



### What is this TXT Fondue program about?

People find it difficult to imagine what God the Father is like. They would like to express their gratitude towards Him. He is the Creator of the first fruit and of the harvest. He is the Leader of the people, with whom He travels by being in their midst. He is the Judge over forgiveness of sin, of cleansing, and of justice. God the Father spent fifty chapters in the Bible on the tabernacle, the tent in which He lived among His people, whereas only two chapters were dedicated to the creation of the entire world. The tabernacle showed how the people could be under way with God the Father, under the shekinah of the Holy Spirit. By discussing the tabernacle in this program, we want to introduce God the Father to you.

**Preparations:** A plan of the tabernacle is included with this program on page 8 and 9. Print this plan, fold the side of one of the two pages and join them together with tape. Print page 10 on a transparent sheet or on normal/heavy paper, and cut out the objects and nameplates. For the six objects from the tabernacle, it looks good to fold the bottom side backwards, so that these objects will stand up straight during the program.

### How is a TXT Fondue played?

Two teams take turns in asking each other questions. There usually are 12 questions for each team. The team that has question 1a begins with asking. After the question has been asked and in some cases a passage from the Scriptures has been read, the other team has one minute to discuss their answer. Then they give their final answer and the team that asked the question decides whether the answer is correct. Keep in mind that if your team demands strict answers, the other team will do the same.

#### Not the answer but the process

With a TXT Fondue, it's not about the answer, but all about the process. Questions will lead to new questions, which is good, but keep these thoughts until after the TXT Fondue, so that the program may continue fluently and dynamically. That is important, because a TXT Fondue is actually a sermon that is divided into chunks. It is apostles' teaching (Acts 2:42), so just like any sermon it has a structure that builds up to an application. Those who wish to go in-depth can do so afterwards.

#### Referee

Like the referee ensures that the rules of play are respected, the elder in a house feast supervises that all that is said remains Biblical (1 Timothy 4:16). There are just two rules: if someone says something unbiblical, the elder takes corrective action, like a referee in football issues a yellow card. In case of sin, he intervenes, comparable to a red card.

#### Feedback

Have you got a suggestion? Did you discover an error in a TXT Fondue program? Let us know through [HuisfeestNetwork.org](https://huisfeestnetwork.org)! Questions regarding the contents can be discussed with the House Feast Network at [facebook.com/HouseFeastNetwork](https://facebook.com/HouseFeastNetwork).

Version: August 20, 2013.

Photos courtesy of [Matthias Hampel](#), used with permission. This tabernacle is on permanent display at the [Bildungs- und Begegnungszentrum](#) in Reichenbach im Vogtland, Germany.

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### What is the House Feast Network?

Those who are in the house feasts intend to reach all people in their own network who have not yet been reached with the gospel.

#### Networking

Of course you are curious to see how other house feasts do things. You wish to pay each other visits, help each other, and in any case you celebrate a large feast together, three times a year. To facilitate this, we have set up a House Feast Network group on Facebook: [facebook.com/HouseFeastNetwork](https://facebook.com/HouseFeastNetwork). Elders can exchange their experiences at [facebook.com/groups/Oudsten](https://facebook.com/groups/Oudsten).

#### Share impressions

House feasts support one another by continually sharing photos in "The House Feast Network". House feasts unite because of this. We prefer that the ambience pictures you share do not intrude people's privacy.

### What is the Learnhouse?

A collection of 84 TXT Fondue programs together form a complete training to spiritual maturity. It is composed of 7 fundaments, with 12 programs per fundaments. The program you now hold is part of the second fundament: baptism.

We recommend you to read the book of Deuteronomy while you take the 12 lessons in this fundament.

#### Previous program:

2.07 Idols

#### This program:

2.08 Tabernacle

#### Next program:

2.09 Old self

For an overview of all programs, see the [Learnhouse](#).

