

# 2020 Eternal Torah Calendar

Jerusalem, Israel Time (Mashiyach's Time)

**VIOLET** is 1st of Gregorian Month **GREEN** is Conjunction, **BLUE** is 1st of Hebrew Month, **YELLOW** is Full Moon (F.M.)

Hebrew days begin the **previous day** at sunset, but we also mark both parts of the Hebrew day (e.g. 1-2 Abib).

Shabbat Readings may be subject to minor changes which will be announced, if necessary.

New and Full Moon times scrupulously checked at:

<http://www.astropixels.com/ephemeris/phasescat/phasescat.html> by NASA astronomer Fred Espenak and [www.timeanddate.com](http://www.timeanddate.com), with Universal Time (UT) converted to Jerusalem time, but Daylight Savings Time is not used for astronomical calculations here.

## The Four Calendar Laws

- 1) The New Moon nearest the start of spring, or Vernal Equinox, is always Abib.
- 2) The New Moon time is defined from the sunset after Lunar Conjunction, or Dark Moon.
- 3) The Omer Count begins on the 16<sup>th</sup> of Abib and ends 50 days later, at Shavuot.
- 4) Keep Shabbat where you live, Friday night at sunset to Saturday night at sunset, but keep all other Feasts based on lunar cycles above Jerusalem skies.

When you raise your eyes to heaven, when you see the sun, the moon, the stars -- the entire array of heaven -- do not be tempted to worship them and serve them. Yahweh your Elohim has allotted these to all the other peoples under heaven, but Yahweh has chosen you, bringing you out of the iron-foundry, Egypt, to be his own people, his own people as you still are today. (Deuteronomy 4:19-20)

**Comparison of ETC and RC for 2020 Feast Dates**

<b><u>Feast or Appointed Time</u></b>	<b><u>Eternal Torah Calendar</u></b>	<b><u>Rabbinic Calendar</u></b>
Pesach	April 7 <sup>th</sup> late afternoon	April 8 <sup>th</sup> late afternoon
Feast of Unleavened Bread	April 8 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup>	April 9 <sup>th</sup> to 15 <sup>th</sup>
Firstfruits (Bikkurim)	April 9 <sup>th</sup>	April 10 <sup>th</sup>
Shavuot (Feast of Weeks/Pentecost)	May 28 <sup>th</sup>	May 29 <sup>th</sup>
Yom Teruah (Rosh Hashanna)	September 18 <sup>th</sup>	September 19 <sup>th</sup>
Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	September 27 <sup>th</sup>	September 28 <sup>th</sup>
Sukkot (Tabernacles)	October 2 <sup>nd</sup> -9 <sup>th</sup>	October 3 <sup>rd</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup>

**2020: A Study in a More Controlled Kind of Chaos**

I begin here with a “good news, bad news” approach, starting with some pretty good news. First, the chaos of 2019 is now behind us and 2020 brings us back to a time of great calendar harmony between the ETC and the rabbinic calendar. Even better news: This unity will last for four years until 2024 brings us back to another disjunctive year with the rabbis choosing Abib a month too late once more. As we have also talked about, this discrepancy did not occur before 1970 (as far as I can tell), and from then we did not have another year like it until 2016.

However, the not so good news is that as this century progresses, we will have these occurrences of month-long rabbinic displacements happen much more frequently until they decide to make some very gentle and easy changes to their processes. In a nutshell, all the rabbis need to do to fix their calendar even with its “bad rules” (from an ETC perspective) is make sure the new moon nearest Vernal Equinox is always Abib, regardless as to what the Metonic Cycle tells them to do. That’s it! They can keep their postponement and other late traditions and procedures without worrying about their calendar ever losing time. However, the reason this is still in the “bad news” section is because the chances of the Sanhedrin making this change any time soon are slim to none. It is far more likely they will wait until their backs are against the wall, Pesach is hitting in May and the entire situation becomes untenable.

Having said all that, there are some truly remarkable differences happening between the calendars even leaving the rabbinic math problem aside and seeing relative harmony between these systems. Although the rabbinic has a traditional start year for the creation of Adam (3761 BCE), they in no way track the generations, eras and ages that have passed since then. ETC however does, but that is a function of the 360 and 364 solar architectures; our main feast calendar, the Constellation Clock, does not perform this function.

This year you may notice that I have added ETC time references, which begin 140 years earlier than the rabbinic. Adam is created in Gregorian time on Friday, September 24<sup>th</sup>, 3901 BCE. This is a time of great alignment where the New Moon occurs in close proximity to the Fall Equinox and on the 6<sup>th</sup> day of the week. However, the actual counting of human time must wait two days, for the end of the Shabbat specifically, and for this very special Year 1 the time begins counting from sunrise on Sunday, September 26<sup>th</sup> of that same year. All other years will end at sunset on the day of Fall Equinox initially, until Moshe switches the timing to the Spring Equinox per divine command (Exodus 12:1-2).

(Blue–Hebrew month, Green–New Moon, Yellow–Full Moon) (Hebrew day begins @ sunset prior) (NM, FM and sunset times from Jerusalem)

However, for the sake of clarity and convenience, the ETC acts as if the first month was always Abib and will intercalate when needed at the end of winter. The Hebrew civil year though has and always will change at Yom Teruah, and the same is true for when generations, eras and ages end.

As a result, the first “age” ended at Yom Teruah of 99 CE, capping a 4,000-year period that began with Adam’s creation and ended with the death of the last Biblical witness, the Apostle John, on the island of Patmos in 99-100 CE. We have been in the second age ever since, currently in the 5<sup>th</sup> era that began 1699-1700. From that point the generations have ticked off as changing in 1739-1740, 1779-1780, 1819-1820, 1859-1860, 1899-1900, 1939-1940 and 1979-1980. Therefore, as of last year’s Yom Teruah (Friday, August 30<sup>th</sup>, 2019), we entered into the 148<sup>th</sup> generation since the creation of Adam. While I have no real idea how this generation will be different from the others now passed, I certainly hope and pray it will turn out much better than the one we just left behind!

Also, and this I think is an interesting aside, we can apply the ETC generation counting rules also to the rabbinic calendar. When we do that, counting from 3761 BCE brings us to the 144<sup>th</sup> generation since the creation of Adam, and that generation happened to begin 1999-2000 CE. I find that math very intriguing because if Father Yah wanted to send a special message to the Jewish people then in spite of the RC’s flaws it would still be the best way to do it. 144 is 12 x 12 and 12 of course is the number for government or Israel. So perhaps via the rabbinic calendar, there is a significant message meant to go to Israel by their generational count? If so, I really wish the rabbis would count those generations from their chronology and it is regrettable they don’t.

