

Torah Studies – Statutes #165-167

Statute Summary:

(#165) YHWH asks His children to keep the Feast of Tabernacles by constructing booths (sukkahs) made of certain trees. The trees used in the booths include (see also Nehemiah 8:15): olive, pine, myrtle, palm, and willow. (#166) On the first day of Tabernacles, we are to praise YHWH, rejoicing with the branches (usually done while putting the finishing touches on the booth or sukkah). The tree branches aren't just to be utile, in construction, but also we are to decorate with them during this time, making things appear festive and beautiful. We are to "dwell" in booths for seven days, which means we may camp in booths all week, or just spend some time each day (hang out) in booths. Either way, being in the booth during Tabernacles is a big part of keeping this Feast. (#167) Keeping the Feast of Tabernacles in this way is commanded specifically so that the next generation will recognize YHWH as their Deliverer.

Leviticus 23:40-43 “**And ye shall take** you on the first day the boughs of **goodly** trees, branches of palm trees, and the boughs of thick trees, and willows of the brook; and ye shall **rejoice** before the LORD your God seven days. And ye shall keep it a feast unto the LORD seven days in the year. It shall be a statute for ever in your generations: ye shall **celebrate** it in the seventh month. Ye shall **dwell** in **booths** seven days; all that are Israelites born shall dwell in booths: That your **generations** may know that I made the children of Israel to dwell in booths, when I brought them out of the land of Egypt: I am the LORD your God.”

Key Word Study:

Directions: Look up each keyword (underlined in the verses above) in your Strong’s Concordance. Fill in the table below.

Key Word	Strong’s Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
...TAKE	3947		
GOODLY	1926		
REJOICE	8055		
CELEBRATE	2287		

Torah Studies – Statutes #168-170

Statute Summary:

(#168) Three times in the biblical year, YHWH’s people are to gather together to worship Him and keep the Feasts. These three times are: Unleavened Bread (which includes Passover & First Fruits), the Feast of Weeks (Pentecost), and the Feast of Tabernacles (which included Trumpets and Atonement, from the Seventh month). (#169) When YHWH’s people come together to worship at the Feast, they are to bring an offering (both physical for the support of the priesthood, and spiritual) to YHWH to present at the Feast. (#170) Specifically, YHWH commands the men and boys to come to the Feasts three times in the year.

Exodus 23:14-17 “Three times thou shalt keep a **feast** unto Me in the year. Thou shalt **keep** the Feast of Unleavened Bread: thou shalt eat unleavened bread seven days, as I commanded thee, in the time appointed of the month *Abib*; for in it thou camest out from Egypt: and none shall **appear** before Me **empty**. And the feast of harvest, the firstfruits of thy labours, which thou hast sown in the field: and the feast of ingathering, which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field. Three times in the year all thy **males** shall appear before the Lord GOD.”

Key Word Study:

Directions: Look up each keyword (underlined in the verses above) in your Strong’s Concordance. Fill in the table below.

Key Word	Strong’s Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
FEAST			
KEEP			
APPEAR			
EMPTY			
MALES			

Torah Studies – Statutes #171-173

Statute Summary:

(#171) Feast sites are specifically to be chosen by YHWH. Through prayer and communion with Heaven, Feast hosts must seek to know which location YHWH would choose to bless for the congregation of His people. (#172) Offerings and tithes are to be brought to the Feast, along with much provision for rejoicing. (#173) The whole family and household is to come together to keep the Feasts in joy at a location which YHWH has chosen.

Deuteronomy 12:5-7, 14 “But unto the **place** which the LORD your God shall **choose** out of all your tribes to put His Name there, even unto His habitation shall ye seek, and thither thou shalt come: And thither ye shall bring your burnt offerings, and your sacrifices, and your tithes, and heave offerings of your hand, and your **vows**, and your **freewill offerings**, and the firstlings of your herds and of your flocks: And there ye shall **eat** before the LORD your God, and ye shall rejoice in all that ye put your hand unto, ye and your **households**, wherein the LORD thy God hath blessed thee... But in the place which the LORD shall choose in one of thy tribes, there thou shalt offer thy burnt offerings, and there thou shalt do all that I command thee.” (See also Deuteronomy 16: 14 & 16)

Key Word Study:

Directions: Look up each keyword (underlined in the verses above) in your Strong’s Concordance. Fill in the table below.

