

A NOTE ON OBSERVANCE

All Jewish religious observances begin on the evening before the date indicated on conventional calendars and conclude at nightfall on the day of the holiday. The exact dates of Jewish holidays and observances differ each year because the Hebrew (Jewish) calendar is lunar-based. There is a wide variety of religious practices among Jews; therefore, some Jewish students and staff may be absent due to observance of holidays more than others.

MAJOR JEWISH RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

Reform: Liberal denomination that emphasizes Jewish ethics and the concept of tikkun olam - "repairing the world." Religious dietary and observance laws are optional. Additional smaller liberal Jewish denominations include Reconstructionist, Renewal, and Humanistic.

Conservative: Centrist denomination that maintains many traditional practices, but updates some to suit modern sensibilities. Many keep kosher and some observe holidays by refraining from work.

Orthodox: Strict interpretation and observance of holidays (refraining from work, commerce, electricity) and dietary laws (kashrut). MODERN ORTHODOX Jews tend to obtain high levels of secular education and live lives more integrated into mainstream society. HAREDI (which means "those who tremble in fear of God") Jews tend to live more separate from mainstream society, eschewing higher education, and wearing distinctive dress.

JEWISH OBSERVANCE, RITUAL, LIFE CYCLE EVENTS

Shabbat: Weekly sabbath begins at sundown on Friday and ends at nightfall on Saturday. This day of rest often involves disconnecting from technology, spending time with family and friends, and attending synagogue. A family meal on Friday night features candle lighting, challah bread, wine.

High Holidays: The Jewish holidays of Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur occur in the fall (Sept./Oct.) and are widely celebrated and observed by the vast majority of American Jews, who will refrain from work, attend synagogue, and gather with family.

Kosher/Kashrut: Jewish dietary laws that stipulate that meat and milk products cannot be eaten together, and certain animals (e.g., pigs; shellfish) cannot be eaten at all. Many Jews who keep kosher, particularly Orthodox Jews, will only eat food that has been prepared under the supervision of a rabbi to ensure that all kashrut laws have been strictly followed.

Kosher for Passover: Special dietary laws for the 8 days of Passover, when matzah (unleavened cracker-like flatbread) is eaten, and it is prohibited to eat leavened foods like bread and other grain products.

Synagogue: A place of worship for Jews. Not to be confused with church, which is not a Jewish term. Synagogues typically have a sanctuary for communal prayer, plus rooms for study and social events.

Bar/Bat Mitzvah: Jewish coming-of-age ritual that involves extensive preparation and study, a ceremony at the synagogue, and a celebratory meal or party. Bar mitzvah (boys) at age 13; Bat mitzvah (girls) at age 12 or 13.

Bris/Brit Milah: The circumcision and naming ceremony on the 8th day after a baby boy's birth, marking entrance into the Jewish community.

Simchat Bat: The naming ceremony for a baby girl, celebrated any time during the first year of life, marking the baby's entrance into the Jewish community.

Shiva: A week-long period of mourning for direct relatives after the burial of the dead.

MAJOR JEWISH HOLIDAYS

Shabbat (*shah-baht'*): The Jewish Sabbath is observed each week from shortly before sunset on Friday until an hour after sunset on Saturday. Observant Jews refrain from work and commerce, and devote time to rest, prayer, religious study, and festive meals with family and friends.

Greeting: Shabbat Shalom!

Rosh Hashanah (*rosh' ha-shah-nah'*): One of two High Holidays, the Jewish New Year celebrates creation and renewal, and marks the beginning of 10 days of introspection. Jews attend synagogue, hear the blast of the shofar (ram's horn), and enjoy festive meals with family and friends. Anticipate widespread absence.

Greeting: Happy New Year! Shana Tova (Shah-nah' To-vah')

Yom Kippur (*yome kee-poor'*): The second High Holiday is the "Day of Atonement," the holiest day in the Jewish calendar. Jews fast, pray, reaffirm their faith, and ask for God's forgiveness. Anticipate widespread absence.

Greeting: Have a Meaningful Fast; G'mar Hatima Tova (Guh-mar' Hah-tee-mah' To-vah')

Sukkot (*soo-kote'*): Week-long harvest festival during which Jews build and eat in outdoor huts that commemorate the huts Jews used as temporary dwellings in their biblical wanderings in the desert after the exodus from Egypt. Limited absence for the first two days.

Greeting: Happy Holiday! Chag Sameach (Hag Sah-may'ach)

Shemini Atzeret & Simchat Torah (*sheh-mee-nee ah-tzehret & sim'hat to'rah'*): Celebrates the completion of the year-long cycle of reading the first 5 books of the Hebrew Bible (Torah) and the start of the next cycle. Limited absence.

Greeting: Happy Holiday! Chag Sameach (Hag Sah-may'ach)

Hanukkah (*ha'noo-kah'*): Celebrates the rededication of the ancient Temple in Jerusalem when a small bit of oil burned miraculously for 8 days, after the Maccabees ousted the occupying Syrian Greeks and secured the Jews' religious and political freedom.

Greeting: Happy Hanukkah! Hanukkah Sameach (Ha'noo-kah Sah-may'ach)

Purim (*poor'rim'*): Celebrates the rescue of the Jews of ancient Persia from a plot to exterminate them, as recorded in the biblical Book of Esther.

Greeting: Happy Purim! Chag Purim Sameach (Hag Poor'im Sah-may'ach)

Pesach (*pay'sach'*) / Passover: Week-long festival celebrates the Jews' freedom and exodus from Egypt. Jews gather at home the first two nights for a special meal (seder) with family and friends. Limited absence the first two and last two days.

