



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ وَبِهِ نَسْتَعِينُ إِنَّهُ خَيْرٌ نَاصِرٍ وَمَعِينٍ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَىٰ وَآلِهِمُ الطَّيِّبِينَ الطَّاهِرِينَ وَلَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَىٰ أَعْدَائِهِمْ أَجْمَعِينَ أَبَدًا

In the name of Allah the Compassionate and the Merciful. We asking help to Allah: verily He is the best Helper. Praise Allah, the Lord of the worlds. May Allah pray on Mohammad, Eali and their family the virtuous, the pures and curse of Allah be with their enemies forever and ever.

Allah the High, the Immense in His sage and high Book said: قَالِقُ الْإِضْبَاحِ وَجَعَلَ اللَّيْلَ سَكَنًا وَالشَّمْسُ وَالْقَمَرَ حُسْبَانًا ذَلِكَ تَقْدِيرُ الْعَزِيزِ الْعَلِيمِ (He is the) Cleaver of the daybreak. He has appointed the night for resting, and the sun and the moon for reckoning. Such is the measuring of the All-Mighty, the All-Knowing.

The mean solar time of the calendars of the Ĥayât-aĕlâ Foundation is Mean Time KMT, Kaĕbah - Makkah

THE ANNUAL LETTER OF THE

Concise lunar calendar

Lunar and solar islamic hijri calendars, Nativities of Moĥammad ﷺ and Jesus ﷺ, the Eskandarian calendar, Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ and the era of Mawlā Šāĥeb al-amr ﷺ.

For determining the beginning of the lunar month, Moonlight Nights, Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign, inauspicious times and days (for material and worldly affairs) and Interlunar days.

*The month of Ramaĕlān 1440-1441 lunar hijri
1398-99 solar hijri = 2019-20 Jesus Nativity ﷺ
12544 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1493-94 Moĥammad Nativity ﷺ
1180-81 the Era of Šāĥeb al-amr ﷺ*

Research project, management and scientific peers:
Dār al-Maĕāref al-Elāhiyyah

Preparation and compilation:
The Institute of astronomy, astrology and calendar of
Ĥayât-aĕlâ Foundation

The manual of the Concise lunar calendar

1- This calendar presents: Lunar and Solar islamic hijri calendars, Year counting from the Nativity of Moĥammad ﷺ and the Nativity of Jesus ﷺ, Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ and the Era of Ĥādrat Mawlā Šāĥeb al-Amr ﷺ.

2- According to the Šariaĥ, the criterion which determines the first day of the lunar month is the collective observation of the Helāl. The opinion of the majority of the Muslim jurists, of all branches of Ĕslām, is that; the astronomical calculation is not equivalent to the observation of the Helāl with naked eye. Therefore the method of calculation can not be used as a legal argument.

In the Speech of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ when an impediment about the collective observation of the Helāl happens or there is controverse about it, there is a rule which has been transmitted to remove every confusions. In this calendar, for determining the beginning of the lunar month, we referred to this rule transmitted from the Infallibles ﷺ.

3- As this calendar is concise, it presents the most essential dates such as: the beginning of the lunar month, Moonlight Nights, Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign, inauspicious times, interlunar days, lunar and solar eclipses.

4- To become familiar with the terms of this calendar and also with their scientific and religious basis, refer to the weekly “ Rāĥe Āsemān” presented in the next page.

Prerequisites for using the Concise lunar calendar

If you are not yet familiar with the ancient and islamic calendar of astronomy and astrology, for better use of the **Concise lunar Calendar**, first carefully study the following numbers of the educational weekly **Rāhe Āsemān**.

For a general introduction about astronomical calendars of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation:

Rāhe Āsemān n°49: *The general manual of the Astronomical Calendars of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation*

Rāhe Āsemān n°97: *The advanced manual of the Public Ephemeris Calendar*

Rāhe Āsemān n°145: *The manual of the Professional Ephemeris Calendar.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°47: *KMT mean time: the mean solar time of all the Astronomical Calendars of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation*

Rāhe Asemān n°50: *Scientific basis of the different astronomical times in the world.*

Rāhe Āsemān n°52: *Tables of Time Zones of Makkah Mean Time (KMT).*

Rāhe Āsemān n°7: *Research references of the astronomical calendars and publications of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation*

Rāhe Āsemān n°31: *Gathering and religious assemblies' schedule*

Rāhe Āsemān n°3: *About astronomy and astrology: those sciences are an inheritance of the prophets of Allāh and their successors.*

To download those numbers, refer to the data of **Rāhe Āsemān** in the astro web site of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation:

<http://Aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=52&t=35>

Ancient and Islamic Astro Center of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation

<http://aelaa.net/EN/Nojum.aspx>

The general manual of the calendars of Ĥayât-aĕlĕ Foundation

1. The master calendar of the publications.

Since the astronomical calendars of Ĥayât-aĕlĕ Foundation are Islamic, the calendar which has been choice as reference is the hijri calendar which the starting point is the Hejĭra of the last Prophet of Allah Ĥadrat Moĥammad al-Moĥtafĕ ﷺ. However, the calendars of the Foundation are not limited to hijri dates and include the years counting from the creation of Ĥadrat Ādam ﷺ, the years counting from Moĥammad Nativity ﷺ and the Era of Mawlĕ Šĕĥĕb al-amr ﷺ. Moreover, the hijri dates have been converted in the Solar Hijri calendar (with antique months), in the Źolqarnayn calendar ﷺ (the Syriac and Babylonia calendars with rumi months) and in the calendar of Jesus Nativity ﷺ (with western months).

2. Explications about the various years counting.

The years counting from the Creation of Ādam ﷺ: This is the calendar of the Mankind which has the oldest starting and it is also the longest calendar existing since the creation of the father of humanity, Ĥadrat Ādam ﷺ. So, the mention of this calendar has an historical value for us as children of Ādam ﷺ and it is particularly appropriate as a divine calendar.

Although, the time that separates us from Ĥadrat Ādam ﷺ is so long and the reviews about his lifetime are numerous, so, for the beginning of this calendar, we have used the most ancient date mentioned in the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ that has been quoted from Sayyed ebn Tĕwĕs¹ from the writing of the Prophet Idris (Enoch) ﷺ:

Between the beginning of the creation and the mixing of the sludges (“ĕinat”) of Ĥadrat Ādam Šafi-o-llah ﷺ and the moment when Allĕĥ breathed the soul into Ādam, 120 years have elapsed. After this, according to a rewĕyat reported by Faĕl ebn Šĕžĕn (follower of four Ēmĕms; from the eighth to the eleventh Ēmĕm ﷺ), between the moment when Allĕĥ breathed the soul into Ādam until his death, 1030 years have elapsed. And between the death of Ĥadrat Ādam ﷺ and the birth of Ĥadrat Moĥammad ﷺ, 9900 years have passed.²

¹ The book saĕd al-soĕĕd, Sayyed ebn Tĕwĕs p.37,quoted from Behĕr al-Anwĕr Vol.11, p.269 .

² The books of Al-Fadĕĕl, Faĕl ebn Šĕžĕn p.24, quoted from Behĕr al-Anwĕr Vol.15, p.288 .

So we obtain: $120 + 1030 + 9900 + 53 + 1441 = 12544$ years.

Since the beginning of the new year, according to the School of the Revelation, for the followers of the Truth, is the blessed month of Ramadān, the starting point of these calculations is this blessed month.

Noting: 1) According to the modern scientists, the early history of the Homo sapiens doesn't go back further than the aforementioned date 2) The creation of Ĥādrat Ādam ﷺ and his descendants, who are the Homo sapiens, should not be confuse with the other human races who were living before Ĥādrat Ādam ﷺ and became extinct. Those Apes (Hominoidea) had neither the intellectual capacities nor the reason of the Homo sapiens.

The years counting from the Nativity of Ĥādrat Moĥammad ﷺ :

Hijri date + 53 (the age of the Prophet ﷺ at the time of Hijri) = the calendar of the Nativity of Moĥammad ﷺ.

One of the disappointing things of the Arab countries is that their governments had established as official calendar, the calendar of the Nativity of Jesus ﷺ, while the population of their countries is Muslim. It is one of the reason why the Ĥāyāt-aĕlā Foundation choice to use the hijri calendar as basis of its publications to raise the awareness of the people of faith and because of the importance of the Nativity of the Holy Prophet ﷺ. We hope that the Arab governments become aware and don't use the calendar of the Nativity of Jesus ﷺ any more, and if they want to use this calendar, use it, but not as the official calendar of their contry. And if they want to use a solar calendar, they can use the Islamic solar calendar.

The years counting of the Expectation: the date of the Era of Ĥādrat Ēmām-z-zaman ﷺ: Since the face of Allāh for the followers of the Truth, is Ĥādrat Mawlā Šāĥeb al-amr ﷺ, and since we are in the era of this Ēmām and at the end of the times, to preserve this value and ongoing attention to this huge divin order, this calendar starts with the beginning of the Ēmāmat of Ĥādrat (260 hijri) that's mean: 1441 (the actual date of hijri) – $260 = 1181$ years of the era of Ēmām Mahdī ﷺ.

3. The beginning of the year.

Traditionally, in the opinion of the comun people and the Arabs, the new lunar year begins with the month of Moĥarram al-ĥarām.

