

Yom Qodesh Preface

Before using the Yom Qodesh, the code of the calendar must be deciphered! If you herald from the Gregorian world, you may look at these dates and scratch your head. So, to best understand the days we are discussing, we must first review the calendar that is used in the development of this book.

We begin with the Jubilee. What a great year a Jubilee year is. It is the 50th year in a 50-year cycle called a Jubilee (in Hebrew, a *Yovheliym*), which is a year of freedom and reliance.

*And you shall number seven Shabbaths of years unto you, seven times seven years; and the space of the seven Shabbaths of years shall be unto you forty and nine years. 9 Then shall you cause the shofar of the jubilee to sound on the tenth day of the seventh month, in Yom Kippuriym shall ye make the shofar sound throughout all your land. 10 And ye shall hallow \aleph the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family. 11 A jubilee shall that fiftieth year be unto you: ye shall not sow, neither reap that \aleph which grows of itself in it, nor gather the grapes in it of \aleph -your vine undressed. 12 For it is the jubilee; it shall be holy unto you: ye shall eat \aleph -the increase thereof out of the field. 13 In the year of this jubilee ye shall return every man unto his possession. 14 And if you sell ought unto your neighbor, or buy ought of your neighbor's hand, ye shall not oppress \aleph -one another: 15 According to the number of years after the jubilee you shall buy of your neighbor, and according unto the number of years of the fruits he shall sell unto you: 16 According to the multitude of years you shall increase the price thereof, and according to the fewness of years you shall diminish the price of it: for according to the number of the years of the fruits he sells unto you. 17 Ye shall not therefore oppress \aleph -one another; but you shall fear your **Elohiym**: for I am **Yahuah Elohaykem**.*

Vayiqra (Leviticus) 25:8-17

As we can see, the Jubilee year is announced on an important day on the calendar that is established first in scripture. We will call that calendar the Holy Calendar. In that calendar, a year is called a *shannah*, a month is called a *chodesh*, and a day is called a *yom*.

So, you start your count at year one, which is the first year. At the end of that year, you enter year two, and so on. Every seventh year is called a Sabbath year or a Sabbatical year. So, when you have gone through seven of these Sabbatical years (year 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42 and

49) you arrive at the 50th year, which is the Jubilee year. Then, you start your count again, beginning with year one.

Our Yom Qodesh assumes that the Gregorian year ending with 17 and 67 are Jubilee years, and that the Gregorian calendar year 2017 is the 120th Jubilee, or six thousand years from the breathing of the soul into A'dam, the first man.

Jubilee Years			
120: 2017	90: 517	60: -983	30: -2483
119: 1967	89: 467	59: -1033	29: -2533
118: 1917	88: 417	58: -1083	28: -2583
117: 1867	87: 367	57: -1133	27: -2633
116: 1817	86: 317	56: -1183	26: -2683
115: 1767	85: 267	55: -1233	25: -2733
114: 1717	84: 217	54: -1283	24: -2783
113: 1667	83: 167	53: -1333	23: -2833
112: 1617	82: 117	52: -1383	22: -2883
111: 1567	81: 67	51: -1433	21: -2933
110: 1517	80: 17	50: -1483	20: -2983
109: 1467	79: -33	49: -1533	19: -3033
108: 1417	78: -83	48: -1583	18: -3083
107: 1367	77: -133	47: -1633	17: -3133
106: 1317	76: -183	46: -1683	16: -3183
105: 1267	75: -233	45: -1733	15: -3233
104: 1217	74: -283	44: -1783	14: -3283
103: 1167	73: -333	43: -1833	13: -3333
102: 1117	72: -383	42: -1883	12: -3383
101: 1067	71: -433	41: -1933	11: -3433
100: 1017	70: -483	40: -1983	10: -3483
99: 967	69: -533	39: -2033	9: -3533
98: 917	68: -583	38: -2083	8: -3583
97: 867	67: -633	37: -2133	7: -3633
96: 817	66: -683	36: -2183	6: -3683
95: 767	65: -733	35: -2233	5: -3733
94: 717	64: -783	34: -2283	4: -3783
93: 667	63: -833	33: -2333	3: -3833
92: 617	62: -883	32: -2383	2: -3883
91: 567	61: -933	31: -2433	1: -3933

