

# Pentwater Bible Church

*Ezekiel Message 92*

*July 16, 2017*



Ezekiel's Temple Artist Unknown

Daniel E. Woodhead – Pastor Teacher

# Pentwater Bible Church

The Book of Ezekiel

Message Ninety-Two

THE MILLENNIAL TEMPLE

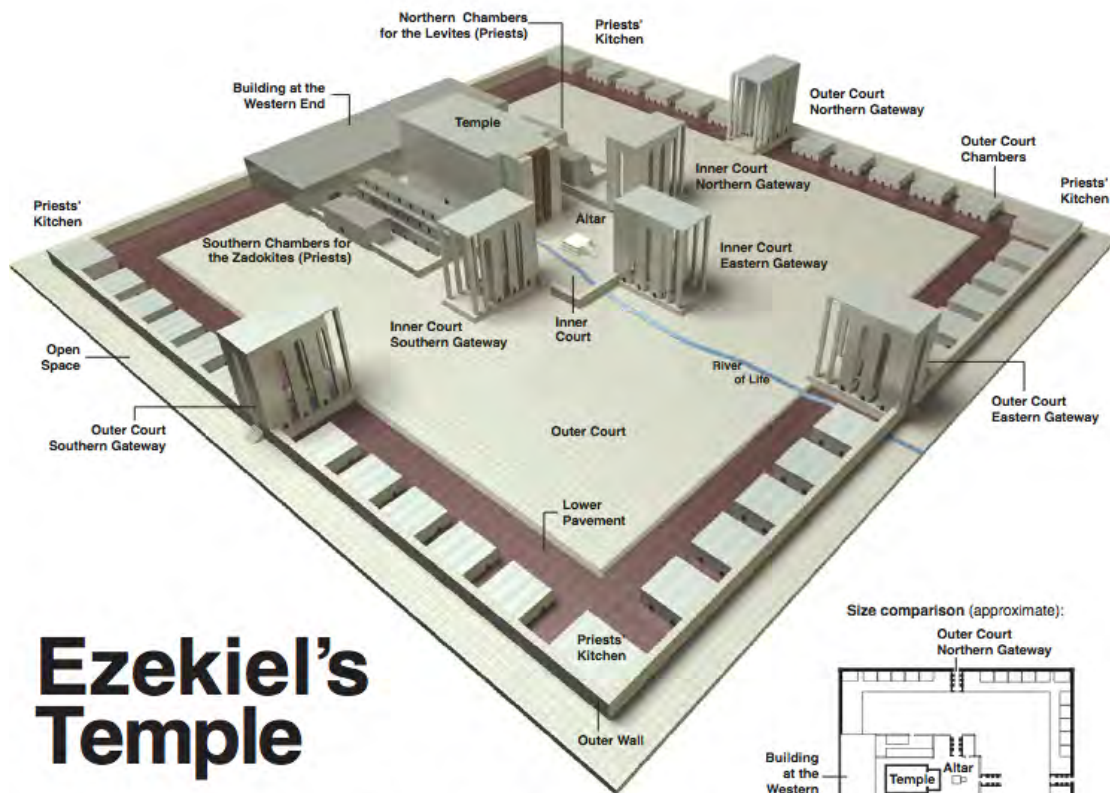
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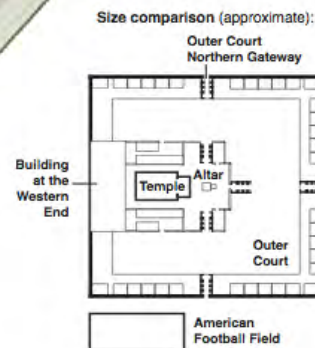
GOD PROMISES A SANCTUARY IN ISRAEL

Ezekiel 37:26-28

*<sup>27</sup>My tabernacle also shall be with them; and I will be their God, and they shall be my people. <sup>28</sup>And the nations shall know that I am Jehovah that sanctifieth Israel, when my sanctuary shall be in the midst of them for evermore (ASV, 1901).*



The prophet Ezekiel was shown a vision of the Third Temple in 572 BC, just years after the First Temple was destroyed and before the Second Temple was built. Though the destruction of the Second Temple occurred in AD 70, a third temple has not yet been constructed.



