

A top-down view of a charcuterie board. The board is filled with a variety of items: several types of crackers (some round, some rectangular), a wedge of cheddar cheese, a block of brie, a jar of white cream cheese, a jar of orange jam, a bowl of almonds, a bowl of cashews, a bowl of pecans, a bowl of blueberries, a bowl of strawberries, a bowl of peaches, a bowl of grapes, a bowl of pickles, a bowl of olives, a bowl of honey, a bowl of mustard, a bowl of honey mustard, a bowl of chocolate, and a bowl of fresh herbs. The items are arranged in a visually appealing, overlapping manner on a wooden surface.

FALL FEASTS WORKSHOP

Fall Feasts Workshop

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The Moedim

The Appointed Times

“Three times in the year you are to observe a Festival to Me. These are the Appointed Times of YHVH, which you shall proclaim as Set Apart Convocations...”

Ex. 23:14-17; Lev. 23:23-44; Num. 29; Deut.16:13-17

The Fall Moedim

Appointed Times

Difference between a Yom and a Chag:

Yom = Day, Chag = Feast

1. **Yom Teruah** (Day of Trumpets / Soundings) - **(YOM)**
2. **Yom Kippur** (Day of Atonement) - **(YOM)**
3. **Sukkot** (Feast of Tabernacles) - **(CHAG)**
4. **Shemini Atzeret** (8th Day Convocation) - **(CHAG)**

* They are Shabbats, a commanded day of rest. The first and eighth day of Sukkot are **Shabbats**, a commanded day of rest.

Convocations and Offerings

*“**Three times a year** all your males are to appear before Yehovah your God in the place He chooses—at the **Feast of Matzot**, the **Feast of Shavuot**, and the **Feast of Sukkot**. No one should appear before Yehovah empty-handed—the gift of each man’s hand according to the blessing Yehovah your God has given you.”*

Deuteronomy 16:16-17



Yom Teruah

The Day of Soundings

Overview

1. Yom Teruah is a **YOM** (a day), not a Feast.
2. Celebrated on the **First day** of the **seventh Biblical month**.
3. Also known as the **Day of Trumpets** or **The Day of Soundings**.
4. Traditionally known as **Rosh Hashanah** by Rabbinical Judaism (though it is not Biblically founded).
5. Celebrated by the blowing of shofars.
6. It is a **Shabbat**, a commanded day of rest.

What The Bible Says

*Yehovah spoke to Moses saying: "Speak to the Children of Israel, saying: In the seventh month, on the first day of the month, **you are to have a Shabbat rest, a memorial with loud blasts** (of blowing shofars) **a set-apart convocation**. You are to do no regular work, and you are to present an offering made by fire to Yehovah."*

Leviticus 23:23-25

What The Bible Says About Trumpets

The LORD spoke further to Moses, saying, "Make yourself two trumpets of silver, of hammered work you shall make them; and you shall use them for summoning the congregation and for having the camps set out. "When both are blown, all the congregation shall gather themselves to you at the doorway of the tent of meeting. "Yet if only one is blown, then the leaders, the heads of the divisions of Israel, shall assemble before you. "But when you blow an alarm, the camps that are pitched on the east side shall set out. "When you blow an alarm the second time, the camps that are pitched on the south side shall set out; an alarm is to be blown for them to set out. "When convening the assembly, however, you shall blow without sounding an alarm. "The priestly sons of Aaron, moreover, shall blow the trumpets; and this shall be for you a perpetual statute throughout your generations. "When you go to war in your land against the adversary who attacks you, then you shall sound an alarm with the trumpets, that you may be remembered before the LORD your God, and be saved from your enemies. "Also in the day of your gladness and in your appointed feasts, and on the first days of your months, you shall blow the trumpets over your burnt offerings, and over the sacrifices of your peace offerings; and they shall be as a reminder of you before your God. I am the LORD your God."

