

## A MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR



Each year the York Region District School Board welcomes students and families into our many diverse school communities. The diversity of our schools and workplaces is reflected in the 2013-14 Holidays and Observances Calendar, which recognizes the significant faith days observed by our staff and students.

At the York Region District School Board, we respect and celebrate the various faiths, cultures and backgrounds of our schools, communities and workplaces. Through our programs, practices and people, we are able to honour our commitment to the principles of equity, inclusiveness and diversity.

These principles are reflected in the student artwork that has been created for this calendar. These works celebrate our diversity, our cultures and the talents of our young people. As you use this calendar throughout the year, remember how fortunate we are to live in York Region and why we choose to live here.

## Sincerely,



Ken Thurston
Director of Education
"We unite in our purpose to inspire and prepare learners for life in our changing world community."

## F.Y.I.

- Christian system is used for dating years.
- B.C.E. (Before the Common Era) is used in preference to B.C. (Before Christ)
- C.E. (Common Era) is used in preference to A.D. (Anno Domini)


## COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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Teresa Chan
King City Secondary School
Vivian Chan-Simao
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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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This calendar is a selected representation of special days and holy days of the major faith communities in York Region and it is intended to be used primarily as a learning resource. Note that the Calendar does not contain all the dates of a particular faith. This calendar is not applicable in determining faith day/religious holidays for employees. Please refer to the appropriate collective agreement or contact Human Resources at Ext. 2220 or 2304.

For accommodation requirements or additional information on faith, please refer to the document Accommodation of Religious Requirements, Practices and Observances, A Guideline.

# HOLY DAYS BY FAITH 

| BAHA'I FAITH |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | 20 | The Birth of the Bab |
|  | November | 12 | The Birth of Baba'u'llah |
|  | November | 26 | The Day of the Covenant |
|  | November | 28 | Ascension of Abdu'l-Baha |
|  | Feb. 26 - Ma | ar. 1 | Intercalary Days |
|  | March | 2-20 | The Baha'i Fast |
|  | March | 21 | Naw Ruz (New Year) |
| - | April | 21 | Ridvan begins |
|  | May | 23 | Declaration of the Bab |
|  | May | 29 | Ascension of Baha'u'llah |
|  | July | 9 | Martyrdom of the Bab |
| BUDDHISM |  |  |  |
|  | October | 24 | Pavarana |
|  | October | 25 | Kathina |
|  | January | I | Temple Day |
| - | January | 31 | Lunar New Year |
|  | March | 20 | Spring Ohigon |
|  | April | 13/14 | Saka New Year |
|  | May | 14 | Wesak |
|  | July | 12 | Wassana |
| CHRISTIANITY |  |  |  |
|  | September | 11 | Coptic New Year |
|  | October | 6 | World Communion Sunday |
|  | November | I | All Saints' Day |
|  | December | 1 | First Sunday of Advent (Western) |
| - | December | 25 | Christmas (Western) |
|  | January | 6 | Epiphany (Western) |
| - | January | 7 | Christmas (Eastern) |
|  | January | 19 | Epiphany (Eastern) |
|  | March | 5 | Ash Wednesday (Western) |
|  | March | 10 | First Day of Lent (Eastern) |
|  | April | 13 | Palm Sunday (Western) |
|  | April | 13 | Palm Sunday (Eastern) |
|  | April | 17 | Maundy Thursday (Western) |
| - | April | 18 | Good Friday (Western) |
| - | April | 18 | Holy Friday (Eastern) |
|  | April | 20 | Easter Sunday (Western) |
|  | April | 20 | Easter Sunday (Eastern) |
|  | May | 29 | Ascension Day (Western) |
|  | June | 8 | Pentecost (Western) |

## AUGUST 20I3 - JULY 2014

October November ovember November 28 - Mar.