Now we know that the Jubilee year is a year of rest in the 50th year, and we know that every seventh year is a Sabbatical year, so years 49 and 50 are both Sabbath years. That means

two years in a row. Now, for purposes of the last seventy years, let's map the Sabbatical years:

2016/5999
2009/5992
2002/5985
1995/5978
1988/5971
1981/5964
1974/5957
1967/5950
1960/5943
1953/5936
1946/5929

Now, let's map the Sabbatical years surrounding the birth of Yahusha HaNetseriy:

66/4048
58/4041
51/4034
44/4027
37/4020
30/4013
23/4006
16/3999
9/3992
2/3985
-5/3978

Let's continue and see if we can discover how the year, the *Shanah*, is calculated. The Hebrew year is a year which resets each year in an adjustment to the vernal equinox and cannot and should not be factored on a 360-day cycle to shorten the number of years.

It becomes precisely completed on the day that the sun descends into the west, while the moon ascends at night from the east.

Chanok (Enoch) 78:15

This calculation describes the last month of the year when the sun descends to the west of due north, yet the moon ascends (shines in its fullness) to the east of due north. Following the vernal equinox, the sun sets to the east of due north and the moon ascends to the east of due north. When the moon ascends (shines in its fullness) to the west of due north, and the sun also descends to the west of due north, the autumnal equinox is reached. It is this verse

which establishes the method by which the first month of the year is calculated: it is that month when the moon in its fullness arises to the east of due north, which is only after the vernal equinox.

The first day of the month is determined by the covered moon, which is called the new moon.

Blow the shofar on the dark New Moon today on our solemn feast.

Tehilliyim (Psalm) 81:3

The first month also has specific designation.

*And **Yahuah** spoke unto El-Mosheh and El-Aharon in the land of Mitsrayim, saying, 2
This month shall be to you the beginning of months: it shall be the first month of the
year to you.*

Shemoth (Exodus) 12:1-2

As it turns out, this month is called *Aviyv* (Aviv), which also describes a condition of the winter barley when it is ready for harvest.

*And the flax and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear (*aviyv*), and the
flax was balled.*

Shemoth (Exodus) 9:31

The months in scripture are named by their number, but there are exceptions. For instance, it is possible to call the first month *ri'shon* (first), but there are numerous references to the month being called *Aviyv* – the month of the barley ripening and its harvest.

*The \aleph -Feast of Matstsah shall you guard. Seven days you shall eat matstsah, as I
commanded you, in the time of the month *Aviyv*: for in the month *Aviyv* you came out
from Mitsrayim.*

Shemoth (Exodus) 34:18

The months on the Holy Calendar have names that are not commonly known, even though they are the true calendar.

1. **Aviyv** (green grain) (Known in the modern Jewish calendar as **Niycan** (Nisan), which means redemption.)

*In the fourteenth day of the first month at even is **Yahuah's** Pecach.*

Vayiqra (Leviticus) 23:5

*GUARD 78-the month of **Aviyv** and keep the Pecach unto **Yahuah Elohayka**: for in the month of **Aviyv Yahuah Elohayka** brought you forth out of Mitsrayim by night.*

Devariym (Deuteronomy) 16:1

2. **Ziv** (bright flowers) (Known in the modern Jewish calendar as **Iyyar**, which means introspection or self-healing.)

*And it came to pass in the four hundred and eightieth year after the people of Yashar'el were come out of the land of Mitsrayim, in the fourth year of Shalomah's reign over Yashar'el, in the month Ziv, which is the second month, that he began to build the house of **Yahuah**.*

Melekiym Ri'shon (1 Kings) 6:1

3. **Sheliyshiy** (third) (Known in the modern Jewish calendar as **Ciyvan** (Sivan), which means the giving of the Torah.)

The third captain of the host for the third month was Benayahu the son of Yahuyada, a chief priest: and in his course were twenty and four thousand.

