

## LESSON SIX

### THE HANGINGS OF THE DOOR AND THE VEIL

TEXT: EXODUS 26:31-37; 36:35-38

There were two entrances in the Tabernacle, called “The DOOR,” and “The VEIL.” “The DOOR” was the entrance to the Holy Place, while “The VEIL” was the entrance of the Most Holy Place.

#### **A. THE HANGINGS OF THE DOOR:**

##### **1. THE PILLARS AND HOOKS:**

There were gold hooks and five pillars of Shittim wood overlaid with gold that supported the colorful hangings of the door. Again we have the two elements of the wood (representing Christ's humanity) and the gold (representing Christ's deity) portraying the dual nature of the Lord while He was on earth.

The five pillars sustained the hangings. Christ is our righteousness. The experience of the Holy Ghost is only received through Jesus. The gold in this entrance contrasted with the silver hooks of the court pillars, indicating a deeper spiritual experience waiting inside the Tabernacle proper.

The five brass sockets formed the foundation for the pillars. Brass, representative of judgment against sin and disobedience, here shows that the Word of God judges us even though we have been brought into Salvation (1 Corinthians 11:31; 1 Timothy 5:24).

There were chapiters on the top of the pillars, and fillets, both of which were overlaid with gold. The Bible is silent as to the material used to make these, but states clearly that the overlay of them both was gold. In the court we have a large number of pillars, then only five at the entrance to the door, while the veil has fewer still.

##### **2. COMPARISON OF THE ENTRANCES:**

Let us now turn our attention to the hangings of the Door and the Veil. (The word “veil” of the Old Testament is synonymous with the “veil” of

the New Testament). In the book of Hebrews these are referred to as the first and second veils. See Hebrews 10:20; 9:3 and 6:19.

The dimensions of the three Tabernacle openings are interesting. The door to the Holy Place and the Veil openings are the same in area and size. The Gate to the Court is also the same in area. However, the entrance to the Court is lower and wider, while the two doors of the Tabernacle rooms are higher and narrower. Jesus is the door hence all are the same area—yet experiences in Him become higher and narrower as we progress. Jesus as the Way, the Truth, and the Life perhaps is typified in these three entrances.

### 3. THE HANGINGS:

The pattern, colors and material of the three hangings were identical except for the addition of the Cherubim on the Veil. The mention of the cherubim in the Veil suggests something that is very lovely, i.e., His ways, His words and His works attracted sinners to Him as Saviour. Those Cherubim are called in one place “cherubims of glory” (Hebrews 9:5). There is a hint that beyond that Veil was the heavenly likeness and experience.

The hanging at the door of the Tabernacle was used consistently, while the Veil was used solely by the High Priest, a single time each year, and then only under certain conditions. The hanging invited entrance; the Veil indicated limited access, until Christ died and the Veil of the Temple was rent (Matthew 27:51)!

*“Now when these things were thus ordained, the priests went always into the first Tabernacle, accomplishing the service of God. But into the second went the High Priest alone once every year, not without blood...”*  
(Hebrews 9:6-7).

## **B. THE VEIL:**

### 1. THE PILLARS OF THE VEIL:

The number of these pillars was four. They again represent Christ. The wood of the pillars, like the rest of the Tabernacle, is Shittim wood. It was the strong, incorruptible wood of the wilderness, representing the incorruptible humanity of our Lord. The gold covering the wood represents His Deity.

No “chapters” are mentioned as being above these pillars of the Veil. This is peculiar only with these pillars. They seem to be unfinished above. What is the significance? Perhaps these uncrowned pillars suggest our salvation is still incomplete, there is something more coming, there is a crowning that shall come when Jesus returns and “*we shall be caught up to meet Him in the air.*”

When at last the Veil was rent and it hung there in two pieces, torn from the top to the bottom, then perhaps the uncrowned pillars pointed upward to an unfinished work in Heaven when the rent Veil attested to a finished work on earth (Hebrews 7:25).

The sockets of the pillars of the door were of brass. The sockets of the Veil pillars were of silver. When the Veil was rent and the worshipper passed through the Veil, he passed over the foundation of silver and redemption (Hebrews 10:20).

## 2. THE VEIL ITSELF:

There are seven veils mentioned in Scripture. Each were involved with separation, dividing, hiding or coming between:

- a. The veil of national blindness of Israel — Isaiah 25:7-9.
- b. The veil of unbelief — 2Corinthians 3:13-16.
- c. The veil covering Moses' face — Exodus 34:33-35.
- d. The veils of women — Ruth 3:15; Song of Solomon 5:7.
- e. The veil of Christ's flesh — Hebrews 10:19-20.
- f. The veil of the Temple — 2 Chronicles 3:14; Matthew 27:51.
- g. The veil of the Tabernacle.

The Veil of the Tabernacle was not sloppily constructed. The Bible says it was cunningly made, built with unique wisdom and skill.

## 3. THE OVERSEER AND ASSISTANT:

Bezaleel, the son of Uri, the son of Hur, of the tribe of Judah was the overseer of the whole project, whether it be materials, colors, metals, stones or wood. He was a very capable man. The Bible says he was endowed with “... *the spirit of God, in wisdom, in understanding, and in knowledge and in all manner of workmanship...*” He was able to teach and to train those who labored with him. His right-hand man was Aholiab, the son of Ahisamah, of the tribe of Dan.

#### 4. THE RENT VEIL:

In Isaiah 53:8 we read, *“He was taken from prison and from judgment: and who shall declare his generation? for He was cut off out of the land of the living: for the transgression of my people was He stricken.”*

When Adam sinned he automatically lost his favored status with God. He was separated from the presence of God. God secured the garden by appointing the Cherubim to guard its entrance. Sinful flesh was barred entrance to the beautiful garden, with its tree of life.

The Cherubim on the Veil spoke “NO TRESSPASSING.” Only by the rending of the Veil was it possible for “Whosoever Will” to re-enter the presence of God. One day the curse will be completely lifted.

Revelation 22:14 *“Blessed are they that do his commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city.”*

Revelation 2:7 *“...To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the paradise of God.”*

## LESSON SIX

### SELF HELP TEST

A. Describe the difference between the terms "the Door" and "the Veil."

THE DOOR:

THE VEIL:

B. The pillars that held the door hangings were made of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

1. What did these two materials represent?

a.

b.

C. The two openings in the Tabernacle proper were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ when compared to the Court Gate. What is the significance?

D. How did the pattern differ on the Veil compared to the Court Gate and the Tabernacle Door?

E. When Christ died, the Veil was rent. What did this represent?