

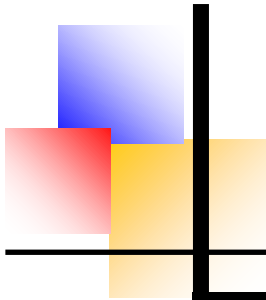
1. MUHARRAM - 1429 A.H.

On 10 Muharram 61 A.H./October 10, 680 A.D. Imam Husayn was killed in a battle with Yazid at Karbala in the month of Muharram. This event is commemorated during the first ten days of this month, known as *Ashura*. Imam Husayn's life and death are evoked in special poems of remembrance that have been composed to highlight key themes such as justice, devotion, and courage in the face of oppression. Recitations of these poems, accompanied by music, have also developed into a special genre.

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Yawm Al-Ahad (Day One) Sun	Yawm Al-Ithnain (Day Two) Mon	Yawm Al-Thaltha (Day Three) Tue	Yawm Al-Arba'a (Day Four) Wed	Yawm Al-Khamis (Day Five) Thu	Yawm Al-Jum'a (Day of Gathering) Fri	Yawm Al-Sabt (Day of Rest) Sat
			1 Chandraat Jan 9, 2008	2 Jan 10	3 Jan 11	4 Jan 12
5 Jan 13	6 Jan 14	7 Jan 15	8 Jan 16	9 Jan 17	10 Jan 18	11 Jan 19
12 Jan 20	13 Jan 21	14 Jan 22	15 Jan 23	16 Jan 24	17 Jan 25	18 Jan 26
19 Jan 27	20 Jan 28	21 Jan 29	22 Jan 30	23 Jan 31	24 Feb 1	25 Feb 2
26 Feb 3	27 Feb 4	28 Feb 5	29 Feb 6	30 Feb 7		

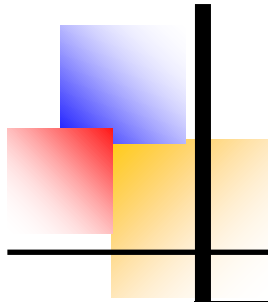


2. SAFAR - 1429 A.H.

Hasan-i Sabbah arrived in Cairo in Safar 471 A.H./August 1078 A.D., where he spent a few years training as *dai*. Upon returning to Iran as chief *dai* of his home province, Hasan travelled extensively in service of the *darwa*. He acquired the castle of Alamut, marking the foundation of the Nizari Ismaili state, which lasted for some 166 years.

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Yawm Al-Ahad (Day One) Sun	Yawm Al-Ithnain (Day Two) Mon	Yawm Al-Thaltha (Day Three) Tue	Yawm Al-Arba'a (Day Four) Wed	Yawm Al-Khamis (Day Five) Thu	Yawm Al-Jum'a (Day of Gathering) Fri	Yawm Al-Sabt (Day of Rest) Sat
					1 Chandraat Feb 8, 2008	2 Feb 9
3 Feb 10	4 Feb 11	5 Feb 12	6 Feb 13	7 Feb 14	8 Feb 15	9 Feb 16
10 Feb 17	11 Feb 18	12 Feb 19	13 Feb 20	14 Feb 21	15 Feb 22	16 Feb 23
17 Feb 24	18 Feb 25	19 Feb 26	20 Feb 27	21 Feb 28	22 Feb 29	23 Mar 1
24 Mar 2	25 Mar 3	26 Mar 4	27 Mar 5	28 Mar 6	29 Mar 7	

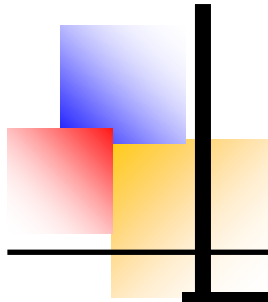


3. RABI AL-AWWAL - 1429 A.H.

Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) was born on 12th Rabi al-awwal in Mecca. His father died before he was born. His mother and grandfather both died before he had turned eight. His uncle, Hazrat Abu Talib, became his guardian. He trained Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) in the family business, eventually taking him on trading missions along the caravan routes. As his experience grew, he took on greater responsibility and earned a reputation for being an able businessman and a trustworthy and honest member of one of Mecca's leading families. By the age of twenty five, he was approached to manage the caravans and business of a widow, Khadija. Her trust and reliance in him grew into admiration and affection, and they married.

