

5 YEAR CALENDAR OF JEWISH HOLIDAYS

CALL 845-562-7860 OR EMAIL office@jewishorangeny.org WITH ANY QUESTIONS.

Building Our Jewish Community Together

	Rosh HaShanah	Yom Kippur	Shemini A	kkot, Atzeret and at Torah
2024-2025	Oct. 3-4 ThursFri.	Oct. 12 Sat	Oct. 17-18 Oct. 24-25	
2025-2026	Sept 23-24 Tues-Wed	Oct 2 Thurs	Oct 7-8 Tues-Wed Oct 14-14 Tues-Wed	
2026-2027	Sept 12-13 Sat-Sun	Sept 21 Mon	Sept 26-27 Sat-Sun Oct 3-4 Sat-Sun	
2027-2028	Oct 2-3 Sat-Sun	Oct 11 Mon	Oct 16-17 Sat-Sun Oct 23-24 Sat-Sun	
2028-2029	Sept 21-22 Thurs-Fri	Sept 30 Sat	Oct 5-6 Thurs-Fri Oct 12-13 Thurs-Fri	
	Hanukkah	Pa	ssover	Shavout
2024-2025	Dec.26-Jan. 2	Apr. 12-13 Apr. 19-20		June 2-3 MonTues.
2025-2026	Dec 15-Dec 22	Apr 1-2 Wed-Thurs Apr 8-9 Wed-Thurs		May 22-23 Fri-Sat
2026-2027	Dec 5-12	Apr 21-22 Wed-Thurs Apr 28-29 Wed-Thurs		Jun 11-12 Fri-Sat
2027-2028	Dec 25-Jan 1	Apr 10-11 Mon-Tues Apr 17-18 Mon-Tues		May 31-Jun 1 Wed-Thurs
2028-2029	Dec 13-20	March 31-Apr 1 Sat-Sun Apr 6-7 Fri-Sat		May 20-21 Sun-Mon

Jewish holy days begin at sundown on the preceding evening and conclude at sundown on the dates noted. For example, Rosh Hashanah in 2024 begins on October 2nd at sundown and concludes on October 4th at sundown. The weekly Jewish Sabbath begins at sunset on Fridays and concludes one hour after sunset on Saturdays.

This calendar has been prepared to advise you in advance of the Jewish observances that will take place over the next five years. It is intended to assist schools in scheduling events such as major school assignments, examinations, sporting events, team and play tryouts, school photos, assemblies, field trips, graduations and other special programs. Cultural, legislative, municipal, business and other organizations may also find the calendar helpful in avoiding scheduling conflicts. In order to allow Jewish students, employees and community members to observe their traditions we ask that the scheduling of events on Jewish holy days, the Jewish Sabbath, and the evenings preceding these occasions, be avoided.

If you have any questions or need further information, please contact the Jewish Federation of Greater Orange County (845) 562-7860. www.jewishorangeny.org

The most important holiday - SHABBAT

The Sabbath commemorates God's day of rest on the 7th day of Creation. Shabbat begins every Friday evening at sundown. No work is done in traditional Jewish homes. It is to be a day of rest and peace.

The "Head of the Year" - ROSH HASHANAH

These are the second holiest days on the Jewish calendar. They begin a 10-day period of repentance and prayer which ends on Yom Kippur.

The Day of Atonement - YOM KIPPUR

This is considered the holiest day in the Jewish calendar and it ends the Ten Days of Repentance. Observant Jews spend in prayer, meditation, and fasting in order to start the new year with a fresh beginning.

The Feast of Tabernacles - SUKKOT, SHEMINI ATZERET, and SIMCHAT TORAH

The harvest festival is named for the huts (sukkot) set up to recall the temporary field dwellings which farmers traditionally used during harvest time. It is observed for 7 or 8 days, followed immediately by Shemini Atzeret and Simchat Torah. Labor is traditionally prohibited on the first two days of Sukkot, on Shemini Atzeret and Simchat Torah. Shemini Atzeret is the conclusion of Sukkot. Simchat Torah celebrates the conclusion of the year-long cycle of reading the Torah (first five books of the Bible) and renewing the cycle.

The Festival of Lights - HANUKKAH

An 8-day celebration of the Jews' victory over the Syrians in ancient times and their regaining political and religious freedom. Hanukkah is called the Festival of Lights. It is not considered a major holiday, therefore, no special scheduling is required for religious purposes.

The Feast of Passover - PESACH

Passover commemorates the Exodus of the Jews from Egypt, the beginning of Jewish independence. It may be observed for 7 or 8 days, but labor is traditionally prohibited on the first two and last two days. The name Pesach refers to God's "passing over" the homes of the Jews when he sent plagues to convince the Egyptian pharaoh to let them go.

The Feast of Harvest - SHAVUOT

This holy day marks the end of the early grain harvest and also commemorates Moses receiving the Torah (first five books of the Bible), with its Ten Commandments, from God on Mount Sinai. No work is permitted on the first two days of the week-long holiday.



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