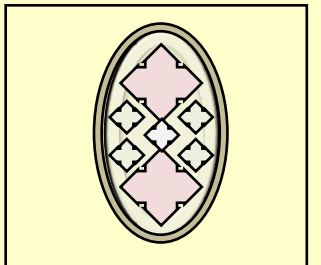
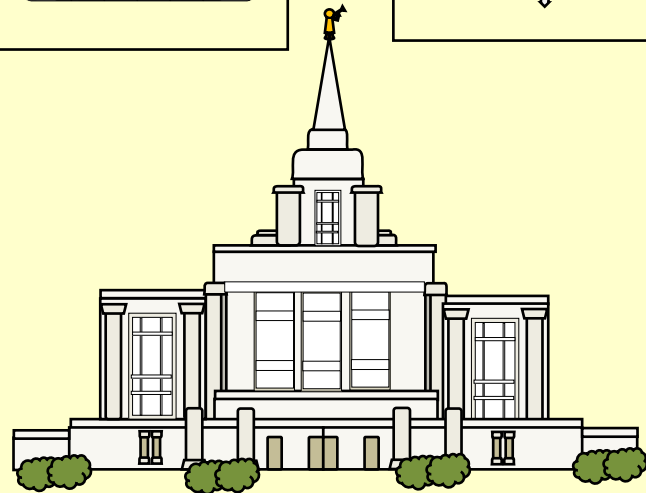
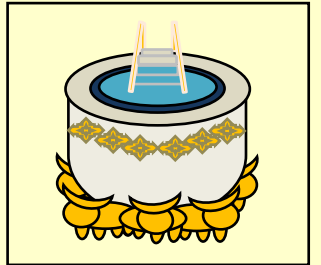
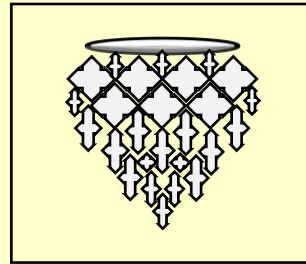
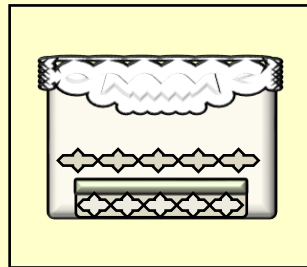
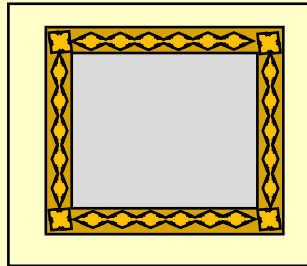
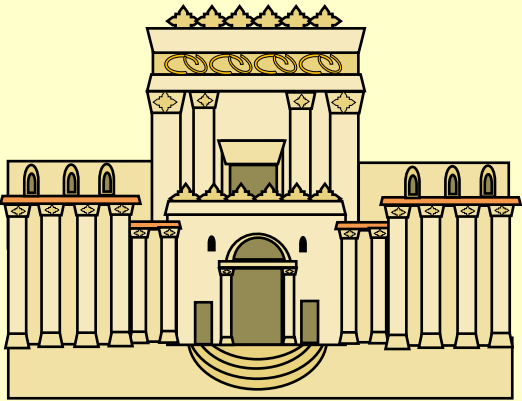
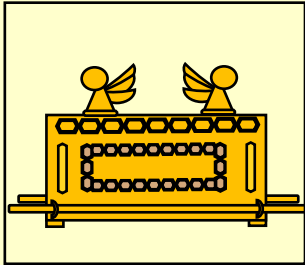
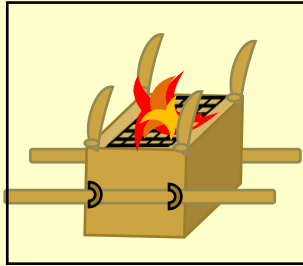
