

THE FOUR COLORS OF THE TEMPLE VEIL



In order to unveil the true importance of the curtain (veil) in front of the Holy Place in the Temple we must first understand that it was made with four different colors. Those colors were; blue, purple, red and white.

Exod. 26:31 *"You shall make a veil of blue and purple and scarlet material and fine twisted linen; it shall be made with cherubim, the work of a skillful workman."* With this in mind let us go out into some deep blue water (pun intended), and look at some incredible thematic connections that will connect Yom Kippur with Trumpets, Passover, the sacrifice of the leper, the tzitzit, and royalty.

Let us imagine, as the High priest entered into, through, and around the veil dividing the Holy of Holies from the rest of the Temple, what he saw, and what it means to us as Believers in the High Priest of the order of Melchizedek.

BLUE

Let me ask you some simple questions that attribute to our revelation.

Questions

Why is the earth called the blue planet?

Why is the sky blue?

Why is the ocean blue?

Why are people so fascinated with blue eyes?

Why do 40% of the world's population choose blue as their favorite color?

Answer

The answer to all these questions is because Yah chose blue as His divine color. It represents His divinity. Blue is used about forty three times in the tenakh. You will find it used many times from Exodus chapter twenty five on through Numbers, in regard to the Tent of Meeting or Temple.

Exod. 39:22 *Then he made the robe of the ephod of woven work, all of blue;"* **Num. 15:38-41** *"Speak to the sons of Israel, and tell them that they shall make for themselves*

*tassels on the corners of their garments throughout their generations, and that **they shall put on the tassel of each corner a cord of blue.**" "It shall be a tassel for you to look at and remember all the commandments of ADONAI, so as to do them and not follow after your own heart and your own eyes, after which you played the harlot, 40 **so that you may remember to do all My commandments** and be holy to your God. 41 "I am ADONAI your God who brought you out from the land of Egypt to be your God; I am ADONAI your God."*

When the priests packed up to move the tabernacle in the wilderness, they were told to do it in a very specific way. When Yah explains to Moses how to pack things for the Tabernacle, He explains in detail about the proper way and the specific color to be used to pack things (Exod 25 on).

- The ark was to be covered with a curtain, then rawhide, and then a blue material.
- The ark is the only item that had a final covering of blue cloth instead of rawhide (leather), thus the heavenly color is associated with the throne of Yah.
- The table of shewbread was covered with a blue cloth, then the utensils, then scarlet, then rawhide.
- The golden lamp stand was covered in blue, then rawhide.
- The golden altar was covered with blue cloth, then rawhide.
- The miscellaneous items used in the sanctuary were covered in blue cloth, then rawhide.

Isn't it interesting that Dad would use so much blue cloth to cover the most sacred items of His Tabernacle?

Let me ask you something; could it be that the sky is blue because it represents the Temple that covers us, His "People of the Way"? What a Mighty Yah we serve.

Why are the tassels on the tzitzit blue?

The tzitzit is a constant reminder of His commandments. The blue of the tzitzit is one of the four colors of the veil of the Temple (blue, purple, red and white). The blue thread of the tzitzit is metaphorically connected to the blue cloth used to cover the ark of the covenant. The blue color is a constant reminder that our king has made us His priests, and we are meant to reflect His royal blue shek'hinah and pure white righteous acts. This identifies us as the sons and daughters of Israel.

Even scientists admit that absolutely everything (genes, DNA, protons, neutrons, etc) is connected with strings, even on the most microscopic level.

In ancient Rome public servants wore blue, today police and other public servants wear blue. Blue was used as protection against witches, that is why Pharaohs wore it. Blue is the color of the spirit. Blue was the original color of the garments of kings. A room painted blue is said to be very relaxing. The bluebook is a list of socially prominent people. First prize is often a blue ribbon. Blue blood is a term used for a person of noble descent or a cop. Into the blue is a term that means into the unknown. The term blue laws are used to determine moral standards. A blue ribbon panel are a special group of people.