March 2 21
Apri
May
May
uly

October
October

January
March
April
3/I4
14

## CHRISTIANITY

September
Coptic New Year All Saints' Day
First Sunday of Advent (Western)
December

January

March
March
April

April
April
April

Apri
une

|  |  | HINDUISM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | 21 | Raksha Bandhan |
|  | August | 28 | Sri Krishana Jayanti |
|  | September | 9 | Ganesha Chaturthi |
|  | October | 5-13 | Navaratri |
| $\checkmark$ | November | 3 | Diwali |
|  | November | 3-8 | Skanda Shashti Vratham |
|  | January | 14 | Makar Sankranti |
|  | February | 4 | Vasant Panchami |
|  | February | 28 | Mahashivaratri (Shivaratri) |
|  | March | 17 | Holi |
|  | April | 8 | Ramanavami |
|  | April | 14 | Vaisakhi |
|  |  |  | - ISLAM |
|  | August | 3 | Lailat-ul-Qadr |
| - | August | 8 | Eid-ul-Fitr |
|  | October | 14 | Day of Arafat (Hajj) |
| $\checkmark$ | October | 15 | Eid-ul-Adha |
|  | November | 4 | First Day of Muharram |
|  | November | 13 | Ashura |
|  | January | 13 | Mawlid-un-Nabi |
|  | May | 25 | Miraj-un-Nabi |
|  | June | 13 | Nisfu-Shaban |
|  | June | 28 | First day of Ramadhan |
|  | July | 23 | Lailat-ul-Qadr |
| $\checkmark$ | July | 29 | Eid-ul-Fitr |
|  |  |  | JAINISM |
|  | September | 18 | Ananta Chaturdasi |
|  | November | 3 | Mahavira Nirvana |
|  | November | 8 | Jnana Panchami |
|  | December | 13 | Maun-agiyaras |
|  | April | 13 | Mahavira Jayanti |
|  |  |  | WICCA |
|  | August | 1 | Lammas |
|  | September | 22 | Mabon |
|  | October | 31 | Samhain |
|  | December | 21 | Yule |
|  | February | 2 | Imbolc |
|  | March | 20 | Ostara |
|  | May | 1 | Beltane |
|  | June | 21 | Litha |

## HINDUISM

Raksha Bandhan
Sri Krishana Jayant
Ganesha Chaturthi

Diwali
Skanda Shashti Vratham
Makar Sankranti
Mahashivaratri (Shivaratri)
Holi Vaisakhi

## ISLAM

Lailat-ul-Qadr
Eid-ul-Fitr
(Hajj)
First Day of Muharram
Mawlid-un-Nabi
Nisfu-Shaban
First day of Ramadhan ailat-ul-Qadr Eid-ul-Fitr

## AINISM

This excerpt is referenced in the Scheduling of Events on Faith Days document - "we are committed to affirm and value equally the faith diversity in our schools and workplaces. Therefore, INTERNALLY scheduled events such as field trips, school concerts, conferences, meetings, workshops, other professional events, co-curricular activities, and exams/tests SHALL NOT be scheduled on these dates referred to as 'Diamond Days' in the YRDSB'. Exceptions to the above may be considered where dates for special events are set EXTERNALLY to our Board and after consultation with superintendents who will present requests to Senior Team to determine participation. Please refer to the YRDSB Religious Accommodations Guidelines for more information.
Tentative dates subject to the sighting of the new moon each month. Some Jain and Buddhist dates unavailable at the time of printing.
These dates follow the Nanakshahi calendar. Please check our website for updated information: www.yrdsb.edu.on.ca

* Please note that observances of these faith days begin on the eve of this event. The same guidelines apply to the 'Diamond Days


Victoria P., Mazo de la Roche P.S., Gr. 2


Kira Gupta-Baltazar, Kleinburg P.S., Gr. 5


Sydney Charleson, King City S.S., Gr. 9


Saeidah Qasemi, Kettle Lakes P.S., Gr. 8


Rija Jafri, Aldergrove P.S., Gr. 5

## HINDUISM

August 21
Raksha Bandhan ("to tie protection on') is a celebration where girls and married women tie an amulet on the right wrists of their brothers to ward off evil influences.
Sri Krishna Jayanti (also known as Janmashtami) celebrates the birthday of Krishna. According to the Hindu epics, Krishna was the eighth incarnation of the God Vishnu. His purpose was to destroy the demon Kansa who was responsible for the increase of evil in the world.

