



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم وبه نستعين إله 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.

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

The mean solar time of the calendars of the Ĥayât-aēlā Foundation is Mean Time **KMT**, Kaēbah - Makkah

THE ANNUAL LETTER OF THE Concise lunar calendar

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

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

*The month of Ramaḍān 1442-1443 lunar hijri
1400-1401 solar hijri = 2021-22 Jesus Nativity ﷺ
12546 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1495-96 Moĥammad Nativity ﷺ
1182-83 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
Ĥayât-aēlā Foundation**

The manual of the Concise lunar calendar

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

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

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

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

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

Prerequisites for using the Concise lunar calendar

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ancient and Islamic Astro Center of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation

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

The general manual of the calendars of Ĥayât-aĕlĭ Foundation

1. The master calendar of the publications.

Since the astronomical calendars of Ĥayât-aĕlĭ 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 Allah 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 Šāḥeb 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 calendars with rumi months) and in the calendar of Jesus Nativity ﷺ (with western months).

2. Explications about the various years counting.

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

Although, the time that separates us from 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 Tāwōs¹ from the writing of the Prophet Idris (Enoch) ﷺ:

Between the beginning of the creation and the mixing of the sludges (“ĭnat”) of Ĥādrat Ādam Šafi-o-llah 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 Ĥādrat Moĥammad ﷺ, 9900 years have passed.²

¹ The book saĕd al-soĕōd, Sayyed ebn Tāwōs p.37, quoted from Behār al-Anwār Vol.11, p.269 .

² The books of Al-Faḍāael, Faḍl ebn Šāzān p.24, quoted from Behār al-Anwār Vol.15, p.288 .

So we obtain: $120 + 1030 + 9900 + 53 + 1443 = 12546$ 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 Ramaḍān, the starting point of these calculations is this blessed month.

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

The years counting from the Nativity of Ḥādrat Moḥammad ﷺ :

Hijri date + 53 (the age of the Prophet ﷺ at the time of Hijri) = the calendar of the Nativity of Moḥammad 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 Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation choice to use the hijri calendar as basis of its publications to raise the awareness of the people of faith and because of the importance of the Nativity of the Holy Prophet ﷺ. We hope that the Arab governments become aware and don't use the calendar of the Nativity of Jesus ﷺ any more, and if they want to use this calendar, use it, but not as the official calendar of their contry. And if they want to use a solar calendar, they can use the Islamic solar calendar.

The years counting of the Expectation: the date of the Era of Ḥādrat Ēmām-z-zaman ﷺ: Since the face of Allāh for the followers of the Truth, is Ḥādrat Mawlā Šāḥeb al-amr ﷺ, and since we are in the era of this Ēmām and at the end of the times, to preserve this value and ongoing attention to this huge divin order, this calendar starts with the beginning of the Ēmāmat of Ḥādrat (260 hijri) that's mean: 1443 (the actual date of hijri) – $260 = 1183$ years of the era of Ēmām 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 Moḥarram al-ḥarām.

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 Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. The hours of the calendar.

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

6. Daylight Saving Time (Summer Time).

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

same in all the countries and there is some countries which do not apply this system. So, in the calendars of **Ĥayāt-aēlā 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 šarēi. 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 doĥā 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 Ĥayât-aĕlĭ Foundation when it says, for example, that the Moon is entering into the sidereal sign of Aries on Sunday 9th Rabiĕ Al-Awwal, at 19:41, it means: at 19:41, in the night of Sunday before Sunday morning, the Moon is entering into the sidereal sign of Aries.

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

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

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

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

In the calendars of Ĥayāt-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 Ĥayāt-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 information about the bibliography of *Ĥayāt-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>



World Time Zones and Makkah Mean Time

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



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

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

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

9+	New Zealand - Marshall Islands - Kiribati - Fiji - East of Russia (Petropavlovsk)
8+	Solomon Islands - Vanuatu – 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
KMT 0	Hejazi (Saudi Arabia)-Iraq-Bahrain-Kuwait-Qatar-Yemen-Eritrea-Djibouti- Ethiopia- Soudan - Somalia-Kenya-Uganda-Madagascar-Tanzania-West of Russia (Moscow)
1-	Turkey - Cyprus- Syria- Lebanon - Palestine - Jordan - Egypt - Libya - Rwanda-East of Congo - Malawi - Zambia - Mozambique - Zimbabwe - Botswana - South Africa- Burundi - Lesotho - Swaziland - Greece - Romania - Bulgaria - Moldova - Ukraine - Belarus - Lithuania - Latvia - Estonia - Finland – Sweden
2-	Tunisia - Algeria - Malta - Tchad - Niger - Nigeria - Benin – Central Africa - Cameroon - West of Congo - Gabon - Zaire - Angola - Namibia - Equatorial Guinea - Albania - Macedonia - Croatia - Serbia - Bosnia - Sandžak - Kosovo - Slovenia - Italy - France - Spain - Germany - Denmark - Belgium - Poland - Hungary - Norway - Switzerland - Austria - Czech – Netherlands
3-	Portugal - England - Ireland - Scotland - Island - Morocco - Canary Islands - Sahara - Mauritania - Mali - Senegal - Burkina Faso - Guinea - Ivory Coast - Guinea Bissau - Gambia - Sierra Leon - Liberia - Chana - Togo – Ghana
4-	Cape Verde Islands - Azores Islands –The east of Greenland (Scoresby Sound)
5-	South of Georgia Islands (Grytviken) – Saint-Martin Islands - Das Rucas splint (Brazil) - Central Pacific
6-	Greenland - East of Brazil (Brazilia) - Argentina - Uruguay – Suriname
7-	Guyana - Central Brazil (Manaus) - Bolivia - Paraguay - Dominica - Chile –East of Canada (Quebec)- Venezuela (-7.30)
8-	USA (New York) - Cuba - Jamaica - Haiti - Panama - Colombia - Ecuador - Peru – west of Brazil (Pucaduacreh)
9-	USA (Dallas) – Center of Canada (Winnipeg) - Mexico - Guatemala - Honduras - El Salvador - Belize - Nicaragua - Costa Rica
10-	United States (Denver)- West of Canada (Edmonton)- West of Mexico (La Paz)
11-	United States (Los Angeles) - West of Canada (Vancouver) – pitcairn Islands
12-	Alaska
13-	Islands of French Polynesia – Islands of Hawadan Hawaii (U.S.) - Samoa (-14)

