

2025 Eternal Torah Calendar

Jerusalem, Israel Time (Mashiyach's Time)

NAVY BLUE is 1st of Gregorian Month **GREEN** is Conjunction, **LIGHT BLUE** is the 1st daylight part 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. Abib 1-2).
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, 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 (before or after), is always Abib.
- 2) The New Moon time is defined from the sunset after Lunar Conjunction, or Dark Moon, but all months must be more than 28 and less than 31 days (otherwise the claw-back contingency applies).
- 3) The Omer Count begins on the 16th of Abib and ends 50 days later, at Shavuot, but Pesach can never happen the Hebrew day before Vernal Equinox; only on or after it.
- 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 2025 Feast Dates(Hebrew days begin at sunset)

<u>Feast or Appointed Time</u>	<u>Eternal Torah Calendar</u>	<u>Rabbinic Calendar</u>
Purim	Sunset Thursday, March 13 th - sunset Friday March 14 th	Sunset Thursday, March 13 th - sunset Friday March 14 th
Pesach Evening	Saturday, April 12 th , late afternoon	Saturday, April 12 th , late afternoon
Feast of Unleavened Bread	Saturday, April 12 th sunset to Saturday, April 19 th sunset	Saturday, April 12 th sunset to Saturday, April 19 th sunset
Firstfruits (Bikkurim)	Morning of Monday, April 14 th	Morning of Monday, April 14 th
Shavuot (Feast of Weeks/Pentecost)	Sunset Sunday June 1 st – sunset Monday June 2 nd	Sunset Sunday June 1 st – sunset Tuesday June 3 rd ¹
Yom Teruah (Rosh Hashanna)	Sunset, Monday, September 22 nd to sunset Tuesday September 23 rd	Sunset, Sunday, September 21 st - sunset Tuesday September 23 rd
Kol Nidre/early Yom Kippur Fast	Late afternoon, Wednesday October 1 st	Late afternoon, Wednesday, October 1 st
Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	Sunset Wednesday October 1 st to sunset Thursday October 2 nd	Sunset, Wednesday October 1 st – sunset Thursday, October 2 nd
Sukkot (Tabernacles)	Sunset, Monday October 6 th – sunset Monday October 13 th	Sunset, Monday October 6 th – sunset Tuesday October 13 th
Hanukkah	Sunset, Sunday December 14 th - sunset Monday December 22 nd	Sunset, Sunday December 14 th - sunset Monday December 22 nd

2025: Return to Stability

Shevat 1 began sunset, December 31st, 2024 and therefore January 1st, 2025 was also the time of first new moon of the year. The precise lunar month lengths are: 1) **Shevat** (29), 2) **I Adar** (30), 3) **II Adar** (29), 4) **Abib** (29), 5) **Iyar** (30), 6) **Sivan** (29), 7) **Tammuz** (29), 8) **Av** (29), 9) **Elul** (29), 10) **Tishri** (29), 11) **Cheshvan** (30) and 12) **Kislev** (30). That breaks down to eight 29-day months and five 30-day months. Overall that is a normal count, but there are several irregularities away from the Rabbinic Calendar that are significant also:

- 1) Sivan-Elul are four consecutive 29-day months, which is relatively rare; Abib and Iyar are two consecutive 30-day months.
- 2) Several months were “rogue” by the standards of the Rabbinic Calendar. Of particular interest is that the II Adar leap month is 29 days rather than the mandated 30. Abib and Iyar swap required lengths at 29 and 30 days respectively, but these again cancel each other out and Av is 29 rather than the mandated 30 days.

¹ The ETC always has Purim being one Hebrew day long. The Rabbinic position, owing to ancient agreement between the houses of Hillel and Shammai, extends to two days. Same thing for Yom Teruah (Rosh Hashanna).

(Blue—Hebrew month 1st daylight portion, Green—New Moon, Yellow—Full Moon. Hebrew day begins @ sunset prior. NM, FM and sunset times from Jerusalem.)

The reality is that a pure 30/29 day alternation is more rare in nature than the Rabbinic Calendar allows, and the variation between any two consecutive months can vary widely, between 29.2 to 29.8 days, and then the timing of the next sunset also plays a role when the month ends. However, over the course of 12-13 months, all these irregularities again cancel out, so that by year's end the number of overall days per lunar year remain constant, except with regards to the intercalated 13th month and that may or may not be necessary that particular year.

What these variances mean are that there are a number 1-day variances between ETC and RC in terms of feast timings. For example, once again ETC Yom Kippur comes 1 day before RC Yom Kippur. Other variances are due to rabbinic tradition that is not Scriptural, such as extending Shavuot to 2 days rather than 1, or the timing of Purim.

On the other hand, 2025 has avoided the spectacular disruption of 2024, with the sole exception being a claw-back contingency between the end of I Adar and the start of II Adar (February 28th-March 1st). I Adar clearly had 30 days, yet an odd and rare lunar timing put the NM at 2:45 AM into day 31, and normally that would result in ending the month at that next sunset. However, and as we saw in 2023, ETC rules, based directly on Scripture, can never have a Hebrew lunar month be less than 29 or more than 30 days long, in which case the sun “pulls rank” on the moon which it is in charge of as the “greater light” (Genesis 1:14-19) and claws it back to avoid a 31st day. This is also because of the sun ruling the day and being the “judge” while the moon is a “witness” (Psalm 89:36-37, 104:19, 136:8; Ecclesiastes 1:5-7).

Admittedly, this claw-back contingency prior to 2023 was something I knew was theoretically possible but I was surprised when it actually happened then. Now I realize this is simply a deeper understanding of the rules that have always been in place for the ETC as revealed directly through Scripture, and so I am happy to report that, once again, everything is working perfectly.

And finally, there is one more ramification to coming out of a Disruption Year like 2024, and that is the different arrangement between our parsha schedule and that of the rabbis. This is because both ETC and RC parshas reset to parsha 1 on the Shabbat after the end of Sukkot, but Sukkot happened a month earlier on the ETC than it did on the RC, so for the first parsha of January of 2025, the RC has Vayigash (#11-Genesis 44:18-47:27) while the ETC has Bo (#15-Exodus 10:1-13:16), and the systems will unfortunately not align again until the Shabbat after 2025 Sukkot has ended, or sunset on Friday October 17th!

But, on the other hand, if you find you need the earlier parsha to study at the same time as Jews all around the world, no problem! I will have of course already have taped that parsha the previous month, and it doesn't care when you choose to watch it! So the bottom line is no one is going to be deprived of parsha content because of this disruption. I guarantee it. For those reasons, this year of 2025 is a welcome return to calendar harmony between the two systems. We will enjoy this great alignment though only for a short time, as the next Disruption Year is scheduled in 2027.

Andrew Gabriel Roth
June 7th, 2024

Special Update for 2025!

This year of 2025 also created an interesting issue with regards to Pesach, in that it began on Saturday night, April 12th. This created some confusion because with a 1-2 day variance between sighting the New Moon as sunset after conjunction (our method) or by the waxing crescent (Karaites and other groups), it threw off when the Shabbat in the midst of the Feast could be and this caused a discrepancy between when I had scheduled a parsha on this calendar and when I actually filmed and posted it. I found that the natural order of filming and posting was correct and the calendar order as it had been was wrong.

Therefore, I made a slight non-traditional change for how I wanted the ETC to reflect what I actually film: I decided that the last parsha of Ve-Zot Ha-Barachah would occur not during Sukkot week as it usually does, but for it to instead fill in the slot for the weekly Shabbat after Yom Kippur but before Sukkot.