ISLAM
August 3

August 8 Eid-ul-Fitr is a celebration that marks the end of Ramadhan, the month of fast. It falls on the first day of the following month Shawal. The beginning of the month depends on the sighting of the new moon. It is the first day in which those who were fasting can eat and drink during the day.

## WICCA

August I
Lammas Meaning "loaf-mass", time of first harvest and bread making. It is when the plants of spring wither and drop their fruits or seeds for our use, as well as to ensure future crops. The God symbolically loses some strength, as the Sun rises farther in the South each day and the nights grow longer.

## ZOROASTRIANISM

August 18
Naw Ruz. New Year's Day in accordance with the Shenshai calendar.

- Conferences, meetings, workshops, exams, field trips, etc. are not to be scheduled on these dates.



Joshua Ng , Stonebridge P.S., Gr. 7


Sonali Goel, Nellie McClung P.S., Gr. 6


Anita Lam, Stonebridge P.S., Gr. 7


Sharon Xie, Parkview P.S., Gr. 8


Gabbi Gerskup, Carrville Mills P.S. Gr. 6


Midusa Nadeswarathasan, King City S.S., Gr. 9

## CHRISTIANITY

September II Coptic/Ethiopian Orthodox New Year. This is the day for Copts (Christians of Egyptian origin) to celebrate the New Year and the Feast of Martyrs. For members of the Ethiopian Orthodox community, the New Year is a chance to celebrate the new month as well as the Feast of St. John the Baptist.

## HINDUISM

September 9 Ganesh Chaturthi celebrates the birthday of Ganesha, God of success and one of the major Hindu deities. He is invoked at the beginning of all new undertakings.

## JAINISM

September 18 Ananta Chaturdasi is regarded as the holiest period of the year. Fasting, worship, meditation and confession characterize this period.

## JUDAISM

Sept. 5-6 *

- Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year, marks the start of a ten day period of spiritual self examination and repentance which ends with Yom Kippur. Families celebrate with a festive dinner at which apples dipped in honey are eaten. (New Year's Day, 5774).
September $14 \leqslant$ Yom Kippur, the day of Atonement, is the most solemn of the Jewish
* 

Sept. 19-25 $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { refrain from all eating and drinking on this day. } \\ & \text { Sukkot is a harvest festival or thanksgiving. Small huts are }\end{aligned}$ constructed in which meals are eaten, weather permitting, to commemorate the time when the Israelites dwelled in booths in the desert for 40 years.
September 26 Shemini Atzeret is a festival marking the end of the holiday of Sukkot on which a special prayer for rain is recited.
September 27 Simhat Torah is marked by singing and dancing which celebrates the end of public reading of the Torah in the synagogue and the beginning of its reading anew.

## SIKHISM

September I
First Parkash observes the installation of the Guru Granth Sahib, the first edition of the Sikh Scriptures, in the Golden Temple by the fifth Guru, Arjan Dev, in 1604 C.E.

## WICCA

September 22 Mabon Autumn Equinox and the second harvest. Wiccans take a moment to pay their respect to the impending dark. They celebrate the aging Goddess as she passes from Mother to Crone, and her consort the God as he prepares for death and rebirth.

- Conferences, meetings, workshops, exams, field trips, etc. are not to be scheduled on these dates.



Zahra Baloch, Vellore Woods P.S., Gr. 4


Jenna Zaitchik, Silver Pines P.S., Gr. 7


Hilla Jamal, Cedarwood P.S., Gr. 3



Anindro Bhattacharya, Greensborough P.S., Gr. 5

## BAHA'I FAITH

October 20 The Birth of the Bab. The Bab was born Siyyid' Ali Muhammad in Shiraz in southwestern Iran in 1819 C.E. His title, in Arabic, means "The Gate". Work and academic studies are suspended on this day.
October 24 Pavarana signals the completion of the Rains of Retreat.

