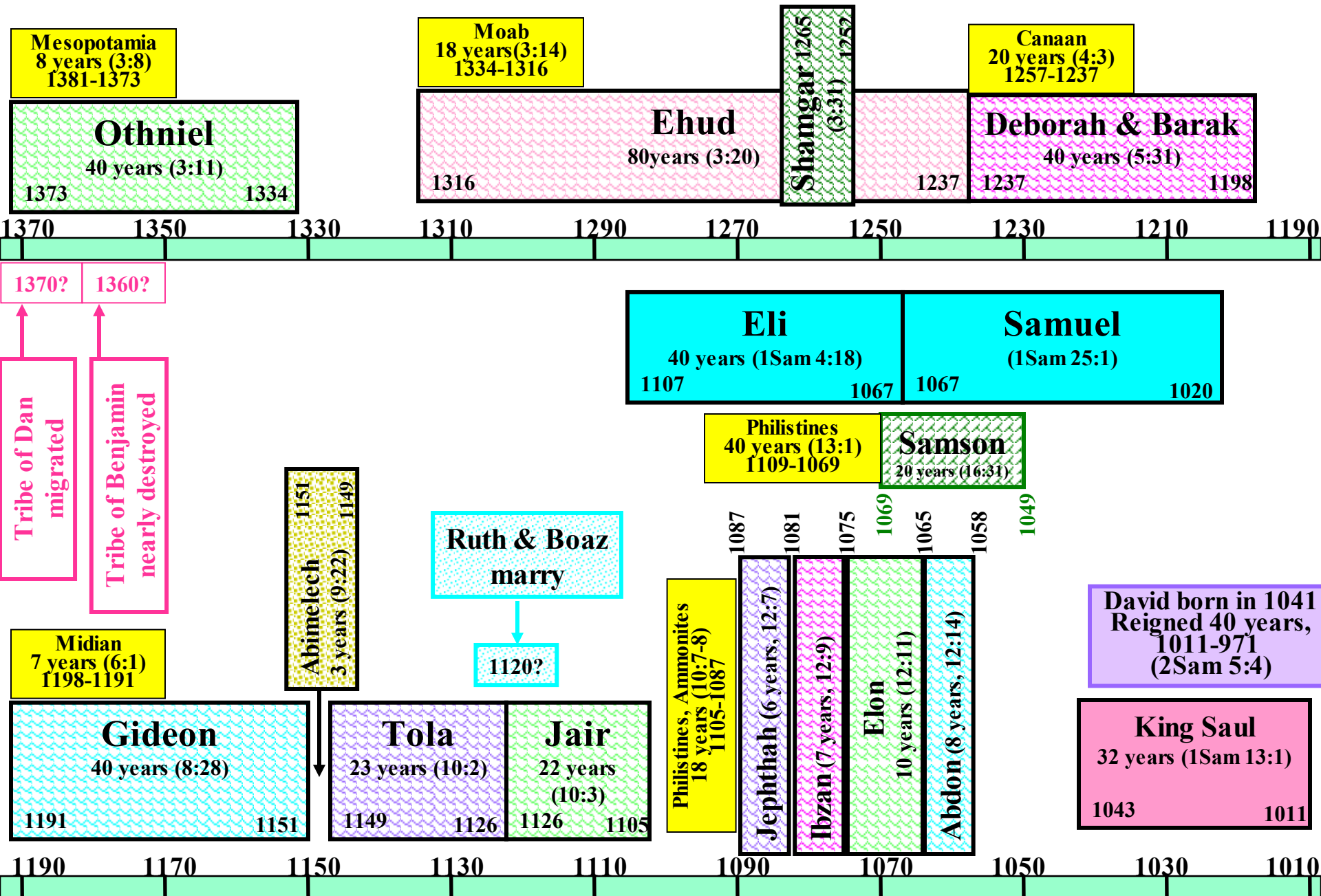


The Period of the Judges



Israel's Agricultural Calendar

| Nisan | Ziv (Iyyar) | Sivan | Tammuz | Ab | Elul | Tishri (Ethanim) | Bul (Marcheshvan) | Kislev | Tebet h | Shebat | Adar | Adar Sheni |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------|
| March-April | April-May | May-June | June-July | July-Aug | Aug-Sep | Sep-Oct | Oct-Nov | Nov-Dec | Dec-Jan | Jan-Feb | Feb-Mar | |
| 30 days | 29 days | 30 days | 29 days | 30 days | 29 days | 30 days | 29 days | 30 days | 29 days | 30 days | 29 days | 29 days |
| SPRING | | SUMMER | | | SUMMER | | | WINTER | | | | |
| barley + flax harvest begins | barley harvest dry season begins | wheat harvest | tending vines | ripening of grapes, figs + olives | processing of grapes, figs + olives | plowing | sowing of wheat & barley | winter rains begin | rainy winter months | new year for trees | almond tree blossoms citrus fruits harvest | |

- Passover
- Unleavened Bread
- First-fruits
- Pentecost
- 9 Av
Destruction of Jerusalem + Temple
BC 586
AD 70
- Trumpets
- Atonement
- Tabernacles
- Dedication (Hanukkah)
John 10:22
8 days
25 Kislev – 2 Tebeth
- Purim
14,15 Adar



- Israel's calendar was an agricultural one, based on the moon.
- A lunar cycle requires 29 days, 12 hours 44 minutes 2.8 seconds between two successive new moons. ∴ Marcheshvan, as often as necessary, is lengthened to 30 days.
- Yom Kippur can't be on a Friday or a Sunday because of the great inconvenience of preparing food.