Azim A. Nanji "The Prophet, the Revelation, and the Founding of Islam," *The Muslim Almanac* (Detroit: Gale Research Inc. 1996)

Yawm Al-Ahad (Day One) Sun	Yawm Al-Ithnain (Day Two) Mon	Yawm Al-Thaltha (Day Three) Tue	Yawm Al-Arba'a (Day Four) Wed	Yawm Al-Khamis (Day Five) Thu	Yawm Al-Jum'a (Day of Gathering) Fri	Yawm Al-Sabt (Day of Rest) Sat
						1 Chandraat Mar 8, 2008
2 Mar 9	3 Mar 10	4 Mar 11	5 Mar 12	6 Mar 13	7 Mar 14	8 Mar 15
9 Mar 16	10 Mar 17	11 Mar 18	12 Milad al-Nabi Mar 19	13 Mar 20	14 Navruz Mar 21	15 Mar 22
16 Mar 23	17 Mar 24	18 Mar 25	19 Mar 26	20 Mar 27	21 Mar 28	22 Mar 29
23 Mar 30	24 Mar 31	25 Apr 1	26 Apr 2	27 Apr 3	28 Apr 4	29 Apr 5



4. RABI AL-THANI - 1429 A.H.

The Fatimid Caliph-Imam al-Muizz died in Cairo in Rabi II 365 A.H./December 975 A.D. at the age of forty four years, after an Imamatus of twenty two years. During his reign, Imam al-Muizz founded the city of Cairo and made it the capital of the Fatimid empire. Under the reign of Imam al-Muizz and his successors, Cairo rapidly grew into a centre of Islamic scholarship, sciences, art, and culture, in addition to playing a prominent role in international trade and commerce. Among the arts, the cultivation of poetry was especially encouraged by the Fatimids.

Farhad Daftary, *The Ismailis Their history and doctrines* (Cambridge University Press, 1990)

Yawm Al-Ahad (Day One) Sun	Yawm Al-Ithnain (Day Two) Mon	Yawm Al-Thaltha (Day Three) Tue	Yawm Al-Arba'a (Day Four) Wed	Yawm Al-Khamis (Day Four) Thu	Yawm Al-Jum'a (Day of Gathering) Fri	Yawm Al-Sabt (Day of Rest) Sat
1 Chandraat Apr 6, 2008	2 Apr 7	3 Apr 8	4 Apr 9	5 Apr 10	6 Apr 11	7 Apr 12
8 Apr 13	9 Apr 14	10 Apr 15	11 Apr 16	12 Apr 17	13 Apr 18	14 Apr 19
15 Apr 20	16 Apr 21	17 Apr 22	18 Apr 23	19 Apr 24	20 Apr 25	21 Apr 26
22 Apr 27	23 Apr 28	24 Apr 29	25 Apr 30	26 May 1	27 May 2	28 May 3
29 May 4	30 May 5					



5. JUMADA AL-AWWAL - 1429 A.H.

The Fatimid General, Jawhar, laid the foundation of al-Azhar in Cairo in Jumada I 359 A.H./ April 970 A.D. Founded initially as the main mosque of a new capital city of Cairo, al-Azhar became a fully integrated mosque-university during the early period of Shi'i Fatimid Ismaili rule. At its height, the curriculum taught at al-Azhar and related institutions in Cairo included the study and interpretation of the Holy Qur'an, law, metaphysics, philosophy, the natural sciences, and poetry and literature. In succeeding centuries, when Fatimid rule was replaced Sunni dynasties, the function of al-Azhar changed and it became a prestigious centre for the study of religious sciences and law. Such an institution came to be known as a *madrassa*.

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Yawm Al-Ahad (Day One) Sun	Yawm Al-Ithnain (Day Two) Mon	Yawm Al-Thaltha (Day Three) Tue	Yawm Al-Arba'a (Day Four) Wed	Yawm Al-Khamis (Day Five) Thu	Yawm Al-Jum'a (Day of Gathering) Fri	Yawm Al-Sabt (Day of Rest) Sat
		1 Chandraat May 6, 2008	2 May 7	3 May 8	4 May 9	5 May 10
6 May 11	7 May 12	8 May 13	9 May 14	10 May 15	11 May 16	12 May 17
13 May 18	14 May 19	15 May 20	16 May 21	17 May 22	18 May 23	19 May 24
20 May 25	21 May 26	22 May 27	23 May 28	24 May 29	25 May 30	26 May 31
27 Jun 1	28 Jun 2	29 Jun 3				



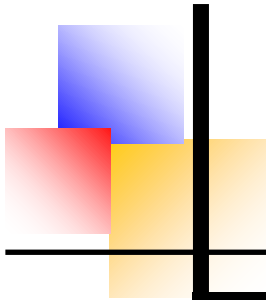
6. JUMADA AL-THANI - 1429 A.H.

