

HOLY DAYS & HOLIDAYS CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER 1, 2021 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	SEPTEMBER 2021	OCTOBER 2021	NOVEMBER 2021	DECEMBER 2021	JANUARY 2022	FEBRUARY 2022	MARCH 2022	APRIL 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2022	JULY 2022	AUGUST 2022	SEPTEMBER 2022
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Indigenous Worldview 2021-2022	19 Powley Day 30 Orange Shirt Day/National Day for Truth and Reconciliation	4 Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls and Two-Spirited Peoples Honouring and Awareness Day	1-5 Treaties Recognition Week in Ontario 7 Inuit Day 15-21 Rock Your Mocs Week 16 Louis Riel Day				31 National Indigenous Languages Day		5 National Day of Awareness and Action for Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls, and Two-Spirited Peoples 10 Jordan's Principle Day				19 Powley Day 30 Orange Shirt Day/National Day for Truth and Reconciliation
Bahá'í 178-179				6 Birth of the Báb 7 Birth of Bahá'u'lláh 25 Day of the Covenant 27 Ascension 'Abdu'l-Bahá		25- March 1 Intercalary Days	1 Intercalary Days 2-20 Bahá'í Fast 21 Naw Ruz (New Year)	21 First day of Ridvan 29 Ninth day of Ridvan	2 Twelfth day of Ridvan 24 Declaration of the Báb Bahá'í 29 Ascension of Bahá'u'lláh Bahá'í		10 Martyrdom of the Báb		
Buddhism 2565-2566		20 Kathina Ceremony/Pavarana Day 20 Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva's Pravrajya		8 Bodhi Day 20 Amitabha Buddha's Birthday	1 Temple Day 10 Sakyamuni Buddha's Enlightenment	1 Lunar New Year/Maitreya Bodhisattva's Birthday 15 Sakyamuni Buddha's Nirvana Day 16 Lantern Festival	17 Sakyamuni Buddha's Nirvana Day 18 or 21 Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva's Birthday	13 or 14 Theravada New Year 8 or 15 Sakyamuni Buddha's Birthday 16 Wesak/Buddha Day	14 Posen	13 Asalha Puja Day 17 Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva's Enlightenment	12 Dharma Day/Ullambana		
Christianity 2021-2022	11 Nayrouz (J)		1 All Saints Day 28 First day of Advent	25 Christmas	1 New Year's Day 6 Epiphany 7 Christmas (J) 14 New Year's Day (J) 19 Epiphany (J)		2 Ash Wednesday 7 Clean Monday (J)	15 Good Friday 17 Easter 18 Easter Monday 22 Holy Friday (J) 24 Easter (J) 25 Easter Monday (J)		5 Pentecost 12 Pentecost (J) 19 All Saints Day (J)			11 Nayrouz (J)
Hinduism 2078-2079	10 Ganesh/Vinayak Chauth 19 Anant Chaturdashi	6 Sharad Navratri begins 13 Durgaashtami 14 Vijaya Dashmi/Dassehra 23 or 24 Karva Chauth	4 Diwali 5 New Year		13 Lohri 14 Makar Sankranti	5 Vasant Panchami	1 Mahashivratri 18 Holi	1 New Year/Vasant Navratri begins 10 Shri Ramnavami 13 Vaisakhi/Baisakhi 13 New Year		13 Guru Purnima	11 Raksha Bandhan 18 Sri Krishna Janmashtami 30 Ganesh/Vinayak Chauth		8 or 9 Anant Chaturdashi 26 Sharad Navratri begins
Islam 1442-1443	27 Arbaeen	18 Milad-un-Nabi		13 Birthday of Imam Aga Khan		27 Isra'a and Mi'raj	17 Nisfu Sha'ban 21 Eid-e-Navroz	2 or 3 Ramadan (fasting month) 28 Lailat-ul-Qadr 29 Jumatul Widha	2 Eid-ul-Fitr	8-10 Jalsa Salana 8 Waqfatu'Arafat 9 or 10 Eid-ul-Adha 11 Imamat Day 29 or 30 New Year (Hijra)	8 Ashura		17 Arbaeen
Jainism 5782-5783	2 Paryushan Parva begins 9 Samvatsari/Paryushan Parva ends/Daslakshan Parva begins 18 Anant Chaturdashi 18 Kshamavani/Daslakshan Parva ends		4 Diwali/Lord Mahavir 5 New Year/Enlightenment day of Gautamswami 9 Gnan Panchami 20 Dev Diwali					14 Mahavir Janmalkyanak (Birthday)		13 Guru Purnima	23 Paryushan Parva begins 31 Samvatsari/Paryushan Parva ends/Daslakshan Parva begins		8 or 9 Anant Chaturdashi 9 Kshamavani/Daslakshan Parva ends
Judaism 5782-5783	7-8 Rosh Hashanah 16 Yom Kippur 21-27 Sukkot 28-29 Simchat Torah		29-Dec 6 Chanukah	1-6 Chanukah			17 Purim	16-23 Pesach (Passover) (April 16, 17 and 22)		5-6 Shavuot (June 5)	7 Tishah B'Av		26-27 Rosh Hashanah
Sikhism 551-552	1 Installation of Holy Scriptures of Guru Granth Sahib (O) 7 Installation of Holy Scriptures of Guru Granth Sahib (R)	20 Installation of the Guru Granth as Guru (O)	4 Bandi Chhor Divas 6 Installation of Guru Granth as Guru (R) 19 Birth of Guru Nanak (R) 24 Martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur (O)	8 Martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur (R) 9 Birth of Guru Gobind Singh (R) 13 Maghi			14 Sikh New Year 18-20 Hola Mohalla	14 Birth of Guru Nanak (O) 14 Vaisakhi		3 Martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev (R) 16 Martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev (O)	28 Installation of Holy Scriptures of Guru Granth Sahib (R)		1 Installation of Holy Scriptures of Guru Granth Sahib (O) 7 Installation of Holy Scriptures of Guru Granth Sahib (R)
Wicca 2021-2022	22 Harvestide/Fall Equinox		1 Samhain	21 Yule/Winter Solstice		2 Imbolc	20 Ladyday/Spring Equinox		1 Beltane	21 Litha/Summer Solstice			22 Harvestide/Fall Equinox
Zoroastrianism 1391-1392	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 Farvadegan (QC) 16 Navroze (New Year) (SC) 21 Khordad Sal (SC)		3 Farvardegan (SC)
Days of Significance 2021-2022	6 Labour Day 25 Franco-Ontarian Day	11 Thanksgiving 31 Halloween	8 Indigenous Veterans' Day 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	14 Thai Pongal 21 Lincoln Alexander Day	15 National Flag Day 21 Family Day (ON) 23 Pink Shirt Day	8 International Women's Day 21 International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination 31 International Transgender Day of Visibility	13 International Day of Pink 14 Tamil New Year 28 Yom Hashoah (Holocaust Remembrance Day)	17 International Day Against Homophobia, Transphobia and Biphobia (IDAHOTB) 18 Tamil Genocide Remembrance Day 23 Victoria Day	27 Canadian Multiculturalism Day	1 Canada Day	1 Civic Holiday (ON)	5 Labour Day 25 Franco-Ontarian Day

