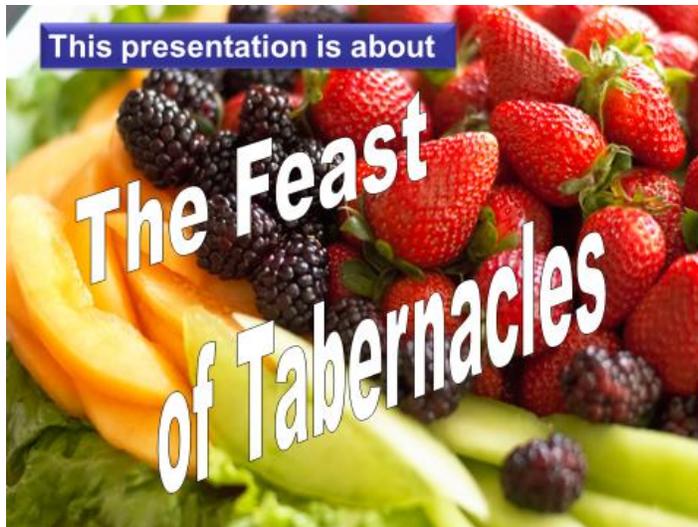


Just for clarification: In my presentations I am using YHVH (Yahuwah) instead of LORD, which is a title and not a name and I am using Yahusha instead of Jesus, which is not a translation but a transliteration and really has no meaning, neither in Hebrew nor in English! YHVH (Yahuwah) and Yahusha are the actual original names and the true nature and character of them.



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?

To fully comprehend our faith in the Elohim of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, 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!**

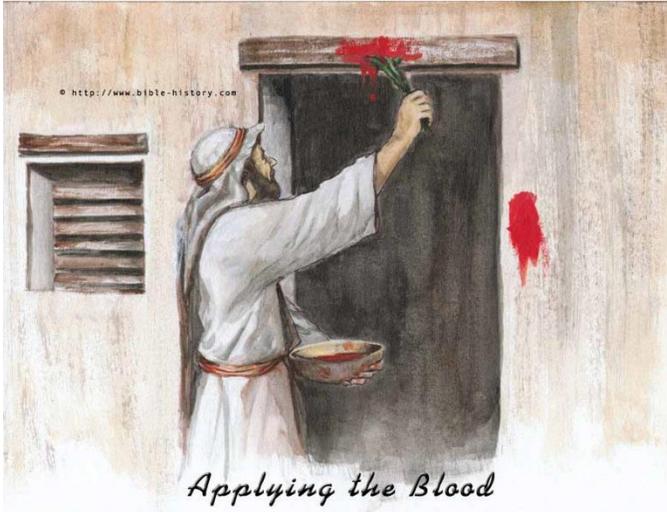
As professed believers in Yahusha, don't we study a **Hebrew** book, written by Hebrews? Don't we serve a **Hebrew** Master, who had **Hebrew** disciples? Have we ever thought of that?

We desire to follow the first century church, which was first predominately Hebrew; and through Messiah (Christ), **we are grafted into a Hebrew family!** It makes sense to study our Hebrew roots as we are adopted into that family.

Remember the words of Yahusha in John 4:22 he told the woman at the well? **“Salvation is of 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
blood!**

Celebrated on the 14th Day of the First Month (Abib)!

The second feast, the Feast of Unleavened Bread, is being celebrated from 15th day of the first month until the 22nd day of the First month!



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

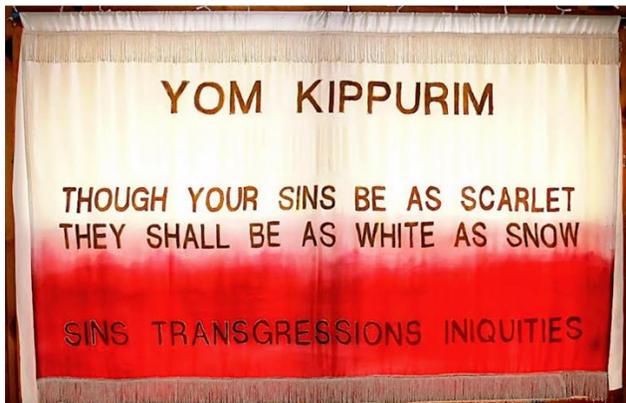


Then we have the third Feast Pentecost = **First the knowledge of the Holy Law and abundance of Spiritual power for the Loud Cry. We receive Elohim's (Elohim's) gift of His Holy Spirit to help us overcome our sins.**



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

4. Trumpets = **The Church is judged, the redeemed are sealed!**



On the 10th day of the 7th month is the feast of: 5. Atonement = **Could it be the close of probation for the world?**



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



The last Day of that feast is called: 7. Last Great Day = Shenem Atzeret – the 8th day of Tabernacles, our first feast in Heaven?

