

<u>Holiday:</u>	<u>Description:</u>	<u>Date:</u>
<b>January 2018</b>		
Holy Family Watch Night	<p>Normally practiced in Christianity- Catholic, it is a celebration of the love between the family of Jesus Christ</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> usually held late on the Eve of the New Year as a nightly service until midnight. Usually consist of worship, prayer, and scripture readings.</p> <p><b>Recommendations:</b> Usually practiced when students are still on break so no special accommodations needed.</p>	December 31 <sup>st</sup> - January 1 <sup>st</sup> (annual)
Mary, Mother of God	<p>Liturgical celebration of Mary, Mother of God. Solemnities are the highest degree of celebration and are reserved for the most important mysteries of the Faith.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> a mass is usually conducted including three readings, prayer of the faithful, the Creed, and Gloria</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> allow acceptance as a work holiday, but varies from country to country. In United States viewed as a holy day of obligation.</p>	January 1 (annual)
Feast day of St. Basil	Normally practiced by followers of the Catholic faith in remembrance of Saint Basil the Great.	January 1 <sup>st</sup> (Eastern feast day) January 2 (western feast day)
Gantan-Sai (Shinto)	<p>The annual festival of the New Year in the Shinto faith.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> prayers are done for personal renewal, health, and prosperity. It is commons for those practicing to go to shrines, and visit family and friends.</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> treat as a work holiday or avoid excessive academic events and deadlines.</p>	January 1 <sup>st</sup> (annual)
Mahayana New Year	<p>Practiced by followers of Buddhism to honor and pray to their deities, most importantly Buddha.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> visiting a nearby temple to light candles to bring happiness and good luck for the coming year.</p>	January 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2018 (January 21 <sup>st</sup> ,2019)

	*First full moon of each year)	
Ghambar Mailyarem	Celebrates the creation of animals. Typically practiced in Zoroastrianism. “Mid-winter”  <b>General Practices:</b> while practicing it is expected to remember to share food equitably	December 31 <sup>st</sup> - January 4 <sup>th</sup> (annual)
Birthday of Guru Gobind Singh Ji	A practice of the Sikhism faith that celebrate the life of Guru Gobind Singh Ji who was the 10 <sup>th</sup> and final Sikh master who created Khalsa, “Brotherhood of the Pure” and declared the scriptures.  <b>General Practices:</b> typically viewed as just a holiday of observance	January 5. (annual)
Twelfth Night	Practiced by followers of Catholic faith and signifies the final night of the Christmas Season.  <b>General Practices:</b> Usually a gathering of friends and family, food, service.	January 5 <sup>th</sup> (Annual)
Epiphany	Practiced by followers of the Catholic Faith and celebrates the birth of Christ and/or his Baptism by John the Baptist.  <b>General Practices:</b> Feast and eat festive food, celebrate with friends and family. Viewed as an Ancient Christian Feast Day.	January 6 <sup>th</sup> (annual)
Dios de los Reyes (Three Kings Day)	Practiced by followers of the Catholic faith normally in Mexico. Represents the height of the Christmas season and marks culmination of the twelve days of Christmas. While celebrating the three wise men who came to visit Jesus.  <b>General Practices:</b> Usually a holiday for children who receive gifts on this day instead of Christmas.	January 6 <sup>th</sup> (annual)
Theophany	Practiced by followers of Christian- orthodox faith celebrating the baptism of Jesus and the manifestation of the Trinity.  <b>General Practices:</b> Typically celebrated by Latino/a cultures and in orthodox churches with a service. In Armenia celebrates this with the celebration of the Nativity	January 6 <sup>th</sup> (annual)
Christmas (Eastern Orthodox Christian)	Celebrates the birth of Jesus of Nazareth, and who is viewed as the Messiah and reason for the Christian religion.	January 7 <sup>th</sup> (dependent on the Julian

