

September
2023

YESHUA'S TEMPLE/DON'T GIVE UP MINISTRIES
Torah Portions & Bible-in-a-Year Calendar

Elul (6) 5783 / Tishri (7) 5784

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
8/27 11 Elul 10 <u>#50 – P. Ki Tavo</u> NK – Ezr. 6-8 BH – 1 Pet. 4	8/28 12 Elul 11 NK – Ezr. 9-10 BH – 1 Pet. 5	8/29 13 Elul 12 NK – Neh. 1-4 BH – 2 Pet. 1	8/30 14 Elul 13 NK – Neh. 5-7 BH – 2 Pet. 2	8/31 15 Elul 14 NK – Neh. 8-9 BH – 2 Pet. 3	1 16 Elul 15 <u>* Deut. 26:1 – 29:8</u> * H – Isa. 60:1-22 * BH – Mt. 4:13-24	2 17 Elul 16 Shabbat Kumi Ori * *
3 18 Elul 17 <u>#51 – P. Nitzavim*</u> <u>#52 – P. Vayeilekh*</u> NK- Neh. 10-11 BH – 1 John 1-5	4 19 Elul 18 NK – Neh. 12-13 BH – 2 John, 3 John	5 20 Elul 19 NK – 1 Chr. 1-2 BH – Jude 1	6 21 Elul 20 NK – 1 Chr. 3-4 BH – Rev. 1	7 22 Elul 21 NK – 1 Chr. 5-6 BH – Rev. 2	8 22 Elul 22 <u>* Deut. 11:26 – 16:17</u> H – Isa. 54:11 – 55:5 *BH – Jn. 6:35 – 51	9 24 Elul 23 Shabbat Sol Asis <u>Leil Selikhot</u> * * “ *
10 25 Elul 24 <u>YOM TERUAH</u> <u>(No Torah Portion)</u> NK – 1 Chr. 7-8 BH – Rev. 3	11 26 Elul 25 NK – 1 Chr. 9-11 BH – Rev. 4	12 27 Elul 26 NK – 1 Chr. 12-13 BH – Rev. 5	13 28 Elul 27 NK – 1 Chr. 14-16 BH – Rev. 6	14 29 Elul 28 NK – 1 Chr. 17-20 BH – Rev. 7	15 30 Elul 29 <u>See Yom Teruah (page 3)</u>	16 31 Tishri 1 <u>Yom Teruah /</u> <u>Rosh HaShanah 1</u> <u>Yamim Noraim</u> * “ *
17 32 Tishri 2 <u>Yom Teruah /</u> <u>Rosh HaShanah 2</u> <u>#53 – P. Ha'Azinu</u> NK – 1 Chr. 21-23 BH – Rev. 8	18 33 Tishri 3 <u>Tzom Gedalia</u> NK – 1 Chr. 24-26 BH – Rev. 9	19 34 Tishri 4 NK – 1 Chr. 27-29 BH – Rev. 10	20 35 Tishri 5 NK – 2 Chr. 1-3 BH – Rev. 11	21 36 Tishri 6 NK – 2 Chr. 4-6 BH – Rev. 12	22 37 Tishri 7 <u>* Deut. 32:1-52</u> * H – 2 Sam. 22:1-51 * BH –	23 38 Tishri 8 <u>Shabbat Shuvah</u> * * *
24 39 Tishri 9 <u>SUKKOT</u> <u>(No Torah Portion)</u> NK – 2 Chr. 7-9 BH – Rev. 13	25 40 Tishri 10 <u>Yom Kippur</u> NK – 2 Chr. 10-12 BH – Rev. 14	26 Tishri 11 NK – 2 Chr. 13-17 BH – Rev. 15	27 Tishri 12 NK – 2 Chr. 18-20 BH – Rev. 16	28 Tishri 13 NK – 2 Chr. 21-23 BH – Rev. 17	29 Tishri 14 <u>See Sukkot (page 3)</u> * *	30 Tishri 15 <u>Sukkot 1</u> * *

Initials & Symbols

P. - Parashah (Portion of the Torah - 1st Five Books)

*H – Haftarah – (Prophets - Shabbat Reading)

NK - Nevi'im Ketuvim (Prophets & Writings)

*- Torah Portion, Read on Shabbat (see Holidays)

() - Number of the month on the Biblical calendar

BH - Brit Hadashah (Re(New)ed) Covenant)

Parashah Names & Meanings, This Month's Holidays, Holiday Scriptures, and more on the next page.

