# VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY CALENDAR OF RELIGIOUS HOLY DAYS AND OBSERVANCES Center for Religious and Spiritual Life <br> Academic Year 2022-2023 

## INTRODUCTION

This calendar is published by the Center for Religious and Spiritual Life 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 Nashville. 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 Center know by emailing religiouslife@vanderbilt.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. If an informal conversation about accommodation with a professor, chair or dean, or other supervisor do not resolve the question satisfactorily, the applicable formal policies and processes are described below, though those policies are subject to change. Please consult the relevant offices for the most current policies regarding religious accommodation. Staff at the Center for Spiritual and Religious Life and the Student Center for Social Justice and Identity are also available provide advice and advocacy regarding the accommodation process.

## APPLICABLE POLICIES*

## For students, from the Vanderbilt University Student Handbook:

## Policy Regarding Observance of Religious Holy Days

It is the policy of Vanderbilt to make every reasonable effort to allow members of the University 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 provide faculty with reasonable notice of the dates of religious holidays on which they will be absent, preferably at the beginning of the semester. 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 Office of Equal Opportunity and Access:
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 Vanderbilt University employees should submit the Religious Reasonable Accommodation Request Form to EOA. The submission of this form will begin an interactive process which will include the employee, the employee's supervisor, EOA, and relevant parties as Vanderbilt 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 EOA. 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.
*These policies are included here for convenience. The version of these policies, as published by the relevant offices, is the current policy that is applicable and enforceable for religious accommodations.

## CALENDAR

*Regional custom, group preference, or lunar sighting may cause a variation in this date.
Italic type indicates Vanderbilt University dates for undergraduate schools. Graduate and professional students should consult their own school or departmental calendars and policies for more specific information. All Vanderbilt University dates are subject to change.

FALL SEMESTER 2022

| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { DATE } \\ 2022 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug 1 | Monday | Lughnasadh* | Paganism, Wicca | First of three festivals celebrating harvest; also known as Lammas |  |
| Aug 6 Aug 7 | sundown Saturday sundown Sunday | Tisha B'Av | Judaism | A day of fasting that mourns the destruction of ancient Temples and Jerusalem, as well as other disasters that have afflicted the Jewish people | Jewish students and employees may be fasting. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Aug } 7 \\ & \text { Aug } 8 \end{aligned}$ | sundown Sunday sundown Monday | Ashura | Islam | A day of fasting recalling Moses' exodus from Egypt; for Shi'a Muslims, the end of the Remembrance of Muharram, marking the martyrdom of Hussein at the Battle of Karbala | Muslim students and employees may be fasting. |
| Aug II | Thursday | Raksha Bandhan | Hinduism | Festival celebrating family relationships; also called Rakhi |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } 13 \\ & \text { Aug } 15 \end{aligned}$ | Saturday Monday | 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 | Monday | 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 18 <br> Aug 19 | Thursday Friday | Krishna Janmashtami | Hinduism | Principal festival celebrating the birth of the god Krishna | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities on this |


| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { DATE } \\ & 2022 \end{aligned}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | day, since it is likely Hindu students and employees may have had little sleep and may be fasting. |
| Aug 24 |  | First Day of Classes for Undergraduates |  |  |  |
| Aug 24 Aug 31 | Wednesday Wednesday | Paryushana | Jainism | Festival of repentance and forgiveness, removing accumulated karma from the previous year and developing control over accumulating new karma; includes rituals and processions | Jain students and employees may be fasting. |
| Aug 31 | Wednesday | Ganesh Chaturthi | Hinduism | Festival celebrating the god Ganesha |  |
| Sep 22 | Thursday | Mabon (Fall Equinox)* | Paganism, Wicca | Time of thanksgiving for the fruits of the earth and the need to share them; also known as Harvest Home or the Feast of the Ingathering |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep } 25 \\ & \text { Sep } 27 \end{aligned}$ | sundown Sunday sundown Tuesday | Rosh Hashanah | Judaism | Beginning of the Jewish new year and the first of the High Holy Days, a ten-day period of penitence and spiritual renewal | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. If planning an evening event, provide food accommodations if requested. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep } 26 \\ \text { Oct } 5 \end{gathered}$ | Monday Wednesday | Navratri | Hinduism | Nine-day festival celebrating the triumph of good over evil; festival celebrating the universal mother known as Durga, Devi, or Shakti; marks the start of the fall |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep } 27 \\ & \text { Sep } 28 \end{aligned}$ | sundown Tuesday sundown Wednesday | Fast of Gedaliah | Judaism | Fast that remembers the assassination of Gedaliah, the righteous Babylonian governor of Judah; his death was the end of Jewish autonomy after the destruction of the First Temple | Jewish students and employees may be fasting. |
| Oct 4 <br> Oct 5 | sundown Tuesday sundown Wednesday | Yom Kippur | Judaism | The "Day of Atonement" marking the end of ten days of penitence that began on Rosh Hashanah | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities on this date. Jewish students and employees may be fasting all day. |
| Oct 5 | Wednesday | Dussehra; Dassera | Hinduism | Festival following Navratri, celebrating the god Rama's victory over the demon |  |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { DATE } \\ 2022 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Ravana; includes readings from Ramayana; also known as Durga Puja |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } 7 \\ & \text { Oct } 8 \end{aligned}$ | sundown Friday sundown Saturday | Mawlid al-Nabi | Islam (Su) | Birthday of the founder of Islam, the Prophet Mohammed; Shi'a Muslims celebrate it five days later than Sunni Muslims; also know as Malid al-Nabi | Sunni Muslim employees may request this day off. |
| Oct 9 <br> Oct 16 | sundown Sunday sundown Sunday | Sukkot | Judaism | The week-long "Festival of Booths" commemorates the 40 -year wandering of the Israelite people on the way to the Promised Land | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities on the first two days, which are non-working days. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } 12 \\ & \text { Oct I3 } \end{aligned}$ | sundown Wednesday sundown Thursday | Mawlid al-Nabi | Islam (Sh) | Birthday of the founder of Islam, the Prophet Mohammed; Sunni Muslims celebrate it five days earlier than Shi'a Muslims | Shi'a Muslim students and employees may request this day off. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } 13 \\ & \text { Oct } 14 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | Fall Break for Undergraduates |  |  |  |
| Oct 16 Oct 17 | sundown Sunday sundown Monday | Shemini Atzeret | Judaism | "The Eighth (Day) of Assembly" observed on the day following Sukkot | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. |
| Oct 17 <br> Oct 18 | sundown <br> Monday sundown Tuesday | Simchat Torah | Judaism | "Rejoicing in the Torah" celebrates the conclusion of public reading of the Penteteuch and the reading cycle beginning again | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. |
| Oct 20 | Thursday | Guru-da-Gaddi Guru Granth Sahib | Sikhism | Commemorates 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 23 | Sunday | Dhanteras | Hinduism | First day of the festival of Diwali; recalls the giving of Ayurveda (a system of medical theory and practice) by the god Dhanvantari for the betterment of |  |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | humanity and ridding the world of disease |  |
| Oct 24 | Monday | Diwali* | Hinduism, Jainism, Sikhism | Festival of lights, celebrating good over evil, light over darkness, and knowledge over ignorance; for Hindus, associated with the gods Rama and Krishna and the goddess Lakshmi; also known as Deepvali | Hindu, Jain, and Sikh students and employees may request this day off. |
| Oct 24 | Monday | Bandi Chhor Divas | Sikhism | Celebrates the release of the Sixth Guru Har Gobind Sahib from imprisonment; coincides with Diwali |  |
| Oct 26 | Wednesday | 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 | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. Bahá'í employees suspend work on this day and will likely request this day off. |
| Oct 26 | Friday | Bhai Dooj | Hinduism | Celebrated during Diwali, this is a holiday similar to Raksha Bandhan, celebrating the relationship between siblings |  |
| Oct 27 | Thursday | Birth of Bahá'u'lláh* | Bahá'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. Bahá'í employees suspend work on this day and will likely request this day off. |
| Oct 3I <br> Nov I | sundown <br> Monday sundown Tuesday | Samhain* | Paganism, Wicca | A festival of darkness; time to celebrate the lives of ancestors, loved ones, and others who have died; coincides with Halloween and the Day of the Dead |  |
| Nov I | Tuesday | All Saints Day | Christianity (C, P) | Remembers all known and unknown Christian saints; Orthodox Christianity observes it on the first Sunday after Pentecost |  |
| Nov 8 | Tuesday | Guru Nanak Dev Ji's Birthday | Sikhism | Celebration of the birth the First Guru of the Sikhs and the founder of Sikhism | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. Sikh employees may request this day off. |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { DATE } \\ 2022 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nov 19 Nov 27 |  | Thanksgiving Break for Undergraduates |  |  |  |
| Nov 25 | Friday | Day of the Covenant | Bahà'í | Recalls Bahá'u'lláh's appointment of Abdu'l-Baha as successor |  |
| Nov 27 <br> Dec 24 | Sunday Saturday | Advent | Christianity | 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 | Orthodox Christian students and employees may be fasting. |
| Dec 8 |  | Undergraduate Classes End |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |
| Dec 9 <br> Dec 17 |  | Reading and Exams for Undergraduates |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec I2 } \\ & \text { Dec I3 } \end{aligned}$ | sundown Monday sundown Tuesday | $19^{\text {th }}$ of Kislev | Judaism (Chabad) | Commemorates the release of the founder of Chabad Hasidism, Rabbi Shneur Zalman of Liadi, from a Russian prison |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec } 19 \\ \text { Jan } 9 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | Winter Break for Undergraduates |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec } 19 \\ & \text { Dec } 27 \end{aligned}$ | sundown Monday sundown Tuesday | 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 | Academics and work are permitted. Provide food accommodations as requested. |


