WORKBOOK FOR CALCULATING THE HEBREW CALENDAR
FOR 29-30 AND 30-31 AD

By Marie Casale
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INTRODUCTION

Many Churches of God believe and teach today that Jesus died on a Wednesday Passover in 31 AD. As I utilized an online calendar calculator each year to create a Holy Day calendar for myself, I noticed one day that 31 AD gave a Monday Passover, not Wednesday. However, 30 AD did give a Wednesday Passover.

30 AD not only gives us the correct Passover day, but also is in harmony with other points of chronology in the life of Jesus, namely the 15th year of Tiberius Caesar and the reign of Herod the Great.

The only way I could think of to prove whether 30 or 31 AD had a Wednesday Passover was to learn to calculate the Hebrew calendar manually. As you will see, this effort has resulted in the proof I sought, that Passover in 30 AD occurred on a Wednesday, and Passover in 31 AD occurred on a Monday. Thus, Jesus was crucified in the year 29-30 AD.

Also, many people have departed from the use of the calculated Hebrew calendar believing that the postponement rules are not ordained of God. As you will see, calculating the Hebrew calendar manually for the years 29-30 and 30-31 AD proves that the calculated Hebrew calendar with postponements must have been in use in Jesus' day. Postponement rule # 1 applies for the year 29-30 AD. Without the application of this rule, the Passover in the year Jesus died could not have fallen on a Wednesday.

You can verify the accuracy of this workbook by using it to calculate the calendar and Holy Days for any year. Another workbook for that purpose is provided on this website.

STEP I
SELECT A STARTING YEAR AND THE YEAR YOU WISH TO CALCULATE.

The starting year should have no postponements and be close to the year you wish to calculate so that you will not have to create a lengthy table.of years in Step II. In order to find the information for your starting year, utilize the online calendar calculator:. http://www.cbcg.org/Calendar/index.html

1. In the online calendar, type in a starting year several years before the one you wish to calculate and click 'Get Calendar'.
2. Then click 'Trumpets Declaration'. The second line will tell you if this year has any postponements. If it does, go back to the starting screen and enter another year. Do this until you find a year with no postponements. No postponements will simplify the calculations.
3. Once you have found a starting year with no postponements, insert the information from the Trumpets Declaration page into the box on the right below and following the example on the left.
In the online calendar on the Trumpets Declaration page:
  A. The Hebrew year number is found at the end of line 4.
  B. The Gregorian Date of Molad is found on line 1.
  C. Molad info is found on line 1. 1d = Sunday, 2d = Monday, 3d = Tuesday, 4d = Wednesday, 5d = Thursday, 6d = Friday, 0d = Saturday.

4. For the year you wish to calculate, go back to the original screen, type in the year, and enter from the Trumpets Declaration page only the Hebrew year number and corresponding Gregorian year . Everything else you are going to calculate.

29-30 AD	30-31 AD
What is the starting point?	What is the starting point?
(Choose a date that has no postponements)	(Choose a date that has no postponements)
1. Hebrew Year Number: **3784**	1. Hebrew Year Number: **3784**
2. Corresponding Gregorian Year: **23-24 AD**	2. Corresponding Gregorian Year: **23-24 AD**
3. Starting Molad occurred at: **0d 4h 481p**	3. Starting Molad occurred at: **0d 4h 481p**
4. Day of the week: **0d = Saturday**	4. Day of the week: **0d = Saturday**
5. Gregorian Date of Molad: **9/4/0023 AD**	5. Gregorian Date of Molad: **9/4/0023 AD**
What is the year you wish to calculate?	What is the year you wish to calculate?
6. Hebrew Year Number: **3790**	6. Hebrew Year Number: **3791**
7. Corresponding Gregorian Year: **29-30 AD**	7. Corresponding Gregorian Year: **30-31 AD**

STEP II
FIND THE NUMBER OF MONTHS BETWEEN THE STARTING YEAR AND THE YEAR YOU WISH TO CALCULATE

Enter in the box below on the right the Hebrew years from the starting year to the Hebrew year just BEFORE the one you wish to calculate. Divide each year by 19 and write in the remainder. The remainder will tell you whether the year is a common year with 12 months or a leap year with 13 months.
• Leap years occur in years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17 and 19 of a 19-year cycle

If the year is a common year, insert 12 months. If a Leap year, insert 13 months.
Then total up the number of months between your starting year and ending year. Remember, do not include the ending year in the list. The months of the year just before the one you wish to calculate will bring you to Tishri 1 of the year you want.

29-30 AD				30-31 AD			
Months are calculated between Hebrew years: **3784 and 3790**				Months are calculated between Hebrew years: **3784 and 3791**			
YEAR	DIVIDE YEAR BY 19	LEAP YEAR?	MONTHS	YEAR	DIVIDE YEAR BY 19	LEAP YEAR?	MONTHS
3784	**199 remainder 3**	**Yes**	**13**	**3784**	**199 remainder 3**	**Yes**	**13**
3785	**199 remainder 4**	**No**	**12**	**3785**	**199 remainder 4**	**No**	**12**
3786	**199 remainder 5**	**No**	**12**	**3786**	**199 remainder 5**	**No**	**12**
3787	**199 remainder 6**	**Yes**	**13**	**3787**	**199 remainder 6**	**Yes**	**13**
3788	**199 remainder 7**	**No**	**12**	**3788**	**199 remainder 7**	**No**	**12**
3789	**199 remainder 8**	**Yes**	**13**	**3789**	**199 remainder 8**	**Yes**	**13**
				3790	**199 remainder 9**	**No**	**12**
		TOTAL MONTHS	**75**			TOTAL MONTHS	**87**

STEP III

A.
MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF MONTHS BY THE LENGTH OF A MOLAD
• A month or Molad is calculated as 29 days, 12 hours, and 793 parts

29-30 AD	30-31 AD
793p times 75 = 59,475 **12h times 75 = 900** **29d times 75 = 2,175**	**793p times 87 = 68,991p** **12h times 87 = 1,044h** **29d times 87 = 2,523d**

B.
ROUND THE SMALLER UNITS INTO THE LARGER UNITS TO FIND THE AMOUNT OF TIME BETWEEN STARTING AND ENDING MOLADS

• For example, 75 minutes would be rounded into 1 hour and 15 minutes.
• There are 1,080 parts in an hour, 24 hours in a day and 7 days in a week.