Perform affairs in inauspicious times

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

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

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

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

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

أَصْبَحْتُ اللَّهُمَّ مُعْتَصِماً بِذِمَامِكَ الْمَنِيعِ الَّذِي لَا يُطَاوُلُ وَلَا يُحَاوِلُ، مِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ طَارِقٍ وَغَاشِمٍ، مِنْ سَائِرِ مَا خَلَقْتَ وَ مِنْ خَلَقِكَ الصَّامِتِ وَالنَّاطِقِ؛ فِي جُنَّةٍ مِنْ كُلِّ مَخُوفٍ يَلْبَاسٍ سَابِغَةٍ حَصِينَةٍ، وَ هِيَ وَلَاءُ أَهْلِ بَيْتِ نَبِيِّكَ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، مُحْتَجِباً مِنْ كُلِّ قَاصِدٍ لِي بِأَذْيَةٍ (x قَاصِدٍ إِلَى أَذْيَةٍ) بِجِدَارِ حَصِينِ الْإِخْلَاصِ فِي الْإِعْتِرَافِ بِحَقِّهِمْ وَ التَّمَسُّكِ بِحَبْلِهِمْ جَمِيعاً، مُوقِناً بِأَنَّ الْحَقَّ لَهُمْ وَ مَعَهُمْ وَ فِيهِمْ وَ بِهِمْ، أُولِي مَنْ وَالُوا، وَ أَعَادِي مَنْ عَادُوا، أُجَانِبُ مَنْ جَانَبُوا، فَصَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، وَاعِزِّنِي 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 allāhomma moētaseman beŽemāmekal maniē allaŽi lā yotāwalo wa lā yohāwalo, men šarre kolle tāreqen wa gāšem, men sāyere mā kalaqta wa man kalaqta; men kalqeka š-sāmete wa nnāteq; fi jonnaten men kolle makōfen belebāsen sābeġaten ḥasīnah, wa heya welāae ahle bayte nabiyyeka moḥammaden (x šalla-llāho alayhe wa āleh) moḥtaġeban men kolle qāseden li beāaŽiyyaten (x qāseden elā aŽiyyaten) beġedāre ḥasīnel-eḵlās fel-eēterāfe beḥaqqehem wa ttamassoke beḥablehem ġamiēā, mōqenan be āannal-ḥaqqa lahom wa maēahom wa fiḥem wa behem, owāli man wālaw, wa oēādi man ēādō, ojānebo man jānabō, fašalle ēalā Moḥammad wa āle Moḥammad, wa aēeŽniy-allāhomma behem men šarre kolle mā attaqīh, yā ēažīmo ḥaġazto (x ēaġazate) l-āaeādiya ēanni bebađīēe-ssamāwāte wal-ard, ennā ġaēalnā men bayne aydiḥem saddan wa men ḵalfehem saddan fa āaġšaynāhom fa hom lā jobšerōn.

2- After, Ėmam said: “And also say the same prayer three times in the evening (only instead of saying: asbahto allāhomma... say: amsaito allāhomma...) then, you will take place in a divin fortress and you will be safe from any negative effets of those times”. Then, Ėmam 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 Ėmrān. After this, recite surah Āle Ėmrān until the end and recite this invocation”:

اللَّهُمَّ بِكَ يَصُولُ الصَّائِلُ، وَبِقُدْرَتِكَ يَطُولُ الطَّائِلُ، وَلَا حَوْلَ لِكُلِّ ذِي حَوْلٍ إِلَّا بِكَ، وَلَا قُوَّةَ يَمْتَارُهَا (x يَمْتَارُهَا) ذُو قُوَّةٍ إِلَّا مِنْكَ (x وَلَا قُوَّةَ بِمِثَارِهَا ذُو الْقُوَّةِ إِلَّا مِنْكَ)، أَسْأَلُكَ بِصَفْوَتِكَ مِنْ خَلْقِكَ، وَخَيْرَتِكَ مِنْ بَرِيَّتِكَ، مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ نَبِيِّكَ، وَعِثْرَتِهِ وَسُلَالَتِهِ؛ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ، صَلِّ عَلَيْهِ (x صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ) وَاعْلَمْ، وَأَكْفِنِي شَرَّ هَذَا الْيَوْمِ وَصَرَرَهُ (x ضَرَّهُ)، وَارْزُقْنِي خَيْرَهُ وَيَمْنَهُ وَبَرَكَاتَهُ، وَاقْضِ لِي فِي مُتَصَرِّفَاتِي (x مَنْصَرِفِي) بِحُسْنِ الْعَاقِبَةِ (x الْعَافِيَةِ) وَبُلُوغِ الْمَحَبَّةِ وَالظَّفَرِ بِالْأُمْنِيَّةِ، وَكِفَايَةِ الطَّاعِيَةِ الْعَوِيَّةِ (x الْقَوِيَّةِ- الْمَغْوِيَّةِ)، وَكُلِّ ذِي قُدْرَةٍ لِي عَلَى أَدِيَّةٍ، حَتَّى أَكُونَ فِي جُنَّةٍ وَعِصْمَةٍ وَنِعْمَةٍ؛ مِنْ كُلِّ بَلَاءٍ وَنِقْمَةٍ، وَأَبْدَلْنِي فِيهِ مِنَ الْمَخَافِيفِ أَمْنًا، وَ مِنَ الْعَوَاقِبِ فِيهِ يُسْرًا (x بَرًّا)، حَتَّى لَا يَصُدَّنِي صَادٌّ عَنْ الْمُرَادِ؛ وَلَا يَحُلَّ بِي طَارِقٌ مِنْ أَدَى الْعِبَادِ، إِنَّكَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، وَالْأُمُورُ إِلَيْكَ تَصِيرُ، يَا مَنْ لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَيْءٌ، وَهُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ.

