



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم وبه نستعين إنه خير ناصر ومعين

الحمد لله رب العالمين وصلى الله على محمد و علي و آلهما الطيبين الطاهرين ولعنة الله على أعدائهم أجمعين أبداً لأبدين

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: الْقَالِقُ الْإِصْبَاحِ وَجَعَلَ اللَّيْلَ سَكَنًا وَالشَّمْسُ وَالْقَمَرُ حُسْبَاتَا 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 Hayāt-aēlā Foundation is the
Kaēbah Mean Time (KMT) - Makkah

THE ANNUAL LETTER OF THE Concise lunar calendar

**Lunar and solar islamic hijri calendars, Nativities of the
Prophet Moḥammad ﷺ and Jesus ﷺ, the Eskandarian
calendar, Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ
and the era of Mawlā Šāḥeb al-amr ﷺ**

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

The month of Ramaḍān 1447-1448 lunar hijri
1404-1405 solar hijri - 2026-2027 Jesus Nativity ﷺ
12551 Creation of Ādam ﷺ
1500-1501 Prophet Moḥammad Nativity ﷺ
1187-1188 the Era of Šāḥeb 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
Hayāt-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 advenced manual of the Public Ephemeris Calendar*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ancient and Islāmic Astro Center of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation

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

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 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 writting of the Prophet Idris (Enoch) ﷺ:

Between the beginning of the creation and the mixing of the sludges (“ĥinat”) 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 Šāžān (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 Beĥār al-Anwār Vol.11, p.269 .

² The books of Al-Faḍāĕl, Faḍl ebn Šāžān p.24, quoted from Beĥār al-Anwār Vol.15, p.288 .

So we obtain: $120 + 1030 + 9900 + 53 + 1448 = 12551$ 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: 1448 (the actual date of hijri) – $260 = 1188$ 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-aĕlā Foundation.

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

The center of the Earth is **the Kaĕbah** 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-aĕlā Foundation** is **the Kaĕbah** 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 **Kaĕbah** has been exposed in the 52nd number of the weekly Rāhe Āsemān, but a concise table describing the different time zones has been presented in this calendar. In this table the increasing time difference has been mentioned by the sign (+) and decreasing time difference by the sign (-).

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

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

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

5. The hours of the calendar.

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

6. Daylight Saving Time (Summer Time).

Typically clock is adjusted forward one hour, or two hour, in spring or other season. In autumn, generally, it return to current time. This hour change is not the same in all the countries and there is some countries which do not apply this system. So, in the calendars of **Ĥayāt-aĕlā 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 doċā 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 to 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 Ĥayât-aĕlĭ 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-aĕlā* uses the oldest books of references in astronomy, astrology and also the most recent scientific discoveries and researchs.

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

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

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

Lien du site en persan:

<http://aelaa.net/Fa/viewforum.php?f=51>



World Time Zones and Makkah Mean Time

❖ The center of the Earth is the **Ka'bah** 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 Ka'bah. All the **astronomical calendars** of **Ĥayāt-aġlā 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 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
KMT 0	Hejazi (Saudi Arabia)- Iraq- Bahrain-Kuwait-Qatar-Yemen-Eritrea-Djibouti-Ethiopia- Soudan- Somalia- Comoro Islands -Uganda- Kenya- 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 Hawaii - 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 Yaʿqōb met ʿĒmām Askarī ﷺ and after he spoke about elections times and about which times are auspicious or inauspicious, Sahl Ebn Yaʿqōb to ʿĒmām asked: Sometimes I have to do a work in inauspicious time, what should I do? ʿĒmām said: Due to the blessing of our Welāyat for our šītes, 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 confident to Allāh the Almighty, and be pure and have sincere consecration to the Welāyat of Immaculate ʿĒmāms ﷺ. So, wherever you go and for any work you want to do, go and do it and before, the morning of these day, say three times this invocation:

أَصْبَحْتُ اللَّهُمَّ مُعْتَصِماً بِذِمَامِكَ الْمَنِيعِ الَّذِي لَا يُطَاوُلُ وَلَا يُحَاوِلُ، مِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ طَارِقٍ وَغَاشِمٍ، مِنْ سَائِرِ مَا خَلَقْتَ وَمَنْ خَلَقْتَ؛ مِنْ خَلْقِكَ الصَّامِتِ وَالنَّاطِقِ؛ فِي جَنَّةٍ مِنْ كُلِّ مَخْوفٍ يَلْبَاسٍ سَابِغَةٍ حَصِينَةٍ، وَهِيَ وَلَاءُ أَهْلِ بَيْتِ نَبِيِّكَ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، مُتَحَجِّباً مِنْ كُلِّ قَاصِدٍ لِي بِأَذِيَّةٍ (× قَاصِدٍ إِلَى أَذِيَّةٍ) بِجِدَارِ حَصِينِ الْإِخْلَاصِ فِي الْإِعْتِرَافِ بِحَقِّهِمْ وَالتَّمَسُّكِ بِحَبْلِهِمْ جَمِيعاً، مُوقِناً بِأَنَّ الْحَقَّ لَهُمْ وَ مَعَهُمْ وَ فِيهِمْ وَ بِهِمْ، أُولِي مَنْ وَالُوا، وَأُعَادِي مَنْ عَادُوا، أُجَانِبُ مَنْ جَانَبُوا، فَصَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، وَأَعِزَّنِي اللَّهُمَّ بِهِمْ مِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ مَا أَنْتَقِيهِ، يَا عَظِيمُ حَاجَتُ (× عَجَزْتُ) الْأَعَادِي عَنِّي بِبَدِيعِ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ، إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ سَدّاً وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ سَدّاً فَأَغْشَيْنَاهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ.

