

DOWNLOAD PDF II. THE FESTIVALS OF OBLIGATION AS OBSERVED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES 423

Chapter 1 : Pentecost - Wikipedia

Europe is extremely rich in festivals and holidays, be them Christian, pagan or non-religious. Here is a short list encompassing all European countries. National holidays are often accompanied by fireworks, and sometimes processions and official ceremonies.

Here is a short list encompassing all European countries. National holidays are often accompanied by fireworks, and sometimes processions and official ceremonies. EU-wide celebrations are indicated in bold. National Day of Estonia independence from Russia in February variable: National Day of Hungary revolution anniversary 17 March: Spring Equinox official beginning of Spring in some countries 25 March: National Day of Greece independence from the Ottoman Empire in and proclamation of the republic in 1 April: Good Friday Christian April variable date: Easter Sunday Christian April variable date: Easter Monday Christian 21 April: Europe Day anniversary of the Schuman declaration in 17 May: National Day of Portugal June second Sunday: Summer Solstice official beginning of Summer in some countries ; Pagan bonfire night 23 June: National Day of Switzerland 15 August: National Day of Slovakia anniversary of the uprising against the Nazi 1 September: National Day of Andorra 21 September: Independence Day in Malta September: National Day of Spain 23 October: National Day of Hungary revolution anniversary 26 October: Halloween imported from the USA 1 November: All Saints Day Catholic 2 November: National Day of Latvia independence from Russia in 19 November: National Day of Monaco 1 December: Union Day in Romania 6 December: Christmas Eve 25 December: Christmas Day, anniversary of the coronation of Charlemagne as emperor 26 December:

DOWNLOAD PDF II. THE FESTIVALS OF OBLIGATION AS OBSERVED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES 423

Chapter 2 : Top 10 Celebrations In Italy | Top 10 Italy

Calendar of Observances The increasingly pluralistic population of the United States is made up of many different ethnic, The festival is celebrated at the.

Official Currency of Indonesia: Vijay Sheshadri won Pulitzer prize for: Constituency of Nitin Gadkari: Recently PM inaugurated a hydro power plant at which place: Ram Vilas Paswan World Tourism Day is celebrated on: Gillette cup is associated with which sports: Kaveri river water dispute between which states: Which device is used to measure blood pressure? Bhartiya Mahila bank inaugurated by-Manmohan Singh Study of kidney disease comes under branch? Country having three top most companies? Which organization collect and publish financial data? National Sample Survey Organisation Ashes trophy played between countries- Australia and England Who is Health Minister: Who provides assistance to small industries: RBI Adjust Liquidity by which tool: Camel is the official animal of which state: Winner of Australian Grand Prix: Nilgiris is located in which state: Highest Urban Population of which state: International Day for Old Person: Sign on 1 Rupee currency note: Capro Group has won the International Business Year of the award is owned by: Lord Swaraj Paul Committee on Cauvery water dispute: Which country started first plastic notes: DRDO developed which indigenous plane: Japan has sea-conflict with which country: R Rahman street name in which country: Which of the following is not true about Telangna? Currency of Afghanistan " Afghan Afghani Commercial Paper is issued for how many days " a minimum of 7 days and a maximum of up to 1s year Who score first hattrick goal in foot ball world cup: Thomas Muller Germany In LoK Sabha elections if any candidate win two seats like our pm so in what duration of time he has to leave one seat days World aids day celebrated on: Chemical and fertilizer cabinet minister: Beiji oil refinery located in: Flipkart acquire which online shop: Head of SIT Committee: Capital of Brazil " Brasilia Casual vacancy written by: J K Rowling source Who regulate Monetary policy: Budget in which article: How many languages in Indian currency " 17 Kanyakumari formerly known as " Cape Comorin York University, Canada gave award to " Ratan Tata Nevia first plant in India " Sanand, Gujarat Country having least global peace index " Syria Tata group joined which airlines: Commercial papers issued in what multiples: Recently Navaratna status given to: Azlan Shah who died recently is a: Indian currency notes bear a signature of: World economic forum held in: Salarjung museum located in which state: Sahara the untold story Written by? Amul set up Dairy worth cr at which city? Sachin Tendulkar coins were sponsored by which company? Human rights day is observed on which day-DEC 10 Who is the current road, transport, highways and shipping? Who is the current SBI chairman? Amul related to what? FIBA is related with Which sport? Recently in which state Solar thermal power plant installed " Rajasthan Which card is issued by NPCI? Which south east organisation has 10 members? In shop transaction is done by which machine: Water resource minister " Uma Bharti Vijay hazare trophy is related to which sport? Night blindness is due to deficiency of which disease- Vitamin A Which of the following activities is not done by RBI? Currency of Kuwait-Kuwaiti Dinar Capital of Bhutan-Thimphu Recently Hindustan Motor car plant shut down: Uttarpara plant in West Bengal Book my journey transforming into dreams: Highest rural population state as per Census " Uttar Pradesh Reliance company lady head name- Neeta Ambani Full form CAG-Comptroller Who directed the silent film raja Harish Chandra: According to Census highest sex ratio for which state: Number of directors in RBI " 4 deputy directors source Satish Shivlingam realed to which: Who is Nripendra Mishra: Ministry of Labour and Employment Commonwealth total medal of India " 64 WTO member Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana has allocated Rs. Monetary policy published and controlled by " RBI On Advances taking as loan "pre-shipment loan Tibor full form " Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate Shadow banking committee headed by " T. Who is lady election commission officer? Summer games held in? Rio De Janeiro

DOWNLOAD PDF II. THE FESTIVALS OF OBLIGATION AS OBSERVED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES 423

Chapter 3 : Cultural and Religious Observances - Diversity and Inclusion - Missouri State University

Jewish festivals are the days celebrated by Jews. Some Jewish festivals happen on the same date every year, while others move around within a range of dates. Here we have provided the dates of the Jewish religious holidays for calendar year

