



*"Glory to God in the highest, and on
earth peace, good will toward men."*

– Angels to the shepherds – Luke 2:14, KJV

Did Messiah Tabernacle with Us On Christmas day 2000 years ago?

Hark the herald angels sing
"Glory to the newborn King!
Peace on earth and mercy mild
God and sinners reconciled"

Joyful, all ye nations rise
Join the triumph of the skies
With the angelic host proclaim:
"Christ is born in Bethlehem"
Hark! The herald angels sing
"Glory to the newborn King!"

Lyrics: Charles Wesley, 1739

Music: William H. Cummings, 1855

Messiah Tabernacles with Us – Emmanuel with Us

A Biblical, Astronomical, Chronological and Historical
Research proving that December 25th - Christmas day is
not the birthday of Messiah

7 Evidences Messiah was born at the feast of Tabernacles: Biblical Perspective

There are seven reasons or evidences in the Bible that point to Messiah being born exactly on the first day of the Feast of Tabernacles and not on December 25.

Rather than showing why Christmas is not the birth date of Messiah, we will submit 7 Evidences that Messiah was born the first day of the Feast of Tabernacles.

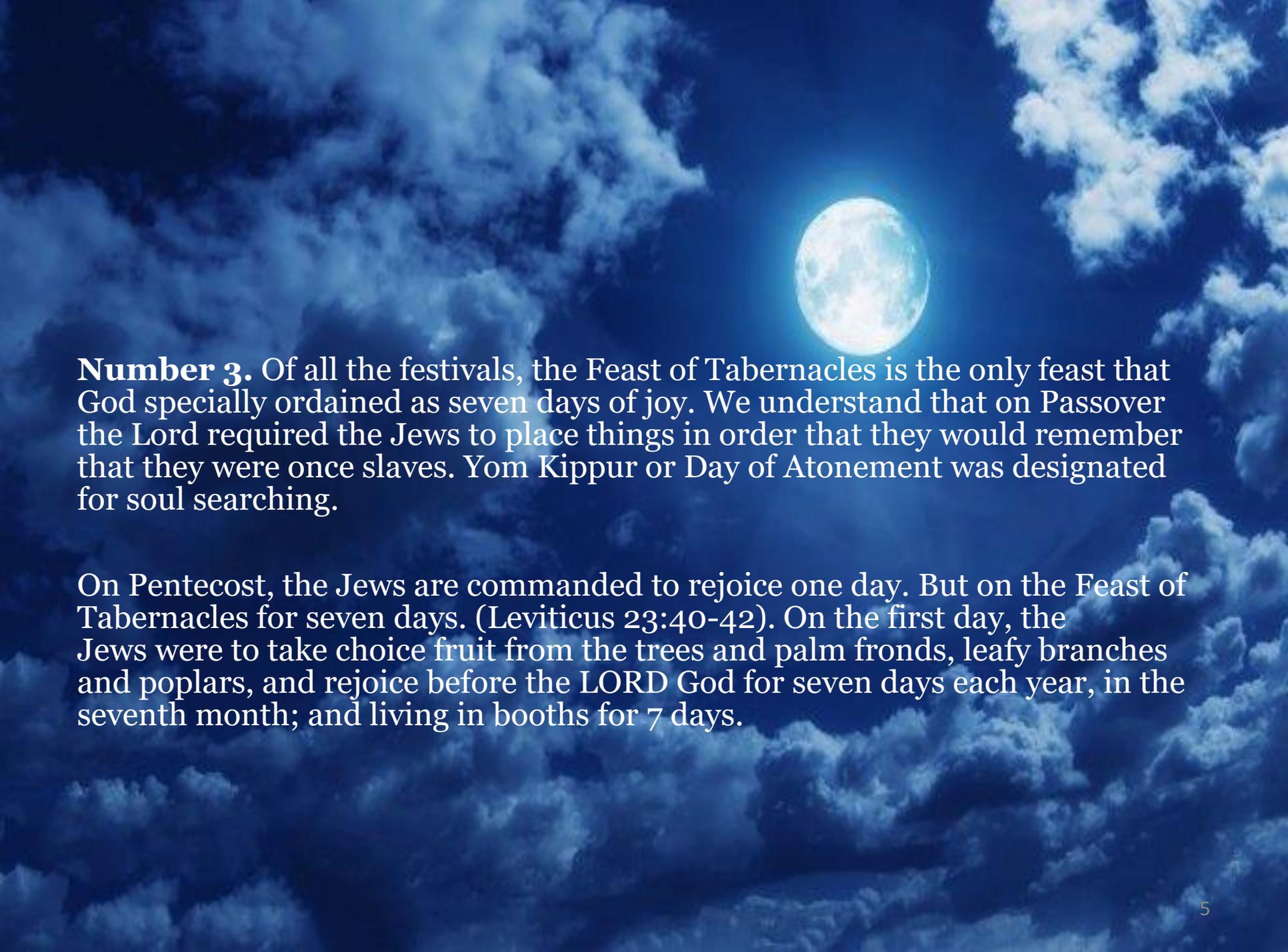
UNDERSTANDING THE JEWISH ECONOMY:

There are 613 Statutes in the Creator's government which the Jewish people accept as guidance for their lives. However, it is important to understand that all these 613 statutes are based on the 10 commandments. In these 613 statutes, there are 3 statutes that are dedicated to the Feast of Tabernacles and they are as follow:

Number 1. Living in the Sucka (booth) - decorated with 9 types of fruits pointing to the fruit of the Spirit as found in Galatians 5:22, 23 – or living in the Tabernacle at least one night. However, most Jewish people, religious people will tell you that eating in the Sucka one day constitutes living in it. The Sucka represents the kindness and mercy to Israel and it points to Messiah.

Number 2. The gathering of the four spices and the waiving of the lulav: a palm branch waved to the north, south, east and west to call all the Jewish people to greet Messiah with the waving of the palm branches or the lulav, at his entrance to Jerusalem. For the Jews, the lulav means:

- the four letters of the name of God, the tetragram Yahveh
- four parts of the body: heart, eyes, backbone, mouth
- Israel's effort to be worthy of God
- four spices which represent Jewish unity

A full moon is centered in the upper half of the image, set against a deep blue sky filled with soft, white clouds. The moon is bright and shows some surface detail. The overall color palette is monochromatic, dominated by various shades of blue.

Number 3. Of all the festivals, the Feast of Tabernacles is the only feast that God specially ordained as seven days of joy. We understand that on Passover the Lord required the Jews to place things in order that they would remember that they were once slaves. Yom Kippur or Day of Atonement was designated for soul searching.

On Pentecost, the Jews are commanded to rejoice one day. But on the Feast of Tabernacles for seven days. (Leviticus 23:40-42). On the first day, the Jews were to take choice fruit from the trees and palm fronds, leafy branches and poplars, and rejoice before the LORD God for seven days each year, in the seventh month; and living in booths for 7 days.

SEVEN EVIDENCES CHRIST WAS BORN AT THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES

1. THE USHPEZIN - SPECIAL VISITOR

The Jewish people, since time immemorial, expected the Ushpezin, an Aramaic word which means a special visitor at the Feast of Tabernacles, which they always believed to be the Messiah. According to Jewish tradition this could only be on the Feast of Tabernacles.

This idea is still so imbedded in the hearts of the Jewish people that they would never even think of turning anybody from their Sucka. When traveling in Israel today, there are many Suckas built on balconies, street corners, everywhere. In the religious sector, you can walk into every Sucka and nobody will ever chase you out of it, in fact they make you very welcome.

2. MESSIAH WAS BORN IN A SUCKA - A TEMPORARY DWELLING

The Feast of Tabernacles is typical of Israel living in the wilderness for 40 years. They dwelt in tents – Sucka – temporary dwelling.

From the Jewish Gematria we read: "We should never turn down anyone who wants to stay in our Sucka during the Feast of Tabernacles. Never say there is no room in the Sucka because the one asking to enter may be the Messiah."

This reminds us of Messiah's parents finding no room in the inn, and thus Christ was born in a Sucka, a temporary dwelling.

The New Testament is in the Old Testament contained.
The Old is in the New explained.
The New is in the Old concealed.
The Old is in the New revealed.