I also note with interest the hugely inaccurate rendering some groups this year have done by having Shavuot on June 8th rather than June 1st. This is due to the erroneous Karaite belief in a Sunday-only First Fruits commencement. Combined with the equally wrong belief in the waxing crescent sighting as the start of the Hebrew lunar month, these two errors caused Pesach to start Sunday night rather than Saturday night as it does on Rabbinic and ETC. With a Sunday sunset start (14th into the 15th of Abib start), this meant the following Sunday had to be the start of their flawed omer count, whereas Rabbinic and ETC had it the previous Sunday.

It is important to note that said timing was coincidental on Rabbinic and ETC, as neither requires a Sunday First Fruits but fixes it to Abib 16, which just so happened to run Saturday night to Sunday night. In any case, this placed a ridiculous amount of time between the commencement of Pesach and the occurrence of First Fruits which was clearly never intended in the Torah, with a First Fruits happening after the conclusion of the Feast of Unleavened Bread and an astonishing 56 days (more than 50 days!) from the 16th of Abib. This also contradicts Josephus who was a 1st century CE witness who said:

But on the second day of unleavened bread, which is the sixteenth day of the month, they first partake of the fruits of the earth, for before that day they do not touch them. And while they suppose it proper to honor Elohim, from whom they obtain this plentiful provision, in the first place, **they offer the firstfruits of their barley.** (*Antiquities*, 3:250)

And Philo, our other 1st century CE witness, concurs:

There is also a festival on the day of the paschal feast, which is after the first day, and this is named the sheaf, from what takes place on it; **for the sheaf is brought to the altar as a first fruit** both of the country which the nation has received for its own, and also of the whole land; so as to be an offering both for the nation separately, and also a common one for the whole race of mankind. (*The Special Laws*, 2:162)

Our final ancient witness are the Orthodox Rabbis who came out of Pharisaic Judaism, creating universal agreement today (again except for the Karaites) that the omer count is fixed to 16 Abib and not to the Sunday on or after Pesach. I long for the day then when the Karaite influence will be purged from our Hebrew Roots movement. It is simply incorrect and creates ridiculous results that any self-respecting Jew would view as ludicrous.

In any case, due to a discrepancy between my taping schedule and the ETC, I had to make one more final tweak for the schedule, and that was to have the last parsha, #54, happen before Sukkot rather than within it. That is a variation the Rabbinic Calendar does not allow but it breaks zero Scripture rules and neatly resolves the problem I ran into real time.

Andrew Gabriel Roth

June 24th, 2025

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 24th (Gregorian) in 3901 BCE. Linear time begins two days later, Sunday, September 26th 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 6th, 12th, 18th, 24th, 30th, 36th and 39th 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.

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 (1st month of spring, 2nd 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.

2025 Eternal Torah Calendar

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 calendar expresses it.

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

Constellation Clock Chart for the Eternal Torah Calendar

<u>Calendar Position</u>	<u>Hebrew Lunar Month</u>	<u>2025 Hebrew Lunar Dates</u>	<u>Solar-Stellar Tribal Month & # days</u>	<u>2025 Solar-Stellar Month Dates</u>	<u>Agricultural Milestone Marker</u>	<u>Scripture References</u>	<u>Levitical Season and Sign</u>
1 st month of spring	Abib (later Nisan)	Sunset March 29 th	Judah - 31 ²	Sunset March 20 th – sunset	Qetzir ha-Seorim (barley	Exodus 12:1-2, 13:4, 23:15, 34:18;	Kohen Vernal Equinox

² The month lengths for the ETC Constellation Clock are derived from the first Circle of Enoch, or the Methusaleh Line. Imagine that Enoch’s life of 365 years with a remainder of a 366th year is a circle. Now imagine that circle is bisected by Methusaleh, his son, who is 187 years old when he has his firstborn son Lamech. Methusaleh’s name means “man of the dart” so his dart’s “flight path” cuts the circle in half dividing by equinoxes. It turns out it is 187 days from spring equinox to fall equinox, inclusive. If we further think of the circle (Blue—Hebrew month 1st daylight portion, Green—New Moon, Yellow—Full Moon. Hebrew day begins @ sunset prior. NM, FM and sunset times from Jerusalem.)

2025 Eternal Torah Calendar

March-April		- sunset April 27 th		April 20 th	harvest, Ruth 2:23)	Deuteronomy 16:1.	
2 nd month of spring April-May	Iyar	Sunset April 27 th – sunset May 27 th	Issachar – 31	Sunset April 20 th – sunset May 22 nd	Ziv = splendor of flowers.	(1 Kings 6:1, 2 Chronicles 3:1-2).	Kohen
3 rd month of spring May-June	Sivan	Sunset May 27 th – sunset June 25 th	Zebulon- 31	Sunset May 22 nd – sunset June 22 nd	Qetzir Ha- Chittim = wheat harvest	Genesis 30:14, Exodus 34:22, Judges 15:1, Ruth 2:23, 1 Samuel 6:13, 12:17.	Kohen
1 st month of summer June-July	Tammuz	Sunset June 25 th – sunset July 25 th	Reuben - 31	Sunset June 22 nd – sunset July 23 rd	Qayitz = summer fruit	Genesis 8:22, 2 Samuel 16:1-2, Proverbs 10:5.	Gershon Summer Solstice
2 nd month of summer July- August-	Av	Sunset July 25 th – sunset August 23 rd	Shimeon- 31	Sunset July 23 rd – sunset August 23 rd	Tirosh = new wine	Genesis 27:28,37, Hosea 2:9 .	Gershon
3 rd month of summer August - September	Elul	Sunset August 23 rd – sunset September 21 st	Gad- 31	Sunset August 23 rd – sunset September 23 rd	Chom = heat	Genesis 8:22, Psalm 32:4, Job 24:19.	Gershon
1 st month of fall	Tishri	Sunset September	Ephraim- 30	Sunset September	Ethanim = steady flowing	1 Kings 8:2, Genesis 8:22.	Kohath

that equals 365 being bisected by the dart that equals 187, the “halves” have been set as going from spring to fall and then from fall back to spring. That also necessitates the first day of month 1 being spring equinox and the first day of month seven being fall equinox. While there are a number of mathematical ways to divide this time, I have chosen the one with the most consistent month lengths for ease and stability. So the first six months are 31-days long, because $31 \times 6 = 186$. Month 7 will then be both the 187th day and the day of fall equinox. Months 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 will then be 30 days long each. The 12th and last month, Naphtali, is either 29 or 30 days long depending on if the day after Naphtali 29 is vernal equinox. If it is the old year has ended. If not, we go to a 30th day and the year ends the next sunset.

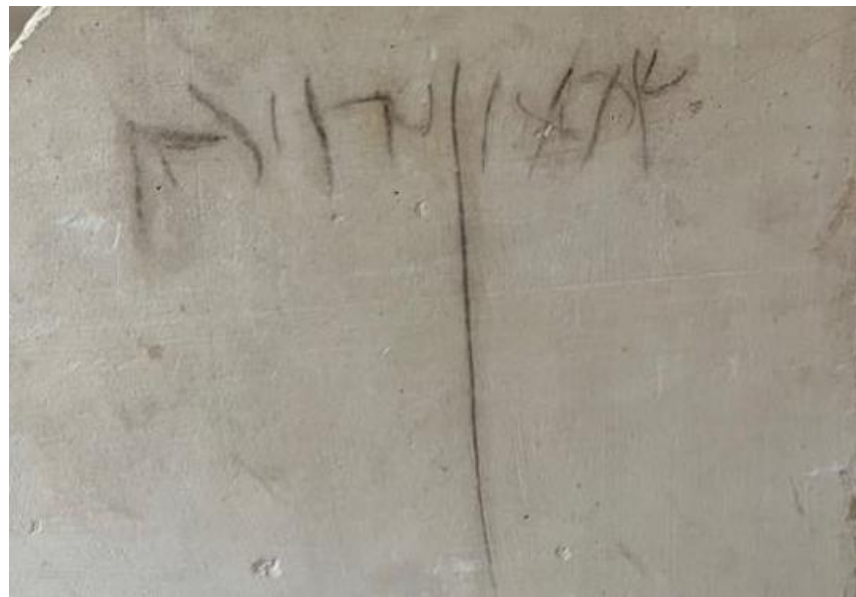
(Blue—Hebrew month 1st daylight portion, Green—New Moon, Yellow—Full Moon. Hebrew day begins @ sunset prior. NM, FM and sunset times from Jerusalem.)

