

## 2026 MULTIFAITH CALENDAR

The following are major holy days and festivals for Baha'i, Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, Judaism and Sikhism. Whilst this list is not exhaustive it is comprehensive to represent each of the religions in good faith.

\* Holy days (mainly Jewish, Islamic and Baha'i) which begin at sundown on the previous day listed.

\*\* Local or regional customs may use a variation of this date.

MONTH	DAY & DATE	HOLY DAY OR FESTIVAL	RELIGION
January	Saturday 3	Mahayana New Year **	Buddhism
	Mahayana New Year starts on the first full moon day in January. Celebrated in Mahayana countries like China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan and Vietnam. A time to reflect on the past and to make a fresh start.		
	Monday 5	Birthday of Guru Gobind Singh Ji	Sikhism
	Commemorates the birth of <b>Guru Gobind Singh</b> (1666-1708), the tenth and final Sikh Guru, who created the collective body of baptised Sikhs (Khalsa) and declared the Sikh Scriptures (Guru Granth Sahib) to be the Sikh's Guru from that time on.		
	Tuesday 6	Epiphany	Christianity
	Epiphany commemorates the manifestation of God in human form as Jesus Christ, and the visit of the three wise men to the infant Jesus. Celebrated 12 days after Christmas.		
	Wednesday 7	Nativity [Orthodox]	Christianity
	Nativity is the Orthodox celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ, considered by Christians to be the Son of God. Celebrated by Orthodox churches that follow the Julian calendar.		
	Tuesday 13	Maghi	Sikhism
	Maghi commemorates the sacrifice of forty Sikhs, who sacrificed their lives defending an attack by the imperial army in pursuit of Guru Gobind Singh, in the Battle of Muktsar in 1705.		
	Wed 14 – Sat 17	Pongal	Hinduism
	Pongal is a four-day harvest festival celebrated by Tamil people in Southern India and Sri Lanka, dedicated to the Hindu Sun God Surya, thanking Surya for agricultural abundance. Also known as Lohri in Northern India.		
	Friday 16	Lailat al Miraj *	Islam
	Lailat al Miraj is the observance of Prophet Muhammad's Night Journey comprised of two parts: a physical journey from Mecca to Jerusalem (al Isra), and a spiritual journey, his ascension to heaven (al Miraj) and return the same night.		

	<b>Monday 19</b>	<b>Feast of Epiphany [Orthodox]</b>	<b>Christianity</b>
	<b>Feast of Epiphany</b> , or Theophany, commemorates Christ's baptism by John the Baptist in the River Jordan, and the manifestation of God in human form as Jesus Christ. Celebrated 12 days after Orthodox Christmas (Nativity).		
<b>February</b>	<b>Tuesday 3</b>	<b>Lailat al Bara'ah *</b>	<b>Islam</b>
	<b>Lailat al Bara'ah</b> , meaning night of salvation, is one of the most sacred nights on the Islamic calendar where practitioners seek forgiveness for sins. Shia and Sunni interpretations may vary on the meaning of this date.		
	<b>Tuesday 10</b>	<b>Losar / Tibetan New Year</b>	<b>Buddhism</b>
	<b>Tibetan New Year</b> is a 15-day festival celebrated on various dates depending on location (ie Tibet, Bhutan, Nepal and India). During this time, people visit monasteries, make offerings, receive blessings, and take part in various activities symbolising purification and welcoming in the new year. Also known as Losar.		
	<b>Sunday 15</b>	<b>MahaShivaratri **</b>	<b>Hinduism</b>
	<b>MahaShivaratri</b> is a festival celebrating the Hindu deity, Lord Shiva. According to legend, this is the night when Lord Shiva performs the cosmic dance of creation, preservation and destruction. Also known as 'Great Night of Shiva'.		
	<b>Sunday 15</b>	<b>Nirvana Day **</b>	<b>Buddhism</b>
	<b>Nirvana Day</b> celebrates the day when the Buddha is said to have achieved complete enlightenment (Parinirvana) upon the death of his physical body at the age of 80. Also known as 'Parinirvana Day'.		
	<b>Tuesday 17</b>	<b>Lunar New Year **</b>	<b>Buddhism</b>
	<b>Lunar New Year</b> marks the beginning of the new year based on the lunar or lunisolar calendar. Also known as <i>Chinese New Year</i> or <i>Spring Festival</i> in China, <i>Tet</i> in Vietnam, <i>Seollal</i> in South Korea. Date may differ in each country.		
	<b>Feb 17 - Mar 18</b>	<b>Ramadan * (**)</b>	<b>Islam</b>
	<b>Ramadan</b> commemorates the revelation of the Qur'an to the Prophet Muhammad. It is the holiest month for Muslims, who dedicate themselves to prayer, reading of the Qur'an, fasting during daylight hours, and charity to the poor.		
	<b>18 Feb – 2 Apr</b>	<b>Lent</b>	<b>Christianity</b>
	<b>Lent</b> is the period of 40 days (not including Sundays) which comes before Easter, traditionally a time of fasting and reflection. The 40 days represents the time Jesus spent in the desert overcoming temptation by Satan. In Western Christianity, it begins on <i>Ash Wednesday</i> and ends on <i>Maundy Thursday</i> .		
	<b>23 Feb – 3 Apr</b>	<b>Great Lent [Orthodox]</b>	<b>Christianity</b>
	<b>Great Lent</b> is the period of 40 days which comes before Easter, traditionally a time of fasting and reflection. The 40 days represents the time Jesus spent in the desert overcoming temptation by Satan. In the Orthodox Church, Great Lent starts on <i>Clean Monday</i> and ends on the Friday before <i>Lazarus Saturday</i> and <i>Palm Sunday</i> .		
<b>March</b>	<b>Tuesday 3</b>	<b>Purim *</b>	<b>Judaism</b>
	<b>Purim</b> is a joyous festival, recalling the saving of the Jewish people living in Persia by the courage of a young Jewish woman, Queen Esther.		