Numbers 10:1-10

“On the first day of the seventh month you are to **have a sacred assembly**. You are to **do no laborious work**. It is for you **a day for sounding the shofar**. You are to **prepare a burnt offering** as a pleasing aroma to Yehovah: one young bull from the herd, one ram, and seven male lambs a year old, without flaw, with their grain offering of fine flour mixed with oil, three tenths of an ephah with the bull, two tenths with the ram, and one tenth with each of the seven lambs, as well as one male goat as a sin offering to make atonement for yourselves. **Also offer the burnt offering for the month** with its grain offering, **the regular burnt offering** with its grain offering, and their appropriate drink offerings as a pleasing aroma to Yehovah, as an offering by fire.”

Numbers 29:1-6

Offerings To Be Presented

These are all separate offerings

1. Yom Teruah Offering (*Numbers 29:2-5*)

- **Prepare a burnt offering** as a pleasing aroma to Yehovah:
- You can set aside a special Yom Teruah offering or you can have Beef, Lamb, Sheep or Goat in remembrance of this offering.

2. Rosh Chodesh (New Month) Offering (*Numbers 29:6*)

- **Also offer the burnt offering for the month** with its grain offering.
- The New Month is celebrated by feasting with family and friends and breaking bread together. Have a special dinner before Service, and invite friends and family.

3. The Daily Offering / The Daily Morning and Evening Sacrifices (*Numbers 29:6*)

- Offer Yehovah your daily morning sacrifice by spending time alone with Him in Prayer and in Study.
- **The regular burnt offering** with its grain offering, and their appropriate drink offerings as a pleasing aroma to Yehovah, as an offering by fire."
- Have a time set aside to take part in Kiddush, by breaking bread and drinking of the fruit of the vine.

Why We Celebrate

- Because Yehovah told us to do so.
- Torah is silent as to the actual why.
- However there is prophetic significance in celebrating Yom Teruah.
 - It foreshadows the coming of the Messiah in the future.
 - It is a reminder that we are only here for a time and then we will be in the presence of Yeshua.

Leviticus 23:23-25; Numbers 10:1-10; Numbers 29:1-6

How We Celebrate

- We have a Set-Apart Convocation (a Service).
- We celebrate Yom Teruah by hearing the sound of the shofar being blown.
- Traditionally the Shofar is sounded 100 times, though the Scripture doesn't command it. There is no set number of times the shofar must be blown.
- We have a complete day of rest where no work is done (this would include not going to school).

Leviticus 23:23-25; Numbers 10:1-10; Numbers 29:1-6

What Its Not

- Yom Teruah is **NOT** the New Year.
- Judah adopted the Babylonian calendar after we came out of exile.
- There are two new years in Babylon called ***Akitu***, which is a celebration to the god ***Marduk***, in the Spring (Mar/April) the start of the New Year and in the Fall (Sept/Oct) also known as the “Month of the beginning” (the beginning of the second-half year).
 - In Babylon the Akitu Festival was held to honor Marduk, the patron deity of the city. Throughout Mesopotamia other cities held their own Akitu festivals and in some places, such as Ur, the festival was celebrated in the spring and fall at each equinox.
- **Yehovah commanded us to begin our year on Aviv 1st**, not according to Babylonian customs.

What Its Not

- **It has nothing to do with eating apples and honey.** This tradition comes from paying homage to the Goddess Pomona (Goddess of the fruit trees), which is celebrated in September. Her symbol is typically the apple and the Cornucopia. Her name comes from the word **Pomme (French for apple)**. Also where the word Pomegranate comes from.

Messianic Application

The first day of the seventh month or its observance are never mentioned in the New Testament. In fact, there are no specific dates of any kind ever mentioned in the New Testament. However, Yeshua alluded to Yom Teruah in his **Olivet Discourse** (also known as the Olivet Prophecy or Little Apocalypse... **Matthew 24, 25, Mark 13, Luke 21**).

"But of that day and hour no one knows, not even the angels of heaven, nor the Son, but the Father alone."

Matthew 24:36

Messianic Application

Other passages to consider when studying the Olivet Discourse are ***Daniel 9:24-27*** and ***Revelation 6:1-19:21***, which refer to the future seven-year period called the tribulation.

Other notable passages: ***John 14:1-4; 1 Corinthians 15:51-52;***
1 Thessalonians 4:13-18.

