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GROUP STUDY GUIDE

The Mo'edim – Sukkot (Feast of Tabernacles)

TEACHING SUMMARY

Sukkot, also known as the Feast of Booths or Tabernacles, is the final annual mo'ed in YHWH's appointed times. It begins on the fifteenth day of the seventh month and lasts seven days, followed by an eighth day known as the "Last Great Day"

During Sukkot, Israel was commanded to dwell in booths (temporary shelters) to remember how YHWH brought them out of Egypt and caused them to dwell in temporary dwellings in the wilderness. It is also an agricultural feast celebrating the completed harvest.

Sukkot is marked by rejoicing. Deuteronomy emphasizes that this feast is a time of joy for all — native-born and sojourner alike .

Prophetically, Sukkot points forward to:

- The completion of all harvests
- The reign of Messiah
- The arrival of the New Jerusalem
- The "living waters" flowing from Jerusalem
- The wedding supper of the Lamb

Scripture even teaches that during the Messianic reign, all nations will observe Sukkot (Zechariah 14) .

Sukkot reminds us that this life is temporary — like a tent — and that we await a permanent dwelling with YHWH.

SUMMARY POINTS

- Sukkot begins on the 15th day of the 7th month.
 - It lasts seven days with an additional 8th day.
 - Believers dwell in booths to remember the wilderness.
 - It is a feast of rejoicing and harvest.
 - It points to the completed harvest at the end of the age.
 - Yeshua referenced “living water” on the 8th day.
 - The New Jerusalem fulfills Sukkot imagery.
 - All nations will keep Sukkot in the Messianic Kingdom.
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FILL-IN-THE-BLANK

Basic

1. Sukkot begins on the _____ day of the seventh month.
 2. The feast lasts _____ days, followed by a special _____ day.
 3. During Sukkot, Israel was commanded to dwell in _____.
 4. Sukkot reminds us of Israel’s time in the _____ after leaving Egypt.
 5. Sukkot is a feast of _____ and celebration.
 6. It is also known as the Feast of _____.
 7. On the eighth day, Yeshua spoke about “living _____.”
 8. In the Messianic Kingdom, all _____ will observe Sukkot.
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Challenging

1. Sukkot is the _____ annual mo’ed in Leviticus 23.
2. The feast celebrates the completed _____.
3. Yeshua is called the _____ of the harvest (1 Corinthians 15:20).
4. The parable of the wheat and tares describes the harvest at the end of the _____.
5. Our earthly body is compared to a _____ (2 Corinthians 5:1).
6. The New Jerusalem contains the river of the water of _____ (Revelation 22).

7. Zechariah 14 teaches that the nations who do not keep Sukkot will receive no
_____.
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GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Why do you think Sukkot emphasizes joy more than other feasts?
2. How does dwelling in booths remind us that life is temporary?
3. What is the significance of the 8th day being separate from the seven days?
4. How does the concept of harvest connect to final judgment?
5. Why might Sukkot be connected to the wedding supper of the Lamb?
6. How does Zechariah 14 challenge the idea that the feasts are abolished?
7. What does Sukkot teach us about eternity and the New Jerusalem?

ANSWER KEY – GROUP GUIDE

Basic

1. Fifteenth
2. Seven / Eighth
3. Booths (sukkot)
4. Wilderness
5. Rejoicing (joy)
6. Tabernacles (Booths)
7. Water
8. Nations

Challenging

1. Seventh
2. Harvest
3. Firstfruits
4. Age
5. Tent
6. Life
7. Rain