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## THE OUTER COURT

### Ezekiel 40:5-27

<sup>5</sup>And, behold, a wall on the outside of the house round about, and in the man's hand a measuring reed six cubits long, of a cubit and a handbreadth each: so he measured the thickness of the building, one reed; and the height, one reed. <sup>6</sup>Then came he unto the gate which looketh toward the east, and went up the steps thereof: and he measured the threshold of the gate, one reed broad; and the other threshold, one reed broad. <sup>7</sup>And every lodge was one reed long, and one reed broad; and the space between the lodges was five cubits; and the threshold of the gate by the porch of the gate toward the house was one reed. <sup>8</sup>He measured also the porch of the gate toward the house, one reed. <sup>9</sup>Then measured he the porch of the gate, eight cubits; and the posts thereof, two cubits; and the porch of the gate was toward the house. <sup>10</sup>And the lodges of the gate eastward were three on this side, and three on that side; they three were of one measure: and the posts had one measure on this side and on that side. <sup>11</sup>And he measured the breadth of the opening of the gate, ten cubits; and the length of the gate, thirteen cubits; <sup>12</sup>and a border before the lodges, one cubit on this side, and a border, one cubit on that side; and the lodges, six cubits on this side, and six cubits on that side. <sup>13</sup>And he measured the gate from the roof of the one lodge to the roof of the other, a breadth of five and twenty cubits; door against door. <sup>14</sup>He made also posts, threescore cubits; and the court reached unto the posts, round about the gate. <sup>15</sup>And from the forefront of the gate at the entrance unto the forefront of the inner porch of the gate were fifty cubits. <sup>16</sup>And there were closed windows to the lodges, and to their posts within the gate round about, and likewise to the arches; and windows were round about inward; and upon each post were palm-trees. <sup>17</sup>Then brought he me into the outer court; and, lo, there were chambers and a pavement, made for the court round about: thirty chambers were upon the pavement. <sup>18</sup>And the pavement was by the side of the gates, answerable unto the length of the gates, even the lower pavement. <sup>19</sup>Then he measured the breadth from the forefront of the lower gate unto the forefront of the inner court without, a hundred cubits, both on the east and on the north.

<sup>20</sup>And the gate of the outer court whose prospect is toward the north, he measured the length thereof and the breadth thereof. <sup>21</sup>And the lodges thereof

were three on this side and three on that side; and the posts thereof and the arches thereof were after the measure of the first gate: the length thereof was fifty cubits, and the breadth five and twenty cubits. <sup>22</sup>And the windows thereof, and the arches thereof, and the palm-trees thereof, were after the measure of the gate whose prospect is toward the east; and they went up unto it by seven steps; and the arches thereof were before them. <sup>23</sup>And there was a gate to the inner court over against the other gate, both on the north and on the east; and he measured from gate to gate a hundred cubits.

*<sup>24</sup>And he led me toward the south; and, behold, a gate toward the south: and he measured the posts thereof and the arches thereof according to these measures. <sup>25</sup>And there were windows in it and in the arches thereof round about, like those windows: the length was fifty cubits, and the breadth five and twenty cubits. <sup>26</sup>And there were seven steps to go up to it, and the arches thereof were before them; and it had palm-trees, one on this side, and another on that side, upon the posts thereof. <sup>27</sup>And there was a gate to the inner court toward the south: and he measured from gate to gate toward the south a hundred cubits (ASV, 1901).*