Divrei Hayamiym Ri'shon (1 Chronicles) 27:5

Then were the king's scribes called at that time in the third month, that is, the month Ciyvan, on the three and twentieth day thereof; and it was written according to all that Mordekai commanded unto the Yahudiyim, and to the lieutenants, and the deputies and rulers of the provinces which are from India unto Kush, a hundred twenty and seven provinces, unto every province according to the writing thereof, and unto every people after their language, and to the Yahudiyim according to their writing, and according to their language.

Ecter (Esther) 8:9

4. **Reviy'iy** (fourth) (Known in the modern Jewish calendar as **Tammuz**, which means the sin of worshipping false elohiyim.)

The fourth captain for the fourth month was Asah'el the brother of Yo'av, and Zevadyahu his son after him: and in his course were twenty and four thousand.

Divrei Hayamiym Ri'shon (1 Chronicles) 27:7

5. **Chamiyshiy** (fifth) (Known in the modern Jewish calendar as **Av**, which means father.)

And in the fifth month, on the seventh day of the month, which is the nineteenth year of King Nevukadne'tstsar king of Babel, came Nevuzar'adan, captain of the guard, a servant of the king of Babel, unto Yerushalayim:

Melekiym Sheniy (2 Kings) 25:8

6. **Shiyshiy** (sixth) (Known in the modern Jewish calendar as **Elul**, which means repentance.)

The sixth captain for the sixth month was Iyra the son of Iqqesh the Teqo'iy: and in his course were twenty and four thousand.

Divrei Hayamiym Ri'shon (1 Chronicles) 27:9

So the wall was finished in the twenty and fifth day of the month Elul, in fifty and two days.

Ezra v Nechemyahu (Nehemiah) 6:15

7. **Eythaniym** (ever-flowing streams) (Known in the modern Jewish calendar as **Tishrei**.)

And all the men of Yashar'el assembled themselves unto King Shalomah at the feast in the month Eythaniym, which is the seventh month.

Melekiym Ri'shon (1 Kings) 8:2

8. **Bul** (produce/rain) (Known in the modern Jewish calendar as **Cheshvan**, which means the flood of Noach – in error.)

And in the eleventh year, in the month Bul, which is the eighth month, was the house finished throughout all the parts thereof, and according to all the fashion of it. So was he seven years in building it.

Melekiym Ri'shon (1 Kings) 6:38

9. **Teshiy'iy** (ninth) (Known in the modern Jewish calendar as **Kiclev**, which means restful sleep.)

And it came to pass in the fourth year of King Dareyavesh, that the Word of Yahuah came unto Zakaryahu in the fourth day of the ninth month, even in Kiclev;

Zakaryahu (Zechariah) 7:1

10. **Asiriy** (tenth) (Known in the modern Jewish calendar as **Tevet**, which means divine grace.)

The tenth captain for the tenth month was Maharai the Netophathiy, of the Zarchiym: and in his course were twenty and four thousand.

Divrei Hayamiym Ri'shon (1 Chronicles) 27:13

11. **Asar Ashtay** (eleventh) (Known in the modern Jewish calendar as **Shevat**, which means tree of life.)

The eleventh captain for the eleventh month was Benayahu the Pir'athoniy, of the children of Ephrayim: and in his course were twenty and four thousand.

Divrei Hayamiym Ri'shon (1 Chronicles) 27:14

12. **Asar Shenayim** (twelfth) (Known in the modern Jewish calendar as **Adar**, which means strength.)

The twelfth captain for the twelfth month was Cheldai the Neto-phathiy, of Othniy'el: and in his course were twenty and four thousand.

Divrei Hayamiym Ri'shon (1 Chronicles) 27:15

And this house was finished on the third day of the month Adar, which was in the sixth year of the reign of Dareyavesh the king.

Ezra v' Nechemyahu (Ezra) 6:15

13. **Asar Shalosh** (thirteenth) (Known in the modern Jewish calendar as **Adar Sheni**, which means renewed strength.)

Now we know the names of the months, but we don't know how to calculate the days which begin the month, and we don't know how to calculate the day of the first month. This has been a question for some time, but we can get a hint about how we calculate the first day of the month, for the first day in Hebrew is called *Rosh Ha'Chodesh*, which also means the New Moon.

