

# HOLY DAYS & HOLIDAYS CALENDAR

# JULY 1, 2020 – DECEMBER 31, 2021

	JULY 2020	AUGUST 2020	SEPTEMBER 2020	OCTOBER 2020	NOVEMBER 2020	DECEMBER 2020	JANUARY 2021	FEBRUARY 2021	MARCH 2021	APRIL 2021	MAY 2021	JUNE 2021	JULY 2021	AUGUST 2021	SEPTEMBER 2021	OCTOBER 2021	NOVEMBER 2021	DECEMBER 2021	
<b>Indigenous Worldview</b> 2020-2021			19 Powley Day 30 Orange Shirt Day/ National Day for Truth and Reconciliation	4 National Day of Action for Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women	7 Inuit Day 8 Indigenous Veterans' Day 16 Louis Riel Day 16-20 Rock Your Mocs Week						22-24 Haiswatha First Nation Pow Wow	21 National Indigenous Peoples Day	10-11 Alderville First Nation Pow Wow			18-19 Curve Lake First Nation Pow Wow 19 Powley Day 30 Orange Shirt Day/ National Day for Truth and Reconciliation	4 National Day of Action for Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women	7 Inuit Day 8 Indigenous Veterans' Day 15-21 Rock Your Mocs Week 16 Louis Riel Day	
<b>Bahá'í</b> 177-178	9 Martyrdom of the Báb			18 Birth of the Báb 19 Birth of the Bahá'u'lláh	25 Day of the Covenant 27 Ascension of Abdu'l-Bahá		25-28 Intercalary Days	1-19 Bahá'í Fast 20 Naw Ruz (New Year)	20 First day of Ridvan 28 Ninth day of Ridvan	1 Twelfth day of Ridvan 23 Declaration of the Báb 28 Ascension of Bahá'u'lláh			9 Martyrdom of the Báb				6 Birth of the Báb 7 Birth of Bahá'u'lláh 25 Day of the Covenant 27 Ascension 'Abdu'l-Bahá	8 Bodhi Day	
<b>Buddhism</b> 2564-2565	5 Asalha Puja Day	8 Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva's Enlightenment	2 Dharma Day/Ullambana	27 Kathina Ceremony/ Pavarana Day	4 Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva's Pravrajya/ Buddhist Joy Day	8 Bodhi Day 30 or 31 Amitabha Buddha's Birthday	1 Temple Day 20 Sakyamuni Buddha's Enlightenment 27 Lantern Festival	12 Lunar New Year/Maitreya Bodhisattva's Birthday	27 Sakyamuni Buddha's Nirvana Day 28 or 31 Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva's Birthday	13 or 14 Theravada New Year	26 Sakyamuni Buddha's Birthday 26 Wesak/Buddha Day	24 Posen	24 Asalha Puja Day 28 Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva's Enlightenment	22 Dharma Day/Ullambana			20 Kathina Ceremony/ Pavarana Day 20 Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva's Pravrajya	19 or 20 Amitabha Buddha's Birthday	
<b>Christianity</b> 2020-2021			11 Nayrouz (J)		1 All Saints Day 28 First day of Advent (J) 29 First day of Advent	25 Christmas	1 New Year's Day 6 Epiphany 7 Christmas (J) 14 New Year's Day (J) 19 Epiphany	17 Ash Wednesday	15 Clean Monday (J)	2 Good Friday 4 Easter 5 Easter Monday 30 Good Friday (J)	2 Easter (J) 3 Easter Monday (J) 23 Pentecost	20 Pentecost (J) 27 All Saints Day (J)		11 Nayrouz (J)			1 All Saints Day 28 First Day of Advent	25 Christmas	
<b>Hinduism</b> 2077-2078	4 Guru Purnima	3 Raksha Bandhan 11 Sri Krishna Janmashtami 21 Ganesha/Vinayak Chauth 31 Anant Chaturdashi		17 Sharad Navratri begins 23 Durgaashtami 25 Vijaya Dashmi/Dussehra	3 Karva Chauth 14 Diwali 15 New Year	13 Lohri 14 Makar Sankranti		16 Vasant Panchami	11 Mahashivratri 28 Holi	12 New Year/Vasant Navratri begins 13 or 14 Vaisakhi/Baisakhi 13 New Year 21 Shri Ramnavami			23 Guru Purnima 21 Raksha Bandhan 29 Sri Krishna Janmashtami	10 Ganesha/Vinayak Chauth 19 Anant Chaturdashi	6 Sharad Navratri begins 13 Durgaashtami 14 Vijaya Dashmi/Dussehra 23 or 24 Karva Chauth	4 Diwali 5 Bandi Chhor Divas			