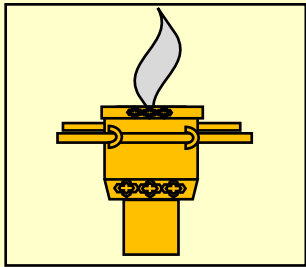
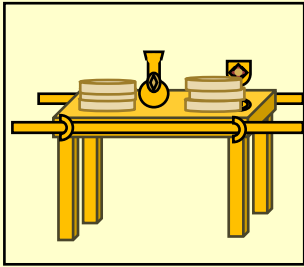
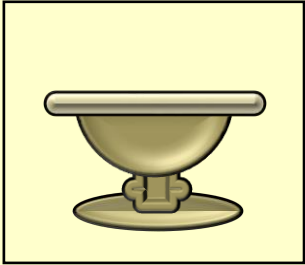
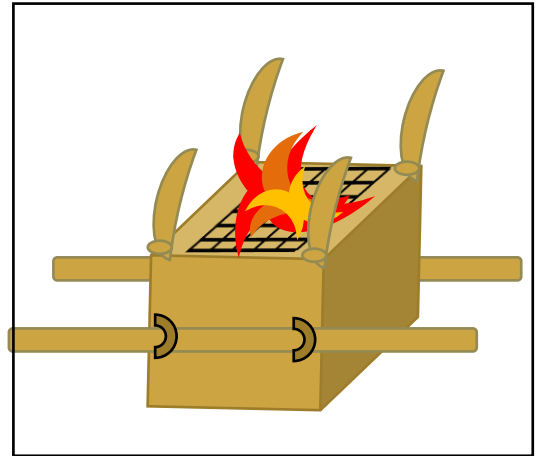
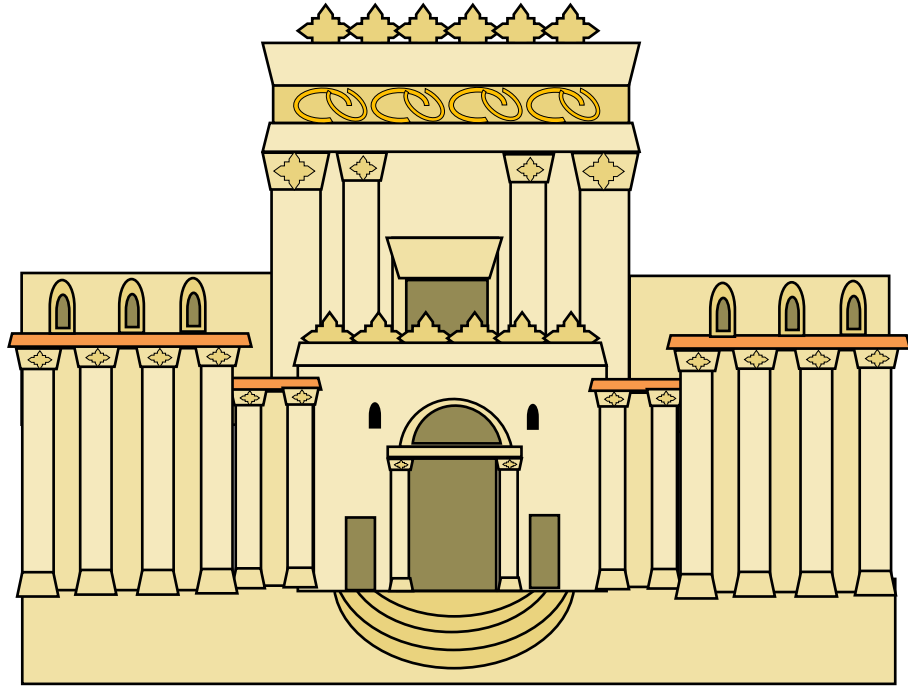
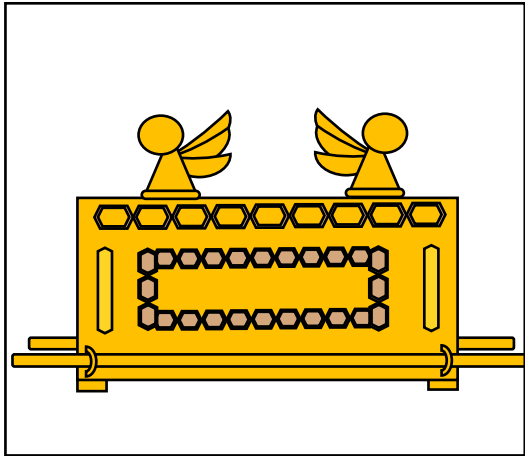
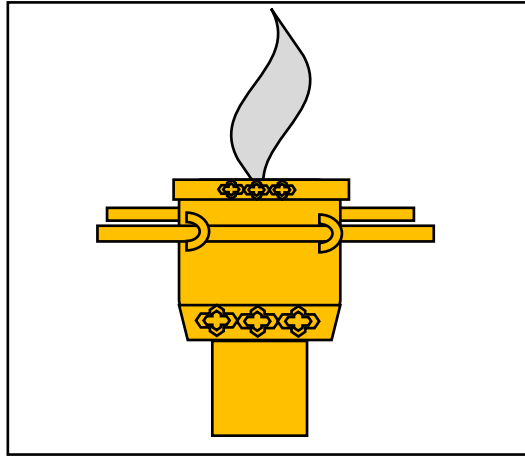
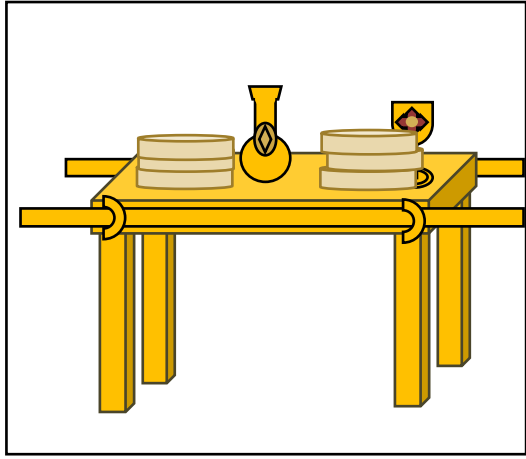
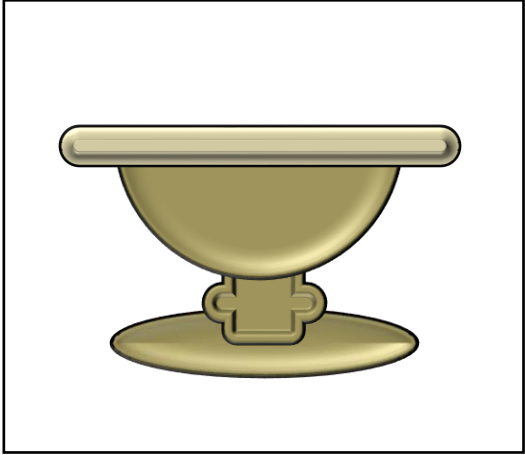
