



The table below outlines the major religious holidays, occurring when school is in session, for Islam, Judaism, Hinduism, and Christianity as well as the holidays of Lunar New Year and Enkutatash. These holidays may affect student attendance and/or participation in school events. Please be mindful of the dates listed below as you plan and schedule events, meetings and major exams during these times. For questions regarding the CHSSA exceptions, please contact Larry Bull and/or your executive director.

Date	Holiday	Brief Description
<b>July 19-23, 2021</b> Begins at sundown July 19 <sup>th</sup> and ends at sundown on July 23 <sup>rd</sup>	Eid al-Adha (Islamic)	Eid al-Adha, the Muslim Festival of Sacrifice, is the commemoration of Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son in obedience of a command from God. Marks the end of the annual Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca).
<b>September 11, 2021</b>	Enkutatash (Ethiopian and Eritrean)	<i>Enkutatash (ደብዳቤ is the first day of the New Year in Ethiopia and Eritrea.</i>
<b>September 6-8, 2021</b> Begins sunset of September 6 <sup>th</sup> and ends nightfall of September 8 <sup>th</sup>	Rosh Hashanah (Jewish)	Rosh Hashanah (Hebrew: ראש השנה), (literally "head of the year"), is the Jewish New Year. It is the first of the High Holidays or Yamim Noraim ("Days of Awe") celebrated ten days before Yom Kippur. Rosh Hashanah is observed on the first two days of Tishrei, the seventh month of the Hebrew calendar. It is described in the Torah as יום תרועה (Yom Teru'ah, a day of sounding [the Shofar]). For those two days, work is not permitted for observant Jews.
<b>September 15-16, 2021</b> Begins sunset of September 15 <sup>th</sup> and ends nightfall of September 16 <sup>th</sup>	Yom Kippur (Jewish)	Yom Kippur (Hebrew: יום הכיפורים or יום כיפור), also known as Day of Atonement, is the holiest day of the year for the Jews. Its central themes are atonement and repentance. Jews traditionally observe this holy day with a 25-hour period of fasting and intensive prayer, often spending most of the day in synagogue services. Yom Kippur completes the annual period known in Judaism as the High Holy Days (or sometimes "the Days of Awe"). For observant Jews, work is not permitted on this day.
<b>September 20-27, 2021</b> Begins sunset September 20 <sup>th</sup> and ends nightfall of September 27 <sup>th</sup>	Sukkot (Jewish)	Sukkot (Hebrew: סוכות or סוכוֹת, sukkōt, or sukkos, Feast of Booths, Feast of Tabernacles) is a biblical holiday celebrated on the 15th day of the month of Tishrei (late September to late October). It is one of the three biblically mandated festivals, Shalosh regalim, on which Jews were commanded to make a pilgrimage to the Temple in Jerusalem. For observant Jews, work is restricted on the first two days of this holiday.

Note: The Islamic holidays follow a lunar calendar. The above Islamic holiday dates are approximate. The specific dates are dependent on the monthly sighting of the new moon.

For a comprehensive listing of important dates and other religious holidays, please access the Calendar of Observances through the Antidefamation League at <https://www.adl.org/education/resources/tools-and-strategies/calendar-of-observances>.