## BUDDHISM

October 25
Kathina marks Buddha's "descent from heaven." The day is dedicated to remembering the dead and respecting elders.

## CHRISTIANITY

October $6 \quad$ World Communion Sunday is observed worldwide. Communion is the most fundamental of all Christian rituals.

## HINDUISM

October 5-13 Navaratri is a nine-day celebration. This festival marks the victory of good over evil.

## ISLAM

October 14 Day of Hajj (Day of Arafat), or Pilgrimage to Mecca, is undertaken once in a lifetime for those who can afford it. Hajj is the fifth pillar of Islam after the Belief in One God, daily prayers, fasting and charity. On the Islamic calendar, it falls on the 9th day of the last month of Zul-Hijijah.
October 15 Eid-ul-Adha is the Festival of Sacrifice. It honours Prophet Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son Ishmael to God. In commemoration, Muslims sacrifice a sheep or goat and donate the meat or its equivalent value in cash to charity. This is the "minimum" requirement for those who can afford it.

WICCA
October 31
Samhain. The third harvest, meaning "summer's end", when the ancestors are honoured. It is a magical interval when the mundane laws of time and space are temporarily suspended, and the thin veil between the worlds is lifted, symbolized by the Crone and her aged Consort.

- Conferences, meetings, workshops, exams, field trips, etc. are not to be scheduled on these dates.


Matthew Donovan, Poplar Bank P.S. Gr. 5


Navruz Demirkiran, Glen Gould P.S., Gr. 2

| $\bigcirc$ | M | T | W | T | F | S | $\mathbf{S}$ |
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| $\frac{2}{11}$ | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
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| II | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
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| $\Sigma$ | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| II | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 7 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |  |



Benli Raitman, Nellie McClung P.S., Gr. 6


Sarah Edgecombe, Poplar Bank P.S., Gr. 5


Vicky Tran, Ellen Fairclough P.S., Gr. 6


Jason Halliday, William Armstrong P.S., Gr. 6


Aditi Agarwal, Donald Cousens P.S., Gr. 3

## BAHA'I FAITH

November 12 The Birth of Baha'u'llah. Baha'u'llah was born Mizra Husayn Ali into one of the leading noble families of Persia in 1817 C.E. His name is a title in Arabic meaning "the Glory of God". He is the founder of the Baha'i faith. Work and academic studies are suspended on this day.
November 26 The Day of the Covenant. The eldest son and appointed successor of Baha'u'llah Abdu'l-Baha is referred to as the "Centre of the Covenant". The covenant was established by Baha'u'llah to safeguard the unity of the Baha'i community. It was Abdu'l-Baha's wish that the Covenant be celebrated rather than his own birth date.
November 28
Ascension of Abdu'l-Baha. After years of serving both his father and the growing Baha'i community, Abdu'l-Baha passed away in Haifa, Israel in 1921 C.E.

## CHRISTIANITY

November I All Saints' Day is observed as a special day in many Christian churches.

## HINDUISM

November 3 Diwali (Deepavali) both names mean a row or garland of lights. Also known as the Festival of Lights, Diwali is probably the most widely celebrated Hindu festival. This festival may be celebrated over a five-day period. The diwas (clay pots filled with oil and a wick) herald the start of the new year and symbolize the triumph of good over evil, of light over darkness. For many Hindus, November 4, New Year's Day, is also very important. Tamil Hindus may celebrate Diwali on November 2.
Nov. 3-8 Skanda Shashti Vratham is a six-day fasting period. It commemorates the destruction of evil by the Lord Murugan (Subramanya), who is the second son of Lord Siva and is celebrated with the dramatic enactment of Soora Samhaaram.

## ISLAM

November 4 Muharram (New Year's Day) begins the new Islamic year. This is the year 1435.
November 13 Ashura falls on the IOth day of Muharram. The IOth day commemorates the martyrdom of Hussein, the grandson of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh).