Prophetic Significance

- The foreshadowing of the coming of Mashiach. **(1 Thessalonians 4:13-17)**.
- Revelation's Shofar judgements.
- Yom Teruah falls on the **first day** of the seventh month. When the coming shofar calls will herald forth Yeshua's return, when the dead in Messiah will be caught away to be like the first fruits of His harvest. **(1 Thessalonians 4:16-17)**
- Yom Teruah and the Fall Feasts fall on the **seventh month**. The number seven in the bible represents completeness, perfection, rest, and peace. Yom Teruah is a representation of the beginning of the end; the beginning of what's to be completed; the beginning of our coming rest in Messiah and how we'll soon be in complete rest and peace in Him in His coming Kingdom.

Create Lasting Family Memories

- Do a shofar or trumpet arts & crafts project with your kids.
- Decorate the House with Yom Teruah banners, shofars, trumpets, etc.
- Have a special Feast or Dinner before coming to Service.
- Make shofar or Trumpet shaped Cookies, rolls, or desserts.
- Have a shofar blowing contest with your family. See you can blow it the longest or who can follow the Yom Teruah calls or make up your own calls.
- Take family pictures of your celebration
- After resting on the day of Yom Teruah, spend time with family and friends watching biblical movies, playing board games, feasting on your pre-prepped lunch or dinner.
- Traditionally the story of the binding of Isaac is read. Read the Bible passage together with your family or watch a movie that depicts the story of Abraham and Isaac.





Summary

1. Celebrated on the **First day** of the **seventh Biblical month**.
2. Also known as the **Day of Trumpets** or **The Day of Soundings**.
3. Celebrated by the blowing of shofars.
4. A commanded day of rest.
5. There are offerings to be presented.
6. Points to Yeshua's return.
7. It is not the Jewish New Year. Yet it's the beginning of what's to be completed.

** Just a thought... If seven is the number of completeness and perfection, that would imply that Yehovah's appointed day are complete and perfect. Then why do we feel the need to add to His appointed days (ie: Chanukah and Purim)?*



Yom Kippur

Day of Atonement

Overview

1. Yom Kippur is a **YOM** (a day), not a Feast.
2. Celebrated on the **Tenth day** of the **seventh Biblical month**.
3. Yom Kippur is known as the **most "holy" day (Set-Apart Day)** of Yehovah.
4. Also known as the **The Day of Atonement** or **The Day of Coverings**.
5. Celebrated by fasting (abstaining from both food and water).
6. The focus is on repentance and penance.
7. It is a **Shabbat**, a commanded day of rest.
8. Once a year the **Kohen HaGadol** (the high priest), would go beyond the second veil, and would take ashes from the Red Heifer, the Blood, and purify the **Kadosh V'kadoshim** (the Holy of Holies).

What The Bible Says

*“It is to be a statute to you forever, that **in the seventh month, on the tenth day of the month, you are to afflict your souls**, and **do no kind of work**—both the native-born and the outsider dwelling among you. For on this day atonement will be made for you, to cleanse you. From all your sins you will be clean before Yehovah. **It is a Shabbat of solemn rest to you, and you are to afflict your souls. It is a statute forever.** The kohen who is anointed and who is consecrated to be kohen in his father’s place will make the atonement, and put on the linen garments, the holy garments. He is to make atonement for the Holy Sanctuary, for the Tent of Meeting, for the altar, for the kohanim, and for all the people of the assembly. “This will be an everlasting statute for you, to make atonement for Bnei-Yisrael once in the year because of all their sins.” It was done as Yehovah commanded Moses.*

Leviticus 16:29-34

What The Bible Says

*“However, **the tenth day of this seventh month is Yom Kippur, a holy convocation** to you, so **you are to afflict yourselves**. You are to **bring an offering made by fire to Yehovah**. **You are not to do any kind of work on that set day**, for it is Yom Kippur, to make atonement for you before Yehovah your God. For anyone who does not deny himself on that day must be cut off from his people. Anyone who does any kind of work on that day, that person I will destroy from among his people. You should do no kind of work. **It is a statute forever throughout your generations in all your dwellings**. It is to be a Shabbat of solemn rest for you, and you are to humble your souls. On the ninth day of the month in the evening—from evening until evening—you are to keep your Shabbat.”*

