

## 1 **Babylonian Sun God Worship** **Babylonian Calendar**

## 2 **The Calendar**

- Gregorian. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregorian\\_calendar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregorian_calendar)
- : The Gregorian calendar is the calendar used in most parts of the world.[1][a] It went into effect in October 1582 following the papal bull *Inter gravissimas* issued by Pope Gregory XIII, which introduced it as a modification of, and replacement for, the Julian calendar. The principal change was to space leap years differently so as to make the average calendar year 365.2425 days long, more closely approximating the 365.2422-day 'tropical' or 'solar' year that is determined by the Earth's revolution around the Sun... Second, in the years since the First Council of Nicaea in AD 325,[b] the excess leap days introduced by the Julian algorithm had caused the calendar to drift such that the March equinox was occurring well before its nominal 21 March date. This date was important to the Christian churches because it is fundamental to the calculation of the date of Easter

## 3 **Roman Days of The Week / Month**

- Google AI... An 8-day week was used in early Roman calendars. The week consisted of the days of the week, named after the Sun, Moon, and five visible planets: Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday. However, there was an additional market day called the *nundinae*.
- Britanica Encyclopedia: Julian calendar, dating system established by Julius Caesar as a reform of the Roman republican calendar. By the 40s BCE the Roman civic calendar was three months ahead of the solar calendar. Caesar, advised by the Alexandrian astronomer Sosigenes, introduced the Egyptian solar calendar, taking the length of the solar year as 365 1/4 days. The year was divided into 12 months, all of which had either 30 or 31 days except February, which contained 28 days in common (365 day) years and 29 in every fourth year (a leap year, of 366 days). Leap years repeated February 23; there was no February 29 in the Julian calendar. To align the civic and solar calendars, Caesar added days to 46 BCE, so that it contained 445 days. Because of misunderstandings, the calendar was not established in smooth operation until 8 CE

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- Wikipedia...Hebrew Calendar... The Hebrew calendar is a lunisolar calendar, meaning that months are based on lunar months, but years are based on solar years.[b] The calendar year features twelve lunar months of 29 or 30 days, with an additional lunar month ("leap month") added periodically to synchronize the twelve lunar cycles with the longer solar year. These extra months (Adar II) are added in seven years (3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, and 19) out of a 19-year cycle, known as the Metonic cycle (See Leap months, below)
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- [.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zoroastrian\\_calendar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zoroastrian_calendar)

- The Babylonian calendar was used in the Achaemenid Empire by the 4th century BCE for civil purposes. The earliest Zoroastrian calendar (also misleadingly called "Avestan calendar" follows the Babylonian in relating the seventh and other days of the month to Ahura Mazda.[4] Like all ancient calendars, the Babylonian calendar was lunisolar. It used an intercalary month roughly once every six years.[4][5][6][7][8] In the civil calendar, intercalations did not always follow a regular pattern, but during the reign of Artaxerxes II (circa 380 BCE) astronomers utilised a 19-year cycle which required the addition of a month called Addaru II in years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14 and 19, and the month Ululu II in year 17 of the cycle

