

The image features a deep red background. On the left side, there is a close-up of a red, textured curtain or fabric. A thick, braided rope is wrapped around the curtain, with a fringed tassel hanging down. The text is centered on the right side of the image.

The  
**TABERNACLE**  
of David



# WELCOME TO LEARNING TO PROPHECY EQUIPPING NIGHTS

**Marco Lafebre,  
Leader**

# THE TABERNACLE OF MOSES



- The Tabernacle contained the Ark of the Covenant on which the presence of God rested inside the Holy of Holies, a place only the High Priest could enter.
- It was where the congregation gathered and where the priests performed the sacrifices on behalf of Israel. Illegitimate children were forbidden (Deuteronomy 23:2).

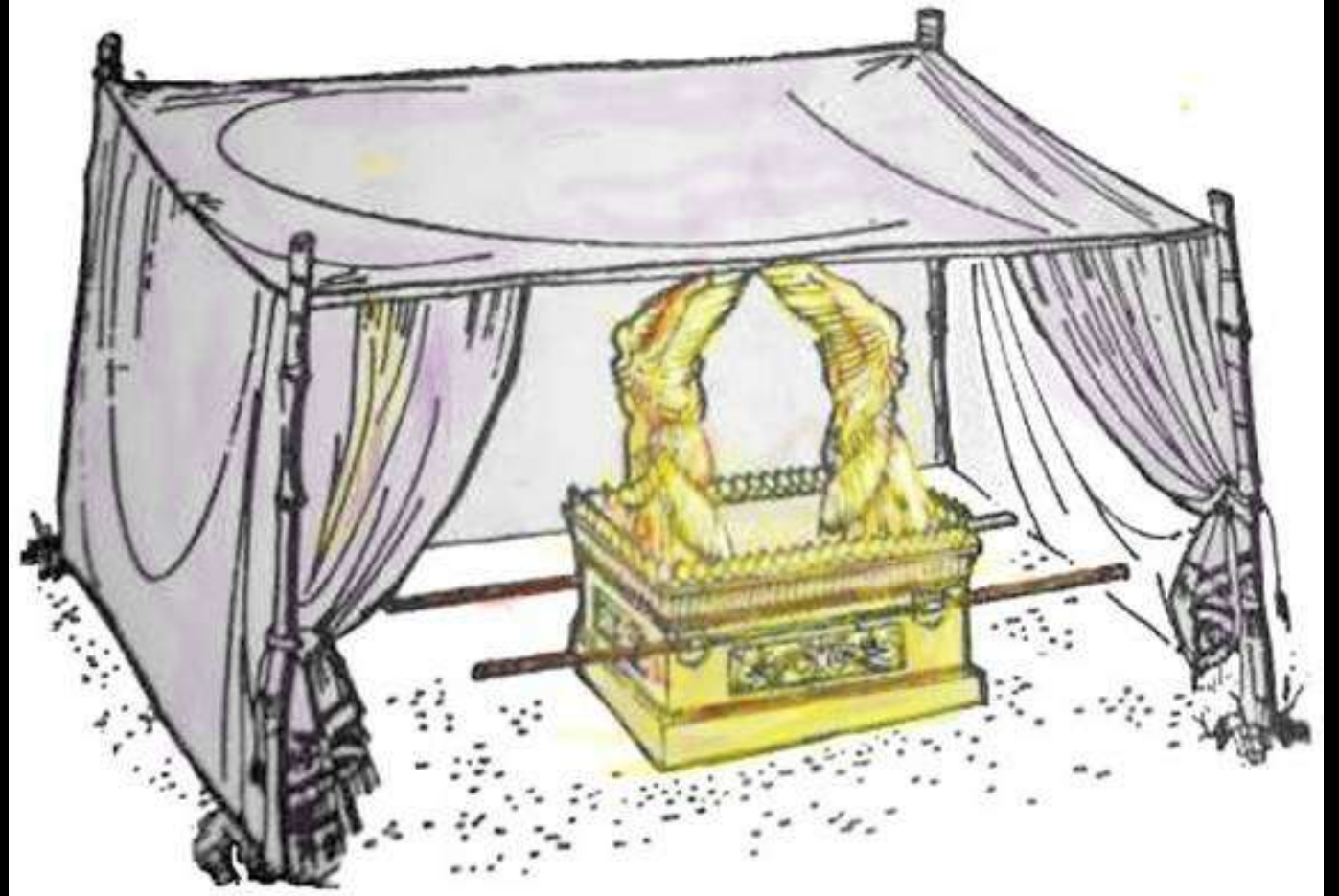


# THE TABERNACLE OF DAVID

THERE WAS NO VAIL IN  
THE TABERNACLE OF DAVID.  
FREE ACCESS TO ISRAELITES.

