

OTHER JEWISH HOLIDAYS

Tu B'Shvat: Jewish Arbor Day, marks the renewal of the agricultural cycle.

Purim: This joyous festival is based on the story told in the Book of Esther.

Yom HaShoah: This solemn observance honors the memory of the six million Jews murdered by the Nazis and their collaborators during the Holocaust.

Yom HaZikaron: Israel's national Memorial Day for its fallen soldiers and victims of terror.

Yom HaAtzmaut: This day celebrates Israel's declaration of independence in 1948.

Lag B'Omer: The 33rd day of the seven week period between Passover and Shavuot. A day of rejoicing, it is marked with outings and other special celebrations, including weddings.

Yom Yerushalayim: Jerusalem Day, celebrating the reunification of the city in June 1967.

Tisha B'Av: A day of fasting commemorating the destruction of the ancient Temple in Jerusalem.

The mission of the Augusta Jewish Federation is to promote and foster unity and cohesion in the Jewish community of the CSRA; to improve the quality of Jewish life in the community by supporting recreational, social, cultural and leisure activities; and to provide financial assistance and moral support to the State of Israel, Jewish people in all countries and selected charities.

The Community Relations Council of the Jewish Federation represents the consensual position of the CSRA Jewish community on public affairs locally and nationally.

Five Year Calendar of Jewish holy days

2019 - 2024

A Guide to planning and scheduling for schools, Government Agencies and employers

This is a service of the



**Jewish Community
Relations Council**
of the CSRA

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IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A SPEAKER ON A JEWISH RELATED SUBJECT, WE'LL BE HAPPY TO ASSIST YOU.

MAJOR JEWISH HOLIDAYS

	Rosh HaShanah	Yom Kippur	Sukkot Shemini Atzeret Simchat Torah	Hanukkah	Passover	Shavuot
2019-2020	Sept. 30-Oct. 1, 2019	October 9, 2019	Oct. 14-20, 2019 Oct. 21, 2019 Oct. 22, 2019	Dec. 23-30, 2019	April 9-16, 2020	May 29-30, 2020
2020-2021	Sept. 19-20, 2020	Sept. 28, 2020	Oct. 3-9, 2020 Oct. 10, 2020 Oct. 11, 2020	Dec. 11-18, 2020	March 28 - April 4, 2021	May 17-18, 2021
2021-2022	Sept. 7-8, 2021	Sept. 16, 2021	Sept. 21-27, 2021 Sept. 28, 2021 Sept. 29, 2021	Nov. 29-Dec. 6, 2021	April 16-23, 2022	June 5-6, 2022
2022-2023	Sept. 26-27, 2022	Oct. 5, 2022	Oct. 10-16, 2022 Oct. 17, 2022 Oct. 18, 2022	Dec. 19-26, 2022	April 6-13, 2023	May 26-27, 2023
2023-2024	Sept. 16-17, 2023	Sept. 25, 2023	Sept. 30 - Oct. 6, 2023 Oct. 7, 2023 Oct. 8, 2023	Dec. 8-15, 2023	April 23 -30, 2024	June 12-13, 2024

Jewish observances begin at SUNDOWN ON THE EVENING PRECEEDING THE HOLIDAY; please keep this in mind when scheduling events such as graduations, exams, registrations, athletic events, etc.

A NOTE ON JEWISH OBSERVANCE

Like the school year, the Jewish calendar begins and ends in the Fall. The dates listed in the table to the left, represent Jewish holidays that require absence from school for observant Jews. Some Jewish holidays last for two days. Reform Jews generally observe the first day, while Orthodox and Conservative Jews observe both days

Rosh HaShanah : The Jewish New Year marks the beginning of the penitential period that concludes with Yom Kippur.
The vast majority of Jews observe one or both days

Yom Kippur : The Day of Atonement is the most solemn of holy days in the Jewish calendar. It is marked by fasting and prayer.
The vast majority of Jews observe this holiday.

Sukkot: This eight day holiday is the harvest festival and Jews dwell in booths to commemorate the dwellings of the Israelites in the wilderness. The first two days are considered full holiday days.

Shemini Atzeret: The eighth and final day of Sukkot marks the conclusion of the holy season.

Simchat Torah: The Festival of Rejoicing in the Torah marks the end of the year long cycle of reading the Five Books of Moses and the beginning of the new cycle.

Hanukkah: The Festival of Lights commemorates the military victory of the Jewish people over persecution and religious oppression in 165 B.C.E.
During the restoration of the Temple, a small flask of oil used to light the Temple Menorah (candelabrum) lasted miraculously eight days.
This holiday does not require absence from school or work.

Passover (Pesach): The Festival of Freedom celebrates the deliverance of the ancient Israelites from Egyptian bondage. Foods with leavening are prohibited. The first two evenings are celebrated with a Seder, a widely observed family oriented ritual meal at which the story of the Exodus is retold.
Most Jews observe the first two days of the holiday.

Shavuot: The Feast of Weeks marks the giving of the Law (Torah) at Mount Sinai and the spring harvest.

Shabbat: The Sabbath, is the weekly reminder of Creation and the holiest day of the Jewish calendar. It starts Friday at sunset and concludes at sunset on Saturday. Many Jews refrain from travel, work and school activities.