# Geisel School of Medicine CALENDAR OF RELIGIOUS HOLY DAYS AND OBSERVANCES <br> Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and <br> Community Engagement (DICE) <br> 2023-2024 

## INTRODUCTION

This calendar is published by the Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Community Engagement (DICE) as a tool to educate our community about the diverse religious traditions observed by our members and to assist students, faculty, and staff in planning academic or work responsibilities. Sources consulted in the process of compiling the calendar include the Anti-Defamation League's Calendar of Observances and other multifaith references. The calendar has also been reviewed by leaders of various faith communities both on-campus and in Hanover (and the surrounding areas). This is not an exhaustive list of holy days or religious observances. Students, faculty, or staff may encounter requests for accommodation related to holy days not listed on this calendar. We strive to make the Holy Days Calendar as accurate as possible and to describe the holy days, their significance, and the nature of observance correctly. If you find a mistake, please let the DICE Office know by emailing Geisel.Diversity@Dartmouth.Edu.

We encourage students, faculty, and staff to be proactive in requesting religious accommodations for academic or work responsibilities. Should a request require a formal process for accommodation, that process could take up to two weeks to complete. It is the obligation of students to submit a Notification of Absence form with at least 15 days' notice of the dates of the religious holidays. Please consult the relevant offices for the most current policies regarding religious accommodation. The Division of Institutional Diversity and Equity and The William Jewett Tucker Center are available to provide advice and advocacy regarding the accommodation process.

## APPLICABLE POLICIES*

## For students, from the Geisel School of Medicine Student Handbook:

Policy Regarding Observance of Religious Holy Days
It is the policy of Geisel to make every reasonable effort to allow members of the College community to observe their religious holy days without academic penalty. Absence from classes or examinations for religious reasons does not relieve students from responsibility for any part of the course work required during the period of absence. Students who expect to miss classes, examinations, or any other assignments as a consequence of their religious observance should be provided with a reasonable alternative opportunity to complete such academic responsibilities. It is the obligation of students to submit a Notification of Absence for religious holidays on which they will be absent, at the beginning of each curricular block. Students who are absent on days of examinations or class assignments should be offered an opportunity to make up the work without penalty (if they have previously arranged to be absent), unless it can be demonstrated that a makeup opportunity would constitute an unreasonable burden on a member of the faculty. Should disagreement arise over what constitutes an unreasonable burden or any element of this policy, parties involved should consult the department chair, or, in schools without department chairs, the dean of the school.

For faculty, staff, and post-docs, from the Division of Institutional Diversity and Equity:
Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 requires employers to reasonably accommodate the religious practices of an employee or prospective employee, unless to do so would create an undue hardship upon the employer.

To receive reasonable accommodations for a religious practice at Geisel School of Medicine employees should contact Paul Harwell. This will begin an interactive process which will include the employee, the employee's supervisor, and relevant parties as Geisel deems necessary. On average, the process takes at least two weeks to complete.

Reasonable accommodation arrangements are not retroactive. The accommodation will begin once it is approved by the Associate Director for ADA Compliance. The employee will be notified about the outcome. Requests for accommodations must be renewed annually.

Accommodations are determined on a case-by-case basis. Examples include, but are not limited to, flexible scheduling, voluntary substitutions or swaps, job reassignment, and lateral transfers.

## CALENDAR

*Regional custom, group preference, or lunar sighting may cause a variation in this date.
FALL SEMESTER 2023

| $\begin{gathered} \text { DATE } \\ 2023 \end{gathered}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug 1 | Tuesday | Lughnasadh* | Earth-based Spiritualities , Paganism, Wicca | First of three festivals celebrating harvest; also known as Lammas |  |
| Aug 11 |  | Summer Semester Ends |  |  |  |
| Aug 13 <br> Aug 15 | Sunday Tuesday | Obon* | Buddhism | Japanese Buddhist observance for the spirits of past ancestors and striving to relieve aching souls from suffering; date varies from region to region; in other regions or practices may also be called Ullambana or observed in July |  |
| Aug 15 | Tuesday | Solemnity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary | Christianity <br> (C) | Commemorates the bodily taking up of Mary, the mother of Jesus, into heaven at the end of her earthly life |  |
| Aug 15 | Tuesday | Panagia | Greek Orthodox | Paraklesis services are performed by most Greek Orthodox parishes worldwide in weekdays before the Feast, which consist of supplication and prayer for the intercessions of the Theotokos | One of the biggest religious celebrations in Greece. Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. |
| Aug 30 | Wednesday | Raksha Bandhan | Hinduism | Festival celebrating family relationships; also called Rakhi |  |