In any case, any generational shift must be viewed I believe as significant, since we humans don’t get too many of these over the course of our lifetimes. For some of us it is inevitable that this new generation may very well be the last one we live in so I pray we can all just make it count.

Moving on, this year presents a number of very interesting divergences between ETC and rabbinic systems. For one thing, ETC does not regulate lunar months by math but by observation and there are no postponement rules to make sure a given feast cannot occur on a given day of the week. One of the ways these differences play out is with respect to the timing of Shavuot (Feast of Weeks, Pentecost) this year.

On the surface this appears a very minor difference of a single day between ETC (May 28<sup>th</sup>) and rabbinic (May 29<sup>th</sup>), but all is not what it appears to be. The reason is that the rabbis have declared a fixed length for certain months regardless as to the actual lunar cycles, which creates timing problems down the road. In this case Abib and Iyar, the first two months of the Hebrew year, are fixed to 30 and 29 days, respectively. However, the moon itself has other plans!

Specifically, this year both Abib and Iyar months are 30-days long, meaning the traditional rabbinic calendar date of 6 Sivan for Shavuot is not correct. Instead it comes a day “early”—they are actually a day late—at 5 Sivan. Ironically though if it were not for the rule of regulating the first two months just mentioned the rabbis otherwise would have come to the same date we have on the ETC.

In addition, the period from fall of 2019 to fall of 2020 had thirteen new moons, nine of which were 30 and four 29 days long. In rabbinic terms this is a scenario to be avoided at all costs; they would never allow the moon to express herself in this manner and would use math to override what happened in nature. Even more “unacceptable”—again from the rabbinic view—was that we had a relatively rare occurrence of three 30-day months in a row. This scenario was in fact so toxic to the rabbis that they attempted to censure Rabbi Akiva in the 2<sup>nd</sup> C CE for “daring” to proclaim the

same exact occurrence in his day! Turns out, then and now, Akiba and ETC were right and the rabbis were wrong.

And finally, we had another very intriguing scenario happen here that is not directly on point with anything on the rabbinic side but rather one of the common concerns on the Hebrew Roots side and that is: *forget what we can do with modern astronomy tools today—how would the ancients have handled a situation where\_\_\_\_\_* (you can fill in the blank). One such situation that I can imagine drawing such a question concerns February 23<sup>rd</sup>, when the sun will set the same exact minute (5:32 PM) as the conjunction of the new moon. How could the ancients tell which event came first, since the rule is the sunset after conjunction is the start of the new Hebrew month?

The answer, as it turns out, is that they could not make such a determination from observation alone. In fact, any situation where a new moon conjunction and sun set come within about ten minutes of one another could be problematic in terms of ancient observation techniques. However, that is where their excellent math and other procedures come into play. In this case, the ancients would have had no trouble with our February 23<sup>rd</sup> because it was already the end of the 30<sup>th</sup> day by that sunset, and you can never have a lunar month last more than thirty days.

Similarly, if that was not the case for another scenario, the starting time and length of the previous month could be used to get an answer. If the last month were say 29 days long there was nearly a 90% chance this one ending would be 30 days. If there were consecutive 29 or 30 day-long months, there was an even greater chance the current month would end with the other amount, but as we saw just now, three consecutive 29 or 30 day-long months remains possible, though unlikely.

Other techniques would involve tracking when the waxing crescent would be seen, as generally speaking this would indicate the month started the previous sunset or checking the calendar date the full moon appears and when it should be based on the time of year. Consulting this year's calendar should be an easy way to see how reliable a full moon tracking procedure really is throughout the year. The point is, when the normal observation fails, math and other techniques would have told the ancients all they needed to know to keep everything running on time.

Much of the time then, most of these calendar variants happen quietly and behind the scenes, relevant only to those who have endeavored to spend the time in significant study to understand all the variables that permeate each calendar system. However, what makes this 2020 calendar interesting is that such variations also serve to show what approach is Scriptural and what is merely the preference of the traditions of men.

*Andrew Gabriel Roth*  
*July 25<sup>th</sup>, 2019*

### **ETC Reckoning of Generations, Eras and Ages**

The Eternal Torah Calendar has three solar architectures for reckoning the year which are directly derived from the Torah. Of these, two of them (360-based, 364-based) are tied to the creation of Adam which was on Friday, September 24<sup>th</sup> (Gregorian) in 3901 BCE. Linear time begins two days later, Sunday, September 26<sup>th</sup> and counts forward in terms of 40 year (generation), 400 year (era) and 4,000 year (age) increments. Within each 40 year generation are cycles where intercalation takes place at the end of every 6<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 36<sup>th</sup> and 39<sup>th</sup> years respectively. These intercalations will be either for a week (in 364 time) or a 30-day month (in 360 time), and there are some other differences between the two systems in terms of how 400 and 4,000 year calculations are made.

(Blue—Hebrew month, Green—New Moon, Yellow—Full Moon) (Hebrew day begins @ sunset prior) (NM, FM and sunset times from Jerusalem)

However, for ease of intercalation with our current Gregorian system, I have chosen the third system, called the “Constellation Clock”, because it integrates seamlessly with any secular year based on the timing of Vernal Equinox and not extensive math algorithms like the others do. Having said that, both 360 and 364 math are integral to the overall processes behind this calendar even if I am not showing them directly here. I am though looking forward to creating an app or software for this calendar in the future that will express time by these other systems as well.

*Meanwhile, the way it works is that the Hebrew Solar Year begins at sunset on the day of Vernal Equinox.* The ancient Hebrews could very easily calculate when this would be and also had sophisticated observational techniques for confirming the calculations, such as the sun rising at 90 degrees when looking due east at the start of spring or fall, and other markers determined by stars like the Pleiades. As I have already documented these processes extensively on previous occasions, I will not revisit them here so we will base the timing on modern astronomical reckoning.

As for the solar months, for years I have called them by the same names as the more familiar lunar counterparts (Abib, Iyar, etc) or by their position in a given season (1<sup>st</sup> month of spring, 2<sup>nd</sup> month of spring, etc), but I have found both processes either confusing or unsatisfying; nor did I wish to leave solar designations based on the Roman Catholic Gregorian calendar which itself derives the names for the days of the week and months either after planets, deities or both.

Therefore, having searched the Scripture for a kosher alternative, I will moving forward base the names of the solar months on the tribes of Israel, as these names often show up in Torah being remembered in time units of twelve and as markers of time (e.g., Leviticus 24:5-7; 1 Kings 4:7). Ancient Jewish historians Josephus and Philo made direct connections between the tribes and the solar months based on the same Torah information I have looked at. In terms of the overall processes, our main Torah basis is in Numbers 10, when the Israelite tribes march in a particular order interspersed with the four groups of Levites (priest, Gershonite, Merrarite and Kohathite), each of which represent spring, summer, fall and winter, respectively.