But in the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ and for the followers of the Truth, the first month of the year is the blessed month of Ramadān and since the basis of the calendars of the Foundation is the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation and the Holy Infallibles ﷺ, we give the preference to the divine guidance of the Treasure of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ over the comun

practices. This subject have been described in details in others publications of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation.

4. The mean solar time of the calendar is KMT.

The center of the Earth is **the Kaēbah** and **Makkah Mukarramah**. Therefore, we have choice as prime meridian, the meridian which crosses Makkah and the mean solar time of all the **astronomical calendars** of **Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation** is **the Kaēbah** mean time (**KMT**). The time zones of every contries have been established according to this mean time.

The geographical coordinates description of the countries and the different time zones relative to **Kaēbah** has been exposed in the 52nd number of the weekly Rāhe Āsemān, but a concise table describing the different time zones has been presented in this calendar. In this table the increasing time difference has been mentioned by the sign (+) and decreasing time difference by the sign (-).

For example: If we need to determining the hour of an astronomical event in Iran (like when a planet entering in one of the signs of the Zodiac), since the time difference between Iran and Makkah is an half hour and since Iran is situated to the east of Makkah, we will add 30 minutes to the schedule of the calendar to obtain the local hour of the astronomical event.

But about the rise of the stars, it is different: since countries have not the same latitude and longitude, the concise table time zones can not help us to known the local time of the rise of the stars. Therefore, in the last column of the table time zones published in Rāhe Āsemān n°52, we have mentioned the rise of Aš-šaraīān star (which marks the beginning of the Arab solar calendar) relative to Makkah for every countries.

The geographical coordinates of all the countries have been extracted from satellite pictures used for military precise purposes: today, those satellite pictures are considered as the most precise references for geographical coordinates.

5. The hours of the calendar.

The calendar uses the system time of 24-hour clock starting at midnight (00:00). Those hours countdown is accurately and concisely using the numbers from zero to twenty-four.

6. Daylight Saving Time (Summer Time).

Typically clock is adjusted forward one hour, or two hour, in spring or other season. In autumn, generally, it return to current time. This hour change is not the

same in all the countries and there is some countries which do not apply this system. So, in the calendars of **Ĥayāt-aĕlā Foundation**, the daylight saving time has not been considered, that's mean that the hours mentioned are in Real time, without daylight saving time.

Thus, according to the season, users must add to the hours mentioned in the calendars, the daylight saving time of the zone they want.

For example, about Iran: the time difference is + 30 minutes. In early spring until the end of the summer, due to daylight saving time (+ 1 hour), the time difference between Makkah and Iran is one hour and an half. Then, it is necessary to add one hour and half to the hours mentioned in the calendar for getting the Iranian summer local time: (KMT+1h30).

7. The criteria for determining the astronomical twilight (faĵr), Sunrise and Sunset times.

The criteria for determining the time of the astronomical twilight (faĵr) is sensory and šarĕi. Astronomical twilight happens when the Sun reaches 18 degrees below the horizon (in regions of moderate altitude). The schedules of astronomical twilight of the calendars of the Foundation have been extracted from the Naval Observatory of U.S. Navy which is an international reference and the most accurate astronomical center of the world.

The criteria for determining the time of **Sunrise** and **Sunset**, is the upper periphery of the solar disk with the correction calculation of light refraction, and the most accurate method to determine precisely this moment is the visual perception and the observation.

8 . The sequence of nights and days in the calendar.

According to the Quran, the teachings of the School of the Revelation and the Islamic culture, the night precedes the day. Over the course of history, at the start of writing and subsequently, this order was the method of the lunar calendars; Persian, Arabic and most of the calendars of Orient.

The night preceding day, begins with Sunset and ends with Sunrise.

The day following night, starts with Sunrise and ends with Sunset.

Therefore, the new date of the calendar begins with Sunset (maġreb) and not at midnight or at Sunrise.

For believers, according to this system, the night of Friday precedes the day of Friday. So, they don't recite the doĕā Kōmeyl in the night following the day of Friday but in the night before the morning of Friday and following the day of

Thursday. The day of Friday begins at Sunrise and continues until Sunset and at Sunset, Saturday night begins.

In this type of calendar and according to this method, the date always changes at Sunset.

This detailed explanation is to correct the western habit which consists in preceding day to night. During these last years, due to the intrusion of colonial culture in most of Islamic countries, this system became the custom of those countries. So the people think that, the night of Friday is the continuation of the day of Friday.

In farsi, to avoid misunderstandings between night of Saturday and night of Friday, they say "the night of Friday" for the night before the day of Friday and "Friday night" for the night after the day of Friday.

In western calendar, Friday starts at midnight and continues until midnight of the following night. So, the night is divided into two halves; the first half of the night belongs to the day before and the second half to the day after. That is to say, the half before Friday midnight is considered as a part of Thursday and the half after midnight is considered as a part of Friday. In western calendar, the date changes at midnight. This system is contrary to the teachings of the School of the Revelation and contrary to the religious values and methods of the ancient calendars established by the divine prophets ﷺ.

In the astronomical calendars of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation when it says, for example, that the Moon is entering into the sidereal sign of Aries on Sunday 9th Rabiē Al-Awwal, at 19:41, it means: at 19:41, in the night of Sunday before Sunday morning, the Moon is entering into the sidereal sign of Aries.

Also, when it is mentioned that the Moon is entering in conjunction with Al-Eklil mansion on Tuesday at 0:55, it means 55 minutes after midnight, in the night of Tuesday after Monday's Sunset (and not the night after the day of Tuesday).

9. Our reference for determine the times of the astronomical events.

In astronomy and astrology, the celestial events are studied according two coordinate systems: one is based on the observation of the celestial events from the surface of the Earth (topocentric system) and the second is based on a coordinate system whose origin is the center of the Earth (geocentric system).

Using the topocentric system, that's mean make a separate calculation and extract a calendar for every points on the surface of the Earth. It is for this reason that the geocentric method has been established; to avoid this complexity and allow the uniqueness of the calendar of the celestial events for all the planete.

In the calendars of Ĥayāt-aĕlā Foundation, celestial events have been mentioned according the geocentric system.

10. The astronomical sources of the calendars of the Foundation.

In the domaine of religious knowledges and astronomy and astrology for the extraction of the calendars, dates, time zones, lunar and solar eclipses and astrological elections, the Foundation Ĥayāt-aĕlā uses the oldest books of references in astronomy, astrology and also the most recent scientific discoveries and researchs.

All the astronomical data of this calendar (the position of the Moon, the Sun and other planets and stars) have been extracted from the calculations and the tables published by the experts of the NASA and the Swiss ephemeris published by Astrodiest.

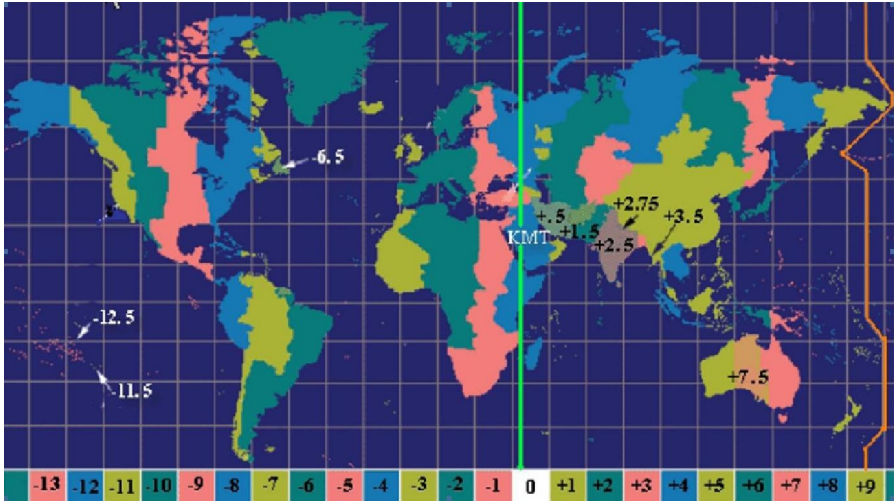
For more information about the bibliography of *Ĥayāt-aĕlā Foundation*, refer to the weekly Rāhe Āsemān n°7 in the Ancient and Islamic Astro web site of the Foundation :

<http://www.aelaa.net/En/Nojum.aspx>



World Time Zones and Makkah Mean Time

❖ The center of the Earth is **the Kaĕbah** and **Makkah Mukarramah**. So, we have choice as prime meridian, the meridian which cross Makkah Mukarramah and the time zones have been established relative to the Kaĕbah. All the **astronomical calendars** of **Ĥayĕt-aĕlĕ Foundation** use this mean solar time.



❖ The time zones has been presented in the following table. The time difference increasing are mentioned with the sign (+) and decreasing time difference with the sign (-). By adding or subtracting to the local time of Makkah the time offset mentioned, we obtain the local time of the country wanted.

❖ **Daylight saving time (DST):** Typically clocks are adjusted forward one hour, or more, in spring or an other season. But daylight saving time is not the same in all the contries and several contries don't use it. So, daylight saving time in the time zones table is not in effect.

