

# Sidros

Basic principles

How to chose them for a calendar

# Sidros

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Arranging the sidros

# Sidros - introduction

- Having established a calendar, we need to place the Sidros (parshiyos). It should be easy - they're in order!
- Three things make things more complicated.
  - a) Yomim Tovim
  - b) Counting parshiyos
  - c) Eretz Yisroel and chutzah la'aretz

## a) Yomim Tovim

- If the major yomim tovim fall on Shabbos, they have their own reading - and the weekly sidrah waits for the next week.
- This applies to:  
Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, all of Sukkos, all of Pesach, and Shavuos.
- Sukkos and Pesach can contain one or two Shabboses.

## b) Counting parshiyos

- Depending on
  - when Rosh Hashanah falls at the beginning and end of the year, and
  - how many yomim tovim interrupt,
- we find the total numbers of weekly sidros to read that year.
- There are 54 sidros (see the left-hand pane in the Keviyus page). Some may need to be doubled up, to fit the actual number of readings.
- [One of them is V'zos Habracha, and it is read on Simchas Torah – doesn't count.]
- There are (about) four more weeks in a leap year (מעוברת) than in a regular year (פשוטה), so a regular year will need several more double parshiyos.

## b) Counting parshiyos, cont.

- The left pane on the Keviyus web page shows which sidros can be doubled –  
but not how to decide which ones actually are.
- We'll do this in stages, going from one benchmark to another through the year.
- We'll need to know how many Shabbos readings there are between each pair of benchmarks. It may vary with the different calendars.

## b) Counting parshiyos, cont.

- “We’ll need to know how many Shabbos readings there are between each pair of benchmarks. It may vary with the different calendars.”
- One way to do this: Hover over two benchmark dates, and see how many weeks and days into the year each one is, and thus how far apart they are.
- It can help to go to a view where the starting point lines up (at Rosh Hashanah, or at Pesach [and the rest of the year], using the “Line up by...” buttons.) You can also page down, which goes exactly one week at a time, or compare two copies of the page, one at the beginning and one at the end.
- Each week is one reading.  
As for the extra days, it depends whether Shabbos falls in between.

## c) Eretz Yisroel and chutzah la'aretz

- The one-day yomim tovim in Eretz Yisroel can mean that the second day of yom tov falls on Shabbos, and takes over the Torah reading in chutzah la'aretz -
- but not in Eretz Yisroel.
- That would mean that Eretz Yisroel has room for an extra parsha that year, compared to chutzah la'aretz. It will jump a week ahead then, and stay ahead until chutzah la'aretz has a double parsha and Eretz Yisroel not.



# Sidros, cont.

	This year:
<p>Scroll down your calendar for the year and see</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• where the parshiyos get pushed away by the major Yomim Tovim</li><li>• and how many times they need to be doubled to make things fit – to use all 54 sidros.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• בּש"ז leap year. On Shabbos: Chol Hamoed Sukkos, first day of Pesach - <i>and</i> the last day but only in chutzah la'aretz.</li><li>• We are only going to need one double parsha in chutza la'aretz (which turns out to be Matos-Masei) – and none at all in Eretz Yisroel.</li></ul>

# Sidros

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Arranging the sidros

# Sidros – Arranging the sidros

We do this in stages, working between benchmarks.

- 1) Beginning the year
- 2) Pesach
- 3) Shavuos
- 4) Tisha B'Av
- 5) Nitzavim-Vayeilech

Plus - some changes between Eretz Yisroel and chutzah la'aretz

# 1) Arranging the sidros – beginning the year

	On Keviyus page:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No sidros are ever combined until Adar - in olden times they wouldn't know till then if it would be a leap year!</li><li>• In a regular year we need to catch up about four weeks, so in a leap year all of Vayakhel-Pekudei, Tazria-Metzora, Acharei-Kedoshim, Behar-Bechukosai are separate.</li><li>• But three of these pairs are after Pesach. So regular years won't catch up to leap years until around Shavuos.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Scroll down to Adar</li><li>• It can help to open <i>two</i> calendars, side by side.</li><li>• Go from פשוטה years to מעוברת years (right to left) and compare – Nisan on one side, Adar II on the other.</li><li>• Scroll to Pesach and Shavuos, checking both sides.</li></ul>