Greeting: Happy Passover! Chag Pesach Sameach (Hag Pay'sach Sah-may'ach)

Yom Hashoah (*yome ha-shoh'ah'*) / Jewish Holocaust Memorial Day: Commemorates the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising to honor those murdered in the Holocaust and the heroism of European Jews. Established by the State of Israel in 1951. Notes: (1) this date is aligned with the Hebrew calendar, so the date will change on the American calendar from year to year; (2) this is the day the Jewish community commemorates the Holocaust, as distinguished from *International Holocaust Remembrance Day*, which the United Nations designated in 2005 to occur annually on January 27, the date of the liberation of Auschwitz.

Shavuot (*shah-voo-ote'*): Celebrates the Jewish people receiving the Torah (God's laws) on Mount Sinai. Limited absence.

Greeting: Happy Holiday! Chag Sameach (Hag Sah-may'ach)

MAJOR JEWISH HOLIDAYS AND OBSERVANCES

5 YEAR CALENDAR
2024 - 2029

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To request a presentation or workshop facilitated by an AJC educator for your school or business, please contact us: education@ajc.org.

AJC American Jewish Committee

AJC's mission is to enhance the well-being of the Jewish people and Israel, and to advance human rights and democratic values in the United States and around the world.

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A Jewish holiday guide and calendar for educational and professional spaces.

American Jewish Committee (AJC) has compiled this calendar to help:

- minimize scheduling conflicts with Jewish holidays, and
- foster a more inclusive workplace/school environment by offering useful tools for understanding and communicating with Jewish employees/students.

This 5-year calendar of Jewish holidays and observances has been prepared by **American Jewish Committee** as an aid for planning and scheduling events (assemblies, conferences, exams, graduations, tournaments, trainings, etc.) to minimize conflicts that involve the absence of Jewish students and personnel.

Expect virtually all Jewish students/employees to be absent on dates in red.

Expect some Jewish students/employees to be absent on dates in blue.

Some Jews will not participate in events during Shabbat (Friday sundown - Saturday nightfall).

** It is permissible to work and attend school on these holidays.*

NOTES:

Hebrew Calendar Year	5785	5786	5787	5788	5789
Shabbat Jewish Sabbath	Every Friday eve thru Saturday eve	Every Friday eve thru Saturday eve	Every Friday eve thru Saturday eve	Every Friday eve thru Saturday eve	Every Friday eve thru Saturday eve
FALL	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Rosh Hashanah Jewish New Year	Oct 2-4 Wed. eve - Fri. eve	Sept 22-24 Mon. eve - Wed. eve	Sept 11-13 Fri. eve - Sun. eve	Oct 1-3 Fri. eve - Sun. eve	Sept 20-22 Wed. eve - Fri. eve
Yom Kippur Day of Atonement	Oct 11-12 Fri. eve - Sat. eve	Oct 1-2 Wed. eve - Thurs. eve	Sept 20-21 Sun. eve - Mon. eve	Oct 10-11 Sun. eve - Mon. eve	Sept 29-30 Fri. eve - Sat. eve
Sukkot Beginning of the Feast of Booths	Oct 16-18 Wed. eve - Fri. eve	Oct 6-8 Mon. eve - Wed. eve	Sept 25-27 Fri. eve - Sun. eve	Oct 15-17 Fri. eve - Sun. eve	Oct 4-6 Wed. eve - Fri. eve
Shemini Atzeret & Simchat Torah Closing of the High Holidays	Oct 23-25 Wed. eve - Fri. eve	Oct 13-15 Mon. eve - Wed. eve	Oct 2-4 Fri. eve - Sun. eve	Oct 22-24 Fri. eve - Sun. eve	Oct 11-13 Wed. eve - Fri. eve
Hanukkah* Festival of Lights	Dec 25-Jan 2 Wed. eve - Fri. eve	Dec 14-22 Sun. eve - Mon. eve	Dec 4-12 Fri. eve - Sat. eve	Dec 24-Jan 1 Fri. eve - Sun. eve	Dec 12-20 Tues. eve - Wed. eve
SPRING	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Purim* Festival of Esther	Mar 13-14 Thurs. eve - Fri. eve	Mar 2-3 Mon. eve - Tues. eve	Mar 22-23 Mon. eve - Tues. eve	Mar 11-12 Sat. eve - Sun. eve	Feb 28-Mar 1 Wed. eve - Thurs. eve
Pesach (Passover) Beginning of Passover	Apr 12-14 Sat. eve - Mon. eve	Apr 1-3 Wed. eve - Fri. eve	Apr 21-23 Wed. eve - Fri. eve	Apr 10-12 Mon. eve - Wed. eve	Mar 30-Apr 1 Fri. eve - Sun. eve
Pesach (Passover) End of Passover	Apr 18-20 Fri. eve - Sun. eve	Apr 7-9 Tues. eve - Thurs. eve	Apr 27-29 Tues. eve - Thurs. eve	Apr 16-18 Sun. eve - Tues. eve	Apr 5-7 Thurs. eve - Sat. eve
Yom Hashoah* Holocaust Remembrance Day	Apr 24 Wed. eve - Thurs. eve	Apr 14 Mon. eve - Tues. eve	May 4 Mon. eve - Tues. eve	Apr 24 Sun. eve - Mon. eve	Apr 12 Wed. eve - Thurs. eve
Shavuot Feast of Weeks	June 1-3 Sun. eve - Tues. eve	May 21-23 Thurs. eve - Sat. eve	June 10-12 Thurs. eve - Sat. eve	May 30-June 1 Tues. eve - Thurs. eve	May 19-21 Sat. eve - Mon. eve