Allâhomma beka yaşölo şşâael, wa beqodrateka yaiölo itââael, wa lâ hâwla lekolle zi hâwlen ellâ bek, wa lâ qowwatan yamtârohâ (x yamtâzohâ) žö qowwatan ellâ menk (x wa lâ qowwatan bemaçârehâ žol-qowwate ellâ menk), asâaloka beşafwateka men kalqek, wa kıyareteka men bariyyatek, Moĥammaden (x şalla-llâho alayhi wa âleh) nabiiyeka wa eştratehi wa solâlâtehi alayhi wa aleyhimo ssalâm, şallë ėalayhi (x şallë ėalâ Moĥammad) wa alayhim, wa-kfeni şarra hâżal-yawm wa đararahö (x darrahö) wa-rzoqni kayrahö wa yomnahö wa barakâtah, waqde li fi motaşarrafâtı (x monşarafi) beĥosnel-ėâqebat (x ėâfiyah) wa bolöğel-mahabbate wa-zżafare belâomniyyah, wa kefâyate itâğiyatel-ğawıyyah (x al-qawıyyah, al-mağwiyyah), wa kolle zi qodraten li ėalâ ažiyyah, ĥattâ aköna fi jonnote w-wa ėeşmate w-wa neėmaten men kolle balâe w-wa neqmah, wa abdelni fihe menal-makâwefe amnâ, wa mena-l-ėawââeqe fihe yosrâ (x barrâ) ĥattâ lâ yaşöddanî şâddon ėanel morâđ; wa lâ yaĥolla bi tareqo m-men ażâ-l-ėebâd, ennaka ėalâ kolle şayâen qadır, wal-omöro elayka taşîr, yâ man laysa kameçlehi şayâ, wa howa ssamîĥol-başîr.

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

لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أُنْفِجْ بِهَا كُلَّ كُرْبَةٍ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَحْلُ بِهَا كُلَّ
عُقْدَةٍ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَجْلُبْ 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 أُحَاذِرُهُ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَسْتَوْجِبُ بِهَا الْعَفْوَ
وَالْعَافِيَةَ وَالرِّضَا مِنَ اللَّهِ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ تَفَرَّقْ (×) تَفَرَّقْ) بِهَا أَعْدَاءَ اللَّهِ،
وَوَغَلَبْتُ حُبَّةَ اللَّهِ، وَبَقِيَ وَجْهُ اللَّهِ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَلَلَّهُمَّ رَبَّ الْأَرْوَاحِ
الْفَانِيَةِ، وَرَبَّ الْأَجْسَادِ الْبَالِيَةِ، وَرَبَّ الشُّعُورِ الْمُتَمَعِّطَةِ، وَرَبَّ الْجُلُودِ الْمُمَرَّقَةِ (×
الْمُتَمَرِّقَةِ)، وَرَبَّ الْعِظَامِ التَّخِرَةِ، وَرَبَّ السَّاعَةِ الْقَائِمَةِ، أَسْأَلُكَ يَا رَبِّ، أَنْ تُصَلِّيَ
عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ(× عَلَى) أَهْلِ بَيْتِهِ الظَّاهِرِينَ وَافْعَلْ بِي... (حاجت بخواهد) بِخَفِيٍّ
لُطْفِكَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ، آمِينَ آمِينَ يَا رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ.

Lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, ofarreĵo behā kolla korbah, lā ḥawla wa lā
qowwata ellā bellāh, aḥallo behā kolla ʿoqdah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā
bellāh, aġlō behā kolla żolmah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, aḥtaḥo behā
kolla bāb, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, astaʿīno behā ʿalā kolle šeddate w-
wa mošibah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, astaʿīno behā ʿalā kolle amre
yyanzelo bi, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, aḥtašemo behā men kolle
maḥżören oḥāzeroh, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh; astawĵebo beha-l-ʿaḥwa
wal-ʿaḥiyata wa r-reżā mena-llāh, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, tofarreĵo
(× taḥroĵo) behā aḥdāā-llāh, wa ġalabat hoĵĵato-llāh, wa baqeya wajhollāh, lā
ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, allāhomma rabbal-arwaḥel-fānīyah, wa rabba-l-
aḥsādel-bāliyah, wa rabba ššoʿore-l-motamaʿeetah, wa rabbal-fołoddel
momazzaqah (× al-motamazzeqah), wa rabbal-ʿeżāme nnaķerah, wa rabba
ssāʿatel-qāʿamah, asāaloka yā rabbe, an toṣalliya ʿalā Moḥammade wwa (× ʿalā)
aḥle baytehe ttaḥerīn, wa-fēal bi ... (ask what you want) bekaḥfiyye loṭfeka yā ẓa-
l-ġalāle wa-l-ekrām; āmīna āmīna yā rabbal-ālamīn.

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

The blessed month of Ramaḍān 1442 lunar hijri

Happy New Year !

اللهم يا مقلب 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

اللهم يا مقلب القلوب والأنصار ثبت قلوبنا وأبصارنا على دينك
اللهم يا مصرف القلوب صرف قلوبنا إلى طاعتك ونور أبصارنا بالقرآن
ويا محول الأحوال والأتوال حول حالنا إلى أحسن الحال

Allāhomma yā moqallebal-qolōbe wal-ābsār ṣabbet
qolōbanā wa absāranā ěalā dīnek. Allāhomma yā
mošarrefal-qolōb, šarref qolōbanā alā tǎĕatek wa
nawwer ābsāranā bel-qorān, wa yā moĥawwela-l-
ĥawle wal-aĥwāl ĥawwel ĥālanā elā aĥsanel-ĥāl

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

*O Allāh, the one who making the hearts
attentive, make our hearts attentive
to your obedience and our discernment
be illumined 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°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
(in persan).*

Please click on the following link to download it:

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

THE CALENDAR OF THE BLESSED MONTH OF Ramaḍān 1442 lunar hijri

1495 Moḥammad nativity ﷺ 12546 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1182 Era of Mawlā Šāḥeb al-amr ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ramaḍān:

The night before the day of Tuesday 13th April 2021

24th Farvardin 1400 = 24 Aries = 31st Ādhar (Žolqarnayn)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biḍ)

