

Chapter 5: Pyramid and Tabernacle: Divinely Designed

*"We do have such a high priest... who serves in the sanctuary, the true tabernacle set up by the Lord, not by man. Every high priest is appointed to offer both gifts and sacrifices, and so it was necessary for this one also to have something to offer... **They serve at a sanctuary that is a copy and shadow of what is in heaven... But the ministry Jesus (Yahshua) has received is as superior to theirs as the covenant of which he is mediator is superior to the old one, and it is founded on better promises. For if there had been nothing wrong with that first covenant, no place would have been sought for another.**" - Hebrews 8:1-7 (NIV)*

In Book Two, it was shown how the Desert Tabernacle and Ark of the Covenant were divinely designed to reveal important spiritual truths to us using the Language of God. Looking at the Desert Tabernacle allegorically, the symbolism in its features reflects both the three-fold construction of a man, as well as the three-fold nature, and purpose of the one True God Yahweh, and His marvelous Son. Amazingly however, this message of spiritually regenerated people, the Trinity, and the coming Messiah who would make mankind's spiritual transformation possible was being symbolically proclaimed long before the Desert Tabernacle was constructed!

As mentioned earlier, and in Book One and Three, the Great Pyramid and Great Sphinx pointed ahead to Christ 2500 years before He came! Yahshua was symbolized in every aspect of their construction, as is the Solar System, and Universe that Yahshua created to be a reflection of His purpose, and Plan of Redemption for mankind. In addition, as shown in Book Three, Enoch was the

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first known prophet to write about the coming of “*the Son of Man*,” who is Christ, and to teach about His pre-eminence, perfect righteousness, and kingship over all the sons of men (1 Enoch 46:1-6, 48:1-6, 62:5-16, 69:26-29, 71:14-16). This suggests that Enoch, and the righteous Sethites before the Flood knew that Yahshua was coming to redeem not only mankind, but also all Creation from sin! The fact that Yahshua did so is often overlooked in attempts to interpret profound scriptural passages like this one:

“He said, ‘This is the blood of the covenant, which God has commanded you to keep.’ In the same way, he sprinkled with the blood both the tabernacle and everything used in its ceremonies. In fact... without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness. It was necessary, then, for the copies of the heavenly things to be purified with these sacrifices, but the heavenly things themselves with better sacrifices than these. For Christ did not enter a man-made sanctuary that was only a copy of the true one; he entered heaven itself... to appear for us in God’s presence.” - Heb. 9:20-24 (NIV)

This Scripture is speaking about so many interrelated things. First of all, in verse 23, it clearly hints that ***the Tabernacle and its furnishings are copies of heavenly things***. Furthermore, it tells us that the heavens, and everything within them need redemption - just as mankind does. ***This Scripture is therefore speaking of the physical heavens surrounding our Earth, NOT the Heaven where God dwells!*** Coupled with the opening Scripture for this chapter, this Scripture gives a clear indication that the Desert Tabernacle was always meant to be a reflection of the heavenly Tabernacle that Yahshua created. Furthermore, we get an inkling of the truth that the Desert Tabernacle was a powerful allegorical symbol - a symbol for Yahshua’s blood sacrifice for sin. It was Yahshua’s sacrifice *alone* that forever redeemed the heavens, the Earth, and all living things from the clutches of sin, decay, and death.

Amazingly, as was shown in the previous two chapters, ***the Great Pyramid also appears to be a reflection of heavenly things***. First of all, its external design represents our Earth. The Queen’s Chamber is a symbol for the Moon, and the King’s Chamber is an allegory in stone representing the Sun. In addition, the four shafts

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leading from the Queen's and King's Chambers point upward toward specific stars in the heavens.

This suggests that the physical heavens - with its Gospel in the Stars - stood as a testimony to Christ's greatness before men were instructed to make allegorically connected copies of the heavens on Earth such as the Great Pyramid. Just as Scripture teaches that the Desert Tabernacle is a reflection of what is in the heavens - meaning the physical heavens surrounding our Earth - the Great Pyramid is a reflection of those same heavens. Likewise, just as the Desert Tabernacle is a reflection of mankind's need for redemption through Christ, the Great Pyramid allegorically reflects the same teachings. In fact, because of the amazing connections between the Desert Tabernacle, and the Great Pyramid about to be revealed here, it seems that the Great Pyramid was also meant to depict God's heavenly Tabernacle, where Christ dwells through His Spirit.