SOME FREE ACCESS TO  
GENTILES.

THE BLESSING OF BEING A  
KEEPER OF THE TABERNACLE.





# THE TABERNACLE OF DAVID

Session #6

# PLACES WHERE THE TABERNACLE OF MOSES WAS SETTLED

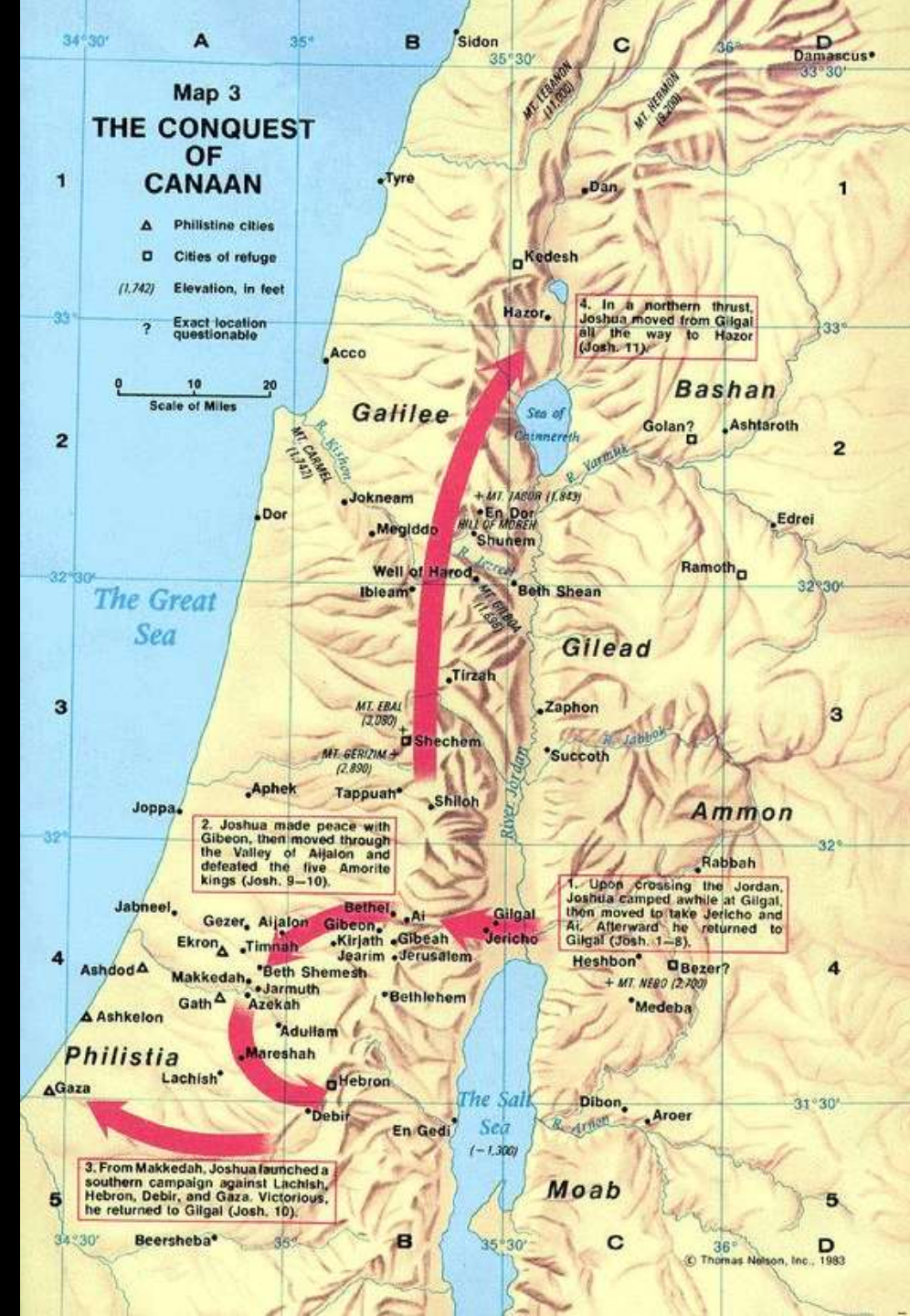
- An undefiled place, and clean in the eyes of the Lord needed to be found, so the Tabernacle could be set on.
- An strategic site where the tribes could easily come to meet and worship the Lord.
- The expansion of the conquering territory was to be considered.
- **GILGAL** meaning "circle" was the first place where the Tabernacle was set up, it was near Jericho. (Joshua 4:19-20)
- 12 stones taken from the bottom of the Jordan were set in a large circle.
- The Tabernacle stayed there for a period of 7 years.