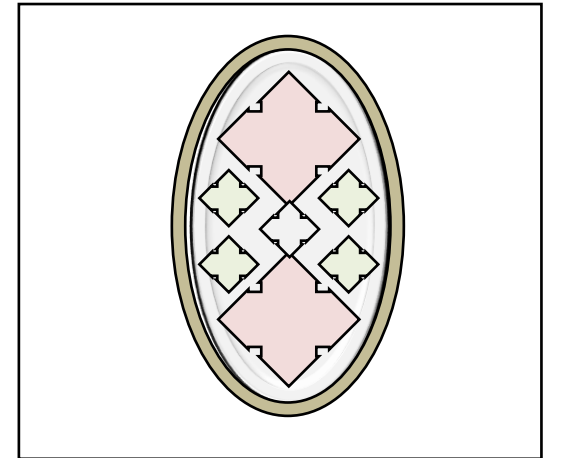
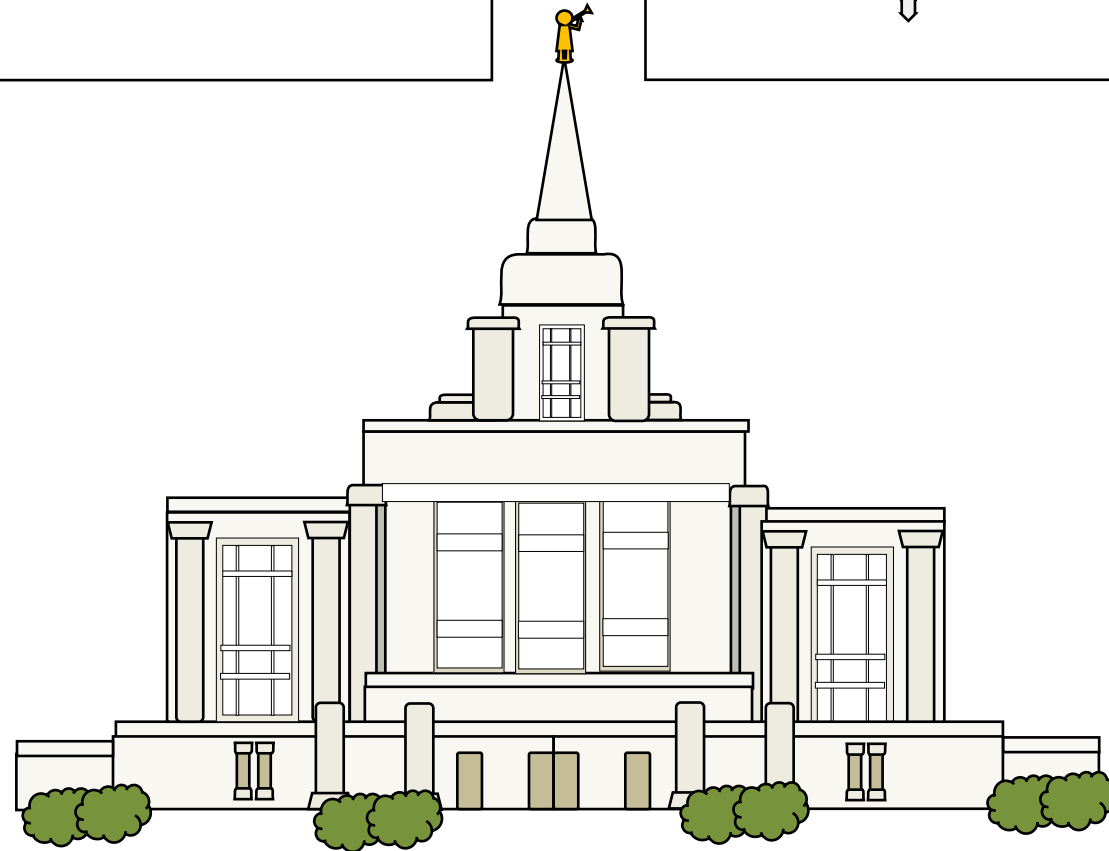
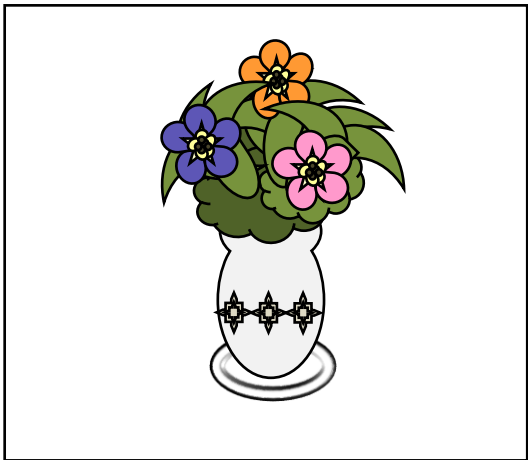
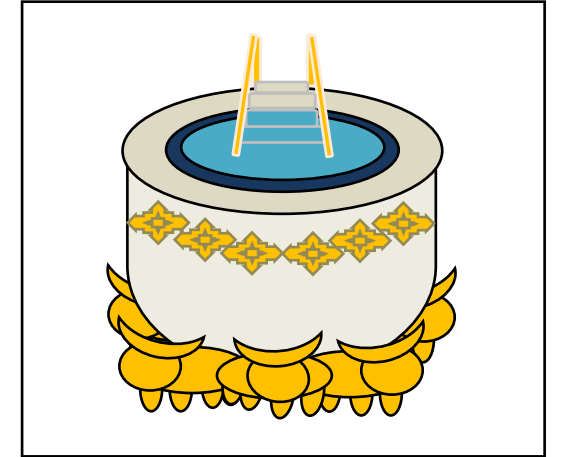
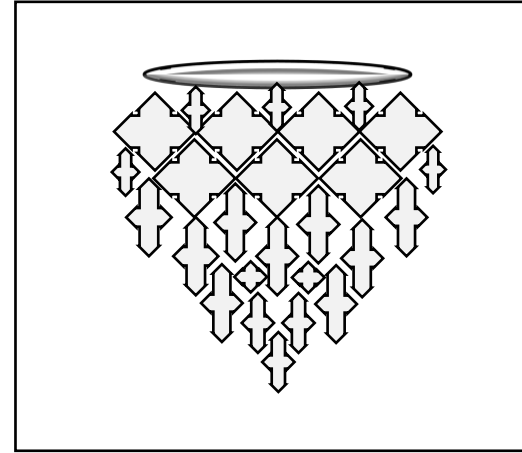
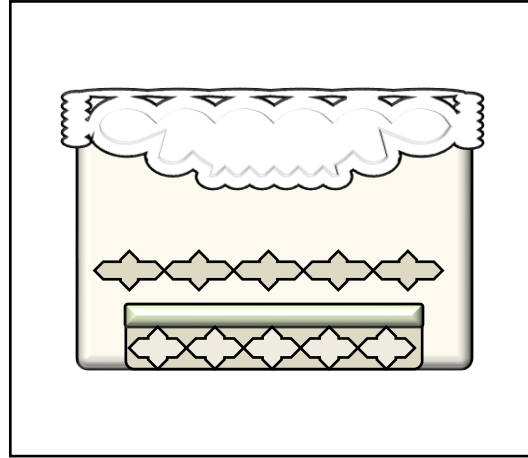
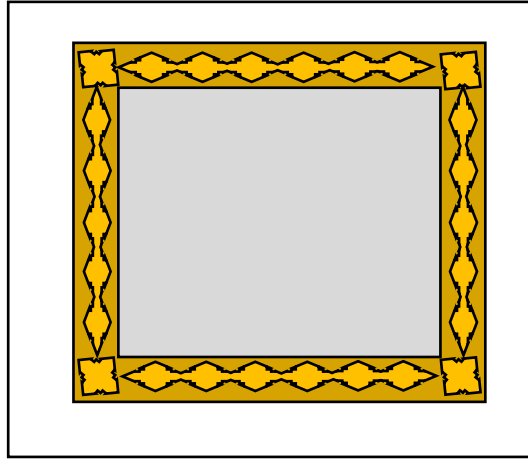
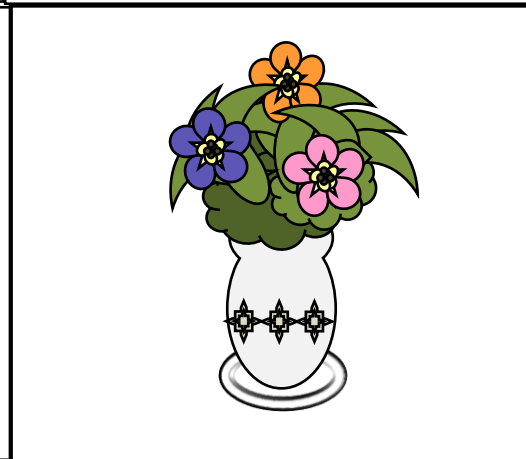
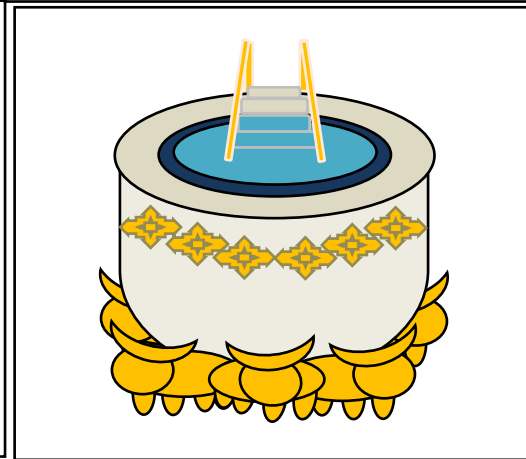
