

# Calendars for the Jewish Year 5771 Sept. 9, 2010 – Sept. 28, 2011

Please select your month below:

[Tishrei 5771](#)

Sept. 9 - Oct. 8

[Cheshvon 5771](#)

Oct. 9 - Nov. 7

[Kislev 5771](#)

Nov. 8 - Dec. 7

[Teves 5771](#)

Dec. 8 - Jan. 5

[Shevat 5771](#)

Jan. 6 - Feb. 4

[Adar I 5771](#)

Feb. 5 - Mar. 6

[Adar II 5771](#)

Mar. 7 - Apr. 4

[Nisan 5771](#)

Apr. 5 - May 4

[Iyar 5771](#)

May 5 - June 2

[Sivan 5771](#)

June 3 - July 2

[Tamuz 5771](#)

July 3 - July 31

[Av 5771](#)

Aug. 1 - Aug. 30

[Elul 5771](#)

Aug. 31 - Sept. 28

דף היומי	דגים	אדר ב' תשע"א – MAR.-APR. '11			
קיז	7 Mon.			א	מאנטאג
קיח	8 Tue.			ב	דינסטאג
קיט	9 Wed.			ג	מיטוואך
קכ	10 Thu.			ד	דאנערש.
ב	11 Fri.			ה	פרייטאג
ג	12 Sat.			ו	שבת
		פ' ויקרא הפטרה עם זו			
ד	13 Sun.	Move Clock Ahead at 2 A.M.		ז	זונטאג
ה	14 Mon.			ח	מאנטאג
ו	15 Tue.			ט	דינסטאג
ז	16 Wed.			י	מיטוואך
ח	17 Thu.	Fast Day	תענית אסתר מוקדם	יא	דאנערש.
ט	18 Fri.			יב	פרייטאג
י	19 Sat.			יג	שבת
		פ' צו, פרשת זכור הפטרה כה אמר ה'			
יא	20 Sun.			יד	זונטאג
יב	21 Mon.			טו	מאנטאג
יג	22 Tue.			טז	דינסטאג
יד	23 Wed.			יז	מיטוואך
טו	24 Thu.			יח	דאנערש.
טז	25 Fri.			יט	פרייטאג
יז	26 Sat.			כ	שבת
		פ' שמיני, פרשת פרה הפטרה ויהי דבר ה'			
יח	27 Sun.			כא	זונטאג
יט	28 Mon.			כב	מאנטאג
כ	29 Tue.			כג	דינסטאג
כא	30 Wed.			כד	מיטוואך
כב	31 Thu.			כה	דאנערש.
כג	1 Fri.	APRIL	פ' תזריע, פרשת החודש, מבה"ח הפטרה כל העם הארץ	כו	פרייטאג
כד	2 Sat.			כז	שבת
כה	3 Sun.			כח	זונטאג
כו	4 Mon.			כט	מאנטאג
		ערב ר"ח יוכ"ק			

א' דראש חודש

## FIRST DAY ROSH CHODESH

SUNDAY, MAR. 6, 30 ADAR I

The usual service for Rosh Chodesh: יעלה ויבא in Shemonah Esrei; Half-Hallel; Torah Reading; Mussaf for Rosh Chodesh, etc.

ב' דראש חודש

## SECOND DAY ROSH CHODESH

MONDAY, MAR. 7, 1 ADAR II

We conduct services exactly as on the first day of Rosh Chodesh.

שבת פרשת ויקרא

## SHABBOS PARSHAS VAYIKRA

MAR. 12, 6 ADAR II

The Haftorah is read from Isaiah, 43:21-44:23. Customary Mincha; three Aliyahs in Parshas Tzav.

## (מוקדם) TAANIS ESTHER

(Observed on Thursday Prior to Purim)

THURSDAY MORNING

MAR. 17, 11 ADAR II

Public Fast Day. (It is not a Scriptural obligation as are the other four public fast days).

שחרית / SHACHRIS

The Chazzan says עננו between גואל and רפאנו; Selichos; אבינו מלכנו; Tachanun of Thursday; Half-Kaddish; א-ל ארך אפים; Torah Reading for fast days — 3 Aliyahs in "ויחל" (Parshas Ki Sisah: (32:11-14, 34:1-10); Half-Kaddish; series of ייהי רצון; יהללו; אשרי; למנצח; ובא לציון Kaddish Tiskabel; עלינו; Psalm of the Day; Mourner's Kaddish.

