to HaShem.” (Exodus 28:36) The tzitz was a thin plate of pure, solid gold, worn across the forehead of the kohen gadol, from ear to ear. A second plate of gold fit around the back of the High Priest’s head and the two were tied together with woolen threads dyed with sky-blue techelet dye.



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The Ephod of the High Priest האפוד

- 2 Onyx Stones אבני השום
- Ephod Rings טבעות האפוד
- 2 Gold Chains שרשרות זהב
- Shoulder Pieces כחפות

- 4 Breastplate Gold Rings טבעות זהב בחושן

- Belt חשב

- 2 Techelet Blue Wool Strands פתולי תכלת



Ephod with breastplate



Ephod without breastplate



Back view with belt open

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The Breastplate of the High Priest חושן משפט

The twelve breastplate stones, from right to left, top to bottom:

Ruby ■ Reuven ■ אודם

Emerald ■ Shim'on ■ פטדה

Agate ■ Levi ■ ברקת

Aquamarine ■ Yehudah ■ נופך

Sapphire ■ Yissaschar ■ ספיר

Quartz Crystal ■ Zevulun ■ יהלום

Lapis Lazuli ■ Dan ■ לשם

Smokey Topaz ■ Naphtali ■ אחלמה

Amethyst ■ Gad ■ שבו

Chrysolite ■ Asher ■ תרשיש

Onyx ■ Yosef ■ שוהם

Opal ■ Binyamin ■ ישפה

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Bells & Pomegranates of the High Priest's Robe

פעמוני זהב ורימוני זהב של מעיל התכלת

“And on its bottom hem you shall make pomegranates of blue, purple, and crimson wool, on its bottom hem all around, and golden bells in their midst all around.

A golden bell and a pomegranate, a golden bell and a pomegranate, on the bottom hem of the robe, all around.

It shall be on Aharon when he performs the service, and its sound shall be heard when he enters the Holy before HaShem and when he leaves, so that he will not die.” (Exodus 28:33-35)

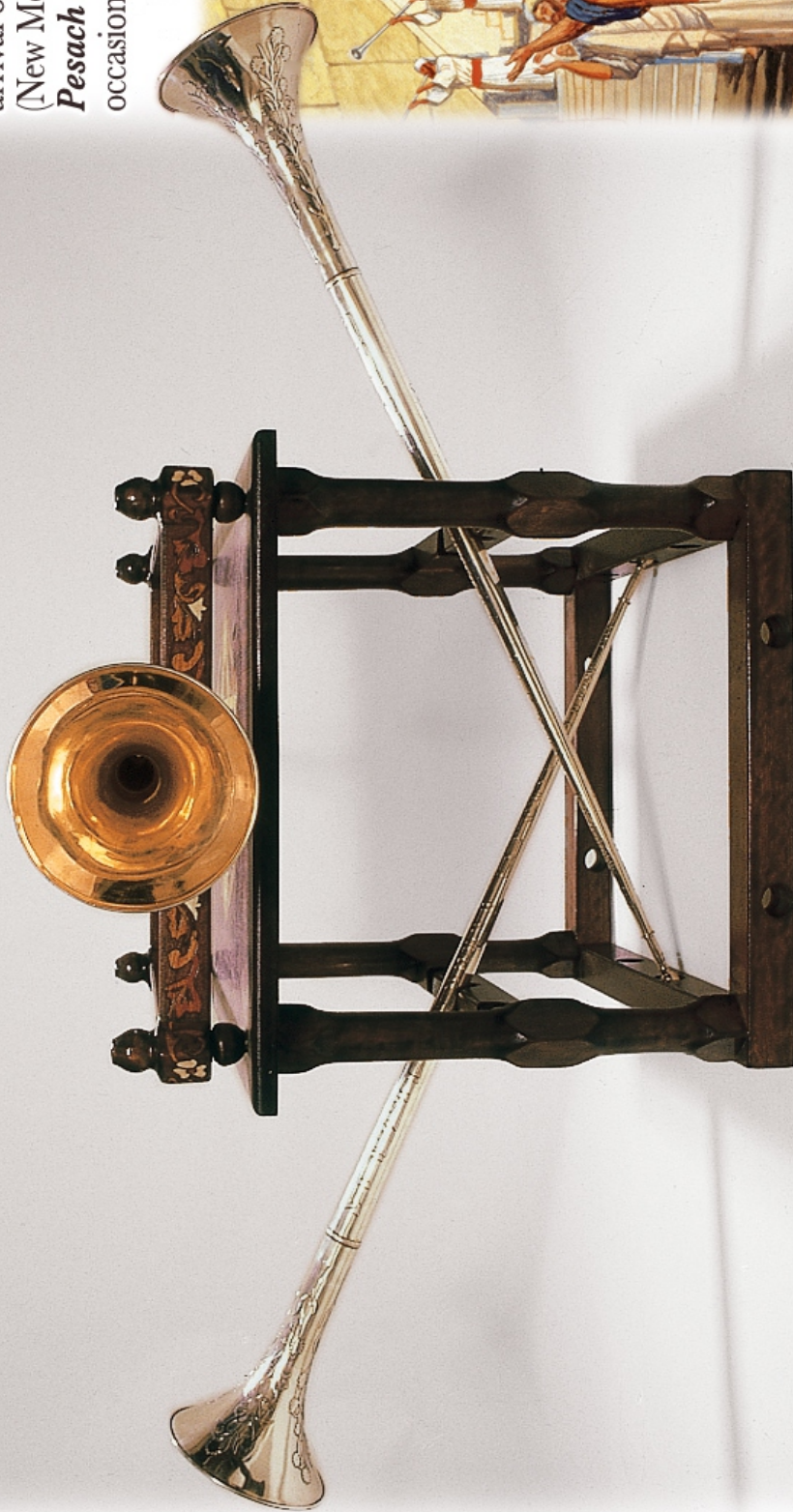
Seventy two golden bells and seventy two pomegranates line the hem of the blue robe of the High Priest.

