

# The Prophecy Club

**Worksheet 5:** “The Final 70 Weeks - Layer 2 – Anointing the Most Holy”

**Date:** October 11, 2021 @ 9 AM (PDT)

## **The 70 Weeks – Daniel 9:24-27**

Instead of being crucified on “Good Friday”, which was Tammuz’s counterfeit, the prophet Daniel foretold that the true Messiah would be slain in “the midst” (middle) of the week. *Yahshua* died precisely at the time foretold by the prophet. His death was after 62 weeks (threescore and two); in the middle of the 63rd week of His Ministry. And when He died, all the need for animal sacrifices came to an end. Thus, His death caused the sacrifices and oblations to cease (Hebrews 10:1-10). Additionally, by dying on Passover, which fell in the middle of the week on the year of His death, *Yahshua* perfectly fulfilled the Messianic prophecy of Daniel 9 and the prophesy of Jonah, authenticating Him as our one and only Messiah.

“Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people and upon thy holy city, to finish the transgression, and to make an end of sins, and to make reconciliation for iniquity, and to bring in everlasting righteousness, and to seal up the vision and prophecy, and **to anoint the most Holy...** And He shall confirm the covenant with many for one week: and in the midst of the week he shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease.” Daniel 9:24-27

Throughout this worksheet, I will not be documenting my archaeological sources or providing documentation. This is why I am giving the sources to you now. I will be using three sources to reconstruct the story of Solomon’s Temple Secrets, to show how the Most Holy was Anointed in Layer 2:

- Some of the information comes from Michael Rood’s presentations on Solomon’s Temple.
- Some comes from book titled ***The Ark of the Covenant*** by Australian archaeologist Jonathan Grey.

- And some comes from a Ron Wyatt DVD called *Revealing God's Treasures*. This DVD is available through ArkDiscovery.com.

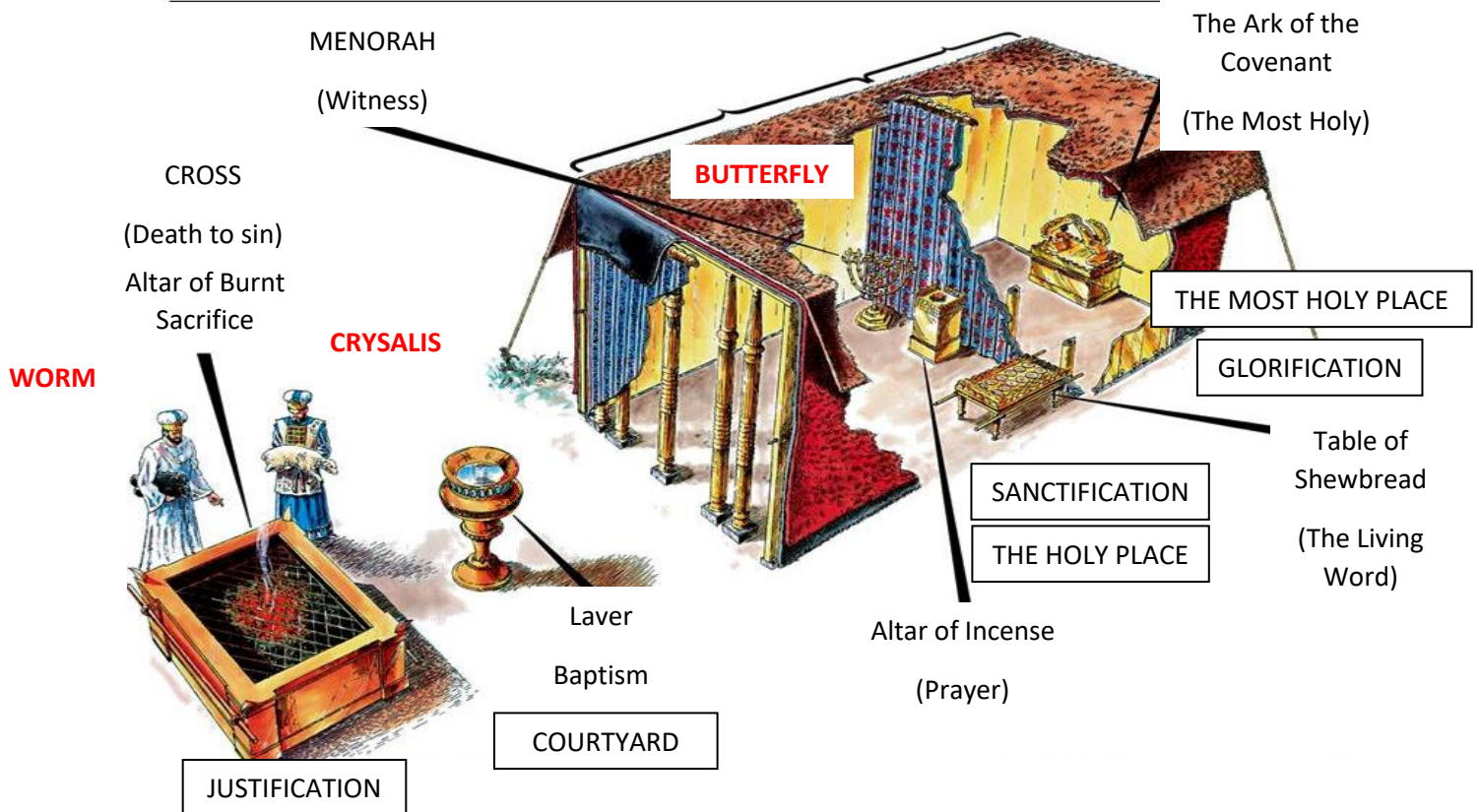
Before Solomon constructed the famous temple in Jerusalem, *Yahweh* gave Moses instructions for building a Tabernacle in the wilderness. Why did Yahweh want Moses to build a sanctuary like this? In Exodus 25:8, we find the answer. **Yahweh was seeking to dwell with His people (Tabernacles).**

This is a beautiful thought. It is also very relevant to us now. The feast of Tabernacles is about preparing us to dwell with our holy God.

The furniture of the tabernacle all pointed not only to Yahshua, but also to our experience going from justification to glorification. For more information on The Wilderness Tabernacle, and to see a recreation on computer, go to

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dEqCl5n3Bis>

# The Tabernacle of Witness



In the courtyard, the first piece of furniture was the Altar of Burnt Sacrifice. This altar was where the animals were consumed. The animals all pointed to Yahshua, our perfect and sinless Sacrifice. And the altar represented His death on the Cross. In our own experience, the Cross is where we lay down our old man of sin and spiritually die with Christ as it says in Romans 6.

The next piece of furniture is the laver. Here we find the symbol of Yahshua being buried and resurrected. In our experience, we too are raised up as new Creatures in Yahshua to walk in a new life that glorifies Him.

Moving into the Holy Place, we find the message of Sanctification – or what it takes to live a holy life. First is the Seven-branched Candlestick. This points to the light of Truth which comes from Yahshua. Through the Holy Spirit, we also have the light of Truth in us. So we shine as a testimony among the darkness of sin.