	<b>General Practices:</b> attend church, food and visits between family members.	calendar) (annual)
Linji Memorial Day	Practiced by followers of Buddhism, commemorates the life of the great teacher Linji Yixuan.	Jan. 10 <sup>th</sup>
Maghi	Celebrates the memory of the Forty Sikh Martyrs  <b>General Practices:</b> festival, ritual bathing and enjoyment of traditional food.	January 14 <sup>th</sup> (January 15 <sup>th</sup> ,2019 )
Meru Trayodashi	Celebrated by the followers of Jainism to celebrate the day the first Tirthankara of the Jain religion, Rishabha Dev got Nirvana. The day of his Nirvan Kalyanaka.  <b>General Practice:</b> it is a festival held on the thirteenth day of the month of Magshir it is celebrated with Joy and Happiness  *13 <sup>th</sup> day in the month of Magshir*	January 14 <sup>th</sup> ,2018 (February 2,2019)
World Religion Day	Recognition of all religions  <b>General Practices:</b> serves as a recognition and observance day.	January 17 <sup>th</sup> (annual)
Week of Prayer	Annual ecumenical celebration Christians around the world pray for unity of all Christians.  <b>General Practices:</b> praying, reflection on scripture together, participate in services, and fellowship	January 18 <sup>th</sup> - January 25 <sup>th</sup> (annual)
Lenten Triodion	The time period that leads up to the celebration of lent  <b>General Practices:</b> Include hymns, odes and scripture reading	Jan. 19 <sup>th</sup> (annual)
Vasant Panchami ( Sri Panchami)	Celebrated by followers of Hindu faith. Dedicated to Saraswati, the goddess of Learning and honors the advent of spring.  <b>General Practices:</b> a festival is held typically in North India	January 22, 2018 (February 10 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Conversion of St. Paul	Celebrate toe experience of Paul when he was confronted by a vison of Jesus while on his way to persecute Christians  <b>General practices:</b> a day of observance and reflection during worship services.	Jan. 25 <sup>th</sup> (annual)

Tu BiShvat	Practiced by followers of Judaism celebrated on the fifteenth day of the Hebrew month of Shevat. It is also called “ the new years of the tree”	January 31 <sup>st</sup> ,2018 (January 21 <sup>st</sup> , 2019)
<b>February</b>		
Imbolc	It’s traditionally celebrated by followers of paganism, Druid, and Wicca. Serves to celebrate the approach of spring and the growth of light in darkness  <b>General Practice:</b> First fertility festival, making candles, reading stories and poetry	February 1-2 (annual)
Candlemas	Practiced by Christians, Wicca, and in Paganism. <i>Christians:</i> Known as the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Feast of the Presentation of our Lord Jesus, and the celebration the presentation of young Jesus in the Temple to Simeon. <i>Wicca/Paganism:</i> Celebration of new beginnings and the return of the sun and lengthening of days.  <b>General Practices:</b> <i>Christians:</i> commemoration and acknowledgement of these events. <i>Wicca/Paganism:</i> light candles, tell stories, and read poetry	February 2 (annual)
Setsubun- Sai	A practice followed by Shinto believers, marks the beginning of spring. Known as the “bean throwing” festival  <b>General Practice:</b> Scatter roasted beans to bring good luck for the new season.	February 3 (annual)
Shabbat Shekalim	Celebrated before the Rosh Chodesh Adar by followers of Judaism.	February 10 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 (March 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2019)
Maha Shivaratri	Celebrated by followers of Hinduism. Dedicated to the Hindu deity Shiva.  <b>General Practices:</b> the night before a fast is performed, texts are recited, along with songs and stories to honor the god who creates, preserves, destroys, and recreates the world.	February 13 <sup>th</sup> ,2018 (March 4 <sup>th</sup> ,2019)
Ash Wednesday	Practiced by Christians, specifically Roman Catholics and Protestant. Starts the first day of Lent, preparing for Easter. Christians sacrifice ordinary pleasures to reflect on Christ’s sacrifice.	February 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 ( March 6 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)

