

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 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.**” - Hebrews 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, the resurrection of Christ, and the giving of the Holy Spirit, while the King’s Chamber is an allegory in stone representing the Sun, as well as Christ - our Immanuel, or “God with Us.” In addition, the four shafts leading from the Queen’s and King’s Chambers point upward toward specific stars in the heavens tied to the Star Gospel.

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. Before exploring my findings on the connection between the Giza Pyramid complex and the Desert Tabernacle and Temple to Yahweh, I highly recommend reviewing my teachings on this subject in Chapter Three of my book "The Language of God in History" showing this Giza - Sky correlation. In that chapter, I show the Star Gospel connection pertaining to the site layout of the Giza Pyramid Complex, as well as the fact that the Great Pyramid was meant to mark the allegorical location of God's heavenly Tabernacle - where Yahshua dwells through His Spirit.

In this book, it will be shown that ***the Great Pyramid and the Desert Tabernacle also share similarities in their physical design.*** Furthermore, it will be shown that their design represents the structure of the Universe, as well as the physical design of every born-again believer. In fact, the Earth, the stars, and all the other celestial bodies that add meaning to the Gospel in the Stars are representations of the heavenly Tabernacle spoken of in Scripture. This correlates with the idea 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 Coffin: 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, 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

Curiously, this is the exact size in Sacred Cubits of the Granite Coffin 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 Coffin is the only object within the King's Chamber. Likewise, the Ark was the single sacred furnishing within the Most Holy Place in the Desert Tabernacle, though it was joined by two unauthorized statues of Cherubim in Solomon's Temple.

The cubic volume of both the Ark of the Covenant and the empty Coffin 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 Coffin 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 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 man who was 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, which is 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 Coffer 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. Like the Ark, this Coffer is a silent messenger telling us all that all of us can conquer death and receive everlasting life through Christ - He who is the eternal Bread of Life - when we believe in Him.

This connection between the Ark of the Covenant and the Coffer, 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 Coffer 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, as shown in the following chart, there appears to be five interior divisions in both complexes. 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 the same purpose as the altar of burnt offering did in the Desert Tabernacle's and Temple'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 or sprinkled 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. The following chart shows these five design elements and how they connect to the Great Pyramid’s design:

Chart Showing Fivefold Tabernacle-Pyramid Connection

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

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. Just as the Tabernacle, and the objects in its courtyard could not be seen outside the curtain, the Grand Gallery and other internal features of the Pillar of Enoch cannot be seen from outside.

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, just as many individual stones form the Great Pyramid, God's people are the countless stones that form His holy Temple. 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. We will explore other startling correlations between the Grand Gallery and the Tabernacle Courtyard a bit later in this section.

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 Horizontal Passage leading into the Queen's Chamber.

The Descending Passage and Subterranean Chamber in the Great Pyramid represent the effects of sin outside the Camp of Israel. It is the place outside of the Covenant of blood, and the divine Law - the place where degenerate man is completely separated from the purity, sanctity, and holiness of Yahweh. It is the place where people outside of Yah's Covenant of salvation are destined to perish, and be cast into the bottomless pit on the Last Judgment. That is why the Descending Passage ends with the Subterranean Chamber's "bottomless" pit (as described in Chapter Four).

The Well Shaft, like the Grand Gallery, alludes to the Outer Courtyard that was just inside the Tabernacle complex. In this Outer Courtyard, there was the Bronze Sea that represented the baptism of repentance, and the altar of burnt offering that symbolized God's Blood Covenant with mankind. It also foretold Yahshua's shed body and blood, and the rite of Communion.

Though only priests could enter the Tabernacle courtyard, they were sinful priests ministering before a holy God. Therefore, when they offered atonement sacrifices on the altar of burnt offering, they did it for all Israel - and for themselves also. This role of the priests foreshadowed Yahshua, who was perfect, unlike ordinary priests, and offered the perfect sacrificial lamb when He died on the Cross.

By His blood sacrifice on the Cross, Yahshua paid the full price for all our sins. In fact, the ascending Well Shaft - with its grotto that contains a stone abutment that resembles the head of a lamb - represented the altar of burnt offering, and the related sacrifice of Yahshua on the Cross. The red granite plug at the entrance to the Ascending Passage could also represent the altar of burnt sacrifice. The sacrifices offered on that altar were insufficient for salvation and therefore could never bridge the great gulf between a holy God and sinful man. However, they pointed ahead to the perfect atoning sacrifice found in Christ that is represented by the Well Shaft.