Leviticus 23:27-3

What The Bible Says

***“On the tenth day of this seventh month, you are to have a sacred assembly. You are to deny yourselves and do no work. You are to present to Yehovah a burnt offering as a pleasing aroma, one young bull from the herd, one ram, and seven year-old male lambs without defect, along with their grain offerings of fine flour mixed with oil: three tenths of an ephah with the bull, two tenths with the ram, and one tenth with each of the seven lambs. Also offer one male goat for a sin offering, in addition to the sin offering for atonement, as well as the regular burnt offering with its grain offering and their drink offerings.*”**

Numbers 29:7-11

Offerings To Be Presented

These are all separate offerings

1. Yom Kippur Offering and Sin Offering (Numbers 29:8-11)

- **You are to present to Yehovah a burnt offering as a pleasing aroma.**
- You can set aside a special Yom Kippur offering or you can have Beef, Lamb, Sheep or Goat in remembrance of this offering. (Before or After the Fast)
- Offer up your sincere repentance.

2. The regular burnt offering with its grain offering and their drink offerings. (Numbers 29:11)

- The Daily Offering / The Daily Morning and Evening Sacrifices Offer Yehovah your daily morning sacrifice by spending time alone with Him in Prayer and in Study.
- Have a time set aside to take part in Kiddush, by breaking bread and drinking of the fruit of the vine. (Before or After the Fast)

Why We Celebrate

- Because Yehovah told us to do so.
- **“It is to be a statute to you forever,** For on this day atonement will be made for you, to cleanse you. From all your sins you will be clean before Yehovah. **Lev. 16:29-30**
- For it is Yom Kippur, to make atonement for you before Yehovah your God. For anyone who does not deny himself on that day must be cut off from his people and be destroyed. **Lev. 23:28-32**

Leviticus 16:29-34; Leviticus 23:27-3; Numbers 29:7-11

How We Celebrate

- We have a Set-Apart Convocation (a Service).
- Complete Fasting for a full 24 hour period.
- At the end of the 24 hour period, we break the fast and can eat before Yehovah in celebration that we were atoned for.
- Traditionally most Jews wear white to symbolize how they've been atoned for and made pure, though the Scripture doesn't command it. It is merely a tradition which is optional.
- We have a complete day of rest where no work is done (this would include not going to school).

Leviticus 16:29-34; Leviticus 23:27-3; Numbers 29:7-11

What Its Not

- You do not have to commemorate it like the Orthodox Jews where they do not bathe, brush their teeth or even wear deodorant.
- We **DO NOT** have to swing chickens over our heads or make any animal sacrifices to atone for our sins.
 - Modern Orthodox Jews atone for their sins by swinging a live chicken over their head 7 times and they think they can atone for their sins.

Why Yom Kippur is a Fast

- Some ministries are promoting the idea that Yom Kippur is not a Day of Fasting.
- Yet scripture gives us a clear picture of what was meant when the word "**afflicted**" was mentioned.

"For whoever is not afflicted on that very day shall be cut off from his people." **Leviticus 23:29**

In this verse, the word "**humble** or **afflicted**" here is תַּעֲנִיָּה (te·'un·neh), which comes from the root word 6031a. **anah**, which means "**to be bowed down or afflicted**".

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- תַּעֲנִיָּה (te·'un·neh), from the root word עָנָה (**anah**) = to oppress, humiliate; to be afflicted
- Strong's, **H6031a** = to be bowed down or afflicted, to oppress; humiliate; to be afflicted.

- Read all of Isaiah 58 in your own time.
- **Isaiah 58:5**, gives a further explanation into what it meant to **humble** one's self.
 - *Is such the **fast** that I choose, a day for a person to **humble** himself?*
 - *Is it to **bow down** his head like a reed, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him?*
 - *Will you call this a **fast**, and a day acceptable to the Lord?*
 - This gives a clear picture of what fasting looked like in the Bible; To humble one's self:
 - To be bowed down in prayer (humbling one's self)
 - To wear sackcloth (to humble and humiliate one's self; which was only done in fasting)
 - To be sitting on and be covered in ashes (to humble and humiliate one's self; which was only done in fasting)
- Yet there are some who use **Isaiah 58:6** to try to explain that this is not the fast in which Yehovah wants, rather that verses 6-12 are an alternative to fasting.
- Yet that is a misinterpretation. Verse six implies that fasting was to be accompanied also by the following, not the alternative to fasting.