	<b>General Practices:</b> special church services, and a cross is made from ashes across the forehead. Most Christians abstain from meat as well on this day.	
Nirvana Day	Practiced by followers of Buddhism celebrates the parinirvana of the Buddha.  <b>General Practices:</b> Celebrated by some during Wesak and others	February 15 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 ( annual)
Chinese New Year	Celebrated by those of Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism. Beginning on the fifteen day festival for Chinese people of all religions  <b>General Practice:</b> Family reunions take place, remember ancestors, and honor heaven and earth. Festival takes place	February 16 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 (February 5 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Great Lent	Practiced in orthodox Christianity and is a great fast that leads up to the Holy week of Easter. It goes on for forty days and it is a time of repentance and sacrifice in preparation for Easter.  <b>General Practices:</b> Christians are to give up something important to them and many abstain from meat.	February 19 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 ( March 11 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Ta'anit Esther ( Fast of Esther)	Practiced by followers of Judaism. The fast of Esther is a fast from dawn until dusk on Purim eve to commemorate the three-day fast observed by the Jewish people.  <b>General Practices:</b> the Fast begins at Dawn and until the Nightfall.	February 28 <sup>th</sup> , 201 (March 20 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
<b>March</b>		
Nineteen Day Fast	Practiced by those of the Baha'ism faith. It is an annual fast that is conducted before the Baha'I New year. It is seen as a period of spiritual preparation and regeneration for the new year.	Mar.1-20 (annual)
Purim (Feast of Lots)	A festival held in the spring to commemorate the defeat of Haman's plot to massacre the Jews as recorded in Esther and being saved from Persia because of the Jewish woman Esther.  <b>General Practices:</b> Carnival-like where costumes, give gifts to friends, give to the poor, feast, and the book of Esther is sometimes read.	March 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2018 (March 21 <sup>st</sup> , 2019)
Mgha Puja Day	Buddhist celebration of the presentation of teachings by Lord Buddha to and assembly of holy men	March 2, 2018 (February 19 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)

Holi	<p>Spring Hindu Festival that is dedicated to Krishna or Karma, the God of Pleasure.</p> <p><b>General Practice:</b> people throw colored water or color powder for celebration. Celebrated during the winter on the last day of the lunar full moon</p>	March 1- 2,2018 (March 20 <sup>th</sup> -21 <sup>st</sup> , 2019)
Ghambar Hamaspathmaidem	<p>Celebrated by followers of Zoroastrianism and celebrates the creation of human beings and honors the souls of the deceased. “ Mid-path-of-all”</p>	March 16 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> , 2018
Ostara ( Alban Eilir/ Spring Equinox)	<p>Celebrated by followers of the Pagan, Wiccan, and Druid faith. Regards a time of fertility and conception. One of the eight festivals or Sabbats. Believed to be when the Goddess conceives the God’s child.</p> <p><b>General Practice:</b> Typically light fires to honor the return of light and to honor the god and goddess. Coloring of eggs as a way of honoring fertility is also practiced.</p>	March 20 <sup>th</sup> (annual)
Naw Ruz	<p>This is celebrated by those who follow Bahaiism. It celebrates the New Year and is considered a Holy Day (Iran). It celebrates spring and new life</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> Festive Music, dancing, praying, and gathering for food and fellowship.</p>	March 20 <sup>th</sup> - March 21 <sup>st</sup> , 2018 (annual)
Birthday of Prophet Zarathustra	<p>The anniversary of the birth of the founder of the Zoroastrian faith</p>	March 26 <sup>th</sup> (annual)
Palm Sunday	<p>Celebrated by Christians as a day to commemorate Jesus’ entry into Jerusalem as crowds lined his path with palm fronds</p> <p><b>General Practice:</b> Prayer, distribution of palm leaves to signify Jesus’ entry into Jerusalem before crucifixion</p> <p>*The Sunday before Easter*</p>	March 25 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 (April 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Ram Navami	<p>Practiced by followers of Hinduism, Celebrates the birthday of Rama, the seventh incarnation of God Vishnu.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> celebration, eight days leading up to this day the Ramayana, an epic of Hindu faith, is read to tell the story of Rama</p>	March 25 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 ( April 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2019 )
Maundy Thursday	<p>Held on the Thursday before Easter, commemorates the Last Supper of Jesus with the Apostles.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> Prayer, Communion (Eucharist), meals and some Christians also practice foot-washing</p>	March 29 <sup>th</sup> ,2018 (April 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)