2025 Eternal Torah Calendar

September-October		21 st – sunset October 21 st		23 rd – sunset October 23 rd	of water, a.k.a. “seedtime.”		Fall Equinox
2 nd month of fall October-November-	Cheshvan	Sunset October 21 st – sunset November 20 th	Shimeon - 30	Sunset October 23 rd – sunset November 22 nd	Bul = flood waters; produce.	1 Kings 6:38, Psalm 29:10, 32:6.	Kohath
3 rd month of fall November-December-	Kislev = thickening (of crops) after heavy rains. Also related to KESIL (Orion), a constellation that shines a great deal during this month.	Sunset November 20 th – sunset December 20 th	Benj. - 30	Sunset November 22 nd – sunset December 21 st	Kesil (Orion)	Job 9:9, 38:31-32; Amos 5:8.	Kohath
1 st month of winter December-January	Tevet = muddy season, with heavy rains Also called Choreph = winter.	Sunset December 20 th – sunset January 20th 2026	Dan - 30	Sunset December 21 st - sunset January 20 th	Tevet (Esther 2:16); Choreph/Winter (Genesis 8:22)	Ezra 10:9, 16; Esther 2:16, Genesis 8:22, Psalm 74:17.	Merari Winter Solstice
2 nd month of winter January-February	Shevat = destroying rain.	Sunset January 20 th – sunset February 17 th	Asher - 30	Sunset January 20 th – February 19 th	Shevat (Zechariah 1:7) or Qor/Cold (Genesis 8:22)	Deuteronomy 1:2, Zechariah 1:7.	Merari

2025 Eternal Torah Calendar

3 rd month of winter February- March ³	Adar = darkness, eclipse, the last month of darkness giving way to the season of light.	Sunset February 17 th – sunset March 19 th	Naphtali – 30/29 ⁴	Sunset February 19 th – sunset March 21 st	Adar	Ezra 6:15; Esther 3:7, 13; 8:12; 9:1,15-21. Also Genesis 8:22, Job 37:9.	Merari
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Lawrence Zupan's Dec. 2022 digital color photo of the ossuary bearing Peter's name as "Shimon bar Yona" in Aramaic, from his burial on the Mount of Olives at Dominus Flevit. The inscription is now in the Church of the Flagellation, Jerusalem. This is the first photograph of it since 1961!

³ Abib 1 can occur as early as March 7th and as late as April 5th.

⁴ Naphtali (my struggle) struggles to balance each year because its last day is dependent on whether the Vernal Equinox has happened. Its toggling between 30 and 29 days is analogous to our leap day of February 29th every four years. There are at this time two ways to use this extra day. The first is to simply mimic when the Vernal Equinox happens each year, i.e. that if it is during the next day after Naphtali 29, then that next day is Judah 1, otherwise add a 30th day. The other way is to adapt the Gregorian calendar schedule for the leap year, which works fine mathematically for our purposes as other ETC mechanisms also come in to ensure overall accuracy. At this time though I have not made the decision as to which way to go. However, I am soon to begin work again not just on ETC 2025 but also a calendar app that will take all the manual calculations out of the process. I will have no choice but to make a ruling on that when organizing that data.

(Blue—Hebrew month 1st daylight portion, Green—New Moon, Yellow—Full Moon. Hebrew day begins @ sunset prior. NM, FM and sunset times from Jerusalem.)

2025 Eternal Torah Calendar

December 2024-January-February 2025 (5925 ETC/5785 RC) → **Welcome to the 148th generation since Adam's creation, begun sunset Friday, August 30th, 2019! Current count: 2nd Age (from fall of 99 CE), 5th Era (from fall of 1699 CE), 8th Generation (from fall of 2019), 6th – 7th year of Cycle #1.)**

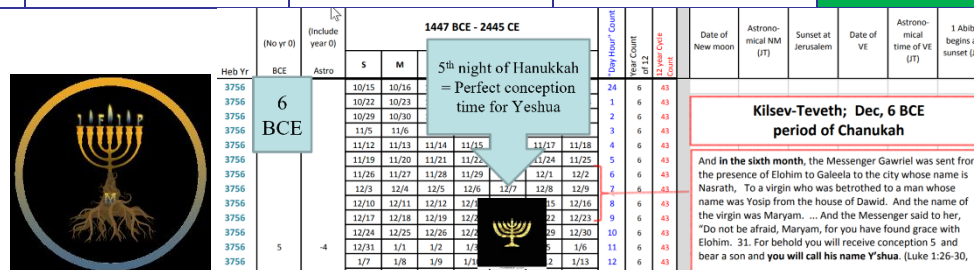
Yom Rishon Sun-day	Yom Sheni Mon-day	Yom Sh'lishi Tues-day	Yom Revi'i Wednes-day	Yom Chamishi Thurs-day	Yom Shishi Fri-day	Shabbat
Dec 29 Tevet 28-29 Dan 8-9	Dec 30 Tevet 29-30 Dan 9-10	Dec 31 Tevet 30-Shevat 1 Shevat 1 begins at sunset. NM 12:27 AM. Dan 10-11	Jan 1, 2025 Shevat 1-2 Dan 11-12	Jan 2 Shevat 2-3 Dan 12-13	Jan 3 Shevat 3-4 Dan 13-14	Jan 4 Shevat 4-5 Dan 14-15 15) Bo. Torah: Exodus 10:1-13:16 Haftarah: Jeremiah 46:13-28 The Second Testimony of Yochanan: Revelation 19:1-16.
Jan 5 Shevat 5-6 Dan 15-16	Jan 6 Shevat 6-7 Dan 16-17	Jan 7 Shevat 7-8 Dan 17-18	Jan 8 Shevat 8-9 Dan 18-19	Jan 9 Shevat 9-10 Dan 19-20	Jan 10 Shevat 10-11 Dan 20-21	Jan 11 Shevat 11-12 Dan 21-22 16) B'shallach. Torah: Exodus 13:17-17:16. Haftarah: Judges 4:4-5:31 The Second Testimony of Yochanan: Revelation 15:1-8.
Jan 12 Shevat 12-13 Dan 22-23	Jan 13 Shevat 13-14 Dan 23-24	Jan 14 Shevat 14-15- FM Dan 24-25	Jan 15 Shevat 15-16 Dan 25-26	Jan 16 Shevat 16-17 Dan 26-27	Jan 17 Shevat 17-18 Dan 27-28	Jan 18 Shevat 18-19 Dan 28-29 17) Yitro: Torah: Exodus 18:1-20:23. Haftarah: Isaiah 6:1-7:14 The Ten: 1 Timothy 3:1-14.
Jan 19 Shevat 19-20 Dan 29-30	Jan 20 Shevat 20-21 Dan 30-Asher 1	Jan 21 Shevat 21-22 Asher 1-2	Jan 22 Shevat 22-23 Asher 2-3	Jan 23 Shevat 23-24 Asher 3-4	Jan 24 Shevat 24-25 Asher 4-5	Jan 25 Shevat 25-26 Asher 5-6 18) Mishpatim. Torah: Exodus 21:1-24:18 Haftarah: Jeremiah 34:8-22; 33:25-26 The Major Testimonies: Hebrews 9:15-22
Jan 26 Shevat 26-27 Asher 6-7	Jan 27 Shevat 27-28 Asher 7-8	Jan 28 Shevat 28-29 Asher 8-9	Jan 29 Shevat 29-I Adar 1 NM 2:36 PM Asher 9-10 I Adar 1 begins at sunset.	Jan 30 I Adar 1-2 Asher 10-11	Jan 31 I Adar 2-3 Asher 11-12	Feb. 1 I Adar 3-4 Asher 12-13 19) Terumah. Torah: Exodus 25:1-27:19 Haftarah: 1 Kings 5:12-6:13 The Major Testimonies: Hebrews 8:1-13

(Blue—Hebrew month 1st daylight portion, Green—New Moon, Yellow—Full Moon. Hebrew day begins @ sunset prior. NM, FM and sunset times from Jerusalem.)

