



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم وبه نستعين إنه خير ناصر ومعين الحمد لله رب العالمين وصلى الله على محمد وعلي وآلهما الطيبين الطاهرين ولعنة الله على أعدائهم أجمعين أبد الآبدين  
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.

قالق الأصباح وجعل الليل سكناً والشمس والقمر حسباناً  
Clever 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 Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation is Mean Time KMT, Kaēbah - Makkah

## THE ANNUAL LETTER OF THE Religious Ephemeride

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

Determine the beginning of the lunar months,  
Moonlight Nights, Interlunar days, Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign,  
inauspicious times and days (for material and worldly affairs), lunar and solar eclipses.

Welāyat and barāĥat dates  
and the schedule of the religious assemblies

Month of Ramaḍān 1434-1435 lunar hijri  
1392-93 solar hijri = 2013-14 Jesus Nativity ﷺ  
12538 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1487-88 Moĥammad Nativity ﷺ  
1174-75 the Era of Šāĥeb al-amr ﷺ

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

Preparation and compilation:  
The Institute of astronomy, astrology and calendar of  
Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation

## Prerequisites for using the Religious Ephemeride

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

**Rāhe Āsemān n°3:** *Astronomy and astrology are an inheritance of the holy prophets of Allāh and their successors.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°4:** *Features and interests of the astronomical calendars of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation.*

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

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

**Rāhe Āsemān 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°1:** *The beginning of the lunar Year for the followers of the Truth.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°2:** *Rites and rituals of every lunar months.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°8:** *The days of the lunar calendar on which is recommended to avoid material things and to be is dedicate on worship and spiritual affairs.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°9:** *Inauspicious and inappropriate times.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°10:** *Perform affairs in inauspicious times.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°11:** *The importance of astrology.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°12:** *Suitable and blessed times.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°13:** *The science of astrologic elections times .*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°14:** *Jesus Nativity ﷺ calendar (Gregorian calendar).*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°15:** *Election of the Moon's light.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°17:** *The lunar islamic calendar.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°18:** *Respect to the day of Ėāšōrā ĥosayni - 9th Rabi' al-awwal Jewish Ėāšōrā.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°19:** *Astrological elections of the Lunar phases.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°21:** *Knowledges about the month of Šafar.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°22:** *The Culture of the followers of the Truth relative to lunar and solar eclipses.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°25:** *The solar Islamic calendar.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°26:** *Celebrations, festivals and camouflage of the religion.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°27:** *The favorable and unfavorable times for marriage and conception.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°32:** *Qoranic knowleges about the Moon.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°43:** *Lunar and Solar eclipses in Astrology.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°44:** *The universal prophetic mission.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°46:** *A cup from the jar of Mahdawi knowledges.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°76:** *Sun's exaltation (Šarafe-Šams).*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°77:** *Rain in the month of Naysān.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°144:** *The rituals for the beginning the Lunar New Year.*

To download those numbers, refer to the data of **Rāhe Āsemān** in Astro web site of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation: <http://Aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=52&t=35>

# The general manual of the calendars of Ĥayât-aĕlĀ Foundation

## 1. The master calendar of the publications.

Since the astronomical calendars of Ĥayât-aĕlĀ Foundation are Islamic, the calendar which has been choice as reference is the hijri calendar which the starting point is the Hejira of the last Prophet of Allāh Ĥādrat Moĥammad al-Moštafā ﷺ.

However, the calendars of the Foundation are not limited to hijri dates and include the years counting from the creation of Ĥādrat Ādam ﷺ, the years counting from Moĥammad Nativity ﷺ and the Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr ﷺ. Moreover, the hijri dates have been converted in the solar hijri calendar (with antique months), in the Žolqarnayn calendar ﷺ (the Syriac and Babylonia calendar 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 humankind, Ĥādrat Ādam ﷺ, which is the first event in the history of the human being. So, the mention of this calendar has an historical value for us as children of Ādam ﷺ and it is particularly appropriate in a divine calendar.

Although, the time that separates us from Ĥādrat 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 Tāwōs<sup>1</sup> from the writting of the Prophet Idris (Enoch) ﷺ:

Between the beginning of the creation and the mixing of the sludges (tinat) of Ĥādrat Ādam Šafi-o-Ilah ﷺ and the moment when Allāh breathed the soul into Ādam, 120 years have elapsed. After this, according to a rewāyat reported by Faḍl ebn Šāzān (follower of four Ėmāms; from the eighth to the eleventh Ėmām ﷺ), between the moment when Allāh breathed the soul into Ādam until his death, 1030 years have elapsed. And between the death of Ĥādrat Ādam ﷺ and the birth of

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<sup>1</sup> The book saĕd al-soĕĕd, Sayyed ebn Tāwōs p.37,quoted from Behār al-Anwār Vol.11, p.269 .

Ĥādrat Moĥammad ﷺ 9900 years have passed.<sup>2</sup>

So we obtain:  $120 + 1030 + 9900 + 53 + 1435 = 12538$  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.

**Note:** 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 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 Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation choice to use the hijri calendar as basis of its publications to raise the awareness of the people of faith and to preserve 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 Era of Ĥādrat Ėmām-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 Ėmām 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 Ėmāmat of Ĥādrat (260 hijri) that's mean:  $1435$  (the actual date of hijri) –  $260 = 1175$  years of the era of Ėmām Mahdi ﷺ.

### 3. The beginning of the year.

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

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<sup>2</sup> The books of Al-Fadāāel, Faḍl ebn Šāžān p.24, quoted from Beĥār al-Anwār Vol.15, p.288 .



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 Ramaḍān 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 commun practices. This subject have been described in details in others publications of Ḥayāt-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 Ḥayāt-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 52th 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 Al-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 **Ĥayât-aĥlā Fondation**, 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 šarĥi. 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 do'ā 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-a'ĕlā Foundation when it says, for example, that the Moon is entering into the sidereal sign of Aries on Sunday 9<sup>th</sup> Rabi'ĕ Al-Awwal, at 19:41, it means 19:41 in the night of Sunday before Sunday morning (not the night after the day of Sunday).

Also, when it is mentioned that the Moon is entering in conjunction with Al-Eklil mansion on Tuesday at 00:55, 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 planets.

In the calendars of Ĥayât-aēlā 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 Ĥayât-aēlā 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 Astrodienst.

For more informations about the bibliography of *Ĥayât-aēlā 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>



# The manual of the Religious Ephemeride

## First column: Night and Day

In the first column are the days of the week in the order that preceded the night to day. The night before the day begins with sunset and sunrise and lasts until the day before the night begins with the sunrise and lasts until sunset.

At sunset, a day has passed and the calendar date change, as explained above, in the general manual of the calendars.

In the calendar, the night hours have been wrote in **blue** and daylight hours in **pink**.

As the night precedes the day, we have mentioned that order on top of the first column with the following title: **night - day**.

## Second column: The Islamic lunar calendar

In the second column is the Islamic lunar calendar beginning with the Hijri of the Allāh's Messenger ﷺ.

The months of this calendar are the Arabic months (blessed month of Ramaḍān, Šawwāl, Ži-Qaēdah, Ži-Ĥejjah, Moḥarram al-ḥarām, Šafar, Rabiē al-awwal, Rabiē al-ākhar, Jomādā al-ōlā, Jomādā al-okrā, Raġab, Šaēbān).

The beginning of the lunar year and the first months of the New year for the common people and Arabs, is Moḥarram al-ḥarām, but in the Discourse of Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ and for the partisans of Truth, the New year begins with the blessed month of Ramaḍān, which is the first month of the year (more details about this subject have been published separately in the Rāhe Āsemān No. 6).

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 preference to the teachings of the Treasure of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ over the commun practices because the guidance of the Holy Infallibles is from divine source.

As the Islamic lunar calendar is organized according to the lunar months, we ordered it following the guidelines of the Treasury Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, so this calendar begins with the blessed month of Ramaḍān and ends with the month of Šaēbān.

### Third column: Solar calendar (base on tropical zodiac signs)

In the third column is mentioned the Sun position in the twelve signs of Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces.

The Orbit of the Sun in sky called zodiac contains twelve signs. The Sun crosses it in one year and every day moves there from one degrees.

The New year happens in the day of *Nowruz*, on spring equinox, the first day of the spring: at this moment, the Sun is ingress in Aries sign. If this occurs before the transit of the sun, that day is considered as the first day of the new year and the first day of Aries month, but if it occurs after the sun transit, the first day of the New Year is the day after. On this day, night and day are of equal length.

In this column is the solar calendar and also the time when the Sun enter in a new constellation of the zodiac

Noting that the first six months of the solar year have thirty-one days and that the six months after have thirty days, excluding of the month of Capricorn which has twenty-nine days and thirty in leap years.

### Fourth column: The Islamic and Iranian solar calendar

In the fourth column is the solar calendar. The months of this calendar are the months of Iranian Antiquity: Farwardin, Ordibehešt, Kōrdād, Tir, Amordād, Šahriwar, Mehr, Ābān, Āžar, Dey, Bahman, Esfand.

The first year of this calendar is the year of Hijri of the Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. In this calendar, the New Year begins on the day of *Nowruz* at vernal equinox, the first day of the spring: at this moment, the Sun is in Aries sign, as the solar calendar of the tropical zodiac. If this occurs before the transit of the sun, that day is considered as the first day of Farwardin, but if it occurs after the transit of the sun, the first day of Farwardin is the day after tomorrow. This day, night and day are of equal length.

The solar calendar of the tropical zodiac and the Iranian Islamic calendar start at the same time but differ in the number of days for the month of Dey (Capricorn) and Esfand (Pisces). In the Iranian solar calendar, the month of Dey has thirty days and the month of Esfand has 29 days and 30 days in leap years.

### Fifth column: Eskandar Žolqarnayn solar calendar (Syriac and Babylonian calendars)

In this column is mentioned the Eskandarian calendar with Rumi months: Āžār, Naysān, Ayār, Ĥazîrān, Tammōz, Āb, Aylōl, Tešrîn-Awwal, Tešrîn-Ākar, Kānōn-Awwal, Kānōn-Ākar, Šobāî.

The founder of this calendar is Eskandar **Žolqarnayn** and not Alexander the Great. Given that Syriac was the common language spoken at that time, this calendar is also known as the **Syriac** calendar. After that, when it has been used by the Babylonian government of Nebuchadnezzar it has been known as the **Babylonian** Calendar. Later, when the government of Alexander the Great renewed this calendar by starting it, with the death of Alexander the Great, it was known as the **Rumi** calendar.

Our purpose is to vivify the Eskandar calendar as it has been mentioned in the Discours of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ. At the time of the Infallible Ēmams ﷺ, the version of the Eskandar calendar was the Rumi calendar. Moreover, as the details of the original Eskandar calendar have not come down to us, so the **Ĥayāt-aĕlā Foundation** mentions Rumi calendar and not the original form of Eskandar **Žolqarnayn** calendar.

### Sixth column: the Jesus solar calendar

In the sixth column is the calendar of the Jesus Nativity ﷺ with the months of January, February, Mars, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. February in leap year has twenty-nine days and in normal year twenty-eight days.

Given that this calendar is used internationally, we have mentioned it to mention the equivalent of the others calendars in the Gregorian calendar.

In parallel to Rumi calendar, the use of this calendar by Christians occurred much later. Also, in the course of Christian history, this calendar has been restructured for many times.

The Jesus Nativity calendar has roots in the Rumi calendar. At present, the Jesus Nativity calendar is 13 days before Rumi calendar (the first Naysān Eskandari rumi = 14 Naysān Jesus arabic calendar).

Although this calendar begins with the Jesus Nativity ﷺ, it should be mentioned that the date of the Nativity among Christians is not precisely known and there are different opinions about it. The date of the Nativity upon the Catholics is six days before the first January, but others have opted for a date earlier or later.

Christmas refer in fact to a profane custom dating back to the European pagan times which has been assimilated by Christians after.

Due to the influence of the colonial culture, Arab governments, despite their Muslim populations, have chosen the Christian calendar as official calendar. They have kept the names of the months of the Eskandar calendar but the number of days of those months following exactly the number of the days of the Gregorian

months. Thus, the calendar used by Arab States has the appearance of the Eskandar calendar but it is based on counting days of the Gregorian calendar: so, their calendar relative to Eskandar calendar is ahead of 13 days.

In the table below, are mentioned the gregorian months with their correspondent in the Rumi calendar that is used by the Arab governments:

Christian months	January	February	Mars	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Rumi months	Kānōn-Āḡkar	Šobāt	Āžār	Naysān	Ayār	Ĥazīrān	Tammōz	Āb	Aylōl	Tešrīn-Awwal	Tešrin-Āḡkar	Kānōn-Awwal
number of the days in the months	31	28 or 29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

### Seventh column: The public astronomical necessities and special divine calendar

#### The public astronomical necessities:

1-Many times of astronomical and astrological data that astronomy and astrology use come from Ancient Islamic Astronomy. The Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation in the twelve calendars that they publish use these data according to the type of the calendar.

2- Given that the first purpose of the religious Ephemeride is remembering the days of Allāh and the welāyat and barāaat dates of the divine religion (from Ĥādrat Ādam ﷺ to Ĥādrat Qaem ﷺ), the astronomical events which have been mention in this calendar are the astronomical events the believers most common needs, that's mean: the beginning of the lunar months, Moonlight Nights, Interlunar days, inauspicious days, Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign, lunar and solar eclipses.



## The beginning of the lunar month

For determining the first day of the lunar month, there is two methods used in the astronomical calendars:

1-The calendars based on the calculation of the Lunar Crescent: this method is based on an astronomical calculation which predicts the possibilities of observation of the Helāl and the time of its visibility. This method is commonly used, but, according to the Šariĕa, the criterion which determines the first day of the lunar month is the collective observation of the Helāl . The opinion of the majority of Muslim jurists of all branches of Ēslam is that the astronomical calculation is not equivalent to the observation of the Helāl with naked eye. Therefore this calculation can't be used as a legal argument but most of calendars does not paid attention to this point for important months such as month of Ramadān and month of Ži-Ĥejjah, this problem can not be ignored.

2-Arithmetical or tabular islamic Calendar (Lunar Calendar) is another way for determine the beginning of the lunar month. This method is generally used in astronomical calendars for establishing the beginning of the lunar month. In this method, the observation of the Helāl doesn't interfere and schedules announce the first day of the month according an accurate astronomical calculation.

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 rules transmitted from the Infallibles ﷺ<sup>3</sup>: during the history, the observation of the Helāl has always been a problem, but in the nights of the 13, 14 and 15, no confusion is possible because the Moon is clearly visible. In those nights, the Moon shape and the Moon rise time have obvious differences and with comparing the characteristics of the Moon in those three nights, we can easily understand what night we are. On the 14th night of the month, the Moon rise near sunset, on the 13th night of the month, the Moon rises approximately 50 minutes before Sunset and on the 15th night of the month the Moon rises approximately 50 minutes after Sunset. This method is the best method to verify the accuracy of the calendar.

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<sup>3</sup> Eqbālāl-aĕmāl, Sayyed ibn Tāwōs Vol.1, p. 56-61 - Al-Kāfi, Šeik Koleyñi Vol.4, p.77 - Men lāyāḥdat-ol-faqih, Šeik Šadōq Vol.2, p.78 - Al-Maqnaĕah, Šeik Mofid p.48 - Al-Aĕdadiyyah, Šeik Mofid p.17 - Al-Aĕdadiyyah, Šeik Mofid p.17 - At-Tahżib, Šeik Tōsī Vol.4, p.180 - Al-Estebšār, Šeik Tōsī Vol.2, p.63 - Al-Mabsōt, Šeik Tōsī Vol.1, p.268 - Wasāāel-ol-siĕah, Šeik Ĥor Ēāmoli Vol.10, p. 286 - Mostadrak-ol-wasāāel, Moḥaddeĕ Nōri Vol.7, p. 403.

It should be mentioned here that over the years and in different months , the calendars of the Institute for Research in Astronomy and Astrology of the Foundation are always found to be compatible with the characteristics of the Moon in these three nights.

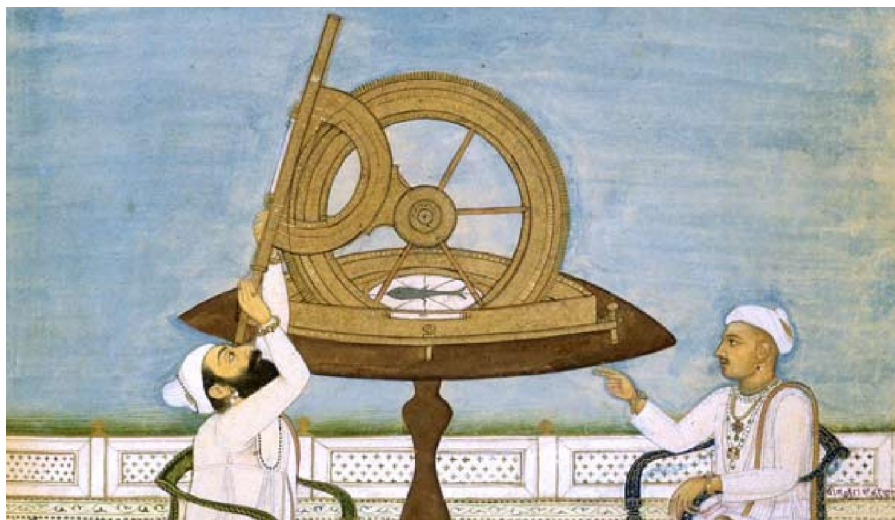
### Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)

The thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth nights of each lunar month are the brightest nights of the month. Those nights are known as Moonlight Nights (Full Moon). According to Šariĉa those nights and days have special rules and particular programs which are common and famous. So, since the purpose is to mention the astronomical necessities which people need the most, we have mentioned the dates of Moonlight Nights in the calendar.

### Taĥte šoĉĉ and Interlunar days

According to the sensory perception of the terrestrial observer, after sunrise or at sunset on 27<sup>th</sup> or 28<sup>th</sup> in every lunar months, the Moon, due to its proximity to the Sun, is under the radiance of the Sunlight and can not be observed. The Moon continue its trajectory but as it is its dark side which is turned towards the Earth, we can't see it.

In astrology and according to the Šariĉa, for those nights there are some specific laws and practices which are well-known: so, since our purpose is to mention the astronomical necessities which people need the most, we have mentioned those dates.



## Dates of lunar and solar eclipses

The phenomenon of eclipses, accompanied by scientific explanations and religious remarks and a map describing the trajectory and the visibility of the eclipse was widely reported in the calendar. Our references for the dates of eclipses is the NASA (the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) and the precise hours of the event have been extracted from the most important international center of astronomical references, the HMNAO (astronomical center of the naval forces of England dependent on the Greenwich Observatory).

In the calendar, solar and lunar eclipses have been reported according different background colors.

The dates of **lunar eclipses** have been mentioned with dark blue background color.

The dates of **solar eclipses** have been mentioned with a dark brown background color.

The scientific and religious notions about lunar and solar eclipses, have been published in the educational weekly “**Rāhe Āsemān**”:

**Rāhe Āsemān n°22:** *The culture and understanding of the followers of the Truth about the phenomenon of eclipses.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°23:** *Knowledges about Lunar Eclipses.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°24:** *Knowledges about Solar Eclipses.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°43:** *Astrological laws and ephemeral elections of lunar and solar eclipses.*

**Rāhe Āsemān n°45:** *Knowledges about Eclipses.*

**Specific astronomical events:** *Management of effects and repercussions of eclipses* (electional astrology - acts of worship - alms - characteristics of the planets - management of personal mood - how to manage those different programs – how to determine the degrees of the effects of lunar and solar eclipses)

For every lunar or solar eclipse, an article is published separately.

You can download those publications in the website of the **Astro Center of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation**:

**Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation**

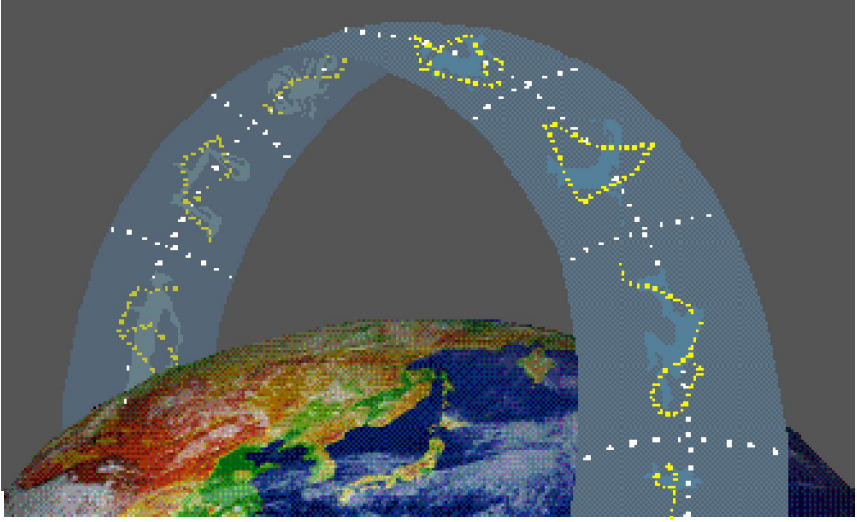
[www.Aelaa.net](http://www.Aelaa.net)

*Islamic and ancient Astro Center of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation.*

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

## Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

**The zodiac** is a circle of twelve 30° divisions of celestial longitude that are centered upon the ecliptic and that the seven classical planets cross.



In the lessons of “Rāhe Āsemān” the zodiacal belt has been compare to the face of a clock and, the path of the planets, to the needles of this sky clock.

The trajectory time of the seven planets in the zodiacal belt varies according the planet: for example, Saturn cross the celestial sphere in thirty years, the Moon, in one month and the Sun, in one year.

In the Qorān we can read the word "borōj" (بروج) which means "signs". This word, in its primary and exoteric meaning, refers to the twelve signs of the zodiac, but the supreme and esoteric meaning of this word in the Qorān refers in the Discourse of Custodians of the Revelation ﷻ.

## وَالسَّمَاءِ ذَاتِ الْبُرُوجِ

By the heaven holding the signs (constellations).

Holy Qoran, Sura Al-Borōj, Verse 1

## تَبَارَكَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ فِي السَّمَاءِ بُرُوجًا

Blessed be He Who has placed in the heaven the signs (constellations), and has placed therein a great lamp (sun), and a moon giving light.

Holy Qoran, Sura Al-Forqan, Verse 61

## وَلَقَدْ جَعَلْنَا فِي السَّمَاءِ بُرُوجًا وَزَيَّنَّاهَا لِلنَّاظِرِينَ

And indeed, We have put the signs (constellations) in the heaven and We beautified it for the beholders.

Holy Qoran, Sura Al-Ĥejr, Verse 16

In relation to the trajectory of planets in the zodiac, it exist some astrological elections.

Considering the importance of some subjects such as the protection of the individual against physical damage, the protection of property and capital, or even found a family ... Given that the first and second case are related to travel and the third subject started with wedding, those subjects are the top of people's concerns.

