

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

2026 5786 / 5787



Personal Information	
Name:	Phone:
Cell:	E-mail:
Address:	
Allergic To:	
Primary Care Physician: Phone:	
Emergency Contact: Phone:	
Notes:	

SEPTEMBER

On certain years a 13th month named "Adar I" is added before the 12th month of "Adar" which then becomes "Adar II" - $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ are $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ are $\frac{1}{2}$ are $\frac{1}{2}$ are $\frac{1}{2}$ are $\frac{1}{2}$ are $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ are $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ are $\frac{1}{2}$

TISHREI

OCTOBER

CHESHVAN

NOVEMBER DECEMBER JANUARY FEBRUARY

MARCH

NISAN

JUNE

TAMUZ

SIVAN

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PDF Edition

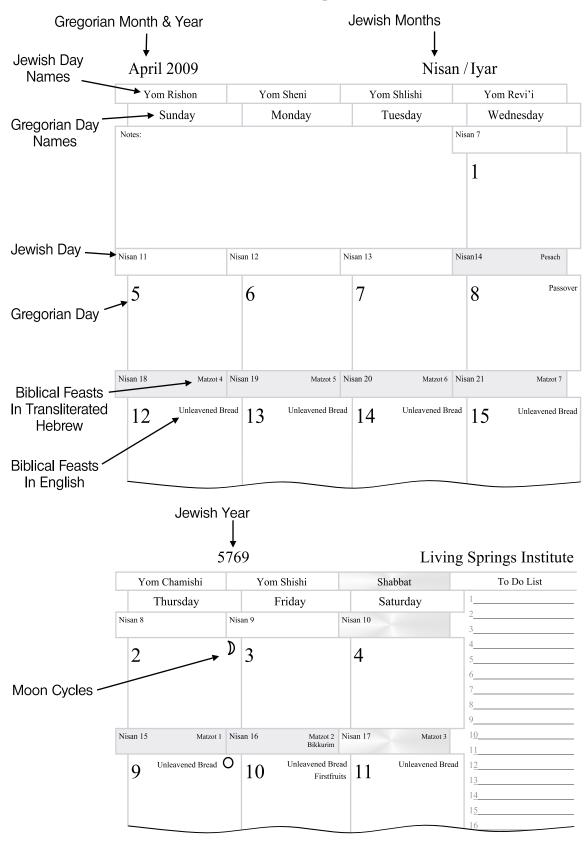
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Additional copies of this calendar are available through
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All Scripture references are from the King James version unless otherwise noted.

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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 2026

Tevet / Shvat

Yom Rishon	Y	om Sheni	Yom Shlis	shi Yom Revi'i
Sunday		Monday	Tuesda	ay Wednesday
otes:				
evet 15	Tevet 16		Tevet 17	Tevet 18
4	5		6	7
evet 22	Tevet 23		Tevet 24	Tevet 25
11	12		13	14
evet 29	Shvat 1	Rosh Chodesh	Shvat 2	Shvat 3
18	19	Martin Luther King Jr's Day (observed)	20	21
hvat 7	Shvat 8		Shvat 9	Shvat 10
25	26		27	28

Yom Chamishi	Yom Shishi	Shabbat	To Do List
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1
evet 12	Tevet 13	Tevet 14	23
1 New Year's Day	2	3	O 4
evet 19	Tevet 20	Tevet 21	9
8	9	10	12
evet 26	Tevet 27	Tevet 28	17
15	16	17	20
nvat 4	Shvat 5	Shvat 6	25 26
22	23	24	27
hvat 11	Shvat 12	Shvat 13	DECEMBER 2025 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6
29	30	31	7 8 9 10 11 12 12 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 2' 28 29 30 31 FEBRUARY 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 2 22 23 24 25 26 27 24

February 2026

Shvat / Adar

Yom Sheni	Yom Shlishi	Yom Revi'i
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Shvat 15	Shvat 16	Shvat 17
2	3	4
Shvat 22	Shvat 23	Shvat 24
9	10	11
Shvat 29	Shvat 30	Adar 1 Rosh Chodesh
16 Presidents' Day	17	18
Adar 6	Adar 7	Adar 8
23	24	D 25
	Monday Shvat 15 O 2 Shvat 22 9 Shvat 29 Adar 6	Monday Tuesday Shvat 15 Shvat 16 O 2 3 Shvat 22 Shvat 23 9 10 Shvat 29 Shvat 30 16 Presidents' Day 17 Adar 6 Adar 7