## JAINISM

November 3 Mahavira Nirvana. The Jain year begins with Moksha (attainment of final enlightenment and release) by Lord Mahavira. It is popularly known as Deepavali, festival of lamps. Lamps symbolize the light of knowledge.
November 8 Jnana Panchami, the day of knowledge, observed with Pooja (ritualistic offering) to pay homage to Saraswati Devi, the deity of knowledge and learning.

## JUDISM

Nov. 28 - Dec 5 Chanukah (Festival of Lights) celebrates religious freedom by commemorating the victory of the Jews over Antiochus who tried to outlaw the practice of Judaism. Starting on the evening of November 27, candles are lit in increasing numbers for eight nights in a "Chanukiah" which is a special candelabrum containing nine candles.

## SIKHISM

November 17
Birthday of Guru Nanak Dev Ji. The founder of the Sikh faith was born in 1469 C.E.
November 24 Martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadar Ji. The Guru was executed in 1675 C.E. by a Mughal emperor. Sikhs believe that he gave his life to save the Hindu faith and religious liberty..

- Conferences, meetings, workshops, exams, field trips, etc. are not to be scheduled on these dates.



Sophia Kokoros, Roselawn P.S., Gr. 8


Bhanathan Perumal, Wilclay P.S., Gr. 7


Mary Grace, Bogart P.S., Gr. 4


Sophie Peters, Black Walnut P.S., Gr. 7


Quincy Banfield, Stonebridge P.S., Gr. 8


Abby Brant, Sixteenth Ave. P.S., Gr. 8


Sydney Skarja, Walter Scott P.S., Gr. 6


Camilla Vargas, Bakersfield P.S., Gr. SK

## CHRISTIANITY

December I First Sunday of Advent begins the period of preparation for Christmas. In homes and churches, Christians set out special candle holders or Advent wreaths (Western).
December 25 Christmas (Western calendar) celebrates the birth of Jesus about 2000 years ago in Bethlehem. Christians believe that Jesus of Nazareth is the son of God, and accept him as their Saviour and Lord. In many families, Christmas Eve is celebrated with big dinners, visiting and carol-singing, often followed by midnight church services.

## INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

December 10
In 2013 we commemorate the 65th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

## JAINISM

December 13 Maun-agiyaras is a day of fasting, silence and meditation.

## KWANZAA

December 26 Kwanzaa named after the Swahili word for "first fruits" is a seven day cultural celebration initiated by African Americans starting on December 26th. Each day a candle is lit and placed in a seven-cup candelabrum called a kinara that sits on a straw mat adorned with fruit and vegetables. The participants discuss the principles or Nguzo Saba of Kwanzaa: unity, self-determination, collective responsibility, cooperative economics, purpose, creativity and faith. On the final night of the celebration, friends and relatives gather for a feast known as Karamu.

## ZOROASTRIANISM

December 26 Death of Prophet Zarathustra who was the founder of the Zoroastrian faith. His dates are uncertain but Westerners believe he lived in the first or the second millennium B.C.E.

- Conferences, meetings, workshops, exams, field trips, etc are not to be scheduled on these dates.


Elizabeth Glauser, Poplar Bank P.S., Gr. 6


Praimeya Srikantha, Coppard Glen P.S., Gr. 7

| $\stackrel{11}{11}$ | M | T | W | T | F | S | S |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| $\Sigma$ | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| II | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| Z | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |  |

Notes $\qquad$

| $\mathbf{C 4}$ | $\mathbf{M}$ | $\mathbf{T}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{T}$ | $\mathbf{F}$ | $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{S}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | 13 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |  |  |



Stephanie Abovkhater, Stornaway Crescent P.S., Gr. 5


Cathy Ly,Wismer P.S., Gr. 3


Angelina Nguyen, Fossil Hill P.S., Gr. 3


Sandy Cao, Wilclay P.S., Gr. 8


Sakina Kushakumar, Wilclay P.S., Gr. 8


Youjia Da, Richmond Hill H.S., Gr. IO

## BUDDHISM

January I
Temple Day has become a day for Canadian Buddhists to attend a special service in the local temple.