The rationale for the four groups of Levites and their seasonal associations is as follows: 1) Leviticus 23:4 says the priests call out the appointed times of the year, and the first of these is Pesach, which is in the spring and also the priests were first ordained in the spring; 2) Gershonites are mentioned first for building up and breaking down the Tabernacle and the Tabernacle is associated with the sun (Psalm 19:1-6), so when the sun is “built up” to its zenith it is the start of summer; 3) The Kohathites have charge of all the sacred objects, including the Ark of the Covenant which has an “atonement cover”, and the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur) is in the fall; 4) the Merarites are mentioned after the Gershonites and take the Tabernacle down—so when the sun is at its lowest point as symbolized by the Tabernacle packed up it is the start of winter.

In any case, the months are arranged according to math in Genesis. Enoch is the only person said to have lived 365 whole years before being taken up to heaven, which is a perfect metaphor for the sun recycling in the heavens after 365 whole days but before completing day #366. More than that, Enoch’s son Methuselah was 187 years old when having his first born son Lamech, and this is a code for how to divide the “Circle of Enoch” (365) by equinoxes. It is exactly 187 days (inclusive) between the start of spring and the start of fall so the first six months must encompass 186 days, so day 187 will start the second half of the year. This means each of these first six months is 31 days long ( $31 \times 6 = 186$ ).

From there, months seven through eleven will each be 30 days long, and the final month (Naphtali) is either 29 or 30 days long, depending on the timing of the next sunset after Vernal Equinox. The Gregorian’s leap years approximate this timing, but regardless as to if February in a given year has 28 or 29 days, the timing of sunset after Vernal Equinox is a fixed moment that we can always reliably count from regardless as to how the

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calendar expresses it. Finally intercalated times on 360 or 364 systems are called “times of Joseph” as the name means “YHWH has added”.

**Hebrew Solar New Year’s Day:** sunset on Friday, March 20<sup>th</sup>, 2020.

**Season of Kohen (Priests--Spring)**

**Months:**

- 1) Judah (31 days)→sunset March 20<sup>th</sup> – sunset April 20<sup>th</sup>
- 2) Issachar (31 days)→sunset April 20<sup>th</sup>-sunset May 21<sup>st</sup>
- 3) Zebulun (31 days)→sunset May 21<sup>st</sup>-sunset June 21<sup>st</sup>

**Season of Gershon (Summer)**

**Months:**

- 4) Reuben (31 days)→sunset June 21<sup>st</sup>-sunset July 22<sup>nd</sup>
- 5) Shimeon (31 days)→sunset July 22<sup>nd</sup> -sunset August 22<sup>nd</sup>
- 6) Gad (31 days)→ sunset August 22<sup>nd</sup>-sunset September 22<sup>nd</sup>

**Season of Kohath (Fall)**

**Months:**

- 7) Ephraim (30 days)→ sunset September 22<sup>nd</sup>-sunset October 22<sup>nd</sup>
- 8) Manasseh (30 days)→ sunset October 22<sup>nd</sup>- sunset November 21<sup>st</sup>
- 9) Benjamin (30 days)→sunset November 21<sup>st</sup>-sunset December 21<sup>st</sup>

**Season of Merrari (Winter)**

**Months:**

- 10) Dan (30 days)→sunset December 21<sup>st</sup>-**2021** – sunset January 20<sup>th</sup>
- 11) Asher (30 days)→ sunset January 20<sup>th</sup>- sunset February 19<sup>th</sup>
- 12) Naphtali (29 days)→sunset February 19<sup>th</sup>- sunset March 20<sup>th</sup>

2021-2022 Hebrew Solar Year begins sunset on Saturday, March 20<sup>th</sup>, 2021.

### Other Seasonal Markers

In the other two solar architectures on the Eternal Torah Calendar, the 360 and 364 day based systems track the months and seasons through seasonal designations that are referred to in the more ancient parts of the Scripture. In all likelihood, when Adam and Enoch began keeping the earliest aspects of these timekeeping systems, if they referred to months at all it would have been simply as “first month of spring, second month of spring”, etc., or numbering them from one to twelve. Therefore, I am not trying to suggest the earliest biblical people would have called say the fifth month of the year Tirosh (New Wine), but rather that Scripture memorialized that time of year with such a name for us to remember it in our calendar.

In fact, the half of these month names come straight out of Genesis and three others from Job, which is believed by many authorities to be just as ancient. Occasionally Scripture will even point to alternate names for the same designation, so Abib is also called “Qetzir Ha-Seorim” or “barley harvest” and Qor (cold) is also called “Sethav” in Song of Songs 2:10.

These designations are meant to run concurrently with either month configuration in the 360 or 364 counts. For the former this means all twelve designations will be 30 days long (except for three months in 400 years that are 29) and for the latter it means 30 day months are supplemented with “remembrance days” for the two equinoxes and two solstices per year at the end of every 3<sup>rd</sup> month. Either way, those names will link up precisely with the agricultural cycles they are named after.

While we will not be using these seasonal markers in the calendar following per se, they are important enough to reference here. Running then from spring to spring we have the following:

- 1) Abib (a.k.a. Qetzir Ha-Seorim)→Exodus 12:1-2, Deuteronomy 16:1, Ruth 1:22, 2:23; 2 Samuel 21:9, Joel 1:11.
- 2) Ziv (“splendor of flowers”)→1 Kings 6:1, 37.
- 3) Qetzir Ha-Chittim (“wheat harvest”)→Genesis 30:14, Exodus 34:22, Judges 15:1, Ruth 2:23, 1 Samuel 6:13, 12:27.
- 4) Qayitz (“summer”, a.k.a. “summer fruit”)→Genesis 8:22, Psalm 32:4, 74:17.
- 5) Tirosh (“new wine”)→Genesis 27:28, Deuteronomy 11:14, Hosea 2:8-9.
- 6) Chom (“heat”)→Genesis 8:22, Jeremiah 17:8.
- 7) Ethanim (“flowing waters”)→1 Kings 8:2.
- 8) Bul (“flood”)→1 Kings 6:38.
- 9) Kesil (referring to Orion and onset of winter)→Job 9:9, 38:31-32; Amos 5:8.
- 10) Choreph (“winter”, a.k.a. *Sethav* in Song of Songs 2:11)→Genesis 8:22, Psalm 74:14.
- 11) Qor (“cold”)→Genesis 8:22, Job 37:9 (under the synonym *qarah*).
- 12) Mayim Sheleg (“snowy waters”)→Job 24:19.