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- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hillel\\_II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hillel_II) Hillel II. He is traditionally regarded as the creator of the modern fixed Jewish calendar. This tradition first appears in a responsum of R. Hai Gaon (written in 992[3]) cited by R. Abraham bar Hiyya in his Sefer Ha'ibbur (written in 1123).[4] The citation explicitly refers to the year that this event happened, 670 of the Seleucid era, which corresponds to 358/9 CE. However, a number of documents have been found that indicate the calendar was not fully fixed in Hillel's time; most famously a letter found in Cairo Geniza (from the year 835/6) indicates that the holidays were observed on different dates from those predicted by the current calendar.[3][5] The calendar did not reach its exact modern form until at least the years 922–924.[6] According to modern scholar Sacha Stern, Hai Gaon only attributed the establishment of a 19-year cycle, and not other details of the calendar, to Hillel.[3] The fixed calendar was of great benefit to Jews of his and subsequent generations. The Jewish calendar is lunisolar. That is, its months are synchronized with the phases of the moon, but its average year length approximates the mean length of a solar year. The Sanhedrin declared new months based on observations of the new moon, and added a 13th lunar month to certain years to ensure that holidays would continue to fall in the same seasons of the solar year. But Constantius II, following the precedents of Hadrian, prohibited the holding of such meetings as well as the vending of articles for distinctly Jewish purposes. The worldwide Jewish community depended on the calendar sanctioned by the Judean Sanhedrin to observe Jewish holidays on the correct dates. However, danger threatened the participants in that sanction and the messengers who communicated their decisions to distant congregations. Temporarily, to relieve the foreign congregations, Huna ben Abin once advised Rava not to wait for the official intercalation: "When you are convinced that the winter quarter will extend beyond the sixteenth day of Nisan (Adar) declare the year a leap year, and do not hesitate".[7] But as the religious persecutions continued, Hillel decided to provide an authorized calendar for all time to come, though by doing so he severed the ties which united the Jews of the diaspora to their mother country and to the patriarchate

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- Catholic Encyclopedia.. <https://www.newadvent.org/cathen/03158a.htm>

- What more nearly concerns us here is the Jewish calendar, outlined in Leviticus 23. The computation of time among the Jews was based primarily upon the lunar month. The year consisted normally of twelve such months, alternately of 29 and 30 days each; such a year, however, contains only 354 days, which by no means agrees with the number of days in the mean solar year. Moreover, the exact length of the mean lunar month is not exactly 29 1/2 days as the above arrangement would suggest. To compensate for the irregularity two corrections were introduced. First, a day was added to the month Hesvan (Heshwan) or subtracted from the month Kislev (Kislew), as need arose, in order to keep the months in agreement with the moon; secondly, eight years out of every nineteen were made "embolismic", i.e. an intercalary month seems to have been introduced when necessary, at this point, in order to prevent the 14th day of Nisan from arriving too early. On that day (Leviticus 23:5, 10) the firstfruits of corn in the ear had to be brought to the priests and the paschal lamb sacrificed. This made it necessary to delay the Pasch (14 Nisan) until the corn was in ear and the lambs were ready, and the rule was accordingly established that 14 Nisan must fall when the sun had passed the equinox and was in the constellation of Aries (en krio tou heliou kathestotos--Josephus, Ant., I, i, 3). Down to the time of the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70, it would seem that in the insertion of this intercalary month the Jews followed no fixed rule based on astronomical principles, but that the Sanhedrin decided each time whether the year should be embolismic or not being influenced in their decision not by astronomical considerations alone, but also, in some measure, by the forwardness or backwardness of the season. It was the difficulty created by such a system and by the impossibility of accommodating it to the Julian chronology, adopted throughout the greater part of the Roman Empire, which led to those troubles about the determination of Easter (the Paschal controversy) that played so important a part in the history of the early Church.

## 7 Museum Of The Bible

- "The Seven Day Week"... We all know a year is the length of time it takes for the Earth to orbit the Sun. We know a day is a full rotation of the planet. But what about the week? The seven-day week is the international standard. But where did it come from? Other cultures have observed four-day, five-day, even thirteen-day weeks. In modern times, the French experimented with a ten-day week and the Soviet Union with five-day and six-day weeks. The seven-day week is not written into the stars or seasons or cycles of nature. It's written into the Bible. It may not have started there. Some scholars believe the Hebrews inherited the seven-day week from the Babylonians. (Continuous Cycle) Whatever the case, the seven-day week became fundamental to Jewish life because it was prescribed in the Bible as the standard length of the week. The tradition was continued by Christians in the first century AD. At the beginning of that era, Rome was in the midst of a transition. The Romans had long observed an eight-day market week, meaning that those who lived outside the cities would come to the city markets after seven days of work. Julius Caesar encouraged a seven-day week in his calendar reforms, which took effect in 45 BC. But the eight-day and seven-day weeks existed side-by-side until Emperor Constantine made the seven-day week official in AD 321. And so it was that the seven-day week, spread throughout the Roman Empire and eventually through Christian cultures around the world. So the next time you hear that famous Beatles song, "Eight Days a Week," you'll know that perhaps Ringo and the gang were thinking of the Roman market week

