

### Jewish Calendar and Feast Days

Month Number		Names of Jewish Months		
<u>Biblical</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Canaanite Names</u> <u>Used before Babylonian Captivity</u>	<u>After Babylonian Captivity</u> <u>(Current)</u>	<u>Gregorian</u>
1	7	Abib	Nisan	Mar-Apr
2	8	Ziv	Iyar	Apr-May
3	9		Sivan	May-Jun
4	10		Tammuz	Jun-Jul
5	11		Av	Jul-Aug
6	12		Elul	Aug-Sep
7	1	Ethanim	Tishrei	Sep-Oct
8	2	Bul	Cheshvan (or Marcheshvan)	Oct-Nov
9	3		Kislev	Nov-Dec
10	4		Tevet	Dec-Jan
11	5		Shevat	Jan-Feb
12	6		Adar	Feb-Mar
Adar-Sheni is an intercalary month used every 2-3 years to keep Passover in the Spring				

Notes: Jewish months are based on a lunar calendar.

Jewish days begin at sunset. (Genesis 1:5 . . . And there was evening and there was morning, one day.)

Exodus 12:2 (when God was giving Moses instructions for Passover and the Exodus from Egypt):

“This month shall be for you the beginning of months. It shall be the first month of the year for you.”

Therefore, to this day Israel keeps two calendars—a civil one and a religious one.

Feast	When Celebrated	Observance	Significance	Fulfillment
Passover	1 <sup>st</sup> month, 14 <sup>th</sup> day	Lamb killed; Blood put on doorpost (Ex 12:1-14; 43-51)	Redemption from slavery	Jesus crucified at Passover. “Cleanse out the old leaven...For Christ our Passover lamb, has been sacrificed.” (1 Cor 5:7-8)
Unleavened Bread	1 <sup>st</sup> month, 15 <sup>th</sup> day for 7 days	Purge all leaven and do not eat any for 7 days (symbol of sin). (Ex 12: 15-20; Lev 23:6-8)	Put away sin.	
Firstfruits	The Sunday following Passover!	Wave offering of sheaf of firstfruits. (Lev. 23:9-14)	Promise of harvest to come.	Resurrection of Jesus! (1 Cor 15:20-23)
Pentecost (Weeks)	50 days after firstfruits	Wave offering of 2 loaves of leavened bread (Lev. 23:15-21)	Thanksgiving for the first harvest.	Holy Spirit was given. Birth of the Church. (Acts 2; 1Cor 12:13)
Trumpets	7 <sup>th</sup> month, 1 <sup>st</sup> day (Lev 23:23-25)	Trumpets blown A holy convocation	Preparation for the Day of Atonement	Future (??Regathering of Israel)
Day of Atonement	7 <sup>th</sup> month, 10 <sup>th</sup> day	Scapegoat sent into the wilderness to carry away the sins of the people. Holy convocation; fast; no work. (Lev 16; 23:26-32)	A day for repentance and forgiveness. (Believers in Jesus forgiven by one atonement for all time. Heb 9:28)	Future (?? Israel repents and turns to her Messiah-Zech 12:10; 13:1)
Tabernacles (Booths)	7 <sup>th</sup> month, 15 <sup>th</sup> day for 7 days; 8 <sup>th</sup> day-Holy Convocation (Lev 23:33-44)	Live in temporary shelters as a memorial to their wilderness wandering.	Celebration of the fall harvest.	Future (?? Families of the earth celebrate this feast in Jerusalem-Zech 14:16-19)

## The Walls of Jericho

Taken from "Answers in Genesis" <https://answersingenesis.org/archaeology/the-walls-of-ericho/>  
Photo: Schematic cross-section diagram of the fortification system at Jericho based on Kenyon's west trench.



### The Walls of Jericho

The mound or "tell" of Jericho was surrounded by a great earthen rampart, or embankment, with a stone retaining wall at its base. The retaining wall was some 12-15 ft. high. On top of that was a mudbrick wall 6 ft. thick and about 20-26 ft. high. At the crest of the embankment was a similar mudbrick wall whose base was roughly 46 ft. above the ground level outside the retaining wall. "This is what loomed high above the Israelites as they marched around the city each day for 7 days. Humanly speaking, it was impossible for the Israelites to penetrate the impregnable bastion of Jericho." (The total area of the city with its walls was about nine acres.)

### The Fallen Walls

After the 7<sup>th</sup> trip around the city on the 7<sup>th</sup> day, Scripture tells us that the wall "fell down flat." The Hebrew here carries the suggestion that it "fell beneath itself." There is archeological evidence that the mudbrick city wall collapsed and was deposited at the base of the stone retaining wall at the time the city met its end. . . On top of that a short stretch on the north side of the lower city wall did not fall as it had everywhere else. In 1907 a portion of that mudbrick wall was still standing to a height of over 8 ft. "What is more there were houses built against the wall!! It is quite possible this is where Rahab's house was. Since the city wall formed the back wall of the houses. . . it was not the best place to live in time of war! This area was no doubt the poor part of town . . . perhaps even a slum district.

"After the city wall fell, how did the Israelites surmount the 4-5 meter (12-15 foot) high retaining wall at the base of the tell? Excavations have shown that the bricks from the collapsed walls formed a ramp against the retaining wall so that the Israelites could merely climb up over the top. The Bible is very precise in its description of how the Israelites entered the city: 'the people went up into the city, every man straight before him [i.e., straight up and over],' (Joshua 6:20). The Israelites had to go *up*, and that is what archaeology has revealed. They had to go from ground level at the base of the tell to the top of the rampart in order to enter the city."

### Destruction by Fire

"The Israelites burned the city and everything in it (Joshua 6:24). Once again, the discoveries of archaeology have verified the truth of this record. A portion of the city destroyed by the Israelites was excavated on the east side of the tell. Wherever the archaeologists reached this level they found a layer of burned ash and debris about one meter (3 feet) thick. Kenyon described the massive devastation as follows.

'The destruction was complete. Walls and floors were blackened or reddened by fire, and every room was filled with fallen bricks, timbers, and household utensils; in most rooms the fallen debris was heavily burnt, but the collapse of the walls of the eastern rooms seems to have taken place before they were affected by fire.'"

### Jars of Grain

"Both Garstang and Kenyon found many storage jars full of grain that had been caught in the fiery destruction. This is a unique find in the annals of archaeology. Grain was valuable, not only as a source of food, but also as a commodity which could be bartered. Under normal circumstances, valuables such as grain would have been plundered by the conquerors. . . The grain left at Jericho . . . gives graphic testimony to the obedience of the Israelites nearly three-and-a-half millennia ago. . . Such a large quantity of grain left untouched gives silent testimony to the truth of yet another aspect of the biblical account. A heavily fortified city with an abundant supply of food and water would normally take many months, even years, to subdue. The Bible says Jericho fell after only 7 days. The jars found in the ruins of Jericho were full, showing that the siege was short since the people inside the walls consumed very little of the grain."