

Benjamin's Themes

Related to the Feast of Tabernacles



becoming sons and daughters of God
booths/tents
coronation
covenant
deliverance
earthly king
the effect of knowing God
family
giving thanks and praise
heavenly king
joy in the commandments
keeping the commandments
kingship
knowing God by serving God
law and order
one's accountability after being warned
pilgrimage
praise
rejoicing and thanksgiving
remembrance
sacrifice
temple assembly
thanksgiving and praise

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Key Scripture Mosiah 2–5

Explanation Sukkot, or the Feast of Tabernacles, as it is currently celebrated represents the events associated with the exodus from Egypt, although it was probably originally an agricultural celebration. Although it is not possible to know exactly which parts of this celebration were observed in Jerusalem during Lehi's lifetime, there are several significant parallels between the fully developed celebration of Sukkot and King Benjamin's speech and the events associated with it. These elements, shared by both Israelite and Nephite observances, include a pilgrimage to the temple, sitting in tents, reading the law, coronating a king, and renewing the covenant.

Source Terrence L. Szink and John W. Welch, "King Benjamin's Speech in the Context of Ancient Israelite Festivals," in *King Benjamin's Speech: "That Ye May Learn Wisdom,"* ed. John W. Welch and Stephen D. Ricks (Provo, Utah: FARMS, 1998), 183–90, 201.