## 2a) Arranging the sidros – Pesach - פשוטה

	On Keviyus page:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Parshas Tzav is always right before Pesach for a peshutah.</li><li>• For six regular year calendars, this requires Vayakhel-Pikudei to be doubled: it's the only double parsha before Tzav.</li><li>• But see ה"ש א. Bereishis is just after Simchas Torah, Tzav is just before Pesach – <i>just</i> room for one extra parsha (24 weeks + <i>two</i> days apart), so Vayakhel and Pikudei are separate.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check this for all calendars.</li><li>• It can help to open <i>two</i> calendars, side by side – one near Simchas Torah, the other near Pesach.</li><li>• Scroll down ה"ש א to see how the extra parsha fits, compared with the others. It only works because of the "ש" – a long year.</li></ul>

## 2b) Arranging the sidros – Pesach - מעוברת

	On Keviyus page:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A leap year has 30 extra days, with (at least) 4 extra Shabboses.</li><li>• There are <i>no</i> double parshiyos before Pesach.</li><li>• Regular years had Vayakhel-Pikudei doubled, so a מעוברת ends up <math>4-1=3</math> parshiyos ahead: Tzav, Shemini, Tazria, Metzora before Pesach.</li><li>• For א"ח and ש"ג, there is room for <i>five</i> Shabboses, so Acharei Mos before Pesach instead.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• side - מעוברת</li><li>• Scroll down to Metzora before Pesach. No double parshiyos at all!</li><li>• For both calendars starting with Thursday (ה) (27 weeks + 2 to 4 days apart), scroll to see the extra Shabbos.</li></ul>

### 3) Arranging the sidros – Shavuos

	On Keviyus page:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are exactly six Shabboses between Pesach and Shavuos.</li><li>• The regular years catch up now, with Tazria-Metzora, Acharei Mos-Kedoshim, Behar-Bechukosai.</li><li>• Both kinds of year get to Bamidbar just before Shavuos.</li><li>• For leap years א"ח and ג"ה, we were already a week ahead before Pesach, so we can't help getting to Naso instead before Shavuos.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Scroll to show them. (It's easiest to use Line up by Pesach from here on.)</li><li>• See the regular years catch up.</li><li>• For the calendars starting with Thursday (ה), scroll to see how it stays a week ahead.</li></ul>

## 4a) Arranging the sidros – Tisha B'Av

	On Keviyus page:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This is where we catch up completely.</li><li>• It doesn't depend on regular or leap year – just on when Shavuos was. But it's complicated!</li><li>• Parshas Devarim is always right before Tisha B'Av. That's 10 sidros from Bamidbar.</li><li>• If there are 8 Shabboses after Shavuos, we need to combine two sets of sidros.</li><li>• If there are 9 Shabboses after Shavuos, we'll only combine one set of sidros.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In left-hand pane, see Bamidbar to Devarim.</li><li>• The two sets are Chukas-Balak, Matos-Masei. If just one, Matos-Masei.</li></ul>



## 4b) Arranging the sidros – Tisha B'Av, cont.

	On Keviyus page:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The second day of Shavuos and Tisha B'Av are 8 weeks and 5 days apart.</li><li>• If Pesach falls on Thursday, the last day of Shavuos falls on Shabbos.</li><li>• Then there are only 8 Shabboses before Tisha B'Av.</li><li>• We combine Chukas-Balak and Matos-Masei.</li><li>• [This case will be interesting again in (6) when we talk about Eretz Yisroel.]</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Start with calendars whose title ends ה"__.</li><li>• Count Shabboses till Tisha B'Av, and check the sidros. We end up with two sets of double parshiyos even for m'ubaros (זש"ה, בח"ה).</li></ul>