Next we come to the Altar of Incense. This represents Yahshua our High Priest Who intercedes for us. It also points to our need for daily prayer as a vital part of victorious Christian living.

The last item of furniture in the Holy Place was the Table of Shewbread. This table pointed to the fact that Yahshua is the Bread of Life. It also reminds us that we need to be daily eating of the Word by spending time in the Scriptures on a daily basis.

Then, beyond the veil we find the Ark of the Covenant in the Most Holy Place. This represents Yahweh's throne on earth. Ultimately, Yahweh wasn't seeking a physical building to live in. He desired to be enthroned in our hearts. And the Sanctuary was a visual way to teach God's people the steps they needed to take in order for Him to dwell in their hearts.

In the fourth year of Solomon's reign, he began the temple construction. But what year was this? Determining the year is difficult because historians disagree. But a vital clue is found in 1 Kings 6:1: **480 years after the Exodus, which was the fourth year of Solomon's reign, the first Temple is built.**

To date the temple construction we have to know when the Exodus took place. And that is just as confusing because historians all claim different dates.

I believe the best evidence for dating the Exodus has been found by an amateur archaeologist named Ron Wyatt. In the 1970's Ron found some interesting facts which help us to date the Exodus. His discoveries started by simply reading the Bible account more carefully. This brought to light some serious errors causing the Exodus to be both misdated and misplaced.

First, the traditional view that the Exodus took place in the Gulf of the Suez was wrong. The Bible describes a region with mountains and the Gulf of the Suez is flat. The Gulf of Suez was considered the crossing site because archaeologists had thought that Mount Sinai was located in the Sinai Peninsula. This location was selected by Emperor Constantine's psychic mother who claimed divine inspiration in locating the mountain.

But in Galatians 4:25 we find that Sinai was in Arabia. This would place the Crossing site at the Gulf of Aqaba.

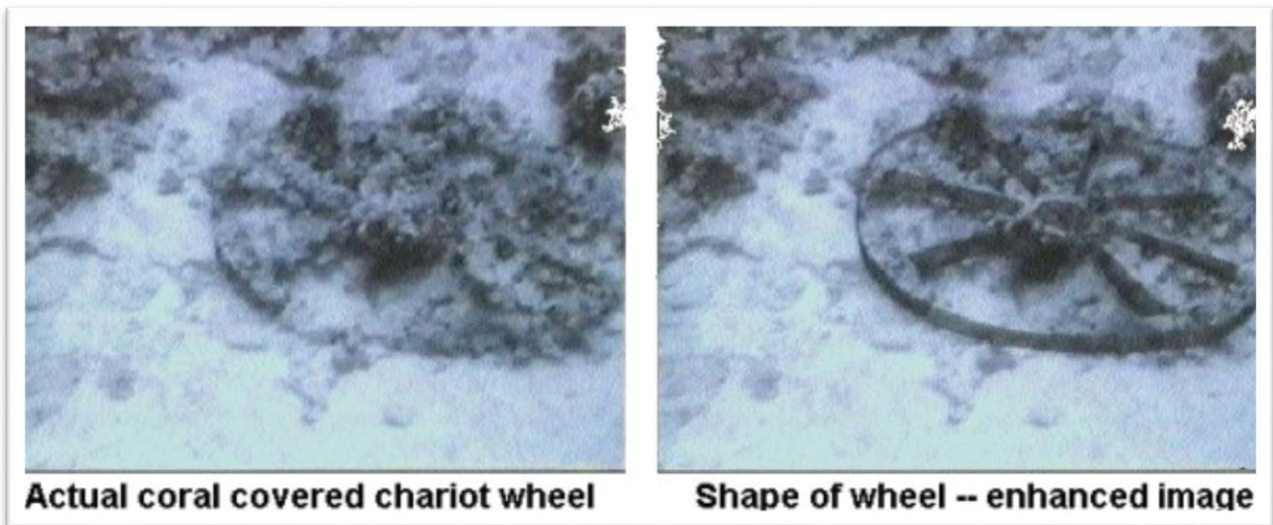


Further indicating that the Gulf of Aqaba was the right place, Ron found a column lying face down on the shore. On the Saudi side he found another pillar exactly the same with an inscription in Archaic Hebrew that read, "MIZRAIM, which was Egypt, SOLOMON, EDOM, DEATH, PHARAOH, MOSES, YAHWEH."



These pillars appear to have been erected by Solomon to commemorate the crossing of the Red Sea. The inscriptions on the column found lying on the shore were eroded away. The authorities have since set it in concrete near its original location.

While diving down to the sea bed, in 1978, Ron Wyatt and his two sons found and photographed numerous coral encrusted chariot parts. Among the wheels, human bones and horse remains, Ron found an eight-spoked chariot wheel:



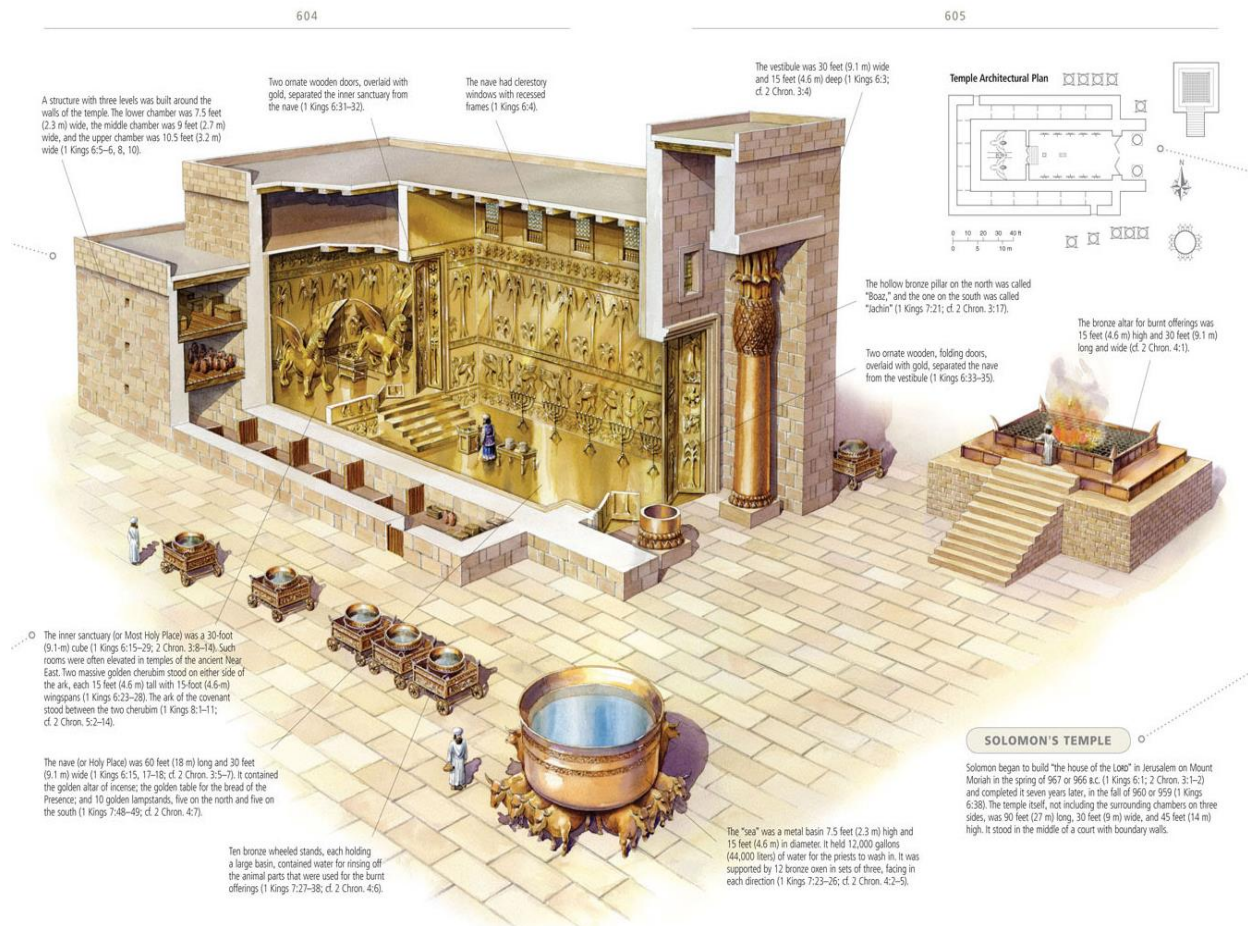
Because it was a unique Egyptian chariot wheel design, Ron took the eight spoked wheel to the director of Egyptian Antiquities, Dr. Nassif Mohammed Hassan. After examining it he immediately announced it to be of the eighteenth dynasty, dating the exodus to 1446 BC. When asked how he knew this Dr. Hassan explained that the eight spoke wheel was **only** used during this period, the time of Ramases II and Tut**moses**, who was most likely Moses. Chariot boxes, human skeletal remains, four, six and eight spoke chariot wheels all lie at the bottom of the sea in the location these wheels were found.