In this chapter, it will be shown that ***the Great Pyramid, and the Desert Tabernacle share a divinely given design.*** Furthermore, it will be shown that their design represents the structure of the Universe, or the heavens surrounding our Earth, and every born-again believer. We will also see that the Earth, the stars, and other celestial bodies that give us the Gospel in the Stars are the heavenly Tabernacle spoken of in Scripture, and that Yahshua came to redeem not only mankind with His precious blood, but also the entire Universe. Furthermore, though godly men built both the Great Pyramid and Desert Tabernacle, we shall see why their true author and designer is Yahweh!

In the previous two chapters, we explored the vast amounts of hidden knowledge that can be found in the Great Pyramid's design. In this chapter, we will examine all the amazing correlations between the Great Pyramid, and Desert Tabernacle. We will thereby see why both of these sacred structures appear to have served as mirrors of the heavens, and heralds of Yahshua's coming and purpose. To begin, let's examine some obvious correlations between the Ark of the Covenant, and the Coffin in the King's Chamber.

The Ark and the Coffer: Symbols for the Risen Christ?

An ark is a fancy box used for storing sacred objects. The Ark of the Covenant therefore had a practical purpose, as it was used to store the sacred relics among the Israelites. However, as was shown in Book Two, the Ark of the Covenant was far more than simply a storage box. It was, in fact, a powerful storehouse of spiritual knowledge in allegorical form. In fact, ***every gilded portion of the Ark was an amazing allegory for Christ!*** This was clearly shown in Book Two. It is therefore highly recommended that anyone reading the following section familiarize themselves with Chapter Ten in that book, which discloses many of the allegorical spiritual messages hidden within the Desert Tabernacle, and Ark of the Covenant.

To see the first, and most obvious correlation between the Great Pyramid and Desert Tabernacle, let's examine the peculiar dimensions of the Ark of the Covenant. The Book of Exodus tells us that the Ark of the Covenant was 2.5 cubits long, by 1.5 cubits wide, by 1.5 cubits high:

"Then Bezalel made the ark of acacia wood; two and a half cubits was its length, a cubit and a half its width, and a cubit and a half its height." - Exodus 37:1 (NKJ)

Curiously, this is the exact size in Sacred Cubits of the Granite Coffer in the King's Chamber. There was therefore definitely a correlation in dimensions between these two seemingly unrelated boxes. But the connection does not stop there! For example, the lidless Coffer is the only object within the King's Chamber. Likewise, the Ark was the single sacred furnishing within the Most Holy Place - in both the Desert Tabernacle, and the later Temples built in Jerusalem.

The cubic volume of both the Ark of the Covenant, and the empty Coffer in the King's Chamber are also identical. Furthermore, the cubic volume of the large bronze "sea," or basin in the courtyard of Solomon's Temple was the same as the King's Chamber - which is fifty times the volume of either the empty Coffer, or the Ark of the Covenant. Interestingly, the priests used the water in the Bronze Sea to wash themselves before serving before Yahweh. The King's Chamber therefore reflects that those

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who are covered by the perfect nature of Christ through baptism have been washed clean by His blood. The dimensions in cubits of the Most Holy Place in the Tabernacle, and the later Temple of Solomon are also precisely identical in size to the King's Chamber in the Great Pyramid, showing that all these sacred rooms were meant to be a reflection of our perfect High Priest, and the blood sacrifice that He made for all Creation.

As stated earlier, it appears that the Coffin in the King's Chamber has always been meant to serve as a symbol for the risen Christ, and also as a symbol for the translation of Enoch - the probable, divinely guided designer of the Great Pyramid. As the symbol of an empty tomb, the Coffin therefore also has a direct connection to the Ark of the Covenant, which served as a symbol for Christ, and of His future death and resurrection.

