

Gregorian Month	Major Jewish Feast	General themes for Jewish year	Prophetic significance for Christians	Christian liturgical year
January				Epiphany: Baptism of Christ
February				Lent: 40 days of fasting and preparation leading into Holy Week
March		Spring Festivals: God's deliverance		
April	Pesach/Passover This cluster of spring holidays (Passover, Unleavened Bread, First Fruits) marks the beginning of the religious year and celebrates the redemption of Jewish people		Christ's atoning sacrifice, his resurrection	Holy Week, culminating in Good Friday-Easter (Final week of Jesus' life on earth, culminating in his resurrection)
May	Shavu'ot/Pentecost This holiday celebrates the giving of the Torah to Moses at Sinai		The outpouring of the Holy Spirit in the upper room in Jerusalem on Shavu'ot	Pentecost Celebrating the outpouring of the Holy Spirit Trinity Sunday
June		Summer Festivals: Preparation Most notable day during the summer cycle of observance is Tisha B'av (Fast remembering the destruction of both the first and second temples on the 9 th of Av, exactly 655 years apart)		Beginning of Ordinary Time
July				
August				
September	Rosh Hashanah Beginning of the civic year <i>Lev. 23:23-25; Num. 29:1-6</i> Yom Kippur Day of National Salvation/Day of Atonement	Fall Festivals: Repentance	Creation/Re-creation Return of the Bridegroom Repentance/ Christ's atonement/ The life is in the blood (<i>Lev. 17:22/Heb. 9:22</i>)	
October	Sukkot/Tabernacles Dwelling in the wilderness, harvest, God-with-us		The incarnation/promise of the millennial kingdom	
November				Christ the King Sunday (final Sunday of the liturgical year)
December		Winter festivals: Victory (This includes minor feasts including Chanukah, Tu B'Shevat and Purim)		Advent 4 Sundays before Christmas Christmas 12 days following Dec. 25