And with this evidence, I believe it is safe to say that the Exodus took place in 1446 B.C. – the only year the 8-spoked chariot wheels were used by the Egyptians.

So if we subtract 480 years from 1446 B.C., we find that construction on Solomon’s temple began in 966 B.C.

This becomes especially significant in revealing the power and perfection of God when you hear the end of the Solomon's temple story... For the most significant thing to take place having to do with Solomon's temple happened about 1000 years later, during the life of Christ.

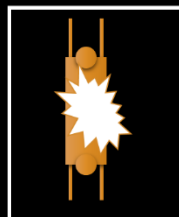
Now, we know that Solomon's temple had been destroyed by then and that Herod's temple had replaced it... But, Herod's Temple was built on the Temple mount. Thus, the details of Solomon's Temple are still significant for the time of Messiah, as we will see...



The Bible tells us that the Wilderness Tabernacle was 30x10 cubits. There was one table of shewbread and one seven branched candlestick inside the Holy Place.

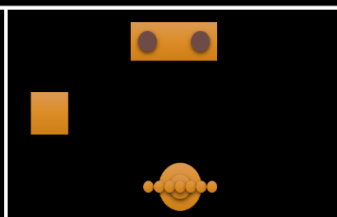
## The Wilderness Tabernacle

The Most Holy Place



10 x 10 cubits

The Holy Place



20 x 10 cubits

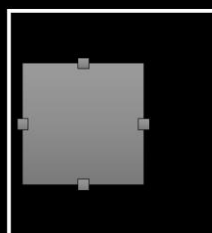
30 x 10 cubits



But Solomon's temple was 60 x 20 cubits, which is 4x larger than the Wilderness Tabernacle.

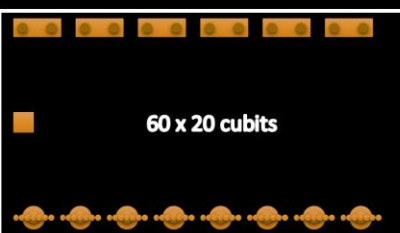
## Solomon's Temple

The Most Holy Place



20 x 20 cubits

The Holy Place



60 x 20 cubits

Porch



20 x 10 cubits

4x Larger Than the Wilderness Tabernacle

Just as Roman letters have numeric value and meaning, so Hebrew letters have numeric value. In Hebrew numbers, four is the dalet. The dalet is the door literally meaning "I am the door. Whoever enters through Me will be saved."

Thus, Solomon's decision to make the Temple 4x larger was not a random selection. This size was designed to teach a message about Yahshua being the Way of Salvation.

Also, the walls of the holy place were lined with tables of Shewbread and seven-branched candlesticks. There was a porch containing two named columns made of brass and there was a special stone slab in the Most Holy Place, which may have been the Stone of the Spirit – this dome sits over a large, square blue stone with four key-ways. Ron believed this stone was the top of the elevator system, which was used to bring the Ark of the Covenant down into the tunnel system, which extends all the way to a cave under Mount Moriah (Calvary).



We may know that the Ark of the Covenant did not sit on the stone, but was placed in front of the stone because of the Riddle of the Staves.

The riddle of the Ark staves is found in 1 Kings 8:8:

Here we find that the staves were **SEEN** in the Holy Place and yet **NOT SEEN**.

How can both be true? And why does the verse only mention the staves. If you can see the staves – yet not see them – from the Holy Place, why couldn't you see the whole Ark of the Covenant?



The Scripture plainly tells us that the glory, which was Yahweh's visible Presence over the Ark of the Covenant, would have killed the priests had they viewed it. The high priest only went into the Most Holy Place once a year, and that was with a heavy cloud of incense to cover the light – as the Bible directs, so that he would not die.

- "And the temple was filled with smoke from the glory of God:" = *LEVITICUS 16:13*;
- "And he shall put the incense upon the fire before Yahweh that the cloud of incense may cover the mercy seat that is upon the testimony, that he die not: "And no man was able to enter into the temple." = *LEVITICUS 16:17*
- "And there shall be no man in the tabernacle of the congregation when he goeth in to make an atonement in the holy place, until he come out, and have made an atonement for himself, and for his household, and for all the congregation of Israel."

The Ark of the Covenant was not merely a golden artifact. It was God's earthly throne! His glorious Presence was with it. His beautiful Law was inside it. His throne is where we find grace and mercy. This is why it was called The Mercy Seat.

But what did the Ark look like? Is it possible to know?

The Bible tells us that the Ark was made of shittim wood overlaid with gold. We also read that the Ark had two angels on either side.



These golden angels represented the angels who cover the Throne of God in Heaven.

Finally, we know that the Ark had two staves, or poles, put through rings so that it could be safely carried on the shoulders of the priests.

But, how can we know exactly what it looked like? The men who originally fashioned it knew. Moses knew. And in more recent history, king Solomon knew. And it is from Solomon that we can know what the Ark looked like.