PURPLE

Purple in Hebrew is "argaman" #713: the strength of the leader is his generosity, which brings the water of life!

The brazen altar was covered with purple cloth, then rawhide.

Purple was the second color of the veil of the Temple. Did you know that purple is the favorite color of 14% of the population?

What makes the color purple?

You need to mix blue (the first color of the veil) with red (the third color of the veil) to get purple. Blue and red become purple, which is the perfect balance between the two.

Purple is the color of the kings of the earth, royalty, influential people.

Let's have a look at a few verses that reveal purple to us.

Jgs. 8:26 *The weight of the gold earrings that he requested was 1,700 shekels of gold, besides the crescent ornaments and the pendants and **the purple robes which were on the kings of Midian**, and besides the neck bands that were on their camels' necks.*

Esther 8:15 *Then Mordecai went out from the presence of the king in **royal robes of blue and white**, with a large crown of gold and **a garment of fine linen and purple**; and the city of Susa shouted and rejoiced."*

Dan. 5:29 *Then Belshazzar gave orders, and **they clothed Daniel with purple** and put a necklace of gold around his neck, and issued a proclamation concerning him that **he now had authority** as the third ruler in the kingdom."*

Mark 15:17-20 ***They dressed Him up in purple**, and after twisting a crown of thorns, they put it on Him; 18 **and they began to acclaim Him, "Hail, King of the Jews!"** 19 They kept beating His head with a reed, and spitting on Him, and kneeling and bowing before Him. 20 After they had mocked Him, **they took the purple robe off Him** and put His own garments on Him. And they led Him out to crucify Him."*

Purple is made up of two different colors; red and blue. Red is the hottest color and blue is the coldest. Purple is the perfect balance between the two extremes of the opposite ends of the rainbow. It is called the color of judgement. Kings and Judges used to wear purple robes because they were supposed to have wisdom, able to balance the extremes. Purple is color known to stimulate creativity. Red is associated with stimulating emotion. Most have heard of the "purple heart" award for the military. It stems from **John 15:13** *"Greater love has no one than this, that **one lay down his life for his friends.**"*

Could the four colors represent the four gospels?

We go through from divine royalty (blue) in heaven to earthly royalty (purple).

Yeshua died as the Passover lamb and as the Yom Kippur sacrificed goat. He died for the sins of all people and made atonement for all of mankind. Yom Kippur is connected with Yeshua's death even though He died at Passover.

RED (scarlet)

Scarlet in Hebrew is "shawnee" #8144: The all consuming life that brings power. Fire comes to destroy, yet it also brings life after destruction. Red represents: love, passion, blood, sin, sacrifice, power, fire, wrath, danger, war.

Now let's look at what the Word says about the leprosy sacrifice so we can see some more fascinating prophetic thematic connections between the color red, Yeshua on the stake, and the leprosy sacrifice.

THE LEPROSY SACRIFICE CONNECTION

Lev. 14:1-20 *Then ADONAI spoke to Moses, saying, 2 "This shall be the law of the leper in the day of his cleansing. Now he shall be brought to the priest, 3 and the priest shall go out to the **outside of the camp**. Thus the priest shall look, and if the infection of leprosy has been healed in the leper, 4 then the priest shall give orders to take two live*

