



הארגון העולמי של בתי הכנסת  
והקהילות האורתודוקסיות  
World Organization of Orthodox  
Communities and Synagogues

איחוד בתי הכנסת  
והקהילות בישראל  
Union of Synagogues and  
Communities in Israel



"וְהָיָה בְּיָמַי זֶרַח בְּזֶרְעוֹ, וּבְיָמַי שֶׁבַת בְּשֶׁבֶתוֹ"

*And it shall come to pass that from one New Moon to another, and from one Sabbath to another*

(ישעיהו פרק סו פסוק כג)

Table of Laws and Customs for Jewish Communities, edited by Prof. Yehuda Eisenberg  
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# Adar 5781

February 12, 2021 - March 13, 2021

*The New Moon:* Friday (13.2.2021), at 6:19 a.m. and 4 *chalakim*

**Kiddush Levana (Sanctification of the Moon):**

from Monday night, the eve of 4 *Adar* (15.2.2021) to Thursday night, the eve of 14 *Adar* (25.2.2021)

**Kiddush Levana** (according to Oriental communities): from Saturday night, the eve of 9 *Adar* (20.2.2021).

Friday, 30 Shvat (12.2.2020) – the first day of **Rosh Chodesh Adar**: *Rosh Chodesh* prayers.

## Candle Lighting Times For Shabbat - Friday, 30 Shvat, February 12, 2021

Shabbat begins		Shabbat ends		Shabbat begins		Shabbat begins			
Jerusalem	16:47	Jerusalem	18:01	New York	17:07	Melbourne	19:53	Madrid	18:16
Tel Aviv	17:03	Tel Aviv	18:02	Los Angeles	17:05	Johannesburg	18:28	Marbella	18:39
Beer Sheba	17:06	Beer Sheba	18:03	Paris	17:37	Buenos Aires	19:20	Toronto	17:16
Haifa	16:55	Haifa	18:01	London	16:41	Moscow	17:00	Warsaw	16:12
Eilat	16:57	Eilat	18:04	Amsterdam	17:18	Rome	17:09		

**Shabbat, Parshat Mishpatim, 2<sup>nd</sup> day of Rosh Chodesh Adar (13.2.2021) – Shabbat Shkalim**

*Piyutim* and *Yotzrot* as customary for *Parshat Shkalim*.

**Arvit:** Shabbat prayers, adding "Ya'ale v'Yavo".

**Shacharit:** Ya'ale v'Yavo, *chatzi hallel*.

Three *sifrei Torah* are brought out. Six men are called up to read *Parshat Mishpatim*. The second scroll is placed on the *bimah* and the first scroll is raised up. In the second scroll we read from *Parshat Pinchas* "u'vyom hashabat, u'veroshei chodshechem". The third scroll is placed on the *bimah*, Half *Kaddish* is recited, and then one man is called up for *Maftir* and to read from the third scroll from *Parshat Ki Tisa*, Shmot 30: 11-16. Haftara: II Kings 12:1-17 "ben sheva shanim" until "la'kohanim yihyu". Oriental communities being from II Kings 11:17 "vayichrot yehoyada". Only adults are called up to read from the Torah (and *maftir*). *Av harahamim* is not recited. In *Mussaf* we add the addition for Shabbat Rosh Chodes: "Ata Yatzarta", *shir shel yom* and *barchi nafshi*.

**Mincha:** Three men are called up to read the Torah from *Parashat Teruma*. *Tzid'katcha Tzedek* is not recited.

**Thursday, 6 Adar, (18.2.2021): Anniversary of the passing of Moshe Rabbeinu and Memorial Day for Israel's Fallen Soldiers and whose burial place is unknown (moved early)**

Men of the *Chevra Kaddisha* have a custom of fasting as on a general fast day and have a *se'uda* when the fast is over. They recite *selichot* during the morning prayer (*shacharit*), and read *parashat VaYechal Moshe* at both *shacharit* and *mincha*.

