

Summary of Gentile Celebration of Sukkot

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Gentile Celebration of Sukkot – Keys of the Kingdom

Main Topic: Meaning and Practice of Sukkot for Gentile Followers of Yeshua

Overview

- The group, comprised of Gentile believers, gathers to discuss their experiences celebrating Sukkot (Feast of Tabernacles) and other biblical festivals as followers of Yeshua.
- The host, Tony Pino, introduces participants who share their backgrounds and how they were introduced to Torah observance and the biblical feasts.
- Emphasis is placed on the conviction that celebrating Yahweh's feasts is for all believers (Jew and Gentile), not just the Jewish people.
- The festivals are seen as Yahweh's appointed times (moadeem), with special significance pointing to Yeshua and God's redemptive plan for all nations.

Key Points

- **Biblical Basis:** Leviticus 23 is referenced to clarify that the feasts are Yahweh's, not exclusively Jewish.
- **Gentile Inclusion:** The Abrahamic covenant extends to all nations, inviting Gentiles to join Israel in covenant through faith in Yeshua.
- **Feasts vs. Festivals:** Hebrew terms clarified—moadeem (appointed times/festivals) vs. feasts (specific pilgrimage feasts: Unleavened Bread, Shavuot/Pentecost, Sukkot).
- **Spiritual Significance:** The feasts are connected to major events in salvation history, with prophetic and personal relevance.

- **Unity and Community:** Observing feasts is seen as a means of fostering unity within the body of Messiah (Jew and Gentile), strengthening families and communities.
- **Ancient Wedding Analogy:** The journey of Israel and the festivals are paralleled with the stages of an ancient Jewish wedding—matchmaking (Pesach), betrothal (Mount Sinai/Torah), and consummation (Sukkot).
- **Role of Torah:** Torah is viewed as essential for deepening faith and understanding, written on the heart by the Spirit according to the New Covenant (Jeremiah 31).
- **Sukkot Symbolism:** Sukkot is linked to the ultimate wedding feast of the Lamb (Revelation), the harvest of believers, and the unity of nations in Messiah.
- **Practical Challenges:** The group discusses the realities and limitations of making pilgrimage to Jerusalem and emphasizes doing what is possible, recognizing God's grace in these matters.
- **Encouragement and Testimony:** Participants share personal growth, joy, and challenges in pursuing Torah observance and celebrating biblical feasts.

Questions Discussed

- What is the difference between feasts and festivals?
- Do feasts require food, or are they purely ceremonial?
- Why should Gentiles celebrate Yahweh's feasts?
- What if someone cannot physically travel to Jerusalem for the pilgrimage feasts?
- What is the meaning of "rivers of living water" as spoken by Yeshua?

Decisions Made

- There is a consensus to continue celebrating the feasts and to encourage others to study and participate, regardless of background or obstacles.
- Agreement to keep meeting and sharing publicly to answer questions and support others on a similar journey.

Action Plans

- Continue regular group gatherings and online sharing to teach and discuss

biblical feasts.

- Encourage open dialogue and provide resources for anyone interested in learning more about Torah observance as followers of Yeshua.
- Plan future group camping/Sukkot celebrations for greater fellowship.

Additional Topics

- **Personal Testimonies:** Each participant shares how they came to Torah observance, often at turning points in life.
- **Cultural and Practical Adaptations:** Discussion on building affordable sukkahs and adapting traditions.
- **Wider Christian Perspectives:** Group reflects on resistance from Western Christianity and the process of renewing one's mind to embrace biblical festivals.
- **Rest and Sabbath:** Importance of weekly Shabbat as part of spiritual rhythm and health.

Language

- The meeting was conducted in English.