**January 2020** (5920 ETC/5780 RC) →Welcome to the 148<sup>th</sup> generation since Adam's creation, begun sunset Friday, August 30<sup>th</sup>, 2019!

Yom Rishon Sun-day	Yom Sheni Mon-day	Yom Sh'lishi Tues-day	Yom Revi'i Wednes-day	Yom Chamishi Thurs-day	Yom Shishi Fri-day	Shabbat
Dec 29 3-4 Shevat Fixed Solar day starting sunset December 29 <sup>th</sup> : 9 <sup>th</sup> day of solar month of Dan.	Dec 30 4-5 Shevat	Dec 31 5-6 Shevat	Jan 1 6-7 Shevat	Jan 2 7-8 Shevat	Jan 3 8-9 Shevat	Jan 4 9-10 Shevat 15) <b>Bo</b> : Torah: Exodus 10:1-13:16 Haftorah: Jeremiah 46:13-28 The Second Testimony of Yochanan; Revelation 19:1-16
Jan 5 10-11 Shevat	Jan 6 11-12 Shevat	Jan 7 12-13 Shevat	Jan 8 13-14 Shevat	Jan 9 14-15 Shevat	Jan 10 15-16 Shevat FM 9:21 PM  Full Moon is late but not unprecedented in its timing.	Jan 11 16-17 Shevat 16) <b>B'shallach</b> : Torah: Exodus 13:17-17:16 Haftorah: Judges 4:4-5:31 The Second Testimony of Yochanan; Revelation 15:1-8
Jan 12 17-18 Shevat	Jan 13 18-19 Shevat	Jan 14 19-20 Shevat	Jan 15 20-21 Shevat	Jan 16 21-22 Shevat	Jan 17 22-23 Shevat	Jan 18 23-24 Shevat 17) <b>Yitro</b> : Torah: Exodus 18:1-20:23 Haftorah: Isaiah 6:1-7:14 The Ten: 1 Timothy 3:1-14
Jan 19 24-25 Shevat	Jan 20 25-26 Shevat  <b>Solar month of Asher begins</b>	Jan 21 26-27 Shevat	Jan 22 27-28 Shevat	Jan 23 28-29 Shevat	Jan 24 29-30 Shevat  SS 5:05 PM NM 11:42 PM	Jan 25 30-Shevat-1 Adar I Adar I begins at sunset. 18) <b>Mishpatim</b> : Torah: Exodus 21:1-24:18 Haftorah: Jeremiah 34:8-22, 31:31-34 The Major Testimonies: Hebrews 9:15-22
Jan 26 1- 2 Adar I	Jan 27 2-3 Adar I	Jan 28 3-4 Adar I	Jan 29 4-5 Adar I	Jan 30 5-6 Adar I	Jan 31 6-7 Adar I	



February 2020 (5920 ETC/5780 RC)

Yom Rishon Sun-day	Yom Sheni Mon-day	Yom Sh'lishi Tues-day	Yom Revi'i Wednes-day	Yom Chamishi Thurs-day	Yom Shishi Fri-day	Shabbat
						Feb 1 7-8 Adar I 19) <b>Terumah:</b> Torah: Exodus 25:1-27:19 Haftorah: 1 Kings 5:12-6:13 The Major Testimonies: Hebrews 8:1-13.
Feb 2 8-9 Adar I	Feb 3 9-10 Adar I	Feb 4 10-11 Adar I	Feb 5 11-12 Adar I	Feb 6 12-13 Adar I	Feb 7 13-14 Adar I	Feb 8 14-15 Adar I 20) <b>Tetzaveh:</b> Torah: Exodus 27:20-30:10 Haftorah: Ezekiel 43:10-27 The Ten: Philippians 4:10-20.
Feb 9 15-16 Adar I  FM 9:33 AM	Feb 10 16-17 Adar I	Feb 11 17-18 Adar I	Feb 12 18-19 Adar I	Feb 13 19-20 Adar I	Feb 14 20-21 Adar I	Feb 15 21-22 Adar I 21) <b>Ki Tissa:</b> Torah: Exodus 30:11-34:35 Haftorah: 1 Kings 18:1-39 The Major Testimonies: 2 Corinthians 3:1-8.
Feb 16 22-23 Adar I	Feb 17 23-24 Adar I	Feb 18 24-25 Adar I	Feb 19 25-26 Adar I  <b>Solar month of Naphtali begins</b>	Feb 20 26-27 Adar I	Feb 21 27-28 Adar I	Feb 22 28-29 Adar I 22) <b>Vayachel:</b> Torah: Exodus 35:1-38:20 Haftorah: 1 Kings 7:40-50 The Major Testimonies: Hebrews 9:1-14
Feb 23 29-30 Adar I  SS 5:32 PM NM 5:32 PM	Feb 24 30 Adar I-1 Adar II	Feb 25 1-2 Adar II	Feb 26 2-3 Adar II	Feb 27 3-4 Adar II	Feb 28 4-5 Adar II	Feb 29 5-6 Adar II 23) <b>Pekudei:</b> Torah: Exodus 38:21-40:38 Haftorah: 1 Kings 7:51-8:21 Gospels and Emissaries: Acts 1:1-11.

March 2020 (5920 ETC/5780 RC)

Yom Rishon Sun-day	Yom Sheni Mon-day	Yom Sh'lishi Tues-day	Yom Revi'i Wednes-day	Yom Chamishi Thurs-day	Yom Shishi Fri-day	Shabbat
Mar 1 6-7 Adar II	Mar 2 7-8 Adar II	Mar 3 8-9 Adar II	Mar 4 9-10 Adar II	Mar 5 10-11 Adar II	Mar 6 11-12 Adar II	Mar 7 12-13 Adar II 24) <b>Vayiqra:</b> Torah: Leviticus 1:1-6:1 Haftorah: Isaiah 43:21-44:23 The Major Testimonies: Romans 8:1-13
Mar 8 13-14 Adar II  Fast of Esther	Mar 9 14-15 Adar II Purim outside of Israel. Purim inside of Israel begins @ sunset. (Scroll of Esther read).  FM 7:48 PM	Mar 10 15-16 Adar II Purim inside of Israel. (Scroll of Esther read)	Mar 11 16-17 Adar II	Mar 12 17-18 Adar II	Mar 13 18-19 Adar II	Mar 14 19-20 Adar II 25) <b>Tzav:</b> Torah: Leviticus 6:1-8:36 Haftorah: Jeremiah 7:21-8:3 The Major Testimonies: Romans 12:1-8
Mar 15 20-21 Adar II	Mar 16 21-22 Adar II	Mar 17 22-23 Adar II	Mar 18 23-24 Adar II	Mar 19 24-25 Adar II	Mar 20 25-26 Adar II <b>Vernal Equinox</b> <b>5:50 AM</b> <b>Solar month of Judah begins</b>	Mar 21 26-27 Adar II 26) <b>Shemini:</b> Torah: Leviticus 9:1-11:47 Haftorah: 2 Samuel 6:1-7:17 Gospels and Emissaries: Mark 7:1-23.
Mar 22 27-28 Adar II	Mar 23 28-29 Adar II	Mar 24 29 Adar II-1 Abib NM 11:24 AM SS 5:53 PM	Mar 25 1-2 Abib	Mar 26 2-3 Abib	Mar 27 3-4 Abib	Mar 28 4-5 Abib 27) <b>Tazria:</b> Torah: Leviticus 12:1-13:59 Haftorah: 2 Kings 4:42-5:19 Gospels and Emissaries: Matthew 8:1-4; Luke 17:11-19
Mar 29 5-6 Abib	Mar 30 6-7 Abib	Mar 31 7-8 Abib				