clean birds and **cedar wood and a scarlet string and hyssop** for the one who is to be cleansed. 5 "The priest shall also give orders to **slay the one bird in an earthenware vessel over running water.** 6 "As for the live bird, he shall take it together with the cedar wood and the scarlet string and the hyssop, and shall dip them and the live bird in the blood of the bird that was slain over the running water. 7 "He shall then **sprinkle seven times the one who is to be cleansed from the leprosy and shall pronounce him clean, and shall let the live bird go free over the open field.** 8 "The one to be cleansed shall then wash his clothes and shave off all his hair and bathe in water and be clean. Now afterward, he may enter the camp, but **he shall stay outside his tent for seven days.** 9 "It will be on the seventh day that he shall shave off all his hair: he shall shave his head and his beard and his eyebrows, even all his hair. He shall then wash his clothes and bathe his body in water and be clean. 10 "Now on the **eighth day** he is to take two male lambs without defect, and a yearling ewe lamb without defect, and three-tenths of an ephah of fine flour mixed with oil for a grain offering, and one log of oil; 11 and the priest who pronounces him clean shall present the man to be cleansed and the aforesaid before ADONAI at the doorway of the tent of meeting. 12 "Then the priest shall take the one male lamb and bring it for a guilt offering, with the log of oil, and present them as a wave offering before ADONAI. 13 "Next he shall slaughter the male lamb in the place where they slaughter the sin offering and the burnt offering, at the place of the sanctuary — for the guilt offering, like the sin offering, belongs to the priest; it is most holy. 14 "The priest shall then take some of the blood of the guilt offering, and the priest shall put it on the lobe of the right ear of the one to be cleansed, and on the thumb of his right hand and on the big toe of his right foot. 15 "The priest shall also take some of the log of oil, and pour it into his left palm; 16 the priest shall then dip his right-hand finger into the oil that is in his left palm, and with his finger sprinkle some of the oil **seven times** before ADONAI. 17 "Of the remaining oil which is in his palm, the priest shall put some on the right ear lobe of the one to be cleansed, and **on the thumb of his right hand, and on the big toe of his right foot,** on the blood of the guilt offering; 18 while the rest of the oil that is in the priest's palm, he shall put on the head of the one to be cleansed. So the priest shall make atonement on his behalf before ADONAI. 19 "The priest shall next offer the sin offering and make atonement for the one to be cleansed from his uncleanness. Then afterward, he shall slaughter the burnt offering. 20 "The priest shall offer up the burnt offering and the grain offering on the altar. Thus the priest shall make atonement for him, and he will be clean."

The preceding scriptures describe the procedure a priest took when a leper was cured. This process is full of symbolism. Let's have a look. It involved two live birds, one that would be set free and one that would be sacrificed. The priest sprinkled the blood of the bird seven times just like at Atonement. This was the same idea of the goats. The law of the cleansing of the leper is connected to the law of the cleansing of the sins of mankind at Yom Kippur. The priest sprinkling seven times is symbolic of the seven days in a week, which in itself represents all time, eternity. It may also represent a millennium, seven millenniums from the beginning of man to the end of mankind. The leper had to shave and then stay outside his tent for seven days. The seven days in connected to the seven days of eating unleavened bread at Passover. The leper (sin) represented the leaven (sin) which was kept out of the home for seven days. It also points us to when a

priest was ordained. He would have to stand at the threshold of the Nicanor gate of the temple for seven days. After eating the bread for seven days, he was then washed (mikved) and given a new robe of righteousness. Then he proceeded through the gate into the inner temple area. That is when he was officially made a priest.

What is the significance of standing at the door?

We know that the temple doors or the doors of the tent of meeting were only open to the public on the sabbath (seventh day), New Moon, and on Yom Kippur. The people knew what "standing at the door" meant in Hebrew tradition. When the people stood before the threshold of the Nicanor gate as it was opened for the public, it was common for them to make oaths and swear their allegiance to Yah. These were People of the Way. They also understood the "standing at the door" reference in regards to the Hebrew wedding tradition, which we also see reference to in Rev. 3:20.

What do the Gospels tell us about the salvation process?