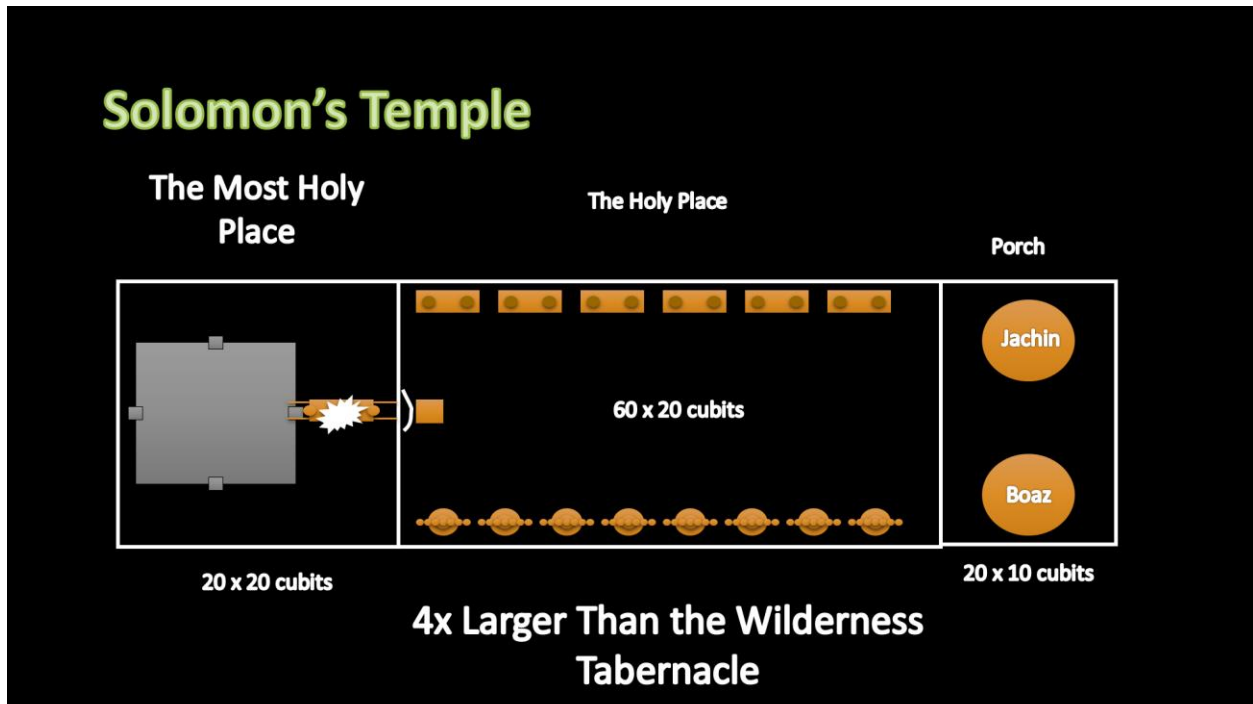
Solomon had a special sword with an image of the Ark of the Covenant carved into its handle. The carving on the sword looked like the depiction of the Ark shown on page 9. As you can see, it looks a great deal like a throne.

Also, the Bible tells us that the throne of God is four square and high and lifted up. In Isaiah, the Bible says that before Lucifer fell, he walked up and down amidst the “stones of fire”. Stones of fire is translated as pyramid.

A pyramid is also four square and high and lifted up. It would certainly make sense that Yahweh’s heavenly throne is shaped like a pyramid. This would also explain why the devil has used pyramids to represent HIS throne. It is also interesting to notice that the wings of the angels form the pyramid shape in the back of the Ark.

Now, with that background information, let’s get back to the riddle of the Ark staves.

The answer to the stave riddle is found in the placement of the Ark of the Covenant. It wasn’t set on the special stone slab. Instead, the Ark was placed in front of it like this.



Placing the Ark here caused the Ark staves to push out the temple veil so that an impression of the Ark staves was seen in the Holy Place, yet the staves were not

seen. Thus, the glorious presence of God did not kill the priests as they ministered in the Holy Place.

Well, that explains the riddle of the staves. But, it doesn't explain the special stone slab. Why make a special stone slab in the Most Holy Place, and then NOT place the Ark of the Covenant upon it?

We will answer this question using Scripture and archaeology. But, before we do, we need to look at the porch of Solomon's temple, in order to put this puzzle together. On the porch, stood two very important columns.

These two pillars on the temple porch were made of brass. And they were created by a talented craftsman named Hiram of Tyre – 1 Kings 7:13-14

The two columns were made in pieces. There were the pillars themselves, which were each topped with separate brass capitals – called chapters. The following are the dimensions (see 1 Kings 7:15-16):

Brass pillar height: 18 Cubits

Brass pillar circumference: 12 Cubits

Chapter height: 5 Cubits

To make these measurements clear to us, let's translate them into modern measurements.

- There are 20.62 inches in a cubit. So if we multiply 18 cubits by 20.62 inches, and then convert the inches to feet, we find that the brass pillars were 30.93 feet or 9.43 meters tall.
- The circumference is 12 cubits. Multiply 12 by the 20.62 inches in a cubit and you get 247.44 inches. This means that the pillars have a circumference of about 21 feet or 6.3 meters. With a diameter of 6.6 feet or 2 meters.
- Last, let's look at the thickness of the pillars. The Bible says the pillars were 1 handbreadth thick. A handbreadth comes out to about 5 inches. So the brass columns had a 5 inch wall thickness, and were hollow inside.
- The chapters, or capitals for the tops of the massive pillars, were 5 cubits tall. This comes out to be 8.6 feet tall or about 2.6 meters.

## Hiram's Pillars

Pillar wall  
thickness:

1 handbreadth

5 inches



18 cubits tall

x 20.62 in

= 371.16 in tall

30.93 feet tall

or 9.43 meters

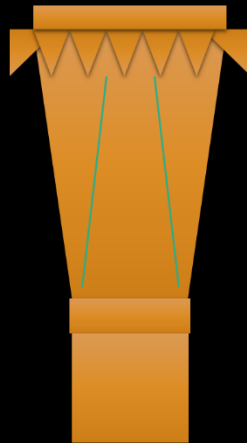
12 cubits circ.

x 20.62 in.

6.6 feet diameter

2 meters

## Hiram's Chapiters



5 cubits tall

x 20.62 in

8.6 feet tall

or 2.6 meters

Not only were these pillars massive, they were also named. (Read 2 Chronicles 3:17.) The name Jachin means “lever” and the name Boaz means “force”.

Solomon who liked to use riddles to communicate deeper meanings was choosing some interesting names for these columns. It sounds more like they were part of a machine!



So going back to our temple plan view, we have Jachin on the right and Boaz on the left.

Since the other parts of the tabernacle are not given proper names, it is not likely that Solomon named these columns, for no significant reason. It is far more likely that they were given names to identify their purpose. One was the force in a great mechanical system and one was the lever.

But, that doesn't make sense either! Does it? How can two columns on the porch be a force and a lever in anything? There would be no way to answer this if we didn't have a key from Solomon's dedication prayer along with some vital archaeological finds.

When the temple was dedicated, Solomon prayed a very beautiful prayer. But just reading the prayer in English doesn't reveal the depth of meaning behind what Solomon prayed.

**Fun Resource:** Solomon's Temple with a computer generated walkthrough <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y2tha7ogpec> (note: they don't get the Ark of the Covenant or Most Holy Place right).

