



Many people/communities take Shabbat early when Summer Time is in effect (March 29 to October 27, '19). Permission to do so should not be taken for granted. There are some halachic points to clarify.

Background Mishna Brachot 4:1 contains a dispute between the Tana Kama (TK) and R' Yehuda (R'Y) as to when the deadline for Mincha is. TK says that one may daven Mincha until sunset. R'Y says that one may daven Mincha only until Plag Mincha. [i.e. 1¼ "halachic" hours before sunset. A halachic hour is a twelfth part of the day, calculated from sunrise to sunset. (There is another way of reckoning the day - namely, dawn to stars out; we will stick to the sunrise-to-sunset opinion.)] By extension, the Talmud teaches that the deadline for Mincha for each opinion is also the earliest time for Maariv, and some other nighttime mitzvot. The Gemara presents us with an atypical resolution of this dispute - **D'AVAD K'MAR AVAD, U'D'AVAD K'MAR AVAD** - he who acts according to the one opinion, acts correctly, and he who acts according to the other opinion, acts correctly. It's ALMOST (but not quite) take-your-pick.

Halachically, none of the nighttime mitzvot may be performed before Plag Mincha. Consequently, one may not "take Shabbat" before PLAG MINCHA. One may not light Shabbat candles (or Chanuka candles) before PLAG, nor say Kabbalat Shabbat & Maariv, nor make Kiddush. But one MAY light candles, take Shabbat, daven Maariv, make Kiddush and begin the first Shabbat Seuda after PLAG - even though the sun is still in the sky.

Sh'ma Davening Maariv and reciting the "night-time Sh'ma" have been conveniently and meaningfully combined by our Sages, but each of these two mitzvot has its own rules of timing. Although one may daven Maariv from PLAG (according to R'Y), most authorities say that one does not fulfill his obligation to say the nighttime Sh'ma if it is said before sunset. (Stars-out is the proper beginning-time for Sh'ma.) Therefore, those who daven Maariv early (after Plag but before sunset) will say the Sh'ma and its b'rachot as part of Maariv, but they must repeat the Sh'ma (all three parshiyot) after stars-out. In other words, when one davens Maariv before dark (after Plag), he says the full Sh'ma twice; once, with its b'rachot, as part of the davening, and a second time to fulfill the mitzva of reciting Sh'ma at night.

Some object to taking Shabbat early because Sh'ma in its Maariv setting is not said at its proper time. Although one will repeat it later, this is not ideal. Furthermore, it becomes too easy to forget to repeat the Sh'ma after dark.

On the other hand - not that this is a reason for davening early, but... - when Sh'ma is repeated for the sake of the mitzva (and not just something said as part of the davening), one has the opportunity to focus on it more than we tend to do when it is part of davening. Again, this is not to suggest that this is a preferred procedure; what is preferred is that when saying the Sh'ma in Maariv, after dark, one still be able to focus on the mitzva, even though it is also "just part of the davening". Look at it this way: A

benefit of a less-than-perfect situation which you are in anyway.

This Guide and announcements at the end of "early minyan" are your reminders to say the Sh'ma (and count the Omer) at the proper time. Try to remind each other in your family and at your Shabbat table, so that no one will forget these important mitzvot. Taking Shabbat early can be a positive experience, but not if it results in neglect of a mitzva or two.

Problem Since davening Mincha after Plag is fine according to TK but NOT according to R'Y, and davening Maariv before sunset is okay according to R'Y but not according to TK, it is not proper to daven both Mincha & Maariv between Plag and sunset - neither opinion is followed in that case. (Some shuls do it, but it is not ideal.)

Therefore, it is best to schedule an early minyan to begin Mincha about 12-15 minutes before PLAG. This way, Mincha can be said before PLAG followed by Kabbalat Shabbat and Maariv, after PLAG. This would be consistent with R'Y's opinion. To begin an "early Friday" mincha after Plag is problematic and makes "taking Shabbat early" less than ideal.

Candles Shabbat candle lighting must be after PLAG, never before. Women who daven Mincha, should do so on their own (before PLAG), light after PLAG, then go to shul (if they do) for Kabbalat Shabbat. This can be a problematic situation for some families.

