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## **Diversity Calendar**

## December 2020

Date	Religion/Culture	Event
Dec 1 <sup>st</sup>		World AIDS Day
		Est. 1988, this is a day to unite in our continued fight against
		HIV and show our support to those who suffer from the
		disease and to those who have lost a loved one.
Dec 3 <sup>rd</sup>		International Day of Persons with Disabilities
		Est. in 1992 by UN, the purpose of this day is to promote our
		understanding of disabilities and support the dignity, rights
		and well-being of people suffering from a disability.
Dec 6 <sup>th</sup>	Christianity	St. Nicholas Day
		This is a celebration of St. Nicholas, who showed his generosity
	Eastern Europe incl.	by giving gifts to children, or putting a coin in their boots.
	Belgium, Austria and	There are many ways of celebrating, depending on the various
	Netherlands	adaptations by each culture. However, a common tradition is
		to leave a pair of boots/shoes by the front door or a fireplace,
		the night before. In the North American and British culture, St.
- ath		Nicholas is famously known as Santa Claus/ Father Christmas.
Dec 6 <sup>th</sup>	Canada	National Day of Remembrance and Action on
		Violence Against Women Canada
		Est. in 1991, this day is to mark the anniversary of the 14
		women killed in Montreal's École Polytechnique. Gender
		based violence is still prolific in Canada affecting many lives
		across the country. Today, lets raise our own awareness and
Dec 8 <sup>th</sup>	Catholic	speak up on violence against women.
Dec 8	Catholic	Feast of the Immaculate Conception
		A celebration of the Virgin Mary who conceived without sin. It
		is celebrated by attending Mass and festivities such as parades
Dec 10 <sup>th</sup>	Global	and special food preparation.
Dec 10	Global	Human Rights Day On the 10 <sup>th</sup> December, 1948, the Universal Declaration of
		Human Rights was adopted by the UN, following WWII.
		Women and men from all cultures, and religions drafted the
		Declaration, with one universal mission: <b>to protect the</b>
		fundamental rights of ALL humans.
Dec 10 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup>	Jewish	Chanukah/Hanukkah
		This is the Jewish Festival of light. The holiday is celebrated
		with the lighting of the menorah, prayers, special foods and
		gifts.
Dec 16 <sup>th</sup> – 24	Mexican Culture	Las Posadas
		This is a Mexican tradition, to remember the difficult journey
		of Mary and Joseph and their search for an inn, for the safe
		or wary and Joseph and their search for all lills, for the sale

		birth of Jesus. This is a fun filled celebration with friends and
D 40 <sup>th</sup>		family, songs & parades.
Dec 18 <sup>th</sup>		International Migrants Day
		A day to raise awareness of the rights and freedoms of
c†		migrants, all over the world.
Dec 21 <sup>st</sup>	Pagan	Yule - Winter Solstice
		Winter Solstice marks the longest night of the year. It is a time of reflection, before the return of the sun (longer days).  Celebrations include, decorating houses – with lots of greenery, including mistletoe, holding procession and gifts giving. Many of the traditions are still observed in the secular celebration of Christmas in many parts of the world.
Dec 24 <sup>th</sup>		Christmas Eve
		The day or evening, before Christmas. In some parts of the world, special dinners and exchange of gifts take place on this night.
Dec 25 <sup>th</sup>	Christianity	Christmas Day
		A celebration of the birth of Jesus. Traditions include gifts for
		children from Santa Claus, decorating trees, special dinners
		and gift exchanges with family and friends.
Dec 26 <sup>th</sup>	Secular Holiday	Boxing Day
	•	This is the day after Christmas, which traditionally celebrated
		the less fortunate, by distributing gifts.
Dec 31 <sup>st</sup>	Scottish	Hogmanay
		Celebrated with extensive fireworks and torch light
		processions, Hogmanay marks the last day of the year and the
		Winter Solstice.
Dec 26 <sup>th</sup> – Jan	African American	Kwanza
1 <sup>st</sup>		Kwanza is a time for many African Americans around the world
		to celebrate their cultural values and heritage. The holiday was
		founded by Dr. Maulana Karenga in 1966, as a way to bring
		African Americans together following riots based of race and
		discrimination. The celebration built on seven principles:
		unity, self-determination, collective work and responsibility,
		cooperative economics, purpose, creativity and faith. Each
		day of Kwanza is dedicated one of these principles.

Above are the main multicultural celebrations for the month of December, 2020. There may be some celebrations, which have not been included in this calendar and customs that may vary. If you would like me to add your special holiday or vary/add customs, please write me at <a href="mailto:afsana@gcmediation.com">afsana@gcmediation.com</a>.