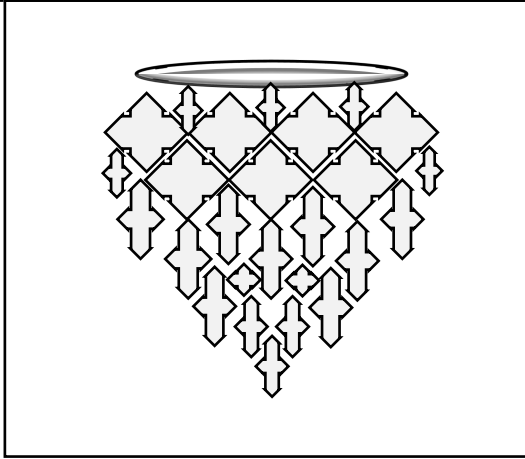
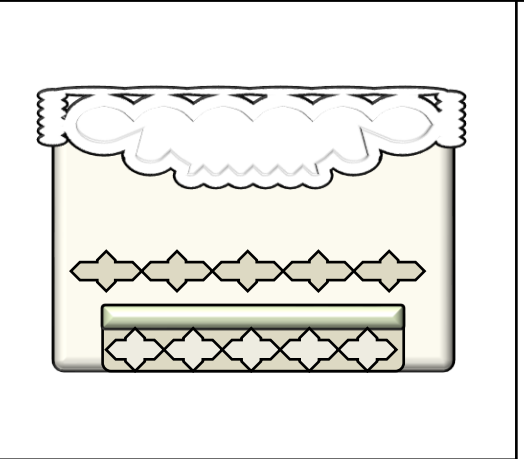
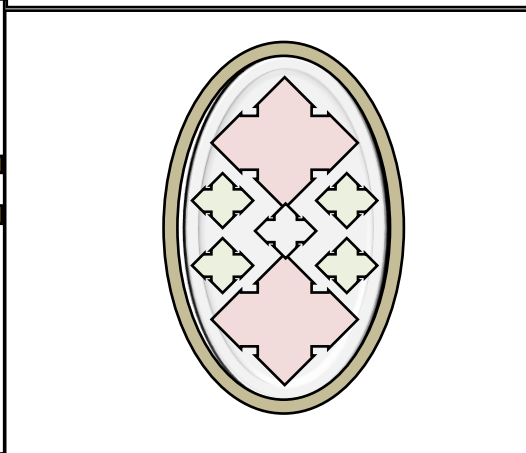
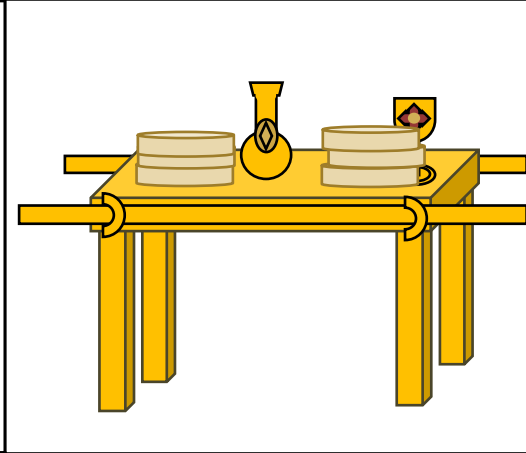
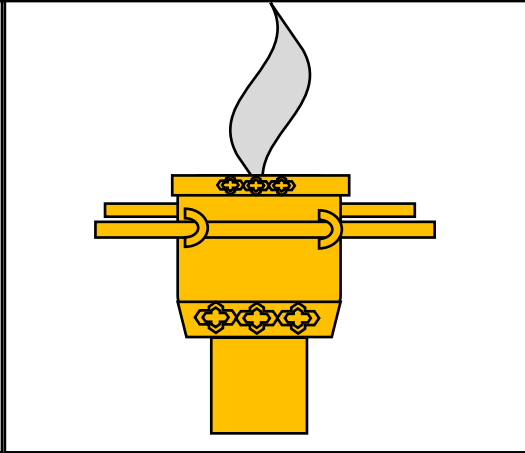
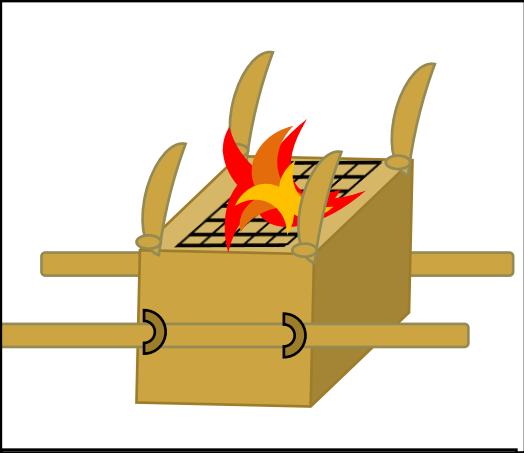
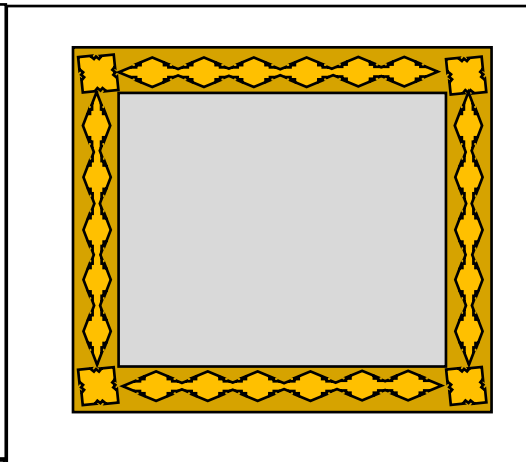
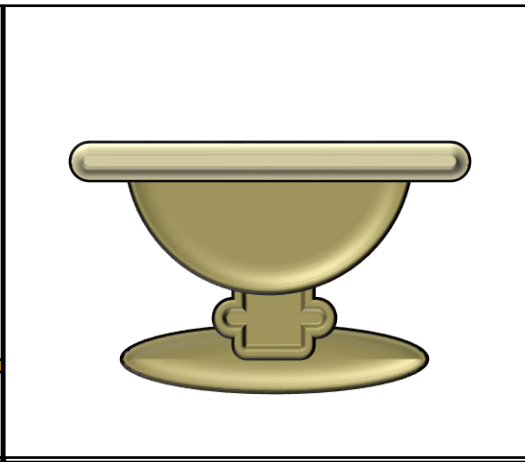
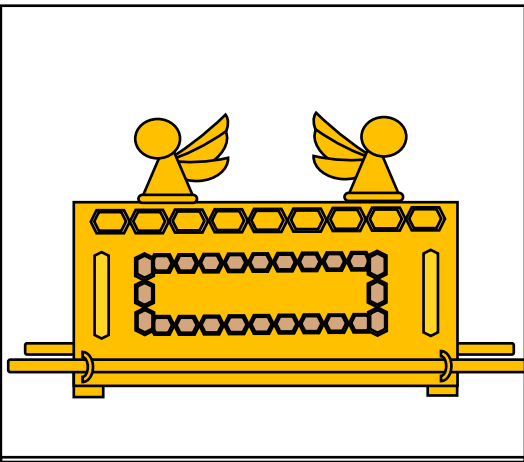