	<b>Tuesday 3</b>	<b>Magha Puja Day **</b>	<b>Buddhism</b>
	<b>Magha Puja Day</b> commemorates the Buddha's teachings to a spontaneous gathering of 1250 holy men (arahants). Also known as 'Great Assembly Day' or 'Sangha Day'.		
	<b>Tuesday 3</b>	<b>Holi **</b>	<b>Hinduism</b>
	<b>Holi</b> is a joyous Hindu festival celebrating spring, the eternal and divine love of the Hindu deities Radha and Krishna, and Lord Vishnu's triumph of good over evil. Bonfires are lit and people throw coloured water, powder and dyes in celebration.		
	<b>Wed 4 – Fri 6</b>	<b>Hola Mohalla</b>	<b>Sikhism</b>
	<b>Hola Mohalla</b> is a festival started by Guru Gobind Singh Ji, as a gathering of Sikhs for military exercises, mock battles, athletic competitions, and literary contests.		
	<b>Saturday 14</b>	<b>Sikh New Year</b>	<b>Sikhism</b>
	Sikhs who follow the Nanakshahi Calendar consider March 14 as their <b>New Year</b> . The calendar takes its name from Guru Nanak Dev Ji, the founder of the Sikh faith, who's birthday is also celebrated on this day. Sikhs who follow the Bikrami calendar consider Vaisakhi as their New Year, celebrated April 14.		
	<b>Monday 16</b>	<b>Lailat al Qadr *</b>	<b>Islam</b>
	<b>Lailat al Qadr</b> commemorates the first revelation of the Qur'an to Prophet Muhammad in 610 CE. Also known as 'Night of Power/Destiny'.		
	<b>Friday 20</b>	<b>Eid ul Fitr * (**)</b>	<b>Islam</b>
	<b>Eid ul Fitr</b> is a celebration marking the end of Ramadan, the Islamic holy month of fasting. It is a time when families and friends get together, and a time for giving gifts to the poor. Also known as the festival of the 'Breaking of the Fast'.		
	<b>Saturday 21</b>	<b>Naw Ruz *</b>	<b>Baha'i</b>
	<b>Naw Ruz</b> , meaning 'New Day', is the Baha'i and Persian New Year, which occurs on the date of the vernal equinox. The inception of the Baha'i calendar was on 21 March 1844 CE with the declaration of the Bab, the prophet-herald of the Baha'i faith.		
	<b>Wednesday 25</b>	<b>Annunciation</b>	<b>Christianity</b>
	<b>Annunciation</b> marks the visit of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary, during which he told her she would be the mother of Jesus Christ, the Son of God.		
	<b>Thursday 26</b>	<b>Rama Navami **</b>	<b>Hinduism</b>
	<b>Rama Navami</b> is a festival celebrating the birth of Lord Rama, the seventh incarnation of the Hindu God Vishnu and hero of the religious epic poem 'The Ramayana'.		
	<b>29 March - 4 April</b>	<b>Holy Week</b>	<b>Christianity</b>
	<b>Holy week</b> is the last week before Easter. It begins with <i>Palm Sunday</i> (entry of Jesus Christ into Jerusalem) and includes <i>Maundy Thursday</i> (Last Supper), <i>Good Friday</i> (Crucifixion) and <i>Easter Saturday</i> (final day of Christ's death).		
	<b>Tuesday 31</b>	<b>Mahavir Jayanti</b>	<b>Jainism</b>
	<b>Mahavir Jayanti</b> celebrates the birth of Lord Mahavira, the 24th and last enlightened spiritual Master (Tirthankar) in Jainism. Images of Lord Mahavira are paraded through the streets while performing rituals and preaching about Lord Mahavira's teachings.		