Good Friday	<p>Usually Practiced Friday before Easter, commemorates the crucifixion of Jesus Christ; and is sometimes marked as a day for fasting</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> fasting, praying, and sometimes a service is held.</p>	March 30 <sup>th</sup> 2018 ( April 19 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Mahavir Jayanti	<p>Practiced by followers of Jainism. It is used as a day of observance for the birth anniversary of sage Mahavir. Mahavir is responsible for establishing core tenets of Jainism. He was also the 24<sup>th</sup> and last Jain Sage.</p> <p>*Dependent on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of the rising moon of Chaitra month*</p>	March 29 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 ( April 17 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Ta'anit Bechorot	<p>Practiced by followers of the Jewish faith. The fast is broken at a siyum celebration. Which is said to create an atmosphere of rejoicing that makes the requirement of fasting to cease.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> Fast followed by a celebration service. Usually only required by firstborns.</p> <p>*Usually the day before Passover*</p>	March 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 (April 19 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Hydesville Day	<p>Practiced by those who follow spiritualism. In 1848 the discarnate soul of Charles B Rosna communicated via the mediumship of the Fox sisters heralding the advent of Modern Spiritualism</p>	March 31 <sup>st</sup>
<b>April</b>		
Pesach/Passover	<p>A week long observance to commemorate the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt during the reign of the Pharaoh Ramses II. One out of three of the pilgrimage festivals</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> Family gathers, ritual meals called Sedars, Reading of Haggadah, and at sundown the Yahrzeit memorial candle is lit on the last night of Passover.</p>	March 31 <sup>st</sup> - April 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2018 (April 20 <sup>th</sup> - 21 <sup>st</sup> , 2019)
Easter	<p>Usually celebrated by Christians as an annual celebration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> Gathering of Family &amp; Friends, hunt for eggs usually for children, baskets, and many attend church or a service on this day.</p> <p>*Dependent upon Gregorian Calendar*</p>	April 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2018 (April 21 <sup>st</sup> , 2019)

Yom HaShoah	<p>This day is practiced by followers of Judaism, it is a day to remember the lives and names of the Jewish victims and helpers during the Holocaust</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> May light candles, hold an event or ceremonies, and reciting of the Kaddish (prayer for the departed) is common.</p>	April 11-12, 2018 (May 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2019)
Vaisakhi	<p>Practiced generally by followers of the Sikh faith. It is a new year festival that celebrates the year 1699- the day Sikhism was born. It is also a time to harvest.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> Celebrated with parades, dancing, singing hymns, and reciting scriptures.</p>	April 14 <sup>th</sup> (annual)
Ridvan	<p>Practiced by followers of Bahaiism. Used to mark Bahauallah's departure from Baghdad to Constantinople to continue as a prophet. It is a twelve day celebration with the first day recognizing when he arrived at the najibiyyih river to declare his mission.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> on the first day people don't work, as well as on the ninth and twelfth day.</p>	April 20 <sup>th</sup> – May 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2018 (annual)
Isra and Mi'raj	<p>Practiced by followers of Islamic faith, celebrates the ascension of the prophet going to heaven after his night journey from Mecca to Jerusalem and his return from heaven that same night.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> Used as a day of observance to reflect on the importance of praying and to learn more about Isra &amp; Mi'raj and why it is significant and how to apply it.</p> <p>*Dependent upon the Lunar calendar &amp; when the first new moon appears*</p>	April 12 <sup>th</sup> - 13 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 ( April 2 <sup>nd</sup> - 3 <sup>rd</sup> )
Ghambar Maidyozarem	<p>Practiced by followers of Zoroastrianism. One of the six Ghambars. Celebrates the creation of the sky and harvesting of the crops from winter. "Mid spring"</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> a religious ceremony is held and the sharing of communal food.</p>	April 30 <sup>th</sup> - May 4 <sup>th</sup> , 2018
<h2>May</h2>		
Laylat al-Bara'ah	<p>Practiced by followers of the Sunni Islamic faith. It is considered the night of Repentance. God approached the earth and granted forgiveness of sins.</p>	April 30 <sup>th</sup> - May 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2018



