The New Hehrew Israclite Calendar

## $2024=25$方



* God said: 'Let there be lights in * the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days and years; And there was evening and there was morning, a fourth day.
${ }_{1}$ And on the seventh day God finished His work which He had made; and He ceãsed on the seventh day from all His work which He had made.
And God blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it; because that in it He ceased from all His work which God in creating had made.
"At the very beginning of the Bible, time is already counted: Let luminaries come to be in the expanse of the heavens to make a division between the day and the night; and they must serve as signs and for seasons and for days and years (Genesis 1:14). Since the sun and the moon are mentioned, the year should be solar (365.24 days) and the months should be lunar ( 29.53 days). Only the beginning of the day is indicated: it began when the previous one ended (Genesis 1:5) like Babylonian computation.

The beginning of the year is not stated, but it should be synchronized with agricultural activity, which ended after the crop, before winter colds (Genesis 8:22). Old Mesopotamian calendars all started at autumn equinox; the first month, the one of the renewal, was called Tishri, which means "beginning". The biblical text says that from Exodus onward (approximately 1500 BCE) years no longer had to begin in Tishri but in Nisan (Exodus 12:2), at the spring equinox. Josephus (Jewish Antiquities I:81) confirms that the Jews used to count from Nisan for religious or solemn (royal) activities, but continued counting from Tishri for commercial activities."

Dating the Biblical Chronology, Pg. 3
Gerard Gertoux

The lights in the sky, according to the Bible, were placed there for 4 specific purposes:

## For signs, for seasons, for days and for years

These 4 purposes were delineated on the 4th day of the creative cycle. Seasons and days are determined by the earth's relationship with the sun; the Biblical day begins in the evening because everything was initially in darkness, thus the cycle is from evening to evening. The earth's movement around the sun and its angle of declination create 4 seasons:

## spring, summer, autumn and winter

A calendar is a system of organizing days. This is usually done by giving names to set periods of time, typically days, weeks, months and years in English, with a day being the period from light to dark or vis-versa, a week being a set number of days within a work cycle, a month being the number of days in the lunar cycle, and a year the number of days in the cycle of the earth's orbit around the sun from a set point until it returns to the same point. As mentioned, the Biblical day is from evening to evening, which is the cycle the Israelites recognized. The Biblical week is seven days, consisting of 6 days wherein all productive/creative activity is done, and one day, a Shabbat, the seventh day, set-aside for the cessation of such activities. The word Shabbat in Hebrew literally means to cease.
The concept of a month does not appear in the Genesis narrative, however, the moon does, and its cycle was acknowledged in all ancient cultures. It probably falls within the category of signs, as it was used often to mark various cycles within nature. It influences the tides and all water on earth, including within the human body, and its light at night also helped travelers to journey at night free of the heat of the days, thus it was important to know its cycles. The Israelites month was from new-moon to new-moon.
A year was measured in different ways by many ancient people; some kept a solar calendar and others a lunar one. A solar year is approximately 365.25 days in duration, while a lunar year is about 354 days. This is based on 12 months, thus necessitating the addition of an additional month to the lunar calendar periodically to keep the calendar in line with the seasons.
"Nowruz (Persian: نـوروز, pronounced [now'ru:z]; lit. 'new day') is the Persian-language term for the day of the Iranian New Year,[24] also known as the Persian New Year.[25] It begins on the spring equinox[26] and marks the beginning of Farvardin, the first month of the Solar Hijri calendar (an Iranian calendar used officially in Iran and Afghanistan). The day is celebrated worldwide by various ethnolinguistic groups and falls on or around the date of 21 March on the Gregorian calendar.

The Solar Hijri calendar is one of the oldest calendars in the world, as well as the most accurate solar calendar in use today. Since the calendar uses astronomical calculation for determining the vernal equinox, it has no intrinsic error."

## https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solar_Hijri_calendar

While the most widely recognized calendar in use today, the Gregorian calendar, consist of 12 months of between 28-31 days, the New Hebrew Israelite Calendar which we introduced in 2021 as an alternative, consist of 13 periods of time which we named Quodashim/set periods, rather than months. Each consist of 28 days, which are divided into 4 weeks of 7 days each, which totals exactly 52 weeks or 364 days. The year is completed by adding 1 day at the end of the cycle, which is a set-aside day and not a part of a Quodash. This day is the last day of the year. Every $4^{\text {th }}$ year a second set-aside day is added, as is done with the leap-years of the Gregorian calendar.

1 And YHWH spoke unto Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt, saying:
$2^{\prime}$ This month shall be unto you the beginning of months; it shall be the first month of the year to you. 4 This day ye go forth in the month Abib.