This presentation is dedicated specifically to the Feast of Tabernacles!

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 Elohim's Leviticus 23 calendar!

This is basically another invitation to be sanctified and made holy by spending more time with Yahuwah 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!

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 'latter 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 (*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 (*which is a full moon*), 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 (*Elohim*) supplying all of their needs: **food, water, shelter, clothing, guidance, light, and heat.**



During Sukkot, the Jews 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 Yahuwah, 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.

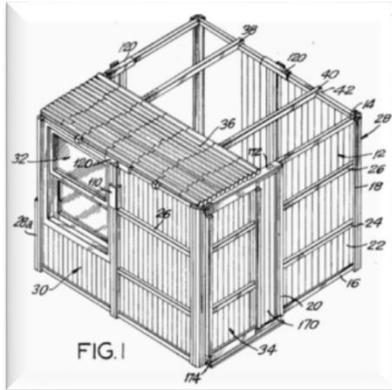


For seven days the people moved out of their homes and lived in small temporary dwellings or shelters called "Sukkah" (Sukkot plural) Sukkah #5521 is the word for booths - It is a hut or lair - often translated as booth, cottage, covert, pavilion, tabernacle, tent.

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 (*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.

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.

Yahuwah 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 of the **barley harvest**, Pentecost was celebrated at the time of the **wheat harvest** and Tabernacles was celebrated at the time of the **fruit harvest**.

As mentioned before, this was a time of rejoicing! This was a celebration of ingathering (Exodus 23:16) as well as a time of rejoicing and fellowship. It symbolizes the gathering or harvest of Elohim’s people at the time of the end! Many beautiful traditions are attached to the annual Festival of Booths.

For example, it is traditional to invite guests into one’s booth for a festive meal each night of Sukkot.

Among the list of invitees are some auspicious names: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Moses, Aaron and David. Each are specially invited to come into the booth and pull up a chair at the table. Obviously, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Moses, Aaron and David will not actually attend the meal, since they are all dead.



According to Historians, Yahusha was born during the Feast of Tabernacles rather than in December (*at Christmas*) 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 (*Yahushas 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 Lord" (Luke 2:10, 11).

Many scholars agree and Jewish tradition teach that Yahusha was actually 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.



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 fulfilled not only to the event, but as to the exact time and hour. Therefore in like manner the Second Coming will occur on a feast day. Does that make sense?

Since Yahusha died on the very feast day that pointed forward to His death **He will come back on the very feast day that points forward to His Second Coming!**

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!

Proverbs chapter seven contains a prophecy which tells us that the Second coming will occur on a full moon.

Proverbs 7:6-27 tells an account of a harlot luring a young man to her bed. In verses 18-20 that woman states the following:



“Come, let us take our fill of love until the morning: let us solace ourselves with love. For the Goodman is not at home. He is gone a long journey: He hath taken a bag of money with Him, and will come home at the day appointed.”

The word “appointed” in this text means **full moon or its festival** according to Strong's Concordance.

As stated earlier, Daniel 8:19 tells us that the Second coming will occur at the time appointed, which means on a Feast Day. Only two feast days occur on a full moon – Passover and the first day of the Feast of Tabernacles. We know that Passover does not point forward to the 2nd Coming, but the Feast of Tabernacles does. Proverbs 7:20 is saying **that the 2nd Coming occurs on the Feast Day that is a full moon, which has to be the 1st day of the Feast of Tabernacles.**



In the Bible a woman represents a church. (*Jeremiah 6:2*) The woman in this story is a harlot, representative of those who claim to be Elohim's children, but are in a state of apostasy.

Elohim's people are also represented as jewels. See Malachi 3:17. When Yahusha went to heaven He took with him righteous people who had been resurrected at the same time (*Matthew 27:52-53 and Ephesians 4:8*)

Time Setting?

Time setting is wrong, but time study is not wrong.
There is a difference!

When we say that the Second Coming of Messiah occurs during the Feast of Tabernacles is that time setting?

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 we read 1. Thessalonians 5:4-6 we are told that the Second Coming will **not** come as a thief in the night **for His people!**

What about Mark 13:32 where Yahusha said: "But of that day and that hour **knoweth no man**, no, not the angels which are in heaven, neither the Son, but the Father?"

An old English version of the passage reads, 'but that day and hour no man maketh known, neither the angels, which are in heaven, neither the Son, but

the Father.’ This is the correct reading according to several of the ablest critics of the same age.

Strong’s Concordance says that the word “**knoweth**” in Mark 13:32 can also be translated as “**tell**”.