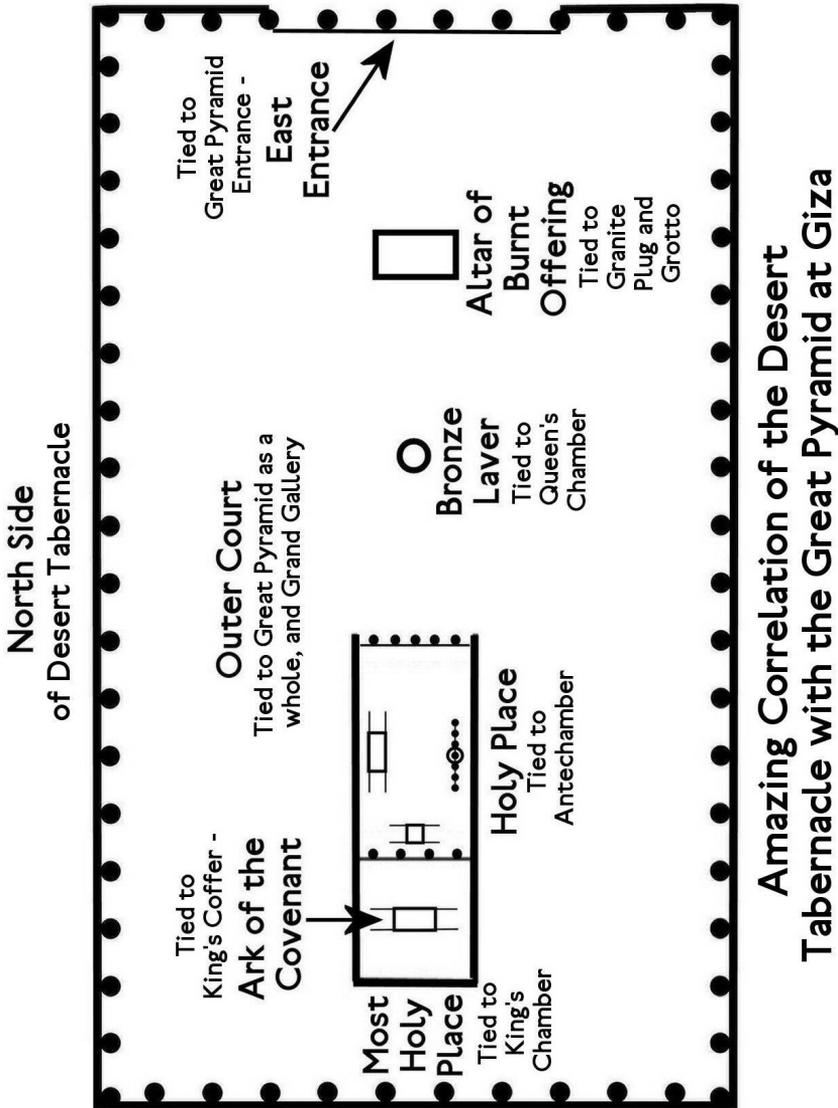
The Antechamber outside the King's Chamber corresponds to the Holy Place in the Tabernacle. The cloth curtain that hung between the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place showed the separation between the holy and invisible God Yahweh and His sin-filled, fallen Creation. This cloth curtain representing our separation from God is represented by the great stone block above the entrance to the King's Chamber. There are four parallel semi-circular grooves cut into this huge stone that resemble pillars. Uncannily, there were also four pillars of acacia wood that held up the veil separating the Holy Place from the Most Holy Place in the Desert Tabernacle (Exodus 26:31-32). This suggests that the low entryway into the King's Chamber from the Antechamber represented the veil separating sinful mankind from a holy God. Since the Antechamber depicts the final Tribulation before the Millennial Rule of Christ, its connection to the Temple veil shows that the wall of separation between Yahshua and His Church will not be completely destroyed until the Millennial Rule of Christ, when everyone that takes part in the First Resurrection will finally know and love God fully.

At one time, it is believed that there were three stone slabs in the Antechamber blocking the entrance into the King's Chamber from the Grand Gallery. A portion of one of the slabs still remains in the pyramid. This remaining granite slab is in the groove closest to the entrance to the King's Chamber, and it *is in two unbroken pieces* that appear as if they were never intended to completely fill the space they occupy. In other words, they were never meant to block the path into the King's Chamber, but merely to hamper one's entrance into it by making it difficult.

Piazz Smyth believed that the two halves of this granite slab represented the spiritual uniting of the Houses of Israel and Judah under the leadership of Christ. This one slab in two pieces may therefore represent Israel - first in the Ten Lost Israelite Tribes recovered from all the nations on Earth, and secondly in Judah, which signifies the modern-day Jews. I partly agree with this assessment, and cover this subject at

more length in Chapter Seven. However, a much more detailed overview of the meaning and purpose of the Two Houses of Israel is given in Books Two and Three of this series.

Plan of Desert Tabernacle Showing Links to Great Pyramid



Like Piazzì Smyth, I believe that the three grooves in the Antechamber were never intended to block the way into the King's Chamber with a real sequence of three stone barriers. Rather, they appear to have an allegorical significance that is entirely in keeping with the meanings associated with other structural elements in the Great Pyramid. For example, there are three major connecting passageways in the Great Pyramid - the Descending and Ascending Passages, and the Horizontal Passage into the Queen's Chamber.