September 2023 Parashah (Portion) Names *Marked with * . Scriptures listed each Friday.*

#50 – Ki Tavo - כִּי-תָבוֹא - “When You Come”

#51 – Nitzavim – נִצַּבִּים - “Standing”

#52 – Vayeilekh – וַיֵּלֶךְ - “And He Went”

#53 – HaAzinu – הִאָזִינוּ - “Listen”

Why Do We Use This Calendar?

This calendar has been compiled to help anyone who desires to keep the Biblical festival days, holidays, fast days, and weekly reading schedule to help them gain a better understanding of God and His Word, while at the same time reading the Scriptures through in a year, including the Brit Hadashah (*Re(New)ed Covenant*). The first Biblical account of public Torah readings is found in Nehemiah 8 (after Israel returned from captivity in Babylon), where Ezra the scribe read aloud from the scrolls of the Torah to the entire congregation of Israel. This occurrence eventually led to weekly Torah readings in synagogues. As in the time of Yeshua (*Jesus*), even until today, the children of Israel still read the Torah Portions in a cycle, a portion each week, for the entire year. Because of this, Yeshua almost certainly would have followed the Torah Portions schedule and celebrated most, if not all, of the Biblical holidays and traditions listed on this calendar, especially those which are commanded by Scripture. We believe it is advantageous to follow the Torah portions schedule to learn more about the things of God from a Hebrew perspective, which can help us immensely with our spiritual growth. As a result, most of the terms on this calendar are often given in Hebrew transliterated terms with a translation and a short description. We can better appreciate how they all find their fulfillment in the Messiah as we learn about and celebrate them together as His Body and as His Bride.

Every Month -

Shabbat - (Hebrew: שַׁבָּת) “Sabbath”, a holy convocation/ day of assembling (*Lev. 23:3; Heb.10:25*) beginning sundown Friday (*Erev Shabbat*) and lasting until sundown on Saturday. It is customary to assemble in a Torah-observing congregation on Shabbat for worship, Scripture readings, special blessings, meals, and fellowship. The word “Sabbath” occurs 96 times in the Tanakh (*Torah, Prophets, Writings*), and 59 times in the Gospels and Epistles (*Mt., Mk, Lk, Jn, Acts, Col.*). Yeshua, our Master and Lord of the Shabbat (*Mt. 12:8, Mk. 2:28, Lk 6:6*), was recorded with regards to the Shabbat at least 13 times.

Rosh Khodesh - (Hebrew: ראש חודש) “Head of the Month” is the celebration of the new month (*Num. 10:10; Psa. 81:3*), which symbolizes our spiritual renewal and rebirth in Messiah. If a Hebrew month has 29 days, one day of Rosh Khodesh is celebrated; if a Hebrew month has 30 days, two days of Rosh Khodesh are celebrated. It is customary to recite a special blessing to the Lord on Rosh Khodesh when you see the crescent of the new moon in the night sky.

[Erev] Shabbat Mevarkhim – (Hebrew: שבת מברכים) “The Shabbat [when] we bless [the new month]” occurs directly before Rosh Khodesh, *however, Shabbat Mevarkhim is not traditionally observed before the month of Tishri, so it is not listed this month.*

NOTES

This Month's Holidays, Holiday Scriptures, & Blessings – (Unless otherwise noted, holidays begin at sundown the night before they appear on the calendar)

Seven Weeks of Comfort - For the seven Shabbats following Tisha B'Av (the 9th of Av) leading up to Yom Teruah/Rosh HaShanah, selections of comfort from the book of Isaiah are traditionally read that foretell of the future redemption of God's people and the coming Messianic Era, and these Scriptures may be helpful to assist us in keeping our hope alive during difficult times. This month's Shabbats are:

- **(6) Kumi Ori** (“Arise and Shine...”) Isaiah 60:1-22
- **(7) Sos Asis** (“I will greatly rejoice...”) Isaiah 61:10-63:9

40 Days of Teshuvah - Teshuvah (Hebrew: תשובה) means to “shuv” or “turn” towards God in humility and repentance. Because they begin on the first day of the Hebrew month of Elul and last until 10 days into the next month (Tishri), one of the customs of Elul include the daily sounding of the shofar (ram's horn) as a call to return to God. Yom Teruah/Rosh HaShanah officially is the first of the last 10 days of the Days of Teshuvah, which are called the “Days of Awe”, a 10-day period which ends on Yom Kippur (*Day of Atonement*). It is widely believed by followers of Yeshua that the 40 Days of Teshuvah are the same forty days and forty nights in which He fasted in the wilderness (Mt. 4:2), as well as the time period that Moses fasted on Mount Sinai after the sin of the Golden Calf (Ex. 34:28). The count is marked on the calendar by the following yellow or light gray symbol: **1** Psalm 27 is customarily read each of the 40 days.