It is also celebrated by non-Pagans who call this festival Halloween. Samhain has been celebrated in Britain for centuries and has its origin in Pagan Celtic traditions. It was the time of year when the veils between this world and the Otherworld were believed to be at their thinnest: Protestant Reformation Day commemorates Dr. This act triggered the movement in world history known as the Reformation. While the historical date for the observance of Reformation is October 31st, most churches celebrate it on the last Sunday in October. While it had profound and lasting impacts on the political, economic, social, literary, and artistic aspects of modern society, the Reformation was at its heart a religious movement. The Reformation was the great rediscovery of the doctrine of justification, that is, the good news of the salvation of all sinners by grace alone through faith alone because of Christ alone. Mexican Cultural Festival Beginning on the evening of October 31 and celebrated through November 2 by Mexicans and Mexican Americans, this holiday has its roots in two traditions: Central to the observance is the creation of an ofrenda, or altar, in the home, with flowers, foods, and favorite possessions to honor the memory of deceased loved ones and to welcome their visiting souls. The holiday is celebrated with family and community gatherings, music, and feasting, and the festivity of its observance acknowledges death as an integral part of life. In Mexico, candy skulls and skeletons are popular treats, along with pan de muerto, a sweet bread decorated with bones and skulls and colored sprinkles. In southern Italy, children receive baskets filled with nuts, pomegranates, and martorana, colored marzipan fruit, and are told it is a gift from their ancestors. In Balkan countries, kolivo or zhito, a wheat porridge with raisins and honey, is topped with silver dragees or almonds to make a cross and the initials of the dead. National Observance In response to an effort by many to gain a day of recognition for the great influence American Indians have had upon the U. Yearly legislation was enacted to continue the tradition until August of , when President Bush approved the designation of November as National American Indian Heritage Month. Each year a similar proclamation is issued. President Clinton noted in , "Throughout our history, American Indian and Alaska Native peoples have been an integral part of the American character. The holiday recognizes hundreds of different tribes and approximately languages, and celebrates the history, tradition, and values of American Indians. National American Indian Heritage Month serves as a reminder of the positive effect native peoples have had on the cultural development and growth of the U. Panama Panama prepares every November a festivity due to all Independence events around the formation of the new free Panama. All panamanian have parades with local school marching bands, teachers, honor rolls students marching in the main streets of cities. Hindu This is one of the most important festivals of the year for Hindus. It lasts for five days and combines a number of festivals to celebrate different gods and goddesses and events in their lives as described in Hindu tradition. The day before Diwali is spent cleaning the house, shopping, and decorating with flowers. A design is painted in white in front of the door of the house to bring good luck. Lamps are lit for the entire five days beside roads and streams, along edges of roofs, and on window sills to enable Lakshmi, the Hindu goddess of prosperity, to find her way to every home. Since Diwali is a "festival of lights," candles are an appropriate gift. Keep in mind that Hindus neither eat meat nor drink alcoholic beverages. Appropriate greetings for all Hindu holidays include "God bless you with prosperity and happiness" or "I wish you happiness and prosperity."

Chapter 4 : List of European festivals and holidays - Eupedia

A very wide variety of multinational festivals and holidays are celebrated around the world, whether within particular religions, cultures, or otherwise. Celebrations listed here are celebrated in at least two or more countries; for a list holidays, see List of holidays by country.

The service is celebrated with an All-night Vigil on the eve of the feast day , and the Divine Liturgy on the day of the feast itself. Orthodox churches are often decorated with greenery and flowers on this feast day, and the celebration is intentionally similar to the Jewish holiday of Shavuot , which celebrates the giving of the Mosaic Law. The feast itself lasts three days. In the Orthodox Tradition , the liturgical color used at Pentecost is green , and the clergy and faithful carry flowers and green branches in their hands during the services. A popular tradition arose in both west and east of decorating the church with roses on Pentecost, leading to a popular designation of Pentecost as Latin: John Chrysostom warned his flock not to allow this custom to replace spiritually adorning themselves with virtue in reception of the Fruits of the Holy Spirit. This is a Vespers service to which are added three sets of long poetical prayers, the composition of Saint Basil the Great , during which everyone makes a full prostration , touching their foreheads to the floor prostrations in church having been forbidden from the day of Pascha Easter up to this point. Uniquely, these prayers include a petition for all of those in hell, that they may be granted relief and even ultimate release from their confinement, if God deems this possible. Theologically, Orthodox do not consider Pentecost to be the "birthday" of the Church; they see the Church as having existed before the creation of the world cf. The Shepherd of Hermas [28] The Orthodox icon of the feast depicts the Twelve Apostles seated in a semicircle sometimes the Theotokos Virgin Mary is shown sitting in the center of them. At the top of the icon, the Holy Spirit, in the form of tongues of fire, is descending upon them. At the bottom is an allegorical figure, called Kosmos , which symbolizes the world. Although Kosmos is crowned with earthly glory he sits in the darkness caused by the ignorance of God. He is holding a towel on which have been placed 12 scrolls, representing the teaching of the Twelve Apostles. It is celebrated at the time of ninth hour 3: This feast is followed with the "Apostles Fast" which has a fixed end date on the fifth of the Coptic month of Epip [which currently falls on July 12, which is equivalent to June 29, due to the current day Julian-Gregorian calendar offset]. The fifth of Epip is the commemoration of the Martyrdom of St. Western churches[edit] A Protestant church altar, decorated for Pentecost with red burning candles and red banners and altar cloth depicting the movement of the Holy Spirit The liturgical celebrations of Pentecost in Western churches are as rich and varied as those in the East. The main sign of Pentecost in the West is the color red. It symbolizes joy and the fire of the Holy Spirit. Priests or ministers, and choirs wear red vestments , and in modern times, the custom has extended to the lay people of the congregation wearing red clothing in celebration as well. Red banners are often hung from walls or ceilings to symbolize the blowing of the "mighty wind" [29] and the free movement of the Spirit. These symbolize the renewal of life, the coming of the warmth of summer, and the growth of the church at and from the first Pentecost. A Protestant church altar and font, decorated for Pentecost with red flowering plants and green birch branches These flowers often play an important role in the ancestral rites, and other rites, of the particular congregation. For example, in both Protestant and Catholic churches, the plants brought in to decorate for the holiday may be each "sponsored" by individuals in memory of a particular loved one, or in honor of a living person on a significant occasion, such as their Confirmation day. Birch is the tree most typically associated with this practice in Europe, but other species are employed in different climates. The singing of Pentecost hymns is also central to the celebration in the Western tradition. Some traditional hymns of Pentecost make reference not only to themes relating to the Holy Spirit or the church, but to folk customs connected to the holiday as well, such as the decorating with green branches. This has been translated into many languages and is sung in many denominations today. As an invocation of the Holy Spirit, Veni Creator Spiritus is sung during liturgical celebrations on the feast of Pentecost. At Pentecost, these Holy Ghost