<b>Islam</b> 1441-1442	3-5 Jalsa Salana 11 Imam Day 30 Waqfatu'Arafat 31 Eid-ul-Adha	20 New Year (Hijra) 29 Ashura		8 Arbaeen 29 Milad-un-Nabi		13 Birthday of Imam Aga Khan			10 Isra'a and Mi'raj	13 or 14 Ramadan (fasting month)* TBD Nisfu Sha'ban	6 Lailat-ul-Qadr 7 Jumatul Widha 13 Eid-ul-Fitr		9-11 Jalsa Salana 11 Imam Day 19 Waqfatu'Arafat 20-21 Eid-ul-Adha	10 New Year (Hijra) 18 or 19 Ashura	27 Arbaeen	18 Milad-un-Nabi		13 Birthday of Imam Aga Khan	
<b>Jainism</b> 5781-5782	30 Tishah B'Av		1 Anant Chaturdashi 2 Kshamavani/Daslakshan Parva ends		14 Diwali/Lord Mahavir Nirvana 19 Gnan Panchami 30 Dev Diwali					2 Mahavir Jayanti (Birthday)				2 Paryushan Parva begins 9 Samvatsari/Paryushan Parva ends/Daslakshan Parva begins 16 Yom Kippur 18 Anant Chaturdashi 18 Kshamavani/Daslakshan Parva ends		4 Diwali/Lord Mahavir 5 New Year/Enlightenment day of Gautamswami 20 Dev Diwali			
<b>Judaism</b> 5781-5782		15 Paryushan Parva begins 22 Samvatsari/Paryushan Parva ends/Daslakshan Parva begins	19-20 Rosh Hashanah 28 Yom Kippur	3-9 Sukkot 10-11 Simchat Torah	15 New Year/Enlightenment day of Gautamswami	11-18 Chanukah		26 Purim	28-April 4 Pesach (Passover)	1-4 Pesach (Passover)	17-18 Shavuot		18 Tishah B'Av 23 Guru Purnima	7-8 Rosh Hashanah 21-27 Sukkot 28-29 Simchat Torah		9 Gnan Panchami 29 to Dec 6 Chanukah	1-6 Chanukah		
<b>Sikhism</b> 550-551		19 Installation of Holy Scriptures of Guru Granth Sahib (R)	1 Installation of Holy Scriptures of Guru Granth Sahib (O)	20 Installation of the Guru Granth as Guru (O)	14 Bandi Chhor Divas 16 Installation of the Guru Granth as Guru (R) 24 Martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur (O) 30 Birth of Guru Nanak	19 Martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur (R)	5 Birth of Guru Gobind Singh (O) 13 or 14 Maghi		14 Sikh New Year 29 Hola Mohalla	13 or 14 Vaisakhi	14 Martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev (R) 16 Martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev (O)		1 Installation of Holy Scriptures of Guru Granth Sahib (R)	20 Installation of Guru Granth as Guru (O)	6 Bandi Chhor Divas 6 Installation of Guru Granth as Guru (R) 7 Installation of Holy Scriptures of Guru Granth Sahib (R)	20 Installation of Guru Granth as Guru (O)	6 Bandi Chhor Divas 6 Installation of Guru Granth as Guru (R) 19 Birth of Guru Nanak 24 Martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur (O)	5 Birth of Guru Gobind Singh (O) 8 Martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur (R)	
<b>Wicca</b> 2020-2021		1 or 2 Lughnasadh/Lammas	22 Harvestide/Fall Equinox		1 Samhain	21 Yule/Winter Solstice		1 or 2 Imbolc	20 Ladyday/Spring Equinox		1 Beltane	20 Litha/Summer Solstice		1 or 2 Lughnasadh/Lammas	22 Harvestide/Fall Equinox		1 Samhain	21 Yule/Winter Solstice	
<b>Zoroastrianism</b> 1390-1391	17 Navroze (New Year) (QC) 22 Khordad Sal (QC)	4 Farvardegan (QC) 16 Navroze (New Year) (SC) 21 Khordad Sal (SC)	3 Farvardegan (SC)		26 Zarathosht-no-diso (FC)				21 Navroze (New Year) (FC) 26 Khordad Sal (FC)	8 Farvardegan (FC) 23 Zarathosht-no-diso (QC)	23 Zarathosht-no-diso (SC)		17 Navroze (New Year) (QC) 22 Khordad Sal (QC)	4 Farvardegan (QC) 16 Navroze (New Year) (SC) 21 Khordad Sal (SC)	3 Farvardegan (SC)			26 Zarathosht-no-diso (FC)	
<b>Canadian Holidays</b> 2020-2021	1 Canada Day	3 Civic Holiday (ON)	7 Labour Day	12 Thanksgiving 31 Halloween	11 Remembrance Day	6 National Day of Remembrance and Action on Violence Against Women 26 Boxing Day 26-Jan 1 Kwanzaa African Canadian and American		15 Family Day (ON)	8 International Women's Day		24 Victoria Day	27 Canadian Multiculturalism Day	1 Canada Day	2 Civic Holiday (ON)	6 Labour Day	11 Thanksgiving 31 Halloween	11 Remembrance Day	6 National Day of Remembrance and Action on Violence Against Women 26 Boxing Day 26-Jan 1 Kwanzaa African Canadian and American	