- Rosh Hashanah can't occur on Sunday, Wednesday or Friday. ∴ adjustments were made to Marcheshvan & Kislev in the preceding year.

Additional information on Ruth

The cycle of rain and dry seasons defined the time when various crops were planted and harvested. Between November and January, seed was scattered (Mark 4:3-8) and then plowed or hoed to bury it. Since birds eat seeds and young plants, both human and inanimate scarecrows were used.

Barley matured first, April to early May, wheat a month later. Stalks were cut with sickles then tied in bundles (sheaves). The sheaves were spread on a flat rock or prepared earth threshing-floor. Animals were walked over the floor, often dragging threshing sledges (Amos 1:3), so separating grain and stalk - the more tender grains of herbs were threshed with sticks (Isaiah 28:27). The chaff (outer covering of the grain) and grain were also detached at this time, but were more difficult to separate by hand. After this, the mixture is tossed in the air to allow the wind to blow the chaff from the grain.

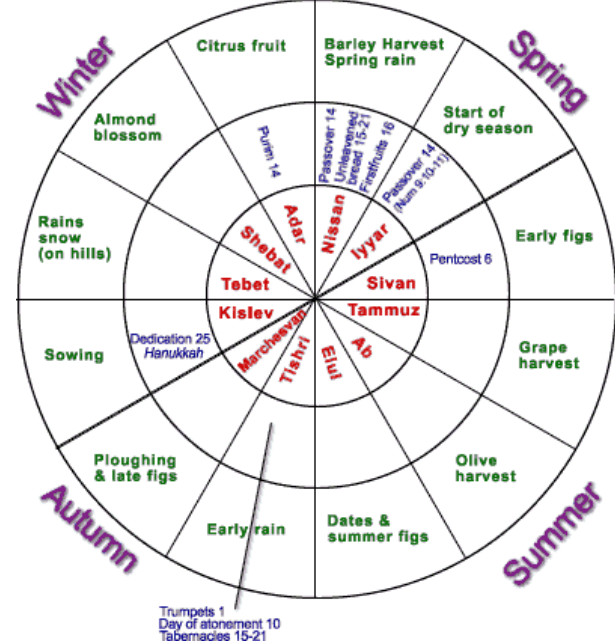
This agricultural cycle corresponds to Israel's worship seasons. Passover falls in the lambing season, before the flocks are moved to their summer pastures. At Pentecost bread made with the new season's flour is offered. Firstfruits (see Deuteronomy 26:1-16) occurs predictably early in the year. The feast of Tabernacles, probably the great "feast of Adonai" in the pre-exilic period comes after the harvests are in. When the first rains are expected and the cycle of the year starts again.