holes would be decorated with flowers, and sometimes a dove figure lowered through into the church while the narrative of Pentecost was read. Holy Ghost holes can still be seen today in European churches such as Canterbury Cathedral. In other places, particularly Sicily and the Italian peninsula, rose petals were and are thrown from the galleries over the congregation, recalling the tongues of fire. In modern times, this practice has been revived, and adapted as well, to include the strewing of origami doves from above or suspending them, sometimes by the hundreds, from the ceiling. Other congregations have incorporated the use of red balloons, signifying the "Birthday of the Church". These may be borne by the congregants, decorate the sanctuary, or released all at once. Similarly among Roman Catholics, special Pentecost novenas are prayed. The Pentecost Novena is considered the first novena, all other novenas prayed in preparation of various feasts deriving their practice from those original nine days of prayer observed by the disciples of Christ. While the Eve of Pentecost was traditionally a day of fasting for Catholics, contemporary canon law no longer requires it. Both Catholics and Protestants may hold spiritual retreats, prayer vigils, and litanies in the days leading up to Pentecost. In some cases vigils on the Eve of Pentecost may last all night. Pentecost is also one of the occasions specially appointed for the Lutheran Litany to be sung. In Northern Europe Pentecost was preferred even over Easter for this rite, as the temperatures in late spring might be supposed to be more conducive to outdoor immersion as was then the practice. It is proposed that the term Whit Sunday derives from the custom of the newly baptized wearing white clothing, and from the white vestments worn by the clergy in English liturgical uses. The holiday was also one of the three days each year along with Christmas and Easter Roman Catholics were required to confess and receive Holy Communion in order to remain in good ecclesiastical standing. It is one of the relatively few Sundays some Reformed denominations may offer the communion meal, and is one of the days of the year specially appointed among Moravians for the celebration of their Love Feasts. Ordinations are celebrated across a wide array of Western denominations at Pentecost, or near to it. In some denominations, for example the Lutheran Church, even if an ordination or consecration of a deaconess is not celebrated on Pentecost, the liturgical color will invariably be red, and the theme of the service will be the Holy Spirit. Above all, Pentecost is a day for the Confirmation celebrations of youths. Flowers, the wearing of white robes, or white dresses recalling Baptism, rites such as the laying on of hands, and vibrant singing play prominent roles on these joyous occasions, the blossoming of Spring forming an equal analogy with the blossoming of youth. The typical image of Pentecost in the West is that of the Virgin Mary seated centrally and prominently among the disciples with flames resting on the crowns of their heads. Occasionally, parting clouds suggesting the action of the "mighty wind", [29] rays of light and the Dove are also depicted. Of course, the Western iconographic style is less static and stylized than that of the East, and other very different representations have been produced, and, in some cases, have achieved great fame such as the Pentecosts by Titian, Giotto, and el Greco. Paul already in the 1st century notes the importance of this festival to the early Christian communities. After the Council, Pentecost Monday is no longer solemnized. Nevertheless, Pentecost Monday remains an official festival in many Protestant churches, such as the Lutheran Church of Sweden, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland, and others. In the Extraordinary Form of the liturgy of the Roman Catholic Church, as at Easter, the liturgical rank of Monday and Tuesday of Pentecost week is a Double of the First Class [51] and across many Western denominations, Pentecost is celebrated with an octave culminating on Trinity Sunday. A typical Western image of the Pentecost. In some Evangelical and Pentecostal churches, where there is less emphasis on the liturgical year, Pentecost may still be one of the greatest celebrations in the year, such as in Germany or Romania. In other cases, Pentecost may be ignored as a holy day in these churches. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. May The Lutheran church of the Baroque observed three days of Pentecost. Some composers wrote sacred cantatas to be performed in the church services of these days. Johann Sebastian Bach composed several cantatas for Pentecost, including Erschallet, ihr Lieder, erklinget, ihr Saiten! Richard Hillert wrote a Motet for the Day of Pentecost for choir, vibraphone, and prepared electronic tape in Violeta Dinescu composed Pfingstatorium, an oratorio for Pentecost for five soloists, mixed chorus and small orchestra in

DOWNLOAD PDF II. THE FESTIVALS OF OBLIGATION AS OBSERVED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES 423

Customs and traditions[edit] In Italy it was customary to scatter rose petals from the ceiling of the churches to recall the miracle of the fiery tongues; hence in Sicily and elsewhere in Italy Whitsunday is called Pasqua rosatum. The Italian name Pasqua rossa comes from the red colours of the vestments used on Whitsunday. Traditionally, Whit Fairs sometimes called Whitsun Ales [58] took place. Other customs such as morris dancing [59] and cheese rolling [60] are also associated with Whitsun. The Book of Common Prayer only once uses the word "Pentecost" for the festival. The latest possible date is June 13 as in and The day of Pentecost is seven weeks after Easter Sunday: In Italy and Malta , it is no longer a public holiday. It was a public holiday in Ireland until , when it was replaced by Early Summer Holiday on the first Monday in June. So ever the king had a custom that at the feast of Pentecost in especial, afore other feasts in the year, he would not go that day to meat until he had heard or seen of a great marvel. Further, Goethe records an old peasant proverb relating to Pentecost in his "Sankt-Rochus-Fest zu Bingen" [68] " Ripe strawberries at Pentecost mean a good wine crop. He speaks sarcastically of the festival to his jailor, foreshadowing his escape: Do you fear, say, that the Holy Ghost may come down in the form of fiery tongues and open the gates of my prison? At the ball at his home, Capulet speaks in refuting an overestimate of the time elapsed since he last danced: Medieval western illustration of the Pentecost from the Hortus deliciarum of Herrad of Landsberg 12th century.