## Candle Lighting Times For Shabbat - Friday, 7 Adar, February 19, 2021

Shabbat begins		Shabbat ends		Shabbat begins		Shabbat begins			
Jerusalem	16:53	Jerusalem	18:06	New York	17:16	Melbourne	19:44	Madrid	18:24
Tel Aviv	17:09	Tel Aviv	18:08	Los Angeles	17:12	Johannesburg	18:23	Marbella	18:46
Beer Sheba	17:11	Beer Sheba	18:08	Paris	17:49	Buenos Aires	19:12	Toronto	17:26
Haifa	17:01	Haifa	18:06	London	16:54	Moscow	17:15	Warsaw	16:26
Eilat	17:02	Eilat	18:08	Amsterdam	17:31	Rome	17:17		

**Shabbat, Parshat Teruma, 8 Adar (20.2.2021) – Parashat Zachor**

Two *sifrei Torah* are brought out: from the one we read the weekly *Parasha* and call up seven for the reading. This is followed by *chatzi kaddish*, and then we read from the second scroll for *Maftir* the conclusion of *Parashat Ki Tetzei* – "Zachor". For men this reading is considered obligatory from the Torah. Some say this applies to women as well. One should have in mind that he is fulfilling his obligation with this reading.

For the *haftara* we read from the book of Samuel I, Chapter 15, from verse 2: "ko amar HaShem... pakadti" to verse 34: "giv'at Sha'ul". Only adults are called up to read from the Torah (and *maftir*). *Av harahamim* is not recited.

**Mincha:** Three men are called up to read the Torah from *Parashat Tezave*. *Tzid'katcha Tzedek* is recited.

## Thursday, 13 Adar (25.2.202) – Ta’anit Esther, The Fast of Esther

The fast begins at ‘alot ha-shachar (4:40 a.m. in Jerusalem). It is a *ta’anit tzibbur*, a general day of fasting: the *aneinu* prayer is added in *Shemoneh Esreh*, *slichot* are recited, as is *Avinu Malkeinu*. *Vayechal* is read both in *shacharit* and in *mincha*.

**Mincha:** *Avinu malkeinu* and *tachanun* are not recited. *Machatzit ha-Shekel* – which is used to be weighed out during the period of the Temple – is remembered, and three silver coins that are legal tender in the country and are called “a half” (*machatzit*) – and since not everyone can give three silver coins, it has become customary in synagogues to put 3 coins in a *tsedaka* plate, which are then ascribed to each person in return for his *tsedaka*. The fast ends at 5:57 p.m. [in Jerusalem]. Those who have difficulty fasting, may eat *Mezonot*, the size of less than an egg, and may drink as much as needed.

## Friday, 14 Adar (26.2.2021) – Purim dePrazim

The Mitzvot of Purim are: reading the *Megillah*, *Mishloach Manot*, *matanot la’evyonim*, *matanot la’evyonim*, adding *al ha-nissim* in the prayers and in *Birkat Hamazon* and the Torah reading is “*vayavo Amalek*”.

Purim is celebrated in two days, as described in the Book of Esther ch. 9, verse 17-19. Everywhere, Purim is celebrated on the fourteenth of Adar, while in cities surrounded by a wall from the time of Yehoshua ben Nun, as in Jerusalem – Purim is celebrated on the 15th of Adar. All over the world there are two cities that are probably surrounded by a wall from the time of Yehoshua ben Nun: Jerusalem and Shushan Habirah in Persia. Other cities, including the ancient cities, are in doubt whether they are located in the right place.

15 Adar sometimes falls on Shabbat. In this case, the order of the Purim *mitzvot* in Jerusalem are different. The reason is that on Shabbat the *Megillah* cannot be read (as we do not bless on the *lulav* or blow the *shofar* on Shabbat), and it is not possible to give *matanot la’evyonim* to the needy, therefore, the *Mitzvot* of Purim are divided into three days: Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

The new towns in Israel celebrate Purim on *Purim dePrazim*, on the fourteenth day, and *Tachanun* is not recited on the 15th day of Adar. The neighborhoods that are connected to the newer part of Jerusalem, and are visible and close to Jerusalem, celebrate Purim as in Jerusalem, on the 15th of Adar. In distant neighborhoods they will celebrate Purim according to the *Minhag* in that specific neighborhood, because the *Minhag* changes according to how the neighborhood connects to Jerusalem.