For example: in Iran the difference time with Makkah is an half hour but, from the beginning of spring to the end of the summer, because of the daylight saving time (which is one hour), we should add one hour and an half to the hours mentioned in the calendars to obtain the local summer time of Iran.

9+	New Zealand - Marshall Islands - Kiribati - Fiji - East of Russia (Petropavlovsk)
8+	Solomon Islands - Vanuatu – Eastof Russia (Magadan)
7+	East of Australia (Sydney) - Tasmania - New Guinea - Micronesia - Guam - East of Russia (Vladivostok)
6.30+	Center of Australia (Adelaide - Darwin)
6+	Japan - North Korea and South Korea- East of Indonesia (Daily) - East of Russia (Yakutsk)
5+	West of Australia (Perth)- China – Macau- Hong Kong- Mongolia- Brunei- Philippines- Malaysia- Taiwan- Russia (Baykal)
4+	West of Indonesia- Thailand- Laos- Cambodia- Vietnam- Russia (Novosibirsk)
3.30+	Burma (Myanmar)-Cocos Islands
3+	Bangladesh- Bhutan-Half of eastern Kazakhstan (Astana) - Russia (Omsk)
2.45+	Nepal
2.30+	India - Sri Lanka - Nicobar Islands
2+	Pakistan - Turkmenistan - Tajikistan – Kyrgyzstan – West of Kazakhstan (Sagyz) - Maldives - Russia (Pern) – Uzbekistan
1.30+	Afghanistan
1+	Oman- UAE - Azerbaijan - Armenia - Nakhchivan - Georgia - Russia (Ishevsk) - Russia (Samara)
30+.	Iran
KMT 0	Hejazi (Saudi Arabia)-Iraq-Bahrain-Kuwait-Qatar-Yemen-Eritrea-Djibouti- Ethiopia-Soudan - Somalia-Kenya-Uganda-Madagascar-Tanzania-West of Russia (Moscow)
1-	Turkey - Cyprus- Syria- Lebanon - Palestine - Jordan - Egypt - Libya - Rwanda-East of Congo - Malawi - Zambia - Mozambique - Zimbabwe - Botswana - South Africa-Burundi - Lesotho - Swaziland - Greece - Romania - Bulgaria - Moldova - Ukraine - Belarus - Lithuania - Latvia - Estonia - Finland – Sweden
2-	Tunisia - Algeria - Malta - Tchad - Niger - Nigeria - Benin – Central Africa - Cameroon - West of Congo - Gabon - Zaire - Angola - Namibia - Equatorial Guinea - Albania - Macedonia - Croatia - Serbia - Bosnia - Sandžak - Kosovo - Slovenia - Italy - France - Spain - Germany - Denmark - Belgium - Poland - Hungary - Norway - Switzerland - Austria - Czech – Netherlands
3-	Portugal - England - Ireland - Scotland - Island - Morocco - Canary Islands - Sahara - Mauritania - Mali - Senegal - Burkina Faso - Guinea - Ivory Coast - Guinea Bissau - Gambia - Sierra Leon - Liberia - Chana - Togo – Ghana
4-	Cape Verde Islands - Azores Islands –The east of Greenland (Scoresby Sound)
5-	South of Georgia Islands (Grytviken) – Saint-Martin Islands - Das Rucas splint (Brazil) - Central Pacific
6-	Greenland - East of Brazil (Brazilia) - Argentina - Uruguay – Suriname
7-	Guyana - Central Brazil (Manaus) - Bolivia - Paraguay - Dominica - Chile –East of Canada (Quebec)- Venezuela (-7.30)
8-	USA (New York) - Cuba - Jamaica - Haiti - Panama - Colombia - Ecuador - Peru – west of Brazil (Pucaduacreh)
9-	USA (Dallas) – Center of Canada (Winnipeg) - Mexico - Guatemala - Honduras - El Salvador - Belize - Nicaragua - Costa Rica
10-	United States (Denver)- West of Canada (Edmonton)- West of Mexico (La Paz)
11-	United States (Los Angeles) - West of Canada (Vancouver) – pitcairn Islands
12-	Alaska
13-	Islands of French Polynesia – Islands of Hawadan Hawaii (U.S.) - Samoa (-14)

Perform affairs in inauspicious times

Question: In some legal and religious recommendations and also in ancient scientific terms and common beliefs, it exists inauspicious or inappropriate days or times (for the affairs of this world) such as; interlunar days or Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign, or other special days of the month.

If someone doesn't know those times and their negative aspects or knows it but doesn't have the choice to let or change his activities what should he do?

Answer: If someone is not informed about inauspicious times (like Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign that is inauspicious for some worldly affairs) or doesn't have the possibility to know it precisely, the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ have transmitted some very easy recommendations:

Avoidance + spiritual occupations + give alms + fast + prayer + seeking refuge to Allāh. Those acts removed adverse effects of inauspicious times and days. For better comprehension about this subject, we quote some hadiths:

1- Šeik̄ Tōsī has quoted that Sahl Ebn Ya'qōb met Ēmām Askarī ﷺ and after he spoke about elections times and about which times are auspicious or inauspicious, Sahl Ebn Ya'qōb to Ēmām asked: Sometimes I have to do a work in inauspicious time, what should I do? Ēmām said: Due to the blessing of our Welāyat for our šīites, there is a protection that if they travel through the depths of the seas and the deserts among predators and enemies from jinn and humans, they will be safe of any worries. So have confidence to Allāh the Almighty, and be pure and have sincere consecration to the Welāyat of Immaculate Ēmāms ﷺ. So, wherever you go and for any work you want to do, go and do it and before, the morning of these days, say three times this invocation:

أَصْبَحْتُ اللَّهُمَّ مُعْتَصِماً بِذِمَامِكَ الْمَنِيْعِ الَّذِي لَا يُطَاوُلُ وَلَا يُحَاوِلُ، مِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ
 طَارِقٍ وَ عَاشِمٍ، مِنْ سَائِرِ مَا خَلَقْتَ وَ مَنْ خَلَقْتَ؛ مِنْ خَلْقِكَ الصَّامِتِ وَ النَّاطِقِ؛
 فِي جُنَّةٍ مِنْ كُلِّ مَخْوَفٍ بِلِبَاسِ سَابِغَةِ حَصِينَةٍ، وَ هِيَ وِلَاءُ أَهْلِ بَيْتِ نَبِيِّكَ
 مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، مُحْتَجِباً مِنْ كُلِّ قَاصِدٍ لِي بِأَذِيَّةٍ (x قَاصِدٍ إِلَى أَذِيَّةٍ) بِجِدَارِ حَصِينِ
 الإِخْلَاصِ فِي الإِعْتِرَافِ بِحَقِّهِمْ وَ التَّمَسُّكِ بِحَبْلِهِمْ جَمِيعاً، مُوقِناً بِأَنَّ الحَقَّ لَهُمْ وَ
 مَعَهُمْ وَ فِيهِمْ وَ بِهِمْ، أُوَالِي مَنْ وَالُوا، وَ أَعَادِي مَنْ عَادُوا، أُجَانِبُ مَنْ جَانَبُوا، فَصَلِّ
 عَلَي مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، وَ أَعِزَّنِي اللَّهُمَّ بِهِمْ مِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ مَا أَتَّقِيهِ، يَا عَظِيمَ حَجْرَتِ
 (x عَجَزَتِ) الأَعَادِي عَنِّي بِبَدِيعِ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَ الأَرْضِ، إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ
 سَدّاً وَ مِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ سَدّاً فَأَعْشَيْنَاهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ.

Asbahto allāhomma moētaseman beŽemāmekal maniē allaŽi lā yoīāwalo wa lā
 yoĥāwalo, men šarre kolle tāreqen wa ġāšem, men sāyere mā kalaqta wa man
 kalaqta; men kalqeka š-sāmete wa nnāteq; fi jonnaten men kolle makōfen
 belebāsen sābeġaten ḥāsīnah, wa heya welāae ahle bayte nabīyyeka
 moĥammaden (x šalla-llāho alayhe wa āleh) moĥtaġeban men kolle qāseden li
 beāaŽīyyaten (x qāseden elā aŽīyyaten) beġedāre ḥāsīnel-eklās fel-eēterāfe
 beḥaaqqehem wa ttamassoke beḥablehem ġamiēā, mōqenan be āannal-ḥaaqqa
 lahom wa maēahom wa fiḥem wa behem, owāli man wālaw, wa oēādi man
 ēādō, ojānebo man jānabō, fašalle ēalā Moĥammad wa āle Moĥammad, wa
 aēeŽniy-allāhomma behem men šarre kolle mā attaġīh, yā ēaŽīmo ḥāġazto (x
 ēaġazate) l-āaēādiya ēanni bebadīēe-ssamāwāte wal-ard, ennā ġaēalnā men
 bayne aydīhem saddan wa men kalfehem saddan fa āaġšaynāhom fa hom lā
 jobšerōn.

