



Sukkot – Feast of Tabernacles Fact Sheet



Biblical Name & Timing

- **Hebrew Name: Sukkot** (סֻכּוֹת) – “Booths” or “Tabernacles”
- **Duration: 8 days total**
 - 7 days dwelling in booths
 - 1 final day of assembly (Shemini Atzeret)
- **Date:** Begins on the **15th day of the 7th biblical month** (Ethanim)
- **2025:** On the calendar we use from Zadok Way, this falls on October 8-15 beginning at sunrise each day. [Watch When Does the Bible Day Begin? Series].
- **Scriptural References:**
 - Leviticus 23:33–44
 - Deuteronomy 16:13–15
 - Nehemiah 8:14–18
 - John 7 (Messiah at Sukkot)



Structure of the Feast

Day	Description	Observance
Day 1	Feast Sabbath	No work, sacred gathering, cooking/serving allowed (Ex. 12:16)
Days 1–7	Dwell in booths/tents	Eat, sleep, and rejoice in temporary shelters
Day 8	Closing Assembly (Shemini Atzeret)	Feast Sabbath, solemn gathering, cooking/serving allowed (Lev. 23:36)



Commanded Observance

- **Dwell in sukkot (booths)** for 7 days and nights (Leviticus 23:42)
 - Traditionally done with **tents, temporary shelters, or natural materials**
- **Eat meals in booths**
- **Rejoice** before Yahuah

- **Gather on 1st and 8th days** for sacred assembly (Lev. 23:35–36)
 - These are **Feast Sabbaths**: no regular work, but **cooking and food prep allowed** (Exodus 12:16)

🧠 Purpose: To **remember Israel's time in the wilderness, Abraham's entry into Canaan** and to **celebrate Yah's provision and presence**.

📖 Historical Origins in Jubilees

📖 *Book of Jubilees* 16:20–31; 32:27–30

- **Abraham** was the first to keep Sukkot:
 - He kept it for **7 days**, rejoicing after the promise of Isaac was fulfilled.
 - **Jacob** added the **8th day**:
 - After mistakenly believing Joseph had died, he **mourned**, then added an extra day of rest and reflection. This was written on the Heavenly Tablets.
 - From this origin, the Feast became **an 8-day observance** in honor of both joy and remembrance.
-

📖 Yahusha and the Feast of Tabernacles

- In the **last year of His earthly ministry**, Yahusha kept Sukkot **fully and publicly**:
 - **John 7** — He went up to the Feast “in secret,” then began teaching **midway**, staying until the **8th day**.
 - On the **last great day** (Shemini Atzeret), He declared:

“If anyone thirsts, let him come to Me and drink...” (John 7:37–38)

- This ties Sukkot directly to **Messiah's mission** and **the outpouring of the Spirit**. It was a Feast Sabbath just as He also represented the same paradigm in Matthew 11:28-12:1 regarding the Weekly Sabbath offering His rest and comfort to believers. These are not rests/Sabbaths after we die but references to a Weekly and Annual Rest/Sabbath in His Presence where He can refuel us regularly.

🔑 Yahusha's full 8-day teaching during Sukkot confirmed His participation and **endorsement of the Feast** as a prophetic and instructional season. His keeping it just months before His death and resurrection fully endorse a practice that would continue and not be abolished which He said could not happen in Matthew 5:17-20. The doctrine of abolishing the Biblical Feasts is a Catholic assault on the Bible and our Messiah and never belonged in the ekklesia. The first

ekklesia did not keep Christmas, Easter, All Saints Day, etc. which all have occult origins and operated as counterfeit replacements for His Feasts.

✨ Prophetic Fulfillment of Sukkot

“And I heard a loud voice from the throne saying, ‘Behold, the dwelling place of Elohim is with man.’” — *Revelation 21:3*

Sukkot prophetically points to:

1. **The Eternal Reign of Messiah** – Yahusha **tabernacling** with His people (Zechariah 14:16–19)
 2. **New Jerusalem descending** (Revelation 21:1–4)
 3. **The giving of glorified, eternal bodies** – our new "tabernacles" (2 Corinthians 5:1–4)
 4. **The Marriage Supper of the Lamb** – a time of rejoicing, harvest, and eternal union (Revelation 19:7–9)
-

🧠 Spiritual Themes

Theme	Meaning
Dwelling	Yah desires to dwell among His people
Joy	Sukkot is a feast of rejoicing (Deut. 16:15)
Temporary vs Eternal	Earthly bodies/tents vs glorified bodies & New Jerusalem
Harvest	Final ingathering of souls — a picture of the end-time harvest (Matthew 13:39)

🕒 Practical Application Today

- On the **1st day**, have a **opening service or assembly and Feast Sabbath**
- Set up **tents or temporary structures** for 7 days
- Sleep and eat **outside** (as weather allows)
- Rejoice in Yah’s provision
- Share food and fellowship — this is a **celebration**
- On the **8th day**, have a **closing service or assembly Feast Sabbath**

⚠️ Unlike the weekly Sabbath (no cooking), **Feast Sabbaths allow food prep** (Exodus 12:16) — make it joyful and communal! This is far more fun than Christmas!

Summary

Sukkot (Feast of Tabernacles) is:

- An 8-day **commanded feast** of rejoicing and remembrance
- A time to **dwell in temporary shelters**, recalling our journey and dependence on Yah
- First kept by **Abraham**, expanded by **Jacob**
- Fully honored and taught by **Yahusha** during His earthly ministry
- A picture of the **coming Kingdom, New Jerusalem**, and **eternal dwelling** with our Elohim

“Celebrate the festival to Yahuah for seven days... and you shall be altogether joyful.” —
Deuteronomy 16:15

17 Quick Reference: Fall Feast Timeline (2025 Example)

Feast	Date (2025)	Theme
Yom Teruah	Sept 24 (Sunrise to Sunrise)	The King is Coming
Yom Kippur	Oct 2-3 (Evening to Evening)	Day of Judgment
Sukkot (Days 1–8)	Oct 8–15 (Sunrise to Sunrise)	Dwelling with Yah