In the old towns in Israel, such as: Jaffa, Safed, Acre, Tiberias, Lod - which are in doubt whether they are surrounded by a wall from the time of Yehoshua ben Nun, the *Megillah* is read with a *bracha* on the fourteenth day, which is a reading time for all, and on the 15th day of Adar, the *Megillah* is read without a *bracha*. *Mishloach Manot*, *matanot la’evyonim* and *Seudat Purim* are practiced on both days. This *Minhag* has long since been ceased, and in our days Purim is celebrated only on the 14th of Adar.

A resident of Jerusalem who is visiting in the 14th day in a city of *Perazim*, and intends to return to Jerusalem on the 15th day, or who is travelling on a ship or in the desert - will ask his rabbi.

## Friday, 14 Adar (26.2.2021), the laws for Purim (besides Jerusalem)

**Arvit:** In the *Shemoneh Esreh* prayer we recite ‘*al ha-nissim*. After *Shemoneh Esreh* we recite *Kaddish titkabbal*. Then follows the reading of *Megillat Esther*. The reader unwinds the scroll as if it were a letter and recites three *berachot*: *al mikra megillah*, *she-asa nissim*, and *she-heheyanu*. We do not interrupt even to respond *Baruch hu uvaruch sh’mo*. The reader must have in mind to fulfill the obligation of those listening, both with the *berachot* and with the reading of the *megillah*, and those listening must have in mind that their obligations are hereby met. If one misses a few words of the reading, he may make up for what he missed by reading from a printed text. It is customary to read Chapter 8, verse 11 twice: once *l’hashmid la’harog* and the second time *l’hashmid ve-la’harog*; this applies to Chapter 9, verse 2 as well: once *ve-ish lo amad bifneihem* and the second time *ve-ish lo amad lifneihem*. The names of Haman’s ten sons are read in a single breath. After the reading, the reader rewinds the scroll and recites the *beracha* “*harav et riveinu*”. Anyone reading the *megillah* only to relieve himself of his obligation does not recite *harav et riveinu*. The congregation recites *asher heni’ and shoshanat ya’akov*. This is followed by *atta kadosh*, the entire *kaddish* without *titkabbal*, *aleinu leshabbeah*, *kaddish yatom* and *barechu*. Women are obliged to hear the reading of the *megillah*, and it is proper for them to hear it as part of the congregation in the synagogue. A woman may fulfill another woman’s obligation by reading the *megillah* for her. ‘*Al hanissim* in *Birkat Hamazon*. And if he forgets, he does return to say it again, but can add before “*harachaman hu yezakenu*”: “*harachamn hu yaase lanu Nissim... bimai Mordechai v’esther*”.

**Shacharit:** *al ha-nissim*. After the repetition of the *Amida*, *chatzi kaddish* is recited. Three are called up to the reading from *Parashat B’shalah*: “*Va-yavo Amalek*”. Then *chatzi kaddish* is said, followed by *Y’hallelu*. The *sefer Torah* is returned to the Ark (*tefillin* are not to be removed before the reading of the *Megillah*). The *Megillah* is read. When *birkat she-heheyanu* is recited, one should have in mind *mishloach manot*, *matanot la’evyonim* and *se’udat Purim*. After the reading of the *Megillah* and it has been rolled up, the reader recites the *beracha* “*Harav et riveinu*”. The congregation recites *Shoshanat Ya’akov*, and then *ashrei* and *uva le-Tsion*. This is followed by *kaddish titkabbal*, the *Mizmor* of the day (*Tehillim 22*): *la-m’natzeach ‘al ayyelet ha-shahar*, and *ein keilokeinu*.

**Mishloach Manot:** Two portions of edible food are sent to a single person, and even a poor man who lives by *tsedaka* is obligated to do this.

