

MEANING

- “The festival of the breaking of the (Ramadan) fast”
- Eid al-Fitr was one of the two major Islamic holidays (the other being Eid al-Adha). It marks the end of Ramadan.

GREETINGS

- Eid Mubarak! (“A blessed Eid!” – Arabic)
- Eid Sa’eed! (“A happy Eid!” – Arabic)

WHEN

- Immediately follows Ramadan in the Islamic lunar calendar and shifts up roughly 11 days each year relative to the Gregorian calendar. Eid al-Fitr lasts at least one day and as many as three days in certain cultures.
- The date of this holiday may vary among Muslims by a day or two, depending on how and when the new crescent moon is ascertained.
- Eid al-Fitr technically begins at sunset; however, the Eid al-Fitr communal prayer and celebration usually take place the next morning.

COMMON PRACTICES

- To celebrate the end of Ramadan, many Muslims will partake in a special communal prayer in the morning and enjoy meals and sweets with friends and family throughout the day.
- In many cultures, Eid al-Fitr is a day of exchanging gifts.

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS?

Email: inclusion@msu.edu

Type of Calendar:

Islamic (lunar)



Eid al-Fitr

Arabic

[Eed al-fitter](#)



- Eid al-Fitr is one of the two most important holidays on the Islamic calendar. Many students, staff and faculty will travel to be with family or friends during this festive time. They may also need to leave campus early on the day that Eid al-Fitr begins in order to prepare for the holiday before it starts at sundown. And many will attend the communal prayer the next morning.
- Instructors and supervisors should avoid scheduling required tests, exams or other activities on Eid al-Fitr.
- Students, staff, and faculty should be given the opportunity to reschedule any tests, exams or study or work activities that must be scheduled on Eid al-Fitr.

FOR MORE INFO VISIT:

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