

# T I M E

DEC.

Civilization brought the need to mark the passage of time + to anticipate events

## Two Types

Calendar Invented

Lunar-based on the cycles of the moon

Solar-based on earth's revolution around the sun

## STANDARD TIME

Established so that time + events around the world could be equated

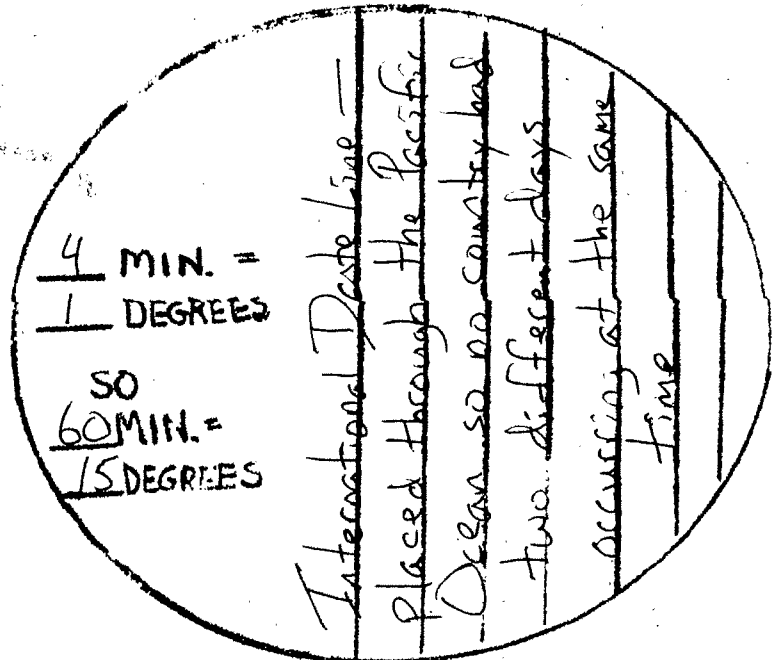
1884 - astronomers chose the prime meridian to go through Greenwich, England

# CLOCKS

Rhythmic instruments used for dividing the day into even periods. The faster the rhythm, the more accurate the clock.

## T Y P E S

1. Sundial
2. Hourglass
3. Fire / Water
4. Gear



# ROMAN CALENDAR

- 10 months (304 days) → lunar-solar
    - ↳ Martius, Aprilis, Maius, Junius, Quintilis, Sextilis, September, October, November, December
    - + an unnamed intercalary month
      - ↳ # of days determined by pontiffs
  - year started at the vernal equinox
  - 700 BC → Feb., then Jan. added
  - 450 BC → Jan. moved to before Feb.
  - the years are now 355 days
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# JULIAN CALENDAR

- created by Julius Caesar
- 46 BC → 90 days were added to the year (455 days)
- now, each year will be 365 days (every 4th year - 366)
- 1<sup>ST</sup>, 3<sup>RD</sup>, 5<sup>TH</sup>, 7<sup>TH</sup>, 9<sup>TH</sup>, 11<sup>TH</sup> months → 31 days
  - ↳ all others → 30 days (except Feb. 29)
- 8 BC - Augustus Caesar
  - ↳ take one day from Feb. + give it to Aug.
  - ↳ Sept. + Nov. give a day to Oct. + Dec.

# GREGORIAN CALENDAR

- Julian mistake - 1 day extra every 128 years  
(11 min., 15 sec. per year)
- 1582 - vernal equinox was now in April
- no leap year in any year divisible by 100 (except  
in years divisible by 400)
- 1752 - England adopts the Gregorian calendar

Sept. 1752

Tu	W	Th	F
1	2	14	15