- According to **Ellicott's Commentary for English Readers**: Isaiah 58:6
- *(6) To loose the bands of wickedness.—The words do not exclude abstinence from food as an act of discipline and victory over self-indulgence, but declare its insufficiency by itself. So in the practice of the ancient Church fasting and almsgiving were closely connected, as indeed they are in Matthew 6:1; Matthew 6:16.*
- Many other Biblical scholars agree that this meant that fasting was right and pure, yet it done with the wrong intention, motives or heart, it was useless.
- **Acts 27:9**, also mentions the **fast** of the **Day of Atonement**. Most Christian scholars agree, that the fast mentioned here is referring to Yom Kippur.

Messianic Application

- Yeshua is our Scapegoat (our **Azazel**). He died on our behalf to atone for our sin. **1 John 2:2; John 4:42; John 11:51; Romans 3:25; Hebrews 2:17; 1 John 3:5; 1 John 4:10**
- As Messianics we can celebrate our atonement twice a year. Both during Passover and on Yom Kippur.

Prophetic Significance

- This is the second time in the year that we are able to celebrate our atonement.
- The first being Passover.
- Why do we still fast if we are Messianic and Yeshua fulfilled the atonement sacrifices?
 - First we fast because the Torah commands us to.
 - Secondly we fast for the salvation of both Jews and Gentiles to come to a saving knowledge of Yeshua Ha Maschiach. He is the true atonement.

Prophetic Significance

- Yom Kippur falls on the 10th day of the seventh month.
- Ten represents government (the law-His Torah), justice, order, power and authority, responsibility, testimony, completeness, and perfection.
- On the Day of Atonement, Yehovah will once more bring judgement on the Earth and bring forth both judgement and order.
- On the 10th day of the first month of Aviv, a lamb or goat (a picture of Yeshua) was chosen to atone for our sin, likewise during Yom Kippur a scapegoat is chosen to take on our sins.
- The Scapegoat in the Bible is one who makes atonement for another (or redeems them).
- Likewise Yeshua served as both our atoning sacrifice before the Father and as our "scapegoat" who "carries away our sins" (**Isa. 53:4, 5; Matt. 8:17; 1 Pet. 2:24**).
- Yeshua is both our Sin Offering whose blood cleanses us from sin as well as our "Scapegoat" who forever banishes our sins from God's holy Presence.

Prophetic Significance

- We find, in **Genesis 1**, the phrase "God said" 10 times, which is a testimony of His creative power. God gave the Ten Commandments to man. Ten therefore represents man's responsibility to keep the commandments. A tithe is a 10th of our earnings and is a testimony of our faith in the Lord.
- The Passover lamb was selected on day 10 of the 1st month (**Exodus 12:3**), as was Jesus, the Lamb that takes away the sins of the world (**John 12:28-29**; **1 Corinthians 5:7**). Day 10 of the 7th month is also the Holy Day known as the Day of Atonement. This unique day of fasting pictures the removal of Satan, the author of sin, before the millennial reign of Jesus begins (**Revelation 20:1-2**).
- The last great world-ruling kingdom of man under Satan is symbolized prophetically by the 10 toes of **Daniel 2** and the 10 horns of **Revelation 13 and 17**.

Create Lasting Family Memories

- Decorate the House with Yom Kippur banners, shofars, trumpets, etc.
- Have a special Feast or Dinner before the Feast begins.
- Have a special Breaking of the Fast Feast with Family and Friends.
- Traditionally Lox & Bagels are served. Keep it simple!
- Take family pictures of your breaking of the fast celebration.
- After resting on the day of Yom Kippur, spend time with family and friends watching biblical movies, playing board games.
- Traditionally the Story of Jonah is read on this day. Why not watch the Story of Jonah Movie. There are both great options for both adults and kids.

Summary

1. Celebrated on the **Tenth day** of the **seventh Biblical month**.
2. Also known as the **The Day of Atonement** or **The Day of Coverings**.
3. Celebrated by fasting (abstaining from both food and water).
4. The focus is on repentance and penance.
5. A commanded day of rest.



