

Unexpected code decoding on New Year's Day

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Today, most countries around the world welcome the new year on January 1 . However, not many people know the history of New Year's Day. According to historical records, the history of New Year's Day originates from the ancient Roman calendar system. The Roman calendar was created by Romulus (founder of Rome, about 753 BC) based on the lunar system used by the Greeks.

This calendar is called **the Romulus calendar** , which consists of 10 months, starting from the date of the spring equinox (vernal equinox - March 21). The second Roman king, Numa Pompilius (715-673 BC), improved Romulus to **the Numa calendar** of 12 months. A normal year of the Numa calendar is 355 days and in the year **of mens intercalaris** (leap month) there are 385 days.



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In the Roman Republic (about 450 BC), the Numa calendar was revised to the **Roman Republic** calendar. According to this calendar, two years with Mercedonius months will include 377 and 378 days, the remaining two years have 355 days. Although it is more accurate than previous calendars, the Roman Republic calendar is still very complicated, often misdiagnosed for various reasons.

Based on this calendar, Rome was the first country to choose January 1 to start the new year from 153 BC. However, this is less respected due to cultural and political practices in different parts of Rome. By the time of

the emperor Julius Caesar (100-44 BC) this calendar system was fundamentally improved into **the Julius calendar** , laying the foundation for today's Calendar.

Julius Caesar's new calendar is quite uniformly applied throughout the Roman Empire, keeping January 1 as the first day of the year. In memory of him, the Senate used his birthday month (July) to rename the July month from the old name, Quintilis month. In the grandchildren of King Caesar, Emperor Augustus also had a similar honor.



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Accordingly, the August name was changed from the month of **Sextilis** to August, because he had a wrong correction in the calculation of the leap year. The Julius calendar had no major modifications until 1582 when Pope Gregory XII took office, he incorporated the modern method of calculating the Calendar for division in May. The Pope revised and confirmed the New Year's day as January 1, despite all protests from Christian believers.

Catholic countries receive the earliest New Year, then go to **Protestant countries** . Germany accepted New Year's Day from 1700, then England (1752) and Sweden (1753). Eastern countries influence many religions such as Hindus, Taoism, Buddhism, Islam but also use Christian-like calendars in turn. Japan accepted the New Year's calendar in 1873 and China in 1912.



In Vietnam, the Lunar New Year is applied from the French colonial period . Eastern Orthodox churches received the New Year's Eve later, around the 1920s. Russia accepted this date twice, the first time in 1918 and the second in 1924.

In Vietnam, the Lunar New Year has been applied since the French colonial period , when the Western calendar began to be used instead of the traditional Lunar Calendar. The offices at that time were off on these days to celebrate the New Year festival. Today, the Lunar New Year has been Vietnameseized and become a traditional holiday of the whole people .

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