



This presentation is about

The Feast of Tabernacles



Or the feast of Ingathering

Before considering the Feast of Tabernacles, someone may say, why do I need to know about the so-called Jewish feasts?

Is it a salvation issue?

To fully comprehend our faith in the Elohim of Abraham, Isaac and Israel, we should know about our fascinating heritage, our **Hebrew** Roots as we must become spiritual Israelites, as we as **Non-Jews** must be engrafted into the natural olive tree according to Romans 11!



As professed believers in Yahusha, don't we study a **Hebrew** book, written by Hebrews?



Don't we serve a **Hebrew** Master, who had **Hebrew** disciples? Have we ever thought of that?

We desire to follow the first century church, which was first predominately Hebrew; and through Messiah, we are grafted into a Hebrew family!



It makes sense to study our Hebrew roots as we are adopted into that family.

Do you remember the words of Yahusha to the Samaritan women, “Salvation is from the Jews?”



The apostle reveals in Galatians 3:29 the line through which the heavenly inheritance is to come. He says:



“And if ye [be] Messiah’s, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise.”

Let's
remember:
YHVH's Plan
of Salvation is
portrayed by
all of His Holy
Feasts.



Let's quickly look at all seven feasts, which are representing seven events in the life of Messiah. The first yearly feast is being celebrated on the 14. day of the first month and is:

1. Passover

**= Repentance,
baptism, and
acceptance of
Yahusha Ha-
Mashiach as
our personal
 Savior. We
are saved by
 HIS shed
 blood!**



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On the 14th day of
the First Month!

Applying the Blood

The second feast is being celebrated from 15th day of the first month until the 21st day of the First month!

2.
Unleavened
Bread = A
deep heartfelt
desire and
effort to come
out of sin,
because sin is
not acceptable!





Then we have the feast of:

3. Pentecost

= First the knowledge of the Torah and abundance of Spiritual power for the Loud Cry. We receive Elohim's gift of His Holy Spirit to help us overcome our sins.

Then on the first
day of the 7th
month is the feast
of:

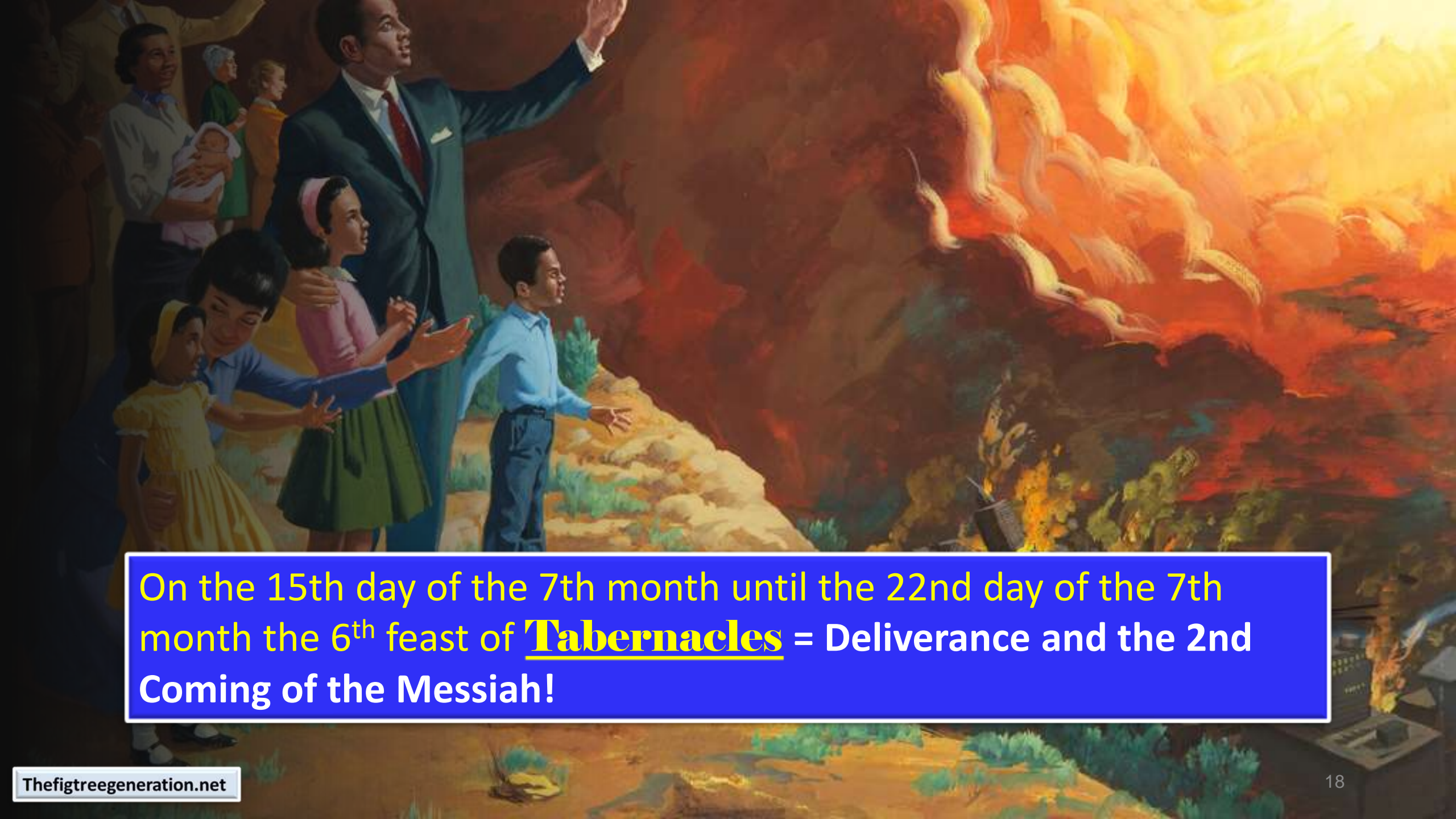
4. Trumpets =
Trumpets is a call
to get ready for
Yom Kippur and
that day of
judgment – to
start searching
one's heart. Get
ready! Get ready!



On the 10th day of the 7th month is the feast of:

5. Atonement = so then Yom Kippur is THE day of judgment, and the earth will have a final day of judgment for all to be either sealed or marked.





On the 15th day of the 7th month until the 22nd day of the 7th month the 6th feast of **Tabernacles** = Deliverance and the 2nd Coming of the Messiah!

7. Last Great Day

= Shenem

**Atzeret – the
8th day of
Tabernacles.**

**Could it be
our first feast
in Heaven?**



The last day of that feast is called the:

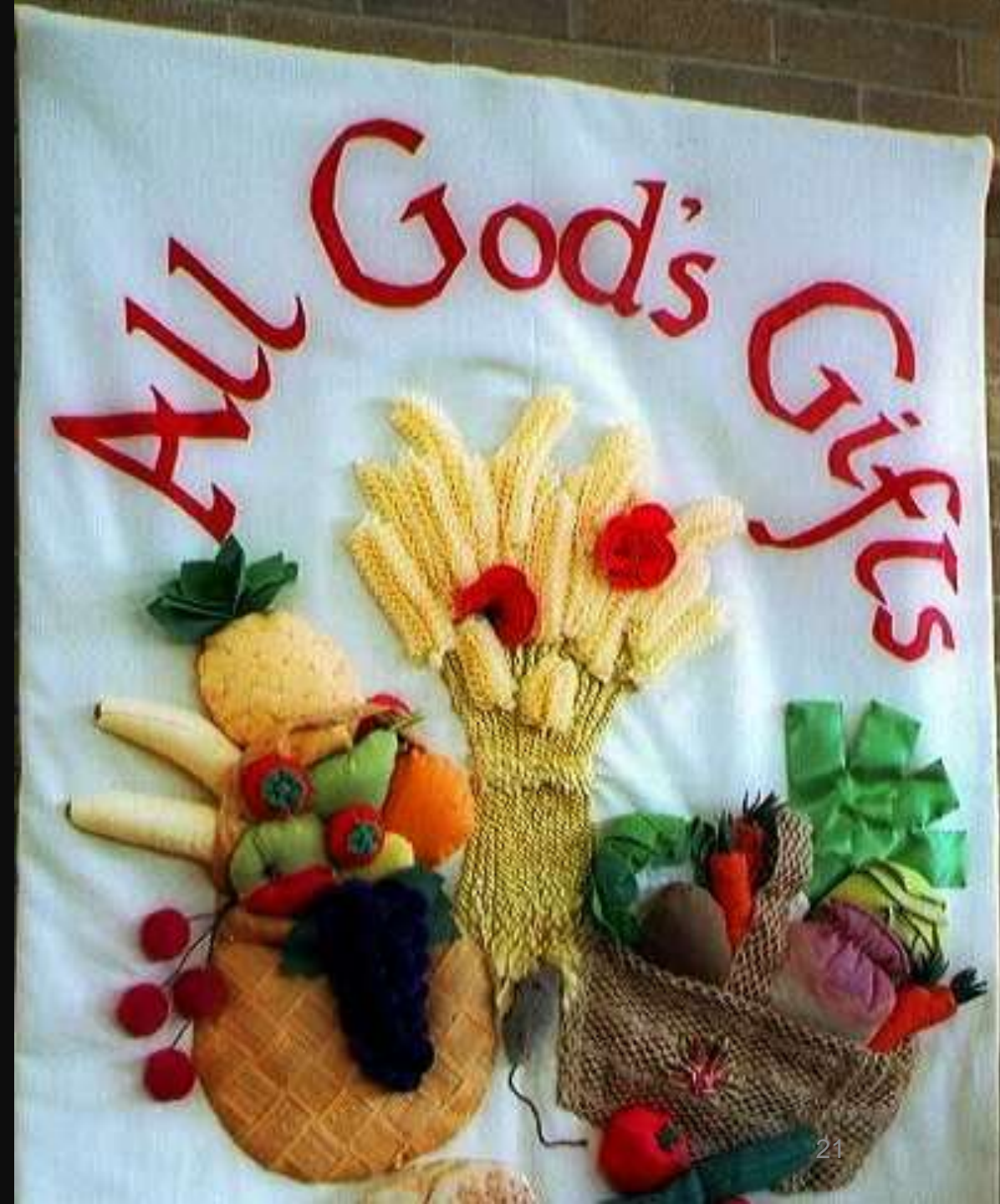


The Feast of Tabernacles!

This presentation is dedicated specifically to

It was a week-long autumn harvest festival.

- It is one of the most joyous feasts, a drastic change from one of the most solemn holidays, the day of Atonement.



The feast of booths, the seven-day harvest celebration is the last appointment on Yahuah's Leviticus 23 calendar!

This is basically another invitation to be sanctified and made holy by spending more time with Yahusha on the date appointed by Him!

**The Feast of
Tabernacles or
Sukkot is to the other
festivals what the
Sabbath is to the
other six days of the
week!**



A photograph of a lion and a lamb lying together in a savanna setting. The lion is on the left, looking towards the right, and the lamb is on the right, looking towards the left. They are both resting on the grass. The background shows trees and a bright sky.

