

The Jewish Calendar

| MONTHS | CORRESPONDS WITH | NO. OF DAYS | MONTH OF CIVIL YEAR | MONTH OF SACRED YEAR |
|---------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| TISHRI | September - October | 30 | 7th | 1st |
| HESHVAN | October - November | 29 or 30 | 8th | 2nd |
| CHISLEV | November - December | 29 or 30 | 9th | 3rd |
| TEBETH | December - January | 29 | 10th | 4th |
| SHEBAT | January - February | 30 | 11th | 5th |
| ADAR | February - March | 29 or 30 | 12th | 6th |
| NISAN | March - April | 30 | 1st | 7th |
| LYAR | April - May | 29 | 2nd | 8th |
| SIVAN | May - June | 30 | 3rd | 9th |
| TAMMIZ | June - July | 29 | 4th | 10th |
| AB | July - August | 30 | 5th | 11th |
| ELUL | August - September | 29 | 6th | 12th |

NOTE: In considering the Hebrew Calendar, Hebrew months were alternately 30 and 29 days long. Their year, shorter than ours, had 354 days. Thus, every three years (7 times in 19 years) an extra 29-day month called Veadar was added between the Jewish months of Adar and Nisan.

- The **SACRED YEAR** began in the spring.
- The **CIVIL YEAR** began in the fall.
- The 7th Sacred month was the 1st Civil month.

- The year was divided into 12 lunar months, with a 13th month 7 times in every 19 years.
- The **NATURAL DAY** was from sunrise to sunset.
- The **CIVIL DAY** was from sunset to sunset.