	<p><b>General Practices:</b> forgiveness is practiced and debts are settled. The day is followed with dessert foods and works of charity. Prayer and candles are lit at night. When the practice begins during sundown.</p> <p>*14<sup>th</sup> day of the Lunar month of Sha'ban*</p>	
Beltane	<p>Practiced by followers of Wicca or paganism. It is the final festival celebrating the earth and preparing for the power of the sun and earth for the summer to come.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> Dancing the Maypole and jumping the balefire</p>	May 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2018 (annual)
Lag BaOmer	<p>Celebrated on the 33<sup>rd</sup> day of the counting of Omer. It serves as a symbol for the fighting Jewish Spirit.</p> <p>*occurs on the 18th day of the Hebrew month of Lyar*</p>	May 2 <sup>nd</sup> - 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 2018 (May 22 <sup>nd</sup> , 2019- May 23 <sup>rd</sup> , 2019)
Ascension of Jesus	<p>Practiced by Christians as the day to celebrate the day Jesus ascended into heaven.</p> <p>*40 days after Easter*</p>	May 10 <sup>th</sup> , 2018( May 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Ramadan	<p>Practiced generally by followers of the Islamic faith. During this time faith is focused on through fasting and praying. It is during this time that the Qur'an was first revealed during this month. The fast last an entire month</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> you are required to fast for the entire time. You must refrain from food and drinks during the day and can't engage in smoking or sexual intercourse. When night time comes the fast is broken and you are allowed to eat after prayer and the Qur'an has been read.</p> <p><b>Recommendations:</b> Be observant that workers or students won't have same stamina and can't eat during the day.</p>	May 15 <sup>th</sup> , 2018- June 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2018. (May 5 <sup>th</sup> , 2019 – June 4 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Shavuot	<p>Practiced by followers of Judaism. Celebrates the day the Torah was given on Mount Sinai (the second of three pilgrimage festivals). It is the conclusion to the celebration of the harvest first fruits.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> Consist of devotional programs and studying in the evening. The Yahrzeit memorial candle is lit at sundown on the second night.</p>	May 19 <sup>th</sup> - 21 <sup>st</sup> , 2018 (June 9 <sup>th</sup> - 10 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Day of Pentecost	<p>Celebrated fifty days after Easter to celebrate the descent of the holy spirit upon the apostles and other followers of Jesus Christ in Jerusalem.</p>	May 20 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 (June 9 <sup>th</sup> 2019)

Buddha Day/ Vesak	<p>It is typically celebrated by Buddhist. It is to recognize Buddha's birthday. It recognizes the birth, enlightenment, and death of Buddha.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> Buddhists decorate their homes and visit temples. It is also recommended to avoid killing or eating any meat on this day.</p> <p>* Varies Celebrated on the day of the full moon on the 6th lunar month in southeast Asian cultures*</p>	May 29 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 (May 19 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Ascension of the Baha'ullah	<p>Practiced by followers of the Baha'i faith. This is the day that Baha'llah died in 1892.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> there are usually devotional programs held and scriptures are read.</p>	May 29 <sup>th</sup> (annual)
Declaration of Bab	<p>Commemorates the day when Bab identified as Bab "Gate", the new age. Begins at sundown</p>	May 23 <sup>rd</sup> - 24 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 (annual)
<h1>June</h1>		
Laylat al-Qadr	<p>Practiced by followers of Islamic faith. This day is in reverence of the day Muslims believe that the Qur'an was disclosed to Muhammad from Allah.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> There is often extra prayers at night and a supplication is given in hopes that it will be accepted.</p>	June 10 <sup>th</sup> - 11 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 ( May 31 <sup>st</sup> - June 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2019 )
Eid al-Fitr	<p>Practiced by followers of Islamic faith. It is the last day of Ramadan, acknowledging the last day of the fasting.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> Muslims often pray exchange gifts, feast, celebrate with friends and give children money.</p> <p>* Varies Determined by Lunar calendar*</p>	June 14 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 ( June 3 <sup>rd</sup> - 4 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Litha/Yule	<p>This is practiced by pagans, wiccans, and druids. It is a celebration of the Goddess manifesting as mother earth and God as Sun King. For some this also marks the marriage of the God and Goddess and is viewed as the force that creates the harvest.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> Bonfires and watching the sunrise.</p>	June 21 <sup>st</sup> (annual)
Quds Day	<p>It is an annual event held on the last Friday of Ramadan.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> Practices include putting up public display of posters and images of the holy city of Jerusalem.</p>	June 8 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 (May 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2019)

