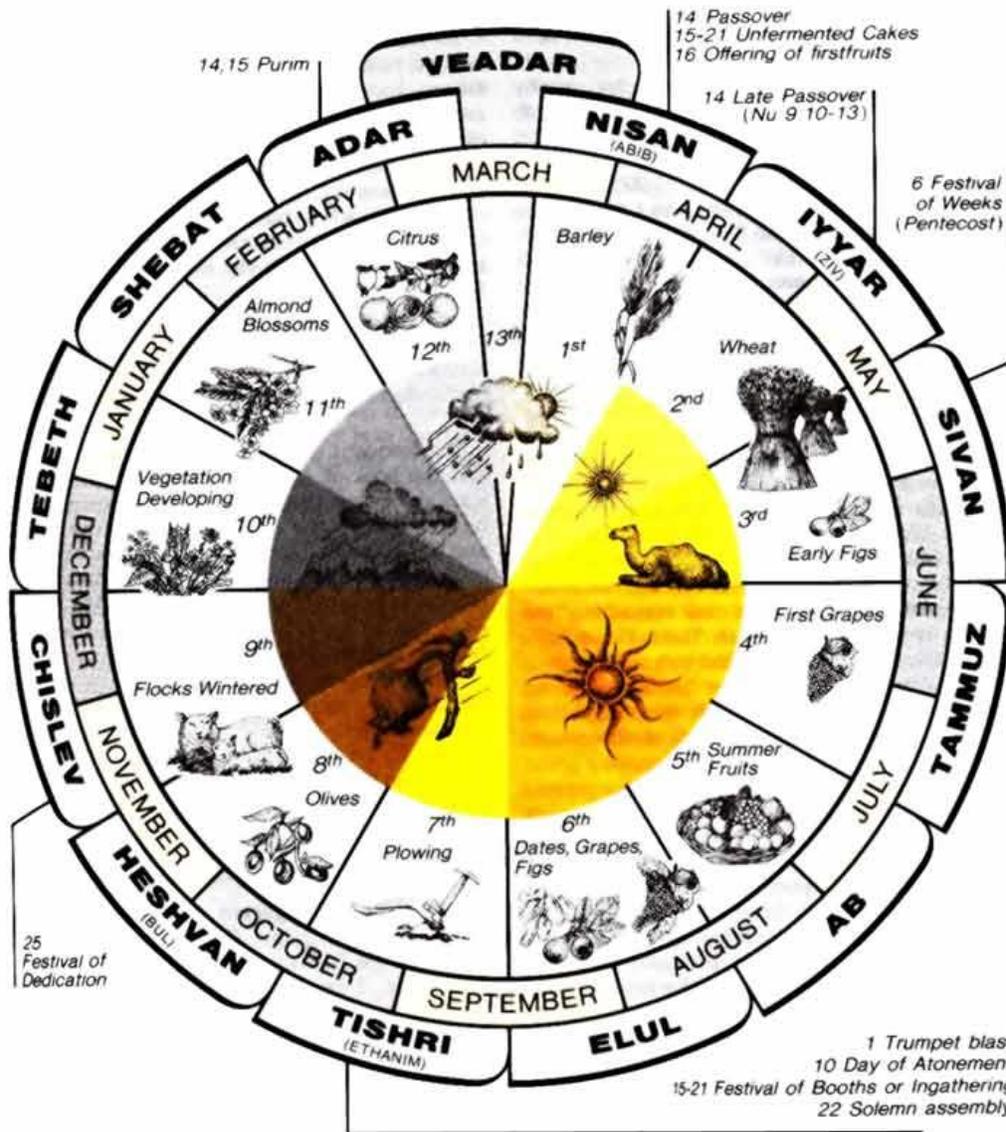
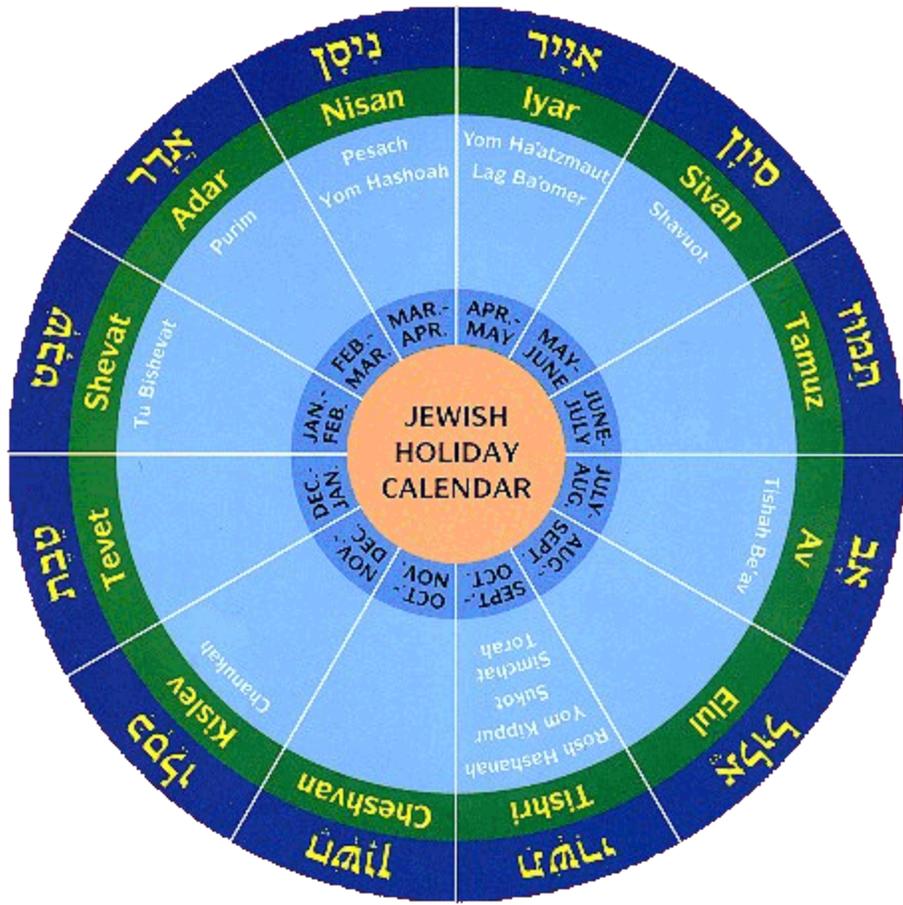
