

# 2025 Cultural Holidays

 One Cultural Holiday
  Multiple Cultural Holidays

JANUARY						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

**Jan. TBD:** New Year's Dance (Eastern Shoshone)  
**1/1:** New Year's Day      **1/29-2/12:** Lunar New Year  
**1/7:** Orthodox Christmas  
**1/13-1/14:** Old New Year & Malanka

APRIL						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

**April TBD:** 1st Ceremony (Northern Arapaho)  
**4/13-4/16:** Thingyan Festival  
**4/13-4/19:** Semana Santa  
**4/20:** Orthodox Easter

FEBRUARY						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	

**2/2:** Día de la Candelaria/Candlemas  
**2/24-3/2:** Maslenitsa  
**2/28-3/29:** Month of Ramadan

MAY						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

**May TBD:** 2nd Ceremony (Northern Arapaho)  
**5/12:** Vesak

MARCH						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

**3/20:** Nowruz  
**3/29:** Eid al-Fitr

JUNE						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

**June TBD:** Annual Powwow (Eastern Shoshone)  
**6/6-6/7:** Eid-al-Adha      **6/25-6/26:** Islamic New Year  
**6/9:** Pentecost  
**6/19:** Juneteenth (USA)

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JULY						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

**July TBD:** 3rd Ceremony (Northern Arapaho)

**July TBD:** Sundance (Eastern Shoshone)

**7/5:** Venezuelan Independence Day

**7/5-7/6:** Ashura

AUGUST						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

**Aug. TBD:** Chokecherry Harvest Dance (Eastern Shoshone)

**Aug./Sept. TBD:** 4th Ceremony (Northern Arapaho)

**8/24:** Ukrainian Independence Day

SEPTEMBER						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

**Sept./Oct. TBD:** 5th Ceremony (Northern Arapaho)

**9/4-9/5:** Mawlid

**9/11:** Ethiopian New Year

**9/27:** Meskel

OCTOBER						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

**Sept./Oct. TBD:** 5th Ceremony (Northern Arapaho)

**10/6:** Mid-Autumn Festival

**10/13:** Indigenous People's Day (USA)

NOVEMBER						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

**11/1-11/2:** Día de los Muertos

**11/27:** Thanksgiving

DECEMBER						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

**Dec. TBD:** Christmas Dance (Eastern Shoshone)

**12/5-12/6:** St. Nicholas Day

**12/25:** Christmas Day

**12/12-1/6:** Navidad

**12/26-1/1:** Kwanzaa

**12/14-12/22:** Hanukkah

**12/19:** Kayin New Year

## Annual Cultural Holidays

### Eastern Shoshone

Ceremonies and feasts throughout the year include the Annual Eastern Shoshone Powwow in June, yearly Sundance in July, Chokecherry Harvest Dance in August, Christmas Dance in December, and New Year's Dance in January. Partners should connect with their Eastern Shoshone neighbors to learn more about when these ceremonies will occur within those months. Items that are important during ceremonies include cooking oil, coffee, tea, baking powder, sugar, salt, pepper, garlic powder, and onion powder. These items are also used in everyday cooking.

### Northern Arapaho

Ceremonies are the most important celebrations for the Northern Arapaho people. The Northern Arapaho have five major ceremonies. The dates of the ceremonies may vary from year to year, as they do not follow the Gregorian calendar. There are also powwows (social dances) planned for the year but with no set dates yet. Partners should connect with their Arapaho neighbors to learn more about when these ceremonies will occur throughout the year. Important foods are coffee, bread (especially homemade fry bread, biscuits, and pan bread), meat (boiling meat for soup, ground hamburger, or roast- most preferable are beef and elk), and fruit (traditionally chokecherries, but can be substituted for blueberries. Also, watermelon, bananas, oranges, and strawberries).

## January

**Russian New Year:** (1/1/25) Secular New Year celebrations on January 1st often include red or black caviar, citrus fruits (especially tangerines), pickled vegetables, Olivier potato salad, and baked duck with apples and pears.

### **Orthodox Christmas:** (1/7/25)

**Ethiopian:** Leading up to the holiday, Orthodox Christians observe a 43-day fasting period beginning on November 25th. During this time, animal products such as meat, cheese, butter, and eggs are not consumed. On Christmas, the fast is commonly broken with meat and egg stew.