Sukkot

Feast of Tabernacles

Overview

1. Sukkot is a **CHAG** (a Feast).
2. Celebrated on the **Fifteenth day** of the **seventh Biblical month**.
3. Sukkot is also known as the **The Feast of Tabernacles**.
4. Celebrated by offering up our First Fruits Offering and by dwelling in temporary structures for seven days.
5. The focus is on thanksgiving for the fruit harvest and thanksgiving for our permanent Sukkahs (our homes).
6. The first and eighth day are **Shabbats**, a commanded day of rest.

What The Bible Says

So on the fifteenth day of the seventh month, when you have gathered in the fruits of the land, you are to keep the Feast of Yehovah for seven days. The first day is to be a Shabbat rest, and the eighth day will also be a Shabbat rest. 40 On the first day you are to take choice fruit of trees, branches of palm trees,[a] boughs of leafy trees, and willows of the brook, and rejoice before Yehovah your God for seven days. 41 You are to celebrate it as a festival to Yehovah for seven days in the year. It is a statute forever throughout your generations—you are to celebrate it in the seventh month. 42 You are to live in sukkot for seven days. All the native-born in Israel are to live in sukkot, 43 so that your generations may know that I had Bnei-Yisrael to dwell in sukkot when I brought them out of the land of Egypt. I am Yehovah your God.” 44 So Moses declared to Bnei-Yisrael the moadim of Yehovah.

Leviticus 23:39-44

“On the fifteenth day of the seventh month you are to have a sacred assembly. You are not to do any of your work, and you are to celebrate the Feast to Yehovah for seven days.

“On the eighth day there shall be for you an assembly. You are to do no regular work. You are to offer to Yehovah a burnt offering, a fire offering, a pleasing aroma, one bull, one ram, and seven male lambs a year old without defect, and their grain and drink offerings, with the bull, ram, and lamb corresponding to their number according to the regulations, and a goat for a sin offering, besides the regular burnt offering with its grain and drink offerings.

Numbers 29:12, 35-38

“You are to keep the Feast of Sukkot for seven days, after gathering in the produce from your threshing floor and winepress.” So you will rejoice in your feast—you, your son and daughter, slave and maid, Levite and outsider, orphan and widow within your gates. Seven days you will feast to Yehovah your God in the place He chooses, because Yehovah your God will bless you in all your produce and in all the work of your hand, and you will be completely filled with joy.

Deuteronomy 16:13-15

Offerings To Be Presented

These are all separate offerings

1. Sukkot Daily Offerings (*Leviticus 23:37-38; Numbers 29:35-38*)

- **You are to offer to Adonai a burnt offering, a fire offering, a pleasing aroma. The regular burnt offering with its grain offering and their drink offerings. Present an offering by fire to Yehovah—a burnt offering, a grain offering, a sacrifice and drink offerings, each on its own day**
- You can set aside a special Sukkot offering or you can have Beef, Lamb, Sheep or Goat in remembrance of this offering.
- The Daily Offering / The Daily Morning and Evening Sacrifices Offer Yehovah your daily morning sacrifice by spending time alone with Him in Prayer and in Study.
- Have a time set aside to take part in Kiddush, by breaking bread and drinking of the fruit of the vine.

Offerings To Be Presented

These are all separate offerings

2. Sukkot First Fruits Offerings (*Exodus 23:14-17*)

- Can be monetarily or the First Fruits of your Fall Harvest.

Why We Celebrate

- We celebrate Sukkot because Torah says that we are to dwell in Sukkot for 7 days as a reminder of our wanderings in the wilderness.
- We celebrate Sukkot to celebrate the harvest of the year has come to an end and we wait until spring until the next time we start our planting calendar.
- We celebrate Sukkot to look forward to the Kingdom of Elohim to come to earth.
- We celebrate Sukkot to receive rain for our nation. ***Zechariah 14***

How We Celebrate

- We're commanded to gather the 4 species in the aid to our building of our Sukkah.
- Then we use the native vegetation around us to build a Sukkah or what is a dwelling place.
- We eat, sleep and interact in our Sukkot. This is to remind us of our temporary dwelling.
- If you do not sleep in your Sukkah you can sleep in a tent instead while you eat and worship in your Sukkah.
- All household interaction takes place outside for 7 days.

