

Statutory holidays

SNo	Date	English name	Spanish name	Remarks
1	January 1	New Year's Day	Ano Nuevo	First day of the year.
2	February 5	Constitution Day	Dia de la Constitucion	Celebrates the Promulgation of the 1857 and 1917 Constitutions (See also Patriotic holidays in Mexico). Observance: First Monday of February.
3	March 21	Benito Juarez's birthday	Natalicio de Benito Juarez	Commemorates President Benito Juarez's birthday on March 21, 1806 (See also Patriotic holidays in Mexico). Observance: Third Monday of March
4	May 1	Labor Day	Dia del Trabajo	Commemorates the Mexican workers' union movements (See also Patriotic holidays in Mexico).
5	September 16	Independence Day	Dia de la Independencia	Commemorates the start of the Independence War by Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla in 1810 (See also Patriotic holidays in Mexico).
6	November 20	Revolution Day	Dia de la Revolucion	Commemorates the start of the Mexican Revolution by Francisco I. Madero in 1910 (See also Patriotic holidays in Mexico). Observance: Third Monday of November.
7	December 1	Change of Federal Government	Transmision del Poder Ejecutivo Federal	Every six years, when a new President is sworn in office. Next observance: December 1, 2018.
8	December 25	Christmas	Navidad	Christmas celebration; secular and religious holiday.

Civic holidays

SNo	Date	English Name	Spanish Name	Remarks
1	February 19	Army's Day	Dia del Ejercito	Celebrates the Mexican Army on the Loyalty Day ("Dia de la Lealtad"), when President Madero was escorted by the Cadets of the Militar College to the National Palace.
2	February 24	Flag Day	Dia de la Bandera	Celebrates the current Flag of Mexico and honors the previous ones. Flag Day was implemented by President Lazaro Cardenas in 1937.
3	March 18	Anniversary of the Oil Expropriation	Aniversario de la Expropiacion petrolera	Celebrates the Oil Expropriation by President Gral. Lazaro Cardenas in 1938.
4	April 21	Heroic Defense of Veracruz	Heroica Defensa de Veracruz	Commemorates the defense against the United States occupation of Veracruz in 1914.
				Celebrates the victory of the Mexican Army, led by Gral. Ignacio Zaragoza against French forces in the city of Puebla, on May 5, 1862. Also widely celebrated in the United States. US "celebration" of this

5	May 5	Fifth of May	Cinco de Mayo	Mexican historical event is largely a result of promotions in the US by liquor, beer, and bars/taverns/clubs/restaurants since the 1980s. For many years Cinco de Mayo celebrations in the US promoted Cinco de Mayo as Mexican Independence Day which is actually September 16. Although Mexican citizens feel very proud of the meaning of Cinco de Mayo, it is not a national holiday in Mexico, but it is an official holiday in the State of Puebla where the mentioned battle took place.
6	May 8	Miguel Hidalgo's birthday	Natalicio de Miguel Hidalgo	Commemorates the birth in 1753 of Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, the initiator of the Mexican Independence War.
7	June 1	Marine's Day	Dia de la Marina	Celebrates the Mexican Navy.
8	September 13	"Boy Heroes" or "Heroic Cadets"	Dia de los Ninos Heroes	Celebrates the Battle of Chapultepec during the Mexican-American War of 1847.
9	September 15	Cry of Dolores	Grito de Dolores	Celebrates the Grito de Dolores, an event that marked the start of the independence war against Spain on the eve of September 16, 1810. It took place at a church chapel in Dolores Hidalgo, Guanajuato, led by a Creole Catholic priest Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla. See also Fiestas Patrias (Mexico).
10	September 27	End of Independence War	Consumacion de la Independencia	Celebrates the end of the Mexican Independence War on 1821, 11 years after Father Hidalgo started it.
11	September 30	Morelos' birthday	Natalicio de Jose Ma. Morelos y Pavon	Commemorates the birth in 1765 of Father Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon, one of the founding fathers of the Mexican nation.
12	October 12	Columbus Day	Descubrimiento de America	Commemorates the Discovery of the Americas in 1492 by the Italian navigator Christopher Columbus.