We are told we must first believe, then repent, be baptized (cleansed), in faith be obedient, and then only are we covered by the blood. Paul tells us that in order to be Yeshua's people of the way, we must be covered by the blood, cleansed, and baptized. This is exactly what is depicted in the leper sacrifice. **Lev. 14:6** *"As for the live bird, he shall take it together with the cedar wood and the **scarlet string** and the hyssop, and shall **dip them and the live bird in the blood of the bird that was slain over the running water.**"*

When we think of Yeshua dying on the stake we think of red because He was covered in blood. Just like the bird used in the sacrifice for lepers Lev. 14:6. Yeshua, the blood of one, that was being killed and being mixed with water, (remember the spear in His side and the water coming out) being sacrificed so that the sin in us (lepers...us) could be set free. The blood of the sacrifice is red (scarlet).

What represents the Ruach?

A dove. Yeshua was representing the bird sacrificed to set His people free from the leprosy (sins, bondage) in their lives (Isa. 61:1).

What was put on Yeshua's lips before He died?

Hyssop, the same thing used for the sacrifice of the leper (Lev. 14:6)

What kind of a stake was Yeshua sacrificed on?

A cedar stake. Cedar was also used in the sacrifice of the leper (Lev. 14:6).

What do we do immediately after getting born again?

We get mikved (baptized) in running water (Lev. 14:6)

Where was the scapegoat set free?

The scapegoat was set free in the open field in the desert. The second bird (us) was set free in an open field (Lev. 14:7). Our sins were set free just like the scapegoat was set free.

Why does the priest finish the sacrifice on the eighth day?

The number eight represents a new beginning. The leper is made clean on the eighth day. He has a new beginning.

What do our right hand thumb and toe have in common?

When we are His people we put into action our beliefs and do His deeds so all of mankind can see what righteousness is. The thumb and toe are the key extremities used for balance. When we do things in balance we are right with Yah.

Why the right hand and foot?

Our right hand and foot are connected to Yeshua sitting on the right hand of the Father. Isn't it amazing?

TOWLA GRUB..WORM

Now let's go on another rabbit trail. The Hebrew word for scarlet; "shaniy" refers to an insect called "coccus ilicis". The Hebrew word for crimson (towla #8438), is often used in conjunction with the word scarlet. They are synonymous with each other. Towla refers to a worm. This grub, or scarlet worm, is found in a species of oak trees around the Mediterranean and is about the size of a pea. The female has a very round shape and red color. This Hebrew word crimson (towla) is also translated as "a worm, a grub, a maggot" in scripture. The word crimson is often used in conjunction with the word scarlet. Let's have a close look at this scripture. **Isa. 1:18** "Come now, and let us reason together," Says ADONAI, "Though your sins are as **scarlet**, They will be as white as snow; Though they are red like crimson,



They will be like wool."

There is a fascinating story behind this little worm, which will explain the profound meaning of this Isa. 1:18 verse. When the life of the female coccus ilicis, (or scarlet worm) is nearing the end of her life, she climbs a tree and attaches her body to it, fixing herself so firmly and permanently, she virtually impales herself on the tree, and never leaves again. Just before she dies, her eggs hatch and she gives birth to her young. The eggs deposited beneath her body are now protected from predators. Then, after the larvae hatch they are able to enter their own life cycle. As the mother dies, crimson fluid from within her body, stains her own body and the surrounding wood she is attached to. **She makes the ultimate sacrifice and because of her own death, her offspring are given new life.** From the crushed, dried dead bodies of such female scarlet worms, the scarlet dye is extracted and used to dye wool red.

This dye is referred to in the Bible as simply "scarlet" (the color), or "crimson" (the worm). Tehillim, **Ps. 22:6** speaks of Messiah: "But I am a worm, and not a man, A reproach of men, and despised by the people."

