

Christian Proclamation of the Feast of Tabernacles and the Last Great Day

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Date of the Feast of Tabernacles

Sunset Wed., Oct. 12 to
sunset Thurs., Oct. 13,
2011

☺ Smile!

God loves you!

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The Feast of Tabernacles (also known as 'Sukkot,' or 'Booths,' or 'Ingathering') is a seven-day Feast of the Lord that begins on the fifteenth day of the seventh month (15th of Tishri on the Hebrew calendar) which is a holy day of convocation.

On the Gregorian calendar which all the world uses, the **Feast of Tabernacles** begins at sunset Wed., Oct. 12 to sunset Thurs., Oct. 13, 2011.

Note: God's time is reckoned from sunset to sunset, so a new Hebrew calendar day starts at sunset *on the Gregorian day before*. So, if the Gregorian Calendar gives the date of Tabernacles as Oct. 13, you begin the celebration at sunset on the day before on the Gregorian Calendar.

**Date of the Feast
of Tabernacles,
Continued:**

“And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, The fifteenth day of this seventh month shall be the **feast of tabernacles** for seven days unto the LORD. On the first day shall be an holy convocation: you shall do no servile work therein. Seven days you shall offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD ...” (*Lev 23:33-36*)

**Date of the Last Great
Day Feast**

Sunset Wed., Oct. 19
to sunset Thurs., Oct.
20, 2011

Tell 3 friends!
Blog it! Twitter it!
Call a talk show!
Pray about it!

The eighth and last day of the Feast of Tabernacles is commonly known as ‘the Last Great Day’ which is also a holy convocation.

The eighth day of the Feast of Tabernacles occurs on the twenty-second of Tishri (Hebrew calendar) which is from sunset Wed., Oct. 19 to sunset Thurs., Oct. 20, 2011 (Gregorian calendar). (cf., *Lev 23:33-44; Rev 21:3*)

“... on **the eighth day** shall be an holy convocation unto you; and you shall offer an offering made by fire unto the LORD: it is a solemn assembly; and you shall do no servile work therein.” (*Lev 23:33-44*)

**How to Calculate the
Date of the Feast of
Tabernacles**

God’s Word Trumps the
“man of sin” (*2 Thes 2:3*)

Look at God’s Signs
in the Sky!
A Still Small Voice,
p. 52

The Holy Bible gives perfectly clear instructions for calculating the exact date of Tabernacles and the Last Great Day. (cf., *Lev 23:33-44; Rev 21:3*)

Always rely upon God’s Word instead of the tradition of men (cf., *Mat 15:3, 6; Mark 7:9; Col 2:8*) for many liars have gone forth that Satan may deceive, if possible, the very elect. (*Mat 24:24*) God’s Word is accurate and clear.

Step Procedure to Find the Gregorian Date (*Lev 23:33-36*):

- 1 On the Hebrew Calendar, find the seventh month (Tishri) day 15.
A Still Small Voice, p. 607 gives Gregorian dates of Tishri day one.
- 2 On the Gregorian Calendar, find the corresponding date of Tishri 15.

How to Calculate the Date of the Feast of Tabernacles, Continued:

- 3 First holy convocation of Tabernacles begins at sunset the day before the Gregorian calendar date because biblical days are from sunset to sunset. (*Gen 1:5, 8, 13, 19, 23; 2:3; Mat 28:1; cf., A Still Small Voice, p. 174*).

How to Calculate the Date of the Last Great Day of Tabernacles

Ancient Hebrews used an inclusive method of reckoning dates.

Step Procedure to Find the Gregorian Date (*Lev 23:33-44*):

- 1 On the Hebrew Calendar, find the seventh month (Tishri) day 22. *A Still Small Voice, p. 607* gives Gregorian dates of Tishri day one.

Note: The eight days includes Tishri 15, so count eight days including Tishri 15 as follows: 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, which makes eight days. (cf., *Lev 23:33-44; Rev 21:3*)

- 2 On the Gregorian Calendar, find the corresponding date of Tishri 22.
- 3 The Last Great day holy convocation of Tabernacles begins at sunset the day before the Gregorian calendar date because biblical days are from sunset to sunset. (*Gen 1:5, 8, 13, 19, 23; 2:3; Mat 28:1; cf., A Still Small Voice, p. 174*).