	*Last Friday of Ramadan*	
<h1>July</h1>		
Tzom Tammuz	This is a holiday celebrated by followers of Judaism. It is a day of fasting to commemorate the breaching of the walls of Jerusalem before the destruction of the second temple.	July 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2018 (July 21 <sup>st</sup> , 2019)
Martyrdom of the Bab	This day celebrates the events surrounding Bab's death in 1850. On this day the Bab and one of his followers were sentenced to death, however the first time Bab disappeared and the follower remained unharmed. He was later killed after being found in his cell.  <b>General Practices:</b> followers of Bahaism read special prayers at noon, in recognition of the time the execution was scheduled.  <b>Recommendation:</b> This is a day of rest, and followers of Bahaism may request of and shouldn't be scheduled.	July 9 <sup>th</sup>
Ulambana/Obon	Practiced by followers of Shinto and Buddhism. This day is the day believed to be the day spirits revisit our world. The festival held on this day is seen as an invitation to the dead.  <b>General Practices:</b> celebrated by large gatherings, family reunions, and bright lanterns.	July 13 <sup>th</sup>
Tish'a B'Av	This day is celebrated by followers of Judaism. It celebrates a series of Jewish tragedies, especially the destruction of the first and second temple of Jerusalem.  <b>General Practices:</b> fasting and mourning.	July 22 <sup>nd</sup> , 2018 (August 11 <sup>th</sup> , 2019 )
Dharma Day (Asalha Puja)	Practiced by followers of Buddhism. This day celebrates the first teaching of Buddha. It recognizes the first time he spoke about four noble truths and the eightfold path to enlightenment.	July 28 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 (July 8 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
<h1>August</h1>		
Lammas/ Lughnasah	Normally practiced by followers of paganism, wiccans, and Druids. It celebrates the beginning of the harvest. One of the eight annual festivals.  <b>General Practices:</b> consumption of dishes with the new fruits from the harvest.	August 1 <sup>st</sup> (annual)

Waqf al-Arfa	<p>It is normally celebrated by follower of the Islamic faith. It is the holiest day in Islam. Second day of the Hajj pilgrimage.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> Take the Hajj pilgrimage and use the day to pray for mercy and forgiveness.</p>	August 20 <sup>th</sup> -21 <sup>st</sup> ,2018 (August 10 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Eid al-Adha	<p>Usually celebrated by followers of Islam. It is a major festival to celebrate sacrifices in the name of your faith willingly. It also celebrates the prophet Ibrahim's complete faith in God.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> Prayers, gifts, and in remembrance of Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice a lamb is sacrificed and the meat eaten amongst the family.</p>	August 21 <sup>st</sup> - 22 <sup>nd</sup> ,2018
Raksha Bandhan	<p>This is traditionally celebrated by followers of the Hindu faith. Its purpose is to celebrate the bond and relationship between brothers and sisters.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> festival, siblings pray for each other's' wellbeing and wish for happiness and good will. Followed with several different Rituals.</p> <p>*Depends on the day of the full moon in the month of Shravana*</p>	August 25 <sup>th</sup> 2018 ( August 15 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Paryushana Parva	<p>Traditionally practiced by followers of Jainism. It is the day Humans are believed to have progressed into civilized societies. They stopped hunting and started cultivating crops and apologized to each other for any aggression or suppression they did before.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> a festival is held and people come together and gather in commemoration.</p>	Varies