ADAPTED FROM PEEL DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

The students and staff of the Kawartha Pine Ridge District School Board represent a rich diversity of faith traditions. This calendar helps identify some of the important days of commemoration, however it isn't designed to be a complete listing of religious days. Students and staff from a particular faith background may or may not be absent from school on these special days. If they do attend, certain accommodations may be required.

Time is measured either according to:

- the sun – solar calendar – (Indigenous Worldview, Bahá'í, Christian, Sikh, Wicca and Zoroastrian calendars)
- the moon – lunar calendar (Islamic calendar)
- or in combination of both the sun and the moon – lunisolar calendar (Buddhist, Hindu, Jain and Jewish calendars)

The expectation is that KPR schools and worksites not schedule events on significant holidays (as marked with a ● or ○ on the calendar) that would exclude observing staff and students from participating.

**Bahá'í, Judaism and Wicca** – holy days in these faiths begin at sunset on the evening prior to the date shown and end at sunset on the last day shown; **Christianity** – dates for Christianity are based on the Gregorian calendar unless specified as Julian (J); **Islam** – dates are tentative as some may vary based on the sighting of the moon; **Sikhism** – dates for Sikhism are based on the original calendar unless specified as Revised Nanak Shahi calendar (N); **Zoroastrianism** – dates are based on Fasl Calendar (FC), Qadimi Calendar (QC) and Shenshahi Calendar (SC)

● = Do not schedule events at any time on these days. ○ = Do not schedule events on the evenings of these days. Highlighted Canadian and Ontario holidays are recognized statutory holidays.

**Indigenous Worldview**  
Seen as being inseparable from traditional Indigenous culture and identity, Indigenous Spirituality is a "way of life" and "way of knowing" (or worldview) that is centered on a relationship with the Creator, the land and all Indigenous relations. Indigenous spiritual beliefs and practices can vary significantly amongst First Nations, Métis and Inuit groups and individuals, and across different regions.

**Bahá'í**  
Bahá'í (1817-1892) founded the Bahá'í Faith on the belief of the oneness of God, religion and humanity. Adherents value universal principles such as love, equality, social justice, honesty, kindness etc. while accepting social and scientific changes in their day-to-day lives. Followers of the faith take personal responsibility for their spiritual growth. The Bahá'í Faith is governed by spiritual assemblies made up of nine or more members and does not have clergy to guide worship.