13th, 14th, and 15th Ramaḍān (from 25th to 27th April)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 17th Ramaḍān (29th April) at 19:30

to 19th Ramaḍān (1st May) at 20:06

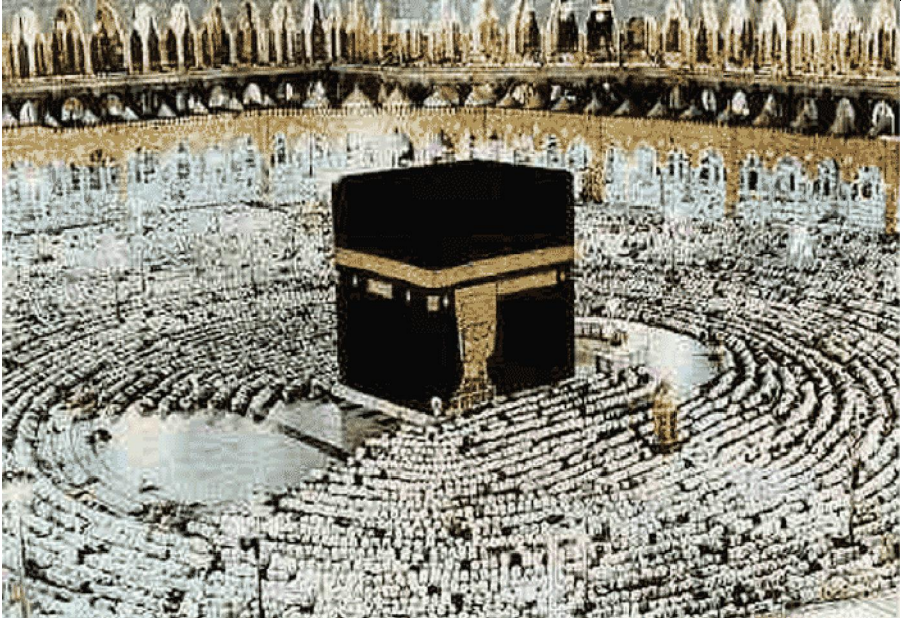
24th Ramaḍān (6th May)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

from Sunrise 28th to Sunset 30th Ramaḍān (from 10 to 12 May)



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Šawwāl 1442 lunar hijri

1495 Moḥammad nativity ﷺ 12546 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1182 Era of Mawlā Šāḥib al-amr ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šawwāl:

The night before the day of Thursday 13 May 2021

23rd Ordibehešt 1400 = 23rd Taurus = 30th Naysān (Žolqarnayn)

2nd Šawwāl (14th May)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th Šawwāl (from 25 to 27 May)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 14th Šawwāl (26th May) at 06:26

to 16th Šawwāl (28th May) at 06:11

Lunar eclipse, the night of 14th Šawwāl (26th May):

America, West Asia, East Australia

Interlunar days

From 28th night of Šawwāl to sunrise 29th (9th and 10th June)

Solar eclipse 29th Šawwāl (10th June)

from North America to Europe and North Asia



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ži-Qaēdah 1442 lunar hijri

1495 Moḥammad nativity ﷺ 12546 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1182 Era of Mawlā Šāheḅ al-amr ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ži-Qaēdah:
The night before the day of Friday 11th June 2021
21st Kordād 1400 = 2nd Gemeni = 29 Ayār (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
from 12th Ži-Qaēdah (22nd June) at 16:44
to 14th Ži-Qaēdah (24th June) at 16:53

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bīd)
13th, 14th, and 15th Ži-Qaēdah (from 23 to 25 June)

28th Ži-Qaēdah (8th July)
Inappropriate for worldly affairs
Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days
from Sunrise the 28th to Sunset 30th Ži-Qaēdah
(from 8th to 10th July)



Haram of Ēmām Ēālī ﷺ – Najaf Ašraf

7 9 2021

THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ži-Ĥeĵĵah 1442 lunar hijri

1495 Moĥammad nativity ﷺ 12546 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1182 Era of Mawlā Šāheḅ al- amr ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ži-Ĥeĵĵah:
The night before the day of Sunday 11 July 2021
20 Tir 1400 = 20 Cancer = 28 Ĥazirān (Žolqarnayn)

8th Ži-Ĥeĵĵah (18th July)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*from 10th Ži-Ĥeĵĵah (20th July) at 00:58
to 12th Ži-Ĥeĵĵah (22nd July) at 02:26*

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biḁ)

13th, 14th, and 15th Ži-Ĥeĵĵah (from 23rd to 25th July)

Interlunar days

From Sunrise the 28th Ži-Ĥeĵĵah to Sunset 30th (7th and 9th August)



Mašhad of Fāṭemah Zahrā ﷺ - Ĥaram Nabawi ﷺ

THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF **Moharram al-ĥarām** 1443 lunar hijri

1496 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12546 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1183 *Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Moharram:

The night before the day of Tuesday 10 August 2021

19th Amordād 1400 = 19th Lion = 28th Tammōz (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 7th Moharram (16th August) at 07:03

to 9th Moharram (18th August) at 09:49

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th Moharram (from 22nd to 24th August)

22nd Moharram (31st August)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

from Sunrise 28th to Sunset 30th Moharram

(from 6th to 8th September)

Ĥaram of ➞

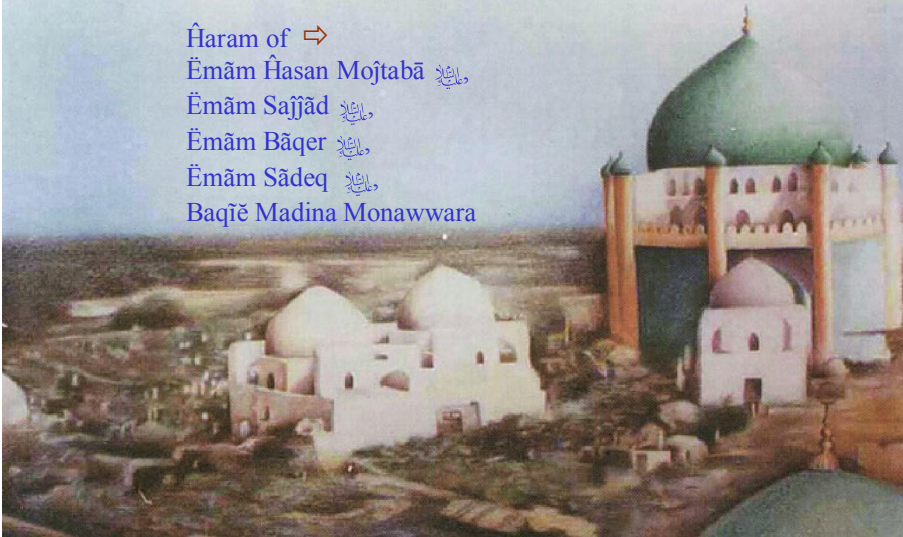
Ėmām Ĥasan Moĵtabā ﷺ

Ėmām Sajĵād ﷺ

Ėmām Bāqer ﷺ

Ėmām Šādeq ﷺ

Baqī Ė Madina Monawwara



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF **Šafar** 1443 lunar hijri

1496 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12546 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1183 *Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šafar:

The night before the day of Thursday 9th September 2021

18 Chahrivar 1400 = 18 Virgo = 27 Āb (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*From 4th Šafar (12th September) at 12:26
to 6th Šafar (14th September) at 15:26*

10th Šafar (18th September)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th Šafar (from 21st to 23rd September)

Interlunar days

from 28th night of Šafar to Sunset 29th (6th and 7th October)



Ĥaram of Ėmām Ĥosayn ﷺ - Karbalā

THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rabi' al-awwal 1443 lunar hijri

1496 *Muhammad nativity* ﷺ 12546 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1183 *Era of Mawlā Šāhib al-amr* ﷺ

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

The night before the day of Friday 8th October 2021

16th Mehr 1400 = 16th Balance = 25th Aylöl (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*From 3rd Rabi' al-awwal at 19:14 to 5th Rabi' al-awwal at 21:06
(from 10th to 12th October) and 30th Rabi' al-awwal at 04:41 to 2nd
Rabi' al-ākhar at 04:53 (from 6th to 8th November)*

4th Rabi' al-awwal (11th October)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biḍ)

*13th, 14th, and 15th Rabi' al-awwal
(from 20th to 22nd October)*

Interlunar days

*from Sunrise on 28th to Sunset on 30th Rabi' al-awwal
(from 4th to 6th November)*

Ḥaram of Ēmām Kāžem and Ēmām Ĵawād ﷺ Kāžemayn, Bağdād



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rabi' al-ākhar 1443 lunar hijri

1496 *Muhammad nativity* ﷺ 12546 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1183 *Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

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

The night before the day of Sunday 7th November 2021

16th Āban 1400 = 16th Scorpion = 25th Tešrin-Ākar (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpion sign : 30th Rabi' al-awwal at 04:41
to 2nd Rabi' al-ākhar at 04:53 (6th to 8th November) and 27th Rabi' al-
ākhar at 16:01 to 29th at 15:18 (from 3th to 5th December)

Lunar eclipse, the night of 13th (19th November)

West Africa and Europe, Americas, East Asia and Australia

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bi'd)

13th, 14th, and 15th Rabi' al-ākhar (from 19th to 21st November)

28th Rabi' al-ākhar (4th December): Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

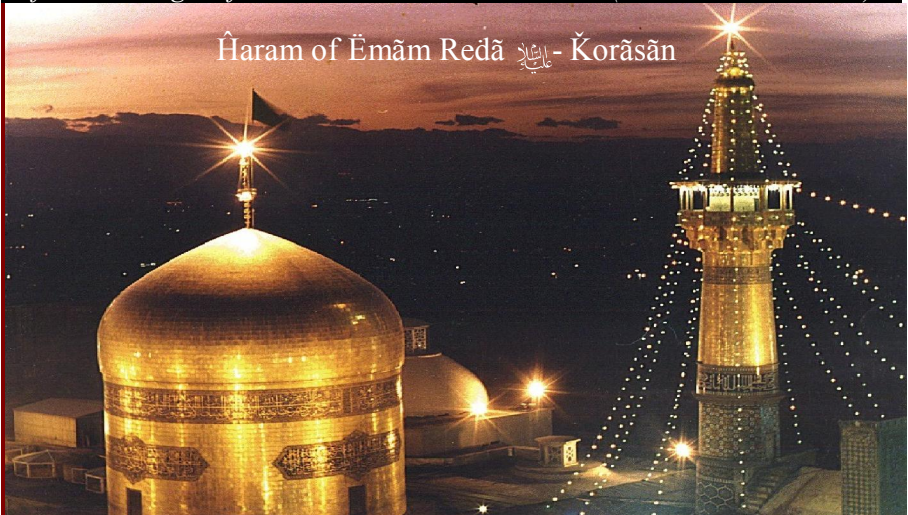
Solar Éclipse 28th Rabi' al-ākhar (4th December) :

From the South Pole to East Africa

Interlunar days

from 28th night of Rabi' al-ākhar to 29th at Sunset (4th and 5th December)

Ĥaram of Ēmām Redā ﷺ - Ķorāsān



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ĵomādā al-ōlā 1443 lunar hijri

1496 Moĥammad nativity ﷺ 12546 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1183 Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ĵomādā al-ōlā:

The night before the day of Monday 6th December 2021

15th Āzar 1400 = 15th Sagittarius = 23rd Tešrin-Āķar (Žolqarnayn)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13th, 14th, and 15th Ĵomādā al-ōlā

(from 18th to 20th December)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 26th of Ĵomādā al-ōlā (31st December) at 02:57
to 28th of Ĵomādā al-ōlā (2nd January) at 02:51

28th Ĵomādā al-ōlā (2nd January)

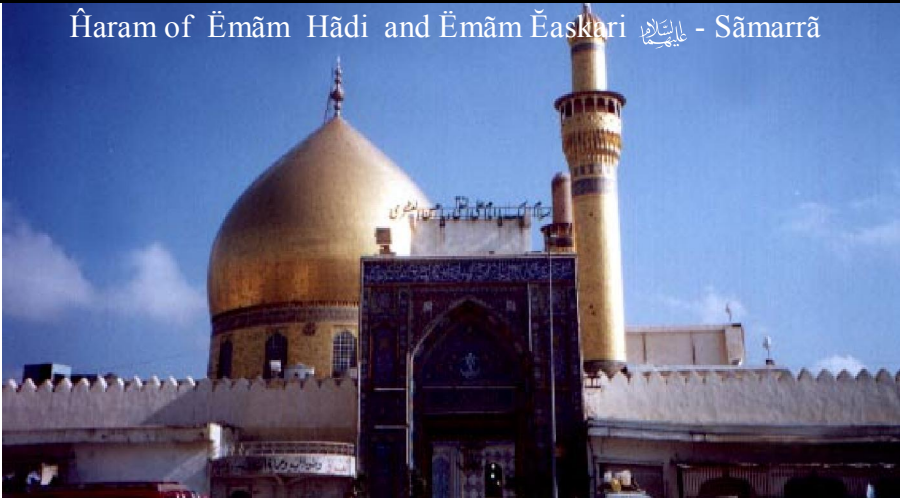
Inappropriate for worldly affairs:

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

*From Sunrise on 28th to Sunset on 30th Ĵomādā al-ōlā
(from 2nd to 4th January)*

Ĥaram of Ėmām Hādi and Ėmām Ėaskari ﷺ - Sāmarrā



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ĵomādā al-oĳrā 1443 lunar hijri

