

eBlessings International Daily Devotional Archives

enrich, inspire, encourage, bless, and empower spiritual warriors for end-time battles!

MARCH 2010 MARCH 2010 MARCH 2010

[IDD 2004](#)

[IDD 2005](#)

[IDD 2006](#)

[IDD 2007](#)

[IDD 2008](#)

[IDD 2009](#)

[IDD 2010](#)

Visit [DOT](#), and [WOW Empowerment Series](#), plus [Prophecy](#), [Spiritual Keys & Lessons](#), [IA](#), [PP](#) and more...

Each One! Bless One! You Make a Difference!

* * * * *

Emmanuel's Blessings to you! This morning I was awakened with Shekinah Glory hovering over me. Praise the Holy Father! I was to bring this to you! This is part one of the Christian Church Calendar.

The Christian Church Calendar, Part One.

Liturgical year

From [Wikipedia](#), the free encyclopedia

For [Dom Guéranger's](#) series of books, see The Liturgical Year.

For [John Keble's series of poems](#), see The Christian Year.

Liturgical year

The liturgical year, also known as the Christian year, consists of the cycle of liturgical seasons in Christian churches which determines when feast days, including celebrations of saints, are to be observed, and which portions of Scripture are to be read. Distinct liturgical colours may appear in connection with different seasons of the liturgical year. The dates of the festivals vary somewhat between the different churches, though the sequence and logic is largely the same.

In both East and West, the dates of many feasts vary from year to year, usually in line with the variation in the date of Easter, with which most other moveable feasts are associated. The extent to which feasts and festivals are celebrated

also varies between churches; in general, Protestant churches observe far fewer than Catholic and Orthodox, in particular with regard to feasts of the Virgin Mary and the other Saints.

Liturgical cycle

The liturgical cycle divides the year into a series of seasons, each with their own mood, theological emphases, and modes of prayer, which can be signified by different ways of decorating churches, colors of Paraments and Vestments for clergy, scriptural readings, themes for preaching and even different traditions and practices often observed personally or in the home. In churches that follow the liturgical year, the scripture passages for each Sunday (and even each day of the year in some traditions) are specified by a list called a lectionary.

Among non-Catholic Western Christians, Anglicans and Lutherans have traditionally followed the lectionary since the days of the Protestant Reformation. Following the Roman Catholic liturgical reform of the Roman Rite instituted by Pope Paul VI in 1969, the adoption and use of lectionaries in other Protestant churches (Methodist, Reformed, United, etc.) increased. In particular, the growing influence of the Revised Common Lectionary led to a greater awareness of the Christian year among Protestants in the later decades of the 20th century, especially among mainline denominations.

Biblical Calendars

Scholars are not in agreement about whether the calendars used by the Jews before the Babylonian captivity were solar (based on the return of the same relative position between the sun and the earth) or lunisolar (based on months that corresponded to the cycle of the moon, with periodic additional months to bring the calendar back into agreement with the solar cycle) like the present-day Hebrew calendar.[1] ` The first month of the year was called ביבא (Abib),[2] meaning the month of green ears of grain.[3] It thus occurred in the spring.

At about the time of the Babylonian captivity, the Jews adopted as the name for the month the term ניסן (Nisan),[4] based on the Babylonian name Nisanu.[5]

Thomas J Talley says that the adoption of the Babylonian term occurred even before the captivity.[6]

In the earlier calendar, most of the months were simply called by a number (such as "the fifth month"). The Babylonian-derived names of the months are:

- 1.Nisan (March-April)
- 2.Iyar (April-May)
- 3.Sivan (May-June)
- 4.Tammuz (June-July)
- 5.Av (July-August)
- 6.Elul (August-September)
- 7.Tishrei (September-October)
- 8.Cheshvan (October-November)
- 9.Kislev (November-December)
- 10.Tevet (December-January)
- 11.Shevat (January-February)
- 12.Adar (February-March)

In Biblical times, the following Jewish religious feasts were celebrated:

Pesach (Passover) – 14 Nisan/Abib (sacrifice of a lamb), 15 Nisan/Abib (Passover seder)

Shavuot (Pentecost) – 6 Sivan

Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) – 10 Tishrei

Sukkot (Tabernacles) – 15 Tishrei

Hanukkah (Dedication or Lights) – 25 Kislev (instituted in 164 BC)

Purim (Lots) – 14 Adar (instituted c. 400 BC)

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH CALENDAR, PART ONE.



Wikipedia is a project of the Wikimedia Foundation.

Questions or comments?

Contact the Wikimedia Foundation:

donate@wikimedia.org