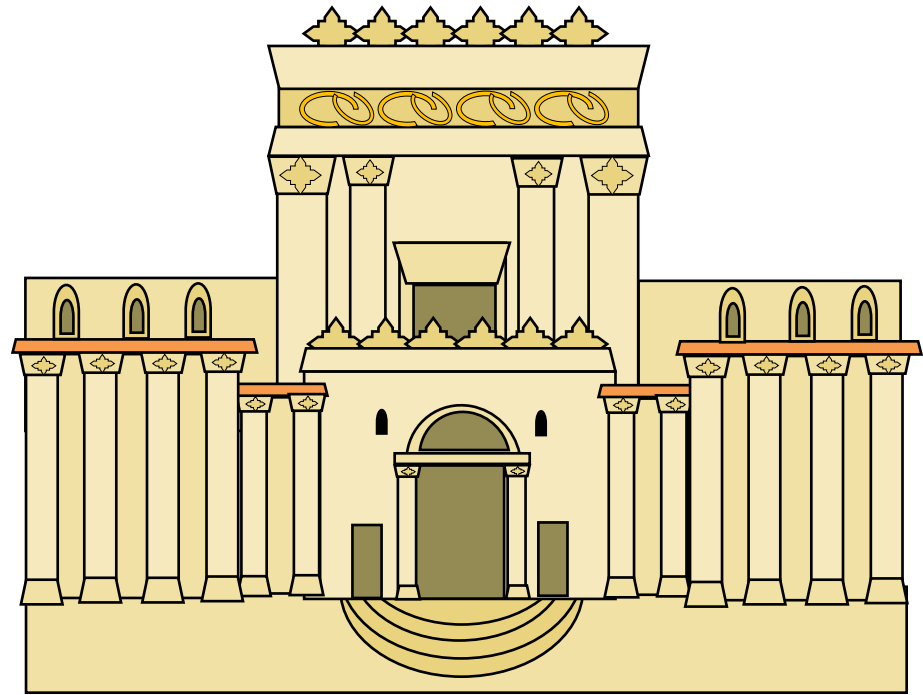
# Holy Places of God

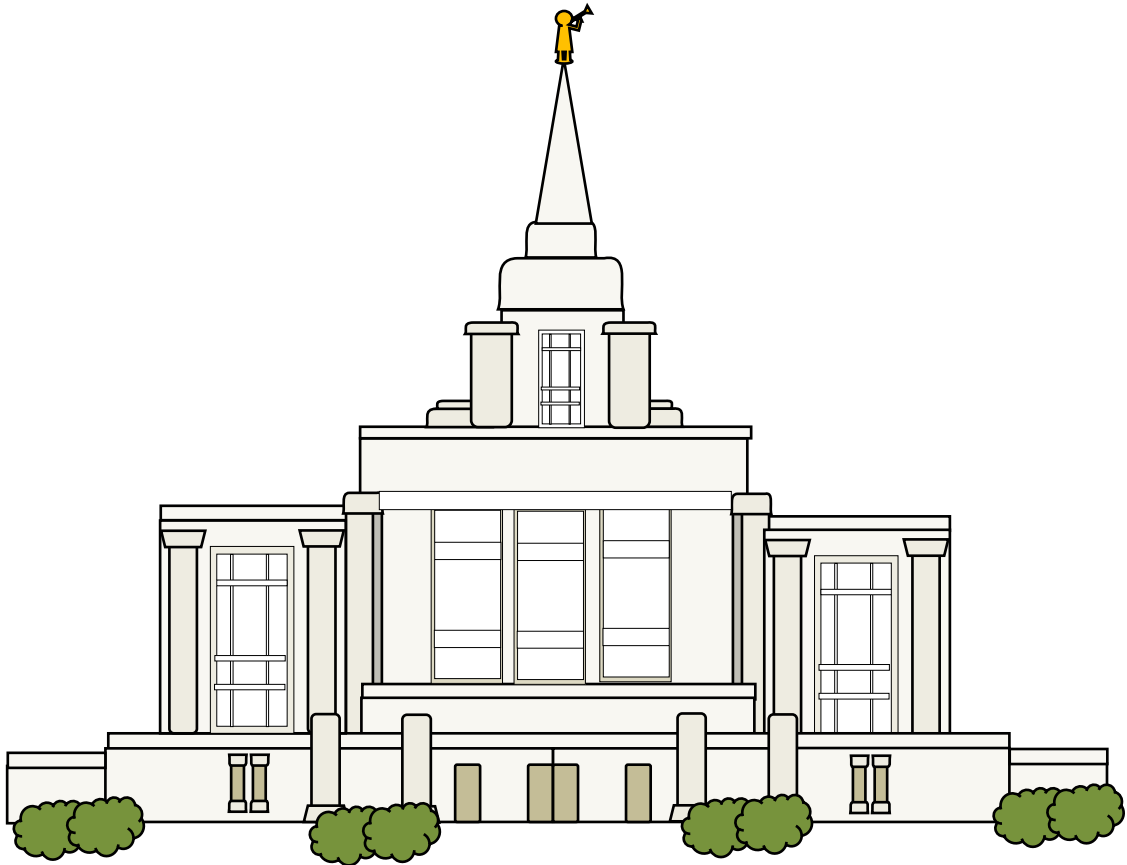


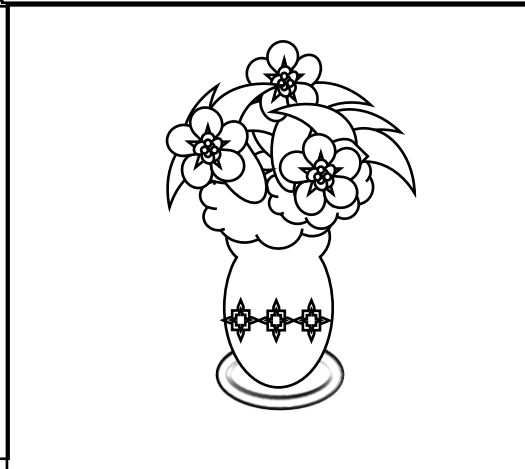
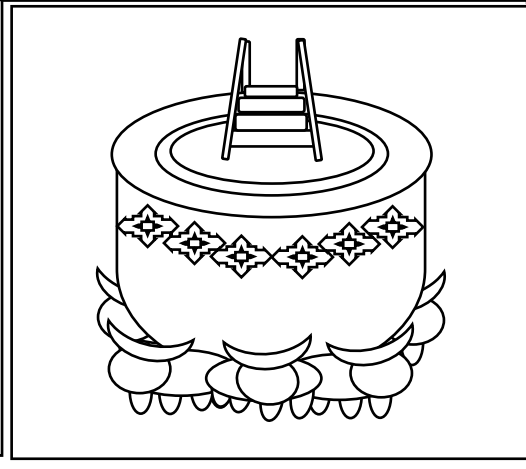
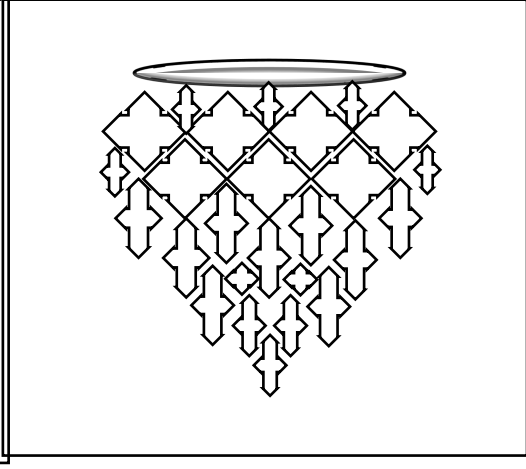
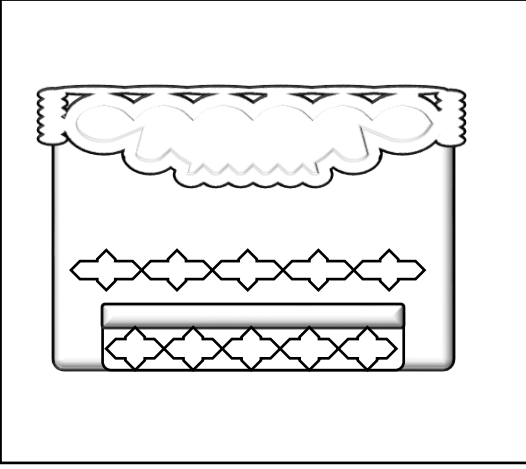
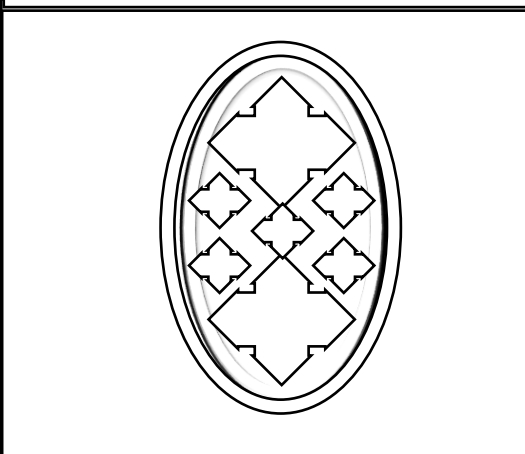
