

# The Old New Year

9<sup>th</sup> form

School 667

Saint-Petersburg

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- How do you celebrate new year holidays?
- Do you know when the Old New Year is celebrated?

There are 365 days in a calendar year.

A solar year is actually 365, 2421999 days.

Because of this difference, every fourth year is a leap year with an extra day at the end of February.



# How are these people related to the Old New Year?



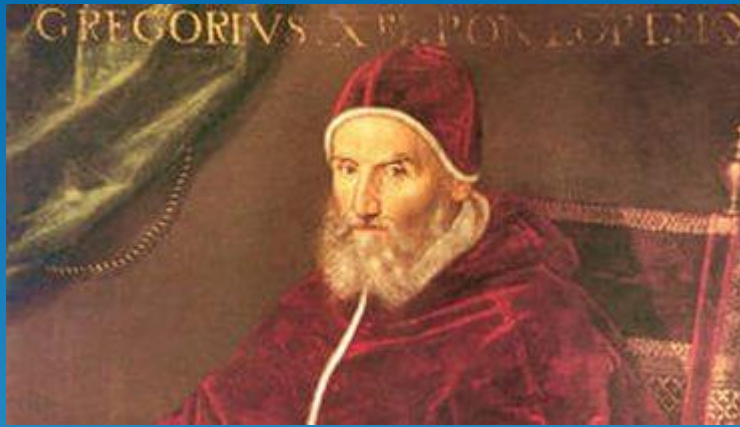
Julius Caesar  
The Roman Emperor



Pope Gregory XIII

- The Roman emperor Julius Caesar introduced the Julian calendar in 45BC.
- According to the calendar it has 365days with a leap year of 366 days.
- The Julian calendar is not perfect because it falls behind the solar year by about one day per century.

Months (Roman)	Lengths before 45 BC	Lengths as of 45 BC	Months (English)
<u>Ianuarius</u> <sup>[4]</sup>	29	31	<u>January</u>
<u>Februarius</u>	28 (leap years: 23 or 24)	28 (leap years: 29)	<u>February</u>
<u>Mercedonius/Intercalaris</u>	0 (leap years: 27)	(abolished)	—
<u>Martius</u>	31	31	<u>March</u>
<u>Aprilis</u>	29	30	<u>April</u>
<u>Maius</u>	31	31	<u>May</u>
<u>Iunius</u> <sup>[4]</sup>	29	30	<u>June</u>
<u>Quintilis</u> <sup>[5]</sup> ( <b>Iulius</b> )	31	31	<u>July</u>
<u>Sextilis</u> ( <b>Augustus</b> )	29	31	<u>August</u>
<u>September</u>	29	30	<u>September</u>
<u>October</u>	31	31	<u>October</u>
<u>November</u>	29	30	<u>November</u>
<u>December</u>	29	31	<u>December</u>



- In 1582, Pope Gregory XIII introduced the Gregorian calendar which corrects the Julian calendar by making most  $\langle 00 \rangle$  years (1700, 1800, 1900) normal years of 365 days.
- The Gregorian calendar omits century years which are not divisible by 400.



**Декретъ о введеніи въ Россійской республикѣ западно-европейскаго календаря.**

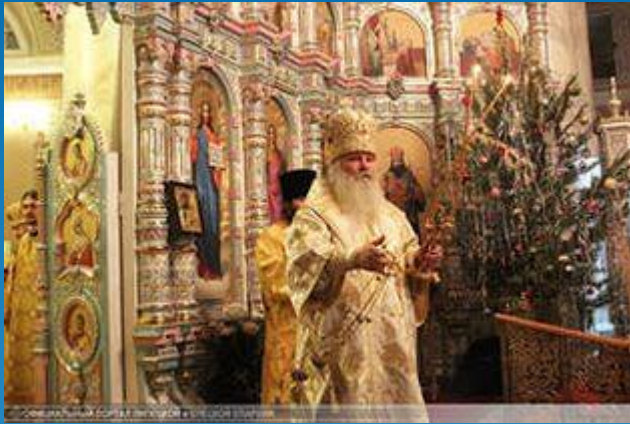
Въ цѣляхъ установленія въ Россіи одинаковаго почти со всеми культурными народами исчисленія времени, Совѣтъ Народныхъ Комиссаровъ постановляетъ ввести по истеченіи января мѣсяца сего года въ гражданскій обиходъ новый календарь. Въ силу этого:



- Russia began to use the Gregorian calendar on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1918.
- By this time, the Julian calendar was 13 days behind the solar year.
- To correct this, the date jumped from 31<sup>st</sup> January 1918 to 14<sup>th</sup> February.

**1918 год.**

	ЯНВАРЬ					ФЕВРАЛЬ		
ПОНЕДЕЛЬНИК	1	8	15	22	29	18	25	
ВТОРНИК	2	9	16	23	30	19	26	
СРЕДА	3	10	17	24	31	20	27	
ЧЕТВЕРГ	4	11	18	25		14	21	28
ПЯТНИЦА	5	12	19	26		15	22	
СУББОТА	6	13	20	27		16	23	
ВОСКРЕСЕНЬЕ	7	14	21	28		17	24	



- The Russian Orthodox Church still uses the Julian calendar.



Wish you lots of love, joy and happiness!





- The New Year by the Julian calendar is still informally observed, and the tradition of celebrating the coming of the New Year twice is widely enjoyed: January 1 (New New Year) and January 14 (Old New Year).
- Usually not as festive as the New New Year, for many this is a nostalgic family holiday ending the New Year holiday cycle (which includes Eastern Orthodox Christmas on January 7) with traditional large meals and singing.



May your world be filled with warmth  
and good cheer throughout the year!