DOWNLOAD PDF II. THE FESTIVALS OF OBLIGATION AS OBSERVED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES 423

Chapter 5 : List of multinational festivals and holidays - Wikipedia

Autumn is a season of harvest, reflection and fun festivals! Throughout history, autumn has been a season of harvest and reflection. Many cultures around the world take time during this cooling.

Although Jews were the first group to seek a fitting commemoration of the Holocaust, they have been reluctant to add it to their religious calendar. Since the 1st century ce, Jews have grafted events worthy of commemoration onto existing holy days. The destruction of the Second Temple of Jerusalem in 70 ce and the Spanish expulsion of Jews in 1492 were added to the Ninth of Av liturgy as part of the mourning for the destruction of the First Temple of Jerusalem bce and the exile that followed. Yet so great was the loss of the Holocaust that many Jews felt compelled to commemorate it on its own day. The first attempt at a Holocaust remembrance day was a decision by the Israeli chief rabbinate that the 10th of Tevet—an early winter fast day commemorating the beginning of the siege that led to the destruction of Jerusalem in bce—would be the day to recite the memorial Kaddish. It failed because it had no intrinsic connection to the Holocaust. The choice of a single day was difficult. Because the organized killing began in June and continued until the end of World War II in Europe in May, any day of the year could have been appropriate for its commemoration. Secular Israeli Zionists, who saw the Holocaust as the final manifestation of Jewish powerlessness and statelessness, looked for a usable history in the ashes of Auschwitz and found it in the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, the most prominent instance of Jewish resistance during the Holocaust. They pushed for the observance of Holocaust Remembrance Day on April 19 which coincided with Passover, the 15th of Nisan in the Jewish calendar, the date the uprising began. Orthodox Jews balked, however, because that date often coincided with Passover. The juxtaposition of Passover—celebrating the miraculous Exodus of the biblical Israelites from Egypt—with a day of mourning for the Holocaust was considered too jarring. They pushed to move the date from the month of Nisan altogether. A political compromise was reached. In contemporary Israel the day brings an impressive range of observances. Community-wide gatherings are held, regular radio and television broadcasting is preempted by Holocaust-related programs, places of entertainment are closed, and the day is observed as a solemn remembrance for the victims. Despite support from distinguished rabbis, his efforts failed. In the Diaspora the 27th of Nisan is marked by community-wide observances that have developed a ritual of their own. Survivors, increasingly joined by their descendants, light six candles in remembrance of the six million victims, recite memorial prayers and the traditional Kaddish, and offer poems, songs, and speeches about the Holocaust. In the U. Congress passed legislation introduced by Sen. John Danforth that declared April 28—29, the anniversary of the American liberation of the Dachau concentration camp in Germany, to be Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust. Danforth deliberately sought a date with American significance and a Saturday and Sunday so that observances could be held in synagogues and churches as well as in civic settings. At the time that it was established, the U. The Days of Remembrance are observed by state and local governments, in schools, and increasingly in churches as well as in synagogues. A national ceremony has been held annually at the U. Capitol since 1993—with the exception of 1994, when, following the attempt on U. The agenda for the observance of the Days of Remembrance often depends on the setting and the community in which it takes place. Jewish community observances often commemorate the victims and emphasize the obligation to assist Jews in distress and the need for communal action to save Jewish lives. Church observances tend to mention the inaction of churches during the Holocaust and the need to combat anti-Semitism. Governmental observances often emphasize the failure of the Allies to come to the rescue of the Jews as well as the obligation to combat genocide and to sustain the values of democracy and the respect for human life and rights that are the antithesis of the Holocaust. Commemoration of the Holocaust is not confined to Israel and the United States. In 1998 the Vatican issued *We Remember*: Many countries, especially in Europe, commemorate the Holocaust on January 27, the anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz, the largest Nazi death camp, by the Soviet army in 1945. In 1998 the United Nations designated the date as an annual

DOWNLOAD PDF II. THE FESTIVALS OF OBLIGATION AS OBSERVED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES 423

remembrance for Holocaust victims. Some Orthodox Jews , however, continue to disagree with the introduction of this day of commemoration into the Jewish liturgical calendar and have incorporated remembrance of the Holocaust into services for the Ninth of Av, thus linking the Holocaust to the long chain of Jewish suffering and exile. Critics have charged that this enables them to avoid grappling theologically with the uniqueness of the Holocaust and its implication. Orthodox Jews counter that the traditional day of mourning can incorporate even this, the greatest of Jewish tragedies.

DOWNLOAD PDF II. THE FESTIVALS OF OBLIGATION AS OBSERVED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES 423

Chapter 6 : All Saints' Day - Saints & Angels - Catholic Online

The increasingly pluralistic population of the United States is made up of many different ethnic, 2 FESTIVAL OF RIDDVA•N countries the New Year is celebrated.