מנחה / MINCHA

אשרי; Half-Kaddish; we take out a Sefer Torah and read "ויחל" as in the morning. no Half-Kaddish after the Torah is read; the third Aliyah is the Maftir. The Haftorah "דרשו": Isaiah 55:6-56:8 (until "אקבץ עליו לנקבציו") is the usual one for the afternoons of public fasts; Brachos after the Haftorah until יהללו; מגן דוד; יהללו כהנים; ברכת כהנים; גואל and עננו between שים שלום; שים שלום; Shemonah Esrei including שים שלום; שמע קולנו; During the Chazzan's Repetition, the Chazzan says עננו between גואל and עלינו; Mourner's Kaddish; עלינו; Kaddish Tiskabel; אבינו מלכנו; אשרי; Mourner's Kaddish.

Before Mincha everyone should give three half-dollar coins to Tzedakah. This money is in commemoration of the Half Shekel (מחצית השקל) that was given at

this time of year to the Beis HaMikdash for the purchase of new animal offerings, beginning with the coming month of Nisan. (One should remember that the obligation of "מחצית השקל", as well as those of Matanos LaEvyonim on Purim, and Maos Chitim before Pesach can all be fulfilled through donations to Ezras Torah.)

שבת פרשת צו  
**SHABBOS PARSHAS TZAV**

פרשת זכור  
**PARSHAS ZACHOR**

MAR. 19, 13 ADAR II

We recite the regular Shabbos service (many say the יצרות for **Parshas Zachor**). We take out two Sifrei Torah; seven Aliyahs in first from the weekly Sidrah — Tetzaveh; Half-Kaddish; The Maftir reads from Parshas Ki Seitzei (Deut. 25:17-19) from "זכור" until the end of the Parsha. It is a Mitzvah of the Torah to read **Parshas Zachor**. The Haftorah for **Parshas Zachor** is from Samuel I 15:2-34; we do not say "א-ל מלא" or "אב הרחמים".

מנחה / MINCHA

Three Aliyahs in Parshas Shemini. We do not say צדקתך צדק.

(Today, 13 Adar, is the Jahrzeit of HaGaon HaRav Moshe ben HaGaon HaRav Dovid Feinstein, זצ"ל, who served as Honorary President of Ezras Torah for many years.)

פורים  
**PURIM**

מוצאי שבת  
**DEPARTURE OF SHABBOS**

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAR. 19  
14 ADAR II

ערבית / MAARIV

Shemonah Esrei with אתה הוננתנו ועל הנסים and ועל הנסים. If one forgot to say ועל הנסים, and first recalled his omission only after he had already completed the Bracha that follows it, he does not begin the Shemonah Esrei again (the same holds true for ועל הנסים in the Blessing after Meals [Birkas Hamazon]). After Shemonah Esrei, Kaddish Tiskabel. The person who will read the Megillah for the entire congregation folds it like a letter, being careful that he does not damage any of the letters in the Megillah. The reader recites the following three Brachos on behalf of the entire congregation: "על מקרא מגילה", "שעשה נסים" and "שהחיינו".

[Rav Henkin noted that the Reading of the Megillah, both at night as well as in the morning, is an obligation incumbent upon every man and woman. Therefore, the reader must have a powerful voice that can be heard by everyone. He must read very precisely, without swallowing any words or even letters. For if anyone misses hearing even one word, he does not fulfill his obligation and must repeat the entire Megillah from that point on. Because of the noise that is made after the mention of Haman, many people do not hear the words, and thus fail to perform a Biblical (מדברי קבלה) commandment. Those who initiated this custom of making noise at the mention of Haman's name, had the pure intentions of performing the Mitzvah in a superior fashion. But, today the interest is only in wanton levity and unruly conduct that is always prohibited. The Sefardim have a custom of making noise only at the mention of Haman during the singing of Shoshanas Yaakov,

after the Reading of the Megillah is already over. This is a fitting custom that should be universally adopted. However, during the reading of the Megillah, we should tolerate no noise-making.]

After the reading and rewinding of the Megillah, the Reader makes the Bracha "הרב את ריבנו". We then say "אשר הניא" and "שושנת יעקב" followed by "ויהי נועם" and "ואתה קדוש"; Kaddish Shalem without לך ויתן לך; the usual Havdalah for the Departure of Shabbos; עלינו; Mourner's Kaddish.

A mourner during Shiva who does not have a Minyan in his own home should go to Shul for the Megillah Reading.

When we arrive home we make Havdalah, after which we have somewhat of a festive meal, eaten on a nicely set table with candles lit.

The final time for the sanctification of the New Moon of Adar II is the entire night following Thursday March 17. (12 Adar II). If necessary, the New Moon may be sanctified the entire night of Shabbos (13 Adar II).