## 8 Babylonian Calendar

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babylonian\\_calendar#](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babylonian_calendar#):The Babylonian calendar was a lunisolar calendar used in Mesopotamia from around the second millennium BCE until the Seleucid Era (294 BCE), and it was specifically used in Babylon from the Old Babylonian Period (1780 BCE) until the Seleucid Era ... The civil lunisolar calendar had years consisting of 12 lunar months, each beginning when a new crescent moon was first sighted low on the western horizon at sunset,(Day Begins at sunset-Babylon) plus an intercalary month inserted as needed, at first by decree and then later systematically according to what is now known as the Metonic cycle (19 Year).  
[3]Month names from the Babylonian calendar appear in the Hebrew calendar, Assyrian calendar, Syriac calendar, Old Persian calendar, and Turkish calendar... During the sixth century BCE Babylonian captivity of the Jews, these month names were adopted into the Hebrew calendar.The first month of the civil calendar during the Ur III and Old Babylonian periods was Šekinku (Akk. Addaru), or the month of barley harvesting, and it aligned with the vernal equinox. However, during the intervening Nippur period, it was the twelfth month instead .Beginning in around 499 BCE, the intercalation began to be regulated by a predictable lunisolar cycle, so that 19 years comprised 235 months.  
[3] Although this 19-year cycle is usually called the Metonic cycle after Meton of Athens (432 BCE), the Babylonians used this cycle before Meton, and it may be that Meton learned of the cycle from the Babylonians

## 9 What Happened To The Jews In Babylon

- Ez 16:22 And in all your abominations and whorings you did not remember the days of your youth, when you were naked and bare, trampled down in your blood.23 "Then it came to be after all your evil – 'Woe, woe to you!' declares the Master 26...!" And you whored with the sons of Mitsrayim, your neighbours, great of flesh. And you increased your whorings to provoke Me!...28 "And you whored with the sons of Ashshur, without being satisfied. And you whored with them and still were not satisfied!...29 "And you increased your whorings as far as the land of traders, Kasdima, (Babylon) and even then you were not satisfied... 32 "The wife who commits adultery who takes strangers instead of her husband! 20:21 "But the children rebelled against Me. They did not walk in My laws, and My right-rulings they did not guard to do them, which, if a man does, he shall live by them. They profaned My Sabbaths, so I resolved to pour out My wrath on them to complete My displeasure against them in the wilderness!...25 "And I also gave them up to laws that were not good, and right-rulings by which they would not live.26 "And I defiled them by their own gifts, as they passed all their first-born through the fire, (marduk) so that I might stun them, so that they know that I am יהוה!"
- Wikipedia-Babylon calendar...Counting from the new moon, the Babylonians celebrated every seventh day as a "holy-day", also called an "evil-day" (meaning "unsuitable" for prohibited activities). On these days officials were prohibited from various activities and common men were forbidden to "make a wish", and at least the 28th was known as a "rest-day". On each of them, offerings were made to a different god and goddess, apparently at nightfall (Start of a new day) to avoid the prohibitions: Marduk and Ishtar on the 7th
- Ez 23:3737 "For they have committed adultery, and blood is on their hands. And they have committed adultery with their idols, and even offered their sons whom they bore to Me, passing them through the fire, to devour.38 "They also did this to Me: They have defiled My set-apart place on the same day, and they have profaned My Sabbaths

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- Sabbath...[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babylonian\\_calendar#](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babylonian_calendar#)