29-30 AD		30-31 AD	
Result from Step III A: **2,175d 900h 59,475p**		Result from Step III A: **2,523d 1,044h 68,991p**	
59,475	parts divided by 1,080 parts per hour =	**68,991**	parts divided by 1,080 parts per hour =
55	hours with remainder	**63**	hours with remainder
75	parts	**951**	parts
900	hours plus	**1,044**	hours plus
55	rounded hours =	**63**	rounded hours =
955	hours divided by 24 hours per day =	**1107**	hours divided by 24 hours per day =
39	days with remainder	**46**	days with remainder
19	hours	**3**	hours
2,175	days plus	**2,523**	days plus
39	rounded days =	**46**	rounded days =
2,214	days	**2,569**	days
• We do not yet divide the days by weeks. We now know the amount of time between the Starting Molad, Year **3784 23-24 AD** and Ending Molad Year **3790 29-30 AD** **2,214d 19h 75p**		• We do not yet divide the days by weeks. We now know the amount of time between the Starting Molad, Year **3784 23-24 AD** and Ending Molad, Year **3791 30-31 AD** **2,569d 3h 951p**	

STEP IV

A
ADD THE AMOUNT OF TIME BETWEEN THE MOLADS FROM STEP III B TO THE STARTING MOLAD IN STEP I TO FIND ONLY THE HOURS AND PARTS OF THE TENTATIVE ENDING MOLAD

29-30 AD		30-31 AD	
Starting Molad of Year **3784 23-24 AD** from Step I # 3: **0d 4h 481p** to Ending Molad of Year **3790 29-30 AD** from Step III B: **2,214d 19h 75p**		Starting Molad of Year **3784 23-24 AD** from Step I # 3: **0d 4h 481p** to Ending Molad of Year **3791 30-31 AD** from Step III B: **2,569d 3h 951p**	
75	ending parts plus	**951**	ending parts plus
481	starting parts =	**481**	starting parts =
556	parts	**1,432**	parts
19	ending hours plus	**3**	ending hours plus
4	starting hours =	**4**	starting hours =
23	hours	**7**	hours
• We do not yet add the days Results: **23h 556p**		• We do not yet add the days Results: **7h 1,432p**	

B.
ROUND THE SMALLER UNITS INTO THE LARGER UNITS TO FIND THE TENTATIVE ENDING MOLAD WITHOUT ROUNDED DAYS

• There are 1,080 parts in an hour, 24 hours in a day and 7 days in a week

29-30 AD		30-31 AD	
Result from Step IV A: **23h 556p**		Result from Step IV A: **7h 1,432p**	
Elapsed days between molads from step III B: **2,214d**		Elapsed days between molads from step III B: **2,569d**	
556	parts divided by 1,080 parts per hour =	**1,432**	parts divided by 1,080 parts per hour =
0	hours with remainder	**1**	hours with remainder
556	parts	**352**	parts
23	hours plus	**7**	hours plus
0	rounded hours =	**1**	rounded hours =
23	hours divided by 24 hours per day =	**8**	hours divided by 24 hours per day =
0	days with remainder	**0**	days with remainder
23	hours	**8**	hours
2,214	days plus	**2,569**	days plus
0	rounded days =	**0**	rounded days =
2,214	days	**2,569**	days
Tentative Ending Molad for Year **3790 29-30 AD** **2,214d 23h 556p**		Tentative Ending Molad for Year: **3791 30-31 AD** **2,569d 8h 352p**	

C.
NOTE THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM STEP IV B TO LATER DETERMINE THE ENDING GREGORIAN DATE

29-30 AD	30-31 AD
Number of days from Step IV B - This number of days will be necessary to determine the Gregorian date for the Year: **3790 29-30 AD** **2,214d**	Number of days from Step IV B - This number of days will be necessary to determine the Gregorian date for the Year: **3791 30-31 AD** **2,569d**

D.
ADD THE STARTING AND ENDING MOLAD DAYS ONLY TO DETERMINE THE ENDING MOLAD DAY OF THE WEEK.

• Days of the week are designated (1) Sunday, (2) Monday, (3) Tuesday, (4) Wednesday, (5) Thursday, (6) Friday, (0) Saturday
• Hours are determined from (0) hour at 6 PM the previous evening.

