

## Hebrew Calendar Compared to the Gregorian Calendar

Name of Month	Month #	Length of Month	Gregorian Equivalent	Feasts/Appointments
Nisan/Abib	1	30 days	March-April	Passover/Unleavened Bread & Firstfruits
Iyar	2	29 Days	April-May	Sivan
Sivan	3	30 Days	May-June	
Tammuz	4	29 Days	June-July	9th of Av
Av	5	30 Days	July-August	
Elul	6	29 Days	August-September	Trumpets, Day of Atonement & Tabernacles
Tishrei	7	30 Days	September-October	
Chevan	8	29 or 30 Days	October-November	
Kislev	9	29 or 30 Days	November-December	
Tevet	10	29 Days	December-January	Hanukkah
Shevat	11	30 Days	January-February	
Adar	12	29 or 30 Days	February-March	Purim
Adar II	13	29 Days	March-April	

The Hebrew calendar is based on three astronomical phenomena:

The rotation of the earth on its axis - **a day**

The revolution of the moon around the earth - **a month**

The revolution of the earth around the sun - **a year**

These three observable activities are independent of each other; nonetheless, all three events are coordinated beautifully in the Hebrew calendar through observation of Yehovah's creation - by His design.

In ancient times, the thirteenth month was added by observation; the priests observed the conditions of the weather, the crops and the livestock. If these were not sufficiently advanced to be considered spring, then an additional month was inserted into the calendar. The beginning of each new month was always based on the sighting of the new moon and the day began when the sun set.

The Gregorian calendar (in use today) uses the rotation of the earth on its axis and the revolution of the earth around the sun but has abandoned any correlation between the moon cycles and the designation of the month.