Yom Chamishi	Yom Shishi	Shabbat	To Do List
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1
Shvat 18	Shvat 19	Shvat 20	2
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	O	'	6
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hvat 25	Shvat 26	Shvat 27	10
			11
12	13	14	12
12	13	14	13
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Adar 2	Adar 3	Adar 4	17
raar 2	Tradi 5	Truli 1	1819
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Adar 9	Adar 10	Adar 11	25
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			JANUARY S M T W T F S
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			MARCH S M T W T F S
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March 2026

Adar / Nisan

Yom Rishon	Yom She	eni Yom	Shlishi Yo	om Revi'i
Sunday	Mono	lay Tu	esday W	Vednesday
Adar 12	Adar 13	Adar 14	Purim Adar 15	Shushan Purim
1	2	3	0 4	
Adar 19	Adar 20	Adar 21	Adar 22	
8	9	10	11	
Adar 26	Adar 27	Adar 28	Adar 29	
15	16	17	18	
Nisan 4	Nisan 5	Nisan 6	Nisan 7	
22	23	24	25	D
Nisan 11	Nisan 12	Nisan 13	Notes:	
29	30	31	,	

Yom Chamishi	Yom Shishi	Shabbat	To Do List
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1
Adar 16	Adar 17	Adar 18	23
5	6	7	4
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			6
			8
			9
Adar 23	Adar 24	Adar 25	10
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12	13	14	12 13
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			16
Nisan 1 Rosh Chodes	sh Nisan 2	Nisan 3	17
Biblical New Yea			1819
19	20	21	20
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			23 24
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Nisan 8	Nisan 9	Nisan 10	26
26	27	20	27
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			31
ı	'	1	FEBRUARY S M T W T F S
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			22 23 24 25 26 27 28
			APRIL 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

Nisan / Iyar

Yom Rish	on	Yon	n Sheni	Yo	m Shlishi	Yo	om Revi'i
Sunda	ıy	N	Ionday		Tuesday	V	Vednesday
Notes:						Nisan 14	Pesach Passover
Nisan 18	Matzot 4 Ni	san 19	Matzot 5	Nisan 20	Matzot 6	Nisan 21	Matzot 7
5 Unl	leavened Bread	6	Unleavened Bread	7	Unleavened Br	ead 8	Unleavened Bread
Nisan 25	Ni	san 26	1	Nisan 27	Yom Ha-Shoah	Nisan 28	
12		13		14	Holoca Remembrar D	ust ce law 15	
Iyar 2	Iya	ar 3]	Iyar 4		Iyar 5	Yom Ha-Atzma'ut
19		20		21		22	Israel's Independence Day
Iyar 9	Iya	ar 10	1	Iyar 11		Iyar 12	
26		27	·	28		29	

Yom	Chamishi	You	n Shishi		Shabbat	To Do List
T	hursday		Friday		Saturday	1
Nisan 15	Matzot 1	Nisan 16	Matzot 2 Bikkurim	Nisan 17	Matzot 3	23
2	Unleavened Br	ead 3	Unleavened Brea Firstfrui	/ /	Unleavened Bread	4
Nisan 22		Nisan 23		Nisan 24		10 11
9		10				121314151617
Nisan 29		Nisan 30		Iyar 1	Rosh Chodesh	18
16		17		18	Living Springs' Anniversary	19 20 21 22 23 24
Iyar 6		Iyar 7		Iyar 8		25 26
23		10 24		25		27
Iyar 13		Notes:				MARCH S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
30						8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 MAY S M T W T F S 1 2 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

Iyar / Sivan

Yom Rishon	Yom Sheni	Yom Shlish	
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	y Wednesday
otes:			
rar 16	Iyar 17	Iyar 18	Iyar 19
3	4	5	6
yar 23	Iyar 24	Iyar 25	Iyar 26
10 Mother's Day	11	12	13
ivan 1 Rosh Chodesh	Sivan 2	Sivan 3	Sivan 4
17	18	19	20
ivan 8	Sivan 9	Sivan 10	Sivan 11
24 ivan 15 31	25 Memorial Day	26	27