There is but one verse that reveals to us when the *Rosh Ha'Chodesh* is calculated:

Takah b'chodesh shofar b'kehseh l'yom ha'chagnu.

Blow the shofar on the dark new moon today on our solemn feast.

Tehilliyim (Psalms) 81:3

Now, some say that *chodesh* does not mean moon, because *yireach* means moon. However, *yirach*, its root, means month (H3391). *Chodesh* is of the same root as *chadash* (as in *brit*

chadasha) which means *renewed*. Although the moon is implied in the word *chodesh* (the renewal), in the Hebrew language, it has always been considered to mean the renewal of the moon cycle.

Consider (for the purist): Blow the shofar on the covered renewal today on our feast. Which covered renewal? Is this referring to a lunar eclipse? A solar eclipse? There are no feasts appointed on lunar or solar eclipses. So maybe this means at sundown? That would require the shofar to be blown daily. No, the implication is clearly the renewal of the moon cycle, when the moon is darkened.

There is but one feast (of the seven moediyim) which is denoted on the first day of the month, which is Yom Teru'ah (the feast of the trumpet fanfare). Obviously, this is the feast when the shofar would be blown. Therefore, Teru'ah is the feast marked in this passage, and proclaims the first day of the month, which begins with the renewal of the moon cycle; the dark moon.

Speak unto the children of Yashar'el, saying, In the seventh month, in the first day of the month, shall ye have a Shabbath, a memorial of blowing of shofars, a holy assembly.

Vayiqra (Leviticus) 23:24

This day is known as the day of shofar (trumpet) blowing, or Yom Teru'ah. Looking at the Psalm again, we find that a shofar is blown in the New Moon, on our solemn feast day; so, it seems to fit.

But Yom Teru'ah is not a solemn feast day; rather it is a miqra, which means a public assembly; a convocation. The feasts are specifically denoted as the Feast of Matstsah (Unleavened Bread), the Feast of Shavu'oth (Weeks) and the Feast of Cukkoth (Tabernacles).

Even after a certain rate every day, offering according to the commandment of Mosheh, on the Shabbaths, and on the New Moons, and on the solemn feasts, three times in the year, even in the Feast of Matstsah, and in the Feast of Shavu'oth, and in the Feast of Cukkoth.

Divrei Hayamiym Sheny (2 Chronicles) 8:13

Here the Scripture distinguishes between the New Moons and the solemn feasts, each of which are called *mo'ed*, which means an appointed, solemn feast. There are three solemn feasts: Matstsah, Shavu'oth and Cukkoth. Yom Teru'ah, on the other hand, is a *miqra*.

It seems, though, Yom Teru'ah has evolved to become a solemn feast day, most likely as a result of this Psalm. In modern Judaism, the day is now declared to be the new year, or Rosh Ha'Shanah. However, Yom Teru'ah begins the seventh month, not the first month. The first month is Aviyv.

Yet, this Psalm reveals something more. When the word *kece* is given the meaning to cover, clothe, hide or conceal, then the shofar is blown at the dark New Moon, harkening the solemn feast day which is Yom Teru'ah.

What is all this hubbub about the dark moon? The reason this is so important is because this verse indicates that the first day of the month begins with the zero moon, not the sighting of the sliver moon. This makes the beginning of the month the same distance *to* the full moon as it is *from* the full moon.

So how can we know the first day of the year? The first month of the year is calculated in part backward from the full moon, which occurs on the 15th day of the month, which begins the seven-day feast of Matstsah, and the Feast of Firstfruits (Bikkoor). Firstfruits is fixed on the first day of the week which follows the first sabbath, which follows the first full moon, which follows the vernal equinox.

And Yahuah spoke unto Mosheh, saying, 10 Speak unto the children of Yashar'el, and say unto them, When ye are come into the land which I give unto you, and shall reap תא־the harvest thereof, then ye shall bring תא־a sheaf of the firstfruits of your har-vest unto the priest: 11 And he shall wave תא־the sheaf before Yahuah, to be accepted for you: on the morrow after the Shabbath the priest shall wave it. 12 And ye shall offer that day when ye wave תא־the sheaf a he-lamb without blemish of the first year for an ascending smoke offering unto Yahuah. 13 And the oblation thereof shall be two tenth deals of fine flour mingled with oil, an offering made by fire unto Yahuah for a sweet savor: and the drink offering thereof shall be of wine, the fourth part of a hin.

