





















The Board of Deputies of British Jews

Calendar of Jewish festivals and holy days

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Fast of 10 Tevet				Thu 01 Jan		Sun 8 Jan			
Tu B'Shvat (New Year for Trees)		Sat 26 Jan	Thu 16 Jan	Wed 04 Feb	Mon 25 Jan	Sat 11 Feb	Wed 31 Jan	Mon 21 Jan	
Fast of Esther		Thu 21 Feb	Thu 13 Mar	Wed 04 Mar	Wed 23 Mar	Thu 9 Mar	Wed 28 Feb	Wed 20 Mar	
Purim	Eve	Sat 23 Feb	Sat 15 Mar	Wed 04 Mar	Wed 23 Mar	Sat 11 Mar	Wed 28 Feb	Wed 20 Mar	
	Day	Sun 24 Feb	Sun 16 Mar	Thu 05 Mar	Thu 24 Mar	Sun 12 Mar	Thu 01 Mar	Thu 21 Mar	
Fast of Firstborn		Mon 25 Mar	Mon 14 Apr	Fri 03 Apr	Fri 22 Apr	Mon 10 Apr	Fri 30 Mar	Fri 19 Apr	
Pesach (Passover)	Eve	Mon 25 Mar	Mon 14 Apr	Fri 03 Apr	Fri 22 Apr	Mon 10 Apr	Fri 30 Mar	Fri 19 Apr	
	1st Day		Tue 26 Mar	Tue 15 Apr	Sat 04 Apr	Sat 23 Apr	Tue 11 Apr	Sat 31 Mar	Sat 20 Apr
	2nd Day		Wed 27 Mar	Wed 16 Apr	Sun 05 Apr	Sun 24 Apr	Wed 12 Apr	Sun 01 Apr	Sun 21 Apr
	Intermediate days		Thu 28 Mar	Thu 17 Apr	Mon 06 Apr	Mon 25 Apr	Thu 13 Apr	Mon 02 Apr	Mon 22 Apr
	Eve		Sun 31 Mar	Sun 20 Apr	Thu 09 Apr	Thu 28 Apr	Sun 16 Apr	Thu 05 Apr	Thu 25 Apr
	7th Day		Mon 01 Apr	Mon 21 Apr	Fri 10 Apr	Fri 29 Apr	Mon 17 Apr	Fri 06 Apr	Fri 26 Apr
	8th Day		Tue 02 Apr	Tue 22 Apr	Sat 11 Apr	Sat 30 Apr	Tue 18 Apr	Sat 07 Apr	Sat 27 Apr
Shavuot (Pentecost)	Eve	Tue 14 May	Tue 03 Jun	Sat 23 May	Sat 11 Jun	Tue 30 May	Sat 19 May	Sat 8 Jun	
	1st Day		Wed 15 May	Wed 04 Jun	Sun 24 May	Sun 12 Jun	Wed 31 May	Sun 20 May	Sun 9 Jun
	2nd Day		Thu 16 May	Thu 05 Jun	Mon 25 May	Mon 13 Jun	Thu 1 Jun	Mon 21 May	Mon 10 Jun
Fast of 17 Tammuz		Tue 25 Jun	Tue 15 Jul	Sun 05 Jul	Sun 24 Jul	Tue 11 Jul	Sun 01 Jul	Sun 21 Jul	
Tish'a B'Av (Fast of 9 Av)		Tue 16 Jul	Tue 05 Aug	Sun 26 Jul	Sun 14 Aug	Tue 1 Aug	Sun 22 Jul	Sun 11 Aug	
Rosh Hashana (New Year)	Eve	Wed 04 Sep	Wed 24 Sep	Sun 13 Sep	Sun 2 Oct	Wed 20 Sep	Sun 09 Sep	Sun 29 Sep	
	1st Day		Thu 05 Sep	Thu 25 Sep	Mon 14 Sep	Mon 3 Oct	Thu 21 Sep	Mon 10 Sep	Mon 30 Sep
	2nd Day		Fri 06 Sep	Fri 26 Sep	Tue 15 Sep	Tue 4 Oct	Fri 22 Sep	Tue 11 Sep	Tue 1 Oct
Fast of Gedaliah		Sun 08 Sep	Sun 28 Sep	Wed 16 Sep	Wed 5 Oct	Sun 24 Sep	Wed 12 Sep	Wed 2 Oct	
Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	Eve		Fri 13 Sep	Fri 03 Oct	Tue 22 Sep	Tue 11 Oct	Fri 29 Sep	Tue 18 Sep	Tue 8 Oct
	Day		Sat 14 Sep	Sat 04 Oct	Wed 23 Sep	Wed 12 Oct	Sat 30 Sep	Wed 19 Sep	Wed 9 Oct
Sukkot (Tabernacles)	Eve	Wed 18 Sep	Wed 08 Oct	Sun 27 Sep	Sun 16 Oct	Wed 4 Oct	Sun 23 Sep	Sun 13 Oct	
	1st Day		Thu 19 Sep	Thu 09 Oct	Mon 28 Sep	Mon 17 Oct	Thu 5 Oct	Mon 24 Sep	Mon 14 Oct
	2nd Day		Fri 20 Sep	Fri 10 Oct	Tue 29 Sep	Tue 18 Oct	Fri 6 Oct	Tue 25 Sep	Tue 15 Oct
	Intermediate days		Sat 21 Sep	Sat 11 Oct	Wed 30 Sep	Wed 19 Oct	Sat 7 Oct	Wed 26 Sep	Wed 16 Oct
Shmini Atzeret (8th Day of Assembly)	Eve	Wed 25 Sep	Wed 15 Oct	Sun 04 Oct	Sun 23 Oct	Wed 11 Oct	Sun 30 Sep	Sun 20 Oct	
	Day		Thu 26 Sep	Thu 16 Oct	Mon 05 Oct	Mon 24 Oct	Thu 12 Oct	Mon 1 Oct	Mon 21 Oct
Simchat Torah (Celebration of the Torah)	Day	Fri 27 Sep	Fri 17 Oct	Tue 06 Oct	Tue 25 Oct	Fri 13 Oct	Tue 2 Oct	Tue 22 Oct	
Chanukah	1st Night	Wed 27 Nov	Tue 16 Dec	Sun 06 Dec	Sat 24 Dec	Tue 12 Dec	Sun 02 Dec	Sun 22 Dec	
	8th Night	Wed 04 Dec	Tue 23 Dec	Sun 13 Dec	Sat 31 Dec	Tue 19 Dec	Sun 09 Dec	Sun 29 Dec	
Fast of 10 Tevet		Thu 12 Dec		Tue 22 Dec		Thu 28 Dec	Tue 18 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 **2013/2014** corresponds to the Jewish year **5774**.

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 are taken to 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 (to make sure one ceases any prohibited activity in good time, before the Sabbath or festival has commenced).

Times of the commencement of the Sabbath and festivals will **vary** according to the season and local sunset times. These times are published in the Jewish press, and are also available on the internet.

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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