	1. Conversion	2. Baptism	3. Holy Spirit	4. Evangelization and deaconry	5. Sanctification	6. Future	7. Houses
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**1a. The forefathers of the people of Israel were Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. In the days of Jacob, famine broke out in the Promised Land, causing the people to flee to Egypt, where they did have food. During this period, the people became familiar with the Egyptian idols. After two hundred years, the people of Israel were enslaved.**

**God the Father sent Moses to free the people and let them flee through the Red Sea. Now, the people had to learn in the desert, how they should serve God the Father in this new situation. In which three ways did God the Father teach them this?**

(answer) The other team must name all three points:

1. By leading the people every day through a pillar of cloud and a pillar of fire.
2. By making His Laws known to the people.
3. By living among the people in a tent (the tabernacle).

**2a. When people stood on a mountain and saw the people of Israel, they saw a camp of tents for 600.000 people. Overhead the tabernacle's tent, which stood in the middle of the camp, a pillar of cloud was visible during daytime and a pillar of fire during nighttime. God the Father introduced Himself to the people of Israel by being in their midst. Which two things did God the Father want to teach then by doing this?**

(answer) The other team must name both points:

1. That they learn how to apply His Laws.
2. That they learn His customs/culture.



**3a. Place the plan of the tabernacle (page 8 and 9 of this program) in the middle of the table. For this plan, you will also need the objects and nameplates on page 10. Someone from the team asking the question places the (red) nameplate "Camp" on place A, and the nameplate "Tabernacle" on place B. If necessary, secure it with a piece of tape.**

**Who was the architect of this tabernacle? Choose from:**

- a. Moses.
- b. God the Father.
- c. An artist from among the people.
- d. It was a replica of a tabernacle taken from another religion.

(answer) The correct answer is: "b. God the Father".

(comment) In Exodus 26, God the Father gave the design to Moses. The people of Israel were already familiar with tabernacles of idols. This among others becomes clear from Amos 5:26a, which in various English Bibles, including the King James Version, has been translated as: "But ye have borne the tabernacle of your Moloch."

**4a. God the Father wanted to make the tabernacle so beautiful, that He appointed the best artist from the people to build the tabernacle. It required among others lots of gold, silver and fabrics. How come the people of Israel had all these building materials at hand?**

(answer) God the Father had commanded them to ask the Egyptians for silver, gold and fabrics, and take this with them into the desert.

(comment) Exodus 11:1-2 and 12:35-36 say:

Now the Lord had said to Moses, "I will bring one more plague on Pharaoh and on Egypt. After that, he will let you go from here, and when he does, he will drive you out completely. Tell the people that men and women alike are to ask their neighbors for articles of silver and gold." [continues on the following page]



[4a. continued] *The Israelites did as Moses instructed and asked the Egyptians for articles of silver and gold and for clothing. The Lord had made the Egyptians favorably disposed toward the people, and they gave them what they asked for; so they plundered the Egyptians.*

*The appointing of the artist Bezalel and his coworkers is described in Exodus 31:1–11.*



**5a. (Please read the bold text of this question aloud.)**

**After the initiation, the priests started working in shifts. Someone from the team asking the question will lip read, according to which structure this schedule was made. The other team will try and guess this.**

(answer) Biblical feasts.

**6a. Someone from the team asking the question places the Laver on place G.**

**The tabernacle is a one-way street. You go from the entrance gate to the Holy of Holies. You cannot appear before God the Father covered with desert dust and blood from sacrificial animals. This is why there was a Laver in the Courtyard that the priests had to wash themselves in. This Laver had to be made from shiny bronze, so that it was reflective. Explain why.**

(answer) So that you could see yourself through the cleaning water, to make sure you were really clean.

**7a. Someone from the team asking the question places the Table of Showbread on place I. What is the Table of Showbread an image of?**

(answer) The Bible.