In this Spanish archipelago began the identification of the Candlemas with the Virgin Mary. The Feast of the Presentation is one of the oldest feasts of the Christian church, celebrated since the 4th century AD in Jerusalem. It is also mentioned in the pilgrimage of Egeria " , where she confirmed that the celebrations took place in honor of the presentation of Jesus at the Temple. On this day there is a procession to the Anastasis ; all go in procession, and all things are done in order with great joy, just as at Easter. All the priests preach, and also the bishop, always treating of that passage of the Gospel where, on the fortieth day, Joseph and Mary brought the Lord into the Temple, and Simeon and Anna the prophetess, the daughter of Famuhel , saw Him, and of the words which they said when they saw the Lord, and of the offerings which the parents presented. And when all things have been celebrated in order as is customary, the sacrament is administered, and so the people are dismissed. Forty days after December 25 is February 2. Pope Gelasius I " contributed to the spread of the celebration, but clearly did not invent it. Moreover, the link made by Caesar Baronius between the presentation of Jesus and Lupercalia is probably inaccurate since Lupercalia was not celebrated in Jerusalem and it was only there that one finds some celebrations of the presentation of Jesus around this date. But it appears that it became important around the time of the Plague of Justinian in , before slowly spreading West. The ancient Romans celebrated the Lupercalia in mid-February, in honor of Lupercus, the god of fertility and shepherds. The celebration of Feralia occurred at the same time. The Lupercalia have frequently been linked to the presentation of Jesus at the temple, particularly by Cardinal Caesar Baronius in the 16th century [9] [10] especially because of the theme of purification that the two festivals share. In fact, Pope Gelasius I had much earlier written a letter to a senator Andromachus , who wanted to reestablish the Lupercalia for the purpose of purification, and the so-called Gelasian Sacramentary mentions the celebration of the Presentation of Jesus, lending support to the conclusion that Gelasius substituted a Christian festival for a pagan one. However the Gelasian Sacramentary shows a strong Gallican influence and was actually compiled between AD and AD , so it is possible that the addition of the celebration was not due to Pope Gelasius at all. Moreover, when Gelasius addressed Andromachus, he did not try to use his authority, but contented himself to arguing for example that the Lupercalia would no longer have the effect it once had and was incompatible with Christian ideals. This was the harvest party, which marked the beginning of the year. Currently, the feast of the Virgin of Candelaria in the Canary Islands is celebrated in addition to February 2 also on August 15 , the day of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary in the Catholic saints. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Candlemas is celebrated in the churches on February 2. Tradition attributes this custom to Pope Gelasius I , who had pancakes distributed to pilgrims arriving in Rome, but as mentioned earlier one can also see it as a vestige of the custom of Vestal Virgins making offerings of cakes at the time of the Lupercalia. To celebrate Candlemas, all the candles in the house should be lit. Tradition also says manger scenes should not be put away until Candlemas, which is the last feast of the Christmas cycle. It is also said that the pancakes, with their round shape and golden color reminiscent of the solar disc, refer to the return of Spring after the dark and cold of Winter. One has to ensure that the pancake lands properly back in the pan. It is also said that the first crepe made should be kept in an armoire to ensure a plentiful harvest later in the year. It is sometimes specified that it be placed at the top of the armoire, and the pancake will supposedly not get moldy and will keep misery and deprivation far away. In exchange for the music, they hope to receive a reward in the form of sweets or loose change formerly bacon, peas, or biscuits. February The celebration of Candlemas has largely been replaced in the secular media by Groundhog Day. The center of worship is located in the city of Candelaria in Tenerife. She is depicted as a Black Madonna. She is the patron saint of the Canary Islands. The

DOWNLOAD PDF II. THE FESTIVALS OF OBLIGATION AS OBSERVED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES 423

Municipality of Silang in the province of Cavite , Philippines also celebrates her feast day from February 1 to 3 being February 2 as the main feast day. Guatemala[edit] The Virgin of Candelaria is the patron saint of Jacaltenango and her feast is celebrated on February 2, marking the end of the Christmas season. The dressing and adoration of the child Jesus and family meals with tamales are an important Mexican tradition. Memories of these events are often passed down from generation to generation in families. The whole family is invited to this meal often the same people as for the Rosca at Epiphany , which gives the festival an aspect of family and sharing. These celebrations take place not only in Mexico but also in Mexican communities around the world, for instance in France. Peru[edit] The Virgin of Candelaria is the patron saint of the city of Puno in Peru, held in the first fortnight of February each year. It is one of the largest festivals of culture, music and dancing in Peru. In terms of the number of events related to the cultures of the Quechua and Aymara peoples and of the mestizos of the Altiplano , and also in terms of the number of people directly and indirectly involved in its realization, it stands with the Carnival in Rio de Janeiro and the Carnaval de Oruro in Bolivia as one of the three largest festivals in South America. At the core of the festival are performances of music and dance organized by the Regional Federation of Folklore and Culture of Puno , consisting of more than dances in more than dance sets. These include "native dances" from the various communities in Puno and sets of dances organized in different quarters of the city, mostly those known as "costume dances". These performances directly involve 40, dancers and some 5, musicians, and indirectly involve about 25, people including directors, sponsors, embroiderers and the makers of masks, clothing, boots, shoes, bells and other items. This section does not cite any sources. February Learn how and when to remove this template message This festivity officially finalizes the end of Christmas for Catholics. In Puerto Rico the festivities include a procession where the statue of the "Virgen de la Candelaria" is carried on the shoulders. Others follow with lit candles until they reach a church where a Mass is celebrated. In the evening the festivities continue with a giant bonfire and singing.

Chapter 7 : Holy day of obligation - Wikipedia

taxpayer rights varies between different countries and particularly in countries which only recently started their work in international tax law, it is observed to be sometimes fairly weak.