1496 Moĥammad nativity ﷺ 12546 Creation of Ādam ﷺ 1183 Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ĵomādā al-oĳrā :
The night before the day of Wednesday 5th January 2022
15th Dey 1400 = 15th Capricorn = 23rd Kānōn-Awwal (Žolqarnayn)

12th Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (16th January)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biĳ)

13th, 14th, and 15th Ĵomādā al-oĳrā
(from 17th to 19th January)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 23rd Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (27th January) at 11:26 to
25th Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (29th January) at 12:59

Interlunar days

from 28th night of Ĵomādā al-oĳrā to Sunrise on 29th
(1st and 2nd February)

Mahdawi sanctuary: The birthplace of Ēmām Mahdi ﷺ - Šāmarrā



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rajab 1443 lunar hijri

1496 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12546 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1183 *Era of Mawlā Šāheeb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Rajab:

The night before the day of Thursday 3rd February 2022

14th Bahman 1400 = 15th Aquarius = 21st Kānōn-Ākar (Žolqarnayn)

12th Rajab (14th February)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bīd)

13th, 14th, and 15th Rajab (from 15th to 17th February)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

From 21st Rajab (23rd February) at 17:22 to

24th Rajab (26th February) at 20:19

Interlunar days

From sunrise 28th to sunset 30th Rajab (from 2nd to 4th March)



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Šaēbān 1443 lunar hijri

1496 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12546 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1183 *Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šaēbān:

The night before the day of Saturday 5th March 2022

14 Esfand 1400 = 15 Pisces = 20 Šobāt (Žolqarnayn)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bīd)

13th, 14th, and 15th Šaēbān (from 17 to 19 March)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 19th Šaēbān (23rd March) at 22:51

to 21th Šaēbān (25th March) at 01:46

26th Šaēbān (30th March): Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

From the night 28th to 29th Šaēbān (1st and 2nd April)

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



Rītes and rituals for the end of the Lunar Year

1-In the Discourse of Custodians of the Revelation 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 is specific acts of worship to ensure that the year will end in obedience and adoration.

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

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

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

Astro publications

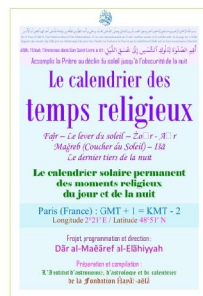
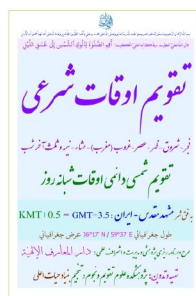
of Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation

1- Taqwīm Awqāt 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-ēbādah (the calendar of the religious times): Published in Arabic since 1434.

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

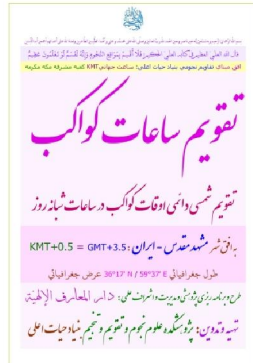
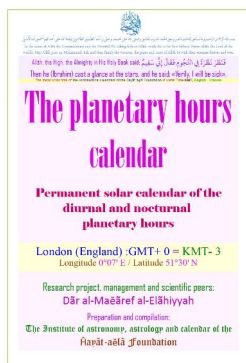
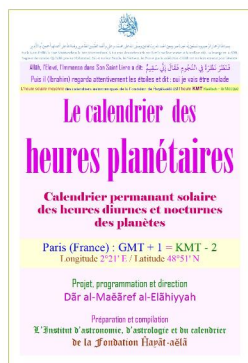
4-Le calendrier des temps religieux (The calendar of the religious times): Published in French since 1433.



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.

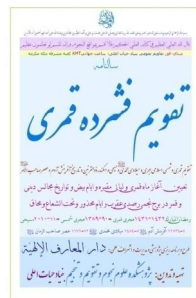
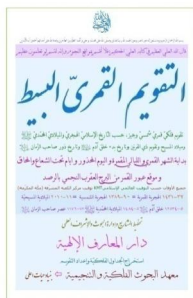
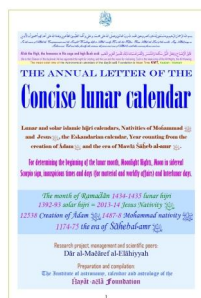


8- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm feṣordeh (The annual letter of the lunar concise calendar): *Determination of the beginning of the lunar month, Moonlight Nights (Full moon), Interlunar days and Moon conjunction - Avoidance days (for material and worldly affairs), solar and lunar eclipses.* Published in farsi since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

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

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

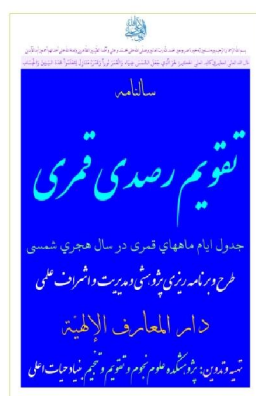
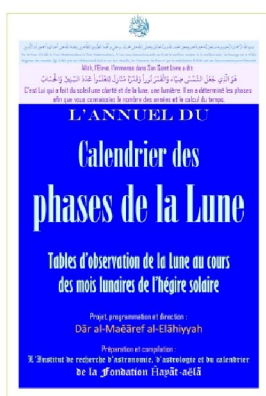
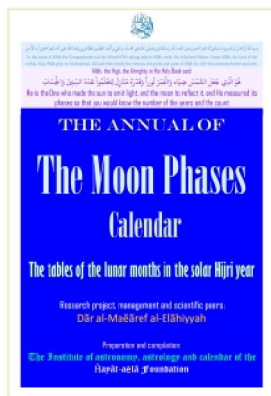
11- l'Annuel du calendrier lunaire concis (The Annual letter of the concise lunar calendar) : Published in French since 1433.