Important Note: Unlike lighting at the "regular" candle lighting time, when a woman can (according to most poskim) light with a condition (T'NAI) that she is not taking Shabbat with the lighting, in the case of "early lighting", Shabbat MUST be accepted with the lighting. (Some say that if the wife needs a little time after candles and

wants to make a T'NAI, then her husband can accept Shabbat upon himself with her candle lighting. Ask a Rav.)

Husband & Wife Does a husband's early acceptance of Shabbat obligate his wife to light candles and take Shabbat at the same time (or earlier)? Please be patient and read this section all the way through. Bottom line - if this is a practical issue for you, consult your Rav rather than drawing your own conclusion from what you read here. (Children issue is similar, but ask your Rav.)

There are various sources that say that when a man takes Shabbat early, his wife must follow suit. This seems to be the general rule, primarily applicable when the man ALWAYS takes Shabbat early (throughout the year) and/or when his community has only an early minyan. In that case, there is a strong argument for his being obligated to take Shabbat when his community does even if he doesn't go to shul on a particular Friday night. (When one's shul has both an early and a regular minyan, or when a person lives in a community or neighborhood with many shuls and minyanim, then it is unlikely that he would be bound to take Shabbat at a specific time, unless he obligates himself.)

TACHLIS: If we take this first approach, that a wife follows her husband's lead as to accepting Shabbat (there IS another side to this coin - see further), then he should estimate the time when he will be up to the Shabbat-accepting part of the davening (some say L'CHA DODI beginning, some say BO'I V'SHALOM, some say MIZMOR SHIR L'YOM HASHABBAT - this seems to be the most common opinion, but check with your posek, and some say BOR'CHU of Maariv) and his wife should light candles (and accept Shabbat) shortly before that time.

Remember: The earliest one can accept Shabbat by candle lighting, by davening, by

verbal declaration is PLAG MINCHA. For example: On a given Erev Shabbat, PLAG (in J'lem) is, let's say, 5:55pm. A minyan that is careful to daven Mincha before Plag and Kabbalat Shabbat after Plag (which is the proper thing to do), will daven Mincha at approx. 5:40pm and will begin Kabbalat Shabbat at 5:55pm. Depending upon how fast or slow a minyan davens, how much singing or not it does, it will take, let's say, 10-15 minutes until the Shabbat-accepting point. When the man leaves for shul, he should remind his wife NOT to light before 5:55pm (according to this first opinion), but no later than 6:05pm. Remember, this was one example; times vary from week to week... and shul to shul.

TACHLIS (part 2) Here's the other possibility. Remember, please, that we recommend checking this issue out with your LOR. Consider this to be informational.

There are poskim who write that if a man takes Shabbat early sometimes, not so much as a commitment but rather for convenience - likes eating supper earlier, wants to get to sleep earlier, wants more time to review Parshat HaShavua, read a book... - then his wife is not bound to follow his Shabbat starting time. What is convenient for him might not be convenient for her. Others still hold by the first opinion (we shall call it) as presented above. But there are significant opinions that the wife is not required to light candles before her husband gets up to the Shabbat-accepting passage(s) in the davening.

Even so, it is recommended that the wife should light candles before the husband returns from shul, so that there is a uniform Shabbat atmosphere in the home. Again, it is experience with a particular shul that is required to be able to say, "I'll be home by such-and-such time". Technically, if the wife is not bound to follow the husband's

timing, she can wait until "regular" candle lighting time, but the Shabbat atmosphere issue should be considered. Taking Shabbat early should be an enhancement of one's Shabbat without any drawbacks to mar its positive aspects.

Kiddush Shuls that schedule their early minyan's Mincha after PLAG, not only enter into the contradictory situation mentioned above ("satisfying" neither the T"K nor R' Yehuda), but also can run into another problem (depending upon timing). Once it gets "close" to dark, one should not begin a meal (nor say Kiddush) before saying Shma. In other words, if one has not made Kiddush by sunset (maybe even 5-10 minutes before that?), then he must (possibly too strong a word, try "should" - or maybe it is "must") wait until dark, say the Sh'ma, and THEN make Kiddush (thereby defeating his purpose for "taking Shabbat early"). The idea is to say Kiddush well enough before sunset so that one does not even enter the time-range of Sh'ma. If people are "sloppy" about this issue, they make taking Shabbat early less ideal. This is another point of objection by those who speak unfavorably about the whole idea of early Shabbat.

