## VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY

CALENDAR OF RELIGIOUS HOLY DAYS AND OBSERVANCES Center for Religious and Spiritual Life Academic Year 2023-2024

## 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 two weeks or more to complete.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION*

## For students, from the Vanderbilt University Student Handbook: <br> Religious Holy Days and Practices

It is the policy of Vanderbilt to reasonably accommodate students so that they do not experience an adverse academic consequence when sincerely held religious beliefs or observances conflict with academic requirements. 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. 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. It is incumbent on students who miss a class to catch up on any material discussed and assignments given during that class period.

Students who wish to request an academic accommodation for a religious observance should submit their request in writing directly to the instructor of the course well in advance of the absence, preferably at the beginning of the semester. Students and instructors who have questions or concerns about academic accommodations for religious observance or religious beliefs may contact the Equal Opportunity and Access Office.

## For faculty, staff, and post-docs, from the Equal Opportunity and Access (EOA):

It is the policy of Vanderbilt to provide reasonable accommodations for employees and prospective employees based on their sincerely held religious beliefs or observances unless doing so would create an undue hardship for the university.

To request a religious accommodation, employees should complete the Religious Reasonable Accommodation Request Form available on the EOA website. Upon receipt of this form, EOA will engage in an interactive process with the employee, the employee's supervisor, and other relevant parties, as necessary, to determine whether an accommodation is reasonable. Because this process takes time to complete, employees are encouraged to request accommodations well in advance of any need for accommodation. Reasonable accommodations must be approved in advance and are not retroactive.
*This information is included here for convenience. Please visit the Equal Opportunity and Access Office's website for additional information about religious accommodation policies and practices.

## 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 2023

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DATE } \\ & 2023 \end{aligned}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug I | Tuesday | Lughnasadh* | Earth-based Spiritualities, Paganism, Wicca | First of three festivals celebrating harvest; also known as Lammas |  |
| Aug II |  | Summer Semester Ends |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } 13 \\ & \text { Aug } 15 \end{aligned}$ | 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 23 |  | First Day of Classes for Undergraduates |  |  |  |
| Aug 30 | Wednesday | Raksha Bandhan | Hinduism | Festival celebrating family relationships; also called Rakhi |  |
| Sep 6 | Wednesday | Krishna Janmashtami | Hinduism | Principal festival celebrating the birth of 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. |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DATE } \\ & 2023 \end{aligned}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep } 11 \\ & \text { Sep } 18 \end{aligned}$ | Monday Monday | 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; also known as Das Lakshana | Jain students and employees may be fasting. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep } 15 \\ & \text { Sep } 17 \end{aligned}$ | sundown Friday sundown Sunday | Rosh Hashanah | Judaism | Beginning of the Jewish new year and the first of the High Holy Days, a tenday period of penitence and spiritual renewal | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. These are non-work days and Jewish students and employees may request these days off. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep } 17 \\ & \text { Sep } 18 \end{aligned}$ | sundown Sunday sundown Monday | 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. |
| Sep 19 | Tuesday | Ganesh Chaturthi | Hinduism | Festival celebrating the god Ganesha |  |
| Sep 21 | Thursday | Mabon (Fall Equinox)* | Earth-based Spiritualities, 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 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep } 24 \\ & \text { Sep } 25 \end{aligned}$ | sundown Sunday sundown Monday | 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. This is a non-work day and Jewish students and employees may request this day off. Jewish students and employees may be fasting all day. |
| Sep 27 | Wednesday | 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 known as Malid al-Nabi | Sunni Muslim employees may request this day off. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep } 29 \\ \text { Oct } 6 \end{gathered}$ | sundown Friday sundown Friday | 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. |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { DATE } \\ 2023 \end{gathered}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct 2 | Monday | 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; also know as Malid al-Nabi | Shi'a Muslim employees may request this day off. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } 6 \\ & \text { Oct } 7 \end{aligned}$ | sundown <br> Friday sundown Saturday | Shemini Atzeret | Judaism | "The Eighth (Day) of Assembly" observed on the day following Sukkot | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. This is a non-work day and Jewish students and employees may request this day off. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } 7 \\ & \text { Oct } 8 \end{aligned}$ | sundown Saturday sundown Sunday | 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. This is a non-work day and Jewish students and employees may request this day off. |
| Oct 15 <br> Oct 24 | Sunday <br> Tuesday | 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 |  |
| 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 | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. Bahá'í students and employees suspend work on this day and will likely request this day off. |
| Oct 17 | Tuesday | 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 students and employees suspend work on this day and will likely request this day off. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } 19 \\ & \text { Oct } 20 \end{aligned}$ |  | Fall Break for Undergraduates |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |


| DATE <br> 2023 | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| ACCOMMODATION |  |  |  |  |  |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DATE } \\ & 2023 \end{aligned}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nov 27 | Monday | 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. |
| 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 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Dec } 3 \\ \text { Dec } 24 \end{gathered}$ | 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 midNovember |  |
| Dec 7 |  | Undergraduate Classes End |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec } 7 \\ \operatorname{Dec} 15 \end{gathered}$ | sundown Thursday sundown 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 (C) | Recalls the conception of Mary, who would become the mother of Jesus, without original sin |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Dec} 8 \\ \operatorname{Dec} 16 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | Reading and Exams for Undergraduates |  |  |  |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { DATE } \\ 2023 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec } 17 \\ & \text { Jan } 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | Winter Break for Undergraduates |  |  |  |
| Dec 21 | Thursday | Yule (Winter Solstice)* | Earth-based Spiritualities Paganism, Wicca | Marks a turning point in the yearly cycle, as the reduced presence of the sun ends; feasting, gift-giving, and decorating with evergreen are common |  |
| Dec 22 | Friday | $10^{\text {th }}$ 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. |
| Dec 24 <br> Dec 25 | sundown <br> Sunday <br> Monday | Christmas | Christianity (C, P) | Commemorates the arrival of Mary and Joseph in Bethlehem and the birth of Jesus | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. Catholic and Protestant Christian employees will likely request this day off. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