| Sep6 | Wednesday | Krishna <br> Janmashtami | Hinduism | Principal festival celebrating the birth of <br> the god Krishna; also known as Jayanti |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | | Avoid scheduling important |
| :--- |
| academic deadlines, events, and |
| activities on this day, since it is likely |
| Hindu students and employees may |
| have had little sleep and may be |
| fasting. |


| DATE <br> 2023 | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED <br> ACCOMMODATION |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Sep 11 <br> Sep 18 | Monday <br> Monday | Paryushana* | Jainism | Festival of repentance and <br> forgiveness, removing accumulated <br> karma from the previous year and <br> developing control over accumulating <br> new karma; includes rituals and <br> processions; also known as Das <br> Lakshana | Jain students and employees may be <br> fasting. |
| Sep 15 <br> Sep 17 | Sundown <br> Friday <br> Sundown <br> Sunday | Rosh Hashanah | Judaism | Beginning of the Jewish new year <br> and the first of the High Holy Days, a <br> ten- day period of penitence and <br> spiritual <br> renewal | Avoid scheduling important <br> academic deadlines, events, and <br> activities. |
| Sep 17 <br> Sep 18 | Sundown <br> Sunday <br> Sundown <br> Monday | Fast of Gedaliah | Judaism | Fast that remembers the assassination <br> of Gedaliah, the righteous Babylonian <br> governor of Judah; his death was the <br> end of Jewish autonomy after the <br> destruction of the First Temple | Jewish students and employees may <br> be fasting. |
| Sep 19 | Tuesday | Ganesh <br> Chaturthi | Hinduism | Festival celebrating the god Ganesha |  |
| Sep 21 | Thursday | Mabon (Fall <br> Equinox)* | Earth-based <br> Spiritualities, <br> Paganism, <br> Wicca | Time of thanksgiving for the fruits of the <br> earth and the need to share them; also <br> known as Harvest Home or the Feast <br> of the Ingathering |  |


| Sep 24 <br> Sep 25 | Sundown <br> Sunday <br> Sundown <br> Monday | Yom Kippur | Judaism | The "Day of Atonement" marking the <br> end of ten days of penitence that <br> began on Rosh Hashanah | Avoid scheduling important <br> academic deadlines, events, and <br> activities on this date. Jewish <br> students and employees <br> may be fasting all day. |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Sep 27 | Wednesday | Mawlid al-Nabi | Islam (Su) | Birthday of the founder of Islam, the <br> Prophet Mohammed; Shi'a Muslims <br> celebrate it five days later than Sunni <br> Muslims; also known as Malid al-Nabi | Sunni Muslim employees may <br> request this day off. |
| Sep 29 <br> Oct 6 | Sundown <br> Friday <br> Sundown <br> Friday | Sukkot | Judaism | The week-long "Festival of Booths" <br> commemorates the 40-year <br> wandering of the Israelite people on <br> the way to the Promised Land | Avoid scheduling important <br> academic deadlines, events, and <br> activities on the first two days, which <br> are non-working days. |
| Oct 2 | Monday | Mawlid al-Nabi | Islam (Sh) | Birthday of the founder of Islam, the <br> Prophet Mohammed; Sunni Muslims <br> celebrate it five days earlier than Shi'a <br> Muslims; also know as Malid al-Nabi | Shi'a Muslim employees may request <br> this day off. |