Vayiqra (Leviticus) 23:9-13

The First Sabbath is identified only in the תא־ Copher, because other editions and translations disguised the plain language of the text to give credence to the Roman establishment of a Sunday sabbath.

Upon the first Shabbath let every one of you lay by him in store, as Elohiym has prospered him, that there be no gatherings when I come.

Qorintiym Ri'shon (1 Corinthians) 16:2

And upon the first Shabbath, when the Talmidiym came together to break bread, Pa'al preached unto them, ready to depart on the morrow; and continued his speech until midnight.

Ma'asiym (Acts) 20:7

It is this sabbath that begins the count to Shavu'oth. However, the provisions to begin to eat awaits the completion of Shavu'oth.

And ye shall eat neither bread, nor parched grain, nor green ears, until the selfsame day that ye have brought תרם an offering unto your Elohiym: it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations in all your dwellings.

Vayiqra (Leviticus) 23:14

The first day of that month is the dark moon which occurs just prior to vernal equinox in the month when the full moon appears after the vernal equinox. This will necessarily occur when the barley is also *aviyv* (ripe for harvest) as a second witness. Then the moon cycle is found to be in *aviyv*!

Now, it is time to understand the cycle of the feasts and the appointed assemblies, so that you might make sense out of the timing in this book. These are described generally in the book of Vayiqra (Leviticus) 23. In this text, we assume that the day begins at sundown. Hence, the Shabbath, which is the seventh day (Sabbath in the common understanding) begins at sundown on Friday evening. The time following sundown, but before bedtime, is called the *erev*, so the evening of the beginning of Shabbath is called *Erev Shabbath*. Here is a chart for easy reference:

Common Name	Hebrew Name	Date on the Calendar	Feast or Appointed Assembly
Passover	Pecach	The day before the Full Moon following the Vernal Equinox	Appointed Assembly
Unleavened Bread	Matstsah (7 days)	First Full Moon following the Vernal Equinox	FEAST Barley Harvest
First Fruits	Bikkoor	First Sunday after the Full Moon following the Vernal Equinox	Appointed Assembly
Pentecost (Weeks)	Shevua (Shavu'oth) (7 weeks + 1)	50 days from the Feast of Bikkoor (inclusive)	FEAST Wheat Harvest

Trumpets	(Yom) Teru'ah	1 st day of the covered moon of the seventh month	Appointed Assembly
Atonement	(Yom) Kippuriym	10 th day of the seventh month	Appointed Assembly
Tabernacles	Cukkah (Cukkoth) (7 days)	15 th day of the seventh month	FEAST Grape Harvest

Pecach (Passover), the first of these mandated *moediyim* (appointments), begins in our understanding at sundown on the 13th day of the month. This evening would be called *Erev Pecach*, or the evening of Passover. The following day during Passover, the lamb without blemish would be slaughtered in preparation for the solemn feast called an *atsarah* or *chag* which begins the Feast of Matstsah.

Matstsah continues for seven days, and during the course of this *chag*, there is necessarily a regular Shabbath (Sabbath). The day after the Shabbath during Matstsah is an appointed assembly called *Firstfruits* or *Bikkoor*, which celebrates the harvesting of the barley and the end of the season of eating stored food. This is partly why the leaven is removed from the house as part of the cleaning out of the pantry, if you will, in preparation for a new growing season.

Seven weeks following the Feast of Bikkoor (Firstfruits), or 50 days following the Shabbath within the Feast of Matstsah, we arrive at the center of the feasts called *Shevua* or *Shavu'oth* (in the plural). You may know this as *Pentecost*.