The Significance of Sukkot

- Sukkot represents a time of gratitude and thanksgiving for the harvest.
- It symbolizes the impermanence of life and the importance of living in the present.
- Building and dwelling in a sukkah fosters a connection to nature and community.
- Sukkot encourages reflection on the fragility of existence and the need for resilience.
- The holiday promotes hospitality and sharing with others.
- Celebrating Sukkot can deepen one's spiritual connection and sense of belonging.

Messianic Application

- As Messianics we can celebrate Yeshua's tabernacling among us, for He has come to dwell with us.
 - He dwelled with us temporarily, just as we dwell in our Sukkahs temporarily.
- Sukkot foreshadows Yeshua's second coming, when he will come to tabernacle among us once more!

Prophetic Significance

- It is the picture of the **FINAL REDEMPTION**, when Messiah **RETURNS, RECONCILING** all things back to Yehovah, and will **REIGN** over the Father's creation on earth.
- Sukkot foreshadows the coming Kingdom of Yeshua, where all Nations shall come up to Jerusalem to worship Yehovah during the festival. ***Zechariah 14:16***
- Prophetically understood, the seven days picture the Olam Haba (the world to come) and the 1,000 Millennial Kingdom age.

What is a Sukkah Anyways?

- A Sukkah is a temporary structure which reminds us of how the Children of Israel dwelled in temporary structures while in the wilderness.









Start Getting you Sukkah Plans Started

- On Sukkot (The Feast of Tabernacles) we are commanded to build a Sukkah (Booth) using as building materials the "4 species" listed in **Leviticus 23:40**, also as evidenced in **Nehemiah 8:15**.
- Rabbinical tradition on the other hand, teaches that a bundle of these building materials must be ritually waved in the air during the festival. Yet there is not commandment in the bible to wave the 4 species. and no where in the bible does it mention using a citron fruit.
- Dates and Olive branches were traditionally used. Sukkot is a Fruit Harvest celebration (**Lev.23:39**), therefore, decorating with fruit is a tradition.

The Four Species

1. Boughs of goodly trees
2. Branches of palm trees
3. Boughs of thick trees
4. Willows of the brook

Leviticus 23:40

1. Olive branches
2. Branches of oil trees
3. Myrtle branches
4. Palm branches
branches of leafy trees

Nehemiah 8:15

Start Getting you Sukkah Plans Started

Celebrate Sukkot

- After Yom Kippur, start building and decorating your Sukkah.
- Camp out in a tent with your family.
- Have a Thanksgiving Celebration.
- Gather around a campfire, as you worship, tell bible stories and enjoy some kosher s'mores.



Counterfeit Pagan Harvest Festivals Celebrated in the Fall

- **Mabon** (celebrated on the Fall Equinox)
- **Harvest Home** (celebrated on the Fall Equinox)
- **American Thanksgiving** (which incorporates all the pagan harvest festivals.
 - American Thanksgiving originated as a three day feast celebrating the slaughtering and victory over the Wampanoag Native-American tribe. For Native-Americans, Thanksgiving is a "National Day of Mourning".
- **Don't take our word for it... do your research!**

How to make your Sukkah or Tent more Comfortable







SHEMINI ATZERET

(8th Day Convocation)

What The Bible Says

“On the eighth day there shall be for you an assembly. **You are to do no regular work.** You are to offer to Adonai a burnt offering, a fire offering, a pleasing aroma, one bull, one ram, and seven male lambs a year old without defect, and their grain and drink offerings, with the bull, ram, and lamb corresponding to their number according to the regulations, and a goat for a sin offering, besides the regular burnt offering with its grain and drink offerings.

Num. 29:35-38

Create Lasting Family Memories

- Decorate the House with Sukkot banners, shofars, trumpets, etc.
- If you have kids, make a Candy Sukkah House, sukkot arts & crafts.
Have the kids help you make decorations for your Sukkah.
- Have special feasts throughout the week. Have a Weenie Roast, gather round a campfire and have some kosher S'mores, tell stories and sing songs
- Hold your Annual Thanksgiving Celebration.
- Take family pictures.
- After resting on the day of Sukkot, spend time with family and friends watching biblical movies, playing board games in your Sukkah, eating in your Sukkah.