However, when the moon is in the sign of Scorpio (sidereal or tropical), it has an unfavorable effect on the three subjects mentioned. Thus the Infallible Ēmāms ﷺ have been so much questioned about it. So the subject of the Moon in Scorpio has been widely discussed in the books about religious tradition and the jurisprudence books. Below some hadiths about this subject:

Ĥādrat Mawlā Ēālī ﷺ didn't enjoyed that a man get married or travel when the moon was in interlunar phases or is in Scorpio sign.<sup>4</sup>

Ĥādrat Mawlā Ēālī ﷺ said : It is not appropriate that a man travels or gets married when the moon is in interlunar phases or in Scorpio sign.<sup>5</sup>

Ĥādrat Ēmām Sādeq ﷺ said : Anyone who travels or gets married when the moon is in Scorpio sign, he won't see goodness and happiness in that.<sup>6</sup>

Although there are laws and astrological elections for every planet in every constellations of the Zodiac, we have not mentioned it in this calendar. Thus, among the twelve constellations that the Moon crosses, we have only mentioned the dates when the Moon is in the constellation of Scorpio. However the other astrological elections have been published in calendars more specialized of the Foundation.

### **Sidereal signs are based on the observation:**

The position of the zodiac constellations can be calculated according to different methods. We have chosen the method bases on the observation that was the method that Holy infallibles ﷺ and the common people used.

<sup>4</sup> Sayyed ebn Tāwōs from Ĥatīb Baqdādī in Baqdād history in chapter "al-Ĥasan ebn al-Ĥosayn al-Ėaskari al-Naĥvi", quoted a hadith from Tamīm ebn al-Ĥaraç from his father from Ĥādrat Ēālī ﷺ.

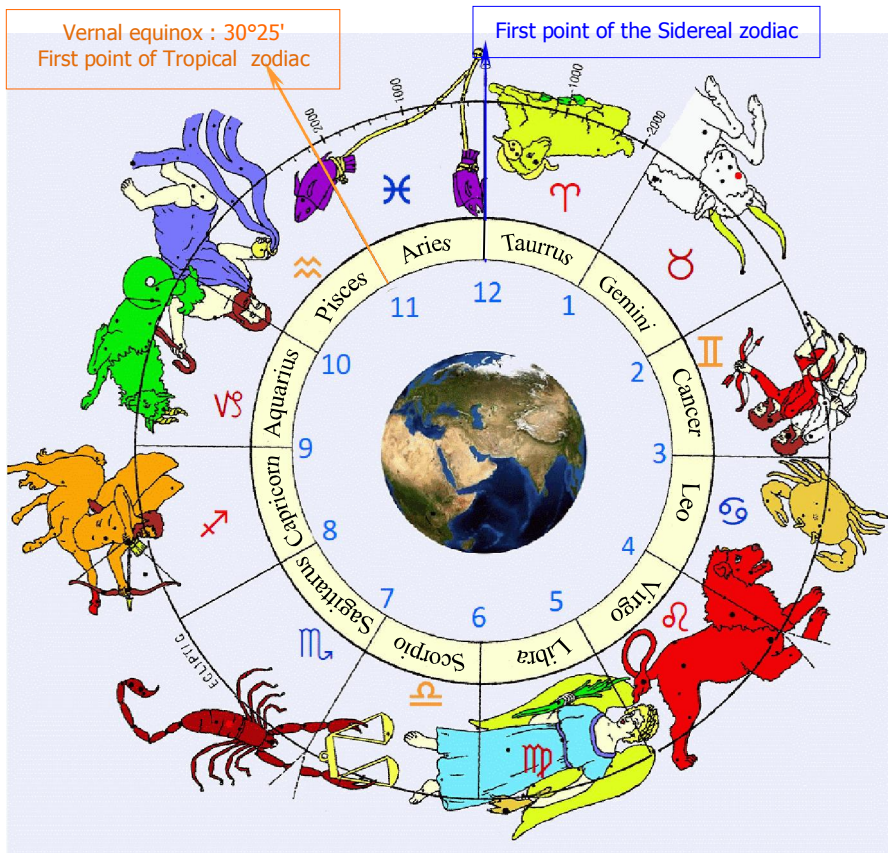
<sup>5</sup> Sayyed ebn Tāwōs from Zemākšrī in the first part of the book of RabīĖ al-abrār from Ĥādrat Ēālī ﷺ.

<sup>6</sup> Anecdote from Sayyed ibn Tāwōs with his own documentations to Šeik Koleyñī, Moĥammad ebn yaĖqōb in the book of Rodeh Kāfi: Many of our companions said: From Aĥmad Ebn Moĥammad ebn Ĥāled from Ēālī Ebn Asbāī from Ebrāĥīm Ebn Ėeirān from Ėābdollah from Abi Ėābdellāh ﷺ.

In sidereal system, the zodiac signs are determined by the position of fixed stars in the sky. In tropical system the zodiac is ordonné from an hypothetical point. So, the position of the Tropical zodiac is different to the position of the Sidereal zodiac.

The sidereal astrology divides the zodiac into twelve equal parts of  $30^\circ$  and opts for defining the zodiac based on the fixed stars.

The tropical zodiac is also divided into twelve equal parts of  $30^\circ$  but begins with the vernal equinox. However, because of the precession of the equinoxes, this position moves slowly along the ecliptic: every 72 years, this point has moved of one degree. Today the tropical zodiac relative to its initial position had shifted of  $30^\circ 25'$  (i.e a little more than one zodiac sign) and the vernal equinox is located in the constellation Pisces. So, the first constellation of the Tropical zodiac belt is Pisces.





Since the scientific method of the **astronomy and astrology Institute of Ĥayât-aēlā Foundation** is based on the **teachings of the School of the Revelation** and our purpose is revival, introduce and promote the Islamic astronomy and astrology, therefore we have mentioned the Moon trajectory and the trajectory of the other planets according observal sidereal signs. Although the observal sidereal signs is similar to the Indian Sidereal signs, between these two there are some differences.

### **The beginning of the Sidereal zodiac:**

The first point of the sidereal zodiac is Aries constellation (which is the first of the twelve signs of the zodiac) and Aries constellation begins with Sharatain star. So, Sharatan is the first mansion of the zodiac and follows the last mansion of the zodiac which is in Pisces constellation. According to many research of **Ĥayât-aēlā Foundation**, the beginning of sidereal zodiac is 51' after Rasha star. Every planet crossing this mansion enters after in Sharatain and sidereal Aries sign. It is for this reason that Muslim astronomers do begin the sidereal sign of Aries after the last star of Pisces.

In Indian, Babylonian and Western (new astrology) Sidereal astrology, have different methods for determining the beginning of the zodiac. This diversity has generated many currents in Indian and Western astrology, all claiming affiliation to sidereal astrology but this sidereal astrology is different from the sidereal astrology used by our Research Centre and based on ancient Islamic astronomy. So, the fact that these currents are said sidereal shall not create confusion.

### **Inauspicious days**

According to the **guidance and teachings of the Custodians of the Revelation** ﷺ there is one day in each lunar month that generally is inappropriate for beginning and doing worldly affairs. Those days has been mentioned in the tables of the calendar with a yellow background color. For performing worldly affairs in emergency case there are some religious instructions which have been expressed in the pages 20 and 21 of this calendar.

Scientific explanations and religious aspects of this subject has been published separately in the educational weekly “Rāhe Āsemān”n°8.

### **The Religious Ephemeride :**

#### **Welāyat and barāāat times + the schedule of the religious events and assemblies**

1-We have already mentioned that the first purpose of this calendar is to present the days of Allāh, the welāyat and barāāat times of the divine religion (from Ĥādrat Ādam ﷺ to Ĥādrat Qāem ﷺ). So in this column, all the religious occasions of welāyat and barāāat times that Alawites around the world should try to memorise,

have been mentioned. This part, in the initial edition of the calendar has been published succinctly and in the final edition with more details.

2- People who make research about the dates of religious events, know that, sometime for one event it exists several dates. Mention all of them is out of the capacity of a calendar intended for use and it's only appropriated for reference and research books.

3- Mention several dates for a single event in a calendar destined to be used may confuse the users, giving to the calendar a scientific aspect rather than to be functional.

4- Those, who are familiar with the Islamic reference books, know that many dates of religious occasions among people, are not the result of a history research but are based on reputation or are the consequence of the attention of the governments, or the consequence of the religious dissimulation, or come from the opinion of some scholars, even if those dates are only a rumors and are against formal texts of the last Ēmām. Some of those dates have been mentioned in the "Gāh-šenāssi" Journal (The global astronomical calendar) or other publications and articles published by the Foundation.

5- Given that, we have to choose a date for every religious occasions and given that the main purpose of this calendar is providing a deep and accurate work about the days of Allāh and not only quote what is famous among people, therefore detailed research was necessary for every historical event to find the most correct date. The results of these research in some case, may be or not be in accordance with the dates that are famous among the Alawites of different contries.

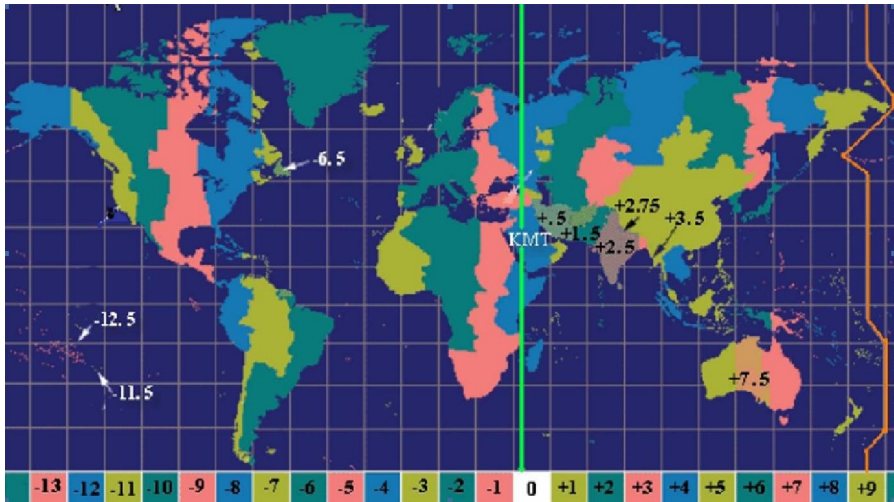
6- As it has been said many times, if the date of a religious event doesn't match with the most famous date of this event, it doesn't mean to ignore this date: respect of the divine rituals is not limited to a specific time and the repetition of the commemorations give emphasis to the religious events. In this calendar, the dates of religious events which are less known, have been mentioned to spread the memory of those events and to increase the knowledge of the Alawis and their respect of the divine ritual.

7- **Note:** The dates mentioned in the calendar don't always correspond to the dates with the criterion of historical accuracy. Indeed, when there are different dates for a single religious event and one of those dates occurs in a month without religious commemoration, we have deliberately chosen this date so that religious meetings happen as regular as possible.



## The difference between World Time Zones and Makkah Mean Time

❖ The center of the Earth is the **Kaĕbah** and **Makkah Mukarramah**. So, we have chose 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 **Ĥayât-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 exemple: 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 mentionned 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 – East of 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
<b>KMT 0</b>	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)

# The rituals of the Lunar months

## 1- Helāl sighting:

At the time of the Helāl sighting, perform these acts of worship:

### a) « Žikr »:

Say Allāh-o-akbar three times and lā elāha ella-l-lāh three times.

Then say: al ḥamdole-l-lāhe-l-lažī ažhaba šahra (the name of the last month)  
wa jāāa bešahre (the name of the new month)

### b) Recitation:

At the time of Helāl sighting, recite surah Ḥamd seven times to keep eyes safe from pain.

### c) The Helāl sighting's prayer:

In the Discourse of Custodians of the Revelation عليه السلام, it exists different invocations for this occasion. These invocations are summarized in divine praise and eulogy then attestation of the divinity, creativity and the power of determination of Allāh and finally, that Moon is a creature and an effect of the Supreme Cause like other heavenly bodies.

Recite this invocation generates material and spiritual successes and also protection against losses and damages.

اللَّهُ اكْبَرُ اللَّهُ اكْبَرُ اللَّهُ اكْبَرُ، رَبِّي وَرَبُّكَ اللَّهُ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ رَبُّ الْعَالَمِينَ،  
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي خَلَقَنِي وَخَلَقَكَ، وَقَدَّرَكَ مَنَازِلَ (x فِي مَنَازِلِكَ) وَ  
جَعَلَكَ آيَةً لِلْعَالَمِينَ، يُبَاهِي اللَّهُ بِكَ الْمَلَائِكَةَ اللَّهُمَّ أَهْلُهُ عَلَيْنَا بِالْأَمْنِ  
وَ الْإِيمَانِ، وَ السَّلَامَةِ وَ الْإِسْلَامِ، وَ الْغِبْطَةِ وَ السُّرُورِ، وَ الْبَهْجَةِ وَ  
الْحُبُورِ، وَ ثَبَّتْنَا عَلَى طَاعَتِكَ وَ الْمُسَارَعَةِ فِيمَا يُرْضِيكَ اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي  
شَهْرِنَا هَذَا، وَ ارْزُقْنَا خَيْرَهُ وَ بَرَكَتَهُ، وَ يُمْنَهُ وَ عَوْنَهُ وَ قُوَّتَهُ (x قُوَّتَهُ)، وَ  
اصْرِفْ عَنَّا شَرَّهُ، وَ بَلَاءَهُ وَ فِتْنَتَهُ، بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ.

Allāh-o-Akbar, Allāh-o-Akbar, Allāh-o-Akbar, rabbī wa rabbōka-l-lāh, lā elāha ellā hōwa rabbō-l-ēālamīn, al-ĥamdo-lel-lāhel-laẓī ḵalaqanī wa ḵalaqak, wa qaddaraka manāzela (ḵfī manāzeleka) wa jaēalaka āyata-l-lel-ēālamīn, yobāhel-lāho beka al-malāāekah. Allāhōmma ahellaho ēalaynā belāamne wal-īmān, wa s-salāmate wal-eslām, wal-ġebtate wa s-sorōr, wa-l-bahjate wa-l-ĥobōr, wa ḡabbetnā ēalā tēēateka wa-l-mosāraēate fīmā yordīka. Allāhōmma bārek lanā fī ṣāhrenā hāẓā, warzoqnā ḵayrahō wa barakatah, wa yomnahō wa ēawnahō wa qōwwatah (ḵ fawzah), wa šref ēannā šarrah, wa balāāahō wa fetnatah, beraĥmateka yā arĥama-r-rāhemīn.

**Note:** When there is an impediment to see the Helāl in the first night of the month, it is possible to recite this invocation up to the third night.

## 2- Ziyārat:

Ziyārat of the Holy infallibles ﷺ and specially of Ēmām Ḥosayn ﷺ with Ziyārats maḵšōseh and Ziyārat jāmeēeh. If going to the holy shrines is not possible, with respecting the rites of the ziyārat, to performe the ziyārat at a distance from home or from the shrines of the holy people of our residence place or from Ēmāmbargah or from height place such as house roof or from an isolated place like desert .

The visit of every sanctuaries of the Holy Infallibles ﷺ has great virtues. But visiting the sanctuary which, in our epoch, is less visited have the preeminence. From the last century, the sanctuaries which are the less visited and the more isolated is the Ĥaramain Ēaskariyin (Ĥaram of Ēmām Hādi and Ĥaram of Ēmām Ēaskari ﷺ) and Ĥaram Mahdawi ﷺ in Sāmarrā.

Anxieties and pains tolerated and the potential harm of this ziyārat trip, considerably increases the reward of the ziyārat and it is equivalent to support those holy Infallibles and also creates more closeness and their heavenly companionship

## 3- Prayers:

### The first night of each month:

Perform two rakēats prayer, in every rakēat recite surah Ĥamd and surah Anēām and pray Allāh the Almighty to protect you from every fears and pains.

### The first day of month:

Perform two rakēat prayer + invocation + alms:

**a)** In the first day of the month, perform two rakēats prayer. In the first rakēat, after surah Ĥamd, recite surah Tawhīd once, and in the second rakēat recite surah «innā anzalnāho » once.

**b)** In the first day of the month, perform two rak'ats prayer. In the first rak'at, after surah Ĥamd, recite surah Tawhīd thirty times, in the second rak'at, after surah Ĥamd, recite surah «innā anzalnāho » thirty times.

After the prayer of the first day of the month, recite this invocation:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ وَمَا مِنْ دَابَّةٍ فِي الْأَرْضِ إِلَّا عَلَى اللَّهِ رِزْقُهَا وَ  
يَعْلَمُ مُسْتَقَرَّهَا وَ مُسْتَوْدَعَهَا كُلُّ فِي كِتَابٍ مُبِينٍ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ وَ  
إِنْ يَمَسُّكَ اللَّهُ بِضُرٍّ فَلَا كَاشِفَ لَهُ إِلَّا هُوَ وَإِنْ يُرِدْكَ بِخَيْرٍ فَلَا رَادَّ  
لِفَضْلِهِ يُصِيبُ بِهِ مَنْ يَشَاءُ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ وَهُوَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ  
الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ سَيَجْعَلُ اللَّهُ بَعْدَ عُسْرٍ يُسْرًا مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ  
حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ وَأَفْوُضْ أَمْرِي إِلَى اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ بَصِيرٌ بِالْعِبَادِ لَا  
إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ رَبِّ إِنِّي لِمَا أَنْزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ  
خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ رَبِّ لَا تَذَرْنِي فَرْدًا وَأَنْتَ خَيْرُ الْوَارِثِينَ .

Besmel-lāhe r-raĥmāne r-raĥīm wa mā men dābbaten fel-arde ellā ėalal-lāhe  
rezqohā wa yaėlamo mostaqar-raha wa mostawdaėaha kollon fī ketāben mobīn.  
Besmel-lāhe r-raĥmāne r-raĥīm wa ey-yamsaskal-llāho bedorren falā kāšefa laho  
ellā howa wa ey-yoredka bekāiren falā rādda le fadlehe yošībo behe man yašāāo  
men ėebādehe wa howal-ġafōror-raĥīm. Besmel-lāhe r-raĥmāne r-raĥīm sayajėalol-  
llāho baėda ėosren yosrā mā šāāal-llāho lā qowwata ellā bellāh ĥasbonal-llāh wa  
neėmal-wakīlo wa ofawweėo amrī ellal-lāhe ennal-llāha bašīron belėebāde lā ellaha  
ellā anta sobĥānaka ennī konto menaž-žālemīn rabbe ennī lemā anzalta elayya men  
ġayren faqīron rabbe lā tažarnī fardan wa anta ġayrol wāreġīn.

After the prayer and the invocation of the first day of the month, give alms (according to what you are able to give) to purchase for oneself health and protection in this month.

#### 4- Šadaqah and alms:

In addition to the šadaqah mentioned above, give šadaqah with an overall intention is a good thing; for the well-being of our Ėmām, Ĥazrat Šāheb al-amr ﷺ, and well-being of oneself and our family, to keep away calamities and difficulties and raise blessings and well-being.

## 5- Recitation (of the Revelation's Speech and the Discourse of Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ)

In every month, it is recommended to recite a part of the Holy Qoran and it's specially recommended to recite in every lunar month surah Anfāl, Baraāat, Naḥl and Yōnes. But the recitation in order of the Revelation and reading the whole Qoran have special virtues which are not limited to the blessed month of Ramaḍān. Otherwise, since reflection is a condition of the recitation and given that understanding the Revelation Speech that's mean the "Silent Qoran", is only possible with the Discourse of Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, the "Speaking Qoran", therefore recitation, reflection and consideration of the Discourse of Custodians of the Revelation is a necessity of the Qoran recitation.

## 6- Fast in every months:

Fast three days in every month: the first Thursday of the month, the Wednesday of the middle of the month and the last Thursday of the month. Fast these three days, remove temptation and its recompense is equivalent to the perpetual fast. This tradition is one of the sunnah of the Holy Prophet that he practiced until his death.

Fast the Moonlight Nights (13th, 14th, and 15th) of each month has a lot of virtues.

Fast on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in the month for anyone who have a need, as it has been mentioned in Hediato-z-zāerīn.

## 7- Invocation:

For every days of the month, it exists some invocations which have been quoted from Ĥādrat Mawlā Ėālī ﷺ. The themes of those invocations are also in the invocations of every days of month of Ĥādrat Ėmām Sādeq ﷺ which have been reported in the Global calendar of "Gāh-šenāssi" Journal.

<http://aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=52&t=33>

## \* Inauspicious days \*

According to the Infallibles ﷺ, in every lunar month, there is a date that is not suitable for the beginning of important works and for worldly affairs. It is recommended to spend those nights and days in acquisition of knowledges and worships. In the calendar, those dates have been mentioned with a yellow background color.

At the beginning of the month, it is recommended to eat some cheese with walnuts.

## Perform affairs in inauspicious times

**Question:** In some legal and religious recommendations and also 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 don'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:

1- 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.

2- 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 and 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 j̄inns 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 الْمَنِيعِ الَّذِي لَا يُطَاوُلُ وَلَا يُحَاوُلُ، مِنْ  
 شَرِّ كُلِّ طَارِقٍ وَ غَاشِمٍ، مِنْ سَائِرِ مَا خَلَقْتَ وَ مَنْ خَلَقْتَ؛ مِنْ خَلْقِكَ  
 الصَّامِتِ وَ النَّاطِقِ؛ فِي جُنَّةٍ مِنْ كُلِّ خَوْفٍ بِلَبَاسِ سَابِعَةِ حَصِينَةٍ، وَ هِيَ  
 وَلَاءِ أَهْلِ بَيْتِ نَبِيِّكَ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، مُحْتَجِباً مِنْ كُلِّ قَاصِدٍ لِي بِأَذْيَةٍ (x)  
 قَاصِدٍ إِلَى أَذْيَةٍ) بِجِدَارِ حَصِينِ الْإِخْلَاصِ فِي الْإِعْتِرَافِ بِحَقِّهِمْ وَ التَّمَسُّكِ  
 بِحُبْلِهِمْ جَمِيعاً، مُوقِناً بِأَنَّ الْحَقَّ لَهُمْ وَ مَعَهُمْ وَ فِيهِمْ وَ بِهِمْ، أُولِي مَنْ وَالُوا،  
 وَ أُعَادِي مَنْ عَادُوا، أُجَانِبُ مَنْ جَانَبُوا، فَصَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، وَ  
 أَعِزَّنِي اللَّهُمَّ بِهِمْ مِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ مَا أَتَّقِيهِ، يَا عَظِيمُ حَجَزْتُ (x عَجَزْتُ)  
 الْأَعَادِي عَنِّي بِبَدِيعِ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَ الْأَرْضِ، إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ  
 سَدّاً وَ مِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ سَدّاً فَأَغْشَيْنَاهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ.