## September

Leil Selichot	<p>Typically practiced by followers of the Judaism faith. It is a period of time where certain penitential poems and prayers are recited leading up to high holidays and fast days. It begins before Rosh Hashanah.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> the prayers must be recited at least four times before the beginning of Rosh Hashanah.</p>	September 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2018 (September 21 <sup>st</sup> , 2019 )
Krishna Janmashtami	<p>This is traditionally practiced by followers of the Hindu faith. Celebrates the earthly appearance of Krishna. It is a day of great spiritual renewal and celebration that effectively finishes an old year and begins a new one.</p>	September 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2018 ( August 24 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)

	<b>General Practices:</b> gives are given, people gather together.	
Rosh Hashanah	<p>Celebrated normally by followers of Judaism. It is the Beginning of the Jewish New Year. It is celebrated 10 days before Yom Kippur. And is celebrated in the 7<sup>th</sup> month.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> prayers in the Synagogue and meals for the occasion.</p>	Sept 9 <sup>th</sup> - 11 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 (September 29 <sup>th</sup> - October 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2019)
Ganesh Chaturthi	<p>Traditionally celebrated by followers of the Hindu faith. It is recognized as the birthday of Lord Ganesha. The celebration last for 10 days.</p>	September 12 <sup>th</sup> -23 <sup>rd</sup> , 2018 (September 1 <sup>st</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Yom Kippur	<p>It is usually celebrated by followers of Judaism. It is considered the holiest day of the year for Jews. It is dedicated to atonement and abstinence.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> Jews typically fast and light a Yahrzeit memorial candle. Most of the day is spent praying in the synagogue.</p> <p><b>Recommendations:</b> Expect Jewish students or workers to request off or be excused from class.</p>	September 18-19 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 (October 9 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Ashura	<p>This day is celebrated by Islamic Shia Muslims. It is to celebrate the day on which Israelites were freed from the pharaoh.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> it is seen as a day to commemorate the significance of the twelve Shia's who considered Husayn the third Imam to be the rightful successor of Muhammad.</p> <p>*Observed on the 10th day of Muharram*</p>	September 20 <sup>th</sup> -21 <sup>st</sup> , 2018 (September 9 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Mabon (Autumnal Equinox)	<p>Celebrated by followers of the pagan, wiccan, and druid faith. It is the second celebration of the harvest. Also known as the Harvest home.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> Offers of gratitude, and preparation for turning inward. Making dishes with apples, squash, and pumpkins are part of the ritual.</p>	September 23 <sup>rd</sup> , 2018 (September 22, 2018)
Sukkot	<p>This is a day practiced by followers of Judaism. It's a week celebration that starts with the building of sukkahs that are used to sleep and eat. These represent the original sukkahs that Moses and the Israelites lived in as they went through the desert to get to the promised land.</p>	September 23-24 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 (October 16 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> )

	<p><b>General Practices:</b> it begins at sundown and families celebrate by decorating their homes as sukkots or building them.</p> <p><b>Recommendations:</b> avoid important deadlines, events, and assignments.</p>	
<h2>October</h2>		
Shmini Atzeret	<p>This is typically practiced by followers of Judaism. It is a fall festival that is also a memorial service for the dead and features prayers for rain in Israel.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> Begins at sundown and a Yahrzeit candle is lit on the 8<sup>th</sup> night of sukkot.</p>	Sept 30- October 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2018
Simchat Torah	<p>This is typically practiced by followers of the Jewish faith. It signifies the end of the annual cycle of reading the Torah in the synagogue.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> There is dancing in the synagogue and the Torah Scrolls are carried around seven times.</p>	October 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2018 (October 22 <sup>nd</sup> , 2019 )
Navaratri	<p>It is a celebration for followers of Hinduism. It is a festival that celebrates the victory of good over evil. During the festival the Hindus worship Durga, Lakshmi, and Saraswati</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> Hindus visit their mothers and relatives because Durga is the mother goddess. Some fast and pray along with dancing and feast.</p>	October 10 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 ( September 29 <sup>th</sup> -October 8 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Yom HaAliyah	<p>It is typically followed by followers of the Jewish faith. It recognizes the first mass Aliyah took when the children of Israel crossed the Yarden Into Eretz Yisrael.</p>	October 16 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 (November 5 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Samhain	<p>This is celebrated by followers of the Pagan, Wiccan, and Druid faiths. It is one of the four bigger Sabbats. Some also consider this to be the New Years for Wiccans. It celebrates the lives of those who have died and welcomes those born in the past year, as well as reflection on other significant moments.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> give respect to ancestors, family members, elders, friends, and others who have died.</p>	October 31 <sup>st</sup> -November 1 <sup>st</sup> (annual)
<h2>November</h2>		
Birthday of Guru Nanak Dev Sahib	<p>Normally celebrated by followers of Sikhism and is a day of observance to honor their founder's birthday.</p>	November 4 <sup>th</sup> , 2018

