

Romans chapter 3 tells us God committed His oracles to the Jewish people, and this calendar is produced for the purpose of helping all believers live a part of God's truth, by learning the yearly cycle God laid out in His Word.

Of course, a Biblical calendar is quite different from the Gregorian calendar most of us use today; but this planning calendar gives you both, in a way which will teach you the Biblical calendar while you are simply planning your normal everyday life!

"Seeing it is one God, which shall justify the circumcision by faith, and uncircumcision through faith. Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid: yea, we establish the law."

Romans 3:30-31



PLANNER

2022 5782 / 5783



Personal Information	
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PDF Edition

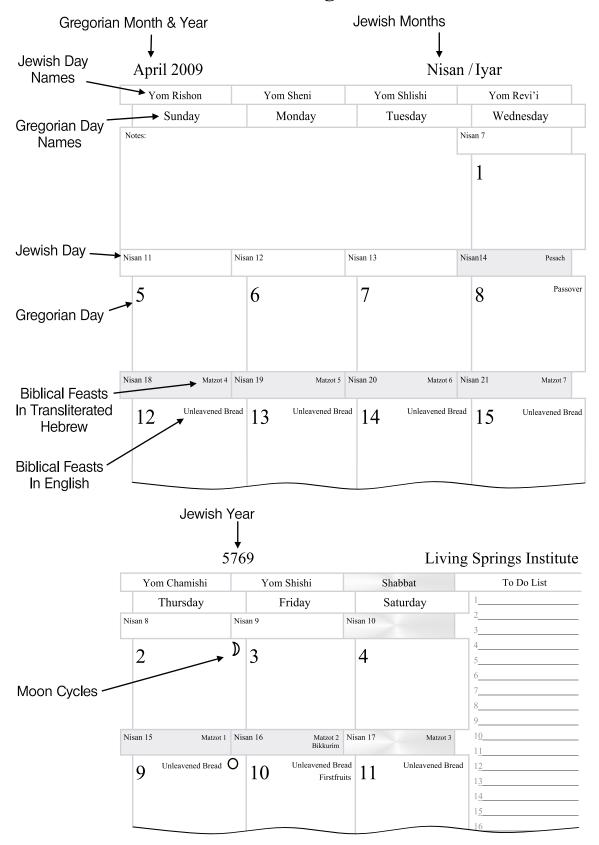
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Additional copies of this calendar are available through
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All Scripture references are from the King James version unless otherwise noted.

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Calendar Usage Guide



Introduction

In Romans chapter 3, Paul says there is one big difference or "advantage" if you are born into the Jewish nation, and that's the fact that to the Jews were committed the oracles of God! God had made a promise to Abraham that through Abraham's seed the world would be blessed. (Gen. 12:3) This blessing would ultimately be The Messiah; but long before Jesus was born in Bethlehem, God would give the Scriptures - which we should understand really are one and the same. "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God." John 1:1-2

All this means we must look to Jerusalem and the Jewish people if we are going to see the most important events of our lives unfold! This is why God established a chosen nation and promised that in the last days He would physically gather the Jewish nation again. However, as we wait for the events God will bring through His people, we must understand our lives are not just about the things God will bring, but also about the things God has already given.

Even if we are not Jewish, we should be good students of the Scripture. That means we should study the Laws which were given to the Jews, and seek the lessons they teach. Jews and Gentiles alike should be forming their thinking by looking at the Laws God gave, and not the things of this world. We must never be conformed to this world; we must be transformed by the renewing of our minds through God's Word! (Rom. 12:1-2)

Man chooses to observe each passing season, as well as mark what we see as significant events in our history. So God, through the Jewish nation, established a calendar to show us just how a people might look if they were to give God all the glory for their lives. This calendar is described for us in the Bible, and it is still seen in the Jewish nation today. The monthly planner you hold in your hand is an attempt to help you learn, understand, and observe the events of God's calendar as you plan your days. To understand what you will see in this planner there are some basic elements about God's calendar which, if you do not already know, you will need to.

First, God laid out the seven day cycle we call a "week" in creation; thus, it predates any calendar. This seven day cycle operates without guidance from the sun, moon, or stars. Six days were created for labor, and the seventh was sanctified by God as a day to rest and commune with Him. This is called the Sabbath, or to be more appropriately Hebrew in our terminology, "Shabbat" which means "to cease." In the Law, God also created many other Sabbath days for the nation of Israel to enjoy.

Second, the creation account states, "And the evening and the morning were the first day." Genesis 1:5 and so on through all the days of creation. In following what God's Word tells us, Jews do not see the beginning of the day as the stroke of midnight on a clock. Jews see the beginning of a day as sundown or what many of us would call the beginning of evening.

Third, the Jewish calendar is lunar. This means, unlike the Gregorian calendar most of us are used to, God's calendar is based on the moon instead of the sun. The months follow the moon's cycle. Each month starts with the new moon, and the first day of every month is a solemn day unto The Lord. (Num. 10:10, II Chron. 2:4) In Hebrew, this first day is called "Rosh Chodesh," which means "Head of the Month." A lunar calendar also means the start of the year was originally based on the seasons, not some predetermined number of days it takes the earth to travel around the sun.

It's also helpful to note that today there are some slight differences between the technical way in which the Law laid out the calendar and the way the Jews observe it now. In the Law, the start of the year was the month of the earliest harvest in Israel. The modern Jewish nation observes the fifth Biblical feast as the start of the new year. This creates a Biblical new year and a Jewish new year of sorts. Originally, the months did not have a set number of days. Instead, the month began when a new moon was observed. Today, the months are given a set number of either 29 or 30 days. Because a moon cycle averages about 29½ days, the first day of the month still falls close to, if not on, the "official" new moon. So, the calendar is just more rigid in its layout. Also, there is a known cycle of adding a month to certain years in order to keep the

modern calendar in line with the solar cycle. This, again, is more an issue of predictability and knowability than it is anything else. The big difference we see in all this is simply the fact that the early way of doing things was a more natural observance of God's creation. Not for the purpose of worshiping the creation but for what Paul was talking about in Romans 1:20, "For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse:"

Now that we've taken a quick look at the structure of the calendar, we want to look at what was placed on it. God laid within this calendar a series of feast days which would remind God's people of what God had done for them, celebrate what God was doing, and prophesy of what was yet to come. Of these there are seven, and they all take place in the first seven months of the Biblical year! (Lev. 23)

Biblical New Year - To understand how the feast days are calculated you must first know when the Biblical year starts. God told Israel that the month they came out of Egypt would be the first month of the year to them. (Ex. 12) This put the first month in a specific time of year; but if you make your year consist of twelve or even thirteen moon cycles, the first of the year will move through the seasons all the way around the calendar. So, how do you know when to start a new year? In ancient times, it was determined by the priest observing the maturity of the earliest grain harvest. This comes at the same time as the month they left Egypt. So, when it was known in what moon cycle the harvest would start, that new moon would be the start of the year.

Feast #1

Pesach (Passover) is the first feast of the year. It is to be held on the fourteenth day of the first month. It remembers Israel's deliverance from Egypt which happened after the last plague. That plague was the death angel who struck the first born of every house in Egypt which did not have the blood of the Passover sacrifice on the doorposts. The Passover lamb was to be sacrificed the afternoon of the fourteenth and eaten with bitter

herbs through that night. No bone of the lamb's body was to be broken. Nothing of the Passover lamb was to be left until the morning of the fifteenth, or it was to be destroyed by fire. (Ex. 12) This feast foreshadowed the sacrifice of The Messiah. Jesus was crucified the same afternoon the Passover lamb was being sacrificed at the temple, (John 19:14-30) and His body was quickly buried because the Sabbath would start at sunset. (John 19:31-42)

Feast #2

Hag HaMatzot (The Feast of Unleavened Bread) is a seven day feast. It starts on the fifteenth and ends on the twenty-first of the first month. It remembers the hasty exodus the children of Israel took out of Egypt. They would have no time to allow their bread to rise and be kneaded in the normal way. They would have to eat unleavened bread (Matzot) as they left Egypt for a path which would lead to the promised land. The first day and the seventh day of this feast is a Sabbath. (Ex. 12:15-20) The purging of the house and refraining from eating anything with leaven for the duration of this feast represents the purity of Christ, (I Cor. 5:6-8) and the fact we too must turn aside from the pleasures of this world if we are going to walk the path which leads to the promise of eternal life. (Matt. 7:13-14)

Feast #3

Bikkurim (Firstfruits) The Law says this feast shall be the day following the Sabbath, referring to the first day of Unleavened Bread. (Lev. 23:11) This means Firstfruits coincides with the second day of Unleavened Bread which is the sixteenth of the first month. This feast is also tied to the commandment that all first born belong to God, and shows us this applies even to plants. (Ex. 13:1-12) On this day, Israel was to bring the very first sheaths of the harvest to the temple and present them to God. Nothing of the new harvest was to be eaten until this was done. (Lev. 23:9-14) Its historical significance is that the children of Israel began to live off the land of Canaan the day before this feast, and it was on the Feast of Firstfruits that the manna God had fed Israel all the days they spent in the wilderness, ceased! (Josh. 5:10-12) Sadly, many Christians do not know this; but this feast is the true celebration of The Messiah's resurrection. Jesus died on Passover, and rose on the third day to become the Firstfruits among many! (I Cor. 15:19-23)

Feast #4

Shavuot (Feast of Weeks) This feast is not given a date. Instead, it is directly connected to Firstfruits. Starting from the day of Firstfruits, you must count seven representative Sabbaths. In other words, seven sets of seven days. This makes up forty-nine days. The day after that is Shavuot. "Shavuot" is a Hebrew word which means "weeks," and the days counting up to Shavuot are called "The Counting of the Omer." The way you count up to Shavuot is also why so many know this feast as Pentecost. "Pentecost" is the Greek word for fifty, and Shavuot is fifty days from Firstfruits. Shavuot is in recognition of the giving of the Law to the nation of Israel; (Ex. 19-20) and in Israel, this was a time of bringing in and celebrating the harvest God had provided. However, God promised that some day He would write the Law upon their hearts! (Jer. 31:31-34) The fulfillment of Shavuot would come with the pouring out of The Holy Ghost; and many souls were added to the church on that day. (John 14:16-17, Acts 2) The reason it is connected to Firstfruits so directly is that The Holy Ghost did not come to speak of Himself, but to remind us of all Jesus had taught. (John 14:25-26, 16:12-15)

Feast #5

Rosh Ha-Shana (Feast of Trumpets) is held on the first day of the seventh month. It is a day of blowing trumpets. Moses was ordered to make two silver trumpets which would be used to assemble the congregation of Israel to the door of the tabernacle. (Num. 10:1-10) In ancient times, trumpets were sounded for many reasons. Sometimes it was to celebrate a joyous occasion - such as a wedding. Sometimes, it was to warn of a coming invasion; and sometimes, it was to announce the coming of a great king! Today, this feast is called Rosh Ha-Shana which means "Head of the Year," because this day is the modern Jewish new year. In many ways, this is very appropriate, because this feast foreshadows the Second Coming of The Messiah to this earth, which will truly be a new beginning

for Israel and all the world. When this feast is fulfilled, all will realize Jesus is truly The Messiah and King! The Bible records Jesus will return with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trumpet of God. (I Thes. 4:16-18) This event will mean different things to different people around the world, depending on how they feel about The Messiah. For those who are against Him, these trumpets will be an alarm; but for those who have believed on Him, these trumpets are a sound of joy. However, no matter how you feel, to all it will be the announcement of the returning King, Who is King of Kings and Lord of all, and He will gather His own unto Himself!

Feast #6

Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) is held on the tenth day of the seventh month. For Israel, this is the most solemn day of all the year. It was on this day - and only on this day - that the High Priest entered the Holy of Holies with the blood of the sacrifice, before the Mercy Seat, to make an atonement for himself as the High Priest and for the children of Israel as a nation. (Lev. 16) This day is a foreshadowing of the Day of Judgment when both small and great, rich and poor will stand before God and be judged according to their works. On this day, God will separate all those who have desired Him from those who have turned away. Only those whose names have not been blotted out of The Lamb's Book Of Life will be welcomed into the Kingdom. Which means, only those Jesus has chosen to present to His Father, and make an atonement for, will enter into eternal life! (Matt. 25:31-34, Rev. 3:5, 20:7-15)

Feast #7

Sukkot (Feast of Tabernacles) is a seven day feast plus one, which technically makes it an eight day feast. However, it is good to understand the last day is a bit separate in its meaning. This feast starts on the fifteenth day of the seventh month and ends on the twenty-first, but there is a call for a solemn assembly on the twenty-second. During this feast, Israel was commanded to leave their dwellings and live for seven days in three sided booths made of tree branches. The first day of this feast is a Sabbath unto The Lord, and the day after it ends (the eighth day) there is to be a solemn

assembly. This day is also a Sabbath. (Lev. 23:36) This feast remembers the life Israel lived for many years as they traveled through the wilderness to the promised land. This is the only feast in which Israel is commanded to rejoice! (Lev. 23:40) It celebrates the reality of the promise that those who have trusted in God will someday, "...ever be with the Lord." I Thessalonians 4:17 We will finally tabernacle with The God Who created us. This is why Jesus said He went to prepare a place for us, that where He is there we may be also! (John 14:1-3) When Jesus returns to this earth, He will reign for more than a thousand years; and during that time, the Bible tells us all the nations of the earth will come up to Jerusalem to hold the Feast of Tabernacles. Those nations which do not come up will not receive the blessings of God. (Zech. 14:16-19)

The solemn assembly held the day after the seventh day of the Feast of Tabernacles is the end of the God commanded feast days for the year. However, we should consider two other Jewish feasts which, due to history, appear on their calendar. These two feasts may not have been given directly in the Law, but they too mark prophesied historic events and/or truths.

Hanukkah (Feast of Dedication) is an eight day feast beginning on the twenty-fifth of the month Kislev. This feast recalls a great Jewish victory during the Greek era, which was prophesied in the Book of Daniel. (Dan. 11:29-45) The Greek ruler attempted to make it illegal for anyone to follow God's Law. The temple of God in Jerusalem was desecrated. Swine flesh was burned on the altar, and a statue of Zeus was set up. Even some Jews agreed the Laws of God should be a thing of the past, but those who loved God stood up and chose to fight rather than disobey God's Law. Eventually, they retook Jerusalem and the temple. They cleansed the temple, and rededicated it to God. The problem was that as they relit the temple lamp (called a Menorah), they only had enough oil for one day, and it would take several days to make more of this special oil. However, the sign that God was truly with them came as that one day's supply of oil lasted the eight days it took to make more! Hanukkah remembers the Jewish victory, but it is a celebration of the miracle of the oil. As Jesus walked this earth, John records He | "Learning Center" then on "Calendar Project."

came to the temple on "...the feast of dedication," (John 10:22-28) and Jesus even prophesies that the temple and the Jewish nation would once again suffer in the latter days - referring to Daniel's prophecy again. (Matt. 24:1-22, Dan. 12) Sadly, the temple was destroyed not many years after Christ by the Romans in 70 A.D., and many Jewish people were removed to other lands. Today, Hanukkah can be celebrated with a little more expectation, as we have witnessed the rebirth of the nation of Israel and the continual return of her people. We now await the day the temple will once again be rebuilt and the Temple Mount rededicated to God! (Jer. 33:14-18, Zech. 14:20-21)

Purim is a two day feast held on the fourteenth and fifteenth of the Jewish month preceding Biblical New Year. Purim means "lots," as in casting lots. It remembers the story told in the book of Esther, which took place during the reign of the Medes and Persians, where an evil man named Haman had received permission from the king to kill all the Jews in the kingdom. (Esth. 3:1-11) However, God had already placed Esther in the queen's position. Esther risked her life by revealing to the king she was a Jew and asking for the life of her people to be spared. The king not only spared the lives of the Jews, but in doing so, gave them the chance to destroy those who hated them! This incident proved God was still with His people, and would not allow them to be destroyed.

In modern times, an attempt to destroy God's people not only failed, but saw the birth of the modern nation of Israel! Thus, this planner lists Holocaust Remembrance Day (Yom Ha-Shoah), Israel's Independence Day (Yom Ha-Atzma'ut), and Jerusalem Day (Yom Yerushalayim). All through the ages there have been those who wish to destroy the knowledge of God and His people. whether Jew or non-Jew; but in spite of this, if you read the back of the Bible it tells us God's people win!

To help you learn more about the Biblical calendar, feasts, and events listed in this planner, a free book titled "Counting The Days" is available. For information about this book and the entire calendar project, write to us at Living Springs Institute, P.O. Box 271, Loveland, CO 80539, or you can visit us online at www.livingspringsinstitute.org, click on

January 2022

Tevet / Shvat

Yom Rishon	Yom Sheni	Yom Shlishi	Yom Revi'i
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Notes:			
Tevet 29	Shvat 1 Rosh Chodesh	Shvat 2	Shvat 3
2	• 3	4	5
Shvat 7	Shvat 8	Shvat 9	Shvat 10
9	D 10	11	12
Shvat 14	Shvat 15	Shvat 16	Shvat 17
16	17 Martin Luther King Jr's Day (observed)	18	19
Shvat 21	Shvat 22	Shvat 23	Shvat 24
23	24	25	4 26
	Shvat 29		
30	31		

Yom Chamishi	Yom Shishi	Shabbat	To Do List
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1
<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	Tevet 28	2
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		1 New Year's Day	4 5
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			15
			16 17
hvat 11	Shvat 12	Shvat 13	18
			19
13	14	15	20
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hvat 18	Shvat 19	Shvat 20	25
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20	<u></u>	22	28
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February 2022

Shvat / Adar I

Yom Rishon	Yom Sheni	Yom Shlishi	You	m Revi'i
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dar I 12	Adar I 13	Adar I 14	Adar I 15	
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dar I 19	Adar I 20	Adar I 21	Adar I 22	
20	21 Presidents' Day	22	23	
dar I 26	Adar I 27	Notes:		
27	28			
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Yom Chamishi	Yom Shish	i Shabbat	To Do List
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1
Adar I 2	Adar I 3	Adar I 4	2
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			20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