The Purpose of the Feast of Tabernacles and the Last Great Day Feast

Read the details in:
[“A Still Small Voice: The Vatican, the USA, and Israel in Bible Prophecy”](#)

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Those who observe these holy days are marking themselves off from the world as the children of the living God. (cf., *Rev 14:12; 2 Thes 3:2; Jude 1:3*)

The Israelites were instructed to make and dwell in booths (hence, tabernacles):

...from “boughs of goodly trees, branches of palm trees, and the boughs of thick trees, and willows of the brook; and you shall rejoice before the LORD your God seven days” during the seven days of the Feast of Tabernacles. (*Lev 23:40*)

The **purpose** for dwelling in temporary booths is:

“That your generations may know that I made the children of

**The Purpose of the
Feast of Tabernacles
and the Last Great Day
Feast, Continued:**

[Tell 3 friends!](#)
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Tabernacles is also
a feast of charity

God's chosen people
observe God's
appointed feasts
of the Lord

Israel to dwell in booths, when I brought them out of the land of Egypt: I am the LORD your God.” (*Lev 23:42-43*)

The Feast of Tabernacles also typifies the time when God will abide (i.e., tabernacle) with His people:

“... Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men and He will dwell with them and they shall be His people, and God Himself shall be with them, and be their God,” (see *Rev 21:1-27*)

Thus, Tabernacles signifies a new heaven and a new earth for God's chosen people who have (through His faith and love) kept His feasts and laws. (cf., *1 John 5:2-3*; *2 John 1:6*)

The offerings during Tabernacles were to be done in addition to the weekly seventh-day Sabbath.

Thus, it is still appropriate to offer the following:

- Personal service to the church or to individuals in need.
- Praise to God.
- Spiritual activities like group and individual private prayer.
- Monetary offerings to God's church or those individuals in need, including the following:

1. gifts (food, clothes, shelter, money),
2. vows (to give regularly every day), and
3. all your freewill offerings. (*Lev 23:38*)

Note: We also give to needy individual people, unlike the rich, many of whom give only to institutions (many of which use the gift to support the high salaries and lifestyles of its executives instead of needy individuals).

Notice that during Tabernacles God's Word commands all possible forms of charitable giving and praise of God are to be done, putting this feast on a level above any other.

We are to view the concept of tabernacling with the living God as a special right of his chosen people who keep His times and law.

**The Purpose of the
Feast of Tabernacles
and the Last Great Day
Feast, Continued:**

Also, God probably wants His people to feel the presence of His protection and blessing.

All of these benefits of dwelling in the house of the Lord on earth prepare us for living in His **many mansions** after the second coming of Jesus. (*Is 2:2-3; Micah 4:1-4*)

“In My Father’s house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. ...

“... I will come again, and receive you unto Myself; that where I am, there you may be also.” (*John 14:1-3*)

**The Feasts of the Lord
Are the Acceptable
Year of the Lord**

The two holy days of the feast of Tabernacles are the eighth and ninth feasts of the Lord making up the acceptable year of the Lord. (*Lev 23:1-44*)

The Holy Spirit specifically ordained Jesus to preach the feasts of the Lord:

“The Spirit of the Lord ... has anointed Me to ... preach the acceptable year of the Lord.” (*Isaiah 61:1-2*)

By proclaiming and observing the feasts of the Lord, Jesus is showing us how to worship God in His system of religious truth. (*John 4:24; Acts 17:11*)

Remember, the feasts of the Lord begin with the weekly seventh-day Sabbath:

“Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy....” (*Exodus 20:8-11*)

The nine Feasts of the Lord (including the weekly Sabbath) in *Leviticus* chapter 23, act out God’s plan of salvation through Christ Jesus and prepare us to be children of God.

Thus, Christians must observe the nine Feasts of the Lord because God describes them as perpetual.

**The Feasts of the Lord
Are the Acceptable
Year of the Lord,
Continued:**

Jesus and His Disciples and Apostles kept these very feasts. (*Mark 14:12-26; Acts 13:14, 17:2, 18:4, 20-21, 20:16, 21:17-24, 1 Cor 5:7-8; Heb 4:8-11*)

Jesus commanded us to walk as He did; the Disciples and Apostles commanded us to keep the faith as it was delivered to the saints.

