

The Biblical Calendar

The Jewish Calendar

The calendar that was used in Israel during the time of Jesus and the apostles was much different from the one that most of the world uses today. The biblical calendar was lunar based rather than solar based, with the year composed of twelve months that coincided with the phases of the moon. The timing of the first day of each month (*Rosh Chodesh*) was established when two witnesses reported to the Sanhedrin that they had observed the first sliver of the new moon. The biblical month was a synodic month of 29.5306 days (29 days, 12 hours, 44+ minutes).

Since a new moon appears approximately every 29.5 days, the Jewish calendar alternates between months of 29 and 30 days. Twelve months of the lunar calendar @29.5 days per month totals 354 days. This is 11.25 days short of the full solar year, the time that is required for the earth to revolve around the sun, which is 365.2425 days. This differential would have caused a seasonal drift so that the agricultural seasons and the biblical festivals that are associated with those seasons would not have been properly aligned. (For example, Passover was to be on the fourteenth day of the first month, Aviv (meaning literally the “earring” of the barley), which means that it would have had to be at the beginning of Spring.)

In order to compensate for this differential, the Sanhedrin observed the agricultural circumstances associated with the description of the first month (the “earring” of the barley, the equinox, and the fruiting of the trees), and when they found it necessary, they added an additional month to the year before the last month of the year so that the new moon heralding the first month would occur at the proper agricultural season. This month was called *v'Adar* (“and” Adar), *Adar Rishon*, or *Adar Alef* (“first” Adar), meaning that there were two months of Adar in each leap year.

Today's Jewish calendar dates from the fourth century when Hillel II used both astronomical and mathematical calculations to establish a fixed calendar. In order to keep the festivals (e.g. Passover) in their proper seasons, he added the extra month, *v'Adar*, at regular intervals over a nineteen year cycle, producing leap years on the third, sixth, eighth, eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth, and nineteenth years of each nineteen year cycle. The adding of a month at regular intervals is very similar to the addition of an extra day to the month of February every fourth year (called leap year) in the Gregorian calendar.

Yet another rabbinic calculation was later used to ensure the fact that *Yom Kippur* would not fall on Wednesday, Friday, or Sunday and so that *Hoshanah Rabbah* would not fall on a Sabbath. This was done by adding a day to the eighth month or subtracting a day from the ninth month of the previous year. In total, there are fourteen different patterns that a Jewish year can take.

Nisan (called *Aviv* at that time) was the first month in the most ancient Jewish calendar. It was actually decreed by God himself: “This month [the month of the Exodus] shall be the beginning of months for you; it is to be the first month of the year to you” (Exodus 12:2).

The year was calculated from the time of deliverance from Egyptian slavery; therefore, the Jewish year was focused from the time of Israel's redemption.

Over time, this new year in Spring came to be called the New Year of Kings, Festivals, and Months while the seventh month of the religious calendar came to be recognized as the first month of the Jewish civil calendar as it is to this day; therefore, the traditional Jewish new year (*Rosh HaShanah*) now begins on the first day of the month *Tishrei* with the biblical Feast of Trumpets (shofars). Despite the *de facto* recognition of *Rosh HaShanah* as the new year in virtually all of the Jewish community, the religious year is used to establish all festival observances, Torah readings, Psalm readings, and other religious occasions and activities.

As one might imagine, there was considerable controversy in the centuries prior to and following the time of Jesus as to the precise application of the biblical calendar. This led to different interpretations as to the timing of festivals and holy days. It is certain, however, that Jesus and his earliest Jewish disciples followed the biblical calendar (now called the Jewish calendar), which was the lunar calendar. It is very clear that both Jesus and the disciples observed the biblical festivals of Passover (John 2:13; 2:23; 6:4; 11:55), Unleavened Bread (Matthew 26:17; 1 Corinthians 5:8), Pentecost (Acts 2:1; 20:16; 1 Corinthians 16:8), Tabernacles (John 7:2) and also the post-Torah festivals, which included Hanukkah (John 10:22). The timing of each of these events was determined by the Hebrew lunar calendar.

For centuries, the Jewish lunar calendar was even respected and consulted by the leaders of the Christian church for the establishment of the day of Passover (the fourteenth day of Nisan) from which the timing of the memorial of Jesus' death and resurrection were dated. This practice continued until the fourth century in Western Christianity and until the eleventh century in Eastern Christianity.

It is clear that Paul observed the Jewish calendar. He instructed the Gentiles to celebrate the Festival of Passover in I Corinthians 5:7-8. He did, however, make it clear that no person's salvation or relationship with God could be judged by the calendar: “Let no one judge you . . . regarding a festival or a new moon or sabbaths” (Colossians 2:16). The term new moon specifically addressed the subject of the calendar. This statement was no doubt made because of the fact that some had become judgmental of others because of their views on the calendar.

The biblical calendar was very important in the times of the prophets and apostles, and it should still have significance in the Christian community as believers identify the Jewish roots of their faith and seek to profit from understanding the ancient Hebraic foundations on which Christianity was established.

