

3-YEAR CALENDAR OF JEWISH HOLY DAYS AND FESTIVALS 2010-2013

JEWISH HOLY DAYS:

Work restrictions apply: Labor, including secular studies, is traditionally prohibited.



SHABBAT (shah BOTT)
THE MOST IMPORTANT HOLY DAY
The Sabbath commemorates God's day of rest on the 7th day of Creation. Shabbat begins every Friday evening. It is to be a day of rest and spiritual renewal.



ROSH HASHANAH (Rosh hah shah NAH)
JEWISH NEW YEAR (Day of Repentance)
It begins a 10 day period of self-evaluation and prayer which ends on Yom Kippur. It is observed for 1 or 2 days depending upon one's level of observance.

Rosh Hashanah marks the anniversary of the birthday of the world. It is the day people reflect upon their actions during the past year and determine to improve.



YOM KIPPUR (yom kee PUR)
THE DAY OF ATONEMENT
It is one of the holiest days in the Jewish calendar and it ends the Ten Days of Repentance. It is spent in PRAYER, MEDITATION, and FASTING for twenty-five hours beginning at sunset and ending at dark the following evening, in order to start the new year dedicated to becoming a better human being.



SUKKOT (soo KOT)
THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES (booths)
The harvest festival - It is named for huts (succot) hung with fruits and vegetables set up to recall the temporary field dwellings which farmers traditionally used during harvest time. It is observed for 7 or 8 days with the first two and last two days as holidays. One's level of observance may vary.

They (succot) also symbolize the huts in which the Jews lived during their journey from Egypt.



SHEMINI ATZERET (She' meenee atzeret)
THE FEAST OF HOLY CONVOCATION
Solemn Assembly (Closing Festival)
This holiday is related to the biblical command mentioned in Leviticus (23:39): "On the eighth day you shall hold a holy convocation; you shall do no work on it."



SIMCHAT TORAH (Seem chat tow-rah)
THE FEAST OF THE JOY OF THE TORAH
This is the most joyous of the Jewish holidays. It marks the completion of the year-long reading of the Torah.



PESACH (PEH sach)
THE FEAST OF PASSOVER
It commemorates the Exodus of the Jews from Egypt, the beginning of Jewish independence. It is observed for 7 or 8 days. The first two and last two days are full holidays, depending upon one's level of observance.

The name refers to God's "passing over" the homes of the Israelites when He sent plagues to convince the Egyptian Pharaoh to let them go. Labor is traditionally prohibited. Food restrictions include no leavened food or grains and may include no rice or legumes (peas, beans or lentils) during the entire eight days of Pesach.



SHAVUOT (she voo OT)
THE FEAST OF HARVEST (First fruits or Festival of Weeks)
Marks the end of the early grain harvest. Shavuot also commemorates Moses' receiving the Torah (First 5 books of the Bible) with its 10 commandments, from God on Mount Sinai. Again, one's level of observance may vary.



TISHA B'AV (tee sha b'av)
THE NINTH OF AV
It is a holiday marking the destructions of the Temples in Jerusalem and the exile of the Jewish people from the ancient land of Israel. It is observed as a twenty-four hour fast day.

OTHER DAYS OF IMPORTANCE:

No work restrictions apply.



CHANUKKAH (HA noo kah)
THE FEAST OF DEDICATION
This 8-day celebration of the Jewish victory over the Syrian-Greeks in 165 B.C.E. and the regaining of political and religious freedom.

Chanukkah is also called the "Festival of Lights" because, at the rededication of the Temple in Jerusalem, the sacred lamp burned for 8 days on 1 day's supply of oil. The eight evenings are spent with family. No work restrictions.



PURIM (poo rim)
THE FESTIVAL OF LOTS
A holiday which celebrates the rescue of the Jews in Ancient Persia from a plot to destroy them. The King's advisor, Haman, cast lots and chose this day for carrying out his plans.

Esther, the Jewish queen, discovered the plot and persuaded her husband, the king, to spare the Jews. No work restrictions. However, we suggest no meetings should be held on the eve of the day of the holiday.



YOM HA'SHOAH (YOM ha show ah)
HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL DAY
A "modern" holiday instituted worldwide to memorialize the victims of the Holocaust. Community events to commemorate the Holocaust are held. No work restrictions.



YOM HA' ATZMAUT (YOM ha 'ats mah oot)
ISRAEL INDEPENDENCE DAY
This "modern" holiday marks the independence of the State of Israel as a day of celebration. No work restrictions.

As with any religion, levels of observance vary among individuals. We respectfully request that you make reasonable accommodations for members of the Jewish community who wish to observe these holidays.