Technically, if one begins his meal "with halachic permission", he need not stop for Sh'ma or the Omer (they can be said or counted after the meal). However, we **STRONGLY RECOMMEND** that when the proper time arrives, families should interrupt their meals for Sh'ma and the Omer. This helps prevent forgetting later on, and also has a positive educational value for family and guests, teaching a high level of care and concern for Sh'ma and S'firat HaOmer.

Another point to keep in mind... When people say Kiddush and begin their first Shabbat meal before dark, it is important that the meal - and the eating of some challah (at least a KAZAYIT) - should continue after nightfall.

Another Possible Problem Some object to splitting a community by having two minyanim on Friday night. Others point out potential problems if a whole community takes Shabbat early and some individual members don't, specifically, lighting candles and doing other "melachot" after the community accepted Shabbat. Ask your Rav.

As we've said a couple of times already - Early Shabbat should be an enhancement of Shabbat and a fulfillment of Tosefet Shabbat - but without being careless about Sh'ma, davening, and/or the counting of the Omer.

This handy pull-out will hopefully make things easier for you. Bring it to your Shabbat table, use it for Kiddush, the Sh'ma and then for counting the Omer (during Omer season). Sit for Sh'ma; stand for counting the Omer. Maybe even read this Guide through with your family and guests and discuss the whole matter. We should always know how and why we are doing things.

Point In Favor The Aruch HaShulchan (R' Yechiel Michel HaLevi Epstein z"l) introduces another factor into the equation which adds another positive spin to taking Shabbat early. He points out that we daven Maariv corresponding to the HEKTEIR CHALAVIM V'EIVARIM, the slow simmering of fats and certain parts of the day's korbanot on the Mizbei'ach all night. That's why we may daven Maariv (which corresponds to this Temple practice) all night long. But on Friday, the burning had to begin before Shabbat, i.e. earlier than the rest of the week. By davening Maariv earlier on Friday evening, we nicely match the corresponding service of the Beit HaMikdash. (It's not a perfect match because we're beginning Shabbat at that point, and the Hekteir Chalavim v'Eivarim was specifically

before Shabbat. Also, to be consistent, we'd have to daven Maariv early on Friday throughout the year, which we don't. But it's a nice point anyway.)

Taking Shabbat early can enhance one's Oneg Shabbat, as mentioned repeatedly, by allowing for dinner to be at a more "civilized" hour, and being able to have young children join the rest of the family at the table. It can be an enhancement of Shalom Bayit for a variety of reasons. But it should not involve compromising the standards of davening and other halachic matters.

Many communities wait until after Pesach to do early Shabbat (even though Summer Time starts before - not always, it depends upon how early or late Pesach is in a given year. And on the other end of Summer Time, although Summer Time continues until the end of October, most shuls will end their "early minyan" with the Shabbat before Rosh HaShana.

This year, Summer Time began on Friday, March 29th. First Summer-Time Shabbat is Sh'mini-Para. However, many Early Shabbat Minyanim won't start until after Pesach.

Similarly, Israel Summer time runs until Sunday morning, October 27th, making B'reishit 5780 the last Summer-Time Shabbat this year. Most Shuls will end their "Early Minyanim" before Rosh HaShana.

The Early Shabbat Chart on the next page runs the full period of Summer Time (Shabbatot only, not Yom Tov). Times are correct for Jerusalem. [For other locales, slight adjustments should be made according to your experience or better, by consulting a local calendar.]

The meanings of the various columns in the chart are explained to the left of the chart. Sedras & Pirkei Avot according to E. Yisrael.

PLAG - Mincha before this time, highly preferred. Candle lighting, etc. MUST be after this time. (We rounded PLAG time to the next minute. It is recommended to further "pad" this time with 1-2 minutes on either side.)

REG - Regular candle lighting time (Jerusalem). This is 40 minutes before the sunset calculated for an elevation of 825m (and about 35 minutes before the sunset time which does not take elevation into account).