2025 Eternal Torah Calendar

February-March 2025 (5925 ETC/5785 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 2 I Adar 4-5 Asher 13-14	Feb 3 I Adar 5-6 Asher 14-15	Feb 4 I Adar 6-7 Asher 15-16	Feb 5 I Adar 7-8 Asher 16-17	Feb 6 I Adar 8-9 Asher 17-18	Feb 7 I Adar 9-10 Asher 18-19	Feb 8 I Adar 10-11 Asher 19-20 20) Tetzaveh : Torah: Exodus 27:20-30:10 Haftarah: Ezekiel 43:10-27 The Ten: Philippians 4:10-20
Feb 9 I Adar 11-12 Asher 20-21	Feb 10 I Adar 12-13 Asher 21-22	Feb 11 I Adar 13-14 Asher 22-23	Feb 12 I Adar 14-15 FM Asher 23-24	Feb 13 I Adar 15-16 Asher 24-25	Feb 14 I Adar 16-17 Asher 25-26	Feb 15 I Adar 17-18 Asher 26-27 21) Ki Tissa :Torah: Exodus 30:11-34:35 Haftarah: 1 Kings 18:1-39 The Major Testimonies: 2 Corinthians 3:1-8.
Feb 16 I Adar 18-19 Asher 27-28	Feb 17 I Adar 19-20 Asher 28-29	Feb 18 I Adar 20-21 Asher 29-30	Feb 19 I Adar 21-22 Asher 30-Naphtali 1.	Feb 20 I Adar 22-23 Naphtali 1-2	Feb 21 I Adar 23-24 Naphtali 2-3	Feb 22 I Adar 24-25 Naphtali 3-4 22) Vayachel : Torah: Exodus 35:1-38:20. Haftarah: 1 Kings 7:40-50 The Major Testimonies: Hebrews 9:1-14.
Feb 23 I Adar 25-26 Naphtali 4-5	Feb 24 I Adar 26-27 Naphtali 5-6	Feb 25 I Adar 27-28 Naphtali 6-7	Feb 26 I Adar 28-29 Naphtali 7-8	Feb 27 I Adar 29-30 Naphtali 8-9	Feb 28 I Adar 30-II Adar 1 II Adar 1 begins at sunset. Naphtali 9-10 Claw back rule applies.	Mar 1 NM 2:45 AM II Adar 1-2 Naphtali 10-11 23) Pekudei : Torah: Exodus 38:21-40:38. Haftarah: 1 Kings 7:51-8:21 Gospels and Emissaries: Acts 1:1-11



(Blue—Hebrew month 1st daylight portion, Green—New Moon, Yellow—Full Moon. Hebrew day begins @ sunset prior. NM, FM and sunset times from Jerusalem.)

March-April 2025 (5925 ETC/5785 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 2 II Adar 2-3 Naphtali 11-12	Mar 3 II Adar 3-4 Naphtali 12-13	Mar 4 II Adar 4-5 Naphtali 13-14	Mar 5 II Adar 5-6 Naphtali 14-15	Mar 6 II Adar 6-7 Naphtali 15-16	Mar 7 II Adar 7-8 Naphtali 16-17	Mar 8 II Adar 8-9 Naphtali 17-18 24) Vayiqra : Torah: Leviticus 1:1-6:1 Haftarah: Isaiah 43:21-44:23 The Major Testimonies: Romans 8:1-13.
Mar 9 II Adar 9-10 Naphtali 18-19	Mar 10 II Adar 10-11 Naphtali 19-20	Mar 11 II Adar 11-12 Naphtali 20-21	Mar 12 II Adar 12-13 Naphtali 21-22	Mar 13 II Adar 13-14 Purim begins at sunset. Naphtali 22-23	Mar 14 FM II Adar 14-15 Naphtali 23-24	Mar 15 II Adar 15-16 Naphtali 24-25 25) Tzav : Torah: Leviticus 6:1-8:36. Haftarah: Jeremiah 7:21-8:3, Romans 12:1-8.
Mar 16 II Adar 16-17 Naphtali 25-26	Mar 17 II Adar 17-18 Naphtali 26-27	Mar 18 II Adar 18-19 Naphtali 27-28	Mar 19 II Adar 19-20 Naphtali 28-29	Mar 20 II Adar 20-21 Naphtali 29-Judah 1. Vernal Equinox 11:02 AM	Mar 21 II Adar 21-22 Judah 1-2	Mar 22 II Adar 22-23 Judah 2-3 26) Shemini : Torah: Lev. 9:1-11:47. Haftarah: 2 Sam. 6:1-7:17, Mark 7:1-23
Mar 23 II Adar 23-24 Judah 3-4	Mar 24 II Adar 24-25 Judah 4-5	Mar 25 II Adar 25-26 Judah 5-6	Mar 26 II Adar 26-27 Judah 6-7	Mar 27 II Adar 27-28 Judah 7-8	Mar 28 II Adar 28-29 Judah 8-9	Mar 29 NM 12:58 PM II Adar 29-Abib 1 Abib 1 begins at sunset. Judah 9-10 27) Tazria : Torah: Lev. 12:1-13:59 Haftarah: 2 Kings 4:42-5:19, Matt. 8:1-4; Lk. 17:11-19.
Mar 30 Abib 1-2 Judah 10-11	Mar 31 Abib 2-3 Judah 11-12	Apr 1 Abib 3-4 Judah 12-13	Apr 2 Abib 4-5 Judah 13-14	Apr 3 Abib 5-6 Judah 14-15	Apr 4 Abib 6-7 Judah 15-16	Apr 5 Abib 7-8 Judah 16-17 28) Metzora : Torah: Lev. 14:1-15:33. Haftarah: 2 Kings 7:3-20; Mark 5:24-34, Col. 2:11-23