| DATE <br> 2023 | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED <br> ACCOMMODATION |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Oct 6 <br> Oct 7 | Sundown <br> Friday <br> Sundown <br> Saturday | Shemini Atzeret | Judaism | "The Eighth (Day) of Assembly" <br> observed on the day following Sukkot | Avoid scheduling important <br> academic deadlines, events, and <br> activities. |
| Oct 7 <br> Oct 8 | Sundown <br> Saturday <br> Sundown <br> Sunday | Simchat Torah | Judaism | "Rejoicing in the Torah" celebrates the <br> conclusion of public reading of the <br> Penteteuch and the reading cycle <br> beginning again | Avoid scheduling important <br> academic deadlines, events, and <br> activities. |
| Oct 15 <br> Oct 24 | Sunday <br> Tuesday | Navratri | Hinduism | Nine-day festival celebrating the <br> triumph of good over evil; festival <br> celebrating the universal mother <br> known as Durga, Devi, or Shakti; marks <br> the start of the fall |  |


| Oct 16 | Monday | Birth of the Báb* | Bahá'í | Anniversary of the birth in 1819 of the Báb, prophet-herald of the Bahá'í faith, in Shíráz, Persia |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct 17 | Tuesday | Birth of Bahá'u'lláh* | Bahǎ'í | Anniversary of the birth in 1817 of Bahá'u'lláh, prophet-founder of the Bahá'í, in Núr, Persia | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. <br> Bahá'í students and employees suspend work on this day and will likely request this day off. |
| Oct 20 | Friday | Gur-Gaddi Guru Granth Sahib | Sikhism | Commemorates Sri Guru Granth Sahib, who is considered the eternal guru who holds the spirit of all Ten Gurus of the Sikhs, and who is a spiritual guide for all Sikhs |  |
| Oct 24 | Tuesday | Vijayadashami | Hinduism | Festival following Navratri, celebrating the god Rama's victory over the demon Ravana; includes readings from Ramayana; also known as Dussehra, Dasara, or Dashain |  |


| DATE <br> 2023 | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED <br> ACCOMMODATION |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Oct 31 <br> Nov 1 | Sundown <br> Tuesday <br> Sundown <br> Wednesday | Samhain* | Earth-based <br> Spiritualities <br> , <br> Paganism, <br> Wicca | A festival of darkness; time to celebrate <br> the lives of ancestors, loved ones, and <br> others who have died; coincides with <br> Halloween |  |
| Nov 1 | Tuesday | All Saints Day | Christianity <br> (C, P) | Remembers all known and unknown <br> Christian saints; Orthodox Christianity <br> observes it on the first Sunday after <br> Pentecost |  |


| Nov 10 | Friday | Dhanteras | Hinduism | First day of the festival of Diwali; <br> recalls the giving of Ayurveda (a <br> system of medical theory and practice) <br> by the god Dhanvantari for the <br> betterment of humanity and ridding <br> the world of disease |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Nov 12 | Sunday | Diwali* | Hinduism, <br> Jainism, <br> Sikhism | Festival of lights, celebrating good over <br> evil, light over darkness, and knowledge <br> over ignorance; for Hindus, associated <br> with the gods Rama and Krishna and <br> the <br> goddess Lakshmi; also known as <br> Deepvali | Hindu, Jain, and Sikh students and <br> employees may request this day off. |
| Nov 12 | Sunday | BandiChhor | Sikhism | Celebrates the release of the Sixth Guru <br> Har Gobind Sahib from imprisonment; <br> coincides with Diwali |  |
| Nov 15 | Wednesday | Bhai Dooj | Hinduism | Celebrated during Diwali, this is a <br> holiday similar to Raksha Bandhan, <br> celebrating the relationship between <br> siblings |  |
| Nov <br> $23-24$ | Sunday | Shanksgiving <br> Break | Day of the | Bahá'í | Recalls Bahá'u'lláh's appointment of <br> Abdu'l-Baha as successor |
| Nov 26 | Sovenant |  |  |  |  |


| DATE <br> 2023 | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED <br> ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nov 27 | Monday | Guru Nanak Dev <br> Ji's Birthday | Sikhism | Celebration of the birth the First <br> Guru of the Sikhs and the founder of <br> Sikhism | Avoid scheduling important <br> academic deadlines, events, and <br> activities. Sikh employees may <br> request this day off. |