January 31 Lunar New Year the day after the new moon, marks the beginning of the new lunar year. It is the year of the Horse. Irrespective of their religion or country, all Chinese, Vietnamese and many Koreans celebrate the cultural aspect of this day. This is the beginning of year 4712 in the Chinese calendar. It is a time for renewal and personal relationships, and pledges of prosperity.

## CHRISTIANITY

January 6

January 7 Orthodox Church celebrates the nativity of Jesus on this day.
lanuary 7 Christmas (Eastern Calendar). In York Region, this is often referred to as "Ukrainian Christmas". Some Orthodox churches celebrate the birth of Jesus on this day. The Julian (Eastern) calendar is currently 13 days behind the Gregorian (Western) calendar.
January 19 Epiphany (Eastern Calendar). The Eastern Church associates the date with the baptism of Jesus by John and the miracle of Cana in which Jesus turned water into wine. This day is also known as Theophany in Orthodox churches.

## HINDUISM

January 14 Makar Sankranti, is also known as Lohri, Pongal and Til Sankranti. It marks the winter solstice and is primarily a rice harvest festival.

## ISLAM

January 13 Mawlid-un-Nabi celebrates the birth of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh).

SIKHISM
January 5
Birth of Guru Gobind Singh Ji. The tenth guru (1666-1708 C.E.) was the final master who created the Sikh Brotherhood, the Khalsa.

January 13
Maghi commemorates the forgiveness shown by Guru Gobind Singh to forty deserters who returned to fight the Mughal army and sacrificed their lives under the leadership of a brave Khalsa woman named Maee Bhaago.

- Conferences, meetings, workshops, exams, field trips, etc. are not to be scheduled on these dates.



Saffron Brown, Summitview P.S., Gr. 3




Shalini Murugavel,Wilclay P.S., Gr. 8


Rishma Paskaran, Mount Joy P.S., Gr. 4


Arasan Singarajah, Black Walnut P.S., Gr. 7


Sarah Sammut, Roselawn P.S., Gr. 8


Jordan Baddley, Park Avenue P.S., Gr. 5

## BAHA'I FAITH

Feb. 26 - Mar. I Intercalary Days are four days (five in a leap year) that do not belong to any month. They are days of celebration, gift-giving, hospitality and charitable works.

## HINDUISM

February 4
Vasant Panchami is particularly celebrated in Northern India. This festival marks the advent of spring. Also known as Shri Panchami, it is a celebration commonly associated with Shri or Lakshmi (Goddess of Wealth). It is also commonly linked with the Goddess of Learning, Saraswati. Mahashivaratri (or Shivaratri, "Great Shiva Night") is a special night of prayer. Devotees sing the praises of Shiva, one of the major Hindu deities



Shirley Tang, Stonebridge P.S., Gr. 8


Mansha Rani, Pierre Berton P.S., Gr. 3


Bahar Rafinejad, Roselawn P.S., Gr. 8


Nema Bavarsadeh, John McCrae P.S., Gr. 5

## BAHA'I FAITH

March 2-20 The 19-Day Fast is observed every year from March 2 until March 20. During this time those who are physically able, abstain from food and drink from sunrise until sunset each day.
March 21 Naw Ruz (Baha'i New Year). Baha'is celebrate New Year on the first day of spring. Work and academic studies are suspended on this day.

## BUDDHISM

March 20 Spring Ohigon is a special time to listen to the teaching of the Buddha and to meditate on the perfection of enlightenment. This day is of particular importance for Jodo Shinshu Buddhists.