PROVIDED BY:

The Jewish Community of Greater Phoenix and the organizations listed below are pleased to present this three year calendar of major Jewish holidays.

To obtain a pdf of this calendar, please visit us online at jewishphoenix.org.

For further information, please contact the Jewish Federation at (480) 634-4900, by e-mail jfed@jewishphoenix.org or the Bureau of Jewish Education at (480) 634-8050, by e-mail info@bjephoenix.org.



Bureau of Jewish Education



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3-YEAR CALENDAR OF JEWISH HOLY DAYS

This calendar has been prepared to assist the schools in scheduling events such as major assignments, examinations, assemblies, field trips and graduation as well as school-related programs for parents. Courts, legislative bodies and administrative agencies may also find the calendar helpful in **avoiding scheduling conflicts. JEWISH HOLY DAYS BEGIN AT SUNSET AND CONCLUDE AT DARK ON THE DATES NOTED.** For example, Rosh Hashanah in 2010 begins Wednesday, September 8th at sundown and concludes on Friday, September 10th at dark, and the weekly Jewish Sabbath begins at sundown on Fridays and concludes at dark on Saturdays.

So as not to penalize students or workers for their religious observance, we ask that schools and employers be sensitive to the scheduling of events on Jewish holidays and the Jewish Sabbath.



	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
<u>ROSH HASHANAH</u> (Jewish New Year)	Sept. *8, 9, 10 *Wed., Thurs., Fri.	Sept. *28, 29, 30 *Wed., Thurs., Fri.	Sept. *16, 17, 18 *Sun., Mon., Tues.
<u>YOM KIPPUR</u> (Day of Atonement)	Sept. *17, 18 *Fri., Sat.	Oct. *7, 8 *Fri., Sat.	Sept. *25, 26 *Tues., Wed.
<u>SUKKOT</u> - First Days (Feast of Tabernacles)	Sept. *22, 23, 24 *Wed., Thurs., Fri.	Oct. *12, 13, 14 *Wed., Thurs., Fri.	Sept. *30, Oct. 1, 2 *Sun., Mon., Tues.
<u>SHEMINI ATZERET</u> (Eighth Day of Sukkot)	Sept. *29, 30 *Wed., Thurs.	Oct. *19, 20 *Wed., Thurs.	Oct. *7, 8 *Sun., Mon.
<u>SIMCHAT TORAH</u> (Rejoicing of the Law)	Sept. *30, Oct. 1 *Thurs., Fri.	Oct. *20, 21 *Thurs., Fri.	Oct. *8, 9 *Mon., Tues.
<u>CHANUKKAH</u> (Festival of Lights)	Dec. *1 - 9 *Wed. - Thurs.	Dec. *20 - 28 *Tues. - Wed.	Dec. *8 - 16 *Sat. - Sun.
	2011	2012	2013
<u>PURIM</u> (Festival of Lots)	Mar. *19, 20 *Sat., Sun.	Mar. *7, 8 *Wed., Thurs.	Feb. *23, 24 *Sat., Sun.
<u>PESACH</u> - First two days (Passover)	April *18, 19, 20 *Mon., Tues., Wed.	April *6, 7, 8 *Fri., Sat., Sun.	Mar. *25, 26, 27 *Mon., Tues., Wed.
<u>PESACH</u> - Last two days (Passover)	April *24, 25, 26 *Sun., Mon., Tues.	April *12, 13, 14 *Thurs., Fri., Sat.	Mar. *31, April 1, 2 *Sun., Mon., Tues.
<u>YOM HA'SHOAH</u> (Holocaust Memorial Day)	May 1 Sun.	April 19 Thurs.	April 7 Sun.
<u>YOM HA'ATZMAUT</u> (Israel Independence Day)	May 9 Mon.	April 26 Thurs.	April 15 Mon.
<u>SHAVUOT</u> (Feast of Weeks)	June *7, 8, 9 *Tues., Wed., Thurs.	May *26, 27, 28 *Sat., Sun., Mon.	May *14, 15, 16 *Tues., Wed., Thurs.
<u>TISHA B'AV</u> (Ninth of Av)	Aug *8, 9 *Mon., Tues.	July *28, 29 *Sat., Sun.	July *15, 16 *Mon., Tues.

An asterisk* denotes the beginning of the holiday at sunset of that day. The holiday concludes at dark on the last day.

Holidays which are underlined denote the Jewish High Holy Days and major Biblical festivals in observance of which labor, including secular studies, is traditionally prohibited. As a result, many Jewish individuals are absent from both school and work.

As with any religion, levels of observance vary among individuals. We respectfully request that you make reasonable accommodations for members of the Jewish community who wish to observe these holidays.

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