| Dec 2 | Saturday | $19^{\text {th }}$ of Kislev | Judaism (Chabad ) | Commemorates the release of the founder of Chabad Hasidism, Rabbi Shneur Zalman of Liadi, from a Russian prison |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Dec } 3 \\ \operatorname{Dec} 24 \end{gathered}$ | Sunday Saturday | Advent | Christianity (C, P) | A season of spiritual preparation prior to the observance of the birth of Jesus; in Western Christianity, it begins on the fourth Sunday before Christmas; in Orthodox Christianity, the season is longer and begins in mid-November |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \operatorname{Dec} 7 \\ \operatorname{Dec} 15 \end{gathered}$ | Sundown <br> Thursday <br> Sundown <br> Friday | Chanukah | Judaism | Eight-day "Festival of Lights" celebrating the rededication of the Temple to worship of God in 164 BCE; commemorates the victory of the Maccabees over the Greek king Antiochus, who suppressed freedom of worship; also known as Hanukkah | Academics and work are permitted. Provide food accommodations as requested. |
| Dec 8 | Thursday | Bodhi Day | Buddhism | Marks the day that the Buddha experienced enlightenment or spiritual awakening (bodhi); celebrated either in December or the twelfth month of the lunar calendar; also known as Rohatsu | Buddhist students and employees may have had little sleep. |
| Dec 8 | Thursday | Solemnity of the Immaculate Conception | Christianity <br> (C) | Recalls the conception of Mary, who would become the mother of Jesus, without original sin |  |


| DATE <br> 2023 | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED <br> ACCOMMODATION |
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| Dec 21 | Thursday | Yule (Winter <br> Solstice)* | Earth-based <br> Spiritualities, <br> Paganism, <br> Wicca | Marks a turning point in the yearly <br> cycle, as the reduced presence of the <br> sun ends; feasting, gift-giving, and <br> decorating with evergreen are <br> common |  |
| Dec 22 | Friday | $10^{\text {th }}$ of Tevet | Judaism | A day of fasting that recalls the siege <br> of Jerusalem by the Babylonian king <br> Nebuchadnezzar in 588 BCE, which led <br> to the destruction of the First Temple <br> and the exile of the Jewish people | Jewish students and employees may <br> be fasting. |
| Dec 24 <br> Dec 25 | Sundown <br> Sunday <br> Monday | Christmas | Christianity | Commemorates the arrival of Mary <br> (C, P) <br> and Joseph in Bethlehem and the <br> birth of Jesus | Avoid scheduling important <br> academic deadlines, events, and <br> activities. <br> Catholic and Protestant Christian <br> employees will likely request this day <br> off. |

SPRING SEMESTER 2024

| DATE <br> 2024 | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED <br> ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan 1 | Monday | Solemnity of <br> Mary, Mother <br> of God | Christianity (C) | Celebrates the identity of Mary as the <br> mother of Jesus, the Son of God; <br> derived from the Greek title <br> Theotokos, "Bearer of God" |  |
| Jan 1 | Monday | Gantan-sai | Shintoism | Celebrates the new year; also known <br> as Shogatsu or Japanese New Year | Shinto employees may request the <br> day off. |


| Jan 6 | Saturday | Epiphany | Christianity (C, <br> P, O) | In Catholic and Protestant <br> Christianity, recalls the journey of the <br> Magi to the infant Jesus; also known <br> as Three Kings Day; in Orthodox <br> Christianity, celebrates the <br> manifestation of Jesus as <br> Christ and the baptism of Jesus by <br> John, also known as Theophany |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Jan 7 | Sunday | Feast of the <br> Nativity; <br> Christmas | Christianity (O) | Celebrates the birth of Jesus | Orthodox Christian employees will <br> likely request this day off. |
| Jan 13 | Saturday | Maghi-Lohri | Sikhism | Celebrates 40 Sikh martyrs who <br> deserted and then returned to the <br> tenth guru, Guru Gobind Singh, in <br> order to fight the Mughal Empire | Seasonal celebration marking turning <br> of the sun to the north |
| Jan 15 | Monday | Makar <br> Sankranti,* <br> Pongal | Hinduism scheduling important academic |  |  |
| deadlines, events, and activities. |  |  |  |  |  |