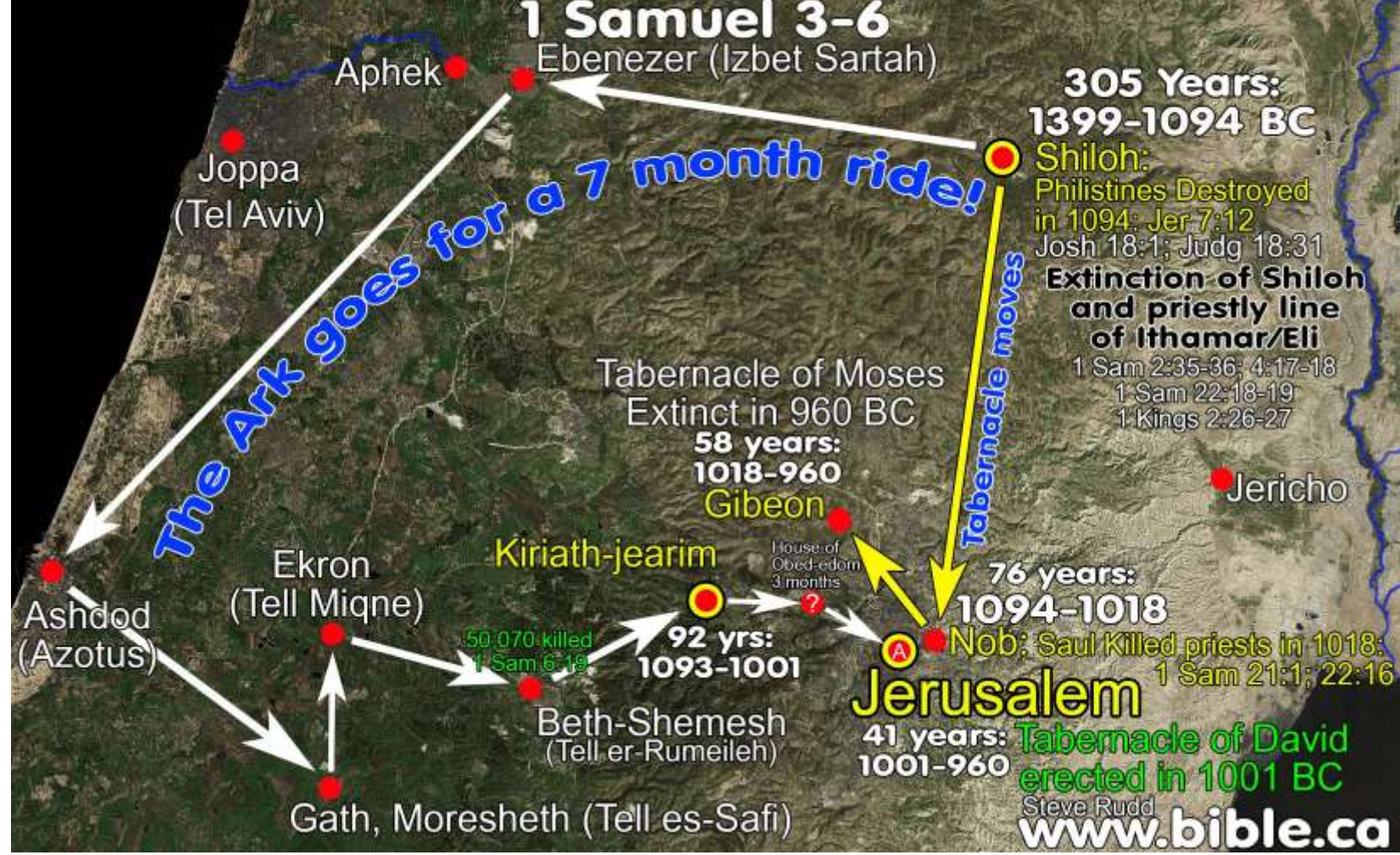
# SHILOH was the second place where the tabernacle was moved