<b>April</b>	<b>Thu 2 – Sun 5</b>	<b>Theravada New Year</b>	<b>Buddhism</b>
	<b>Theravada New Year</b> is celebrated for three days from the first full moon day in April, in Theravadin countries like Thailand, Burma, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, and Lao.		
	<b>Thu 2 – Thu 9</b>	<b>Pesach *</b>	<b>Judaism</b>
	<b>Pesach</b> is an eight-day festival when Jews commemorate the Exodus from their slavery in Egypt. The festival begins with the Seder meal during which time the story of their deliverance is told. Also known as Passover.		
	<b>Friday 3</b>	<b>Good/Holy Friday</b>	<b>Christianity</b>
	<b>Good Friday</b> is a solemn day of mourning and reflection, commemorating the suffering and crucifixion of Jesus Christ, considered by Christians to be the Son of God.		
	<b>Sunday 5</b>	<b>Easter/Pascha</b>	<b>Christianity</b>
	<b>Easter</b> is a celebration commemorating the resurrection of Jesus Christ, three days after his death by crucifixion.		
	<b>Friday 10</b>	<b>Good/Holy Friday [Orthodox]</b>	<b>Christianity</b>
	Commemoration of the suffering and crucifixion of Jesus Christ.		
	<b>Sunday 12</b>	<b>Easter/Pascha [Orthodox]</b>	<b>Christianity</b>
	The resurrection of Jesus Christ following his death by crucifixion.		
	<b>Tuesday 14</b>	<b>Yom HaShoah *</b>	<b>Judaism</b>
	<b>Yom HaShoah</b> , or Holocaust Remembrance Day, remembers the victims of the Holocaust, emphasizing respect for human dignity. Observed by Jewish and other faiths.		
	<b>Tuesday 14</b>	<b>Vaisakhi</b>	<b>Sikhism</b>
	<b>Vaisakhi</b> is a spring harvest festival that marks the founding of the collective body of all baptised Sikhs (Khalsa) by Guru Gobind Singh Ji.		
	<b>21 Apr – 2 May</b>	<b>Ridvan *</b>	<b>Baha’i</b>
	<b>Ridvan</b> commemorates the twelve-day period that Baha’u’llah, the founder of the Baha’i faith, spent in the Garden of Ridvan in the last days of his exile in Baghdad, and declared himself the Promised One, as prophesied by the Bab.		
<b>May</b>	<b>Friday 1 (or 31)</b>	<b>Vesak / Buddha Day **</b>	<b>Buddhism</b>
	<b>Vesak</b> is a major Buddhist festival, celebrating the birth, enlightenment, and death of the Buddha. Also known as ‘Vishakha Puja’ or ‘Buddha’s Day’.		
	<b>Fri 22 - Sat 23</b>	<b>Shavuot *</b>	<b>Judaism</b>
	<b>Shavuot</b> celebrates the revelation of the Torah on Mount Sinai. Also known as Feast of Weeks.		
	<b>Sunday 24</b>	<b>Declaration of the Bab *</b>	<b>Baha’i</b>
	<b>Declaration of the Bab</b> commemorates when The Bab heralded the arrival of Baha’ullah, the founder of the Baha’i faith.		