## 4c) Arranging the sidros – Tisha B'Av, cont.

	On Keviyus page:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If Pesach does <u>not</u> fall on Thursday, there are 9 Shabboses before Tisha B'Av,</li><li>• so we only combine Matos-Masei.</li><li>• Special case of this: Pesach fell on Shabbos, and then Shavuot on Sunday. Tisha B'Av <i>would</i> have been on Shabbos as well and there would only be 8 Shabboses – but Tisha B'Av is moved to Sunday and there is a 9th Shabbos after all.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Start with those other calendars</li><li>• See how an extra Shabbos falls in between.</li><li>• Examine cases where Pesach falls on Shabbos (title ט"ז)</li></ul>

## 4d) Arranging the sidros – Tisha B'Av, cont.

	On Keviyus page:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Another special case: We saw in 2) and 3) that for א"ח and ג"ה, where Rosh Hashanah fell on Thursday in a leap year, we read Parshas Naso before Shavuos, one week ahead of the rest.</li><li>• Here there are only 9 sidros left before Devarim, and again exactly 9 Shabboses. Even Matos and Masei separate.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Start with א"ח and ג"ה</li><li>• See that there are 9 Shabboses till Tisha B'Av, and that all the sidros separate.</li></ul>

## 5) Arranging the sidros – Nitzavim-Vayeilech

	On Keviyus page:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Parshas Nitzavim is always right before Rosh Hashanah.</li><li>• Though Tisha B'Av and the next Rosh Hashanah are 7 weeks and 2 days apart, there is no way to fit an extra Shabbos in between –</li><li>• either because of 'לֹא אֶדְ"וּ רֵאשׁ': Rosh Hashanah is never on Sunday,</li><li>• or because if Rosh Hashanah falls on Monday, Tisha B'Av was on Shabbos – and then got pushed off to Sunday.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• D'varim to Nitzavim is 7 sidros.</li><li>• Check τ“__ calendars. [And look back at 4(c).]</li></ul>

## 5) Arranging the sidros – Nitzavim-Vayeilech, cont.

### On Keviyus page:

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|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Parshas Nitzavim is always right before Rosh Hashanah.</li><li>• That leaves Vayeilech and Ha'azinu. V'zos Habrocha is on Simchas Torah, doesn't count.</li><li>• There is exactly 1 Shabbos between Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur. If Rosh Hashanah falls on Monday or Tuesday, there will be <i>another</i> Shabbos between Yom Kippur and Sukkos.</li><li>• If so, Vayeilech will be needed for Shabbos Shuvah, and Ha'azinu before Sukkos.</li><li>• Otherwise, Nitzavim-Vayeilech is doubled.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• When there's a Shabbos between Yom Kippur and Sukkos, see (at <i>end</i> of calendars) how that adds an extra parsha.</li><li>• Doesn't matter if the year is פשוטה or מעוברת.</li></ul> |
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## 6) Eretz Yisroel and chutzah la'aretz

### On Keviyus page:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Only two days can be a Yom Tov in chutzah la'aretz and chol in Eretz Yisroel: Acharon shel Pesach and the 2nd day of Shavuos.</li><li>• [Chol Hamoed overrides the leining anyhow, and Shemini Atzeres never falls on Friday.]</li><li>• When that happens, Eretz Yisroel is a week ahead of chutzah la'aretz till we get a double parsha in chutzah la'aretz and not in Eretz Yisroel.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• For headers ending with ר"__ it starts with Acharon shel Pesach.</li><li>• For headers ending with ח"__ it starts with Shavuos.</li><li>• Follow the sidros till they rejoin.</li><li>• They rejoin first chance they get. Except, we don't double Chukas-Balak instead of Matos-Masei.</li></ul> |
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