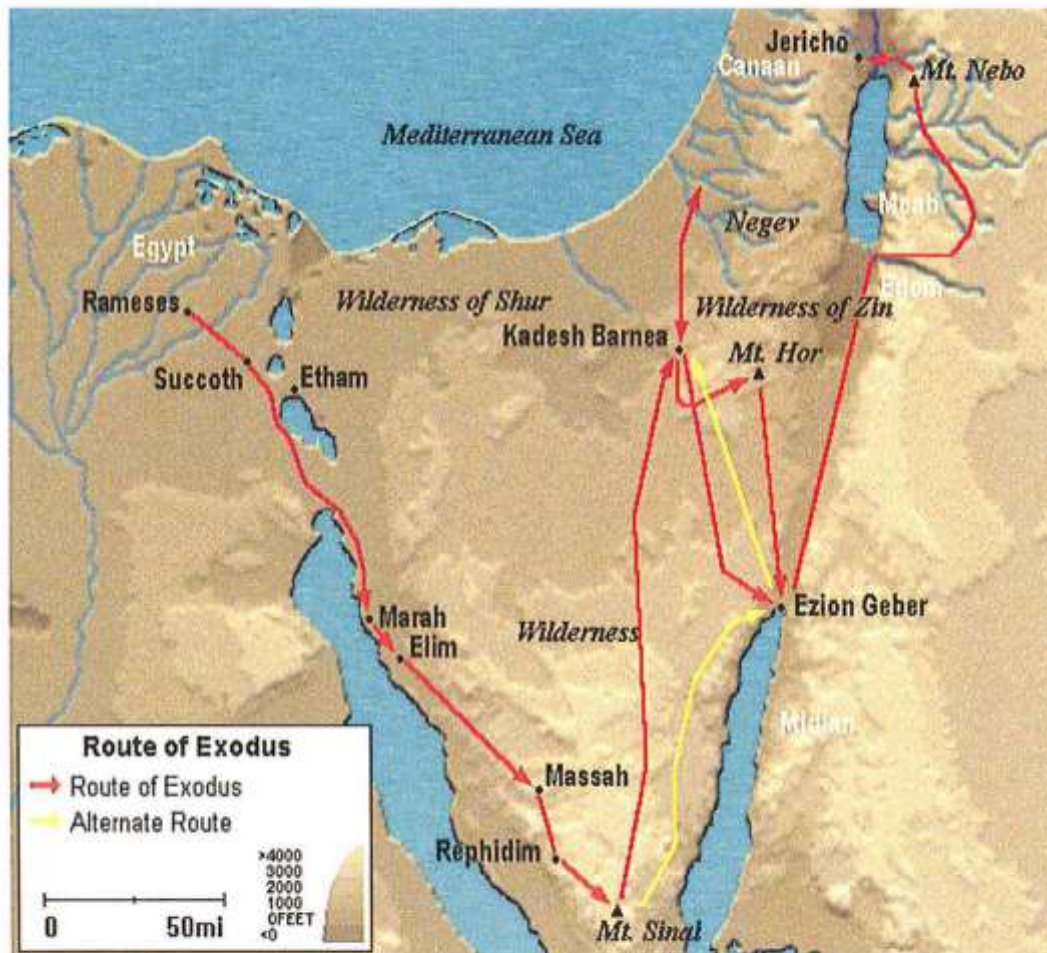


Appendix E: The Jewish Calendar & Israel's Wanderings

ISRAEL'S WANDERINGS IN THE WILDERNESS (Numbers 14:33-38; Deuteronomy 2:14)



Egypt to Kadesh-Barnea – 2 years
Kadesh-Barnea to Canaan – 38 years
Total – 40 years

The Jewish Calendar

Year Sacred Civil	Month	English Month (Approx.)	Festivals	Seasons and Productions
1 7	Nisan/Abib 30 days	April	1 New moon 14 Passover 15-21 Unleavened Bread	Spring rains (Deut. 11:14); floods (Josh. 3:15; barley ripens
2 8	Iyyar/Ziv 29 days	May	1 New moon 14 Second Passover (for those unable to keep the first)	Barley harvest (Ruth 1:22); wheat harvest; summer begins; no rain from Apr. to Sept. (1 Sam. 12:17)
3 9	Sivan 30 days	June	1 New moon 6 Pentecost	
4 10	Tammuz 29 days	July	1 New moon 17 Feast for the taking of Jerusalem	Hot season Heat increases
5 11	Ab 30 days	August	1 New moon 8 Feast for the destruction of the Temple	Streams dry up Heat intense Vintage (Lev. 26:5)
6 12	Elul 29 days	September	1 New moon	Heat intense (2 Kgs. 4:19) Grape harvest (Num. 13:23)
7 1	Tishri/Ethanim 30 days	October	1 New Year; day of blowing of trumpet; Day of Judgment and Memorial (Num. 29:1) 10 Day of Atonement (Lev. 16) 15 Feast of Booths 21 (Lev. 23:24) 22 Solemn Assembly	Seed time Former or early rains begin (Joel 2:23); Plowing & sowing begin
8 2	Marchesran/ Bul 29 days	November	1 New moon	Rain continues; wheat and barley sown
9 3	Chislev 30 days	December	1 New moon 25 Dedication (John 10:22-29)	Winter begins; snow on mountains
10 4	Tebeth 29 days	January	1 New moon 10 Fast for the siege of Jerusalem	Coldest month; Hail and snow (Josh. 10:11)
11 5	Shebat 30 days	February	1 New moon	Weather gradually warmer
12 6	Adar 29 days	March	1 New moon 13 Feast of Esther 14-15 Purim	Thunder and hail frequent; almond tree blossoms
13 Leap Yr.	Veadar/Adar Sheni	March/April	1 New moon 13 Feast of Esther 14-15 Purim	Intercalary month

NOTE: This map, like most others, fails to show that the Israelites crossed water of any kind, perhaps an indication of people's unwillingness to believe in the miracle of God in parting the waters. Just south of Etham is a body of water called the Bitter

Lakes, and just south of that is the Gulf of Suez, which is part of the Red Sea. Some maps indicate the Israelites crossed one or the other of these bodies of water. The problem with that theory is that there is too much flat land in those areas to warrant such a crossing. The body of water below Ezion Geber is the Gulf of Aqaba, which is also part of the Red Sea. As shown in Appendix F, below, the most likely crossing route is at the Gulf of Aqaba, about half way between Mt. Sinai and Ezion Geber.

Last modified: Friday, 25 October 2019, 10:26 AM