Religious Observance Dates (2024 - 2026)

This resource can be used to guide your planning process for scheduling events and exams on campus. While this list of holidays isn't comprehensive, it does highlight the major days of observance of many of the various religious students on campus.

Note: These dates may require some form of accommodation for religious observances.

For more information about Academic Accommodations for Religious Observance, the University of Calgary has a Student Accommodation Policy that supports religious accommodation of students. <u>View the policy</u>.

Tradition	2024	2025	2026	Holiday/Observance/Celebration
Bahá'í Badí Calendar Year 1=1944 CE This marks the beginning of the Bahá'í or Badí era.	March 20	March 20	March 21	Naw-Rúz - Bahá'í New Year
	May 23	May 23	May 24	Declaration of the Báb - anniversary of the Báb's announcement of His mission in 1844.
	May 28	May 28	May 29	Ascension of Bahá'u'lláh - the marking the passing of Bahá'u'lláh in 1892
	July 9	July 9	July 10	Martyrdom of the Báb - executed in 1850
	Nov. 2	Oct. 22	Nov. 10	Birth of the Báb - commemorates the day in 1844, when the Bábannounced his mission as the Herald of a new Messenger of God.
	Nov. 3	Oct. 23	Nov. 11	Birth of Bahá'u'lláh
	Nov. 27	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Ascension of 'Abdu'l-Bahá* marking the passing of 'Abdu'l- Bahá in 1921
Buddhism The Buddhist calendars are a set of lunisolar calendars primarily used in mainland Southeast Asian countries Types of Buddhists: Theravada Mahayana Zen Tibetan Year 1 = 543-542 BCE	Feb. 10	Jan. 29	Feb. 17	Lunar New Year – the first day after the new moon. A religious and cultural festival for Chinese, Vietnamese and Koreans of Buddhist and other backgrounds
	Feb. 10	Feb. 28	Feb. 18	Tibetan New Year – Losar – a 15–day celebration, with the main celebration on the first three days.
	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	Nirvana Day – Nehan–e is the Mahayana memorial of the historical Buddha's passing away
	April 13	April 13	April 2	Theravada New Year – because the beginning is marked by sighting the moon, the actual date is not always predictable (it takes place three days from the first full moon in April)
	May 23	May 12	May. 1	Vesak - Buddha Day – the most important day of the year for Theravada Buddhists. It commemorates the birth, awakening and passing away of the historical Buddha, Siddhartha Gautama. This date is changed based on sect and area. These dates shown are the dates celebrated at the UN headquarters
	July 21	July 10	July 29	Asala - Dharma Day - celebrates the Buddha's first teachings

İslam Hijri calendar	June 16	June 6	May 27	Eid al-Adha ' – the Festival of Sacrifice. Abraham o ered his son, Ishmael, to God, so Muslims o er goat, sheep and camels, and then distribute the meat to the poor. This is the concluding act of pilgrimage (Hajj) but also observed even when not on pilgrimage. (Observance begins at the sunset of the previous day, but special worship and prayers begin on this day)
Lunar Calendar *The actual dates are not always predictable because the beginning of the month is marked by sighting the moon.	Mar. 11 - April 10	Mar. 1 - 30	Feb. 18 - Mar. 20	Ramadan – the month of fasting, self–examination and devotion during which physically able Muslims don't eat or drink from the first sign of dawn until sunset
	April 10	Mar. 30	Mar. 20	Eid al-Fitr – the last day of the month and is "the breaking of the fast" that celebrates the end of Ramadan. (Observance begins at the sunset of the previous day, but special worship and prayers begin on this day)
Year 1 = 622 CE	Mar. 20	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	Nowruz – the spring equinox and the New Year. It's celebrated by many religious communities originating in Persia, including some Muslims
	Aug. 31	Aug. 20	Sept. 8	Paryushana-parva – the holiest periods of the year for the Shvetambara sect. It includes fasting, worship, and reading the life story of Lord Mahavira from the Kalpasutra. It's
Jain				
The Jain calendar (Panchanga) is a Indian lunisolar calendar.				