Observing these holy days proves that you are willing to submit to the will of the living God.

Those who observe these holy days are marking themselves off from the world as the children of the living God. (cf., *Rev 14:12; 2 Thes 3:2; Jude 1:3*)

So important are the Feasts of the Lord as part of God's commandments, statutes, and judgments that He warned that the specific consequence of failing to observe them would be:

- **Terrorism** like the 911 attack on the World Trade Center.
- Enemy victory.
- Withdrawal of blessings. (*Lev 26:1-21*)

Christians ought to heed His warning! (*Eph 5:6-7*)

“And it shall come to pass, that ... the LORD will smite the heathen that come not up to keep the feast of tabernacles.

“This shall be the punishment of Egypt, and the **punishment of all nations that come not up to keep the feast of tabernacles.**” (*Zec 14:16-19; emphasis added; cf., Rev 21:1-27*)

**Bible Readings for the
Feasts of the Lord**

Jesus' death and resurrection replaced animal sacrifices with the practices of praise and spiritual sacrifices to God (cf., *Heb 10:1-16; Deut 33:19*) including:

- Service. (*Rom 12:1; Heb 13:16*)
- Gifts and tithes. (*Phil 4:18; Jon 2:9*)
- Praise of thanks. (*Heb 13:15*)
- Joy and gladness. (*Jer 33:11*)

Bible Readings for the Feasts of the Lord, Continued:

- Prayer. (*Ps 141:2*)
- Thanks. (*Ps 54:6; 107:22; 116:17*)
- Singing. (*Ps 27:6*)
- Righteousness. (*Ps 4:5; 51:17*)
- Service. (*Rom 12:1; Heb 13:16*)
- Gifts and tithes. (*Phil 4:18; Jon 2:9*)
- He teaches us to walk in His ways and paths. (*Is 2:2-3; Micah 4:1-2*)
- Daily readings of the law of God. (cf., *Neh 8:14-18*)

Spiritual Activities for the Feast of Tabernacles and the Last Great Day

☺ **Smile!**
God loves you!

As with the weekly Sabbath day, the feast is a holy day and you may not go to work nor work others, etc.

You may also:

- Set up a tent (booth, tabernacle) for the feast outside or inside your home.
- Show gladness to others and toward God.
- Read daily the law of God. (cf., *Neh 8:14-18*)

Other acceptable activities for holy days include:

- Attending a holy convocation (“assembling of ourselves together”).
- Doing good works (“provoke unto love and to good works”):
 - Remember the poor and the stranger.
 - Helping others. (cf., *Heb 10:19-29; Lev 23:21-22*; see also: *James 1:27*)

Jesus Keeps the Feast of Tabernacles and the Last Great Day Feast

“Now the Jews’ **Feast of Tabernacles** was at hand. His brethren therefore said unto Him, Depart hence, and go into Judaea, that Your disciples also may see the works that You do.

Jesus Keeps the Feast of Tabernacles and the Last Great Day Feast, Continued:

The Holy Spirit is Ready for All Christians Now

“For there is no man that does any thing in secret, and he himself seeks to be known openly.

“If you do these things, show thyself to the world. ... **In the last day, that great day of the feast**, Jesus stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto Me, and drink.

“He that believes on Me, as the scripture has said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water.

(But this spake He of the Spirit, which they that believe on Him should receive: for the Holy Ghost was not yet given; because that Jesus was not yet glorified.)” (*John 7:2-4; 37-39*)

The Lord’s Feasts Are the Seal or Mark of the Living God

Saved by Grace Not by Feasts

Feasts of the Lord Prepare Us for Everlasting Life

By observing and keeping the nine holy days listed in *Leviticus 23*, you are taking the seal or mark of the living God. (*2 Tim 2:19*) The choice is yours.