Nasir-i Khusraw returned to his home in Khurasan, in Iran in Jumada II 444 A.H./October 1052 A.D. after a seven-year journey, having stayed for three years in the Fatimid capital of Cairo. In his book *Safarnama* (*Travelogue*) he describes in detail the splendour of the Fatimid capital with its royal palaces, gardens, and shops as well as the wealth of Egypt. The record of his seven-year journey in *Safarnama* continues to be scrutinized for clues it offers about the history, politics, archaeology, customs, traditions, and the society of the region and time. The *Safarnama* was often used in European universities as the first reading book in Persian for its easy style.

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Yawm Al-Ahad (Day One) Sun	Yawm Al-Ithnain (Day Two) Mon	Yawm Al-Thalthā (Day Three) Tue	Yawm Al-Arba'a (Day Four) Wed	Yawm Al-Khamis (Day Five) Thu	Yawm Al-Jum'a (Day of Gathering) Fri	Yawm Al-Sabt (Day of Rest) Sat
			1 Chandraat Jun 4, 2008	2 Jun 5	3 Jun 6	4 Jun 7
5 Jun 8	6 Jun 9	7 Jun 10	8 Jun 11	9 Jun 12	10 Jun 13	11 Jun 14
12 Jun 15	13 Jun 16	14 Jun 17	15 Jun 18	16 Jun 19	17 Jun 20	18 Jun 21
19 Jun 22	20 Jun 23	21 Jun 24	22 Jun 25	23 Jun 26	24 Jun 27	25 Jun 28
26 Jun 29	27 Jun 30	28 Jul 1				

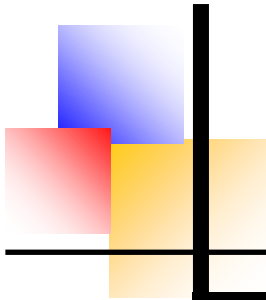


7. RAJAB - 1429 A.H.

In the story of Meraj, Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) is taken on a night journey from the precinct of the bayt al-haram (the sacred house i.e. the Kaba) to the bayt al-muqaddas (the house of sanctity). From there, he is taken up through the seven heavens and is greeted by, and in effect validated by the previous Prophets who now occupy those heavens (Adam, Joseph, Aaron, Moses, Abraham, and Jesus). At the culmination, he sees the lote tree of the furthest boundary, the divine throne, the “house of life” (al-bayt al-mamur – the celestial counterpart to the Kaba), and receives the divinely ordained prayers for his community.

Michael A. Sells “Early Muslim Spirituality and Mysticism,” *The Muslim Almanac* ed. Azim A. Nanji (Detroit: Gale Research Inc., 1996)


Yawm Al-Ahad (Day One) Sun	Yawm Al-Ithnain (Day Two) Mon	Yawm Al-Thaltha (Day Three) Tue	Yawm Al-Arba’a (Day Four) Wed	Yawm Al-Khamis (Day Five) Thu	Yawm Al-Jum’a (Day of Gathering) Fri	Yawm Al-Sabt (Day of Rest) Sat
			1 Chandraat Jul 2, 2008	2 Jul 3	3 Jul 4	4 Jul 5
5 Jul 6	6 Jul 7	7 Jul 8	8 Jul 9	9 Jul 10	10 51 st Imamat Day	11 Jul 12
12 Jul 13	13 Yawm-e-Ali July 14	14 Jul 15	15 Jul 16	16 Jul 17	17 Jul 18	18 Jul 19
19 Jul 20	20 Jul 21	21 Jul 22	22 Jul 23	23 Jul 24	24 Jul 25	25 Jul 26
26 Jul 27	27 Meraj Jul 28	28 Jul 29	29 Jul 30	30 Jul 31	31 Aug 1	

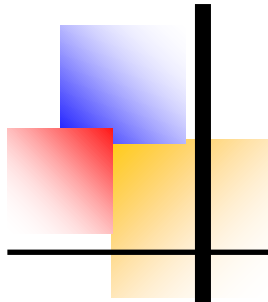


8. SHABAN - 1429 A.H.

In Shaban 439 A.H./February 1048 A.D., al-Mu'ayyad fi'l-Din al-Shirazi, an outstanding Ismaili scholar, was granted an audience with Imam al-Mustansir bi'llah in Cairo, Egypt. During the 5th/11th century, he spent most of his life serving the Caliph-Imam Mustansir billah (r. 427-487/1036-1094) as a *dai* eventually attaining the highest rank of chief *dai* in the Fatimid *darwa*. He authored 800 lectures for delivery to the assembly gathered at the Fatimid palace every Thursdays, and 60 qasidas in praise of Caliph-Imams al-Zahir and al-Mustansir bi'llah.