2- After, Ēmam said: “And also say the same prayer three times in the evening (only instead of saying: asbahto allāhomma... say: amsaito allāhomma...) then, you will take place in a divin fortress and you will be safe from any negative effets of those times”. Then, Ēmam added: “If you want to do something in inauspicious time, before doing it, recite those surahs; Ĥamd, Falaq, Nās, Tawĥīd, Āyat al- Korsī, Qadr and the verses 190 to 194 of surah Āle Ēmrān. After this, recite surah Āle Ēmrān until the end and recite this invocation”:

اللَّهُمَّ بِكَ يَصُولُ الصَّائِلُ، وَبِقُدْرَتِكَ يَطُولُ الطَّائِلُ، وَ لَا حَوْلَ لِكُلِّ ذِي حَوْلٍ إِلَّا بِكَ، وَ لَا قُوَّةَ يَمْتَارُهَا (x يَمْتَارُهَا) ذُو قُوَّةٍ إِلَّا مِنْكَ (x وَ لَا قُوَّةَ بِمِثَارِهَا ذُو الْقُوَّةِ إِلَّا مِنْكَ)، أَسْأَلُكَ بِصَفْوَتِكَ مِنْ خَلْقِكَ، وَ خَيْرَتِكَ مِنْ بَرِيَّتِكَ، مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ نَبِيِّكَ، وَ عِثْرَتِهِ وَ سَلَالَتِهِ؛ عَلَيْهِ وَ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ، صَلِّ عَلَيْهِ (x صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ) وَ عَلَيْهِمْ، وَ أَكْفِنِي شَرَّ هَذَا الْيَوْمِ وَ صَرْرَهُ (x ضَرَّهُ)، وَ ارزُقْنِي خَيْرَهُ وَ يَمْنَهُ وَ بَرَكَاتَهُ، وَ اقْضِ لِي فِي مُتَصَرِّفَاتِي (x مَنْصَرِفِي) بِحُسْنِ الْعَاقِبَةِ (x الْعَافِيَةِ) وَ بُلُوغِ الْمَحَبَّةِ وَ الظَّفَرِ بِالْأُمْنِيَّةِ، وَ كِفَايَةِ الطَّاعِيَةِ الْعَوِيَّةِ (x الْقَوِيَّةِ- الْمَغْوِيَّةِ)، وَ كُلِّ ذِي قُدْرَةٍ لِي عَلَى أَدِيَّةٍ، حَتَّى أَكُونَ فِي جُنَّةٍ وَ عِصْمَةٍ وَ نِعْمَةٍ؛ مِنْ كُلِّ بَلَاءٍ وَ نِقْمَةٍ، وَ أَبَدِلْنِي فِيهِ مِنَ الْمَخَافِيفِ أَمْنًا، وَ مِنَ الْعَوَاقِقِ فِيهِ يُسْرًا (x بَرًّا)، حَتَّى لَا يَصُدَّنِي صَادٌّ عَنِ الْمُرَادِ؛ وَ لَا يَحُلَّ بِي طَارِقٌ مِنْ أَدَى الْعِبَادِ، إِنَّكَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، وَ الْأُمُورُ إِلَيْكَ تَصِيرُ، يَا مَنْ لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَيْءٌ، وَ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ.

Allâhomma beka yašölo sšâäel, wa beqodrateka yaîölo itâäel, wa lâ hâwla lekolle ži hâwlen ellâ bek, wa lâ qowwatan yamtârohâ (x yamtâzohâ) žö qowwatan ellâ menk (x wa lâ qowwatan bemaçârehâ žol-qowwate ellâ menk), asâaloka bešafwateka men kalqek, wa kiyarateka men bariyyatek, Moĥammaden (x šalla-llâho alayhi wa âleh) nabiiyeka wa eštratehi wa solâlâtehi alayhi wa aleyhimo ssalâm, šallë eçalayhi (x šallë eçalâ Moĥammad) wa alayhim, wa-kfeni šarra hâžal-yawm wa đararahö (x darrahö) wa-rzoqni kayrahö wa yomnahö wa barakâtah, waqde li fi motašarrafâti (x monšarafî) beĥosnel-ëäqebat (x eäfiyah) wa bolöğel-mahabbate wa-zžafare belâomniyyah, wa kefâyate itâğiyatel-ğawiiyah (x al-qawiiyah, al-mağwiyyah), wa kolle ži qodraten li eçalâ ažiyyah, ĥattâ aköna fi jonnote w-wa ešmate w-wa neematen men kolle balâe w-wa neqmah, wa abdelni fihe menal-makâwefe amnä, wa mena-l-ëawâäeqe fihe yosrä (x barrâ) ĥattâ lâ yašoddanî šâddon eanel morâđ; wa lâ yaĥolla bi tareqo m-men ažâ-l-ëebâd, ennaka eçalâ kolle šayâen qadir, wal-omöro elayka tašîr, yâ man laysa kameçlehi šayâ, wa howa ssamîeol-bašîr.

3- It also quoted that: If in inauspicious time you should perform an affair, so, after every Prayer call Allâh with this invocation to be safe from any calamities:

لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أفرَجُ بِهَا كُلَّ كُرْبَةٍ، لآحَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَحَلُّ بِهَا كُلَّ
عُقْدَةٍ، لآ حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَجْلُو بِهَا كُلَّ ظُلْمَةٍ، لآ حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛
أَفْتَحُ بِهَا كُلَّ بَابٍ، لآ حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَسْتَعِينُ بِهَا عَلَى كُلِّ شِدَّةٍ وَمُصِيبَةٍ، لآ
حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَسْتَعِينُ بِهَا عَلَى كُلِّ أَمْرٍ يَنْزِلُ بِي، لآ حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛
أَعْتَصِمُ بِهَا مِنْ كُلِّ مُحْذُورٍ أُحَاذِرُهُ، لآ حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَسْتَوْجِبُ بِهَا الْعَفْوَ
وَالْعَافِيَةَ وَالرِّضَا مِنَ اللَّهِ، لآ حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ تَفَرَّقُ (× تَفَرَّقُ) بِهَا أَعْدَاءُ اللَّهِ،
وَغَلَبَتْ حُجَّةُ اللَّهِ، وَبَقِيَ وَجْهُ اللَّهِ، لآ حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّ الْأَرْوَاحِ
وَالْفَانِيَةِ، وَرَبَّ الْأَجْسَادِ الْبَالِيَةِ، وَرَبَّ الشُّعُورِ الْمُتَمَعِّطَةِ، وَرَبَّ الْجُلُودِ الْمُمَرَّقَةِ (×
الْمُتَمَرِّقَةِ)، وَرَبَّ الْعِظَامِ التَّخِرَةِ، وَرَبَّ السَّاعَةِ الْقَائِمَةِ، أَسْأَلُكَ يَا رَبِّ، أَنْ تُصَلِّيَ
عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ(× عَلَيَّ) أَهْلَ بَيْتِهِ الطَّاهِرِينَ وَافْعَلْ بِي... (حاجت بخواهد) بِخَفِيِّ لُطْفِكَ
يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ؛ آمِينَ آمِينَ يَا رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ.

Lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, ofarrejo behā kolla korbah, lā ḥawla wa lā
qowwata ellā bellāh, aḥallo behā kolla ʿoqdah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā
bellāh, aḥlō behā kolla zolmah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, aftaḥo behā
kolla bāb, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, astaʿīno behā ʿalā kolle šeddate w-
wa mošibah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, astaʿīno behā ʿalā kolle amre
yyanzelo bi, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, aḥtašemo behā men kolle
maḥzōren oḥāzeroh, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh; astawjebō beha-l-ʿafwa
wal-ʿafiyata wa r-rezā mena-llāh, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, tofarrejo
(× tafroqo) behā aḥdāā-llāh, wa ḡalabat ḥoḡjato-llāh, wa baqeya wajhollāh, lā
ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, allāhomma rabbal-arwāḥel-fānīyah, wa rabba-l-
aḡsādel-bāliyah, wa rabba ššoʿore-l-motamaʿēetah, wa rabbal-foḡōdel
momazzaqah (× al-motamazzeqah), wa rabbal-ʿēezāme nnaḡerah, wa rabba
sšāʿatel-qāāemah, asāaloka yā rabbe, an toḡalliya ʿalā Moḥammade wwa (× ʿalā)
ahle baytehe ttāherīn, wa-fēal bi ... (*ask what you want*) bekafīyye loḡfeka yā ʿa-
l-ḡalāle wa-l-ekrām; āmīna āmīna yā rabbal-ālamīn.

It is worth noting that, in other case, and generally for relief to any affair,
calling Allāh with this noble invocation can be also benefit enšāa-allāh.

The blessed month of Ramađān 1440 lunar hijri

Happy New Year !



اللهم يا مقرب القلوب والأبصار ثبت قلوبنا وأبصارنا على دينك
اللهم يا مصرف القلوب صرف قلوبنا إلى طاعتك ونور أبصارنا بالقرآن
ويا محل المحول والأحوال حول حالنا إلى أحسن المحال

Happy New Year for the followers of the Truth

Invocation at the moment of the turn of the year

اللهم يا مقلب القلوب والأبصار ثبت قلوبنا وأبصارنا على دينك
اللهم يا مصرف القلوب صرف قلوبنا إلى طاعتك ونور أبصارنا بالقُرآن
ويا محول الأحوال والأحوال حول حالنا إلى أحسن الحال

Allāhomma yā moqallebal-qolōbe wal-ābsār çabbet
qolōbanā wa absāranā ēalā dīnek. Allāhomma yā
mošarrefal-qolōb, šarref qolōbanā alā tǎēatek wa
nawwer ābsāranā bel-qorān, wa yā moħawwela-l-
ħawle wal-aħwāl ħawwel ħālanā elā aħsanel-ħāl

*O Allāh, the one who changing the hearts
and the discernments, keep our hearts
and discernments for your religion.*

*O Allāh, the one who making the hearts
attentive, make our hearts attentive
to your obedience and our discernment
be illuminated by the Qurān.*

*O Allāh, the one who changes situations and
circumstances, change our circumstance
to the best of circumstances.*

Rites and rituals for the Lunar New Year

1-In the Discourse of Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, the lunar year, for the followers of the Truth, starts with the blessed month of Ramadān and ends with the month of Šaëbān.

