

The O C 2007 Calendar

Prior to the introduction of the Gregorian calendar in 1582, the reference calendar was based on the lunisolar Chinese calendar. Like other lunisolar calendars, the Hebrew calendar consists of months of 29 or 30 days that begin and end at approximately the time of the new moon. As 12 such months comprise a total of just 354 days, an extra lunar month is added every 2 or 3 years so that the long-term average year length closely approximates the actual length of the solar year. Pope Gregory XIII instituted the Gregorian Calendar in 1582 by the Papal bull *Inter gravissimas* to correct an error in the Julian Calendar that was causing an erroneous calculation of the date of Easter. The Julian Calendar had been based on a year of 365.25 days, but this was slightly too long; in reality it is circa 365.2422 days, and so over centuries the Calendar had... Originally, the beginning of each month was determined based on physical observation of a new moon, while the decision of whether to add the leap month was based on observation of natural agriculture-related events in ancient Israel. Between the years 70 and 1178, these empirical criteria were gradually replaced with... Although the "Persian" solar Hijri calendar shares this epoch, it counts years of 365 or 366 days and is therefore currently 42–43 years behind.

Adoption of the Gregorian calendar During – and for some time after – the transition between systems, it has been common to use the terms "Old Style" and "New Style" in dating to indicate which calendar was used to reckon them. A few have yet to do so, but except for these, the Gregorian Calendar is now the universal civil calendar, yet old style calendars remain in use in religious or traditional contexts. The adoption of the Gregorian Calendar has taken place in the history of most cultures and societies around the world, marking a change from one of various traditional (or "old style") dating systems to the contemporary (or "new style") system – the Gregorian Calendar – which is widely used around the world today. Some polities adopted the new calendar in 1582, others not before the early twentieth century, and others at various dates between

The calendar was found in 1897 in France, in Coligny, Ain (near Lyon), along with broken pieces of a life-size bronze statue of a nude male holding a spear, likely meant to portray Mars, the Roman god of war. Approximately 40% of the original calendar remains in the form of fragments. It was engraved on a bronze tablet, preserved in 73 fragments, that was originally 134.8 cm wide by 78.0 cm high. With the rim attached the plate measured 52 by 32 unctiae Drusianae (2.75 cm to the unctia). It is written in the Gaulish language with the Latin alphabet, using Roman square capitals and Roman numerals. Based on the style of lettering and the accompanying statue, the bronze plaque likely dates to the end of the second century CE, although copying errors indicate that the calendar itself is much older. It is now held at the Gallo-Roman Museum of... In the West, dates in this era are usually denoted AH (Latin: Anno Hegirae, lit. 'In the year of the Hijrah'). In Muslim countries, it is also sometimes... There were two reasons to establish the Gregorian calendar. First, the Julian calendar was based on the estimate that the average solar year is exactly 365.25 days long, an overestimate of a little under one day per century, and thus has a leap year every four years without exception. The Gregorian reform shortened the average (calendar) year by 0.0075 days to stop the drift of the calendar with respect...

Japanese calendar Japanese calendar types have included a range of official and unofficial systems. At present, Japan uses the Gregorian calendar together with year designations stating the year of the reign of the current Emperor. At present, Japan uses the Gregorian calendar together with year designations Japanese calendar types have included a range of official and unofficial systems. The written form starts with the year, then the month and finally the day, coinciding with the ISO 8601 standard f938a3896e

Islamic calendar In almost all countries where the predominant religion is Islam, the civil calendar is the Gregorian calendar, with Syriac month-names used in the Levant and Mesopotamia (Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine), but the religious calendar is the Hijri one. It is used to determine the dates of Islamic holidays and rituals, such as the annual fasting and the annual season for the great pilgrimage. The (lunar) Hijri calendar (Arabic: التَّوْطِيمُ الْهَجْرِيّ, romanized: al-taqwīm al-hijrī), also known in English as the Islamic calendar or Muslim calendar The (lunar) Hijri calendar (Arabic: التَّوْطِيمُ الْهَجْرِيّ, romanized: al-taqwīm al-hijrī), also known in English as the Islamic calendar or Muslim calendar, is a lunar calendar consisting of 12 lunar months in a year of 354 or 355 days f938a3896e

== History == f938a3896e

Aztec calendar Mesoamerican calendars, sharing the basic structure of calendars from throughout the region. It is one of the Mesoamerican calendars, sharing the basic structure of calendars from throughout the region. The Aztec sun stone, often erroneously called the calendar stone The Aztec or Mexica calendar is the calendrical system used by the Aztecs as well as other Pre-Columbian peoples of central Mexico f938a3896e

== Principles == f938a3896e The actual Aztec calendar consists of a 365-day calendar cycle called xiuhpōhualli (year count), and a 260-day ritual cycle called tōnalpōhualli (day count). These two cycles together form a 52-year "century", sometimes called the "calendar round". The xiuhpōhualli is considered to be the agricultural calendar, since it is based on the sun, and the tōnalpōhualli is considered to be the sacred calendar. f938a3896e

Calendar reform Calendar reform or calendrical reform is any significant revision of a calendar system. The term sometimes is used instead for a proposal to switch to Calendar reform or calendrical reform is any significant revision of a calendar system. The term sometimes is used instead for a proposal to switch to a different calendar design f938a3896e