- Shiloh was one of the most sacred of the Hebrew sanctuaries.
- The ark of the covenant, which was at Gilgal while the conquest advanced, was brought here.
- The Tabernacle was kept at Shiloh from the last days of Joshua to the time of Samuel.
- It was here the Hebrew conqueror divided among the tribes the portion of the west Jordan region which had not been already allotted.





# Philistines capture Ark of Covenant in 1094 BC





# PHILISTINES CAPTURE THE ARK OF THE COVENANT

- The ungodly conduct of the priests, sons of Eli, occasioned the loss of the ark of the covenant.
- at some time it had been carried into battle against the Philistines, and was captured.
- Jeremiah 7:12 puts as a striking example of divine indignation.



# THE PHILISTINE CAPTURE THE ARK OF THE LORD

- **1 Samuel 4,**
- Before the battle of Aphek, the Ark had been settled at the ancient sanctuary of Shiloh,.
- At Aphek Israel was defeated, about 4,000 people killed in the field.
- The Ark was brought out by the Israelites in hope of victory in the war.
- The Israelites suffered a second defeat; The sons of the High Priest Eli, Hophni and Phinehas were killed and the ark was captured.
- On hearing this devastating news, Eli falls off his chair and died.
- Phinehas' wife died during childbirth as she heard the news, she gives birth to **Ichabod**, which means "**Where is the glory?**"



# THE GLORY OF THE LORD DEPARTED

- Ichabod was born after his father's death.
- His mother gave him this name on her death-bed to indicate that the "glory (had) departed from Israel", "Glory is *exiled* from Israel,"
- Other meanings of the name:
- Where is the glory?
- The Glory has departed.
- Inglorious.
- There is a very interesting commentary by Theologian Peter Leithart saying Israel deserved to go into exile, but the ark did so instead: "Yahweh went into exile, taking on the curse of the covenant for His people, and while in exile He fought for them and defeated the gods of Philistia."

# THE PLAGUE CAUSED BY "YAHWEH'S HAND"

- **1 Samuel 5 and 6**, relates how the Philistines have to move the Ark to several parts of their territory, as tumours afflicted the people in each town to which it was taken.
- First Ashdod, then Gath, then Ekron.
- The severity of the punishments was increased as we can see through the passage, from verses 6 to 12.
- Tumours in Ashdod (vv. 6-8),
- Extensive tumours and panic in Gath, (v 9,10a)
- Deadly destruction and panic in Ekron and tumours on those who did not die and deathly panic in Ekron, (vv. 10b-12).

# PHILISTINE GOD DAGON DEFEATED

- In Ashdod, when the Ark was placed in the temple of Dagon, the next morning Dagon was found prostrate in front of the Ark.
- Once the statue of Dagon was restored to its place, it was again found prostrate the next morning, and this time its head and hands had also been broken off.





# THE PHILISTINES RETURN THE ARK

- The ark brought plagues, and humiliated the gods of the Philistines.
- The Philistines diviners advised to make a guilt offering of five golden tumors and five gold mice (representing the five Philistine rulers).
- They then placed the gold along with the ark on a cart drawn by two cows, who headed straight for Israel and did not waver.
- The Ark returned with treasure, just as when Israel was leaving Egypt. (1 Samuel 6:6)



# THE ARK STOPS AT BETH SHEMESH

## 1 SAMUEL 6:13-16 NKJV

- Bet Shemesh means "house of the sun" pagan worship
- *<sup>13</sup> Now the people of Beth Shemesh were harvesting their wheat in the valley, and when they looked up and saw the ark, they rejoiced at the sight. <sup>14</sup> The cart came to the field of Joshua of Beth Shemesh, and there it stopped beside a large rock. The people chopped up the wood of the cart and sacrificed the cows as a burnt offering to the LORD. <sup>15</sup> The Levites took down the ark of the LORD, together with the chest containing the gold objects, and placed them on the large rock. On that day the people of Beth Shemesh offered burnt offerings and made sacrifices to the LORD. <sup>16</sup> The five rulers of the Philistines saw all this and then returned that same day to Ekron.*

## 1 SAMUEL 6:19 NKJV

- *19 Then He struck the men of Beth Shemesh, because they had looked into the ark of the LORD. [d] He struck fifty thousand and seventy men of the people, and the people lamented because the LORD had struck the people with a great slaughter.*
- They looked into the Ark of the Lord.
- Inappropriate way. Unworthy of touching or looking into it.
- Sinful behaviour.