Solomon said twice that he'd built a place for God to dwell. But, instead of using the same Hebrew word for dwell both times, he used two different words. The words Solomon used for dwell were *Shakan* which implies a long-term residence and *Zebul* which is a dwelling on a higher level. Solomon then described the two dwelling places with the Hebrew words *Araphel*, which is to dwell on a lower level and *Makown* which means a fixed place:

- “Then spake Solomon, *Yahweh* said that He would dwell (***Shakan* – “long term dwelling place”**) in the thick darkness (***Araphel* – “on a lower level”**). I have surely built Thee an house to dwell (***Zebul* – “a higher level place to dwell”**) in, a settled place (***Makown* – “a fixed place”**) for Thee to abide in for ever.” (I Kings 8:12-13)

So if we took all that meaning and then wrote the prayer out in English, what Solomon was saying in his prayer was:

*Solomon had prepared for Yahweh a permanent and established place to inhabit on a lower level. He had also built a higher level dwelling in a fixed*

*place. Solomon had built a place for Yahweh's Presence to remain "for ever" (Samuel, the Bible says was a priest "forever"... this word in Hebrew can mean "for a long time, until it is done"... it doesn't always mean eternal.*

But, wait a minute! You might be thinking... there was only one level in the temple of Solomon! But, if that were true, why name his columns force and lever and why pray with terms that mean that the dwelling place of God included a higher temporary place and a lower permanent place?

But is it provable that the two columns were the force and lever in some great machine process? Actually, I think it is. But, to demonstrate this, let's fast forward our story to the time of the temple destruction about 500 years later.

At this time, Jerusalem was besieged by Babylon – Jeremiah 52:4.

The wisdom and wealth of Solomon was well known throughout the world in his time. Stories of his amazing decisions and marvelous riches had reached the far corners of the civilized world.

Evidence of this is given in the fact that the Queen of Sheba left her African realm to see for herself how wise and wealthy Solomon was. And she was not disappointed. She left with a knowledge of Solomon's God, as the Source of his greatness.

Central to all the talk of Solomon and his empire, was the marvelous temple of Solomon. This temple was one of the wonders of the world. Everyone had heard of the riches of it. In Solomon's time, everyone also heard about *Yahweh*.

But, a few generations had passed, and the rebellion of God's people had caused the truth of Yahweh to grow dim in the heathen's eyes. So when Nebuchadnezzar's men encircled Jerusalem, they viewed Solomon's temple as the richest treasure of all. And they were eager to plunder its great wealth.

Little did the Babylonians know, but *Yahweh* was using them as a means to discipline His idolatrous people. The very fact that the Babylonians were mightier than Israel and were poised to loot the temple was a judgment of God.

And it is a biblical principle that judgments begin at the house of God – 1 Peter 4:17

Not surprisingly, when Nebuzaradan broke into Jerusalem, the first place the Bible says he went was to the temple. Then he rushed to the palace of the king and finally he searched all the houses in Jerusalem.

Now this series of movements wasn't just a random thing. Nebuzaradan hits the temple first and then begins a serious search of the city.

- “And in the fifth month... came Nebuzaradan, captain of the guard, a servant of the king of Babylon, unto Jerusalem. And he burnt the house of Yahweh, and the king's house, and all the houses of Jerusalem... And all the army of the Chaldees that were with the captain of the guard, brake down the walls of Jerusalem round about.” 2 Kings 25:8-10

But, what is he searching for that causes him to raid every house in the city? When Nebuzaradan entered the temple, there were many items that he found. We know this because they are recorded in the Scriptures. Some items were mentioned again in the story of Daniel.

But, the items he found were minimal compared to what he hoped to find. The temple was empty! The Ark of the Covenant had vanished!

How can the Ark of the Covenant be gone? During the long siege the city had been totally surrounded. There was no way to get the temple furniture past the Babylonians.

This is also why Nebuzaradan assumed that if he searched every house in Jerusalem the missing Ark HAD to turn up. But it didn't.

It's a mystery. The Bible shows us plainly that the Ark was present in the Temple before the siege. And yet it is missing from the temple when the city is raided. There is no home where the Ark was hidden – for the Babylonians searched the palace and every home in Jerusalem. It seems to have vanished into thin air.

**So what happened to it? – Jeremiah 3:16.** Jeremiah is responsible for the fulfillment of the Ark disappearance prophecy. He hid it.

Let's add some details from history at this point. In the second book of Maccabees we find that Jeremiah and some companions, who were likely priests, hid the Ark of the Covenant in a cave.

**2 Maccabees, chapter 2, verses 4-8.** *"Further, this document records that, prompted by a divine message, the prophet [meaning Jeremiah, who is being spoken of in the previous paragraph] gave orders that the Tent of Meeting and the Ark should go with him... Jeremiah found a cave-dwelling; he carried the tent, the Ark, and the incense altar unto it, then blocked up the entrance. Some of his companions came to mark out the way..."*

One of the people with Jeremiah tried to mark the tunnel to the cave where the Ark was hidden.

Maccabees doesn't tell us what the mark was. But it DOES tell us that Jeremiah stopped the man from finishing his carving. Jeremiah's instructions were that no one was to know where it was, just as he foretold in Jeremiah 3:16.

So where could this cave have been that Jeremiah used to hide the Ark and the other temple furniture. Solomon talked about a lower place having been prepared for Yahweh to dwell in. Jeremiah's cave was certainly a lower place.

As both Ron Wyatt and Michael Rood explain, a cave and tunnel system was found leading from the Most Holy Place of Solomon's temple back into an area near where Solomon's men once had a quarry.



And just as it said in Macabbees, there was a partial marking on the tunnel wall. It was incomplete, like the carver didn't finish for some reason. This is consistent with the Macabbee record that Jeremiah told the man to stop carving as the

location of the Ark was to be a secret. This carving was carefully taken from the cave wall and is now housed in a Middle Eastern museum.

The subject of the wall carving related to the Throne of God. It was a carving of a seraphim. The actual carving is on the left side of the screen. A drawing of the



carving is shown on the right side of the screen. And the tunnel which has been located running from the location of the Most Holy Place back to the cave is shown in the upper right.

What does a seraphim have to do with the Ark of the Covenant? Remember the Ark was God's earthly throne. The seraphim are sometimes called the four living creatures in the Bible. In Ezekiel, these creatures are seen around the Throne of God.

It may surprise you to learn about the man who found this tunnel. His name was Ron Wyatt. Yahweh used this amateur archaeologist to find Noah's Ark, in Turkey, the Crossing point in the Red Sea, the real mount Sinai in Arabia, Sodom and Gomorrah AND the tunnel system under the area behind Solomon's temple.

On the left hand side is a picture of Ron crawling into the tunnel system from another route. This picture was taken in the 1970's. On the right hand side of the screen, an older Ron displays some of the artifacts he found which are now displayed in his museum.

But how would the Ark of the Covenant get through the solid stone floor of the Most Holy Place? The answer is found in the special stone slab. But, before I explain that, let's return to the Bible record about the columns.