To get more details about this topic, refer to the weekly **Rāhe Āsemān n°1**:

<http://www.aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=52&t=35#p1084>

2- The last day of the month of Šaëbān, at sunset and when the night is beginning, the lunar new year is starting. So, the first night of the blessed month of Ramadān precedes its first day.

3- In the School of the Revelation, for starting the New Year, there is specific acts of worship to ensure that the year will start in obedience and adoration.

4- This spiritual beginning allows that the followers of the Truth begin the New Year in success, enšāā-allāh, and benefit from a better protection against mistakes and calamities in the new year.

5- The acts of worship for beginning the lunar new year have been published independently in the book:

*The rites and rituals for the beginning
and the end of the Lunar Year
(in persan).*

Please click on the following link to download it:

<http://www.aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=174&t=590&p=4535#p4535>

THE CALENDAR OF THE BLESSED MONTH OF Ramadañ 1440 lunar hijri

1493 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12544 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1180 *Era of Mawla Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ramadañ:

The night before the day of Monday 6th May 2019

16th Ordibehešt 1398 = 16th Taurus = 23 Naysān (Žolqarnayn)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th Ramadañ (from 18 to 20 may)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

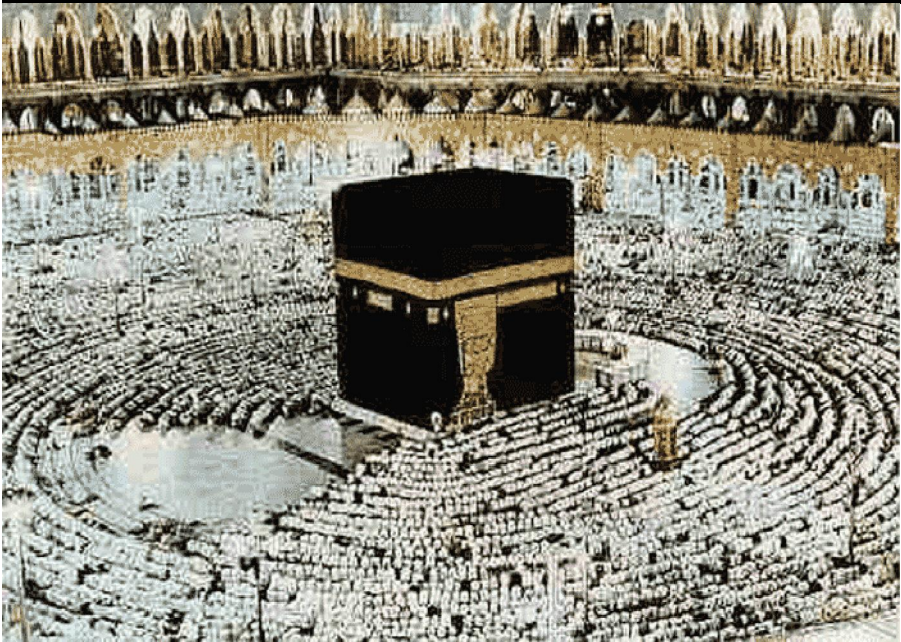
from 14th night of Ramadañ (19th May) at 05:11
to 16th Ramadañ (21st May) at 11:50

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 24th Ramadañ (29th May)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

from Sunrise 28th to Sunset 30th Ramadañ (from 2 to 4 June)



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Šawwāl 1440 lunar hijri

1493 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12544 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1180 *Era of Mawlā Šāhib al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šawwāl:

The night before the day of Wednesday 5th June 2019

15th Kordād 1398= 15th Gemini = 23rd Ayār (Žolqarnayn)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 2nd Šawwāl (6th June)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 11th Šawwāl (15th June) at 12:54

to 14th night of Šawwāl (18th June) at 20:06

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th Šawwāl (from 17 to 19 June)

Interlunar days

From 28th night of Šawwāl to sunrise 29th (2 to 3 July)

Solar eclipse 29th Šawwāl (3rd July): Visible in Southern America and in the southern part of Pacific Ocean.



المواحة النبوية الشريفة

THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ži-Qaėdah 1440 lunar hijri

1493 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 1254 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1180 *Era of Mawlā Šāheeb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ži-Qaėdah:

The night before the day of Thursday 4th July 2019

13th Tir 1398 = 13th Cancer = 21st Ĥazirān (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 9th Ži-Qaėdah (12th July) at 18:57

to 12th night of Ži-Qaėdah (15th July) at 03:00

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th Ži-Qaėdah (from 16 to 18 July)

Lunar eclipse the night of 14th Ži-Qaėdah (17th July):

Visible in Asia (including in Iran and Hijaz), Australia,
Europe, Africa, Southern America.

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 28th Ži-Qaėdah (31st July)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

from Sunrise 28th Ži-Qaėdah to Sunset 30th (from 31 July to 2 August)



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ži-Ĥejĵah 1440 lunar hijri

1493 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 1254 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1180 *Era of Mawlā Šāheḅ al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ži-Ĥejĵah:
The night before the day of Saturday 3rd August 2019

12th Mordād 1398 = 12th Leo = 21st Tammōz (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
from 7th night of Ži-Ĥejĵah (9th August) at 00:27
to 9th Ži-Ĥejĵah (11th August) at 08:45

Inappropriate for worldly affairs:

8th Ži-Ĥejĵah (10th August)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th Ži-Ĥejĵah (from 15 to 17 August)

Interlunar days

from 28th night of Ži-Ĥejĵah to Sunset 29th (30 and 31 August)



Mašhad of Fātēmah Zahrā ﷺ - Ĥaram Nabawi ﷺ

THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF **Moharram al-ĥarām** 1441 lunar hijri

1494 *Mohammad Nativity* ﷺ 12544 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1181 *Era of Mawlā Šāheḇ al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Moharram:

The night before the day of Sunday 1st September 2019

10th Šahriwar 1398 = 10th Virgo = 19th Āb (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*from 5th of Moharram (5th September) at 06:59
to 7th Moharram (7th September) at 14:32*

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biḍ)

13th, 14th, and 15th Moharram (from 13 to 15 September)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 22nd Moharram (22nd September)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

*from Sunrise 28th to Sunset 30th Moharram
(from 28 to 30 September)*

Ĥaram of ⇒

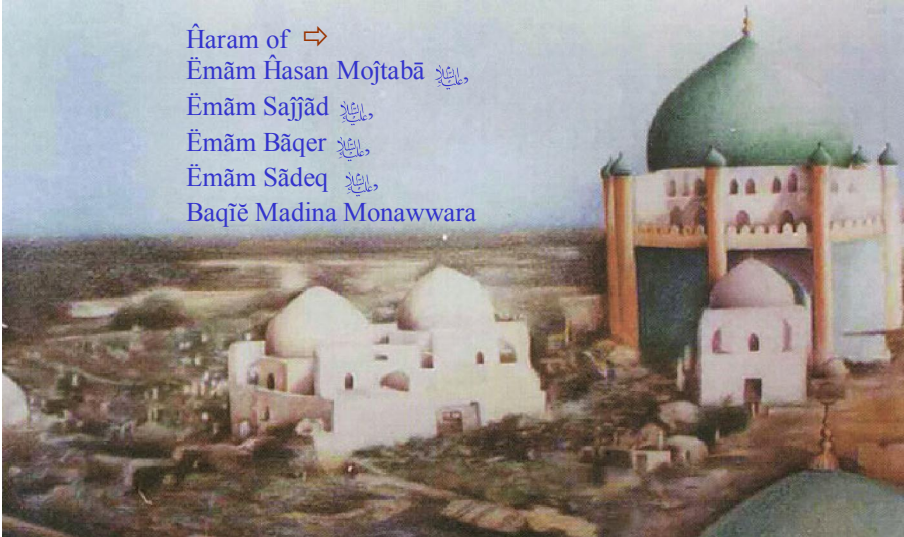
Ēmām Ĥasan Mojtabā ﷺ

Ēmām Sajjād ﷺ

Ēmām Bāqer ﷺ

Ēmām Sādeq ﷺ

Baqīē Madina Monawwara



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF **Šafar** 1441 lunar hijri

1494 *Muhammad Nativity* ﷺ 12544 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1181 *Era of Mawlā Šāheḅ al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šafar:

The night before the day of Tuesday 1st October 2019

9th Mehr 1398 = 9th Libra = 18th Aylōl (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

From 2nd Šafar (2nd October) at 15:34

to 5th night of Šafar (5th October) at 21:37,

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 10th Šafar (10th October)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th Šafar (from 13 to 15 October)