Following the Persian captivity it was customary for the Book of Ruth to be read during Pentecost. This book was part of the festival scroll which consisted of five books. Ruth was connected to Pentecost because the law of Pentecost talked specifically about allowing the stranger and widows to glean the fields of the grain during the Spring harvest of which Pentecost was the symbol (Lev. 23:10-22).

The Haftarah reading for Jewish Pentecost is the Scroll of Ruth. This has a profound significance for Christians. Ruth, a Moabite woman brought into the house of Israel by her love for her husband and her mother-in-law, is both an ancestress of Jesus Christ and a symbol of the gentile Church, won for the God of Israel by her love for the Messiah. She comes, fleeing famine and death and finds new life and new hope: we come to find new life in the Risen Christ and is united with Him in His death and Resurrection, immersed in the waters over which His Spirit broods.

Today, synagogues are usually decorated with greenery and beautiful floral arrangements for Pentecost or Shavuot because of Shavuot's emphasis as a harvest festival, and as a reminder that Mount Sinai was at one time covered with green trees and grass, as tradition says.

The ancient Scripture readings for Shavuot (Ezekiel 1:1-28; 3:12; Habakkuk 2:20-3:19) date back to the days of the Temple. They describe the brightness of God's glory. After Shavuot was refocused to the giving of the Law, Exodus 19-20 was included in the Shavuot Scripture readings. These chapters describe God's revelation on Mt. Sinai and the Ten commandments, and when they are read in the synagogue service, it is customary to stand.



Observant Jews today stay up all night studying and discussing Torah with breaks for coffee and cheesecake. Traditionally, they study the opening and closing verses of each book of the Bible, and the entire Book of Ruth. Ruth is studied because her story took place during the spring barley harvest, and Shavuot is the celebration of the end of the barley harvest and the beginning of the summer wheat harvest, and also because Ruth the Moabitess willingly embraced the God of Israel and His Law (the Torah). Thus, many synagogues also hold Shavuot confirmation services for their teenage youths to recognize their childhood studies and confirm their commitment to live according to the Mosaic Law.

As dawn approaches in Israel, thousands of observant Jews can be seen winding their way from the orthodox quarters of Jerusalem toward the site of the ancient Temple. These multitudes pour onto the Western Wall plaza to recite the ancient Amidah^[1] prayer together.

[1 The Amidah or "standing" prayer with its nineteen blessings dates back more than 2,000 years. It forms the central prayer of all prayer services (morning, afternoon, evening, Sabbath, and holidays).