| DATE <br> 2024 | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED <br> ACCOMMODATION |
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| Jan 20 | Saturday | $10^{\text {th }}$ of Shvat | Judaism <br> (Chabad <br> A | Commemorates the death of the sixth <br> Chabad Rebbe, Rabbi Yosef Yitzchak <br> Schneersohn and the acceptance of <br> leadership by the seventh Rebbe, Rabbi <br> Menacham Mendel Schneerson |  |


| Jan 21 | Sunday | World Religion Day | Bahǎ'í | Observance of the oneness of religion and the belief that world religion will unify all people |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan 25 | Thursday | Mahayana New Year* | Buddhism | Adherents of the Mahayana tradition of Buddhism celebrate the new year on the first full moon in January; observance may vary or extend over several days according to region |  |
| Jan 25 | Thursday | Tu B'Shvat | Judaism | Celebrates the fruits and trees of Israel, and the deeper spiritual significance of nature; also known as Rosh Hashanah for the Trees |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } 1 \\ & \text { Feb } 2 \end{aligned}$ | Sundown <br> Thursday Sundown Friday | Imbolc* | Earth-based Spiritualities,, Paganism, Wicca | A time of spring cleaning and anticipation of the new year's life; in Celtic traditions it is dedicated to the goddess Brigid; in other traditions it is a time of rededication or initiation; also known as Imbolg |  |
| Feb 3 | Saturday | Setsubun | Shintoism | Day before the traditional beginning of spring in Japan; associated with the Lunar New Year; includes rituals to cleanse evil of the prior year and drive <br> away evil spirits for the coming year |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Feb } 6 \\ & \text { Feb } 7 \end{aligned}$ | Sundown <br> Tuesday <br> Sundown <br> Wednesday | Lailat al-Mi'raj* | Islam | The "Night Journey" of the Prophet Mohammed, commemorating his mystical journey from Mecca to alAqsa in Jerusalem and then to heaven; also known as Shab-e-Mi'raj and Miraç Kandili | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. Muslim students and employees may have had little sleep. |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { DATE } \\ 2024 \end{gathered}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Feb 10 | Saturday | Lunar New Year | Buddhism, Confucianism, Daoism | Celebrates the turn of the traditional lunisolar Chinese calendar; also known as Spring Festival | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. Students and employees who are adherents of these faiths may request to have this day off. |
| Feb 14 | Wednesday | Ash Wednesday (Lent begins) | Christianity (C, P) | First day of Lent, a 40-day period of spiritual preparation for Easter, excluding Sundays | Throughout Lent (ending Easter Sunday, March 31), some observant Christians may be fasting, particularly on Fridays |
| Feb 14 | Wednesday | Vasant Panchami; Saraswati Puja | Hinduism, Jainism, Sikhism | Held 40 days before Holika and Holi, a preparation for spring; nature of observance varies by region; many Hindus celebrate the goddess Sarawati who embodies creating energy and love, and is the goddess of knowledge, language, music, and arts |  |
| Feb 15 | Thursday | Nirvana Day* | Buddhism | Observed by Mahayana adherents as the day the Buddha achieved complete nirvana upon the death of his physical body; date may vary by sect or region |  |
| Feb 24 | Saturday | Magha Puja | Buddhism | Commemorates the spontaneous assembly of 1,250 enlightened disciples in the historical Buddha's presence; also known as Sangha Day |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } 24 \\ & \text { Feb } 25 \end{aligned}$ | Sundown <br> Saturday <br> Sundown <br> Sunday | Lailat al-Bara'at | Islam (Sh) | Marked as the night when one may ask Allah for forgiveness; celebrated by Shi'a Muslims as the birth of Muhammed al-Mahdi | Shi'a Muslim students and employees may have had little sleep. |


| Feb 26 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Feb 29 | | Monday |
| :--- | :--- |
| Thursday |$\quad$ Ayyám-i-Há | Bahá'í | The "Days of Ha" are devoted to <br> spiritual preparation for the fast, <br> celebrating, hospitality, charity, and <br> gift giving; they are celebrated these <br> four days before the last month of the <br> Bahá'í year by inserting days into the |
| :--- | :--- |


| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { DATE } \\ & 2024 \end{aligned}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | calendar in order to maintain the solar calendar; also called Intercalary Days |  |
| Mar 1 <br> Mar 19 | Friday Tuesday | 'Alá' | Bahá'í | Bahá'ís between 15 and 70 years of age do not eat or drink from sunrise to sunset, and set aside time for prayer and meditation; also called the Nineteen Day Fast | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. Bahá'í students and employees may be fasting. |
| Mar 8 | Saturday | Maha Shivaratri, Shiva Ratri* | Hinduism | The "Great Night of Shiva" is a festival dedicated to the god Shiva; celebrated on the $13^{\text {th }}$ night or $14^{\text {th }}$ day of the waning moon in the Hindu calendar |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mar } 10 \\ \text { Apr } 9 \end{gathered}$ | sundown <br> Sunday <br> sundown <br> Tuesday | Ramadan* | Islam | A month of fasting commemorating the first revelation of the Qur'an to the Prophet Muhammed | Muslim students and employees will be fasting for an extended time during daylight hours, which may result in less stamina. For evening events, provide food accommodations as requested (Islamic dietary restrictions apply). Further recommendations TBA. |
| Mar 18 | Monday | Clean Monday (Great Lent begins) | Christianity (0) | First day of Great Lent, a 40-day period of spiritual preparation for Pascha (Easter), including Sundays | Throughout Great Lent (ending on Pascha, May 15) Orthodox Christians may be fasting. |


| Mar 20 | Wednesday | Ostara (Spring <br> Equinox)* | Earth-based <br> Spiritualities <br> ,Paganism, <br> Wicca | Light and darkness are in balance, <br> with growing light; a time of new <br> beginnings and emerging life; also <br> known as Eostar |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Mar 21 | Thursday | Naw-Rúz, <br> Nowrúz* | Bahá'í, <br> Zoroastrianism | New Year's Day in the Bahá'í <br> tradition; traditional ancient Iranian <br> festival celebrating the first day of <br> spring and the start of the Iranian <br> new year; date may vary by region or <br> sect |  |
| Mar 21 | Thursday | Ta'anit Ester; <br> Fast of Esther | Judaism | Commemorates the fasting and <br> repentance of Esther (and the entire <br> Jewish community) before she pleaded <br> for the Jewish people before the king <br> of Persia | Jewish students and employees may <br> be fasting. |


| DATE <br> 2024 | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED <br> ACCOMMODATION |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mar 23 <br> Mar 24 | Sundown <br> Saturday <br> Sundown <br> Sunday | Purim | Judaism | The "Feast of Lots" marks the <br> salvation of the Jews from <br> extermination in ancient Persia | Purim is not subject to work <br> restrictions, but some sources indicate <br> Jews should not go about ordinary <br> business at Purim in order to respect <br> the festival. |
| Mar 24 | Sunday | Palm Sunday | Christianity (C, <br> P) | Observed the Sunday before Easter to <br> recall the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem |  |
| Mar 25 | Monday | Holi | Hinduism | Festival associated with the defeat of <br> the demoness Holika; celebrated by <br> throwing colored powders and paints |  |
| Mar 25 <br> Mar 27 | Monday <br> Wednesday | Hola Mohalla* | Sikhism | A martial arts festival and parade <br> coinciding with Holi; actual celebration <br> date may vary by location |  |


| Mar 26 | Tuesday | Khordad Sal | Zoroastrianism | Celebration of the birth of Zoroaster, <br> the founder of the Zoroastrian religion; <br> specifically celebrated in India and <br> Iran, following the Persian new year, <br> Nowrúz |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Mar 28 | Thursday | Maundy <br> Thursday | Christianity (C, <br> P) | Celebrated the Thursday before <br> Easter, commemorates the Last <br> Supper, at which Jesus and his <br> followers were together for the last <br> time before his <br> crucifixion; also known as Holy <br> Thursday |  |
| Mar 29 | Friday | Good Friday | Christianity (C, <br> P) | Commemorates the crucifixion of Jesus <br> on the Friday before Easter | Some Christian students and employees <br> may be fasting. |
| Mar 30 | Sundown <br> Saturday | Easter Vigil | Christianity (C, <br> P) | Celebrates the resurrection of Jesus; <br> may also be the time of initiation for <br> new Christians |  |
| Mar 31 | Sunday | Easter | Christianity (C, <br> P) | Celebrates the resurrection of Jesus | Avoid scheduling important academic <br> deadlines, events, and activities. <br> Catholic and Protestant Christian <br> employees may request this day off. |


