

Gregorian Calendar

(Roman Christian Calendar reformed from the Julian Calendar

The Julian calendar is a solar calendar and consist of 12 solar months. This calendar was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582. **Note:** This is not the calendar that was observed by Ancient Israel and the weekly cycle on the Gregorian calendar is not identical to the Hebraic lunar calendar.

Month Number	Month name	Latin equivalent	Origin
1	January	Ianuarius	The name is either derived from the two-faced Roman god Janus the Latin word <i>ianua</i> , which means "door"
2	February	Februarius	Named after the Latin term <i>februum</i> , which means <i>purification</i>
3	March	Martius	Named after Mars, the Roman god of war.
4	April	Aprilis	Named after the the Greek Goddess Aphrodite(<i>Aphros</i>)
5	May	Maius	Named after the Maius. Greek goddess of fertility
6	June	Iunius	Named after a Roman goddess called Juno, who is the husband of the chief god Jupiter Iunius was the Latin name for the fourth
7	July	Iulius	In honor of Julius Caesar, who was born in that month

8	August	Augustus	in honor of Augustus Caesar
9	September	Septembre	Septimus is Latin for seventh Septem in Latin is seven Septembre became the 9 th month in Julian calendar
10	October	Octobre	Octo in Latin is eight Octobre changed into the 10 th month in the Julian calendar
11	November	Novembre	Novem in Latin is nine Novembre changed into the 11 th month in the Julian calendar
12	December	Decembre	Decem in Latin is ten December changed into the 12 th month in the Julian calendar