Interlunar days

from 28th night of Šafar to sunset 29th (28 and 29 October)



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rabi' al-awwal 1441 lunar hijri

1494 *Mohammad Nativity* ﷺ 12544 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1181 *Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Rabi' al-awwal:

The night before the day of Wednesday 30th October 2019

8th Ābān 1398 = 8th Scorpio = 17th Tešrīn al-Awwal (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*From 1st Rabi' al-awwal at 01:47 to 3rd Rabi' al-awwal at 06:30
(30th October to 1st November) and 28th Rabi' al-awwal at 12:00 to 30th
Rabi' al-awwal at 16:24 (26th to 28th November)*

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 4th Rabi' al-awwal (2nd November)
Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bi'd)

*13th, 14th, and 15th Rabi' al-awwal (from 11 to 13 Interlunar days
from Sunrise on 28th to Sunset on 30th Rabi' al-awwal
(from 26 to 28 November)*

Ĥaram of Ēmām Kāzem and Ēmām Ĵawād ﷺ Kāzemayn Baġdād



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rabi' al-ākar 1441 lunar hijri

1494 *Mohammad Nativity* ﷺ 12544 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1181 *Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Rabi' al-ākar:
The night before the day of Friday 29th November 2019

8th Āzar 1398 = 8th Sagittarius = 16th Tešrin-Ākar (Žolqarnayn)

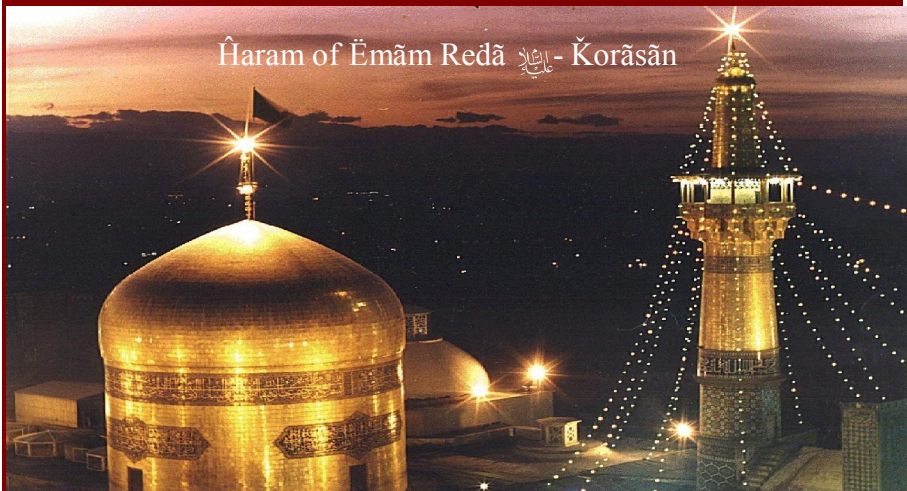
Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)
13th, 14th, and 15th Rabi' al-ākar (from 11 to 13 December)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
*from 26th Rabi' al-ākar (24th December) at 20:24
to 28th night of Rabi' al-ākar (26th December) at 01:37*

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 28th Rabi' al-ākar (26th December)
Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days
*from 28th night of Rabi' al-ākar to 29th at sunset
(26 and 27 December)*

Solar Éclipse 28th Rabi' al-ākar (26 decembre) :
Visible in Eastern Africa, in Asia (including Iran and Hijaz)
and Northern Australia.



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ĵomādā al-ōlā 1441 lunar hijri

1494 *Mohammad Nativity* ﷺ 12544 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1181 *Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ĵomādā al-ōlā:

The night before the day of Saturday 28th December 2019

7th Dey 1398 = 7th Capricorn = 15th Kānōn-Awwal (Žolqarnayn)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th Ĵomādā al-ōlā

(from 9 to 11 January)

Lunar eclipse on the night of 15th Ĵomādā al-ōlā (11th January):

Visible in Asia (including Iran and Hijaz), Australia,
Europe, Africa and Northeast of Canada

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 24th of Ĵomādā al-ōlā (20th January) at 02:33

to 26th of Ĵomādā al-ōlā (22nd January) at 08:54

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 28th Ĵomādā al-ōlā (24th January)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

On Sunrise 28th to Sunset 30th Ĵomādā al-ōlā (from 24 to 26 January)

Ĥaram of Ęmām Hādi and Ęmām Ęaskari ﷺ - Sāmarrā



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ĵomādā al-oĳrā 1441 lunar hijri

1494 Moĥammad Nativity ﷺ 12544 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1181 Era of Mawlā Šāĥeb al-amr ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ĵomādā al-oĳrā :
The night before the day of Monday 27th January 2020
7th Bahman 1398 = 8th Aquarius = 14th Kānōn-Āĳar (Žolqarnayn)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 12th Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (7th February)
Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biĥ)
13th, 14th, and 15th Ĵomādā al-oĳrā
(from 8 to 10 February)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
from 21st of Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (16th February) at 07:58 to
23rd Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (18th February) at 14:31

Interlunar days
from 28th night Ĵomādā al-oĳrā to sunrise on 29th
(23rd and 24th February)

Maĥdawi sanctuary: The birthplace of Ęmām Maĥdi ﷺ - Šāmarrā



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rajab 1441 lunar hijri

1494 *Mohammad Nativity* ﷺ 12544 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1181 *Era of Mawlā Sāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Rajab:

The night before the day of Tuesday 25th February 2020

6th Esfand 1398 = 7th Pisces = 12th Šobāt (Žolqarnayn)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 12th Rajab (7th March)
Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)
13th, 14th, and 15th Rajab (from 8 to 10 March)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
From 19th Rajab (14th March) at 15:00 to
22nd of Rajab (17th March) at 20:19

Interlunar days
From sunrise 28th to sunset 30th Rajab (from 23 to 25 March)

يا قدس .. إنا قادمون ..

شهر رجب الحرام سنة ١٤٤١ هـ الموافق ٢٠٢٠ م



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Šaëbān 1441 lunar hijri

1494 *Mohammad Nativity* ﷺ 12544 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1181 *Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šaëbān:

The night before the day of Thursday 26th March 2020

7th Farwardin 1399 = 7th Aries = 13th Āžār (Žolqarnayn)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th Šaëbān (from 7 to 9 April)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 17th Šaëbān (11th April) at 00:23

to 19th Šaëbān (13th April) at 03:57

Inappropriate for worldly affairs: 26th Šaëbān (20th April)

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

from 28th at Sunset to 29th Šaëbān (22 and 23 April)

Sanctuary of Oways al-Qaranī, Ėamār ebn Yāser and the martyrs of Šeffin.
Ar-Raqqah - Syria



Rītes and rituals for the end of the Lunar Year

1-In the Discourse of Custodians of the Revelation عقود, the lunar year, for the followers of the Truth, starts with the blessed month of Ramaḍān and ends with the month of Šaēbān.

To get more details about this topic, refer to the weekly **Rāhe Āsemān n°1**:

<http://www.aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=52&t=35#p1084>

2- The last day of the month of Šaēbān, at sunset, the lunar year is ending. So, the last night of the month of Šaēbān precedes its last day.

3- For the end of the year, in the School of the Revelation, there is specific acts of worship to ensure that the year will end in obedience and adoration.

4- This spiritual end, invites the believer to an internalization and examination of his soul. This act allows that the believer benefit from a better protection against mistakes and calamities, enšāā-allāh.

5- Those acts of worship have been published independently in the book *The rites and rituals for the beginning and the end of the Lunar Year (in persan)*. Please click on the following link to download it:

<http://www.aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=174&t=590&p=4535#p4535>

Astro publications

of Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation

1- Taqwīm Awqāt šarēi (The calendar of the religious times): *Permanent calendar of the ten ritual times (for the holy cities of the “eight Heavens”, the lands of the prophets and their successors (aleyhimo s-salam), the Muslim countries and others countries). The calendar of the ritual and religious times may be issued for all countries in the world on demand. Published in Farsi since 1418.*

2-Tawqīm mawāqit al-ēebādah (the calendar of the religious times): Published in Arabic since 1434.

3-The calendar of the religious times: Published in English since 1433.

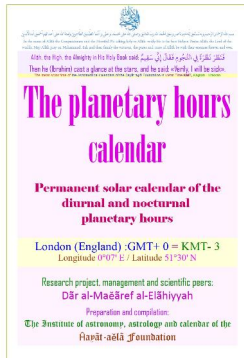
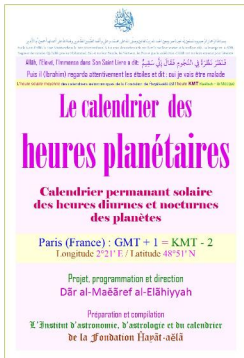
4-Le calendrier des temps religieux (The calendar of the religious times): Published in French since 1433.



5-Taqwīm sāēāt kavākeb (The planetary hours calendar) : *Presents the diurnal and nocturnal planetary hours in the solar year. Published in Farsi since 1433.*

6-The planetary hours calendar : Published in English since 1433.

7-Le calendrier des heures planétaires (The planetary hours calendar) : Published in French since 1433.