God in His Divine providence is beginning to describe the home He is going to build for Himself on earth during the Messianic Kingdom. This will be a period of time on the earth where He will be running the government of the earth from Jerusalem. His Temple will be the place in which He will be. He has had three previous constructed abodes on the earth. The first was the Tabernacle (Hebrew Mishkan). (Exodus 25:9; 39:32; 40:2, 34–38). The second was the Temple built by King Solomon. That was partially destroyed by the Babylonians in 586 B.C. and rebuild by Ezra and Nehemiah and expanded under King Herod. Herod's Temple as it were, was destroyed by the Romans in 70 AD. There will be another temple build before the Tribulation (Daniel 9:27; Matthew 24:15; II Thessalonians 2:3-4; Revelation 11:1-2). So in terms of Temples there are/will be:

1. Solomon's Temple (past)
2. Herod's Temple (past)
3. Tribulation Temple (future)
4. Messianic Kingdom Temple (future)

Although God had not dwelt on the earth since He drove Adam and Eve from the garden that He prepared for them, He announced that Moses and the Israelites should build a Tabernacle for Him in the desert at Sinai. He was going to dwell among them (Genesis 3:23–24;).

#### THE TABERNACLE

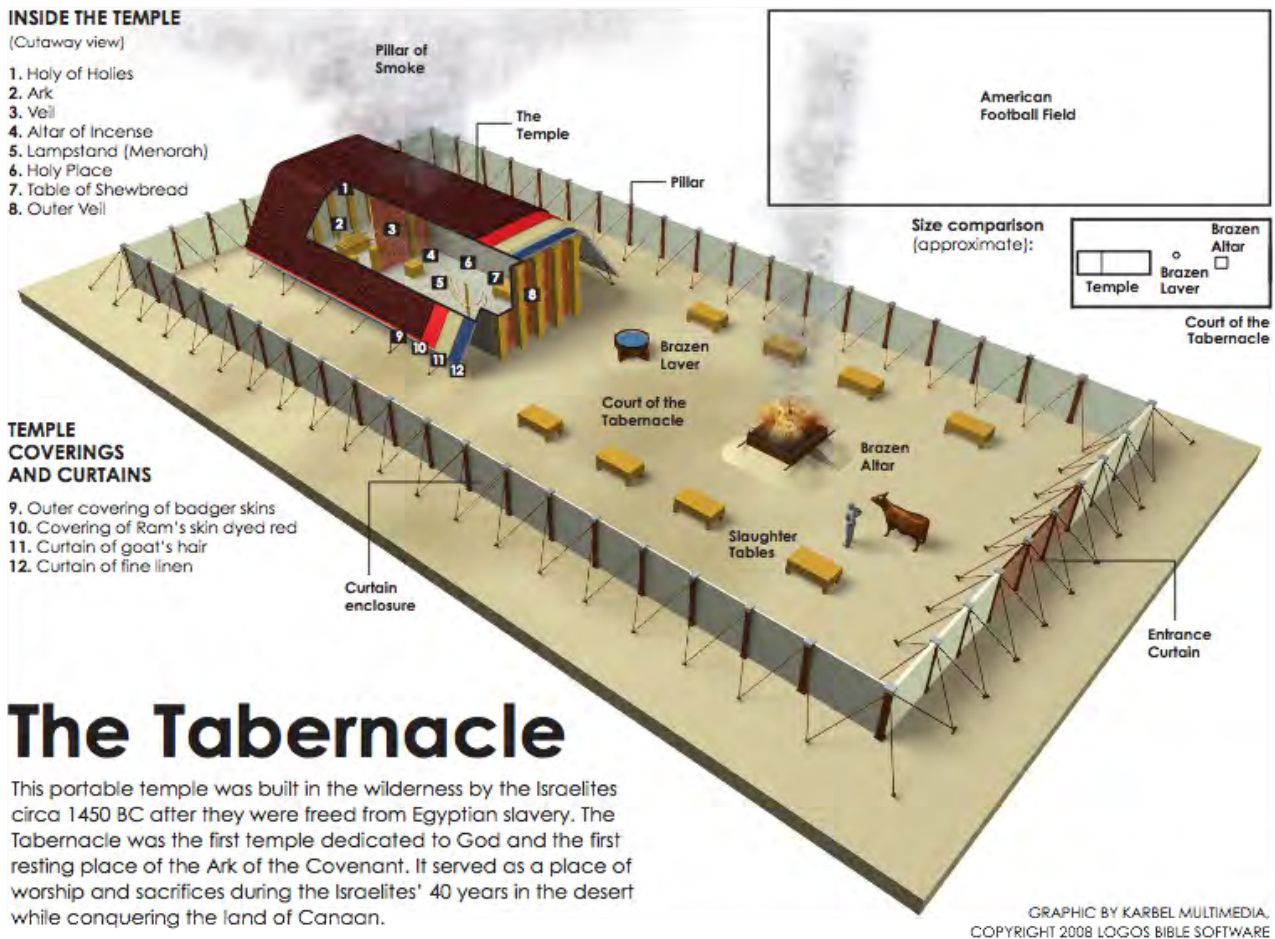
Exodus 25:8-9

*<sup>8</sup>And let them make me a sanctuary, that I may dwell among them. <sup>9</sup>According to all that I show thee, the pattern of the tabernacle, and the pattern of all the furniture thereof, even so shall ye make it (ASV, 1901).*

It is interesting to note that God devotes thirteen chapters of His Bible to the Tabernacle and with that much space given, it should raise awareness in us as to its importance.

The Tabernacle was a structure built by the children of Israel under the supervision of Moses, around 1443 B.C. The layout of the Tabernacle and the materials of its construction were specified in great detail to Moses by God at Mount Sinai, a few weeks after the children of Israel had left 400 hundred of years of slavery in Egypt (the Exodus).

The Tabernacle was of portable construction, made by wise, skilful workmen and transported by one tribe (the Levites) through the 40 years in the desert wilderness.