April-May 2025 (5925 ETC/5785 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 6 Abib 8-9 Judah 17-18	Apr 7 Abib 9-10 Judah 18-19	Apr 8 Abib 10-11 Judah 19-20	Apr 9 Abib 11-12 Judah 20-21	Apr 10 Abib 12-13 Judah 21-22	Apr 11 Abib 13-14 Judah 22-23	Apr 12 Abib 14-15 Judah 23-24 Pesach is today. FULB #1 begins at sunset. 29) Acharei Mot: Torah: Lev. 16:1-18:30. Haftorah: Ezek. 22:1-19, Acts 15:1-21.
Apr 13 Abib 15-16 FM Judah 24-25 FULB #2 Omer count begins next morning.	Apr 14 Abib 16-17 FULB 2-3 Judah 25-26 Omer 1 (daylight count)	Apr 15 Abib 17-18 FULB 3-4 Judah 26-27 Omer 2	Apr 16 Abib 18-19 FULB 4-5 Judah 27-28 Omer 3	Apr 17 Abib 19-20 FULB 5-6 Judah 28-29 Omer 4	Apr 18 Abib 20-21 FULB 6-7 Judah 29-30 Omer 5	Apr 19 Abib 21-22 FULB 7-end Judah 30-31 FULB ends at sunset. Omer 6 Shabbat Chol Ha Moed: Exo. 33:12-34:26, 2 Sam.22:1-51, Lk. 23:54-56.
Apr 20 Abib 22-23 Judah 31- Issachar 1 Omer 7	Apr 21 Abib 23-24 Issachar 1-2 Omer 8 (daylight count)	Apr 22 Abib 24-25 Issachar 2-3 Omer 9	Apr 23 Abib 25-26 Issachar 3-4 Omer 10	Apr 24 Abib 26-27 Issachar 4-5 Omer 11	Apr 25 Abib 27-28 Issachar 5-6 Omer 12	Apr 26 Abib 28-29 Issachar 6-7 Omer 13 30) Kedoshim: Torah: Leviticus 19:1-20:27. Haftorah: Amos 9:7-15, Romans 3:19-28, 9:30-10:13.

2025 Eternal Torah Calendar

Apr 27 Abib 29-Iyar 1 NM 9:31 PM Issachar 7-8 Omer 14	Apr 28 Iyar 1-2 Issachar 8-9 Omer 15 (daylight count)	Apr 29 Iyar 2-3 Issachar 9-10 Omer 16	Apr 30 Iyar 3-4 Issachar 10-11 Omer 17	May 1 Iyar 4-5 Issachar 11-12 Omer 18	May 2 Iyar 5-6 Issachar 12-13 Omer 19	May 3 Iyar 6-7 Issachar 13-14 Omer 20 31) Emor : Torah: Leviticus 21:1-24:23. Haftarah: Ezekiel 44:15-31. The Ten: Colossians 2:11-23.
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Yeshua Ha-Mashiyach born on Friday September 13th/start of Tishri 15 or 1st night of Sukkot, 5 BCE.

May 2025 (5925 ETC/5785 RC)

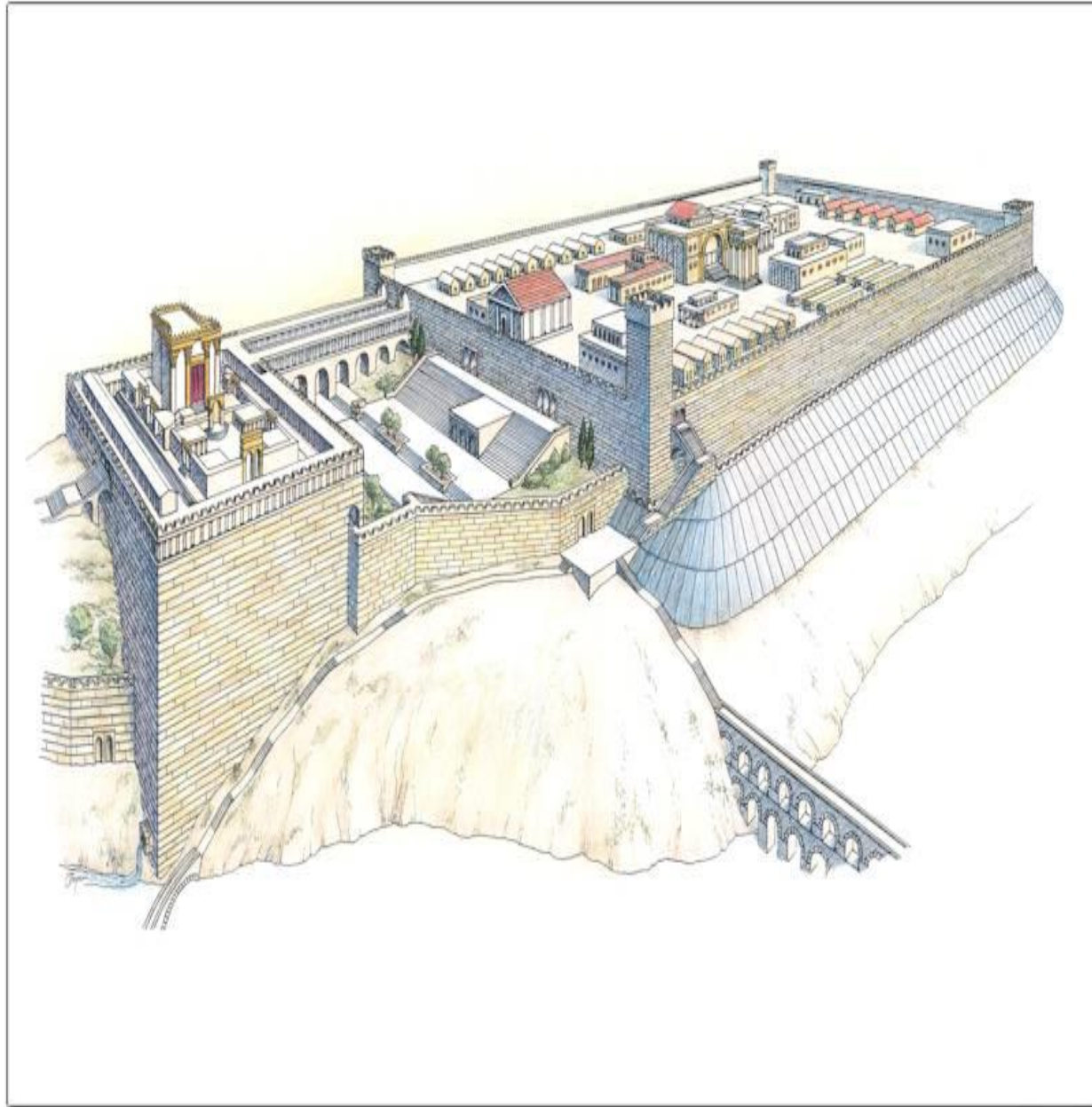
Yom Rishon Sun-day	Yom Sheni Mon-day	Yom Sh'lishi Tues-day	Yom Revi'i Wednes-day	Yom Chamishi Thurs-day	Yom Shishi Fri-day	Shabbat
May 4 Iyar 7-8 Issachar 13-14 Omer 21	May 5 Iyar 8-9 Issachar 14-15 Omer 22 (daylight count)	May 6 Iyar 9-10 Issachar 15-16 Omer 23	May 7 Iyar 10-11 Issachar 16-17 Omer 24	May 8 Iyar 11-12 Issachar 17-18 Omer 25	May 9 Iyar 12-13 Issachar 18-19 Omer 26	May 10 Iyar 13-14 Issachar 19-20 Omer 27 32) BaHar : Torah: Leviticus 25:1-26:2 Haftorah: Jeremiah 32:6-27. Gospels and Emissaries: Luke 4:16-21; The Ten: Galatians 5:1-13. 33) BeChukkotai : Torah: Leviticus 26:3-27:34. Haftorah: Jeremiah 16:19-17:14. The Ten: Ephesians 2:11-19.
May 11 Iyar 14-15 Issachar 20-21 Omer 28	May 12 Iyar 15-16 FM Issachar 21-22 Omer 29 (daylight count)	May 13 Iyar 16-17 Issachar 22-23 Omer 30	May 14 Iyar 17-18 Issachar 23-24 Omer 31	May 15 Iyar 18-19 Issachar 24-25 Omer 32	May 16 Iyar 19-20 Issachar 25-26 Omer 33 Lag B'Omer. Dt. 29:22-29; Psalm 25:14-22; Dan 12:4-13; Rev. 1:10-20.	May 17 Iyar 20-21 Issachar 26-27 Omer 34 34) BaMidbar : Torah: Numbers 1:1-4:20 Haftorah: Hosea 2:1-11 The Second Testimony of Yochanan: Revelation 7:1-17.
May 18 Iyar 21-22 Issachar 27-28 Omer 35	May 19 Iyar 22-23 Issachar 28-29 Omer 36 (daylight count)	May 20 Iyar 23-24 Issachar 29-30 Omer 37	May 21 Iyar 24-25 Issachar 30-31 Omer 38	May 22 Iyar 25-26 Issachar 31- Zebulon 1 Omer 39	May 23 Iyar 26-27 Zebulon 1-2 Omer 40	May 24 Iyar 27-28 Zebulon 2-3 Omer 41 35) Naso :. Torah: Numbers 4:21-7:89. Haftorah: Judges 13:2-25. Gospels and Emissaries: Acts 21:17-32.
May 25 Iyar 28-29 Zebulon 3-4 Omer 42	May 26 Iyar 29-30 Zebulon 4-5 Omer 43 (daylight count)	May 27 Iyar 30-Sivan 1 NM 5:02 PM Zebulon 5-6 Omer 44	May 28 Sivan 1-2 Zebulon 6-7 Omer 45	May 29 Sivan 2-3 Zebulon 7-8 Omer 46	May 30 Sivan 3-4 Zebulon 8-9 Omer 47	May 31 Sivan 4-5 Zebulon 9-10 Omer 48 36) BeHalotekha : Torah: Numbers 8:1- 12:16. Haftorah: Zechariah 2:14-4:7. The Major Testimonies: Hebrews 4:1-16.