Yom Chamishi	Yom Sh	ishi Shabbat	To Do List
Thursday	Fric	day Saturda	
	Iyar 14	Iyar 15	23
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var 20	Iyar 21	Iyar 22	10
			11
7 National Day of Prayer	8	9	12
) of Frayer			13
			14 15
			16
			17
ar 27	Iyar 28 Yom Y	Yerushalayim Iyar 29	18
1.4	1.5	Jerusalem 16	19
14	15	Jerusalem Day 16	2021
			22
			23
			24
ivan 5	Sivan 6	Shavuot Sivan 7	25
			26
21	22	Feast of Weeks (Pentecost) 23	D 28
			29
			30
			31
ivan 12	Sivan 13	Sivan 14	APRIL
ivan 12	Sivali 13	Sivali 14	S M T W T F S
28	29	30	5 6 7 8 9 10 1: 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 2:
20	49	30	26 27 28 29 30
			JUNE 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 2' 28 29 30

Sivan / Tamuz

Yom Rishon	Yom Sheni	Yom Sheni Yom Shlishi	
Sunday	Monday Tuesday		Wednesday
Notes:	Sivan 16	Sivan 17	Sivan 18
	1	2	3
Sivan 22	Sivan 23	Sivan 24	Sivan 25
7	8	9	10
Sivan 29	Sivan 30		Chodesh Tamuz 2
14 Flag Day	15	16	17
amuz 6	Tamuz 7	Tamuz 8	Tamuz 9
21 Father's Day	D 22	23	24
Γamuz 13	Tamuz 14	Tamuz 15	Notes:
28	29	^O 30	

Yom Chamishi	Yom Shishi	Shabbat	To Do List
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1
Sivan 19	Sivan 20	Sivan 21	22
			34_
4	5	6	5
			6
			7
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			9
Sivan 26	Sivan 27	Sivan 28	10
			11
11	12	13	12
			13 14
			15
			16
			17
Γamuz 3	Tamuz 4	Tamuz 5	18
			19
18	19	20	20
			21
			22
			23 24
			25
Tamuz 10	Tamuz 11	Tamuz 12	26
			27
25	26	27	28
			29
			30
			31
			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
			JULY
			S M T W T F S
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			26 27 28 29 30 31

Tamuz / Av

Yom Rishon	Yom Rishon Yom Sheni Yom Shlishi		Yom Revi'i
Sunday	Mond	lay Tuesday	Wednesday
lote:			Tamuz 16
			1
Samuz 20	Tamuz 21	Tamuz 22	Tamuz 23
Talliuz 20	Tamuz 21	Taniuz ZZ	
5	6	7	8
Famuz 27	Tamuz 28	Tamuz 29	Av 1 Rosh Chodesh
12	13	14	• 15
Av 5	Av 6	Av 7	Av 8
19	20	21	D 22
Av 12	Av 13	Av 14	Av 15
26	27	28	29

Yom Chamishi	Yom Shishi	Shabbat	To Do List
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1
Γamuz 17	Tamuz 18	Tamuz 19	2 3
		411 1 2	4
2	3	4 Independence Day	5
			6
			7
			8
amuz 24	Tamuz 25	Tamuz 26	910
amuz 24	Tamuz 23	Tamuz 20	11
0	10	11	12
9	10	11	13
			14
			15
			16
v 2	Av 3	Av 4	1718
			19
16	17	18	20
	1 /	10	21
			22
			23
			24
v 9	Av 10	Av 11	25
			26 27
23	24	25	28
			29
			30
			31
v 16	Av 17	Notes	JUNE S M T W T F
20			1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 14 15 16 17 18 19
30	31		21 22 23 24 25 26 28 29 30
			AUGUST S M T W T F
			2 3 4 5 6 7
			9 10 11 12 13 14 1 16 17 18 19 20 21 2 23 24 25 26 27 28 2
			23 24 25 26 27 28 2 30 31

August 2026

Av / Elul

Yom Rishon	Yom Shen	i Yom Shlis	hi Yom Re	vi'i		
Sunday	Monda	y Tuesda	y Wedne	Wednesday		
Notes:						
Av 19	Av 20	Av 21	Av 22			
2	3	4	5	(
Av 26	Av 27	Av 28	Av 29			
9	10	11	12			
Elul 3	Elul 4	Elul 5	Elul 6			
16	17	18	19	D		
Elul 10	Elul 11	Elul 12	Elul 13			
23	24	25	26	,		
30	31					