The Holy Land: God's Promise to Abraham



“The Lord appeared unto Abram and said, To your descendants I will give this land.” (Genesis 12:7)

September 2012

Elul 5772 - Tishrei 5773

אלול תשע"ב - תשרי תשע"ג

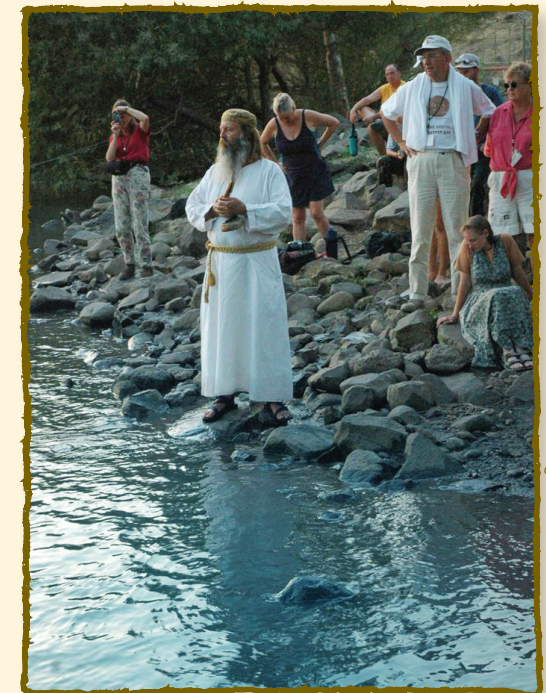
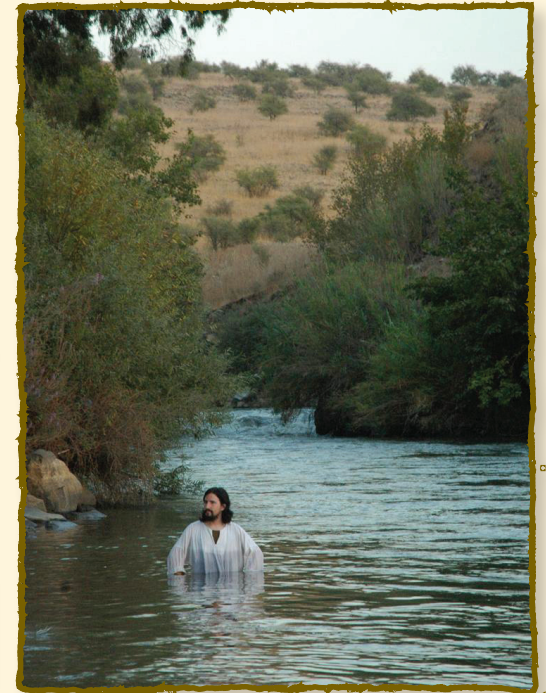


God's Promise. Abraham and the Land of Israel

Abraham heard and answered God's call, "Lech I'chah" ("Go for yourself") by leaving the comforts of his home in Haran of Syria to journey to the Promised Land. When he crossed over the Euphrates, he became the first Hebrew, the father of the Jewish nation. As a result, God made this promise to Abraham: "I will give you this land [Israel]."

Sunday ראשון Rishon	Monday שני Sheni	Tuesday שלישי Shlishi	Wednesday רביעי Revii	Thursday חמישי Chamishi	Friday שישי Shishi	Saturday שבת Shabbat
						Torah: <i>Ke Tetse</i> ("When you go out") Dt. 16:18-21:9 1 Elul 14
	Labor Day					Torah: <i>Ke Tavo</i> ("When you enter in") Dt. 21:10-25:19 8 Elul 21
2 Elul 15	3 Elul 16	4 Elul 17	5 Elul 18	6 Elul 19	7 Elul 20	
Grandparent's Day						Torah: <i>Nitsavim</i> ("You are standing") Dt. 29:9-30:20 15 Elul 28
9 Elul 22	10 Elul 23	11 Elul 24	12 Elul 25	13 Elul 26	14 Elul 27	
Feast of Trumpets Eve Erev Rosh Hashana	Feast of Trumpets Rosh Hashanah 1 New Month/New Moon <i>Rosh Chodesh</i>	Rosh Hashanah 2	Fast of Gedalia			Torah: <i>VaYelech</i> ("And he went") Dt. 31:1-31:30 Autumn Begins 22 Tishrei 6
16 Elul 29	17 Tishrei 1	18 Tishrei 2	19 Tishrei 3	20 Tishrei 4	21 Tishrei 5	
23 Tishrei 7		Day of Atonement Eve Erev Yom Kippur (Yizkor)	Day of Atonement Yom Kippur (Yizkor)			Torah: <i>Ha'azinu</i> ("Give ear!") Dt. 32:1-32:52
Feast of Tabernacles Eve Erev Sukkot						
30 Tishrei 14	24 Tishrei 8	25 Tishrei 9	26 Tishrei 10	27 Tishrei 11	28 Tishrei 12	29 Tishrei 13

Promise Fulfilled: Israel Enters the Holy Land



“This is the land which I swore to Abraham: I will give it to your descendants.” (Deuteronomy 34:4)

October 2012

Tishrei - Cheshvan 5773 תשרי - חשוון תשע"ג



Promise Fulfilled Israel Inherits Abraham's Promise

As God had predicted to Abraham, 430 years transpired between God's promise that his descendants would inherit the land of Israel and the fulfillment of that promise. True to his Word, God led the Israelites out of the bondage of Egypt, brought them to through the wilderness to the Jordan River, and led them into the Promised Land, which was a land that "flowed with milk and honey."