**Russian:** Christmas is celebrated with traditional preparations of aspic (gelled meat), meat pies, savory dumplings, fish, and pickled vegetables. A period of fasting prior to Christmas day temporarily removes meat, dairy, and oil from Orthodox diets. The 12 fasting foods usually served on Orthodox Christmas Eve include barley, honey, stewed prunes, pierogi, sauerkraut, potatoes, lima beans, garlic, Lenten bread, mushroom soup, and salt.

**Ukrainian:** The main Christmas meal, called *Sviata Vecheria* (Holy Supper) is eaten on Christmas Eve (6th January). Traditionally people fast throughout the day until the fast is broken once the first star in the sky has been seen. The meal normally has 12 dishes which represent Jesus's 12 disciples. The dishes traditionally do not have meat, eggs or milk in them. The main dish is often *kutia*, a type of sweet porridge made of wheat. Other dishes can include mushrooms, *sauerkraut*, red *borsch* (beet soup), *varenyky* (pierogi), *holopchi* (cabbage rolls, made without meat at Christmas), *pyrizhky* (cabbage buns), whitefish, and *kolach* (special Christmas bread).

**Old New Year and Malanka:** (1/13/25 – 1/14/25) These two holidays coincide and are often celebrated together. Many Ukrainians believe that serving certain food will bring them good luck for the upcoming year. Pork symbolizes abundance while fish signals the opposite, for example.

**Lunar New Year:** (1/29/2025 – 2/12/25), Lunar New Year begins on the first day of the first lunar month in the calendar and lasts for 15 days when it concludes with the Lantern Festival. Chinese, Vietnamese, and many other families of Southeast Asian heritage will celebrate and take time away from work. In addition to several traditional festivities and observances, large quantities of food are cooked and shared between families and friends. The specific dishes prepared vary depending on the region, but Vietnamese feasts sometimes feature a dish of pork belly simmered overnight and served with an egg and Jasmine rice. In Vietnamese culture, platters of dried fruits and nuts are offered to guests and family alongside savory *bánh chưng* cakes made of pork, mung beans, glutinous rice, and banana leaves.

## February

**Día de la Candelaria/ Candelmas:** (2/2/25) This is a common celebration among Latin American Catholics. It usually has a connection with Three Kings' Day, where people eat *la rosca*, a traditional dessert bread, containing hidden surprises within. The day is typically celebrated by having a large tamale feast hosted by whoever found the surprise in la rosca.

**Maslenitsa:** (2/24/25 – 3/2/25) Traditionally celebrated in Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine to mark the end of winter. The dates of Maslenitsa change every year as it depends on the date of Easter, which often differs from Western Christian's Easter date. Also known as Pancake Week due to the mass baking and consumption of flat pancakes, called *mlyntsi* in Ukraine. Many people also celebrate by going sledding, having snowball fights, and having live music and folk performances.

**Month of Ramadan:** (2/28/25 – 3/29/25) Due to being based on the Islamic Lunar calendar, the exact dates of Ramadan differ each year. During the month of Ramadan, people who practice Islam will fast from sunrise to sunset. Food traditions vary around the world, but both the *suhoor* (pre-dawn) and *iftar* (evening) meals contain fresh fruit, vegetables, halal meats, bread, cheeses, and sweets including dates. Pork products are never consumed by followers of Islam.

## March

**Nowruz:** (3/20/25) *Nowruz*, or the Iranian New Year, coincides with the Spring Equinox and marks the first day of the Iranian calendar. Celebrations include feasting, visiting loved ones, and exchanging gifts. *Haft Mewa* is a traditional dish prepared for guests and family on Nowruz day. Haft Mewa is a combination of seven dried fruits (walnuts, almonds, dates, apricots, raisins, pistachios, and prunes) soaked in water and served with syrup. Nowruz is celebrated widely throughout the world, including in countries such as Afghanistan, India, and Uzbekistan.

**Eid al-Fitr:** (3/29/25) *Eid al-Fitr*, celebrated by Muslims worldwide, marks the end of the month of Ramadan and is particularly associated with the preparation of festive sweets. Ethiopian and Somali neighbors may celebrate Eid al-Fitr by preparing recipes using teff flour, sugar, dates, beef, butter, and coffee. In Afghanistan, *bolani*, vegetarian flat breads filled with potato, leeks, or lentils, are a popular staple during celebrations.

