

September 26, 2026

Sukkot Day 1 / Shabbat Morning Message

Sukkot I / Feast of Tabernacles, Day 1 / סוכּוֹת א'

- [Lev 23:33-43; Deu 16:13-17](#)
- [Ecclesiastes; Zech 14:1-21](#)
- [Revelation 7:1-10](#)

Yeshua and Sukkot

Introduction

This is the only time that Sukkot is mentioned in the Gospel accounts but this is a major account because it shows that our Master and His disciples all kept Sukkot and all of the other Feasts of Yehovah was well. I marvel at the fact that so many Christians today just completely ignore these feasts. There are some who mock the feasts and even call us heretics because we want to do what Yeshua does. Well the good news is that we don't have to be upset because Yeshua

was jeered, mocked, slandered. His own family in this chapter mocked him and didn't even believe in Him. That will soon change as you continue to read.

The Feast of Tabernacles/Sukkot

John 7:2

1. Yochanan tells us Sukkot was approaching very quickly.
2. This was a reminder of our wilderness wandering that we had to do for 40 years because of our disobedience to Yehovah's commandments.
3. This was also one of the 3 pilgrimage feasts and harvest feasts. Literally a thanksgiving feast built into the Scripture already.

Messiah and His Unbelieving Brothers

John 7:3-10

1. The text then mentions Yeshuas' brothers. After giving birth to Yeshua, Mary had other children: sons and daughters (John 2:12; Matt 13:55-56; Mark 6:3).
2. It seems that Jesus' brothers, really his half-brothers, would later come to put their faith in their older brother (Acts 1:14).

In fact, James (Jacob) would become the leader of the Jerusalem church and die for his faith.

But at this point in time, the brothers were unbelievers (John 7:5). Their comments in John 7:3-5 are sarcastic and scornful. The brothers tell Yeshua that if he really is the Messiah he should assert his messianic status and perform his miraculous signs in Jerusalem, not in Galilee. The Feast of Tabernacles could be an ideal time to do this.

Yeshua At The Feast of Tabernacles

John 7:10-18

1. There was a real buzz at the festival, perhaps heightened by the fact that the Jewish leaders were seeking to kill Jesus.
2. By the middle of the festival, any excited expectation of the Messiah's coming may have been waning, but the crowd would have been at its largest.
3. It is at this point that Jesus stood up and began teaching openly and prominently in the temple courts. The leaders treat him as an Am HaAretz which is another word for our modern word Hick. He had no formal Yeshivot Training however there is a Talmudic tradition that Yeshua studied under Rabbi Yeshua Ben Perachyah, who was the chief teacher of his day (Sanhedrin 107b, Sotah 47a), however that could not be the case because he lived 100 years earlier. The bottom line is the Jewish sages did not think Yeshua was ignorant at all because his knowledge had to have come from somewhere.

Comparing Moshe and Yeshua

John 7:19-24

1. The Jews had a high regard for Moses and the Torah (i.e. the first five books of the Hebrew Scriptures). Moses was a type, or example, of what the Messiah would be like.
2. The Jewish leaders were angry that Yeshua had previously healed a man on the Sabbath. They believed that by doing this Yeshua broke the Sabbath Law about refraining from work. Yeshua pointed out, however, that the Jews would still circumcise an 8-day-old baby even if the eighth day happened to be the Sabbath.
3. So absolutely binding did rabbinic Judaism regard the command of Leviticus 12:3 to circumcise on the eighth day, that Mishnah *Shabbath* 18.3; 19.1, 2; and *Nedarim* 3.11 all hold that the command to circumcise overrides the command to observe the Sabbath.

Living Water (Mayim Chayim)

John 7:37

1. Each day during the Feast of Tabernacles, water in a gold vessel was ceremonially carried in procession from the Pool of Siloam to the temple. This water was then poured out in front of the altar of burnt offerings, and Isaiah 12:3 was recited: "With joy you will draw water from the wells of salvation."
2. Trumpets would be sounded, special Psalms were sung, and the people gave thanks for the rain. It reminded people of the rain God had sent in the time of Moses (Exod. 17:1-6). It also looked forward to the days when abundant, living water would flow from the temple

in the messianic kingdom.

3. On the last day of the feast, there was a special closing ceremony when even more water was poured out in the temple. Many scholars believe that Yeshua made his proclamation about the Living Water as this water was being poured out in front of the altar.

Take Away

1. Yeshua had other brother and sisters yet they did not originally believe in Him.
2. Yeshua waited until the middle of the Feast to start teaching the people.
3. Yeshua presented Himself as the Living Water and if we drink of Him we will never thirst again.

Application

1. I will pray that my physical family will come to Yeshua and not scoff at Him.
2. I will rejoin with all my heart during this Feast of Joy.
3. I will drink of the Living Water and never thirst again.

Beth Ohr Messianic Congregation

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