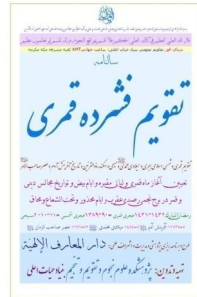
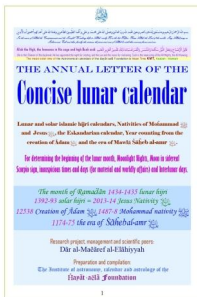


8- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm feṣordeḥ (The annual letter of the lunar concise calendar): *Determination of the beginning of the lunar month, Moonlight Nights (Full moon), Interlunar days and Moon conjunction - Avoidance days (for material and worldly affairs), solar and lunar eclipses.* Published in farsi since 1426.

9-Al-taqwīm al-qamarī al-basīṭ (The annual letter of the lunar concise calendar): Published in Arabic since 1431.

10-The Annual letter of the concise lunar calendar : Published in English since 1433.

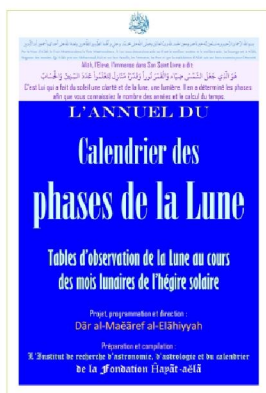
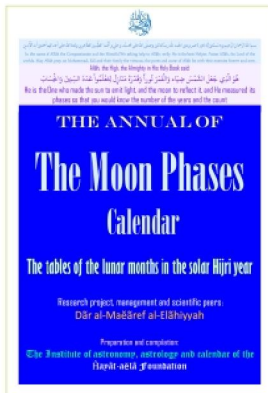
11- l'Annuel du calendrier lunaire concis (The Annual letter of the concise lunar calendar) : Published in French since 1433.



12- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm raṣādī (The Annual letter of the Moon phases Calendar) : *Describes the phases of the moon for every day of the solar month (format web page).* Published in farsi since 1428.

13-The Annual letter of the Moon phases Calendar : Published in English since 1433.

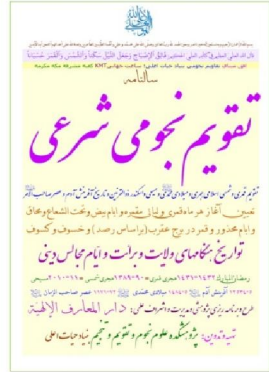
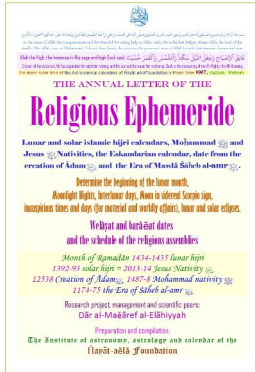
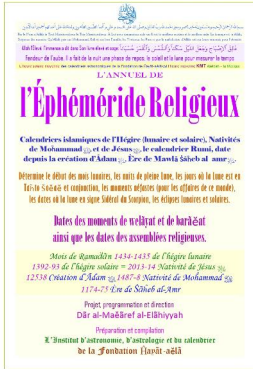
14-L'Annuel du calendrier des phases de la lune (The Annual letter of the Moon phases Calendar) : Published in French since 1433.



15-Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm nojōmi šarēi (The Annual letter of the Religious Ephemeride): *Determination of the beginning of the lunar month, Moonlight Nights (Full moon), Interlunar phases and Moon in « Taḥte-Šoēāē », inauspicious times, Moon in Sidereal sign of Scorpio, lunar and solar eclipses, the dates of welāyat and barāāt times and the schedule of the religious events and assemblies.* Published in farsi since 1426.

16-The Annual letter of the Religious Ephemeride : Published in English since 1434.

17-L'Annuel de l'éphéméride religieuse (The Annual letter of the Religious Ephemeride) : Published in French since 1434.

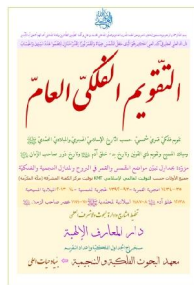
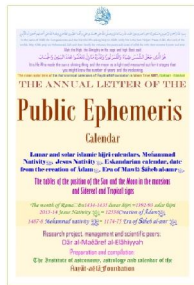
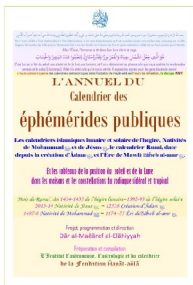


18- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm hamegāni (The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar) : *Lunar and Solar islamic hijri calendars- Nativity of Mohammad (ﷺ) - Jesus Nativity (ﷺ) - Žolqarnayn (ﷺ) calendar - Year counting from the creation of Ādam (ﷺ) - The era of Mawlā Šāḥē al-amr (ﷺ) - The tables of the situation of the Sun and the Moon in the Mansions, in Sidereal signs and in Tropical signs - Lunar and solar eclipses.* Published in farsi since 1427.

19-Al-taqwīm al-falakī al-ēām (The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar) : Published in Arabic since 1430.

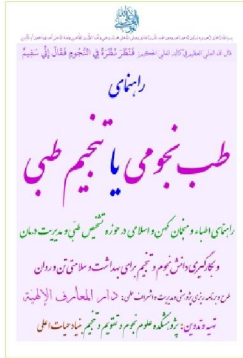
20-The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar : Published in English since 1435

21- L'Annuel du calendrier des éphémérides publiques (The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar) : Published in French since 1435.



27-Taqwim nojōmī ĩebbī (Medical almanac): *Astrological guide for health – How to use the astronomy for hygiene and health of body and spirit- Astrological Elections for important subjects of health and hygiene.* Published since Rabiĥ al-awwal 1429.

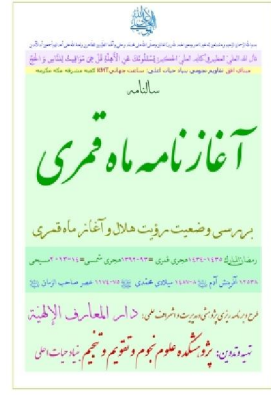
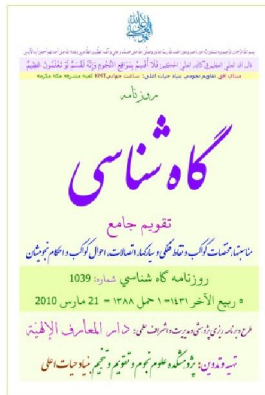
28-Sālnāneh āġāz māh qamarī (The annual letter of the beginning of the lunar months): *Report and analysis about the visibility of Helāl for the beginning of every lunar months.* Published in farsi since 1428.



29-« Rāhe Āsemān » (The Way of the Heaven): *Lessons of Astronomy, Astrology and Islamic calendar: 60 chapters has been published.* Published in farsi since 1427.

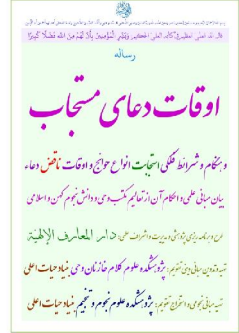
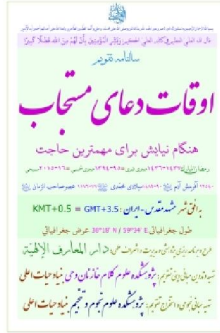
30- The «Gāh-Šenāsi» Journal (The global astronomical calendar):

The astronomical events of the planets, asteroids and orbital nodes - the conjunctions, the positions of planets and astrological laws. This journal is published since Jomādā al-ōlā 1428. In 1434 : more than 2100 numbers has been published. Due to the volume of this calendar, this daily publication is only available in electronic format.



31- Various publications about particular astronomical events: Sun's exaltation (« Šarafe Šams » : *explanations about the diagram of esm aēzam, the best time for doing the diagram, astrological elections relating to the Sun's exaltation – secret of the effects of the diagram of « Šarafe Šams », rituals and the good manners relating to the diagram), Nowruz letter (the value of Nowruz in the Discours of the Custodians of the Revelation), the hour of the turn of the New Year, astrological chart of this hour, the rites and rituals of*

33- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm laḥẓeh dočā mostafab (Annual calendar about the position of "the star for the fulfillment of prayers"):
The Caph star when it arrives in the Cassiopeia constellation and in the middle of the sky.
 Published in Farsi since 1435.



All the astro publications of the Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation can be download in website of the Foundation:

Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation

www.Aelaa.net

Ancient and Islamic Astro Center of Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation.

<http://aelaa.net/En/Nojum.aspx>

Astro publications of the Institute of astronomy and astrology of Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation, is not limited to the above publications and with the grace and the help of Mawlā علیه السلام, in different domains, the astronomical and astrological calendars will be developed and published, enšāā-allāh.



Astronomers online of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation

Some of the astronomical calculations such as religious times or the planetary hours according to the local times need to extract a special calendar for every time zones. Due to the accuracy of astronomical calendars of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation, requests of astronomical, scientific and religious Centers around the world, for extracting calendars tailored to their area to use them in publications and software, became increasingly numerous. For providing to this requests and also demands of the privates, we have developed an automated system online so that anyone anywhere, with using internet can be able to access in a few minutes to the different kinds of calendars. This system has been put into service for the most of our publications and others are in progress. To consult and download the calendars of the list below, refer to website of the **Centre of islamic and ancient astro of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation**.