*And when the day of Shavu'oth was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place. 2 And suddenly there came a sound from heaven as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting. 3 And there appeared unto them cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them. 4 And they were all filled with the **Ruach Ha'Qodesh**, and began to speak with other tongues, as the **Ruach** gave them utterance.*

Ma'asiym (Acts) 2:1-3

This is the day that the prophecy of Yahuchanon (John) the Baptizer was fulfilled, when he said:

*He that sent me to baptize with water, the same said unto me, Upon whom you shall see the **Ruach** descending, and remaining on him, the same is he which baptized with the **Ruach Ha'Qodesh**.*

Yochanon (John) 1:33

And of course, this brought to fruition the realization of the Brit Chadasha (the Renewed Covenant):

*For finding fault with them, he says, Behold, the days come, says **Yahuah**, when I will cut a Renewed Covenant with the house of Yashar'el and with the house of Yahudah: **9** Not according to the covenant that I cut with their fathers in the day when I took them by the hand to lead them out of the land of Mitsrayim; because they continued not in my covenant, and I regarded them not, says **Yahuah**. **10** For this is the covenant that I will cut with the house of Yashar'el after those days, says **Yahuah**; I will put my Torah into their mind, and write it in their hearts: and I will be their **Elohiym**, and they shall be to me a people:*

Ivriym (Hebrews) 8:8-10

From *Shevua*, we proceed to the seventh month, on the first day of the month, which is Yom (the day) Teru'ah (of the shofar blast). As explained above, this is the day that is celebrated as *Rosh Ha'Shanah* within Judaism. The sounding of the shofar in a particular way (a blast of nine short notes called the *teru'ah*) is a warning to the whole of the house of Yashar'el that there are ten days to prepare the heart for repentance before **Yahuah**.

Ten days later, on the 10th day of the seventh month, Yom (the day) Kippuriym (of Atonement) is observed. The description of this appointed day affirms that in the Hebraic tradition, the day begins at sundown and continues to the following sundown. The verse below begins with "on the tenth day of this seventh month" but finishes with the command that "in the ninth day of the month at even (*evening – i.e., sundown*), from even to even." With this passage you can readily see that a day is from sundown to sundown, even though it begins on the "ninth" and is counted as the "tenth."

*Also on the tenth day of this seventh month is Yom Kippuriym: it shall be a holy assembly unto you; and ye shall afflict your souls, and offer an offering made by fire unto **Yahuah**. **28** And ye shall do no work in that same day: for it is Yom Kippuriym, to make an atonement for you before **Yahuah Elohaykem**. **29** For whatsoever soul it be that shall not be afflicted in that same day, he shall be cut off from among his people. **30** And whatsoever soul it be that does any work in that same day, the same soul will I destroy from among his people. **31** Ye shall do no manner of work: it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations in all your dwellings. **32** It shall be unto you a*

Shabbath of rest, and ye shall afflict נח eth-your souls: in the ninth day of the month at evening, from evening unto evening, shall ye celebrate your Shabbath.

Vayiqra (Leviticus) 23:27-32

Finally, we arrive at *Cukkah*, or *Cukkoth* (in the plural). This solemn feast begins on the 15th day of the seventh month, and continues for seven days, through to the 21st. However, it is part of the practice to celebrate on the eighth day (the 22nd of the month) the completion of the reading of the Torah.

Here is the command:

*Speak unto the children of Yashar'el, saying, The fifteenth day of this seventh month shall be the Feast of Cukkoth for seven days unto **Yahuah**. 35 On the first day shall be a holy assembly: ye shall do no ser-vile work therein. 36 Seven days ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto **Yahuah**: on the eighth day shall be a holy assembly unto you; and ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto **Yahuah**: it is a solemn assembly; and ye shall do no servile work therein. 37 These are the feasts of **Yahuah**, which ye shall proclaim to be holy assemblies, to offer an offering made by fire unto **Yahuah**, an ascending smoke offering, and an oblation, a sacrifice, and drink offerings, everything upon his day: 38 Beside the Shabbaths of **Yahuah**, and beside your gifts, and beside all your vows, and beside all your freewill offerings, which ye give unto **Yahuah**. 39 Also in the fifteenth day of the seventh month, when ye have gathered in נח-the fruit of the land, ye shall keep נח-a feast unto **Yahuah** seven days: on the first day shall be a Shabbath, and on the eighth day shall be a Shabbath. 40 And ye shall take you on the first day the boughs of goodly trees, branches of palm trees, and the boughs of thick trees, and willows of the brook; and ye shall rejoice before **Yahuah Elohaykem** seven days. 41 And ye shall keep it a feast unto **Yahuah** seven days in the year. It shall be a statute forever in your generations: ye shall celebrate it in the seventh month. 42 Ye shall dwell in cukkoth seven days; all that are Yashar'el born shall dwell in cukkoth:*

Vayiqra (Leviticus) 23:34-42

In addition to the seven feasts, there are also seven fasts. Four fast days emerge from the scripture set forth in Zakaryahu (Zechariah) 8:19, which are declared to commemorate the destruction of both the first and the second temples, and the exile of the House of Yahudah into Babylon and beyond.