The Major Events and Characters in Ruth

| Chapter 1 | Chapter 2 | Chapter 3 | Chapter 4 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>The Setting (v1)</p> <p>To Moah (1:2)</p> <p>Death of Elimelech (1:3)</p> <p>Marriages of Naomi's 2 Sons (1:4)</p> <p>Deaths of Mahlon & Chilon (1:5)</p> <p>The Lord visits Israel (1:6)</p> <p>Naomi decides to return alone & discourages her 2 daughters-in-law from following her (1:6-13)</p> <p>* Naomi's blessing on her 2 daughters-in-law - "May the LORD deal kindly with you as you have dealt with the dead and with me. May the LORD grant that you may find rest, each in the house of her husband. (v8-9a)</p> <p>Orpah returns but Ruth follows Naomi to Bethlehem (1:14- 18)</p> <p>The Return to Bethlehem (v19)</p> <p>Naomi's Bitterness (1:20-22)</p> <p>The Timing (1:22b) - the beginning of barley harvest (about March-April, Nisan)</p> | <p>1 Naomi's wealthy kinsman, Boaz</p> <p>2-3 Ruth goes to work in Boaz's field</p> <p>4 Boaz came from Bethlehem</p> <p>5-7 Boaz inquires of Ruth</p> <p>8-9 Boaz protects & provides for Ruth</p> <p>10 Ruth asks why he showed favor to her</p> <p>11 Boaz's encouraging reply & blessing</p> <p>* Boaz's Blessing on Ruth - "May the LORD reward your work, and your wages be full from the LORD, the God of Israel, under whose wings you have come to seek refuge" (v12)</p> <p>13 Ruth receives comfort</p> <p>14 Boaz feeds Ruth</p> <p>15-16 Boaz provides for Ruth</p> <p>17 Ruth's gleanings of about an ephah of barley</p> <p>* Naomi blesses the man who noticed Ruth - "May he who took notice of you be blessed" (v18-19)</p> <p>* Naomi blesses Boaz, "May he be blessed of the LORD who has not withdrawn his kindness to the living and to the dead" (v20)</p> <p>21-23 - Ruth stays in Boaz's field until the end of the barley harvest & the wheat harvest (Nisan, Ziv & Sivan - March-June)</p> | <p>1-4 Naomi seeks security for Ruth</p> <p>5-6 Ruth's Obedience</p> <p>7-11 Boaz's response to Ruth's Request to marry her</p> <p>* Boaz' blessing on Ruth - "May you be blessed of the LORD, my daughter" (v10)</p> <p>12-13 The problem of the closest relative</p> <p>14 Ruth's Visit kept secret</p> <p>15 Boaz's gift to Naomi</p> <p>16 Naomi's inquiry</p> <p>17 Ruth's Reply</p> <p>18 The Women Wait</p> | <p><u>The Sale of Naomi's Land (v1-12)</u></p> <p>1 Boaz & the close relative at the gate</p> <p>2 ten elders of the city sat</p> <p>3-6 The closest relative wants to redeem Naomi's field but does not want to marry Ruth. He gives it to Boaz</p> <p>7-8 The Custom Fulfilled - in former times in Israel concerning the redemption and the exchange of land to confirm any matter: a man removed his sandal and gave it to another; and this was the manner of attestation in Israel</p> <p>9-10 The Transaction Attested by the witnesses</p> <p>* The blessing of all the people in the court, and the elders (v11-12) - May the LORD make the woman who is coming into your home like Rachel and Leah, both of whom built the house of Israel; and may you achieve wealth in Ephrathah and become famous in Bethlehem. Moreover, may your house be like the house of Perez whom Tamar bore to Judah, through the offspring which the LORD shall give you by this young woman."</p> <p><u>The Marriage of Boaz and Ruth (v13a)</u></p> <p><u>The Birth of Obed (v13b)</u></p> <p>the LORD enabled her to conceive, and she gave birth to a son</p> <p><u>Naomi the Nurse (v14-17)</u></p> <p>* the women's blessing (v14-15) - "Blessed is the LORD who has not left you without a redeemer today, and may his name become famous in Israel. May he also be to you a restorer of life and a sustainer of your old age; for your daughter-in-law, who loves you and is better to you than seven sons, has given birth to him."</p> <p><u>The Genealogy of David (v18-22)</u></p> |
| <p>Naomi & Ruth</p> | <p>Boaz and Ruth</p> | <p>Naomi the Matchmaker</p> | <p>Boaz Marries Ruth</p> |