June-July 2025 (5925 ETC/5785 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 Sivan 5-6 Shavuot begins at sunset. Zebulon 10-11 Omer 49	Jun 2 Sivan 6-7 Shavuot ends at sunset. Zebulon 11-12 Omer 50 (daylight count)	Jun 3 Sivan 7-8 Zebulon 12-13	Jun 4 Sivan 8-9 Zebulon 13-14	Jun 5 Sivan 9-10 Zebulon 14-15	Jun 6 Sivan 10-11 Zebulon 15-16	Jun 7 Sivan 11-12 Zebulon 16-17 37) Shlach Lecha: Torah: Numbers 13:1-15:41. Haftorah: Joshua 2:1-24 The Major Testimonies: Hebrews 3:7-19.
Jun 8 Sivan 12-13 Zebulon 17-18	Jun 9 Sivan 13-14 Zebulon 18-19	Jun 10 Sivan 14-15 Zebulon 19-20	Jun 11 Sivan 15-16 FM Zebulon 20-21	Jun 12 Sivan 16-17 Zebulon 21-22	Jun 13 Sivan 17-18 Zebulon 22-23	Jun 14 Sivan 18-19 Zebulon 23-24 38) Korach: Torah: Numbers 16:1-18:32 Haftorah: 1 Samuel 11:14-12:22 The Major Testimonies: Yehuda 1:1-25.
Jun 15 Sivan 19-20 Zebulon 24-25	Jun 16 Sivan 20-21 Zebulon 25-26	Jun 17 Sivan 21-22 Zebulon 26-27	Jun 18 Sivan 22-23 Zebulon 27-28	Jun 19 Sivan 23-24 Zebulon 28-29	Jun 20 Sivan 24-25 Zebulon 29-30	Jun 21 Sivan 25-26 Zebulon 30-31 Summer Solstice 4:42 AM 39) Chukat: Torah: Numbers 19:1-22:1. Haftorah: Judges 11:1-33. Gospels and Emissaries: Yochanan 3:19-21.
Jun 22 Sivan 26-27 Zebulon 31- Reuben 1	Jun 23 Sivan 27-28 Reuben 1-2	Jun 24 Sivan 28-29 Reuben 2-3	Jun 25 Sivan 29-Tammuz 1 NM 12:31 PM Reuben 3-4	Jun 26 Tammuz 1-2 Reuben 4-5	Jun 27 Tammuz 2-3 Reuben 5-6	Jun 28 Tammuz 3-4 Reuben 6-7 40) Balak: Torah: Numbers 22:2-25:9 Haftorah: Micah 5:6-6:8 The Major Testimonies: 2 Peter 2:1-22.
Jun 29 Tammuz 4-5 Reuben 7-8	Jun 30 Tammuz 5-6 Reuben 8-9	Jul 1 Tammuz 6-7 Reuben 9-10	Jul 2 Tammuz 7-8 Reuben 10-11	Jul 3 Tammuz 8-9 Reuben 11-12	Jul 4 Tammuz 9-10 Reuben 12-13	Jul 5 Tammuz 10-11 Reuben 13-14 41) Pinchas. Torah: Numbers 25:10-30:1 Haftorah: 1 Kings 18:46-19:21. Gospels and Emissaries: Acts 2:1-21.

July-August 2025 (5925 ETC/5785 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 6 Tammuz 11-12 Reuben 14-15	Jul 7 Tammuz 12-13 Reuben 15-16	Jul 8 Tammuz 13-14 Reuben 16-17	Jul 9 Tammuz 14-15 Reuben 17-18	Jul 10 Tammuz 15-16 FM Reuben 18-19	Jul 11 Tammuz 16-17 Reuben 19-20	Jul 12 Tammuz 17-18 Babylon breaks through outer wall of Temple today. Reuben 20-21 42) Matot : Torah: Numbers 30:1-32:42 Haftorah: Jeremiah 1:1-2:3. Gospels and Emissaries: Matthew 5:33-37.
Jul 13 Tammuz 18-19 Reuben 21-22	Jul 14 Tammuz 19-20 Reuben 22-23	Jul 15 Tammuz 20-21 Reuben 23-24	Jul 16 Tammuz 21-22 Reuben 24-25	Jul 17 Tammuz 22-23 Reuben 25-26	Jul 18 Tammuz 23-24 Reuben 26-27	Jul 19 Tammuz 24-25 Reuben 27-28 43) Masei : Torah: Numbers 33:1-36:13 Haftorah: Jeremiah 2:4-28.. The Major Testimonies: Ya'akov 4:1-12.
Jul 20 Tammuz 25-26 Reuben 28-29	Jul 21 Tammuz 26-27 Reuben 29-30	Jul 22 Tammuz 27-28 Reuben 30-31	Jul 23 Tammuz 28-29 Reuben 31- Shimeon 1	Jul 24 Tammuz 29-30 NM 9:11 PM Shimeon 1-2	Jul 25 Tammuz 30-Av 1 Shimeon 2-3	Jul 26 Av 1-2 Shimeon 3-4 44) Devarim : Torah: Deuteronomy 1:1- 3:22. Haftorah: Isaiah 1:1-27. Gospels and Emissaries: Yochanan 15:1-11.
Jul 27 Av 2-3 Shimeon 4-5	Jul 28 Av 3-4 Shimeon 5-6	Jul 29 Av 4-5 Shimeon 6-7	Jul 30 Av 5-6 Shimeon 7-8	Jul 31 Av 6-7 Shimeon 8-9	Aug 1 Av 7-8 Shimeon 9-10	Aug 2 Av 8-9 Shimeon 10-11 45) VaEtchanan : Torah: Deuteronomy 3:23-7:11. Haftorah: Isaiah 40:1-26. Gospels and Emissaries: Matthew 4:1-11.



Ernest Martin's original color sketch of the Temple in its proper location, over the Gihon Spring in the City of David. Used with permission from David Sielaff of ASKELM.