29-30 AD		30-31 AD	
Let's now add the days of the starting and ending Molads and determine the day of the week: Starting Molad of the Year: **3784 23-24 AD** from Step I # 3: **0d 4h 481p** Ending Molad of Year **3790 29-30 AD** from Step IV B: **2,214d 23h 556p**		Let's now add the days of the starting and ending Molads and determine the day of the week: Starting Molad of the Year **3784 23-24 AD** from Step I # 3: **0d 4h 481p** Ending Molad of the Year **3791 30-31 AD** from Step IV B: **2,569d 8h 352p**	
2,214	ending days plus	**2,569**	ending days plus
0	starting days =	**0**	starting days =
2,214	days divided by 7 days per week =	**2,569**	days divided by 7 days per week =
316	weeks with remainder	**367**	weeks with remainder
2	days	**0**	days
• The remainder of days gives us the day of the week for our Molad.		• The remainder of days gives us the day of the week for our Molad.	
So the resulting Tentative ending Molad for the Year **3790 29-30 AD** with ending days taken from Step IV D and ending hours and parts taken from Step IV B is: **2d 23h 556p** That is: **Monday in the 23rd hour (5PM) and 556 parts, with 2,214 elapsed days.**		So the resulting Tentative ending Molad for the Year **3791 30-31 AD** with ending days taken from Step IV D and ending hours and parts taken from Step IV B is: **0d 8h 352p** That is: **Saturday in the 8th hour (2AM) And 352 parts, with 2,569 elapsed days**	

STEP V
APPLY THE RULES OF POSTPONEMENT

A.
RULE 1: MOLAD ZAKEIN
When the Molad of Tishri occurs at or after noon (18 hours 0 parts) the declaration of Tishri 1 is advanced to the next day.

29-30 AD	30-31 AD
Our Molad for year: **3790 29-30 AD** From Step 4D: **2d 23h 556p** Our Molad occurs at **23h** So it **is** a Molad Zakein Tishri 1 is Tentative Molad: **3d 23h 556p**	Our Molad for year: **3791 30-31 AD** From Step 4D: **0d 8h 352p** Our Molad occurs at: **8h** So it **is not** a Molad Zakein Tishri 1 is Tentative Molad: **0d 8h 352p**

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B.
RULE 2: LO A DU ROSH
If the Molad of Tishri occurs on a Sunday, Wednesday, or Friday, the declaration of Tishri 1 is postponed a day. If Molad Zakein places Tishri 1 on one of these days, it is postponed a second day.

29-30 AD	30-31 AD
Our Molad for year: **3790 29-30 AD**	Our Molad for year: **3791 30-31 AD**
From Step 4D or previous rule: **3d 23h 556p**	From Step 4D or previous rule: **0d 8h 352p**
Our Molad occurs on: **Tuesday (3)d**	Our Molad occurs on: **Saturday (0)d**
So it **is not**	So it **is not**
a Lo A Du Rosh	a Lo A Du Rosh
Tishri 1 is Tentative Molad: **3d 23h 556p**	Tishri 1 is Tentative Molad: **0d 8h 352p**

C.
RULE 3: GATARAD
When the Molad of Tishri of a common year falls on a Tuesday at or after 9 hours 204 parts, the declaration of Tishri 1 is advanced to Wednesday. The application of Rule 2, Lo A Du Rosh advances the declaration one more day to Thursday.

Note also that this rule is not combined with Rule 1 Molad Zakein. If Molad Zakein applies to the current year, Gatarad is unnecessary. Gatarad applies only to molads between 9h 204p and 17h 1079p

• Leap years occur in years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17 and 19 of a 19-year cycle
• To determine the year of the 19-year time cycle, divide the Hebrew year number by 19. See Step II.

29-30 AD	30-31 AD
Our Molad for year: **3790 29-30 AD**	Our Molad for year: **3791 30-31 AD**
From Step 4D or previous rule: **3d 23h 556p**	From Step 4D or previous rule: **0d 8h 352p**
Our Hebrew year is: **3790**	Our Hebrew year is: **3791**
Divided by 19 Years in cycle = **199 remainder 9**	Divided by 19 Years in cycle = **199 remainder 10**
So in the 19-year cycle it is year **9**	So in the 19-year cycle it is year **10**
Is it a common year? **Yes**	Is it a common year? **Yes**
Our Molad occurs on the day: **Tuesday (3)d**	Our Molad occurs on the day: **Saturday (0)d**
Does Gatarad apply? **Yes**	Does Gatarad apply? **No**
Our Molad occurs at hours and parts: **23h 556p**	Our Molad occurs at hours and parts: **8h 352p**
Does Gatarad apply? **No**	Does Gatarad apply? **No**
Does Rule 1 Lo A Du Rosh apply? **No**	Does Rule 1 Lo A Du Rosh apply? **No**
If there are any No answers, it is not a Gatarad.	If there are any No answers, it is not a Gatarad.
Is it a Gatarad? **No**	Is it a Gatarad? **No**
Tishri 1 is Tentative Molad: **3d 23h 556p**	Tishri 1 is Tentative Molad: **0d 8h 352p**

D.
RULE 4: BETUTEKAPOT
If the Molad of a common year following a leap year falls on a Monday between 15 hours 589 parts and 18th hour, Tishri 1 is postponed to Tuesday.

This rule is designed to prevent a year from having an invalid length. It prevents a leap-year from having 382 days (too few days) by postponing Tishri 1 of the non-leap year following the leap year.
The rule is applied only if the actual Molad occurs on Monday, not if it is postponed to Monday.

• Leap years occur in years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17 and 19 of a 19-year cycle
• To determine the year of the 19-year time cycle, divide the year number by 19. See Step II.

