

inclusive celebrations list

While this is not an exhaustive list of all the world's celebrations, it is our hope to bring awareness to celebrations that many Manitobans, and Canadians honour.



2021

November 4	Diwali	Diwali is a festival of lights and one of the major festivals celebrated by Hindus, Jains, Sikhs and some Buddhists, notably Newar Buddhists. Diwali symbolizes the spiritual "victory of light over darkness, good over evil, and knowledge over ignorance."
November 28 - December 6	Hanukah	A Jewish festival commemorating the recovery of Jerusalem and rededication of the Second Temple at the beginning of the Maccabean revolt against the Seleucid Empire in the 2nd century BCE. It is also known as the Festival of Lights.
December 25	Christmas	An annual festival commemorating the birth of Jesus Christ. It is celebrated by billions of people worldwide - religiously by a majority of Christians, as well as culturally by many non-Christians.

2022

January 1	New Year	The first day of the year in the modern Gregorian calendar and Julian calendar. Among the most celebrated public holidays in the world. Celebrated by making New Year's resolutions, church services, parades, sporting events, and fireworks.
February 1	Lunar New Year	The start of the lunar calendar or lunisolar calendar. Mainly celebrated in East Asia; it is also a feature of the Hindu-Buddhist calendars of South and Southeast Asia and the Islamic calendar.
March 20	Nawruz	Iranian New Year, marking the first month of the Iranian solar calendar. Typical celebrations include cleaning and shopping, as well as visiting with family and friends.
April 1 - 30	Ramadan	Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar, observed by Muslims worldwide as a month of fasting (sawm), prayer, reflection and community.
May 2 (eve) - 3 (eve)	Eid al Fitr	"Feast of Breaking the Fast." Major Islamic holiday celebrated by Muslims worldwide because it marks the end of the month-long dawn-to-sunset fasting of Ramadan.
April 14	Baisakhi (Vasakhi)	South and Southeast Asian solar New Year, mainly observed by Hindus and some Sikhs. Celebrated through fairs, processions, and temple decorations.
April 17	Easter	A Christian festival and cultural holiday commemorating the resurrection of Jesus from the dead. Traditionally preceded by Lent (or Great Lent), a 40-day period of fasting, prayer, and penance.
May 6	Vesak	"The Day of the Full Moon" is the most sacred day to millions of Buddhists around the world. It was on the Day of Vesak in the year 623 B.C., that the Buddha was born. It was also on the Day of Vesak that the Buddha attained enlightenment, and it was on the Day of Vesak that the Buddha in his eightieth year passed away.
June 21	National Indigenous People's day	This is a day for all Canadians to recognize and celebrate the unique heritage, diverse cultures and outstanding contributions of First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples.
July 9 (eve) - 10 (eve)	Eid al Adha	"Festival of the Sacrifice." Major Islamic holiday, follows the completion of the annual Hajj pilgrimage, at the time of Qurbani (sacrifice). The sacrificial animal must be a sheep, lamb, goat, cow, bull or a camel.
September 25 - 27 (eve)	Rosh Hashanah	"Head [of] the year." It is the Jewish New Year, typically celebrated by praying in synagogue, personal reflection, and hearing or blowing the shofar.
October 4 (eve) - 5 (eve)	Yom Kippur	"Day of Atonement." The holiest day of the year in Judaism. Its central themes are atonement and repentance. Jews traditionally observe this holy day with a day-long fast, confession, and intensive prayer.