## Year 2024 New Moon Days Taiwan-Chinese and Gregorian calendars Jewish Years 5784/5785

Jerusalem								month	Chinese
Time								begins	Time
astronomi-		( Sun-	Mid-	Sun-		Sun-	Mid-	Chinese	astronomi-
cal change	Noon	set	night	rise	Noon	set)	night	Calendar	cal change
car change	140011	301	mgm	1150	110011	300)	mgm	Calcilaai	car change
1/11@		(Zhēngyuè						January	1/11 @
1:57 pm			first	equals	Jan.	11)		11	7:57 pm
•				•	NM	,			•
2/10 @		(Xìngyuè						February	2/10 @
12:59 am			first	equals	Feb.	10)		10	6:59 am
			NM						
3/10 @		(Táoyuè						March	3/10 @
11:00 am			first	equals	March	10)		10	5:00 pm
				NM					
4/8 @		(Huáiyuè						April	4/9 @
9:20 pm			first	equals	April	9)		9	2:20 am
		NM							
5/8 @		(Púyuè						May	5/8 @
6:21 am			first	equals	May	8)		8	11:21 am
				NM					
6/6 @		(Héyuè						June	6/6 @
3:37 pm			first	equals	June	6)		6	8:37 pm
		(2.1)			NM			- 4	
7/6 @		(Qiǎoyuè						July	7/6 @
1:57 am			first	equals	July	6)		6	6:57 am
0/4.0		(0.)	NM						0/4
8/4 @		(Guìyuè	· ·			4.5		August	8/4 @
2:13 pm			first	equals	Aug.	4)		4	7:13 pm
0/2		(1/ )			NM			C 4	0/2
9/3 @		(Júyuè	C	1	G4	2)		Septem-	9/3 @
4:55 am			first	equals	Sept.	3)		ber 3	9:55 am
10/2 @		(Yángyuè	NM					October	10/3 @
)		( rangyue	first	aguala	Oat	3)		3	2:49 am
9:49 pm		NM	IIISt	equals	Oct.	3)		3	2.49 alli
11/1 @		(Dōngyuè						Novem-	11/1 @
2:47 pm		(Dongyue	first	equals	Nov.	1)		ber 1	8:47 pm
2. <del>π</del> / μπ			11131	equais	NM	1 )		001 1	0.77 piii
12/1 @,		(Làyuè			1 4141			Decem-	12/1 @
8:21 am		I	first	equals	Dec.	1)		ber 1	2:21 pm
J.21 uiii		-	11150	NM	200.	1,		301 1	2.21 Piii
12/31 @		(Làyuè		2 12.2				Decem-	12/31 @
12:26 am		II	first	equals	Dec.	31)		ber 31	6:26 am
-2.23 4111			NM	- quais	200.			33. 31	3.20 4111

## Sources:

https://www.timeanddate.com/moon/phases/taiwan/taipei?year=2024

https://www.hko.gov.hk/en/gts/time/calendar/pdf/files/2024e.pdf (Hong Kong Observatory)

https://www.chinesefortunecalendar.com/CLC/LeapMonth.htm

What is Chinese Lunar Leap Month?

First, we need to know the difference between the Chinese Astronomical Calendar and the Civil Calendar. The Chinese Civil Calendar is posted by the Chinese government. The Chinese Astronomical Calendar is used by astronomers who work for the government. The Astronomical Calendar is much more accurate than the Civil Calendar. The major difference is the assignment of Leap Months (**Intercalary Months**). We know a leap month is assigned if a lunar month (new moon to new moon) has no <u>Solar Center Point</u>. But, what do we do when the new moon day and the Solar Center Point fall on the same day?

If the new moon day and the Solar Center Point are on the same day, the lunar month contains that Solar Center Point in the Civil Calendar system. In the Astronomical Calendar, we have to compare the new moon time and the Solar Center Point time (hour, minute, and second). The lunar month contains that Solar Center Point only if the Solar Center Point time comes after new moon time.

## https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/Chinese Customs/chinese calendar.htm

The earliest evidence of the Chinese calendar is found on oracle bones of the Shang dynasty (ca. 1600 BC- ca.1046 BC), which seem to describe a lunisolar year of twelve months, with a possible intercalary thirteenth, or even fourteenth month, added empirically to prevent calendar drift (leap year).

The Sexagenarian cycle for recording days was already in use. Tradition holds that, in that era, the year began on the first new moon after the Winter Solstice.

The Chinese Calendar is the longest chronological record in history, dating from approximately. 2600 BC, when the Emperor Huang Ti (Yellow Emperor) introduced the first cycle of the zodiac.

From the earliest records, the beginning of the year occurred at a new moon near the Winter Solstice. In the late second century B.C.E., a calendar reform established the practice of requiring the Winter Solstice (entering Capricorn) to occur in month 11, as still practiced today.

## https://www.hermetic.ch/chcal/leap months.htm

A leap month can occur after any normal (1-12) month. The rarest is a 12\* leap month. Leap months 10\* and 11\* are unusual but not as rare as 12\*.

https://www.chinesegenderchart.info/pregnancy-chart-gender-selection/leapmonth.html

Table of Leap Month (1931  $\sim$  2030)

Interesting videos on written Chinese characters:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BvNwrADLjq8

Chinese Characters and the Bible (Based on Stories from Genesis)

May 23, 2021 Chinese Characters and the Bible By Nelson Walters

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XdApKLwg70w

Creation of Adam and Eve. Did Ancient Chinese Know More Than We Do?

Aug 2, 2021 Chinese Characters and the Bible By Nelson Walters

And Hebrew:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g87AKnEMAKo

Was Hebrew the First Alphabet? - Doug Petrovich

Premiered Sep 7, 2020 <u>In-Depth Creation Lectures (2017 IGH Conference)</u>

Dr. Doug Petrovich earned a PhD from the University of Toronto, with a major in Syro-Palestinian archaeology, a first minor in ancient Egyptian language, and a second minor in ancient Near Eastern religions.