Asbahto allāhomma moētaseman bežemāmekal maniē allaži lā yoiāwalo wa lā yohāwalo, men šarre kolle tāreqen wa gāšem, men sāyere mā k̄alaqta wa man k̄alaqta; men k̄alqeka š-sāmete wa nnāteq; fi jonnaten men kolle makōfen belebāsen sābeğaten ḥāšīnah, wa heya welāāe ahle bayte nabiyyeka moḥammaden (× šalla-llāho alayhe wa āleh) moḥtağeban men kolle qāseden li beāaZiyyaten (× qāseden elā aZiyyaten) bejedāre ḥāšīnel-eḵlās fel-eēterāfe beḥaqqehem wa ttamassoke beḥablehem jamičā, mōqenan be āannal-ḥaqqa lahom wa mačahom wa fiḥem wa behem, owāli man wālaw, wa oēādi man ēādō, ojānebo man jānabō, fašalle ēalā Moḥammad wa āle Moḥammad, wa aēeZniy-allāhomma behem men šarre kolle mā attaḡih, yā ēažimo ḥağazto (× ēağazate) l-āaēādiya ēanni bebadīēe-ssamāwāte wal-ard, ennā jaēalnā men bayne aydiḥem saddan wa men k̄alfehēem saddan fa āağšaynāhom fa hom lā yobšerōn.

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

Allāhomma beka yaşölo şşâael, wa beqodrateka yatölo itâael, wa lâ hawla lekolle zi hawlen ellâ bek, wa lâ qowwatan yamtârohâ (x yamtâzohâ) žö qowwatan ellâ menk (x wa lâ qowwatan bemaçârehâ žol-qowwate ellâ menk), asâaloka beşafwateka men šalqek, wa ķiyarateka men bariyyatek, Moĥammaden (x şalla-llâho alayhi wa âleh) nabiyyeka wa eçtratehi wa solâlâtehi alayhi wa aleyhimo ssalâm, şallê eçalayhi (x şallê eçalâ Moĥammad) wa alayhim, wa-kfeni şarra hâžal-yawm wa dararahö (x darrahö) wa-rzoqni ķayrahö wa yomnahö wa barakâtaĥ, waqde li fi motaşarrafâti (x monşarafi) beĥosnel-êaqebat (x êâfiyah) wa bolöğel-maĥabbate wa-zżafare belâomniyyah, wa kefâyate itâğiyatel-ğawiiyyah (x al-qawiiyyah, al-mağwiyyah), wa kolle zi qodraten li eçalâ ažiyyah, ĥattâ aköna fi jonnote w-wa eesmate w-wa neematen men kolle balâe w-wa neqmah, wa abdelni fihe menal-makâwefe amnâ, wa mena-l-eawâaeqe fihe yosrâ (x barrâ) ĥattâ lâ yaşoddanî şâddon eanel morâd; wa lâ yaĥolla bi itareqo m-men ažâ-l-eebâd, ennaka eçalâ kolle şayâen qadîr, wal-omöro elayka taşîr, yâ man laysa kameçlehi şayâ, wa howa ssamîeol-başîr.

3- It also quoted that: If in inauspicious time you should perform an affair, so, after every Prayer 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؛ أَحْلُ 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 أُحَاذِرُهُ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ أَسْتَوْجِبُ بِهَا الْعَفْوَ وَالْعَافِيَةَ وَالرِّضَا مِنَ اللَّهِ. لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ تُفَرِّقْ (×) تَفَرِّقْ) بِهَا أَعْدَاءَ اللَّهِ، وَغَلَبْتُ حُبَّةَ اللَّهِ، وَبَقِيَ وَجْهُ اللَّهِ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ؛ اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّ الْأَرْوَاحِ الْفَانِيَةِ، وَرَبَّ الْأَجْسَادِ الْبَالِيَةِ، وَرَبَّ الشُّعُورِ الْمُتَمَعِّطَةِ، وَرَبَّ الْجُلُودِ الْمُتَمَرِّقَةِ (×) الْمُتَمَرِّقَةِ)، وَرَبَّ الْعِظَامِ التَّخِرَةِ، وَرَبَّ السَّاعَةِ الْقَائِمَةِ، أَسْأَلُكَ يَا رَبِّ، أَنْ تُصَلِّيَ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ(× عَلَى) أَهْلِ بَيْتِهِ الطَّاهِرِينَ وَافْعَلْ بِي... (حاجت بخواهد) بِخَفِي لُطْفِكَ يَا إِذَا الْجَلَالَ وَالْإِكْرَامَ؛ آمِينَ آمِينَ يَا رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ.

Lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, ofarřejo behā kolla korbah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, aḥallo behā kolla čoqdah, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, ajlō behā kolla žolmah, 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 maḥŽören oḥāŽeroh, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh; astawjebo beha-l-ēafwa wal-ēafiyata wa r-režā mena-llāh, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, tofarreḡo (× tafroḡo) behā aēdāāa-llāh, wa ḡalabat ḥoḡjato-llāh, wa baqeya wajhollāh, lā ḥawla wa lā qowwata ellā bellāh, allāhomma rabbal-arwāḥel-fānīyah, wa rabba-l-ajsādel-bāliyah, wa rabba ššoēöre-l-motamačēetah, wa rabbal-jołōdel momazzaqah (× al-motamazzeqah), wa rabbal-ēēžāme nnaķerah, wa rabba ssāēatel-qāāemah, asāaloka yā rabbe, an tošalliya ēalā Moḥammade wwa (× ēalā) ahle baytehe itāherin, wa-fēal bi ... (ask what you want) beķafīyye loifeka yā Ža-l-jałāle 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 1447 lunar hijri

Happy New Year !



اللهم يا مقلب القلوب و الأبصار ثبت قلوبنا
وأبصارنا على دينك اللهم يا مصرف القلوب صرف
قلوبنا الى طاعتك ونور أبصارنا بالقرآن ويا محول
الحول 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 و الأبصار ثبت قلوبنا وأبصارنا على دينك
اللهم يا مصرف القلوب صرف قلوبنا الى طاعتك ونور أبصارنا
ويا محول الحول والأحوال حول حالنا إلى أحسن الحال بالقرآن

Allāhomma yā moqallebal-qolōbe wal-ābsār ṣabbet
qolōbanā wa absāranā ėalā dīnek. Allāhomma yā
mošarrefal-qolōb, šarref qolōbanā alā tǎġġatek 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 1447 lunar hijri

1500 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 1255 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1187 *Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ramaḍān:

The night before the day of Wednesday 18 February 2026

29 Bahman 1404 = 30 Aquarius = 5 Šobāt (Žolqarnayn)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biḍ)

13, 14, and 15 Ramaḍān (from 2 to 4 March)

Lunar eclipse

the night of 14 Ramaḍān (3 March):

Visible in North and South America, Australia, East Asia

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 21 Ramaḍān at 19:45 to 23 Ramaḍān at 8:15

(from 10 to 12 March)

24 Ramaḍān (13 March):

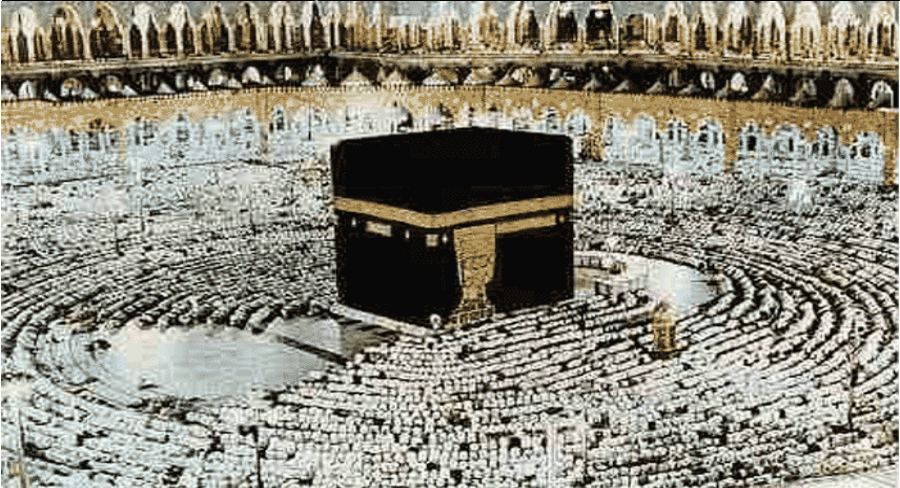
Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days :

from Sunrise 28 to Sunset 30 Ramaḍān

(from 17 to 19 March)



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Šawwāl 1447 lunar hijri

1500 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 1255 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1187 *Era of Mawlā Šāheḇ al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šawwāl:

The night before the day of Friday 20 March 2026

29 Esfand 1404 = 30 Pisces = 7 Ādhar (Žolqarnayn)

2 Šawwāl (21 March)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13, 14, and 15 Šawwāl (from 1 to 3 April)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 18 Šawwāl at 03:40

to 20 Šawwāl at 16:12 (from 6 to 8 April)

Interlunar days

From 28 night of Šawwāl to sunrise 29

(16 and 17 April)