NST - Near Sh'ma Time. (This is a made-up time and term, but it has its purpose here.) Kiddush should (preferably) be said before this time. This time is 30 minutes after regular Jerusalem candle lighting time, which is 10 minutes before the later sunset time and 5 minutes or so before the earlier sunset (as referred to in the previous paragraph).

SHMA - Recommended to say Shma at this time or soon thereafter. (Then count the Omer.) 25 minutes after the later sunset. (This is earlier than Shabbat-out time, but usable as Stars-Out for Sh'ma.) As mentioned earlier, it is not required to interrupt your meal to say Sh'ma - it can be said afterwards. But it is a good idea to say it at or soon after this time. Don't wait until you go to sleep - it is too easy to fall asleep without fulfilling the mitzva of Sh'ma.

P - Avot Perek for Eretz Yisrael. -1 for Ch"ul almost to the end.

NOTE: Sedras will be out of sync with Ch"ul until Matot-Masei (for Ch"ul).

As previously noted, most Early Minyanim won't begin until after Pesach, and will probably end before RH.

Friday	PLAG	REG	NST	SHMA	P	ליל שבת
MAR 29	5:39	6:21	6:51	7:23		שמיני - פרה
April 5	5:42	6:26	6:56	7:28		תזריע-ר"ח...
APR 12	5:45	6:30	7:00	7:33		מצרע-הגדול
APR 19	5:49	6:35	7:05	7:39		א' פסח
APR 26	5:52	6:40	7:10	7:44	1	אחרי עומר
May 3	5:56	6:45	7:15	7:49	2	קדשים עומר
MAY 10	6:00	6:50	7:20	7:55	3	אמור עומר
MAY 17	6:03	6:55	7:25	8:00	4	בהר עומר
MAY 24	6:07	7:00	7:30	8:05	5	בחקתי עומר
MAY 31	6:11	7:04	7:34	8:10	6	במדבר עומר
JUN 7	6:14	7:08	7:38	8:14	1	נשא עומר
JUN 14	6:17	7:11	7:41	8:17	2	בהעלותך
JUN 21	6:19	7:13	7:43	8:19	3	שלח
JUN 28	6:20	7:14	7:44	8:20	4	קרח
JUL 5	6:20	7:14	7:44	8:19	5	חקת
JUL 12	6:19	7:12	7:42	8:18	6	בלק
JUL 19	6:17	7:09	7:39	8:14	1	פינחס
JUL 26	6:14	7:05	7:35	8:10	2	מטות
AUG 2	6:10	7:00	7:30	8:05	3	מסעי
AUG 9	6:05	6:54	7:24	7:58	-	דברים-חזון
AUG 16	5:59	6:47	7:17	7:51	4	ואתחנן-נחמו
AUG 23	5:52	6:39	7:09	7:42	5	עקב
AUG 30	5:45	6:31	7:01	7:34	6	ראה
SEP 6	5:38	6:22	6:52	7:25	1	שפטים
SEP 13	5:30	6:13	6:43	7:15	2	כי תצא
SEP 20	5:23	6:04	6:34	7:06	3,4	כי תבוא
SEP 27	5:15	5:54	6:24	6:57	5,6	נצבים
OCT 4	5:07	5:45	6:15	6:48		וילך-שובה
OCT 11	5:00	5:37	6:07	6:39		האזינו
OCT 18	4:53	5:29	5:59	6:31		שבת חוה"מ
OCT 25	4:47	5:21	5:51	6:24		בראשית

When the proper time arrives (see chart on previous page), say the Sh'ma (below) with KAVANA to fulfill the mitzva of Sh'ma at its proper time. Also, have KAVANA to restate your belief in G-d and His Unity, to accept upon yourself the "Yoke of Heaven" and the "Yoke of Mitzvot" (second passage). For the last pasuk, have KAVANA to remember Y'tzi'at Mitzrayim "all the days of your life" (including nights, as mentioned in the Mishna, and in the Hagada).