# The Tabernacle

This portable temple was built in the wilderness by the Israelites circa 1450 BC after they were freed from Egyptian slavery. The Tabernacle was the first temple dedicated to God and the first resting place of the Ark of the Covenant. It served as a place of worship and sacrifices during the Israelites' 40 years in the desert while conquering the land of Canaan.

The Tabernacle had four primary functions ordained by God.

1. It was to be where His presence would reside while meeting with The Children of Israel.
2. It would represent His heavenly Throne as mentioned in Hebrews chapter nine.
3. It would be a foreshadowing of The Lord Jesus Christ here on earth.
4. The tent emphasized the temporary nature of God's presence on earth until He would come and dwell here running the government from Jerusalem in the Messianic Kingdom.

The structure of the Tabernacle Sanctuary building was made from wooden Boards overlaid with gold. The Boards and their Bars were made of acacia wood overlaid with gold, as were the pillars of the entrance Door to the Sanctuary. There were twenty Boards on each of the North and South sides and six Boards on the West side of the Tabernacle,

plus two Boards to strengthen the western wall at its corners. Five Bars, the middle one of which passed through the center of the Boards, held the Boards together.

#### THE TABERNACLE OUTER COURT:

The outer court had white linen curtains, approximately (7 1/2 feet) high all around. 150 feet long on the north and south sides, and 75 feet long on the west, and 45 feet long on the east, leaving 30 feet of room for the gate. The curtains were woven from fine linen and suspended from the pillars, which were also 7.5 feet apart. It was impossible to see inside the Tabernacle from the camp outside: the tall, white, fine twined linen curtains made another point of separation between the Gentile world and the Jews.

Pillars, at least 56 of them, supported the fine white linen curtains of the Outer Court. The pillars were set in base sockets of bronze and capped with silver capitals.

The capitals on top of the pillars were made from silver, symbolizing the ransom price God placed on each of the children of Israel (Exodus 30:11-16).