Festivities

SNo	Date	English Name	Spanish Name	Remarks
1	January 6	Epiphany	Dia de los Reyes Magos	Celebrates the Biblical New Testament story of the arrival of the three wise men who each brought a gift to the Christ child. Traditionally, children receive toys, and people buy a pastry called rosca de reyes. Anyone who bites into the bread and finds a figurine of the Christ child must host a party for the Day of Candlemas (February 2). It is not a state holiday.
2	February 14	Valentine's Day	Dia de San Valentin	Celebrates amorous unions. On this day, traditionally, men give chocolates, flowers, jewelry, dinner and serenade to their special women, as well as to their female friends. It is not a state holiday.
3	April 30	Children's Day	Dia del Nino	Honors all the children. It is not a state holiday.
4	May 10	Mother's	Dia de las	Honors all the mothers throughout the country. It is not a state holiday.

		Day	Madres	
5	May 15	Teacher's Day	Dia del Maestro	Honors all the teachers throughout the country. It is not a state holiday.
6	May 23	Students' Day	Dia del estudiante	Honors all the students throughout the country. It is not a state holiday.
7	Third Sunday of June	Father's Day	Dia del Padre	Honors all the fathers throughout the country. It is not a state holiday.
8	November 1	All Saints' Day (Day of the Dead)	Dia de Todos los Santos	Honors dead relatives and/or friends (who were less than 18 years of age and unmarried) with candles, food and flower offerings, altars, and pre-Columbian and Christian rituals. It is not a state holiday.
9	November 2	All Souls' Day (Day of the Dead)	Dia de los Fieles Difuntos	Honors dead relatives and/or friends (who were more than 18 years of age or married) with candles, food and flower offerings, altars, and pre-Columbian and Christian rituals. It is not a state holiday.
10	December 12	Day of the Virgin of Guadalupe	Dia de la Virgen de Guadalupe	Celebrates the day that Our Lady of Guadalupe appeared on Tepeyac hill to the native Juan Diego Cuauhtlatoatzin. It is not a state holiday.
11	December 16-24	Las Posadas	Las Posadas	Commemorates the Biblical New Testament story of Joseph and Mary's search for shelter in Bethlehem. Consists of candlelight processions as well as stops at various nativity scenes.
12	December 24	Christmas Eve	Nochebuena	Celebrates the eve of the nativity of Jesus, as both a secular and religious winter holiday. The traditional treats for this holiday are bunuelos, tamales and atole or champurrado. Sometimes they eat gelatina de colores (different flavors of Jell-O and a milk-based Jell-O mixed together to make a colorful treat) Las Posadas are celebrated nine days before Nochebuena, usually accompanied by a pinata party for children and dance music for adults.
13	December 25	Christmas	Navidad	Christmas celebration; secular and religious holiday.
14	December 28	Day of the Innocents	Dia de los Santos Inocentes	On this day, people pull practical jokes on each other. It is equivalent to the U.S. version of April Fools' Day (April 1). People must not believe anything that other people say nor let them borrow any amount of money. If any person has fallen victim of the joke, the person pulling the joke will say 'Inocente palomita...!', literally meaning 'Innocent little dove' (equivalent to saying April Fools!).
15	December 31	New Year's Eve	Ano Nuevo Vispera	Mexicans celebrate New Year's Eve or locally known as Ano Nuevo, by downing a grape with each of the twelve chimes of the bell during the midnight countdown, while making a wish with each one. Mexican families decorate homes and parties, during New Year's, with colors such as red, to encourage an overall improvement of lifestyle and love, yellow to encourage blessings of improved employment conditions, green to improve financial circumstances and white to improved health. Mexican sweet bread is baked with a coin or charm hidden in the dough. When the bread is served, the recipient whose slice contains the coin or charm is believed to be blessed with good luck in the new year. Another tradition is making a list of all the bad or unhappy events from the current year; before midnight, this list is thrown into a fire, symbolizing the removal of negative energy from the new year. At the same time, thanks is expressed

for all the good things had during the year that is coming to its end so that they will continue to be had in the new year.

Mexicans celebrate by having a dinner at 1:00am with their families, the traditional meal being turkey and mole, a tradition which has now spanned worldwide. Those who want to party generally go out afterwards, to local parties or night clubs. If you're in Mexico, you can still enjoy festivities in the street. In Mexico City there is a huge street festival on New Year's Eve; celebrations center around the Zocalo, the city's main square. You can expect a lot of firecrackers, fireworks and sparklers. At midnight there is a lot of noise and everyone shouts: "Feliz ano nuevo!" People embrace, make noise, set off firecrackers, and sing Auld Lang Syne.

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Original source : en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_holidays_in_Mexico