

Ripples

Dept. of English

Mayan Calendar

The Mayan calendar is a complex system of interlocking cycles. It consists of two main cycles: the Tzolkin, a 260-day cycle, and the Haab, a 365-day cycle. The Tzolkin is based on the number of days between the equinoxes and solstices. The Haab is based on the solar year. The two cycles are interlocked so that they only align once every 52 years.

FUN FACTS:

- The Mayan calendar was used by the ancient Mayans in Central America.
- It is a solar calendar, meaning it is based on the Earth's orbit around the Sun.
- The calendar is made up of two cycles: the Tzolkin (260 days) and the Haab (365 days).
- The Tzolkin cycle is based on the number of days between the equinoxes and solstices.
- The Haab cycle is based on the solar year.
- The two cycles are interlocked so that they only align once every 52 years.

FUN FACTS

The Saka Calendar

The Saka Calendar is the one that the Indians use. It was created by the astronomer Varahamihira in the 6th century AD. It is based on the solar year and is used in India and other parts of the world.

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- It was created by the astronomer Varahamihira in the 6th century AD.

Hijri Calendar

The Hijri calendar is a lunar calendar used by Muslims. It is based on the cycles of the moon and is used in many parts of the world, including Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Pakistan.

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MAPPING TIME: VOYAGE THROUGH CALENDARS

The Roman Calendar

The Roman calendar is a solar calendar used by the ancient Romans. It is based on the solar year and is used in many parts of the world.

FUN FACTS:

- The Roman calendar is a solar calendar.
- It is based on the solar year.
- It is used in many parts of the world.

The Chinese Calendar

The Chinese calendar is a lunisolar calendar used in China and other parts of East Asia. It is based on the cycles of the moon and the solar year.

FUN FACTS:

- The Chinese calendar is a lunisolar calendar.
- It is based on the cycles of the moon and the solar year.
- It is used in China and other parts of East Asia.

The Egyptian Calendar

The Egyptian calendar is a solar calendar used by the ancient Egyptians. It is based on the solar year and is used in many parts of the world.

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- It is based on the solar year.
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EDITORIAL

The Roman Calendar

The Roman calendar is the ancestor of our well known modern calendar. Some of its features are still in use today. This calendar was reformed and adjusted countless times over the centuries, the term essentially denotes a series of evolving calendar systems whose structure are partly unknown and vary quite a bit.

The original Roman calendar was a lunar calendar that followed the phases of the Moon. This basic structure was well preserved through the centuries which is evident by the months we use in present day scenario.

According to tradition Romulus, the legendary first king of Rome, oversaw an overhaul of the Roman calendar

around 753 BCE. Thus resulting a calendar system whose structure was borrowed heavily from the ancient Greek calendar system, which had only 10 months with March (Martius) being the first month of the year.

Following another calendar reform which later Roman writers attributed to Romulus' successor, Numa Pompilius, the Republican calendar was instituted to account for the days of winter between the years, two additional months were introduced namely Ianuarius and Februarius.

The Republican calendar year lasted for 355 days, which is about 10 days shorter than a tropical year, the time it takes Earth to revolve around the sun.

To keep the calendar in sync with the seasons, a leap month called Mercedonius or Intercalarius was added in some years—normally every two to three years.

FUNFACTS:

The Roman calendar was corresponding the Roman Empire and served as the basis for the modern Gregorian calendar.

FUN FACTS:

The Roman calendar had 10 months, with the year beginning in March and ending in December.

FUN FACTS:

The Roman calendar was a lunar calendar, with each month corresponding to a specific phase of the moon.



1. The Mayan Calendar is a complex system that consists of several interlocking cycles, including the Long Count, the Tzolk'in, and the Haab'.

2. The Long Count is a linear count of days and that begins on August 11, 3114 BCE, and is still used by some Maya communities today.

3. The Tzolk'in is a 260-day cycle that was used for divination and ritual purposes.

4. The Haab' is a 365-day solar calendar that was used for agricultural and civic purposes.



Mayan Calendar

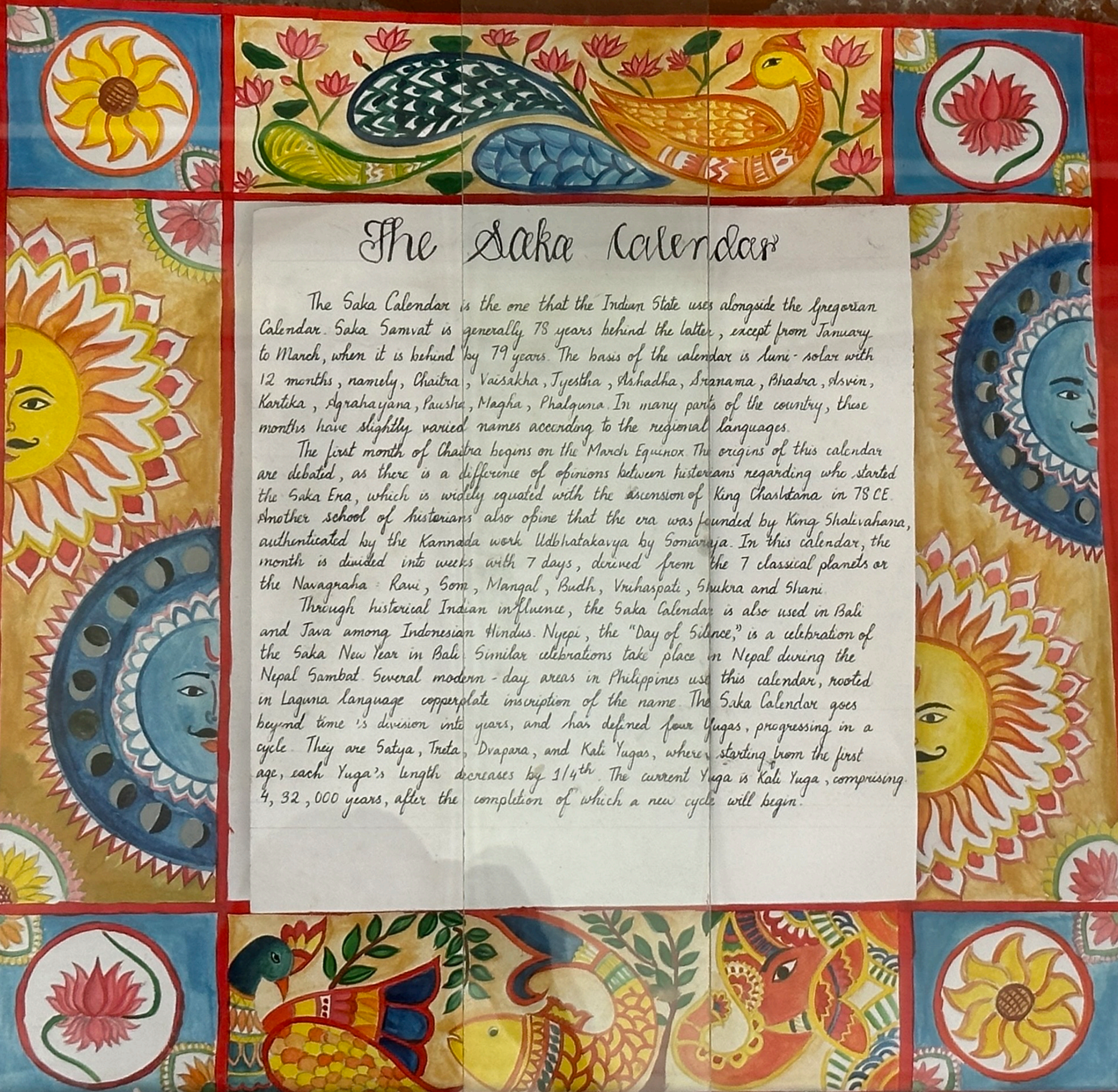
One of the most dominant indigenous societies of Mesoamerica, the Maya were centered in one geographical block covering all of the Yucatan Peninsula and modern day Guatemala, and the western part of Honduras and El Salvador. The earliest Mayan settlements date back to around 1800 BC, at the beginning of the Pre-classic or formative period.

The people of Mayan civilization created one of the most elaborate calendar systems, including solar calendars, lunar calendars, calendars for Venus and several more calendars altogether. The Mayan calendar is the dating system of the ancient Mayan civilization and is the basis of all other calendars used by Mesoamerican civilizations. It was based on a ritual cycle of 260 named days and a year of 365 days. When taken together, they form a longer cycle of 18,980 days or 52 years of 365 days, called a "Calendar Round".

5. The Mayan calendar system is known for its precision and accuracy and was used to track celestial events such as eclipses and the movements of Venus.



FUN FACTS



1. The Saka calendar is named after the Saka people who ruled over parts of India and Central Asia from the 2nd Century BCE to the 4th Century CE.

2. The Indian/Saka Calendar is a lunisolar calendar, which means it is based on the cycles of moon as well as sun.

The Saka Calendar

The Saka Calendar is the one that the Indian State uses alongside the Gregorian Calendar. Saka Samvat is generally 78 years behind the latter, except from January to March, when it is behind by 79 years. The basis of the calendar is luni-solar with 12 months, namely, Chaitra, Vaisakha, Jyestha, Ashadha, Sravana, Bhadra, Ashvin, Kartika, Agrahayana, Pausha, Magha, Phalgun. In many parts of the country, these months have slightly varied names according to the regional languages.

The first month of Chaitra begins on the March Equinox. The origins of this calendar are debated, as there is a difference of opinions between historians regarding who started the Saka Era, which is widely equated with the ascension of King Charvatana in 78 CE. Another school of historians also opine that the era was founded by King Shalivahana, authenticated by the Kannada work Udbhatakavya by Somaraja. In this calendar, the month is divided into weeks with 7 days, derived from the 7 classical planets or the Navagraha - Ravi, Som, Mangal, Budh, Vruhaspati, Shukra and Shani.

Through historical Indian influence, the Saka Calendar is also used in Bali and Java among Indonesian Hindus. Nyepi, the "Day of Silence," is a celebration of the Saka New Year in Bali. Similar celebrations take place in Nepal during the Nepal Sambat. Several modern-day areas in Philippines use this calendar, rooted in Laguna language copperplate inscription of the name. The Saka Calendar goes beyond time's division into years, and has defined four Yugas, progressing in a cycle. They are Satya, Treta, Dvapara, and Kali Yugas, where, starting from the first age, each Yuga's length decreases by $1/4^{\text{th}}$. The current Yuga is Kali Yuga, comprising 4,32,000 years, after the completion of which a new cycle will begin.

3. The Calendar had 12 months each named after a specific constellation that is visible in the night sky during that month.

4. The Saka New Year, also known as Gudi Padwa, is celebrated in the month of Chaitra (March/April) and marks the beginning of the Hindu New Year in parts of India.

5. The Saka calendar is used in parts of India, Nepal and Indonesia.

funfacts
 The Islamic calendar known as Hijri calendar, as it begins with the Hijra or the migration of the Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina in the year 622 CE.

funfacts
 The Islamic calendar is a lunar calendar, with each month beginning with the sighting of the new moon.

funfacts
 The Islamic calendar has twelve months, with the first being Muharram and the last being Dhu al-Hijjah.

Hijri Calendar

The Islamic calendar, also known as the Hijri calendar, is a lunar calendar based on the sighting of the moon and is approximately 11 days shorter than the Gregorian calendar. The calendar was established in 622 CE to mark the beginning of the Islamic era and the establishment of the first Muslim Community. Initially, the calendar was based purely on lunar observations, which led to some uncertainty and inconsistency. To address this issue, a system of intercalation was introduced, which involved adding an extra month every two or three years to keep the lunar months in line with the solar year. The Islamic calendar consists of twelve months and each month is named differently. It is not synchronised with the solar year and so the start and end days of each month vary by a day or two, which can have an impact on religious observations and cultural practices. Despite these differences, the Islamic calendar remains an important part of Muslim culture and identity and is used for religious, cultural, social and economic activities. Many Muslim countries use the Islamic calendar as their official calendar, and it is also widely used in Muslim communities all around the world.



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The Egyptian Calendar

The Egyptian Dating System established several thousand years before the Common Era, the first calendar known to use a year of 365 days, approximately equal to the solar year. The ancient Egyptians used a calendar with 12 months 30 days each, for a total of 360 days per year. It was used well into the Middle Ages, as it remained consistent and facilitated their calculations.

However, around 4000 BC, the civilisation added five extra days at the end of every year to bring it more in line with the solar year. Those were the days for festivities, as it was considered unlucky to work during that period. In addition to this civil calendar, the Egyptians maintained one based on the phases of the moon, and like many people around the world, they regulated it with the guidance of a sidereal calendar. A 29-and-a-half-day lunar cycle was also used to develop a religious calendar, which was linked with agricultural cycles and the movements of the stars. The civil year was divided into three seasons, commonly translated: Inundation, when the Nile overflowed the agricultural land, going forth, the time of planting when the Nile returned to its bed, and deficiency, the time of low water and harvest.

July 19th was the Egyptian New Year, the date that Sirius reappeared on the Eastern horizon after a 70-day absence, and the date the Nile began to flood. The day started at sunrise, while many surrounding cultures started their day at sunset. They used sundials, hourglasses and obelisks to tell time during the day and stars at night. Eventually the introduction of water clocks enabled them to tell time more accurately.

The calendar had 12 months, each consisting of 30 days, and an additional 5 days at the end of the year, which were considered unlucky.

The Egyptian calendar was used for more 3,000 years, with some modifications made during that time.

The ancient Egyptian calendar was a solar calendar, based on the movements of the sun.

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EDITORIAL

As the sound of cuckoo heralds the onset of spring, the announcement of college week signals the time to revamp our wall magazine, Ripples. Guided by the perfect mentors, we embark on a voyage of calendars through space and time. Mapping Time, the theme of our wall magazine signifies the evolution of different civilisations in countless locations, all connected with a thread of stars, the moon, and the sun.

In Ripples, calendars from the civilisations of India, Mayra, Rome, China, Egypt, and the Middle East have been presented. They originated in different times, marked by significant historical and social changes. They range from the succession of a new king to the establishment of a new religion. The creation of these calendars reflects the deep connection that mankind has with celestial bodies, nature, and each other.

We are grateful to the innovative, dedicated team behind the creation of Ripples; and sincerely hope that it would be a useful as well as informative treat for all readers.

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