

This calendar encourages public awareness of Jewish religious observances. The Jewish Calendar is also called the Hebrew Calendar and follows the lunisolar cycle keeping in sync with the natural cycles of the Sun and Moon; each month begins with a new moon. The Jewish Calendar determines when Jewish holidays begin and end. Our hope is that this calendar will assist with scheduling **any** events. There is a wide variation of Jewish practices that may determine how individuals and families observe their holidays. Jewish Holidays begin the evening before a few minutes before sundown and conclude the following day with three stars in the sky.

Shabbat is the Jewish weekly “day of rest” which begins a few minutes before sundown on Friday and concludes with three stars in the sky, Saturday evening. The Sabbath is considered the most sacred observance in Judaism.

***Rosh HaShanah** (Head of Year) is the Jewish New Year and the first of the Jewish Holy Days marking the beginning of a period of repentance and prayer that ends with Yom Kippur. Rosh HaShanah is observed for either one or two days.

***Yom Kippur** (The Day of Atonement) is when the Jewish people ask for forgiveness for the wrongs committed over the past year. Fasting and refraining from work and leisure provides time and space for deep prayer and reflection.

Sukkot (Booths) is a festival marking the time of the harvest. Booths or huts are temporarily erected for sleep, meals, and prayer to commemorate the harvest times of ancient Israel.

Shemini Atzeret (Assembly of the Eighth Day) arrives at the conclusion of Sukkot. In Israel, Shemini Atzeret marks the beginning of the rainy season.

Simchat Torah (Rejoicing in the Torah) celebrates the conclusion of the yearly reading of the Hebrew Bible and the festivity of beginning the reading again. Simchat Torah marks the end of the fall holidays.

Chanukah (Festival of Lights) is a minor Jewish holiday. Celebrated for eight nights, Chanukah commemorates the victory of the Maccabees and rededication of the Temple in Jerusalem. Many different English phonetic spellings of this holiday such as Hanukah and Hannukah, bring additional notoriety to this well-known festival of lights.

Purim (Feast of Lots) is a joyous holiday recounting the saving of the Jewish people from a threatened massacre during the Persian period of 539-330 BCE. The Book of Esther is read during Purim.

Passover or Pesach (Passed Over) is one of three pilgrimage festivals of ancient Israel and commemorates the Exodus from Egypt. Passover is celebrated with a ritual meal. Seder, which means order, provides a place for discussion about Freedom and Social Justice. Unleavened bread, known as matzah, is eaten during Passover to mark the time in ancient Egypt when the Israelites had to flee from persecution and did not have time for their bread to rise.

Yom Hashoah (Day of Holocaust Remembrance) for those who perished during the Holocaust. This day of Remembrance began in 1953 and is a time for Holocaust survivors and their families to be recognized.

Yom HaZikaron (Israel’s Memorial Day) honors Israel’s fallen soldiers and precedes Israel’s Independence Day.

Yom Ha’Atzmaut (Israel Independence Day) celebrates Israel’s independence from the British Mandate in 1948.

Shavuot (Feast of Weeks) is another of the three pilgrimage festivals marking the giving of the Torah at Mt. Sinai.

For further information on Jewish Holidays and Celebrations:

www.myjewishlearning.com
www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org
www.hebcal.com

*Rosh HaShanah and Yom Kippur are the holiest days of the year; expect Jewish students to be absent from school and extra-curricular activities.

JCRC Mission Statement

To ensure the growth, resilience, and safety of the Jewish people in our community and nation, Israel, and throughout the world. The JCRC works in collaboration with the greater Dayton community to foster cultural humility and advocate for a just, democratic, and pluralistic mosaic society.

JCRC Commitment

EDUCATE—ADVOCATE—ACT

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The Boonshoft Center for Jewish Culture and Education is home to the **Jewish Federation**, the **Jewish Community Center**, **Jewish Family Services**, the **Jewish Foundation**, and the **Dayton Jewish Observer**.

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2021 - 2026
5 YEAR CALENDAR
of Major Jewish Holidays
& Religious Observances

Jewish Holidays

All Jewish holidays begin at sundown the evening before the day listed.

FALL	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Rosh HaShanah Jewish New Year	Tuesday–Wednesday, September 7–8	Monday–Tuesday, September 26–27	Saturday–Sunday, September 16–17	Thursday–Friday, October 3–4	Tuesday–Wednesday, September 23–24
Yom Kippur Day of Atonement	Thursday, September 16	Wednesday, October 5	Monday, September 25	Saturday, October 12	Thursday, October 2
Sukkot Harvest festival	Tues–Wed, September 21–22 Thurs–Mon, September 23–27	Mon–Tues, October 10–11 Wed–Sun, October 12–16	Sat–Sun, Sept 30–Oct 1 Mon–Fri, October 2–6	Thurs–Fri, October 17–18 Sat–Wed, October 19–23	Tues–Wed, October 7–8 Thurs–Mon, October 9–13
Shemini Atzeret Assembly of the Eighth Day	Tuesday, September 28	Monday, October 17	Saturday, October 7	Thursday, October 24	Tuesday, October 14
Simchat Torah Celebration of the Torah	Wednesday, September 29	Tuesday, October 18	Sunday, October 8	Friday, October 25	Wednesday, October 15
Chanukah Festival of Lights	Monday–Monday, November 29–December 6	Monday–Monday, December 19–26	Friday–Friday, December 8–15	Thursday–Thursday, December 26–January 2	Friday–Friday, December 26–January 2
SPRING	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Purim Feast of Esther	Thursday, March 17	Tuesday, March 7	Sunday, March 24	Friday, March 14	Tuesday, March 3
Pesach Passover	Sat–Sun, April 16–17 Fri–Sat, April 22–23	Thurs–Fri, April 6–7 Wed–Thurs, April 12–13	Tues–Wed, April 23–24 Mon–Tues, April 29–30	Sat–Sun, April 12–13 Sat–Sun, April 19–20	Thurs–Fri, April 2–3 Wed–Thurs, April 8–9
Yom HaShoah Holocaust Remembrance Day	Thursday, April 28	Tuesday, April 18	Sunday, May 5	Friday, April 25	Tuesday, April 14
Yom HaZikaron Israel’s Memorial Day	Wednesday, May 4	Tuesday, April 25	Monday, May 13	Wednesday, April 30	Tuesday, April 21
Yom HaAtzmaut Israeli Independence Day	Thursday, May 5	Wednesday, April 26	Monday, May 13	Saturday, May 3	Wednesday, April 22
Shavuot Festival of Weeks	Sunday–Monday, June 5–6	Friday–Saturday, May 26–27	Wednesday–Thursday, June 12–13	Monday–Tuesday, June 2–3	Friday–Saturday, May 22–23

Rosh HaShanah and Yom Kippur are the holiest days of the year; expect Jewish students to be absent from school and extra-curricular activities.

Bolded days and dates highlight religious observances and possible absence from work, school, or extracurricular activities.

Pesach has specific dietary requirements.