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Žĩ-Qaědah 1447 lunar hijri

1500 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 12551 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1187 *Era of Mawlā Šāheeb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Žĩ-Qaědah:
The night before the day of Saturday 18 April 2026
29 Farvardin 1405 = 29 Aries = 5 Naysān (Žolqarnayn)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)
13, 14, and 15 Žĩ-Qaědah (from 30 April to 2 May)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
from 16 Žĩ-Qaědah (3 May) at 10:42
to 19 Žĩ-Qaědah (6 May) at 23:14

28 Žĩ-Qaědah (15 May)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs
Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days
from Sunrise the 28 to Sunset 30 Žĩ-Qaědah
(from 15 to 17 May)



Haram of Ēmām Ēalĩ ﷺ – Najaf Ašraf

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THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ži-Ĥejjah 1447 lunar hijri

1500 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 1255 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1187 *Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ži-Ĥejjah:
The night before the day of Monday 18 May 2026

28 Ordibehešt 1405 = 28 Taurus = 5 Ayār (Žolqarnayn)

8 Ži-Ĥejjah (25 May)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 13 Ži-Ĥejjah (30 May) at 16:53

to 16 Ži-Ĥejjah (2 June) at 05:28

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13, 14, and 15 Ži-Ĥejjah (from 30 May to 1 June)

Interlunar days

From Sunrise the 28 Ži-Ĥejjah to Sunset 30 (14 to 16 June)



Mašhad of Fāṭemah Zahrā ﷺ - Ĥaram Nabawi ﷺ

THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF **Moharram al-harām** 1448 lunar hijri

1501 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 1255 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1188 *Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Moharram:
The night before the day of Wednesday 17 June 2026

27 Khordad 1405 = 27 Gemini = 4 Ĥazīrān (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 11 Moharram (27 June) at 22:49

to 13 Moharram (29 June) at 11:26

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bīd)

13, 14, and 15 Moharram (from 29 June to 1 July)

22 Moharram (8 July)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

from Sunrise 28 to Sunset 30 Moharram

(from 14 to 16 July)

Ĥaram of ➞

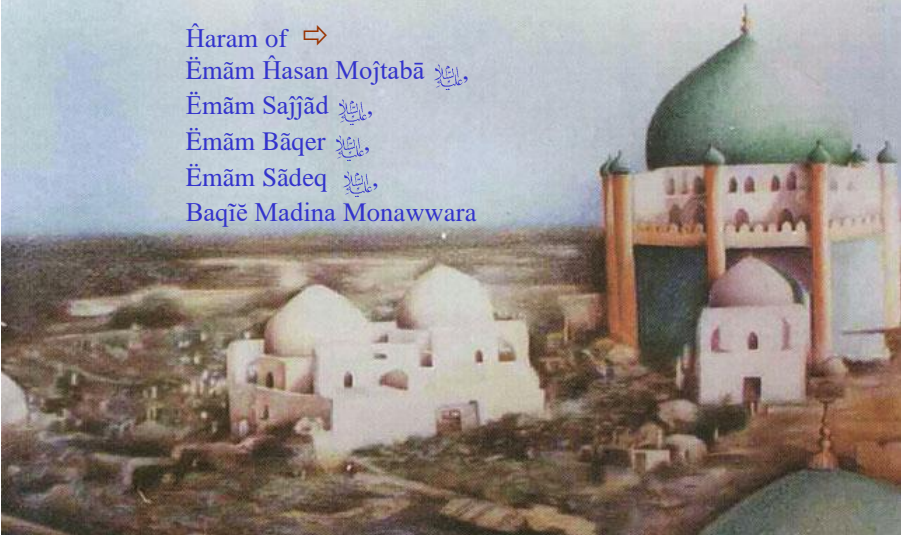
Ėmām Ĥasan Moĵtabā ﷺ

Ėmām Sajĵād ﷺ

Ėmām Bāqer ﷺ

Ėmām Šādeq ﷺ

Baqīe Madina Monawwara



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF **Šafar** 1448 lunar hijri

1501 *Mohammad' nativity* ﷺ 1255 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1188 *Era of Mawlā Šāheḅ al- amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šafar:

The night before the day of Friday 17 July 2026

26 Tir 1405 = 26 Cancer = 4 Tammōz (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

From 8 Šafar (24 July) at 05:16

to 10 Šafar (25 July) at 17:53

10 Šafar (26 July)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

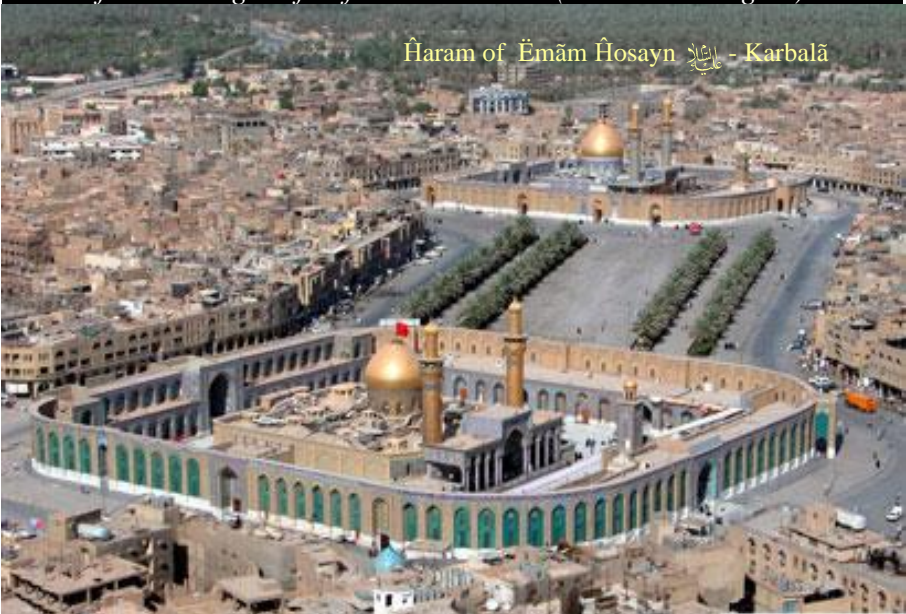
Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13, 14, and 15 Šafar (from 29 to 31 July)

Interlunar days

from 28 night of Šafar to Sunset 29 (13 and 14 August)

Ĥaram of Ėmām Ĥosayn ﷺ - Karbalā



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rabi' al-awwal 1448 lunar hijri

1501 *Mohammad' nativity* ﷺ 1255 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1188 *Era of Mawlā Sāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Rabi' al-awwal:
The night before the day of Saturday 15 August 2026
24 Amordad 1405 = 24 Lion = 2 Āb (Žolqarnayn)

4 Rabi' al-awwal (18 August):
Inappropriate for worldly affairs
Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign
From 6 Rabi' al-awwal at 12:39 to 9 Rabi' al-awwal at 01:07
(from 20 to 23 August)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid):
13, 14, and 15 Rabi' al-awwal (from 27 to 29 August)

Lunar eclipse
the night of 14 (28 August)
Visible in North and South of America, in Africa, Hedjaz and Iran.

Interlunar days
from Sunrise on 28 to Sunset on 30 Rabi' al-awwal
(from 11 to 13 September)

Ĥaram of Ėmām Kāžem and Ėmām Ĵawād ﷺ Kāžemayn Bağdād



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rabi' al-ākar 1448 lunar hijri

1501 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 1255 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1188 *Era of Mawlā Šāheḥ al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Rabi' al-ākar:
The night before the day of Monday 14 September 2026

23 Chahrivar 1405 = 23 Virgo = 1 Aylöl (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign :

4 Rabi' al-ākar at 20:50 to 6 Rabi' al-ākar at 09:03
(from 17 to 19 September)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13, 14, and 15 Rabi' al-ākar (from 26 to 28 September)

28th Rabi' al-ākar (11 October):

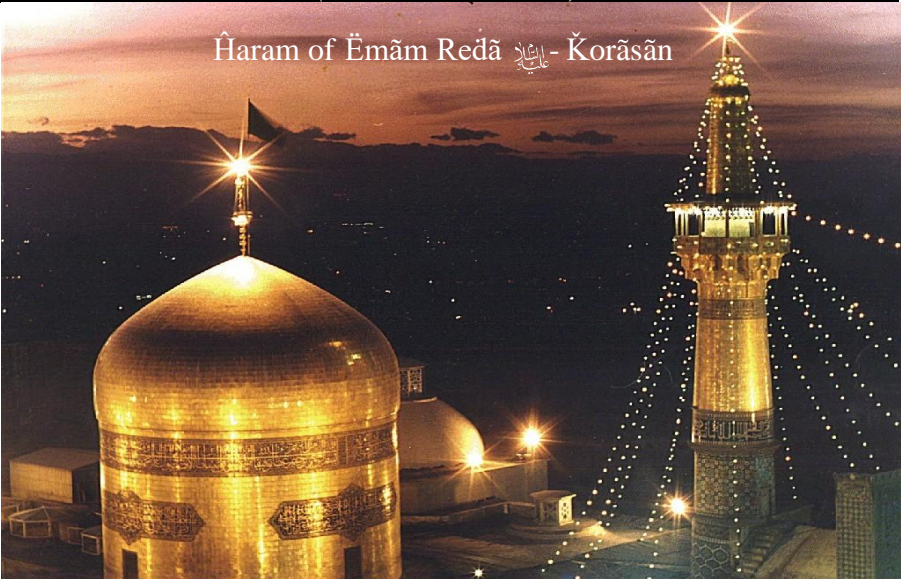
Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

from 28 night of Rabi' al-ākar to 29 at Sunset
(11 and 12 October)

Haram of Ēmām Redā ﷺ - Ķorāsān



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ĵomādā al-ōlā 1448 lunar hijri

1501 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 1255 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1188 *Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ĵomādā al-ōlā:
The night before the day of Tuesday 13 October 2026
21 Mehr 1405 = 21 Balance = 30 Aylōl (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*From 2 Ĵomādā al-ōlā at 05:07 to 4 Ĵomādā al-ōlā
at 17:06 (from 14 to 16 October)
and 29 Ĵomādā al-ōlā at 12:43 (10 November)*