(comment) King Jesus says in John 6:48–51:

*"I am the bread of life. Your ancestors ate the manna in the wilderness, yet they died. But here is the bread that comes down from heaven, which anyone may eat and not die. I am the living bread that came down from heaven. Whoever eats this bread will live forever. This bread is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world."*



**8a. (Please read the bold text of this question aloud.)**

**Someone from the team asking the question places the Ark of the Covenant on place K.**

**The Ark of the Covenant stands in the Holy of Holies. It has several distinct features:**

- 1. It is portable: made for transport through staves.**
- 2. It is valuable: covered with lots of gold.**
- 3. It is protected by golden angels.**
- 4. It contains important objects.**

**Someone from the team asking the question will draw which objects were stored in the ark. The other team will try and guess all three points.**

(answer) The other team must name all three points:

1. The stone tablets with the Ten Commandments.
2. A jar containing bread (manna).
3. A rod (the staff of Aaron).

(comment) *The contents of the ark are described in Hebrews 9:4. They are evidence for the greatness of God the Father.*



**9a. The tabernacle is all about sacrifices and offerings. There were many different kinds of offerings, such as: burnt offering, vow offering, peace offering, sin offering, debt offering, guilt offering, incense offering, ordination offering, libation offering, fire offering, memorial offering, first fruits offering, joy offering, wave offering, atonement offering, and thanks offering.**

**Some offerings were brought daily, such as fire offerings. The incense offering was even brought day and night. Other offerings were brought on a specific day in the year, such as the atonement offering on the Day of Atonement, or as soon as it was possible, the first fruit offering after the first harvest.**

**Explain what the word "sacrifice" or "offering" can mean.**

(answer) The other team must name at least two of the following points:

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. An offering is something you offer.                           | "I bring a sacrifice."   |
| 2. An offering is something requiring effort.                    | "It is a sacrifice."     |
| 3. An offering is something where you make yourself subordinate. | "I'll sacrifice myself." |
| 4. An offering is something that happens to you involuntary.     | "I am the sacrifice."    |

**10a. Before a sacrificial animal was slaughtered on the Altar of Sacrifice, the person who brought the sacrifice, first had to put his hand on the animal's head. Explain why.**

(answer) So that the burden of sin was transferred from him onto the sacrificial animal.

**11a. The people of Israel had to closely keep the Laws of God the Father. This became painfully obvious after an occupational accident at the tabernacle involving the two sons of Aaron, who were both priests. This has been described in Leviticus 10:1-2:**

**Aaron's sons Nadab and Abihu took their censers, put fire in them and added incense; and they offered unauthorized fire before the Lord, contrary to his command. So fire came out from the presence of the Lord and consumed them, and they died before the Lord.**

**How can you best describe the error Nadab and Abihu made in one word?**

(answer) Disobedience.

**12a. The tabernacle was put into service in 1445 before Christ. Nearly 500 years later, in the days of King David and King Solomon, the tabernacle was replaced by the first temple in Jerusalem. This temple was demolished and plundered in 586 before Christ. This was in the time of the priest Ezra, when the people of Israel had a tabernacle again.**

**In 515 before Christ, the temple was rebuilt, and in 19 before Christ, the heathen Herod had this temple remodeled and expanded at a large scale. This temple was destroyed in 70 after Christ and has not been rebuilt ever since.**

**The apostle Paul explains that God the Father wants to live inside of us. What does he call our body when he does that?**

(answer) There are two possible answers. The other team must name one of them:

1. A temple of God the Father.
2. A temple of the Holy Spirit.

(comment) He wrote this in 1 Corinthians 3:17 and 6:19.

**Closing question (both teams): During the house feast, we also celebrate the Lord's Supper. We will also do that now. To which object from the tabernacle is the Lord's Supper related?**



**1b. In this program, we will thoroughly study the tabernacle.**

**Every time the people of Israel had set up their camp, God the Father lived amidst His people in a tent, within a rectangular enclosure. The people of Israel were divided over twelve tribes. God the Father gave specific instructions on how the camp should be set up, in a way that He would be in the center of the camp. How did He require the camp to be set up?**

(answer) The tabernacle stood in the middle, with three tribes on each side of the rectangular enclosure.