April 2020 (5920 ETC/5780 RC)

Yom Rishon Sun-day	Yom Sheni Mon-day	Yom Sh'lishi Tues-day	Yom Revi'i Wednes-day	Yom Chamishi Thurs-day	Yom Shishi Fri-day	Shabbat
			Apr 1 8-9 Abib	Apr 2 9-10 Abib	Apr 3 10-11 Abib	Apr 4 11-12 Abib 28) <b>Mtzora:</b> Torah: Leviticus 14:1-15:33 Haftorah: 2 Kings 7:3-20 Gospels and Emissaries: Mark 5:24-34
Apr 5 12-13 Abib	Apr 6 13-14 Abib	Apr 7 14-15 Abib Passover lamb slain late afternoon today. 1st day of FULB (15th) begins at sunset. FM 4:35 AM <b>High Shabbat!</b>	Apr 8 15-16 Abib FULB 1st day: Exodus 12:21-51, Numbers 28:16-25, Joshua 3:5-7, 5:2-6:1; Luke 2:41-52 Omer count begins @sunset.	Apr 9 16-17 Abib FULB 2nd day; First Fruits (Bikkurim): Omer #1, Leviticus 22:26-23:44, Numbers 28:16-25, 2 Kings 23:1-9, 21-25; John 18:28-40	Apr 10 17-18 Abib FULB 3rd day. Omer #2	Apr 11 18-19 Abib FULB 4th day Omer #3 Shabbat of the week of Pesach/FULB: Exodus 33:12-34:26, Numbers 28:16-25, 2 Samuel 22:1-51, Luke 23:54-56.
Apr 12 19-20 Abib Omer #4 FULB 5th day	Apr 13 20-21 Abib Omer #5 FULB 6th day	Apr 14 21-22 Abib Omer #6 FULB 7th day. <b>High Shabbat!</b> Deuteronomy 15:19-16:17, Isaiah 10:3212:6, John 21:1-25	Apr 15 22-23 Abib Omer #7	Apr 16 23-24 Abib Omer #8	Apr 17 24-25 Abib Omer #9	Apr 18 25-26 Abib Omer #10 29) <b>Acharei Mot:</b> Torah: Leviticus 16:1-18:30 Haftorah: 2 Kings 4:42-5:19 Gospels and Emissaries: Matthew 8:1-4; Luke 17:11-19 30) <b>Kedoshim:</b> Torah: Leviticus 19:1-20:27 Haftorah: Amos 9:7-15 Gospels and Emissaries: Acts 15:1-21-34
Apr 19 26-27 Abib Omer #11  <b>Apr 26 3-4 Iyar Omer #18</b>	Apr 20 27-28 Abib Omer #12 <b>Solar month of Issachar begins</b> <b>Apr 27 4-5 Iyar Omer #19</b>	Apr 21 28-29 Abib Omer #13  <b>Apr 28 5-6 Iyar Omer #20</b>	Apr 22 29-30 Abib Omer #14  <b>Apr 29 6-7 Iyar Omer #21</b>	Apr 23 30 Abib-1 Iyar Omer #15 NM 4:26 AM SS 6:14 PM <b>Apr 30 7-8 Iyar Omer #22</b>	Apr 24 1-2 Iyar Omer #16	Apr 25 2-3 Iyar Omer #17 31) <b>Emor:</b> Torah: Leviticus 21:1-24:23 Haftorah: Ezekiel 44:15-31 The Ten: Colossians 2:11-23

(Blue—Hebrew month, Green—New Moon, Yellow—Full Moon) (Hebrew day begins @ sunset prior) (NM, FM and sunset times from Jerusalem)

May 2020 (5920 ETC/5780 RC)

Yom Rishon Sun-day	Yom Sheni Mon-day	Yom Sh'lishi Tues-day	Yom Revi'i Wednes-day	Yom Chamishi Thurs-day	Yom Shishi Fri-day	Shabbat
					May 1 8-9 Iyar Omer #23	May 2 9-10 Iyar Omer #24  32) <b>BaHar:</b> Torah: Leviticus 25:1-26:2 Haftorah: Jeremiah 32:6-27 Gospels and Emissaries: Luke 4:16-21; The Ten: Galatians 5:1-13
May 3 10-11 Iyar Omer #25	May 4 11-12 Iyar Omer #26	May 5 12-13 Iyar Omer #27	May 6 13-14 Iyar Omer #28	May 7 14-15 Iyar Omer #29  FM 12:45 PM	May 8 15-16 Iyar Omer #30	May 9 16-17 Iyar Omer #31 33) <b>BeChukkotai:</b> Torah: Leviticus 26:3-27:34 Haftorah: Jeremiah 16:19-17:14 The Ten: Ephesians 2:11-19
May 10 17-18 Iyar Omer #32	May 11 18-19 Iyar Omer #33	May 12 19-20 Iyar Omer #34	May 13 20-21 Iyar Omer #35	May 14 21-22 Iyar Omer #36	May 15 22-23 Iyar Omer #37	May 16 23-24 Iyar Omer #38 34) <b>BaMidbar:</b> Torah: Numbers 1:1-4:20 Haftorah: Hosea 2:1-11 The Second Testimony of Yochanan: Revelation 7:1-17.
May 17 24-25 Iyar Omer #39	May 18 25-26 Iyar Omer #40	May 19 26-27 Iyar Omer #41	May 20 27-28 Iyar Omer #42 <b>Solar month of Zebulun begins</b>	May 21 28-29 Iyar Omer #43	May 22 29-30 Iyar Omer #44 SS 6:34 PM NM 7:39 PM	May 23 30 Iyar-1 Sivan Omer #45 35) <b>Naso:</b> Torah: Numbers 4:21-7:89 Haftorah: Judges 13:2-25 Gospels and Emissaries: Acts 21:17-32 The Major Testimonies: Hebrews 4:1-16
May 24 1-2 Sivan Omer #46  <b>May 31 8-9 Sivan</b>	May 25 2-3 Sivan Omer #47	May 26 3-4 Sivan Omer #48	May 27 4-5 Sivan Omer #49	May 28 5-6 Sivan <b>High Shabbat!</b> <b>Shavuot begins at sunset.</b> Omer 50. (Ex. 19:1-20:26 Num. 28:26-31. Ezek 1:1-28, 3:12 RC: Acts 1:1-2:47)	May 29 6-7 Sivan	May 30 7-8 Sivan 36) <b>B'Haalotcha:</b> Torah: Numbers 8:1-12:16 Haftorah: Zechariah 2:14-4:7

