

MEANING

- “Tabernacle.”
- A week-long fall Harvest festival celebrated by dwelling in a temporary outdoor hut - a “sukkah.”
- Jews eat meals, spend time and even sleep in the sukkah to commemorate the 40-year journey of the ancient Israelites in the desert, and as a reminder of the fragility of life.

GREETINGS

- Chag Sameach (“A good holiday” – Hebrew).
- Gut Yontif (“A good holiday” - Yiddish).
- During the middle days of the holiday (called “chol HaMoed”) a customary greeting is “Moadim l’simcha” (may your times be happy), to which a customary response is “chagim u’zmanim l’sasson” (“joyous holidays and seasons!” – Hebrew).

WHEN

- Hebrew calendar: 15-21 Tishrei.
- Western calendar: September or October.
- Sukkot begins at sundown.

COMMON PRACTICES

- Eating festival meals in the sukkah.
- Saying a special blessing in the Sukkah holding “the four species” – plants that symbolize the unity and diversity of the Jewish people.

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS?

Email: inclusion@msu.edu

Type of Calendar:

Hebrew (lunisolar)



Sukkot

Hebrew

Soo·kowl



- Jewish students, staff and faculty may need to travel during this time to spend the holiday with family or friends.
- Jewish students, staff and faculty may need to leave campus early on the day that Sukkot begins in order to prepare for the holiday before it begins at sundown.
- Some students, staff and faculty may need to work remotely during the week of Sukkot and the two days that follow if their usual residence in East Lansing does not permit the building of a Sukkah (e.g., an apartment building).
- Instructors and supervisors should avoid scheduling required tests, exams or other activities on the first two days of Sukkot.
- Students, staff and faculty should be given the opportunity to reschedule any tests, exams or study or work activities that must be scheduled during the week of Sukkot, particularly if they need to travel for the holiday.

FOR MORE INFO VISIT:

provost.msu.edu

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