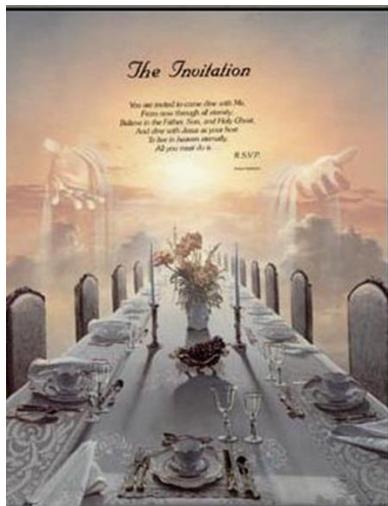
Therefore, this text in Mark can then be translated as saying, “**But of that day and that hour tells no man, no, not the angels which are in heaven, neither the Son, but the Father.**”

In other words, neither man, angels, or Yahusha Himself will announce the day nor hour of the 2nd Coming, but the Father will announce it!

When Messiah comes, He will bring in the final harvest of Elohim’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:” **But are we today obligated to observe the yearly fall festival of Yahuwah?” Or come to the Feast?**

Leviticus 23:41 states: states very plainly “**It shall be a statute forever...**”

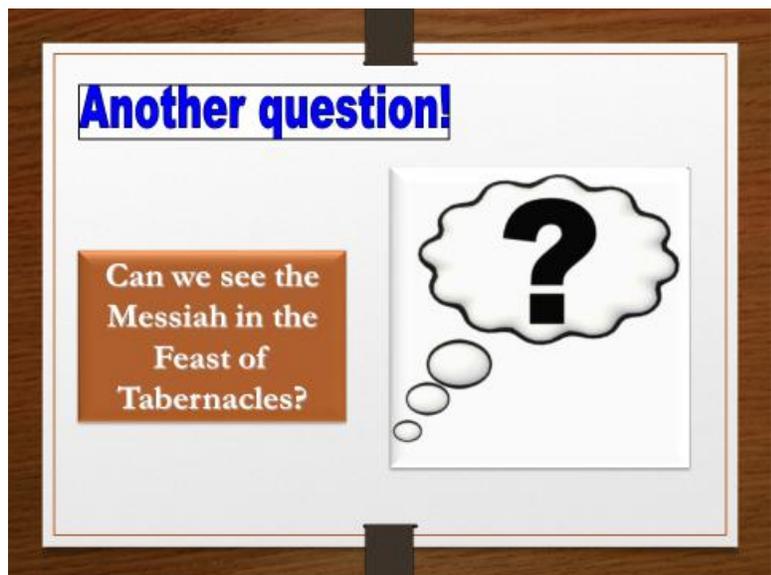
Another translation states it this way “**this is to be a never-ending statute.**” **So it is still in effect today - it has not been done away. Nowhere in the bible does it say that the statute of the feast of tabernacle has ceased or been nailed to the cross.**

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.

According to Zechariah 14:4 and 16-19 the Feast of Tabernacle **will be kept** by everyone after Messiah returns “And it shall come to pass that everyone that is left of all the nations which came against Jerusalem shall even go up from year to year to worship the King, YHVH of hosts, and to keep the Feast of Tabernacles.”



Another question!

Can we see the Messiah in the Feast of Tabernacles?

?

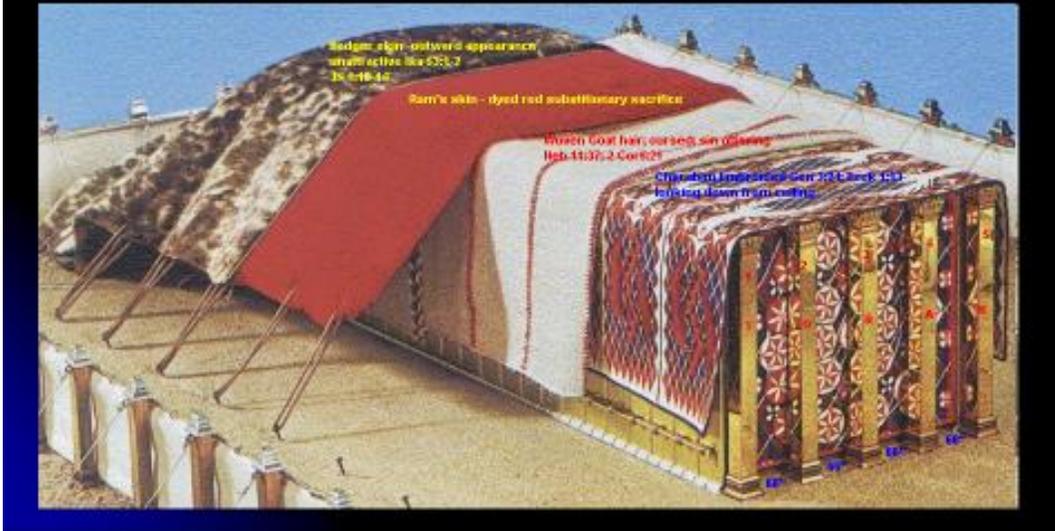
The Apostle John uses a verb form of the same Greek word that is used to translate the Hebrew word for **“booth”** (*Sukkah*) when he wrote, “And the Word became flesh, and dwelt (**tabernacled**) among us” *John 1:14*

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.



