

Religious Holy Days Calendar

Below is list of religious/ observance days that are recognized by a variety of religious groups for the 2021-2022 year.

Fall 2021			
Month	Date	Holy day	Religion affiliation
August	30	Krishna Janmashtami	Hindu
September	6-8	Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Judaism
	9	Tzom Gedaliah	Judaism
	15-16	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	Judaism
	21-29	Mabon	Pagan and Wiccan
	27-28	Arba'een	Islam
	27-29	Shemini Atzeret	Judaism
	20-27	Sukkot (Feast of Tabernacles)	Judaism
	28	Simchat Torah	Judaism
October	6-14	Navarati (Nine nights)	Hindu
	15	Dussehra	Hindu
	18-19	Mawlid	Islam
	31	Samhain	Pagan and Wiccan
November	1-2	All Saints and Souls day	Christian
	4	Diwali	Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism
December	nov 28-6	Hanukkah (Chanukah)	Judaism
	8	Bodhi day (enlightment of Buddha)	Buddhism
	21- jan 1	Yule (celebration of winter solstice)	Pagan and Wiccan
	25	Christmas day	Christian

Note that some Jewish and Islamic observances begin at sundown the evening before the date listed. In addition, some dates depicted above are not fixed to a calendar but are based on moon sightings.

Spring 2022

Month	Date	Holy day	Religion affiliation
January	1	New Year's day	Christian
	7	Orthodox Christmas	Christian Orthodox
	14	Orthodox New Year	Christian Orthodox
February	1	Lunar New Year	
	12-14	Losar (Tibetan New Year)	Buddhism
	17- mar 29	Beginning of Lent	Christian Orthodox
March	1	Ash Wednesday	Christian
	16	Purim	Jewish
	18	Holi	Hindu
April	2	Beginning of Ramadan	Islamic
	2	Ugadi	Hindu
	15	Good Friday	Christian
	15	Passover (Pesach)	Judaism
	17	Easter	Christian
	24	Orthodox Easter	Christian Orthodox
May	1	Eid al-Fitr (End of Ramadan)	Islamic
	16	Vesak	Buddhism
June	4-6	Shavuot	Judaism
July	10	Eid al-Adha	Islamic

Background on certain Holy Days:

Buddhism

Bodhi Day: Also called Buddha's Enlightenment Day or Rohatsu. The day many Buddhist traditions celebrate the enlightenment of the Buddha.

Christian

Ash Wednesday: This day marks the beginning of Lent, a six-week period of prayer and fasting in anticipation of Easter.

Good Friday: The day Jesus was crucified.

Easter Sunday: The celebration of Jesus being raised from the dead.

Hinduism

Diwali: Also known as the Festival of Lights. This holiday is typically celebrated by families sharing various traditional rituals in their homes.

Holi: Festival of Spring or Festival of Colors. This day is typically celebrated by families in India, Nepal, and other parts of Asia by partaking in various regional traditions.

Judaism

Rosh Hashanah: Jewish New Year. It is the beginning of a ten-day period of introspection and reflection.

Yom Kippur: Day of Atonement. It is the holiest day of the Jewish calendar marked with fasting, worship, and repentance.

Sukkot: Festival of Booths. Commemorates the wandering in the desert of the Israelites as well as the fall harvest. While the festival of Sukkot lasts for 8 days, the first day is considered a day of rest.

Muslim

Eid al-Fitr: Marks the end of Ramadan, the month of fasting, and the holiest month in Islamic tradition. It literally means "breaking the fast."

Eid al-Adha: Festival of Sacrifice. Commemorates the willingness of Abraham to sacrifice his son Ishmael. God provided a sheep to sacrifice in Ishmael's place.

Ashura: Shi'a Muslims commemorate the martyrdom of Husayn ibn Ali, Muhammad's grandson. According to Sunni Muslims, Muhammad fasted and asked others to do so on this day as well.

Ramadan: The ninth month of the Islamic lunar year and is the time in which Muslims observe fast from sunrise to sunset.