**Mattanot La’evyonim:** Two gifts are sent to two poor people. Women are also obliged to send *manot*, and so men send to men, and women – to women.

**Se’udat Purim:** The *se’udah* is held early because of Erev Shabbat. If the *se’udah* is held after *chatzot* (midday), so *Mincha* should be recited before the *se’udah*.

## The laws of Purim Meshulash in Jerusalem

This year the Mitzvot of Purim in Jerusalem are divided into 3 days.

On Friday (the 14th of Adar) the *Megillah* is read (on Thursday evening and on Friday morning), *shoshanat ya’akov* is recited. *Matanot la’evyonim* is given to the needy (as in the cities of *Perazim*). See the *Megillah* reading laws for *Purim deParazim* mentioned above.

In Jerusalem ‘*al ha-nissim*, *tachanun*, or *la-m’natzeah... ya’ankha* is not recited. There is no need to have a *se’udah* and to give *Mishloach Manot*. *Shir shel Yom* for Friday.

## Candle Lighting Times For Shabbat - Friday, 14 Adar, February 26, 2021

Shabbat begins		Shabbat ends		Shabbat begins		Shabbat begins			
Jerusalem	16:59	Jerusalem	18:11	New York	17:24	Melbourne	19:34	Madrid	18:32
Tel Aviv	17:15	Tel Aviv	18:13	Los Angeles	17:18	Johannesburg	18:16	Marbella	19:53
Beer Sheba	17:17	Beer Sheba	18:13	Paris	18:00	Buenos Aires	19:04	Toronto	17:35
Haifa	17:07	Haifa	18:12	London	17:06	Moscow	17:30	Warsaw	16:39
Eilat	17:07	Eilat	18:13	Amsterdam	17:44	Rome	17:26		

## Shabbat Parashat Tezave – 15 Adar (27.2.2021) – Shabbat Hafsa

**All over:** Seven men are called up to read the weekly portion. The *Haftara* is read from *Yechezkel* (Ezekiel) 43:10: "ata ben adam" until 43:27 "neum ... hashem"

**Mincha:** Three men are called up to read the Torah from *Parashat Ki Tisa*. *Tzid'katcha Tzedek* is not recited. *Mostzai Shabbat* prayers as usual.

**In Jerusalem:** Two *sifrei Torah* are brought out: from the one we read the weekly *Parasha* and call up seven for the reading, and then we read from the second scroll for *Maftir* in *Parashat B'shalah*: "Va-yavo Amalek". The *haftara* is read from *Shmuel I* 15:2: "ko amar hashem... pakadti" until 15:34 "givat shaul". *Av ha-rachamim* is not recited, nor is *Hazkarat Neshamot*. *al ha-nissim* is recited in all the prayers and in *Birkat Hamazon*.

**Mincha:** Three men are called up to read the Torah from *Parashat Ki Tisa*. *Tzid'katcha Tzedek* is not recited. *Mostzai Shabbat* prayers as usual.

## Sunday, 16 Adar (28.2.2021)

**All over:** No changes in the daily prayers. *Tachanun* is not recited.

**In Jerusalem:** *Se'udat Purim* and *Mishloach Manot*. *Tachanun*, *la-m'natzeah* and 'al ha-nissim are not recited.

## Purim Meshulash Summary

**Friday (14 Adar):** The *Megillah* is read (on Thursday evening and on Friday morning) and *matanot la'evyonim* is given to the needy (as in the cities of *Perazim*).

**Shabbat (15 Adar):** Two *sifrei Torah* are brought out and in the second scroll we read "Va-yavo Amalek" and the *haftara* is read from *Shmuel I* 15:2: "ko amar hashem... pakadti" until 15:34 "givat shaul". *Al ha-nissim* is recited in all the prayers and in *Birkat Hamazon*.

**Sunday (16 Adar):** We observe the Mitzva of *Se'udat Purim* and we send *Mishloach Manot* on all 3 days of Purim. *Tachanun* is not recited nor is *nefilat apayim*. In all the places and cities (*Perazim*) Purim is celebrated on Friday, 14 Adar.