| DATE <br> 2024 | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED <br> ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Apr 5 <br> Apr 6 | Sundown <br> Friday <br> Sundown <br> Saturday | Lailat al-Qadr* | Islam | The "Night of Power" when the Qur'an <br> was revealed to the Prophet <br> Mohammed; date of observance may <br> vary depending on tradition | Avoid scheduling important academic <br> deadlines, events, and activities. <br> Muslim <br> students and employees may have <br> had little sleep. |
| Apr 8 <br> Apr 9 | Sundown <br> Monday <br> Sundown <br> Tuesday | Eid al-Fitr (end <br> of <br> Ramadan)* | Islam | The "Feast of Breaking the Fast" <br> marks the end of Ramadan, the holy <br> month of fasting | Avoid scheduling important academic <br> deadlines, events, and activities. Muslim <br> students and employees may <br> Request this day off. |



| DATE <br> $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED <br> ACCOMMODATION |
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| Apr 24 <br> Apr 26 | Wednesday <br> Friday | Theravada New <br> Year* | Buddhism | Adherents of the Theravada tradition <br> of Buddhism celebrate the new year <br> on the first full moon in April |  |


| Apr 28 | Sunday | Palm Sunday | Christianity (O) | Observed the Sunday before Pascha to <br> recall the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem | Avoid scheduling important academic <br> deadlines, events, and activities. <br> Orthodox Christian employees may <br> request this day off. |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| May 1 | Wednesday | Beltane | Paganism, Wicca | Celebrates the fullness of life, <br> youthfulness, and the greening of <br> the world; halfway between the <br> spring equinox and the summer <br> solstice, marks the beginning of <br> summer; also known as May Eve |  |
| May 3 | Friday | Holy Friday | Christianity (O) | Commemorates the crucifixion of Jesus <br> on the Friday before Pascha | Avoid scheduling important academic <br> deadlines, events, and activities. <br> Orthodox Christians may be fasting. |
| May 5 | Sunday | Pascha; Easter | Christianity (O) | Celebrates the resurrection of Jesus | Avoid scheduling important academic <br> deadlines, events, and activities. <br> Orthodox Christian employees may <br> request this day off. |
| May 5 <br> May 6 | Sundown <br> Sunday <br> Sundown <br> Monday | Yom HaShoah | Judaism | "Holocaust Remembrance Day" <br> memorializes the martyrdom of six <br> million Jews who died in the Nazi <br> Holocaust | Academics and work are permitted. <br> Provide food accommodations as <br> requested. |
| May 9 | Thursday | Solemnity of <br> the Ascension <br> of the <br> Lord | Christianity (C) | Celebrated 40 days after Easter, <br> commemorates the ascension of Jesus <br> into heaven |  |


| DATE <br> 2024 | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED <br> ACCOMMODATION |
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| May <br> 19 | Sunday | Pentecost | Christianity (C, <br> P) | The seventh Sunday after Easter, <br> commemorating the descent of the <br> Holy Spirit on followers of Jesus; <br> marks the birth of the Christian <br> church; also known as Whitsunday |  |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 23 \end{gathered}$ | Thursday | Buddha Day* | Buddhism | Marks the birth, spiritual awakening, and death of the historical Buddha; date may vary by region or sect; also known as Visakha Puja or Vesak | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. <br> Buddhist students and employees will likely request to have this day off. |
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| May 23 <br> May 24 | Sundown <br> Thursday <br> Sundown <br> Friday | Declaration of the Báb | Bahà'í | Commemorates the day in 1844 when the Báb, the prophet-herald of the Bahá'í faith, announced that he was the herald for the new messenger of God | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. Bahá'í students and employees suspend work on this day and will likely request to have this day off. |
| May 25 <br> May 26 | Sundown <br> Saturday <br> Sundown <br> Sunday | Lag B'Omer | Judaism | Celebrates the end of a divine-sent plague and Roman occupation during Rabbi Akiva's lifetime |  |
| May 27 <br> May 28 | Sundown Monday Sundown Tuesday | Ascension of Bahá'u'lláh | Bahǎ'í | Observance of the death in exile of Bahá'u'lláh, the prophet-founder of the Bahá'í faith |  |
| June 11 June 13 | Sundown <br> Tuesday <br> Sundown <br> Thursday | Shavout | Judaism | The "Feast of Weeks," celebrating the covenant established at Sinai between God and Israel, and the revelation of the Ten Commandments | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. <br> These are non-workdays and Jewish students and employees may request these days off. Jewish students and employees may have had little sleep. |
| June 15 June 16 | Sundown Saturday | Day of Arafat* | Islam | Second day of the Hajj pilgrimage, recalling the Prophet Mohammed giving | Muslim students and employees may be fasting. |