## CHRISTIANITY

March 5 Ash Wednesday (Western Calendar) is the beginning of Lent, the forty day period (excluding Sundays) of prayer, repentance and self-denial that precedes Easter. It is a reminder of the days Jesus spent alone in the wilderness.
March $10 \quad$ First day of Lent, (Eastern Calendar), which is the great fast, is the last six weeks of a ten week period before Easter. This day is also known as Clean Monday. Some Eastern Churches may start Lent a week before on March 3.

## HINDUISM

March 17
Holi is a colourful spring festival observed widely in Hindu communities around the world. The myths, customs and rituals associated with Holi vary considerably from place to place.

INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
March 21
Each year on March 21 people around the world mark the anniversary of the 1960 massacre in Sharpeville, South Africa. Canadian Heritage marks this day with an Antiracism campaign. (www.cic.gc.ca/march-21-mars/index-eng.asp)

## INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

March 8 This is the anniversary of the first protest march against working conditions for women textile and garment workers in New York City in 1857 C.E. It is a time to celebrate women's history.

## JUDAISM

March 16 Purim celebrates the victory over an oppressive ruler by Queen Esther and her Uncle Mordecai.

## SIKHISM

March 14
Sikh New Year's Day is the first day of the new Nanakshahi solar calendar. This is the year 546 of the new era.

## ZOROASTRIANISM

March 17
March 21

March 26

Ghambar Hamaspathmaedem celebrates the creation of human beings,
Naw Ruz (New Year's Day) in Fasli calendars. This is the first day of the Zoroastrian and Persian year. It is a time of religious observance preceded by ten days of remembrance of the dead. It symbolizes the renewal of the world after winter. Irrespective of their religion, many Iranians celebrate this day. This celebration may also fall on March 20.
Birthday of Prophet Zarathustra, the founder of the Zoroastrian faith.



Julia Liu, Adrienne Clarkson P.S., Gr. 5


Yuvraj Bhullar,Vellore Woods P.S., Gr. 4


Kerthyga Kalanidi, Alexander Muir P.S., Gr. 6

## BAHA'I FAITH

## April 21

- Ridvan. Baha'u'llah, the founder of the Baha'i Faith, declared his mission as the most recent messenger of God. Baha'is observe the first, ninth and twelfth days of this period. The actual event occurred in a garden, called Ridvan (Paradise) in Baghdad, Iraq in 1863 C.E. Work and academic studies are suspended on this day.


## BUDDHISM

April I3/I4
Saka (New Year's Day). This is New Year's Day according to the Saka calendar. This day is both a religious and cultural celebration.

## CHRISTIANITY

April 13
April 13
April 17

April 18

- Good Friday commemorates Jesus' death by crucifixion (Western Calendar).

April 18
April 20
April 20

## HINDUISM

April 8
April 14

## JAINISM

April 13

## JUDAISM

April 15-22
-(April I5)
*

## SIKHISM

April 14
Palm Sunday, the Sunday before Easter, is the beginning of the Holy Week celebrating Jesus' entry into Jerusalem (Western Calendar).
Palm Sunday, the Sunday before Easter (Eastern Calendar).
Maundy Thursday (HolyThursday) is the commemoration of the institution of the Lord's Supper (Western Calendar).

- Holy Friday (Eastern) commemorates the passion of Jesus Christ, i.e. his submission to death by crucifixion. The Eastern churches focus on his burial.
Easter Sunday celebrates the resurrection of Christ. It is the most important festival in the Christian year (Western Calendar).
Easter Sunday in the Orthodox churches. The church calendar year begins with Pascha (Eastern Calendar).

Ramanavami. On this day Lord Rama the 7th incarnation of Lord Vishnu is said to have been born.
Vaisakhi. The first day of the Solar year is an agricultural festival celebrating the harvest.
This day is also celebrated as the Tamil New Year, Varusha Pirappu, Vishu, Ugadi, Rongali Bihu and Naba Barsha.

Mahavira Jayanti is the celebration of the birthday of Lord Mahavira (meaning the Great Hero) of Jina (the Conqueror).