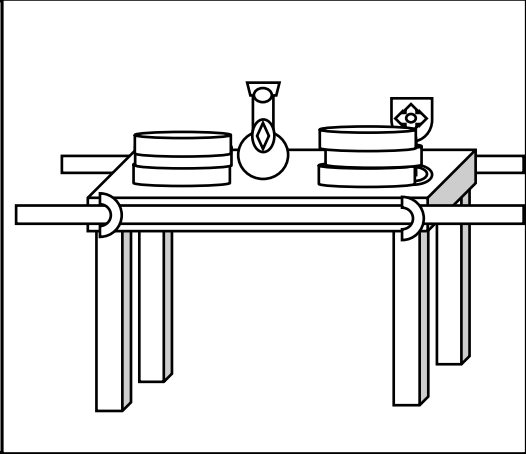
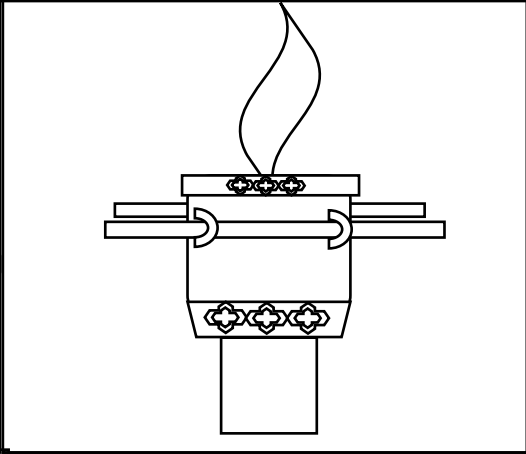
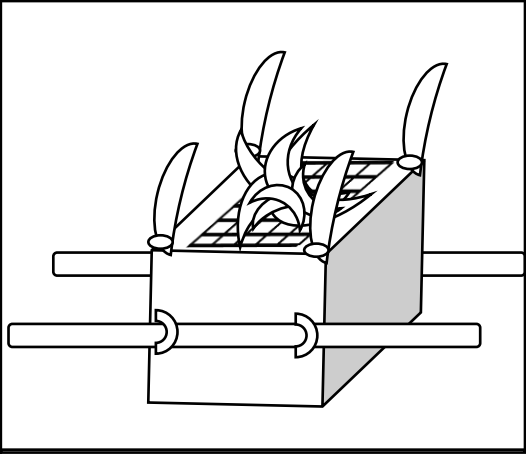
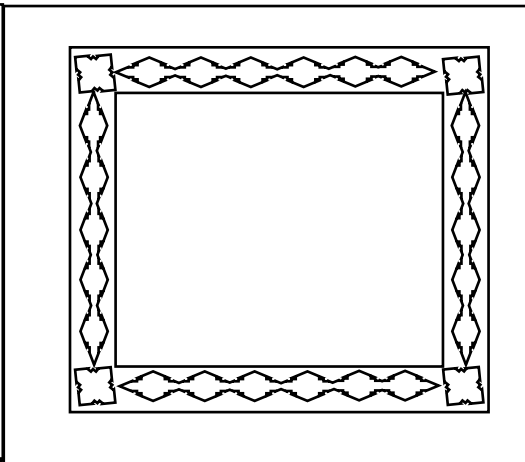
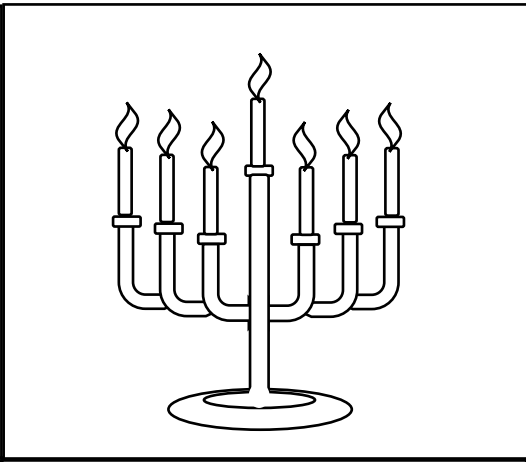
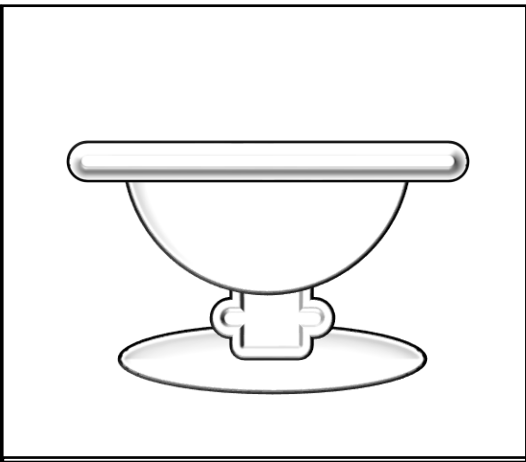
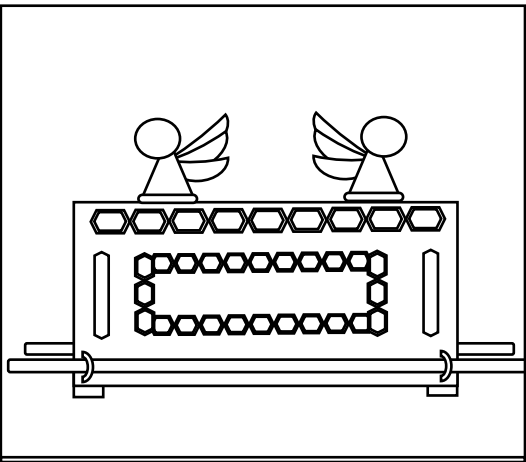