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bid)

13, 14, and 15 Ĵomādā al-ōlā (from 25 to 27 October)

28 Ĵomādā al-ōlā (9 November):

Inappropriate for worldly affairs:

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

*From Sunrise on 28 to Sunset on 30 Ĵomādā al-ōlā
(from 9 to 11 November)*

Ĥaram of Ęmām Hādi and Ęmām Ėaskari ﷺ - Sāmarrā



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Ĵomādā al-oĳrā 1448 lunar hijri

1501 Moĥammad nativity ﷺ 1255 Creation of Ādām ﷺ 1188 Era of Mawlā Šāheḅ al-amr ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Ĵomādā al-oĳrā :
The night before the day of Thursday 12 November 2026

21 Āban 1405 = 21 Scorpion = 30 Tešrin-Awwal (Žolqarnayn)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

*The 1 and 2 Ĵomādā al-oĳrā until 00:36 (13 November)
and from 27 Ĵomādā al-oĳrā at 19:15 to 29 Ĵomādā al-oĳrā at 07:17.
(from 8 to 10 December)*

12 Ĵomādā al-oĳrā (23 November)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biḅ)

*13, 14, and 15 Ĵomādā al-oĳrā
(from 24 to 26 November)*

Interlunar days

*from 28 night of Ĵomādā al-oĳrā to Sunrise on 29
(9 and 10 December)*

Mahdawi sanctuary: The birthplace of Ēmām Mahdi ﷺ - Šāmarrā



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Rajab 1448 lunar hijri

1501 *Mohammad nativity* ﷺ 1255 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1188 *Era of Mawlā Šāheḅ al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Rajab:

The night before the day of Friday 11 December 2026

20 Adhar 1405 = 20 Sagittarius = 28 Tešrin-Ākar (Žolqarnayn)

12 Rajab (22 December)

Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-biḍ)

13, 14, and 15 Rajab (from 23 to 25 December)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

From 25 Rajab (4 January) at 01:06

to 27 Rajab (6 January) at 13:27

Interlunar days

From sunrise 28 to sunset 30 Rajab (from 7 to 9 January)



THE CALENDAR OF THE MONTH OF Šaēbān 1448 lunar hijri

1501 *Mohammad* nativity ﷺ 1255 *Creation of Ādam* ﷺ 1188 *Era of Mawlā Šāheb al-amr* ﷺ

The beginning of the month of Šaēbān:

The night before the day of Sunday 10 January 2027

20 Dey 1405 = 20 Capricorn = 28 Kāñōn-Āwwal (Žolqarnayn)

Moonlight nights (Ayyām al-bīd)

13, 14, and 15 Šaēbān (from 22 to 24 January)

Moon in sidereal Scorpio sign

from 22 Šaēbān (31 January) at 7:22

to 25 Šaēbān (3 February) at 19:43

26 Šaēbān (4 February): Inappropriate for worldly affairs

Avoid material things and be completely busy by worship of Haq

Interlunar days

From the night 28 to 29 Šaēbān (6 and 7 February)


Solar Éclipse 28 Šaēbān (6 February) :

Visible from South pole to south of Africa

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 , 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-ēebādah (the calendar of the religious times): Published in Arabic since 1434.

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

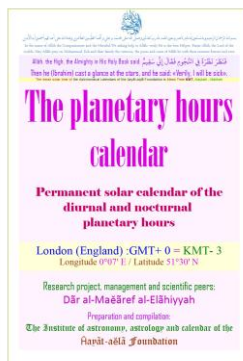
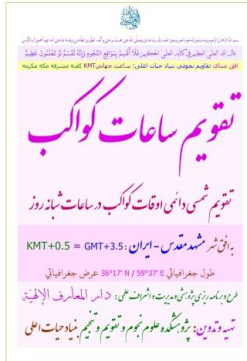
4-Le calendrier des temps religieux (The calendar of the religious times): Published in French since 1433.



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 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.

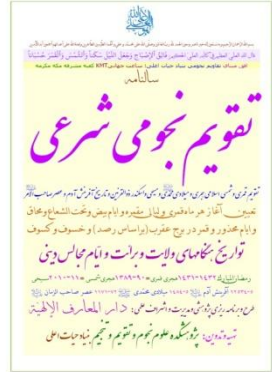
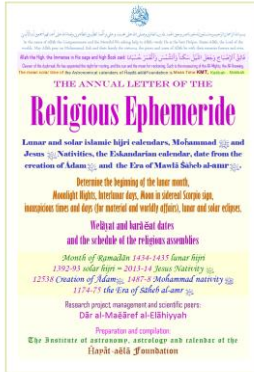
14-L'Annuel du calendrier des phases de la lune (The Annual letter of the Moon phases Calendar) : Published in French since 1433.



15-Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm 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 barāāat times and the schedule of the religious events and assemblies. Published in farsi since 1426.