March 2022

Adar I / Adar II

Yom Rishon	Yom Shen	i Yom Shlishi	Yom Revi'i
Sunday	Monda	y Tuesday	Wednesday
Notes:		Adar I 28	Adar I 29
		1	2
Adar II 3	Adar II 4	Adar II 5	Adar II 6
6	7	8	9
Adar II 10	Adar II 11	Adar II 12	Adar II 13
13	14	15	16
Adar II 17	Adar II 18	Adar II 19	Adar II 20
20	21	22	23
Adar II 24	Adar II 25	Adar II 26	Adar II 27
27	28	29	30

Yom Chamishi	Yom	Shishi	Shabbat	To Do List
Thursday		Friday	Saturday	1
Adar I 30	Adar II 1	-	Adar II 2	2
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				17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

April 2022

Adar II / Nisan

Yom Rishon	Yom Sheni	Yom Shlishi	Yom Revi'i
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Notes:			
Nisan 2	Nisan 3	Nisan 4	Nisan 5
3	4	5	6
Nisan 9	Nisan 10	Nisan 11	Nisan 12
10	11	12	13
Nisan 16 Matzot 2 Bikkurim	Nisan 17 Matzot 3	Nisan 18 Matzot 4	Nisan 19 Matzot 5
17 Unleavened B		ned 19 Unleavened B	read 20 Unleavened Bread
Nisan 23	Nisan 24	Nisan 25	Nisan 26
24	25	26	27

Yom (Chamishi	Yon	n Shishi	Sł	nabbat		To Do List
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Nisan / Iyar / Sivan

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29 Jerusalem Day 30 Memorial Day 31			31	Memorial Day	Jerusalem	29

Yom Chamishi	Yom Shishi	Shabbat	To Do List
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1
Iyar 4 Yom Ha-Atzr	ma'ut Iyar 5	Iyar 6	2
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5 National Day of Prayer Independent	Israel's ndence Day 6	7	5
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June 2022

Sivan / Tamuz

Yom Rishon	Yom Shen	i Yom Shlishi	Yom Revi'i
Sunday	Monda	y Tuesday	Wednesday
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	t Sivan 7	Sivan 8	Sivan 9
5 Feast of V (Pente	Veeks ecost) 6	7	D 8
Sivan 13	Sivan 14	Sivan 15	Sivan 16
12	13	14 Flag Day	O 15
Sivan 20	Sivan 21	Sivan 22	Sivan 23
19 Father's Day	20	4 21	22
Sivan 27	Sivan 28	Sivan 29	Sivan 30
26	27	28	• 29

Yom Chamishi	Yom Shishi	Shabbat	To Do List
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1
Sivan 3	Sivan 4	Sivan 5	23
2	3	4	4
Sivan 10	Sivan 11	Sivan 12	10
9	10	11	11
Sivan 17	Sivan 18	Sivan 19	17
16	17	18	19 20 21 22 23 24
Sivan 24	Sivan 25	Sivan 26	2526
23	24	25	27 28 29 30 31
Tamuz 1 Rosh Chode	sh Notes:		MAY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
30			22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 JULY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Tamuz / Av

Yom Rishon	Yom Sheni	Yom Shlisl	ni Yom Rev	vi'i
Sunday	Monda	y Tuesda	y Wedne	sday
ote:				
amuz 4	Tamuz 5	Tamuz 6	Tamuz 7	
3	4 Independence Da	ay 5	6	D
Samuz 11	Tamuz 12	Tamuz 13	Tamuz 14	
10	11	12	13	C
amuz 18	Tamuz 19	Tamuz 20	Tamuz 21	
17	18	19	20	(
amuz 25	Tamuz 26	Tamuz 27	Tamuz 28	
24	25	26	27	,
v 3				
31				

Yom Chamishi	Yom Shishi	Shabbat	To Do List
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1
	Tamuz 2	Tamuz 3	2
			34
	1	2	5
			6
			7
			8
2 0	T. 0	T 10	9
Samuz 8	Tamuz 9	Tamuz 10	1011
7	O	0	12
7	8	9	13
			14
			15
			16
Γamuz 15	Tamuz 16	Tamuz 17	17
Tuniuz 13	Tuniuz 10	Tunidz 17	18
14	15	16	20
14	13	10	21
			22
			23
			24
Tamuz 22	Tamuz 23	Tamuz 24	25
			26
21	22	23	27 28
21		23	29
			30
			31
Γamuz 29	Av 1 Rosh	Chodesh Av 2	JUNE S M T W T F S
			5 6 7 8 9 10 11
28	29	30	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
			AUGUST
			S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6
			7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
			21 22 23 24 23 26 27 28 29 30 31