SPRING SEMESTER 2024

| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { DATE } \\ 2024 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan I | Monday | 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 | Monday | Gantan-sai | Shintoism | Celebrates the new year; also known as Shogatsu or Japanese New Year | Shinto employees may request the day off. |
| Jan 6 | Saturday | Epiphany | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Christianity (C, } \\ & \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{O}) \end{aligned}$ | 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 | Sunday | Feast of the Nativity; Christmas | Christianity (O) | Celebrates the birth of Jesus | Orthodox Christian employees will likely request this day off. |
| Jan 8 |  | First Day of Classes for Undergraduates |  |  |  |
| Jan 13 | Saturday | Maghi-Lohri | 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 | Monday | Makar Sankranti,* Pongal | Hinduism | Seasonal celebration marking turning of the sun to the north | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. |
| Jan 15 |  | Martin Luther King, Jr. Day |  |  |  |
| Jan 17 | Wednesday | Guru Gobind Singh Ji's Birthday | Sikhism | Guru Gobind Singh was the Tenth Sikh Guru of Nanak and founder of the Khalsa, the sacred community of Sikhs |  |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { DATE } \\ 2024 \end{gathered}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan 20 | Saturday | $10^{\text {th }}$ 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 |  |
| Jan 21 | Sunday | World Religion Day | Bahá'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 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Feb I } \\ & \text { Feb } 2 \end{aligned}$ | sundown 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 away evil spirits for the coming year |  |
| Feb 6 Feb 7 | sundown <br> Tuesday sundown Wednesday | Lailat al-Mi'raj* | Islam | The "Night Journey" of the Prophet Mohammed, commemorating his mystical journey from Mecca to al-Aqsa 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 <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 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 I,250 enlightened disciples in the historical Buddha's presence; also known as Sangha Day |  |
| Feb 24 Feb 25 | sundown Saturday sundown 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. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } 26 \\ & \text { Feb } 29 \end{aligned}$ | Monday Thursday | Ayyám-i-Há | Bahá'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 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar I } \\ & \text { Mar I9 } \end{aligned}$ | 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 |  |
| Mar 9 <br> Mar 17 |  | Spring Break for Undergraduates |  |  |  |
| Mar 10 <br> Apr 9 | sundown Sunday sundown 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 (O) | 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 Equinox)* | Earth-based Spiritualities, 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 | Thursday | Naw-Rúz, <br> Nowrúz* | Bahá'í, Zoroastrianism | New Year's Day in the Bahá'í 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 |  |
| Mar 21 | Thursday | Ta'anit Ester; Fast of Esther | Judaism | Commemorates the fasting and repentance of Esther (and the entire | Jewish students and employees may be fasting. |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { DATE } \\ 2024 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Jewish community) before she pleaded for the Jewish people before the king of Persia |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } 23 \\ & \text { Mar } 24 \end{aligned}$ | sundown <br> Saturday <br> sundown <br> Sunday | 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 24 | Sunday | Palm Sunday | Christianity (C, P) | Observed the Sunday before Easter to recall the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem |  |
| Mar 25 | Monday | Holi | Hinduism | Festival associated with the defeat of the demoness Holika; celebrated by throwing colored powders and paints |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } 25 \\ & \text { Mar } 27 \end{aligned}$ | Monday Wednesday | Hola Mohalla* | Sikhism | A martial arts festival and parade coinciding with Holi; actual celebration date may vary by location |  |
| Mar 26 | Tuesday | 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 28 | Thursday | Maundy Thursday | Christianity (C, P) | Celebrated the Thursday before 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 |  |
| Mar 29 | Friday | Good Friday | Christianity (C, P) | Commemorates the crucifixion of Jesus on the Friday before Easter | Some Christian students and employees may be fasting. |
| Mar 30 | sundown Saturday | Easter Vigil | Christianity (C, P) | Celebrates the resurrection of Jesus; may also be the time of initiation for new Christians |  |
| Mar 3I | Sunday | Easter | Christianity (C, P) | Celebrates the resurrection of Jesus | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. Catholic |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | and Protestant Christian employees may request this day off. |
| Apr 5 <br> Apr 6 | sundown Friday sundown Saturday | 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. |
| Apr 8 <br> Apr 9 | sundown Monday sundown Tuesday | 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. |
| Apr 13 | Saturday | 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 17 | Wednesday | Rama Navami | Hinduism | Celebrates the birthday of Rama, king of ancient India, hero of the epic Ramayana, and seventh incarnation of Vishnu |  |
| Apr 21 | Sunday | 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. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } 21 \\ & \text { May } 2 \end{aligned}$ | 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 $1^{\text {st }}$ day (Apr 21), $9^{\text {th }}$ day (Apr 29), and $12^{\text {th }}$ day (May 2) are work restricted. Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities on these days. Bahá'í students and employees may request these days off. |
| Apr 22 |  | Classes End for Undergraduates |  |  |  |
| Apr 22 <br> Apr 30 | sundown <br> Monday sundown Tuesday | 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 22, and all day Apr 23 and 24; evening of Apr 28 and all day Apr 29 and |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 30 are non-work days. Provide food accommodations as requested. |
| Apr 23 <br> May 2 |  | Exams and Reading Days for Undergraduates |  |  |  |
| Apr 24 Apr 26 | Wednesday Friday | Theravada New Year* | Buddhism | Adherents of the Theravada tradition of Buddhism celebrate the new year on the first full moon in April |  |
| Apr 28 | 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. |
| May I | Wednesday | 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 3 | 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. |
| May 5 | Sunday | Pascha; Easter | Christianity (O) | Celebrates the resurrection of Jesus | Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, and activities. <br> Orthodox Christian employees may request this day off. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 5 \\ & \text { May } 6 \end{aligned}$ | sundown Sunday sundown Monday | 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. |
| May 6 |  | Maymester Begins |  |  |  |
| May 9 | Thursday | Solemnity of the Ascension of the Lord | Christianity (C) | Celebrated 40 days after Easter, commemorates the ascension of Jesus into heaven |  |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 19 | 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 23 | 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. Buddhist students and employees will likely request to have this day off. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 23 \\ & \text { May } 24 \end{aligned}$ | sundown <br> Thursday sundown Friday | 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. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 25 \\ & \text { May } 26 \end{aligned}$ | 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 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 27 \\ & \text { May } 28 \end{aligned}$ | sundown Monday sundown Tuesday | 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 |  | First-Half and Full-Term Summer Classes Begin |  |  |  |
| June II June 13 | sundown Tuesday sundown Thursday | Shavuot | 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. |
| 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. |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { DATE } \\ 2024 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | sundown <br> Sunday |  |  | his Farewell Sermon; adherents not on the Hajj repent of their sins |  |
| June 16 June 17 | sundown Sunday sundown 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. |
| 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 (O) | The seventh Sunday after Pascha, commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit on followers of Jesus; marks the birth of the Christian church |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 7 \\ & \text { July } 8 \end{aligned}$ | 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 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 8 \\ & \text { July } 9 \end{aligned}$ | sundown Monday sundown 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 July 17 | sundown Tuesday sundown Wednesday | Ashura | Islam | A day of fasting recalling Moses' exodus from Egypt; for Shi'a Muslims, the end of the Remembrance of Muharram, | Muslim students and employees may be fasting. |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { DATE } \\ 2024 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | DAYS | HOLIDAY | RELIGION | SIGNIFICANCE | RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | marking the martyrdom of Hussein at the Battle of Karbala |  |
| July 21 | Sunday | Asalha Puja | Buddhism | Recalls the Buddha's first discourse following his spiritual enlightenment; also known as Dharma Day |  |
| July 21 | Sunday | 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 23 | Tuesday | $17^{\text {th }}$ of Tammuz | Judaism | Commemorating the breach of the walls of Jerusalem before the destruction of the Second Temple in 70 CE | Jewish students and employees may be fasting. |
| July 24 | Wednesday | 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 |  |