## SUNDAY MORNING, MAR. 20

### שחרית / SHACHRIS

ועל הנסים in Shemonah Esrei; in the Chazzan's Repetition, many say special Piyutim known as the Krovetz L'Purim; no Tachanun; Half-Kaddish; we take out a Sefer Torah from the Aron HaKodesh; three Aliyahs in Parshas Beshalach ("ויבא" till the end of the Parsha) Exodus 17:8-16; Half-Kaddish; ויהללו; we return the Sefer Torah to the Aron HaKodesh; we read the Megillah; before beginning the Megillah, the Reader makes the three Brachos: "על מקרא מגילה", "שעשה נסים" and "שהחיינו" (it should be announced that as the Bracha "שהחיינו" is made we should intend that it also apply to Mishloach Manos, Matonos LaEvyonim and the Seudas Purim [all of these Mitzvoths must be performed during the daytime]). One may not remove his Tefillin until after the Megillah is read, rewound, and the remainder of Shachris completed. After the Megillah is read, the Reader makes the Bracha "הרב את ריבנו". We say "שושנת יעקב" (no "אשר הניא"); "אשרי" "ובא לציון" (no "למנוצח"); Kaddish Tiskabel; עלינו; Psalm of the Day; Mourner's Kaddish. (If one did not yet give his "מחצית השקל", he should do so now.)

One should be very generous in his distribution of his "Gifts to the Poor." One should give to a minimum of two poor people presents of money or of food and drink. In fulfilling his obligation of "Sending Portions to his Friend," one should do this Mitzvah with food that may be eaten without further preparation, and with portions that reflect well on both the giver and the recipient.

One should not send "Mishloach Manos" to a mourner during his year of mourning. If the mourner is a poor man, one may send him money. A mourner is obligated to send "Mishloach Manos" to a friend. (If one lives in a town where the only other Jew is a mourner, he may send him foods that are not of a joyful nature, e.g., plain vegetables).

Fasting and eulogizing are prohibited on Purim and Shushan Purim.

"It is better for a person to emphasize giving "Gifts to the Poor" in a generous and magnanimous fashion, rather than to emphasize the "Sending of Portions" or his own lavish Seudas Purim for there is no greater or more praiseworthy form of celebration than that of celebrating in a manner that gladdens the hearts of the needy, the widowed, the orphaned, and the friendless stranger.

One who gladdens the heart of the unfortunate is compared to the Divine Presence, as it is said (Isaiah: 57:15), 'to revive the spirit of the downtrodden, and to restore the heart of the broken.'" (Rambam in Laws of the Megillah).

The Seudas Purim must be begun before sunset. We say ועל הנסים in Birkas Hamazon even if the meal is completed after dark.

We begin to inquire about and expound upon the laws of Pesach thirty days before, beginning on Purim itself.

ועל הנסים in Shemonah Esrei.

שושן פורים

## SHUSHAN PURIM

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 15 ADAR II

No Tachanun and we do not say יהי רצון א-ל ארך אפים (after Torah reading), and no למנצה; we should rejoice somewhat on this day, too.

שבת פרשת שמיני

## SHABBOS PARSHAS SHEMINI

vwi /awi

## PARSHAS PARAH

Mar. 26, 20 ADAR II

Usual Shabbos service; many say יוצרות; we take out two Sifrei Torah; in the first, we have seven Aliyahs in the weekly Sidrah, Parshas Ki Sissah; Half-Kaddish. In the second Sefer Torah the Maftir reads **Parshas Parah** in Chukas (Numbers 19:1-22). (Some maintain that the obligation to read **Parshas Parah** is mandated by the Torah.) The Haftorah of **Parshas Parah** is read from Ezekiel 36:16-38. We do not say "א-ל מלא" or "אב הרחמים".

מוסף / MUSSAF

Shemonah Esrei of Mussaf for Shabbos.

מנחה / MINCHA

Three Aliyahs in Parshas Tazria. We say צדקתך צדק.

שבת פרשת תזריע

## SHABBOS PARSHAS TAZRIA

פרשת החודש

## PARSHAS HACHODESH

APR. 2, 27 ADAR II

The usual Shabbos Shemonah Esrei; the Chazzan's Repetition (those who say יוצרות [Piyutim for special occasions], say the יוצרות for **Parshas HaChodesh**); Kaddish Tiskabel; Torah Reading: we take out two Sifrei Torah; seven Aliyahs in the first Sefer Torah from the weekly Sidrah — Tazria; Half-Kaddish; the Maftir reads in the second Sefer Torah from Parshas Bo (Exodus 12:1-20); the Haftorah of **Parshas HaChodesh** is read in Ezekiel 45:16-46:18. We bless the month of Nisan (no א-ל מלא; אב הרחמים or אשרי; יהללו; Half-Kaddish).

מוסף / MUSSAF

As usual; (those who say יוצרות [Piyutim for special occasions], say the יוצרות for **Parshas HaChodesh**).

מנחה / MINCHA

Three Aliyahs in Parshas Metzora. We say צדקתך צדק.

## asj aew cwg EREV ROSH CHODESH

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 29 ADAR

(Some observe Yom Kippur Koton.) No Tachanun at Mincha.