Sunday ראשון Rishon	Monday שני Sheni	Tuesday שלישי Shlishi	Wednesday רביעי Revii	Thursday חמישי Chamishi	Friday שישי Shishi	Saturday שבת Shabbat
	Feast of Tabernacles Sukkot 1	Feast of Tabernacles Sukkot 2	Feast of Tabernacles Sukkot 3	Feast of TTabernacles Sukkot 4	Feast of Tabernacles Sukkot 5	Feast of Tabernacles Sukkot 6
	1 Tishrei 15	2 Tishrei 16	3 Tishrei 17	4 Tishrei 18	5 Tishrei 19	6 Tishrei 20
Feast of Tabernacles Sukkot 7 Simchat Tora	Feast of Tabernacles Shmini Atzeret Columbus Day	Feast of Tabernacles Simchat Tora				Torah: <i>B'Resheet</i> ("In the beginning") Gn. 1:1-6:8
7 Tishrei 21	8 Tishrei 22	9 Tishrei 23	10 Tishrei 24	11 Tishrei 25	12 Tishrei 26	13 Tishrei 27
			New Month/New Moon <i>Rosh Chodesh</i>			Torah: <i>Noach</i> ("Noah") Gn. 6:9-11:32
14 Tishrei 28	15 Tishrei 29	16 Tishrei 30	17 Cheshvan 1	18 Cheshvan 2	19 Cheshvan 3	20 Cheshvan 4
						Torah: <i>Lech Lecha</i> ("Go forth yourself") Gn. 12:1-17:27
21 Cheshvan 5	22 Cheshvan 6	23 Cheshvan 7	24 Cheshvan 8	25 Cheshvan 9	26 Cheshvan 10	27 Cheshvan 11
28 Cheshvan 12	29 Cheshvan 13	30 Cheshvan 14	31 Cheshvan 15			

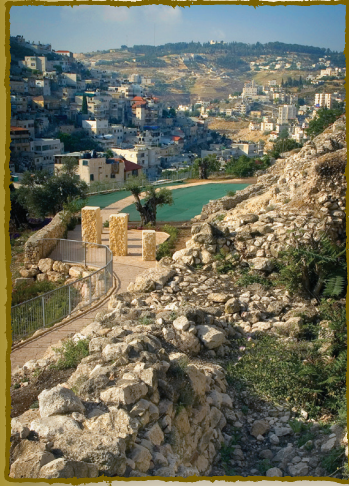
King David Unites Israel, Makes Jerusalem the Capital



“Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, is Mount Zion, the city of the great King.” (Psalm 48:2)

November 2012

Cheshvan - Kislev 5773 חשוון - כסלו תשע"ג



The Monarchy Time of Israel's Development

In David, God found "a man after God's own heart," and had Samuel to anoint him King over Israel. David loved God, the land of Israel, and the people of God. He restored the Ark of the Covenant to prominence and established Jerusalem as the capital city of the young nation. Jerusalem became the focal point of the whole world, the place where God placed his name.

Sunday ראשון Rishon	Monday שני Sheni	Tuesday שלישי Shlishi	Wednesday רביעי Revii	Thursday חמישי Chamishi	Friday שישי Shishi	Saturday שבת Shabbat
				1 Cheshvan 16	2 Cheshvan 17	3 Cheshvan 18 <i>Torah: VaYera</i> ("And he appeared") Gn. 18:1-22:24
Daylight Saving Time Ends		Election Day				<i>Torah: Chayei Sarah</i> ("Life of Sarah") Gn. 23:1-25:18
4 Cheshvan 19	5 Cheshvan 20	6 Cheshvan 21	7 Cheshvan 22	8 Cheshvan 23	9 Cheshvan 24	10 Cheshvan 25
Veterans' Day	'Veterans Day' observed			New Month/New Moon Rosh Chodesh		<i>Torah: Toldot</i> ("Generations") Gn. 25:19-28:9
11 Cheshvan 26	12 Cheshvan 27	13 Cheshvan 28	14 Cheshvan 29	15 Kislev 1	16 Kislev 2	17 Kislev 3
				Thanksgiving		<i>Torah: VaYetze</i> ("And he went out") Gn. 28:10-32:3
18 Kislev 4	19 Kislev 5	20 Kislev 6	21 Kislev 7	22 Kislev 8	23 Kislev 9	24 Kislev 10
25 Kislev 11	26 Kislev 12	27 Kislev 13	28 Kislev 14	29 Kislev 15	30 Kislev 16	

King Solomon's Reign: Israel's Glory



“It was a true report that I heard; nevertheless, the half was not told me. You exceed in wisdom and prosperity.” (1 Kings 10:6-7)

December 2012

Kislev - Tevet 5773 כסלו - טבת תשע"ג



Jerusalem The Joy of The Whole Earth

Solomon expanded the dominion of Israel by adding territory that God had promised to Abraham. He fulfilled his father David's passion to build the Temple of the Lord in Jerusalem, one of the most magnificent structures in history. As Israel's wisest king, he established peace in the land of Israel and made Jerusalem the "City of Gold."

