

April
2024

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

2 Adar (12b) / Nisan/Aviv (1)
5784

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
3/31 2 Adar 21 #26 – P. Shemini* NK – Zech. 1-3 BH – Rom. 5:1-11	1 2 Adar 22 NK – Zech. 4-6 BH – Rom. 5:12-21	2 2 Adar 23 NK – Zech 7-9 BH – Rom. 6:1-14	3 2 Adar 24 NK – Zech. 10-12 BH – Rom. 6:15-23	4 2 Adar 25 NK – Zech 13-14 BH – Rom. 7:1-13	5 2 Adar 26 *Lev. 9:1-11:47 *H-2 Sam. 6:1-11:47 *BH – Lk. 22:1-13	6 2 Adar 27 Khodesh Mevarkhim Nisan Shabbat HaKhodesh * (cont.) * “
7 2 Adar 28 #27 – P. Tazria* NK – Mal. 1-4 BH – Rom. 7:14-25	8 2 Adar 29 NK – Psa. 1-3 BH – Rom 8:1-17	9 Nisan 1 Rosh Khodesh Nisan/Aviv NK – Psa. 4-6 BH – Rom. 8:18-39	10 Nisan 2 NK – Psa. 7-9 BH – Rom.9:1-13	11 Nisan 3 NK – Psa. 10-12 BH – Rom. 9:14-33	12 Nisan 4 *Lev. 12:1-13:59 *H - 2 Kgs. 4:42-5:9 * BH – Lk. 2:22-33	13 Nisan 5 * “ (cont.) *
14 Nisan 6 #28 – P. Metzora* NK – Psa. 13-15 BH – Rom. 10:1-13	15 Nisan 7 NK – Psa. 16-18 BH– Rom. 10:14-21	16 Nisan 8 NK – Psa. 19-21 BH – Rom. 11:1-21	17 Nisan 9 NK – Psa. 22-24 BH – Rom. 11:22-36	18 Nisan 10 NK – Psa. 25-27 BH – Rom. 12:1-8	19 Nisan 11 * Lev. 14:1-15:33 * H- 2 Kgs. 7:3-20 * BH – Mt. 17:9-13	20 Nisan 12 Shabbat HaGadol * “ *
21 Nisan 13 PESACH (No Par'sha) (See Pesach on Back) NK – Psa. 28-30 BH – Rom. 12:9-21	22 Nisan 14 (Erev Pesach) NK – Psa. 31-33 BH – Rom. 13:1-7	23 Nisan 15 Pesach 1 Chag HaMatzot NK – Psa. 34-36 BH – Rom. 13:8-14	24 1 Nisan 16 Pesach 2 Bikkurim NK – Psa. 37-38 BH – Rom. 14:1-12	25 2 Nisan 17 Pesach 3 NK – Psa. 39-41 BH–Rom. 14:13-23	26 3 Nisan 18 Pesach 4 Exo. 33:12-34:26 Num. 28:16-25 Eze. 37:1-14	27 4 Nisan 19 Pesach 5
28 5 Nisan 20 Pesach 6 #29-P. Acharei Mot* NK – Psa. 42-44 BH – Rom. 15:1-21	29 6 Nisan 21 Pesach 7 NK – Psa. 45-47 BH – Rom. 15:22-33	30 7 Nisan 22 NK – Psa. 48-50 BH – Rom. 16	5/1 8 Nisan 23 NK – Psa. 51-53 BH – 1 Cor. 1	5/2 9 Nisan 24 NK – Psa. 54-56 BH – 1 Cor. 2	5/3 10 Nisan 25 *Lev. 16:1-18:30 *H – Eze. 22:1-19 *BH – Mt. 15:10-20	5/4 11 Nisan 26 * (cont.) * “

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

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

April 2024 Parashah (Portion) Names *Marked with * . Scriptures listed each Friday.*

#26 – Shemini – שְׁמִינִי - “Eighth”

#27 – Tazria – תַּזְרִיעַ - “She Bears Seed”

#28 – Metzora – מִצְרָע - “Infected One”

#29 – Acharei Mot - אַחֲרֵי מוֹת - “After the Death”

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, 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*)

Pesach – Passover, also called Pesach (Biblical Hebrew: פֶּסַח , romanized: Ḥag haPesah), is a major Jewish holiday, one of the three pilgrimage festivals, that celebrates the Biblical story of the Israelites' escape from slavery in Egypt. Biblically, it is to be commemorated on Nisan (Aviv) 14. Exo. 12:6-14

Chag HaMatzot (Hebrew: חג המצות Chag HaMatzot or the “Feast of Unleavened Bread” is the second annual festival on YHVH’s biblical calendar, and occurs on the fifteenth day of the month of the Abib, which is the day immediately following Passover (or Pesach, Exo. 12:15-19 Lev 23:5–8).

Bikkurim (Hebrew: חַג הַבִּכּוּרִים Chag HaBikkurim “The Feast of Firstfruits” was a festival commanded by the Lord that took place within the Passover celebration. One of seven feasts of the Lord, the Feast of Firstfruits was celebrated on the sixteenth day of the Jewish month Nisan, two days after the Passover festival began. The Feast of Firstfruits served as a reminder to the Israelites of God’s provision in the Promised Land. Ultimately, the Israelites were to acknowledge that God had rescued them from slavery in Egypt and provided them a place to live and grow crops (Deuteronomy 26:1–11). As its name suggests, the Feast of Firstfruits required the Israelites to bring “a sheaf of the first grain” they harvested each year to the priest (Leviticus 23:10).

Sefirat HaOmer- (Hebrew: סְפִירַת הָעוֹמֵר “Counting of the Omer” is a counting of each of the 49 days between the holidays of Passover and Shavuot. (Deut 16:9-12) The Counting of the Omer begins on the second day of Passover (the 16th of Nisan) for some Jews and after the weekly Shabbat during Passover for others. According to all practices, the 49-day count ends the day before Shavuot, which is the ‘fiftieth day’ of the count.

Shabbat HaKhodesh (Hebrew: שַׁבָּת הַחֹדֶשׁ - Shabbat HaChodesh (“Sabbath [of the] month” שַׁבָּת הַחֹדֶשׁ) precedes the first of the Hebrew month of Nisan during which Passover is celebrated to sanctify the New Moon and become the “beginning of months”. (Exo. 12:1-20)

Shabbat HaGadol (Hebrew: שַׁבָּת הַגָּדוֹל “Great Shabbat” is the Shabbat immediately before Passover.