Asbahto llāhomma moətasəman bežemāmekal maniə allazi lā yotāwalo wa lā  
 yohāwalo, men šarre kolle tāreqen wa ġāšem, men sāyere mā kalaqta wa man  
 kalaqta; men kalqeka s-sāmete wa nnāteq; fi jonnatən men kolle maķōfen  
 belebāsen sābeġaten ḥasīnah, wa heya welāəe ahle bayte nabiyyeka  
 moḥammaden (× salla-llāho alayhe wa āleh) moḥtafəban men kolle qāsedən li  
 beəaəziyyaten (× qāsedən elā əziyyaten) bejedāre ḥasīnel-eklās fel-eəterāfe  
 beḥaqqəhem wa ttamassoke beḥablehem ĵamiəə, mōqenan be āannal-ḥaqqə  
 lahom wa maəəahom wa fiḥem wa behem, owāli man wālaw, wa oəādi man əādō,  
 oĵānebo man ĵānabō, fašalle əalā Moḥammad wa āle Moḥammad, wa aəəzniy-  
 allāhomma behem men šarre kolle mā attaḳīh, yā əaḳzimo ḥaĵazto (× əaĵazate) l-  
 āəəədiya əanni bebadīəe-ssamāwāte wal-ard, ennā ĵaəalnā men bayne aydiḥem  
 saddan wa men kalfehem saddan fa āaġšaynāhom fa hom lā yobserōn.

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, Tawḥid, 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، وَلَا حَوْلَ لِكُلِّ ذِي حَوْلٍ إِلَّا بِكَ، وَلَا قُوَّةَ يَمْتَارُهَا (× يَمْتَارُهَا) ذُو قُوَّةٍ إِلَّا مِنْكَ (×) وَلَا قُوَّةَ بِمِثَارِهَا ذُو الْقُوَّةِ إِلَّا مِنْكَ، أَسْأَلُكَ بِصَفْوَتِكَ مِنْ خَلْقِكَ، وَخَيْرَتِكَ مِنْ نَبِيِّكَ، وَعِثْرَتِهِ وَسُلَالَتِهِ؛ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ، ﷺ بَرِيَّتِكَ، مُحَمَّدٍ صَلَّ عَلَيْهِ (×) صَلَّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَيْهِمْ، وَاكْفِنِي شَرَّ هَذَا الْيَوْمِ وَضَرَرَهُ (× ضَرَّهُ)، وَارْزُقْنِي خَيْرَهُ وَيُمْنَهُ وَبَرَكَاتِهِ، وَاقْضِ لِي فِي مُتَصَرِّفَاتِي (×) مَنْصَرِفِي) بِحُسْنِ الْعَاقِبَةِ (× الْعَافِيَةِ) وَبُلُوغِ الْمَحَبَّةِ وَالظَّفَرِ بِالْأُمْنِيَّةِ، وَكَفَايَةِ الطَّاعِيَةِ الْعَوِيَّةِ (× الْقَوِيَّةِ - الْمَعْوِيَّةِ)، وَكُلِّ ذِي قُدْرَةٍ لِي عَلَى أَدِيَّةٍ، حَتَّى أَكُونَ فِي جُنَّةٍ وَعِصْمَةٍ وَنِعْمَةٍ؛ مِنْ كُلِّ بَلَاءٍ وَنِقْمَةٍ، وَأَبْدِلْنِي فِيهِ مِنَ الْمَخَافِ أَمْنًا، وَمِنَ الْعَوَاقِبِ فِيهِ يُسْرًا (× بَرًّا)، حَتَّى لَا يَصُدَّنِي صَادٌّ عَنِ الْمُرَادِ؛ وَلَا يَحُلَّ بِي طَارِقٌ مِنْ أَدَى الْعِبَادِ، إِنَّكَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، وَالْأُمُورُ إِلَيْكَ تَصِيرُ، يَا مَنْ لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَيْءٌ، وَهُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ.

Allāhomma beka yaşölo şsäâel, wa beqodrateka yatölo tîäâel, wa lâ hawla lekolle ži hawlen ellä bek, wa lâ qowwatan yamtärohâ (× yamtäzohâ) žö qowwatan ellä menk (× wa lâ qowwatan bemačārehâ žol-qowwate ellä menk), asāloka besafwateka men kalqek, wa kiyarateka men bariyyatek, Moḥammaden (× šalla-llāho alayhi wa āleh) nabiyyeka wa ētratehi wa solālatehi alayhi wa aleyhimo ssalām, šallē ēalayhi (× šallē ēalā Moḥammad) wa alayhim, wa-kfeni šarra hāžal-yawm wa dararahō (× darrahō) wa-rzoqni kayrahō wa yomnahō wa barakātah, waqde li fi motasarrafāti (× monsarafi) beḥosnel-ēāqebat (× ēāfiyah) wa bolōḡel-maḥabbate wa-żzafare belāomniyyah, wa kefāyate tîāḡiyatel-ḡawwiyyah (× al-qawiiyyah, al-maḡwiyyah), wa kolle ži qodraten li ēalā ažiyyah, ḥattā akōna fi jonnate w-wa ēēsmate w-wa neēmaten men kolle balāe w-wa neqmah, wa abdelni fihe menal-makāwefe amnā, wa mena-l-ēawāāeqe fihe yosrā (× barrā) ḥattā lâ yaşoddanī šāddon ēanel morād; wa lâ yaḥolla bi tareqo m-men ažā-l-ēebād, ennaka ēalā kolle šayaen qadīr, wal-omōro elayka tašīr, yā man laysa kamečlehi šayā, wa howa ssamīēol-bašīr.

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

لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أُنْفِجْ بِهَا كُلَّ كُرْبَةٍ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛  
 أَحْلِلْ بِهَا كُلَّ عُقْدَةٍ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَجْلِبْ بِهَا كُلَّ ظُلْمَةٍ، لَا  
 حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَفْتَحْ بِهَا كُلَّ بَابٍ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛  
 أَسْتَعِينُ بِهَا عَلَى كُلِّ شِدَّةٍ وَمُصِيبَةٍ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَسْتَعِينُ بِهَا  
 عَلَى كُلِّ أَمْرٍ يَنْزِلُ بِي، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَعْتَصِمُ بِهَا مِنْ كُلِّ مُحْذُورٍ  
 أَحَازِرُهُ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَسْتَوْجِبُ بِهَا الْعَفْوَ وَالْعَافِيَةَ وَالرِّضَا  
 مِنَ اللَّهِ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ تَفَرَّقْ (x) تَفَرَّقْ) بِهَا أَعْدَاءَ اللَّهِ، وَ  
 غَلَبَتْ حُجَّةُ اللَّهِ، وَبَقِيَ وَجْهُ اللَّهِ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ اَللَّهُمَّ رَبَّ  
 الْأَرْوَاحِ الْفَانِيَةِ، وَرَبَّ الْأَجْسَادِ الْبَالِيَةِ، وَرَبَّ الشُّعُورِ الْمُتَمَعِّطَةِ، وَرَبَّ  
 الْجُلُودِ الْمُمَزَّقَةِ (x) الْمُتَمَزِّقَةِ)، وَرَبَّ الْعِظَامِ النَّخِرَةِ، وَرَبَّ السَّاعَةِ  
 الْقَائِمَةِ، أَسْأَلُكَ يَا رَبِّ، أَنْ تُصَلِّيَ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ (x) عَلَى أَهْلِ بَيْتِهِ  
 الطَّاهِرِينَ وَافْعَلْ بِي... (حاجت بخواهد) بِخَفِيِّ لُطْفِكَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَ  
 الْإِكْرَامِ؛ 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 ëoqdah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā  
 bellāh, ajlō behā kolla zolmah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, aftaḥo behā  
 kolla bāb, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, astaēino behā ēalā kolle šeddate w-  
 wa mošibah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, astaēino behā ēalā kolle amre  
 yyanzelo bi, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, aētašemo behā men kolle  
 maḥžōren oḥāžeroḥ, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh; astawjebo beha-l-ēafwa  
 wal-ēafiyata wa r-rezā mena-llāh, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, tofarrejo  
 (x) tafroqo) behā aēdāā-llāh, wa ḡalabat ḥojjato-llāh, wa baqeya wajhollāh, lā  
 ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, allāhomma rabbal-arwāḥel-fāniyah, wa rabba-l-

aṣṣādel-bāliyah, wa rabba ššoëöre-l-motamaëëetah, wa rabbal-ḵolōdel momazzaqah (× al-motamazzeqah), wa rabbal-ëëžāme nnaḵerah, wa rabba ssāëatel-qāāemah, asāaloka yā rabbe, an toṣalliya ēalā Moḥammade wwa (× ēalā) ahle baytehe ṭṭāherīn, wa-fēal bi ... (*ask what you want*) beḵafiyye loṭfeka yā ža-l-ḵalāle 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 beginning of the religious ephemeride

*Tuesday night, the night before the day of Tuesday :  
the first of the blessed month of Ramaḍān 1434 lunar hejri*

*which is equivalent to:*

**1174** *the Era of Šāheḥ al-amr* الإشهاد

**1487** *Moḥammad Nativity* مولد النبي ﷺ

**12538** *from the creation of Ādam* الإشهاد

*which is equivalent to :*

*18th Cancer from Tropical calendar: 18th Tīr 1392 Solar Hijri*

*9th July 2013 the Jesus Nativity* الميلاد

*26th Ḥazīrān (Babylonia Eskandar Žolqarnayn)*

*Sun's position in sidereal zodiac : Gemini*

*Moon's position : Gemini in sidereal zodiac and Cancer in  
tropical zodiac*

*Rise time of the fixed star of Al-Hanĕa in Arabic calendar  
and rise time of the fixed star of Al-Dabarān*

*Conjunction of the Moon with the fixed stars of al-Žerāĕ*

*Moon's position in the mansion of Al-Īarf*

# The blessed month of Ramaḍān 1434 lunar hijri

*Happy New Year !*



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

*Happy New Year for the followers of the Truth*



## Invocation at the moment of the turn of the year

اللَّهُمَّ يا مقلب القلوب و الأبصار ثبت قلوبنا  
و أبصارنا على دينك اللَّهُمَّ يا مصرف القلوب صرّف  
قلوبنا الى طاعتك ونور أبصارنا بالقرآن و يا محول  
الحول والأحوال حول حالنا إلى أحسن الحال

Allāhomma yā moqallebal-qolōbe wal-ābsār ṣabbet  
qolōbanā wa absāranā ʿalā dīnek. Allāhomma yā  
moṣarrefal-qolōb, ṣarref qolōbanā alā tāʿatek wa nawwer  
ābsāranā bel-qorān, wa yā moḥawwela-l-ḥawle wal-aḥwāl  
ḥawwel ḥālanā elā aḥsanel-ḥāl

*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  
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 Ramaḍān and ends with the month of Šaēbān.

To get more details about this topic, refer to the weekly **Rāhe Āsemān n<sup>o</sup>1**:

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

2- The last day of the month of Šaēbān, at sunset and when the night is beginning, the lunar new year is starting. So, the first night of the blessed month of Ramaḍān 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*.

Please click on the following link to download it:

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

Weekdays	Ramādān 1434	Cancer	Tir 1392	Ĥāzīrān	July 2013	<b>The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar</b>
Night Day						
Tue	1	18	18	26	9	<p>☞ <i>The blessed month of Ramādān</i></p> <p>☞ At the first day of month of Ramādān, beginning of the Creation: the creation of light.</p> <p>☞ Grace and favor of Allāh to the community in the first day of month of Ramādān.</p>
Wed	2	19	19	27	10	
Thu	3	20	20	28	11	
Fri	4	21	21	29	12	<p>☞ Prophet's order ﷺ to digging trenches for protecting Medina city on the proposal of Salmān Moḥammadī ﷺ</p> <p>☞ Death of Zīād ebn Abīh (may the curse of Allāh be upon him)</p>
Sat	5	22	22	30	13	<p>☞ Public declaration of the succession to the Islamic caliphate of Ĥādrat Redā ﷺ - Reading speech on behalf of Ĥādrat and allegiance pact of the people with Ĥādrat</p>
Sun	6	23	23	Tammūz	14	<p>☞ Order to spike gold coins on the occasion of the succession of Ėmām Redā ﷺ</p>
Mon	7	24	24	2	15	
Tue	8	25	25	3	16	<p>☞ Diffusion of gold coins at the occasion of the succession of Ėmām Redā ﷺ</p> <p>☞ Wahhabi invasion of Karbalā: looting, killing and burning the Ĥaram of Ėmām Ĥosayn ﷺ</p>
Wed	9	26	26	4	17	
Thu	10	27	27	5	18	<p>☞ The gathering of the people of Kufah in the house of Soleimān ebn Šorad Kaẓā'ī for writing an invitation letter to Ĥādrat Ėmām Ĥosayn ﷺ</p>
Fri	11	28	28	6	19	Entry of the Moon into sidereal Scorpio sign at 21:33
Sat	12	29	29	7	20	Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
Sun	13	30	30	8	21	<p>Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)</p> <p>Exit of the Moon from sidereal Scorpio sign at 22:17</p>
Mon	14	Leo 18:56	31	9	22	<p>Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)</p> <p>☞ Advent of one of the signs of the End of the times: solar eclipse and lunar eclipse outside of their natural time</p>

The gatherings of acquisition of knowledge, manifestation of disavowal (barā'āt) and declaration of allegiance (welāyat).

The first day of Ramādān

The beginning of the new year according to the calendar of the followers of the Truth.  
Get acquainted and be ready for the month of Ramādān



Weekdays	Ramadhān 1434	Leo	Amordād 1392	Tammōz	July 2013	<h2 style="text-align: center;">The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar</h2>
Night Day						
Tue	15	Leo	Amordād	10	23	<p style="text-align: center;">Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Birth of Ĥadrat Ēmām Ĥasan Moĵtabā ﷺ</p> <p>☞ The sermon of Ĥadrat Rasōl Allāh ﷺ introducing the fourteen Infallibles ﷺ: « Ēālī is from me and I am from Ēālī. His pure childs are from me and I am from them. They are the pures after their mother. They are Noah's ship, anyone who embarks on this ship will be saved, and will be from the people of the Paradise and anyone who stay away from it, will be lost and will be from the people of Hell »</p>
Wed	16	2	2	11	24	<p>☞ Occurrence of one of the meērāj of Ĥadrat Rasōl Allāh ﷺ</p> <p>☞ The day before the battle of Badr, Ĥadrat Ķedr ﷺ teach to Mawlā ﷺ the Supreme Name: Yā hō yā man lā hōwa ellā hō</p>
Thu	17	3	3	12	25	<p>☞ Occurrence of one of the Meērāj of Ĥadrat Rasōl Allāh ﷺ</p> <p>☞ Laylatoul-forqān: The night of separation between the jihād pioneers of battle of Badr and the faint of heart and the monāfeqōn</p> <p>☞ Sacrifice and daring of Ĥadrat Mawlā ﷺ in the terrible night of battle of Badr to fetching water for Ĥadrat Rasōl Allāh ﷺ when monāfeqōn were taken aback.</p> <p>☞ Salam of three thousand angels of the divine assistance for Ĥadrat Mawlā ﷺ.</p> <p>☞ The major battle of Badr with the army of kofr and šerk and victory of Islam. Death of the powerful warriors of the mošrekōn: they were killed by Ĥadrat Mawlā, Hamzeh and Ēobaideh, the cousin of the Prophet ﷺ and death of Abō Ĵahl (may the curse of Allāh be upon him) by Ebn Masēōd.</p> <p>☞ The death of Ēāyešeh, the daughter of Abōbakr at 58 lunar hijri</p> <p>☞ Order of Ĥadrat Ēmām Mahdi ﷺ to build Ĵamkarān Mosque ﷺ</p>
Fri	18	4	4	13	26	
Sat	19	5	5	14	27	<p>☞ Descent of the Koranic verse about ĳoms</p> <p>☞ First night of Qadr: divine decree and predetermination of the pelegrins for the Haĵĵ of the year</p> <p>☞ Attack and split head of Mawlā Ēālī ﷺ while he was in prostration in sobĥ prayer: šabe darbat</p> <p>☞ Gabriel's voice ﷺ, earthquake, turbulences of the seas and much other events</p>
Sun	20	6	6	15	28	<p>☞ The poison reach to the blessed foot of Ĥadrat Ēālī ﷺ</p> <p>Farewell of Ĥadrat with his companions and people.</p>

Weekdays	Ramadhān 1434	Leo	Amordād 1392	Tammōz Iskandar Zolqarnayn	July 2013	<h2 style="text-align: center;">The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar</h2>
Night Day						
Mon	21	7	7	16	29	
Tue	22	8	8	17	30	
Wed	23	9	9	18	31	<p>Laylat al-Qadr : the beginning of the Year for the followers of The Truth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Descent of the angels and the Rouh aēžam</li> <li>☞ The first descent of the Holy Qorān as a whole</li> <li>☞ Confirmation of the destinies for the new year with the signature of Šāheḇ al-amr ﷺ</li> <li>☞ Manna descending to Ḥādrat Jesus ﷺ</li> <li>☞ Entry (captivity and exile) of Ēmām Hādi ﷺ to Sāmarrā by cursed Motawakel</li> <li>☞ Occurrence of some of the signs of the Apparition: heavenly shout and universal appeal of the angel Gabriel</li> </ul>

The gatherings of acquisition of knowledge, manifestation of disavowal (barāāt) and declaration of allegiance (welāyat).

The 19th night of Ramadhān	Šābe ɖarbat (Night of the attack of) Ḥādrat Mawlā Ēālī ﷺ (The mention of his dignity, night of vigil and adoration)
The 21th night of Ramadhān	Martyrdom of Ḥādrat Mawlā Ēālī ﷺ (Mourning for their calamity, night of vigil and adoration)
The 23th night of Ramadhān	Laylat al-Qadr (night of vigil, adoration, knowledge and welāyat) Beginning of the new year for the followers of the Truth

لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله علي ولي الله وإنه وأولاده المعصومين حجج الله وأن محمد بن الحسن هو القائم بأمر الله

Lā elāha ellal-lah, Moḥammad rasōlol-lah, Aliyyan waliol-lāh, wa ennaho wa aōlādahol-maēasōmīn ḥojjaol-lah, wa anna Moḥammad ebnaḥ-Ḥasan, howal-qāāemo be amereḥ-lah

*The twenty-third night of  
the blessed month of Ramaḍān*

# *Laylat al-Qadr*

Beginning of the New Year for the followers of The Truth  
May Allāh make us honest and worthy of the  
presence of Ḥādrat Qodsiyyeh Waḥḥollāh

اللهم يا مقلب القلوب والأبصار ثبت قلوبنا وأبصارنا على دينك اللهم يا مصرف القلوب صرف  
قلوبنا إلى طاعتك ونور قلوبنا وأبصارنا بالقرآن وبما يحمل الحول والأحوال حول حالنا إلى أحسن الحال

Allāhomma yā moqallebal-qolōbe wal-ābsār ḥabbet qolōbanā wa absāranā  
ēalā dīnek. Allāhomma yā moṣarrefal-qolōb, ṣarref qolōbanā alā tāēatek  
wa nawwer ābsāranā bel-qorān, wa yā moḥawwela-l-ḥawle wal-aḥwāl  
ḥawwel ḥālanā elā aḥsanel-ḥāl

*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 illumined by the Qur'an.*

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

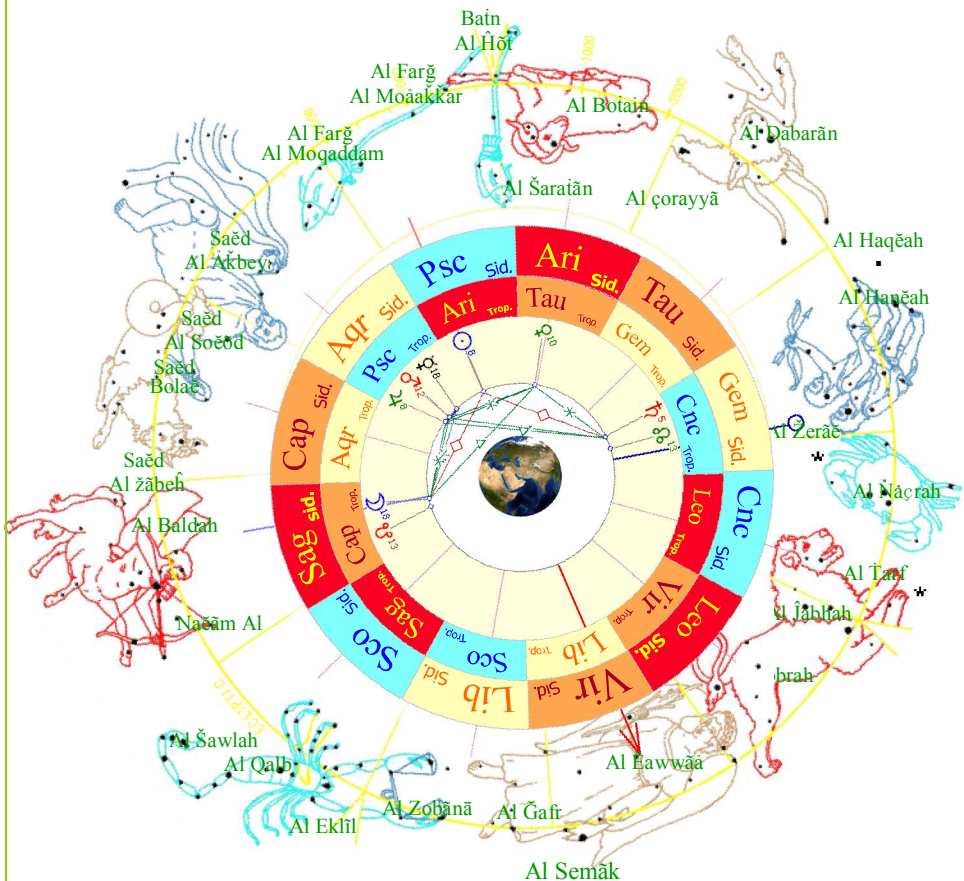
وَجَّهْتُ وَجْهِي لِلَّذِي فَطَرَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ \* عَالِمِ الْغَيْبِ وَالشَّهَادَةِ \* عَلَى مِلَّةِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ  
 وَدِينِ مُحَمَّدٍ \* وَوَلَايَةِ عَلِيٍّ وَ مِنْهَاجِ أَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَ هُدًى عَلِيٍّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ \* وَالْإِيْتِمَامِ  
 بِالْأَيْمَةِ مِنْ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ (الحسن والحسين والسجاد والباقر والصادق والرضا والجواد والهادي  
 والعسكري والمهدي) صَلَوَاتُكَ عَلَيْهِمْ \* حَنِيفًا مُسْلِمًا \* وَمَا أَنَا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ \* إِنَّ  
 صَلَاتِي وَنُسُكِي وَمَحْيَايَ وَمَمَاتِي لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ \* لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَبِذَلِكَ أُفْرِتُ وَأَنَا مِنَ  
 الْمُسْلِمِينَ \* لَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ وَلَا مَعْبُودَ سِوَاكَ \* اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ \*

Waĵjahto wajhĩ lellażĩ faṭaras-samawāte wa-l-ard, ẽālemel-ġaybe  
 waš-šahādah, ẽalā mellate Ebrāhĩma wa dīne Moĥammad, wa  
 welāyate Ėaliyyen wa menhāĵe Amĩre-l-moāmenĩn, wa hodā Ėaliyye  
 ebne Abĩ Tāleb, wa-l-ĩtmāme be-l-aāmate men āle Moĥammad (al-  
 Ĥasan, al-Ĥosayn, al-Saĵĵād, al-Bāqer, al-Sādeq, al-Redā, al-Ĵawād, al-  
 Hādi, al-Ėaskari wal-Mahdi) šalawātoka ẽalayhem. Ĥanĩfan,  
 mosleman, wa mā anā mena-l-mošrekĩn. Enna šalātĩ wa nosokĩ wa  
 maĥyāya wa mamātĩ lellahe rabbe-l-ẽālamĩn, lā šarĩka lah wa  
 beżaleka omerto wa anā mena-l-moslemĩn, lā elāha ġairoka wa lā  
 maẽbōda sewāk. Allāhomma-ĵ-ẽalnĩ mena-l-mosallēmĩm.