The lidless Coffin inside the King's Chamber corresponds exactly in symbolic meaning to the Ark of the Covenant in several ways. First of all, the Ark was an allegory for the promise of deliverance from death through resurrection. Secondly, it represented Yahshua's own Spirit dwelling inside each resurrected believer - as the means by which we acquire resurrection into everlasting life. The contents of the Ark also represent Yahshua's own Spirit, through which we remember and apply the Word of God (Tablets of the Law), which are found in the Bread of Life (Manna), and in the righteous Branch of Jesse (Aaron's Staff). All these appellations can only apply to one person in history: Yahshua, the Anointed One.

This is also what the empty Coffin in the King's Chamber symbolizes. It is a symbol of the risen Christ, the Son of God who conquered sin, death and decay forever - on our behalf. This Coffin, like the Ark, is a silent messenger, telling us all that we can all conquer death, and have everlasting life through Christ - who is the eternal Bread of Life.

This connection between the Ark of the Covenant, and the Coffin, which were separated by huge gaps of time and distance, may seem incredible to some people - especially to skeptics who doubt the validity of the Bible. Nonetheless, these correlations between these two sacred structures are obvious, and compelling - and they simply do not end with the Coffin and Ark alone. As we will see in a moment, the entire Great Pyramid was connected with the symbolism found in every aspect of the Desert Tabernacle.

A Shared Design in the Pillar of Enoch and Tabernacle

Though many may choose to ignore it, there is an uncanny correlation between the Desert Tabernacle complex, and the Great Pyramid complex that goes far beyond coincidence. First of all, there appears to be five interior divisions in both complexes, as shown in the following chart:

The Five Design Elements in the Desert Tabernacle:	The Five Interior Divisions of the Pillar of Enoch:
(1) The Entrance, and Outer Courtyard of the Desert Tabernacle	(1) Casing Stones, Entrance, Passages, and Grand Gallery of Great Pyramid
(2) The Altar of Burnt Offering and Bronze Sea	(2) Granite Plug, Well Shaft, and Queen’s Chamber
(3) The Holy Place	(3) Antechamber
(4) The Most Holy Place	(4) King’s Chamber
(5) The Ark of the Covenant	(5) King’s Coffin

Upon seeing these correlations, many comparisons between the Desert Tabernacle, and the Pillar of Enoch can accurately be made. For instance, the Great Pyramid’s exterior could have served as the altar of burnt offering did in the Desert Tabernacle’s Courtyard. Since the Great Pyramid may have served as a Covenant Pillar for the Sethites, offerings of oil and blood could have been poured over the Great Pyramid’s dazzling white limestone casing stones - just as they were poured onto the bronze altar in the Tabernacle. Another spot in the Great Pyramid that seems to depict the altar of burnt offering is the red granite plug in the Ascending Passage. In addition to this, the Great Pyramid shows a five-fold construction. Though the Desert Tabernacle should be viewed as consisting of three broad sections with different purposes, there were five distinct components working within its three-fold construction.

