

Because so many events in the Catholic liturgical calendar are related to events in the Jewish calendar, the overview below will be helpful.

<u>Jewish Days of the Week</u>	
Sunday (starts at sunset Saturday)	Yom Rishon
Monday (starts at sunset Sunday)	Yom Sheni
Tuesday (starts at sunset Monday)	Yom Shlishi
Wednesday (starts at sunset Tuesday)	Yom Revi'i
Thursday (starts at sunset Wednesday)	Yom Chamishi
Friday (starts at sunset Thursday)	Yom Shishi
Saturday (starts at sunset Friday)	Yom Shabbat -- The Sabbath Day

<u>Jewish Months</u>	
Nisan	Starts with first new moon of spring (March/April)
Iyar	April/May new moon
Sivan	May/June new moon
Tamuz	June/July new moon
Ab	July/August new moon
Elul	August/September new moon
Tishrei	September/October new moon
Marcheshvan	October/November new moon
Kislev	November/December new moon
Tevet	December/January new moon
Shevat	January/February new moon
Adar I (in Jewish leap year only)	** Jewish Leap Year (extra new moon)
Adar (or Adar II)	February/March new moon

Understanding the Jewish Calendar

Jewish Festivals/Holy Days/Holidays		
Pesach (Passover)	15th day of Nisan March or April	Commemoration of the Jew's liberation by God from slavery in ancient Egypt (see the Book of Exodus).
Shavuot (Feast of Weeks / Pentecost)	6th day of Sivan May or June	It marks the all-important wheat harvest in the Land of Israel (Exodus 34:22); and it commemorates the anniversary of the day God gave the Torah to the entire nation of Israel assembled at Mount Sinai.
17th of Tamuz	17th day of Tamuz June or July	Marks the beginning of the three-week mourning period leading up to Tisha B'Av.
Tisha B'Av	9th day of Ab July or August	An annual fast day in Judaism, on which a number of disasters in Jewish history occurred, primarily the destruction of both the First Temple by the Babylonians and the Second Temple by the Romans in Jerusalem.
Rosh Hashanah	1st & 2nd day of Tishrei September or October	Marks Jewish civil new year. Held on the traditional anniversary of the creation of Adam and Eve. (See Lev 23:23-32)
Yom Kippur (Feast of Atonement)	10th day of Tishrei September or October	It is the holiest day of the year in Judaism. Its central themes are atonement and repentance. Jewish people traditionally observe this holy day with an approximate 25-hour period of fasting and intensive prayer, often spending most of the day in synagogue services.
Sukkot (Feast of Tabernacles / Booths)	15th - 21st day of Tishrei September or October	Marks the end of the harvest time and thus of the agricultural year in the Land of Israel (See Ex. 34:22). Also commemorates the Exodus and the dependence of the People of Israel on the will of God (see Lev. 23:42-43).
Shemini Atzeret	22nd day of Tishrei September or October	Intentionally the 8th day (culmination) of Sukkot.
Hanukkah (Festival of Lights / Dedication)	25th day of Kislev - 2nd or 3rd day of Tevet December or January	Commemorates the rededication of the Holy Temple (the Second Temple) in Jerusalem at the time of the Maccabean Revolt against the Seleucid Empire.
10th of Tevet	10th day of Tevet December or January	A day of fasting that commemorates the siege of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar II of Babylonia.
Tu BiShvat	15th day of Shevat January or February	The fruits that ripened from Tu BiShvat on were counted for the following year's tithes if the tree was not in a Sabbatical year. Its role is important to the concept of Chadash (not eating any grain of the new year prior to the annual Omer offering on 16th day of Nisan.)
Purim	14th day of Adar February or March	Commemorates the saving of the Jewish people from Haman, who was planning to kill all the Jews (see the Book of Esther).