*Verily, I have turned my face towards Him Who has created the  
 heavens and the earth, the All-Knower of the unseen and the seen.  
 according to the Ibrahim tradition and the religion of Muhammad,  
 the Welayat of Ėalĩ, the commander of the believers, and the  
 guidance of Ėalĩ ibn Abi Taleb, taking as Ėmāms, the Ėmāms of  
 Muhammad's Family (al-Ĥasan, al-Ĥosayn, al-Saĵĵād, al-Bāqer, al-  
 Sādeq, al-Redā, al-Ĵawād, al-Hādi, al-Ėaskari wal-Mahdi). I am  
 monotheistic and I am not polytheistic. Verily, my prayer, my ritual,  
 my life and my death are for Allāh, the Lord of the Worlds: for so I  
 am commanded and I am Muslim. O my Lord put me amongst the  
 people who are muslim.*

# Laylat al-Qadr astrological chart at the beginning of the new year for the followers of the Truth

At Sunset on 23th night of Ramaḍān  
in **MAKKAH TIME**



Weekdays	Ramadhān 1434	Leo	Amordād 1392	Tammōz Iskandar Zolqarnayn	July 2013	<b>The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar</b>
Night Day						
Thu	24	10	10	19	August	<p>Inappropriate for worldly affairs : Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship</p> <p>☞ Occurrence of one of the signs of the Apparition (the day after the heavenly shout ) the Sun turned pale to dark and then become entirely black at the zenith.</p>
Fri	25	11	11	20	2	<p>☞ Birth of Ḥādrat Soleimān ebn Dāwōd ﷺ</p> <p>☞ Accomplishment of the forty days of preparation of Ḥādrat Rasōl Allāh ﷺ and Ḥādrat Kādījeh ﷺ for the conception of Ḥādrat Fātēmah ﷺ and the beginning of the pregnancy of Ḥādrat Kādījeh ﷺ.</p> <p>☞ Destruction of the big idol of the Jahiliyyah: Ėozzā</p> <p>☞ Signs of the Apparition: emergence of the Dābbato-l-ard</p> <p>☞ Signs of the Apparition: The separation between right and false</p> <p>☞ Signs of the Apparition: Resurrection of the companions of the cavern</p>
Sat	26	12	12	21	3	
Sun	27	13	13	22	4	<p>☞ Occurrence of one of the Meērāj of Ḥādrat Rasōl Allāh ﷺ</p> <p>☞ Protestation of the people against Oçmān: hitting him against the menbar and transport him to his home to keep him away from Muslims caliphate</p>
Mon	28	14	14	23	5	<p>The Moon, st Sunrise, enter in “taḥte šoāē” and Interlunar phases</p> <p>☞ Descent of the divine law concerning the obligation of Zakāt feir</p> <p>☞ Occurrence of one of the signs of the Apparition: Lunar and solar eclipses happen outside of their time</p>
Tue	29	15	15	24	6	<p>The Moon enter in “taḥte šoāē” and Interlunar phases</p> <p>☞ Occurrence of one of the Meērāj of Ḥādrat Rasōl Allāh ﷺ</p>
Wed	30	16	16	25	7	<p>The Moon enter in “taḥte šoāē” and Interlunar phases</p> <p>☞ The death of Sayyedeḥ Nafiseḥ ﷺ buried in Egypt</p>

Weekdays	Šawwāl 1434	Leo	Amordād 1392	Tammōz	August 2013	<b>The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar</b>
Night Day						
Thu	1	17	17	26	8	ر عید فطر ر The angel Gabriel is chosen to transmit the Revelation to the prophets ر The revelation of surah Nahl
Fri	2	18	18	27	9	<b>Inappropriate for worldly affairs:</b> <b>Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship</b>
Sat	3	19	19	28	10	
Sun	4	20	20	29	11	
Mon	5	21	21	30	12	ر Entrance of Moslem ebn Ēaqīl (Divine mercy) to Kōfah ر Ĥādrat Āsef ebn Barkīā ر, the waṣī Soleimān ر, brought the throne of Belqeis and her court for the prophet Soleimān ر
Tue	6	22	22	31	13	
Wed	7	23	23	Āb	14	
Thu	8	24	24	2	15	ر The second demolition of the ĥaram of the Ēmāms ر of Baqīē by the cursed Nāsebī Wahhābīs <b>Entry of the Moon into sidereal Scorpio sign at 04:45</b>
Fri	9	25	25	3	16	<b>Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign</b>
Sat	10	26	26	4	17	<b>Exit of the Moon from sidereal Scorpio sign at 07:04</b>
Sun	11	27	27	5	18	ر Construction of the first fire temple by Qābīl seduced by Eblīs accursed
Mon	12	28	28	6	19	
Tue	13	29	29	7	20	<b>Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)</b>
Wed	14	30	30	8	21	<b>Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)</b> ر Occurance of the great divine miracle of šaq-ol-qamar: the moon splits in two parts (it happen before the migration of the Prophet ر)
Thu	15	31	31	9	22	<b>Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)</b> ر The death of Abō Tāleb ر ر The beginning of the battle of Jewish Banī Qaynoqāē, Jewish tribute ر Martyrdom of Ēabd al-Ēāzīm Ḥasanī, buried alive

The gatherings of acquisition of knowledge, manifestation of disavowal (barāaat) and declaration of allegiance (welāyat).

The first night of Šawwāl	Get acquainted and be ready for the month of Šawwāl
The first day of Šawwāl	Performance of Ēid Feir prayer (if the conditions permit it)
The 15th of Šawwāl	<b>Death of Abō Tāleb ر</b> <b>(mention of his virtues and mourning for the calamities)</b>

weekdays	Night Day	Šawwāl 1434	Leo	Amordād 1392	Āb Iskandar Zolqarnayn	August 2013	The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar
Fri	16	Virgo 02:02	Šahriwar	10	23		Declaration of Ĥādrat Ēmām Kāzem ةالله about his successor Ĥādrat Ēmām Redā ةالله
Sat	17	2	2	11	24		
Sun	18	3	3	12	25		
Mon	19	4	4	13	26		<b>Night:</b> Hārōn (may the curse of Allāh be upon him) brought Ĥādrat Ēmām Kāzem (peace of Allāh be upon him) from Medina to Iraq as prisoner
Tue	20	5	5	14	27		
Wed	21	6	6	15	28		
Thu	22	7	7	16	29		
Fri	23	8	8	17	30		
Sat	24	9	9	18	31		Entrance of Ĥādrat Mōssā ةالله, Kalimo-llah to Madyan city and meeting with the prophet Šoēayb ةالله
Sun	25	10	10	19	September		Martyrdom of Ĥādrat Ēmām Ĵaēfar Sādeq ةالله
Mon	26	11	11	20	2		
Tue	27	12	12	21	3		☞ Death of Moqtader Ēabāsī from Tāgōt during the period of the Minor Occultation. (Ġaybat suġrā)
Wed	28	13	13	22	4		The Moon enter in “taħte šoāē” and Interlunar phases
Thu	29	14	14	23	5		The Moon enter in “taħte šoāē” and Interlunar phases ☞ Ĥādrat Mōsā Kalim ةالله was returned to his mother ☞ Metamorphosis of some of Bani Esrāīl (the companion of Sabt) to monkey and pig

The gatherings of acquisition of knowledge, manifestation of disavowal (barāāt)  
and declaration of allegiance (welāyat).

The 25th of Šawwāl	Martyrdom of Ĥādrat Ēmām Sādeq ةالله (mention of his immense rank and commemoration of the dramas suffered)
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weekdays	Ži-Qaēdah 1434	Virgo	Šahriwar 1392	Āb Iskandar Zolqarnayn	September 2013	<b>The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar</b>
Night Day						
Fri	1	15	15	24	6	<b>☾ Night:</b> The beginning of the nights of mīqāt of Allāh the Almighty with Ḥādrat Mōsā ﷺ in the Mountain of Tōr and beginning of the quarantine Mōsaviyeh وَوَاعَدْنَا مُوسَى...
Sat	2	16	16	25	7	
Sun	3	17	17	26	8	
Mon	4	18	18	27	9	
Tue	5	19	19	28	10	
Wed	6	20	20	29	11	Entry of the Moon into sidereal Scorpio sign at <b>10:17</b>
Thu	7	21	21	30	12	Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
Fri	8	22	22	31	13	Exit of the Moon from sidereal Scorpio sign at <b>13:36</b>
Sat	9	23	23	Aylāl	14	
Sun	10	24	24	2	15	
Mon	11	25	25	3	16	
Tue	12	26	26	4	17	
Wed	13	27	27	5	18	Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)
Thu	14	28	28	6	19	Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)
Fri	15	29	29	7	20	Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)



The gatherings of acquisition of knowledge, manifestation of disavowal (barāāt) and declaration of allegiance (welāyat).

Date	Schedule of the assemblies
1 Ži-Qaēdah	Get acquainted and be ready for the month of Ži-Qaēdah


weekdays	Ži-Qaēdah 1434	Virgo	Šahriwar 1392	Aylöl Iskandar Zolqamayn	September 2013	The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar
Night Day						
Sat	16	30	30	8	21	
Sun	17	31	31	9	22	
Mon	18	Libra 23:44	Mehr	10	23	
Tue	19	2	2	11	24	
Wed	20	3	3	12	25	
Thu	21	4	4	13	26	
Fri	22	5	5	14	27	
Sat	23	6	6	15	28	Martyrdom of Ĥadrat Ėmām Redā ﷺ
Sun	24	7	7	16	29	
Mon	25	8	8	17	30	
Tue	26	9	9	18	October	
Wed	27	10	10	19	2	
Thu	28	11	11	20	3	Inappropriate for worldly affairs: Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship
Fri	29	12	12	21	4	The Moon enter in “taħte šoāē” and Interlunar phases
Sat	30	13	13	22	5	The Moon enter in “taħte šoāē” and Interlunar phases Martyrdom of Ĥadrat Ėmām Ĵawād ﷺ

The gatherings of acquisition of knowledge, manifestation of disavowal (barāāt) and declaration of allegiance (welāyat).

The 23th day of Ži-Qaēdah	Martyrdom of Ĥadrat Ėmām Redā ﷺ (mention of his immense rank and commemoration of the dramas suffered)
The 30th day of Ži-Qaēdah	Martyrdom of Ĥadrat Ėmām Ĵawād ﷺ (mention of his immense rank and commemoration of the dramas suffered)

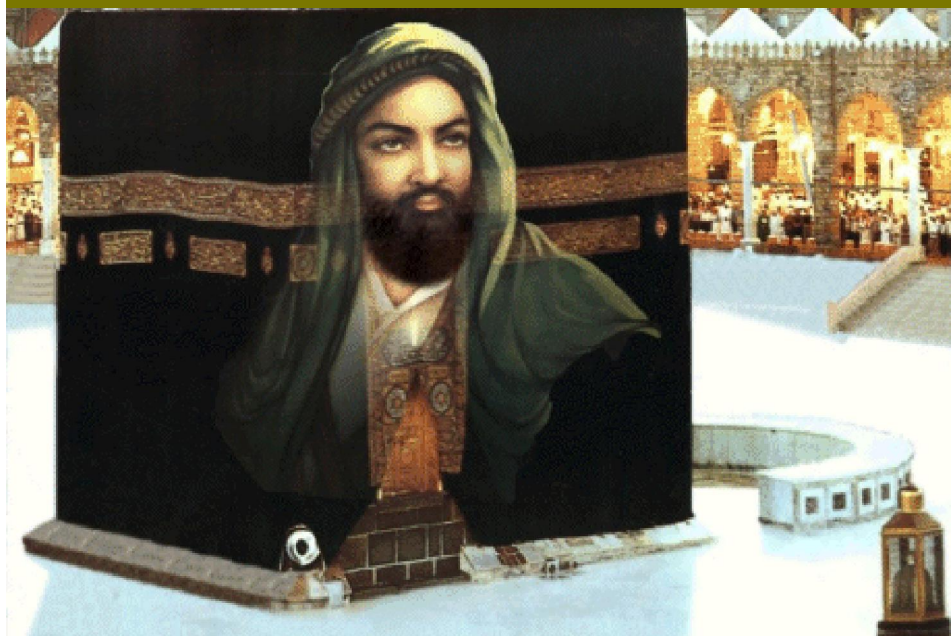
Weekdays	Ži-Ĥejjah 1434	Libra	Mehr 1392	Aylöl Iskandar Zolqamayn	October 2013	<b>The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar</b>
Night Day						
Sun	1	14	14	23	6	
Mon	2	15	15	24	7	
Tue	3	16	16	25	8	Entry of the Moon into sidereal Scorpio sign at <b>16:02</b>
Wed	4	17	17	26	9	Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
Thu	5	18	18	27	10	Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
Fri	6	19	19	25	8	Exit of the Moon from sidereal Scorpio sign at 18:57  <b>The manifestation of the Truth from the Qiblah</b> Apparition of Mawlā  and his birth in Kačbah
Sat	7	20	20	29	12	
Sun	8	21	21	30	13	Inappropriate for worldly affairs: Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship
Mon	9	22	22	Tešrîn Awwal	14	The day of Ėarafah
Tue	10	23	23	2	15	Ėaïd qorbân
Wed	11	24	24	3	16	
Thu	12	25	25	4	17	
Fri	13	26	26	5	18	Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)
Sat	Lunar eclipse	27	27	6	19	Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)
Sun	15	28	28	7	20	Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)

The gatherings of acquisition of knowledge, manifestation of disavowal (barââat) and declaration of allegiance (welâyat).

The first day of Ži- Ĥejjah	Get acquainted and be ready for the month of Ži-Ĥijjah
The 6th day of Ži-Ĥejjah	The manifestation of the Truth from the Qiblah and apparition of Mawlā  his birth in Kačbah (festival of the Truth)
The 9th day of Ži-Ĥejjah	<b>The day of Ėarafah</b> (Being occupied by knowledge subjects, welâyat, worship and orison) Ĥajj of the elite
The 10th day of Ži-Ĥejjah	Perform Ėïd Qorbân prayer (if the conditions permit it)

في الكعبة واتخذتها كالمصَدَف

كالدمر ولدت يا تمام الشرف



والكعبة وجهها تجاه النجف

فاستقبلت الوجوه شطر الكعبة

## 6 Ži-Ĥeĵĵah

*Manifestation of the Truth in the Kaĕbah  
and apparition of ĥazrat in qiblah  
congratulations to all the Ālawites around the world*

To get more details about this subject, refer to the educational weekly Rāh Āsemān n°61 that you can download in the web site of the astro publications of Ĥayāt-aĕlā Foundation:

<http://aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=52&t=35&start=60#p1155>

# Penumbral Eclipse of the Moon on the 14th Ži-Ĥejĵah 1434

## Date of the eclipse:

Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> Ži-Ĥejĵah 1434 = 27th Mehr = 27th Libra 1392 = 19th October 2013

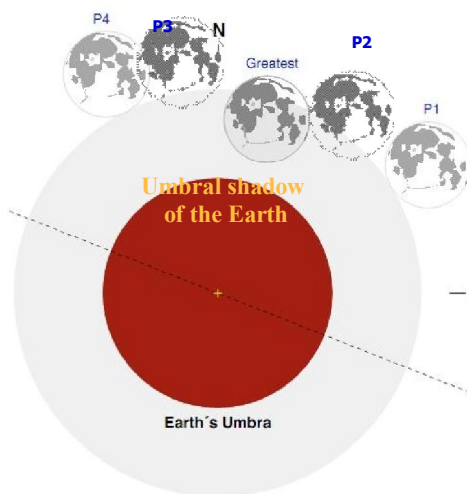
**Location :** This Eclipse will be visible in the Americas (South America and eastern of North America), Africa, Europe, western Asia (including Makkah Mukarramah, Hejaz (Saudi Arabia), Iraq, Iran) and China.

The 14th Ži-Ĥejĵah penumbral lunar eclipse is the 52th member of Saros Series 117 with a penumbral magnitude of 0.7649.

In the Šariĥa, the criterion which determines the obligation of the signs prayer is the observation with naked eye of the eclipse from the Earth's surface. The penumbral eclipse of the Moon becomes noticeable when penumbral shadow of the Earth cast onto the two-thirds of the full Moon and dims its surface.

The eclipse of the 14th Ži-Ĥejĵah will begin at 00:50 KMT (P1) but it's only around 2:37 KMT that Penumbra will cover the two-thirds of the Moon's face (P2) causing the moon to darken and appear to change color on the southern half of the Moon.

At this moment, the signs prayer is obligatory. The color of the Moon will change and reach its maximum at the middle of the eclipse at 2:51 KMT. After that, the color of the Moon will diminish until approximately 3:05 KMT (P3). After this point, the color change of the Moon will no longer be visible. So, according the Šariĥa, it will be the end of the eclipse and the end of the obligation of the signs prayer despite that, in fact, the eclipse, as an astronomical event, will continue until 4:50 KMT (P4).



### The path of the eclipse:

In the following map; the grey-shaded areas are the zones where the penumbral eclipse will happen.

In the other areas, the eclipse will not be visible.

The center of this penumbral eclipse on the Earth will happen in Ghana in Africa.

### Observation areas of all the phases of the eclipse:

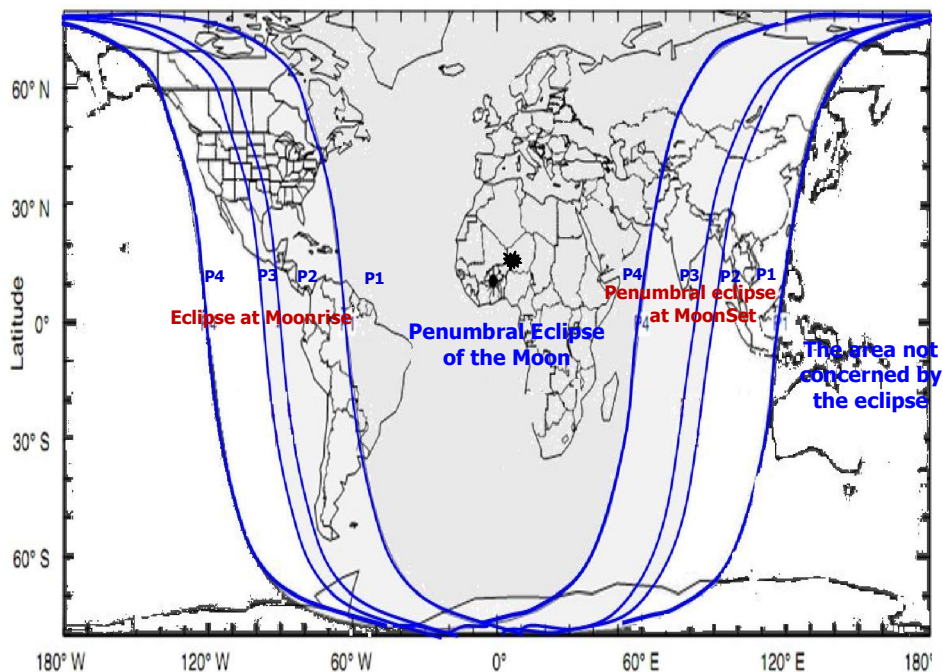
The observation of all the phases of this penumbral eclipse will be possible in the areas between P3, in Asia and P2, in America where the eclipse will start after moonrise and will end before moonset.

In those areas, the eclipse will be the longer.

### Observation areas of some phases of the eclipse:

The observation of certain phases of this penumbral eclipse of the Moon will be possible in areas between P2 and P3, in the Americas, where the eclipse will begin before moonrise. Noting that in some countries of this zone, the eclipse will end in the rising Moon.

In the areas between P2 and P3, in Asia, the penumbral eclipse will end after moonset but in some countries the eclipse will end in the setting Moon (this is the case of the countries that P2 line is crossing).



# Perform signs prayer

According to calculation, it is possible to determine the moment of the penumbral eclipse when the Moon will begin to change color, but in all cases, the criterion which determines the obligation of signs prayer is the observation; that is to say, from the beginning of the penumbral eclipse until the mid eclipse, it should be possible to see that the Moon has changed of color and became darker. In this case, the signs prayer is obligatory.

The beginning of the time of signs prayer is the beginning of the eclipse. It is not appropriate to delay the fulfillment of the prayer beyond the mid-eclipse. The time of signs prayer terminates with the end of the eclipse.

In the table below those times have been listed. The obligation of signs prayer is starting with the beginning of the eclipse. In the table, the hours of the beginning of the eclipse have been mentioned in the first column. As, it is not appropriate to delay the signs prayer after the middle of the eclipse (when the eclipse reaches its full development), the hours of the mid-eclipse have been mentioned in the second column. In this column, when no hour has been mentioned, it means that in this city, the eclipse will happen after the second half of the eclipse: in those areas, the signs prayer must be immediately performed, without delay in any case. The hours of the end of the eclipse have been listed in the last column: the hours mentioned in this column are also the hours of the end of the obligation of the signs prayer .