## April

**Thingyan Festival:** (4/13/25 – 4/16/25) *Thingyan*, or Water Festival, is the biggest festival of the year celebrated with three days of playful water fights on the streets intended to wash away the bad luck of the past year. The festival concludes with Burmese New Year on the 16<sup>th</sup>. During major festivities in Myanmar, people host *satuditha* feasts, preparing and handing out parcels of traditional food such as rice, curries, pea soup, and desserts to revelers and passersby, reinforcing the importance of generosity and almsgiving as a Burmese cultural norm.

**Semana Santa/Holy Week:** (4/13/25 – 4/19/25) Many people from Latin America and Spain observe *Semana Santa*, a week-long Catholic holiday celebrated during the last week of Lent. During this week, most meats are not consumed so consider offering alternative sources of protein like eggs, milk, fish, legumes, or grains. Traditional recipes vary by country and region but may include dishes such as vegetable or bean filled tamales, cod or other white fish soups, sweet or savory fried wheat pastries, rice pudding, and fresh fruit drinks.

**Orthodox Easter:** (4/20/25)

**Ethiopian:** Also known as *Fasika* or *Tensae*, this Christian holiday often occurs after Easter is celebrated in the West. During Lent (a 55-day fasting period prior to Easter), Ethiopian Orthodox Christians do not eat animal products like meat, cheese, butter, or eggs. On the eve of Easter, it is customary to break this fast with a meat filled feast which may include many of the regional dishes also served during the Muslim holiday *Eid al-Adha*.

**Russian/Ukrainian:** In keeping with the Julian calendar, the Russian Orthodox Church celebrates Easter or *Paskha* (Пасха) later than other Christian denominations. The day typically starts with a breakfast of eggs, *kulich* (sweet, yeasted Easter bread), *paskha* (a truncated pyramid-shaped dessert made of cottage cheese or ricotta), and an assortment of dried and/or candied nuts and fruits, depending on the family recipe. Eggs play a central role in many Russian Easter traditions, from dyeing and painting them to exchanging them with friends and loved ones.

## May

**Vesak:** (5/12/25) Buddha's Birthday, Buddha Day, or Wesak is the most important holiday in Buddhism. It falls on the first day of the full moon in May. On this day, Buddhists practice noble acts that will help them attain enlightenment such as volunteering with and donating to community organizations and/or providing hunger relief. Devotees are also encouraged to refrain from any sort of killing and will often follow a vegetarian diet during this day.

## June

**Eid al-Adha:** (6/6/25–6/7/25) Also known as the Feast of Sacrifice, Eid al-Adha is the second festival of the year observed by Muslims as a major holiday. Though recipes and traditional foods vary from Southeast Asia to the Middle East to Africa, most Muslims will commemorate this time by ritually processing a whole animal for meat (usually sheep) and preparing savory meat-centric dishes for friends and family.

**Pentecost:** (6/9/25) In Orthodox Christianity, Pentecost Monday is the day that the Holy Spirit appeared to the Apostles. The date of Pentecost changes each year as it is always celebrated on the 49<sup>th</sup> day after Christian Easter. Ukrainians traditionally prepare foods such as *kolyvo* (cereal with honey), *kapusniak* (sauerkraut soup), and *pyrizhky* (cheese turnovers) for the Pentecost feast.

**Juneteenth:** (6/19/25) Celebrated by African American communities to commemorate the emancipation of slaves in the U.S., the holiday is often celebrated with family gatherings. Red-colored foods like strawberry pie, red soda water, and red rice (rice with tomatoes) are often served to commemorate the blood spilled during slavery. Barbecue, collard greens, sweet potatoes, and watermelon are also commonly prepared.

**Islamic New Year:** (6/25/25–6/26/25) Also called Hirji New Year, Islamic New Year marks the beginning of the new Hirji year on the Islamic lunar calendar. All religious events and celebrations such as Ramadan and other holy nights are calculated using the Islamic lunar calendar.

## July

**Venezuelan Independence Day:** (7/5/25) Venezuelans commonly celebrate by attending the annual *Caracas* parade and spending time with friends and family.

**Ashura:** (7/5/25 -7/6/25) Occurs annually on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the first month of the Islamic Calendar. It is usually celebrated through large demonstrations of high-scale mourning and fasting.

## August

**Ukrainian Independence Day:** (8/24/25) Aside from state-sanctioned festivities, Ukrainians attend outdoor concerts, parties with lots of food, and reenactments of Kyivan Rus traditions.