29-30 AD	30-31 AD
Our Molad for year: **3790 29-30 AD** From Step 4D or previous rule: **3d 23h 556p** Our Hebrew year is: **3790** Divided by 19 Years in cycle = **199 remainder 9** So in the 19-year cycle it is year **9** Is this a common year that follows a leap year? **Yes** Our Molad occurs on the day: **Tuesday (3)d** Does Betutekapot apply? **No** Our Molad occurs at hour: **23h** Is this between the 15th hour 589p and 18th hour? **No** If there are any No answers, it is not a Betutekapot. Is it a Betutkafot? **No** Tishri 1 is Tentative Molad: **3d 23h 556p**	Our Molad for year: **3791 30-31 AD** From Step 4D or previous rule: **0d 8h 352p** Our Hebrew year is: **3791** Divided by 19 Years in cycle = **199 remainder 10** So in the 19-year cycle it is year **10** Is this a common year that follows a leap year? **No** Our Molad occurs on the day: **Saturday (0)d** Does Betutekapot apply? **No** Our Molad occurs at hour: **8h** Is this between the 15th hour 589p and 18th hour? **No** If there are any No answers, it is not a Betutekapot. Is it a Betutkafot? **No** Tishri 1 is Tentative Molad: **0d 8h 352p**
Final Results of Postponement Rules **3d 23h 556p** **Rule 1 applies**	Final Results of Postponement rules **0d 8h 352p** **No Rules apply**

STEP VI

A.
ADD ELAPSED DAYS FROM STEP IV B TO POSTPONEMENT RULE DAYS TO FIND CORRECTED ELAPSED DAYS

29-30 AD	30-31 AD
To determine the Gregorian date for Tishri 1 for the year: **3790 29-30 AD** 1.. Take the elapsed days calculated in Step IV B, **2,214 days** 2. Add any additional days triggered by the postponement rules in Step V, **(1)d** 3. Add this number of days to the date of Tishri 1 for your known Molad from Step I # 5 to find the date of Tishri 1 for the ending year **29-30 AD** **9/4/0023 + 2,215 elapsed days**	To determine the Gregorian date for Tishri 1 for the year: **3791 30-31 AD** 1. Take the elapsed days calculated in Step IV B, **2,569d** 2. Add any additional days triggered by the postponement rules in Step V **(0)d** 3. Add this number of days to the date of Tishri 1 for your known Molad. from Step I # 5 to find the date of Tishri 1 for the ending year. **30-31 AD** **9/4/0023 + 2,569 elapsed days**

B.

FROM STARTING DATE IN STEP I COUNT THE ELAPSED DAYS FROM STEP VI A TO FIND END DATE OF TISHRI 1.

Utilize the Gregorian calendar generator at http://www.myfreecalendarmaker.com/ to count the number of days in each year.

In the online calendar generator

In Step 1 make sure 'yearly' is selected.

In Step 2 change only the year to the year you want.

In Step 3 click the 'Get my calendar' button.

To save you from excessive counting use the following rules:

• For the first year, start counting from the day after Tishri 1 (Step I # 5) to the end of the year.

• October, November and December have 92 days altogether.

• For in-between years look at February. If February has 28 days, the year is regular and has 365 days. If February has 29 days, then the year is a leap year and has 366 days.

• For the last year, look again at February. if February has 28 days, the days from January I - August 31 will be 243 days. If February has 29 days, the days from January 1 – August 31 will be 244 days.

29-30 AD			30-31 AD		
Gregorian Year	What to Calculate	Total days	Gregorian Year	What to Calculate	Total days
9/4/0023	Days from Tishri 1 (Step 1 # 5) to end of year	**118**	**9/4/0023**	Days from Tishri 1 (Step 1 # 5) to end of year	**118**
0024	Days in year	**366**	**0024**	Days in year	**366**
0025	Days in year	**365**	**0025**	Days in year	**365**
0026	Days in year	**365**	**0026**	Days in year	**365**
0027	Days in year	**365**	**0027**	Days in year	**365**
0028	Days in year	**366**	**0028**	Days in year	**366**
			0029	Days in year	**365**
	Total	**1,945**		Total	**2,310**
	Subtract from elapsed days (Step VI A # 3)	**2,215**		Subtract from elapsed days (Step VI A # 3)	**2,569**
0029	Days from beginning of year (Step 1 # 7) to Tishri 1	**270**	**0030**	Days from beginning of year (Step 1 # 7) to Tishri 1	**259**
Date of Tishri 1 for **29-30 AD** **Tuesday, September 27, 29 AD**			Date of Tishri 1 for **30-31 AD** **Saturday, September 16, 30 AD**		

C.

CONFIRM RESULTS WITH HEBREW CALENDAR CALCULATOR

http://www.cbcg.org/Calendar/index.html

In the online calendar calculator:

Enter the year. Click 'Get Calendar'. Click 'Trumpets Declaration' Copy the informati

29-30 AD	30-31 AD
Year: **29-30 AD**	Year: **30-31 AD**
Tentative Molad occurred:	Tentative Molad occurred:
Monday September 26, 29 AD at 23h 556p	**Saturday, September 16, 30 AD at 8h 352p**
Rule 1 applies	No rules apply
so Final Molad is**:**	so Final Molad is**:**
Tuesday, September 27, 29 AD at 23h 556p	**Saturday, September 16, 30 AD at 8h 352p**
Begins civil year **3790**	Begins civil year **3791**
Trumpets to Trumpets **0029 – 2030 AD**	Trumpets to Trumpets **0030 – 2031 AD**
Year **9**	Year **10**
of the cycle	of the cycle

STEP VII
FIND THE LENGTH OF THE YEAR
Now that we have found Tishri 1 for the year we wish to calculate, we must find the length of the year if we wish to construct a calendar. The following four steps will give us the length of the year.

A.
ADD SHE'ERITH FROM TABLE A TO THE MOLAD TISHRI OF THE YEAR FROM STEP IV D WHERE THE POSTPONEMENTS WERE NOT YET INCLUDED.

