Sukkot, lasting one week, starts five days after the High Holy Day of Yom Kippur and is named after temporary, flimsy shelters called sukkahs that Jews build and dwell in to remind them of the transitory 40 years spent wandering in the desert after they escaped slavery in ancient Egypt. Sukkot also celebrates the bounty of the seasonal harvest.

Date
- Observed five days after Yom Kippur in September or October.
- Jewish holy days begin and end at sundown.
- Dates may vary depending on how one observes.
- Check the Calendar Index for Religious Holidays during the current academic year for the exact date.

Greetings
None for non-Jewish people. Depending on tradition, Jewish people might say, "Chag Sameach!" (Happy Holiday!) to one another.

Common Practices and Celebrations
- Building a family sukkah for spending time and eating meals in.
- Visiting family and friends’ sukkahs.
- Eating seasonal foods.
- Shemini Atzeret adds an eighth day to the week of celebration, and the Jewish community begins to pray for rain in the land of Israel.

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
- During the first day and the last two days of Sukkot, avoid scheduling important academic deadlines, events, or activities.
- Expect that observers will not attend meetings or communicate during this time.
- Link to U-M Guidance Regarding Conflicts.

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

Information Sources
- Sukkot
- Kosher Eating

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