**Buddhism**  
Siddhartha Gautama, the first Buddha, founded Buddhism in the 6th century BCE in Northern India. Two major forms of Buddhism evolved as Buddhism spread across Asia. The Theravada (southern) tradition is found in Burma, Cambodia, India, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and parts of Vietnam. The Mahayana and Vajrayana (northern) traditions are found in China, India, Korea, Mongolia, Tibet and Vietnam. Buddhist teachings guide followers to attain liberation from rebirth through Dharma (four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Noble Path) and Karma (action with cause and effect). Buddhist calendars vary based on the diverse traditions of the adherents' school of thought. This calendar reflects major dates in all three of the Buddhist calendars.

**Christianity**  
Christians follow the life and teachings of Jesus, also called Christ. Christianity shares its roots and some religious texts with Judaism. Jesus was born a Jew. His followers spread Christianity after his death. It is the world's largest religion. There are many denominations, traditions and churches within Christianity. Three main branches of the faith are Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox and Protestant. Both the Old and New Testaments guide followers in their spiritual quest. Christians believe in one God, the Holy Trinity and divinity of Christ. Adherents follow either the Julian or Gregorian calendars.

**Hinduism**  
Hinduism also called Sanatana Dharma, is the world's oldest organized religion. It evolved over many centuries in the Indian subcontinent and has no single founder or scripture. Adherents believe in one omnipresent, omniscient, omniscient God. Followers refer to a number of holy texts – Vedas, Purana, Gita, Ramayana, Mahabharata – and may worship many male and female manifestations of God either in a temple or at home. Hinduism's core beliefs include:

- Dharma (righteous practices)
- Karma (action with cause and effect)
- Moksha (liberation from cycle of rebirth)
- Atman (eternal soul)

The Hindu calendar – Vikram Samvat and Panchang – uses both lunar and solar calculations.

**Islam**  
Islam, meaning "peace" in Arabic, was revealed through the Prophet Muhammad. The message is recorded in the Quran, which is the holiest book for followers of Islam. Muslims believe in submission to one God (Allah), Muhammad as His messenger, angel of God, holy books revealed to mankind, other prophets (Adam to Jesus), the day of judgement and resurrection after death. Followers of the faith have five duties (Pillars of Islam) to perform.

- Shahada (Islamic declaration of faith)
- Salat (prayer)
- Zakat (charity)
- Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca) at least once during their lifetime

Sanni and Shia are the two main schools of Islam. All Muslims follow a code of behaviour that clearly lays out what is halal (acceptable/permissible) and what is haram (prohibited/unacceptable) in their daily lives. Islam follows a lunar – Hijri – calendar.

**Jainism**  
Jainism was founded on the teachings of 24 Tirthankaras (illuminated and enlightened persons) of whom Vardhamana Mahavira was the last. The religion has its roots in the Indian sub-continent. Jain philosophy provides a way of life for adherents. Shwetambar and Digambar are the two divisions of Jainism. These two sects differ in some of their religious beliefs, interpretations of scriptures and daily and ascetic practices. Jains believe in:

- Five prayers daily
- Fasting in the month of Ramadan
- Payment of Zakat (annual charity)
- Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca) at least once during their lifetime
- rejection of caste system, rituals and idol-worship
- rejection of meat, alcohol and sex
- worship, meditation and service
- the release from birth-cycles through enlightenment

Khakh (Jainized) Sikhs are required to follow Reht Maryada (the Sikh code of conduct) at all times. Reht Maryada includes both the religious and social practices for Sikhs. The Sikh calendar was modified in 1999 and has moved from lunar to tropical solar calculations. Some groups within the faith continue to use the previous calendar and therefore some holy-day celebrations may vary based on adherent's affiliation.

**Judaism**  
Judaism is a monotheistic faith. Followers believe that God entered into a covenant with Abraham, and it was later renewed with Moses and the Jewish people to reveal His laws and teachings through the Torah. The Jewish people practice these teachings in their worship and customs. The synagogue is their place of worship. Jews observe the Sabbath weekly, beginning at sunset on Friday and ending at sunset on Saturday. It is the time for spiritual reflection for adherents and they spend work for the day. Followers of the faith may pray three times – morning, afternoon and night each day. Many Jews observe kosher (or kosher) dietary rules. The Jewish faith is divided into groups depending on adherents' religious beliefs and practices. Some of these include Orthodox, Conservative, Reform and Reconstructionist. The Jewish calendar is a combined lunar and solar calendar. The holy fast begins during the course of a year and also during many festivals and holy days. Jains follow the Sri Navas Smitat calendar with its roots in the Hindu calendar.

