

2018 Trees Wall Calendar

In modern-times, Sikhs also use the Gregorian calendar and historically, the Bikrami and Hijri calendars were influential. For centuries, Sikhs used the Bikrami calendar predominantly but the proposal of an independent Sikh calendar first arose in the 1960s by Pal Singh Purewal to help demarcate the religion from Hinduism. By the 1990s, the sidereal-year calendar Purewal created was adopted by Sikh institutions in Punjab, with slight changes by a committee to correct the differences it had with the tropical-year Gregorian calendar. Since 1999, the calendar is used to determine the... 3d85182386

Nanakshahi calendar The Nanakshahi calendar (Gurmukhi: ਨਾਨਕਸ਼ਾਹੀ, romanized: Nānakshāhī), or Sikh calendar, is a tropical solar calendar used in Sikhism. The Nanakshahi calendar allows for all important dates to occur on the same day as the Gregorian calendar indicates. The year begins with the month of Chet, with 1 Chet corresponding to 14 March. It is based on the "Barah Maha" (Twelve Months), a composition composed by the Sikh gurus reflecting the changes in nature conveyed in the twelve-month cycle of the year. It is based on the The Nanakshahi calendar (Gurmukhi: ਨਾਨਕਸ਼ਾਹੀ, romanized: Nānakshāhī), or Sikh calendar, is a tropical solar calendar used in Sikhism. The reference epoch of the Nanakshahi calendar is the birth of Guru Nanak Dev, corresponding to the year 1469 CE 3d85182386

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. 3d85182386 == History == 3d85182386 The current system of the Javanese calendar was inaugurated by Sultan Agung of Mataram in the Gregorian year 1633 CE. Prior to this, the Javanese had used the Śaka calendar, which has its epoch in 78 CE and uses the lunisolar cycle for calculating time. Sultan Agung's calendar retained the Saka calendar year system of counting, but differs by using the same lunar year measurement system as the Islamic calendar, rather than the solar year. Occasionally, the Javanese calendar... 3d85182386 == History == 3d85182386 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... 3d85182386 The National Constituent Assembly at first intended to create a new calendar marking the "era of Liberty", beginning on 14 July 1789, the date of the storming... 3d85182386

Bengali calendar other symbols. The Bengali calendar or Bangla calendar (colloquially Bāñlā Sôn or Bāñlā Sāl, 'Bangla Year') is a solar calendar used in the Bengal region The Bengali calendar or Bangla calendar (colloquially Bāñlā Sôn or Bāñlā Sāl, 'Bangla Year') is a solar calendar used in the Bengal region of the Indian subcontinent. In contrast to the traditional Indian Hindu calendar, which begins with the month Chaitra, the Bengali calendar starts with Baishakh. A revised version of the calendar is officially used in Bangladesh, while this traditional version continues to be followed in the Indian states of West Bengal, Tripura, and Assam 3d85182386

According to most Roman accounts, their original calendar was established by their legendary first king Romulus. It consisted of ten months, beginning in spring with March and leaving winter as an unassigned span of days before the next year. These months each had 30 or 31 days and ran for 38 nundinal cycles, each forming a kind of eight-day week—nine days counted inclusively in the Roman manner—and ending with religious rituals and a public market. This fixed calendar bore traces of its origin as an observational lunar one. In particular, the most important days of each month—its kalends, nones, and ides—seem to have derived from the new moon, the first-quarter moon, and the full moon respectively. To a late date, the College of Pontiffs formally proclaimed each of these days on the Capitoline Hill and Roman dating counted down inclusively towards the next such day in any month. (For example, the year-end festival of Terminalia on 23 February was called VII... 3d85182386 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... 3d85182386 The Melanau concept of the universe is a multilayered one, in which the territories of all should be respected and a balance maintained. Hence, it is important to be aware of one's surroundings: changes in the weather, the wind, the tides and the position of the constellations. The Melanau calendar is a guide for daily activities such as fishing, planting, harvesting, homebuilding and marriage, because the calendar is guided by the constellations and the ways of nature, spirits... 3d85182386

Javanese calendar The Gregorian calendar is the official calendar of the Republic of Indonesia and civil society, while the Islamic calendar is used by Muslims and the Indonesian government for religious worship and deciding relevant Islamic holidays. It is used concurrently with two other calendars, the Gregorian calendar and the Islamic calendar. concurrently with two other calendars, the Gregorian calendar and the Islamic calendar. The Gregorian calendar is the official calendar of the Republic of Indonesia The Javanese calendar (Javanese: ꦥꦤꦒꦁꦭꦤ꧀ꦗꦮ, romanized: Pananggalan Jawa) is the calendar of the Javanese people 3d85182386

The Javanese calendar is used by the main ethnicities of Java island—that is, the Javanese, Madurese, and Sundanese people—primarily as a cultural icon and identifier, and as a maintained tradition of antiquity. The Javanese calendar is used for cultural and spiritual purposes. 3d85182386