Pesach (Passover) is a "Festival of Freedom" that commemorates the exodus of the Jews from slavery in Egypt. Symbolic foods, such as matzo, are eaten and leavened products are prohibited. First Seder is on the evening of April 14th. The second and last two days of Pesach are also observed as full holy days by Jews.

- Vaisakhi. This day celebrates the founding of the Khalsa order (Sikh religion) in 1699 C.E. by Guru Gobind Singh Ji. Many Sikhs choose to be baptized into the Khalsa Panth (Brotherhood of the Pure) on this day. Also on this day, male Khalsa Sikhs are named Singh (lion), female Khalsa Sikhs are named Kaur (princess). It is the most important holy day of the year for Sikhs.
- Conferences, meetings, workshops, exams, field trips, etc. are not to be scheduled on these dates.



Nirushi De Silva, Mount Joy P.S., Gr. 4


Tania Bulobini, Sixteenth Avenue P.S., Gr. 8


Komalpreet Kaur Jeor, Greensborough P.S., Gr. 5


Edward Huang, Wilclay P.S., Gr. 8




Elaine Zhou, Unionville Meadows P.S., Gr. 5


Skylar Wu, Ashton Meadows P.S., Gr. 5


Ben Espey, Summitview P.S., Gr. 4


Aniij Nimalan, Black Walnut P.S., Gr. I

## CHRISTIANITY

## June 8

ISLAM
June 13

June 28

## JUDAISM

June 4-5

Pentecost (Western) celebrates the renewal of faith that Jesus' followers felt after his death. It commemorates the coming of the Holy Spirit upon the disciples of Jesus. It comes fifty days after Easter.

Nisfu-Shaban is known as the Night of Forgiveness or repentance. Many Muslims spend the preceding night in prayer seeking God's guidance.
Ramadhan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. All Muslims who are physically able, fast during this month abstaining from food and drink each day from dawn to sunset. The beginning of Ramadhan depends on the sighting of the moon on the previous evening.

## NATIONAL ABORIGINAL DAY

June 21
A day declared by the Assembly of First Nations. All First Nations' organizations cease work during this day. This is a day where all Canadians can celebrate the contributions Aboriginal peoples have made to Canada. This day was chosen because it is also the summer solstice, the longest day of the year. For generations, many Aboriginal people have celebrated their culture and heritage on or near this day. For more information about the day's activities, visit the Indian \& Northern Affairs Canada Website at www.inac.gc.ca and look in the "Culture and History" section.

## SIKHISM

June 16
Martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev Ji. The fifth Guru (1563-1606 C.E.), who built the Temple of God in Amristar, was martyred on this day.

## ZOROASTRIANISM

June 29 - July 3 Ghambar Maidyoshem celebrates the creation of water, the sowing of the summer crop and the harvesting of grain.



Wardah Mirza, Coppard Glen P.S., Gr. 7



Matusa Mathanarajan, Mount Joy P.S., Gr. 8



Sandy Chung, Coppard Glen P.S., Gr. 7

## BAHA'I FAITH

July 9
Martyrdom of the Bab. The Bab was put to death at the age of 31, by a firing squad in the market square of Tabriz (Persia), in 1850 C.E. The event is observed at noon. Work and academic studies are suspended on this day.

BUDDHISM
July 12
Wassana is celebrated on the full moon. It marks the beginning of the three month Rains Retreat for monks and nuns.

Canada Day
July I
147th anniversary of Confederation.
ISLAM
July 23

July 29
Lailat-ul-Qadr (literally the Night of Power) commemorates the night in 610 C.E. on which the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) received the first revelation of the Islamic Holy scriptures (the Qur'an) from God through the Angel Gabriel. For many Muslims, any odd nights in the last ten days can be observed as Lailat-ul-Qadr.

- Eid-ul-Fitr is a celebration that marks the end of Ramadhan, the month of fast. It falls on the first day of the following month Shawal. The beginning of the month depends on the sighting of the new moon. It is the first day in which those who were fasting can eat and drink during the day.
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# CALENDAR 2013-2014 



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