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2020 Eternal Torah Calendar

June 2020 (5920 ETC/5780 RC)

Yom Rishon Sun-day	Yom Sheni Mon-day	Yom Sh'lishi Tues-day	Yom Revi'i Wednes-day	Yom Chamishi Thurs-day	Yom Shishi Fri-day	Shabbat
	Jun 1 9-10 Sivan	Jun 2 10-11 Sivan	June 3 11-12 Sivan	Jun 4 12-13 Sivan	Jun 5 13-14 Sivan FM 9:12 PM	Jun 6 14-15 Sivan 37) <b>Shlach Lecha:</b> Torah: Numbers 13:1-15:41 Haftorah: Joshua 2:1-24 The Major Testimonies: Hebrews 3:7-19
Jun 7 15-16 Sivan	Jun 8 16-17 Sivan	Jun 9 17-18 Sivan	Jun 10 18-19 Sivan	Jun 11 19-20 Sivan	Jun 12 20-21 Sivan	Jun 13 21-22 Sivan 38) <b>Korach:</b> Torah: Numbers 16:1-18:32 Haftorah: 1 Samuel 11:14-12:22 The Major Testimonies: Yehuda 1:1-25
Jun 14 22-23 Sivan	Jun 15 23-24 Sivan	Jun 16 24-25 Sivan	Jun 17 25-26 Sivan	Jun 18 26-27 Sivan	Jun 19 27-28 Sivan	June 20 28-29 Sivan <b>Summer Solstice 11:44 PM</b> 39) <b>Chukkat:</b> Torah: Numbers 19:1-22:1 Haftorah: Judges 11:1-33 Gospels and Emissaries: Yochanan 3:19-21
Jun 21 29 Sivan-1 Tammuz NM 8:41 AM SS 6:48 PM <b>Solar month of Reuben begins</b>	Jun 22 1-2 Tammuz	Jun 23 2-3 Tammuz	Jun 24 3-4 Tammuz	Jun 25 4-5 Tammuz	Jun 26 5-6 Tammuz	Jun 27 6-7 Tammuz 40) Balak: Toah: Numbers 22:2- 25:9 Haftorah: Micah 5:6-6:8 Brit Chadasha: 2 Peter 2:1-22
Jun 28 7-8 Tammuz	Jun 29 8-9 Tammuz	Jun 30 9-10 Tammuz				

July 2020 (5920 ETC/5780 RC)

Yom Rishon Sun-day	Yom Sheni Mon-day	Yom Sh'lishi Tues-day	Yom Revi'i Wednes-day	Yom Chamishi Thurs-day	Yom Shishi Fri-day	Shabbat
			Jul 1 10-11 Tammuz	Jul 2 11-12 Tammuz	Jul 3 12-13 Tammuz	Jul 4 13-14 Tammuz 41) <b>Pinchus:</b> Torah: Numbers 25:10-30:1 Haftorah: 1 Kings 18:46-19:21 Gospels and Emissaries: Acts 2:1-21
Jul 5 14-15 Tammuz  FM 6:44 AM	Jul 6 15-16 Tammuz	Jul 7 16-17 Tammuz	Jul 8 17-18 Tammuz	Jul 9 18-19 Tammuz	Jul 10 19-20 Tammuz	Jul 11 20-21 Tammuz 42) <b>Matot:</b> Torah: Numbers 30:1-32:42 Haftorah: Jeremiah 1:1-2:3 Gospels and Emissaries: Matthew 5:33-37
Jul 12 21-22 Tammuz	Jul 13 22-23 Tammuz	Jul 14 23-24 Tammuz	Jul 15 24-25 Tammuz	Jul 16 25-26 Tammuz	Jul 17 26-27 Tammuz	Jul 18 27-28 Tammuz 43) <b>Masei:</b> Torah: Numbers 33:1-36:13 Haftorah: Jeremiah 2:4-28 The Major Testimonies: Ya'akov 4:1-12
Jul 19 28-29 Tammuz	Jul 20 29-30 Tammuz SS 6:44 PM NM 7:33 PM	Jul 21 30 Tammuz-1 Av	Jul 22 1-2 Av <b>Solar month of Shimeon begins</b>	Jul 23 2-3 Av	Jul 24 3-4 Av	Jul 25 4-5 Av 44) <b>Devarim:</b> Torah: Deuteronomy 1:1-3:22 Haftorah: Isaiah 1:1-27 Gospels and Emissaries: Yochanan 15:1-11.
Jul 26 5-6 Av	Jul 27 6-7 Av	Jul 28 7-8 Av	Jul 29 8-9 Av  Tisha b'Av begins at sunset.	Jul 30 9-10 Av "Tisha b'Av"-fast for the Rabbinic day the Temples were destroyed. Actual destruction dates are on the 10th of Av.	Jul 31 10-11 Av	

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August 2020 (5920 ETC/5780 RC)