Exodus 12: 1,2, 13:4

The God of Israel set the Israelites into a new cycle of time as they departed Egypt; he who controls your time, controls your mind! All of the High Holy days are based on the lunar cycle, with the exception of the Sabbath, which is determined by the weekly work cycle of 6 days of labor and one of cessation from the craft you engage in. The months were lunar based, which means that the $1^{\text {st }}$ "month" of the year is the first new-moon after the spring-equinox; the word for a month in Hebrew is "חודש", which also means "new-moon". The Israelites began to leave Egypt in the month of Aviv, which means spring, the season of renewal/rebirth. This year this occurs April 8 (the 19th of the Quodash of Obedience), therefore, the Pascal sacrifice is the evening of the 22nd of April before sunset (the $5^{\text {th }}$ of Humility), and the Feast of Unleavened Bread begins at sunset, the same day. The corresponding Gregorian date is found in the bottom of each day of the calendar.

We chose to name our 28 day periods Quodashim because it is based on the Hebrew word קודש, which means, set-aside, sanctified, holy. In like manner, we have given names to each of these 13, 28 day cycles that are intended to invoke positive, uplifting thoughts based on the attributes or qualities they represent; each one is associated with one of the first Princes who helped lay the foundation of our presence once again in the land of our forefathers. You will also find the dates of certain significant events which occurred over the course of our renewed history here at home again.

1. Obedience - משמעת (Ben Daveed)
2. Love - אהבה (Gavriel)
3. Faith - אמונה (Akeazer)
4. Discernment - הבחנה (Shaleak)
5. Zeal - קנאות (Gavriel Kitan)
6. Protection - הגנה (Amishadai)

> 13. Peace - שלום (Ben Ammi the Anointed)
> (Bmmen
2. Humility - ענווה (Ehlihoo)
4. Dedication - מסירות (Avidan)
6. Blessings - ברכות (Asiel)
8. Mercy - רחמים (Racamim)
10. Patience - סבלנות (Hezkhiyahu)
12. Counsel - עצה (Eleazer)

Last day of the year
Day of the Hero - יום הגיבור (Ben Khayil HaGebor)

The book of Leviticus/ויקרא gives a listing of the High Holy days that were given to our fore fathers that were considered set-aside/dedicated to YHWH: See Leviticus 23

| שame/na | When// | כמה ימים/How long | הערות/Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| שבת/Sabbath | Every 7th day כל יום השביע' | 1 day/[إ | After 6 work days, determined after the calendar is set לאחר 6 ימי עבודה, נקבע לאחר קביעת לוח השנה |
| פסח/Passover | Dusk of the $14^{\text {th }}$ day of the $1^{\text {st }}$ month <br> בין הערביים של היום ה-14 של רחודש רראשון |  | This is an event; the lamb that is sacrificed is called the Pascal lamb; the actual passing over only happened once, in Egypt זהו אירוע; השה שמקריבים נקרא שה פסח ליהוה; הפסח בפועל התרחש רק פעם אחת, במצרים |
| Feast of Unleavened Bread חג המצתת | The evening of the $14^{\text {th }}$ day of the $1^{\text {st }}$ month ערב הוים ה-14 של החודש רראשון | 7 days/מים | All leavening is removed from the house and heart before this feast כל החמץ מוסרת מהבית ומהלב לפנ' החג הזה |
| The waving of the sheaf הנפת העומר | The morning of the day after the Sabbath ממחרת השבת |  | This is an event; the sheaf is only waved this one time זהו אירוע; העומר מנופף רק הפעם האחת |
| The Feasts of Oaths/Weeks חג שבועות | 50 days after the waving of the sheaf 50 יום לאחר הנפת תוּומר | 1 day/D' | The scripture doesn't say to count 7 weeks, but to count 7 Sabbaths. The word for weeks also means "oaths" <br> הכתוב לא אומר לספור 7 שבועות, אלא לספור 7 שבתות. פירוש המילה "שבועות" גם "נשבע |
| Memorial of the Thruah שבתון זכרון תרועה | $1^{\text {st }}$ day of the $7^{\text {th }}$ month 'ום אחד בחודש השביעי | 1 day/D' | "Rosh HaShanah" for the Jewish people and for 2 days ראש השנה לעם היהודי וליומיים |
| Day of Atonement ום כ'פור | $10^{\text {st }}$ day of the $7^{\text {th }}$ month <br> 'יום עשר' בחודש השביעי | 1 day/bl | The highest of the holy days החשוב ביתר בין החגים |
| Feast of Tabernacles סוכות | $15^{\text {st }}$ day of the $7^{\text {th }}$ month יום חמש עשרה בחודש השביעי | 7 days/מים | The $8^{\text {th }}$ day is separate and is herein called "the $8^{\text {th }}$ day assembly" <br> היום השמיני נפרד ונקרא כאן "עצרת היום השמיני |