Sunday ראשון Rishon	Monday שני Sheni	Tuesday שלישי Shlishi	Wednesday רביעי Revii	Thursday חמישי Chamishi	Friday שישי Shishi	Saturday שבת Shabbat
						Torah: <i>VaYishlach</i> ("And he sent") Gn. 32:4-36:43 1 Kislev 17
2 Kislev 18	3 Kislev 19	4 Kislev 20	5 Kislev 21	6 Kislev 22	7 Kislev 23	Torah: <i>VaYeshev</i> ("And he settled") Gn. 37:1-40:23 Eve Hanukkah 
Feast of Dedication Hanukkah 1 	Feast of Dedication Hanukkah 2 	Feast of Dedication Hanukkah 3 	Feast of Dedication Hanukkah 4 	Feast of Dedication Hanukkah 5 	Feast of Dedication Hanukkah 6  New Month/New Moon <i>Rosh Chodesh</i>	Feast of Dedication Hanukkah 7  Torah: <i>Miketz</i> ("At the end of") Gn. 41:1-44:17
9 Kislev 25	10 Kislev 26	11 Kislev 27	12 Kislev 28	13 Kislev 29	14 Tevet 1	15 Tevet 2
Feast of Dedication Hanukkah 8					Winter Solstice	Torah: <i>VaYigash</i> ("And he drew near") Gn. 44:18-47:27
16 Tevet 3	17 Tevet 4	18 Tevet 5	19 Tevet 6	20 Tevet 7	21 Tevet 8	22 Tevet 9
23 Tevet 10 Fast of Tevet	24 Tevet 11 New Year's Eve	Christmas				Torah: <i>VaYechi</i> ("And he lived") Gn. 47:28-50:26
30 Tevet 17	31 Tevet 18	25 Tevet 12	26 Tevet 13	27 Tevet 14	28 Tevet 15	29 Tevet 16

Ezra Establishes Synagogal Judaism

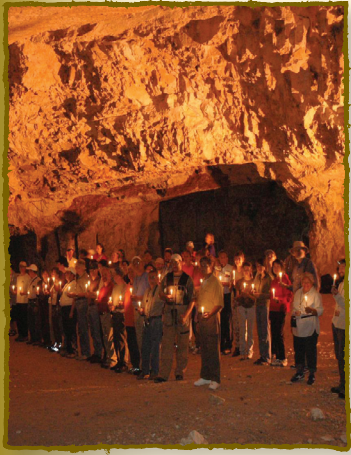


“Ezra prepared his heart to study the law of the Lord, and to do it, and to teach in Israel statutes and ordinances.” (Ezra 7:10).

January 2013

Tevet - Shvat 5773

טבת - שבט תשע"ג



A New Judaism The Synagogue Emerges

When Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, destroyed the Temple and carried the leaders of Israel captive to Babylon, the Jews did not forsake God. They continued to worship in their homes and as extended families. When they returned to Jerusalem, Ezra formalized this worship order into the synagogue, a new democratization of biblical faith.

Sunday ראשון Rishon	Monday שני Sheni	Tuesday שלישי Shlishi	Wednesday רביעי Revii	Thursday חמישי Chamishi	Friday שישי Shishi	Saturday שבת Shabbat
		New Year's Day				<i>Torah: Sh'mot</i> ("Names") Ex. 1:1-6:1
		1 Tevet 19	2 Tevet 20	3 Tevet 21	4 Tevet 22	5 Tevet 23
						<i>Torah: Va'era</i> ("And I appeared") Ex. 6:2-9:35 New Month/New Moon Rosh Chodesh
6 Tevet 24	7 Tevet 25	8 Tevet 26	9 Tevet 27	10 Tevet 28	11 Tevet 29	12 Shvat 1
						<i>Torah: Bo</i> ("Enter!") Ex. 10:1-13:16
13 Shvat 2	14 Shvat 3	15 Shvat 4	16 Shvat 5	17 Shvat 6	18 Shvat 7	19 Shvat 8
	Martin Luther King's Day					<i>Torah: B'Shalach</i> ("When he let go") Ex. 13:17-17:16 Tu b'Shvat
20 Shvat 9	21 Shvat 10	22 Shvat 11	23 Shvat 12	24 Shvat 13	25 Shvat 14	26 Shvat 15
27 Shvat 16	28 Shvat 17	29 Shvat 18	30 Shvat 19	31 Shvat 20		

Jesus and His Disciples in the Temple



“They found Jesus in the temple, sitting in the midst of the teachers, both listening to them, and asking them questions.” (Luke 2:46)

February 2013

Shvat - Adar 5773

שבט - אדר תשע"ג



The Temple Focal Point for Early Christians

By the time of Jesus, the Temple of Solomon had been restored by Zerubbabel and later renewed to spectacular splendor by Herod. Jesus and his disciples shared in the worship experience of their Jewish families at the Temple and round about Jerusalem. The last great events of Jesus' life unfolded in and around the city of Jerusalem and the Temple.