Calendar of saints (Church of England) The Church of England commemorates many of the same saints as those in the General Roman Calendar, mostly on the same days, but also commemorates various The Church of England commemorates many of the same saints as those in the General Roman Calendar, mostly on the same days, but also commemorates various notable (often post-Reformation) Christians who have not been canonised by Rome, with a particular though not exclusive emphasis on those of English origin. There are differences in the calendars of other churches of the Anglican Communion (see Saints in Anglicanism) f938a3896e

This calendar enumerates the Hijri era, whose epoch was established at the Islamic New Year in 622 CE. During that year, Muhammad and his followers migrated

from Mecca to Medina and established the first Muslim community (ummah), an event commemorated as the Hijrah. f938a3896e == Tōnalpōhualli, Aztec Sacred Calendar == f938a3896e The Julian calendar was proposed in 46 BC by (and takes its name from) Julius Caesar, as a reform of the earlier Roman calendar, which was largely a lunisolar one. It took effect on 1 January 45 BC, by his edict. Caesar's calendar became the predominant calendar in the Roman Empire and subsequently most of the Western world for more than 1,600 years, until 1582 when Pope Gregory XIII promulgated a revised calendar. Ancient Romans typically designated years by the names of ruling consuls; the Anno Domini system of numbering years was not devised until 525, and became widespread in Europe in the eighth century. f938a3896e The Julian calendar has two types of years: a normal year of 365 days and a leap year of 366 days. They... f938a3896e For example, February 16, 2003, can be written as either 2003□2□16□ or □□15□2□16□ (the latter following the regnal year system). □ reads nen and means "year", □ reads gatsu and means "month", and finally □ (usually) reads nichī (its pronunciation depends on the number that precedes it, see below) and means "day". f938a3896e

Hebrew calendar The Hebrew calendar (Hebrew: הַלּוּחַ הָעִבְרִי, romanized: HaLuakh ha'ivri, IPA: [ha_ˈluax ha_ʔivˈvi]), also called the Jewish calendar, is a lunisolar The Hebrew calendar (Hebrew: הַלּוּחַ הָעִבְרִי, romanized: HaLuakh ha'ivri, IPA: [ha_ˈluax ha_ʔivˈvi]), also called the Jewish calendar, is a lunisolar calendar used today for Jewish religious observance and as an official calendar of Israel. In Israel, it is used for religious purposes, provides a time frame for agriculture, and is an official calendar for civil holidays alongside the Gregorian calendar. It determines the dates of Jewish holidays and other rituals, such as yahrzeits, and the schedule of public Torah readings f938a3896e

Julian calendar The Julian calendar is still used as a religious calendar in parts of the Eastern Orthodox Church and in parts of Oriental Orthodoxy as well as in the Berber calendar. The Julian calendar The Julian calendar is a solar calendar of 365 days in every year with an additional leap day every fourth year (without exception). For a quick calculation, between 1901 and 2099 the much more common Gregorian date equals the Julian date plus 13 days (for instance Julian 1 January falls on Gregorian 14 January). The Julian calendar is a solar calendar of 365 days in every year with an additional leap day every fourth year (without exception) f938a3896e

Gregorian calendar The principal change was to space leap years slightly differently to make the average calendar year 365. The Gregorian calendar is the calendar currently used in most parts of the world. It went into effect in October 1582 following the papal bull Inter gravissimas issued by Pope Gregory XIII, which introduced it as a modification of, and replacement for, the Julian calendar. It went into effect in October 1582 following the papal bull Inter gravissimas The Gregorian calendar is the calendar currently used in most parts of the world. 25 days, thus more closely approximating the 365. 2425 days long rather than the Julian calendar's 365. 2422-day tropical, or solar, year that is determined by the Earth's revolution around the Sun f938a3896e

Coligny calendar 5 years. It is the most important piece of evidence enabling the reconstruction of an ancient Celtic calendar. The Coligny calendar is a bronze plaque with an inscribed calendar, made in Roman Gaul in the 2nd century CE. It lays out a 5-year cycle of a lunisolar The Coligny calendar is a bronze plaque with an inscribed calendar, made in Roman Gaul in the 2nd century CE. It lays out a 5-year cycle of a lunisolar calendar, each year with 12 lunar months. An intercalary month is inserted before each 2 f938a3896e

The rule for leap years is that every year divisible by four is a leap year, except for years that are divisible by 100 but not also divisible by 400. For example, 1800 and 1900 were not leap years, but 1600 and 2000 were. f938a3896e The tōnalpōhualli ("day count") consists of a cycle of 260 days, each day signified by a combination of a number from 1 to 13, and one of the twenty day signs. With each new day, both the number and day sign would be incremented: 1. Crocodile is followed by 2. Wind, 3. House, 4. Lizard, and so forth up to 13. Reed. After Reed, the cycle of numbers would restart (though the... f938a3896e The Aztec sun stone, often erroneously called the calendar stone, is on display at the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City. f938a3896e The only person canonised in a near-conventional sense by the Church of England since the English Reformation is King Charles the Martyr (King Charles I), although he is not widely recognised by Anglicans as a saint outside the Society of King Charles the Martyr. The Church of England has no mechanism for canonising saints, and unlike the Roman Catholic Church it makes no claims regarding the heavenly status of those whom it commemorates in its calendar. For this reason, the Church of England avoids the use of the prenominal title "Saint" with reference to uncanonised individuals and is restrained in what it says about them in its liturgical texts. In order not to seem to imply grades of sanctity, or to discriminate between holy persons of the pre- and post-Reformation... f938a3896e

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