## קודש הראשון - The first Quodash Obedience - מִשְׁמַַַַּת

| TH | FR | SA | SU | M0 | TU | WE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| HAPPY NEW YEAR! שנה טובה! |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21/03 | 2203 | 23/03 | $24 / 03$ | 25/03 | 26/03 | 27103 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 28/03 | 29/03 | 30/03 | 31/03 | 01/04 | 02/04 | 03/04 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
|  |  |  |  | First New Moon of the year ראש חודשים |  |  |
| 04/04 | 05/04 | 06/04 | $07 / 04$ | 08/04 | 09/04 | 10/04 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
|  | Liberian coup 12.04.80 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11/04 | 12/04 | 13/04 | 14/04 | 15/04 | 16/04 | 17104 |

## קודש השני - The second Quodash Humility - بְנָָד

| TH | FR | SA | SU | MO | TU | WE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|  |  | Day of a show strength 1986 ום הפגנת כוח |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feast of Uneavened } \\ & \text { Bread } \\ & \text { Blצn } \ \text { ח } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feast of Unleavened } \\ & \text { Bread } \\ & \text { המצוֹ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feast of Unleavened } \\ & \text { Bread } \\ & \text { החצ המצ } \end{aligned}$ |
| 18/04 | 19/04 | 20/04 | 21/04 | 22/04 | 23/04 | 2404 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feast of Unleavened } \\ \text { Bread } \\ \text { Bun } \end{gathered}$ | Feast of Unleavened Bread nun חג המצות | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feast of Unleavened } \\ & \text { Bread } \\ & \text { תג המ } \end{aligned}$ חג המצות | Waving of the Omer הנפת העומר |  |  |
| 25/04 | 2604 | $27 / 04$ | 28/04 | 29/04 | 30/04 | 01/05 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 02/05 | 03/05 | 04/05 | 05/05 | 06/05 | 07/05 | 08/05 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 09/05 | 10/05 | 11/05 | 12/05 | 13/05 | 14/05 | 15/05 |



## Original Nation Flag and Seal

## קודשׁ השלישי - The third Quodash Love - אַּבְה



## קודש הרביעי - The fourth Quodash Dedication- מסירות

| TU | FR | SA | SU | MO | TU | WE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $2$ <br> First national Broth- <br>  לאומית הראשונה | 3 |  | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 13/06 | $14 / 06$ | 15/06 | $16 / 06$ | 17106 | 18/06 | $19 / 06$ |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| $20 / 06$ | 21/06 | 22/06 | $23 / 06$ | $24 / 06$ | 25/06 | 26/06 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| $27 / 06$ | 28/06 | 29/06 | 30/06 | $01 / 07$ | $02 / 07$ | 03/07 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| $04 / 07$ | $05 / 07$ | 06/07 | 07107 | $08 / 07$ | $09 / 07$ | $10 / 07$ |

## First National Universal Brotherhood Conference, June 16,17 1978



## קודש החמישי - The fifth Quodash Faith- אֵמוּנְה

| TH | FR | SA | SU | MO | TU | WE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $11 / 07$ | $12 / 07$ | 13/07 | $14 / 07$ | 15/07 | 16/07 | 17107 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| $18 / 07$ | $19 / 07$ | $20 / 07$ | $21 / 07$ | $22 / 07$ | 23/07 | $24 / 07$ |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 25/07 | 26/07 | $27 / 07$ | $28 / 07$ | 29/07 | 30/07 | 31/07 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 01/08 | $02 / 08$ | 03/08 | $04 / 08$ | 05/08 | 06/08 | $07 / 08$ |

## קודש השישי - The sixth Quodash Blessings - בּרָכוֹת

| TH | FR | SA | SU | M0 | TU | WE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 08/08 | 09/08 | $10 / 08$ | $11 / 08$ | $12 / 08$ | 13/08 | $14 / 08$ |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15/08 | $16 / 08$ | $17 / 08$ | $18 / 08$ | $19 / 08$ | $20 / 08$ | $21 / 08$ |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| $22 / 08$ | 23/08 | 24/08 | 25/08 | 26/08 | $27 / 08$ | $28 / 08$ |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29/08 | 30/08 | 31/08 | 01/09 | 02/09 | 03/09 | 04/09 |