## September

**Mawlid:** (9/4/25 - 9/5/25) The birthday of the Islamic prophet Muhammed. In some countries, Mawlid is celebrated in a carnival manner where large street processions are held, and homes or mosques are decorated. Charity and food are distributed, and stories about the life of Muhammad are narrated with recitation of poetry by children. Mawlid is a national holiday in many countries, including Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Mauritania, and Somalia.

**Ethiopian New Year:** (9/11/25) Called the “Gift of Jewels” or *Enkutatash* in Amharic, this day includes both Eastern Orthodox and secular traditions and brings extended family together for several special celebratory community events. Traditionally, families gather to share a morning meal of *injera* (teff flour flatbread) with varying kinds of sauces and participate in ritual coffee ceremony which lasts for several hours. Dishes including chicken, minced beef, liver, or lamb are common.

**Ethiopian Meskel:** (9/27/25) One of the most important holidays for Ethiopian Christians, the True Cross celebration coincides with the end of the difficult rainy season and has been celebrated with many of the same traditions since at least the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Many Ethiopians travel to spend time with their families, and some groups celebrate by ritually processing either a bull (water buffalo) or goat. Though no unifying special dish is served on this day, typical meals always include flat bread (*injera*) made from teff flour as well as green coffee beans that are roasted at home and ceremonially served as fresh coffee to guests and family.

## October

**Mid-Autumn Festival:** (10/6/25) Also known as the Children’s Festival or Moon Festival, this holiday is celebrated by many Asian cultures, including China and Vietnam. The celebration occurs in either September or October depending on the Lunar Calendar. Preparations begin weeks in advance, including creating decorations, practicing traditional dance, and making food. Citrus and other fruits are especially important as symbolic table pieces and specialty items like Moon Cakes (made from either sticky rice or wheat flour and lard dough with savory or sweet fillings) are customarily enjoyed. Traditional foods vary by region.

**Indigenous People’s Day:** (10/13/25) Celebrated in several cities and states in opposition to Columbus Day, this holiday recognizes Native peoples as the first inhabitants of the lands that would later become the United States. Indigenous People’s Day aims to recognize native cultures and tribal sovereignty and dispel the myth of the discovery of America by European colonists. Many local and large-scale projects related to food sovereignty, the

decolonization of foods and foodways, and the repatriation of heirloom seeds and traditional lands are highlighted on this day, though they occur year-round.

## November

**Día de los Muertos:** (11/1/25 – 11/2/25) Many people throughout Latin America and the Caribbean observe *Día de los Muertos*, or Day of the Dead, to honor the lives of the deceased. Sweets and pastries are associated with its celebration.

## December

**Navidad:** (12/12/25 – 1/6/26) Beginning with the Feast of Our Lady of Guadalupe and ending on Three Kings' Day, Latin American Catholic Christmas festivities last nearly a month. Many traditional regional foods are prepared during this time. In Mexico, tamales are a special staple and are made using a masa flour dough wrapped around a savory filling and then steamed in corn husks (or plantain leaves in parts of Mexico, Guatemala, and Venezuela.) Fillings typically include pork, beef, or occasionally chicken thighs/legs alongside cheeses and/or vegetables.

**St. Nicholas Day:** (12/5/25 – 12/6/25) Predominantly celebrated in Western Ukraine, which shares many cultural ties to traditionally Catholic Poland, St. Nicholas Day kicks off the winter holiday season. Rather than exchanging gifts on Christmas, gift-giving largely occurs on St. Nicholas Day. The day is particularly anticipated by children, who write letters to St. Nicholas with specific requests. Many people also give to charity on St. Nicholas Day, especially to organizations that help orphaned and low-income children.

**Hanukkah:** (12/14/25 – 12/22/26) Hanukkah is a holiday celebrated by Jewish people that lasts 8 days and nights. During these days people celebrate by singing, playing games and eating foods such as *latkes* and *sufganiyot*, as well as dairy based products.

**Kayin New Year Day:** (12/19/25) The date of Kayin, or Karen New Year, varies because the Kayin use a lunar calendar. The New Year comes on the first day of Pyatho, the month that comes at the end of rice harvest time. Friends and family gather wearing traditional clothing and take part in traditional songs and dances. Steamed sticky rice is eaten in celebration of the new rice harvest.

### **Christmas:** (12/25/25)

**Kenya:** At midnight, church bells ring in synchronization to announce the start of the much-anticipated Christmas day and songs of praise echo throughout the villages. Congregants head home to begin preparations for the Christmas Day meal, the focal point of the celebration. In many parts of Kenya, the feast centers around nyama choma or barbecued meat (goat is common, but beef might also be consumed), often accompanied by *ugali*, a cornmeal starch and staple food in the Kenyan diet.