The word "worm" in this verse, is also "towla" (the word crimson) which is the color of blood. This verse is actually saying, "But I am crimson," referring to the coccus ilicis as a metaphor for his very own blood that would be shed for us. **He was impaled on a tree just as the female worm was for her young so that we might live!**

In addition to this, the crushed "coccus ilicis" contains a chemical that is an anti-bacterial agent which is why it was used in two types of purification ceremonies:

1) When there was a plague, scarlet was included in the purification of the house. **Lev. 14:52** "And he shall cleanse the house with the blood of the bird, and with the running water, and with the living bird, and with the cedar wood, and with the hyssop, and with the scarlet"

2) The scarlet worm was also used in the formula with the ashes of the red heifer **Lev. 19:6** *“And the priest shall take cedar wood, and hyssop, and **scarlet**, and cast it into the midst of the burning of the heifer”*

These ashes were used to cleanse a person when they came into contact with a dead body (a host for bacteria). This crimson, the worm coccus ilicis, was necessary to make one clean, which is symbolic of the blood of Yeshua removing the sin of disease and death from us.

Isa. 53:5 *But he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised [crushed] for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed.*

Hebr. 9:13-14 *For if the blood of bulls and of goats, and the ashes of an heifer sprinkling the unclean, sanctifies to the purifying of the flesh: How much more shall the blood of Mashiyach (Messiah), who through the eternal Spirit offered himself without spot to Elohim, purge your conscience from dead works to serve the living Elohim?*

The scarlet cord (thread) is also referred to in the book of Joshua, when Rahab the harlot, hung a “scarlet” thread from her window, which preserved her life from the Isrealite invasion to come.



Josh. 2:21 *And she said, According unto your words, so be it. And she sent them away, and they departed: and **she bound the scarlet line in the window.***

Here, the scarlet cord that had been dyed using the scarlet worm’s body, is used to identify the home of Rahab, who befriended the Yisra’eli spies, and it spared her life and her family from destruction. In the same way, we are chosen and identified by Adonai, through the blood of Yeshua our Messiah that washed our sins away. The last words of our Messiah when he died on the tree are also deeply profound in light of this metaphor of the ilicis worm:

John 19:30 *When he had received the drink, Yeshua said, **“It is finished.”** With that, he bowed his head and gave up his spirit.”*

Interestingly, that word in Latin, “ilicis” literally means....“it is finished!”

The connection between the wool that comes from a lamb that his shorn, and the red dye that comes from this worm are now coming into focus:

Isa. 1:18 *Come now, and let us reason together, says YHWH: though your sins be as scarlet, **they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool.***

Hebr. 9:19 *For when Moshe had spoken every precept to all the people according to the law, he took the blood of calves and of goats, with water, and **scarlet wool**, and hyssop, and sprinkled both the book, and all the people...*

The bride of Messiah is typified as the woman in **Prov. 31:21** *"She is not afraid of the snow for her household: for all her household are clothed with **scarlet** (coccus ilicis)."* This means that the bride of Messiah is covered by the blood of the lamb!

In Isaiah 63:1, the Messianic prophecy says that Messiah will come from "Edom" which is a word that means "scarlet red," and it goes on to say that he "dye'd his garments."

Our Messiah has taken the unclean, and the ugly things in our lives and he makes them beautiful with his red blood offered to us in love. In turn, we are commanded to do the same thing by offering up our hearts to him, just like those snails who die in order to give the beautiful blue and purple to make his Tabernacle of love where we will meet Him at the marriage supper in the future.

In conclusion, these three colors of the Tabernacle: blue, purple and red paint a beautiful picture of the redemption of Yisra'el, the bride of Messiah.

Gen. 38:29-30 *But it came about as he drew back his hand, that behold, his brother came out. Then she said, "What a breach you have made for yourself!" So he was named Perez. 30 And afterward his brother came out who had the **scarlet thread on his hand; and he was named Zerah.**"* The scarlet thread that was placed on the hand of the twin Zarah or Zerach was a "sign" (owth in Hebrew) which also means "banner". The banner was the scarlet thread. Zarah means "rising of light" in Hebrew. Zarah was a type of Yeshua. On the 15th of the month during the Feast of Tabernacles the sliver of the moon was the "rising of light", Yeshua who was born during Tabernacles. Yeshua, like Zarah, was the first born son, the sign of the Messiah.