## Eclipse total duration : 28 minutes

### The hours of lunar eclipse in the eight Heavens (Local Time : LMT)

The eight Heavens	The beginning of the penumbral lunar eclipse	The mid eclipse	The end of the penumbral lunar eclipse
<b>Mecca</b> (Mokarramah)	02:37	02:51	03:05
<b>Medine</b> (Munawwarah)	02:37	02:51	03:05
<b>Najaf</b> - Najaf Ašraf	02:37	02:51	03:05
<b>Karbala</b> - Karbalā Moēlā	02:37	02:51	03:05
<b>Kāzemain</b> (Šarifain)	02:37	02:51	03:05
<b>Mashhad</b> (Moqaddas)	03:07	03:21	03:35
<b>Samarra</b> - Sāmarrā Ġarīb	02:37	02:51	03:05
<b>Al Qods</b> Bayt-oul-Maqdes	01:37	01:51	02:05

## The hours of the lunar eclipse in Islamic countries (Local Time : LMT)

Countrie's names	The beginning of the penumbral lunar eclipse P2	The mid eclipse	The end of the penumbral lunar eclipse P3
Dhaka (Bangladesh)	05:37	05:51	06:02 at Moonset
India	05:07	05:21	05:35
Pakistan - Turkmenistan - Uzbekistan -Tajikistan – Western Kazakhstan (Sagyz)	04:37	04:51	05:05
Afghanistan	04:07	04:21	04:35
Oman- UAE - Azerbaijan - Armenia - Nakhchivan – Georgia	03:37	03:51	04:05
Iran	03:07	03:21	03:35
Hejazi (Saudi Arabia)-Iraq- Bahrain-Kuwait-Qatar-Yemen	02:37	02:51	03:05
Turkey - Cyprus - Syria - Lebanon - Palestine - Jordan - Egypt – Libya	01:37	01:51	02:05
Tunisia – Algeria	00:37	00:51	01:05

## The hours of the lunar eclipse where muslims live (Local Time : LMT)

Countrie's names	Beginning of the penumbral lunar eclipse P2	Mid eclipse	End of the Penumbral lunar eclipse P3
Yumen (China)	07:37	-----	07:49 at Moonset
Kashqar- Yarkand (Western China) - Chovd (Western Mongolia)	07:37	07:51	08:05
Western half of Bhutan- Kyrgyzstan - Eastern half of Kazakhstan (Astana) - Russia (Omsk)	05:37	05:51	06:05
Nepal	05:22	05:36	05:50

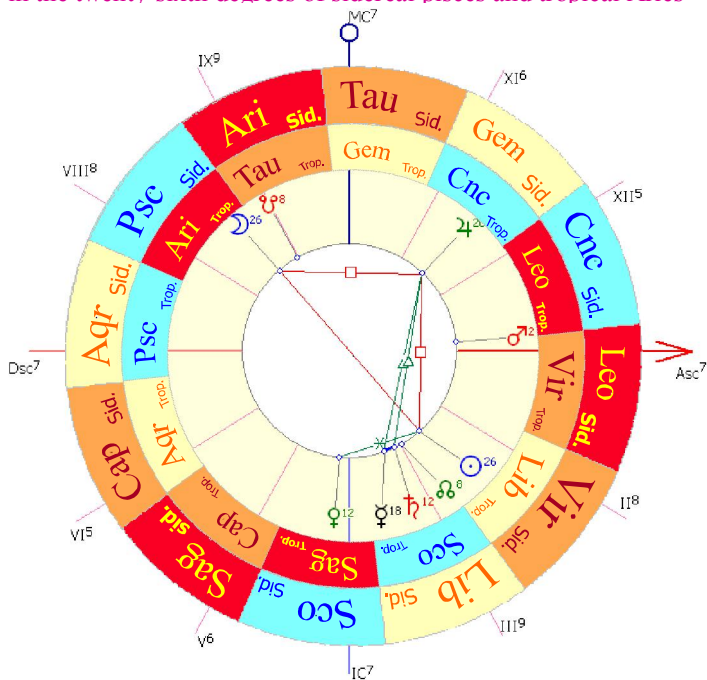


Countrie's names	Beginning of the penumbral lunar eclipse P2	Mid eclipse	End of the Penumbral lunar eclipse P3
Eritrea - Djibouti - Ethiopia - Sudan- Somalia- Kenya - Uganda - Madagascar - Qamar - Tanzania - Western Russia (Moscow)	02:37	02:51	03:05
Rwanda - Eastern Congo – Malawi - Zambia - Mozambique - Zimbabwe - Botswana - Southern Africa - Burundi - Lesotho - Swaziland - Greece - Romania - Bulgaria - Moldova - Ukraine - Belarus - Lithuania - Latvia - Estonia - Finland – Sweden	01:37	01:51	02:05
Malta - Tchad - Niger - Nigeria - Benin – Central Africa - Cameroon - Western 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	00:37	00:51	01:05
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	23:37	23:51	00:05
Cape Verde Islands - Azores Islands –The eastern Greenland (Scoresby Sound)	22:37	22:51	23:05
Southern Georgia Islands (Grytviken) – Saint-Martin Islands - Das Rucas (Brazil) - Central Pacific	21:37	21:51	22:05
Greenland - Eastern Brazil (Brazilia) - Argentina - Uruguay – Suriname	20:37	20:51	21:05
Central Brazil (Manaus) - Guyana - Bolivia - Paraguay - Dominica - Chile –Eastern Canada (Quebec)	19:37	19:51	20:05

Countrie's names	Beginning of the penumbral lunar eclipse P2	Mid eclipse	End of the Penumbral lunar eclipse P3
Venezuela	19:07	19:21	19:35
USA (New York) - Cuba - Jamaica - Haiti - Panama - Colombia - Ecuador - Peru –west of Brazil (Pucaduacreh)	18:37	18:51	19:05
Dallas (USA)	17:43 at Moonset	17:51	18:05
)USA( San Antonio	17:53 at Moonset	----	18:05
Center of Canada (Winnipeg) - Guatemala - Honduras - El Salvador - Belize - Nicaragua - Costa Rica	17:37	17:51	18:05
)Western Mexico( Frontera	17:40 at Moonset	17:51	18:05

## Astrological chart of the mid eclipse of the 14th Ži-Ĥejjah 1434

The mid eclipse will occur at the Moon's descending node in the twenty-sixth degrees of sidereal pisces and tropical Aries



# Ġadīr Ķomm

## the biggest ċaid of Allāh



*Notification of the prophetic mission and completion of the  
heavenly religion by the declaration of the divine caliphate  
and the affirmation of the infinite truth  
in Ġadīr Ķomm*

*Congratulations to all the Alawites*

To get more details about this subject refer to the [divin calendar](#) of the month of [Ži-Ĥejjah](#) in the [welāyat and barāāat times](#) web site of [Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation](#):

<http://www.Aelaa.net/Fa/viewforum.php?f=165>

Weekdays	1434 Ži-Ĥejjah	Libra	Mehr 1392	Tešrîn-Awwal Iskandar Zolqarnayn	October 2013	<b>The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar</b>
Night Day						
Mon	16	29	29	8	21	
Tue	17	30	30	9	22	
Wed	18	Scorpio 09:11	Ābān	10	23	<b>Ĥ Ēaīd Allāho Akbar:</b> Universal notification of the Welāyat and the Caliphate of Mawlā ﷺ (Ġadir Ķom)
Thu	19	2	2	11	24	
Fri	20	3	3	12	25	
Sat	21	4	4	13	26	
Sun	22	5	5	14	27	
Mon	23	6	6	15	28	
Tue	24	7	7	16	29	
Wed	25	8	8	17	30	
Thu	26	9	9	18	31	
Fri	27	10	10	19	November	
Sat	28	11	11	20	2	The Moon enter in “taħte šoāċ” and Interlunar phases
Sun	Solar eclipse	12	12	21	3	The Moon enter in “taħte šoāċ” and Interlunar phases
Mon	30	13	13	22	4	The Moon enter in “taħte šoāċ” and Interlunar phases

The gatherings of acquisition of knowledge, manifestation of disavowal (barāāat) and declaration of allegiance (welāyat).

Date	Schedule of the assemblies
The 8th day of Ži-Ĥejjah	Ĥīd Allāho Akbar: Universal notification of the Welāyat and the Caliphate of Mawlā ﷺ (Welāyat festival)

# The annular, total and partial Solar eclipse 29th of Žĩ-Ĥejjah 1434

**Date of the eclipse:** According Mean Time KMT, Kaēbah – Makkah)  
Sunday 29th Žĩ-Ĥejjah 1434= 12 Scorpio= 12th Ābān 1392=3th November 2013

**Location:** Eastern North America, from Central America to northern Brazil and Peru, Africa, southern Europe and Middle East (Hejaz, Iraq, from Syria to western Iran).

## **Eclipse path:**

This is the 23th eclipse of Saros Series 142.

The eclipse will start from eastern America at 13:04:34 KMT and will continue its path, crossing the Atlantic Ocean, the Middle East, southern Europe and Africa and will end in western Africa at 18:28:22 KMT. The maximum eclipse will occur at 15:47:36 KMT in the Atlantic Ocean with a magnitude of 1.0159.

## **About the map of the eclipse path:**

The area determined by a pink line on the left side of the map, shows the area where the eclipse will begin.

The area determined by a pink line on the right side of the map, shows the areas where the eclipse will end.

In the area determined by a pink line on the left side of the map, the solar eclipse will begin at the end of the night. In those areas the Sun will rise eclipsed.

The area determined by a pink line, on the extreme left side of the map without blue line, designates the zone where the eclipse will be visible at sunrise. In this area, the eclipse will begin from the mid eclipse. In the countries of this area, the signs prayer must be immediately performed.

The area determined by a pink line on the left side of the map with blue lines, designates the mid eclipse and the phases of the eclipse after sunrise.

In the area determined by a pink line on the right side of the map, the night will begin before the end of the eclipse, so, the Sun will set eclipsed and the end phases of the eclipse will not be observed.

The area determined by a pink line on the extreme right side of the map with blue lines, designates the area of the mid eclipse and the phases after it, that will happen before sunset.

The area determined by a pink line on the right side of the map with blue lines, designates the mid eclipse and the phases after it, which will happen after sunset. In this area, it will be only in the late afternoon, before sunset, that the beginning of

the eclipse will be visible. In this area, nor mid eclipse nor the end of the eclipse will not be observed.

In the countries of this area, signs prayer must be immediately performed, before sunset.

Outside of this zone, in areas determined by blue lines, all the phases of the eclipse will be observed.

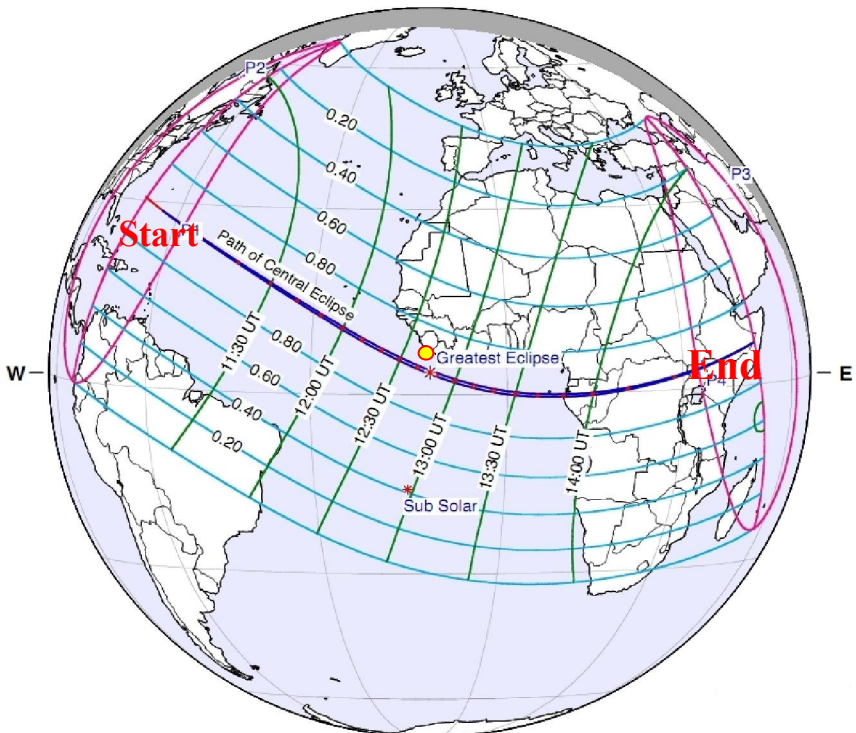
The blue strip, in the middle of the map, which corresponds to an area of 57.7 km wide, indicates the area where the eclipse will be the longer.

### Visibility of the eclipse in Iran:

In the western half of Iran (from Sari to Bandar Abbas and throughout the west of the country), the partial eclipse will be visible before sunset.

In this zone, the signs prayer must be performed. In this first half of the country, the eclipse will begin at 16:50 local time and will continue until sunset.

In the second half of the country, which is included in the area determined by the pink lines on the map, only some phases of the beginning of the eclipse will be visible since that the rest of the eclipse will occur after sunset. So, in those regions of Iran, it will be only the beginning of the eclipse until sunset that eclipse will be visible.



# Perform signs prayer

The beginning of the time of signs prayer is the beginning of the eclipse. It is not appropriate to delay the fulfillment of the prayer beyond the mid-eclipse. The time of signs prayer terminates with the end of the eclipse.

In the table below those times have been listed. The obligation of signs prayer is starting with the beginning of the eclipse. In the table, the hours of the beginning of the eclipse have been mentioned in the first column. As, it is not appropriate to delay the signs prayer after the middle of the eclipse (when the eclipse reaches its full development), the hours of the mid-eclipse have been mentioned in the second column. In this column, when no hour has been mentioned, it means that in this city, the eclipse will happen after the second half of the eclipse: in those areas, the signs prayer must be immediately performed, without delay in any case. The hours of the end of the eclipse have been listed in the last column: the hours mentioned in this column are also the hours of the end of the signs prayer.

## Characteristics of Solar Eclipse in the eight Heavens (in local time: LMT)

The eight Heavens	beginning of eclipse	Sun's altitude	Maximum eclipse	Sun's altitude	Sun's azimuth	End of Eclipse	Sun's altitude	Magnitude	Maximum eclipse
<b>Mecca</b> Mekkah Mokarramah	16:13	19	17:15	05	251	17:41 at Sunset	00	0.520	41.4%
<b>Medine</b> Madinah Munawwarah	16:14	18	17:12	05	251	17:38 at Sunset	00	0.440	32.6%
<b>Najaf</b> Najaf Ašraf	16:18	10	17:05	00	252	17:08 at Sunset	00	0.288	17.7%
<b>Karbala</b> Karbālā Moēlā	16:18	10	17:04	01	251	17:08 at Sunset	00	0.272	16.3%
<b>Kāzemain</b> Kāzemain Šarifain	16:18	09	17:03	00	252	17:06 at Sunset	00	0.258	15.4%
<b>Mashhad</b> Mašhad Moqaddas	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
<b>Samarra</b> Sāmarrā Ġarīb	16:18	09	17:01	01	251	17:06 at Sunset	00	0.235	13.2%
<b>Al Qods</b> Bayt-oul-Maqdes	15:12	18	15:59	09	246	16:43	00	0.239	13.5%

**Characteristics of Solar Eclipse in the Muslims countries** (in local time: LMT)

Cities names	The beginning of eclipse	Sun's altitude	Maximum eclipse	Sun's altitude	Sun's azimuth	End of Eclipse	Sun's altitude	Magnitude	Maximum eclipse
Tehran	16:50	02	17:04 at Sunset	00	251	17:04 at Sunset	00	0.128	05.4%
Qom	16:49	02	17:08 at Sunset	00	252	17:08 at Sunset	00	0.166	07.9%
Isfahan	16:49	03	17:08 at Sunset	00	252	17:08 at Sunset	00	0.185	09.3%
Tabriz	16:50	05	17:20 at Sunset	00	251	17:20 at Sunset	00	0.161	07.6%
Shiraz	16:50	04	17:09 at Sunset	00	251	17:09 at Sunset	00	0.220	11.9%
Yazd	16:50	01	16:58 at Sunset	00	251	16:58 at Sunset	00	0.099	03.7%
Ahvaz	16:49	06	17:22 at Sunset	00	252	17:22 at Sunset	00	0.290	17.9%
Kermanshah	16:49	06	17:24 at Sunset	00	252	17:24 at Sunset	00	0.240	13.6%
Rasht	16:50	03	17:09 at Sunset	00	251	17:09 at Sunset	00	0.140	06.2%
Bushehr	16:49	05	17:17 at Sunset	00	253	17:17 at Sunset	00	0.294	18.3%
Bandar Abbas	16:50	01	16:57 at Sunset	00	252	16:57 at Sunset	00	0.096	03.5%
Baghdad	16:18	09	17:03	00	252	17:06 at Sunset	00	0.258	15.4%



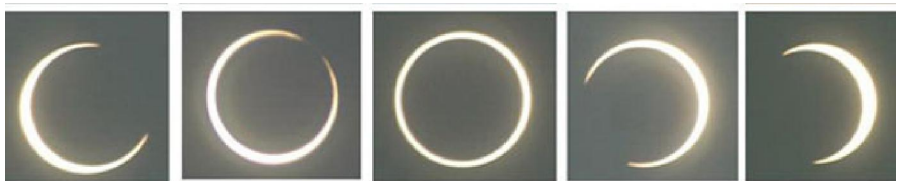
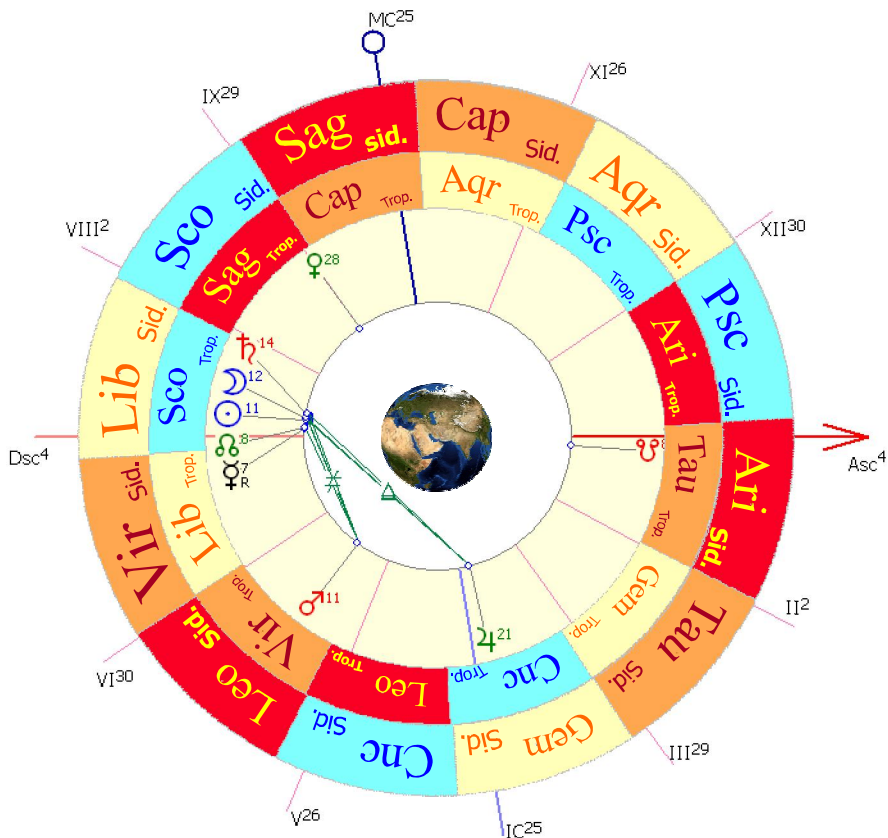
Koweit	16:18	08	16:57 at Sunset	00	253	16:57 at Sunset	00	0.348	23.3%
Al Manāma	16:19	07	16:51 at Sunset	00	253	16:51 at Sunset	00	0.364	24.9%
Doha	16:20	06	16:49 at Sunset	00	253	16:49 at Sunset	00	0.353	23.8%
Abu Dhabi	17:20	04	17:39 at Sunset	00	253	17:39 at Sunset	00	0.244	13.9%
Aden	16:19	16	17:24	01	254	17:30 at Sunset	00	0.799	74.6%
Riyadh	16:18	11	17:09 at Sunset	00	253	17:09 at Sunset	00	0.207	10.9%
Damas	15:14	16	15:58	08	246	16:38 at Sunset	00	0.478	36.7%
Ankara	16:19	14	16:45	09	241	17:09	05	0.063	01.9%
Shirvan Arménie	17:22	05	17:53	00	250	17:54 at Sunset	00	0.115	04.6%
Baku Azerbaijan	17:22	02	17:32 at Sunset	00	250	17:32 at Sunset	00	0.070	02.2%
Oman	15:13	17	16:00	08	246	16:42 at Sunset	00	0.239	13.5%
Beyrout	15:13	16	15:57	08	245	16:37 at Sunset	00	0.194	10.0%
Algerie	13:14	37	13:55	34	205	14:35	30	0.102	03.8%
Caire	15:07	22	15:58	13	244	16:45	04	0.257	15.0%
Benghazi	13:52	31	14:40	23	233	15:24	15	0.172	08.4%
Rabat Maroc	11:33	40	12:31	41	187	13:30	37	0.213	11.5%

**Characteristics of Solar Eclipse where some Muslims lives** (in local time: LMT)

Cities names	The beginning of eclipse	Sun's altitude	Maximum eclipse	Sun's altitude	Sun's azimuth	End of Eclipse	Sun's altitude	Magnitude	Maximum eclipse
Porto-Novo Benin	12:46	68	14:28	54	233	15:28	35	0.813	76.7%
Yaounde Cameroon	13:17	63	14:53	43	245	16:15	24	0.879	84.9%
Bangui Central Africa	13:37	53	15:06	33	249	16:21	15	0.881	85.1%
Congo Brazzaville	13:34	60	15:04	39	254	16:21	21	0.877	84.7%
Moqadisho Somalia	16:23	18	17:29	03	255	17:41	00	0.881	84.9%
Khartoum Sudan	15:05	29	16:16	14	250	17:17	00	0.630	54.0%
Tunis Tunisia	13:38	33	14:13	30	217	14:47	25	0.081	02.7%
Addis Abeba Ethiopia	13:14	25	14:24	08	253	15:00 at Sunset	00	0.860	82.3%
Madrid Spain	13:00	34	13:35	34	191	14:10	32	0.077	02.5%
Lisbon, Portugal	11:35	35	12:23	36	181	13:10	35	0.146	06.5%
Quebec Canada	06:33 at Sunrise	00	06:33 at Sunrise	00	112	07:12	06	0.453	35.0%
New York United States	06:32 at Sunrise	00	06:32 at Sunrise	00	110	07:11	06	0.558	45.6%
Washington United States	06:40 at Sunrise	00	06:40 at Sunrise	00	109	07:10	05	0.445	33.2%
Natal Brazil	07:48	41	08:56	57	109	10:12	74	0.399	28.5%
Caracas Venezuela	06:21 at Sunrise	00	07:05	10	108	08:10	23	0.440	32.6%
Bogota Colombia	05:43 at Sunrise	00	06:06	05	106	06:43	14	0.196	10.1%

# Astrological chart of the mid eclipse

The mid eclipse will occur at the Moon's ascending node  
in the twelve degrees of sidereal Libra and tropical Scorpio.



# The month of Moḥarram al-ḥarām

The days of mourning for martyrdom  
of Ēmām Ḥosayn عليّ



Weekdays	Moharram 1435	Scorpio	Ābān 1392	Tešrīn-Awwal Iskandar Zoharāyn	November 2013	<b>The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar</b>
Night Day						
Tue	1	14	14	23	5	Entry of the Moon into sidereal Scorpio sign at 23:54
Wed	2	15	15	24	6	Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
Thu	3	16	16	25	7	Exit of the Moon from sidereal Scorpio sign at 01:22
Fri	4	17	17	26	8	
Sat	5	18	18	27	9	
Sun	6	19	19	28	10	
Mon	7	20	20	29	11	
Tue	8	21	21	30	12	
Wed	9	22	22	31	13	The day of Tāsōēā Ĥosayni ﷺ
Thu	10	23	23	Tešrīn- Ākar	14	The day of Ēāšōrā Ĥosayni ﷺ The tragedy of Karbalā
Fri	11	24	24	2	15	The caravan Ĥosayni ﷺ on the way to Kōfah
Sat	12	25	25	3	16	Martyrdom of Ĥadrat Ēmām Sajjād ﷺ
Sun	13	26	26	4	17	Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)
Mon	14	27	27	5	18	Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)
Tue	15	28	28	6	19	Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)

The gatherings of acquisition of knowledge, manifestation of disavowal (barāāt) and declaration of allegiance (welāyat).