References to the Lord in the Book of Ruth

| Chapter 1 | Chapter 2 | Chapter 3 | Chapter 4 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>6b she had heard in the land of Moab that <u>the LORD had visited His people in giving them food.</u></p> <p>8 Naomi said to her two daughters-in-law, "Go, return each of you to her mother's house. <u>May the LORD deal kindly with you as you have dealt with the dead and with me.</u></p> <p>9a "<u>May the LORD grant that you may find rest, each in the house of her husband.</u>"</p> <p>13b "<u>for it is harder for me than for you, for the hand of the LORD has gone forth against me.</u>"</p> <p>16 But Ruth said, "Do not urge me to leave you or turn back from following you; for where you go, I will go, and where you lodge, I will lodge. Your people shall be my people, and <u>your God, my God.</u></p> <p>17 "Where you die, I will die, and there I will be buried. Thus <u>may the LORD do to me, and worse, if anything but death parts you and me.</u>"</p> <p>20 And she said to them, "Do not call me Naomi; call me Mara, for <u>the Almighty has dealt very bitterly with me.</u></p> <p>21 "I went out full, but <u>the LORD has brought me back empty.</u> Why do you call me Naomi, since <u>the LORD has witnessed against me and the Almighty has afflicted me?"</u></p> | <p>4a Now behold, Boaz came from Bethlehem and said to the reapers, "<u>May the LORD be with you.</u>"</p> <p>4b they said to him, "<u>May the LORD bless you.</u>"</p> <p>12 Boaz said to Ruth, "<u>May the LORD reward your work, and your wages be full from the LORD, the God of Israel, under whose wings you have come to seek refuge.</u>"</p> <p>20 Naomi said to her daughter-in-law, "<u>May he be blessed of the LORD who has not withdrawn his kindness to the living and to the dead.</u>" Again Naomi said to her, "The man is our relative, he is one of our closest relatives."</p> | <p>10 Then he said, "<u>May you be blessed of the LORD, my daughter.</u> You have shown your last kindness to be better than the first by not going after young men, whether poor or rich.</p> <p>13 "Remain this night, and when morning comes, if he will redeem you, good; let him redeem you. But if he does not wish to redeem you, then I will redeem you, <u>as the LORD lives.</u> Lie down until morning."</p> | <p>11 all the people who were in the court, and the elders, said, "We are witnesses. <u>May the LORD make the woman who is coming into your home like Rachel and Leah, both of whom built the house of Israel; and may you achieve wealth in Ephrathah and become famous in Bethlehem.</u></p> <p>12 "Moreover, may your house be like the house of Perez whom Tamar bore to Judah, <u>through the offspring which the LORD shall give you by this young woman.</u>"</p> <p>13 So Boaz took Ruth, and she became his wife, and he went in to her. <u>And the LORD enabled her to conceive, and she gave birth to a son.</u></p> <p>14 Then the women said to Naomi, "<u>Blessed is the LORD who has not left you without a redeemer today, and may his name become famous in Israel.</u>"</p> |

LORD (Yahweh) – 17x - Covenantal Name – speaks of His essential nature as a present active force in the lives of His Covenant people

God (Elohim) – 3x (1:16 twice; 2:12)

Almighty (Shaddai) – 2x (1:20-21)

God's Sovereignty and Grace manifested:

1:6 - she had heard in the land of Moab that the LORD had visited His people in giving them food.

4:13 And the LORD enabled her to conceive, and she gave birth to a son.