Sunday ראשון Rishon	Monday שני Sheni	Tuesday שלישי Shlishi	Wednesday רביעי Revii	Thursday חמישי Chamishi	Friday שישי Shishi	Saturday שבת Shabbat
						<i>Torah: Yitro</i> ("Jethro") Ex. 18:1-20:23 Groundhog Day
					1 Shvat 21	2 Shvat 22
						<i>Torah: Mishpatim</i> ("Judgements") Ex. 21:1-24:18
3 Shvat 23	4 Shvat 24	5 Shvat 25	6 Shvat 26	7 Shvat 27	8 Shvat 28	9 Shvat 29
	New Month/New Moon <i>Rosh Chodesh</i>	Lincoln's Birthday	Ash Wednesday	Valentine's Day		<i>Torah: T'ruma</i> ("Offering") Ex. 25:1-27:19
10 Shvat 30	11 Adar 1	12 Adar 2	13 Adar 3	14 Adar 4	15 Adar 5	16 Adar 6
	President's Day Washington's Birthday			Fast of Esther		<i>Torah: Tetsaveh</i> ("You shall command") Ex. 27:20-30:10
17 Adar 7	18 Adar 8	19 Adar 9	20 Adar 10	21 Adar 11	22 Adar 12	23 Adar 13
Purim	Shushan Purim					
24 Adar 14	25 Adar 15	26 Adar 16	27 Adar 17	28 Adar 18		

Galilean Judaism and Christianity



“Jesus went throughout all Galilee, and he went up into a mountain and taught the people.” (Matthew 4:23; 5:1-2)

March 2013

Adar - Nisan 5773

אדר - ניסן תשע"ג



Galilee Land of Faithful Believers

Before, during, and after the time of Jesus, the land around the Sea of Galilee was filled with Jews who were passionate about God. It was not unusual, therefore, that a significant percentage of the ministry of Jesus occurred in this area. Jesus sought a reformation of Judaism that was very popular among the Galilean people.

Sunday ראשון Rishon	Monday שני Sheni	Tuesday שלישי Shlishi	Wednesday רביעי Revii	Thursday חמישי Chamishi	Friday שישי Shishi	Saturday שבת Shabbat
					1 Adar 19	Torah: <i>Ki Tisa</i> ("When you elevate") Ex. 30:11-34:35 2 Adar 20
3 Adar 21	4 Adar 22	5 Adar 23	6 Adar 24	7 Adar 25	8 Adar 26	Torah: <i>VaYakhel</i> ("And he assembled") Ex. 35:1-38:20 Torah: <i>P'kudei</i> ("Accountings of") Ex. 38:21-40:38 9 Adar 27
Daylight Savings Time Begins	Religious New Year's Day Eve	Religious New Year's Day New Month/New Moon <i>Rosh Chodesh</i>				Torah: <i>Va Yikra</i> ("And he called") Lv. 1:1-5:26 10 Adar 28 11 Adar 29 12 Nisan 1 13 Nisan 2 14 Nisan 3 15 Nisan 4 16 Nisan 5
St. Patrick's Day Spring Begins						Torah: <i>Tzav</i> ("Command!") Lv. 6:1-8:36 Great Suterday 17 Nisan 6 18 Nisan 7 19 Nisan 8 20 Nisan 9 21 Nisan 10 22 Nisan 11 23 Nisan 12
24 Nisan 13 Palm Sunday	Passover Eve Erev Pesach	Passover Mazot 1 (Unleavened Bread)	Passover Mazot 2 (Unleavened Bread)	Passover Mazot 3 (Unleavened Bread)	Passover Mazot 4 (Unleavened Bread) Good Friday	Passover Mazot 5 (Unleavened Bread)
Easter 31 Nisan 20	25 Nisan 14	26 Nisan 15	27 Nisan 16	28 Nisan 17	29 Nisan 18	30 Nisan 19

Roman Desolation and Israelite Resolve



“When you see Jerusalem surrounded by armies, then recognize that her desolation is at hand.” (Luke 21:20)

April 2013

Iyyar - Nisan 5773

ניסן - אייר תשע"ג



Masada Symbol of Jewish Resolve

After the time of Jesus, the Romans attacked Jerusalem and destroyed the Temple, scattering the people across the land. Though the Romans slaughtered large numbers of the Jewish people, those who survived remained resolutely faithful to God. As with every effort of Gentile nations to destroy them, the Jewish people refused to bow, giving rise to the slogan of modern Israel: "Never Again!"