## 1 SAMUEL 6:20 NKJV

- *20 And the men of Beth Shemesh said, "Who is able to stand before this holy LORD God? And to whom shall it go up from us?" 21 So they sent messengers to the inhabitants of Kirjath Jearim, saying, "The Philistines have brought back the ark of the LORD; come down and take it up with you."*
- They disqualified themselves as not being able to stand before the Holy God of Israel.
- They didn't repent and turned away from their doings.
- They took the easiest way: Send the Ark away.

## 1 SAMUEL 7:1 (NKJV)

- *7 Then the men of **Kirjath Jearim** came and took the ark of the LORD, and brought it into the house of **Abinadab** on the hill, and consecrated Eleazar his son to keep the ark of the LORD.*
- The Ark stayed in the house of **Abinadab 92 years**.
- The bible says nothing about activities in this place.
- Israel didn't care any more for God's presence and glory.



# THE TABERNACLE WAS SAVED

**NO ARK, NO GLORY OF THE LORD.**



# THE TABERNACLE WAS SAVED

- Probably Samuel and those with him succeeded in dismantling the structure and transporting it out of harm's way.
- He re-erected the Tabernacle on its original site at **Gilgal**, without the Ark of the Covenant, and there it remained for something like fifty years into the reign of Saul.
- **At Gilgal** Samuel offered sacrifices when Saul was appointed as king. **At Gilgal** Saul was formally crowned king over Israel (**I Sam.10.8; 11.15**).
- The High Priesthood was restored to the legal line of Eleazar in the person of Ahitub, father of the Zadok of David's time.
- Because the absence of the Ark, the Day of Atonement ritual could not be performed.



# SAUL BECOMES KING

**MOVES THE TABERNACLE TO NOB**

- After being revoked by Samuel, Saul dismissed **Ahitub** and ***moved the Tabernacle to Nob***, on the north side of Jerusalem.
- He appointed as High Priest, **Ahimelech**, son of another Ahitub, a grandson of Eli, (1 Sam. 14.3).
- Saul, after knowing that David received the bread from **Ahimelech**, who was then on the run from Saul, sent men to exterminate the entire priesthood of Nod.
- **Abiathar** son of Ahimelech alone escaped, and removed the Tabernacle to his own own home town of **Gibeon** (1 Sam. 22.9-23). Where stays **for 58 years**.
- When, later on, David became king of all Israel, **the Tabernacle, complete with the altar of burnt-offering but without the Ark, was standing at Gibeon.** Zadok, of line of Eleazar, was its priest (1 Chron.16.39; 21.29).
- The Tabernacle settled here throughout the reign of David, and until the accession of Solomon (1 Kings 3.4; 2 Chron.1.3-15).



