

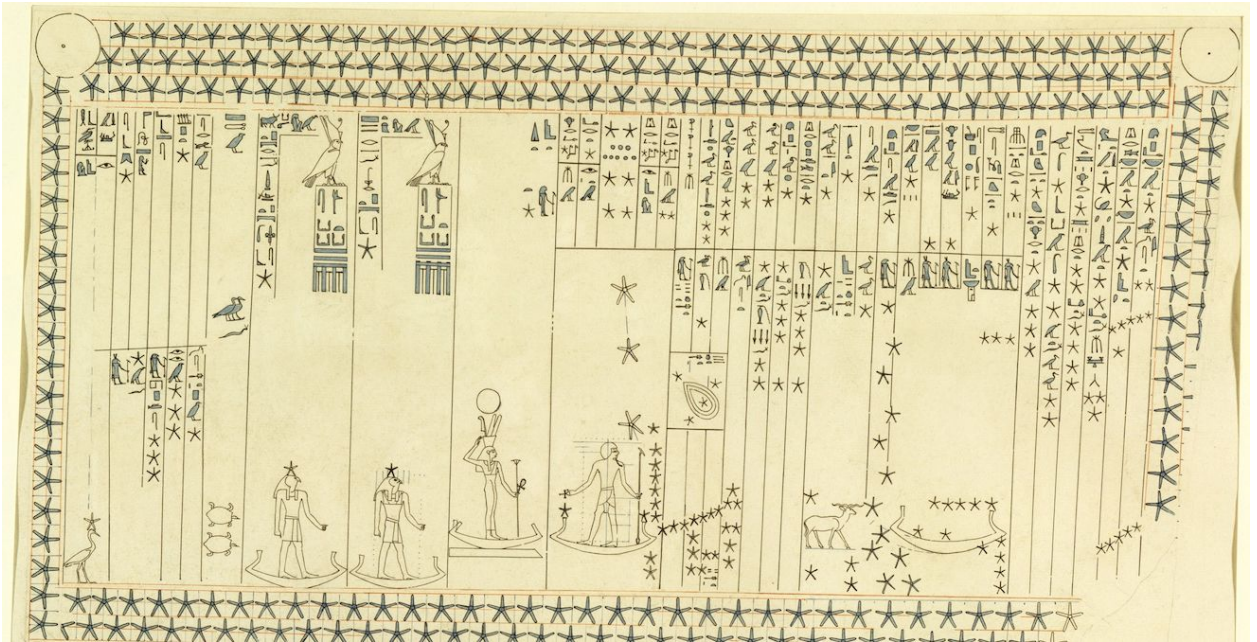
Write-Up for Visitors:

Egyptian Calendar

<https://www.ancient-egypt-online.com/ancient-egyptian-calendar.html>

<https://nilescribes.org/2017/12/20/the-ancient-egyptian-calendar/>





Egyptian Calendar

The Egyptian Calendar was similar to the western calendar we use today, but not the same. There were just 3 longer seasons, 10 days in a week and an additional 5 days of holiday at the end of the year. The Egyptians incorporated their gods into the calendar, and the calendar was aligned with the solar cycles. Egyptians used the stars moon and sun to help create their calendar.

- 365 day calendar, divided into three seasons of 120 days
- Seasons had 4 months of 30 days
- Every month was divided into 10 day increments called decans
- Calendar lost 1 day every 4 years
- Julius Caesar added a leap year day in 46 BCE, that would occur once every 4 years, this system is what the western calendar was made from

The Egyptian civil calendar

The first season was called Akhet, which means flood. This season included the months Tekh, Menhet, Hwt-Hrw, and Ka-Hr-Ka

The 2nd Season was Proyet. The months were Sf-Bdt, Redh Wer, Redh Neds, and Renwet

The 3rd season, Shomu, meant low water- months were Hnsw, Hnt-Htj, Ipt-Hmt, Wep-Renpet- this was the growing season

There was a 5 day period separate from the rest of the year seen as a holiday, Egyptians would celebrate birthdays of gods and would not work.

Stars

- Egyptians used stars to help track time. For example the heliacal rising of the star Sirius meant the flooding of the Nile
- **Sirius**- The brightest star, considered the power backing the sun Sirius kept the spiritual body alive while the sun kept the physical body alive, some say sirius was the star the wise men followed to bring bring jesus presents
- Assisted by the god ISIS
- Stars would also be used to decipher when diseases would come and be cured

Significant Dates

- July 19- new year
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Dates

- Month #/season#/ name of season/ # of day relative ot month/ year/ruler

2/Spring/25/2019/Trump- according to Egyptians that would be our date

Roman Calendar

The Roman calendar is not particularly popular, but was an important part of the ancient Roman civilizations, one of the most well-known civilizations in history. It has several different systems that rely on both lunar and solar systems: the prehistoric lunar calendar, the legendary ten-month calendar, and the final Republican calendar to which several reforms were made.

The prehistoric lunar calendar had months of about 29-30 days and 8-day weeks, starting from the first signs of a new crescent moon. They had 12 months like our current calendar but, since the months were shorter and would fall out of alignment with the seasons if a system was not implemented to fix it, the calendar was likely suspended during the winter.

The legendary ten-month calendar is similar to ours and yet not at all. As suggested by the name, it has 10 months, each consisting of 30 or 31 days. The 31-day months were called "full" months, and the others "hollow". Like our current calendar they had March, April, May, June, September, October, and November, but instead of July and August (named later after Julius Caesar and Augustus), they had Quintilis and Sextilis. This calendar has somewhat of a dark secret, however -- it is thought by some scholars that this calendar never existed in the first place, and was fabricated later on, as there is only evidence of its existence in sources past when this calendar was to be used.

The last calendar, the Republican calendar, followed lunar cycles of about 29-30 days, with a solar year of $12\frac{1}{2}$ months, aligning every 4 years (leap year) after the addition of an intercalary month (Mercedonius, the 13th month and the "Month of Wages"). In this calendar, January and February were added in to create the 12 months. This calendar had several reforms made to it, notably when Quintilis and Sextilis were renamed to July and August.

Mayan/Aztec Calendar

The Mayan calendar is one of the most well-known calendar systems in the world, especially since the 2012 scare in which it was believed that, through the end of the calendar, the Mayans had predicted a world-ending apocalypse. Aside from this conspiracy theory, it is also a gorgeously carved piece of art, and a testament to the intelligence of the ancient Mayan civilization. The Aztec calendar was adapted from the Mayan calendars, replacing the Mayan's symbols with their own. The system used is the same, but each of the intricate symbols carved into the stone now has a different form and meaning.

These calendars have three systems: the long count calendar, the Haab calendar, and the Tzolkin calendar. The Haab calendar was considered the daily, civil life calendar, used to document harvest seasons and civilian happenings, while the Tzolkin calendar was used solely for religious purposes.

Today, we will calculate any date you want into the calendar systems of the Mayan and Aztec civilizations, and interpret the corresponding symbols for you.

The Calendar of Ancient Egypt

- 12 months of 30 days
- 5 extra days at the end of the year (epagomenal days)
- Three seasons: Achet, Peret, Shemu

How to read table:

Season	Month	Name
Achet	1	Thoth
	2	Phaopi
	3	Hathyr
	4	Choiak
Peret	5	Tybi
	6	Mecheir
	7	Phamenoth
	8	Pharmuthi
Shemu	9	Pachons
	10	Payni
	11	Epeiph
	12	Mesore

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Tzolkin Calendar

It has 13 months with 20 days in each for a grand total of 260 days. August 11, 3114 BC is considered to be the first day and the start point for the calendar.

There are 20 named days: **Imix, Ik, Akbal, Kan, Chicchán, Cimi, Manik, Lamat, Muluc, Oc, Chuen, Eb, Ben, Ix, Men, Cib, Cabán, Etnab, Cauac, Ajaw**

Those 20 days are paired with 13 numbers, after 13 the numbers start over with the 14th named day. The days and numbers aren't the same as they start until the year starts over

Haab Calendar

It is made up of 18 months with 20 days and a 19th month with 5 days for a total of 365
Pop, Uo, Zip, Zotz Tzec, Xul, Yaxkin, Mol, Chen, Yax, Zac, Keh, Mac, Kankin, Muwan, Pax, Kayab, Kumk'u, and the 5 day month **Wayeb**

April 29, 2019 is 10 Ajaw, 3 Ou and is the 119th day in the gregorian calendar

Haab	Tzolkin	Gregorian	Gap between days Gregorian
0 Pop	8 Eb	April 1, 2019	20
0 Uo	2 Eb	April 21, 2019	20
0 Zip	9 Eb	May 11, 2019	20
0 Zotz	3 Eb	May 31, 2019	20
1 Tzec	11 Ben	June 21, 2019	21
2 Xul	6 Ix	July 12, 2019	21
3 Yaxkin	1 Men	August 2, 2019	21
4 Yaxkin	2 Cib	August 3, 2019	1
4 Mol	9 Cib	August 23, 2019	21
5 Chen	4 Caban	September 13, 2019	21
6 Yax	12 Etnab	October 4, 2019	21
7 Zac	7 Cauac	October 25, 2019	21
8 Keh	2 Ajaw	November 15, 2019	21
9 Mac	10 Imix	December 6, 2019	21
10 Kankin	5 Ik	December 27, 2019	21
11 Muwan	13 Akbal	January 17, 2020	21
12 Pax	8 Kan	February 7, 2020	21
13 Kayab	3 Chicchan	February 28, 2020	21
14 Kumk'u	11 Cimi	March 20, 2020	21
4 Wayeb	8 Cib	March 31	11