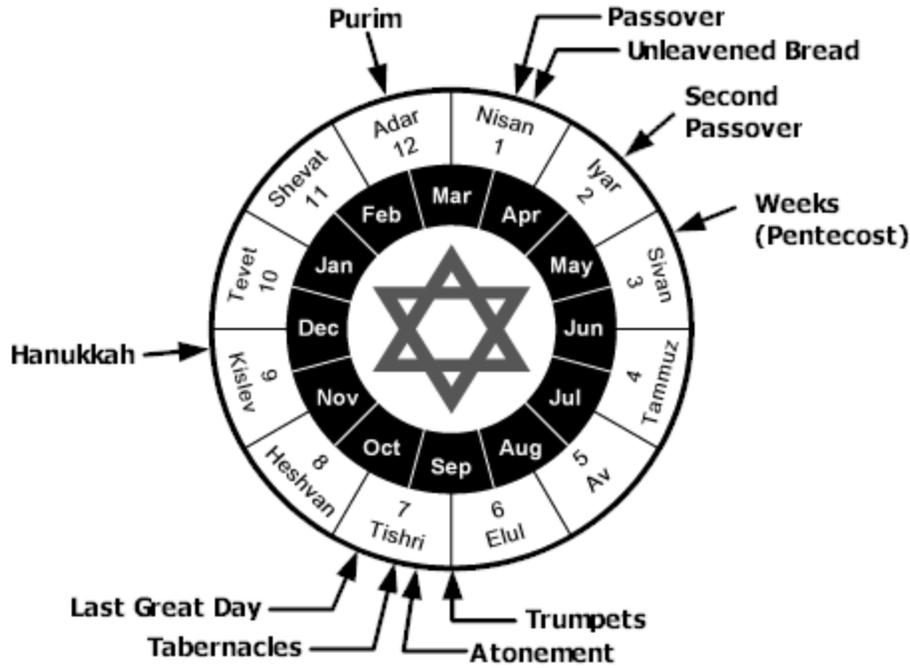