	<b>Sunday 24</b>	<b>Pentecost</b>	<b>Christianity</b>
	<b>Pentecost</b> commemorates the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the disciples of Jesus, fifty days after Easter, and the beginning of the Christian Church.		
	<b>Wed 27 – Sat 30</b>	<b>Eid Al Adha *</b>	<b>Islam</b>
	<b>Eid Al Adha *</b> is a major festival commemorating Ibrahim's (Abraham) willingness to sacrifice his son as an act of submission to God's command. Also known as 'Feast of Sacrifice' and one of the two main Islamic festivals, the other being Eid al Fitr.		
	<b>Friday 29</b>	<b>Ascension of Baha'ullah *</b>	<b>Baha'i</b>
	<b>Ascension of Baha'ullah</b> observes the anniversary of the death of Baha'u'llah, the founder of the Baha'i faith, on May 29 1892 CE.		
	<b>Sunday 31</b>	<b>Saga Dawa Duchen</b>	<b>Buddhism</b>
	<b>Saga Dawa Duchen</b> , an important holy day for Tibetan Buddhists, commemorates the birth, enlightenment, and death of the Buddha.		
<b>June</b>	<b>Tuesday 16</b>	<b>Hijra *</b>	<b>Islam</b>
	<b>Hijra</b> commemorates the journey that Muhammad made from Mecca to Medina in 622 CE to flee persecution and set up the first Muslim community founded on Islamic principles. Also signifies the becoming of the Islamic New Year.		
	<b>Tuesday 16</b>	<b>Martyrdom of Guru Arjun Dev Ji</b>	<b>Sikhism</b>
	<b>Martyrdom of Guru Arjun Dev Ji</b> (1563-1606 CE), commemorates the death of the fifth Sikh Guru, who was the first martyr Guru. He was responsible for the compilation of the Sikh scriptures (Guru Granth Sahib) and helped to build the Golden Temple at Amritsar.		
	<b>Friday 26</b>	<b>Ashura *</b>	<b>Islam</b>
	<b>Ashura</b> , for Sunni Muslims, commemorates when Prophet Moses (Musa) and his followers were saved by crossing the Red Sea. For Shia Muslims, it is a day of mourning for the martyrdom of Imam Husayn, grandson of Prophet Muhammad, in 680 CE.		
<b>July</b>	<b>Friday 10</b>	<b>Martyrdom of the Bab *</b>	<b>Baha'i</b>
	<b>Martyrdom of the Bab</b> commemorates the anniversary of the execution of The Bab (Siyyid 'Ali- Muhammad), the prophet-herald of the Baha'i Faith, in 1850 CE.		
	<b>Thursday 23</b>	<b>Tisha B'Av *</b>	<b>Judaism</b>
	<b>Tisha B'av</b> is a day of mourning to remember events such as the destruction of the First Temple and Second Temple in Jerusalem.		
	<b>Wednesday 29</b>	<b>Asalha Puja **</b>	<b>Buddhism</b>
	<b>Asalha Puja</b> commemorates the Buddha's first teaching and is recognised as the beginning of Buddhism and the monastic community of monks and nuns (Sangha). Also known as Dharma Day.		
<b>August</b>	<b>Saturday 15</b>	<b>Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary</b>	<b>Christianity</b>
	<b>Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary</b> commemorates when the Blessed Virgin Mary, mother of Jesus, was taken (assumed) into heaven, body and soul. Also known as the Feast of the Assumption.		