• Adding the She'erith to the Molad of one month, gives us the Molad of the next month.
• Adding the She'erith to the Molad of Tishri of a year gives us the Molad of Tishri of the next year. etc

TABLE A

She'erith of one month	1d 12h 793p
She'erith of common year	4d 8h 876p
She'erith of leap year	5d 21h 589p
She'erith of moon cycle of 19 years	2d 16h 595p

29-30 AD		30-31 AD	
2d 23h 556p	Molad Tishri of yr **3790** 29 AD From Step IV D	**0d 8h 352p**	Molad Tishri of yr **3791** 30 AD From Step IV D
+ 4d 8h 876p	Year **3790** Is year **9** of a 19 year cycle It is a **common year** Add She'erith of **common year**	**+ 4d 8h 876p**	Year **3791** Is year **10** of a 19 year cycle It is a **common year** Add She'erith of **common year**
6d 31h 1,432p	Tentative Molad of year **3791 30 AD**	**4d 16h 1,228p**	Tentative Molad of year **3792 31 AD**

B.
ROUND THE SMALLER UNITS INTO THE LARGER UNITS TO FIND THE AMOUNT OF TIME BETWEEN THE STARTING AND ENDING MOLADS

29-30 AD		30-31 AD	
Result from Step VII A: **6d 31h 1,432p**		Result from Step VII A: **4d 16h 1,228p**	
1,432	parts divided by 1,080 parts per hour =	**1,228**	parts divided by 1,080 parts per hour =
1	hours with remainder	**1**	hours with remainder
352	parts	**148**	parts
31	hours plus	**16**	hours plus
1	rounded hour =	**1**	rounded hour =
32	hours divided by 24 hours per day =	**17**	hours divided by 24 hours per day =
1	days with remainder	**0**	days with remainder
8	hours	**17**	hours
6	days plus	**4**	days plus
1	rounded days =	**0**	rounded days =
7	days divided by 7 days per week =	**4**	days divided by 7 days per week =
1	week with remainder	**0**	week with remainder
0	days	**4**	days
We now know the amount of time between the Starting Molad, Year **3790 29 AD** and Ending Molad Year **3791 30 AD** **0d 8h 352p**		We now know the amount of time between the Starting Molad, Year **3791 30 AD** and Ending Molad, Year **3792 31 AD** **4d 17h 148p**	

C.
APPLY THE POSTPONEMENTS TO THE ENDING MOLAD TISHRI FROM STEP VII B

RULE 1: LO A DU ROSH
If the Molad of Tishri occurs on a Sunday, Wednesday, or Friday, the declaration of Tishri 1 is postponed a day. If Molad Zakein places Tishri 1 on one of these days, it is postponed a second day.

29-30 AD	30-31 AD
Our Molad for Year **3791 30 AD** From Step VII B: **0d 8h 352p** Our Molad occurs on: **Saturday (0)d** So it **is not** a Lo A Du Rosh Tishri 1 is Tentative Molad: **0d 8h 352p**	Our Molad for Year: **3792 31 AD** From Step VII B: **4d 17h 148p** Our Molad occurs on: **Wednesday (4)d** So it **is** a Lo A Du Rosh Tishri 1 is Tentative Molad: **5d 17h 148p**

RULE 2: MOLAD ZAKEIN
When the Molad of Tishri occurs at or after noon (18 hours 0 parts) the declaration of Tishri 1 is advanced to the next day.

29-30 AD	30-31 AD
Our Molad for year: **3791 30 AD** From Step VII B or previous rule: **0d 8h 352p** Our Molad occurs at **8h** So it **is not** a Molad Zakein Tishri 1 is Tentative Molad: **0d 8h 352p**	Our Molad for year: **3792 31 AD** From Step VII B or previous rule: **5d 17h 148p** Our Molad occurs at: **17h** So it **is not** a Molad Zakein Tishri 1 is Tentative Molad: **5d 17h 148p**

RULE 3: GATARAD

When the Molad of Tishri of a common year falls on a Tuesday at or after 9 hours 204 parts, the declaration of Tishri 1 is advanced to Wednesday. The application of Rule 1, Lo A Du Rosh advances the declaration one more day to Thursday.

Note also that this rule is not combined with Molad Zakein. If Molad Zakein applies to the current year, Gatarad is unnecessary. Gatarad applies only to molads between 9h 204p and 17h 1079p

• Leap years occur in years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17 and 19 of a 19-year cycle
• To determine the year of the 19-year time cycle, divide the Hebrew year number by 19. See Step II.

29-30 AD	30-31 AD
Our Molad for year: **3791 30 AD**	Our Molad for year: **3792 31 AD**
From Step VII B or previous rule: **0d 8h 352p**	From Step VII B or previous rule: **5d 17h 148p**
Our Hebrew year is: **3791**	Our Hebrew year is: **3792**
Divided by 19 Years in cycle = **199 Remainder 10**	Divided by 19 Years in cycle = **199 Remainder 11**
So in the 19-year cycle it is year **10**	So in the 19-year cycle it is year **11**
Is it a common year? **Yes**	Is it a common year? **No**
Our Molad occurs on the day: **Saturday (0)d**	Our Molad occurs on the day: **Thursday (5)d**
Does Gatarad apply? **No**	Does Gatarad apply? **No**
Our Molad occurs at hours and parts: **8h 352p**	Our Molad occurs at hours and parts: **17h 148p**
Does Gatarad apply? **No**	Does Gatarad apply? **Yes**
Does Rule 1 Lo A Du Rosh apply? **No**	Does Rule 1 Lo A Du Rosh apply? **Yes**
If there are any No answers, it is not a Gatarad.	If there are any No answers, it is not a Gatarad.
Is it a Gatarad? **No**	Is it a Gatarad? **No**
Tishri 1 is Tentative Molad: **0d 8h 352p**	Tishri 1 is Tentative Molad: **5d 17h 148p**

RULE 4: BETUTEKAPOT

If the Molad of a common year following a leap year falls on a Monday between 15 hours 589 parts and 18th hour, Tishri 1 is postponed to Tuesday.