As mentioned before, it is:

The most joyous feast!

**It fell during
the time of
year when
the hearts of
the people
would
naturally be
full of
thankfulness,
gladness,
and
expectancy.**



All the crops had been long stored; and now all fruits were also gathered, the vintage past, and the land only awaited the softening and refreshment of the 'early rain,' to prepare it for a new crop.



What about
the pitching of
the tent?



The common name, feast of Tabernacles -- among Greek-speaking Jews is "the pitching of the tent" (John 7:2) -- it recalls to mind the custom established by the law of Leviticus 23:40?



Sukkot is the last of the seven major festivals/holy days commanded by Elohim for the children of Israel to celebrate annually. According to the Biblical calendar it was to begin five days after Yom Kippur, on Tishri 15 , and to continue for seven days (Lev. 23:33-36,39-43; Num. 29:12-38; Deut. 16:13-15).

It was a time each year to remember the forty-year period in which the children of Israel, led by Moses, wandered in the Sinai Desert with Elohim supplying all of their needs: food, water, shelter, clothing, guidance, light, and heat.



During
Sukkot, the
people
were *(and
are)* to
“...take
choice fruit
from the
trees”
(Leviticus
23:40a)



...and to
enjoy
these
choice
foods and
sweet
drinks
*(Nehemiah
8:10a).*



The 15th and the 22nd day of the feast of tabernacles is a Sabbath and no servile work is to be done on that day.

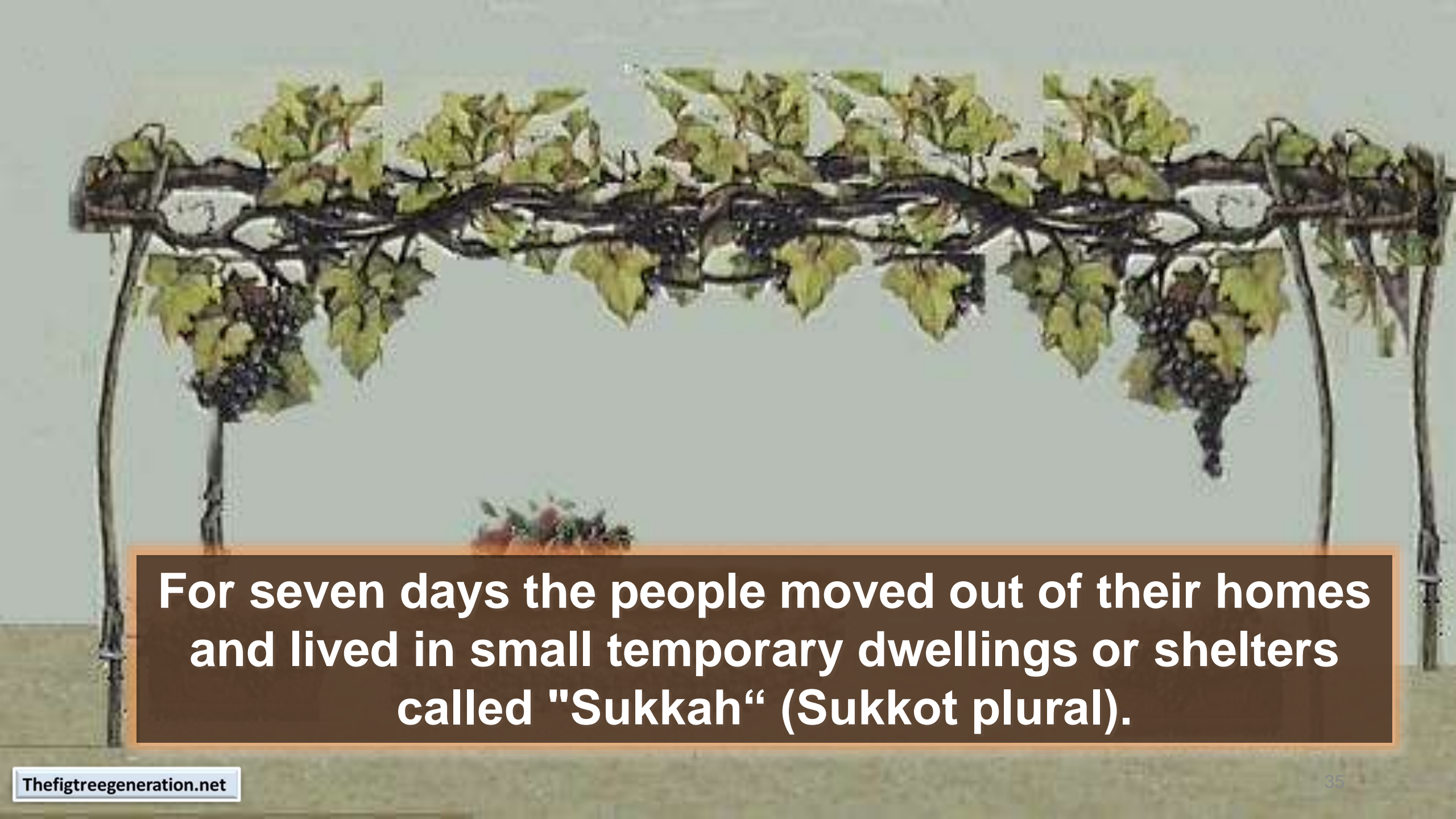
It was required of **all men** to travel to the Sanctuary in Jerusalem (*Exodus 23:14, 17, Exodus 34:22, Deuteronomy 16:16*).

Exodus 34:23, “Three times in the year every male shall appear before the Master Yahweh, the Elohim of Israel.”

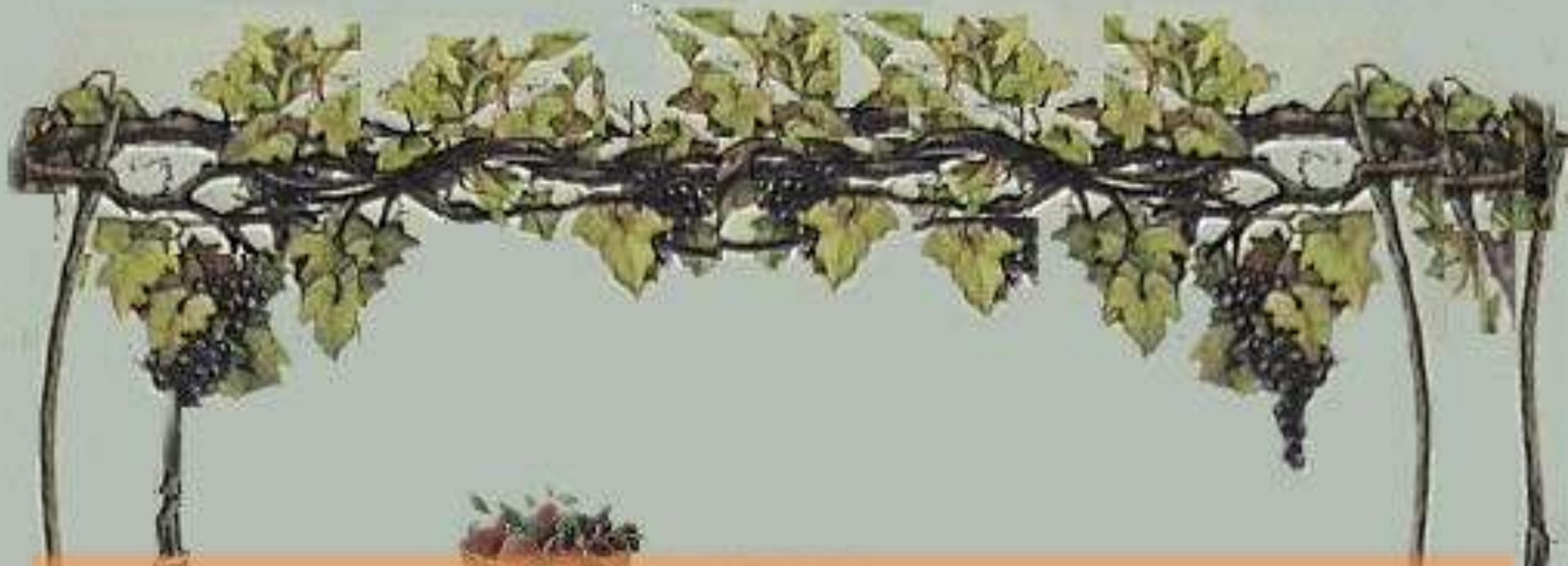


That was not an option but a requirement! That was a must. However, Many are quick to point out that this says males, so it isn't necessary for all the family to go. But in later verses, the difference will be seen.

It simply means that the males must appear, whether the rest of the family is able to or not.



For seven days the people moved out of their homes and lived in small temporary dwellings or shelters called "Sukkah" (Sukkot plural).



Sukkah #5521 is the word for booths - It is a hut or lair - often translated as booth, cottage, covert, pavilion, tabernacle, tent.



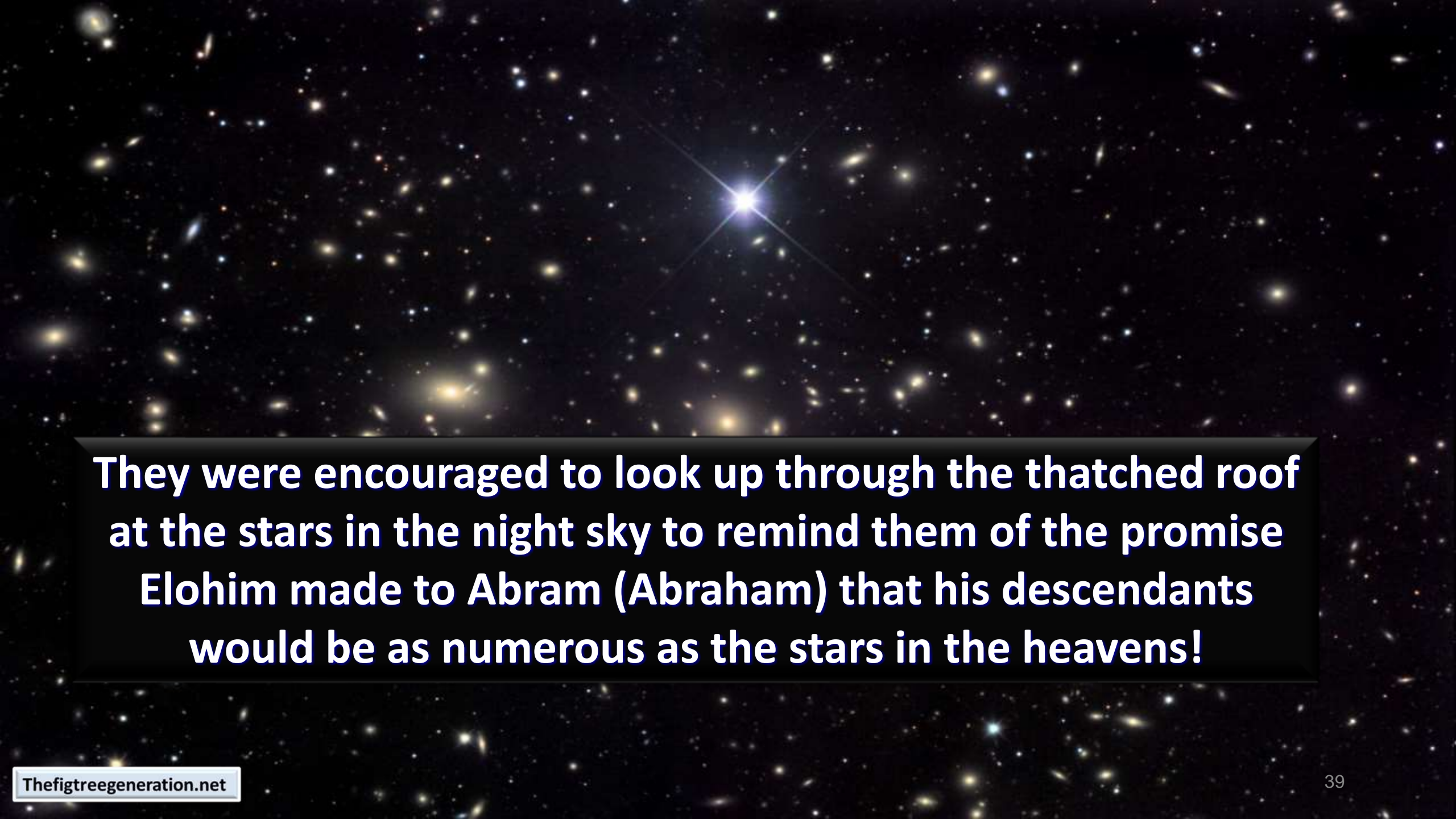
These booths were made of branches, as Ezra described it in Nehemiah 8:15, “Go out into the hill country and bring back branches from olive and wild olive trees, and from myrtles, palms and shade trees, to make booths.”