August 2022

Av / Elul

Yom Rishon	Yom Shen	i Yom Shlish	i Yom Revi'i
Sunday	Monda	y Tuesday	Wednesday
Notes:	Av 4	Av 5	Av 6
	1	2	3
Av 10	Av 11	Av 12	Av 13
7	8	9	10
Av 17	Av 18	Av 19	Av 20
14	15	16	17
Av 24	Av 25	Av 26	Av 27
21	22	23	24
Elul 1 Rosh Chodes	h Elul 2	Elul 3	Elul 4
28	29	30	31

Yom Chamishi	Yom Shish	ni Shabbat	To Do List
Thursday	Friday	y Saturday	1
Av 7	Av 8	Av 9	2
			3
4	5	$\mathfrak{D} _{G}$	4 5
_			6
			7
			8
			9
Av 14	Av 15	Av 16	10
			11
11	0 12	13	12
			13
			14 15
			16
			17
Av 21	Av 22	Av 23	18
		1	19
18	19	\mathbb{Q}_{20}	20
			21
			22
			23 24
			25
Av 28	Av 29	Av 30	26
			27
25	26	27	28
			29
			30
			31
N			шил
Notes:			S M T W T F S
			3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
			17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
			SEPTEMBER S M T W T F S
			S M 1 W 1 F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
			11 12 13 14 15 16 17

September 2022

Elul / Tishrei

Yom Rishon	Yom Sheni	Yom Shlish	ni Yom Revi'i
Sunday	Monday	Tuesda	y Wednesday
otes:			
Elul 8	Elul 9	Elul 10	Elul 11
4	5 Labor Day	6	7
Clul 15	Elul 16	Elul 17	Elul 18
11	12	13	14
ilul 22	Elul 23	Elul 24	Elul 25
18	19	20	21
Clul 29	Tishrei 1 Rosh C Rosh Ha	Chodesh Tishrei 2	Tishrei 3
	• 26 Feast o	f Trumpets 27	28

5782/5783

Yom Chamishi	Yom Shishi	Shabbat		To Do List
Thursday	Friday	Saturday		1
Elul 5	Elul 6	Elul 7		23
1	2	3	D 2	4
Elul 12	Elul 13	Elul 14		9
8	9	10		12 13 14 15
Elul 19	Elul 20	Elul 21		17 18 19
15	16	17		20
Elul 26	Elul 27	Elul 28		25 26
22	23	24	2	27
Tishrei 4	Tishrei 5	Notes:		AUGUST S M T W T F S
29	30			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 OCTOBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

October 2022

Tishrei / Cheshvan

Yom Rishon	fom RishonYom SheniYom ShlishiSundayMondayTuesday			Yon	Revi'i		
Sunday				Tuesday		We	dnesday
Notes:							
Tishrei 7	Tisl	nrei 8	Tis	shrei 9	Tis	hrei 10	Yom Kippur
2	D	3		4		5	Day of Atonement
Tishrei 14	Tisł	nrei 15 Sukkot 1	Tis	shrei 16 Sukkot 2	Tis	hrei 17	Sukkot 3
9	0	10 Columbus Feast Tabernach (observed)	of les	11 Feast of Taberna	cles	12	Feast of Tabernacles
Tishrei 21 Sukkot 7	Tish	nrei 22 Sukkot 8	Tis	shrei 23	Tis	hrei 24	
16 Feast of Taberna	cles	Feast of Tabernacles	U	18		19	,
Tishrei 28	Tisł	nrei 29	Tis	shrei 30	Che	eshvan 1	Rosh Chodesh
23 Cheshvan 5	Che	24 shvan 6		25		26	
30		31					

Yom Chamisl	hi Yom Sh	ishi Shabbat	To Do List
Thursday	y Frid	lay Saturday	1
	'	Tishrei 6	2
			34
		1	5
			6
			7
			8
			9
ishrei 11	Tishrei 12	Tishrei 13	10
			11
6	7	8	12
			13 14
			15
			16
			17
ishrei 18 S	ukkot 4 Tishrei 19	Sukkot 5 Tishrei 20 Sukk	xot 6 18
			. 19
13 Feast of	Tabernacles 14 Feas	st of Tabernacles 15 Feast of Tab	
			21
			22
			23 24
			25
ishrei 25	Tishrei 26	Tishrei 27	26
•	0.1	22	27
20	21	22	28
			29
			30
			31
Cheshvan 2	Cheshvan 3	Cheshvan 4	SEPTEMBER
			S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
27	28	29	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
	- 0		25 26 27 28 29 30 NOVEMBER
			S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5
			6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
			27 28 29 30