“The foundation of God stands sure, having this seal: the Lord knows those who are His.” (*2 Tim 2:19; cf., Rev 7:2-3*) All others perish. (*Rev 9:4; 14:9-11*)

These feasts do not earn us salvation, for we are saved by faith in the blood of Christ Jesus. Rather, these **Feasts of the Lord** prepare us to be a part of God’s everlasting kingdom in heaven after the second coming! (*1 Cor 15:52*)

Spirit of Antichrist Set Up False Wordly Feasts

Satan’s “man of sin” set up a false system of worship for the purpose of deceiving the very elect.

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† Endnotes

The first day of the Hebrew month of Tishri is always the Feast of Trumpets; and, the start of a new civil year, 5072.

“The Gregorian months corresponding to the Hebrew months vary from year to year because of the complex differences

† **Endnotes, Continued:**

Read the details in our book, *"A Still Small Voice: The Vatican, the USA, and Israel in Bible Prophecy,"* pp. vii, 271, 519.

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between the way the two systems reconcile lunar-solar data to make up a calendar year.

“Notice that commercial Hebrew Calendars list many holidays that are not feasts of the Lord; for example, Purim, Lag Ba-Omer, Simhat Torah, and Hanukkah are secular ethnic holidays invented by the various Jewish sects and there is no biblical authority for us to observe them.” — *A Still Small Voice: The Vatican, the USA, and Israel in Bible Prophecy*, p. 519.

You will also need to be careful which commercial version of Hebrew Calendar you purchase because different publishers reconcile the dates differently.

Thus, two different Hebrew calendars may not agree on the dates of holy days.

One test for authenticity is whether the time between the second holy day of Unleavened Bread is 50 days from Pentecost. Compare our separate proclamations for the feast of Unleavened Bread and the feast of Pentecost.

Each proclamation explains how to find the true dates of the feasts. We use the following standard abbreviations:

A.D., In the year of our Lord; Anno Domini. [Instead of C.E., Common Era.] This is the popular year designation on the global commercial Gregorian calendar in universal use.

A.H., In the Hebrew Year; Anno Hebraico.

B.C., Before Christ. [Instead of B.C.E., Before Common Era.] □

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3: God's Love Before the World Began

GOD REVEALS HIS TIMES AND LAWS IN GENESIS

“And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years....” (*Gen 1:14*)

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The first purpose of the lights (stars) in the heavens is to divide the day from the night as a sign to us. The Hebrew word for ‘signs’ is ‘*oth*’ with literal or figurative meaning as a beacon, mark, or sign. ‘*Oth*’ comes from a primitive root ‘*uth*,’ meaning ‘to come,’ implying ‘to assent or consent.’⁹ Thus, an integral part of the Hebrew word for God’s signs is the concept of assenting or consenting to the signs. To assent or consent means you make a free choice in your mind. God does not force anyone to consent to His authority, His signs.

The second purpose of the lights dividing day and night is to establish ‘seasons.’ The Hebrew word for seasons is ‘*moed*’ meaning an appointment, that is, a fixed time or season; specifically an annual festival with a solemn congregational assembly appointed beforehand — a feast.¹⁰ The adjective, “solemn,” means having the character of *reverent religious ceremonial observation*. “Solemnity” is the noun form of ‘solemn’ and will become very important as a new church system emerges in the latter days (our time today).

The third purpose of the lights is for days; and the fourth purpose for years; both terms have their plain English meaning in the Hebrew original words.

Look carefully at *Gen 1:14*, for God has set up the division of day and night for the purpose of creating a sign or mark of His nine holy perpetual feasts of the Lord (solemn occasions or seasons) that are set forth in *Lev 23:1-36* as shown in the list below!

The nine perpetual “feasts of the Lord” are:

1. God’s Holy weekly seventh-day Sabbath. (*Lev 23:1-3*)
2. Passover. (*Lev 23:5*)
3. Day 1, Week of Unleavened Bread. (*Lev 23:6-8*)
4. Day 7, Week of Unleavened Bread. (*Lev 23:8*)
5. Feast of First Fruits, or Pentecost. (*Lev 23:9-22*)
6. Feast of Trumpets. (*Lev 23:23-25*)
7. Day of Atonement (a fast). (*Lev 23:26-32*)
8. Day 1, Feast of Tabernacles. (*Lev 23:33-44*)
9. Day 8, Feast of Tabernacles. (*Lev 23:36*)