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|  | Sundown <br> Sunday |  |  | his Farewell Sermon; adherents not on <br> the Hajj repent of their sins |  |


| June 16 June 17 | Sundown <br> Sunday <br> Sundown <br> Monday | Eid al-Adha* | Islam | Commemorates Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son in obedience to God's command; marks the end of the annual Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca) | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities on this date. |
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| June 21 | Friday | World Humanist Day | Humanism, Materialism, Secularism | Promotes awareness of Humanism as a philosophical life stance and means to effect change in the world |  |
| June 21 | Friday | Litha (Summer Solstice)* | Earth-based Spiritualities , Paganism, Wicca | Marks the middle of the summer, when the sun is at its greatest strength; also known as Midsummer |  |
| June 23 | Sunday | Pentecost | Christianity (0) | The seventh Sunday after Pascha, commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit on followers of Jesus; marks the birth of the Christian church |  |
| July 7 <br> July 8 | Sundown Sunday Sundown Monday | Islamic New Year* | Islam | Month marks the beginning of the Islamic liturgical year; this first day, alHijra, recalls the migration of Mohammed and his followers from Mecca to Medina in 622 CE; also marks the beginning of the ten-day Shi'a Muslim Remembrance of Muharram, recalling the martyrdom of Hussein, the son of Ali and grandson of Mohammed |  |
| July 8 <br> July 9 | Sundown <br> Monday <br> Sundown <br> Tuesday | Martyrdom of the Báb | Bahá'í | Marks the execution of the Báb, the prophet-herald of the Bahá'í faith, in 1850 | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. Bahá'í students and employees will likely request this day off. |


| July 16 <br> July 17 | Sundown <br> Tuesday <br> Sundown <br> Wednesday | Ashura | Islam | A day of fasting recalling Moses' <br> exodus from Egypt; for Shi'a Muslims, <br> the end of the Remembrance of <br> Muharram, | Muslim students and employees may <br> be fasting. |
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| DATE <br> 2024 | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED <br> ACCOMMODATION |
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| July 21 | Sunday | Asalha Puja | Buddhism | Recalls the Buddha's first discourse <br> following his spiritual enlightenment; <br> also known as Dharma Day |  |
| July 21 | Sunday | Guru Purnima | Hinduism <br> Jainism | Dedicated to all spiritual and <br> academic gurus who share their <br> wisdom; also called Vyasa Purnima, <br> as celebration of Veda Vyasa who <br> wrote the Mahabharata and <br> compiled the Vedas; revived by <br> Mahatma Gandhi to honor his <br> spiritual guru, Shrimad Rajchandra; <br> many Indians, regardless of faith <br> tradition, may celebrate by thanking <br> teachers |  |
| July 23 | Tuesday | 17 th of Tammuz | Judaism | Commemorating the breach of the <br> walls of Jerusalem before the <br> destruction of the Second Temple in <br> 70 <br> CE | Jewish students and employees may <br> be fasting. |
| July 24 | Wednesday | Pioneer Day | Latter-day | Sammemorates the entry of Brigham <br> Young and the first group of Mormon <br> pioneers into the Salt Lake Valley of <br> Utah in 1847 |  |