*Thus says **Yahuah Tseva'oth**; The fast of the fourth month, and the fast of the fifth, and the fast of the seventh, and the fast of the tenth, shall be to the house of Yahudah joy and gladness, and cheerful feasts; therefore love the Truth and peace.*

Zakaryahu (Zechariah) 8:19

Ta'anit Bikkooriym: This is a fast of the firstborn which is only observed by firstborn males. This fast commemorates the salvation from the tenth plague of the firstborn in Mitsrayim, although following the destruction of the second temple, it also mourns the end of the Levitical priesthood. This fast is observed on the day of Pecach (14 Aviyv).

Tsom Reviy'iy: This is a fast day on the 17th of Reviy'iy (Tammuz), which commemorates the breaking down of the wall of Yerushalayim by Nevukadne'ttsar, and the taking away of the Temple sacrifice during the siege of Titus in 70 A.D. This is the fast of the fourth month.

Tisha B'Av: The ninth of Chamiyshiyy (Av) is a well-known fast day which commemorates the tragedies of the Yahudiyim. The fast is known as the fast of the fifth month, and it is the second most important fast in the Yahudiy world. On the eve of the fast, it is customary to eat a boiled egg sprinkled with ashes.

Tsom Gadolyahu: This is the fast of the seventh month and occurs immediately following the two-day celebration of Yom Teru'ah, which occurs on the first day of the seventh month. This fast commemorates the assassination of Gadolyahu, the king who replaced Tsidqiyahu, the replacement of Yahuyakiym, the last rightful king of Yahudah in the line of Yishai (until Mashiach).

Yom Kippuriym: The 10th day of Eythaniym (Tishrei), known as The Day of Atonement, is the most set-aside day of the year. This is a fast day and a Shabbath, so no work is permissible. Here is the command:

*And this shall be a statute forever unto you: that in the seventh month, on the tenth day of the month, ye shall afflict נא־your souls, and do no work at all, whether it be one of your own country, or a stranger that sojourns among you: 30 For on that day shall the priest make an atonement for you, to cleanse you, that ye may be clean from all your sins before **Yahuah**. 31 It shall be a Shabbath of rest unto you, and ye shall afflict - נא־your souls, by a statute forever.*

Vayiqra (Leviticus) 16:29-31

*Then I proclaimed a fast there, at the river of Ahava, that we might afflict ourselves before our **Elohiym**, to seek of him a right way for us, and for our little ones, and for all our substance.*

Ezra V'nechemyahu (Ezra) 8:21

Asarah B'Tevet: The 10th day of Asiriy (Tevet) is a fast day commemorating the fall of Yerushalayim. The prayer, the *Kaddish*, is recited on this day, and this is referred to as the fast of the 10th month.

Ta'anit Ecter: The fast of Ecter (Esther) is observed on three days before Puriym, on Asar Shenayim (Adar) 11, and is traditionally a three-day fast.

This Yom Qodesh begins on Rosh Ha'Shanah, the 1st day of Aviyv, in the year 6002 (2019-2020) of the Holy Calendar and continues through the year 6007 (2024-2025).

The Torah Portions are listed on Friday evenings, and the scriptural citations for each portion, including readings from the Haftorah (Prophets) and Besorah (Gospels), may be found in the back of the book, beginning on page 419. Parshat, a companion book to the Yom Qodesh, provides the entire text of each portion for easy reference week to week, and is a perpetual book that will last a lifetime.

Lastly, beginning on page 430, you will find a resource of scriptural citations for each of the Sacrifices and Feasts.

May this book be a blessing to you.