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

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

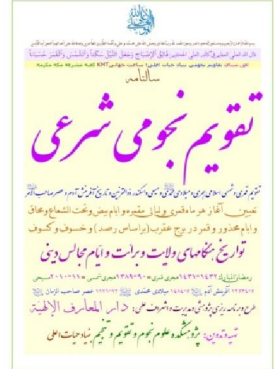
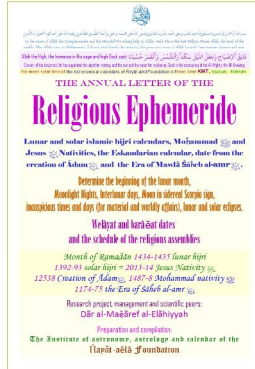
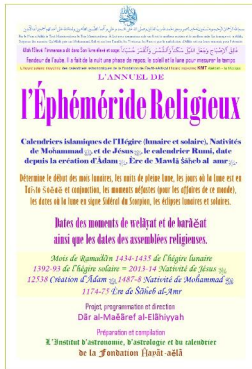
14-L'Annuel du calendrier des phases de la lune (The Annual letter of the Moon phases Calendar) : Published in French since 1433.



15-Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm nojūmī šar'ī (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-Šo'āḍ », inauspicious times, Moon in Sidereal sign of Scorpio, lunar and solar eclipses, the dates of welāyat and barā'āt times and the schedule of the religious events and assemblies.* Published in farsi since 1426.

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

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

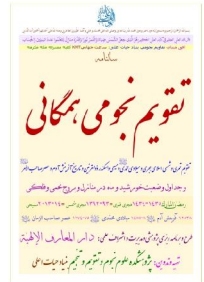
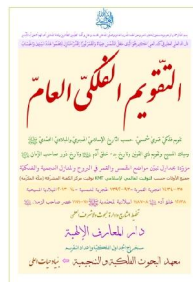
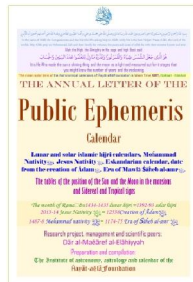
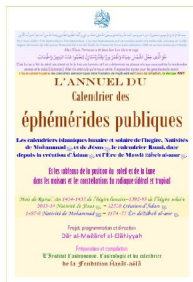


18- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm hamegānī (The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar) : *Lunar and Solar islamic hijri calendars- Nativity of Mohammad ﷺ - Jesus Nativity ﷺ - Žolqarnayn ﷺ calendar - Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ - The era of Mawlā Šāḥeb al-amr ﷺ - The tables of the situation of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

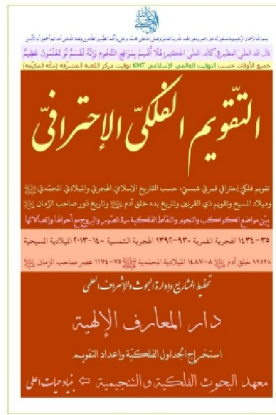
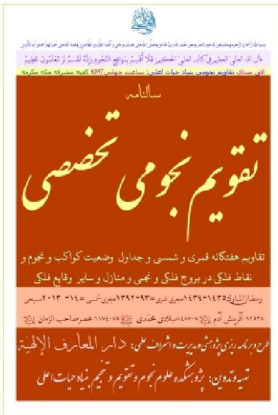
19-Al-taqwīm al-falakī al-ĕām (The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar): Published in Arabic since 1430.

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 taḵašošt (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.

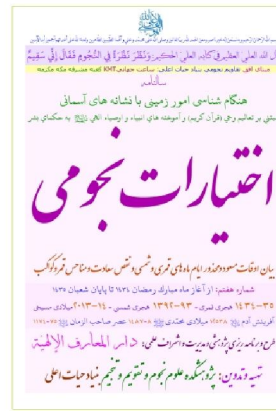


23-Al-taqwīm al-falakī al-eḥṭerāfī (The annual letter of the Professional Ephemeris Calendar): Published in Arabic since 1430.

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 aspects is not total and absolute. Published in farsi since 1431.

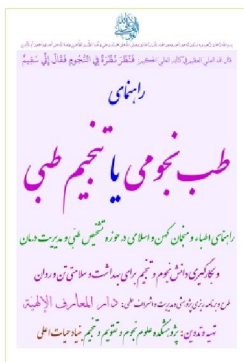
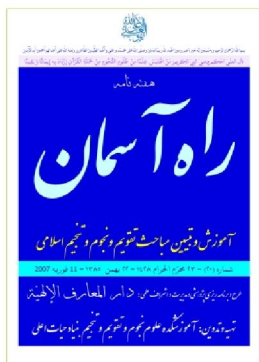
25-« Al-eḵtīyārāt al-falakiyyah » (The annual letter of the astrological elections) : Published in Arabic since 1431.

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.



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

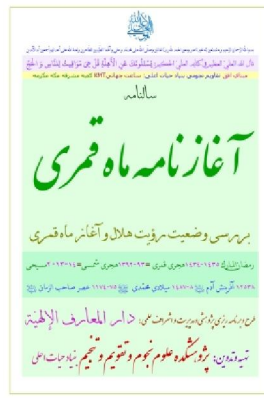
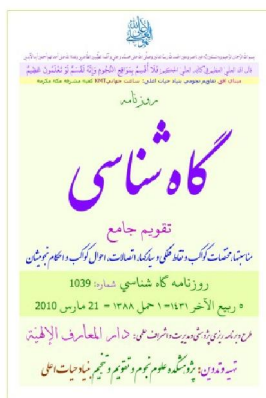
28-Sālnāmeḥ āḡāz māḥ qamarī (The annual letter of the beginning of the lunar months): *Report and analysis about the visibility of Helāl for the beginning of every lunar months.* Published in farsi since 1428.



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

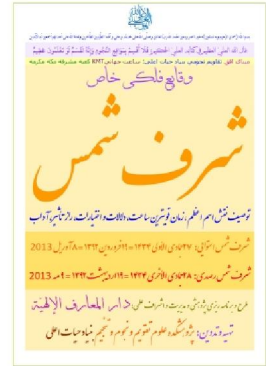
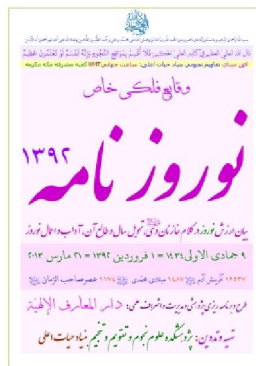
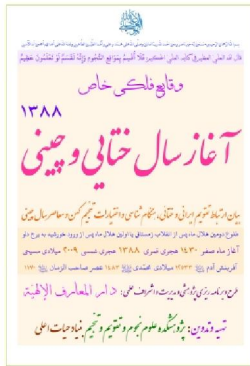
30- The «Gāh-Šenāsi» Journal (The global astronomical calendar):