Sunday ראשון Rishon	Monday שני Sheni	Tuesday שלישי Shlishi	Wednesday רביעי Revii	Thursday חמישי Chamishi	Friday שישי Shishi	Saturday שבת Shabbat
	Passover Mazot 7 (Unleavened Bread)					<i>Torah: Sh'mini</i> ("Eighth") Lv. 9:1-11:47
	1 Nisan 21	2 Nisan 22	3 Nisan 23	4 Nisan 24	5 Nisan 25	6 Nisan 26
	Yom Hashoah			New Month/New Moon <i>Rosh Chodesh</i>		<i>Torah: Tazriah</i> ("She bears seed") Lv. 12:1-13:59 <i>Torah: Metsora</i> ("Infected one") Lv. 14:1-15:33
7 Nisan 27	8 Nisan 28	9 Nisan 29	10 Nisan 30	11 Iyyar 1	12 Iyyar 2	13 Iyyar 3
	IDF Memorial Day	Independence Day Yom Ha'Atzmaut				<i>Torah: Acharai Mot</i> ("After the death") Lv. 16:1-18:30 <i>Torah: K'doshim</i> ("Holy ones") Lv. 19:1-20:27
14 Iyyar 4	15 Iyyar 5	16 Iyyar 6	17 Iyyar 7	18 Iyyar 8	19 Iyyar 9	20 Iyyar 10
			Pesach Sheni			<i>Torah: Emor</i> ("Say!") Lv. 21:1-24:23
21 Iyyar 11	22 Iyyar 12	23 Iyyar 13	24 Iyyar 14	25 Iyyar 15	26 Iyyar 16	27 Iyyar 17
Lag B'Omer						
28 Iyyar 18	29 Iyyar 19	30 Iyyar 20				

The Restoration of the Nation of Israel



“Can a nation be brought forth all at once? As soon as Zion travailed, she also brought forth her children.” (Isaiah 66:8)

May 2013

Iyyar - Sivan 5773

אייר - סיון תשע"ג



Restored Israel The Miracle of the Ages

After Israel was dominated by Gentiles for nearly two thousand years, God saw to it that his promise to Abraham was fulfilled when the Jewish people made aliyah to the land of their ancestors and restored the Nation of Israel in 1948. Rising from the ashes of the Holocaust, the Israelite Nation today stands as a memorial to God's everlasting faithfulness.

Sunday ראשון Rishon	Monday שני Sheni	Tuesday שלישי Shlishi	Wednesday רביעי Revii	Thursday חמישי Chamishi	Friday שישי Shishi	Saturday שבת Shabbat
			1 Iyyar 21	2 Iyyar 22	3 Iyyar 23	Torah: <i>B'har</i> ("On the Mount") Lv. 25:1-26:2 Torah: <i>B'chukotai</i> ("In my statutes") Lv. 26:3-27:34
			Jerusalem Day		New Month/New Moon Rosh Chodesh	Torah: <i>B'midbar</i> ("In the wilderness") Nu. 1:1-4:20
5 Iyyar 25	6 Iyyar 26	7 Iyyar 27	8 Iyyar 28	9 Iyyar 29	10 Sivan 1	11 Sivan 2
Mother's Day			Shavuot			Torah: <i>Nasso</i> ("Elevate!") Nu. 4:21-7:89
12 Sivan 3	13 Sivan 4	14 Sivan 5	15 Sivan 6	16 Sivan 7	17 Sivan 8	8 Sivan 9
						Torah: <i>B'ha'alotcha</i> ("In your setting up") Nu. 8:1-12:16
19 Sivan 10	20 Sivan 11	21 Sivan 12	22 Sivan 13	23 Sivan 14	24 Sivan 15	5 Sivan 16
	Memorial Day					
26 Sivan 17	27 Sivan 18	28 Sivan 19	29 Sivan 20	30 Sivan 21	31 Sivan 22	

The Temple Mount Restored to the Chosen People



“In that day I will raise up the fallen tabernacle of David and rebuild it as in the days of old.” (Amos 9:11)

June 2013

Sivan - Tamuz 5773 סיון - תמוז תשע"ג



Restored Israel's Ancient Place of Worship

During the Six Days War in 1967, the Temple Mount was restored to the nation of Israel and to the Jewish people. For the first time in nearly two thousand years, the direct descendants of the Israelites who worshipped in the Temple were able to return to the exact place where their ancestors had worshipped God. There they freely offered their prayers and worship to God at the Western Wall.

Sunday ראשון Rishon	Monday שני Sheni	Tuesday שלישי Shlishi	Wednesday רביעי Revii	Thursday חמישי Chamishi	Friday שישי Shishi	Saturday שבת Shabbat
						<i>Torah: Sh'lach L'cha</i> ("Send for yourself") Nu. 13:1-15:41 1 Sivan 23
2 Sivan 24	3 Sivan 25	4 Sivan 26	5 Sivan 27	6 Sivan 28	7 Sivan 29	<i>Torah: Korach</i> ("Korah") Nu. 16:1-18:32 8 Sivan 30
New Month/New Moon Rosh Chodesh 9 Tamuz 1	10 Tamuz 2	11 Tamuz 3	12 Tamuz 4	13 Tamuz 5	Flag Day 14 Tamuz 6	<i>Torah: Chukat</i> ("Ordinance of") Nu. 19:1-22:1 15 Tamuz 7
Father's Day 16 Tamuz 8	17 Tamuz 9	18 Tamuz 10	19 Tamuz 11	20 Tamuz 12	Summer Begins 21 Tamuz 13	<i>Torah: Balak</i> ("Balak") Nu. 22:2-25:9 22 Tamuz 14
23 Tamuz 15	Fast of Tamuz					<i>Torah: Pinchas</i> ("Pinchas") Nu. 25:10-30:1 29 Tamuz 21
30 Tamuz 22	24 Tamuz 16	25 Tamuz 17	26 Tamuz 18	27 Tamuz 19	28 Tamuz 20	29 Tamuz 21