1- Religious times Astronomer: *This astronomer emits a permanent calendar for the ten ritual times, for all the points of the Earth (mid and high geographic latitudes and polar regions) in the calendar of your choice (lunar, solar or jesusian). Explanations about the basis of the calendar are available in Farsi, English and French.*

In Farsi = <http://aelaa.net/Fa/Awqaat1.htm>

In English = <http://aelaa.net/En/Awqaat.htm>

In French = <http://aelaa.net/Fr/Awqaat.htm>

2- Universal calendar Astronomer: *Lunar hijri calendar, the Mohāmmad's nativity □ calendar, Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ, the calendar of era of Sāheeb al-amr ﷺ, the Iranian and Afghan calendar, the Islamic and solar calendar, the ancient Persian calendar, the Jesus ﷺ calendar, the Julian calendar, the Žolqarnayn calendar ﷺ (rumi calendar), the Hebrew, Indian, Mayan calendar, ISO-8601, Julian Day, Modified Julian Day, Unix and Excel.*

<http://aelaa.net/Fa/TaqwimJahaani.aspx>

3- Determination of the qiblah: *This program determines precisely the direction of the qiblah for the localities of your choice on satellite image and according to the calculations of spherical trigonometry. Available in eight languages:*

in Farsi = <http://aelaa.net/Fa/Qeble.htm>

in Arabic = <http://aelaa.net/Ar/Qeble.htm>

in Urdu = <http://aelaa.net/Ur/Qeble.htm>

in English = <http://aelaa.net/En/Qeble.htm>

in French = <http://aelaa.net/Fr/Qeble.htm>

in Spanish = <http://aelaa.net/Es/Qeble.htm>

in Turkish = <http://aelaa.net/Tr/Qeble.htm>

in Albanian = <http://aelaa.net/Sq/Qeble.htm>

4- Planetary hours Astronomer: *This astronomer gives the hours of the seven planets for the locality of your choice and also in the calendar of your choice (lunar, solar or jesusian) with explanations about the characteristics of the planetary hours. Available in Farsi, English and French.*

In Farsi = <http://aelaa.net/Fa/Saaeat-Kawaakeb.htm>

In English = http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/EN/Planetary_hours.htm

In French = http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/FR/Heures_plan%C3%A9taires.htm

5- The lunar concise calendar Astronomer: *This astronomer gives “the lunar concise calendar” for the year of your choice, past or future.*

Available in Farsi, Arabic, English and French.

In Farsi = <http://aelaa.net/Fa/TagwimFeshorde.aspx>

In Arabic = <http://aelaa.net/Fa/TagwimBasis.aspx>

In English = http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/EN/concise_calendar.aspx

In French = http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/FR/calendrier_concis.aspx

6- Solar calendar astronomer of lunar observation: *Illustration of the phases of the Moon for each day of the lunar months.*

Annual publication.

In Farsi = <http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Rasadi/TagwimQamari.htm>

In English = http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/EN/Lunar_calendar.html

In French = http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/FR/Astronome_observation_lunaire.htm

7- The Public Ephemeris Calendar Astronomer: *This astronomer gives “the public ephemeris calendar” for the year of your choice, past or future.*

Available in Farsi, Arabic, English and French.

In Farsi = <http://www.aelaa.net/Fa/TagwimHamegaani.aspx>

In Arabic = <http://www.aelaa.net/Fa/TagwimFalakiAaam.aspx>

In English = <http://www.aelaa.net/EN/public%20ephemeris.aspx>

In French = <http://aelaa.net/FR/éphémérides%20publiques.aspx>

8- The Professional Ephemeris Calendar Astronomer: *This astronomer gives “the professional ephemeris calendar” for the year of your choice, past or future.*

Available in Farsi.

In Farsi = <http://aelaa.net/Fa/TagwimTakhasosi.aspx>

9- The Astrological elections Astronomer: *This astronomer gives “the annual letter of the astrological elections” for the year of your choice, past or future.*

Will soon be available in Farsi.

10- The beginning of the lunar months Astronomer: *This astronomer determines the first day of the lunar months with notes and diagrams about the Helâl for the year of your choice past or future.*

Available in Farsi.

11- Astronomer of the hours of answered prayers: *the Caph star (Beta Cassiopeiae / al Kaff al-Ķadib). Annual calendar about the position of “the star of the fulfillment of the prayers” (the Caph star in the Cassiopeia constellation) when transits.*

Will soon be available in Farsi

12- Lunar and Solar eclipses times Astronomer: *This astronomer determines the dates of lunar and solareclipses, the time of the beginning, the middle end the end of the eclipsefor all the countries concerned. Also it mentions what kind of eclipse is and mentions the time of the signs Prayer.*

Will soon be available in Farsi

Naahiyah Moqaddassah	Selected answers	Daar al-Ma'araaf al-Islaahiyah	Genealogy	Alawites' Foundation	Global medicine	Hayat-aēlā Media
Astronomer online	<p>In the name of Allah the Compassionate and the Merciful <i>We asking help to Allah, verily He is the best Helper. Praise Allah, the Lord of the worlds. May Allah pray on Muhammad, Ali and their family the virtuous, the pures And curse of Allah be with their enemies forever and ever.</i></p> <p>وَإِنَّهُ فِي أُمِّ الْكِتَابِ لَدَيْنَا لَعَلِيَّ حَكِيمٌ</p> <p>Allah the High, the Almighty in His Holy Book said: And verily, it is in the Mother of the Book (Ommoul-Ketab), with Us, high, full of wisdom.</p> <p>Praise be to Allah the High, the Highest and with His permission</p> <p>The internet database of the Center of ancient and islamic astronomy for research, teaching and spread of ancient and islamic Astronomy</p>					Institute
Religious times astronomer						Institute of calendar
Lunar observations calendar						Institute of astronomy sciences
Universal calendar astronomer						Institute of astrology sciences
Planets hours astronomer						Library Astronomy, Astrology
Astronomer of answered prayers						Academy
Astrological consultations						student registration:astronomy
Extraction of Astrology chart						Teaching session: astronomy
Extraction of natal chart						Teaching session: Software
Electing Times, Medicine						Teaching session:extract calend
Electing Times for birth						Educational textbooks
Electing Times for marriage						Courses about astronomy
Electing Times, Building						Response to questions
Electing Times, Economy						Students' examinations results
Electing Times, Education						Observatory Lounge
Electing Times, Administration						Observation of the Sun
Electing Times, Agriculture						Observation of the Moon
Electing Times, Society-Politic						Observation of the marissions
Electing Times for personal affa						Observation of the constellation
Electing Times, Industry						Observation of the planets
Electing Times, Employment						Observation of fixed stars
Electing Times, Communications						Observation of the sky
Electing Times for spirituality an						scientific discussion Societ
Astronomy publications	The current local time in Mecca: night Tuesday 02 : 58 : 57 and in your country (Mekka) -- : -- (without summer time consideration)					Society of the sciences of calen
Lunar observations calendar	16 Saamā 1433 lunar Hijri, 13 13 Saahwar 1391 solar Hijri, 1173 era of Imam Maerū, 1408 Mafarred's mabrouk, 12527 Creation of 3 September 2019					Society of Astronomy Sciences
New topics						

Ancient and Islamic Astro Center of Hayāt-aēlā Foundation.
<http://aelaa.net/En/Nojum.aspx>



Table of Phonetic Transcription

Institute of Revelation Language Sciences

Arabic + Farsi phonetic transcription

Ḍ = ḍ	ض	h × t	ة × ه	A = a	Fathāh = َ
Ṭ = ṭ	ط	Ç = ç	ث	O = o	Ẓammah = ُ
Ẓ = Ẓ	ظ	p = P	پ	E = e	Kasrah = ِ
ĕ = Ē	ع	ĵ = Ĵ	ج	ä = Ä	Es̄bāĕ Fathāh
ğ = Ğ	غ	Č = č	چ	Ö = ö	Es̄bāĕ Ẓammah
f = F	ف	Ĥ = ĥ	ح	ë = Ē	Es̄bāĕ Kasrah
q = Q	ق	Ķ = ķ	خ	Ã = ã	Elongated sound (madd) = آ
k = K	ك	d = D	د	ĩ = ĩ	Elongated sound (madd) = اِي
g = G	گ	ž = Ž	ذ	õ = õ	Elongated sound (madd) = او
L = l	ل	r = R	ر	Ā	(Alef Maqṣōrah) = اِ
m = M	م	z = Z	ز	Ā = ْ	Hamzah (ء) اء اء
n = N	ن	j = J	ژ	w = W	the letter (waw) (و)
h = H	ه	s = S	س	y = Y	the letter (yaā) (ي)
w = W	و	š = Š	ش	b = B	ب
y = Y	ي	š = š	ص	t = T	ت

* To learn more about the basis of this table, refer to the Publication Manual of the Phonetic transcription in the following link:

<http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/10/AwaaNegaariyeBargozide.pdf>

INSTITUTES AND ACADEMIES of *Ĥayāt-aĕlā* Foundation

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Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation sciences
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All the praises and thanks be to Allāh, the Lord of the Worlds