August 2025 (5925 ETC/5785 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 3 Av 9-10 Both Temples destroyed today. Shimeon 11-12	Aug 4 Av 10-11 Shimeon 12-13	Aug 5 Av 11-12 Shimeon 13-14	Aug 6 Av 12-13 Shimeon 14-15	Aug 7 Av 13-14 Shimeon 15-16	Aug 8 Av 14-15 Shimeon 16-17	Aug 9 Av 15-16 FM Shimeon 17-18 46) Ekev : Torah: Deuteronomy 7:12-11:25. Haftorah: Isaiah 49:14-51:3; 52:1-15. Luke 4:1-13, Mark 1:1-14.
Aug 10 Av 16-17 FM Shimeon 18-19	Aug 11 Av 17-18 Shimeon 19-20	Aug 12 Av 18-19 Shimeon 20-21	Aug 13 Av 19-20 Shimeon 21-22	Aug 14 Av 20-21 Shimeon 22-23	Aug 15 Av 21-22 Shimeon 23-24	Aug 16 Av 22-23 Shimeon 24-25 47) Re'eh : 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 17 Av 23-24 Shimeon 25-26	Aug 18 Av 24-25 Shimeon 26-27	Aug 19 Av 25-26 Shimeon 27-28	Aug 20 Av 26-27 Shimeon 28-29	Aug 21 Av 27-28 Shimeon 29-30	Aug 22 Av 28-29 Shimeon 30-31	Aug 23 Av 29-Elul 1 NM 8:06 AM Shimeon 31-Gad 1 48) Shoftim . 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 24 Elul 1-2 Gad 1-2	Aug 25 Elul 2-3 Gad 2-3	Aug 26 Elul 3-4 Gad 3-4	Aug 27 Elul 4-5 Gad 4-5	Aug 28 Elul 5-6 Gad 5-6	Aug 29 Elul 6-7 Gad 6-7	Aug 30 Elul 7-8 Gad 7-8 49) Ki Teze : Torah: Deuteronomy 21:10-25:19. Haftorah: Isaiah 54:1-10. Gospels and Emissaries: Mark 1:1-14.
Aug 31 Elul 8-9 Gad 8-9	Sep 1 Elul 9-10 Gad 9-10	Sep 2 Elul 10-11 Gad 10-11	Sep 3 Elul 11-12 Gad 11-12	Sep 4 Elul 12-13 Gad 12-13	Sep 5 Elul 13-14 Gad 13-14	Sep 6 Elul 14-15 Gad 14-15 50) Ki Tavo : Torah: Deuteronomy 26:1-29:8 Haftorah: Isaiah 60:1-22 Gospels and Emissaries: Matthew 13:1-23.

September-October 2025 (5925-5926 ETC/5785-5786 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 7 Elul 15-16 FM Gad 15-16	Sep 8 Elul 16-17 Gad 16-17	Sep 9 Elul 17-18 Gad 17-18	Sep 10 Elul 18-19 Gad 18-19	Sep 11 Elul 19-20 Gad 19-20	Sep 12 Elul 20-21 Gad 20-21	Sep 13 Elul 21-22 Gad 21-22 51) Nitzavim. Torah: Deuteronomy 29:9-30:20. Haftorah: Isaiah 61:1-63:9. The Major Testimonies: Romans 9:30-10:13.
Sep 14 Elul 22-23 Gad 22-23	Sep 15 Elul 23-24 Gad 23-24	Sep 16 Elul 24-25 Gad 24-25	Sep 17 Elul 25-26 Gad 25-26	Sep 18 Elul 26-27 Gad 26-27	Sep 19 Elul 27-28 Gad 27-28	Sep 20 Elul 28-29 Gad 28-29 52) Vayelech: Torah: Deuteronomy 31:1-31:30. Haftorah: Hosea 14:1-10. Gospels and Emissaries: Matthew 28:16-20.
Sep 21 Elul 29-30 Gad 29-30 NM 9:54 PM	Sep 22 Elul 30-Tishri 1 Gad 30-31 Fall Equinox 8:20 PM Yom Teruah begins at sunset. Yom Teruah Torah: Leviticus 23:23-25, Numbers 29:1-6, Matthew 24:30-31, 1 Thessalonians 4:16-17, Revelation 11:15. 51)	Sep 23 Tishri 1-2 Gad 31-Ephraim 1	Sep 24 Tishri 2-3 Ephraim 1-2 Half day optional fast of Gedaliah ends at sunset. Ex. 32:11-14, 34:1-10; Jer. 40:1-41:18; Matt. 17:1-27.	Sep 25 Tishri 3-4 Ephraim 2-3	Sep 26 Tishri 4-5 Ephraim 3-4	Sep 27 Tishri 5-6 Ephraim 4-5 53) Ha'azinu: Torah: Deuteronomy 32:1-32:52. Haftorah: 2 Samuel 22:1-51. The Major Testimonies: Romans 10:14-21.
Sep 28 Tishri 6-7 Ephraim 5-6	Sep 29 Tishri 7-8 Ephraim 6-7	Sep 30 Tishri 8-9 Ephraim 7-8	Oct 1 Tishri 9-10 Ephraim 8-9 Yom Kippur fast begins late afternoon. High Shabbat at sunset. Morn: Lev. 16:1-34, Num. 29:7-11, Isa. 57:14-58:14, Mt. 27:1-32. Aft: Lev. 18:1-30, Jonah 1:1-4:11, Micah 7:18-20, Mt. 27:33-66.	Oct 2 Tishri 10-11 Ephraim 9-10 Yom Kippur ends at nightfall.	Oct 3 Tishri 11-12 Ephraim 10-11	Oct 4 Tishri 12-13 Ephraim 11-12 54) VeZot HaBrachah: Dt. 33:1-34:12: Josh 1:1-18: Jn 7:37-52, Mt. 5:1-20, Jude 1:8-9

7 BCE

Triple conjunction - Jupiter & Saturn in Daga דגה - "Pisces"

① **May 29** (**3 Sivan** - YHWH comes down to Sinai), ② **Oct. 1** (**10 Tishri** - Yom Kippur), ③ **Dec 4** (**15 Kislev** - Greeks set up "Abomination of Desolation" in the Temple / last full moon before Chanukah)