Israel's Blessing: The Blossoming Desert



“The wilderness and the solitary place will be glad, and the desert will rejoice and blossom as a rose” (Isaiah 35:1).

July 2013

Tamuz - Av 5773

תמוז - אב תשע"ג



Israel The Land of Milk and Honey

The amazing thing about the restoration of the land of Israel to the Jewish people during the twentieth century was the way in which God's promises through the prophets were fulfilled when the land blossomed like the rose (crocus). Under the hand of the Jewish people, what had been a desolate desert for centuries because a modern-day agricultural miracle.

Sunday ראשון Rishon	Monday שני Sheni	Tuesday שלישי Shlishi	Wednesday רביעי Revii	Thursday חמישי Chamishi	Friday שישי Shishi	Saturday שבת Shabbat
				Independence Day		<i>Torah: Matot</i> ("Tribes") Nu. 30:2-32:42 <i>Torah: Masei</i> ("Journeys of") Nu. 33:1-36:13
	1 Tamuz 23	2 Tamuz 24	3 Tamuz 25	4 Tamuz 26	5 Tamuz 27	6 Tamuz 28
	New Month/New Moon <i>Rosh Chodesh</i>					<i>Torah: Dvarim</i> ("Words") Dt. 1:1-3:22
7 Tamuz 29	8 Av 1	9 Av 2	10 Av 3	11 Av 4	12 Av 5	13 Av 6
		Tisha B'Av				<i>Torah: V'Et'chanan</i> ("And I pleaded") Dt. 3:23-7:11
14 Av 7	15 Av 8	16 Av 9	17 Av 10	18 Av 11	19 Av 12	20 Av 13
	Tu B'Av					<i>Torah: Ekev</i> ("As a result") Dt. 7:12-11:25
21 Av 14	22 Av 15	23 Av 16	24 Av 17	25 Av 18	26 Av 19	27 Av 20
28 Av 21	29 Av 22	30 Av 23	31 Av 24			

Modern Israel: More than A Dream



“When the Lord brought back the captive ones of Zion, we were like those who dream.” (Psalm 126:1.)

August 2013

Av - Elul 5773

אב - אלול תשע"ג



Israel God's Light in the Middle East

The land of Israel that was little more than a primitive backwater of desolation only a hundred years ago has become one of the marvels of the modern world with great prosperity for the Jewish people and for those who live with them in peace. This fruitful land, an outpost of freedom in a world of violence and oppression, is in every way a modern miracle.

Sunday ראשון Rishon	Monday שני Sheni	Tuesday שלישי Shlishi	Wednesday רביעי Revii	Thursday חמישי Chamishi	Friday שישי Shishi	Saturday שבת Shabbat
						Torah: <i>R'eh</i> ("See") Dt. 11:26-16:17
				1 Av 25	2 Av 26	3 Av 27
			New Month/New Moon Rosh Chodesh			Torah: <i>Shoftim</i> ("Judges") Dt. 16:18-21:9
4 Av 28	5 Av 29	6 Av 30	7 Elul 1	8 Elul 2	9 Elul 3	10 Elul 4
						Torah: <i>Ke Tetse</i> ("When you go out") Dt. 16:18-21:9
11 Elul 5	12 Elul 6	13 Elul 7	14 Elul 8	15 Elul 9	16 Elul 10	17 Elul 11
						Torah: <i>Ke Tavo</i> ("When you enter in") Dt. 21:10-25:19
18 Elul 12	19 Elul 13	20 Elul 14	21 Elul 15	22 Elul 16	23 Elul 17	24 Elul 18
						Torah: <i>Nitsavim</i> ("You are standing") Dt. 29:9-30:20 Torah: <i>VaYelech</i> ("And he went") Dt. 31:1-31:30
25 Elul 19	26 Elul 20	27 Elul 21	28 Elul 22	29 Elul 23	30 Elul 24	31 Elul 25