Yom Chamishi	Yom Shishi	Shabbat	To Do List
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1
	·	Av 18	2
			3
		1	4 5
		•	6
			7
			8
			9
Av 23	Av 24	Av 25	10
			11
6	7	8	12
O	'	O	13
			14
			15
			16 17
Av 30	Elul 1 Rosh Ch	odesh Elul 2	18
			19
13	14	15	20
	17		21
			22
			23
			24
 Elul 7	Elul 8	Elul 9	25
			26
20	21	22	27
20	4 1	22	28
			30
			31
Elul 14	Elul 15	Elul 16	JULY S M T W T F S
			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
27	28	O ₂₉	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
			26 27 28 29 30 31 SEPTEMBER
			SEPTEMBER 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

September 2026

Elul / Tishrei

Yom	Rishon	Yoı	m Sheni		Yom	Shlishi	Y	om Revi'i
S	lunday	N	Monday		Tu	iesday	V	Wednesday
Notes:				Elu	1		2 Plul 20	
Elul 24	E	Elul 25		Elu	ıl 26		Elul 27	
6		7 Labor	r Day		8	'	9	
Tishrei 2	Т	Tishrei 3		Tis	shrei 4		Tishrei 5	
13		14			15		16	
Tishrei 9	Т	Tishrei 10	Yom Kippur	Tis	shrei 11		Tishrei 12	
20		21	Day of Atoneme	nt	22	,	23	
Tishrei 16	Sukkot 2 T	Tishrei 17	Sukkot 3	Tis	shrei 18	Sukkot 4	Tishrei 19	Sukkot 5
27	Feast of Tabernacle	28 28	Feast of Tabernac	les	29	Feast of Tabernacl	30	Feast of Tabernacles

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Yom Chamishi	Yom Shish	ii Shabbat	To Do List
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1
Elul 21	Elul 22	Elul 23	2
		1	34
3	4	\mathfrak{q}_{5}	5
			6
			7
			8
lul 28	Elul 29	Tishrei 1 Rosh Chodesh	910
	2.4.2	Rosh Ha-Shana	11
10	• 11	12 Feast of Trumpe	ets 12
	11	12	13
			14 15
			16
			17
shrei 6	Tishrei 7	Tishrei 8	18
177	1.0	D 10	19
17	18	^ν 19	2021
			22
			23
			24
shrei 13	Tishrei 14	Tishrei 15 Sukkot 1	25 26
			27
24	25	Feast of Tabernacles	28
			29
			30
			31
otes:			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 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 2026

Tishrei / Cheshvan

		Yom Sheni	Yom Shlishi	Yom Revi'i
Sunday	Sunday Mond		Tuesday	Wednesday
otes:				
ishrei 23	Tish	urei 24	Tishrei 25	Tishrei 26
4		5	6	7
Fishrei 30	Che	shvan 1 Rosh Chodesh	Cheshvan 2	Cheshvan 3
11		12 Columbus Day (observed)	13	14
Cheshvan 7	Che	shvan 8	Cheshvan 9	Cheshvan 10
18	D	19	20	21
Cheshvan 14	Che	shvan 15	Cheshvan 16	Cheshvan 17
		26	27	28

Yom	Chamishi	Y	om Shishi	Sha	abbat	To Do List
T	hursday		Friday	Saturday		1
Tishrei 20	Sukkot 6	Tishrei 21	Sukkot 7	Tishrei 22	Sukkot 8	2
1	Feast of Taberna	2	Feast of Tabernac	les 3	Feast of Tabernacles	4
Tishrei 27		Tishrei 28		Tishrei 29		9 10 11
8		9		10		12
Cheshvan 4		Cheshvan :	;	Cheshvan 6		17 18 19
15		16		17		20 21 22 23 24
Cheshvan 11		Cheshvan	2	Cheshvan 13		25 26
22		23		24		27
Cheshvan 18		Cheshvan	9	Cheshvan 20		SEPTEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5
29		30		31		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 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 2026

Cheshvan / Kislev

ay Wednesday Cheshvan 24
4
Kislev 1 Rosh Chodesh
11 Veterans' Day
Kislev 8
18
Kislev 15
O ₂₅