It was symbolizing Yahusha, that according to Exodus 25:8-9 “Elohim 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.

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



“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*).

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.”



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!

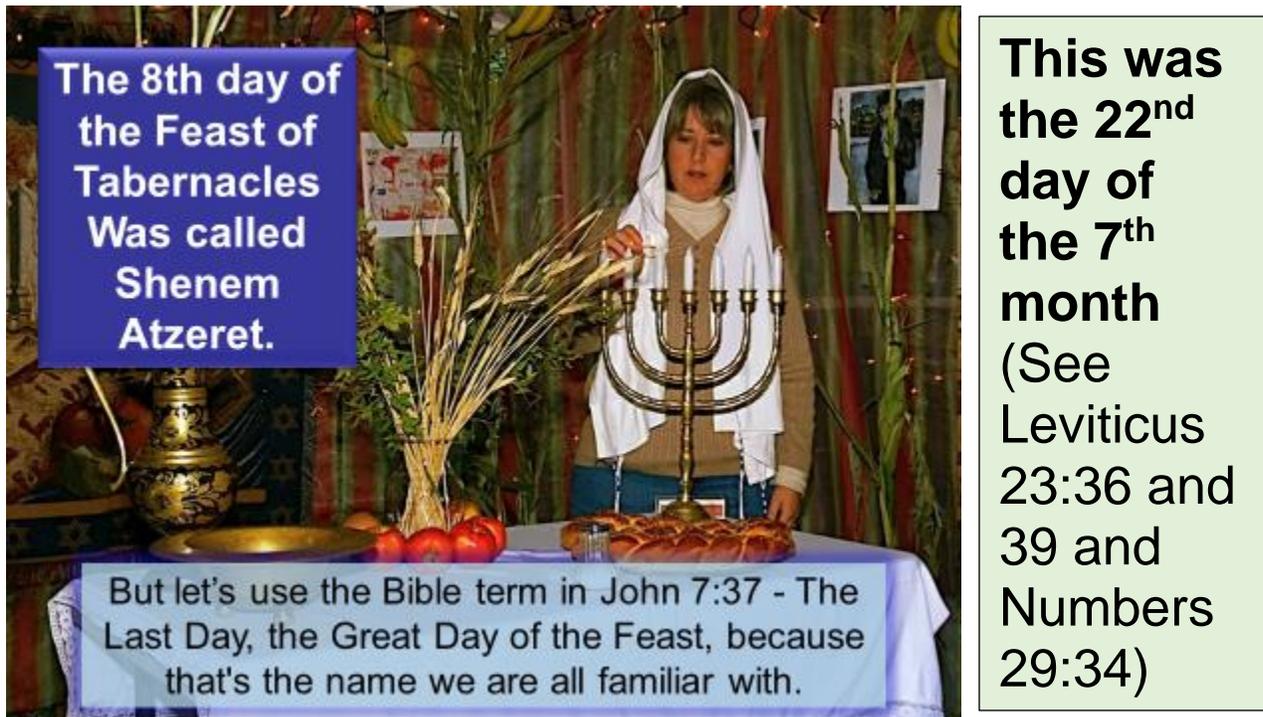


Another term for the Messiah is “**the Branch**”. The fact that He is the branch is signified in scriptural references as such. Yahusha is the Branch! Isaiah 11:1 (a “shoot” or descendant of Jesse would grow into a “Branch” which would “bear fruit”) and Jer. 23:5 a “**righteous Branch**” would be raised up **from the lineage of David**).

It is interesting to note, concerning the **“Branch”** which would **“bear fruit,”** that Yahusha 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.

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*)



Shemini Atzeret, meaning “the eighth day of assembly”

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

This is the beginning of the millennium! 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. Who-ever 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 (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)

“And I saw another angel ascending from the east, having the seal of the living Elohim (Elohim).” (Revelation 7:2) *Ascending from where? FROM THE EAST!*

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. **When? At the time of the Fall Feasts!**

***In the Bible 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.

Elohim (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 "And in the seventh month, the seventeenth day of the month, the ark rested on the mountains of Ararat.")

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 he 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!



<http://www.hebrews.org/hebrewsarchive/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.**

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 Yahuwah'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 (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!

Three times in the book of Revelation (3:11; 22:7; 22:12) Yahusha says: **"Behold I come quickly!"**

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."



**Therefore,
let us
heed the
invitation:
“To come
to the
Feast!”**

THE END



Supreme Provider is
Y'shua Ha Mashiach!

Prepared and narrated by
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