Yom Rishon Sun-day	Yom Sheni Mon-day	Yom Sh'lishi Tues-day	Yom Revi'i Wednes-day	Yom Chamishi Thurs-day	Yom Shishi Fri-day	Shabbat
						Aug 1 11-12 Av 45) <b>VaEtchanan:</b> Torah: Deuteronomy 3:23-7:11 Haftorah: Isaiah 40:1-26 Gospels and Emissaries: Matthew 4:1-11
Aug 2 12-13 Av	Aug 3 13-14 Av  FM 5:59 PM (The moon becomes "full" after it has set).	Aug 4 14-15 Av	Aug 5 15-16 Av	Aug 6 16-17 Av	Aug 7 17-18 Av	Aug 8 18-19 Av 46) <b>Ekev:</b> Torah: Deuteronomy 7:12-11:25 Haftorah: Isaiah 49:14-51:3; 52:1-15 Gospels and Emissaries: Luke 4:1-13
Aug 9 19-20 Av	Aug 10 20-21 Av	Aug 11 21-22 Av	Aug 12 22-23 Av	Aug 13 23-24 Av	Aug 14 24-25 Av	Aug 15 25-26 Av 47) <b>Re'eh:</b> Torah: Deuteronomy 11:26-16:17 Haftorah: Isaiah 54:11-55:5 The Second Testimony of Yochanan: 1 Yochanan 4:1-6, 2:18-25.
Aug 16 26-27 Av	Aug 17 27-28 Av	Aug 18 28-29 Av	Aug 19 29 Av-1 Elul  NM 4:42 AM SS 6:18 PM	Aug 20 1-2 Elul	Aug 21 2-3 Elul	Aug 22 3-4 Elul. <b>Solar month of Gad begins</b> 48) <b>Shoftim:</b> Torah: Deuteronomy 16:18-21:9 Haftorah: Isaiah 9:1-6, 49:1-6, 51:12-52:12 Gospels and Emissaries: Acts 7:35-60
Aug 23 4-5 Elul  <b>Aug 30 11-12 Elul</b>	Aug 24 5-6 Elul  <b>Aug 31 12-13 Elul</b>	Aug 25 6-7 Elul	Aug 26 7-8 Elul	Aug 27 8-9 Elul	Aug 28 9-10 Elul	Aug 29 10-11 Elul 49) <b>Ki Teze:</b> Torah: Deuteronomy 21:10-25:19 Haftorah: Isaiah 54:1-10 Gospels and Emissaries: Mark 1:1-14

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September 2020 (5920-5921 ETC/5780-5781 RC)

Yom Rishon Sun-day	Yom Sheni Mon-day	Yom Sh'lishi Tues-day	Yom Revi'i Wednes-day	Yom Chamishi Thurs-day	Yom Shishi Fri-day	Shabbat
		Sep 1 13-14 Elul	Sep 2 14-15 Elul	Sep 3 15-16 Elul	Sep 4 16-17 Elul	Sep 5 17-18 Elul 50) Ki Tavo: Torah: Deuteronomy 26:1-29:8 Haftorah: Isaiah 60:1-22 Gospels and Emissaries: Matthew 13:1-23
Sep 6 18-19 Elul	Sep 7 19-20 Elul	Sep 8 20-21 Elul	Sep 9 21-22 Elul	Sep 10 22-23 Elul	Sep 11 23-24 Elul	Sep 12 24-25 Elul 51) <b>Nitzavim</b> : Torah: Deuteronomy 29:9-30:20 Haftorah: Isaiah 61:1-63:9 The Major Testimonies: Romans 9:30-10:13
Sep 13 25-26 Elul	Sep 14 26-27 Elul	Sep 15 27-28 Elul	Sep 16 28-29 Elul	Sep 17 29 Elul- 1 Tishri NM 1:00 PM SS 5:42 PM Yom Teruah begins at sunset. <b>High Shabbat.</b>	Sep 18 1-2 Tishri <b>Yom Teruah!</b>	Sep 19 2-3 Tishri 52) <b>Vayelech</b> : Torah: Deuteronomy 31:1-31:30 Haftorah: Hosea 14:1-10 Gospels and Emissaries: Matthew 28:16-20
Sep 20 3-4 Tishri	Sep 21 4-5 Tishri	Sep 22 5-6 Tishri <b>Fall Equinox 3:31 PM Solar month of Ephraim begins</b>	Sep 23 6-7 Tishri	Sep 24 7-8 Tishri	Sep 25 8-9 Tishri	Sep 26 9-10 Tishri Yom Kippur fast begins before sunset. 53) <b>HaAzinu</b> : Torah: Deuteronomy 32:1-32:52. Haftorah: 2 Samuel 22:1-51 The Major Testimonies: Romans 10:14-21
Sep 27 10-11 Tishri <b>Yom Kippur/High Shabbat!</b>	Sep 28 11-12 Tishri	Sep 29 12-13 Tishri	Sep 30 13-14 Tishri			

## October 2020 (5921 ETC/5781 RC)

Yom Rishon Sun-day	Yom Sheni Mon-day	Yom Sh'lishi Tues-day	Yom Revi'i Wednes-day	Yom Chamishi Thurs-day	Yom Shishi Fri-day	Shabbat
				Oct 1 14-15 Tishri FM 11:05 PM (Watch the moon rise tonight – it will look completely full!) Sukkot begins at sunset.	Oct 2 15-16 Tishri <b>Sukkot 1<sup>st</sup> day</b> Leviticus 22:26-23:44, Numbers 29:12-16, Zechariah 14:1-21, John 1:1-14, 7:1-3	Oct 3 16-17 Tishri <b>Sukkot 2<sup>nd</sup> day</b> Shabbat in the middle of Sukkot. Sukkot, 2nd Day: Lev 22:26-23:44, Num 29:12-16, 1 Kings 8:2-21, John 1:1-14, 7:1-3. Chol Ha Moed: Exodus 33:12-34:26, Ezekiel 38:18-39:16, Yochanan 7:14-36.
Oct 4 17-18 Tishri <b>Sukkot 3<sup>rd</sup> day</b>	Oct 5 18-19 Tishri <b>Sukkot 4<sup>th</sup> day</b>	Oct 6 19-20 Tishri <b>Sukkot 5<sup>th</sup> day</b>	Oct 7 20-21 Tishri <b>Sukkot 6<sup>th</sup> day</b>	Oct 8 21-22 Tishri <b>Sukkot 7<sup>th</sup> day</b>	Oct 9 22-23 Tishri <b>Sukkot 8<sup>th</sup> day):</b> Deut 14:22-16:17, Num 29:35-30:1, 1 Kings 8:54-66. 54) <b>VeZot</b> <b>HaBrachah:</b> Deut 33:1-34:12: Josh 1:1- 18: Jn 7:37-52, Matt 5:1-20, Jude 1:8-9.	Oct 10 23-24 Tishri <b>Simchat Torah (Israel only):</b> Deut. 33:1-34, Gen.1:1-2:3, Num. 29:35-30:1, Josh. 1:1-18, Matt. 5:1- 20. 1) <b>Beresheeth:</b> Gen 1:1-6:8, Isa 42:5- 43:10, Yochanan 1:1-18
Oct 11 24-25 Tishri	Oct 12 25-26 Tishri	Oct 13 26-27 Tishri	Oct 14 27-28 Tishri	Oct 15 28-29 Tishri	Oct 16 29-30 Tishri SS 5:06 PM NM 9:31 PM.	Oct 17 30 Tishri-1 Cheshvan 2) <b>Noach:</b> Gen 6:9-11:32, Isaiah 54:1-55:5, Matt 24:36-44.
Oct 18 1-2 Cheshvan	Oct 19 2-3 Cheshvan	Oct 20 3-4 Cheshvan	Oct 21 4-5 Cheshvan	Oct 22 5-6 Cheshvan <b>Solar month of Manasseh begins</b>	Oct 23 6-7 Cheshvan	Oct 24 7-8 Cheshvan 3) <b>Lech Lecha:</b> Torah: Genesis 12:1-17:27 Haftorah: Isaiah 40:27-41:16 The Major Testimonies: Romans 3:19-5:6
Oct 25 8-9 Cheshvan	Oct 26 9-10 Cheshvan	Oct 27 10-11 Cheshvan	Oct 28 11-12 Cheshvan	Oct 29 12-13 Cheshvan	Oct 30 13-14 Cheshvan	Oct 31 14-15 Cheshvan 4) <b>Vayera:</b> Torah: Genesis 18:1-22:24 Haftorah: 2 Kings 4:1-37 The Major Testimonies: Ya'akov 2:14-24 FM 4:49 PM

