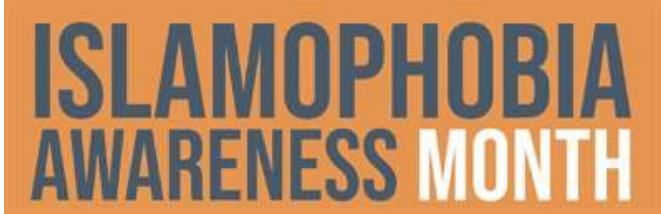


Cultural Calendar

Newsletter Issue 69: 1st November – 18th November 2021

1st – 30th November – Islamophobia Awareness Month:



Islamophobia Awareness Month highlights the threat of Islamophobic hate crimes and showcases the positive contributions of British Muslims to society.

1st November – All Saints' Day (Christian):



All Saints' Day (also known as All Hallows' Day or Hallowmas) is the day after All Hallows' Eve (Hallowe'en). It is a feast day celebrated on 1st November by Anglicans and Roman Catholics. It is an opportunity for believers to remember all saints and martyrs, known and unknown, throughout Christian history.

2nd November – All Souls' Day (Christian):



All Souls' Day, also known as the Commemoration of All the Faithful Departed and the Day of the Dead, is a day of prayer and remembrance for the souls of those who have died, which is observed by Latin Catholics and other Christian denominations.

2nd November – Dhanteras (Hindu):



Dhanteras, also known as Dhanatrayodashi, is the first day that marks the festival of Diwali in India. It is celebrated on the thirteenth lunar day of Krishna Paksha in the Hindu calendar month of Ashvin.

4th November – Diwali (Sikh, Hindu):



Diwali is a festival of lights and one of the major festivals celebrated by Hindus, Jains, Sikhs and some Buddhists, notably Newar Buddhists. The festival usually lasts five days and is celebrated during the Hindu lunisolar month Kartika.

5th November – Guy Fawkes Night:



Guy Fawkes Night is an annual commemoration observed primarily in the United Kingdom. Its history begins with the events of 5th November 1605, when Guy Fawkes, a member of the Gunpowder Plot, was arrested while guarding explosives the plotters had placed beneath the House of Lords.

Celebrating the fact that King James I had survived the attempt on his life, people lit bonfires around London; and months later, the introduction of the Observance of 5th November Act enforced an annual public day of thanksgiving for the plot's failure.

6th November – Bhai Dooj (Hindu):



Bhai Dooj is a Hindu festival celebrating the unconditional love bond between a brother and a sister. On this day, sisters pray to God for the longevity, well-being, and prosperity of their beloved brother.

8th November – Intersex Day of Remembrance:



Intersex Day of Remembrance, also known as Intersex Solidarity Day, is an internationally observed civil awareness day designed to highlight issues faced by intersex people. It marks the birthday of Herculine Barbin, a French intersex person whose memoirs were later published by Michel Foucault in *Herculine Barbin: Being the Recently Discovered Memoirs of a Nineteenth-century French Hermaphrodite*.

11th November – Chhath Puja (Hindu):



Chhath is an ancient Hindu Vedic festival historically native to the Indian subcontinent, more specifically, the Indian states of Bihar, and, Jharkhand and the Madhesh region of Nepal. The festival is dedicated to worship Lord Surya (the Sun deity). "Chhathi Maiya" is the mother goddess who provides strength and support to the poor.

11th November – Remembrance Day:



Remembrance Day is a memorial day observed in Commonwealth member states. Remembrance Day has been observed since the end of the First World War to remember armed forces members who have died in the line of duty. Following a tradition inaugurated by King George V in 1919, the day is also marked by war remembrances in many non-Commonwealth countries.

14th November – World Diabetes Day:



Globally, an estimated 422 million adults were living with diabetes in 2014, compared to 108 million in 1980. The global prevalence of diabetes has nearly doubled since 1980, rising from 4.7% to 8.5% in the adult population. This reflects an increase in associated risk factors such as being overweight or obese. Over the past decade, diabetes prevalence has risen faster in low and middle-income countries than in high-income countries. Diabetes is a major cause of blindness, kidney failure, heart attack, stroke and lower limb amputation. Healthy diet, physical activity and avoiding tobacco use can prevent or delay type 2 diabetes. In addition diabetes can be treated and its consequences avoided or delayed with medication, regular screening and treatment for complications.