

# 35 - Hebrew Calendar and Jewish Feasts

Solar Year - 12 Months - 365.25 Days - Leap Year (February 29th) Every Four Years

Gregorian Calendar	January (1) 31 Days	February (2) 28-29 Days	March (3) 31 Days	April (4) 30 Days	May (5) 31 Days	June (6) 30 Days	July (7) 31 Days	August (8) 31 Days	September (9) 30 Days	October (10) 31 Days	November (11) 30 Days	December (12) 31 Days
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Lunar Year - 12 Months - New Moon Marks 1st of Each Month - 354.5 Days - 13th Month (Adar II) Added 7 out of Every 19 Years

<sup>1</sup> Hebrew Calendar (Religious)	Shebat (11) 30 Days	<sup>2</sup> Adar (12) 29 Days	Nisan (1) 29 Days	Iyyar (2) 29 Days	Sivan (3) 30 Days	Tammuz (4) 29 Days	Ab (5) 30 Days	Elul (6) 29 Days	Tishri (7) 30 Days	Heshvan (8) 29-30 Days	<sup>3</sup> Chislev (9) 30-29 Days	Tebeth (10) 29 Days
Pre-Exodus (Civil)	5	6	7 - (Abib)	8 - (Ziv)	9	10	11	12	1 - (Ethanim)	2 - (Bul)	3	4
Season/Climate	Winter - Rainy Season			Spring - Latter Rains			Summer - Dry Season			Fall - Early Rains - Seed Time		Rainy Season
Farming Season	Late Planting, Winter Figs, Almond Blossom, Oranges Ripen	Pulling Flax, Almonds Bloom, Barley Ripens, Citrus Harvest	Barley Harvest Begins, Flax Harvest	General and Barley Harvest	Wheat Harvest Begins, Early Figs Ripen, Vine Dressing	Wheat Harvest, Early Grape Harvest	Main Fruit Harvest of Grapes, Figs, and Olives	Dates and Summer Figs	Plowing, Sowing, and Olive Harvest	Olive Harvest, Wheat and Barley Planting	Wheat and Barley Planting Continues	Jordan Valley Cultivation Begins, Late Planting

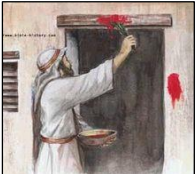






<sup>1</sup>Religious calendar begins in Nisan instead of Tishri (Exodus 12:2)

<sup>2</sup>2nd Adar (Intercalary Month) added each year the barley was not ripe on 16th of Nisan. Two of these type years were not allowed in a row.









<sup>3</sup>Chanukkah (Dedication) celebrates the re-dedication of the temple, it starts on the 25th day of Chislev and lasts 8 days.

## The Feasts of The Lord

Seven Month Cycle of The Three Great Festivals (Leviticus (23:1-44))

1-Passover		2-Pentecost		3-Tabernacles				
1st Month (Spring)		2nd Month		7th Month (Fall)				
<p><b>Passover</b> Leviticus (23:4-5) <b>Nisan-14th Day</b> Exodus (12:1-14)</p>  <p>"Pesach"</p>	<p><b>Unleavened Bread</b> Leviticus (23:6-8) <b>Nisan-15th Day</b> (Feast Sabbath) Exodus (12:15-20)</p>  <p>"Chag HaMatzot"</p>	<p><b>First Fruits</b> Leviticus (23:9-14) Day after weekly Sabbath "8th Day"</p>  <p>"Reishit Katzir"</p>	<p><b>Weeks</b> Exodus (34:22) "Week of Sabbaths" (7 weekly Sabbaths)</p> <p>The "Feast of Weeks" began with the offering of the first fruits from the Barley Harvest. It ends with the gathering of the wheat harvest.</p>	<p><b>Pentecost</b> Leviticus (23:15-22) <b>Sivan-6th Day</b> Day After Sabbath (8th)</p>  <p>"Shavuot"</p>	<p><b>4th-5th-6th Months</b> <b>Tammuz-Ab-Elul</b></p> <p>This extended period between the "Feast of Pentecost" and the "Feast of Trumpets" represents the present "Church Period" during which the Holy Spirit is gathering "the elect".</p>	<p><b>Trumpets</b> Leviticus (23:23-25) <b>Tishri-1st Day</b> (Sabbath) New Years Day (Civil)</p>  <p>"Rosh Hashanah"</p>	<p><b>Day of Atonement</b> Leviticus (23:26-32) <b>Tishri-10th Day</b></p>  <p>"Yom Kippur"</p>	<p><b>Tabernacles</b> Leviticus (23:33-43) Exodus (23:16, 34:22) <b>Tishri-15th to 22nd</b> Feast of Ingathering 8 Days - Two Sabbaths</p>  <p>"Sukkot" "Hag Ha' Asif"</p>

Old Testament "Types" - These Feasts Were a Shadow of The Work of Redemption Through Jesus Christ, The Work of The Holy Spirit With The Church, and The Work of God The Father With Israel.

Redemption	Walking "Holy"	The Resurrection	Work of The Holy Spirit	Church Age (Summer Harvest)	Israel Re-Gathered	Israel Atonement	Millennial Rest
<p>1st Corinthians (5:7)</p>  <p>The Passover represents how God will "passover" our sins if we are covered by the blood of Jesus.</p>	<p>1st Corinthians (5:8)</p>  <p>Leaven represents sin so the unleavened bread represents walking in a holy and sinless way.</p>	<p>1st Corinthians (15:22)</p>  <p>Jesus rose on the day after the Sabbath and was the "first fruits" of the resurrection.</p>	<p>Acts (2:1-4)</p>  <p>The "wave" loaves with leaven represent the joining of Jew and Gentile within the church.</p>	<p><b>Church Age</b></p>  <p>The trumpet denotes the rapture of the Church and begins the gathering of Israel back to Jerusalem for the tribulation period.</p>	<p>Matthew (24:29-31)</p>  <p>At the end of the 7 year tribulation period, Israel will repent and Jesus will return to save them from the armies of the Anti-Christ.</p>	<p>Zechariah (13:1)</p>  <p>Israel and the Church will enjoy a renewed relationship with God and will gain true "Rest".</p>	<p>Amos (9:13-15) Zechariah (14:16-21)</p> 

New Testament "Anti-Types" - This is the Fulfillment of the Old Testament Feasts.