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2020 Eternal Torah Calendar

November 2020 (5921 ETC/5781 RC)

Yom Rishon Sun-day	Yom Sheni Mon-day	Yom Sh'lishi Tues-day	Yom Revi'i Wednes-day	Yom Chamishi Thurs-day	Yom Shishi Fri-day	Shabbat
Nov 1 15-16 Cheshvan	Nov 2 16-17 Cheshvan	Nov 3 17-18 Cheshvan	Nov 4 18-19 Cheshvan	Nov 5 19-20 Cheshvan	Nov 6 20-21 Cheshvan	Nov 7 21-22 Cheshvan  5) <b>Chayai Sarah:</b> Torah: Genesis 23:1-25:18 Haftarah: 1 Kings 1:1-31 Gospels and Emissaries: Matthew 8:19-22; Luke 9:37-62
Nov 8 22-23 Cheshvan	Nov 9 23-24 Cheshvan	Nov 10 24-25 Cheshvan	Nov 11 25-26 Cheshvan	Nov 12 26-27 Cheshvan	Nov 13 27-28 Cheshvan	Nov 14 28-29 Cheshvan  6) <b>Toldot:</b> Torah: Genesis 25:19-28:9 Haftarah: Malachi 1:1-2:7 The Major Testimonies: Romans 9:6-16
Nov 15 29 Cheshvan-1 Kislev  NM 7:07 AM SS 4:40 PM	Nov 16 1-2 Kislev	Nov 17 2-3 Kislev	Nov 18 3-4 Kislev	Nov 19 4-5 Kislev	Nov 20 5-6 Kislev	Nov 21 6-7 Kislev <b>Solar month of Benjamin begins</b> 7) <b>Vayetze:</b> Torah: Genesis 28:10-32:2 Haftarah: Hosea 12:13-14:10 Gospels and Emissaries: Yochanan 1:43-51
Nov 22 7-8 Kislev	Nov 23 8-9 Kislev	Nov 24 9-10 Kislev	Nov 25 10-11 Kislev	Nov 26 11-12 Kislev	Nov 27 12-13 Kislev	Nov 28 13-14 Kislev 8) <b>Vayishlach:</b> Torah: Genesis 32:3-36:43 Haftarah: Hosea 11:7-12:12 The Major Testimonies: 1 Corinthians 5:1-13
Nov 29 14-15 Kislev	Nov 30 15-16 Kislev  FM 11:30 AM					

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December 2020 (5921 ETC/5781 RC)

Yom Rishon Sun-day	Yom Sheni Mon-day	Yom Sh'lishi Tues-day	Yom Revi'i Wednes-day	Yom Chamishi Thurs-day	Yom Shishi Fri-day	Shabbat
		Dec 1 16-17 Kislev	Dec 2 17-18 Kislev	Dec 3 18-19 Kislev	Dec 4 19-20 Kislev	Dec 5 20-21 Kislev 9) <b>Vayeshev:</b> Torah: Genesis 37:1-40:23 Haftorah: Amos 2:6-3:8 Gospels and Emissaries: Acts 7:9-16:10)
Dec 6 21-22 Kislev	Dec 7 22-23 Kislev	Dec 8 23-24 Kislev	Dec 9 24-25 Kislev Hanukkah starts at sunset.	Dec 10 25-26 Kislev Hanukkah day 1	Dec 11 26-27 Kislev Hanukkah day 2	Dec 12 27-28 Kislev Hanukkah day 3 10) <b>Miketz:</b> Torah: Genesis 41:1-44:17 Haftorah: 1 Kings 3:15-4:1 Gospels and Emissaries: Acts 7:9-16. Shabbat for Hanukkah: Zechariah 2:14-17,
Dec 13 28-29 Kislev Hanukkah day 4	Dec 14 29-30 Kislev Hanukkah day 5 SS 4:37 PM NM 6:17 PM	Dec 15 30 Kislev-1 Tevet Hanukkah day 6	Dec 16 1-2 Tevet Hanukkah day 7	Dec 17 2-3 Tevet Hanukkah day 8	Dec 18 3-4 Tevet	Dec 19 4-5 Tevet 11) <b>Vayigash:</b> Torah: Genesis 44:18-47:27 Haftorah: Ezekiel 37:15-28 Gospels and Emissaries: Yochanan 10:11-19
Dec 20 5-6 Tevet	Dec 21 6-7 Tevet <b>Solar month of Dan begins</b> Winter Solstice 12:02 PM	Dec 22 7-8 Tevet Dan 1-2	Dec 23 8-9 Tevet Dan 2-3	Dec 24 9-10 Tevet Dan 3-4	Dec 25 10-11 Tevet Dan 4-5	Dec 26 11-12 Tevet Dan 5-6 12) <b>Vayechi:</b> Torah: Genesis 47:28-50:26 Haftorah: 1 Kings 2:1-12 The Major Testimonies: 1 Peter 2:11-17
Dec 27 12-13 Tevet Dan 6-7	Dec 28 13-14 Tevet Dan 7-8	Dec 29 14-15 Tevet Dan 8-9	Dec 30 15-16 Tevet Dan 9-10 FM 5:28 AM	Dec 31 16-17 Tevet Dan 10-11	<b>Jan 1, 2021</b> 17-18 Tevet Dan 11-12	Jan 2 18-19 Tevet Dan 12-13 13) <b>Shemot:</b> Torah: Exodus 1:1-6:1 Haftorah: Isaiah 27:6-28:13 Gospels and Emissaries: Yochanan 17:1-26