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

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

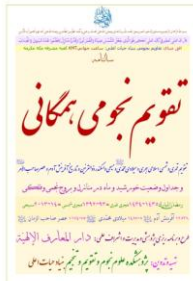
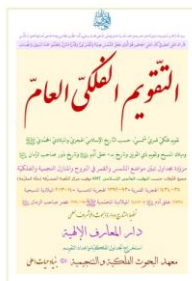
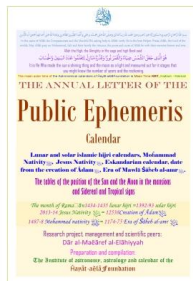


18- Sālnāmeḥ taqwīm hamegāni (The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar) : Lunar and Solar islamic hijri calendars- Nativity of Mohammad ﷺ - Jesus Nativity ﷺ - Žolqarnayn ﷺ calendar - Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ - The era of Mawlā Šāheḥ al-amr ﷺ - The tables of the situation of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

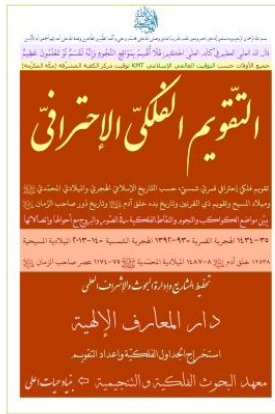
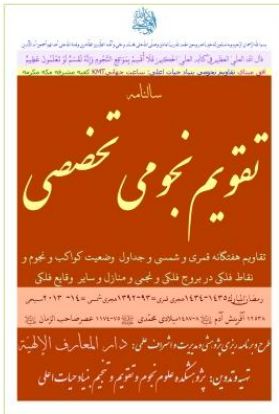
19-Al-taqwīm al-falakī al-ēām (The annual letter of the public ephemeris calendar): Published in Arabic since 1430.

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.



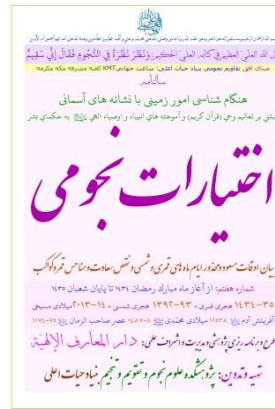
The lunar and solar eclipses- The astrological aspects - Retragrations and others planets aspects (the seven planets, new planets, fixed stars, virtual objects and some asteroids). Published in farsi since 1429.

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

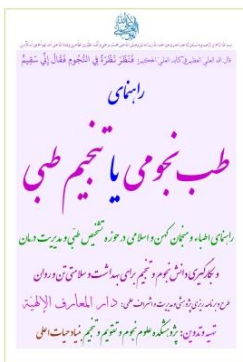
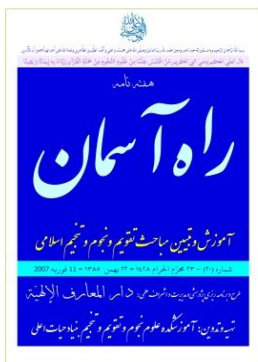
25-« Al-eḵtīyārāt al-falakīyah » (The annual letter of the astrological elections) : Published in Arabic since 1431.

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-Taqwīm 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.

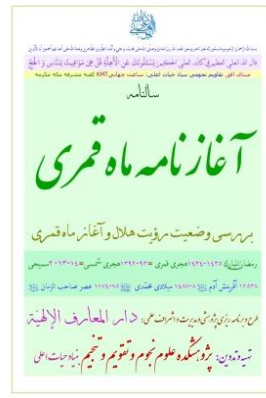
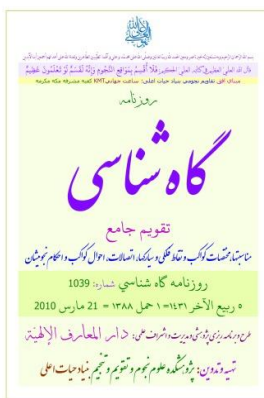
28-Sālnāmeḥ āḡāz māḥ qamarī (The annual letter of the beginning of the lunar months): Report and analysis about the visibility of Helāl for the beginning of every lunar months. Published in farsi since 1428.



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

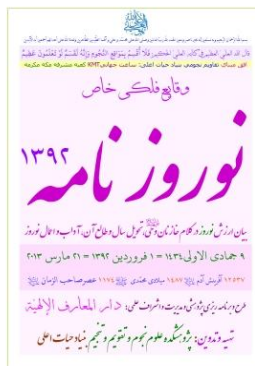
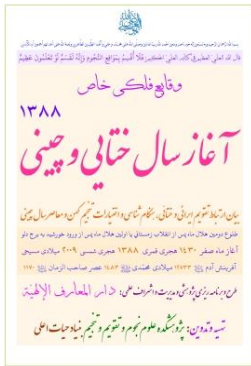
30- The «Gāh-Šenāsi» Journal (The global astronomical calendar):

The astronomical events of the planets, asteroids and orbital nodes - the conjunctions, the positions of planets and astrological laws. This journal is published since *Ĵomādā 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.