**Jainism**  
Jainism was founded by Guru Nanak (1469-1539). The religion was further developed and defined by nine gurus that came after him and has its roots in the Indian sub-continent. Holy scriptures called Guru Granth Sahib have guided adherents spiritually after the ten gurus. Sikhs believe in one Supreme Being. The key beliefs of Sikhism include:

- Oneness of humanity
- rejection of caste system, rituals and idol-worship
- worship, meditation and service
- the release from birth-cycles through enlightenment

**Sikhism**  
Sikhs were founded by Guru Nanak (1469-1539). The religion was further developed and defined by nine gurus that came after him and has its roots in the Indian sub-continent. Holy scriptures called Guru Granth Sahib have guided adherents spiritually after the ten gurus. Sikhs believe in one Supreme Being. The key beliefs of Sikhism include:

- Oneness of humanity
- rejection of caste system, rituals and idol-worship
- worship, meditation and service
- the release from birth-cycles through enlightenment

**Wicca**  
Wicca is a newly revived religion with roots in pre-Christian religious beliefs, traditions and practices of Europe. Wiccans worship the one Supreme Being and its two aspects – male and female equally. The faith also recognizes many other deities venerated from ancient times. Earth-centred practices and harmony with nature are important tenets of the faith. Followers believe in Karma (actions with cause and effect) and reincarnation. Many Wiccans are members of covens (local Wicca groups). They gather for worship in sacred circles. Most rituals of the faith relating to life cycle and seasonal changes are held in a circle outdoors when possible. Wiccans celebrate eight Sabbats (seasonal celebrations) spaced 45 days apart during a year. Followers of the Wicca Faith follow a yearly cycle of the sun in a fixed calendar.

**Zoroastrianism**  
Zarathustra also called Zoroaster founded the faith in ancient Persia (Iran). Zoroastrians believe in one Creator as a Source of all Creations and Wisdom, who is referred to as "Maine Mazda". Zoroastrians believe that an individual has a choice between good and evil in life. The path for perfecting oneself is through good thought, good speech and good actions. Fire is sacred to the faith and it is always kept burning in the temple and in followers' homes. Followers also believe in angels, heaven and hell, God and Satan, an immortal soul and the Last Judgement. Priesthood is hereditary in Zoroastrianism, and all religious ceremonies are led by priests. Both male and female followers are initiated into the faith through the Navjote ceremony. Initiated adherents have to observe strict codes of the faith. Shenshahi, Qadimi and Fasl are three major denominations and the three calendars that followers of the Zoroastrian faith use.

**Canadian Holidays**  
Canada, like many other countries of the world, has identified holidays that are of religious and historical significance to the nation. The nine holidays – Canada Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Remembrance Day, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and Victoria Day – are mandated by federal legislation. These holidays celebrate and/or commemorate special events or individuals. Provincially, the number of statutory holidays vary. Ontario has eight recognized holidays. Remembrance Day is not a statutory holiday in Ontario. The Civic Holiday, also known as Sincere Day and Family Day are regionally designated holidays in Ontario.

**Note:**  
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**The dates in this calendar have been verified by the following members of each faith community:**  
**Indigenous Worldview** – Joseph Paquette  
**Bahá'í** – Bai Lin Le  
**Buddhism** – Ven. Abbot Thich Tam Hoa, Ven. Miao Qi, Ven. Bhante Saranapala, Buddha Meditation Centre  
**Christianity** – Father Walter Makarewicz, Rev. Walter Tawelotto  
**Hinduism** – Acharya Surenda Sharma Shastri, Pt. Ropnarath Sharma  
**Islam** – Imam Badr Ahmed, Sheikh Jaffer H. Jaffer, Rabia Khedr – Muslim Council of Peel  
**Jainism** – Dr. Raj Patel  
**Judaism** – Arlene Botnick  
**Sikhism** – Pardeep Singh Gogry  
**Wicca** – High Priestess Nicole Cooper  
**Zoroastrianism** – Harshang Jaisadia

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