

Festival of Booths

Lesson Text: **Nehemiah 8:13-18**

Bible Background: **Nehemiah 7:73B-8:18**

Devotional Reading: **Exodus 23:12-17**

Aim for Change

By the end of the lesson, we will: **UNDERSTAND** the significance of celebrating God's blessings; **REFLECT** on our own attitudes toward celebrating God's blessings; and **PLAN** to celebrate God's blessings.

In Focus

Today's lesson reminds us that as Christians, we can have joy and celebrate life while acknowledging God as the source of every good and perfect gift.

Keep in Mind: *All the congregation of them that were come again out of the captivity made booths, and sat under the booths: for since the days of Jeshua the son of Nun unto that day had not the children of Israel done so. And there was very great gladness. (Nehemiah 8:17 NKJV)*

Lesson Text

Nehemiah 8:13-18~KJV

13 And on the second day were gathered together the chief of the fathers of all the people, the priests, and the Levites, unto Ezra the scribe, even to understand the words of the law.

14 And they found written in the law which the Lord had commanded by Moses, that the children of Israel should dwell in booths in the feast of the seventh month:

15 And that they should publish and proclaim in all their cities, and in Jerusalem, saying, Go forth unto the mount, and fetch olive branches, and pine branches, and myrtle branches, and palm branches, and branches of thick trees, to make booths, as it is written.

16 So the people went forth, and brought them, and made themselves booths, every one upon the roof of his house, and in their courts, and in the courts of the house of God, and in the street of the water gate, and in the street of the gate of Ephraim.

17 And all the congregation of them that were come again out of the captivity made booths, and sat under the booths: for since the days of Jeshua the son of Nun unto that day had not the children of Israel done so. And there was very great gladness.

18 Also day by day, from the first day unto the last day, he read in the book of the law of God. And they kept the feast seven days; and on the eighth day was a solemn assembly, according unto the manner.

The Lesson

The People, Places and Times

Levites: The Levites were chosen by God to serve in the Temple. They were descendants from the tribe of Levi and their job was to do the work in the Temple, which included preparing the materials, artifacts, and spaces of worship. In the days of Moses, the Levites carried the Tabernacle in the wilderness and were responsible for setting it up at each camp (Numbers 1:47–53). Under David, Jerusalem was the center of national worship. The Levites no longer carried the Tabernacle, continued the upkeep of the Tabernacle and the items of worship. David also engaged them as musicians and singers who led the worship of the people. (1 Chronicles 15:14–28)

Festival of Booths: In Hebrew, Sukkot was instituted in *Leviticus 23:33–42*, by God through Moses as a celebration complete with a holy convocation and joyful celebration. This celebration is a harvest festival, as well as commemorating God’s care for the Children of Israel while they wandered in the desert. Celebrated for seven days in the fall (September/October), *Sukkot calls the people to build and dwell in a booth and to present burnt, grain, and drink offerings to the Lord over and beyond their regular gifts and offerings. They were to honor God by giving their best and celebrating Him to the utmost.*

Background:

Israel was in exile for nearly 150 years and Judah for 70 years. When Judah was conquered, the Babylonians took the scrolls from the Temple and the Temple artifacts. The captives were forced also to abandon their native language in favor of the language of the captors. Aramaic was the language of business for Babylon and later Persia. As was the case in most cultures, only the most elite in society were literate. With the scrolls of God’s Word taken and a new language spoken, the people only knew God’s Word through the stories of their families and other captives. They had neither seen the words given to Moses nor heard them. Their faith in God was largely based on the accounts that were kept by those who remembered the Word.

In 538 B.C., 70 years after Israel had been in exile, the first group of Israelites returned to Judah under the leadership of Zerubbabel. A number of years later, in 458 B.C., under the

leadership of Ezra, a second group returned. Under Ezra's faithful teaching most of the people turned from their sins and agreed to reestablish their relationship with God and follow His will for their lives. In 444 B.C., 14 years after Ezra, Nehemiah returned and succeeded in rebuilding the walls. The book of Nehemiah overlaps the book of Ezra, as indicated in today's lesson where the covenant renewal occurs.

I. In Depth

1. Doing Service (Ezra 8:24–27) “1. Festival of Booths Reinstated (Nehemiah 8:13–16) In the preceding verses, Nehemiah and Ezra read aloud the books of the Law to the people while the Levitical priest taught the people and provided interpretation (Nehemiah 8:8–9). As the people heard the Law and recognized their own waywardness, they began to weep and mourn. God charged the people not to weep and mourn but to celebrate that they are back in fellowship with Him. The Lord commanded them not to be grieved on this holy day but to celebrate with great rejoicing (vv. 11–12). After this moment of silence and reverence on the second day of this momentous occasion of rededicating the Temple, a contingency representing the heads of the ancestral houses of the Children of Israel came together to study the Law—this time concerning God's direction concerning the Festival of Booths. God originally instituted the Festival of Booths (also known as the Feast of Tabernacles) as a reminder to the Israelites of His goodness as He kept them during the 40 years they wandered in the wilderness.”

Ezra discovered according to the Lord's ordinances, during the seventh month (September/October) the people were to live seven days in booths: huts made of olive branches, myrtle, palm, and other leafy trees. Immediately they gathered themselves to reinstate the Festival of Booths. They realized God provided for them as they wandered in a strange land away from their ancestral home. The alert was sounded by messengers on foot and by the sounding of the alarm or ram's horn. Special instructions were given regarding the materials that were to be gathered for the building of the booths or temporary dwellings.

2. Festival of Booths Marks Great Celebration (Nehemiah 8:13:17–18): The obedience was so great that booths were built in the streets and on housetops. The people gathered before the Temple and at the gates. Their worship was with joy, an overwhelming gladness for what God had done. They worshiped God and they celebrated His covenant. In accordance with the Law, they spent each day learning more of God’s Word and purposing in their hearts to be obedient to the Law. The Festival was not celebrated as one nation since the time of Joshua, which was several hundreds of years earlier.

On the eighth day, they held the “solemn assembly” as instructed by Moses (v. 18). On that day, they officially entered the covenant and offered prayers and sacrifices to God in accordance with His word. They worshiped God, the covenant giver, and determined to be covenant keepers as they carried His word in their hearts.”

II. Take Aways

III. Closing Prayer



Our Read-Ahead for: 06 Aug 2023

Gifts for the Temple

Monday: Rhythms of Work and Worship (**Exodus 23:12-17**)

Tuesday: First Bring Your Offerings (**Leviticus 23:9-14**)

Wednesday: Celebrating God's Bounty to Us (**Deuteronomy 26:1-11**)

Thursday: Fostering the Memory of God's Deliverance (**Leviticus 23:33-44**)

Friday: Gathering to Hear God's Word (**Nehemiah 7:73b-8:6**)

Saturday: Responding to God's Word (**Nehemiah 8:7b-12-the Levites**)

Sunday: Discovering a Neglected Festival (**Nehemiah 8:13-18**)