The saying of SHMA is a mitzva from the Torah and we should seize the first opportunity after dark to say it, even if we are in the middle of our Shabbat meal. Since it is not now being said in the davening, [1] we do not say אמת at the end, since in the context of davening, EMET is the first word of the bracha that follows the SH'MA, which we attach to the end of Sh'ma; and [2] we can (should?) say לשם מצות קריאת שמע בזמנה (for the sake of the mitzva of saying Sh'ma on time) before we begin, to focus our KAVANA.

Women are technically exempt from the requirement of reciting Sh'ma, but they may (should?) voluntarily say this important 3-parsha recitation. Among other reasons, SH'MA fulfills "remembering the Exodus", which women are (probably) obligated.

Suggested to say: לשם מצות קריאת שמע בזמנה

אֵל מֶלֶךְ נֶאֱמַן שְׁמַע | יִשְׂרָאֵל ה' | אֵל לְהִיְוֹה' | אֶזְכֹּר: בְּרוּךְ שֵׁם כְּבוֹד מְלֻכּוֹתוֹ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד.

וְאֶהְבֶּתְךָ אֵת ה' | אֵל לְהִיְוֹה' בְּכָל-לְבָבְךָ וּבְכָל-נְפִשְׁךָ וּבְכָל-מְאֹדְךָ: וְהָיוּ הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה
אֲשֶׁר | אֲנֹכִי מֵצִוְּךָ הַיּוֹם עַל-לְבָבְךָ: וְשָׁנַנְתָּם לְבִנְיָה וּדְבַרְתָּ בָּם בְּשִׁבְתְּךָ בְּבֵיתְךָ
וּבְלִכְתֶּךָ בַּדֶּרֶךְ וּבְשֹׁכְבְךָ וּבְקוּמְךָ: וְקִשְׁרָתָם לְאוֹת | עַל-יָדְךָ וְהָיוּ לְטֹטְפוֹת בֵּין | עֵינֶיךָ:
וּכְתַבְתָּם | עַל-מְזוּזוֹת בֵּיתְךָ וּבְשַׁעְרֶיךָ:

וְהָיָה אִם-שָׁמַעַתְּ תִשְׁמָעוּ אֶל-מִצְוֹתַי אֲשֶׁר | אֲנֹכִי מֵצִוְּךָ | אֶתְכֶם הַיּוֹם לְאַהֲבָה אֶת-ה' |
אֵלְהֵיכֶם וּלְעַבְדּוֹ בְּכָל-לְבָבְכֶם וּבְכָל-נְפִשְׁכֶם: וְנָתַתִּי מִטֶּר-אֲרָצְכֶם בְּעֵתוֹ יוֹרֵה
וּמִלְקוֹשׁ וְאֶסְפֶּתֶנּוּ דַגָּדוֹ וְתִירְשֶׁנּוּ וְיִזְהַרְוּ: וְנָתַתִּי | עֶשֶׂב | בְּשֹׁדְךָ לְבַהֲמֹתֶךָ וְאֶכְלֹת
וְשִׁבַּעְתָּ: הַשְּׂמִירוֹ לָכֶם פֶּן-יִפְתֶּה לְבָבְכֶם וְסָרְתֶם וְעַבַדְתֶּם | אֱלֹהִים אֲחֵרִים וְהִשְׁתַּזְוִיתֶם
לָהֶם: וְזָרְהָ | אַחֶ-ה' בָּכֶם וְעָזַר | אֶת-הַשְּׂמִירִים וְלֹא-יִהְיֶה מִטֶּר וְהָאֲדָמָה לֹא תִתֵּן
אֶת-יְבוּלָהּ וְאֶבְדֶתֶם | מִהֲרָה מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ הַטֹּבָה | אֲשֶׁר | ה' נָתַן לָכֶם: וְשִׁמַּתֶּם |
אֶת-דְּבָרֵי | אֱלֹהֵי עַל-לְבָבְכֶם וְעַל-נְפִשְׁכֶם וְקִשְׁרָתֶם | אֶתֶם לְאוֹת | עַל-יַדְכֶם וְהָיוּ
לְטוֹטְפוֹת בֵּין | עֵינֵיכֶם: וְלִמְדֹתֶם | אֶתֶם | אֶת-בְּנֵיכֶם לְדַבֵּר בָּם בְּשִׁבְתְּךָ בְּבֵיתְךָ
וּבְלִכְתֶּךָ בַּדֶּרֶךְ וּבְשֹׁכְבְךָ וּבְקוּמְךָ: וּכְתַבְתָּם | עַל-מְזוּזוֹת בֵּיתְךָ וּבְשַׁעְרֶיךָ: לְמַעַן | יִרְבוּ
| יְמֵיכֶם וְיָמֵי בְנֵיכֶם | עַל הָאֲדָמָה אֲשֶׁר נָשָׁבַע ה' לְאַבְרָהָם לָתֵת לָהֶם פְּרִי הַשָּׂמִירִים
עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