Key Word	Strong’s Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
PLACE			
CHOOSE			
VOWS			
FREEWILL OFFERINGS			
EAT			
HOUSEHOLDS			

Torah Studies – Statutes #174-175

Statute Summary:

(#174) The Passover Seder Meal is eaten on the night of the 14th of Abib, also known as the eve of the 15th day. Many believe that we should keep Passover on the night of the 13th, which is the eve of the 14th day. This belief is held because Yahshua ate the Passover with His disciples on the eve of the Passover day. But, the Saviour explained why He ate the meal early (Luke 22:15). It was because He would suffer at the time of the Passover lamb slaying. However, the Bible is quite clear that the Passover Lamb is slain on the 14th day of Abib. The meal then is eaten after sunset on what is really the beginning (eve - after sunset) of the 15th day. (#175) The Atoning Blood of Yahshua is represented in the Passover lamb's blood. This Blood is to spiritually be applied to the heart door-posts of every member of the family. This is a vital preparation (involving confession of and cleansing from all sin) prior to eating the Passover Seder meal. No may eat the Passover meal without having first had the Blood applied (see 1 Corinthians 11:25-29).

Exodus 12:5-8 “Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year: ye shall take it out from the sheep, or from the goats: And ye shall keep it (the Passover lamb) up until the fourteenth day of the same month: and the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel **shall kill** it in the **evening**. And they shall take of the blood, and **strike** it on the two side posts and on the upper door post of the **houses**, wherein they shall eat it. And they shall eat the flesh in that night, roast with fire, and unleavened bread; and with bitter herbs they shall eat it.”

Key Word Study:

Directions: Look up each keyword (underlined in the verses above) in your Strong's Concordance. Fill in the table below.

Key Word	Strong's Number	Hebrew Word	Meaning
SHALL KILL			
EVENING			
STRIKE			
HOUSES			

Torah Studies – Statutes #176-180

Statute Summary:

(#176) Because it is so important to be spiritually clean before keeping the Passover, there was special provision made for saints to hold a Passover in the second month if they were unavoidably made unclean by a death in the family. (#177) Also, if a child of YHWH is on a journey and (because of some emergency) absolutely cannot get back in time to keep the Passover, he may keep it on the fourteenth day of the second month. (#178) But, if a person just doesn't keep the Passover because he doesn't want to keep it, YHWH will not forgive his sins, and the person is cut off from the Covenant. Thus, we see that keeping Passover is not optional for the obedient children of YHWH. (#179) Strangers (people who do not belong to spiritual Israel) may eat of the Passover, so long as they follow the instructions for keeping it, like the spiritual Israelite. (#180) The same Laws given to Israel apply to non-Israel).

Numbers 9:10-14 “Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, If any man of you or of your posterity shall be **unclean** by reason of a dead body, or be in a journey afar off, yet he shall keep the Passover unto the LORD. The fourteenth day of the second month at even they shall keep it, and eat it with unleavened bread and bitter herbs. They shall leave none of it unto the morning, nor break any bone of it: according to all the ordinances of the Passover they shall keep it. But the man that is clean, and is not in a journey, and **forbareth** to keep the Passover, even the same soul **shall be cut off** from among his **people**: because he brought not the offering of the LORD in His **appointed season**, that man shall bear his **sin**. And if a **stranger** shall sojourn among you, and will keep the Passover unto the LORD; according to the ordinance of the Passover, and according to the manner thereof, so shall he do: ye shall have one **ordinance**, both for the stranger, and for him that was born in the land.”