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Date	Holiday	Brief Description
<b>November 4, 2021</b>	Diwali (Hindu)	Diwali (Festival of Lights), also called Deepvali, celebrates the victory of good over evil, light over darkness, and knowledge over ignorance.
<b>November 28, 2021-December 6, 2021</b> Begins sunset of November 28 <sup>th</sup> and ends nightfall of December 6 <sup>th</sup>	Hanukkah (Jewish)	Hanukkah is the Jewish Festival of Lights. It commemorates the Maccabean recapture and rededication of the Jerusalem Temple in 165-164 b.c.e. Special readings and praise songs focus on liberty and freedom. The eight candle Menorah is lighted.
<b>February 1, 2022</b>	Lunar New Year (Buddhist, Confucian, Daoist)	Lunar New Year or Chinese New Year, also known as the Spring Festival, is an important festival celebrated at the turn of the traditional lunisolar Chinese calendar, which consists of both Gregorian and lunar-solar calendar systems. Chinese New Year can begin anytime between late January and mid-February.
<b>March 2, 2022</b>	Ash Wednesday (Christian)	Ash Wednesday is observed by some Christians as a day of repentance and marks the beginning of Lent. Ash Wednesday derives its name from the practice of placing ashes on the forehead as a sign of mourning and repentance to God.
<b>April 15, 2022 - April 23, 2022</b> Begins sunset of April 15 <sup>th</sup> and ends nightfall of April 23 <sup>rd</sup>	Passover (Jewish)	Jewish Passover commemorates the story of Exodus when the Israelites were freed from slavery in Egypt. For observant Jews, no work is permitted the first two and last two days of this holiday.
<b>April 15, 2022</b>	Good Friday (Christian)	Good Friday, also known as Holy Friday, commemorates the crucifixion of Jesus Christ on the Friday before Easter/Pascha.
<b>April 2, 2022-May 1, 2022</b> <i>Approximate dates</i> Begins at sundown on April 2 <sup>nd</sup> and ends at sundown on May 1 <sup>st</sup>	Ramadan (Islamic)	Ramadan is the name of the ninth month in the Islamic calendar. During Ramadan, all observant Muslims observe the Fast of Ramadan between dawn (fajr), and sunset (maghrib). During Ramadan evenings, Muslims eat small meals and visit with friends and family. It is a time of worship and contemplation. A time to strengthen family and community ties.
<b>May 2 - 3, 2022</b> <i>Approximate dates</i> Begins at sundown on May 2 <sup>nd</sup> and ends at sundown on May 3 <sup>rd</sup>	Eid al-Fitr (Islamic)	Eid al-Fitr, also known as the "Feast of the Breaking of the Fast," marks the end of Ramadan, the holy month of fasting from dawn until dusk.

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## Heritage Months – 2021-2022 School Year

<b>September 15<sup>th</sup> - October 15th, 2021</b>	<b>NATIONAL HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH</b> Celebrates the contributions, heritage and culture of Hispanic and Latino Americans.
<b>October 2021</b>	<b>LGBT HISTORY MONTH</b> Marks and celebrates the lives and achievements of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people in the United States
<b>October 11, 2021</b>	<b>INDIGENOUS PEOPLE’S DAY</b> (Native American Day) Celebrates and honors Native American history and culture. [The second Monday of October is also marked as a U.S. federal holiday, Columbus Day. Many people are opposed to the celebration of a man who led and committed atrocities against Indigenous people. Some states and cities in the U.S. have officially changed the day to Indigenous People’s Day. Similarly, it is celebrated as Día de la Raza, “Day of the Race”, in Spanish-speaking countries and communities.]
<b>October/November 2021-February/March 2022</b>	<b>MAKAHIKI SEASON</b> Celebrates the ancient Hawaiian New Year.
<b>November 2021</b>	<b>NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN HERITAGE MONTH</b> Celebrates and honors the history and culture of Native Americans and indigenous people in the United States.
<b>February 2022</b>	<b>BLACK HISTORY MONTH</b> Celebrates Black History and African American culture in the United States.
<b>March 2022</b>	<b>NATIONAL WOMEN’S HISTORY MONTH</b> Honors women as significant agents of historical change.
<b>March 26, 2022</b>	<b>PRINCE KŪHIŌ DAY</b> Celebrates Prince Kūhiō’s birthday. Prince Kūhiō authored the first Hawai’i statehood bill.
<b>April 2022</b>	<b>NATIONAL ARAB AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH</b> Recognizes the contributions and celebrates the culture of Arab Americans in the United States.
<b>May 2022</b>	<b>ASIAN AMERICAN &amp; NATIVE HAWAIIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER HERITAGE MONTH</b> Recognizes the contributions and celebrates the culture of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders in the United States.  <b>JEWISH AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH</b> Recognizes the history of Jewish contributions to American culture, acknowledging the diverse achievements of American Jews.
<b>June 2022</b>	<b>LGBTQ+ PRIDE MONTH</b> Commemorates the anniversary of the June 28, 1969 Stonewall riot in New York City, the incident that initiated the modern gay rights movement in the United States.

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