These booths were located in courts, streets, public squares, and on house roofs. In these every home-born Israelite was to dwell during the festival, in memory of their fathers dwelling in booths after their exodus from Egypt (Leviticus 23:40 and Nehemiah 8:15).

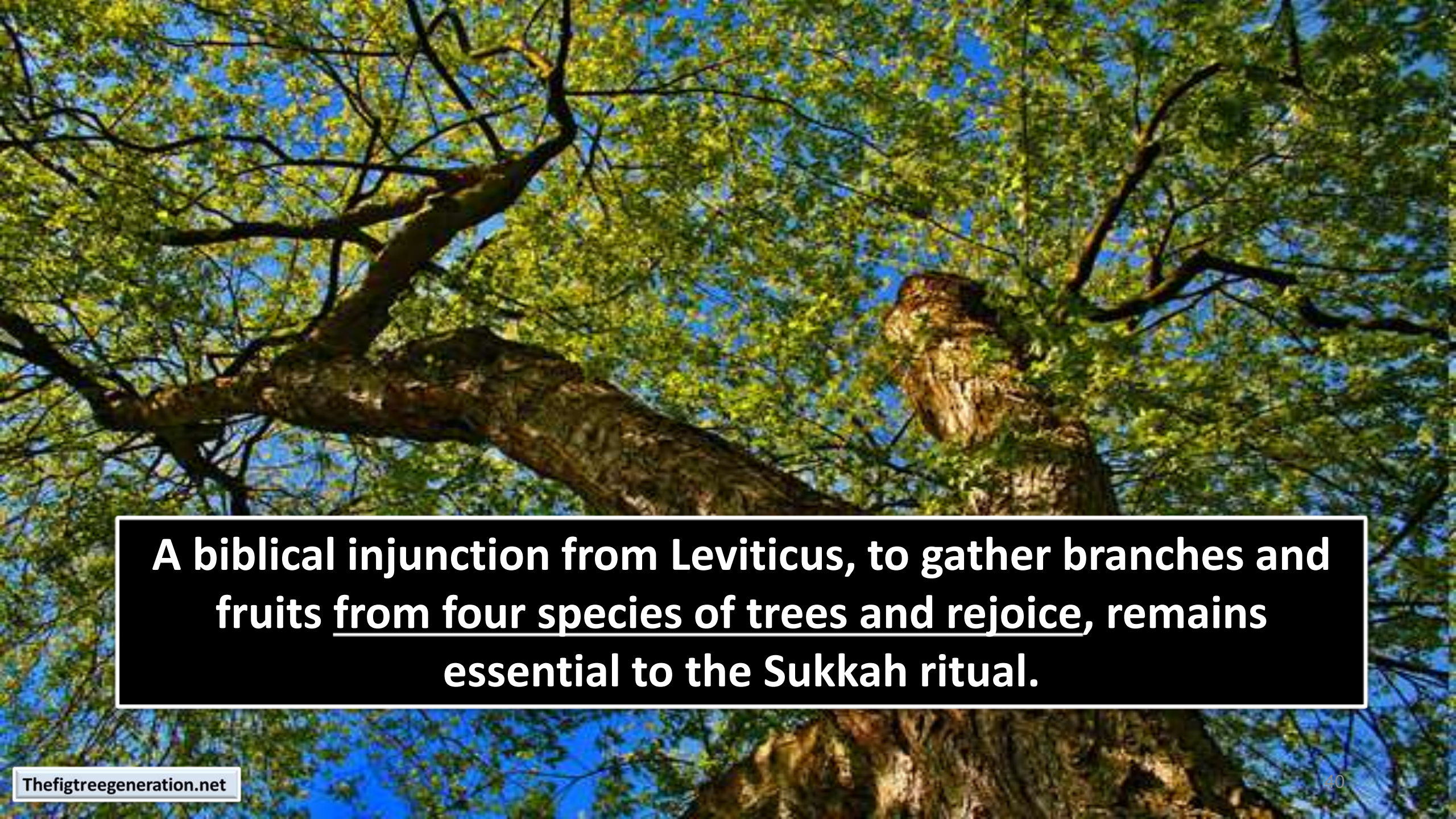


A Sukkah (*singular*) had to be precisely constructed. The hut had to be no lower than five feet, no higher than thirty feet.

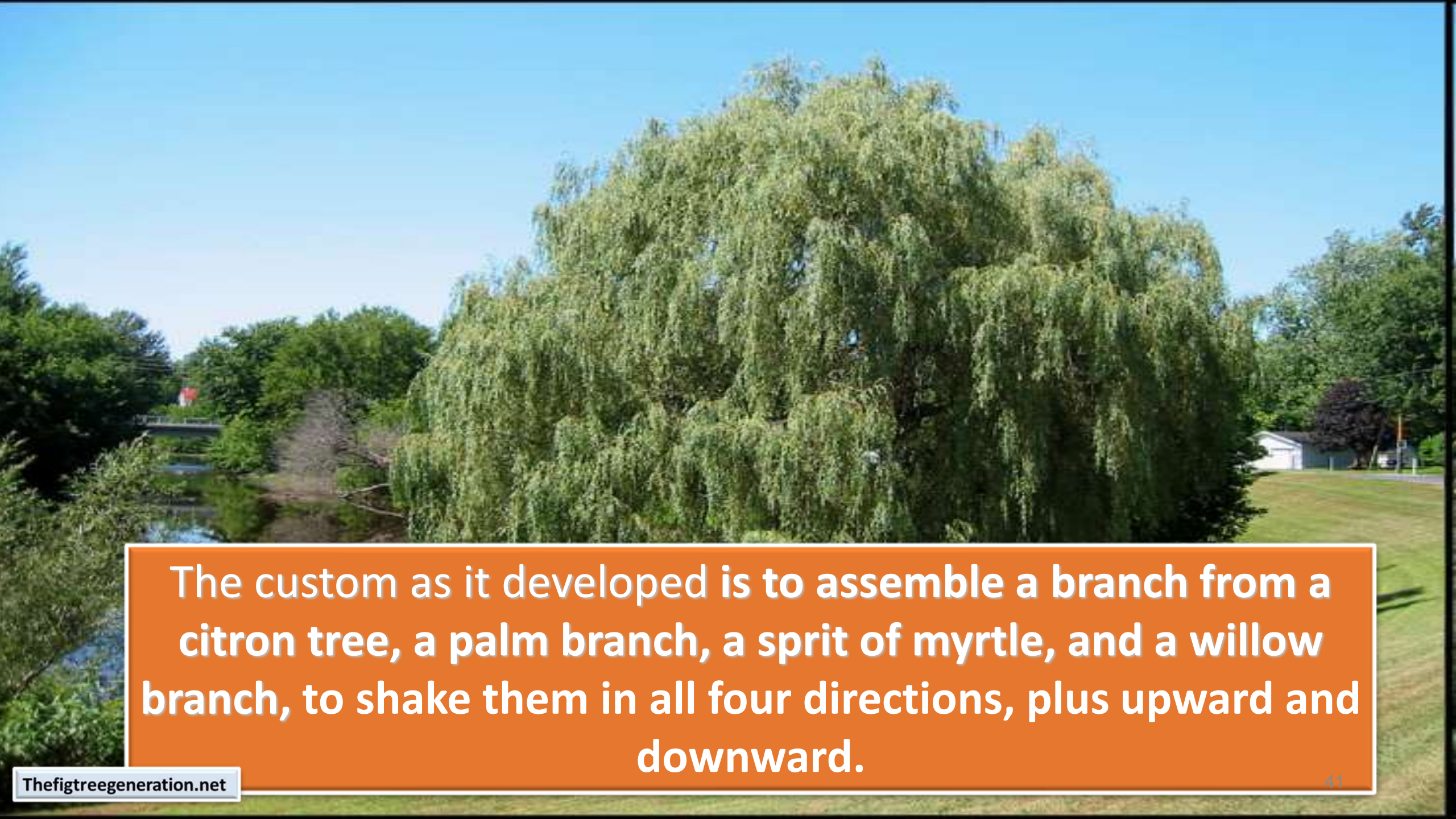
The roof had to be of leaves or straw, allowing some exposure to the sky above.



They were encouraged to look up through the thatched roof at the stars in the night sky to remind them of the promise Elohim made to Abram (Abraham) that his descendants would be as numerous as the stars in the heavens!



A biblical injunction from Leviticus, to gather branches and fruits from four species of trees and rejoice, remains essential to the Sukkah ritual.

A large, mature weeping willow tree with dense, green, drooping branches is the central focus of the image. The tree is situated in a park-like area with a grassy lawn to its right and a river or stream to its left. In the background, there are other green trees and a clear blue sky. A white building is visible on the right side of the image.

The custom as it developed is to assemble a branch from a citron tree, a palm branch, a sprig of myrtle, and a willow branch, to shake them in all four directions, plus upward and downward.

One historian wrote that the “the four kinds of plants” represent various parts of the body, the eyes, the mouth, the heart and the spine!

The myrtle leaves, is the eyes;
The Willow Leaves Is the mouth!
The citron is the heart.
And the date palm leaves represents the spine.