Yom Chamishi	Yom Shishi	Shabbat	To Do List
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1
Cheshvan 25	Cheshvan 26	Cheshvan 27	22
			3
5	6	7	4
		'	56_
			7
			8
			9
Cislev 2	Kislev 3	Kislev 4	10
			11
12	13	14	12
12	13	17	13
			14
			15
			16
Cislev 9	Kislev 10	Kislev 11	17
Cisiev	Kisiev 10	Rislev II	18
10	20	2.1	1920
19	20	21	21
			22
			23
			24
Kislev 16	Kislev 17	Kislev 18	25
Cisiev 10	KISICV 17	RISICV 10	26
7 C Thanksgiving	27	20	27
26 Inanksgiving	27	28	28
			29
			30
			31
			OCTOBER
			S M T W T F S
			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
			1 2 3 4 5
			13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
			DECEMBER S M T W T F 1 2 3 14 15 16 18 19 20 21 22 23 25 25 26 27 28 29 30 25 DECEMBER S M T W T F 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 11 13 14 15 16 17 18

December 2026

Kislev / Tevet

Yom R	Yom Rishon		eni	Yom Shlishi Yom Revi'i			Revi'i
Su	nday	Mon	day	Tu	ıesday	Wed	dnesday
Notes:	otes:		K	Cislev 21		Kislev 22	
				1		2	
Kislev 26	Hanukkah K	Lislev 27	Hanukkah K	Tislev 28	Hanukkah	Kislev 29	Hanukkah
6		7		8		9	
Tevet 3	Т	evet 4	Т	Sevet 5		Tevet 6	
13		14		15		16	
Γevet 10	Т	evet 11	Т	Sevet 12		Tevet 13	
20		21		22		23	C
Tevet 17	Т	evet 18	Т	Sevet 19		Tevet 20	
27		28	,	29		30	(

Yom Chamishi	Yom Shi	shi Shabbat	To Do List
Thursday	Frida	ay Saturday	
Kislev 23	Kislev 24	Kislev 25 Ha	anukkah 2
			34
3	4	5	4 5
			6
			7
			8
			9
Lislev 30 Hanukl	cah Tevet 1 Ro		anukkah 10
		Hanukkah	11
10	11	12	12
		12	13
			14
			15 16
			17
Cevet 7	Tevet 8	Tevet 9	18
			19
17	^D 18	19	20
	10		21
			22
			23
			24
evet 14	Tevet 15	Tevet 16	25
			26
24 Christmas Eve	25 Christmas	26	27
2-4	23	20	29
			30
			31
Sevet 21	Notes:	l l	NOVEMBER
			S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
31 New Year's Eve			15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
			29 30 JANUARY 2027
			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	7 Ex	ecu	tive	Pla	nnir	ng G	uid	е		
JAN	UARY						FEBI	RUAR	Υ				
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
					1	2		1	2	3	4	5	6
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28						
MAY	7						JUNI	E					
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 TEMB	ER					ОСТ	OBER					
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

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

IMPORTANT DATES		
<u>Titles</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2027</u>
New Year's Day	January 1	January 1
Martin Luther King Jr's Day (observed)	January 19	January 18
Presidents' Day	February 16	February 15
Purim	March 3 - 4	March 23 - 24
Biblical New Year	March 19	April 8
Pesach (Passover)	April 1	April 21
Matzot (Unleavened Bread)	April 2 - 8	April 22 - 28
Bikkurim (Firstfruits)	April 3	April 23
Holocaust Remembrance Day	April 14	May 4
Living Springs' Anniversary	April 18	April 18
Israel's Independence Day	April 22	May 12
National Day of Prayer	May 7	May 6
Mother's Day	May 10	May 9
Jerusalem Day	May 15	June 4
Shavuot (Feast of Weeks) (Pentecost)	May 22	June 11
Memorial Day	May 25	May 31
Flag Day	June 14	June 14
Father's Day	June 21	June 20
Independence Day	July 4	July 4
Labor Day	September 7	September 6
Rosh Ha-Shana (Feast of Trumpets)	September 12	October 2
Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	September 21	October 11
Sukkot (Feast of Tabernacles)	Sept. 26 - Oct. 3	Oct. 16 - 23
Columbus Day (observed)	October 12	October 11
Veterans' Day	November 11	November 11
Thanksgiving	November 26	November 25
Hanukkah	December 5-12	Dec. 25 - Jan. 1
Christmas	December 25	December 25

PHO	PHONE NUMBERS & ADDRESSES				
NAME	ADDRESS PHONE / I				

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

PHONE NUMBERS & ADDRESSES					
NAME	ADDRESS PHONE / E-M				

NOTES:

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 you 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