Create Lasting Family Memories

- Traditionally the Book of Ecclesiastes is read. Though the book of Ecclesiastes may not seem very encouraging.
- Vanity of Vanities we read time and time again, but the Hebrew word there is actually **הֶבֶל** **hevel** = vapor, breath.

breath (5), delusion (2), emptily (1), emptiness (2), fleeting (2), fraud (1), futile (1), futility (13), idols (7), mere breath (2), nothing (1), useless (1), vain (3), vainly (1), vanity (19), vanity of vanities (3), vapor (1), worthless (2).

vapor of vapors = something transitory, temporal, vanishing, passing away, fleeting

Create Lasting Family Memories

- The Book of Ecclesiastes reminds us to be grateful for what we have. To treasure and value everything we have; every moment; every person.
- So while camping out in a tent or sukkah may seem uncomfortable and dreadful. It reminds us to be grateful for the homes that we do get to dwell in .
- While your holding your Sukkot Thanksgiving Dinner take turns sharing what your grateful and thankful for. Share what Sukkot means to you.



Resources

Just click on the links to open each Resource

Bible Books & Stories Traditionally Read on the Fall Feasts:

1. Yom Teruah - The Story of the binding of Isaac (Focus: Ram's horn)
2. Yom Kippur - Jonah (Focus: Fasting & Repentance)
3. Sukkot - Ecclesiastes (Focus: Gratefulness & Thanksgiving)

Articles:

- [How Yom Teruah Became Rosh Hashanah](#)
- [Hebrew Voices - Yom Teruah Bible Study](#)
- [Qohelet and Sukkot](#)

Movies to watch for the Fall Feasts:

Yom Teruah

1. [Abraham, 1993 Movie](#)
2. [In the Beginning - The Complete Miniseries, 2000 Movie](#)
 1. [Part 1](#)
3. [His Only Son, Movie](#)
4. [Abraham and Issac \(Kids Animation\)](#)
5. [Superbook - The Test: Abraham And Isaac](#)

Yom Kippur

1. Golda (Adults)
2. The Story of Jonah, Movie
 - The Story of Jonah is traditionally read on Yom Kippur, as the story deals with fasting and repentance which is the main theme of the Day of Atonement.
 1. [The Story of Jonah—A Lesson in Courage and Mercy \(Family-Friendly\)](#)
 2. [Greatest Heroes & Legends Of The Bible: Jonah & The Whale \(Kids Animation\)](#)
 3. [VeggieTales | The Story of Jonah & The Whale \(Kids Animation\)](#)
 4. [Superbook - Jonah - Season 2 Episode 1 \(Kids Animation\)](#)
 5. [Jonah and the Whale - Beginners Bible \(Kids Animation\)](#)

Sukkot

- Ushpizin (Adults)

** There are countless other Videos and Movies that you can find Online. * Any links posted on our website, are for reference purposes only, and does not necessarily promote, condone or agree with any website, ministry or their views.*

Where to Buy a Sukkahs and Tents

The Sukkah Project

sukkot.com

Sukkot Hadar

telescopicssukkah.com

The Sukkah Store

thesukkahstore.com

Sukkah Depot

sukkahdepot.com

Or build your own!

We personally **Eat in our Sukkah** and **Sleep in a Tent.**

Tents:

- Ollie's (cheap and affordable tents and harvest decor)
- Walmart
- Sporting Goods Stores
- Amazon.com
- Wayfair.com

A top-down view of a charcuterie board. The board is filled with a variety of items: several types of crackers (some round, some rectangular), a wedge of cheddar cheese, a block of brie, a jar of white cream cheese, a jar of orange jam, a bowl of almonds, a bowl of cashews, a bowl of pecans, a bowl of blueberries, a bowl of strawberries, a bowl of peaches, a bowl of grapes, a bowl of pickles, a bowl of olives, a bowl of honey, a bowl of mustard, a bowl of honey mustard, a bowl of chocolate, and a bowl of fresh herbs. The items are arranged in a visually appealing, overlapping manner on a wooden surface.

FALL FEASTS WORKSHOP