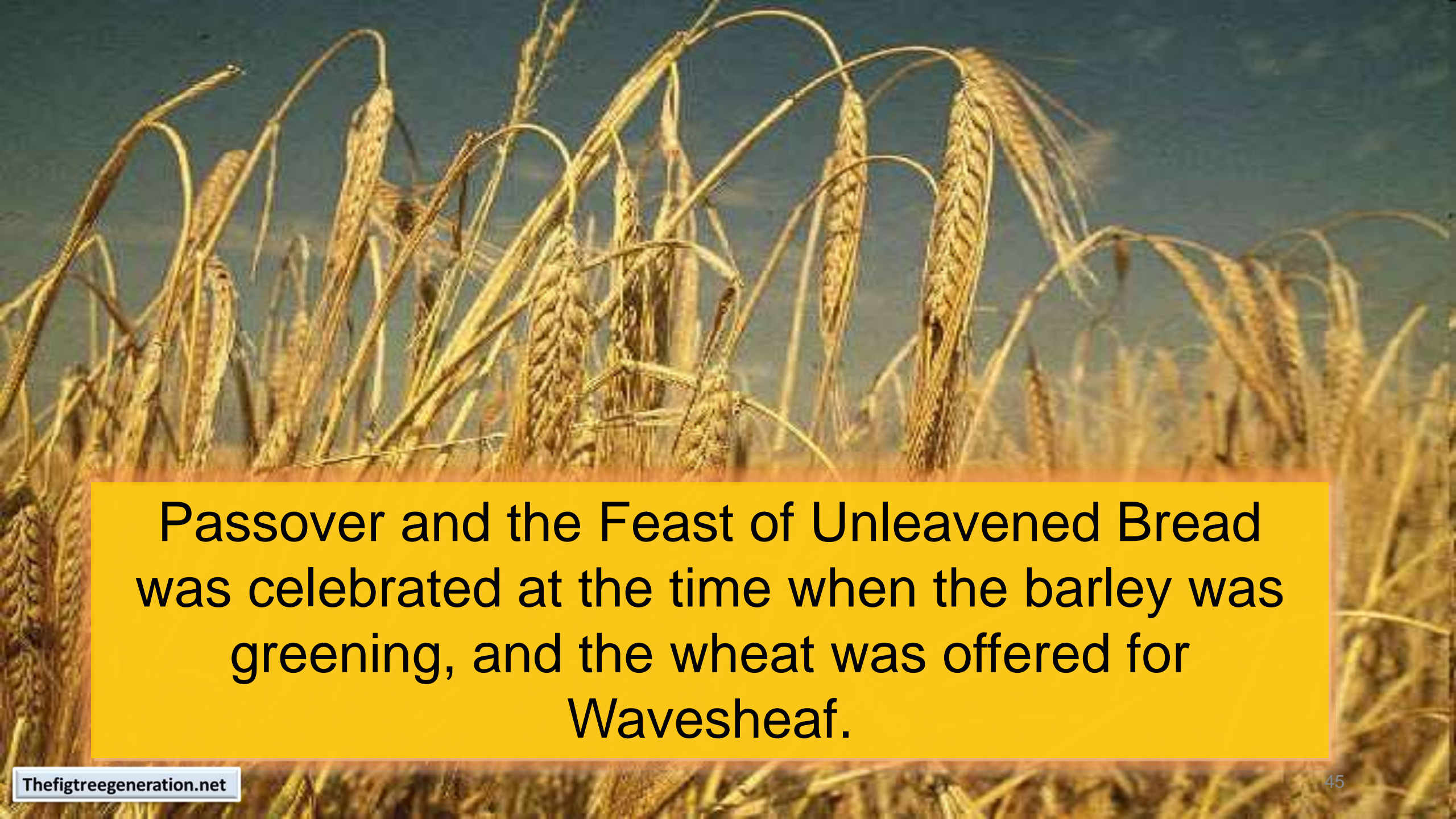
Yahuah provided them with trees during the wilderness journey from which they could obtain all the branches to build temporary dwellings or booths.

They were temporary, because the children of Israel constantly were moving from place to place, actually 42 times.



The booth in Scripture is not an image of privation and misery, but of protection, preservation, and shelter from heat, storm, and tempest (*Psalm. 27:5; 32:20; Isaiah. 4:6*).



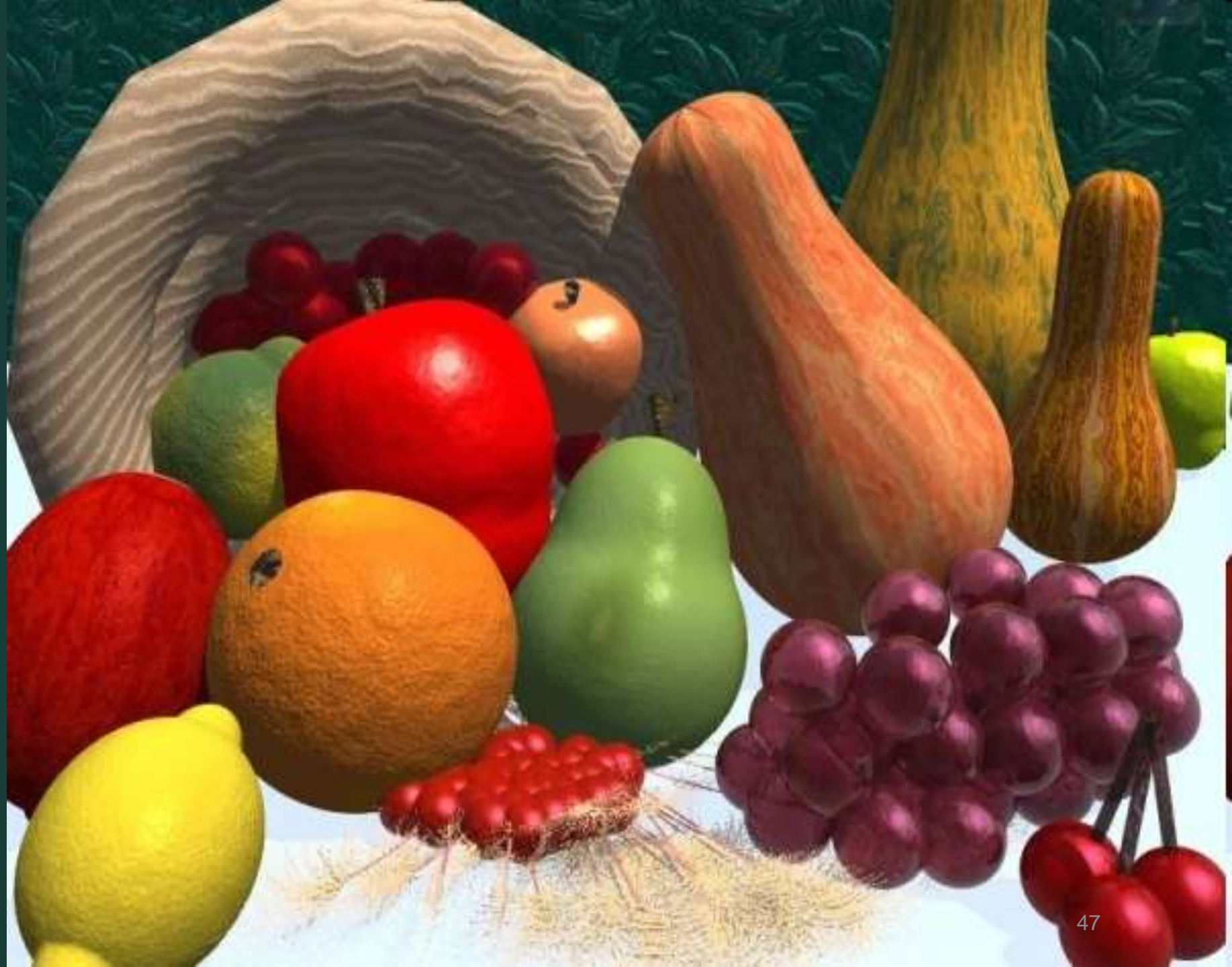


Passover and the Feast of Unleavened Bread was celebrated at the time when the barley was greenening, and the wheat was offered for Wavesheaf.



Pentecost was celebrated at the time of the **wheat harvest**

And
Tabernacles
was
celebrated
at the time
of the **fruit
harvest.**



**This was a
celebration of
ingathering
(Exodus 23:16) as
well as a time of
rejoicing and
fellowship.**



As mentioned before, this was a time of rejoicing!

**It symbolizes the gathering or harvest of YAH's people at the
time of the end!**

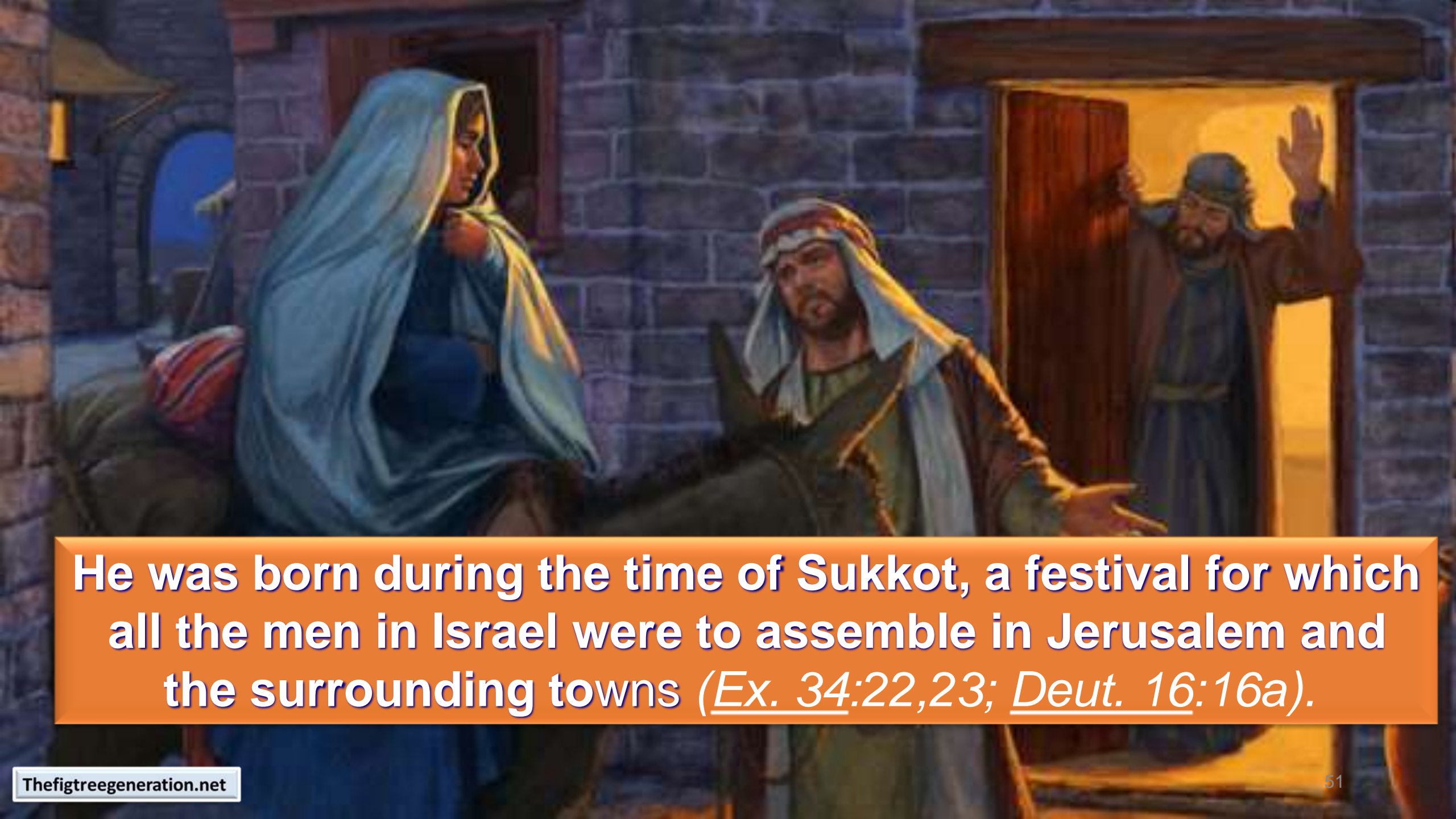
According to Historians, Yahusha was born during the Feast of Tabernacles rather than in December as is commonly accepted and celebrated.

This is being based on the establishment of three things:



- 1) The date that the angel Gabriel told Zechariah, the soon to be father of John the Baptist, about the birth of his son (who was born six months before Yahusha);
- 2) The approximate date of Mary's conception; and
- 3) The date of Herod's death.

Interestingly, when Mary (*Yahusha's mother*) and Joseph (*Mary's betrothed husband*) arrived in Bethlehem to register for the census, all the inn rooms were taken. So, when she gave birth to Yahusha, she had to place him in a manger according to Luke 2:3-7.



He was born during the time of Sukkot, a festival for which all the men in Israel were to assemble in Jerusalem and the surrounding towns (Ex. 34:22,23; Deut. 16:16a).

With so many people there at once, it is no wonder that Mary and Joseph could not find a room. Therefore, it would be reasonable to assume that the only shelter they could find would be a sukkah, or booth, built to shelter and feed all the incoming animals for the festival.

As mentioned before, the Festival of Sukkot is referred to as the **“Season of our Joy.”** At the time of Messiah’s birth, an angel appeared to shepherds in the fields nearby, saying:



“Do not be afraid. I bring you good news of great joy that will be for all the people. Today in the town of David a Savior has been born to you; he is Messiah the Master” (Luke 2:10,11).

Many scholars agree and Jewish tradition teach that Yahusha was born on the 1st day of the Feast of Tabernacles and circumcised on the 8th day of Tabernacles.



**How grateful we should be
that He chose to pitch His
tent or build His tabernacle
with us and for us as the Son
of Man and Savior.**

The final ingathering!

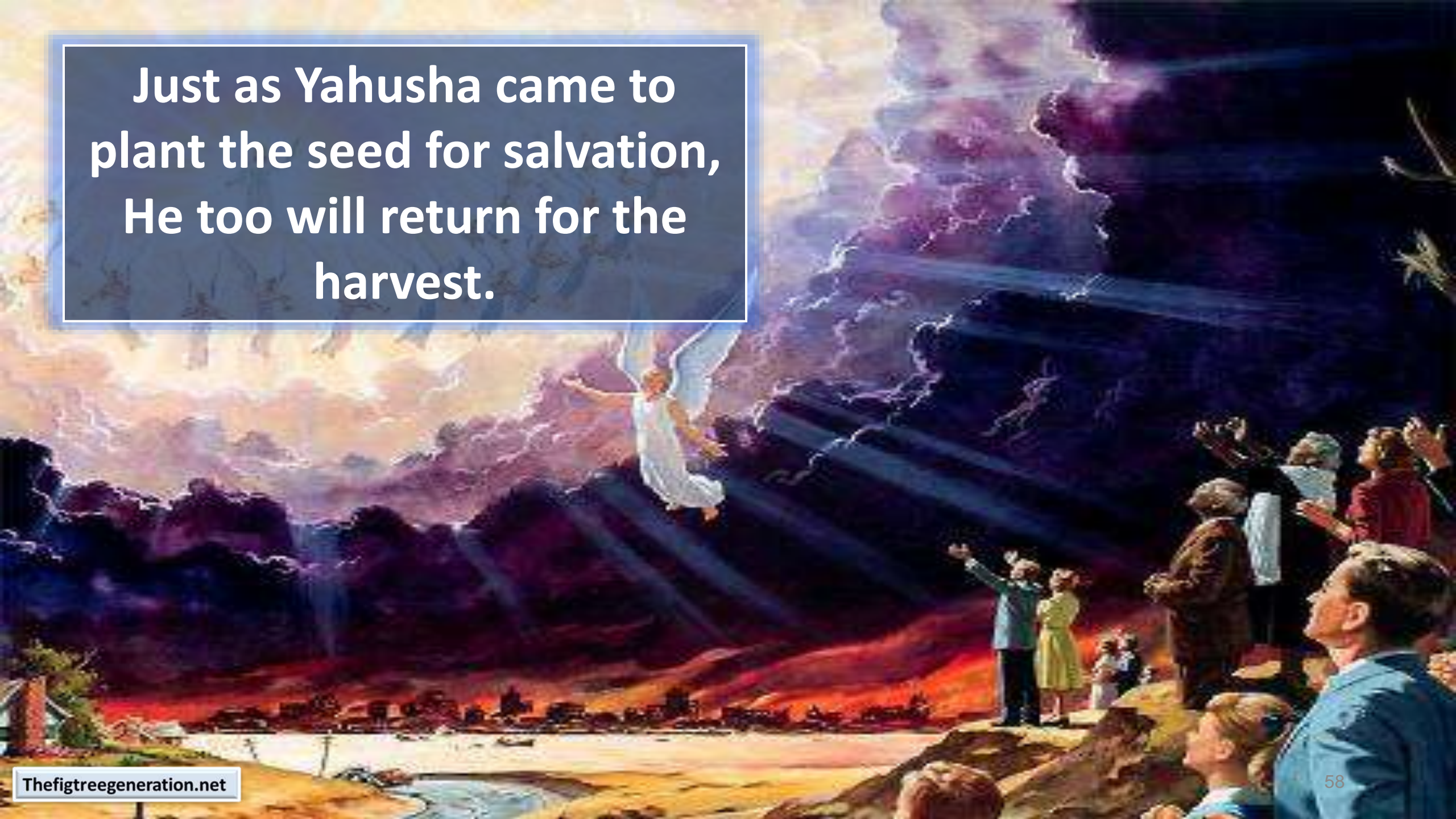
- This is the final and probably the most important fulfillment of the Feast of Tabernacles, because it is also called the feast of Ingathering.



Revelation 14:15 tells us of His great harvest at the end of time. “And another angel came out of the temple, crying with a loud voice to him that sat on the cloud, thrust in thy sickle, and reap: for the time is come for thee to reap; for the harvest of the earth is ripe.”



**Just as Yahusha came to
plant the seed for salvation,
He too will return for the
harvest.**



The Feast of Tabernacles was not only commemorative but typical. It not only pointed back to the wilderness sojourn, but, as the feast of harvest, it celebrated the ingathering of the fruits of the earth and pointed forward to the great day of final ingathering, when Yahusha shall send forth His reapers to gather the tares together in bundles for the fire, and to gather the wheat into His garner. At that time, the wicked will be destroyed.

We know that the Passover Feast was not completely fulfilled yet at this time. Yahusha did fulfill His portion, but Passover festivals will have their complete fulfillment at the 2nd coming when we have the greatest Passover of all from this old earth to heaven – when we will be unleavened from sin, and there will be a first fruits called the 144,000 (Rev 14:1-5)!

That is exactly what Daniel in chapter 8:19 prophesied. He states:



“For at the time appointed the end shall be.”

The word appointed in this text is “moed”, or
“feasts.”

Isn't Daniel telling us here that the Second Coming will be on a feast day? As I have mentioned before, the Feast of Tabernacles is also called **the Feast of Harvest**, because it comes just after the fall harvest has ended!

*Yahusha said in
the parable of
the wheat and
the tares in*

Matthew 13:39:

**“The harvest
is the end of
the world!”**

**And the end of
the world is
the Second
Coming of
Messiah!**



It was revealed in Scripture when and where (*the year and the day*) the Messiah would appear at the First Advent. If the religious leaders had been studying like they should have been and had a close walk with YHVH, they would have known these things!

The prophecy of Daniel pointed so unmistakably to the time of Messiah's first coming, His birth and His death!



The same way is HIS Second Coming foretold, **but do we pay attention?**

When Messiah comes, He will bring in the final harvest of Yah's kingdom and an end to sin and misery.

The prophets relate that day to the festival of Sukkot, a day when every man will sit beneath his own vine and fig tree in the earth made new.



The Feast of Booths, the Feast of Tabernacles as a whole anticipates the return of the Messiah, when the dead will be raised to life again and the redeemed will sit at the table with the aforementioned in the kingdom of Heaven.

Here is the invitation!

Come to the feast!



The question is:

Are we today obligated to observe the yearly fall festival of Yahuah and come to the Feast?



Leviticus 23:41 states very clear “**It shall be a statute for ever...**”

Another translation states it this way “this is to be a never-ending statute.”



So, it is still in effect today - it has not been done away. Nowhere in Scripture does it say that the statute of the feast of tabernacle has ceased or been nailed to the tree.

Why should we celebrate the Feast of Tabernacles now?

Because it is a “foreshadow of things *(the wedding anniversary)* to come.”



Why is it important to the Father? Because, **if** we do not observe His appointed festivals, it is like a slap in His face, an insult, a literal rejection of Him, just like a woman who thinks nothing of her wedding anniversary, her wedding vows to her husband.

Another question!

Can we see the Messiah in the Feast of Tabernacles?



The Apostle John uses a verb form of the same Greek word that is used to translate the Hebrew word for “**booth**” (Sukkah) when he wrote, “**And the Word became flesh, and dwelt (tabernacled) among us**” John 1:14.

