

THE ALTERATION OF THE CALENDAR

The Original Biblical Calendar:

The Biblical Calendar is the time reckoning system established by the GOD of Abraham and was used by the original Hebrew worshippers (tribe of Abraham) that later became Israel (The Bloodline of Jacob – Genesis 35:10 – where GOD changed his name to Israel). The original system reckons time and the calendar that governed when JESUS went up to Jerusalem to fulfill the Spring Feasts of the LORD. The Biblical Calendar is a lunar calendar based upon the monthly cycles of the Moon's phases, opposed to the solar calendars, whose annual cycles are based directly on the solar year. Months in the lunar calendar are based on the phases of the moon. A new month begins on the day of the crescent moon after the New Moon phase.

The Roman Calendar Deception: How GOD's Time Was Replaced

Daniel's Prophecy: Changing Times and Laws

- **Daniel 7:25** – *“And he shall speak great words against the Most High, and shall wear out the saints of the Most High, and think to change times and laws: and they shall be given into HIS hand until a time and times and the dividing of time”*
- This prophecy refers to Rome, which altered GOD's calendar and replaced HIS laws.

How the Roman Catholic church changed the Calendar

- **321 AD:** Constantine introduced Sunday worship, aligning Christianity with pagan sun worship (Sol Invictus).
- **364 AD:** The Council of Laodicea banned Sabbath-keeping, forcing believers to worship on Sunday.
- **1582 AD:** The Catholic Church created the Gregorian Calendar, disconnecting people from GOD's true timekeeping system.

The False Sunday Sabbath

- Sunday worship was enforced by Rome, meaning it has no connection to GOD's instructions.
- Most Christians unknowingly follow a Roman tradition rather than GOD's command.

Historical Account

The Julian calendar Was a solar calendar introduced by Julius Caesar in 45 BCE that established a year of 365 days with a **leap year every four years**, serving as the primary calendar for the Roman Empire and much of the Western world for over 1,600 years. It was later superseded by the Gregorian calendar due to a slight misalignment with the solar year.

JULIAN CALENDAR

DAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	DAY
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	JAN
FEB	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59				FEB
MAR	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	MAR
APR	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120		APR
MAY	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	MAY
JUN	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181		JUN
JUL	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	JUL
AUG	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	AUG
SEP	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273		SEP
OCT	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	OCT
NOV	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334		NOV
DEC	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	DEC

Key Features and Mechanics

- **Solar-based:** Unlike the complex, abuse-prone, lunar-based Roman calendar it replaced, the Julian calendar was a solar calendar, using the sun's position for its calculations.
- **Year Length:** A normal year had **365 days**, divided into 12 months with the same lengths we use today.
- **Leap Years:** A leap day was added to February every four years (without exception) to create a 366-day year, resulting in an average year length of 365.25 days.
- **Initial Realignment:** To synchronize the calendar with the seasons, Julius Caesar added 90 days to the year 46 BCE, making it 445 days long and famously known as the "last year of confusion".
- **Months:** The reform added ten days to the 355-day Roman year and set the modern month lengths; for instance, January, August, and December gained two days each.
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Transition to the Gregorian Calendar

The Julian calendar's main flaw was its average year length of 365.25 days, which is slightly longer than the actual tropical year of approximately 365.2422 days. This small difference of about 11 minutes and 14 seconds per year caused the calendar to gain about one extra day every 128 years, leading to a drift in the observed astronomical seasons.

- **Gregorian Reform:** By 1582, this accumulated error meant the vernal equinox was occurring around March 11 instead of the traditional March 21 (which was the date during the Council of Nicaea in 325 CE). Pope Gregory XIII introduced the Gregorian calendar to correct this drift by:
 - **Skipping Days:** Ten days were dropped from the calendar, with Thursday, October 4, 1582, being followed immediately by Friday, October 15, 1582. Countries that switched later had to drop more days (e.g., Britain dropped 11 days in 1752, Russia dropped 13 days in 1918).
 - **Revised Leap Year Rule:** The new rule stipulated that century years (e.g., 1700, 1800, 1900) are not leap years unless they are also evenly divisible by 400 (e.g., 1600, 2000). This made the average year length 365.2425 days, much closer to the tropical year.
- **Current Usage:** Today, the Gregorian calendar is the international civil calendar used by most of the world. The Julian calendar is still used for religious purposes by some Eastern Orthodox and Oriental Orthodox churches, which celebrate fixed feasts like Christmas 13 days after the Gregorian date (e.g., on January 7, until 2100 when the difference becomes 14 days). It is also used in astronomy and some industries (e.g., food packaging) to track specific days of the year.