We need to carefully piece together some of the clues about the pillars. Do you remember how tall the chapters were? 1 Kings 7:15-16 tells us that they were **five cubits** or about 8.6 feet tall, (2.6 meters).

But notice the description of the chapter height AFTER the temple is sacked. This information is recorded in 2 Kings 25:13-17. Amid the list of items taken from the temple by the invaders are the two pillars. The pillars are still eighteen cubits tall, just as we found in 1 Kings. But, **the chapters are now only three cubits tall!**

Where are the missing two cubits? We might assume that the chapters were broken. Maybe that's what happened to the missing two cubits.

But, we can be certain that the chapters weren't broken because Jeremiah describes them as being whole after Nebuzaradan has detached them from the pillars and they are free standing on the ground.

Also, notice how tall the chapters are now – Jeremiah 52:16-22

The chapters which Nebuzaradan found as only three cubits tall while set on top of the pillars are now back to the original five cubits as they stand alone on the ground.

What happened? Why was there a 2 cubit difference in the Bible records? To answer this, we need to bring together all the details we've gathered so far. Solomon said in his dedication prayer that he had built an upper dwelling place and a lower permanent dwelling place for Yahweh's Presence.

Next, consider the fact that the two non-load-bearing columns on the temple porch are given Hebrew names. And these names just happen to translate to mean force and lever.

Finally, consider a detail I haven't shared with you yet. Solomon, as we all know, was known for marrying women from many other countries. This was actually a common practice done by kings in his time. It was a political move, because a marriage cemented a secret or ensured a bond between kingdoms.

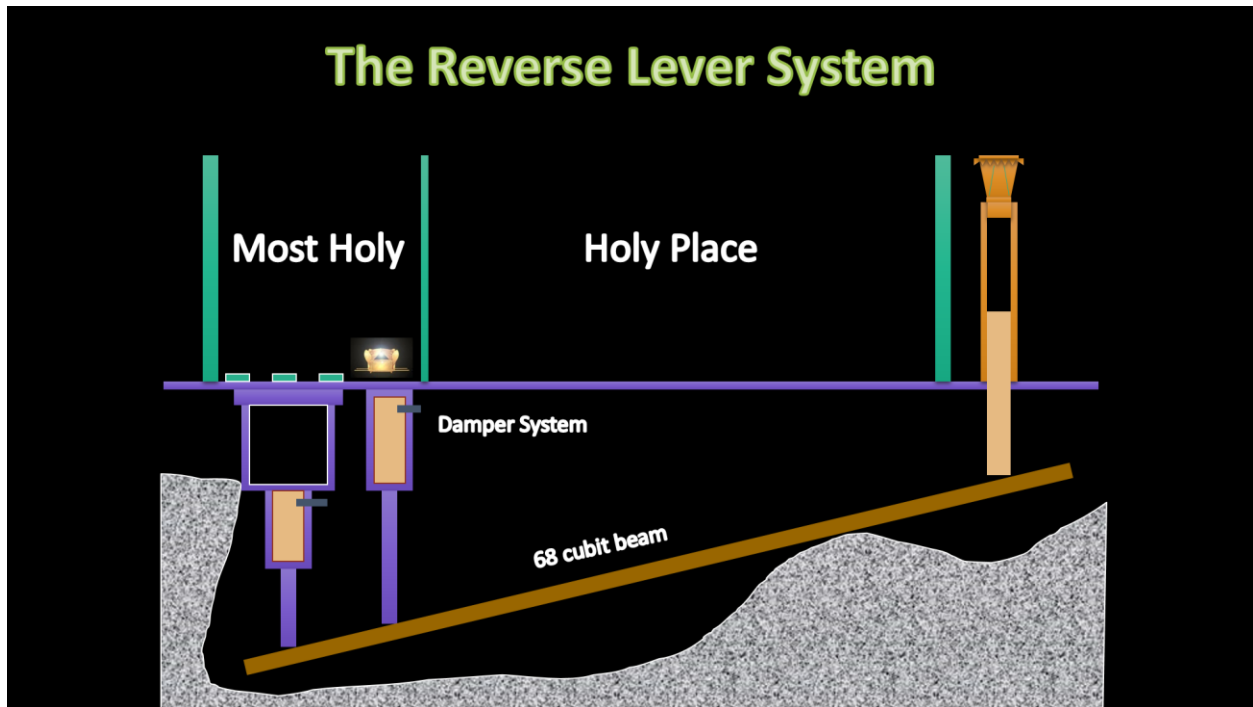
When a king wanted to gain technology, wealth, or some other benefit from a neighboring kingdom; the best way to gain that benefit without any threat of the secret being revealed or danger of a future attack was to marry the daughter of that king.

The marriage instantly sealed the neighboring king's lips, united the two kingdoms in peace as long as the marriage lasted, and was the promise that all future technological discoveries would be shared between the kingdoms, as they were now one family.

It was not Yahweh's will for Solomon to advance his kingdom by following this worldly practice. But, this is why he married so many princesses from so many lands. One of these unions was with the Egyptian princess.

Not only did Solomon gain another wife in the transaction, he also gained knowledge of a special technology unique to Egypt. It was the sand hydraulic system. By using levers and trapped sand, the Egyptians had even learned how to raise large objects.

And this knowledge was passed to Solomon when he married the Pharaoh's daughter.



Solomon incorporated this knowledge into the development of Yahweh's temple. It was the first secret of Solomon's temple.

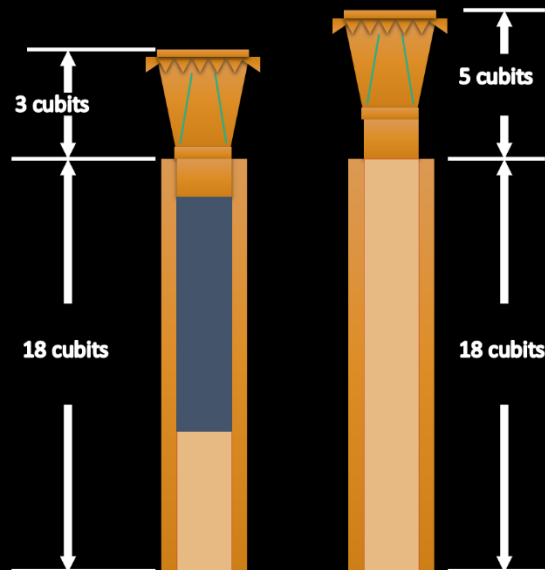
In order to protect the Ark in any and all situations, king Solomon had designed a system of sand hydraulics that would make use of the only know machine of that day: the lever.

And the key to activating this sand hydraulic system was the two porch pillars. These two pillars describe the two sides of the lever, the force required to move the lever & base on which the lever pivots.

Before the sand was released from inside the porch pillars, the sand completely filled the columns. This caused the chapters to stand their full five cubits as they rested on the sand.

To release the sand, the base of the column had to be smashed in. Then the sand drained out causing the chapter to descend into the column.

## What Happened?



This explains why the chapters were originally 5 cubits tall. But were only 3 cubits tall when Nebuzaradan found them sitting on top of the pillars. And when they were removed and set on the ground they stood their full five cubits again.

