

The Civil calendar is the official calendar of Kings, childbirth and contracts. The Religious calendar is used to calculate the dates of the feasts and festivals. Their year is shorter, having 354 days in a year. About every 3 years (7 times in 19 years) an extra month (of 29 days) is added to the year. This month is called Veadar and is added between Adar and Nisan.

Civic Month	Religious Month	Jewish Name	Days	Gregorian Calendar
1	7	Tishri	30	Sept - Oct
2	8	Heshvan	*29/30	Oct - Nov
3	9	Chislev	29/30	Nov - Dec
4	10	Tebeth	29	Dec - Jan
5	11	Shebat	30	Jan - Feb
6	12	Adar	29/30	Feb - Mar
7	1	Nisan	30	Mar - Apr
8	2	Iyar	29	Apr - May
9	3	Sivan	30	May - June
10	4	Tammuz	29	June - July
11	5	Ab	30	July - Aug
12	6	Elul	29	Aug - Sept

\* Hebrew months were alternately 29 and 30 days long.

### Jewish Calendar - Harvests and Festivals

Jewish Name	Gregorian Calendar	Products	Festivals
Tishri	Sept - Oct	Plow and sow	Trumpets Atonement Tabernacles
Heshvan	Oct - Nov	Latter wine	Fast
Chislev	Nov - Dec	Snow	Dedication
Tebeth	Dec - Jan	Rain and grass	Siege of Jerusalem
Shebat	Jan - Feb	Winter Fig	
Adar	Feb - Mar	Almond blossom	Temple Purim
Nisan	Mar - Apr	Barley ripe Figs blossom	Passover Unleavened Bread
Iyar	Apr - May	Barley harvest	
Sivan	May - June	Wheat harvest	Pentecost
Tammuz	June - July	Early wine	
Ab	July - Aug	Ripe figs	Temple taken by Chaldees
Elul	Aug - Sept	Mid wine	Nehemiah rededicated walls

Month of flowers, ([Neh 2:1](#)) the first month of the Jewish sacred year. (See [ABIB](#).) Assyrian nisannu, "beginning."

—Easton's Illustrated Dictionary