

# What is Sigd?

Evening of Wednesday, November 19, 2025 • 28 Cheshvan, 5786 -  
Evening of Thursday, November 20, 2025 • 29 Cheshvan, 5786

Sigd is an Amharic word meaning “prostration” or “worship” and is the commonly used name for a holiday celebrated by the Ethiopian Jewish community on the 29th of the Hebrew month of Cheshvan. This date is exactly 50 days after Yom Kippur, usually falling out in late October or November, and according to Ethiopian Jewish tradition is also the date that G-d first revealed himself to Moses.

## What is Sigd?

Sigd is an ancient Jewish holiday that was preserved by the Jews of Ethiopia (Beta Israel). In Ethiopia, people would fast and climb to the top of a high mountain, where they would pray and renew the Israelite covenant with G-d. When they finished praying, they danced back down the hill and celebrate with a feast.

Sigd takes its name from the Hebrew word Sgidah, (סגידה) or Sigdet (סגדת) in Amharic meaning “prostration” because on Sigd we bow before God.

After the mass migration of Ethiopian Jews to Israel, Ethiopian activists lobbied to make Sigd an official national holiday.

Sigd was recognized as a national holiday in Israel in 2008. Today, Sigd is taught and observed across Israel, and awareness of Sigd is growing beyond the Ethiopian Jewish community to the broader Israeli society and Jewish communities across the world.

Like all Jewish holidays, Sigd is part of our collective inheritance. Because it was preserved through the generation by Ethiopian Jews, observances should pay homage to Ethiopian Jewish customs and traditions.



## How should Sigd be observed?

For centuries, Sigd was exclusively observed in Ethiopia. The holiday moved to Israel with the Beta Israel and its observance continues to evolve. As non-Ethiopian Jews come to celebrate the holiday, there are four major areas with which to engage. Ritual Components, Theological Themes, Cultural Elements, Engaging with History

## Ritual Components

- Fasting
- Reading traditional prayers
- Reading passages from the Tanakh
- Listening to prayers in Ge'ez, the liturgical language of the Beta Israel.

## Theological Themes

- Recommitment to Torah
- Return to Jerusalem
- Repentance
- Humility/Submission to God's will

## Cultural Elements

- Serving Ethiopian foods such as Dabo
- Listening to traditional and contemporary music by Ethiopian Jews
- Dancing in traditional Ethiopians style
- Learning about the culture of Ethiopian Jews including the use of parasols

## Engaging with History

- Begin with ancient times
- Teach about Ethiopian Zionism
- Center the heroism and activism of Beta Israel in the past and today
- Highlight the experience post-Aliya
- Throughout, directly discuss complexities of race



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