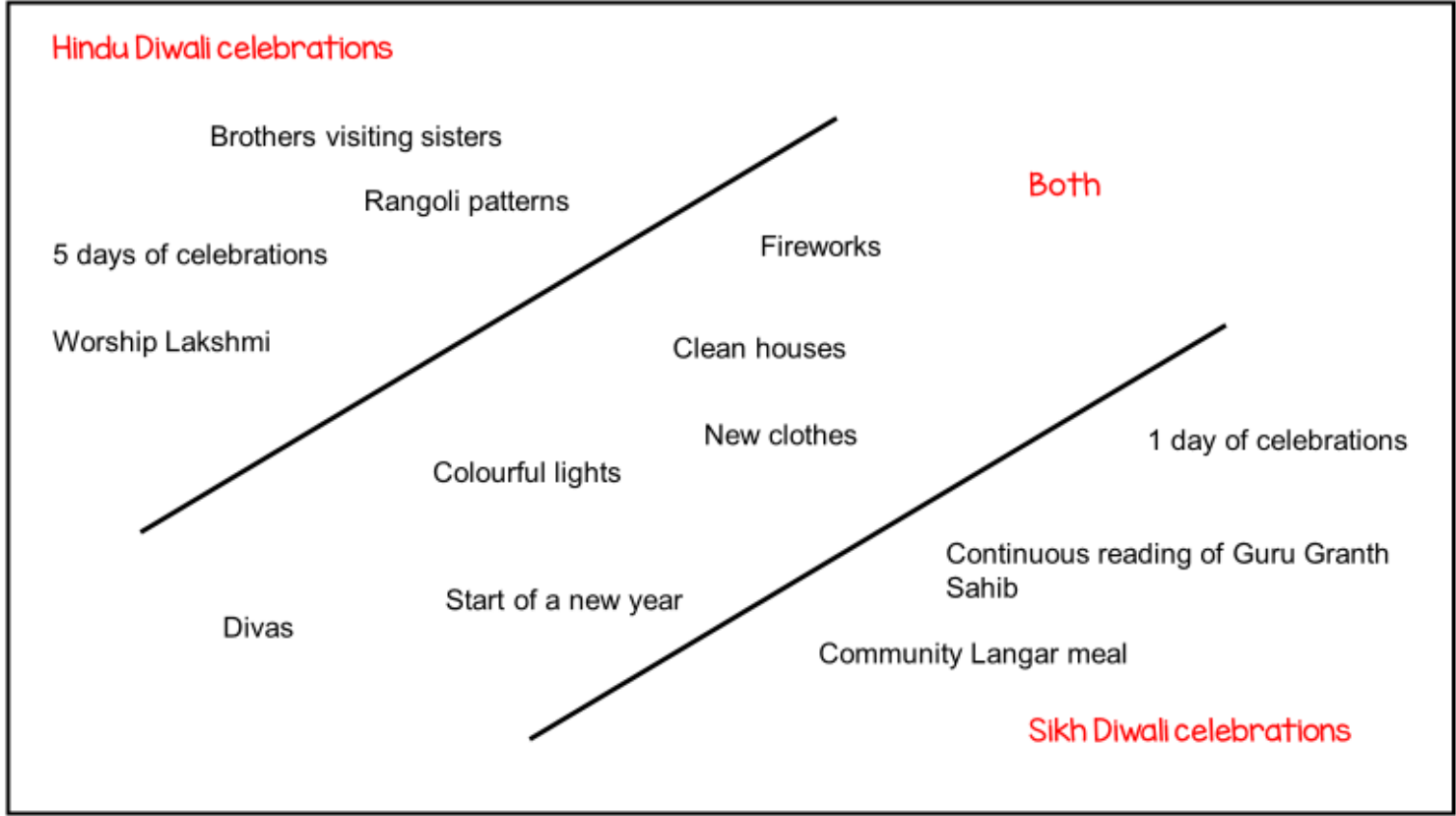
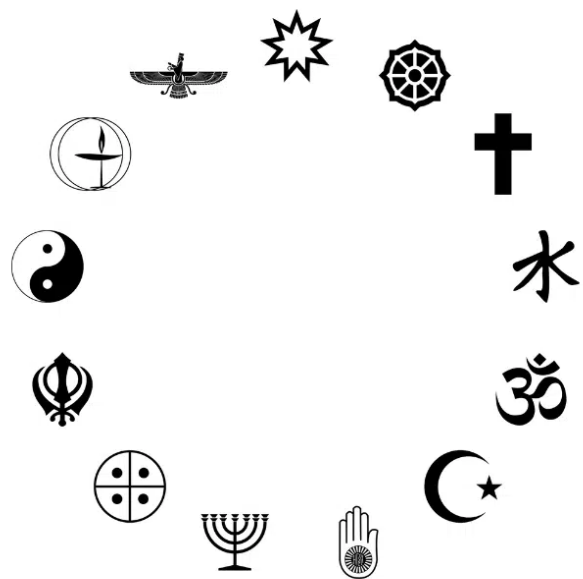


