

**February
2023**

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

Sh'vat (11) / Adar (12) 5783

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1/29 Sh'vat 7 #16 – P. Beshalakh * NK – Isa. 37-38 BH – John 8	1/30 Sh'vat 8 NK – Isa. 39-41 BH – John 9	1/31 Sh'vat 9 NK – Isa. 42-43 BH – John 10	1 Sh'vat 10 NK – Isa. 44-45 BH – John 11	2 Sh'vat 11 NK – Isa. 46-48 BH – John 12	3 Sh'vat 12 * Exo. 13:17 – 17:16 *H- Jud. 4:4-5:31 *BH – Mt. 14:22-33	4 Sh'vat 13 Shabbat Shirah * (cont.) * “
5 Sh'vat 14 #17 – P. Yitro * NK – Isa. 49-51 BH – John 13	6 Sh'vat 15 Tu B'Sh'vat NK – Isa. 52-54 BH – John 14	7 Sh'vat 16 NK – Isa. 55-57 BH – John 15	8 Sh'vat 17 NK – Isa. 55-60 BH – John 16	9 Sh'vat 18 NK – Isa. 61-64 BH – John 17	10 Sh'vat 19 * Exo. 18:1 – 20:23 *H – Isa. 6:1-7:6, 9:5-6 * BH – Mt. 19:16-26	11 Sh'vat 20 * (cont.) * “ *
12 Sh'vat 21 #18 – P. Mishpatim * NK – Isa. 65-66 BH – John 18	13 Sh'vat 22 NK – Jer. 1-2 BH – John 19	14 Sh'vat 23 NK – Jer. 3-4 BH – John 20	15 Sh'vat 24 NK – Jer. 5-6 BH – John 21	16 Sh'vat 25 NK – Jer. 7-8 BH – Acts 1	17 Sh'vat 26 * Exo. 21:1 - 24:18 *H – Jer. 34:8-22; 3:25-26 * BH – Mt. 17:22-27	18 Sh'vat 27 Mevarkim Khodesh Adar Shabbat Shekalim * “ *
19 Sh'vat 28 #19 – P. Terumah * NK – Jer. 9-10 BH – Acts 2	20 Sh'vat 29 NK – Jer. 11-13 BH – Acts 3	21 Sh'vat 30 Rosh Khodesh Adar NK – Jer. 14-15 BH – Acts 4	22 Adar 1 Rosh Khodesh Adar NK – Jer. 16-18 BH – Acts 5	23 Adar 2 NK – Jer. 19-21 BH – Acts 6	24 Adar 3 * Exo. 25:1 – 27:19 *H – 1 Kgs. 5:26-6:13 * BH – Mk. 12:35-44	25 Adar 4 * * *
26 Adar 5 #20 – P. Tetzaveh * NK – Jer. 22-23 BH – Acts 7	27 Adar 6 NK – Jer. 24-26 BH – Acts 8	28 Adar 7 NK – Jer. 27-29 BH – Acts 9	3/1 Adar 8 NK – Jer. 30-31 BH – Acts 10	3/2 Adar 9 NK – Jer. 32-33 BH – Acts 11	3/3 Adar 10 * Exo. 27:20 – 30:10 *H – Eze. 43:10-43:27 *BH – Mk. 6:14-29	3/4 Adar 11 * (cont.) * “

Initials & Symbols

P. - Parashah (Portion of the Torah - 1st Five Books)
* - Torah Portion, Read on Shabbat (see Holidays)

*H – Haftarah – (Prophets - Shabbat Reading)
() - Number of the month on the Biblical calendar

NK - Nevi'im Ketuvim (Prophets & Writings)
BH - Brit Hadashah (Re(New)ed) Covenant)

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

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

#16 – Beshalakh – בְּשַׁלַּח - “In Sending Out”

#17 – Yitro - יִתְרוֹ - “Jethro”

#18 – Mishpatim - מִשְׁפָּטִים - “Judgments”

#19 – Terumah – תְּרוּמָה - “Offering”

#20 – Tetzaveh – תִּצְוֶה - “You Shall Command”

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; Ps. 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, the evening (*Erev Shabbat*) service on which we assemble for corporate blessings to the Lord, special liturgy, announcing the beginning of the new month, and more.

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

Shabbat Shirah - (*Hebrew: שבת שירה*) is the name given to the Shabbat that includes Parashah Beshalakh. The Torah reading of the week contains the Song of the sea (Exodus 15:1–18). This was the song by the Children of Israel after the crossing of the Red Sea/Sea of Reeds (*Hebrew: יַם-סוּף* “*Yam Suph*”).

Tu B'Sh'vat - (*Hebrew: ט"ו בשבט*) is also called “Rosh HaShanah La'Ilanot” (*Hebrew: ראש השנה לאילנות*), literally “New Year of the Trees”, a minor holiday which marks the beginning of spring as the earliest blooming trees in Israel begin a new life cycle. Tu B'Sh'vat is also celebrated as an ecological awareness day, and it is customary to plant trees on this day in celebration. The name Tu B'Sh'vat is derived from the Hebrew date of the holiday, which occurs on the fifteenth day of Sh'vat. “Tu” stands for the Hebrew letters Tet (ט) and Vav (ו), which together have the numerical value of 9 and 6, adding up to 15, the day of the Hebrew month of Sh'vat on which Tu B'Sh'vat occurs each year.

Shabbat Shekalim - (*Hebrew: שבת שקלים*) “Sabbath [of] Shekels” As commanded by God in Exodus 30:11-16, an annual tax, known as the *makhatzit hashekel* (*Hebrew: מהחצית השקל*), where each Jewish male (*except the priests*) contributed an annual half-shekel to the Temple. Even though the tax was due on the 1st of Nisan, one month earlier on the 1st of Adar, reminders were being posted about this Biblical obligation. In commemoration, Shabbat Shekalim holds the first of four readings which begins on the Sabbath before the month of Adar and continues on into Nisan in preparation for the collection. In Matthew 17:24-27, Yeshua commanded Peter to throw a line into the sea (*of Galilee*), and with the coin Peter removed from the mouth of the fish that came up first, Yeshua paid the Temple Tax for both Peter and Himself.

For access to a PDF version of this calendar with links to online Scripture videos and more, go to www.dontgiveupministries.com/membersarea

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