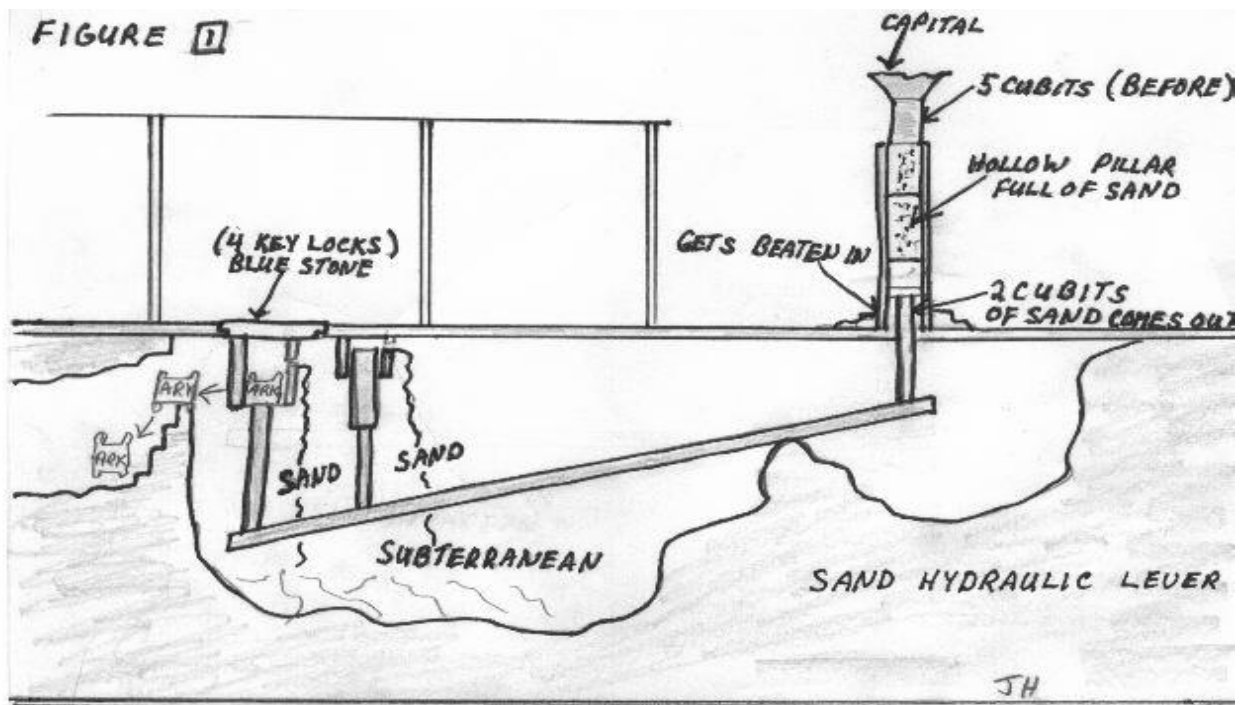
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To release the sand, the base of the column had to be smashed in. Then the sand drained out causing the chapter to descend into the column.

This explains why the chapters were originally 5 cubits tall. But were only 3 cubits tall when Nebuzaradan found them sitting on top of the pillars. And when they were removed and set on the ground they stood their full five cubits again.





In this figure (from Ron Wyatt's website), you can see where the column would have been beaten in. It also shows how the released column contents dropped down onto the lever. Only a minimal amount of depression on this end of the lever would be required to lift the other end a far greater distance.

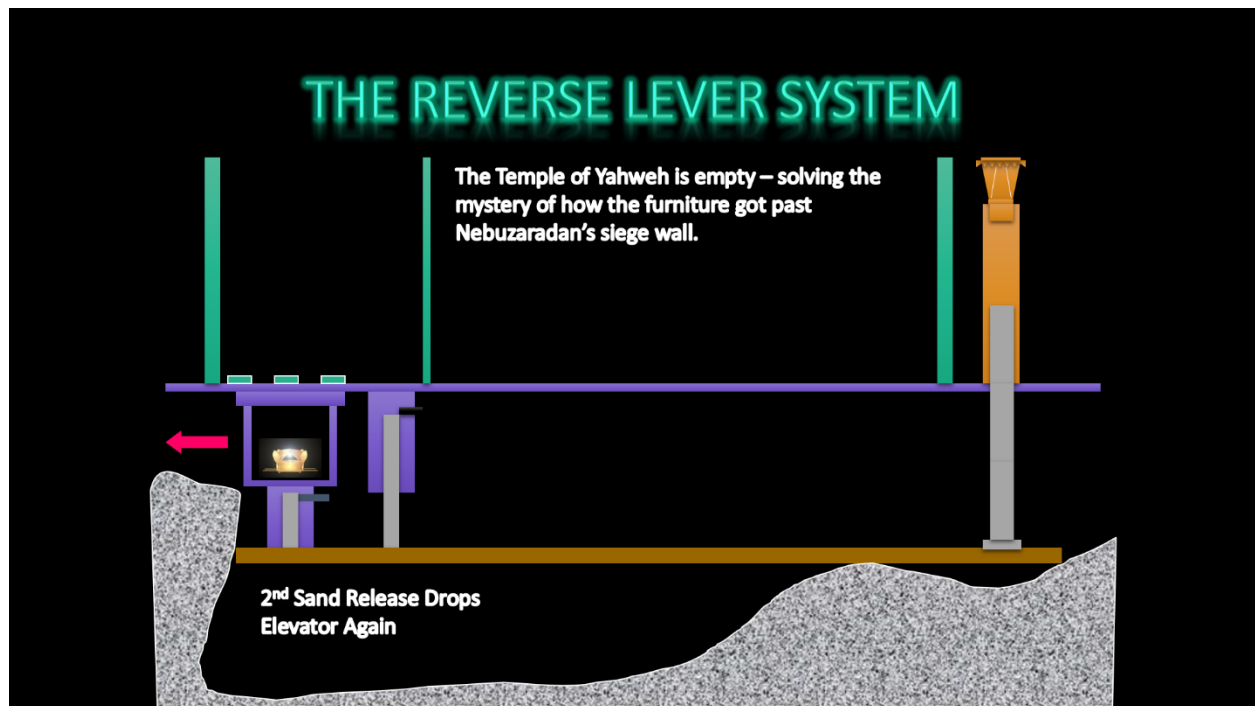
What was being raised? The special stone slab in the Most Holy Place! This slab with its four key locks was actually the top of a crude subterranean elevator. Now if the column contents just hit the lever without anything to control it, the elevator would have been catapulted right through the roof of the temple!

To control the rate of ascent, a special sand chamber was placed in front of the elevator on the lever. As the sand drained from this chamber, a beam compacted up and in allowing the lever to raise slowly. And as the lever raised, so did the elevator.

Next the Tabernacle furniture would be carried off the elevator down the tunnel and into the cave system known as Jeremiah's Grotto. It was a one-shot deal. Once the sand had been drained, it could not be used again.

And once activated, there was no trace that it had even occurred. Except for a bit of damage at the base of the porch pillars. But, unless you knew the secrets of

Solomon's temple, you just think that stone slab in the Most Holy was the platform for the Ark.