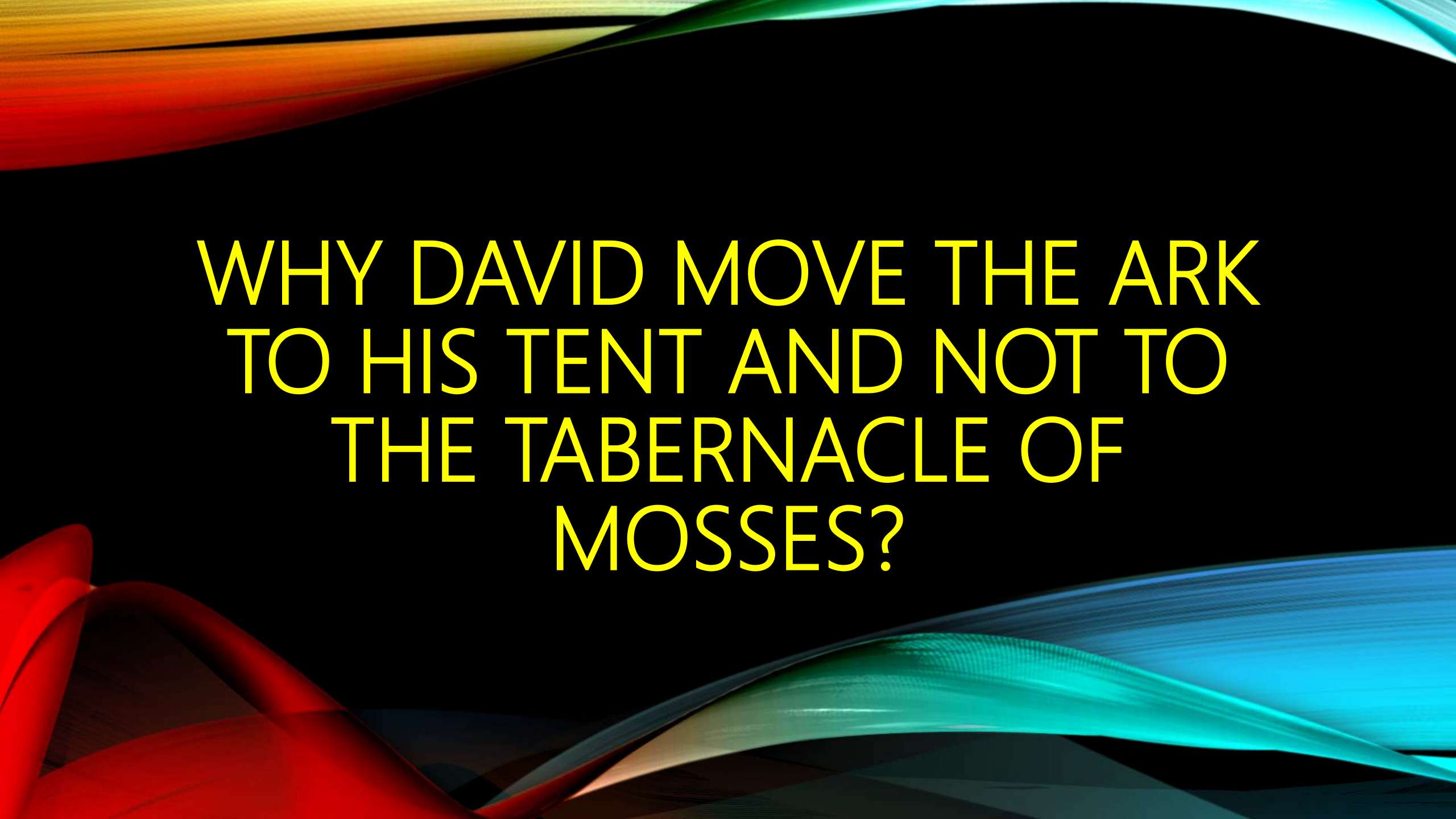


# DAVID BECOMES KING

**BUILDS A TENT FOR THE ARK OF THE LORD'S PRESENCE**

# DAVID DESIRES TO BE CLOSE TO THE LORD

- When David became King, the Ark of the Covenant was at Kiriath-jearim (2 Samuel 6).
- It had been originally set up at Shiloh in the Tabernacle, but after the Philistines destroyed Shiloh and temporarily captured the ark of the Covenant (1 Samuel 4:1, 1 Samuel 6:1-2, 1 Samuel 7:1), the Ark was moved to Kiriath-jearim.
- After he became king, David decided to move the Ark of the Covenant from Kiriath-jearim close to his house.
- He moved to a tent that he has set it for this purpose. This tent will become known as the Tabernacle of David (1 Chronicles 16).



WHY DAVID MOVE THE ARK  
TO HIS TENT AND NOT TO  
THE TABERNACLE OF  
MOSES?



# DESIRE TO BE IN HIS PRESENCE

- David deeply desired to be in God's presence, so he decided to move the Ark from the house of Abinadab in ***Kirjath Jearim***, not into the Tabernacle of Moses which was at Gibeon, but to a different location and different home.
- In spite of the death of one of the sons of Abinadab, this project had God's approval. (2 Samuel 6:6-7)

# UZZA'S DEATH

- As soon as his hand touched the Ark of the Covenant, he was immediately struck dead by the Presence of God.
- No doubt at this moment David thought he had made a huge mistake moving the Ark from Abinadab's house. He may have even thought it wasn't God's will.
- They quickly arranged to store the Ark at the farm of Obed-edom. He was a Gittite — a gentile.
- Probably fearing for their lives, David and his entourage headed back to Jerusalem.