(comment) *This is being described in Numbers 2.*

**2b. The tabernacle refers in every way to King Jesus. In Hebrews 8:5, the tabernacle is called a shadow of the glory of God the Father. What does the place of the tabernacle in the camp say about King Jesus?**

(answer) King Jesus wants to live among His people and introduce Himself to them.

**3b. Someone from the team asking the question places the (red) nameplate "Courtyard" on place C, the nameplate "Holy Place" on place D, and the nameplate "Holy of Holies" on place E.**

**The tabernacle was composed of three sections. You could compare this to the bedroom, the study and the kitchen in a home. Place the (green) nameplates of these three rooms on the right place (C, D or E).**

(answer)

- C. / Courtyard      "kitchen"
- D. / Holy Place      "study"
- E. / Holy of Holies      "bedroom"

**4b. God the Father appeared on Mount Sinai to the people of Israel. There, He gave His Laws, including the instructions for how to build and furnish the tabernacle. When the tabernacle was finished, it was initiated. Name two actions that were performed as part of the initiation.**

(answer) The other team must name two of these answers:

1. The tabernacle and all of its objects were anointed and consecrated.
2. Each of the twelve tribes brought offerings to God the Father.
3. Aaron lit the candles of the Seven-Branched Lampstand. These continued to burn since.
4. The Levites were appointed to fulfill the priestly service.

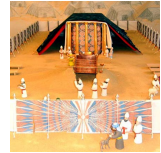
(comment) *This is described in Exodus 40:1–33 and in Numbers 7 en 8.*

**5b. We will now discuss each object from the tabernacle one by one. Someone from the team asking the question places the "Altar of Sacrifice" on place F. You can best bend the rectangle that says "Altar of Sacrifice" backwards, and then put it up straight. If necessary, use a piece of tape to help it stay upright.**

**The first object that someone saw when entering through the gate into the Courtyard, was the Altar of Sacrifice. You were not allowed to show up here with empty hands. Rich people brought a bull; poor people with a sheep, a goat, a dove or a pigeon. This animal was then sacrificed as a penalty for your sins. First, you had to lay your hand on the head of the sacrificial animal. After that, did you have to slaughter the sacrificial animal yourself, or did someone do that for you?**

(answer) You had to slaughter the sacrificial animal and cut it to pieces yourself.

(comment) *This is described in Leviticus 1. The priests splashed the blood and laid the sacrificial animal on the Altar of Sacrifice.*



**6b. Someone from the team asking the question places the Seven-Branched Lampstand on place H.**

**We now enter into the holy place. The first object is the Seven-Branched Lampstand. Name two things that the people of Israel learnt from the image of the Lampstand with its fire.**

(answer) The other team must name two of these answers:

1. It gives light.
2. The flickering candlelight causes you to see different colors, dimensions and shapes to what you see.
3. The fire is an image of the holiness of God the Father.
4. You can only understand the Laws (the Showbread), when light falls on them.

**7b. Someone from the team asking the question places the Altar of Incense on place J.**

**A little known object is the Altar of Incense. There is even uncertainty about where exactly it was placed, but it is assumed it stood in the Holy Place. A unique composition of perfumes had to be burnt on it, that may not be reproduced. Its delicious smell that is rising up, is an image of worship.**

**In addition to the Altar of Incense, God the Father was also worshipped in other ways in or through the tabernacle. Name three examples.**

(answer) Basically everything in the tabernacle is worship, but some things specifically emphasize it, such as;

- Shofar blowing
- Silence in the Holy of Holies
- Decoration of the tents
- Clothing of the High Priest
- Hymns
- Praise offerings