This article is a travel topic Kerala is considered as land of festivals, with numerous festivals falling across the year. The State has numerous holidays due to Festivals. Onam is the most biggest festival in Kerala. Its also one of the most secular festivals. All religions and communities celebrate Onam with equal enthusiasm. Onam festivities last for ten days and brings out the best of Kerala culture and tradition. Though the festive mood is spread everywhere in Kerala, the focal point of Onam celebrations happens in Kochi. The Parade is extremely colour and depicts all the elements of Kerala culture with more than 50 floats and tableaux. The main center of festival is at Thrikakkara temple within Kochi City, believed to be the ancient capital of King Mahabali. The Temple festival also marks the start of Onam The festival is celebrated in memory of the mythical King Mahabali and his reign, during which perfect harmony and prosperity prevailed. This golden age ended when Vamana, the dwarf incarnation of the Hindu god Vishnu, expelled him from his throne to the netherworld. On account of his virtue, Mahabali was allowed to visit his subjects once a year, during Onam. Though the myth behind Onam is a Hindu tradition, the festival is equally celebrated in all its zest and glitz by all communities like Christians, Muslims etc. There are special Masses for Onam day in churches and get-together among Muslim families Onam today is considered to the biggest Shopping festival in urban areas, particularly Kochi, Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode etc. Most of the shops give Mega discounts and special promotions happen for White goods as well as electronic items, making an ideal time for shopping. Dress and fabrics get a special attention during this season and make any shoppers crazy to shop with they die with fatigue. Onam day Thiruvonam is a silent day, with most of the festivities limiting to homes. Onam feast is the largest of all Feasts in Kerala where minimum 25 to 30 Curries and 4 to 5 Desserts are served. Normally Onam is a pure Veg festival and people of all religions do adopt Veg Foods on Thiruvonam day considering its traditional Hindu origin. Onam evening is marked with village games and cultural programs, mainly limited to rural areas. Thiruvananthapuram city has the biggest official celebrations with 10 day and night long dance, music and various events along with heavy illumination and fireworks. Recently official celebrations are extended to Kochi and Kozhikode, though not of the scale as in Thiruvananthapuram. However many private functions and events mark on these Onam Days The second most important festival in Kerala is Vishu. Vishu falls on Malayalam Month of Medam 1st normally 14th or 15th or 16th day of April. Its considered to be the most auspicious day to start anything new. Christmas is one of the Biggest festival in Kerala, thanks to strong Christian community. The days starting from 23rd of Dec till 2nd of Jan is considered as most festive days in a year, with terrific shopping, parties, parades and the entire air is filled with festivities organized by many. The New Year is welcomed at Kochi, by lighting a huge effigy of Santa-like figure called Papanai exactly at stroke of midnight believed to bid adieu to former year and light to welcome New Year. This is followed by a very gala party with dance and music till morning. These festivities happen in Fort Cochin. Today many clubs and hotels offer New Year Eve bash, which is also a good time to welcome New year. Beware of heavily drunken locals during party time, as a few cases of attempted molest were reported during beach parties and Fort Cochin Party. However its safe, Tourist Police is being deployed in these areas and in event of such case, swift and strong action are taken. Its public holidays on these days and special Id Prayers are held in large grounds in morning, followed by public fest. The major celebration happens in Malabar side, particularly Kozhikode which is extremely famous for its Muslim festivals. Sweets and Malabar Special foods dominate major part of these festivities. Try enjoying the special Malabar Biriyani and other unique Malabar food mostly Chicken and Mutton based. Also Id days are known for shopping in these regions, particularly dress and sweets. On Ramadan Fasting month, special evening bazaars are common in many Malabar cities and extremely famous for the unique Malabar snacks taken as part of breaking fast. Do try this during the Ramadan season. However

DOWNLOAD PDF II. THE FESTIVALS OF OBLIGATION AS OBSERVED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES 423

Public drinking and Consuming food openly during Ramadan season in Malabar side is frowned upon. Take extra caution that majority of restaurants donot open till Sunset in Malabar region. However in South Regions, its not as stringent as in Malabar side. Try Ramadan special sweets and snacks during fast breaking time in Fort Cochin as well as Chala Bazaar in Thiruvananthapuram. Its worth to try. Most of the temples do have 9 days of festivals and normally on 8th night, its marked with heavy fireworks and special orchestration of temple orchestra and parade of normally 3 to 9 decorated elephants. The popularity of festivals in Kerala increases every day due to various cultural factors. Festival News Kerala The most famous temple festival, that one should not miss is Thrissur Pooram at city of Thrissur happening between last week of April- mid of May. Thrissur Pooram is called Festivals of Festivals, marking the biggest and most gala temple festival. Its actually a competition of festivities between two temples and nearly parades of 30 to 50 decorated elephants along with huge temple orchestration normally associated by to musicians happen, making it a visual treat. The fireworks display is also a competition between two temples and goes on for more than 4 to 5 hours, till early morning. The most interesting fact, none of the fireworks are made using help of any computer technology or other electronic gadgets and all are still fired using the traditional means of lighting by hand, which makes it more special, unlike other major fireworks in other global cities. This is an most important festival and worth to see atleast once in a lifetime. A word of caution: Prior booking in hotels as well as on terrace tops is nessecary to view the amazing fireworks and parade. Both are celebrated in Thiruvananthapuram and its focal point is at Sree Padmanabhaswamy temple. Navarathiri is considered to be a major festival across India and in Kerala its related to worship of Goddess Saraswathi Goddess of Learning and Knowledge. The time of Arattu is a public holiday in the Thiruvananthapuram city and during the bathing time at Sea shore in Shangumugham beach, no aircrafts are allowed to fly over as the Trivandrum Airport is nearby, as a respect to lord. This happens twice in a year one during Nov-Dec time and another during Mar-Apr time Also once in 12 years, the biggest festival at Sree Padmanabhaswamy temple happens, which marks lighting of , oil lamps, which is world record event, called Lakshamdeepam. This travel topic is an outline and should either be merged into an appropriate parent topic or else developed further. It has a template , but there is not enough information present for it to be of real use. It was last edited on and will be merged or deleted if not modified for one year. Please plunge forward and rescue it!

DOWNLOAD PDF II. THE FESTIVALS OF OBLIGATION AS OBSERVED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES 423

Chapter 8 : Festivals of Kerala - Wikitravel

Jashn-e (Festival of) Sadeh Sadeh is a mid-winter celebration observed by Iranians from the ancient time. It includes preparing a large bonfire and is therefore also known as Adur-Jashan (Feast of fire).