3. SHEPHERDS KEEPING THEIR FLOCKS OUT AT NIGHT

It was customary in those days to give the best sacrifices and the fattest of the flock unto the LORD. It was then commanded that the sheep which were to be sacrificed, had to be kept in the field all day and all night. In other words, 24 hours a day, for seven days, starting from the first day of the Feast of Tabernacles right to the eighth day when they were sacrificed. And that day is traditionally the day of Simchat Torah. It is only on the Feast of Tabernacles that the flocks were commanded to stay out all night, and so did the shepherds. Numbers 29: 12-40. [And it was during the Full Moon].

There is a difference between the ordinary days and the days of the Feast. Every day of the year the sheep were taken to the pasture in the morning and brought back at night and the shepherds used to sleep at home at night. However, on this particular Holy Day and Feast, they stayed out all night as well, and so did the shepherds. Since Bethlehem was a small city less than eighth miles (12 km) from Jerusalem it was customary for the Bethlehem shepherds to supply the sheep for the feast of Simchat Torah. And this is why it is so written in Luke 2:8: "And there were shepherds living out in the fields nearby, keeping watch over their flocks at night."

4. THE ANGELIC PRAISE

Understanding the Jewish liturgy can be very helpful to us. The most interesting liturgy is the Hosanna Liturgy, a passage from an old orthodox Jewish prayer book for the first day of the Feast of Tabernacles and is interpreted as follow: "Glory to God in the Heavens and on the earth peace and good will towards the earth." This was spoken as part of the Jewish Liturgy on the first day of the Feast of Tabernacles hundred of years before Messiah was even born. And this Liturgy was never, never made at any other time except on the first day of the Feast of Tabernacles.

Prophecy was being fulfilled, and although the shepherds had heard this prayer before, every year, on the first day of the Feast of Tabernacles, this time there was a big difference, because this time it was prayed/sung by a host of angels. This is just one more piece of evidence that Messiah was born on the first day of the Feast of Tabernacles.

5. THE PRIESTLY ORDERS

It is important to understand that everything God does, He does according to the Seder, which means: in order. The court, the order of service and the courses of the priests were no exceptions. Moreover, everything that was done in the Seder, points to one person only: Messiah. In 1 Chronicles 23:31 we read: "And whenever burnt offerings were presented to the LORD on Sabbaths and at New Moon festivals and at all appointed Feasts, they were to be before the LORD regularly in the proper number and in the way prescribed for them."

In 1 Chronicles 24:1-10 we read: "These were the divisions of the sons of Aaron: The sons of Aaron were Nadab, Abihu, Eleazar and Ithamar. With the help of Zadok a descendant of Eleazar and Ahimelech a descendant of Ithamar, David separated them into divisions for their appointed order of ministering. A larger number of leaders were found among Eleazar's descendants than among Ithamar's and they were divided accordingly: sixteen heads of families from Eleazar's descendants and eighth heads of families from Ithamar's descendants. The first lot fell to Jehoiarib, the second to Jedaiah, the third to Harim, the fourth to Seorim, the fifth to Malkiah, the sixth to Mijamin, the seventh to Hazkoz, the eighth to Abijah." Etc.

Because the office of the sons of Aaron was to serve in the House of the LORD and to stand every morning to thank and praise the LORD, and likewise at evening and to offer all burnt sacrifices unto the LORD on the Sabbath, in the New Moons and on these set Feasts by numbers (Seder), according to the order before the LORD. These are the divisions of the sons of Aaron... and the eighth lot fell to Abijah.

By this order, this Seder, each priest had a duty at the certain time of the year to enter in the Tabernacle or the Temple to place the Shewbread, and to add the kosher oil to the Menorah, the lampstand, to pray and to do his priestly duties. There were 24 courses in Hebrew tradition, 24 Sederim, to serve over 12 months. Each course, each Seder, lasted two weeks. The annual cycle of courses started in the first month of the Jewish religious calendar or Abib, which is around March/April, Gregorian Reckoning.

With this understanding, one can appreciate the great insights found in the Bible concerning the birth of John the Baptist. In Luke 1: 5-8 we read: "There was in the days of Herod, the king of Judah, a certain priest named Zachariah of the course of the Seder of Abijah and his wife was a daughter of Aaron and her name was Elishebah (Elizabeth)... and it came to pass that while he executed his priestly duties before God in the order of his course, in the order of his Seder, according to the custom of the priests office, his lot was to burn incense when he went into the Temple."

Some have suggested that Zachariah was doing his priestly duties in the Holy of Holies. However, this is not so, because the only day of the year when the priest was allowed to go into the Holy of Holies was on Yom Kippur, which is the Day of Atonement. And this would be on the tenth day of the month of Tishri (September/October). Yet, Luke clearly tells us Zachariah was doing his priestly duty according to the course of Seder of Abijah.

The word Abijah in Aramaic means number 'Eighth' which would correspond to the month of July. Remember: 24 courses in 12 months would be 2 courses per month. The Biblical calendar starts in March/April which would bring the 8th course in July.

April = 1st and 2nd courses -- starting the Seder at Passover (Abib 14)

May = 3rd and 4th courses

June = 5th and 6th courses

July = 7th and 8th courses -- the 8th course lasted 2 weeks in July

Aug. = 9th and 10th courses

Sept. = 11th and 12th courses

Oct. = 13th and 14th courses -- continuing the Seder from Tabernacles (15th to 24th courses) - till the next Seder in April with the 1st and 2nd courses -- restarting at Passover.

Therefore, the 8th course of Seder was according to the Bible and Hebrew tradition on the 15th and 16th weeks after the first day of Abib. And this makes it quite clear that if Elizabeth conceived within the 2 week period, this would be the 4th month of the Biblical calendar corresponding to July. She would have given birth nine months later in the middle of Abib, in April, which falls at the Feast of Passover.

On Passover, the Jews have an empty seat with a cup called Elijah's cup, The Jewish people still today will send a little child outside to see if Elijah is coming. Matthew 11:10, 14 is the key as to why Jewish people do so: "For this is he of whom it is written, behold I send my messenger... there is not risen one greater than John the Baptist and if you will receive him, this is Elijah which is to come." In Luke 1:17 we read "And he shall go before Him in the spirit and the power of Elijah." So John the Baptist came in the spirit of Elijah and was born at the Feast of Passover – Abib 14.

John was not Elijah but he came in the spirit of Elijah. Luke tells us that Messiah was born 6 months after John the Baptist - Luke 1: 24 - 26, 36. This would mean Messiah was born at the Feast of Tabernacles exactly 6 months after Passover.

- Tishri 15.

6. THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD

It is interesting to note, that in the Jewish tradition, in the very ultra religious circles, when a woman becomes pregnant they say that 'she has come with light'. Then after she has given birth, she has 'given light to the world'. According to the Old Testament, the very religious Jews believed Messiah would be born of a woman. So any woman that was pregnant, just might carry a son, and that son might be the Messiah.

If John was born in Abib – April Gregorian reckoning - and John was 6 months older than Messiah, then it is quite obvious that Messiah was born at the beginning of the Feast of Tabernacles which is 6 months from Passover.

It is believed in Jewish tradition, that the Messiah would be conceived on the Feast of Hanukkah - He was to be the Light of the world - and Hanukkah is the Feast of Lights. There are 9 months between Hanukkah and the Feast of Tabernacles.

Messiah's life and mission on earth was set in order (Seder) because the Bible says everything God made He made in order, even before the foundation of the world. Simchat Torah is a feast that celebrates the joy and happiness of the Torah, the first five books that were written by Moses. It is celebrated on the 8th day, following the 7th day of the Feast of Tabernacles.

Numbers 29:35 says that "On the eighth day you shall hold a solemn assembly. You will not work at your occupation." This Sabbath marks the end of the festival of the Holy Days that begin at Trumpets, or Rosh Hashanah, on Tishri 1, which is followed by Yom Kippur, Tishri 10, the Day of Atonement. Then follows the Feast of Tabernacles, Tishri 15 to 21 and ends with Simchat Torah, which is Tishri 22 or the 7th month.

The Talmud commentary in a chapter called Chayim Uzmanim 607 says: "the rejoicing in the place of work and toil was done every day, but not so with so much symbolism as on the eighth day." The famous Jewish commentator Maimonides said that "it represents the circumcision of the male child. The joy is even more ecstatic when the Messiah will be circumcised."

It was determined that every male child should be circumcised on the eighth day (Genesis 17:12; Leviticus 12:3). When the eighth day fell on the Simchat Torah and the child was 8 days old, it was an extra special event because the child was symbolically circumcised with Messiah. Therefore the Simchat Torah was the celebration not only for receiving the Torah, but also for celebrating the circumcision of Messiah.

7. THE WATER OF LIFE

It is obvious that one cannot discount the Old Testament. Without it the New would be very difficult to understand. The following Jewish ceremony is still performed on the last day of the Feast of Tabernacles. The Talmud and the Mishnah describe this elaborate ceremony that coincides with the libation of water, which was done at the Water Gate in Jerusalem. It was at this time, at the proclamation of the High Priest, that the extra long blowing of the Shofar (Tekia Gedola) and the waving of the palm branches (Lulav) was to take place.

A Jewish man was not considered to be a just man or a righteous man or a reliable man until the age of thirty. This is why Christ did not begin his ministry before He was thirty years old. Then He announced His mission as the Giver of the Water of Life.

CONCLUSION

Are all these evidences just coincidence? Not likely, since this is exactly what we would expect from a God of Order. At this point we have basically two choices as to what we might do with this information, which has been shown to be Biblical, Astronomical, Chronological and Historical.

We might choose to ignore it completely and pretend that it just does not exist in the Bible. Why worry or talk about it, after all Christmas has been celebrated since the fifth century - why stop now? Or we might say: "I celebrate Christ's birthday even though I know this is not the right day. I still do it out of reverence and with a clean heart."

But there are not enough Christmas trees, or angels on top of the trees, that are worth more than the truth. The Bible says: "Seek the truth!" We are to be truth seekers. We have to understand that Jewish people know that the Messiah was to be born on a feast day. Sure, they still believe that Messiah is still to come, but when asked: "Do you believe He is going to be born on a feast day, and not just any feast day but specifically on the Feast of Tabernacles?" They will say: "Yes."

This is a wonderful revelation to many as we see how God has maintained His Divine Plan of Salvation through order (Seder) with His people. The Bible says "God changes not." And it is during the last 2000 years of unbiblical indoctrination that we have changed. We must study for ourselves and realize that every Word He gave in the Bible is a road map to bring us from the First Covenant to the New Covenant.

Messiah has a birthday and it is the first day of the Feast of Tabernacles. And that is why His word says that on the earth made new, all nations shall come to Jerusalem and praise God on that feast day.

"And it shall come to pass, that every one that is left of all the nations which came against Jerusalem shall even go up from year to year to worship the King, the LORD of hosts, and to keep the feast of Tabernacles."

Zechariah 14:16.

" 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 the LORD of the harvest 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 all be destroyed.

They will become as "though they had not been." Obadiah 16. And every voice in the whole universe will unite in joyful praise to God. Says the revelator, "Every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them, heard I saying, Blessing, and honor, and glory, and power, be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb forever and ever." Revelation 5:13."

Patriarchs and Prophets, 540

Since Tabernacles is so important in this final period of Earth's History, is it the reason why Lucifer has invented Christmas to distract from the Judgment and the Second Coming? Should we not repair the breach made to the Feast of Tabernacles and the Creator's Calendar and banish Christmas and all the other false feasts and false calendar?

What Child Is This?
Christ the Messiah born at the
Feast of Tabernacles in a Sucka

What Child is this
Who laid to rest
On Mary's lap is sleeping?
Whom Angels greet with anthems sweet,
While shepherds watch are keeping?

So bring Him incense, gold and myrrh,
Come Peasant, King to own Him
The King of Kings salvation brings,
Let loving hearts enthrone Him.

This, this is Christ the King,
Whom shepherds guard and Angels sing
Haste, haste, to bring Him laud,
The Babe, the Son of Mary.

Oh, raise, raise a song on high,
His mother sings her lullaby.
Joy, oh joy for Christ is born,
The Babe, the Son of Mary.
This, this is Christ the King,
Whom shepherds guard and Angels sing

Lyrics: William Chatterton Dix, 1865
Music: Greensleeves

Research by:
Odette Boily, 2017
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Excerpts from: David
Yaniv 's booklet, 1997