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Yawm Al-Ahad (Day One) Sun	Yawm Al-Ithnain (day Two) Mon	Yawm Al-Thaltha (Day Three) Tue	Yawm Al-Arba'a (Day Four) Wed	Yawm Al-Khamis (Day Five) Thu	Yawm Al-Jum'a (Day of Gathering) Fri	Yawm Al-Sabt (Day of Rest) Sat
						 1 Chandraat Aug 2, 2008
2 Aug 3	3 Aug 4	4 Aug 5	5 Aug 6	6 Aug 7	7 Aug 8	8 Aug 9
9 Aug 10	10 Aug 11	11 Aug 12	12 Aug 13	13 Aug 14	14 Aug 15	15 Aug 16
16 Aug 17	17 Aug 18	18 Aug 19	19 Aug 20	20 Aug 21	21 Aug 22	22 Aug 23
23/30 Aug 24/31	24 Aug 25	25 Aug 26	26 Aug 27	27 Aug 28	28 Aug 29	29 Aug 30



9. RAMADAN - 1429 A.H.

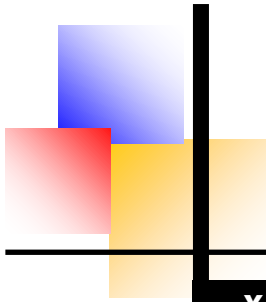
The “Night of Power” (*Laylat al-Qadr*) is commonly regarded as the night on which the revelation of the Holy Qur’an was delivered to the Prophet. Leaving the busy streets of Mecca, Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) often went to a cave on Mount Hira to contemplate. One day, he had a profound experience that included a vision and a voice. The message delivered to him was:

“Recite! In the name of your Lord who has created a human being from a clot of blood. Recite! For your Lord is generous, teaching by the pen, teaching humanity what it does not yet know” (Sura 96)

This event is believed to be the first revelation and marks the beginning of the process, resulting in the collected scripture, the Holy Qur’an, twenty two years later.

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Yawm Al-Ahad (Day One) Sun	Yawm Al-Ithnain (Day Two) Mon	Yawm Al-Thalthā (Day Three) Tue	Yawm Al-Arba’a (Day Four) Wed	Yawm Al-Khamis (Day Five) Thu	Yawm Al-Jum’a (Day of Gathering) Fri	Yawm Al-Sabt (Day of Rest) Sat
	1 Chandraat Sep 1, 2008	2 Sep 2	3 Sep 3	4 Sep 4	5 Sep 5	6 Sep 6
7 Sep 7	8 Sep 8	9 Sep 9	10 Sep 10	11 Sep 11	12 Sep 12	13 Sep 13
14 Sep 14	15 Sep 15	16 Sep 16	17 Sep 17	18 Sep 18	19 Sep 19	20 Sep 20
21 Sep 21	22 Sep 22	23 Laylat al-qadr Sep 23	24 Sep 24	25 Sep 25	26 Sep 26	27 Sep 27
28 Sep 28	29 Sep 29					

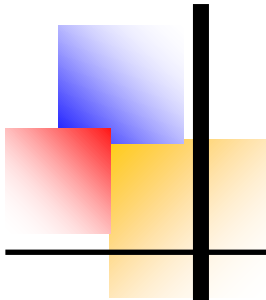


10. SHAWWAL - 1429 A.H.

Imam Rukn al-Din Khurshah surrendered Alamut to the Mongols in Shawwal 654 A.H./December 1256 A.D. This marked the end of the Nizari Ismaili state of Persia that had been founded over 160 years earlier. The first five centuries after the fall of Alamut comprise the most obscure phase in Nizari history. For at least two centuries, the Nizaris did not have direct access to the Imams, who were living discreetly in various parts of Persia. In order to avoid persecution, the Nizaris sought refuge under the mantle of Sufism. The Nizaris had, since the time of Hasan-i Sabbah, adopted Persian in preference to Arabic as their religious language. This commonality of language as well as the esoteric nature of the Ismaili *tariqa* facilitated the Ismaili-Sufi relationship.