The first day of Moharram	Get acquainted and be ready for the month of Moharram al-ḥarām
Tāsōēā the 9th day of Moharram	Mourning for the migration of Ĥadrat Ēmām Ĥosayn ﷺ from Medina to Karbalā and the day of Tāsōēā
Ēāšōrā the 10th day of Moharram	<b>Mourning of the events of Karbalā at the day of Ēāšōrā</b>
The 11th day of Moharram	Mourning for the tragedy of the caravan Ĥosayni ﷺ on the way to Kōfah
The 12th day of Moharram	Martyrdom of Ĥadrat Ēmām Sajjād ﷺ (mention of his immense rank and commemoration of the dramas suffered)

Weekdays	Moharrm 1434	Scorpio	Ābān 1392	Tešrīn-Ākar Iskandar Zolqarnayn	November 2013	The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar
Night Day						
Wed	16	29	29	7	20	
Thu	17	30	30	8	21	
Fri	18	Sagittarius 06:49	Āzar	9	22	
Sat	19	2	2	10	23	
Sun	20	3	3	11	24	
Mon	21	4	4	12	25	
Tue	22	5	5	13	26	Inappropriate for worldly affairs: Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship
Wed	23	6	6	14	27	
Thu	24	7	7	15	28	
Fri	25	8	8	16	29	
Sat	26	9	9	17	30	
Sun	27	10	10	18	December	
Mon	28	11	11	19	2	The Moon, at sunrise, enter in “taħte šoāčē” and Interlunar phases Entry of the Moon into sidereal Scorpio sign at 10:10
Tue	29	12	12	20	3	The Moon enter in “taħte šoāčē” and Interlunar phases Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
Wed	30	13	13	21	4	The Moon enter in “taħte šoāčē” and Interlunar phases Exit of the Moon from sidereal Scorpio sign at 10:27

## Month of Šafar

Following of **the mourning for Ēmām Ĥosayn** عليه السلام  
and days of **grief and captivity of the House Hold of the Prophet** عليه السلام  
**Šalla l-lāho ėalayka yā mawlā yā abā Moĥammad al-Ĥassan al-Moĵtabā**  
*The seventh day of the month of Šafar*  
*the martyrdom of Ĥadrat Ēmām Ĥasan Moĵtabā* عليه السلام

View of the Sanctuary of the martyrs of Šeffin battle



The eighteenth day of Šafar is the commemoration of the martyrs of the Šeffin battle. Ĥadrat Mawlā himself made the funeral prayer and buried them himself (Ēmār, Oweys, ĳazīmeĥ, Abol Heyĳam and ...). This place is also the qadamĳah and mošallā of Ĥadrat Mawlā, Ĥadrat Ēmām Ĥasan Moĵtabā and Ĥadrat Ēmām Ĥosayn. The importance of this place is so remarkable that it is worthy recommended to go there for ziyārat and spending a few days near the martyrs. Allāĥ grants this success to all believers.

Today a shrine has been built in Ar-Raqqa in Syria. This shrine is the result the efforts of Ayatollāĥ Fehrī. May Allāĥ help to complete this great work, its development and maintenance.

To get more details about this topic refer to the divin calendar of the month of Šafar in **welāyat and barāāat times** website of **Ĥayāt-aėlā** Foundation:

<http://www.Aelaa.net/Fa/viewforum.php?f=167>



Weekdays	Šafar 1435	Sagittarius	Āzar 1392	Tešrîn-Ākar Iskandar Zolqarnayn	December 2013	The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar
Night Day						
Thu	1	14	14	22	5	
Fri	2	15	15	23	6	
Sat	3	16	16	24	7	
Sun	4	17	17	25	8	
Mon	5	18	18	26	9	Martyrdom of Ĥadrat Roqayyeh رواقیه
Tue	6	19	19	27	10	
Wed	7	20	20	28	11	Martyrdom of Ĥadrat Ėmām Ĥasan Mojtabā حسان
Thu	8	21	21	29	12	The death of Ĥazrat Salmān سلمان
Fri	9	22	22	30	13	
Sat	10	23	23	Kānōn- Awwal	14	Inappropriate for worldly affairs: Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship
Sun	11	24	24	2	15	
Mon	12	25	25	3	16	
Tue	13	26	26	4	17	Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)
Wed	14	27	27	5	18	Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)
Thu	15	28	28	6	19	Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)

The gatherings of acquisition of knowledge, manifestation of disavowal (barāāat) and declaration of allegiance (welāyat).

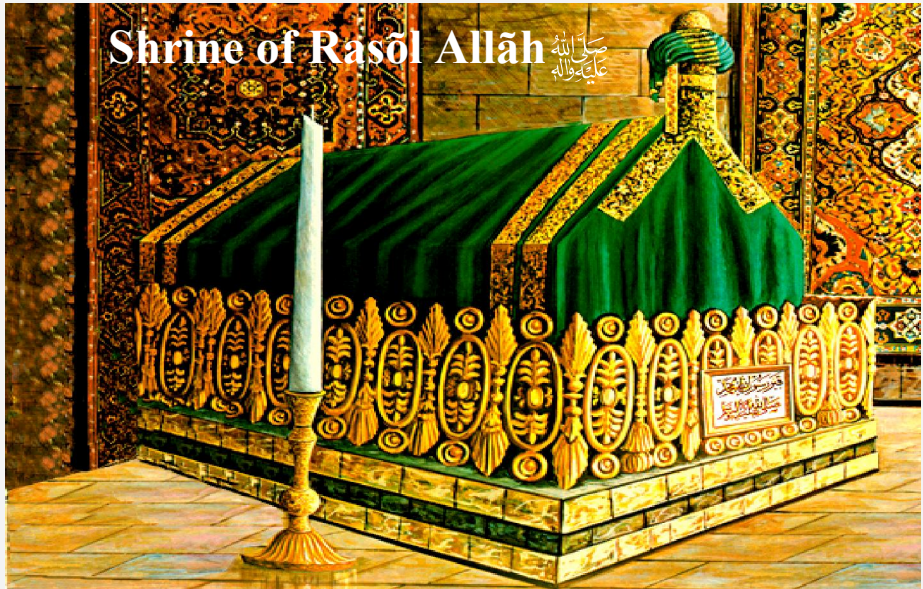
The first day of Šafar	Get acquainted and be ready for the month of Šafar
The 5th day of Šafar	Martyrdom of Ĥadrat Roqayyeh رواقیه and mourning for the tragedy of the Ĥosaynī caravan on the way to Šām
The 7th day of Šafar	Martyrdom of Ĥadrat Ėmām Ĥasan Mojtabā حسان (mention of his immense rank and commemoration of the dramas suffered)
The 10th day of Šafar	The death of Ĥadrat Salmān سلمان (mention of his immense rank and commemoration of the dramas suffered)

Weekdays	Safar 1435	Sagittarius	Āẓar 1392	Kānōn-Awwal	December 2013	The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar
Night Day						
Fri	16	29	29	7	20	
Sat	17	30	30	8	21	
Sun	18	Capricorn 20:12	Dey	9	22	Martyrdom of Oways al-Qaranī ﷺ alongside of Mawlā ﷺ in the bottle of Šeffāyn
Mon	19	2	2	10	23	
Tue	20	3	3	11	24	Arbaēīn Ĥosaynī ﷺ
Wed	21	4	4	12	25	
Thu	22	5	5	13	26	
Fri	23	6	6	14	27	
Sat	24	7	7	15	28	
Sun	25	8	8	16	29	
Mon	26	9	9	17	30	Entry of the Moon into sidereal Scorpio sign at 21:16
Tue	27	10	10	18	31	Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
Wed	28	11	11	19	January 2014	The Moon enter in “taħte šoāē” and Interlunar phases
						Exit of the Moon from sidereal Scorpio sign at 21:39
Thu	29	12	12	20	2	The Moon enter in “taħte šoāē” and Interlunar phases

The gatherings of acquisition of knowledge, manifestation of disavowal (barāāt) and declaration of allegiance (welāyat).

Date	Schedule of the assemblies
The 18th day of Šafar	Martyrdom of Oways al-Qaranī ﷺ alongside Mawlā ﷺ (Commemoration of the Martyrs of Šeffāyn)
The 20th day of Šafar	Arbaēīn Ĥosaynī ﷺ (concentrate on the subjects of knowledge and perform the ziyārat)

## *Yā Rasōlo-llāh, Yā ʿeś mato-llāh*



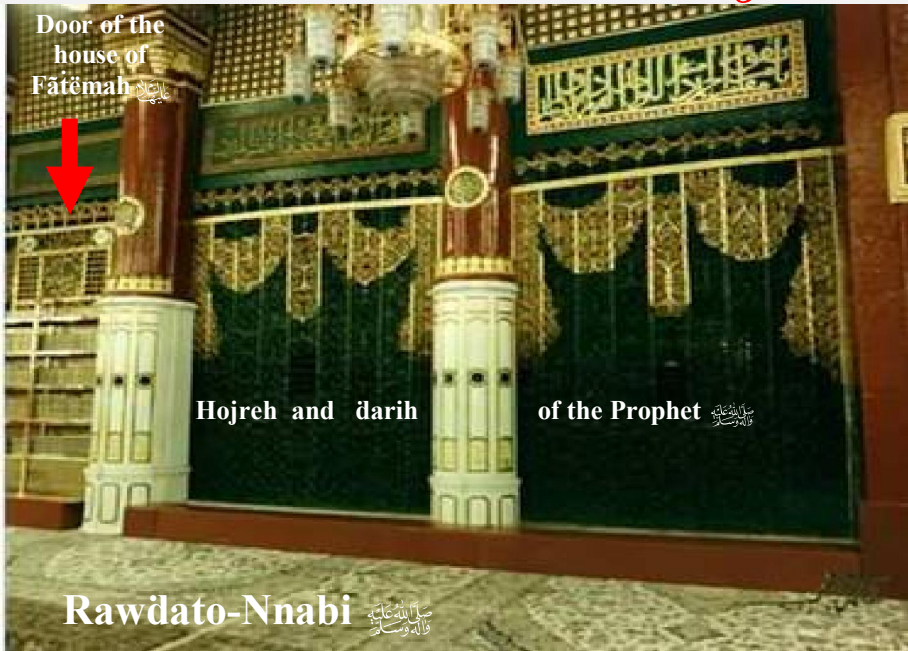
The early days of the month of Rabiʿ al-awwal  
the days of mourning for  
**Moḥammadi, Moḥseni and ʿĀskari** ﷺ

صلى الله عليك يا رسول الله صلى الله عليكم يا أهل بيت النبوة  
Šalla-llāho ʿalayka yā Rasōlo-llāh  
šalla-llāho ʿalaykom yā Ahle bayte nobowwat

To get more details about this subject refer to the divin calendar of the month of Rabiʿ al-awwal in the *welāyat and barāʿat times* web site of *Ĥayāt- aʿlā* Foundation:  
[www.aelaa.net/Fa/viewforum.php?f=168](http://www.aelaa.net/Fa/viewforum.php?f=168)

# یا مولاتی یا فاطمة الزهراء اعیشینی

*Yā Mawlāti Yā Fātēmah Zahrā Aḡīṣini*



View of Rawdato-Nnabi and the main door of the house of ḥāzrat Mawlā and Fātēmah through which Gabriel didn't enter without permission. When ḥāzrat Moḥammad wanted to enter in this house, he laid his two hands on the both sides of the door and with a loud voice so that the people of the mosque hear, he recited the verse of the holy Qoran about the virtues of the Ahlol-Bayt and said salam to them and if he didn't hear answer, he turned and went away. This same door has been broken and burned and three people were done martyrs. The Muslims (with the exception of a few persons) watch this drama without saying anything. (In the left side of the picture; the door of the house of Fātēmah. To hide it, the Wahhabis have put some shelves on doorstep and they have eliminated the inscription that was above the door).

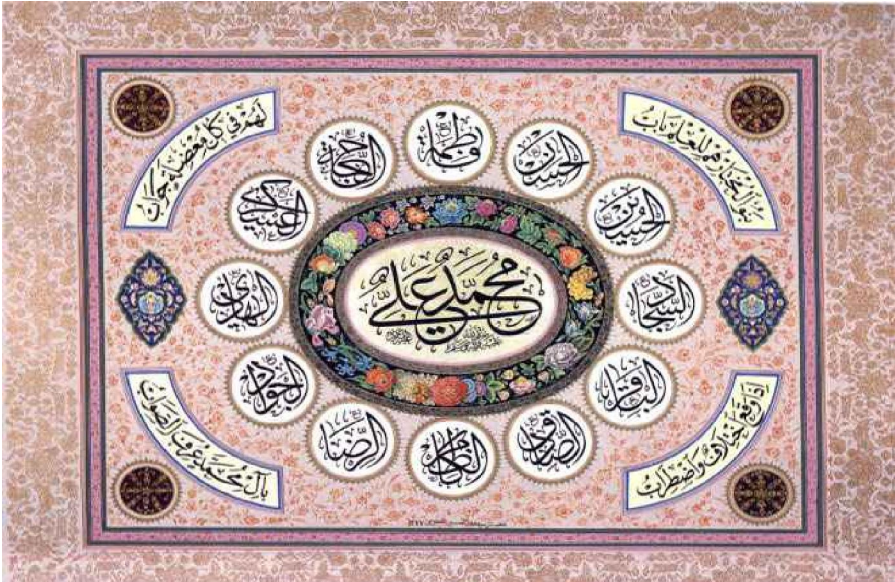
Weekdays	Rabi' al-awwal 1435	Capricorn	Dey 1392	Kānōn-Awwal	January 2014	The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar
Night Day						
Fri	1	13	13	21	3	
Sat	2	14	14	22	4	Martyrdom of the Seal of the Prophets ﷺ
Sun	3	15	15	23	5	
Mon	4	16	16	24	6	Inappropriate for worldly affairs: Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship
Tue	5	17	17	25	7	
Wed	6	18	18	26	8	
Thu	7	19	19	27	9	Attack to the House of Revelation and martyrdom of the six month old child and the foetus
Fri	8	20	20	28	10	Martyrdom of Ĥādrat Ēmām Ĥasan Ēaskari ﷺ
Sat	9	21	21	29	11	The great festivity of the Household of Mohammad ﷺ : the death of Ṭāgōt
Sun	10	22	22	30	12	
Mon	11	23	23	31	13	
Tue	12	24	24	Kānōn- Ākar	14	
Wed	13	25	25	2	15	Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)
Thu	14	26	26	3	16	Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)
Fri	15	27	27	4	17	Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)

The gatherings of acquisition of knowledge, manifestation of disavowal (barā'āt) and declaration of allegiance (welāyat).

The first day of Rabi' al-awwal	Get acquainted and be ready for the month of Rabi' al-awwal
The 2th day of Rabi' al-awwal	Martyrdom of Ĥādrat Rasōl Allāh ﷺ (mention of his immense rank and commemoration of the t dramas suffered)
The 7th day of Rabi' al-awwal	<b>Mourning for the calamity of attack to the House of Revelation and Martyrdom of Six Month old infant and fetus</b>
The 8th day of Rabi' al-awwal	Martyrdom of Ĥādrat Ēmām Ĥasan Ēaskari ﷺ (mention of his immense rank and commemoration of the dramas suffered)
The 9th day of Rabi' al-awwal	The great festivity of the Household of Mohammad ﷺ : the death of Ṭāgōt (barā'āt festival)



*The ninth day of Rabi' al-awwal*  
*The great festivity of Mohammad's family* ﷺ



*The seventeenth day of Rabi' al-awwal*  
*The Birthday Festival*  
*of the Prophet and Wasi*

Ĥadrat Ĥabibo-llāh Moĥammad al-Motsafā ﷺ  
and Ĥadrat Ĥaq nāteq Ĵa'fer Šādeq ع

We convey our congratulations to Ĥadrat Vajĥou-llāh, the  
real qiblah of Allāh's servants, Mawlānā Šāĥeb al-amr, the  
Master of the Order (*May our souls be his ransom*)

Week days	Rabi' al-awwal 1435	Capricorn	Dey 1392	Kânôn-Ākar Iskandar Zolqarnayn	January 2014	The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar
Night Day						
Sat	16	28	28	5	18	
Sun	17	29	29	6	19	
Mon	18	Aquarius 06:52	30	7	20	
Tue	19	2	Bahman	8	21	
Wed	20	3	2	9	22	
Thu	21	4	3	10	23	
Fri	22	5	4	11	24	
Sat	23	6	5	12	25	
Sun	24	7	6	13	26	Entry of the Moon into sidereal Scorpio sign at 06:54
Mon	25	8	7	14	27	Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
Tue	26	9	8	15	28	Exit of the Moon from sidereal Scorpio sign at 08:43
Wed	27	10	9	16	29	
Thu	28	11	10	17	30	The Moon, at sunrise, enter in “taħte šoāḥ” and Interlunar phases
Fri	29	12	11	18	31	The Moon enter in “taħte šoāḥ” and Interlunar phases
Sat	30	13	12	19	February	The Moon enter in “taħte šoāḥ” and Interlunar phases

Weekdays						Night Day	Rabi' al- Āḡar 1435	Aquarius	Bahman 1392	Kānōn-Āḡar Iskandar Zolqarnayn	February 2014	The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar
Sun	1	14	13	20	2							
Mon	2	15	14	21	3							
Tue	3	16	15	22	4							
Wed	4	17	16	23	5							
Thu	5	18	17	24	6							
Fri	6	19	18	25	7							
Sat	7	20	19	26	8							Martyrdom of Ĥādrat Ēmām Bāqer ﷺ
Sun	8	21	20	27	9							
Mon	9	22	21	28	10							
Tue	10	23	22	29	11							
Wed	11	24	23	30	12							
Thu	12	25	24	31	13							
Fri	13	26	25	Šobāt	14							Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)
Sat	14	27	26	2	15							Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)
Sun	15	28	27	3	16							Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)

The gatherings of acquisition of knowledge, manifestation of disavowal (barā'āt) and declaration of allegiance (welāyat).

Date	Schedule of the assemblies
The first day of Rabi' al- Āḡar	Get acquainted and be ready for the month of Rabi' al- Āḡar
The 7th day of Rabi' al-Āḡar	Martyrdom of Ĥādrat Ēmām Bāqer ﷺ (mention of his immense rank and commemoration of the dramas suffered)



Weekdays	Night Day	Rabi' al- Ākar 1435	Aquarius	Bahman 1392	Šobāt Iskandar Žolqarayn	February 2014	The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar
Mon		16	29	28	4	17	
Tue		17	30	29	5	18	
Wed		18	Pisces 21:00	30	6	19	
Thu		19	2	Esfand	7	20	
Fri		20	3	2	8	21	
Sat		21	4	3	9	22	Entry of the Moon into sidereal Scorpio sign at <b>13:55</b>
Sun		22	5	4	10	23	Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
Mon		23	6	5	11	24	Exit of the Moon from sidereal Scorpio sign at <b>17:31</b>
Tue		24	7	6	12	25	
Wed		25	8	7	13	26	
Thu		26	9	8	14	27	
Fri		27	10	9	15	28	
Sat		28	11	10	16	Mars	Inappropriate for worldly affairs: Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship
Sun		29	12	11	17	2	The Moon enter in “tahte šoāē” and Interlunar phases
							The Moon enter in “tahte šoāē” and Interlunar phases



Weekdays	The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar					
	Night Day	Ĵomādā al-ōlā 1435	Pisces	Esfand 1392	Šobāt Iskandar Žolqarnayn	Mars 2014
Mon		1	13	12	18	3
Tue		2	14	13	19	4
Wed		3	15	14	20	5
Thu		4	16	15	21	6
Fri		5	17	16	22	7
Sat		6	18	17	23	8
Sun		7	19	18	24	9
Mon		8	20	19	25	10
Tue		9	21	20	26	11
Wed		10	22	21	27	12
Thu		11	23	22	28	13
Fri		12	24	23	Āžār	14
Sat		13	25	24	2	15
Sun		14	26	25	3	16
Mon		15	27	26	4	17
Death of Ėabdo-llāh ﷺ the father of Ĥādrat Moĥammad ﷺ						
Death of Ėabdol-Motaleb ﷺ the ancestor of the Prophet ﷺ						
Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)						
Martyrdom of Ĥādrat Fātēmah Zahrā ﷺ						
(according to non- Shia sources)						
Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)						
Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)						

The gatherings of acquisition of knowledge, manifestation of disavowal (barāāt) and declaration of allegiance (welāyat).

The first day of  
Ĵomādā al-ōlā

Get acquainted and be ready for the month of Ĵomādā al-ōlā

The 12th day of  
Ĵomādā al-ōlā

The death of Ėabdo-llāh ﷺ the dear father of Ĥādrat Moĥammad ﷺ  
(The knowledge of Allāh's awsiyya)

The 13th day of  
Ĵomādā al-ōlā

The death of Ėabdol-Motaleb ﷺ the dear ancestor of the Prophet ﷺ  
(The knowledge of Allāh's awsiyya)

The 14th day of  
Ĵomādā al-ōlā

Mourning for Martyrdom of Ĥādrat Fātēmah Zahrā ﷺ  
(according to non-Shia sources)

Weekdays	Ĵomādā al-ōlā 1435	Pisces	Esfand 1392	Āžār Iskandar Žolqamayn	Mars 2014	The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar
Night Day						
Tue	16	28	27	5	18	
Wed	17	29	28	6	19	
Thu	18	30	29	7	20	
Fri	19	<b>Aries</b> 19:58	<b>Farwardin</b> 1393	8	21	
Sat	20	2	2	9	22	Entry of the Moon into sidereal Scorpio sign at 19:22
Sun	21	3	3	10	23	Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
Mon	22	4	4	11	24	Exit of the Moon from sidereal Scorpio sign at 23:44
Tue	23	5	5	12	25	
Wed	24	6	6	13	26	
Thu	25	7	7	14	27	
Fri	26	8	8	15	28	
Sat	27	9	9	16	29	
Sun	28	10	10	17	30	The Moon enter in “taħte šoāč” and Interlunar phases Inappropriate for worldly affairs: Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship
Mon	29	11	11	18	31	The Moon enter in “taħte šoāč” and Interlunar phases
Tue	30	12	12	19	April	The Moon enter in “taħte šoāč” and Interlunar phases



Weekdays	Ĵomādā al-okrā 1435	Aries	Farwardin 1393	Āžār Iskandar Zolqarnayn	April 2014	The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar
Night Day						
Wed	1	13	13	20	2	
Thu	2	14	14	21	3	The death of the second ambassador of the Nāhiyyah Moqaddasah in Iraq
Fri	3	15	15	22	4	Martyrdom of Ĥādrat Fātēmah Zahrā ﷺ
Sat	4	16	16	23	5	
Sun	5	17	17	24	6	
Mon	6	18	18	25	7	
Tue	7	19	19	26	8	
Wed	8	20	20	27	9	
Thu	9	21	21	28	10	
Fri	10	22	22	29	11	
Sat	11	23	23	30	12	
Sun	12	24	24	31	13	Inappropriate for worldly affairs: Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship
Mon	13	25	25	Naysān	14	Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)
Tue	Lunar eclipse	26	26	2	15	Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)
Wed	15	27	27	3	16	Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)

The gatherings of acquisition of knowledge, manifestation  
of disavowal (barāāat) and declaration of allegiance (welāyat).

