

TABERNACLE OF DAVID

BY ANTONIO BALDOVINOS

“I will praise the name of God with a song, and will magnify Him with thanksgiving. This also shall please the LORD better than an ox or bull, which has horns and hooves.” (Psalm 69:30-31)

I. MOSES TABERNACLE

- a) Moses established a tabernacle. It was significant for its time.
- b) This tabernacle was symbolic of the sacrifice that goes on before the throne of God. (Heb. 9:1-12)
- c) Daily burnt offerings were offered to the Lord every morning and every evening. (Ex 29:38-42)
- d) The fire on the altar was to never to go out. (Lev.6:13) Night & day. This was to signify a continual reality of worship & devotion from God’s people toward himself.
- e) God supplied the fire, but it was the priests responsibility to make sure it kept burning by continuing to offer sacrifices and by putting wood on the fire. This was a sweet aroma before the Lord (Exodus 29:41).

II. DAVID’S TABERNACLE

“So he left Asaph and his relatives there before the ark of the covenant of the LORD to minister before the ark continually, as every day’s work required.” (1 Chronicles 16:37)

- a) David first understood that the Lord longed for hearts that would continually offer worship and praise to God. (Psalm 69:30-31)
- b) This led David to establish a new order of worship in Israel.
- c) Approx 1050 BC, David set up a tent in Jerusalem where night and day worship with singers and musicians took place before the ark of God, this was the tabernacle of David.
- d) David allowed Moses tabernacle to operate simultaneously in Gibeon.
- e) God longed to be continually intimate with His people. He wanted the hearts of His people to continually burn with His very own passion and fire.
- f) David’s tabernacle continued in ceaseless worship and adoration to the Lord as an answer to God’s desire for continual intimacy with His people.
- g) Worship in David’s tabernacle took place before the ark of the Lord in an open forum where male and female, Jew and proselytes (Gentile converts to Judaism) could come and worship freely.
- h) David’s tabernacle used 288 Levites who were gifted in singing the prophetic songs of the Lord (1 Chron. 25:7). These singers were broken down into 24-hour teams; each with twelve members (1 Chron. 25:9-31) This group of gifted singers led a larger group of 4,000 musicians. They used instruments that David designed himself (1 Chron. 23:5).

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- i) Another 4,000 gatekeepers took care of the service in the tabernacle. Altogether, 8,000 Levites were employed full time to offer night and day worship and praise before the ark of the Lord. In this environment, David wrote the majority of his psalms.
- j) Six other kings of Judah practiced night and day prayer according to the Davidic order of worship. **Each of these kings experience season of blessing and revival in his kingdom.** When a king did not keep the Davidic order of worship, the kingdom would begin to lose direction and the people would give themselves to idol worship.
- k) My opinion is that when there is no night and day worship, people will always worship something. We are designed to worship our creator, our father, and our lover night and day. Without this, we loose our focus and identity and end in idol worship.

III. OTHER KINGS

“And according to the order of David his father, he appointed the divisions of the priests for their service...for so David the man of God had commanded.” (2 Chr 8:14)

- a) Solomon 1010 BC, Solomon, David’s son, completed the temple of the Lord. Solomon commanded that the temple of worship should be in accordance with the Davidic order (2 Chronicles. 8:14-15).
- b) Great blessing was over Solomon’s reign, there was an open heaven and God’s presence was continually manifest among the people. The nation experienced unprecedented peace and prosperity.
- c) Unfortunately during Solomon’s last years, he turned away from the Lord and began to worship the god of his foreign wives.

IV. JOASH AND JEHOIDA, 853 BC

“And they offered burnt offerings in the house of the Lord continually all the days of Jehoida.” (2 Chronicles 24:14)

- a) After the reign of Solomon, the kingdom was divided. Ten of the tribes of Israel split and moved to the North and South.
- b) The south went through seasons of backsliding and revival, depending upon the leadership of the current king.
- c) The priest Johoida set up the kingdom for the young king to worship in the order of David and the kingdom was blessed!

V. HEZEKIAH, 726 BC

“He stationed the Levites in the house of the LORD with cymbals, with stringed instruments, and with harps, according to the commandment of David.” (2 Chronicles 29:25)

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- a) Hezekiah ruled in Judah 125 years after Joash. He was the son of Ahaz. Ahaz had been very a very wicked king who had encouraged moral decline in Judah and been rebellious toward the Lord. He offered sacrifices to the gods of the nations that had defeated him in battle, and he discontinued the worship of the Lord in the temple.
- b) When Hezekiah became king, he realized Judah and Jerusalem problems were due to their abandonment of the Lord and their worship of false gods.
- c) During his reign, he became under siege from the Assyrian army. God told Hezekiah to resist the Assyrian king and to cry out to the Lord for deliverance. In one night, the angel of the Lord destroyed 185,000 soldiers from the Assyrian army, bringing a stunning victory and deliverance (2 Chr 32).
- d) Because of the Davidic order of worship, the Lord began to bless the nation in incredible ways; National repentance and revival broke out among the people. The Lord caused the nation to turn to Him. He greatly prospered them and once again gave them dominion—just as He promised David. As long as night and day prayer was the centerpiece of the nation, God brought great blessing, power and deliverance to His people.