**8b. How often did a common man, a priest, and the High Priest visit the sections of the tabernacle? Choose from:**

- a. A common man entered the Holy Place *daily*.  
A priest entered the Holy of Holies *annually*.  
The High Priest entered the Holy of Holies *weekly*.
- b. A common man entered the Courtyard *weekly*.  
A priest entered Holy Place *weekly*.  
The High Priest entered the Holy of Holies *daily*.
- c. A common man entered the Courtyard *annually*.  
A priest entered the Holy Place *daily*.  
The High Priest *never* entered the Holy of Holies.
- d. A common man entered the Courtyard *daily*.  
A priest entered the Holy Place *daily*.  
The High Priest entered the Holy of Holies *annually*.

(answer) The correct answer is: Het juiste antwoord is: "d. A common man entered the Courtyard daily. A priest entered the Holy Place daily. The High Priest entered the Holy of Holies annually."



**9b. King Jesus is the Lamb who was sacrificed for us. That means, that the Lamb was sacrificed in our place. But he was not burnt on the Altar of Sacrifice. Instead, how was He offered? Choose from:**

- a. He was hung on a cross.
- b. He was hung on an execution stake.
- c. He was stoned to death.
- d. He was hanged by a tree.

(answer) The correct answer is: "b. He was hung on an execution stake."

(comment) Everywhere that Bible translations speak of a "cross", the source text always speaks of an "execution stake". This was a pole without a crossbar, whereby the condemned were hung by their hands above their heads and by their feet. Only much later did Bible translations speak of a "cross", which refers to an idol.

**10b. On the table lies a plan of the tabernacle, including the various objects of the tabernacle. Each of the Biblical feasts can be linked to the tabernacle.**

**The team answering the question places the seven (blue) nameplates with names of Biblical feasts on the places that have been lettered L through to R on the plan of the tabernacle. These (blue) letters can be found on the five red nameplates, and on the two objects in the Courtyard.**

(answer) The correct arrangement is:

- L. / Camp                      Sabbath
- M. / Tabernacle              Feast of Tabernacles
- N. / Courtyard                Feast of Trumpets
- O. / Holy Place                Pentecost
- P. / Holy of Holies            Day of Atonement
- Q. / Altar of Sacrifice        Pesach Seder
- R. / Laver                      Feast of Unleavened Bread

**11b. About the return of King Jesus, the Bible says that He will come in the end time, and "tabernacle" among us. The word refers to a tent or a hut. He will not live in a palace, because it will always be too small. As a result, during which Biblical feast is it most likely for King Jesus to return?**

(answer) The feast of Tabernacles.

