Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish New Year. These two holy days mark the beginning of ten days known as the High Holy Days or the Days of Awe. The High Holy Days end with Yom Kippur. Between Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur observers seek forgiveness between themselves and others. On Yom Kippur observers seek forgiveness from God.

Date
- Rosh Hashanah begins on the first day of Tishrei, which is the seventh month of the Hebrew calendar; it falls during September or October.
- Link to Interfaith Calendar for date/year lookup.
- Jewish holy days begin and end at sundown.
- Dates may vary depending on observance.

Greetings
A non-Jewish person wishing a celebrant “Happy New Year” is welcome.

Common Practices and Celebrations
- Feasts, often with in-season foods. Foods vary depending on where observers are from.
- Attending the High Holy Day services at synagogue.
- Going to an additional outdoor service where bread crumbs are thrown into a naturally running body of water as a means of casting away sins.

Common Dietary Restrictions
- Some observers of Judaism follow kosher rules of eating.
- Meat and dairy are not eaten together.
- Pork and seafood are not eaten.

Impact to U-M Community
- Avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, or activities on this date.
- Expect that observers will not attend meetings or communicate during this time.
- Link to U-M Guidance Regarding Conflicts.

U-M Campus Resources
- Maize Jewish Organizations, U-M
- Association of Religious Counselors, U-M

Information Sources
- Rosh Hashanah
- Kosher Eating

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