The Gentiles could not get into the outer court only Jews. We can see the separation of man from God starting with the broad world and the Jews being separated out. (Chosen) Then we see the Levites being separated out of the Jews to be the ministers of the Tabernacle and attend to the sacrifices. Finally we see the High Priest being separated out of the Levites to make atonement for the sins of the Jews once a year. Only he could actually commune with God's Shekinah glory.

We see a continual narrowing and narrowing of the principal of separation from the entire world down to only one individual that could access God. This had to be eliminated so that the entire world could be reconciled to God. Further, the Law of Moses also functioned as a "middle wall of separation" between Jew and Gentile just as the outer court wall did. Gentiles not converting to Judaism could not access God.

God is insistent on strict adherence to the minutest details. God is the only One who can establish a dwelling place for Himself on the earth. The issue of a Holy God meeting with sinful man is achieved at His earthly dwelling Therefore, strict adherence to His will accomplishes this wonderful objective for God to meet with men.

“According to all that I shew thee, after the pattern of the tabernacle” (Exodus 25:9). The Wilderness Tabernacle was a miniature and model of a Tabernacle in heaven. In the ninth chapter of Hebrews the writer begins by describing the Wilderness Tabernacle and the service of it. He shows that Christ fulfilled the Wilderness Tabernacle and its service, and is therefore better than it, for it was merely a figure. He sums up the meaning of the Wilderness Tabernacle with these words:

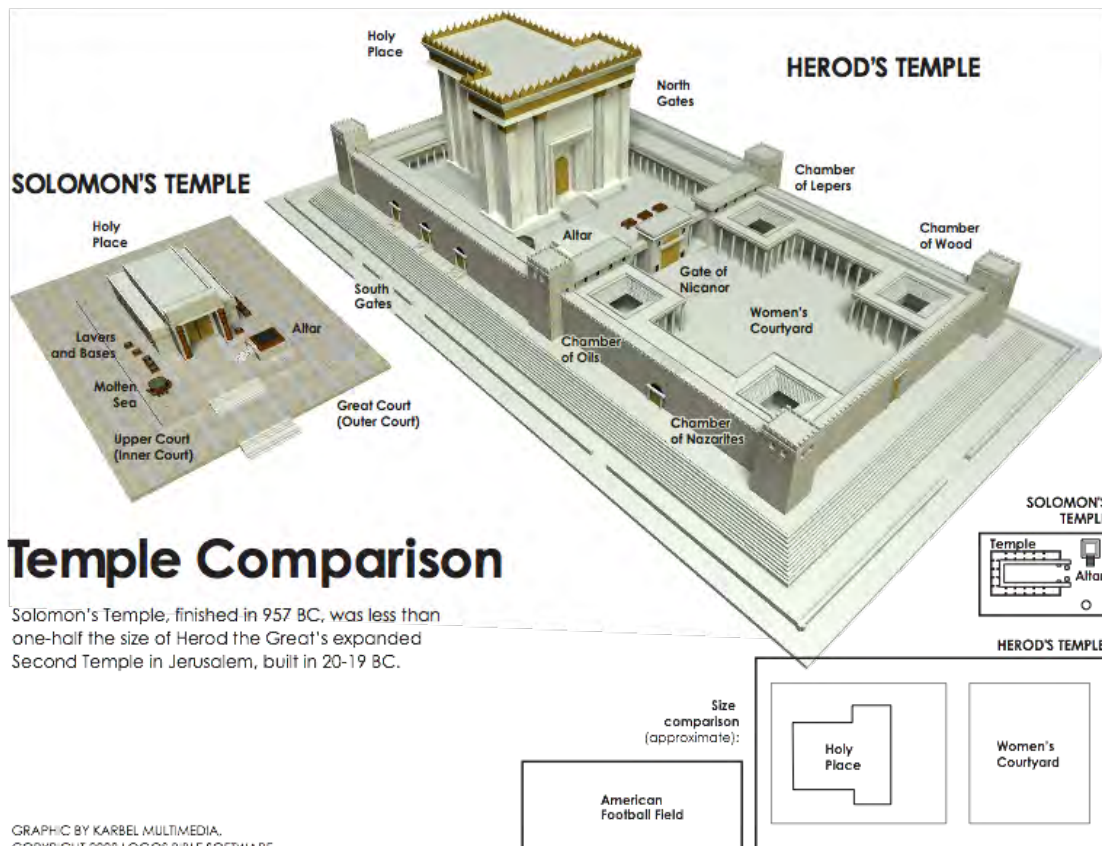
Hebrews 9:9-12

*Which [Wilderness Tabernacle] was a figure for the time then present, in which were offered both gifts and sacrifices, that could not make him that did the service perfect, as pertaining to the conscience; which stood only in meats and drinks, and divers washings, and carnal ordinances, imposed on them until the time of reformation. But Christ being come an high priest of good things to come, by a greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands, that is to say, not of this building; neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us (KJV).*

There is a real Tabernacle in Heaven and the Wilderness Tabernacle conformed to it in perfect detail.

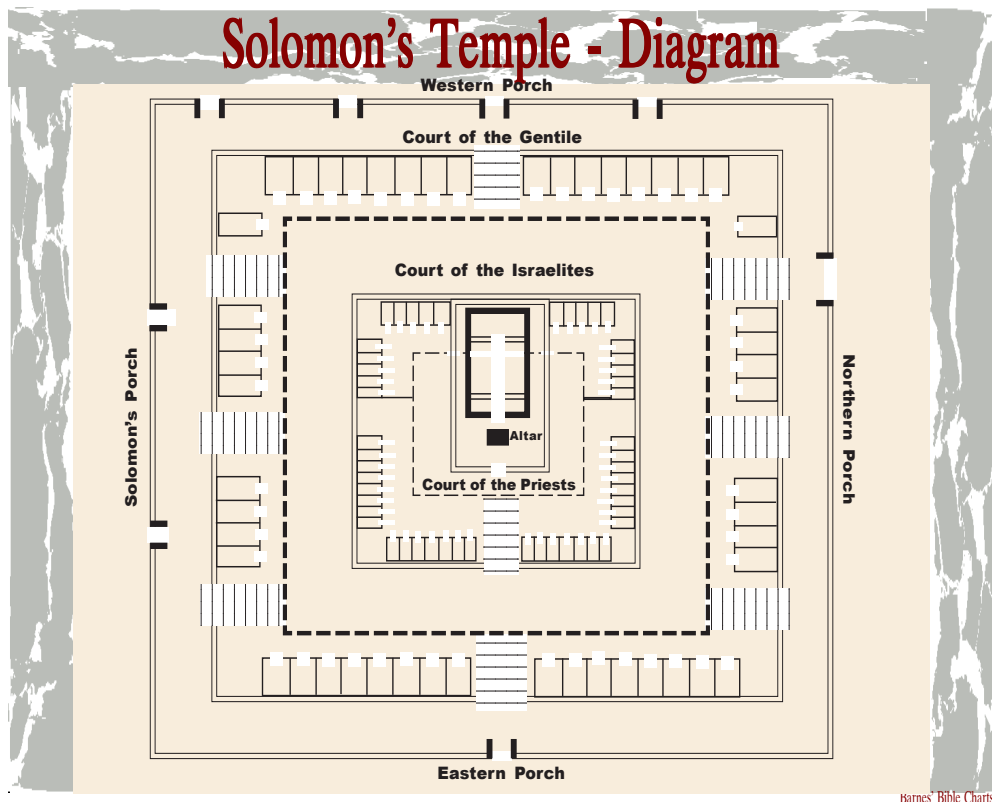
THE FIRST TEMPLE

Solomon built the 1<sup>st</sup> Temple in 957 B.C. which was the second structured dwelling place for God on earth. The Bible also speaks of a Temple in Heaven (Psalm 11:4; Habakkuk 2:20; Revelation 11:19; 15:5 etc.).