VI. JOSIAH, 635 BC

“The singers, the sons of Asaph, were in their places, according to the command of David.” (2 Chronicles 35:15)

- a) After Hezekiah died, his son Manasseh ruled for 55 years in Judah. Manasseh did not follow the ways of the Lord, but instead led the people into extreme wickedness. He rebuilt the altars of the false gods that his father had destroyed, and he set up idols in the house of the Lord.
- b) Later in his life, Manasseh humbled himself before the Lord, but the nation had gone terrible astray. His son Amon ruled after him and committed the same sins that he had. When Amon was murdered, his son Josiah took the throne.
- c) Josiah was eight years old when he became king in Jerusalem. He aggressively pursued the Lord at the age of 16, and by the time he was twenty years old, he began tearing down all the altars to false gods that had been set up throughout Judah.
- d) During his reign, the priests found the book of the Law of Moses that had been lost and read it to Josiah.
- e) Josiah re-established the Davidic order of worship in the service of the temple (2 Chronicles 35:3-4). Josiah’s reforms brought about a season of revival and release of the mercy of the Lord to Judah. When the people turned to the Lord, and while the Levites practiced night and day worship.

VII. ZERUBBABEL, 635 BC

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“When the builders laid the foundation of the temple of the LORD, the priests stood in their apparel with trumpets, and the Levites, the sons of Asaph, with cymbals, to praise the Lord, according to the ordinances of David of Israel.” (Ezra 3:10)

- a) In 606 BC, the Babylonian army swept down upon Jerusalem, destroying the temple, burning the city, and taking the remnant of Israel captive. God allowed this because, once again His people turned away from Him. Jeremiah prophesied that after 70 years, the people would be released from their captivity (Jeremiah 25:11-12, 29:10)
- b) After 69 years of captivity, Daniel, having understood the prophecies of Jeremiah, cried out to the Lord to keep His word and deliver God’s people from captivity.
- c) In 536 BC, exactly 70 years after the Babylonian invasion, He stirred up the heart of the Persian king, Cyrus, to release the Jewish captives so that they could return to Jerusalem and rebuild the temple of the Lord (Ezra 1:1-2). Cyrus commissioned all who desired to return, to complete the task of rebuilding the temple.
- d) Approx. 50,000 Jews returned to Jerusalem, traveling hundreds of miles to rebuild the house of the Lord. Once the foundation was laid, the singers and Levites were commissioned to reestablish night and day worship according to the order of David. It would be another 20 years before the building was completed.

VIII. NEHEMIAH, 446 BC

“Both the singers and the gatekeepers kept the charge of their God and the charge of the purification, according to the command of David and Solomon his son. For in the days of David and Asaph of old there were chiefs of the singers, and songs of praise and thanksgiving to God. In the days of Zerubbabel and in the days of Nehemiah all Israel gave the portions for each day. They also consecrated holy things for the Levites, and the Levites consecrated them for the children of Aaron.” (Nehemiah 12:45-47)

- a) After 70 years after the temple was rebuilt, the Lord stirred Nehemiah to move his homeland. He heard that Jerusalem was in great distress and that the wall had been broken down (Nehemiah. 1:3)
- b) Nehemiah was a trusted servant and cupbearer to Artaxerxes, the king of Persia. The king granted his request, allowing him to go to Jerusalem to assess the state of his people and to offer aid.
- c) When Nehemiah arrived, what he beheld dishearten and the wall was still in ruins, having been ruined to the ground some ninety years earlier.
- d) Though the temple had been built in the time of Zerubbabel, the Jews had been negligent in providing for the Levites so that they could be employed in the service of the house of the Lord in night and day in prayer.
- e) Immediately after the wall was completed, Nehemiah, filled with zeal of the Lord, appointed gatekeepers, singers, and Levites to reinstitutes the practice of night and day

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worship (Nehemiah 7:1). He made sure that the nation continued to provide for the Levites so that night and day prayer continued during his lifetime (Nehemiah 12-13)

IX. GOD'S HOUSE

"Even them I will bring to my holy mountain, and make them joyful in my house of prayer...for my house shall be called a house of prayer for all nations." (Isaiah 56:7)

- a) God is bringing enjoyable prayer for all nations. This includes intimacy, enjoyment and identity.
- b) God is looking for continual worship and prayer, where His presence can rest.
- c) "The fire on the altar shall be kept burning on it; it shall not be put out." (Lev 6:12)
- d) Our identity as a Church is the House of Prayer, Jews and Gentiles.
- e) Purpose of the House of Prayer is to overflow into the nations of the earth.

X. BOWLS OF PRAYER IN HEAVEN

"The twenty four elders fell down before the lamb, each having a harp, and golden bowls full of incense, which are the prayers of the saints". (Revelation 5:8)

- a) The harp speaks of worshipping God with musical instruments. In other words Gods music and Gods songs in worship
- b) The bowls of incense speak of the intercessory prayers of the church.
- c) God is ministered to in the way He prefers when the music and the intercession flow together. The harp and the bowl go together around the throne of God.
- d) Intercessory prayer joined with anointed music unlocks our hearts and unifies the intercessors, aiding us in our desire to pray with one heart.