JEWISH HOLIDAYS
(NEXT 3 YEARS)

5787	5788	5789
AUGUST 2026	**AUGUST 2027** **Tisha B'Av: Aug 11-12 (W-Th)**	**AUGUST 2028** **Tisha B'Av: July 31-Aug 1(M-Tu)**
SEPTEMBER **Rosh Hashanah: Sept 11-13 (F-Su)** **Yom Kippur: Sept 20-21 (Su-M)** **Sukkot:(First 2 days)Sept 25-27(F-Su)**	**SEPTEMBER**	**SEPTEMBER** **Rosh Hashanah: Sept 20-22 (W-F)** **Yom Kippur: Sept 29-30 (F-Sa)**
OCTOBER **Shmini Atzeret: Oct 2-3 (F-Sa)** **Simchat Torah: Oct 3-4 (Sa-Su)**	**OCTOBER** **Rosh Hashanah: Oct 1-3 (F-Su)** **Yom Kippur: Oct 10-11 (Su-M)** **Sukkot: (First 2 days) Oct 15-17 (F-Su)** **Shmini Atzeret: Oct 22-23 (F-Sa)** **Simchat Torah: Oct 23-24 (Sa-Su)**	**OCTOBER** **Sukkot: (First 2 days) Oct 4-6 (W-F)** **Shmini Atzeret: Oct 11-12 (W-Th)** **Simchat Torah: Oct 12-13 (Th-F)**
DECEMBER Hanukkah: Dec 4-12 (F-Sa)	**DECEMBER** Hanukkah: Dec 24-Jan 1 (F-Sa)	**DECEMBER** Hanukkah: Dec 12-20 (Tu-W)
JANUARY 2027 Int'l Holocaust Rem. Day: Jan 27	**JANUARY 2028** Int'l Holocaust Rem. Day: Jan 27	**JANUARY 2029** Int'l Holocaust Rem. Day: Jan 27
MARCH Purim: Mar 22-23 (M-Tu)	**MARCH** Purim: Mar 11-12 (Sa-Su)	**MARCH** Purim: Feb 28-Mar 1 (W-Th)
APRIL **Passover:** **(First 2 days) Apr 21-23 (W-F)** **(Last 2 days) Apr 27-29 (Tu-Th)**	**APRIL** **Passover:** **(First 2 days) Apr 10-12 (M-W)** **(Last 2 days) Apr 16-18 (Su-Tu)** Yom HaShoah: April 23-24 (Su-M)	**APRIL** **Passover:** **(First 2 days) Mar 30-Apr 1 (F-Su)** **(Last 2 days) Apr 5-7 (Th-Sa)** Yom HaShoah: April 11-12 (W-Th)
MAY JAHM Yom HaShoah: May 3-4 (M-Tu)	**MAY** JAHM **Shavuot: May 30-June 1 (Tu-Th)**	**MAY** JAHM **Shavuot: May 19-21 (Sa-M)**
JUNE **Shavuot: June 10-12 (Th-Sa)**	**JUNE**	**JUNE**
JULY	**JULY** **Tisha B'Av: July 31-Aug 1 (M-Tu)**	**JULY** **Tisha B'Av: July 21-22 (Sa-Su)**

Highlighted holidays: These are major holidays that most Jewish staff and students will probably be absent for and should not be expected to prepare assignments or for exams.

Bolded holidays: These are major holidays that Jewish staff and students may be absent for.

See the reverse side for explanations of the holidays and observances. Please call (913) 327-8127 or email jcrbajc@jewishkc.org for more information about the Jewish Calendar or related subjects.

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Jewish Holidays Explained

Description of observance:
There are three major branches within Judaism: Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform. All three consider the holy days to be special religious events. Each has its own practice of observance regarding work and school on holy days. As a result, the number of days which a holy day may be observed varies from person to person.

All holidays in the Jewish calendar begin at sundown the night before. For example, if Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) starts on September 20th, as it does this year, that means the holiday starts at sundown on the 20th and ends at sundown on September 21st. Therefore, it is important for schools to avoid conflicts on both the eve and the day of the holiday. The Jewish Sabbath (Shabbat) begins each week at sundown on Friday night and ends at sundown on Saturday night.

Students and staff will probably be absent during the following holidays and should not be expected to prepare assignments or for exams:

Rosh Hashanah: Jewish New Year
The beginning of the Jewish year. It is the first of the High Holy Days and marks the start of the ten-day period of penitence and spiritual renewal.

Yom Kippur: Day of Atonement
This is the most holy day in the Jewish year. It is devoted to fasting and prayer, as people ask G-d and each other for forgiveness.

Passover (Seders - first two evenings): Festival of Freedom
The Seder is a family ritual service that occurs on the first two evenings of Passover. Students should not be expected to prepare assignments or for exams on these nights. The first two and last two days of Passover are holy days, when students and staff may be absent. Passover celebrates the liberation of the Jews from Egyptian bondage. During this eight-day holiday, many Jews refrain from eating bread products and eat matzah (unleavened bread) instead.

Students and staff may be absent for the following holidays:

Sukkot (first two days)
Sukkot is the Jewish festival of thanksgiving and harvest.

Shemini Atzeret
Shemini Atzeret is the eighth day of Sukkot, on which special memorial prayers are said.

Simchat Torah
Simchat Torah celebrates the conclusion of the yearly cycle of reading the Five Books of Moses and its beginning anew, thus demonstrating that study is a never-ending process.

Passover (last two days)
The last two days of Passover conclude the celebration of Passover.

Shavuot
Shavuot celebrates the covenant established at Mount Sinai between G-d and Israel, and the revelation of the Ten Commandments.

Festivals and commemorations that do not require missing work or school:

Hanukkah: Festival of Lights
Hanukkah celebrates the triumph of religious liberty and the rededication of the Temple in Jerusalem by the Maccabees in 165 BCE.

Purim: Feast of Lots
A joyous festival commemorating the time when the Jews of ancient Persia were saved from extermination through the intervention of Queen Esther.

Yom HaShoah: Holocaust Remembrance Day
While the international community commemorates International Holocaust Remembrance Day in January, the Jewish community observes its own remembrance day according to the Hebrew calendar.

JAHM: Jewish American Heritage Month
The month of May is Jewish American Heritage Month. It is an opportunity to celebrate the important contributions Jewish Americans have made to America since the first group of Jews arrived in New Amsterdam in 1654.