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Yawm Al-Ahad (Day one) Sun	Yawm Al-Ithnain (Day Two) Mon	Yawm Al-Thaltha (Day Three) Tue	Yawm Al-Arba'a (Day Four) Wed	Yawm Al-Khamis (Day Five) Thu	Yawm Al-Jum'a (Day of Gathering) Fri	Yawm Al-Sabt (Day of Rest) Sat
		1 Chandraat Sep 30, 2008	2 Eid al-Fitr Oct 1	3 Oct 2	4 Oct 3	5 Oct 4
6 Oct 5	7 Oct 6	8 Oct 7	9 Oct 8	10 Oct 9	11 Oct 10	12 Oct 11
13 Oct 12	14 Oct 13	15 Oct 14	16 Oct 15	17 Oct 16	18 Oct 17	19 Oct 18
20 Oct 19	21 Oct 20	22 Oct 21	23 Oct 22	24 Oct 23	25 Oct 24	26 Oct 25
27 Oct 26	28 Oct 27	29 Oct 28	30 Oct 29			



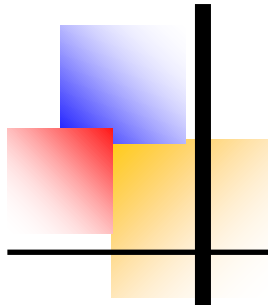
11. DHUL-QADAH - 1429 A.H.

The castle of Alamut was surrendered to the Mongols at the end of Dhu'l-Qa'da 654 A.H./December 1256 A.D.

In 483/1090, the Persian Ismailis under the leadership of Hasan-i Sabbah acquired the castle of Alamut, situated in a remote and mountainous area of northern Iran. Over the next 150 years, the Ismailis acquired more than 200 fortresses in Persia (Iran) and Syria with settlements in surrounding towns and villages, thus establishing their own autonomous states in these regions.

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Yawm Al-Ahad (Day One)	Yawm Al-Ithnain (Day Two)	Yawm Al-Thaltha (Day Three)	Yawm Al-Arba'a (Day Four)	Yawm Al-Khamis (Day Five)	Yawm Al-Jum'a (Day of Gathering) Fri	Yawm Al-Sabt (Day of Rest) Sat
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu		
				1 Chandraat Oct 30, 2008	2 Oct 31	3 Nov 1
4 Nov 2	5 Nov 3	6 Nov 4	7 Nov 5	8 Nov 6	9 Nov 7	10 Nov 8
11 Nov 9	12 Nov 10	13 Nov 11	14 Nov 12	15 Nov 13	16 Nov 14	17 Nov 15
18 Nov 16	19 Nov 17	20 Nov 18	21 Nov 19	22 Nov 20	23 Nov 21	24 Nov 22
25 Nov 23	26 Nov 24	27 Nov 25	28 Nov 26	29 Nov 27		



12. DHUL-HIJJAH - 1429 A.H.

On 18 Dhu'l-Hijja 10 A.H./16 March 643 A.D., when returning from his pilgrimage, Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) stopped at Ghadir Khumm, between Mecca and Medina, to make an announcement to the pilgrims who had accompanied him. Taking Ali by the hand, he uttered the famous sentence *man kuntu mawlahu fa-Ali mawlahu* (He of whom I am the patron, Ali is also the patron), which, according to the Shi'a, made Ali his successor. The Shi'a believe that the Prophet had received the designation, nominating Ali as the Imam of the Muslims after his own death, through divine revelation. This event continues to be celebrated as one of the most important Shi'a festivals.

Farhad Daftary, *The Ismailis Their history and doctrines* (Cambridge University Press, 1990)

Yawm Al-Ahad (Day One)	Yawm Al-Ithnain (Day Two)	Yawm Al-Thaltha (Day Three)	Yawm Al-Arba'a (Day Four)	Yawm Al-Khamis (Day Five)	Yawm Al-Jum'a (Day of Gathering) Fri	Yawm Al-Sabt (Day of Rest) Sat
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu		
					1 Chandraat Nov 28, 2008	2 Nov 29
3 Nov 30	4 Dec 1	5 Dec 2	6 Dec 3	7 Dec 4	8 Dec 5	9 Dec 6
10 Dec 7	11 Eid al-Adha Dec 8	12 Dec 9	13 Dec 10	14 Dec 11	15 Dec 12	16 Hazar Imam's 72 nd Birthday Dec 13
17 Dec 14	18 Eid-e-Ghadir Dec 15	19 Dec 16	20 Dec 17	21 Dec 18	22 Dec 19	23 Dec 20
24 Dec 21	25 Dec 22	26 Dec 23	27 Dec 24	28 Dec 25	29 Dec 26	30 Dec 27