**Uganda:** Though the official holiday is December 25, Christmas, or *Ssekukulu* as it is called in central Uganda, is a grand event where celebrations last for days. Giving gifts is not a tradition upheld by most Ugandans, but it is common for women and children to purchase new clothes in commemoration of the holiday. The real anticipation builds around the holiday feast. Though meat is not a part of many Ugandans' daily diet, it is the centerpiece of the Christmas meal. In fact, it is common for families to slaughter a goat or other animal and enjoy the meat for four days leading up to the December 25 celebration.



**Kwanzaa:** (12/26/25 – 1/1/26) Kwanzaa is an annual celebration of African American culture. On the last day of Kwanzaa people often have a feast called *Karamu* where they eat a variety of foods, from traditional African food to soul food. Dinner tables are often laid with few symbolic foods such as fruits and vegetables to symbolize the bounty of the harvest. Some fresh produce may include okra, yams, squash, sweet potatoes, and bananas.

## Heritage Months and Identity Recognitions

### Black History Month – February

Black History Month is an annual celebration of achievements by African Americans and a time for recognizing their central role in U.S. history. Also known as African American History Month, the event grew out of “Negro History Week,” the brainchild of noted historian Carter G. Woodson and other prominent African Americans. Since 1976, every U.S. president has officially designated the month of February as Black History Month. Other countries around the world, including Canada and the United Kingdom, also devote a month to celebrating Black history. The theme for Black History Month 2024 is “African Americans and the Arts”, recognizing the impacts Black Americans have had on cultural movements, music, visual arts, and more.

### Asian American & Pacific Islander (AAPI) Heritage Month – May

AAPI Heritage Month is an annual celebration that recognizes the historical and cultural contributions of individuals and groups of Asian and Pacific Islander descent to the United States. The AAPI umbrella term includes cultures from the entire Asian continent—including East, Southeast and South Asia—and the Pacific Islands of Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. AAPI Heritage Month 2024 will take place from May 1 to May 31. AAPI Heritage Month celebrates the unique journey of all AAPI immigrants and citizens in the United States and their unique life experiences, traditions and cultures.

### National Hispanic Heritage Month – September

Each year, Americans observe National Hispanic Heritage Month from September 15 to October 15, by celebrating the histories, cultures and contributions of American citizens whose ancestors came from Spain, Mexico, the Caribbean and Central and South America. September 15 holds significance as the anniversary of independence for Latin American countries Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. In addition, Mexico and Chile celebrate their independence days on September 16 and September 18, respectively.

### Native American Heritage Month – November

The month is a time to celebrate rich and diverse cultures, traditions, and histories and to acknowledge the important contributions of Native people. It also serves as an opportunity to educate the public about tribes and to raise awareness about the unique challenges Native people have historically and presently facing, and the ways in which tribal citizens have worked to conquer these challenges.

## Cultural Holiday Foods from Food Bank of the Rockies

Food Bank of the Rockies currently sources cultural holiday foods in recognition of Lunar New Year, Ramadan, and Navidad. [Please complete this survey](#) to indicate your interest in purchasing foods to support your neighbors' celebration of these holidays in 2025. This will enable us to do our best to accommodate the amounts needed. You can also provide further information regarding any holidays your neighbors may require specific foods for.

Examples of foods sourced:



- Lunar New Year: Dried Dates, Fresh Oranges, Fresh Apples, Canned Pineapple, Peanuts, Cashews, Sunflower Seeds, Banana leaves, White Long Grain Rice, Ground Pork
- Ramadan: Dried Dates, Almonds, Cashews, Pistachios, Broth, Dried Chickpeas, Dried Lentils, Cooking Oil, Jasmine Rice, Raisins, Plain Yogurt, Halal Meat
- Navidad: Fresh Onions, Fresh Tomatoes, Fresh Tomatillos, Fresh Garlic, Corn Husks, Masa Flour, Dry Pinto Beans, Dry Black Beans, Ground Beef, Ground Pork, Chicken Drumsticks, Dried Ancho Chilies, Dried Guajillo Chilies, Ground Cumin

Find these items on Partner Express by searching “Culturally Responsive” in the description.

Contact the Culturally Responsive team with any questions or feedback [CRFI@foodbankrockies.org](mailto:CRFI@foodbankrockies.org).