Leil Selikhot - “Night of (Hebrew: סליחות) Forgiveness” a night of penitential poems and prayers, begins the final week before Yom Teruah/Rosh Hashanah.

Selichot or s'lichot (Hebrew: סליחות) are penitential poems and prayers, especially those said in the period leading up to the High Holy Days (particularly Yom Kippur), and on Fast Days.

Yom Teruah/Rosh HaShanah - (Hebrew: ראש השנה - יום תרועה) The Biblical festival “Day of Trumpets”, also known as the “Feast of Trumpets”. In Leviticus 23:24, God commanded, “In the seventh month, on the first day of the month, you shall observe a day of solemn rest, a memorial proclaimed with blast of trumpets, a holy convocation”. A two-day festival known as “you know neither the day nor the hour” (Matt. 25:13), it commemorates many important events throughout Biblical history. For those who trust in Messiah Yeshua, many exciting events are still to take place that Day, including, “...The Lord Himself will descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of an archangel, and with the trumpet of God.” (1 Thes. 4:16). Additional Scripture readings include Gen. 21:1-34; Num. 29:1-6; 1 Sam. 1:1-2:10; Jer. 31:1-19; Mt. 24:29-36; and 1 Thes. 4:1-18. Yom Teruah coincides with Rosh HaShanah “Head [of] the [(Civil) New] Year”.

Yamim Noraim - (Hebrew: ימים נוראים) Also called the “Days of Awe” - An alternate name for the High Holy Days, and the 10-day period (and the last 10 days of the 40 days of Teshuvah) beginning with (Yom Teruah)/ Rosh HaShanah (Tishri 1) and concluding with Yom Kippur (Tishri 10). These days are considered extremely solemn and holy, to be used for Teshuvah (Return) to the Lord through acts of prayer, repentance, and righteous deeds. The days of Yamim Noraim are marked on the calendar by this blue or dark gray symbol: **31**

Tzom Gedalia - The Fast of Gedalia” is a minor fast to mark the assassination of the appointed governor of Judah by that name, which is recounted in 2 Kings 25:25-26, Jeremiah 41, and in *Antiquities of the Jews* by Josephus.

Shabbat Shuvah - Hebrew: (שבת שובה) “Sabbath of Return” or “Repentance” is the Sabbath that occurs between Yom Teruah/Rosh HaShanah and Yom Kippur. The primary Scripture passage is from Hosea 14:1-10 which begins, “Shuvah Yisrael”, or “Return, O Israel, to the Lord your God.” Additional passages are Micah 7:18-20 and Joel 2:15-27

Yom Kippur - (Hebrew: יום כיפור) - “Day of Covering”, more commonly known as “Day of Atonement”, was commanded by God in Leviticus 16, and it provides insight regarding the second coming of the Messiah, the restoration of Israel and salvation of the world through the High-Priestly work of Yeshua (Jesus) as our High Priest after the order of Melchizedek (Heb. 5:10, 6:20, 9:1-15). Additional Scriptures: Lev. 23:26-32; Num. 29:7-11; Isa. 57:14-58:14.

Sukkot - (Hebrew: סוכות) - “Tabernacles” or “Booths” is a seven-day long Biblical festival commanded by God in Leviticus 23:40: “...You shall take for yourselves...the fruit of beautiful trees, branches of palm trees, the boughs of leafy trees, and willows of the brook (*known as the “Four Species”*); and you shall rejoice before the Lord your God for seven days. You shall dwell in booths for seven days... that your generations may know that I made the children of Israel dwell in booths when I brought them out of the land of Egypt.” (Lev. 23:42–43) According to Zec. 14:18-19, all people from all nations will one day celebrate this festival. It is widely believed that Yeshua was born on Sukkot (...The Word became flesh and dwelt (*tabernacled*) among us – Jn. 1:14) and that Sukkot, the seventh festival of the Lord which lasts seven days, represents the Millennial Reign of our Messiah, Yeshua.