These three passageways each pertain to some aspect of our Path to Salvation. In addition, there were three ritual objects inside the Desert Tabernacle's Holy Place: the table of showbread, the golden lampstand, and the altar of incense. These allude to the threefold path we must take to find Salvation and be born-again. Like these ritual objects, the three grooves in the Antechamber's east and west walls appear to represent this path, which consists of:

1. Repentance from sin (the table of showbread),
2. Regeneration of the spirit (the golden lamp stand), and
3. Relationship with God (the altar of incense)

These are the three R's of the Path to Salvation: Repentance, Regeneration, and Relationship. The three ritual objects in the Holy Place that signify our path away from sin and death, and into everlasting life in Christ also represent Yahshua's role as the Messiah, This means that the three grooves in the Antechamber do also, as follows:

1. Yahshua as the Bread of Life (i.e. the showbread);
2. Yahshua as the Light of the World (i.e. the golden lampstand);
and
3. Yahshua as the giver of the Holy Spirit - the key to a relationship with God in prayer (i.e. the incense)

Since the Holy Place and Antechamber are connected to the Tribulation, the ritual objects showing the Path to Salvation in Christ that were in the Holy Place are symbolic of what protects the Tribulation Saints from being deceived by the Antichrist. The Table of Showbread had two fresh loaves of bread placed upon it every day. These two loaves appear to be allegorically represented in the two granite slabs nearly touching in the groove closest to the entrance to the Antechamber.

Just as the two loaves or piles of showbread signified the divided Kingdoms of Judah and Israel, these two stone slabs represent the Two House Church of Judah and Ephraim that form the Body of Christ. These two Houses were formed when Ancient Israel split into two kingdoms: the Kingdom of Judah, and the Kingdom of Israel. The literal and spiritual descendents of both Houses are scattered all over the world today, but are especially prevalent in modern Israel and the United States. A bit later, we will explore the ways that these two Houses can be identified in today's world.

These three symbols for Christ, like the three grooves found in the Antechamber, represent the three steps in the Path to Salvation. These are:

The Three Steps To Salvation:

1. Repent Of Sin, and Turn Away From It
2. Accept Christ as Messiah to Receive Forgiveness and the Holy Spirit, and:
3. Extend Christ's Love, Mercy and Forgiveness to Others -Whether Or Not They Repent!

These steps must be completed before anyone can go past the veil of sinfulness, and into the purity of the Most Holy Place represented by the King's Chamber. The three symbols for Christ found in the Holy Place represent this Path to Salvation written with the Language of God in the Bible. This path is only found in Yahshua, whose Spirit has always guided men via the Prophets of God throughout the Seven Great Days. These Seven Great Days are depicted in the seven levels of the corbelled ceiling in the Grand Gallery.

Since the Grand Gallery appears before the Antechamber, or Holy Place, and the King's Chamber, or Most Holy Place in the Great Pyramid, it is meant to correspond to the Outer Courtyard in the Desert Tabernacle, as well as to the roughly 2,000-year Age of Grace between Yahshua's death and resurrection, and the seven-year Tribulation period signified by the Antechamber. In Chapter Eight of this book, I will show what the interior measurements of the Great Pyramid Antechamber reveal about the seven-year Tribulation corresponding to the Prophet Daniel's Seventieth Week.

Now, just as there are three steps in the Path to Salvation, Yahweh God has also shown me that there are Three Steps to Evangelism, which consist of Three Gospel Messages that prepare others to be ready for the Kingdom of God, and to be ready to receive the love,

forgiveness and Grace of God. **These three Gospels are the Gospel of Repentance, the Gospel of Salvation, and the Gospel of the Kingdom.** Understanding and accepting these three Gospel steps guarantee that true disciples of Christ will be ready for the First Rapture, as well as the right to rule and reign with Christ during the Millennial Kingdom of God on Earth. Simply stated, these are the three steps that Evangelists need to follow to lead others to Salvation in Christ effectively:

1. Disciples love sinners that are not yet saved by the Blood of Christ by preaching the **Gospel of Repentance** to them like John the Baptist did. This gospel convicts people of the filthiness of their sin, and their need for God's forgiveness. Just as John the Baptist did, we must get baptized by water because it is an acknowledgment of our sinfulness and need for repentance, and also of our need to die to sin and live righteously.
2. Those who have heard and accepted the Gospel of Repentance are ready to hear the **Gospel of Salvation**. This is to accept the blood sacrifice of the Son of God Yahshua, Who is the Lamb of God Who takes away the sins of the whole world. Only Yahshua or Jesus can forgive and wash away all of our sins and destroy its condemnation, freeing us to love and serve Him by filling us with His Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit allows us to be born again so that we can be spiritually regenerated in Christ's image.
3. After that, repentant sinners that are being regenerated by the Holy Spirit are ready to hear the **Gospel of the Kingdom**, where there is no condemnation. The reason that there is no condemnation at this stage is because the repentance required, and the needed spiritual regeneration have already been done by those who are ready to enter God's Kingdom. In a nutshell, Evangelists need to remember to teach that Repentance must come before Salvation, and Salvation must come before Kingship can be bestowed upon us by the King of kings.

The Most Holy Place, and the King's Chamber

Just as the Ark of the Covenant and the Coffin in the King's Chamber share a direct relationship, the King's Chamber corresponds to the Most Holy Place in the Tabernacle, as well as to the Most Holy Place in the Temples to Yahweh that once stood on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem. The Most Holy Place represents the First Resurrection, and the Millennial Rule of Christ on Earth - followed by eternity. The King's