	<b>Thursday 27</b>	<b>Ullambana**</b>	<b>Buddhism</b>
	<b>Ullambana</b> , is a Mahayana Buddhist ritual of making merit for the deceased. Lay devotees make offerings on behalf of their ancestors and dedicate the merit towards relieving their suffering. Also known as 'Ancestor Day' or 'Obon'.		
	<b>Friday 28</b>	<b>Raksha Bandhan **</b>	<b>Hinduism</b>
	<b>Raksha Bandhan</b> is a festival celebrating a brother-sister like relationship between relatives or biologically unrelated. Also known as Rakhi.		
<b>September</b>	<b>Friday 4</b>	<b>Krishna Janmashtami **</b>	<b>Hinduism</b>
	<b>Krishna Janmashtami</b> commemorates the birth of the Hindu deity Krishna, considered to be the eighth incarnation (avatar) of the Hindu God Vishnu. Worship of Krishna is characteristically expressed in song and dance.		
	<b>Tue 8 – Tue 15</b>	<b>Paryushana **</b>	<b>Jainism</b>
	<b>Paryushana</b> , which means to stay in one place, is an eight-day festival signifying a time of fasting, reflection and repentance for nuns, monks and Jain practitioners from the Svetamber sect.		
	<b>Sat 12 – Sun 13</b>	<b>Rosh Hashanah *</b>	<b>Judaism</b>
	<b>Rosh Hashanah</b> , the Jewish New Year festival, is the beginning of the holiest time of the year for Jews, and the anniversary of the creation of the world. Marked by the blowing of the horn (shofar) which begins the ten days of penitence culminating in Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).		
	<b>Tuesday 15</b>	<b>Samvatsari **</b>	<b>Jainism</b>
	<b>Samvatsari</b> is a day where Jains from the Svetamber sect offer and seek forgiveness for any wrong actions committed knowingly or unknowingly. Also known as the 'Festival of Forgiveness'.		
	<b>Tuesday 15</b>	<b>Ganesh Chaturthi **</b>	<b>Hinduism</b>
	<b>Ganesh Chaturthi</b> celebrates the birthday of the Hindu deity Lord Ganesh, who has the head of an elephant and known as the remover of obstacles.		
	<b>Tue 15 – Fri 25</b>	<b>Daslakshana **</b>	<b>Jainism</b>
	<b>Daslakshana</b> is a ten-day festival celebrated by Jains from the Digambara sect, honouring the ten cardinal virtues of the soul: forgiveness, humility, straight forwardness, contentment, truth, sensual restraint, austerities, charity, non-possessiveness, and celibacy.		
	<b>Monday 21</b>	<b>Yom Kippur *</b>	<b>Judaism</b>
	<b>Yom Kippur</b> is the holiest day of the year for the Jewish people, characterized by fasting, intensive prayer, repentance and forgiveness. Also known as Day of Atonement.		
	<b>Sunday 27</b>	<b>Kshamavani**</b>	<b>Jainism</b>
	<b>Kshamavani</b> is a day where Jains from the Digambara sect offer and seek forgiveness for any wrong actions committed knowingly or unknowingly. Also known as 'Forgiveness Day'.		

	<b>Sep 26 – Oct 2</b>	<b>Sukkot *</b>	<b>Judaism</b>
	<b>Sukkot</b> is an eight-day harvest festival which recalls the 40 years the Jews spent in the wilderness on the way from slavery in Egypt to freedom in the Promised Land. The name refers to the temporary hut or booth (sukkot) used for eating meals and for socialising. Also known as the Feast of Booths.		
<b>October</b>	<b>Saturday 3</b>	<b>Shemini Atzeret *</b>	<b>Judaism</b>
	<b>Shemini Atzeret</b> , literally the '8th day of assembly', marks the end of Sukkot and the beginning of the rainy season in Israel and, therefore includes the year's first prayer for rain.		
	<b>Sunday 4</b>	<b>Simchat Torah *</b>	<b>Judaism</b>
	<b>Simchat Torah</b> is a joyous festival in which the annual cycle of reading the Torah is over, and the next cycle begins again (the reading moves from the last words of Deuteronomy to the first ones of Genesis). The celebration typically includes singing, dancing, and parading Torah scrolls around the synagogue.		
	<b>Sun 11 – Mon 19</b>	<b>Navaratri **</b>	<b>Hinduism</b>
	<b>Navaratri</b> , which literally means 'nine nights', is a nine-day festival worshipping and honouring the Goddess/Divine Mother and her energy (Shakti). Festival includes dancing as people celebrate various aspects of the feminine.		
	<b>Tuesday 20</b>	<b>Conferment of Guruship to Guru Granth Sahib</b>	<b>Sikhism</b>
	<b>Conferment of Guruship to Guru Granth Sahib</b> celebrates Guru Gobind Singh Ji's declaration in 1708 CE that, instead of having another human Guru, from now on Sikhs would regard the scripture, the Guru Granth Sahib, as their Guru.		
	<b>Tuesday 20</b>	<b>Dussehra</b>	<b>Hinduism</b>
	<b>Dussehra</b> commemorates the triumph of the Hindu deity Lord Rama over the demon king Ravana, symbolizing the victory of good over evil.		
	<b>Sunday 25</b>	<b>Kathina **</b>	<b>Buddhism</b>
	<b>Kathina</b> is a Theravadan Buddhist festival which comes at the end of the three-month rainy season retreat (Vassa). It is a time where the laity express gratitude to the monks and nuns by offering them new robes and other necessities. Also, a time for Buddhists to give money to the poor or needy, called giving alms.		
<b>November</b>	<b>Sunday 1</b>	<b>All Saints Day</b>	<b>Christianity</b>
	All Saints Day honours exemplary Christians who achieved sainthood, especially those not having a special day. For many Christian denominations, all Saints Day is a remembrance of departed Christian people of any time and place.		
	<b>Sunday 8</b>	<b>Diwali **</b>	<b>Hinduism</b>
	<b>Diwali</b> is one of the most celebrated Hindu festivals, commemorating the victory of good over evil. Diwali means 'row of lamps/lights' and refers to the rows of lamps celebrants place around their homes or on top of temples. Also known as 'Festival of Lights'.		

