

Chapter 1 : Islamic Calendar

Printable Islamic Calendar / Hijri Calendar / Muslim Calendar for Makkah (Islamic Year). This calendar is valid for Makkah and it is based on the predicted visibility of the new moon. This calendar is in English & Arabic and it is in a printable format.

Hijri year In pre-Islamic Arabia, it was customary to identify a year after a major event which took place in it. Thus, according to Islamic tradition, Abraha , governor of Yemen, then a province of the Christian Kingdom of Aksum Ethiopia , attempted to destroy the Kaaba with an army which included several elephants. The raid was unsuccessful, but that year became known as the Year of the Elephant , during which Muhammad was born sura al-Fil. The year of the order of fighting. The year of the trial. The year of congratulation on marriage. The year of the earthquake. The year of enquiring. The year of gaining victory. The year of equality. The year of exemption. The year of farewell. This report convinced Umar of the need to introduce an era for Muslims. Uthman ibn Affan then suggested that the months begin with Muharram, in line with the established custom of the Arabs at that time. This Julian date 16 July was determined by medieval Muslim astronomers by projecting back in time their own tabular Islamic calendar , which had alternating and day months in each lunar year plus eleven leap days every 30 years. Astronomical considerations This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. October Learn how and when to remove this template message Due to the fact that the Islamic calendar relies on certain variable methods of observation which are used to determine its month-start-dates, the start-dates of its months sometimes vary slightly from the month-start-dates of the astronomical lunar calendar , which are based directly on astronomical calculations. Still, the Islamic calendar seldom varies by more than three days from the astronomical-lunar-calendar system, and roughly approximates it. Both the Islamic calendar and the astronomical-lunar-calendar take no account of the solar year in their calculations, and thus both of these strictly lunar based calendar systems have no ability to reckon the timing of the four seasons of the year. In the astronomical-lunar-calendar system, a year of 12 lunar months is In this calendar system, lunar months begin precisely at the time of the monthly "conjunction", when the Moon is located most directly between the Earth and the Sun. The month is defined as the average duration of a revolution of the Moon around the Earth By convention, months of 30 days and 29 days succeed each other, adding up over two successive months to 59 full days. This leaves only a small monthly variation of 44 minutes to account for, which adds up to a total of 24 hours i. To settle accounts, it is sufficient to add one day every three years to the lunar calendar, in the same way that one adds one day to the Gregorian calendar every four years. The Islamic calendar, however, is based on a different set of conventions being used for the determination of the month-start-dates. Traditionally, the first day of each month is the day beginning at sunset of the first sighting of the hilal crescent moon shortly after sunset. If the hilal is not observed immediately after the 29th day of a month either because clouds block its view or because the western sky is still too bright when the moon sets , then the day that begins at that sunset is the 30th. Such a sighting has to be made by one or more trustworthy men testifying before a committee of Muslim leaders. Determining the most likely day that the hilal could be observed was a motivation for Muslim interest in astronomy, which put Islam in the forefront of that science for many centuries. Still, due to the fact that both lunar reckoning systems are ultimately based on the lunar cycle itself, both systems still do roughly correspond to one another, never being more than three days out of synch with one another. Clerics observe the moon. This traditional practice for the determination of the start-date of the month is still followed in the overwhelming majority of Muslim countries. Each Islamic state proceeds with its own monthly observation of the new moon or, failing that, awaits the completion of 30 days before declaring the beginning of a new month on its territory. But, the lunar crescent becomes visible only some 17 hours after the conjunction, and only subject to the existence of a number of favourable conditions relative to weather, time, geographic location, as well as various astronomical parameters. Due to the interplay of all these factors, the beginning of each month differs from one Muslim country to another, during the 48 hour period following the conjunction. The

information provided by the calendar in any country does not extend beyond the current month. A number of Muslim countries try to overcome some of these difficulties by applying different astronomy-related rules to determine the beginning of months. Thus, Malaysia, Indonesia, and a few others begin each month at sunset on the first day that the moon sets after the sun moonset after sunset. In Egypt, the month begins at sunset on the first day that the moon sets at least five minutes after the sun. A detailed analysis of the available data shows, however, that there are major discrepancies between what countries say they do on this subject, and what they actually do. In some instances, what a country says it does is impossible. Theological considerations If the Islamic calendar were prepared using astronomical calculations, Muslims throughout the Muslim world could use it to meet all their needs, the way they use the Gregorian calendar today. But, there are divergent views on whether it is licit to do so. This resulted in a division of the Muslim community of France, with some members following the new rule, and others following the Saudi announcement. From 1 Muharrem AH 21 November until 29 Zilhicce 24 October the computed Turkish lunar calendar was based on the following rule: Nevertheless, the religious authorities also allow the testimony of less experienced observers and thus often announce the sighting of the lunar crescent on a date when none of the official committees could see it. The country also uses the Umm al-Qura calendar, based on astronomical calculations, but this is restricted to administrative purposes. The parameters used in the establishment of this calendar underwent significant changes over the past decade. This often caused the Saudis to celebrate holy days one or even two days before other predominantly Muslim countries, including the dates for the Hajj, which can only be dated using Saudi dates because it is performed in Mecca. For AH 1422, if moonset occurred after sunset at Mecca, then the day beginning at that sunset was the first day of a Saudi month, essentially the same rule used by Malaysia, Indonesia, and others except for the location from which the hilal was observed. Since the beginning of AH 16 March, the rule has been clarified a little by requiring the geocentric conjunction of the sun and moon to occur before sunset, in addition to requiring moonset to occur after sunset at Mecca. This ensures that the moon has moved past the sun by sunset, even though the sky may still be too bright immediately before moonset to actually see the crescent. In 1996, the Islamic Society of North America, the Fiqh Council of North America and the European Council for Fatwa and Research announced that they will henceforth use a calendar based on calculations using the same parameters as the Umm al-Qura calendar to determine well in advance the beginning of all lunar months and therefore the days associated with all religious observances. Tabular Islamic calendar The Tabular Islamic calendar is a rule-based variation of the Islamic calendar, in which months are worked out by arithmetic rules rather than by observation or astronomical calculation. It has a year cycle with 11 leap years of 355 days and 19 years of 354 days. In the long term, it is accurate to one day in about 2, solar years or 2, lunar years. It also deviates up to about one or two days in the short term. Kuwaiti algorithm Main article: Microsoft claimed that the variant is based on a statistical analysis of historical data from Kuwait, however it matches a known tabular calendar.

Chapter 2 : Islamic Calendar Hijri - CE - Top Islamic Blog!

Islamic calendar for the CE based on the Ummul Qura system of Saudi Arabia. Important islamic dates and events are listed. Markings are applied to the first date and the three dates of Yaum al-Bidh for each hijri months, i.e.: 13,14,15, on which days muslims are encouraged to fast.

Chapter 3 : Islamic Festivals – Islamic Religious Calendar

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Calendar with namedays, moon phases and anniversaries on every day.

Chapter 7 : Islamic Calendar - Masjid Ahlal Bait

Every month in the Islamic Calendar also has a virtue, I'll shortly be doing another post on the virtues of the Islamic months. Make sure you come back to read that. For all the Islamic Festivals of including Eid and Ramadan dates.

Chapter 8 : Islamic calendar - Wikipedia

Calendar Structure. The Islamic calendar has 12 months with 29 or 30 days. If the Crescent Moon is visible shortly after sunset on the evening of day 29, the following day is the first day of the new month.

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The Islamic, Muslim, or Hijri calendar (Arabic: *al-taqwīm al-hijrī*) is a lunar calendar consisting of 12 months in a year of or days.