


























Calendar of Jewish festivals and holy days

		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Fast of 10 Tevet			Tues 7 Jan			Tues 3 Jan		
Tu B'Shvat (New Year for Trees)		Mon 21 Jan	Mon 10 Feb	Thu 28 Jan	Mon 17 Jan	Mon 6 Feb	Thu 25 Jan	
Fast of Esther		Wed 20 Mar	Mon 9 Mar	Thu 25 Feb	Wed 16 Mar	Mon 6 Mar	Thu 21 Mar	
Purim	Eve	Wed 20 Mar	Mon 9 Mar	Thu 25 Feb	Wed 16 Mar	Mon 6 Mar	Sat 23 Mar	
	Day	Thu 21 Mar	Tue 10 Mar	Fri 26 Feb	Thu 17 Mar	Tue 7 Mar	Sun 24 Mar	
Fast of Firstborn		Fri 19 Apr	Wed 8 Apr	Thu 25 Mar	Fri 15 Apr	Wed 5 Apr	Mon 22 Apr	
Pesach (Passover)	Eve	Fri 19 Apr	Wed 8 Apr	Sat 27 Mar	Fri 15 Apr	Wed 5 Apr	Mon 22 Apr	
	1st Day		Sat 20 Apr	Thu 9 Apr	Sun 28 Mar	Sat 16 Apr	Thu 6 Apr	Tues 23 Apr
	2nd Day		Sun 21 Apr	Fri 10 Apr	Mon 29 Mar	Sun 17 Apr	Fri 7 Apr	Wed 24 Apr
	Intermediate days		Mon 22 Apr – Thu 25 Apr	Sat 11 Apr – Tues 14 Apr	Tue 30 Mar – Fri 2 Apr	Mon 18 Apr – Thu 21 Apr	Sat 8 Apr – Tues 11	Thu 25 Apr – Sun 28 Apr
	Eve		Thu 25 Apr	Tues 14 Apr	Fri 2 Apr	Thu 21 Apr	Tues 11 Apr	Sun 28 Apr
	7th Day		Fri 26 Apr	Wed 15 Apr	Sat 3 Apr	Fri 22 Apr	Wed 12 Apr	Mon 29 Apr
	8th Day		Sat 27 Apr	Thu 16 Apr	Sun 4 Apr	Sat 23 Apr	Thu 13 Apr	Tues 30 Apr
Shavuot (Pentecost)	Eve	Sat 8 Jun	Thu 28 May	Sun 16 May	Sat 4 Jun	Thu 25 May	Tues 11 Jun	
	1st Day		Sun 9 Jun	Fri 29 May	Mon 17 May	Sun 5 Jun	Fri 26 May	Wed 12 Jun
	2nd Day		Mon 10 Jun	Sat 30 May	Tues 18 May	Sun 6 Jun	Sat 27 May	Thu 13 Jun
Fast of 17 Tammuz		Sun 21 Jul	Thu 9 Jul	Sun 27 Jun	Sun 17 Jul	Thu 6 Jul	Tues 23 Jul	
Tish'a B'Av (Fast of 9 Av)		Sun 11 Aug	Thu 30 Jul	Sun 18 Jul	Sun 7 Aug	Thu 27 Jul	Tues 13 Aug	
Rosh Hashana (New Year)	Eve	Sun 29 Sep	Fri 18 Sep	Mon 6 Sep	Sun 25 Sep	Fri 15 Sep	Wed 2 Oct	
	1st Day		Mon 30 Sep	Sat 19 Sep	Tue 7 Sep	Mon 26 Sep	Sat 16 Sep	Thu 3 Oct
	2nd Day		Tues 1 Oct	Sun 20 Sep	Wed 8 Sep	Tues 27 Sep	Sun 17 Sep	Fri 4 Oct
Fast of Gedaliah		Wed 2 Oct	Mon 21 Sep	Thu 9 Sep	Wed 28 Sep	Mon 18 Sep	Sun 6 Oct	
Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	Eve	 	Tues 8 Oct	Sun 27 Sep	Wed 15 Sep	Tues 4 Oct	Sun 24 Sep	Fri 11 Oct
	Day	 	Wed 9 Oct	Mon 28 Sep	Thu 16 Sep	Wed 5 Oct	Mon 25 Sep	Sat 12 Oct
Sukkot (Tabernacles)	Eve		Sun 13 Oct	Fri 2 Oct	Mon 20 Sep	Sun 9 Oct	Fri 29 Sep	Wed 16 Oct
	1st Day		Mon 14 Oct	Sat 3 Oct	Tues 21 Sep	Mon 10 Oct	Sat 30 Sep	Thu 17 Oct
	2nd Day		Tues 15 Oct	Sun 4 Oct	Wed 22 Sep	Tues 11 Oct	Sun 1 Oct	Fri 18 Oct
	Intermediate days		Wed 16 Oct – Sun 20 Oct	Mon 5 Oct – Fri 9 Oct	Thu 23 Sep – Mon 27 Sep	Wed 12 Oct – Sun 16 Oct	Mon 2 Oct – Fri 6 Oct	Sat 19 Oct – Wed 23 Oct
Shmini Atzeret (8th Day of Assembly)	Eve	Sun 20 Oct	Fri 9 Oct	Mon 27 Sep	Sun 16 Oct	Fri 6 Oct	Thu 23 Oct	
	Day		Mon 21 Oct	Sat 10 Oct	Tues 28 Sep	Mon 17 Oct	Sat 7 Oct	Fri 24 Oct
Simchat Torah (Celebration of the Torah)	Day		Tues 22 Oct	Sun 11 Oct	Wed 29 Sep	Tues 18 Oct	Sun 8 Oct	Sat 25 Oct
Chanukah	1st Night	Sun 22 Dec	Thu 10 Dec	Sun 28 Nov	Sun 18 Dec	Fri 8 Dec	Thu 26 Dec	
	8th Night	Sun 29 Dec	Thu 17 Dec	Sun 5 Dec	Sun 25 Dec	Fri 15 Dec	Thu 2 Jan	
Fast of 10 Tevet			Fri 25 Dec	Tue 14 Dec		Fri 23 Dec		