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

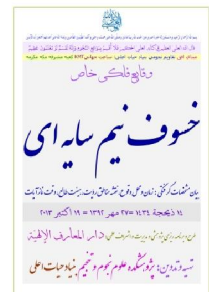
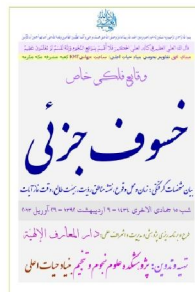
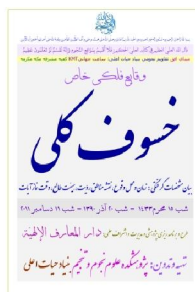
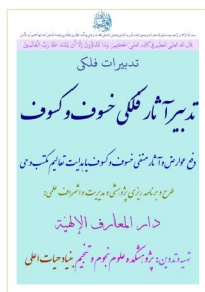
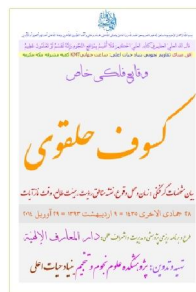


31- Various publications about particular astronomical events: Sun's exaltation (« Šarafe Šams » : *explanations about the diagram of esm aēzam, the best time for doing the diagram, astrological elections relating to the Sun's exaltation – secret of the effects of the diagram of « Šarafe Šams », rituals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

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 Discourses of the Custodians of the Revelation). Published in farsi since 1426.

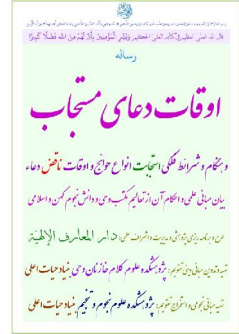
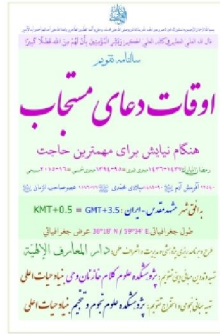


32- Sālnāmeḥ Hengām- šenāsi dočā mostajāb : This calendar presents the astronomical favorable and the nun favorable times for fulfillment of the prayers and also the times that can have the opposite effect. Published in Farsi since 1435.

33- Sālnāmeḥ taqvim laḥẓeh dočā mostaḡab (Annual calendar about the position of "the star for the fulfillment of prayers"):

The Caph star when it arrives in the Cassiopeia constellation and in the middle of the sky.

Published in Farsi since 1435.



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

Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation

www.Aelaa.net

Ancient and Islamic Astro Center of Ḥayāt-aēlā Foundation.

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

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



Astronomers online of Ĥayât-aēlā Foundation

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

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

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

Available in Farsi, Arabic, English and French.

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

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

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

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

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

Annual publication.

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

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

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

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

Available in Farsi, Arabic, English and French.

In Farsi = <http://www.aelaa.net/Fa/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 Helâl for the year of your choice past or future.*

Available in Farsi.

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

Will soon be available in Farsi

12- Lunar and Solar eclipses times Astronomer: *This astronomer determines the dates of lunar and solareclipses, the time of the beginning, the middle end the end of the eclipse for 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

Nabhiyah Moqaddassah	Selected answers	Daar al-Ma'arif al-Islamiyah	Genealogy	Alawites' Foundation	Global medicine	Hayat-aēlā Media
Astronomer online	<p>In the name of Allāh the Compassionate and the Merciful</p> <p>We asking help to Allāh: verily He is the best Helper. Praise Allāh, the Lord of the worlds. May Allāh pray on Muḥammad, Aī and their family the virtuous, the pures And curse of Allāh be with their enemies forever and ever.</p> <p>وَاِنَّهُ فِيْ اُمْرِ الْكِتٰبِ لَدَيْنَا عَلٰى حَكِيْمٌ</p> <p>Allah the High, the Almighty in His Holy Book said: And verily, it is in the Mother of the Book (Ommoul-Ketab), with Us, high, full of wisdom.</p> <p>Praise be to Allah the High, the Highest and with His permission</p> <p>The internet database of the Center of ancient and islamic astronomy for research, teaching and spread of ancient and islamic Astronomy</p>					Institute Institute of calendar Institute of astronomy sciences Institute of astrology sciences Library: Astronomy, Astrology Academy student registration: astronomy Teaching sessions: astronomy Teaching session: Software Teaching session: extract calend Educational textbooks Courses about astronomy Response to questions Students' examinations results Observatory Lounge Observation of the Sun Observation of the Moon Observation of the manissions Observation of the constellation Observation of the planets Observation of fixed stars Observation of the sky scientific discussion Society Society of the sciences of calen Society of Astronomy Sciences
Astronomer of answered pray Astrological consultations Extraction of Astrology chart Extraction of natal chart Electing Times: Medecin 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 affa Electing Times: Industry Electing Times: Employment Electing Times: Communications Electing Times for spirituality an Astronomy publications Lunar observations calendar	<p>The current local time in Mecca: night Tuesday 02 : 58 : 57 and in your country (Mekke) (without summer time consideration)</p> <p>16 Sa'wī 1433 lunar 13 12 Sa'wī 1391 solar 1173 era of Imam Mahdi 1408 Mohammed's birth 1257 Creation of Adam 3 September 2019</p> <p>New topics</p>					

Ancient and Islamic Astro Center of Hayāt-aēlā Foundation.

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



Table of Phonetic Transcription

Institute of Revelation Language Sciences

Arabic + Farsi phonetic transcription

Ḍ = ḍ	ض	h × t	ة × ه	A = a	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	Esḃāē Fathah
ǧ = Ğ	غ	Č = č	چ	Ö = ö	Esḃāē Ẓammah
f = F	ف	Ĥ = ĥ	ح	ë = Ě	Esḃāē Kasrah
q = Q	ق	Ķ = ķ	خ	Ã = ã	Elongated sound (madd) = آ
k = K	ك	d = D	د	ĩ = ã	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	the letter (waw) (و)
h = H	ه	s = S	س	y = Y	the letter (yaā) (ي)
w = W	و	š = Š	ش	b = B	ب
y = Y	ي	Š = š	ص	t = T	ت

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

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

INSTITUTES AND ACADEMIES of 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
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Astronomy and Astrology Sciences
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The sciences for a pure lifestyle
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Upper sciences
Strength with divine force
Genealogy Sciences
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Research project, management and scientific peers:

Dār al-Maĕāref al-Elāhiyyah

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