

Study: The Temple



1 KINGS 6

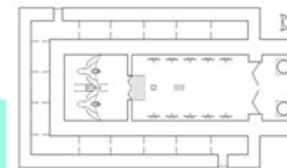
A structure was built around the walls of the temple containing three levels. The lower chamber was 7.5 feet (2.3 m) wide, the middle chamber was 9 feet (9 m) wide, and the upper chamber was 10.5 feet (3.2 m) wide (1 Kings 6:5-6, 8, 10).

Two ornate wooden doors, overlaid with gold, separated the inner sanctuary from the nave (1 Kings 6:31-32).

The nave had clerestory windows with recessed frames (1 Kings 6:4).

The vestibule was 30 feet (9.1 m) wide and 15 feet (4.6 m) deep (1 Kings 6:3; cf. 2 Chron. 3:4)

Temple Floor Plan



Temple Walls
Old Covenant
1 Kings 6:7
New Covenant
1 Peter 2: 4-6

The hollow bronze pillar on the north was called "Boaz," and the one on the south was called "Jachin" (1 Kings 7:21; cf. 2 Chron. 3:17).

Two ornate wooden, folding doors, overlaid with gold, separated the nave from the vestibule (1 Kings 6:33-35).

The bronze altar for burnt offerings was 15 feet (4.6 m) high and 30 feet (9.1 m) long and wide (cf. 2 Chron. 4:1).

First thing seen when entering Temple



Bronze Altar for Sacrifice
Old Covenant
Exodus 29:36
New Covenant
Romans 8:3-4

Holy Place
The inner temple, only priests could go there
The Outer Court was open to the people

Whole Temple
Old Covenant
1 Kings 6:7
New Covenant
John 2:21, 1 Corinthians 12:27
1 Corinthians 6:19

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

Solomon began to build "the house of the Lord" in Jerusalem on Mount Moriah in the spring of 967 or 966 B.C. (1 Kings 6:1; 2 Chron. 3:1-2) and completed it seven years later, in the fall of 960 or 959 B.C. (1 Kings 6:38). The temple itself, not including the surrounding chambers on three sides, was 90 feet (27.4 m) long, 30 feet (9.1 m) wide, and 45 feet (13.7 m) high. It resided in the middle of a court with boundary walls.

This is an artist's impression and in places probably very wrong, but it does show the elements of the Temple and worship mentioned in the Old Testament

Mercy Seat/Atonement Cover
Old Covenant
Hebrews 9:5
New Covenant
Romans 8:1

Ark
Old Covenant
Hebrews 9:4
New Covenant
Hebrews 10:1 & 16
Colossians 3:16

Golden Altar for Incense
Old Covenant
Exodus 30:1-10
New Covenant
Revelation 5:8

Table of Shewbread
Old Covenant
Exodus 25:30
New Covenant
John 6:33-35 & 51
Luke 22:19, 1 Corinthians 10:16

The inner sanctuary (or Most Holy Place) was a 30-foot (9.1-m) cube (1 Kings 6:15-29; 2 Chron. 3:8-14). Such rooms were often elevated in temples of the ancient Near East. Two massive golden cherubim were on either side of the ark, each 15 feet (4.6 m) tall with 15-foot (4.6-m) wingspans (1 Kings 6:23-28). The ark of the covenant was between the two cherubim (1 Kings 8:1-11; cf. 2 Chron. 5:2-14).

The nave (or Holy Place) was 60 feet (18.3 m) long and 30 feet (9.1 m) wide (1 Kings 6:15, 17-18; cf. 2 Chron. 3:5-7). It contained the golden altar for incense; the golden table for the bread of the Presence; and ten golden lampstands, five on the north and five on the south (1 Kings 7:48-49; cf. 2 Chron. 4:7).

Ten bronze wheeled stands and basins held water for rinsing off what was used for the burnt offerings (1 Kings 7:27-38; cf. 2 Chron. 4:6).

The Molten Sea
Old Covenant:

The "Sea" was a metal basin 15 feet (2.3 m) tall and 15 feet (4.6 m) in diameter. It held 12,000 gallons of water for the priests to wash in. It was supported by twelve bronze oxen in sets of three, facing south (1 Kings 7:23-26; cf. 2 Chron. 4:2-5).

New Covenant:
Hebrews 10:22