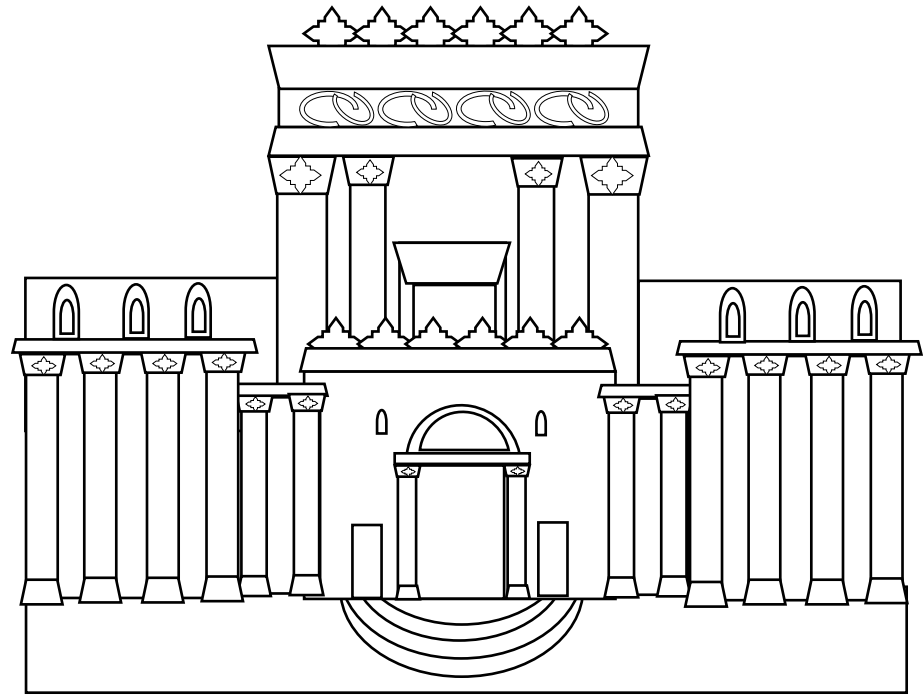




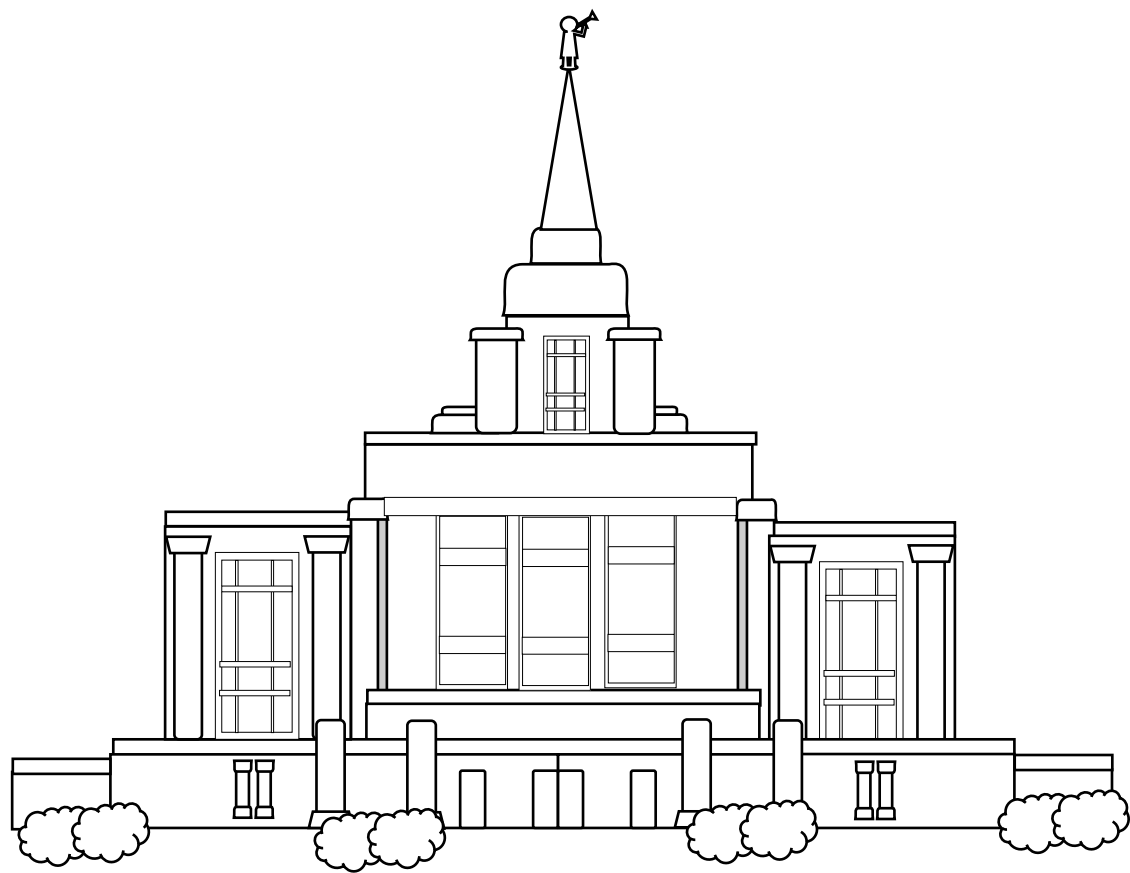












Ideas:

Page 2 and 3: Handouts

Page 4: Cut and paste on pages 5 and 6. (Things you might find in the ancient temple and in the present day temple

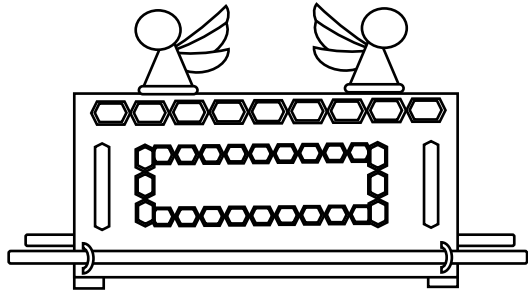
Page 7-9 Color your own

OR

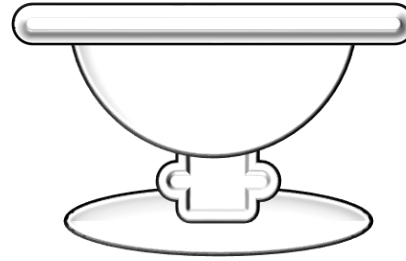
Copy 2 of page 4 or 7 and play Concentration

OR

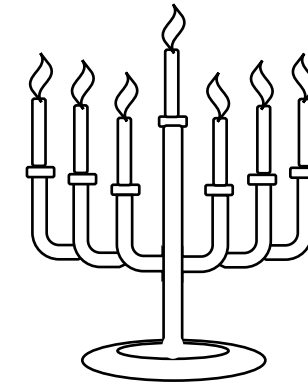
Place larger items on board and explain what each item is used for in the temple



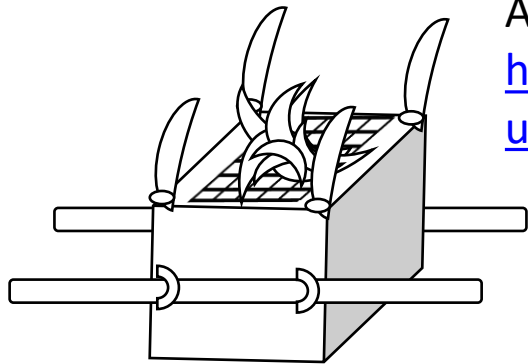
The ark of the covenant contains the 10 commandment tablets of stone (2), a jar of manna, Aaron's staff.