This rule is designed to prevent a year from having an invalid length. It prevents a leap-year from having 382 days (too few days) by postponing Tishri 1 of the non-leap year following the leap year.

The rule is applied only if the actual Molad occurs on Monday, not if it is postponed to Monday.

• Leap years occur in years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17 and 19 of a 19-year cycle
• To determine the year of the 19-year time cycle, divide the year number by 19. See Step II.

29-30 AD	30-31 AD
Our Molad for year: **3791 30 AD**	Our Molad for year: **3792 31 AD**
From Step VII B or previous rule: **0d 8h 352p**	From Step VII B or previous rule: **5d 17h 148p**
Our Hebrew year is: **3791**	Our Hebrew year is: **3792**
Divided by 19 Years in cycle = **199 Remainder 10**	Divided by 19 Years in cycle = **199 Remainder 11**
So in the 19-year cycle it is year **10**	So in the 19-year cycle it is year **11**
Is this a common year that follows a leap year? **No**	Is this a common year that follows a leap year? **No**
Our Molad occurs on the day: **Saturday (0)d**	Our Molad occurs on the day: **Thursday (5)d**

Does Betutekapot apply? **No**	Does Betutekapot apply? **No**
Our Molad occurs at hour: **8h**	Our Molad occurs at hour: **17h**
Is this between the 15th hour 589p and 18th hour? **No**	Is this between the 15th hour 589p and 18th hour? **Yes**
If there are any No answers, it is not a Betutekapot.	If there are any No answers, it is not a Betutekapot.
Is it a Betutkafot? **No**	Is it a Betutkafot? **No**
Tishri 1 is Tentative Molad: **0d 8h 352p**	Tishri 1 is Tentative Molad: **5d 17h 148p**
Final Results of Postponement Rules	Final Results of Postponement Rules
0d 8h 352p	**5d 17h 148p**
No Rules Apply	**Rule 1 Applies**

D.
COUNT THE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN THE TWO WEEKDAYS OF THE STARTING MOLAD (INCLUDING POSTPONEMENTS) AND ENDING MOLAD (INCLUDING POSTPONEMENTS). THEN REFER TO TABLE B TO FIND NUMBER OF DAYS IN THE YEAR

29-30 AD	30-31 AD
Between Tishri 1 in **3790 29 AD**	Between Tishri 1 in **3791 30 AD**
From Step V D **3d 23h 556p**	From Step V D **0d 8h 352p**
on **Tuesday (3)d**	on **Saturday (0)d**
and Tishri 1 in **3791 30 AD**	and Tishri 1 in **3792 31 AD**
From Step VII C Rule 4: **0d 8h 352p**	From Step VII C Rule 4: **5d 17h 148p**
on **Saturday (0d)**	on **Thursday (5)d**
there are **4 days**	there are **5 days**
in excess of full weeks.	in excess of full weeks.
Hence the **common year 3790 29 AD**	Hence the **commpn year 3791 30 AD**
According to Table B has **350 + 4 = 354 days**	According to Table B has **350 + 5 = 355 days**
It is of Type **C**	It is of Type **G**
Tishri 1 in **3790 AD on Tuesday**	Tishri 1 in **30 AD on Saturday**
Regular 354 days	**Excessive 355 days**

TABLE B

The Seven Types of the Common years		
• Begin with 350 days and add the days between the two Rosh Hashanas		
TYPES	The First Day of Rosh Hashana Occurs On	The Length of the Year
A	Monday	Defective 353 Days
B	Sabbath	Defective 353 Days
C	Tuesday	Regular 354 Days
D	Thursday	Regular 354 Days
E	Monday	Excessive 355 Days
F	Thursday	Excessive 355 Days
G	Sabbath	Excessive 355 Days
The Seven Types of the Leap Years		
• Begin with 378 days and add days between the two Rosh Hashanas.		
H	Monday	Defective 383 Days
I	Thursday	Defective 383 Days

J	Sabbath	Defective 383 Days
K	Tuesday	Regular 384 Days
L	Monday	Excessive 385 Days
M	Thursday	Excessive 385 Days
N	Sabbath	Excessive 385 Days

STEP VIII
COUNT THE ELAPSED DAYS FROM VII D AS YOU DID FROM VI B TO DETERMINE THE ENDING DATE OF TISHRI 1 IN THE YEAR FOLLOWING THE ONE YOU ARE CALCULATING.

This date will begin the final month of Tishri at the end of this workbook.
Utilize the Gregorian calendar generator at http://www.myfreecalendarmaker.com/ to count the days.

In the calendar generator:
In Step 1 make sure 'yearly' is selected.
In Step 2 change only the year to the year you want.
In Step 3 click the 'Get my calendar' button.

To save you from excessive counting use the following rules:
• For the first year, start counting from the day after Tishri 1 (Step I # 5) to the end of the year.
• October, November and December have 92 days altogether.
• For the last year, look at February. If February has 28 days, the days from January I - August 31 will be 243 days. If February has 29 days, the days from January 1 – August 31 will be 244 days.