Share Shares Every country has its own set of special days that are remembered with time off work, family gatherings, or other activities. There are some, however, that are international; while they are not always celebrated at the same time, they are celebrated in a variety of countries. This is a list of the 15 most popular holidays – while most are international, some are not, but they are included for completion. In no particular order, the origins of 15 of our most popular holidays. One school of thought claims this day emerged from a custom of mother worship in ancient Greece. Mother worship – which kept a festival to Cybele, a great mother of Greek gods, the wife of Cronus; was held around the Vernal Equinox around Asia Minor and eventually in Rome itself from the Ides of March 15 March to 18 March. The ancient Romans also had another holiday, Matronalia, that was dedicated to Juno, though mothers were usually given gifts on this day. The exact date of the celebration varies from country to country, and it does not usually mark the real birthday of the sovereign the current monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, was born on 21 April It grew out of a celebration and parade in honor of the working class by the Knights of Labor in New York. In , the Knights held a large parade in New York City celebrating the working class. The parade was held on the first Monday in September. The Knights passed a resolution to hold all future parades on the same day, designated by them as Labor Day. Then in , Congress passed a law recognizing Labor Day as an official national holiday. Today, Labor Day is observed not only in the U. While it is a general holiday in the United States, its roots in the working class remain clearer in European countries. In mid February the ancient Romans celebrated the Lupercalia, a circus-like festival not entirely unlike the Mardi Gras we are familiar with today. When Rome embraced Christianity, the early Church fathers decided it was better to incorporate certain aspects of pagan festivals into the faith rather than attempt to abolish them altogether. Carnival became a period of abandon and merriment that preceded the penance of Lent, thus giving a Christian interpretation to the ancient custom. Although Mardi Gras is basically a Catholic holiday, today it is party for everyone here in United States. This is especially true in New Orleans and other parts of Louisiana which can be credited for introducing this tradition in the country. Mardi Gras first came to New Orleans through French Culture in the year when the French explorers celebrated the holiday on the Mississippi River. Over the years, the celebration has witnessed growing national attention with many parades and parties coming in to add to its hue and flavor. Celebrations focus on lights and lamps, particularly traditional d? Fireworks are associated with the festival. Diwali is a colloquial name used in North India, while the festival is formally called Deepavali in South India. Diwali is celebrated over five days in most of North India. All the days except Diwali are named using the designation in the Indian calendar. A lunar half-month is 15 days. Diwali as a new-moon day, marks the last day of a day period. One of the most common stories about Divali is the return of Lord Rama and his wife Sita to Ayodhya after their fourteen year exile. This is related in the Ramayana i. It tells the tale of how Lord Rama, with the aid of the monkey warrior, Hanuman, vanquished the evil king Ravana of Lanka and rescued his wife Sita who had been captured by him. His triumphant return home with Sita was greeted with joy and celebrations and the people lighted lamps in rows to welcome him. The holiday is named after two men, both Christian martyrs among the numerous Early Christian martyrs named Valentine. The day became associated with romantic love in the circle of Geoffrey Chaucer in High Middle Ages, when the tradition of courtly love flourished. The second is Valentine of Terni Valentinus ep. He became bishop of Interamna modern Terni about AD and is said to have been killed during the persecution of Emperor Aurelian. He is also buried on the Via Flaminia, but in a different location than Valentine of Rome. On the ancient Athenian calendar, the period between mid-January and mid-February was the month of Gamelion, dedicated to the sacred marriage of Zeus and Hera. It takes place on 17 March, the date on which Patrick is held to have died. It became a feast day in

DOWNLOAD PDF II. THE FESTIVALS OF OBLIGATION AS OBSERVED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES 423

the Roman Catholic Church due to the influence of the Waterford-born Franciscan scholar Luke Wadding in the early part of the 17th century, and is a holy day of obligation for Roman Catholics in Ireland. Patrick was born in Roman Britain in the 3rd or 4th century. When he was about sixteen he was captured by Irish raiders and taken as a slave to Ireland, where he lived for six years before escaping and returning to his family. He entered the church, as his father and grandfather had before him, becoming a deacon and a bishop. He later returned to Ireland as a missionary, working in the north and west of the island. On the day of the celebration, a typical Muslim family is awake very early and then after praying the first normal everyday prayer, is required to eat in a small quantity, symbolizing the end of Ramadan. They then attend special congregational prayers held only for this occasion in mosques, in large open areas, stadiums or arenas. The prayer is generally short, and is followed by a sermon. Worshippers greet and embrace each other in a spirit of peace and love after the congregational prayer. After the special prayers, festivities and merriment are commonly observed with visits to the homes of relatives and friends to thank God for all blessings. Learn all the religions with One World, Many Religions: The Ways We Worship at Amazon.

Hanukkah Late November to late December Hanukkah is one of the important holidays of Judaism which is not found in the modern Jewish canon of the Bible. They were originally included in the texts used by Jews until around 70AD. The holiday is mentioned in the books of 1 and 2 Maccabees these are found in the Catholic and Orthodox Bibles, but were excluded by protestants in the 16th century from their version. Hanukkah is also known as the Festival of Lights, and it is an eight-day holiday beginning on the 25th day of the month of Kislev, which may fall anytime from late November to late December. It celebrates the re-kindling of the Temple menorah at the time of the Maccabee rebellion. The festival is observed in Jewish homes by the kindling of lights on each night of the holiday – one on the first night, two on the second, and so on. The special menorah candelabrum used for this festival contains nine candles, rather than the usual seven. The primary ritual, according to Jewish law and custom, is to light a single light each night for eight nights. An extra light called a shamash, meaning guard or servant is also lit each night, and is given a distinct location, usually higher or lower than the others. The purpose of the extra light is to adhere to the prohibition, specified in the Talmud Tractate Shabbat 21ba , against using the Hanukkah lights for anything other than publicizing and meditating on the Hanukkah story. There was growing unrest in the colonies concerning the taxes that had to be paid to England. Independence Day is commonly associated with fireworks, parades, barbecues, picnics, baseball games, and various other public and private events celebrating the history, government, and traditions of the United States. Fireworks have been associated with the Fourth of July since He was also included in a list of the 50 greatest people from Yorkshire. Guy Fawkes Night, also called Bonfire Night, is an annual celebration but not a public holiday on the evening of the 5th of November primarily in the United Kingdom, but also in former British colonies New Zealand, South Africa, the island of Newfoundland Canada , parts of the British Caribbean including the Bahamas, and to some extent by their nationals abroad. Irish and Scottish immigrants carried versions of the tradition to North America in the nineteenth century. Other western countries embraced the holiday in the late twentieth century. According to what can be reconstructed of the beliefs of the ancient Celts, the bright half of the year ended around November 1 or on a moon-phase near that date, or at the time of first frost. End of the Summer. As October 31 is the last day of the bright half of the year, the next day also marked the beginning of winter, which the Celts often associated with death, and with the slaughter of livestock to provide meat for the coming winter. The Celts believed that on October 31, the boundary separating the dead from the living became blurred. These mounds were opened twice during the year, on Samhain and Beltane, making the beginning and end of summer spiritually resonant. Thanksgiving Fourth Thursday in November Thanksgiving, or Thanksgiving Day, is an annual one-day holiday to give thanks, traditionally to God, for the things one has at the end of the harvest season. The early settlers of Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts were particularly grateful to Squanto, the Native American who taught them how to catch eel, grow corn and who served as their native interpreter as Squanto had learned English as a slave in Europe. The Native American chiefs Massasoit, Squanto and Samoset joined in the celebration with ninety of