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## Solomon's Temple - Diagram



Barnes' Bible Charts

The court of the priests (II Chronicles. 4:9), called the "inner court" (I Kings 6:36), which was separated from the space beyond by a wall of three courses of hewn stone, surmounted by cedar beams (1 Kings 4:36).

The great court was also known as the Court of the Gentiles, which surrounded the whole temple (2 Chronicles 4:9). Here the people assembled to worship God (Jeremiah 19:14; 26:2).

### THE MESSIANIC KINGDOM TEMPLE

This section of Ezekiel focuses on the outer wall and the outer court. The height of the wall in cubits is equivalent to about nine feet. Since the wall is not for protection against enemies, it is intentionally low. The fundamental idea here expressed is that of beauty and tradition. The wall also seems to suggest that the enclosed space is sanctified, set apart, to Jehovah. This wall is as thick as it is high, for perfect equality in every direction marks the holy requirements of God as to both the separation from and judgment of evil. Seven steps lead up to the outer court level. This suggests the way of approach to God's



presence is to the perfection of God. Seven is the number of perfection and completeness throughout the Scripture.

## THE OUTER COURT

This Outer Court is for general assemblage like the Court of the Gentiles in the Second Temple. Worshipping will take place here. The wall at nine feet is too high for anyone outside of it to see what activities are occurring within. In order to see and participate one must enter in the prescribed way by ascending the seven steps of the gate-building

Another wall is also mentioned in chapter 42:20 which had a length of five hundred reeds and a breadth of five hundred reeds (1 mile). The purpose of that wall is stated *“to make a separation between that which was holy and that which was common.”* This wall of five hundred reeds is not identical with the wall in the beginning of the vision as mentioned in verse five. The wall here surrounded the outer court; the wall in chapter 42:20 surrounds the whole temple area. That is why the separation between the holy and the common is spoken of with that wall.

Ezekiel first sees into the outer court through the gate facing east. This was one of three gates leading into the outer court. It is the most important gate. He described the gate in detail, with its steps, threshold, guards’ alcoves portico facing the temple with palm trees (40:16) along the projecting walls. It is the same as the other two gates. When the Shekinah Glory (Jesus) enters the Temple it will be through this gate (Ezekiel 43:1-6). After Jesus enters the gate it will be closed to memorialize that great event. All the gates are entered by seven steps. There is no gate on the west side.

The outer court has thirty chambers on the outward border arranged on three sides. They are in groups of five on each side of the three gates. The use of these rooms is not stated, but they may be used as storage rooms or meeting rooms for the people when they celebrate their feasts (Jeremiah 35:2). Each of the gates have a building and in them are six guard chambers opening onto the corridor of the gate, which is connected to a threshold to the porch. This then opens onto the outer court, where the general worship will take place.

The porch or portico of the three gateways is a sort of hallway. These were also in Solomon’s Temple (I Kings 6:3; II Chronicles 3:4) and it opened to the outer court. The door of each gate is 15 feet wide by 19.5 feet high. The Kingdom Age will represent God in full manifestation in the restored Theocratic Kingdom. He will bless the earth through the nation Israel.

Each gateway has two posts that will be 3 feet thick and 90 feet high. The posts will support the gates will be adorned with palm trees which symbolize the beauty of Christ as well as the righteousness of the King which He will bring into the Kingdom. Palm branches were prominently displayed in the Feast of Tabernacles. That feast will be the one that the Gentiles are required to attend (Zechariah 14:16). The palm will be elevated above everything on the gateway pillars of the wall surrounding the outer court.

NEXT MESSAGE: THE PROPHECY AGAINST PART VI OF THE MESSIANIC KINGDOM  
**E-mail:** [info@pentwaterbiblechurch.com](mailto:info@pentwaterbiblechurch.com) **Call: Toll Free 877-706-2479**