וַיֹּאמֶר ה' | אֵל-מֹשֶׁה לֵאמֹר: דַּבֵּר | אֶל-בְּנֵי | יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאָמַרְתָּ אֲלֵהֶם וְעָשׂוּ לָהֶם צִיצִית
עַל-כַּנְּפֵי בְגָדֵיהֶם לְדֹרֹתָם וְנָתַנּוּ | עַל-צִיצִית הַכַּנֹּף פְּתִיל תְּכֵלֶת: וְהָיָה לָכֶם לְצִיצִית
וְרָאִיתֶם | אֹתוֹ וְזָכַרְתֶּם | אֶת-כָּל-מִצְוֹת | ה' וְעִשִׂיתֶם | אֹתָם וְלֹא תִתּוּרוּ | אֲחֵרִים | לְבָבְכֶם
וְאֲחֵרֵי עֵינֵיכֶם אֲשֶׁר-אֹתָם זְנִים | אֲחֵרֵיהֶם: לְמַעַן תִּזְכְּרוּ וְעִשִׂיתֶם | אֶת-כָּל-מִצְוֹתַי
וְהָיִיתֶם קְדוֹשִׁים לֹא-לְהֵיכֶם: אֲנִי ה' | אֵלְהֵיכֶם אֲשֶׁר הוֹצֵאתִי | אֶתְכֶם מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם
לְהָיוֹת לָכֶם לֹא-לְהֵיכֶם אֲנִי ה' | אֵלְהֵיכֶם:

On Friday nights from Pesach to Shavuot, remember to count the Omer after saying the Sh'ma. Sh'ma goes first because it is TADIR (more frequent) and because it is a D'ORAITA (fulfillment of a Torah mitzva), whereas Counting the Omer is less frequent and its status as D'ORAITA or D'RABANAN in our time (without the Beit HaMikdash and the Offerings) is disputed. **Count the Omer with KAVANA, standing...**



לְשֵׁם יְחִיד קוּדְשָׁא בְּרִיךְ הוּא וְשְׁכִינְתֵיהּ בְּדַחֲלֵהּ וּרְחִימוּ. לְיַחַד שֵׁם י"ה בּו"ה בְּיַחְדָּא שְׁלִים בְּשֵׁם כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל

הַנְּנִי מוֹכֵן וּמְזוּמֵן לְקִים מִצְוֹת עֲשֵׂה שֶׁל סְפִירַת הָעוֹמֵר. כְּמוֹ שְׁכָתוּב בַּתּוֹרָה:
 וּסְפַרְתֶּם לָכֶם מִמְּזוֹרַת הַשִּׁבֹּת מִיּוֹם הַבְּיָאָכֶם אֶת-עַמּוֹר הַתְּנוּפָה
 עַל-בַּעַל שִׁבְתוֹת תַּמִּימֹת תִּהְיֶינָה: עַד מִמְּזוֹרַת הַשִּׁבֹּת הַשְּׁבִיעִית תִּסְפְּרוּ
 זְמַנְשֵׁים יוֹם וְהִקְרַבְתֶּם מִזְבֵּחַ זֶדְשָׁה כֹּה:
 וַיְהִי נוֹעַם אֲדֹנָי אֲלֵהֵינוּ עָלֵינוּ. וּמַעֲשֵׂה יְדִינוּ כּוֹנֵנָה עָלֵינוּ. וּמַעֲשֵׂה יְדִינוּ כּוֹנֵנָהוּ:

BEFORE the bracha, know the count (Count even if you are no longer saying a bracha)

**בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
 אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל סְפִירַת הָעוֹמֵר:**

FRIDAY April 26	ליל כ"ב ניסן	מלכות שבחסד	הַיּוֹם שֶׁבַע יָמִים שֶׁהֵם שְׁבוּעַ אֶחָד לְעוֹמֵר	אָזוּרִי 8pes-chul
May 3	ליל כ"ט ניסן	מלכות שבגבורה	הַיּוֹם אַרְבָּעָה עָשָׂר יוֹם שֶׁהֵם שְׁנַי שְׁבוּעוֹת לְעוֹמֵר	קֹדְשִׁים achrei-chul
May 10	ליל ו' אייר	מלכות שבתפארת	הַיּוֹם אֶחָד וְעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם שֶׁהֵם שְׁלֹשָׁה שְׁבוּעוֹת לְעוֹמֵר	אִמּוֹר kdo-chul
May 17	ליל י"ג אייר	מלכות שבנצח	הַיּוֹם שְׁמוֹנָה וְעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם שֶׁהֵם אַרְבָּעָה שְׁבוּעוֹת לְעוֹמֵר	בְּהַר emor-chul
May 24	ליל כ' אייר	מלכות שבהוד	הַיּוֹם חֲמֵשָׁה וּשְׁלֹשִׁים יוֹם שֶׁהֵם חֲמֵשָׁה שְׁבוּעוֹת לְעוֹמֵר	בוֹזְקָתִי bhar-chul
May 31	ליל כ"ז אייר	מלכות שביסוד	הַיּוֹם שְׁנַיִם וְאַרְבָּעִים יוֹם שֶׁהֵם שֵׁשָׁה שְׁבוּעוֹת לְעוֹמֵר	בְּמַדְבָּר bchu-chul
June 7	ליל ה' סיון	מלכות שבמלכות	הַיּוֹם תְּשַׁעָה וְאַרְבָּעִים יוֹם שֶׁהֵם שֶׁבַע שְׁבוּעוֹת לְעוֹמֵר	נִשָּׂא bam-chul

הַרְחֵמֵן הוּא יַחֲזִיר לָנוּ עֲבוֹדַת בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ לְמִקְוָמָה, בְּמַהֲרָה בְּיָמֵינוּ, אֲמֵן סְלָה.

For the post-counting passages, use your TT Omer Chart or your favorite Siddur



קידוש ליל שבת

וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה יְהוָה-טוֹב מְאֹד...

וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם הַשְּׁשִׁי:

וַיִּכְלֹ הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ וְכָל-צְבָאָם:

וַיִּכַּל אֱלֹהִים בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי מְלַאכְתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה

וַיִּשְׁבֹּת בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי מִכָּל-מְלַאכְתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה:

וַיְבָרֶךְ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-יוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי וַיְקַדְּשֵׁהוּ אֵתוֹ

כִּי בּוֹ שָׁבַת מְכֹל-מְלַאכְתּוֹ

אֲשֶׁר-בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים לַעֲשׂוֹת:

סְבִירי מְרַנֵּן וְרַבֵּנֵן וְרַבּוֹתֵי:

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם בּוֹרֵא פְרֵי הַגָּפֶן:

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם. אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ

בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְרָצָה בָּנוּ. וְשִׁבַּת קִדְּשׁוֹ בְּאַהֲבָה וּבְרָצוֹן

הַנְּחִילָנוּ. זְכוֹרֵן לְמַעֲשֵׂה בְרֵאשִׁית. כִּי הוּא יוֹם

תְּחִלָּה לְמִקְרָאֵי קִדְּשׁ זִכָּר לִיצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם. כִּי בָנוּ

בְּחֵרֶת וְאוֹתָנוּ קִדְּשָׁתָּ מִכָּל הָעַמִּים וְשִׁבַּת קִדְּשָׁךְ

בְּאַהֲבָה וּבְרָצוֹן הַנְּחִילָתָנוּ:

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה'. מִקְדֵּשׁ הַשְּׁבִיבַת: