



## The Calendar (0001-1972)

How we account for time and record its passage from day-to-day and from year-to-year.

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0001

Beginning of Christian calendar year, 1 A.D. (anno Domini).

0079

The Hindu calendar was updated to the solar year with this year as year 1. The original dated back to about 1000 BC.

c. 0166

(Between 166-174) Pope Soter, moved 'Easter' from Biblical Nisan 14 to following Sunday.

0190

Pope Victor I called Council to determine 'official' new date of 'Easter' but failed, excommunicated Eastern churches that continued to observe 'Easter' on Biblical Nisan 14 'Quartodeciman'.

c. 0202

Irenaeus, 2nd bishop of Lyons, supported Quartodecimans in Easter controversy versus Pope Victor in 190, wrote 'Against Heresies'.

0243

The text 'De Pascha Computus' calculated the spring equinox, March 25, under the Julian calendar from the first day of creation. The author used this to derive March 28 as the birthday of Jesus.

1 Jan 0313

A 15 year cycle used in reckoning ecclesiastical calendars was established as a fiscal term to regulate taxes. It is called the Roman Indiction.

0338

Judaism adopted 19-year cycle lunisolar calendar.

0400

The Angles and Saxons crossed the North Sea to England bringing with them the 5 day week: Tiwsday - of the god Tiw; Wodensday - of the god Woden; Thursday - of the god Thor; Frigsday - of the goddess Frig; and Seternesday - of the god Seterne.

0525

Dionysius Exiguus set Christian calendar, Jesus' birth December 23 in 1ce.



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0549

Jerusalem held to a Jan 6 date for the celebration of the Nativity of Jesus until this year. In the end the West added the Epiphany and the East added the Dec 25 nativity to their liturgical calendars.

c. 0556

Dionysius Exiguus, Scythian monk, died. He devised the current system of reckoning the Christian era.

0597

Britain adopts Julian calendar.

16 Jul 0622

Mohammad flees Mecca to Media (The Hegira) and the start of the Moslem lunar calendar.

c. 0700

(Between 700-800) Dionysus Exiguus (Dennis the Short), a Catholic monk, created a chronology for Pope St. John I with a calendar that began in the year 1.

0990

Russia adopts Julian calendar

1079

Iran adopts solar Hijrah calendar

1079

Omar ibn Ibrahim al-Chajjam completes Jalali-calendar

1125

Abraham bar Hiyya ha-Nasi Jewish calendar

1345

Attempted calendar reform of Pope Clement VI.

7 Jun 1502

Pope Gregory XIII was born. He introduced the Gregorian calendar in 1582.



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1517

Pope Leo X's calendar reform fails.

1552

The shift from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar was begun.

1564

France adopted the reformed calendar and shifted the new year from April to Jan. Some didn't like the change and were called April fools.

1576

The basilica of San Petronio was erected by Egnatio Danti, a mathematician and Dominican friar who worked for Cosimo I dei Medici, the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The structure included a solar observatory. Danti also advised Pope Gregory on calendar reform.

1581

Pope Gregory XIII approves the results of his calendar reform commission.

24 Feb 1582

Pope Gregory XIII - Aloysius Lilius - and Christopher Clavius introduce a Gregorian calendar with an improved leap year system removing the old Julian Calendar's error of one day in every 128 years.

4 Oct 1582

The Church Council at Trent, Italy, discussed the error of 10 days in the calendar as referenced to the spring equinox which was used to establish the date for Easter. 'The Gregorian Adjustment', created a calendar that is accurate to a day in 3,323 years.

1582

Italy and other Catholic countries introduce the Gregorian calendar and skip 10 days

1582

Joseph Scaliger devised the Julian Period as a way to measure time. He named day 1 after his father, Julius Scaliger, and it begins on Jan. 1, 4713 BC, the will take 7,980 Julian years for the cycle to complete, the product of 28, 19 and 15.

1583

Holland (Netherlands) & Flanders begin using the Gregorian calendar (yesterday was 1/1/1583)



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1584

Bohemia adopts the Gregorian calendar, Last day of the Julian calendar

1584

Last day of the Julian calendar in Holy Roman empire.

1584

Parts of Switzerland adopt Gregorian calendar (& parts in 1812)

1622

Papal Chancery adopts 1 January as the beginning of the year (was March 25).

c. 1655

Archbishop James Usher of Dublin, Ireland, developed a timetable that set the creation of the world to 4004 BCE, and Noah's landing on Mount Ararat in 2348 BCE.

1656

Dutch physicist Christiaan Huygens (1629-1695) built the first accurate pendulum clock.

1657

A pendulum clock was designed by Christian Huygens and built by Solomon Coster. It is on exhibit at the Time Museum in Rockford, Ill.

1670

Minute hands on watches first appeared.

1687

Clocks began to be made with 2 hands for the first time

1699

Peter the Great ordered Russian New Year changed from 1 September to 1 January.

1700

Last day of the Julian calendar in Denmark.

1700

Protestant West-Europe (except England) begin using the Gregorian calendar.



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1700

Russia replaces Byzantines with Julian calendar

1701

Drenthe adopts the Gregorian calendar.

1701

Frisia & Groningen begin use of the Gregorian calendar.

1701

Parts of The Netherlands adopt the Gregorian calendar (the other parts of The Netherlands followed one year later).

2 Sep 1752

Last day of Julian calendar in Britain, British colonies.

13 Sep 1752

The Gregorian calendar reforms in Britain and the American colonies this and the next ten day did not exist (3-13 September 1752). New Year's Day was decreed to be 1 January and not 25 March.

14 Sep 1752

England & colonies adopt Gregorian calendar, 11 days disappear. People riot thinking the government stole 11 days of their lives.

1 Mar 1753

Sweden (which included Finland at that time) adopts the Gregorian Calendar.

1790

Aztec calendar stone discovered in Mexico City

1793

Republican calendar replaces Gregorian calendar in France.

1805

End of French Republican calendar when France returns to Gregorianism.



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1809

Russia siezed Finland which became a grand duchy with the Russian Tzar as the Grand Duke. The Finns retained thier own legal system, Lutheran religion and calendar (although there was some use of the Julian calendar which was still used by Russia). The Finns were also exempt from Rusian military service.

1844

Origin of Bahá'í Era-Bahá'í calendar starts here (Bahá 1, 1) and the declaration of the Báb (Bahá'í festival).

1858

Calendar origin of the Modified Julian Period.

1867

Alaska adopts the Gregorian calendar which crosses the international date line.

1867

Last day of Julian calendar in Alaska

1873

Origin of Japanese Era

1883

Standard time zones eare established by railroads in the US and Canada.

1884

The US adopts Standard Time.

1893

Japan adopts the Gregorian calendar

1894

Denmark adopts Mid-European time

1895

Norway adopts Mid-European time



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1902

Canada's Maritime Provinces switch from Eastern to Atlantic time

1906

Alberta adopts Mountain Standard Time

1916

Britain begins using 'Summer Time' (Daylight Savings Time)

1918

Estonia, Latvia & Lithuania adopt the Gregorian calendar

1918

Independent Finland officially adopts the New Style (Gregorian) calendar.

1918

Russia adopts Gregorian calendar

1918

The first daylight savings time in US goes into effect

1918

US Congress authorizes time zones & approves daylight saving time

1920

Greece adopts the Gregorian calendar

1920

Last day of Julian civil calendar (in parts of Bulgaria)

1920

Last day of Julian civil calendar in Greece

1923

USSR adopts experimental calendar, with 5-day 'weeks'

1925

Persia (Iran) adopts Khorshidi solar Hijrah calendar.



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1931

The first International Conference on Calendar Reform

27 Jun 1940

End of USSR experimental calendar; Gregorian readopted

1941

Archer's "The Christian Calendar & the Gregorian Reform" published

1 Oct 1949

China adopts the Gregorian calendar after a declaration by Mao Zedong.

1957

Republic of India adopts Saka calendar along with Gregorian

29 Feb 1972

The first leap second day; also 1981, 1982, 1983, 1985

1972

Atomic time begins with the introduction of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). This is defined as an exact number of oscillations of Cesium and is accurate to a billionth of a second per year.