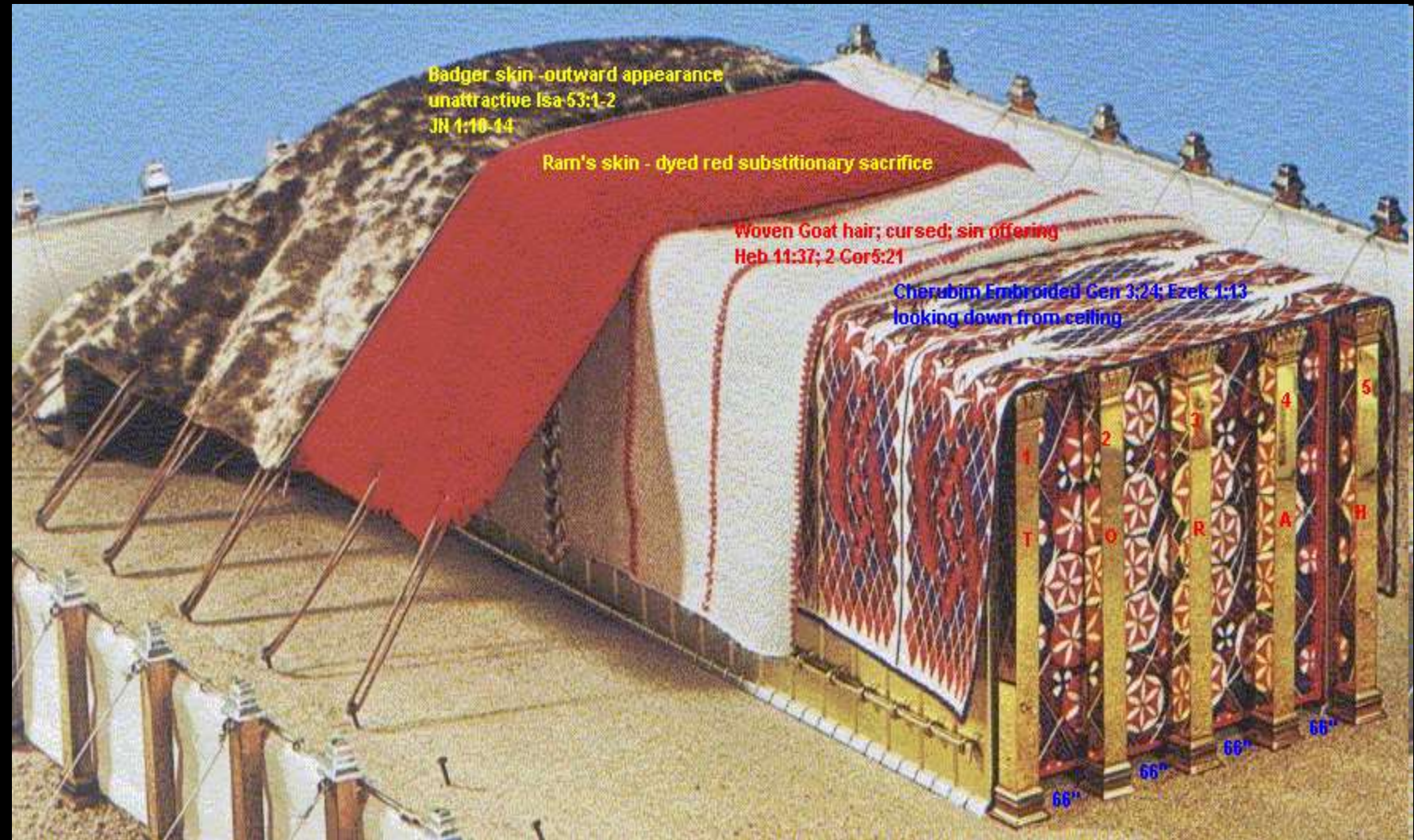
Yahusha tabernacled among us 2000 years ago...

...and He will tabernacle among us again in the future. The celebration of the Festival of Booths (Sukkot) celebrates the Messiah in every way!

Who once tabernacled **among** us,
Now tabernacles **within** us, and in the future
Will again tabernacle **among** us.

To dwell among His people

When we look at the earthly sanctuary, the earthly tabernacle in the wilderness, it was a temporary, earthly structure.



Badger skin - outward appearance
unattractive Isa 53:1-2
III 1:10-14

Ram's skin - dyed red substitutionary sacrifice

Woven Goat hair; cursed; sin offering
Heb 11:37; 2 Cor 5:21

Cherubim Embroidered Gen 3:24; Ezek 1:13
looking down from ceiling


It was symbolizing Yahusha, that according to Exodus 25:8-9 "YHVH might dwell among His people."

• **Yahusha is our tabernacle! We see some aspect of HIM in every piece of its furniture, boards, pillars, ropes and curtains.**




Yahusha is the bread of life!

Just as Israel was physically sustained in the wilderness with manna and water, so Yahusha is our spiritual and eternal “bread and water.”

Two loaves of rustic, golden-brown bread are placed on a wooden cutting board. The bread has a slightly cracked and flour-dusted top. A sprig of fresh green herbs with small white flowers is tucked between the two loaves. The background is a blurred blue surface.

“I am the bread of life. He who comes to me will never go hungry, and he who believes in me will never be thirsty” (*John 6:35*).

Two loaves of rustic, golden-brown bread are shown on a wooden surface. The bread has a thick, slightly cracked crust and a soft, porous interior. One loaf is in the foreground, and another is slightly behind it to the right. The background is a blurred blue and white, suggesting an outdoor setting.

John 6:48-52, “I am the bread of life. Your forefathers ate the manna in the desert, yet they died. But here is the bread that comes down from heaven, which a man may eat and not die. I am the living bread that came down from heaven.”

**Yahusha is
the Rock
and
The source
of
Living
Water**





“They all ate the same spiritual food and drank the same spiritual drink; for they drank from the spiritual rock that accompanied them, and that rock was Messiah.” *1Corinthians 10:3-4*

YHVH provided the children of Israel a pillar of cloud and fire to guide them, as well as to supply them a covering from the hot sun during the day and a light at night! (Exodus 13:21,22; Psalm 105:39).



He is the light of the world!

Another term for the Messiah is **“the Branch”**. The fact that He is the branch is signified in scriptural references such as!

**Yahusha is
the Branch!**



Isaiah 11:1 (a “shoot” or descendant of Jesse would grow into a “Branch” which would “bear fruit”) and Jer. 23:5 a **“righteous Branch”** would be raised up **from the lineage of David**).

It is interesting to note, concerning **the “Branch” which would “bear fruit,”** that Yahuah told the children of Israel to collect fruit to eat, as well as branches to build their booths, on the first day of the Feast of Sukkot.



Yahusha is the true
Branch and HE
provides for us today
all our needs such as
food, shelter and
eternal security.



The last day of the feast!

Called the "Last Great Day!"

This was the 22nd day of the 7th month – (*See Leviticus 23:36 and 39 and Numbers 29:34*)

The 8th day of
the Feast of
Tabernacles
Was called
Shenem Atzeret.

But let's use the term in John 7:37 - The Last
Day, the Great Day of the Feast, because that's
the name we are all familiar with.

This was the
22nd day of
the 7th
month (*See
Leviticus
23:36 and 39
and
Numbers
29:34*)



"On the eighth day you should hold a solemn gathering; you shall not work at your occupation" (Numbers 29:35).

It Was a Sabbath!

Shemini Atzeret, meaning "the eighth day of assembly"



The 8th day stands for a new beginning!

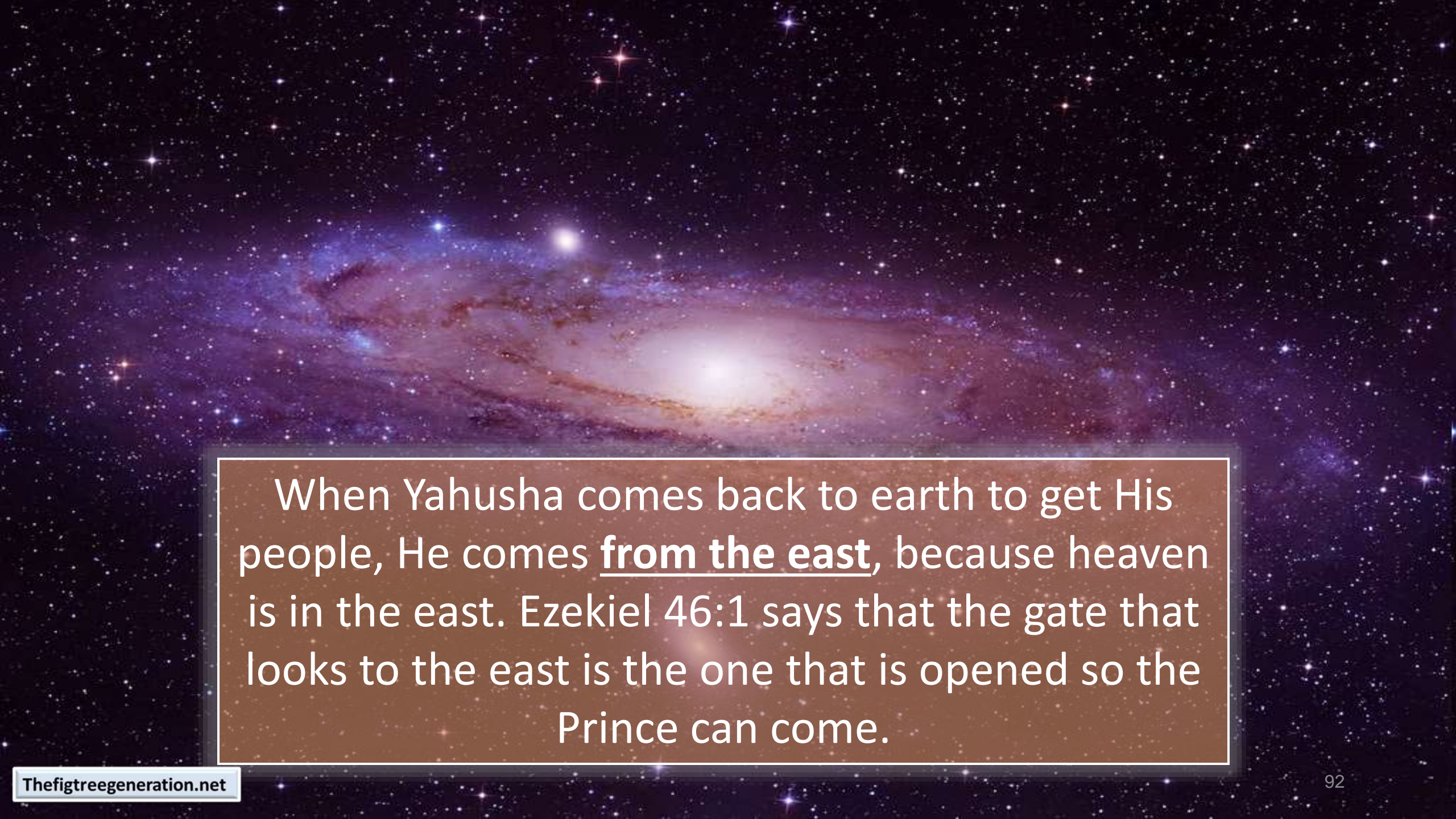
It was on the last and the greatest day of the Feast that Yahusha stood up and made a very important statement, he said with a loud voice:

“If a man is thirsty, let him come to me and drink. Whoever believes in me, as the Scripture has said, streams of living water will flow from within him.” *John 7:38*

