Calendar of Major Jewish Religious Observances

All observances begin at sundown on the first date listed and end at sundown on the last date listed.



ROSH HASHANAH*

September 22-24, 2025 September 11-13, 2026 October 1-3, 2027

Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year, is a two-day observance. Many Jews require time off to attend synagogue and celebrate.



YOM KIPPUR*

October 1-2, 2025 September 20-21, 2026 October 10-11, 2027

Yom Kippur, the day of atonement, is the holiest day of the Jewish year. Many Jews require time off to attend synagogue and fast.



SUKKOT

October 6-13, 2025 Sept 25-Oct 2, 2026 October 15-22, 2027

Sukkot is a celebration of the harvest and freedom. It lasts for eight days. Some Jews require time off during the first two days.



SHEMINI ATZERET

October 13-14, 2025 October 2-3, 2026 October 22-23, 2027

Shemini Atzeret celebrates the end of Sukkot, the day immediately after Sukkot. **Some Jews require time off.**



SIMCHAT TORAH

October 14-15, 2025 October 3-4, 2026 October 23-24, 2027

Simchat Torah celebrates the conclusion of a year-long cycle of reading the Torah.

Some Jews require time off.



CHANUKAH

December 14-22, 2025 December 4-12, 2026 Dec 24 - Jan 1, 2027/28

Chanukah, the Festival of Lights, is celebrated for eight days. Chanukah does not require time off.



PURIM

March 2-3, 2026 March 22-23, 2027 March 11-12, 2028

Purim commemorates the saving of the Jewish people in Persia. Many Jews require time off.



PESACH*

April 1-9, 2026 April 21-29, 2027 April 10-18, 2028

Pesach (Passover) is an eight-day festival. Many Jews practice certain dietary restrictions. Many Jews may require time off during the first two and last two days.



SHAVUOT

May 21-23, 2026 June 10-12, 2027 May 30-June 1, 2028

Shavuot, commemorating God giving the Jews the Torah, is a two-day observance. Some Jews require time off.



SHABBAT

Every Saturday throughout the year

Shabbat is celebrated each week beginning Friday at sundown and ending Saturday an hour after sundown. Some Jews refrain from work or studies during Shabbat hours.



*The two days of Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, and the first two and last two days of Passover are the most widely observed dates, with many Jews taking time off from school/work. This calendar will help administrators and teachers avoid scheduling events, programs, and examinations at times that conflict with Jewish religious observances. The Jewish calendar is a lunisolar calendar so the dates of these religious observances will vary from year to year on the Gregorian calendar. For any given religious observance, there is wide variation between religious practices, so some students and staff members will be absent while others might not. JCRC.ORG

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