November 2022

Cheshvan / Kislev

Yom Rishon	Yom Sheni	Yom Shlish	ni Yom Revi'i	
Sunday	Monday	y Tuesda	y Wednesda	ay
Notes:		Cheshvan 7	Cheshvan 8	
		1	D 2	
Cheshvan 12	Cheshvan 13	Cheshvan 14	Cheshvan 15	
6	7	8	0 9	
Cheshvan 19	Cheshvan 20	Cheshvan 21	Cheshvan 22	
13	14	15	16	
Cheshvan 26	Cheshvan 27	Cheshvan 28	Cheshvan 29	
20	21	22	23	
Kislev 3	Kislev 4	Kislev 5	Kislev 6	
27	28	29	30	D

Yom Chamishi		Yom Shishi	Shabbat	To Do List
Thursday		Friday	Saturday	1
Cheshvan 9	Che	eshvan 10	Cheshvan 11	23
				34
3		4	5	5
				6
				7
				8
				9
Cheshvan 16	Che	eshvan 17	Cheshvan 18	10
				11
10		1 1 Veterans' Day	12	12
			12	13
				14
				15
				16
Cheshvan 23	Che	eshvan 24	Cheshvan 25	1718
				19
17	18		19	20
1 /	10	19	21	
				22
				23
				24
Cheshvan 30	Kie	lev 1 Rosh Chod	esh Kislev 2	25
Cheshvan 50	Kis	icv i Rosii Cilou	CSII KISICV Z	26
↑ Thanksgiving	25		26	27
24 manksgiving		25	26	28
				29
				30
				31
				OOMORER
Notes:				OCTOBER S M T W T F S
				2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
				16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
				30 31 DECEMBER
				S M T W T F S 1 2 3
				4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
				18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

December 2022

Kislev / Tevet

Yom Rishon	Yom Sh	veni Von	n Shlishi	Yom Revi'i
Sunday	Mon		Cuesday	Wednesday
otes:		9		
Cislev 10	Kislev 11	Kislev 12	Kisle	v 13
4	5	6	,	7
Cislev 17	Kislev 18	Kislev 19	Kisle	v 20
11	12	13		14
Cislev 24	Kislev 25	Hanukkah Kislev 26	Hanukkah Kisle	v 27 Hanukkah
18	19	20		21
Fevet 1 Rosh Chodesh Hanukkah	Tevet 2	Hanukkah Tevet 3	Tever	t 4
25 Christmas	26	27		28

Yom Chan	nishi Yom Shi	ishi Shabbat	To Do List
Thurse	day Frid	ay Saturday	1
islev 7	Kislev 8	Kislev 9	2
			3
1	2	3	4
_	_		6
			7
			8
			9
slev 14	Kislev 15	Kislev 16	10
			11
8	9	10	12
O		10	13
			14
			15
			16 17
slev 21	Kislev 22	Kislev 23	18
			19
15	16	\mathfrak{q}_{17}	20
13	10	1 7	21
			22
			23
			24
slev 28	Hanukkah Kislev 29	Hanukkah Kislev 30 Hanu	25
			26
22	23	Christmas Eve	27
	23	27	29
			30
			31
vet 5	Tevet 6	Tevet 7	NOVEMBER
			S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
29	$\mathbb{D} _{30}$	31 New Year's Eve	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
			27 28 29 30
			JANUARY 2023 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
			8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
			22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

			202	3 Ex	ecu	tive	Pla	nnir	ng G	uid	е		
JAN	UARY						FEBRUARY						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
29	30	31					26	27	28				
MAY	,						JUN	E					
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Juii.	MIOII.	i ue.	weu.	l liui.	111.	Jai.	Juli.	MIOII.	rue.	weu.	mur.	111.	Jat.
	1	2	3	4	5	6					1	2	3
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	
SEP	TEMB	ER					ОСТ	OBER					
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Juii.	MIOII.	i ue.	weu.	l liui.	111.	Jai.	Juli.	Wion.	rue.	weu.	mur.	111.	Jat.
					1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31				

			2023						3				
MAF	RCH						APR	IL					
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
			1	2	3	4							1
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
JUL'	Y						AUG	UST					
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
						1			1	2	3	4	5
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	31		
	EMBE	R					DEC	EMBE	R				
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
			1	2	3	4						1	2
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30