October-November 2025 (5926 ETC/5786 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 5 Tishri 13-14 Ephraim 12-13	Oct 6 Tishri 14-15 Ephraim 13-14 Sukkot begins at sunset. <u>Sukkot 1st day:</u> Lev. 22:26-23:44, Num. 29:12-16, Zech 14:1-21, Jn. 1:1-14, 7:1-36.	Oct 7 Tishri 15-16 FM Ephraim 14-15 <u>Sukkot 2nd day:</u> Lev. 22:26-23:44, Num. 29:12-16, 1 Kings 8:2-21, Jn. 1:1-14, 7:1-36.	Oct 8 Tishri 16-17 Ephraim 15-16	Oct 9 Tishri 17-18 Ephraim 16-17	Oct 10 Tishri 18-19 Ephraim 17-18	Oct 11 Tishri 19-20 Ephraim 18-19 Shabbat Chol Ha Moed Sukkot: Ex. 33:12-34:26, Eze 38:18-19. Jn. 1:1-14, 7:1-36.
Oct 12 Tishri 20-21 Ephraim 19-20	Oct 13 Tishri 21-22 Ephraim 20-21 Sukkot ends at sunset.	Oct 14 Tishri 22-23 Ephraim 21-22 <u>Sukkot Last day (Shemini Etzeret):</u> Dt. 14:22-16:17, Num. 29:35-30:1, 1 Kings 8:54-66.	Oct 15 Tishri 23-24 Ephraim 22-23 <u>Simchat Torah readings</u> (23 Tishri): Gen.1:1-2:3, Num. 29:35-30:1, Josh. 1:1-18, Matt. 5:1-20.	Oct 16 Tishri 24-25 Ephraim 23-24	Oct 17 Tishri 25-26 Ephraim 24-25	Oct 18 Tishri 26-27 Ephraim 25-26 1) Bereshit: Gen 1:1-6:8. Haftorah: Isa 42:5-43:10, Gospels and Emissaries: Yochanan 1:1-18
Oct 19 Tishri 27-28 Ephraim 26-27	Oct 20 Tishri 28-29 Ephraim 27-28	Oct 21 Tishri 29-Cheshvan 1 NM 2:25 PM Ephraim 28-29	Oct 22 Cheshvan 1-2 Ephraim 29-30	Oct 23 Cheshvan 2-3 Ephraim 30-Shimeon 1	Oct 24 Cheshvan 3-4 Shimeon 1-2	Oct 25 Cheshvan 4-5 Shimeon 2-3 2) Noach: Gen 6:9-11:32, Isaiah 54:1-55:5, Matt 24:36-44.
Oct 26 Cheshvan 5-6 Shimeon 3-4	Oct 27 Cheshvan 6-7 Shimeon 4-5	Oct 28 Cheshvan 7-8 Shimeon 5-6	Oct 29 Cheshvan 8-9 Shimeon 6-7	Oct 30 Cheshvan 9-10 Shimeon 7-8	Oct 31 Cheshvan 10-11 Shimeon 8-9	Nov 1 Cheshvan 11-12 Shimeon 9-10 3) Lech Lecha: Torah: Genesis 12:1-17:27. Haftorah: Isaiah 40:27-41:16 The Major Testimonies: Romans 3:19-5:6

November-December 2025 (5926 ETC/5786 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 2 Cheshvan 12-13 Shimeon 10-11	Nov 3 Cheshvan 13-14 Shimeon 11-12	Nov 4 Cheshvan 14-15 Shimeon 12-13	Nov 5 Cheshvan 15-16 FM Shimeon 13-14	Nov 6 Cheshvan 16-17 Shimeon 14-15	Nov 7 Cheshvan 17-18 Shimeon 15-16	Nov 8 Cheshvan 18-19 Shimeon 16-17 4) Vayera Torah: Genesis 18:1-22:24. Haftarah: 2 Kings 4:1-37. The Major Testimonies: Ya'akov 2:14-24.
Nov 9 Cheshvan 19-20 Shimeon 17-18	Nov 10 Cheshvan 20-21 Shimeon 18-19	Nov 11 Cheshvan 21-22 Shimeon 19-20	Nov 12 Cheshvan 22-23 Shimeon 20-21	Nov 13 Cheshvan 23-24 Shimeon 21-22	Nov 14 Cheshvan 24-25 Shimeon 22-23	Nov 15 Cheshvan 25-26 Shimeon 23-24 5) Chayey Sarah. Torah: Genesis 23:1-25:18. Haftarah: 1 Kings 1:1-31 Gospels and Emissaries: Matthew 8:19-22; Luke 9:37-62.
Nov 16 Cheshvan 26-27 Shimeon 24-25	Nov 17 Cheshvan 27-28 Shimeon 25-26	Nov 18 Cheshvan 28-29 Shimeon 26-27	Nov 19 Cheshvan 29-30 Shimeon 27-28	Nov 20 Cheshvan 30-Kislev 1 NM 8:47 AM Shimeon 28-29	Nov 21 Kislev 1-2 Shimeon 29-30	Nov 22 Kislev 2-3 Shimeon 30-Benjamin 1 6) Toldot: Torah: Genesis 25:19-28:9. Haftarah: Malachi 1:1-2:7. The Major Testimonies: Romans 9:6-16.
Nov 23 Kislev 3-4 Benjamin 1-2	Nov 24 Kislev 4-5 Benjamin 2-3	Nov 25 Kislev 5-6 Benjamin 3-4	Nov 26 Kislev 6-7 Benjamin 4-5	Nov 27 Kislev 7-8 Benjamin 5-6	Nov 28 Kislev 8-9 Benjamin 6-7	Nov 29 Kislev 9-10 Benjamin 7-8 7) Vayetze: Torah: Genesis 28:10-32:2. Haftarah: Hosea 12:13-14:10. Gospels and Emissaries: Yochanan 1:43-51.
Nov 30 Kislev 10-11 Benjamin 8-9	Dec 1 Kislev 11-12 Benjamin 9-10	Dec 2 Kislev 12-13 Benjamin 10-11	Dec 3 Kislev 13-14 Benjamin 11-12	Dec 4 Kislev 14-15 Benjamin 12-13	Dec 5 Kislev 15-16 FM Benjamin 13-14	Dec 6 Kislev 16-17 Benjamin 14-15 8) Vayishlach: Torah: Genesis 32:3-36:43. Haftarah: Hosea 11:7-12:12. The Major Testimonies: 1 Corinthians 5:1-13

December 2025-January 2026 (5926 ETC/5786 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 7 Kislev 17-18 Benjamin 15-16	Dec 8 Kislev 18-19 Benjamin 16-17	Dec 9 Kislev 19-20 Benjamin 17-18	Dec 10 Kislev 20-21 Benjamin 18-19	Dec 11 Kislev 21-22 Benjamin 19-20	Dec 12 Kislev 22-23 Benjamin 20-21	Dec 13 Kislev 23-24 Benjamin 21-22 9) Vayeshev : Torah: Genesis 37:1-40:23. Haftorah: Amos 2:6-3:8. Gospels and Emissaries: Acts 7:9-16.
Dec 14 Kislev 24-25 Benjamin 22-23 Hanukkah begins at sunset.	Dec 15 Kislev 25-26 Benjamin 23-24 Hanukkah 1-2	Dec 16 Kislev 26-27 Benjamin 24-25 Hanukkah 2-3	Dec 17 Kislev 27-28 Benjamin 25-26 Hanukkah 3-4	Dec 18 Kislev 28-29 Benjamin 26-27 Hanukkah 4-5	Dec 19 Kislev 29-30 Benjamin 27-28 Hanukkah 5-6	Dec 20 Kislev 30-Tevet 1 NM 3:43 AM Benjamin 28-29 Hanukkah 6-7 10) Mikketz : 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, 1 Kings 7:40-50, Matthew 12:1-13, Yochanan 10:1-22.
Dec 21 Tevet 1-2 Benjamin 29-30 Hanukkah 7-8 Winter Solstice 5:03 PM	Dec 22 Tevet 2-3 Benjamin 30-Dan. 1. Hanukkah ends at sunset.	Dec 23 Tevet 3-4 Dan 1-2	Dec 24 Tevet 4-5 Dan 2-3	Dec 25 Tevet 5-6 Dan 3-4	Dec 26 Tevet 6-7 Dan 4-5	Dec 27 Tevet 7-8 Dan 5-6 11) Vayigash : Torah: Genesis 44:18-47:27. Haftorah: Ezekiel 37:15-28 Gospels and Emissaries: Yochanan 10:11-19.
Dec 28 Tevet 8-9 Dan 6-7	Dec 29 Tevet 9-10 Dan 7-8	Dec 30 Tevet 10-11 Dan 8-9	Dec 31 Tevet 11-12 Dan 9-10	Jan 1, 2026 Tevet 12-13 Dan 10-11	Jan 2 Tevet 13-14 Dan 11-12	Jan 3 Tevet 14-15 Dan 12-13 12) Vayechi . Torah: Genesis 47:28-50:26 Haftorah: 1 Kings 2:1-12. The Major Testimonies: 1 Peter 2:11-17.