29-30 AD			30-31 AD		
Gregorian Year	What to Calculate	Total days	Gregorian Year	What to Calculate	Total days
From VI B **9/27/0029**	Days from Tishri 1 to end of year	**95**	From VI B **9/16/0030**	Days from Tishri 1 to end of year	**106**
	Total	**95**		Total	**106**
	Subtract from total days in year From VII D	**354**		Subtract from total days in year From VII D	**355**
30 AD	Days from beginning of year to Tishri 1	**259**	**31 AD**	Days from beginning of year to Tishri 1	**249**
Date of Tishri 1 for **30-31 AD** **Saturday, September 16, 30 AD**			Date of Tishri 1 for **31-32 AD** **Thursday, September 6, 31 AD**		

STEP VIV.
ORDER THE MONTHS IN THE CALENDAR ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF DAYS FOUND IN STEP VII C

The months are ordered according to TABLE C from the number of days found in step VII D.

29-30 AD	30-31 AD
According to Step VII D and Table B, **29 AD** is a/an **Regular common 354 day year**	According to Step VII D and Table B, **30 AD** is a/an **Excessive common 355 day year**

Thus, according to Table C the months are arranged according to **A**	Thus, according to Table C the months are arranged according to **C**

TABLE C

	Types of Years, Number of Days and Construction of Months		
A	Regular+ Common	354 days	12 months alternately having 30 and 29 days In "Regular" years (354 or 384 days), Heshvan has 29 and Kislev 30 days.
B	Defective Common	353 days	12 months alternately having 30 and 29 days except Kislev with 29 instead of 30 days In "Deficient" years (353 or 383 days), Heshvan and Kislev both have 29 days.
C	Excessive Common	355 days	12 months alternately having 30 and 29 days except Heshvan with 30 instead of 29 days In "Full" years (355 or 385 days), Heshvan and Kislev both have 30 days.
D	Regular Leap	384 days	12 months alternately having 30 and 29 days, with an additional month of 30 days, Adar I In "Regular" years (354 or 384 days), Heshvan has 29 and Kislev 30 days.
E	Defective Leap	383 days	12 months alternately having 30 and 29 days except Kislev with 29 days instead of 30, and one additional month of 30 days, Adar I In "Deficient" years (353 or 383 days), Heshvan and Kislev both have 29 days.
F	Excessive Leap	385 days	12 months alternately having 30 and 29 days, except Heshvan with 30 days instead of 29, and one additional month, Adar I with 30 days. In "Full" years (355 or 385 days), Heshvan and Kislev both have 30 days.

STEP X
CONSTRUCT THE RESULTING CALENDAR

RESULTING CALENDAR FOR YEAR 3790 29-30 AD
According to Step VI B Tishri begins on **Tuesday, September 27.**

29 AD Tishri Year 3790							29 AD September/October						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5			27	28	29	30	1
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
27	28	29	30				23	24	25	26			

Tishri has 30 days Day of Trumpets: Tuesday, Tishri Day of Atonement: Thursday, Tishri Feast of Tabernacles: Tuesday, Tishri 15 Last Great Day: Tuesday, Tishri 22	September has 30 days Day of Trumpets: Tuesday, September 27 Day of Atonement: Thursday, October 6 Feast of Tabernacles: Tuesday, October 11 Last Great Day: Tuesday, October 18

29 AD Heshvan Year 3790							29 AD October/November						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3					27	28	29
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29		

Heshvan has **29** days in this year

13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24		

October has 31 days

29 AD Kislev Year 3790						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Kislev has **30** days in this year

29 AD November/December						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
					25	26
27	28	29	30	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24

November has 30 days

30 AD Tebeth Year 3790						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29						

Tebeth has 29 days

30 AD December/January						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22						

December has 31 days

30 AD Shebat Year 3790						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

Shebat has 30 days

30 AD January/February						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21				

January has 31 days

• You can look at the online calendar calculator http://www.myfreecalendarmaker.com/ to see whether February has 28 or 29 days . You can also determine whether a year is a leap year if it is divisible by 4. For example: 2006 AD is not divisible by 4, so an extra day is not added to February. It has 28 days

30 AD Adar II Year 3790						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29			

30 AD February/March						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
			22	23	24	25
26	27	28	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22			

Adar II has 29 days							February has **28** days in this year						

• Adar I has 30 days It is added in leap years There **IS NO**
Adar I this year.

Adar I Year													
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Adar I has 30 days added to Leap Years													

30 AD Nisan Year 3790							30 AD March/April						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3					23	24	25
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25	26	27	28	29	30		16	17	18	19	20	21	

Nisan has 30 days.

Passover: Wednesday, Nisan 14
1st Day Unleavened Bread: Thursday, Nisan 15
7th Day Unleavened Bread: Wednesday Nisan 21

March has 31 days.

Passover: Wednesday, April 5
1st Day Unleavened Bread: Thursday, April 6
7th Day Unleavened Bread: Wednesday, April 12

30 AD Iyar Year 3790							30 AD April/May						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
						1							22
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Iyar has 29 days							April has 30 days						

30 AD Sivan Year 3790							30 AD May/June						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
29	30						18	19					

Sivan has 30 days	May has 31 days
Pentecost is counted 50 days from the Sunday during the Feast of Unleavened Bread	Pentecost is counted 50 days from the Sunday during the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pentecost: Sunday Sivan 8	Pentecost: Sunday, May 28

30 AD   Tammuz   Year 3790

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29				

Tammuz has 29 days

30 AD   June/July

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
		20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18				

June has 30 days

30 AD   Ab   Year 3790

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Ab has 30 days

30 AD   July/August

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
			19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17		

July has 31 days

30 AD   Elul   Year 3790

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	

Elul has 29 days

30 AD   August/September

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
					18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	

August has 31 days

The month of Elul ends the Hebrew year: **3790 29-30 AD**
Step VII E tells us that Tishri I for the new year: **3791 30-31 AD**
will be on **Saturday, September 16, 30 AD**
Thus, we see that our new calendar year will match up with the old and begins Tishri on the correct day.