September 2013

Elul 5773 - Tishrei 5774

אלול תשע"ג - תשרי תשע"ד

Sunday ראשון Rishon	Monday שני Sheni	Tuesday שלישי Shlishi	Wednesday רביעי Revii	Thursday חמישי Chamishi	Friday שישי Shishi	Saturday שבת Shabbat
	Labor Day		Feast of Trumpets Eve Erev Rosh Hashana	Feast of Trumpets Rosh Hashanah 1 <i>New Month/New Moon Rosh Chodesh</i>	Rosh Hashanah 2	Torah: <i>Ha'azinu</i> ("Give ear!") Dt. 32:1-32:52 Torah: <i>Ve'zot HaBracha</i> ("And this is the blessing") Dt. 33:1-34:12
1 Elul 26	2 Elul 27	3 Elul 28	4 Elul 29	5 Tishrei 1	6 Tishrei 2	7 Tishrei 3
Fast of Gedalia Grandparent's Day					Day of Atonement Eve Erev Yom Kippur (Yizkor)	Day of Atonement Yom Kippur (Yizkor)
8 Tishrei 4	9 Tishrei 5	10 Tishrei 6	11 Tishrei 7	12 Tishrei 8	13 Tishrei 9	14 Tishrei 10
			Feast of Tabernacles Eve Erev Sukkot	Feast of Tabernacles Sukkot 1	Feast of Tabernacles Sukkot 2	Feast of Tabernacles Sukkot 3
15 Tishrei 11	16 Tishrei 12	17 Tishrei 13	18 Tishrei 14	19 Tishrei 15	20 Tishrei 16	21 Tishrei 17
Feast of Tabernacles Sukkot 4 Autumn Begins	Feast of Tabernacles Sukkot 5	Feast of Tabernacles Sukkot 6	Feast of Tabernacles Sukkot 7	Feast of Tabernacles Shmini Atzeret	Feast of Tabernacles Simchat Tora	Torah: <i>B'Resheet</i> ("In the beginning") Gn. 1:1-6:8
22 Tishrei 18	23 Tishrei 19	24 Tishrei 20	25 Tishrei 21	26 Tishrei 22	27 Tishrei 23	28 Tishrei 24
29 Tishrei 25	30 Tishrei 26					

October 2013

תשרי - חשוון תשע"ד Tishrei - Cheshvan 5774

Sunday ראשון Rishon	Monday שני Sheni	Tuesday שלישי Shlishi	Wednesday רביעי Revii	Thursday חמישי Chamishi	Friday שישי Shishi	Saturday שבת Shabbat
						Torah: <i>Noach</i> ("Noah") Gn. 6:9-11:32 New Month/New Moon Rosh Chodesh
		1 Tishrei 27	2 Tishrei 28	3 Tishrei 29	4 Tishrei 30	5 Cheshvan 1
						Torah: <i>Lech Lecha</i> ("Go forth yourself") Gn. 12:1-17:27
6 Cheshvan 2	7 Cheshvan 3	8 Cheshvan 4	9 Cheshvan 5	10 Cheshvan 6	11 Cheshvan 7	12 Cheshvan 8
	Columbus Day					Torah: <i>VaYera</i> ("And he appeared") Gn. 18:1-22:24
13 Cheshvan 9	14 Cheshvan 10	15 Cheshvan 11	16 Cheshvan 12	17 Cheshvan 13	18 Cheshvan 14	19 Cheshvan 15
						Torah: <i>Chayei Sarah</i> ("Life of Sarah") Gn. 23:1-25:18
20 Cheshvan 16	21 Cheshvan 17	22 Cheshvan 18	23 Cheshvan 19	24 Cheshvan 20	25 Cheshvan 21	26 Cheshvan 22
27 Cheshvan 23	28 Cheshvan 24	29 Cheshvan 25	30 Cheshvan 26	31 Cheshvan 27		

November 2013

חשוון - כסלו תשע"ד Cheshvan - Kislev 5774

Sunday ראשון Rishon	Monday שני Sheni	Tuesday שלישי Shlishi	Wednesday רביעי Revii	Thursday חמישי Chamishi	Friday שישי Shishi	Saturday שבת Shabbat
						<i>Torah: Toldot</i> ("Generations") Gn. 25:19-28:9 1 Cheshvan 28 2 Cheshvan 29
Daylight Saving Time Ends 3 Cheshvan 30	New Month/New Moon <i>Rosh Chodesh</i> 4 Kislev 1	Election Day 5 Kislev 2	6 Kislev 3	7 Kislev 4	8 Kislev 5	<i>Torah: VaYetze</i> ("And he went out") Gn. 28:10-32:3 9 Kislev 6
10 Kislev 7	Veterans' Day 11 Kislev 8	12 Kislev 9	13 Kislev 10	14 Kislev 11	15 Kislev 12	<i>Torah: VaYishlach</i> ("And he sent") Gn. 32:4-36:43 16 Kislev 13
17 Kislev 14	18 Kislev 15	19 Kislev 16	20 Kislev 17	21 Kislev 18	22 Kislev 19	<i>Torah: VaYeshev</i> ("And he settled") Gn. 37:1-40:23 23 Kislev 20
24 Kislev 21	25 Kislev 22	26 Kislev 23	Eve Hanukkah  27 Kislev 24	Feast of Dedication Hanukkah 1  Thanksgiving 28 Kislev 25	Feast of Dedication Hanukkah 2  29 Kislev 26	Feast of Dedication Hanukkah 3  <i>Torah: Miketz</i> ("At the end of") Gn. 41:1-44:17 30 Kislev 27