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Silver Trumpets

חצוצרות

Silver trumpets are sounded in the Holy Temple by the *kohanim* during the daily *Tamid* offerings, and to herald the arrival of the *Shabbat*, *Rosh Chodesh*, (New Moon), and the festivals of *Sukkot*, *Pesach* and *Shavuot*, as well as other occasions.



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Ram's Horns שופרות



Gold and silver-plated ram's horns are blown in the Holy Temple. On **Rosh HaShana** a gold-plated **shofar** is blown. On **Yom Kippur** a silver-plated **shofar** is blown.



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Lyre כינור



The lyre played in the Holy Temple had seven strings. According to tradition, the lyre which will be played in the rebuilt Holy Temple will have ten strings. The lyre made for the Temple Institute has ten strings and its design is based on an ancient 2nd Temple era coin. Torah also refers to this as the “ten-stringed harp,” (**Esor**).



Each Temple vessel restored by the Temple Institute is kosher for use in the soon to be rebuilt Third Temple, made according to the exact requirements and specifications of Biblical law. Please donate generously to help the sacred work of the Temple Institute! Every contribution helps to rebuild the Holy Temple in our Time!

Harp

נבל



The harp is one of the musical instruments played by the Levites in the Holy Temple. This harp was designed according to an archaeological discovery in the Megiddo area. It has twenty-two strings, (three octaves), which correspond to the twenty-two letters of the Hebrew alphabet.



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GEMAR CHATIMAH TOVA לְכָל הַתּוֹמָה וְהַתְּשׁוּבָה