| DATE <br> $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED <br> ACCOMMODATION |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Dec 2I | Wednesday | Yule (Winter <br> Solstice)* | Paganism, <br> Wicca | Antiochus, who suppressed freedom of <br> worship; also known as Hanukkah | Marks a turning point in the yearly cycle, <br> as the reduced presence of the sun ends; <br> feasting, gift-giving, and decorating with <br> evergreen are common |
| Dec 24 <br> Dec 25 | sundown <br> Saturday <br> Sunday | Christmas | Christianity <br> (C, P) | Commemorates the arrival of Mary and <br> Joseph in Bethlehem and the birth of <br> Jesus | Avoid scheduling important academic <br> deadlines, events, and activities. <br> Catholic and Protestant Christian <br> employees will likely request this day <br> off. |
| Dec 29 | Thursday | Guru Gobind <br> Singh Ji's Birthday | Sikhism | Guru Gobind Singh was the Tenth Sikh <br> Guru of Nanak and founder of the <br> Khalsa, the sacred community of Sikhs |  |

SPRING SEMESTER 2023

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DATE } \\ & 2023 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan I | Sunday | Solemnity of Mary, Mother of God | Christianity (C) | Celebrates the identity of Mary as the mother of Jesus, the Son of God; derived from the Greek title Theotokos, "Bearer of God" |  |
| Jan I | Sunday | Gantan-sai | Shintoism | Celebrates the new year; also known as Shogatu or Japanese New Year | Shinto employees may request the day off. |
| Jan 3 | Tuesday | $10^{\text {th }}$ of Tevet | Judaism | A day of fasting that recalls the siege of Jerusalem by the Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar in 588 BCE, which led to the destruction of the First Temple and the exile of the Jewish people | Jewish students and employees may be fasting. |
| Jan 6 | Friday | Epiphany | $\begin{gathered} \text { Christianity (C, } \\ \text { P, O) } \end{gathered}$ | In Catholic and Protestant Christianity, recalls the journey of the Magi to the infant Jesus; also known as Three Kings Day; in Orthodox Christianity, celebrates the manifestation of Jesus as Christ and the baptism of Jesus by John, also known as Theophany |  |
| Jan 7 | Saturday | 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 7 | Saturday | Feast of the Nativity; Christmas | Christianity (O) | Celebrates the birth of Jesus | Orthodox Christian employees will likely request this day off. |
| Jan 9 |  | First Day of Classes for Undergraduates |  |  |  |


| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { DATE } \\ 2023 \end{gathered}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan 13 | Friday | Maghi | Sikhism | Celebrates 40 Sikh martyrs who deserted and then returned to the tenth guru, Guru Gobind Singh, in order to fight the Mughal Empire |  |
| Jan 15 | Sunday | World Religion Day | Bahá'í | Observance of the oneness of religion and the belief that world religion will unify all people |  |
| Jan 15 | Saturday | Makar Sankranti,* Pongal | Hinduism | Seasonal celebration marking turning of the sun to the north | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. |
| Jan 16 |  | Martin Luther King, Jr. Day |  |  |  |
| Jan 22 | Sunday | 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. <br> Students and employees who are adherents to these faiths may request to have this day off. |
| Jan 26 | Thursday | Vasant <br> 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 I | Wednesday | Imbolc* | 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 | Friday | Setsubun | Shintoism | Day before the traditional beginning of spring in Japan; associated with the Lunar New Year; includes rituals to |  |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { DATE } \\ 2023 \end{gathered}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | cleanse evil of the prior year and drive away evil spirits for the coming year |  |
| Feb 5 Feb 6 | sundown Sunday sundown Monday | 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 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb 5 } \\ & \text { Feb } 6 \end{aligned}$ | sundown Sunday sundown Monday | $10^{\text {th }}$ of Shvat | Judaism (Chabad) | Commemorates the death of the sixth Chabad Rebbe, Rabbi Yosef Yitzchak Schneersohn and the acceptance of leadership by the seventh Rebbe, Rabbi Menacham Mendel Schneerson |  |
| Feb 15 | Wednesday | 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 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Feb } 17 \\ & \text { Feb } 18 \end{aligned}$ | sundown Friday sundown Saturday | 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. |
| Feb 18 | 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 |  |
| Feb 22 | Wednesday | Ash Wednesday (Lent begins) | Christianity (C, P) | First day of Lent, a 40-day period of spiritual preparation for Easter, excluding Sundays |  |
| Feb 25 Mar I | Saturday Wednesday | Ayyám-i-Há | Bahà'í | The "Days of Ha" are devoted to spiritual preparation for the fast, celebrating, hospitality, charity, and gift giving. They are celebrated these four days before the last month of the Bahá'í year by inserting days into the |  |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | calendar in order to maintain the solar calendar; also called Intercalary Days |  |
| Feb 27 | Monday | Clean Monday (Great Lent begins) | Christianity (O) | First day of Great Lent, a 40-day period of spiritual preparation for Pascha (Easter), including Sundays |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar } 2 \\ \text { Mar } 20 \end{gathered}$ | Thursday Monday | 'Alá' | Bahá'í | Bahá'is 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 6 | Monday | Magha Puja | Buddhism | Commemorates the spontaneous assembly of I,250 enlightened disciples in the historical Buddha's presence; also known as Sangha Day |  |
| Mar 6 | Monday | Ta'anit Ester; Fast of Esther | Judaism | Commemorates the fasting and repentance of Esther (and the entire Jewish community) before she pleaded for the Jewish people before the king of Persia | Jewish students and employees may be fasting. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } 6 \\ & \text { Mar } 7 \end{aligned}$ | sundown <br> Monday sundown Tuesday | Purim | Judaism | The "Feast of Lots" marks the salvation of the Jews from extermination in ancient Persia | Purim is not subject to work restrictions, but some sources indicate Jews should not go about ordinary business at Purim in order to respect the festival. |
| Mar 7 | Wednesday | Holi | Hinduism | Festival associated with the defeat of the demoness Holika; celebrated by throwing colored powders and paints |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Mar } 7 \\ & \text { Mar } 8 \end{aligned}$ | sundown Tuesday sundown Wednesday | Lailat al-Bara'at | Islam | 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. |
| Mar 8 Mar 10 | Wednesday Friday | Hola Mohalla* | Sikhism | A martial arts festival and parade coinciding with Holi; actual celebration date may vary by location |  |


| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { DATE } \\ 2023 \end{array}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mar II <br> Mar 19 |  | Spring Break for Undergraduates |  |  |  |
| Mar 20 | Monday | Ostara (Spring Equinox)* | Paganism, Wicca | Light and darkness are in balance, with growing light; a time of new beginnings and emerging life; also known as Eostar |  |
| Mar 21 | Tuesday | Naw-Rúz, Nowrúz* | Bahá'í, <br> Zoroastrianism | New Year's Day in the Bahá' tradition; traditional ancient Iranian festival celebrating the first day of spring and the start of the Iranian new year; date may vary by region or sect |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } 22 \\ & \text { Apr } 21 \end{aligned}$ | sundown Wednesday sundown Friday | 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 26 | Sunday | Khordad Sal | Zoroastrianism | Celebration of the birth of Zoroaster, the founder of the Zoroastrian religion; specifically celebrated in India and Iran, following the Persian new year, Nowrúz |  |
| Mar 30 | Thursday | Rama Navami | Hinduism | Celebrates the birthday of Rama, king of ancient India, hero of the epic Ramayana, and seventh incarnation of Vishnu |  |
| Apr 2 | Sunday | Palm Sunday | Christianity (C, P) | Observed the Sunday before Easter to recall the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem |  |
| Apr 4 | Tuesday | Mahavir Janma Kalyanak* | Jainism | Celebrates the birth of Mahavir Swami, the $24^{\text {th }}$ and last Tirthankara of present Avasarpini | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. |
| Apr 5 Apr 13 | sundown Wednesday | Pesach; Passover | Judaism | Eight-day "Feast of Unleavened Bread," celebrating Israel's deliverance from bondage in Egypt | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. Evening of Apr 5, and all day Apr 6 and 7; |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | sundown <br> Thursday |  |  |  | evening of Apr II and all day Apr I2 and 13 are non-work days. Provide food accommodations as requested. |
| Apr 6 | Thursday | Theravada New Year* | Buddhism | Adherents of the Theravada tradition of Buddhism celebrate the new year on the first full moon in April |  |
| Apr 6 | Thursday | Maundy <br> Thursday | Christianity (C, P) | Celebrated the Thursday before <br> Easter, commemorates the Last Supper, at which Jesus and his followers were together for the last time before his crucifixion; also known as Holy Thursday |  |
| Apr 7 | Friday | Good Friday | Christianity (C, P) | Commemorates the crucifixion of Jesus on the Friday before Easter | Some Christian students and employees may be fasting. |
| Apr 8 | sundown <br> Saturday | Easter Vigil | Christianity (C, P) | Celebrates the resurrection of Jesus; may also be the time of initiation for new Christians |  |
| Apr 9 | Sunday | Easter | Christianity (C, P) | Celebrates the resurrection of Jesus | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. Catholic and Protestant Christian employees may request this day off. |
| Apr 9 | Sunday | Palm Sunday | Christianity (O) | Observed the Sunday before Pascha to recall the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. <br> Orthodox Christian employees may request this day off. |
| Apr 14 | Friday | Holy Friday | Christianity (O) | Commemorates the crucifixion of Jesus on the Friday before Pascha | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. Orthodox Christians may be fasting. |
| Apr 14 | Friday | Vaisakhi | Sikhism | Celebrates the founding of the Sikh community as the Khalsa (community of the initiated); also called Baisakhi | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. Sikh students and employees may request this day off. |
| Apr 16 | Sunday | Pascha; Easter | Christianity (O) | Celebrates the resurrection of Jesus | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Orthodox Christian employees may request this day off. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } 17 \\ & \text { Apr } 18 \end{aligned}$ | sundown <br> Monday sundown Tuesday | Lailat al-Qadr* | Islam | The "Night of Power" when the Qur'an was revealed to the Prophet Mohammed; date of observance may vary depending on tradition | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. Muslim students and employees may have had little sleep. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } 17 \\ & \text { Apr } 18 \end{aligned}$ | sundown <br> Monday sundown Tuesday | Yom HaShoah | Judaism | "Holocaust Remembrance Day" memorializes the martyrdom of six million Jews who died in the Nazi Holocaust | Academics and work are permitted. Provide food accommodations as requested. |
| Apr 21 Apr 22 | sundown Friday sundown Saturday | Eid al-Fitr (end of Ramadan)* | Islam | The "Feast of Breaking the Fast" marks the end of Ramadan, the holy month of fasting | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. Muslim students and employees may request this day off. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } 21 \\ & \text { May } 2 \end{aligned}$ | Friday Tuesday | Ridván | Bahá'í | The "Most Great Festival" which commemorates the 12 days when Bahá'u'lláh, the prophet-founder of the Bahá'í faith, resided in a garden called Ridván (paradise) and publicly proclaimed his mission as God's messenger for this age | The $I^{\text {st }}$ day (Apr 20), $9^{\text {th }}$ day (Apr 28), and $12^{\text {th }}$ day (MayI) are work restricted. Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities on these days. Bahá' students and employees may request these days off. |
| Apr 24 |  | Classes End for Undergraduates |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } 25 \\ & \text { May } 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | Exams and Reading Days for Undergraduates |  |  |  |
| May I | Monday | Beltane | Paganism, Wicca | Celebrates the fullness of life, youthfulness, and the greening of the world; halfway between the spring equinox and the summer solstice, marks the beginning of summer; also known as May Eve |  |
| May 5 | Friday | Buddha Day* | Buddhism | Marks the birth, spiritual awakening, and death of the historical Buddha; | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. |


| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { DATE } \\ & 2023 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | date may vary by region or sect; also known as Visakha Puja or Vesak | Buddhist students and employees will likely request to have this day off. |
| May 8 |  | Maymester Begins |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 8 \\ & \text { May } 9 \end{aligned}$ | sundown Monday sundown Tuesday | Lag B’Omer | Judaism | Celebrates the end of a divine-sent plague and Roman occupation during Rabbi Akiva's lifetime |  |
| May 12 |  | Commencement |  |  |  |
| May 24 | Wednesday | Declaration of the Báb | Bahá'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. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 25 \\ & \text { May } 27 \end{aligned}$ | sundown <br> Thursday sundown Saturday | 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. These are non-work days and Jewish students and employees may request these days off. Jewish students and employees may have had little sleep. |
| May 26 | Friday | Solemnity of the Ascension of the Lord | Christianity (C) | Celebrated 40 days after Easter, commemorates the ascension of Jesus into heaven |  |
| May 28 | Sunday | Pentecost | Christianity (C, P) | The seventh Sunday after Easter, commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit on followers of Jesus; marks the birth of the Christian church; also known as Whitsunday |  |
| May 29 | Monday | Ascension of Bahá'u’lláh | Bahá'í | Observance of the death in exile of Bahá'u'lláh, the prophet-founder of the Bahá'í faith |  |
| June 4 | Sunday | Pentecost | Christianity (O) | The seventh Sunday after Pascha, commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit on followers of Jesus; |  |


| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { DATE } \\ 2023 \end{gathered}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | marks the birth of the Christian church |  |
| June 6 |  | First-Half and Full-Term Summer Classes Begin |  |  |  |
| June 21 | Wednesday | 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 | Wednesday | Litha (Summer Solstice)* | Paganism, Wicca | Marks the middle of the summer, when the sun is at its greatest strength |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { June } 27 \\ & \text { June } 28 \end{aligned}$ | sundown <br> Tuesday sundown Wednesday | Waqfa Arafat* | Islam | Second day of the Hajj pilgrimage, recalling the Prophet Mohammed giving his Farewell Sermon; adherents not on the Hajj repent of their sins | Muslim students and employees may be fasting. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { June } 28 \\ & \text { June } 29 \end{aligned}$ | sundown Wednesday sundown Thursday | Eid al-Adha* | Islam | 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. |
| July 3 | Monday | Asalha Puja | Buddhism | Recalls the Buddha's first discourse following his spiritual enlightenment; also known as Dharma Day |  |
| July 3 | Monday | Guru Purnima | Hinduism Jainism | Dedicated to all spiritual and academic gurus who share their wisdom; also called Vyasa Purnima, as celebration of Veda Vyasa who wrote the Mahabharata and compiled the Vedas; revived by Mahatma Gandhi to honor his spiritual guru, Shrimad Rajchandra; many Indians, regardless of faith tradition, may celebrate by thanking teachers |  |
| July 6 | Thursday | $17^{\text {th }}$ of Tammuz | Judaism | Commemorating the breach of the walls of Jerusalem before the | Jewish students and employees may be fasting. |


| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { DATE } \\ & 2023 \end{aligned}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | destruction of the Second Temple in 70 CE |  |
| July 10 | Monday | 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 18 July 19 | sundown Tuesday sundown Wednesday | 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 24 | Monday | Pioneer Day | Latter-day Saints | Commemorates the entry of Brigham Young and the first group of Mormon pioneers into the Salt Lake Valley of Utah in 1847 |  |
| July 26 July 27 | sundown Wednesday sundown Thursday | Tisha B'Av | Judaism | A day of fasting that mourns the destruction of ancient Temples and Jerusalem, as well as other disasters that have afflicted the Jewish people | Jewish students and employees may be fasting. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 27 \\ & \text { July } 28 \end{aligned}$ | sundown Thursday sundown Friday | Ashura | Islam | A day of fasting recalling Moses' exodus from Egypt; for Shi'a Muslims, the end of the Remembrance of Muharram, marking the martyrdom of Hussein at the Battle of Karbala | Muslim students and employees may be fasting. |