DOWNLOAD PDF II. THE FESTIVALS OF OBLIGATION AS OBSERVED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES 423

their men in the three-day event. President Abraham Lincoln first declared Thanksgiving a Federal holiday.. In the United States, certain kinds of food are traditionally served at Thanksgiving meals. Stuffing, mashed potatoes with gravy, sweet potatoes, cranberry sauce, maize, other fall vegetables, and pumpkin pie are commonly associated with Thanksgiving dinner. All of these primary dishes are actually native to the Americas or were introduced as a new food source to the Europeans when they arrived. Easter Sunday Sunday in late March Easter, the Sunday of the Resurrection, Pascha, or Resurrection Day, is the most important religious feast of the Christian liturgical year, observed at some point between late March and late April each year early April to early May in Eastern Christianity , following the cycle of the moon. It celebrates the resurrection of Jesus, which Christians believe occurred on the third day of his death by crucifixion some time in the period AD 27 to The holiday marks the end of the forty day fast of Lent, during which time Christians are supposed to abstain from meat, fat traditionally , and all but the simplest foods. Shortly after St Anicetus became the Pope in the mid second century ca. AD , Polycarp visited Rome and among the topics discussed was when the pre-Easter fast should end. In modern times we use the Roman measurement. The following day, Easter Monday, is a legal holiday in many countries with predominantly Christian traditions. Christmas December 25 Christmas is an annual holiday that celebrates the birth of Jesus. Traditions include the display of Nativity scenes, Holly and Christmas trees, the exchange of gifts and cards, and the arrival of Father Christmas Santa Claus on Christmas Eve or Christmas morning. A winter festival was traditionally the most popular festival of the year in many cultures. Reasons included less agricultural work needing to be done during the winter, as well as people expecting longer days and shorter nights after the winter solstice in the Northern Hemisphere. In part, the Christmas celebration was introduced by the early Church in order to make the conversion of pagan Romans to Christianity easier. Most of the most important gods in the religions of Ishtar and Mithra had their birthdays on December Various Christmas traditions are considered to have been absorbed from winter festivals. It was formerly known as Decoration Day. This holiday commemorates U. It began first to honor Union soldiers who died during the American Civil War. After World War I, it was expanded to include those who died in any war or military action.

DOWNLOAD PDF II. THE FESTIVALS OF OBLIGATION AS OBSERVED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES 423

Chapter 9 : Jewish Festivals – Jewish Religious Calendar

The , , and festivals received the Arthur award for best festival in the world at the International Live Music Conference (ILMC). It can host 80, guests, of which 69, combine all four days, to add up to a total maximum of , different attendees.

On or about 21 December. Greetings "Joyous Erastide" and gifts are exchanged, and feasts are held. Feast of Winter Veil: This holiday is based on Christmas. Cities are decorated with lights and a tree with presents. Special quests, items and snowballs are available to players during this time. The character of "Greatfather Winter", who is modeled after Santa Claus , appears. The Germanic tribes used to celebrate the Winter Solstice as a time to be thankful for the blessings given to them to survive harsh winters. The term "Weil", incorrectly translated to "veil", means abundance in German. Neither is it ham, nor pomp. Nay, the true meaning of Alvis day is drinking. It is very similar to the Christian celebration of Christmas. The fact that it takes place on December 25, the same day as Christmas, has been presented as just a coincidence, and it has been stated that Decembetween traditionally takes place "55 days after Halloween". The holiday has been featured in the Homestar Runner series. Wintersday, the end-of-the-year celebration in the fictional universe of the Guild Wars franchise, starts every year mid December and ends the next year on early January. Movable date[edit] The following festivals have no fixed date in the Gregorian calendar, and may be aligned with moon cycles or other calendars. A mid-winter feast to honor fire and to "defeat the forces of darkness, frost and cold". Sadeh in Persian means "hundred" and refers to one hundred days and nights left to the beginning of the new year celebrated at the first day of spring on March 21 each year. Sadeh is a midwinter festival that was celebrated with grandeur and magnificence in ancient Iran. It was a festivity to honor fire and to defeat the forces of darkness, frost, and cold. It marks the importance of the light over the darkness, and arrival of spring and revival of nature. Chahrshanbeh Soori, is celebrated the last Tuesday night of the year. During this holy time, the ninth month of the Islamic calendar year, Muslims do not eat, drink, or smoke from sunrise to sunset for an entire month. Instead, they spend their days in worship, praying in mosques. At the end of Ramadan, people celebrate with a festival known as Id-ul-Fitr. Hanukkah is observed for eight nights and days, starting on the 25th day of Kislev according to the Hebrew calendar, which may occur at any time from late November to late December in the Gregorian calendar. As a result of being denied 10 plagues came open Egypt. One being the Angel of death coming and the first born son of each home dying. But God commanded the Hebrews to apply lambs blood to the door posts as a sign for the Angel to pass that house. The five-day festival is marked by ceremonies, fireworks and sweets. The great nine nights of the Goddess Durga , commemorating Her victory against the demon Mahishasura.