*May We All be Signed & Sealed in
the Book of Life*





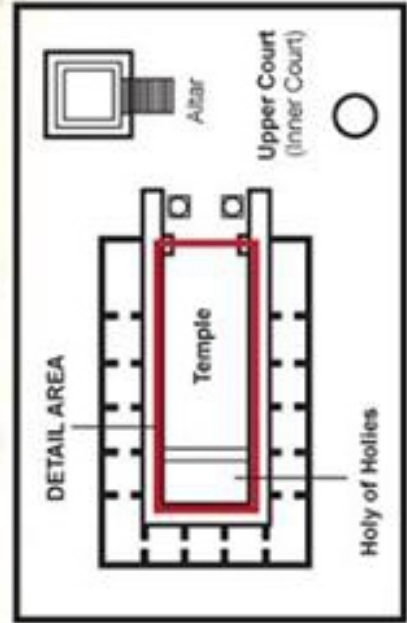
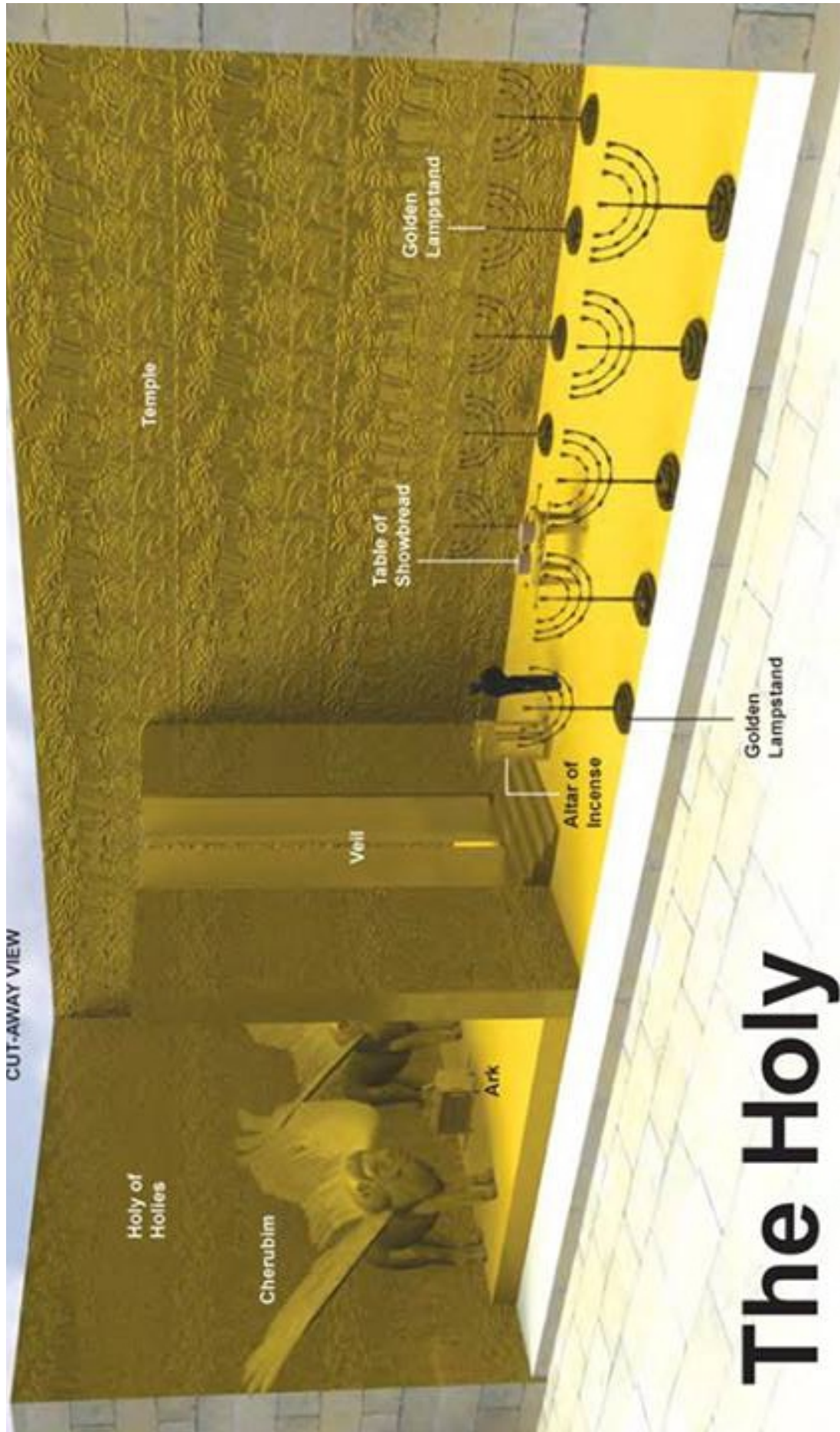




*This PASSOVER Visit
the TEMPLE INSTITUTE*







The Holy of Holies

The holy of holies was the innermost chamber of Solomon's temple; it contained only two gold-inlaid cherubim and the ark of the covenant (1 Kgs 8:6). The high priest was permitted to enter the holy of holies only once a year to bring an offering of blood. This was the Day of Atonement, now known as Yom Kippur.