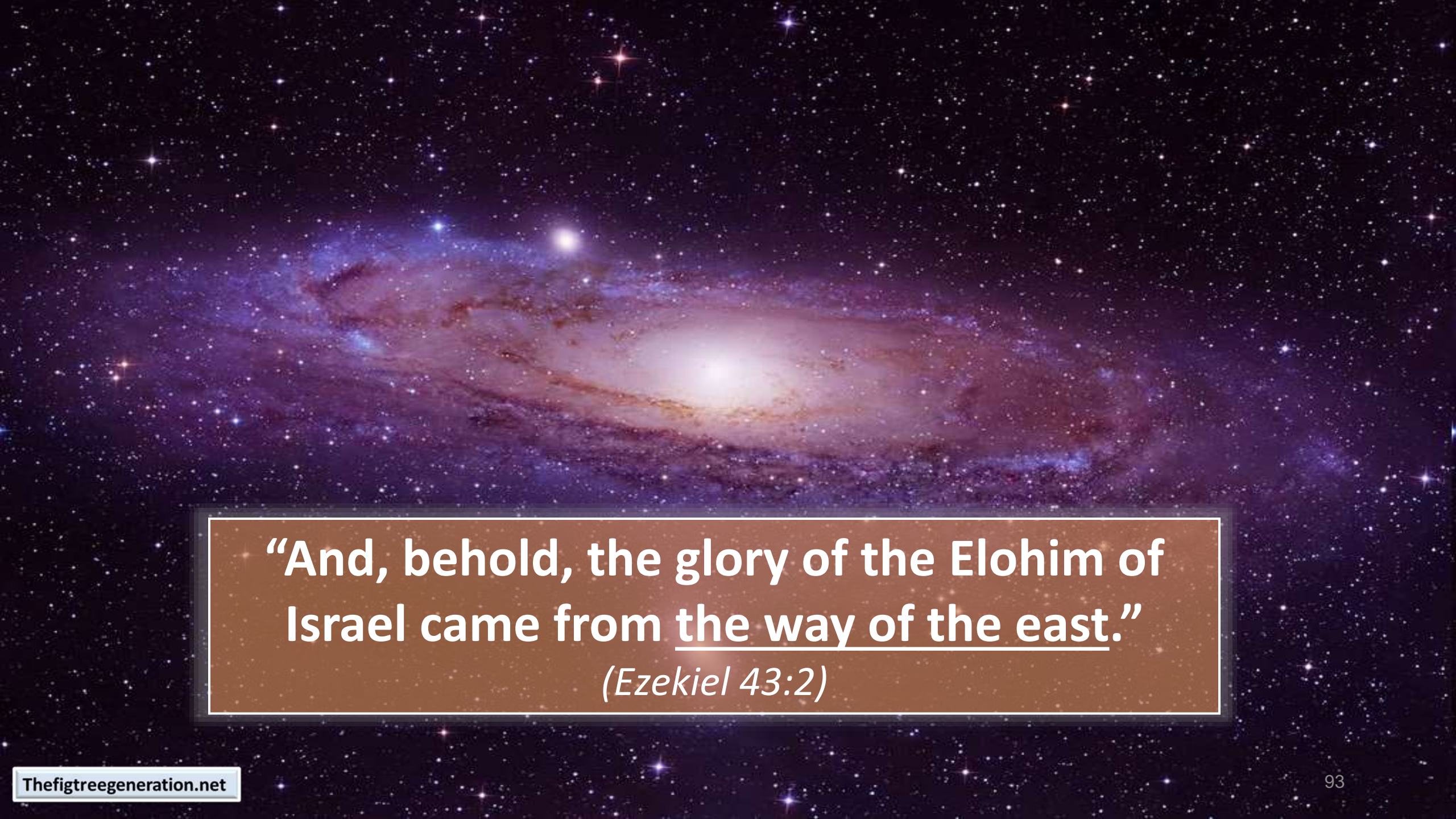


Yahusha chose this very day to make this announcement because according to Jewish tradition the saved will enter heaven on this day and drink of the water of life for the first time.



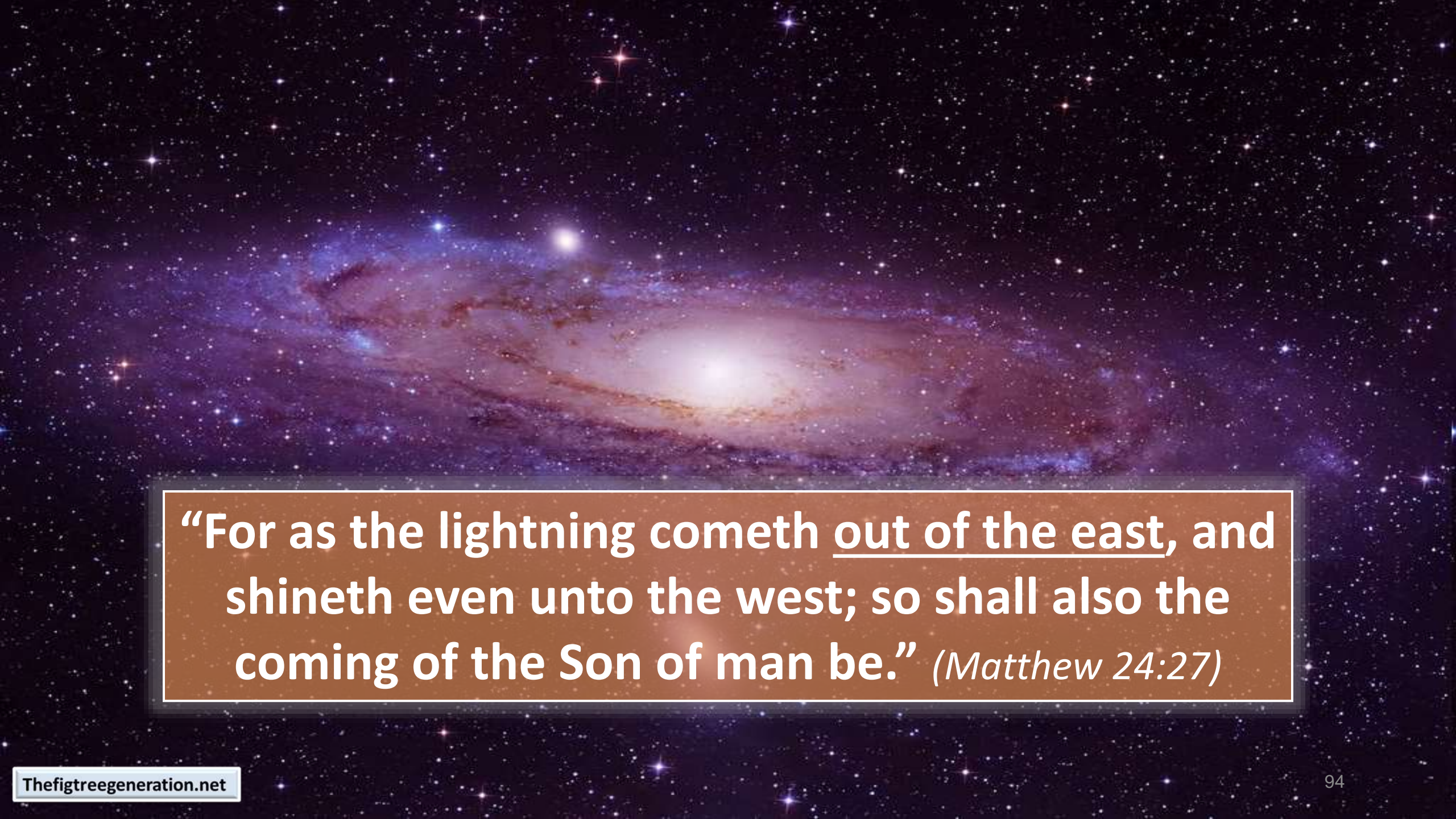


When Yahusha comes back to earth to get His people, He comes from the east, because heaven is in the east. Ezekiel 46:1 says that the gate that looks to the east is the one that is opened so the Prince can come.



**“And, behold, the glory of the Elohim of
Israel came from the way of the east.”**

(Ezekiel 43:2)



“For as the lightning cometh out of the east, and shineth even unto the west; so shall also the coming of the Son of man be.” *(Matthew 24:27)*

Ascending
from where?

From the East!

“And I saw another angel ascending from the east,
having the seal of the living Elohim.” *(Revelation 7:2)*

An Interesting thought: Orion is very strikingly in the East in the Fall, at the time of the fall feasts, just above the Horizon right after sunset.

At the time of the fall feasts!

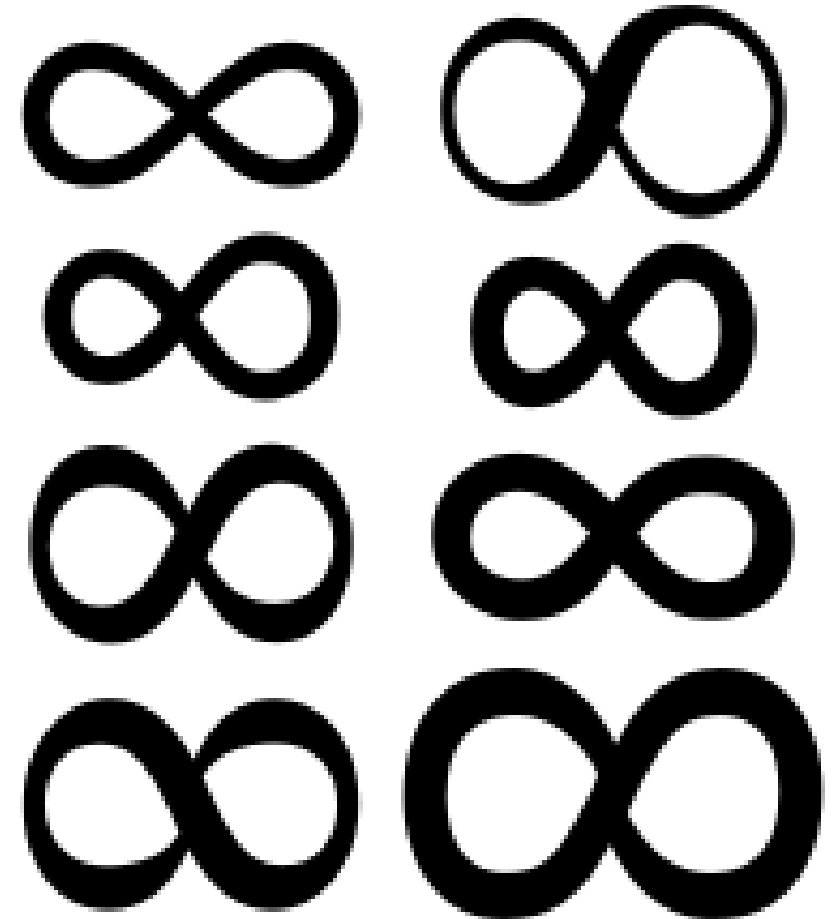
WHEN?



In Scripture the number eight means new beginnings.