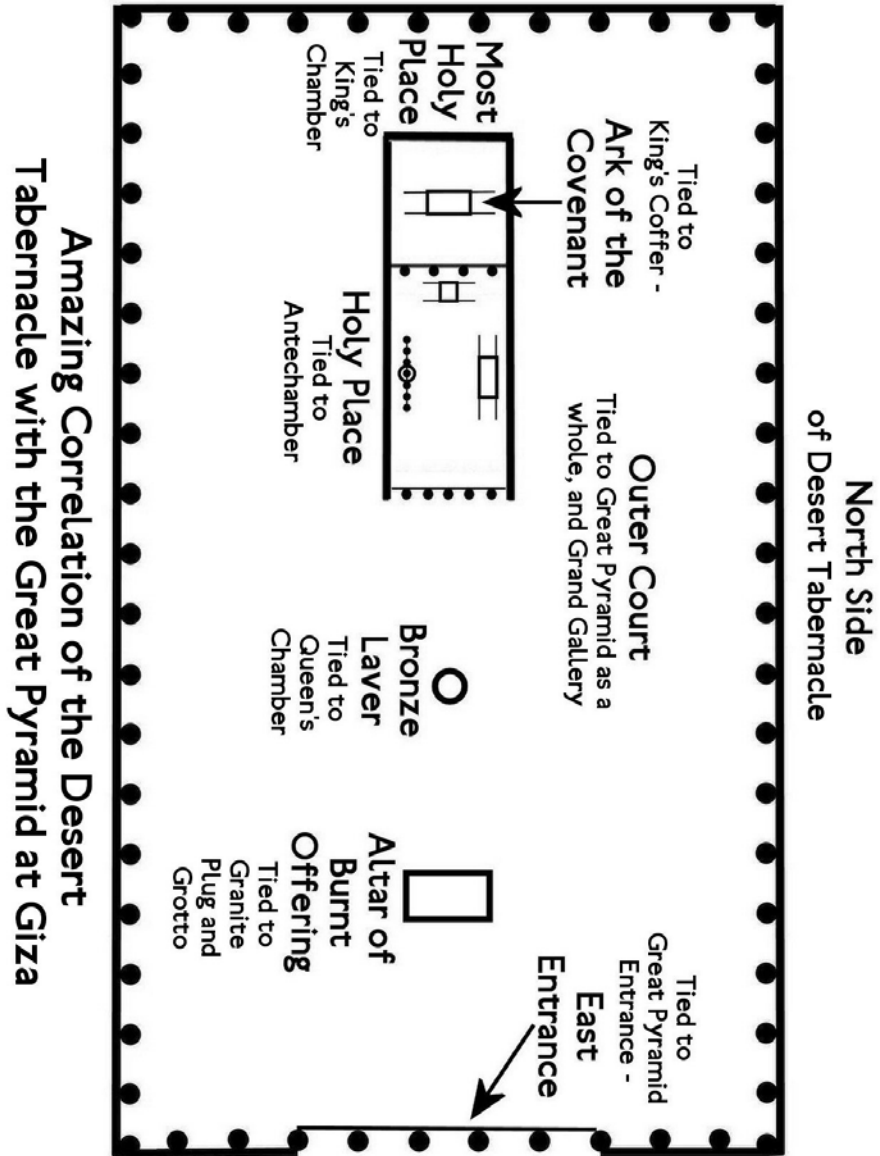
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The Israelites were outside the holiest shrine of their religion, and a ten-foot high wall of white linen surrounded it on all four sides. They therefore could not see inside the Tabernacle complex at all. Similarly, the Great Pyramid's interior was sealed off from view behind four walls of casing stones made of pure white limestone. The white outer covering on both structures signifies the pure white raiment reflecting the Shekinah Glory of God that the saints will wear in Heaven (Matthew 17:2; Revelation 7:9-14, 19:14). The Tabernacle Courtyard was later referred to as the Court of the Gentiles in the Temple of Solomon. Anyone who loved Yahweh could enter into the Court of the Gentiles, as long as they were ritually clean. It therefore foreshadows the godly nations that will gather around Jerusalem in Christ's Millennial Kingdom.

Though the Ancient Israelites could not see their destiny, God had a greater plan for them than anything they could have imagined. This is seen in the Camp of Israel that surrounded the Desert Tabernacle Courtyard on all sides. This Israelite Camp corresponds directly with the Great Pyramid as a whole. Just as the Camp of Israel was a foreshadowing of the Millennial Kingdom of Christ, the Great Pyramid testified of the coming of the same Kingdom of God on Earth. Likewise, God's people are the countless stones that form His holy Temple, just as many individual stones form the Great Pyramid. This suggests that the entire Pillar of Enoch was meant to signify spiritual Israel, which consists of all Jewish, Israelite, and Gentile believers. Adding to this theme, the Grand Gallery of the Pillar of Enoch corresponds directly with the Tabernacle Courtyard.

Just as the Tabernacle, and the objects in its courtyard could not be seen from outside the outer curtain, the Grand Gallery, and other internal features of the Pillar of Enoch cannot be seen from outside. We will explore other startling correlations between the Grand Gallery, and the Tabernacle Courtyard in a moment. Inside the Great Pyramid, the Descending Passage was completely sealed off from the Ascending Passage by a huge granite plug that represented the division between a holy God, and fallen men that was caused by sin. The only way to get into the Ascending Passage from the Descending Passage at one time was through the Well Shaft. The Well Shaft connects the Descending Passage with the juncture between the Grand Gallery, and the Antechamber leading into the King's Chamber.

Plan of Desert Tabernacle Showing Links to Great Pyramid



Amazing Correlation of the Desert Tabernacle with the Great Pyramid at Giza