Purim Meshulash is celebrated in Jerusalem every year when the Seder night falls on Saturday night. Next time this will happen will be in the year 5788 and then in the year 5805.

## Candle Lighting Times For Shabbat - Friday, 21 Adar, March 5, 2021

Shabbat begins		Shabbat ends		Shabbat begins		Shabbat begins			
Jerusalem	17:04	Jerusalem	18:16	New York	17:32	Melbourne	19:25	Madrid	18:40
Tel Aviv	17:20	Tel Aviv	18:18	Los Angeles	17:24	Johannesburg	18:10	Marbella	19:00
Beer Sheba	17:22	Beer Sheba	18:18	Paris	18:11	Buenos Aires	18:55	Toronto	17:44
Haifa	17:13	Haifa	18:17	London	17:19	Moscow	17:45	Warsaw	16:51
Eilat	17:12	Eilat	18:18	Amsterdam	17:57	Rome	17:34		

## Shabbat Parashat Ki Tisa, 22 Adar (6.3.2020) – Parashat Parah

*Piyutim* and *Yotzrot* as customary. Two *sifrei Torah* are taken out; in one we read the weekly portion, and seven are called up to this reading. In the other *sefer Torah* we read the *Maftir* from the beginning of *Parashat Chukkat*, *Bamidbar* 19:1-22. The *haftara* is read from *Yechezkel* (Ezekiel) 36, from verse 16: *Vayhi d'var HaShem elai leimor* until the end of the chapter. A child under the age of 13 is not called up for *maftir*. *Av ha-rachamim* is not recited.

**Mincha:** Three men are called up to read the Torah from *Parashat VaYakhel*. *Tzid'katcha Tzedek* is recited.

**Thursday, 27 Adar (11.3.2021):** Those who are accustomed to fast on *erev rosh chodesh* recite *Yom Kippur Katan*, *Tachanun* and *Avinu Malkeinu*. Some go to pray at the graves of the righteous.

## Candle Lighting Times For Shabbat - Friday, 28 Adar, March 12, 2021

Shabbat begins		Shabbat ends		Shabbat begins		Shabbat begins			
Jerusalem	17:09	Jerusalem	18:21	New York	17:40	Melbourne	19:14	Madrid	18:48
Tel Aviv	17:16	Tel Aviv	18:23	Los Angeles	17:30	Johannesburg	18:02	Marbella	19:06
Beer Sheba	17:27	Beer Sheba	18:23	Paris	18:22	Buenos Aires	18:46	Toronto	17:52
Haifa	17:18	Haifa	18:22	London	17:31	Moscow	17:59	Warsaw	17:04
Eilat	17:16	Eilat	18:22	Amsterdam	18:09	Rome	17:43		

## Shabbat Parashat Vayakhel-P'kudei, 29 Adar (13.3.2021) - Parashat HaChodesh/Mevarchin

"*Hazak*". *Piyutim* and *Yotzrot* as customary. Two *sifrei Torah* are taken out; in one we read the weekly portion, and seven are called up to this reading. *Chatzi Kadish*. In the other *sefer Torah* we read the *Maftir* from *Parashat Bo*: *vayovmer hashem... hachodesh hazeh* until *tochlu matzot*. The *Haftara* is read from *Yechezkel* 45:16: *kol ha'am ha'aretz* until chapter 46:18 *ish me'achuzato*". Some add the first and last verse from the *Haftara* of "*Machar Chodesh*". A child under the age of 13 is not called up for *maftir*. *Av ha-rachamim* is not recited. We bless the month of Nissan which begins on Sunday (14.3.2021).

**The Molad: Saturday night (13.3.2021), 7:03 p.m. and 5 chalakim**

**Mincha:** Three men are called up to read the Torah from *Parashat Vayikra*. *Tzid'katcha Tzedek* is not recited.

**With best wishes for a Good Month!**

**David Ben-Naeh**