Laver- a cleansing place before entering into the tabernacle- priests



Candlesticks 7 days of creation



Alter for burnt offering  
<https://www.churchofjesuschrist.org/study/scriptures/bd/altar?lang=eng>

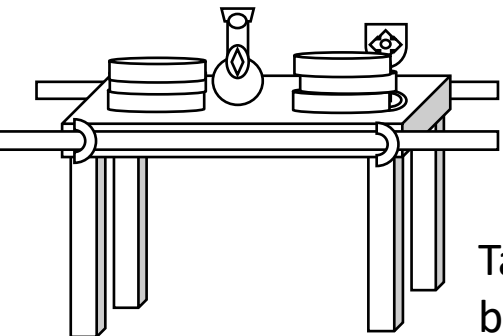
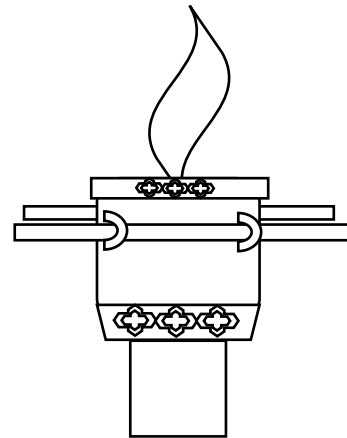
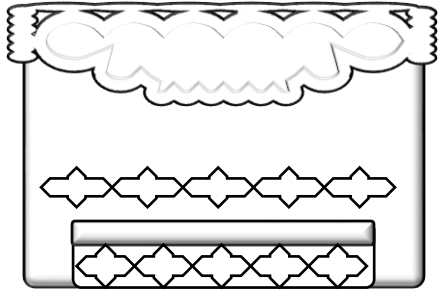


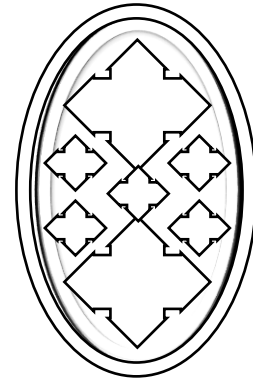
Table of Shewbread unleavened bread for the priests



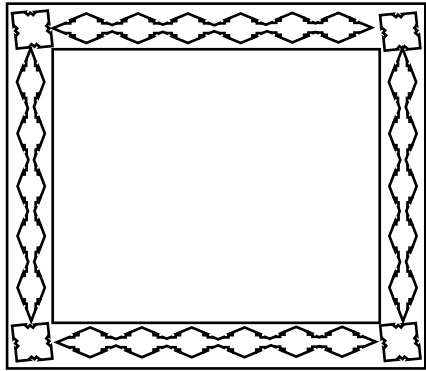
Alter: Apothecary—"Perfumer" a person (priest) who was properly qualified to prepare the holy oils and ointments.  
The Holy Oil: Myrrh Sweet cinnamon Sweet calamus Olive oil  
Incense: Sweet spices Stacte Onycha Galbanums Pure frankincense



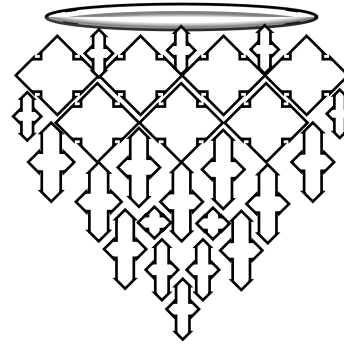
Alter-everlasting covenant



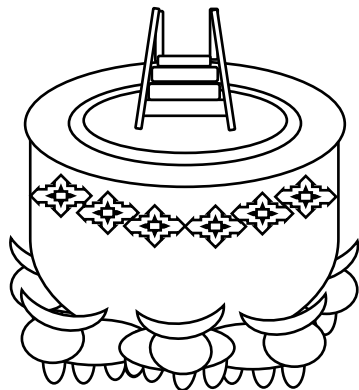
Temples have beautiful stain glass windows  
**Stained-glass windows create a sacred experience for patrons of temples because they let in light while keeping privacy**



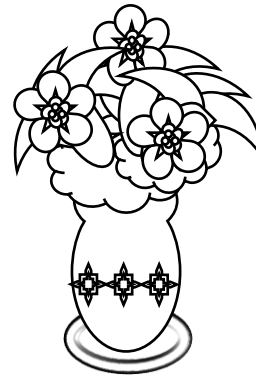
2 mirrors- symbol of eternity  
Together the temple mirrors reflect back and forth images that stretch seemingly into eternity.



Temples have beautiful chandeliers  
D&C 130:9 This earth, in its sanctified and immortal state, will be made like unto crystal and will be a Urim and Thummim to the inhabitants who dwell thereon, ...



Baptismal fonts for proxy baptisms



Temples are adorned with flower arrangements  
“Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin...Matthew 6:28

# Altars in the Ancient Tabernacle and Temple

**1. The large altar of burnt offering.** In the outer courtyard, people who brought live offerings could be present, but only priests could approach this altar, which was encased in wood overlaid with brass and had horns on its raised corners.

**2. The small altar of incense.** In the Holy Place, or sanctuary, between the outer courtyard and the Holy of Holies, incense was burned at this altar, which was encased in wood overlaid with gold and had horns on its raised corners. A third table, the table of shewbread, was in the Holy Place and could also be considered a kind of altar but is not designated as such.

What We Can Learn

An altar is:

- **Raised from the earth.** As we draw near to God and kneel humbly before Him, he elevates us. And ancient sacrifices were “a similitude of the sacrifice of the Only Begotten of the Father” (Moses 5:7), who was “lifted up upon the cross, that [He] might draw all men unto [Him]” (3 Nephi 27:14).
- **Built in a high and holy place.** Today, we go to holy places to make our offerings to the Lord. At the temple we participate in exalting ordinances, and at church we partake of the sacrament.
- **Built for sacrifice.** Adam’s sacrifice pointed his mind to Jesus Christ (see Moses 5:5–8). By going to God’s altar, we forsake the world and “offer a sacrifice ... of a broken heart and a contrite spirit” (D&C 59:8). We thus “observe [our] covenants” and can be “accepted of [the Lord]” (D&C 97:8).
- **Where offerings or incense were burned.** The smoke from burnt offerings rose into the heavens, representing our dedication to God. The incense represented people’s prayers rising up to God (see Psalm 141:2; Revelation 5:8; 8:3–4).
- <https://www.churchofjesuschrist.org/study/ensign/2014/02/then-will-i-go-onto-the-altar-of-god?lang=eng>

We have been instructed to build temples so that holy ordinances may be performed for both the living and the dead. These ordinances include initiatory ordinances, endowments, marriages, sealings, baptisms for the dead, and ordinations. The initiatory ordinances provide us with specific immediate and future blessings.

The endowment embodies sacred covenants. It includes receiving instruction, power from on high, and the promise of blessings on condition of our faithfulness to the covenants we make.

The sealing ordinances, such as temple marriage, bind families eternally.

The covenants we make with the associated ordinances we receive in the temple become our credentials for admission into God's presence. These covenants elevate us beyond the limits of our own power and perspective. We make covenants to show our devotion to build up the kingdom. We become covenant people as we are placed under covenant to God. All the promised blessings are ours through our faithfulness to these covenants.

<https://www.churchofjesuschrist.org/study/general-conference/2008/10/holy-temples-sacred-covenants?lang=eng>

## Temples and Covenants