Festival	A day or period of celebration
Religious festival	A festival celebrated by a certain or specific group of churches or religions.
Non-religious festival	A festival celebrated by a group of people, community due to tradition and culture.
Christmas	The day commemorating the Incarnation, the birth of Jesus (25 th December in most churches)
Easter	The religious season celebrating the Resurrection of Jesus from the dead; It starts on Easter Day and finished with the feast of Pentecost.
Diwali	The festival of light celebrated by Sikhs and Hindus
Hanukkah	The festival of light celebrated by Jews
Holi	The Hindu festival of colour
Equality	ensuring that every individual has an equal opportunity to make the most of their lives and talents.
Eid-ul-fitr	celebrates the end of Ramadan and Muslims express their thanks to Allah for helping them through a month of fasting and for bringing blessings to all Muslims
Prophet	A person who shares messages from God

Hanukkah
Remembers and celebrates when the Jewish people reestablished a temple in Jerusalem and, despite only having enough oil to burn for one day, the menorah miraculously burned for eight days.
Celebrations last eight nights.
Jewish people make latkes (fried potato cakes), play a game with a dreidel, light a menorah every night, and exchange gifts.

Holi
Remembers and celebrates the story of Prahlad and Holika.
Despite being given the gift of immunity to fire but God saved Prahlad instead
Today people dress in white and throw coloured paint and water at each other. They eat popcorn, dance and sing in the streets. Everybody is involved no matter their class, caste, gender or age. Bonfires are lit and an effigy of Holika is put on top



Eid-ul-Adha
Remembers and celebrates the story of Prophet Ibrahim and Isma'il
A prophet is someone who has received messages from God
Today Muslims wear new clothes and families go to the mosque to offer a special prayer and listen to a sermon/prayer service. Each family is expected to give money to charity to show that every member of Muslim society is valued and protected.

Hindu Diwali
Remembers and celebrates the story of Rama and Sita and how Ravana imprisoned Sita.
After Rama defeated Ravana, everyone in the kingdom lit an oil lamp to help guide them. Once they made it back, everyone celebrated their safe arrival.
Today Hindus buy and exchange gifts like sweets and dried fruit. Diwali is also a traditional time to redecorate homes and buy new clothes. Hindus make rangoli designs, prepare food and light oil lamps

Sikh Diwali
Remembers and celebrates when Guru Hargobind freed 52 Hindu princes from unfair imprisonment.
When he returned to the Golden Temple the Sikh people had lit it up with lights in celebration.
Today Sikhs clean their houses and then decorate them with lights, are given new clothes. During the two days before Diwali the Guru Granth Sahib is read from start to finish. The gurdwara is lit up and the community gathers for a langar meal and to watch firework displays.