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 Fasil 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. ● = Events are encouraged to be scheduled on an alternate day. ◉ = Events on the evenings of these days are encouraged to be scheduled on an alternate day. 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 Nation, Métis and Inuit groups and individuals, and across different regions.

Bahá'í
Bahá'u'lláh (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. In the Bahá'í calendar, there are 19 months of 19 days each with four intercalary days (five in leap years). Each month represents an attribute of God. The first month starts with the New Year (March 21) and the last ends with 19 days fast. The Bahá'í day starts at sunset.

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, Japan, 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, omnipotent, omniscient God. Followers refer to a number of holy texts – Vedas, Puranas, 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, angels 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.

- Alms (non-violence)
- Prayer (spirituality)
- Fast (non-violence)
- Declaration of Faith
- Five prayers daily
- Fasting in the month of Ramadan
- Shahada (creed)
- Declaration of Faith
- Shah and Shia are the two main schools of Islam. All Muslims follow a code of behaviour that clearly lays out what is Halal (acceptable/permitted) 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 (liberated 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 scripture and daily and ascetic practices. Jains believe in:

- Jiva (eternal soul)
- Aparigraha (non-violence)
- Aparigraha (non-acquisition)
- Vegetarian
- Karma (cause and effect action)
- Samsar (cycle of transmigration, birth and death)
- Anekantavada (multiplicity of views)
- Moksha (liberation from cycle of birth)

Jains fast regularly during the course of a year and also during many festivals and holy days. Jains follow the Vikram Samvat calendar with its roots in the Hindu calendar.

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 suspend work for the day. Followers of the faith may pray three times – morning, afternoon and night each day. Many Jews observe kashrut (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 days may be celebrated either for a day or over two days based on adherents' religious beliefs.

Sikhism
Sikhism 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
- Release from birth-cycles through enlightenment
- Worship, meditation and service
- Rejection of caste system, rituals and idol-worship

Kashut (kosher) Sikhs are required to follow their Maharaja (the Sikh code of conduct) at all times. The Maharaja 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 adherents' religious beliefs.

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-centered practices and harmony with nature are important beliefs 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
Zoroastrianism 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 "Ahura 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 Navroze ceremony. Initiated adherents have to follow dress codes of the faith. Sherohah, tradition and fast 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 Simcoe Day and Family Day are regionally designated holidays in Ontario.

ADAPTED FROM PEEL DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD
This calendar is not meant to be comprehensive or exhaustive and every attempt has been made to ensure its accuracy. Please note this is a fluid calendar and updates and changes may be made throughout the year. If you discover any errors, required updates or omissions or, have any other inquiries regarding this document, forward your correspondence via email to Tracy McCarthy (Principal of Equity, Diversity and Inclusion) at tracy_mccarthy@kprsb.ca

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