kinsman (2x), relative, close (-st) relative, Redeem, redemption

- 2:1 Now Naomi had a **kinsman** of her husband, a man of great wealth, of the family of Elimelech, whose name was Boaz
- 2:20b Again Naomi said to her, "The man is **our relative**, he is one of **our closest relatives**."
- 3:2 "And now is not Boaz **our kinsman**, with whose maids you were? Behold, he winnows barley at the threshing floor tonight.
- 3:9 And he said, "Who are you?" And she answered, "I am Ruth your maid. So spread your covering over your maid, for you are a **close relative**."
- 3:12 "And now it is true I am a **close relative**; however, there is a **relative closer** than I.
- 3:13 "Remain this night, and when morning comes, if he will **redeem** you, good; let him **redeem** you. But if he does not wish to **redeem** you, then I will **redeem** you, as the LORD lives. Lie down until morning."
- 4:1 Now Boaz went up to the gate and sat down there, and behold, **the close relative** of whom Boaz spoke was passing by, so he said, "Turn aside, friend, sit down here." And he turned aside and sat down.
- 4:3 Then he said to **the closest relative**, "Naomi, who has come back from the land of Moab, has to sell the piece of land which belonged to our brother Elimelech.
- 4:4 "So I thought to inform you, saying, 'Buy it before those who are sitting here, and before the elders of my people. If you will **redeem** it, **redeem** it; but if not, tell me that I may know; for there is no one but you to **redeem** it, and I am after you.'" And he said, "I will **redeem** it."
- 4:6 And **the closest relative** said, "I cannot **redeem** it for myself, lest I jeopardize my own inheritance. **Redeem** it for yourself; you may have my right of **redemption**, for I cannot **redeem** it."
- 4:7 Now this was the custom in former times in Israel concerning the **redemption** and the exchange of land to confirm any matter: a man removed his sandal and gave it to another; and this was the manner of attestation in Israel.
- 4:8 So **the closest relative** said to Boaz, "Buy it for yourself." And he removed his sandal.

1. kinsman 2x – a kinsman of her husband (2:1), our kinsman (3:2)
2. relative 9x - our relative (2:20b), our closest relatives (2:20b), a close relative (3:9,12), a relative closer (3:12), the close relative (4:1), the closest relative (4:3,6,8)
3. redeem 11x - (3:13 [4x], 4:4 [4x], 4:6 [3x]) / redemption 2x - (4:6, 7)

Theme: Redeeming Love

Title: The Kinsman-Redeemer Gives Rest

Key Words or Phrases:

Naomi, Ruth, Boaz,

“Family” words

**relative, close(-st) relative,
kinsman**

redeem, redemption

**Naomi: wife, widow,
mother-in-law,
grandmother**

**Ruth: Moabite, wife,
widow, daughter-in-law,
wife**

**Boaz: very wealthy man,
kinsman, husband**



Purposes:

- 1) To show God’s providential care for all who take refuge under His wings, whether Jew or Gentile (2:12);**
- 2) To explain how a Gentile woman could become a member of the royal lineage of David & show the divine origin of the Davidic dynasty (4:18-22);**
- 3) To illustrate the activities of the kinsman-redeemer and point to the saving work of our Kinsman-Redeemer, the Lord Jesus Christ;**
- 4) To call God’s people to responsible holy living even in the dark days of Judges**

Historical Setting:

Political:

the days of the Judges (1:1)

Moral:

- lawless society (2:22)**
- the godly remnant in Bethlehem: Naomi, Boaz, elders, women, Boaz’s servants**

Author: unknown, most likely Samuel (Jewish sources)

When written: after David became king (4:22)

Theme of Ruth: Redeeming Love

Title of Ruth: The Kinsman-Redeemer Gives Rest

| | Chapter One | Chapter Two | Chapter Three | Chapter Four |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Titles | Seeking a New Home by Faith | Seeking Provisions Responsibility | Seeking Redeeming Love | Receiving Love's Rewards |
| | Ruth's Decision | Ruth's Devotion | Ruth's Redeemer | Ruth's Reward |
| | Ruth's Love Demonstrated | | Ruth's Love Rewarded | |
| | | | | |
| Themes | Choice | Labour | Claim | Reward |
| Key Persons | Ruth and Naomi | | Ruth and Boaz | |
| | Depressed Naomi | Dependent Naomi | Decisive Naomi | Delighted Naomi |
| Place/ Setting | Moab (1:1-5) Bethlehem (1:6-22) | The Field of Boaz | The Threshing Floor of Boaz | The City Gate Boaz's House |
| Key Event | Deaths of Naomi's husband & 2 sons | Boaz Meets Ruth | Naomi Seeks a Husband for Ruth | Boaz Redeems Ruth |
| Ref. to God | the LORD (v6,8,9,13,17, 21 twice), God (v16 twice), the Almighty (v20,21) | the LORD (v4 twice, 12 twice, 20), the God of Israel (v12) | the LORD (v10,13) | the LORD (v,11,12,13,14) |