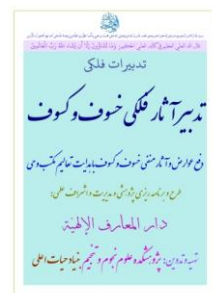
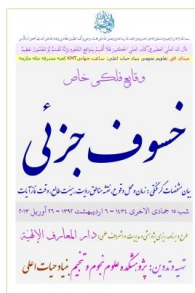
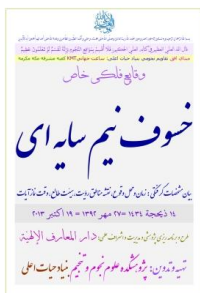
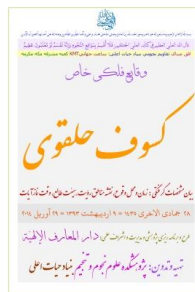
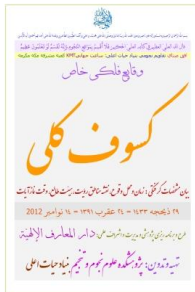


31- Various publications about particular astronomical events: Sun's exaltation (« Šarafe Šams » : explanations about the diagram of *esm ačzam*, the best time for doing the diagram, astrological elections relating to the Sun's exaltation – secret of the effects of the diagram of « Šarafe Šams », rituals 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 Discours of the Custodians of the Revelation (الانبياء)). Published in farsi since 1426.

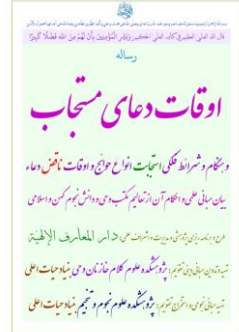


32- Sālnāmeḥ Hengām- šenāśī dočā mostaḡab : This calendar presents the astronomical favorable and the nun favorable times for fulfillment of the prayers and also the times that can have the opposite effect. Published in Farsi since 1435.

33- Sālnāmeḥ taqvim laḥẓeh dočā mostaḥab (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 عليه السلام, in different domains, the **astronomical and astrological calendars** will be developed and published, enšāā-allāh.



Astronomers online of Ĥayāt-aēlā Foundation

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

1- Religious times Astronomer: *This astronomer emits a permanent calendar for the ten ritual times, for all the points of the Earth (mid and high geographic latitudes and polar regions) in the calendar of your choice (lunar, solar or jesuan). 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 Mohammad's nativity □ calendar, Year counting from the creation of Ādam ﷺ, the calendar of era of Sāḥeb 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 jesuan) 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

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 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 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

Naahiyah Moqaddassah	Selected answers	Daar al-Ma'arif al-Ilashiyah	Genealogy	Alawites' Foundation	Global medicine	Hayat-aēlā Media
Astronomer online	<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>وَاللَّهُ فِي أُمْرِ الْكِتَابِ لَدَيْنَا عَلَى حَكِيمٌ</p> <p>Allah the High, the Almighty in His Holy Book said: And verily, it is in the Mother of the Book (Ummoul-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>				<p>Institute</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute of calendar Institute of astronomy sciences Institute of astrology sciences Library ,Astronomy ,Astrology <p>Academy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> student registration: astronomy Teaching session: astronomy Teaching session: Software Teaching session:extract calen Educational textbooks Courses about astronomy Response to questions Students' examinations results <p>Observatory Lounge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>scientific discussion Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Society of the sciences of calen Society of Astronomy Sciences 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious times astronomer lunar observations calendar Universal calendar astronomer Planets hours astronomer Astronomer of answered praye <p>Astrological consultations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Astronomy publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lunar observations calendar 	<p>The current local time in Meccas: night Tuesday 02 : 51 : 57 and in your country (UnkNow) -- : -- (without summer time consideration)</p> <p>16 Sawwāl 1433 lunar Hijri- 13 Virmen 13 Sahriwar 1391 solar Hijri- 1173 era of Imam Nabawi- 1406 Muḥammad's madiyyah- 12537 Creation of Aḥim- 3 September 2017</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	ه × ه	A = a	Fathah = ا
Ṭ = ṭ	ط	Ç = ç	ث	O = o	Ẓammah = و
Ẓ = Ẓ	ظ	p = P	پ	E = e	Kasrah = ا
ĕ = Ē	ع	Ĵ = Ĵ	ج	ä = Ä	Esḃāĕ Fathah
ğ = Ğ	غ	Č = č	چ	Ö = ö	Esḃāĕ Ẓammah
f = F	ف	ĥ = Ĥ	ح	ë = Ē	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) = اِی
m = M	م	z = Z	ز	Ā = ʾ	Hamzah ٱء
n = N	ن	j = J	ژ	w = W	the letter (waw) (و)
h = H	ه	s = S	س	y = Y	the letter (yaʾ) (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/AwaaNegaariyeBargoziide.pdf>

INSTITUTES AND ACADEMIES of Ḥayāt-aĕlā Foundation

Divine True Knowledge sciences
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Revelation Speech sciences
Revelation Speech Recitation sciences
Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation sciences
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All the praises and thanks be to Allāh, the Lord of the Worlds