	<b>Sunday 8</b>	<b>Bandi Chhor Divas (Diwali)</b>	<b>Sikhism</b>
	<b>Bandi Chhor Divas</b> , or 'The Celebration of Freedom', commemorates the release in 1619 CE from prison of Sri Guru Hargobind Ji, the sixth Sikh Guru.		
	<b>Monday 9</b>	<b>Mahavira Nirvana (Diwali)</b>	<b>Jainism</b>
	<b>Mahavira Nirvana</b> is the day Lord Mahavira, the 24th and last enlightened spiritual Master (Tirthankar), gave his last teachings and attained ultimate liberation (Nirvana).		
	<b>Tuesday 10</b>	<b>Birth of the Bab *</b>	<b>Baha'i</b>
	<b>22 Birth of the Bab</b> is the birth anniversary of The Bab, born Siyyid 'Ali- Muhammad in 1819 CE, regarded as the prophet-herald of the Baha'i faith.		
	<b>Wednesday 11</b>	<b>Birth of Baha'ullah *</b>	<b>Baha'i</b>
	<b>Birth of Baha'ullah</b> is the birth anniversary of Baha'u'llah, born Mirza Husayn-'Ali in 1817 CE, who is the founder of the Baha'i faith.		
	<b>Tuesday 24</b>	<b>Birth of Guru Nanak Dev Sahib Ji</b>	<b>Sikhism</b>
	Observes the <b>birth of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Sahib Ji</b> , the founder of the Sikh religion, born in 1469 CE. An accomplished poet, 974 of his hymns are part of the Sikh scriptures (Guru Granth Sahib).		
	<b>Tuesday 24</b>	<b>Martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji</b>	<b>Sikhism</b>
	<b>Martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji</b> commemorates the execution of Guru Tegh Bahadur (1621-1675 CE), the ninth Sikh Guru, for his defense of the Sikh faith and for upholding the right to practice religious freedom.		
	<b>Thursday 26</b>	<b>Day of the Covenant</b>	<b>Baha'i</b>
	<b>Day of the Covenant</b> commemorates Baha'u'llah's appointment of his eldest son, Abdu'l-Baha, as the leader of the Baha'i community after his passing.		
	<b>Saturday 28</b>	<b>Ascension of Abdu'l-Baha</b>	<b>Baha'i</b>
	<b>Ascension of Abdu'l-Baha</b> commemorates the passing of Abdu'l-Baha in 1921 CE, the eldest son and successor of Baha'u'llah, the founder of the Baha'i faith.		
	<b>29 Nov – 24 Dec</b>	<b>Advent</b>	<b>Christianity</b>
	<b>Advent</b> is the period leading up to Christmas. It begins on the fourth Sunday before Christmas (Advent Sunday) and continues through to December 24th (Christmas Eve). In Western churches, Advent Sunday marks the beginning of Christian liturgical year.		
<b>December</b>	<b>Sat 5 – Sat 12</b>	<b>Hanukkah *</b>	<b>Judaism</b>
	<b>Hanukkah</b> is an eight-day festival commemorating the recapture and rededication of the Temple in Jerusalem over occupying forces in 165 BCE. Also known as the Feast of Lights.		



	<b>Tuesday 8</b>	<b>Bodhi Day</b>	<b>Buddhism</b>
	<b>Bodhi Day</b> commemorates the day the Buddha, Siddhartha Gautama, reached enlightenment under the Bodhi tree around 596 BCE. Also celebrated on lunar date which can fall in January.		
	<b>Friday 25</b>	<b>Christmas</b>	<b>Christianity</b>
	Christmas is the celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ, who is considered by Christians to be the Son of God, and the savior of all people. [Celebrated on January 7 <sup>th</sup> by some Orthodox Churches].		

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