October 4, 1582 – The Gregorian Calendar is introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. The Calendar created by the Roman catholic church. The furtherance of the Deception.

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What does a calendar have to do with the Rule of Law? Well, as the history of the Gregorian calendar relates, the tracking of time is not a subject upon which there has ever been universal agreement because keeping track of time is often associated with cultural customs or religion. Thus, the determination of what system of numbering the days, weeks, months and years is a matter of significance to a society. While the Gregorian calendar was initially devised for a religious purpose – by the Catholic Church to replace the Hebrew Calendar and standardize the day of Easter, it's adoption by most of the world was very much a matter of civil debate and legal decisions.

The Gregorian calendar is the calendar used in most of the world. It was introduced in October 1582 by Pope Gregory XIII as a modification of the Julian calendar, reducing the average year from 365.25 days to 365.2425 days, and adjusting for the drift in the 'tropical' or 'solar' year that the inaccuracy had caused during

the intervening centuries. The calendar spaces leap years to make its average year 365.2425 days long, approximating the 365.2422-day tropical year that is determined by the Earth's revolution around the Sun. That is the premise that was used to convince the people of the world to accept and follow the Roman Catholic church and its acceptance of incorporating pagan feasts and customs into their “updated calendar”, referring to the feast of saturnalia [pagan], that the Catholic church created to integrate the feast with what is now known as the created birthday of JESUS on Dec 25th. We will expose the Truth in another article. What you will read on from here is the Historical and scientific data that was used to hide the “Hidden Agenda” whereby the Roman Catholic church could now tightly wrap their religion, the pagan feasts as well as the continued deception that was the Roman Catholic church, the same church that was selling Salvation for the filthy mammon. The same church that in 1978, the Pope, John Paul, mysteriously died after 33 days. What they don't mention in the articles you can find, is that Cardinal Albini Luciano, chosen to be Pope on August 26th, vowed to expose centuries of Freemasonry in the church. The number 33 has a profound meaning that was used as a warning to deter any further exposing of the conspiracy. Free Masonry is revealed 39 x in the HOLY BIBLE.

As I was a catholic for 40 years, The moment JESUS set me free, I went back and researched what I was born into. There is an excellent Expose' on youtube you can watch, called “A Lamp in the Dark” the untold history of the Bible and the catholic church. Look for “Exploration Films – 1m views- 4 years ago. It runs for 2:57:44. If I only knew



There were two reasons to establish the Gregorian calendar. First, the Julian calendar assumed incorrectly that the average solar year is exactly 365.25 days long, an overestimate of a little under one day per century. The Gregorian reform shortened the average (calendar) year by 0.0075 days to stop the drift of the calendar with respect to the equinoxes. Second, in the years since the First Council of Nicaea in AD 325, the excess leap days introduced by the Julian algorithm had caused the calendar to drift such that the (Northern) spring equinox was occurring well before its nominal 21 March date. This date was important to the Catholic churches because it is fundamental to the calculation of the date of Easter. To reinstate the association, **the reform advanced the date by 10 days**: Thursday 4 October 1582 was followed by Friday 15 October 1582. In addition, the reform also altered the lunar cycle used by the Catholic Church to calculate the date for Easter, because astronomical new moons were occurring four days before the calculated dates.

The reform was adopted initially by the Catholic countries of Europe and their overseas possessions. Over the next three centuries, the Protestant and Eastern Orthodox countries also moved to what they called the Improved calendar, with Greece being the last European country to adopt the calendar (for civil use only) in 1923.[4] To unambiguously specify a date during the transition period (in contemporary documents or in history texts), both notations were given, tagged as 'Old Style' or 'New Style' as appropriate. During the 20th century, most non-Western countries also adopted the calendar, at least for civil purposes.

Although Gregory's reform was enacted in the most solemn of forms available to the Catholic Church, the papal bull [pope] had no authority beyond the Catholic Church and the Papal States. The changes that he was proposing were changes to the civil calendar, over which he had no authority. They required adoption by the civil authorities in each country to have legal effect. The papal bull *Inter gravissimas* became the law of the Catholic Church in 1582, but it was not recognized by Protestant Churches, Eastern Orthodox Churches, Oriental Orthodox Churches, and a few others. Consequently, the days on which Easter and related holidays were celebrated by different Christian Churches again diverged.

Many Protestant countries initially objected to adopting a Catholic innovation; some Protestants feared the new calendar was part of a plot to return them to the Catholic fold. For example, the British could not bring themselves to adopt the Catholic system explicitly: the Annex to their Calendar (New Style) Act 1750 established a computation for the date of Easter that achieved the same result as Gregory's rules, without actually referring to him.