Diwali	This is typically followed by followers of the Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh, and Jainism faiths. It is a popular holiday in the southern region of Asia. It celebrates the triumph of good over evil.  <b>General Practices:</b> lighting oil lamps, candles, fireworks, and prayer.	November 7 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 (October 27 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Birth of Bahauallah	This is normally celebrated by followers of Bahaism. This is the celebration of one of the faiths most significant leaders. It is a holy day to commemorate the rebirth of the world through the love of God.  Recommendations: can be compared to Christmas for Christians should avoid scheduling.	November 12 <sup>th</sup> (annually)
Nativity Fast	This is celebrated by Christians and it is a period of abstinence and penance practiced by Orthodox Christians, in preparation for the Nativity of Christ.	November 15-December 24 <sup>th</sup> (annual)
Day of the Covenant	Typically Practiced by followers of the Baha'ism faith	November 26 <sup>th</sup>

## December

Mawlid al-Nabi ( The Prophet's birthday)	This is usually recognized by followers of Islamic faith. It is the birthday of the Islamic prophet Muhammad. Not all Muslims celebrate this day.  <b>General Practices:</b> usually songs and poems are recited on this day in honor of the Prophet Muhammad. Cities are usually decorated and many distribute sweets and candy to the children. But actual practices vary.  *date based on the Gregorian calendar, real date based on Islamic lunar calendar*	November 20 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 ( November 9 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Advent	This is usually practiced by Christians. It marks the beginning of the Christian year. Usually starts on the Sunday closest to St. Andrew's day and ends on Christmas.	December 3 <sup>rd</sup> - 24 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 (December 1 <sup>st</sup> - 24 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)
Hanukkah/ Chanukah	This is normally celebrated by followers of the Jewish faith. It last for eight days and commemorates and reflects on the Jewish struggle for religious freedom. It also observes the miracle of a sacred temple flame burning for eight days with only one day of oil.  <b>General Practices:</b> Jewish families gather each day and light an additional candle until all eight candles on the	December 2 <sup>nd</sup> – 10 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 (December 22 <sup>nd</sup> – 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2019)

	menorah candelabrum are lit. They also indulge in food and song and exchange gifts each day.	
Asara B'Tevet	<p>Celebrated by followers of Judaism, the tenth day of the Hebrew month of Tevet. Commemorates the siege of Jerusalem from Babylonia</p> <p><b>General Practice:</b> Reverenced as a fast day beginning at dawn and ends at nightfall.</p>	December 18, 2018 (January 7 <sup>th</sup> 2019)
Yule/ Winter Solstice	<p>This is typically practiced by pagans, wiccans, and druids. It is to celebrate the rebirth of the Great God. Some view this as the start of a new year. This is one of the eight major Sabbats or festivals.</p> <p><b>General Practices:</b> a yule log will be burned as a symbol for renewal and faith that the light will return.</p>	December 31 <sup>st</sup> - January 1 <sup>st</sup> (annual)
Christmas	<p>It is a day dedicated to recognize the birth of Jesus of Nazareth, whose message and self-sacrifice started the Christian religion</p> <p>General Practices: Many celebrate this holiday by giving gifts, attend church, visit family, and decorate Christmas trees.</p>	December 24 <sup>th</sup> -25 <sup>th</sup> (annual)
Zarhosht Diso	This day is recognized by followers of Zoroastrianism. It is the anniversary of the death of the Prophet Zarathustra.	December 26 <sup>th</sup> (annual)