This is why Nebuzaradan couldn't find the Ark, though he searched every nook and cranny in all of Jerusalem. It had not gotten past the siege wall above ground. God had inspired Solomon to prepare a lower dwelling place for the Ark, keeping it out of heathen hands.

In the 1980's amateur archaeologist Ron Wyatt began to discover the secrets of Solomon's temple. These discoveries were based upon a very sound theory.

- The Ark of the Covenant was hidden just prior to the destruction of the temple when the city was surrounded by the Babylonian siege wall.
- The Ark of the Covenant was hidden somewhere between the city wall of Jerusalem and the Babylonian siege wall.
- The entire city of Jerusalem and the temple were destroyed in 586 BC by the Babylonians, so the Ark could have only escaped destruction or capture by not being anywhere in the city.

Solomon's tunnel and cave system went right down under Mount Moriah which was later Calvary. This meant that the Ark of the Covenant was under (directly) the Cross.

The earthquake which happened when our Saviour died was so powerful that the Bible says the rocks tore open.

- “And behold, the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake and the rocks rent... (Matthew 27:51-52)

There was a disciple present at the Cross to witness all this first hand. It was John.

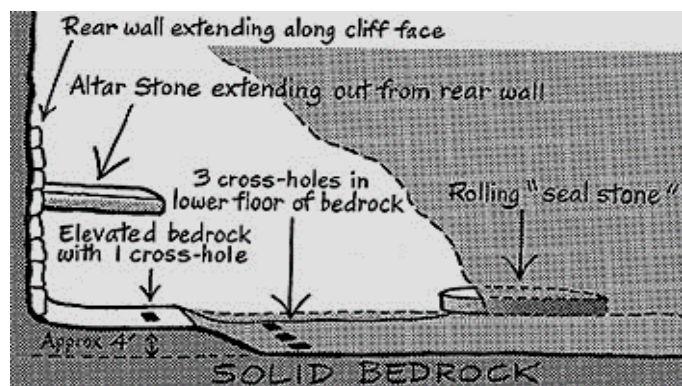
- What did John see? (John 19:34-35) The Bible says John saw the Blood and the water. It also says that these two things bare record, or are a witness so that we will believe that He is the Messiah.

What was so noteworthy about the sight of Yahshua’s body fluids that it would be a witness of His Divinity? What did John see?

- The answer is given in 1 John 5:8. Here again we find a reference to the blood and water as Heavenly witnesses. Where are they now? The Blood and the water are in the earth (down under).
- John can tell you this because he was standing there when the rocks rent. He saw with his own eyes were the Blood went. And it went to a place, as he wrote here, IN the Earth where it would bear testimony that Yahshua is indeed THE Messiah.

Ron Wyatt found the crucifixion spot. It had been a well-used crucifixion site. A rock altar was discovered above the center cross hole. A little ways in front of the center cross hole, a large (13' 2" diameter) tomb stone was found. A 1st century A.D. building enclosed the altar, cross holes and the tombstone.

The upper cross hole had a crack that extended down 20 feet where it ended in a cavern.

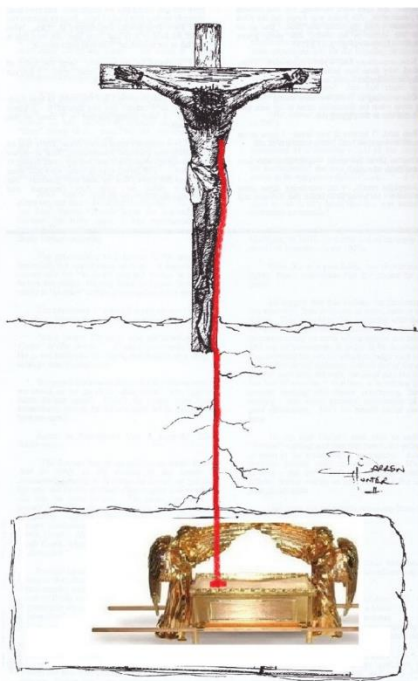


By measurements, the tombstone fits perfectly in place over the opening of the Garden Tomb which is ~100 yards away.

The middle picture shows the Cross post hole with the crack in the rock. The picture on the far right is a drawing showing how this cross post hole was not found on the top of the hill but rather down on the side. Sign slots were still visible in the side of the mountain. These slots were used to post indictments against the criminals crucified here.

The cave, which turned out to be Jeremiah's Grotto contained a large stone box. The stone lid of the box was cracked in the spot directly beneath the earthquake crack. It was like a mighty hand slashed down through the earth and laid the stones open.

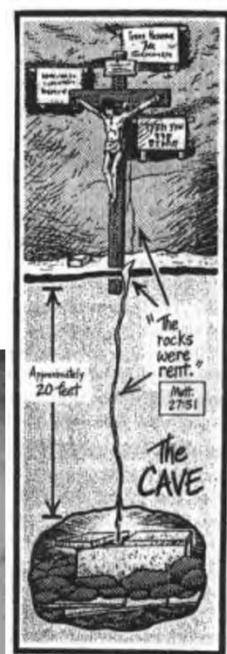
When the soldier thrust his spear into Yahshua's left side, it would have penetrated His spleen. This would have dumped a good deal of blood on the crack. Some of this blood is still visible in the crack from within the cave.



### What John Saw...

“...and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent.”

(Matthew 27:50-51)



Ron states that he was given a Heavenly calling to enter that special chamber in Jeremiah's Grotto. Through a series of miracles, he found an entrance to the chamber. It was not the same entrance Jeremiah had used 5-600 years earlier. But, when he finally entered that grotto, he found the Ark of the Covenant within that great stone box. Through the crack in the lid, Ron could see that the Blood of our Passover Lamb had fallen on the right side of the Mercy Seat.

What does Daniel 9:24 mean, when it says, "To anoint the Most Holy."? The rest of the verse refers to events that occurred at the cross. Did the Most Holy get anointed at Yahshua's crucifixion?

The Hebrew word for Most Holy is, "*qodesh haq-qodeshim*". It is used several times in the Old Testament and always refers to the Most Holy place, or to the Ark of the Covenant.

Daniel had said that the Most Holy would be anointed in his prophecy of Messiah's death. Could Daniel have meant that Christ, on the cross, would literally anoint the Ark of the Covenant, with His Blood?

If the Most Holy were literally anointed, it would also be a fulfillment of the Day of the Atonement service.

For on the Day of Atonement the blood of "Yahweh's goat" was sprinkled on the Most Holy or mercy seat, as it says in Lev. 16:7-16.

**FUN RESOURCE:** Watch "Revealing God's Treasures: The Ark of the Covenant" online on Youtube, at ([https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T\\_I9pUleBak](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T_I9pUleBak))

Considering all this information, we may see that the Most Holy was anointed in literal fulfillment. How was the Most Holy anointed, in fulfillment of Daniel 9:27, in the second layer (in Messiah's Life/Death)? **Messiah's Blood fell upon the Mercy Seat of the Ark of the Covenant (a.k.a. "the Most Holy"). This was a literal anointing of the Most Holy.**