The first day of Ĵomādāal-okrā	Get acquainted and be ready for the month of Ĵomādāal-okrā
The 2th day of Ĵomādāal-okrā	The death of the second ambassador of the Nāhiyyah Moqaddasah in Iraq (knowledge about the rank of the ambassadors of the Nāhiyyah)
The third day of Ĵomādāal-okrā	Martyrdom of Ĥādrat Fātēmah Zahrā ﷺ (mention of his immense rank and commemoration of the dramas suffered)

# Penumbral, Partial and Total Eclipse of the Moon: 14th Jomādā al-oḵrā 1435

## Date of the eclipse:

Tuesday 14th Jomādā al-oḵrā 1435=26th Farwardin =27th Aries 1393= 15th April 2014

## Location :

This eclipse will be visible in western Africa (from western Nigeria to Algeria), western Europe (Spain and Portugal), the Americas (North and South America), from Australia to eastern Asia (Indonesia and Philippines to Japan and Eastern Russia).

In those areas the signs prayer is obligatory.

In Makkah Mukarramah, Hejazi and Iran , the eclipse will not visible and there is no signs prayer.

. Saros Series 122 This is the 56th eclipse of

Umbral magnitude: 1.2907

Penumbral magnitude: 2.3182

## The legend of the codes of diagram:

P1: first point of exterior contact times with the penumbra

P2: The penumbra covers two-thirds of the moon's surface=

the beginning of the penumbral eclipse

U1: first point of external point of contact with the shadow=

the beginning of the partial eclipse

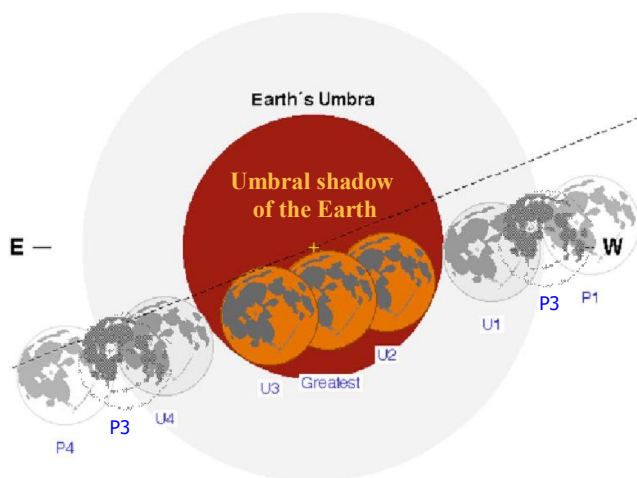
U2: the beginning of the total eclipse

U3: the end of the total eclipse

U4: the end of the partial eclipse

P3: the last point where penumbra covers two-thirds of the moon's surface= the end of the penumbral eclipse

P4: last point of exterior contact times of the Moon's penumbral shadow



### **The hours of the penumbral, total and partial eclipse:**

In the Šariĕa, the criterion which determines the obligation of the signs prayer is the observation with naked eye of the eclipse from the Earth's surface. The penumbral eclipse of the Moon becomes noticeable when penumbral shadow of the Earth cast onto the two-thirds of the full Moon and dims its surface.

The eclipse will begin at 7:54 KMT (P1) but it's only around 8:37 KMT that Penumbra will cover the two-thirds of the Moon's face (P2) causing the moon to darken and appear to change color on the southern half of the Moon.

At this moment, the signs prayer is obligatory. Before this, color change and darkening of the Moon are not perceptible.

The partial eclipse will begin at 8:58 KMT (U1) and will finish at 12:33 KMT (U4).

The total eclipse (U2) will begin at 10:07 KMT and will end at 11:25 KMT (U3).

The total eclipse will reach its maximum at 10:47 KMT and until approximately 13:16 KMT, two-thirds of the moon are in darkness (P3).

After this point, the color change of the Moon will no longer be visible. So, according to the Šariĕa, it will be the end of the eclipse and the end of the obligation of signs prayer despite that, in fact, the eclipse, as an astronomical event, will continue until 13:38 KMT (P4).

### **The areas of visibility of the penumbral, total and partial eclipses:**

In the following map; the grey-shaded areas are the zones where the penumbral eclipse will happen.

In the other areas, the eclipse will not be visible.

The center of the eclipse will happen in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.

About the areas of the penumbral lunar eclipse located between P1 and P4:

- 1) In western Africa to the Americas: the eclipse will occur in the setting Moon.
- 2) In western Asia and Australia, the eclipse will occur in the rising Moon.

### **Observation areas of all the phases of the penumbral, partial and total eclipses:**

In grey-shaded areas located between P3, in America and P2, in the Pacific Ocean, all the phases of the eclipse will be observed after moonrise and the eclipse will end before moonset.

In those areas, the eclipse will be the longer.

In grey-shaded areas located between U1, in Africa and U4, in America, the partial eclipse will begin after moonrise and will end before moonset.

In those areas, the partial eclipse will be the longer.

In grey-shaded areas located between U3, in western America and U2, in western Australia, the total eclipse will begin after moonrise and will end before moonset.

In this area the total eclipse will be the longer.

### Observation areas of some phases of the penumbral, partial and total eclipse:

**From western America to Africa:** In areas located between P3 and U4, the end of the penumbral eclipse of the Moon will happen after moonset, therefore the eclipse in those areas will not be visible. Similarly, for the end of the partial eclipse in the areas between U3 and U4. Between U2 and U3, for the total eclipse, between U1 and U2, for the partial eclipse, between U1 and P2 for penumbral eclipse, the observation of the eclipse will not be possible in areas where the eclipse will occur after moonset but in areas where the eclipse will coincide with Moonset, the eclipse will be visible.

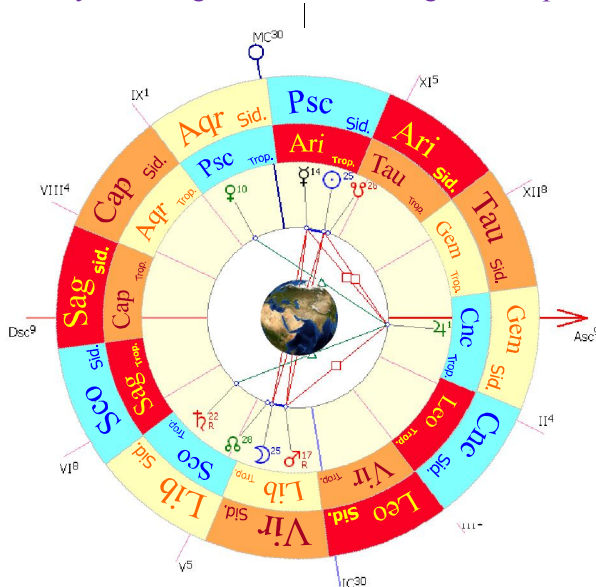
### In western Asia and Australia:

In areas located between P3 and U4, the end of the penumbral eclipse will occur before moonrise, therefore the eclipse will not be visible. Similarly, in the areas between U3 and U4 for the end of the partial eclipse. Between U2 and U3, for the total eclipse, between U1 and U2, for the beginning of the partial eclipse and between U1 and P2, for the beginning of the penumbral eclipse, the observation of the eclipse will not be impossible given that the eclipse will occur after moonrise but areas where the eclipse will coincide with moonrise, the eclipse will be visible.

On the map, the white areas, between P1 and P2, in Africa and Europe and the areas between P4 and P3, in Asia and Australia, the penumbral eclipse only will occur but it will not be perceptible because the penumbra will cover less than two-thirds of the full Moon and the color change of the Moon will not perceptible. In those areas, according to the criteria of the Šariĕa, there is no eclipse and no signs prayer.

### Astrological chart of the mid eclipse of the 14th Ĵomādal-oĳrā1435

The mid eclipse will occur at the Moon's ascending node in the twenty-sixth degrees of sidereal virgo and tropical Libra.



# Perform signs prayer

According to calculation, it is possible to determine the moment of the penumbral eclipse when the Moon will begin to change color, but in all cases, the criterion which determines the obligation of signs prayer is the observation; that is to say, from the beginning of the penumbral eclipse until the mid eclipse, it should be possible to see that the Moon has changed of color and became darker. In these case, the signs prayer is obligatory.

The beginning of the time of signs prayer is the beginning of the eclipse. It is not appropriate to delay the fulfillment of the prayer beyond the mid-eclipse. The time of signs prayer terminates with the end of the eclipse.

In the table below those times have been listed. The obligation of signs prayer is starting with the beginning of the eclipse. In the table, the hours of the beginning of the eclipse have been mentioned in the first column. As, it is not appropriate to delay the signs prayer after the middle of the eclipse (when the eclipse reaches its full development), the hours of the mid-eclipse have been mentioned in the second column. In this column, when no hour has been mentioned, it means that in this city, the eclipse will happen after the second half of the eclipse: in those areas, the signs prayer must be immediately performed, without delay in any case. The hours of the end of the eclipse have been listed in the last column: the hours mentioned in this column are also the hours of the end of the signs prayer.

**Eclipse Partial duration : 2 hours and 18 minutes**

**Eclipse total duration: 1 hours and 18 minutes**

**Penumbral, Partial and Total lunar eclipse duration: 4 hours and 39 minutes**

## The hours of the lunar eclipse in Islamic countries (Local Time : LMT)

Countries names	beginning of the Penumbral Eclipse P2	beginning of the Partial Eclipse U1	beginning of the Total Eclipse U2	Mid eclipse	End of the Total Eclipse U3	End of the Partial Eclipse U4	End of the Penumbral Eclipse P3
Cordoba (Spain)	06:37	----	----	----	----	----	6:43 at Moonset
Lisbon (Portugal)	05:37	----	----	----	----	----	6:00 at Moonset
Rabat (Morocco)	05:37	----	----	----	----	----	5:56 at Moonset
)Mali( Gao, Mali	05:37	----	----	----	----	----	5:44 at Moonset
Tamale, Ghana )Ghana(	05:37	----	----	----	----	----	5:52 at Moonset
Kankan, Guinea	05:37	05:58	----	----	----	06:27 at Moonset	----



Countries names	beginning of the Penumbral Eclipse P2	beginning of the Partial Eclipse U1	beginning of the Total Eclipse U2	Mid eclipse	End of the Total Eclipse U3	End of the Partial Eclipse U4	End of the Penumbral Eclipse P3
Monrovia, Liberia (Liberia)	05:37	05:58	----	----	----	06:36 at Moonset	----
Dakar, Senegal (Senegal)	05:37	05:58	----	----	----	06:57	----
Iceland, Reykjavik	05:37	05:58	----	----	----	05:59 at Moonset	----
Praia, Cape Verde	04:37	04:58	06:07	----	06:22 at Moonset	----	----
Rio de Janeiro )Brazil(	02:37	02:58	04:07	04:47	05:25	06:13 at Moonset	----
Paramaribo )Suriname(	02:37	02:58	04:07	04:47	05:25	06:33	6:39 at Moonset
Argentina- Uruguay	02:37	02:58	04:07	04:47	05:25	06:33	07:16
Georgetown, Guyana	01:37	01:58	03:07	03:47	04:25	05:33	5:51 at Moonset
Quebec, Canada	01:37	01:58	03:07	03:47	04:25	05:33	6:03 at Moonset
Bolivia- Paraguay- Dominican- Chile	01:37	01:58	03:07	03:47	04:25	05:33	06:16
Caracas, Venezuela	01:07	01:28	02:37	03:17	03:55	05:03	5:54 at Moonset
United States (New York) - Cuba - Jamaica - Haiti - Panama - Colombia - Ecuador - Peru – West of Brazil	00:37	00:58	02:07	02:47	03:25	04:33	05:16
USA (Dallas)- Centre of Canada (Winnipeg) - Mexico – Guatemala- Honduras- El Salvador- Belize- Nicaragua- Costa Rica-	23:37	23:58	01:07	01:47	02:25	03:33	04:16
U.S. (Denver)- Western Canada (Edmonton)- Western Mexico (La Paz)	22:37	22:58	00:07	00:47	01:25	02:33	03:16

United States (Los Angeles) – West of Canada (Vancouver)	21:37	21:58	23:07	23:47	00:25	01:33	02:16
Eastern Alaska	20:37	20:58	22:07	22:47	23:25	00:33	01:16
Islands of French Polynesia – Islands of Hawadan Hawaii (U.S.)	19:37	19:58	21:07	21:47	22:25	23:33	00:16
Wellington, New Zealand	17:43 at Moonrise	17:58	19:07	19:47	20:25	21:33	22:16
Eastern Russia Petropavlovsk	----	----	20:22 at Moonrise	----	20:25	21:33	22:16
Eastern Russia (Magadan)	----	20:12 at Moonrise	----	----	----	20:33	21:16
Sydney (Australia)	----	----	17:28 at Moonrise	17:47	18:25	19:33	20:16
Hobart,Tasmania	----	----	17:33 at Moonrise	17:47	18:25	19:33	20:16
Port Moresby (New Guinea)	----	----	18:05 at Moonrise	----	18:25	19:33	20:16
Adelaide River (Australia)	----	18:39 at Moonrise	----	----	----	19:03	19:46
Tokyo (Japan)	----	18:14 at Moonrise	----	----	----	18:33	19:16
Seoul (Korea)	19:10 at Moonrise	----	----	----	----	----	19:16
Indonesia ( Hollandia)	----	17:37 at Moonrise	----	----	----	18:33	19:16
Perth (West of Australia)	17:55 at Moonrise	----	----	----	----	----	18:16
Butuan (Philippines)	17:49 at Moonrise	----	----	----	----	----	18:16

Weekdays	Ĵomādā al-okṛā 1435	Aries	Farwardin 1393	Naysān Iskandar Zolqarnayn	April 2014	The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar
Night Day						
Thu	16	28	28	4	17	
Fri	17	29	29	5	18	Entry of the Moon into sidereal Scorpio sign at 01:26
Sat	18	30	30	6	19	Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
Sun	19	Taurus 06:56	31	7	20	Exit of the Moon from sidereal Scorpio sign at 05:09
Mon	20	1	Ordibehešt	8	21	
Tue	21	2	2	9	22	
Wed	22	3	3	10	23	
Thu	23	4	4	11	24	
Fri	24	5	5	12	25	
Sat	25	6	6	13	26	
Sun	26	7	7	14	27	
Mon	27	8	8	15	28	
Tue	Solar eclipse	9	9	16	29	The Moon enter in “taḥte šoāč” and Interlunar phases
Wed	29	10	10	17	30	The Moon enter in “taḥte šoāč” and Interlunar phases

# The annular and partial Solar eclipse

28th of Ĵomādā al-okrā 1435

*Invisible in Makkah, Middle East and Iran  
In those areas there is no signs prayer.*

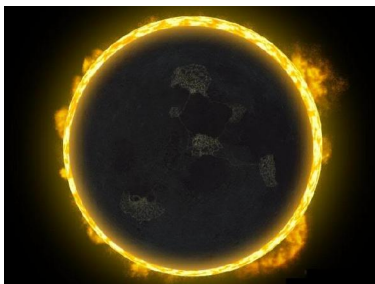
**Date of the eclipse:** According Mean Time KMT, Kaēbah - Makkah, Tuesday 28th Ĵomādā al-okrā 1435= 9 Taurus= 9th Ordibehešt 1393=29th April 2014

**Location:** from Australia, southern Indonesia, Antarctic, Pacific Ocean to the waters of eastern south of Africa.

## **Eclipse path:**

This is the 21th eclipse of Saros Series 148. The eclipse will start in Atlantic Ocean in southern of Africa at 06:52:38 KMT and will continue its path, crossing the Antarctic and the Atlantic Ocean and will end in Australia at 11:14:28 KMT.

The maximum eclipse will occur at 09:03:24 KMT in the Antarctic with a magnitude of 0.9842.



## **About the map of the eclipse path:**

The area determined by a pink line on the left side of the map, shows the zone where the eclipse will begin. The area determined by a pink line on the right side of the map, shows the zone where the eclipse will end. In the area determined by a pink line on the left side of the map, the solar eclipse will begin at the end of the night. In those areas the Sun will rise eclipsed. In the area without blue lines, the solar eclipse will be visible at sunrise from the mid eclipse. In those areas the signs prayer must be immediately performed. In the area with blue lines, the solar eclipse will be visible after sunrise from the mid eclipse. The area determined by a pink line on the right of the map, represents the end of the solar eclipse but since that the eclipse will begin with the beginning of the night, the Sun will set eclipsed. In this zone, in the area without blue line, Sun before mid eclipse will set. And before sunset it will be only the firsts phases of the eclipse which will be visible. In this zone, the signs prayer must be performed before sunset. The area determined by a pink line with blue lines, designates the middle of the eclipse and the phases after it after sunset. Outside of this zone, in areas determined by pink line with blue lines, all the phases of the eclipse will be observed. The eclipse will be the longer in Antarctic as annular solar eclipse. In other areas it is a partial eclipse will happen.

# Annular Solar Eclipse of 2014 Apr 29

Geocentric Conjunction = 05:37:49.4 UT      J.D. = 2456776.734600  
 Greatest Eclipse = 06:03:24.3 UT      J.D. = 2456776.752364

Eclipse Magnitude = 0.9842      Gamma = -1.0001

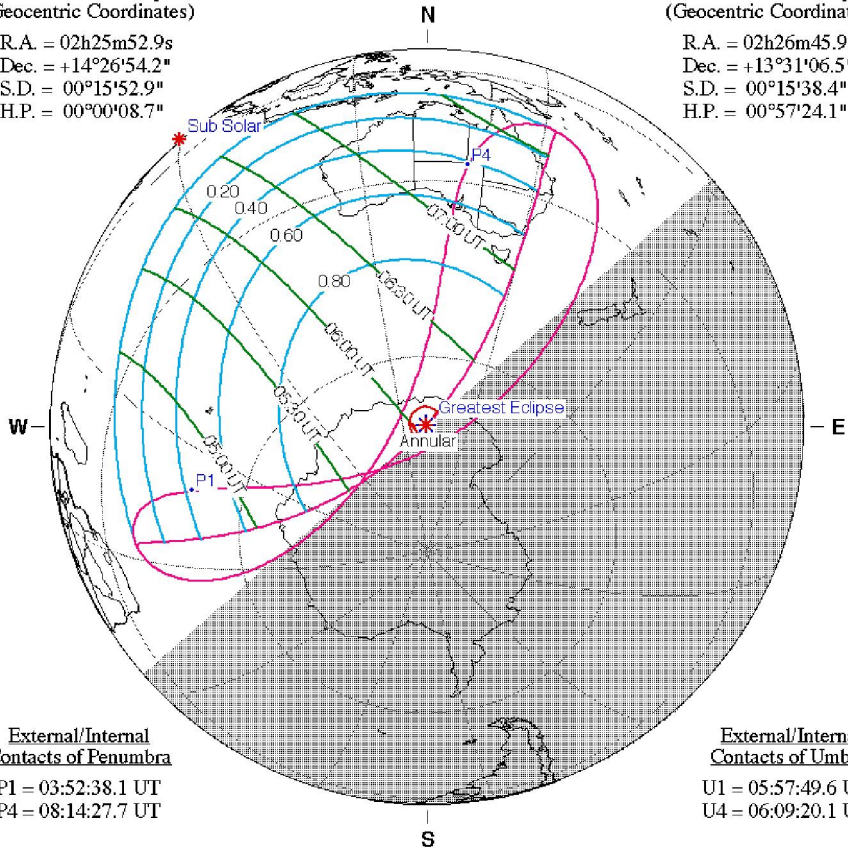
Saros Series = 148      Member = 21 of 75

## Sun at Greatest Eclipse (Geocentric Coordinates)

R.A. = 02h25m52.9s  
 Dec. = +14°26'54.2"  
 S.D. = 00°15'52.9"  
 H.P. = 00°00'08.7"

## Moon at Greatest Eclipse (Geocentric Coordinates)

R.A. = 02h26m45.9s  
 Dec. = +13°31'06.5"  
 S.D. = 00°15'38.4"  
 H.P. = 00°57'24.1"



## External/Internal Contacts of Penumbra

P1 = 03:52:38.1 UT  
 P4 = 08:14:27.7 UT

## External/Internal Contacts of Umbra

U1 = 05:57:49.6 UT  
 U4 = 06:09:20.1 UT

## Local Circumstances at Greatest Eclipse

Lat. = 70°38.7'S      Sun Alt. = 0.0°  
 Long. = 131°18.3'E      Sun Azm. = 318.8°  
 Path Width = 0.0 km      Duration = 00m00.0s

## Ephemeris & Constants

Eph. = Newcomb/ILE  
 $\Delta T = 70.9$  s  
 $k_1 = 0.2724880$   
 $k_2 = 0.2722810$   
 $\Delta b = 0.0''$        $\Delta l = 0.0''$

## Geocentric Libration (Optical + Physical)

$l = 4.76^\circ$   
 $b = 1.28^\circ$   
 $c = -20.10^\circ$

Brown Lun. No. = 1130

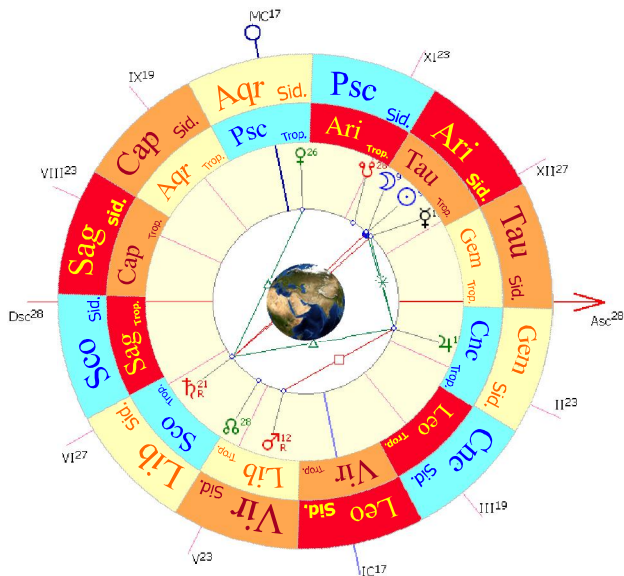


### Characteristics of Solar Eclipse in the Muslims countries (in local time: LMT)

Cities names	Beginning of eclipse	Sun's altitude	Maximum eclipse	Sun's altitude	Sun's azimuth	End of eclipse	Sun's altitude	Magnitude	Maximum eclipse
Canberra (Australia)	16:08	13	17:12	01	289	17:20 at Sunset	00	0.565	46.1%
Adelaide )Australia(	15:25	23	16:36	10	296	17:33 at Sunset	00	0.608	51.2%
)Australia( Perth	13:17	41	14:42	32	317	15:59	19	0.590	49.2%
Sydney )Australia(	16:13	11	17:14 at Sunset	00	287	17:14 at Sunset	00	0.522	41.4%
Southport )Australia(	16:30	09	17:13 at Sunset	00	286	17:13 at Sunset	00	0.357	24.1%
Brisbane )Australia(	16:31	09	17:16 at Sunset	00	286	17:16 at Sunset	00	0.353	23.7%
Alice Springs Australia	15:44	29	16:47	17	295	17:44	05	0.378	26.2%
Hobart )Tasmania(	15:50	13	17:00	02	292	17:14 at Sunset	00	0.719	64.4%
Ruteng )Indonesia(	14:57	39	15:15	35	295	15:34	31	0.024	04.0%

### Astrological chart of the mid eclipse

The mid eclipse will occur at the Moon's descending node in the ninth degrees of sidereal Aries and tropical Taurus



Weekdays	Rajab 1435	Taurus	Ordibehešt 1393	Naysân Iskandar Zolqarnayn	May 2014	The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar
Night Day						
Thu	1	11	11	18	May	
Fri	2	12	12	19	2	
Sat	3	13	13	20	3	Martyrdom of Ĥadrat Ēmām Hādi ﷺ
Sun	4	14	14	21	4	
Mon	5	15	15	22	5	
Tue	6	16	16	23	6	Martyrdom of Ĥadrat Ēmām Ėaskari ﷺ
Wed	7	17	17	24	7	
Thu	8	18	18	25	8	
Fri	9	19	19	26	9	
Sat	10	20	20	27	10	
Sun	11	21	21	28	11	
Mon	12	22	22	29	12	Inappropriate for worldly affairs: Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship
Tue	13	23	23	30	13	Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)
Wed	14	24	24	Ayār	14	Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)
Thu	15	25	25	2	15	Moonlight Nights (Full Moon)
						Entry of the Moon into sidereal Scorpio sign at 09:25

The gatherings of acquisition of knowledge, manifestation of disavowal (barāāat) and declaration of allegiance (welāyat).