## Announcement of first graduating Priests , Aug, 22, 1979



## קודש השביעי - The seventh Quodash Discernment- הַבחָנָה/תְּבוּנָּה



## קודש שמיני - The eighth Quodash Mercy - רחמים

| WE | TH | FR | SA | SU | M0 | TU |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 03/10 | 04/10 | 05/10 | 06/10 | $07 / 10$ | 08/10 | 09/10 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|  | Day of Atoneme |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10/10 | 11/10 | 12/10 | 13/10 | 14/10 | 15/10 | 16/10 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Feast of Booths תוכוס |  | Feast of Booths סוכוֹ | Feast of Booths סוכות | Feast of Booths סוכות | Feast of Booths תוכוכ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Assembly of the sth- } \\ & \text { עשמרת Dive } \begin{array}{c} \text { Dave } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| $17 / 10$ | 18/10 | 19/10 | 20/10 | 21/10 | 22/10 | 23/10 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 24/10 | 25/10 | 26/10 | $27 / 10$ | 28/10 | 29/10 | 30/10 |



## Some of the first Ministers



## קודש התשעי - The ninth Quodash קַנְאוּת - Zeal

| WE | TH | FR | SA | SU | MO | TU |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |  |
| $31 / 10$ | $01 / 11$ | $02 / 11$ | $03 / 11$ | $04 / 11$ | $05 / 11$ | $06 / 11$ |  |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $07 / 11$ | $08 / 11$ | $09 / 11$ | $10 / 11$ | $11 / 11$ | $12 / 11$ | $13 / 11$ |  |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |  |
| $14 / 11$ | $15 / 11$ | $16 / 11$ | $17 / 11$ | $18 / 11$ | $19 / 11$ | $20 / 11$ |  |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |  |
| $21 / 11$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## קודש העשירי - The tenth Quodash Patience - סבלנות



## Nation Bill of Rights, Dec. 23, 1996

## CITIZENSHIP IN THE KINGDOM OF YAH

"I am Yahwah, your Holy One, the Creator of Israel, your King."
Responsibilities, Obligations, Rights. Privileges

OUTLINE

Guidelines for Citizenship in the Kingdom of Yahwah as established by the African Hebrew Israelites of Jerusniem
-Responsibilitjes, Obilgations, Righits, Privileges -

1. Preamble - Statement, Components of Citizensivip
2. Citizenship Defined
3. Criteria for Citizenship
4. Rights and Privileges of Citizenship
5. Provisions and Procedures for Revocation and Re-instatement
6. Closing Statement
7. Seriptural and Holy Writing Support
8. Support Documents

## קודש האחד עשר - The eleventh Quodash Protection - הְגָּנָ

| TH | FR | SA | SU | MO | TU | WE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| $26 / 12$ | $27 / 12$ | $28 / 12$ | $29 / 12$ | $30 / 12$ | $31 / 12$ | $01 / 01$ |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $02 / 01$ | $03 / 01$ | $04 / 01$ | $05 / 01$ | $06 / 01$ | $07 / 01$ | $08 / 01$ |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| $09 / 01$ | $10 / 01$ | $11 / 01$ | $12 / 01$ | $13 / 01$ | $14 / 01$ | $15 / 01$ |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| $16 / 01$ | $17 / 01$ | $18 / 01$ | $19 / 01$ | $20 / 01$ | $21 / 01$ | $22 / 01$ |



Prince of Humility-Ehlihoo
Prince of Dedication / Servitude - Avidan


Prince of Blessings - Asiel
Prince of Mercy - Racamim


## קודש השניים עשר - The twelfth Quodash Counsel - עָּדָּ -

| TH | FR | SA | SU | M0 | TU | WE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 23/01 | 24/01 | 25/01 | 26/01 | $27 / 01$ | $28 / 01$ | 29/01 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3001 | 31/01 | 0102 | $02 / 02$ | 03/02 | 04/02 | $05 / 02$ |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 06/02 | 0702 | 08/02 | 09/02 | $10 / 02$ | $11 / 02$ | $12 / 02$ |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 13/02 | 14/02 | 15/02 | 16/02 | $17 / 02$ | 18/02 | $19 / 02$ |



Prince of Protection- Amishadai


Ben Khayil HaGebor

## קודש השלושה עשר - The thirteenth Quodash Peace - שׁׁלֹוֹם




## THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR IS IN CELEBRATION OF THE HEROES MARCH 20, 2025



## One Familly, Ome Nation - דmw imy