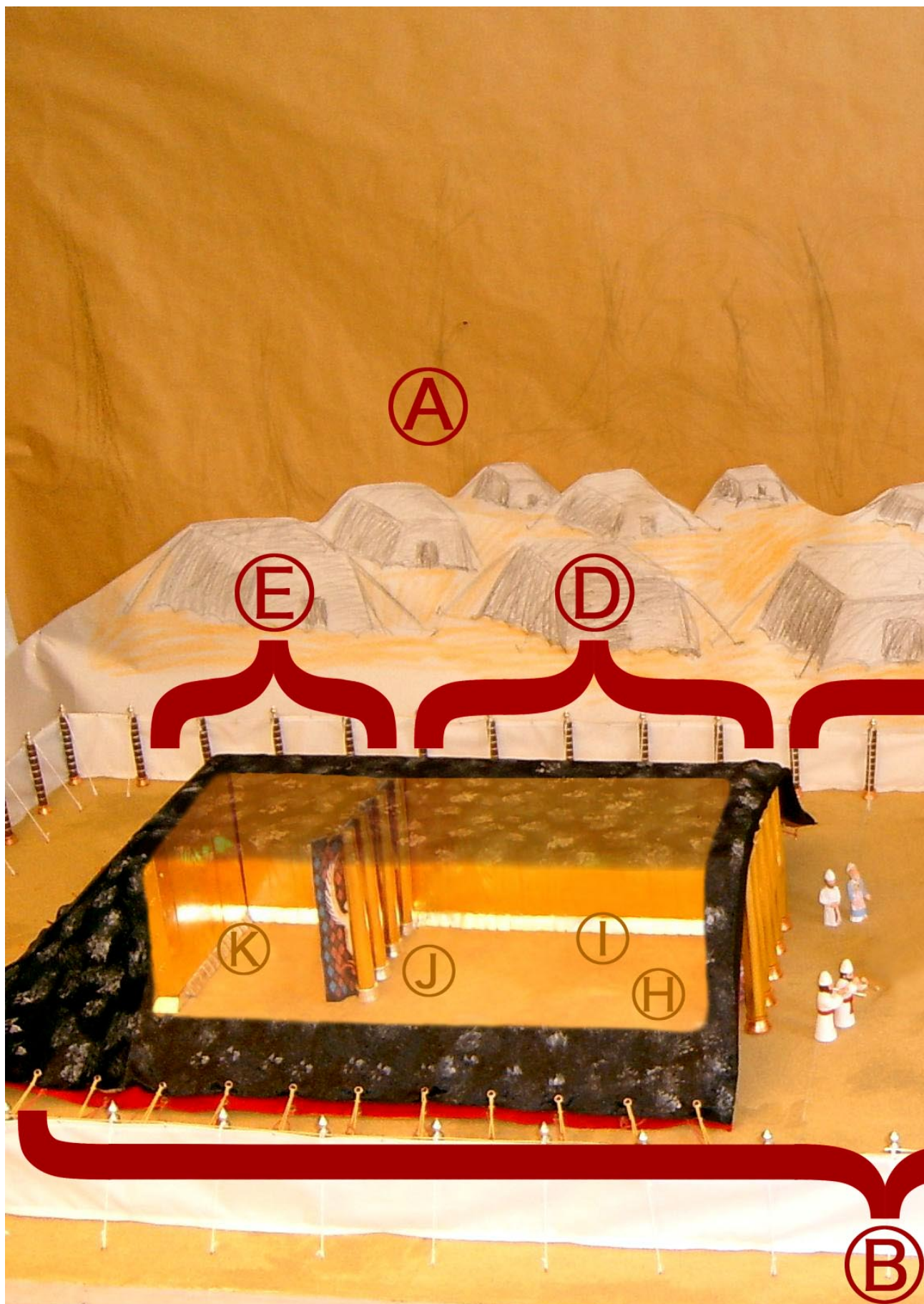
(comment) See also question 2b.

**12b. We may serve God the Father just like the priests served Him in the tabernacle. You are composed of body, soul and spirit. Relate these to the three sections of the tabernacle, and indicate in which part God the Father lives.**

(answer) Your body is the Courtyard, your soul is the Holy Place, and your spirit is the Holy of Holies. God the Father lives in the Holy of Holies, so He lives in your spirit.

(comment) King Jesus says in John 4:24: "God is spirit, and his worshipers must worship in the Spirit and in truth." Here, He refers to your service in the Holy of Holies.

**Closing question (both teams): During the house feast, we also celebrate the Lord's Supper. We will also do that now. To which object from the tabernacle is the Lord's Supper related?**







**Questions 3a and 3b:**

L  
**Camp**

M  
**Tabernacle**

N  
**Courtyard**

O  
**Holy Place**

P  
**Holy of Holies**

**"bedroom"**

**"study"**

**"kitchen"**

**Questions 5b through to 8a:**

Q  
  
 Altar of Sacrifice

R  
  
 Laver

Seven-Branded Lampstand

S  
  
 Table of Showbread

Altar of Incense

Ark of the Covenant

**Question 10b:**

T  
**Pesach Seder**

**Feast of the Unleavened Bread**

**Pentecost**

**Feast of Trumpets**

**Day of Atonement**

**Feast of Tabernacles**

**Sabbath**