

JEWISH DATE CALENDAR

This page is designed to be an aid for the public at large for planning and scheduling events. We hope that employers, public schools, government agencies, professional associations, religious, and athletic organizations will use this calendar to enable observant Jews to stay true to their practices without sacrificing for their professional activities. To be culturally and religiously sensitive, this calendar should be consulted before scheduling tests, examinations, assemblies, conferences, athletic events, tournaments, open houses, inaugurations, meetings, deadlines, social events, etc.

The exact dates of the Jewish holidays and observances differ each year on the Civil or Gregorian calendar because Judaism uses a unique Jewish calendar.

While the Gregorian calendar transitions dates at midnight, the Jewish calendar transitions at the evening. Therefore, all Jewish religious observances begin on the evening before the civil date indicated and conclude at nightfall on the last evening.

Days marked with a red background are major holidays. On major holidays, observant Jews will be absent and will not be using electronics, or doing any work at all. And many observant Jews will be absent or will need accommodations.

Days marked with a blue background are minor holidays. On minor holidays, observant Jews use electronics and work. However, they are busy with various activities during the day.

Holidays that are the most widely observed.

September 2024							October 2024							November 2024						
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S	Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S	Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30						27	28	29	30	31			29	30					

December 2024							January 2025							February 2025						
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S	Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S	Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31					29	30	31				

March 2025							April 2025							May 2025						
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S	Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S	Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31					29	30	31				

June 2025							July 2025							August 2025						
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S	Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S	Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30						29	30	31					29	30	31				

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Notes: Not all Jews observe fully yet; therefore, some may be absent for religious purposes less often than for full observance. Many Jewish people will be absent or need accommodations on these dates. This is not a guide to halachic observance, and not every date is included. It is addressed to a not Jewish audience to better accommodate Jews. Those who wish to learn to observe Judaism more fully should contact a competent rabbi. More information about all of these dates is available at www.SkokieChabad.org/Holidays. This calendar is available for download as a PDF printable on regular size paper at www.SkokieChabad.org/JewishCalendar.

Shabbat occurs Friday night and Saturday. Shabbat is the weekly day of rest and spiritual rejuvenation observed in Judaism, beginning at sunset on Friday and ending at nightfall on Saturday. It is a sacred time for Jews to set aside their regular work and daily concerns, focusing instead on spiritual growth, family, community gatherings, and rest. The lighting of candles, the recitation of blessings, and

annual Torah reading cycle and marking the beginning of a new cycle. It is characterized by exuberant dancing, singing, and expressing joy for the teachings of the Torah. Jews observing these holidays will be absent and will not be doing any work on **October 17, 18, 24 and 25**. The intermediate days on **October 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23** are called Chol Hamoed and have a semi-festive nature;

which guides the meal and relates the story of the Exodus, is read. Seders can last until the early hours of the morning. Jews observing Passover may be absent and not using electronics or doing any work on **April 13, 14, 19 and 20**. The intermediate days on **April 15, 16, 17, 18** are called Chol Hamoed and have a semi-festive nature; electronics are permitted, but work is discouraged, even though some