# THE ARK RESTS AT A GENTILE FARMER

- The Ark sat at the farm for three months.
- God blessed this gentile farmer. It was so noticeable that the news even reached King David at his palace. It was a prelude to God's prophetic promise that gentiles would pour into the Kingdom of God through the Tabernacle of David.
- God was not angered by the Ark being moved out from that place. If He was, Obed-edom would have been cursed, not blessed.
- King David realized his plan to set up the Ark in Jerusalem was God's will, but that it needed to be done properly.



## 2 SAMUEL 6:16-19 NASV

- <sup>16</sup> Then it happened *as* the ark of the Lord came into the city of David that Michal the daughter of Saul looked out of the window and saw King David leaping and dancing before the Lord; and she despised him in her heart.<sup>17</sup> ***So they brought in the ark of the Lord and set it in its place inside the tent which David had pitched for it; and David offered burnt offerings and peace offerings before the Lord.*** <sup>18</sup> When David had finished offering the burnt offering and the peace offering, he blessed the people in the name of the Lord of hosts. <sup>19</sup> Further, he distributed to all the people, to all the multitude of Israel, both to men and women, a cake of bread and one of dates and one of raisins to each one. Then all the people departed each to his house.


# A DIFFERENT TYPE OF WORSHIP

- At David's tabernacle, the people:
- Made sacrifices of praise (instead of animal sacrifices) to God (**Psalm 27:6**).
- Clapped their hands (**Psalm 47:1**).
- Lifted their hands in worship (**Psalm 134**).
- Shouted (**Psalm 47:1, 5**).
- Danced (**2 Samuel 6:16; Psalm 149:3**).
- Sought the Lord (**1 Chronicles 16:10-11**), and
- Played their instruments (**1 Chronicles 23:5; Psalm 47:5; Psalm 149:3**).
- They had glory times in God's presence.

# FREE ACCESS TO GOD'S PRESENCE


- At the Tabernacle of David, King David had full, free access to God's Presence.
- Further, there was no veil separating people from the Ark of the Covenant, as there was in Moses's tabernacle.
- Everyone could come before God's Presence at this simple tent.
- Besides these expressions of worship, the psalmists also wrote several times of gentiles coming into the Kingdom of God. ([Psalm 18:49](#); [Psalm 117:1](#); [Psalm 47:8-9](#)).
- They would have the same access to God's presence as the Jews.



- 
- The Tabernacle of David existed for a brief time between the Tabernacle of Moses and the Temple that David's son Solomon constructed. After the temple was completed, the priests transported the Ark of the Covenant from David's tent into the Temple's Holy of Holies and the Glory of God fell (2 Chronicles 5:14).
  - But after the temple's construction, the prophet Amos talked about the restoration of
    - David's Tabernacle,
    - not the Tabernacle of Moses
    - or even the Temple — but rather David's small tent.

## AMOS 9:11-12 NASV

- <sup>1</sup> "In that day I will raise up the fallen booth [Tabernacle] of David,  
And wall up its breaches;  
I will also raise up its ruins  
And rebuild it as in the days of old;  
<sup>12</sup> That they may possess the remnant of Edom  
And all the nations who are called by My name,"  
Declares the Lord who does this.

- 
- **The Tabernacle of David** was a symbol or foreshadow of the church. In the Book of Hebrews, we are told to come boldly into the Throne Room of God (Hebrews 4:16). Because of the redeeming work of Jesus, we have full access to God's presence, like they did in the Tabernacle of David.
  - The New Testament writers described Jesus as head of the Church. The prophet Isaiah described this in a slightly different way. He said the Messiah would rule from the "tent of David" (Isaiah 16:5).



- **The Tabernacle of Moses** had its purpose.
- It showed the perfection needed to come before the Presence of God. No sin. No illegitimacy.
- But the Tabernacle of David showed the mercy of God. He was going to make a way so all would have equal access to God's Presence because of Jesus' cleansing (**1 John 1:7**).
- Illegitimate sons would become "children of God" (**2 Corinthians 6:18**).
- **Galatians 3:26 NASV**
- *26 For you are all sons of God through faith in Christ Jesus*



NEXT WEEK: OBED-EDOM