• If you use the online calendar calculator again to verify the holy day dates for this year, keep in mind that the Hebrew year begins in the fall and ends the following fall. Therefore, type in the current year (example 2005 AD) to find the fall holy days and the next year (example: 2006 AD) to find the spring holy days.
.

STEP X
CONSTRUCT THE RESULTING CALENDAR

RESULTING CALENDAR FOR YEAR 3791 30-31 AD
According to Step VI B Tishri 1 begins on **Saturday, September 16, 30 AD**

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat		Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
30 AD Tishri Year 3791								30 AD September/October						
						1								16
2	3	4	5	6	7	8		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
9	10	11	12	13	14	15		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
16	17	18	19	20	21	22		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	24	25	26	27	28	29		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30								15						

Tishri has 30 days

Day of Trumpets: Saturday Tishri 1

Day of Atonement: Monday Tishri 10

Feast of Tabernacles: Saturday Tishri 15

Last Great Day: Saturday Tishri 22

September has 30 days

Day of Trumpets: Saturday September 16

Day of Atonement: Monday September 25

Feast of Tabernacles: Saturday September 30

Last Great Day: Saturday October 7

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat		Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
30 AD Heshvan Year 3791								30 AD October/November						
	1	2	3	4	5	6			16	17	18	19	20	21
7	8	9	10	11	12	13		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
14	15	16	17	18	19	20		29	30	31	1	2	3	4
21	22	23	24	25	26	27		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28	29	30						12	13	14				

Heshvan has **30** days in this year

October has 31 days

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat		Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
30 AD Kislev Year 3791								30 AD November/December						
			1	2	3	4					15	16	17	18
5	6	7	8	9	10	11		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
12	13	14	15	16	17	18		26	27	28	29	30	1	2
19	20	21	22	23	24	25		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26	27	28	29	30				10	11	12	13	14		

Kislev has **30** days in this year

November has 30 days

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat		Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
31 AD Tebeth Year 3791								31 AD December/January						
					1	2							15	16
3	4	5	6	7	8	9		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
10	11	12	13	14	15	16		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
17	18	19	20	21	22	23		31	1	2	3	4	5	6

24	25	26	27	28	29		7	8	9	10	11	12	
Tebeth has 29 days							December has 31 days						

31 AD Shebat Year 3791							31 AD January/February						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
						1							13
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30							11						
Shebat has 30 days							January has 31 days						

• You can look at the online calendar calculator http://www.myfreecalendarmaker.com/ to see whether February has 28 or 29 days . You can also determine whether a year is a leap year if it is divisible by 4. For example: 2006 AD is not divisible by 4, so an extra day is not added to February. It has 28 days

31 AD Adar II Year 3791							31 AD February/March						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6		12	13	14	15	16	17
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25	26	27	28	1	2	3
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28	29						11	12					
Adar II has 29 days							February has **28** days in this year						

• Adar I has 30 days It is added in leap years There **IS NO**
Adar I this year.

Adar I Year													
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Adar I has 30 days added in Leap Years													

31 AD Nisan Year 3791							31 AD March/April						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5			13	14	15	16	17
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	28	29	30				8	9	10	11			

Nisan has 30 days.	March has 31 days.
Passover: Monday, Nisan 14	**Passover: Monday, March 26**
1st Day Unleavened Bread: Tuesday, Nisan 15	1st Day Unleavened Bread: Tuesday, March 27
7th Day Unleavened Bread: Monday, Nisan 21	7th Day Unleavened Bread: Monday, April 2

31 AD Iyar Year 3791							31 AD April/May						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3					12	13	14
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
25	26	27	28	29			6	7	8	9	10		
Iyar has 29 days							April has 30 days						

31 AD Sivan Year 3791							31 AD May/June						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
					1	2						11	12
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Sivan has 30 days	May has 31 days
Pentecost is counted 50 days from the Sunday during the Feast of Unleavened Bread	Pentecost is counted 50 days from the Sunday during the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pentecost: Sunday, Sivan 10	Pentecost: Sunday, May 20

31 AD Tammuz Year 3791							31 AD June/July						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29							8						
Tammuz has 29 days							June has 30 days						

31 AD Ab Year 3791							31 AD July/August						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6		9	10	11	12	13	14
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
28	29	30					5	6	7				
Ab has 30 days							July has 31 days						

31 AD Elul Year 3791							31 AD August/September						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4				8	9	10	11
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
26	27	28	29				2	3	4	5			
Elul has 29 days							August has 31 days						

The month of Elul ends the Hebrew year: **3791 30-31 AD**
Step 7 E told us that Tishri I for the new year: **3792 31-32 AD**
would be: **Thursday, September 6, 31 AD**
Thus, we see that our new calendar year matches up with the old and begins Tishri on the correct day.

• If you use the online calendar calculator again to verify the holy day dates for this year, keep in mind that the Hebrew year begins in the fall and ends the following fall. Therefore, type in the current year (example 2005 AD) to find the fall holy days and the next year (example: 2006 AD) to find the spring holy days.
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CONCLUSION
Calculating the Hebrew calendar manually proves that 30 AD gives us a Wednesday Passover and 31 AD gives us a Monday Passover. Thus, Jesus' death took place in 30 AD.

Bibliography:
Tables are from *The Comprehensive Hebrew Calendar* by Arthur Spier