As seven represents the day of completion, then eight, which follows seven, means „**over and above perfect completion,**“ or **„the first of a new series.“**

(Numbers in Scripture by E.W. Bullinger, page 196).



**The first-
born was
given to
YHVH on
the 8th day
(See *Exodus*
22:29-30).**

This can also be seen in the musical scale. There are 7 whole notes in music. **The 8th note begins a higher octave** of the same 7 notes.

The image displays two musical systems, each consisting of a treble clef staff, a 4/4 time signature, and a guitar TAB line. The first system shows a scale of seven notes: Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab. The second system shows a scale of seven notes: Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, with a triplet of three eighth notes (Bb, C, D) at the beginning. The TAB notation for the first system is: 4 1 3 4 1 3 1 2 | 4 1 2 4 2 1 4 2. The TAB notation for the second system is: 1 3 1 4 3 1 4 3 | 1 4 2 1 2 4 1 3 | 4.



Elohim began the world anew after the flood with eight people.

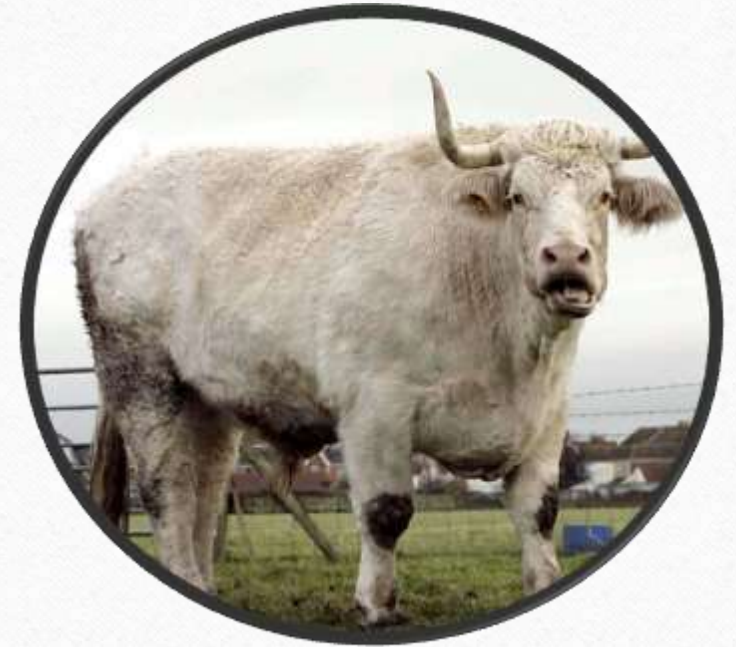
Noah's ark came to rest on Mount Ararat during the Feast of Tabernacles. (*See Genesis 8:4*)

YHVH will also begin this earth anew by recreating it at the beginning of the 8th Millennium!

The author of the book "Cross and Shadows" on page 240 claims that the earth was created on the Feast of Tabernacles!



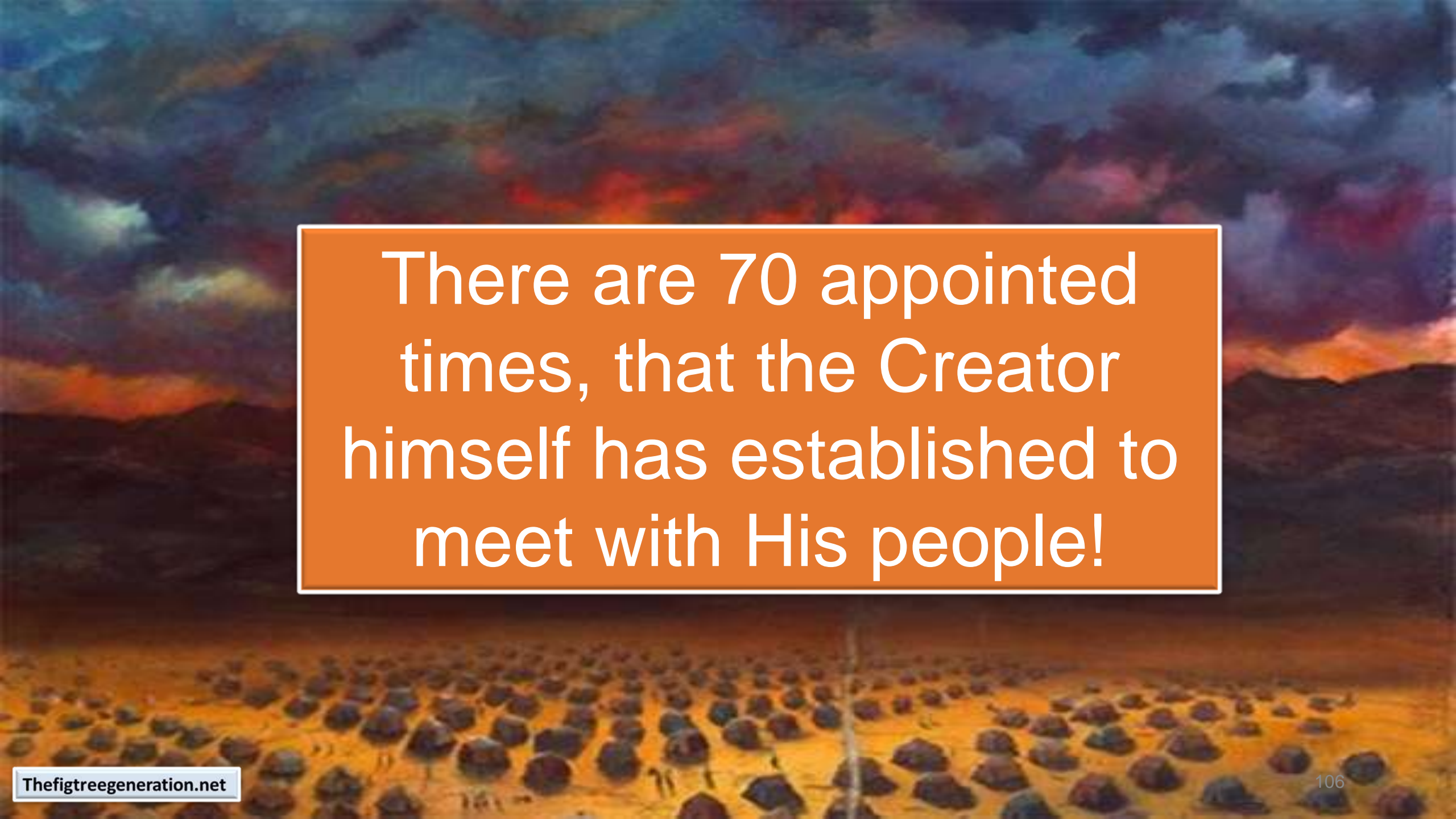
Another interesting point to consider is this: During the 7 days of the feast of Tabernacles, the priests were to sacrifice 70 bullocks (Numbers 29:12-32) starting with 13 (Rebellion) bullocks to be sacrificed on the 1st day decreasing to 7 (perfect completion) on the last day. Only 1 bullock was to be sacrificed on the 8th day.



1st day of Tabernacles – 13 young bullocks
2nd day of Tabernacles – 12 young bullocks
3rd day of Tabernacles – 11 young bullocks
4th day of Tabernacles - 10 young bullocks
5th day of Tabernacles - 9 young bullocks
6th day of Tabernacles - 8 young bullocks
7th day of Tabernacles - 7 young bullocks

TOTAL 70 young bullocks were sacrificed.

Genesis 10 records the
beginnings of 70 nations
descended from Noah!



There are 70 appointed times, that the Creator himself has established to meet with His people!



52 weekly Sabbaths	52
7 Days of Unleavened Bread	7
1 Day at Pentecost	1
1 Day of Trumpets	1
1 Day of Atonement	1
7 Days of Tabernacles	7
1 Day for the 8th Day	1

These are 70 times to assemble

<http://www.hebroots.org/hebrootsarchive/0310/0310d.html>

A fascinating and mysterious pattern emerges from the seemingly endless list of sacrifices found in Numbers (*Bamidbar*) 29:12-35. During the week of Sukkot (*Tabernacles*), 70 bullocks were offered on the altar. The connection of the 70 bulls to the 70 nations is taken from Deuteronomy (*Devarim*) 32:8; Genesis (*Bereshit*) 46:27; and Exodus (*Shemot*) 1:1-5. Once again, the association of the nations of the world to Sukkot (*Tabernacles*) is found in Zechariah 14:16-19.

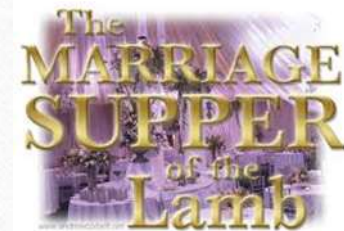
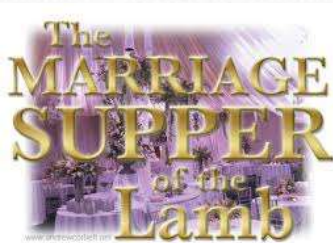
When Jacob (*Ya'akov*) and his family went to Egypt (*Mitzrayim*), there were 70 people who went, and it was there that they became a nation. The nations of the world are associated with Sukkot (*Tabernacles*) in First Kings (*Melachim*) 8:41-43 when Solomon dedicated the temple (*Beit HaMikdash*) during Sukkot (*Tabernacles*). For this reason, the festival is also called the Feast of the Nations.

Another fascinating thing about the sacrifices during Sukkot (*Tabernacles*) is that when the offerings are grouped or counted, their number always remains divisible by seven. During the week, there are 182 sacrifices (70 bullocks, 14 rams, and 98 lambs; 7 divides into 182 exactly 26 times). Add to this the meal offerings, 336 tenths of ephahs of flour (48 x 7) (*Numbers [Bamidbar] 29:12-40*). **It is no coincidence that this seven-day holiday, which takes place at the height of the seventh month, had the perfect number, seven, imprinted on its sacrifices.**

<http://www.hebroots.org/hebrootsarchive/0310/0310d.html>



The Feast of Tabernacles points to our marriage festival with the Lamb of YHVH, that will be celebrated in His New Kingdom on that Last Great Day!





**All of Yahuah's appointed
Holy Days point forward
to wonderful events yet to
take place.**

**The Second
Advent
fulfillment is
the final
ingathering
or harvest of
all of
Elohim's
people!**

**We will be given new tabernacles (new
temples, new bodies).**

When we celebrate the Feast of Tabernacles we anticipate and rehearse for the return of the Messiah, when the dead will be raised to life again and the redeemed will sit at the table in the kingdom of Heaven. It is a yearly reminder of that great event, the final harvest and redemption!



**Yahusha is
coming soon!**



"Behold, I come quickly!"

Three times in the book of Revelation (3:11; 22:7; 22:12) Yahusha says:

In Romans 13:11 it states, "Knowing the time, that now [it is] high time to awake out of sleep: for now [is] our salvation nearer than when we believed."





To come to the FEAST!

Therefore, let's heed the invitation ...



SHALOM



Supreme Provider is
Yahusha Ha Mashiach!

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