IMPORTANT DATES		
<u>Titles</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
New Year's Day	January 1	January 1
Martin Luther King Jr's Day (observed)	January 17	January 16
Presidents' Day	February 21	February 20
Purim	March 17 - 18	March 7 - 8
Biblical New Year	April 2	March 23
Pesach (Passover)	April 15	April 5
Matzot (Unleavened Bread)	April 16 - 22	April 6 - 12
Bikkurim (Firstfruits)	April 17	April 7
Living Springs' Anniversary	April 18	April 18
Holocaust Remembrance Day	April 28	April 18
Israel's Independence Day	May 5	April 26
National Day of Prayer	May 5	May 4
Mother's Day	May 8	May 14
Jerusalem Day	May 29	May 19
Memorial Day	May 30	May 29
Shavuot (Feast of Weeks) (Pentecost)	June 5	May 26
Flag Day	June 14	June 14
Father's Day	June 19	June 18
Independence Day	July 4	July 4
Labor Day	September 5	September 4
Rosh Ha-Shana (Feast of Trumpets)	September 26	September 16
Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	October 5	September 25
Sukkot (Feast of Tabernacles)	October 10 - 17	Sept. 30 - Oct. 7
Columbus Day (observed)	October 10	October 9
Veterans' Day	November 11	November 11
Thanksgiving	November 24	November 23
Hanukkah	Dec. 19 - Dec. 26	Dec. 8 - Dec. 15
Christmas	December 25	December 25

PHONE NUMBERS & ADDRESSES						
NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE / E-MAIL				

PHONE NUMBERS & ADDRESSES						
NAME	<u>ADDRESS</u>	PHONE / E-MAIL				

PHONE NUMBERS & ADDRESSES						
NAME	<u>ADDRESS</u>	PHONE / E-MAIL				

NOTES:	
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A Word About Transliteration

Transliteration is technically the process of converting the written words of one language into another by converting each letter from the original script into the corresponding letter of the other language. However, there is not always a corresponding letter to be used. Because of this, transliteration becomes more like transcription at times; in that, the conversion is done more on the basis of letters which produce similar sounds. Thus, some transliterated words will cause the reader to verbally pronounce a word much in the same way it sounds in the original language, but other transliterated words will not.

Further, one must understand that when sounds of letters become an issue, the transliteration also becomes subject to the ear of the transcriber; and there is not always an agreement on how a certain word, even in its original language, should verbally be pronounced. This is due to different dialects and what some may refer to as simple "accent." One Hebrew example is that a "w" may very well be pronounced as it is in the English word "well," or it may be as the "v" is pronounced in "very." The same kinds of problems exist when you look at the language vou are transcribing into. Not all English speaking people agree on, nor are the rules always clear on what a letter or set of letters verbally produce. For example, in English the letter "c" can make a "k" sound as in "cup," or it can make an "s" sound as it does in "cinnamon." To top it all off, there is also the issue that English does not contain all the sounds which Hebrew does. Even when we say the name of the composer, "Johann Sebastian Bach," we tend to put a simple "k" sound at the end instead of the more appropriate hard "kh" sound which comes from deep in the back of the throat. In Hebrew to English Transliteration, "kh" as well as "ch" are often an attempt to represent that sound, but it is so unfamiliar to the English tongue that some transliterations do not attempt to represent it at all. Such is the case with "Hanukkah" instead of "Chanukkah." Simply put, the transliteration of Hebrew words which are used in this calendar would no doubt be different if done by different people; but they are an attempt to help you see a Hebrew word in an English form you may understand better than if they had been presented in Hebrew font. It also may give you a chance to pronounce the word. To further this cause, the following pronunciation key is provided respectfully, with the understanding that those who speak Hebrew may disagree depending on what dialect they speak and other factors too numerous to cover here.

Yom Rishon yohm ree-SHOHN
Yom Sheni yohm shey-NEE
Yom Shlishi yohm shlee-SHEE
Yom Revi'i yohm rvee-EE
Yom Chamishi yohm khah-mee-SHEE
Yom Shishi yohm shee-SHEE
Shabbat shah-BAHT

Nisan nee-SAHN
Iyar ee-YAHR
Sivan see-VAHN
Tamuz tah-MOOZ
Av ahv
Elul eh-LOOL
Tishrei tish-REY
Cheshvan khesh-VAN
Kislev kis-LEV
Tevet tey-VET
Shvat shuh-VAT
Adar ah-DAR

Pesach PE-sach
Matzot MAHT-zuh
Bikkurim bee-koor-EEM
Shavuot sha-voo-OT
Rosh Ha-Shana rohsh hah shah-NAH
Yom Kippur yohm keh-POOR
Sukkot Sue-COAT

Rosh Chodesh rohsh KHO-desh
Purim Pooh-REEM
Yom Ha-Shoah yohm ha SHOah
Yom Ha-Atzma'ut yohm hah atzmaUT
Yom Yerushalayim yohm yer oo shaw LAH im
Hanukkah KHAN-u-kah

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"Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ." Colossians 2:8