Naomi: wife, widow, mother-in-law, grandmother
Ruth: Moabitess, wife, widow, daughter-in-law, wife
Boaz: very wealthy man, kinsman, husband

Author: unknown, most likely Samuel
Date Written: after David became king (4:22)
Historical Setting: In the days of Judges (1:1),
 Bethlehem (2:2)

Key Words/Phrases: relative, close(-st) relative, kinsman redeem, redemption
Purpose(s):
 (1) To show God's providential care for all who take refuge under His wings, whether Jew or Gentile (2:12);
 (2) To explain how a Gentile woman could become a member of the royal lineage of David and show the divine origin of the Davidic dynasty (4:18-22);
 (3) To illustrate the activities of the kinsman-redeemer and point to the saving work of our Kinsman-Redeemer, the Lord Jesus Christ;
 (4) To call God's people to responsible holy living even in the dark days of Judges

Christ in Ruth

The concept of the Kinsman-Redeemer or *goel* (3:9, close relative) is an important portrayal of the work of Christ. The *goel* must:

- be related by blood to those he redeems (Deut 25:5,7-10; John 1:14; Rom 1:3; Phil 2:5-8; Heb 2:14-15)
- be able to pay the price of redemption (2:1; 1 Pet 1:18-19)
- be willing to redeem (3:11; Matt 20:28; John 10:15,18; Heb 10:7)
- be free himself (Christ was free from the curse of sin)
- be willing to marry the wife of a deceased kinsman
- The word *goel* is used 13 times in this short book and is a clear picture of the mediatorial work of Christ.

Contribution to the Bible

Literary – Ruth is a book of simplicity but profundity. It is one of literature’s best examples of filial love and piety.

Historical – Ruth provides a bridge between the judges and the monarch (it’s last word is “David”). It illustrates faithfulness amid infidelity.

Doctrinal – Ruth teaches that the Gentiles are not outside the scope of redemption.

Moral – Ruth communicates high ideals of integrity in relationships and marriage.

The story of Ruth is presented in a chiasitic format. It begins “when the judges governed.” It ends with the genealogy of the reigning king.

Naomi’s bitterness (1:1-22)

Ruth discovers a kinsman-redeemer (2:1-23)

Boaz agrees to be a kinsman-redeemer (3:1-18)

Boaz acquires right to be kinsman-redeemer (4:1-12)

Naomi’s blessing (4:13-21)

In the Hebrew Bible, the book of Ruth does not appear after Judges. Instead, it is found in the Writings as one of the five Megilloth (“Scrolls”), each of which was read at one of the feasts of the nation of Israel

Two Biblical books named after Women, Ruth and Esther

| Ruth | Esther |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| A Gentile woman | A Jewish woman |
| Lived among the Jews | Lived among the Gentiles |
| Married a Jewish man in the royal line of David | Married a Gentile man who ruled an empire |
| A story of Faith and Blessing | A story of Faith and Blessing |

Ruth Contrasted with Judges

| Ruth | Judges |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Fidelity, righteousness, purity | Immorality |
| Following the True God | Idolatry |
| Devotion | Decline, debasement, disloyalty |
| Love | Lust |
| Peace | War |
| Kindness | Cruelty |
| Obedient Faith Leads to Blessing | Disobedience Leads to Sorrow |
| Spiritual Light | Spiritual Darkness |

Judges 17-21

Ruth

| | |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Says 4x that “there was no king in Israel.” | Begins with the words, “when the judges governed ...” |
| Levite from Bethlehem | Naomi and her family were from Bethlehem |
| Concubine from Bethlehem | An oasis amidst the desert |
| A spiritual desert | Presents the lineage of the king |
| Depicts the need of a king | |

Megilloth Scrolls

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Song of Solomon Ruth Lamentations Ecclesiastes Esther | Passover Pentecost 9th of Av Feast of Tabernacles Purim |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|