WHITE

The Hebrew word for "white" is "laban" (#3835) The **instruction** of the **house** brings **life**. It is mentioned 62 times in scripture. Let's have a look at few verses.

Rev. 1:14 *His head and His hair were white like white wool, like snow; and His eyes were like a flame of fire."*

Rev. 7:9 *After these things I looked, and behold, a great multitude which no one could count, from every nation and all tribes and peoples and tongues, **standing before the throne and before the Lamb, clothed in white robes, and palm branches were in their hands;**"*

Rev. 19:8 *It was given to her to clothe herself in fine linen, bright and clean; for the **fine linen is the righteous acts of the saints.**"* White represents righteousness.

Rev. 19:11 *And I saw heaven opened, and behold, **a white horse, and He who sat on it is called Faithful and True, and in righteousness He judges and wages war.**"*

Rev. 19:14 *And the armies which are in heaven, **clothed in fine linen, white and clean, were following Him on white horses**"* When Yeshua returns He will come in the clouds white (shining) as the sun, riding on a white horse.

Rev. 20:11 *Then I saw **a great white throne and Him who sat upon it, from whose presence earth and heaven fled away, and no place was found for them.**"*

Each time a person went through the pool of Silom at the Temple, they were given a white robe to put on before further entering the temple.

It was traditional to have a large white stone on display during the Feast celebrations in biblical times. It represents the stone the builders rejected. **Ps. 118:22** *The **very rock that the builders rejected has become the cornerstone!**"*

When you come through the last color of the curtain you will bow because the presence of the Almighty is simply too brilliant for you to withstand.

Every single color known to man comes from white. Every color of the rainbow comes from white. White light comes directly from the sun, it turns blue when it hits dust particles in the atmosphere and in the water. This occurs because the dust particles in the atmosphere, or in water, absorb all the other light except the blue. White is the color of truth. The truth dissipates and becomes diffused when that truth is changed and compromised by the so-called churches and religious people of the world.

The torah is the pure water of truth and it has become polluted over the years to become almost undrinkable in the form the churches portray it. The original Hebrew Word remains white as truth but pagan traditions, holidays, doctrine, and dogma, have changed the white color to shades of gray.

If we are truly His people we will reflect the white, the truth, of His Word in our lives.

Fine linen...white

Linen is the ultimate material. It has the highest signature frequency (highest healing characteristic value) of all fabrics. Since the earliest times, flax (from which linen is made), has been known to have healing properties. The Holy Scriptures certainly emphasized this material over all other fabrics for the Holy attire. The original Hebrew language gives the attire of Adam and Eve as a linen robe of light (Gen. 3:21). In establishing the protocols 'statutes' of health, the prophet Moses received specific instructions. Cleansing a 'leper' meaning those 'incurable' gave only three distinct fabrics of attire: wool or linen or leather (Lev. 13:47-48).

What do these colors mean to us?

Yeshua is the curtain. He came from His Father-Blue. He came as a earthly priest-Purple. He shed His blood-Red (Scarlet). He rose from the dead with a white robe giving us perfect righteousness in His Truth-White.

Blue is representative of the perfect royal priesthood that is always there and above us (like the sky), but before we know Yeshua, we are not conscious of it.

Purple is made from red and blue mixed together. Purple is the combination of the divine priesthood and His blood. That takes us back to the first man Adam. Adam means "divine blood". Yeshua is the second Adam, the First Fruit.

Scarlet (red), is symbolic of the constant death of the flesh; we are to be crucified with Messiah, (Gal. 2:20).

White linen is the color of the robe we get when we are found faithful on that Day."
Well done my good and faithful servant".

We are created to be in the same pattern as the four colors of the curtain, representing His priesthood, and heirs of the King of Kings, and His divinity; reflecting His truth and light to the world of those in the dark. Every color that is in that curtain is found in us when we become His bride and reflect His light.

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