Melanau calendar The rise and fall of the Sun, the Moon and the stars determine the time for planting, harvesting, fishing, building, travel and marriage. The Melanau calendar (Malay: Bulan Melanau) is a calendar used by the Melanau people of Borneo. The first month, Pengejin The Melanau calendar (Malay: Bulan Melanau) is a calendar used by the Melanau people of Borneo. Each month in the Melanau calendar consists of 30 days. Each month is named for occurrences during the month or events which are supposed to have occurred during that particular month, according to legend. Its year consists of 12 months. The first month, Pengejin, signifies the celebration of the Kaul festival (a giving of thanks for the preceding year, with prayers for the year ahead). Its year consists of 12 months. It is guided by the constellations, natural phenomena and guardian spirits 3d85182386

Inscriptional evidences from Pagan in Myanmar from the 11th century CE and in Sukhothai in Thailand from the 14th century CE point to... 3d85182386 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. 3d85182386 The Bengali calendar began in 590–600 CE to commemorate the ascension of Shashanka, the first independent king in Bengal's unified polity. The first day of the Bengali year is known as Pohela Boishakh (1st of Boishakh), which is a public holiday in Bangladesh. 3d85182386

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 3d85182386

== Melanau universe == 3d85182386

Tamil calendar It is used in the Indian subcontinent, and other countries with significant The Tamil calendar is a sidereal solar calendar used by the Tamil people. It is used in the Indian subcontinent, and other countries with significant Tamil population like Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore, Myanmar and Mauritius. The Tamil calendar is a sidereal solar calendar used by the Tamil people. It is used in contemporary times for cultural, religious and agricultural events, with the Gregorian calendar largely used for official purposes 3d85182386

The Aztec sun stone, often erroneously called the calendar stone, is on display at the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City. 3d85182386 == Tōnalpōhualli, Aztec Sacred Calendar == 3d85182386 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 unciae Drusianae (2.75 cm to the uncia). 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... 3d85182386

Roman calendar The Roman calendar was used by the Roman Kingdom and Roman Republic. Although the term is primarily used for Rome's pre-Julian calendars, it is often used The Roman calendar was used by the Roman Kingdom and Roman Republic. Although the term is primarily used for Rome's pre-Julian calendars, it is often used inclusively of the Julian calendar established by Julius Caesar in 46 BC 3d85182386

The Saka Era was widely used in Bengal prior to the arrival of Muslim rule in the region, according to various epigraphical evidence. The Bikrami calendar was in use by the Bengali people of the region. This calendar... 3d85182386 == History == 3d85182386

French Republican calendar The calendar consisted of twelve 30-day months, each divided into three 10-day cycles similar to weeks, plus five or six intercalary days at the end to fill out the balance of a solar year. It was used in government records in France and other areas under French rule, including Belgium, Luxembourg, and parts of the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Malta, and Italy. The French Republican calendar (French: *calendrier républicain français*), also commonly called the French Revolutionary calendar (*calendrier révolutionnaire* The French Republican calendar (French: *calendrier républicain français*), also commonly called the French Revolutionary calendar (*calendrier révolutionnaire français*), was a calendar created and implemented during the French Revolution and used by the French government for about 12 years from late 1793 to 1805, and for 18 days by the Paris Commune in 1871, meant to replace the Gregorian calendar. It was designed in part to remove all religious and royalist influences from the calendar, and it was part of a larger attempt at dechristianisation and decimalisation in France (which also included decimal time of day, decimalisation of currency, and metrication) 3d85182386

The Bengali era is called Bengali Sambat (BS) and has a zero year that starts in 593/594 CE. It is 594 less than the AD or CE year in the Gregorian calendar if it is before Pohela Boishakh, or 593 less if after Pohela Boishakh. 3d85182386

Hebrew calendar It determines the dates of Jewish holidays and other rituals, such as *yahrzeits*, and the schedule of public Torah readings. 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. The Hebrew calendar (Hebrew: *הלוח העברי*, romanized: *HaLuakh ha'ivri*, IPA: [haˈluax haˈivʁi]), also called the Jewish calendar, is a lunisolar The Hebrew calendar (Hebrew: *הלוח העברי*, romanized: *HaLuakh ha'ivri*, IPA: [haˈluax haˈivʁi]), also called the Jewish calendar, is a lunisolar calendar used today for Jewish religious observance and as an official calendar of Israel 3d85182386

There are several references to the calendar in early Tamil literature. Nakkeerar, the Sangam period author of the *Neṭunalvāṭai*, wrote in the third century CE that the Sun travels each year from Mesha/Chittirai in mid-April through 11 successive signs of the zodiac. The same is referenced to by Kūdalūr Kiḷar in *Puṟaṇāṇūru*. Tolkappiyam, the oldest surviving Tamil grammar text, divides the year into six seasons and Chittirai marks the start of the "ilavenil" (summer) season. The fifth century CE treatise of Cilappatikaram mentions the 12 *rāśis* (zodiac signs) that correspond to the Tamil months. The sixth century epic *Manimekalai* alludes to this to the Hindu solar calendar. 3d85182386

Coligny calendar 5 years. An intercalary month is inserted before each 2.

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. It is the most important piece of evidence enabling the reconstruction of an ancient Celtic calendar. It lays out a 5-year cycle of a lunisolar calendar, The Coligny calendar is a bronze plaque with an inscribed calendar, made in Roman Gaul in the 2nd century CE 3d85182386

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