The first day of Rajab	Get acquainted and be ready for the month of Rajab
the 3th day of Rajab	Martyrdom of Ĥadrat Ēmām Hādi ﷺ (mention of his immense rank and commemoration of the dramas suffered)
the 6th day of Rajab	Martyrdom of Ĥadrat Ēmām Ėaskari ﷺ (mention of his immense rank and commemoration of the dramas suffered)





Universal mission of  
the Seal of the prophets,  
Ĥaḍraté Moĥammad al-Moštafā ﷺ



Weekdays	Night Day	Rajab 1435	Taurus	Ordibehešt 1393	Ayār	May 2014	The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar
Fri		16	26	26	3	16	Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
Sat		17	27	27	4	17	Exit of the Moon from sidereal Scorpio sign at 11:52
Sun		18	28	28	5	18	
Mon		19	29	29	6	19	
Tue		20	30	30	7	20	
Wed		21	Gemini 06:00	31	8	21	
Thu		22	1	Kordād	9	22	
Fri		23	2	2	10	23	
Sat		24	3	3	11	24	
Sun		25	4	4	12	25	
Mon		26	5	5	13	26	
Tue		27	6	6	14	27	The universal prophetic mission of the Seal of the Prophets Ĥadrat Moĥammad Mošīafā ﷺ
Wed		28	7	7	15	28	The Moon, at sunrise, enter in “taĥte šoāĕ” and Interlunar phases
Thu		29	8	8	16	29	The Moon enter in “taĥte šoāĕ” and Interlunar phases
Fri		30	9	9	17	30	The Moon enter in “taĥte šoāĕ” and Interlunar phases

Weekdays	Šaʿabān 1435	Gemini	Ķordād 1393	Āyār	May 2014	The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar
Night Day	Šaʿabān	Gemini	Ķordād	Āyār	May	
Sat	1	10	10	18	31	
Sun	2	11	11	19	June	
Mon	3	12	12	20	2	
Tue	4	13	13	21	3	
Wed	5	14	14	22	4	
Thu	6	15	15	23	5	
Fri	7	16	16	24	6	
Sat	8	17	17	25	7	The nativity of Ĥadrat Mawlā Moĥammad al-Mahdi Šāḥeb al-amr wa-zzamān ﷺ
Sun	9	18	18	26	8	
Mon	10	19	19	27	9	The death of the fourth ambassador of the Nāḥiyyah Moqaddasah in Iraq, the occurrence of the great occultation
Tue	11	20	20	28	10	
Wed	12	21	21	29	11	
Thu	13	22	22	30	12	(Full Moon) Moonlight Nights Entry of the Moon into sidereal Scorpio sign at 19:04
Fri	14	23	23	31	13	(Full Moon) Moonlight Nights Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
Sat	15	24	24	Ĥazīrān	14	(Full Moon) Moonlight Nights The announcement of the nativity of Ĥadrat Mawlā Šāḥeb al-amr wa-zzamān ﷺ to Shias Exit of the Moon from sidereal Scorpio sign at 20:44

The gatherings of acquisition of knowledge, manifestation of disavowal (barāʾat) and declaration of allegiance (welāyat).

The first day of Šaʿbān	Get acquainted and be ready for the month of Šaʿabān
The 8th day of Šaʿbān	The nativity of Ĥadrat Moĥammad al-Mahdi Šāḥeb al-amr wa-zzamān ﷺ (knowledge of the Lord and festival of the manifestation and welāyat)
The 10th day of Šaʿbān	The death of the fourth ambassador of Nāḥiyyah Moqaddasah in Iraq, the occurrence of the great occultation
The 15th day of Šaʿbān	The announcement of the nativity of Ĥadrat Mawlā, Šāḥeb al-amr wa-zzamān ﷺ to the Shias

## The month of Šaĕabān : the month of the manifestation of Ĥādrat Mawlā Šāĥeb al-amr ﷺ



**The nativity of ĥādrat Mahdī on 8th Šaĕabān  
and presentation of his Excellency to the Shias on 15th Šaĕabān.**

**To download the books about this subject, refer to the following addresses:**

The nativity letters of Ĥādrat Šāĥeb al-amr ﷺ

<http://Aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=173&t=564&p=4258#p4258>

A cup from the jar of Mahdawi knowledge ﷺ

<http://Aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=52&t=35&start=40#p1140>

Anthology of Qoranic verses about Ĥādrat Mahdi ﷺ

<http://Aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=52&t=35&start=40#p1140>

The Mahdawi's knowledge in Revelation's Speech; from the Discourse of the  
Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ

<http://www.aelaa.net/Fa/viewtopic.php?f=7&t=120&start=130#p3699>

Weekdays	Weekdays	Gemini	Ķordād 1393	Ĥazĩrān	June 2014	The public astronomical necessities and the special divine calendar
	Night Day	Šaēbān 1435				
Sun	16	25	25	2	15	
Mon	17	26	26	3	16	
Tue	18	27	27	4	17	
Wed	19	28	28	5	18	
Thu	20	29	29	6	19	
Fri	21	30	30	7	20	
Sat	22	Cancer 13:52	31	8	21	
Sun	23	1	Tir	9	22	
Mon	24	2	2	10	23	
	25	3	3	11	24	
Wed	26	4	4	12	25	Inappropriate for worldly affairs: Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship
Thu	27	5	5	13	26	
Fri	28	6	6	14	27	The Moon enter in “taħte šoāē” and Interlunar phases
Sat	29	7	7	15	28	The Moon enter in “taħte šoāē” and Interlunar phases

## Rites and rituals for the end of the Lunar 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 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 are 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*.

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

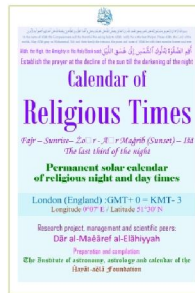
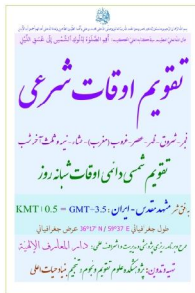
## of Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation

**1- Taqwīm Awqāt šar'ī (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.

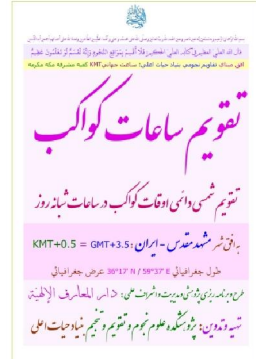
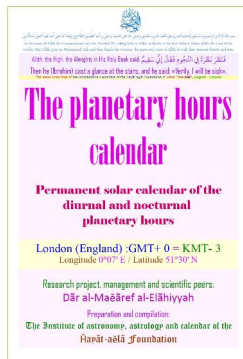
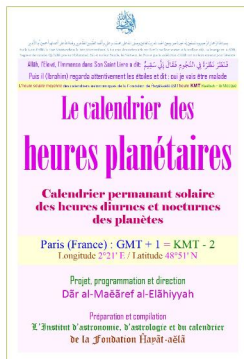
**4-Le calendrier des temps religieux (The calendar of the religious times):** Published in French since 1433.



**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-baṣīṭ (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.

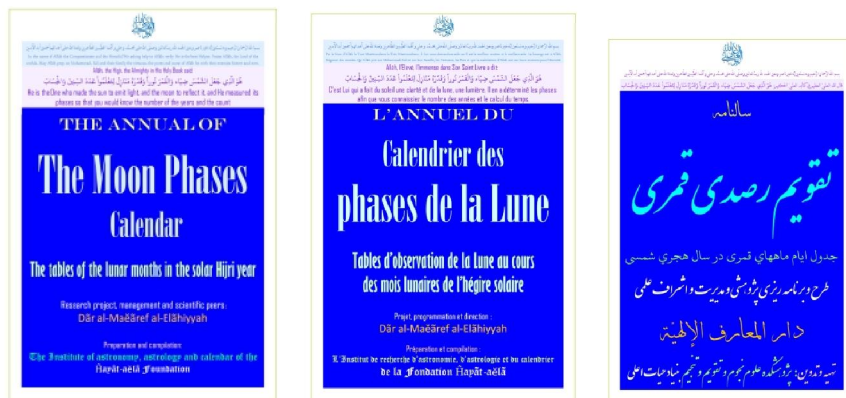
**11- l'Annuel du calendrier lunaire concis (The Annual letter of the concise lunar calendar) :** Published in French since 1433.



**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.

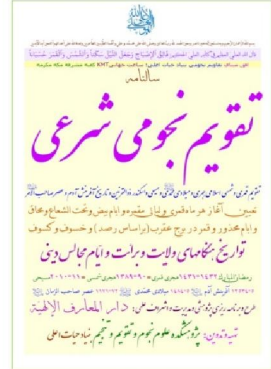
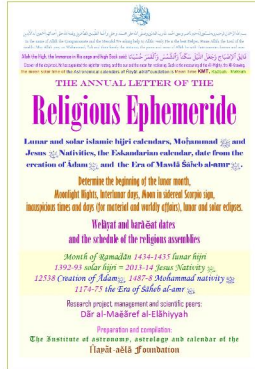
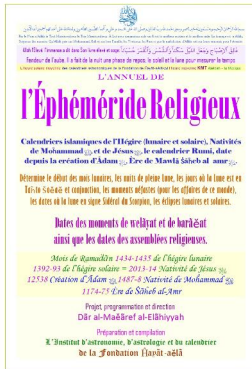




**15-Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm nojōmi šarēi (The Annual letter of the Religious Ephemeride):** *Determination of the beginning of the lunar month, Moonlight Nights (Full moon), Interlunar phases and Moon in « Taḥte-Šoēāē », inauspicious times, Moon in Sidereal sign of Scorpio, lunar and solar eclipses, the dates 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 religieux (The Annual letter of the Religious Ephemeride) :** Published in French since 1434.

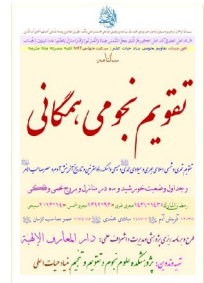
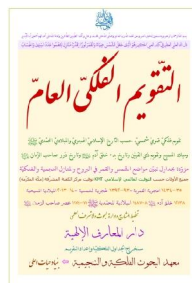
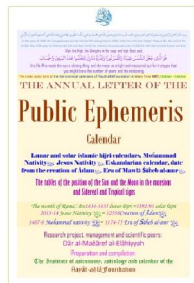
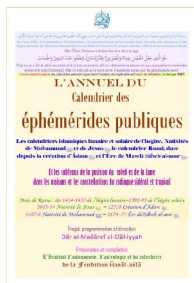


**18- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm hamegāni (The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar) :** *Lunar and Solar islamic hijri calendars- Nativity of Mohammad ﷺ - Jesus Nativity ﷺ - Žolqarnayn ﷺ calendar - Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ - The era of Mawlā Šāḥeb al-amr ﷺ - The tables of the situation 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.

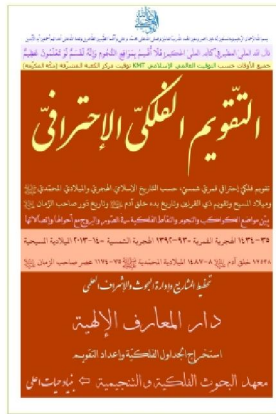
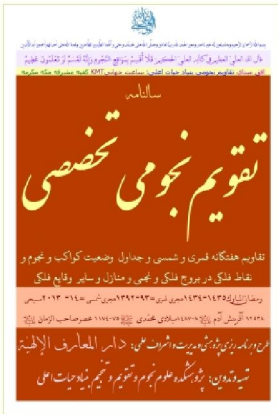
**20-The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar :** Published in English since 1435

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





## 22-Taqwīm nojōmī taḵašoši (The annual letter of the Professional Ephemeris Calendar): The seven lunar and solar calendars - The tables of the situations of the planets, stars and virtual objects in the Tropical and Sidereal signs - The Mansions – The lunar and solar eclipses- The astrological aspects - Retragrations and others planets aspects (the seven planets, new planets, fixed stars, virtual objects and some asteroids). Published in farsi since 1429.

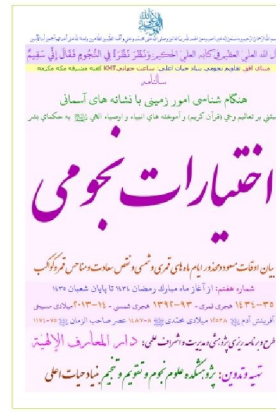


## 23-Al-taqwīm al-falakī al-ġhīrāfī (The annual letter of the Professional Ephemeris Calendar): Published in Arabic since 1430.

## 24- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm eḵtīyārāt nojōmī (The annual letter of the astrological elections): Auspicious times and inauspicious times for every months of lunar and solar calendars according seventy topics and the times whose auspicious and inauspicious aspect is not total and absolute. Published in farsi since 1431.

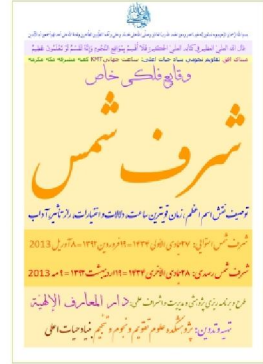
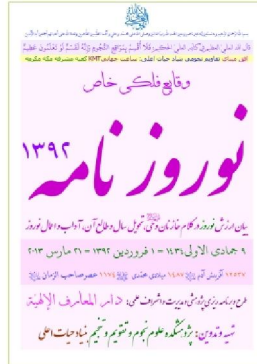
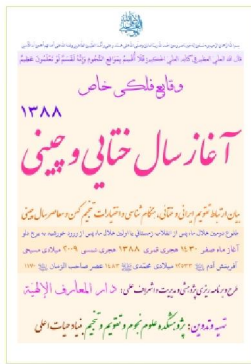
## 25-« Al-eḵtīyārāt al-falakiyyah » (The annual letter of the astrological elections) : Published in Arabic since 1431.

## 26- Saʿādāt nāmeḥ (the calendar of the most favorable times): The most propitious times of astrological elections, without adverse effects of the moon and others planets. Published in Persian since 1435.

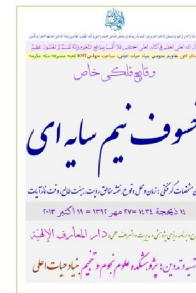
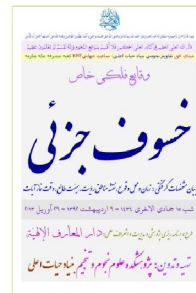
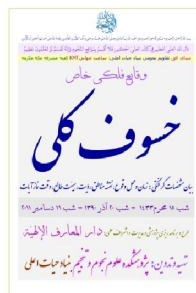
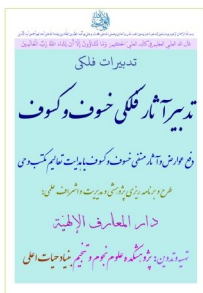
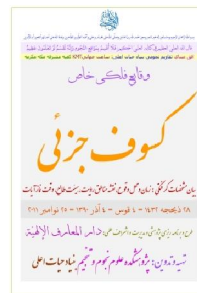
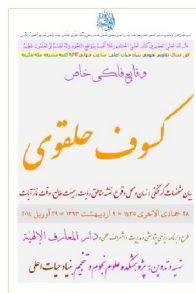




Nowruz ), *The Chinese New Year* (the relation between the Iranian calendar and Khotan calendar, astrological elections of the New Year in ancient and new astrology).



*Lunar and solar eclipses accompanied by astrological annotations and comments (the characteristics of the eclipse; the date and the location of the event, maps, astrological chart and schedules of the Signs Prayer), The effects and repercussions of the eclipses (How to manage the negative effects of the eclipse according to the Discours of the Custodians of the Revelation).* Published in farsi since 1426.



32- Sālnāmeḥ Hengām- šenāśī doēḥ mostajāb : This calendar presents the astronomical

*favorable and the nun favorable times for fulfillment of the prayers and also the times that can have the opposite effect.*

Published in Farsi since 1435.

**33- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm setāreh ḥejābat yāb** (The annual calendar of the star that has an effect in the fulfillment of the prayers): *The calendar of the transit of Beta Cassiopeiae (al-Kaff al-Ḳāḍib) for every locations.*

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

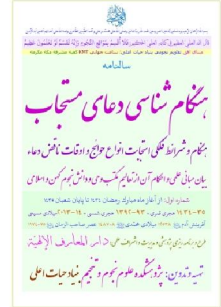
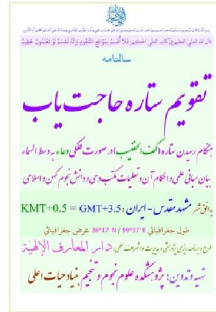
**Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation**

[www.Aelaa.net](http://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 ﷺ, 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; the time of the prayer or other ritual times or the planetary hours... need to extract a calendar for every time zones. Due to the accuracy of astronomical calendars of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation, the requests of astronomical, scientific and religious Centers around the world, for extracting calendars tailored to their area to use them in publications and softwares, became so numerous. For providing to this requests and also to the 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 is in service for the most of our publications and others will be soon available. 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 Sāheb 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/Plantary\\_hours.htm](http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/EN/Plantary_hours.htm)

In French = [http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/FR/Heures\\_plan%C3%A9taires.htm](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/TaqwimFeshorde.aspx>

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

In English = [http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/EN/concise\\_calendar.aspx](http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/EN/concise_calendar.aspx)

In French = [http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/FR/calendrier\\_concis.aspx](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/TaqwimQamari.htm>

In English = [http://aelaa.net/Fa/Ersaal/3/Calendar/EN/Lunar\\_calendar.html](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](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/TaqwimHamegaani.aspx>

In Arabic = <http://www.aelaa.net/Fa/TaqwimFalakiAaam.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/TaqwimTakhasosi.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 Helāl 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*

Nashiyah Moqaddash	Selected answers	Dar al-Ma'arif al-Islamiyyah	Genealogy	Alawites' Foundation	Global medicine	Hayat-aēlā Media
<b>Astronomer online</b>	<p><i>In the name of Allāh the Compassionate and the Merciful</i>  <i>We asking help to Allāh: verily He is the best Helper. Praise Allāh, the Lord of the worlds.</i>  <i>May Allāh pray on Muḥammad, Ali and their family the virtuous, the pures</i>  <i>And curse of Allāh be with their enemies forever and ever.</i></p> <p>وَلِنَهْ فِي أَمْرِ الْكِتَابِ لَدَيْنَا عَلَى حَكِيمٌ</p> <p>Allāh 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 Allāh the High, the Highest and with His permission</p> <p><b>The internet database of the</b>  <b>Center of ancient and islamic astronomy</b>          for research, teaching and spread of          ancient and islamic Astronomy</p>					<b>Institute</b> Institute of calendar Institute of astronomy sciences Institute of astrology sciences Library - Astronomy - Astrology <b>Academy</b> student registration: astronomy Teaching session: astronomy Teaching session: Software Teaching session: extract calendar Educational textbooks Courses about astronomy Response to questions Students' examinations results <b>Observatory Lounge</b> Observation of the Sun Observation of the Moon Observation of the missions Observation of the constellation Observation of the planets Observation of fixed stars Observation of the sky <b>scientific discussion Society</b> Society of the sciences of calendar Society of Astronomy Sciences
Religious times astronomer						
Lunar observations calendar						
Universal calendar astronomer						
Planets hours astronomer						
Astronomer of answered prayer						
<b>Astrological consultations</b>						
Extraction of astrology chart						
Extraction of natal chart						
Electing Times, Medicine						
Electing Times for birth						
Electing Times for marriage						
Electing Times, Building						
Electing Times, Economy						
Electing Times, Education						
Electing Times, Administration						
Electing Times, Agriculture						
Electing Times, Society-Politic						
Electing Times for personal affairs						
Electing Times, Industry						
Electing Times, Employment						
Electing Times, Communications						
Electing Times for spirituality and						
<b>Astronomy publications</b>	The current local time in <b>Moscow</b> <b>Tuesday 02:51:57</b> and in your country <b>(Unknown)</b> (without summer time consideration) 16 September 1435 lunar <b>13</b> 12 September 1391 solar <b>1173</b> era of Islam <b>1406</b> Muhammad's nativity <b>1257</b> Creation of <b>3 September 2012</b> <b>New topics</b>					
Lunar observations calendar						

*Ancient and Islamic Astro Center of Ḥayāt-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	Fathah = ا
Ṭ = ṭ	ط	Ç = ç	ث	O = o	Ẓammah = و
ẓ = Ẓ	ظ	p = P	پ	E = e	Kasrah = اِ
ě = Ě	ع	ĵ = Ĵ	ج	ä = Ä	Esḃāĕ Fathah
ǧ = Ğ	غ	Č = č	چ	Ö = ö	Esḃāĕ Ẓammah
f = F	ف	Ĥ = ĥ	ح	ë = Ě	Esḃāĕ 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 ) = اِى
m = M	م	z = Z	ز	Ā = ʾ	Hamzah = ء
n = N	ن	j = J	ژ	w = W	(و) the letter (waw)
h = H	ه	s = S	س	y = Y	(ي) the letter (yaʾ)
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 Ḥayāt-aĕlā Foundation

*Divine True Knowledge sciences*

*Revelation Language sciences*

*Revelation Speech sciences*

*Revelation Speech Recitation sciences*

*Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation sciences*

*The sciences for comprehension of the divine Law*

*Astronomy and Astrology Sciences*

*Global medicine sciences*

*The sciences for a pure lifestyle*

*Teaching upper sciences*

*Upper sciences*

*Strength with divine force*

*Genealogy Sciences*

*Ḥayāt-aĕlā Media*

Research project, management and scientific peers:

**Dār al-Maĕāref al-Elāhiyyah**

**1435**

[www.Aelaa.net](http://www.Aelaa.net)

[taqwim@aelaa.net](mailto:taqwim@aelaa.net)

[nojum@aelaa.net](mailto:nojum@aelaa.net)

[tanjim@aelaa.net](mailto:tanjim@aelaa.net)

*All the praises and thanks be to Allāh, the Lord of the Worlds*