Day on which work is not permitted



Fast day

Why is the Jewish calendar different?

Jewish calendar years are counted from the Biblical date of creation, which corresponds to 3760 BCE (before the common era). Consequently, the year **2017/2018** corresponds to the Jewish year **5778**. The Jewish calendar takes account of both the lunar and solar cycles, rather than simply the solar. Therefore, although the Jewish date of a festival is constant, the date according to the civil calendar changes each year.

Timings

Days begin and end at **sunset**, and Jewish festivals and holy days always commence a short time *before* sunset and terminate at nightfall the following day – approximately a 25 hour period.

Times of the commencement of the Sabbath and festivals will **vary** according to the season and local sunset times. These times are available online.

Please note that if leave of absence for religious observance is requested, the person making the request will want to reach home in good time on the **eve** of the festival in order to complete any tasks that will not be permitted once the festival starts.

Requests for leave and deferral of examinations

Naturally levels of observance vary within the Jewish community, and whilst some people will only observe Yom Kippur, many others will wish to observe the other festivals detailed in the calendar accompanying this note. If a request for **time off** is made, it should be regarded as a genuine and conscientious wish to observe a festival or holy day - which also applies to the weekly Sabbath.

Jewish Law prohibits '**work**' on the Sabbath and certain festivals. The traditional Jewish interpretation of 'work' includes any kind of creative activity, including writing, spending or handling money, operating equipment (including lights, computers and telephones), travelling (other than on foot), engaging in commercial transactions, and many other activities which may not be considered as 'work' in ordinary parlance. Judaism is almost unique in this having this complete prohibition about work on holy days.

Attending classes or taking examinations are also classified as work. Students may therefore ask for help in changing dates if exams or classes fall on these dates.

There is no provision in Jewish Law for a **dispensation** to be given by a rabbi from these restrictions and obligations but, as noted above, levels of observance vary between individuals and some may be less concerned than others.

Shabbat

'Shabbat' (the Sabbath) is the **weekly** day of rest, commencing just before sundown on Friday and terminating Saturday at nightfall.

Observant Jews will wish to reach home in good time to prepare for the Sabbath. In winter months, this will mean leaving work, school or college quite early on **Friday afternoons**.

Please note

For '**Yom Kippur**' (the 'Day of Atonement'), a 25 hour **fast observed by most Jews**, it is imperative that time be allowed for a full meal to be taken at home immediately before the holy day commences.

The two days of the Jewish New Year and the Day of Atonement, which are known as the 'High Holy Days', generally have a special significance for all Jews, regardless of their level of observance at other times.

Observant Jews - whether as employees, students, pupils or teachers - do not expect 'special treatment' and should make every effort to make up time and reduce any burden on their non-Jewish colleagues.

Most Jews will take leave for their religious festivals as part of their annual entitlement, whilst others may wish to enter into reciprocal arrangements and agreements to make up the time elsewhere.

This calendar and information are also available on our website.

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