THE TWELVE APOSTLES:

1. Andrew - crucified
2. Bartholomew - beaten then crucified
3. James, son of Alphaeus - stoned to death
4. James, son of Zebedee - beheaded
5. John - exiled for his faith; died of old age
6. Judas (not Iscariot) - stoned to death
7. Matthew - speared to death
8. Peter - crucified upside down
9. Philip - crucified
10. Simon - crucified
11. Thomas - speared to death
12. Matthias - stoned to death







The Jewish calendar has the following months:

Hebrew	English	Number	Length	Civil Equivalent
ניסן	Nissan	1	30 days	March-April
אייר	Iyar	2	29 days	April-May
סיון	Sivan	3	30 days	May-June
תמוז	Tammuz	4	29 days	June-July
אב	Av	5	30 days	July-August
אלול	Elul	6	29 days	August-September
תשרי	Tishri	7	30 days	September-October
חשוון	Cheshvan	8	29 or 30 days	October-November
כסלו	Kislev	9	30 or 29 days	November-December
טבת	Tevet	10	29 days	December-January

שֵׁבַט	Shevat	11	30 days	January-February
אָדָר א	Adar I (leap years only)	12	30 days	February-March
אָדָר ב	Adar (called Adar Beit in leap years)	12 (13 in leap years)	29 days	February-March

The length of Cheshvan and Kislev are determined by complex calculations involving the time of day of the full moon of the following year's Tishri and the day of the week that Tishri would occur in the following year. After many years of blissful ignorance, I finally sat down and worked out the mathematics involved, and I have added a page on [The Jewish Calendar: A Closer Look](#), which may be of interest to those who want a deeper understanding or who want to write a Jewish calendar computer program. For the rest of us, there are plenty of easily accessible computer programs that will calculate the Jewish calendar for more than a millennium to come. I have provided some links [below](#).

Note that the number of days between Nissan and Tishri is always the same. Because of this, the time from the first major festival ([Passover](#) in Nissan) to the last major festival ([Sukkot](#) in Tishri) is always the same.

Days of the Jewish Week

Other than [Shabbat](#), the name of the seventh day of the week, the Jewish calendar doesn't have names for the days of the week. The days of the week are simply known as first day, second day, third day, etc. Sometimes they are referred to more fully as First Day of the Sabbath, etc. Below is a list for those who are interested.

Hebrew	Transliteration	English
יוֹם רִשׁוֹן	Yom Rishon	First Day (Sunday)
יוֹם שֵׁינִי	Yom Sheini	Second Day (Monday)
יוֹם שְׁלִישִׁי	Yom Shlishi	Third Day (Tuesday)
יוֹם רְבִיעִי	Yom R'vi'i	Fourth Day (Wednesday)
יוֹם חֲמִישִׁי	Yom Chamishi	Fifth Day (Thursday)
יוֹם שֵׁשִׁי	Yom Shishi	Sixth Day (Friday)
יוֹם שַׁבָּת	Yom Shabbat	Sabbath Day (Saturday)

Links to Jewish Calendars

I maintain a [current Jewish calendar](#) on this website. Unlike most Jewish calendars you will see, my calendar shows the Hebrew months with the corresponding civil dates.

Most printed Jewish calendars cover a 16-month period: from September of one year (to include [Rosh Hashanah](#)) to December of the following year. Be aware, however, that some show only the 12-month period from September to August, and some that claim to have the full 16-month period show only limited information about September to December of the latter year. They show the civil months with Jewish [holidays](#), [Torah readings](#), candle-lighting times and so forth. I am particularly partial to the London Jewish Museum calendar, which has illustrations of Jewish artwork from the middle ages to the 1800s, but there are many Jewish calendars available on [Amazon.com](#).

If you would like to look up the date of a Jewish holiday, from the Gregorian (civil) year 1 to the Gregorian year 9999, try <http://www.hebc.com>. I don't know how accurate this is (especially given that during the earlier dates, months were determined by observation), but I haven't caught any mistakes in it yet. Of course, the earlier Gregorian dates are artificial, since the Gregorian calendar did not exist until the 16th century and was not accepted in many parts of the world until much later (they used the less accurate Julian calendar). There is also a very nice, quick and easy converter to and from Hebrew dates on [Chabad's website](#).

If you would like to make your own computerized Jewish calendar, my page on [The Jewish Calendar: A Closer Look](#) explains in detail how the calendar works and provides illustrative JavaScript code.