- Counting from the new moon, the Babylonians celebrated every seventh day as a "holy-day", also called an "evil-day" (meaning "unsuitable" for prohibited activities). On these days officials were prohibited from various activities and common men were forbidden to "make a wish", and at least the 28th was known as a "rest-day". On each of them, offerings were made to a different god and goddess, apparently at nightfall to avoid the prohibitions: Marduk and Ishtar on the 7th, Ninlil and Nergal on the 14th, Sin and Shamash on the 21st, and Enki and Mah on the 28th. Tablets from the sixth-century BC reigns of Cyrus the Great and Cambyses II indicate these dates were sometimes approximate. The lunation of 29 or 30 days basically contained three seven-day weeks, and a final week of eight or nine days inclusive, breaking the continuous seven-day cycle.[13] Among other theories of Shabbat origin, the Universal Jewish Encyclopedia of Isaac Landman advanced a theory of Assyriologists like Friedrich Delitzsch[14] that Shabbat originally arose from the lunar cycle,[15][16] containing four weeks ending in Sabbath, plus one or two additional unreckoned days per month.[17] The difficulties of this theory include reconciling the differences between an unbroken week and a lunar week, and explaining the absence of texts naming the lunar week as Shabbat in any language. [18] The rarely attested Sapattum or Sabattum as the full moon is cognate or merged with Hebrew Shabbat, but is monthly rather than weekly; it is regarded as a form of Sumerian sa-bat ("mid-rest"), attested in Akkadian as um nuh libbi ("day of mid-repose"). According to Marcello Craveri, Sabbath "was almost certainly derived from the Babylonian Shabbatu, the festival of the full moon, but, all trace of any such origin having been lost, the Hebrews ascribed it to Biblical legend (NOT SO)."[19] This conclusion is a contextual restoration of the damaged Enûma Eliš creation account, which is read as: "[Sa]bbath shalt thou then encounter, mid[month]ly." Sabbath is

### 13 Roman Sun-god-Mithra-Appolyon

- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mithraism> Mithraism, also known as the Mithraic mysteries or the Cult of Mithras, was a Roman mystery religion centered on the god Mithras. Although inspired by Iranian worship of the Zoroastrian divinity (yazata) Mithra, the Roman Mithras was linked to a new and distinctive imagery, and the level of continuity between Persian and Greco-Roman practice remains debatable.[a] The mysteries were popular among the Imperial Roman army from the 1st to the 4th century CE. The term "Mithraism" is a modern convention. Writers of the Roman era referred to it by phrases such as "Mithraic mysteries" (Mystery Babylon), "mysteries of Mithras" or "mysteries of the Persians".[1] [e] Modern sources sometimes refer to the Greco-Roman religion as Roman Mithraism or Western Mithraism to distinguish it from Persian worship of Mithra... Mithras-worship in the Roman Empire was characterized by images of the god slaughtering a bull. Other images of Mithras are found in the Roman temples, for instance Mithras banqueting with Sol, and depictions of the birth of Mithras from a rock.

### 14 Days Of The Week Babylon-Rome

- Britanica....Evidence indicates, however, that the Jews may have borrowed the idea of the week from Mesopotamia, for the Sumerians and the Babylonians divided the year into weeks of seven days each, one of which they designated a day of recreation. The Babylonians named each of the days after one of the five planetary bodies known to them (Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn) and after the Sun and the Moon, a custom later adopted by the Romans. For centuries the Romans used a period of eight days in civil practice, but in 321 CE Emperor Constantine established the seven-day week in the Roman calendar and designated Sunday as the first day of the week. Subsequent days bore the names Moon's-day, Mars's-day, Mercury's-day, Jupiter's-day, Venus's-day, and Saturn's-day. Constantine, a convert to Christianity, decreed that Sunday should be a day of rest and worship.

15  **Babylonian Sun God Worship**  
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