

Here are all the texts available inside the Maya 3D, an application for iPhone & iPod Touch about the Maya Calendars.

For the full press kit, please access:

<http://www.maya3d.mobi/press/>

Maya 3D public release:

<http://www.maya3d.mobi/>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vpcDCXahuVM>

Developed in Brazil by Studio Avante:

<http://www.studioavante.com/>

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// THE MAYA CALENDARS

The Maya civilization sprung over pre-Colombian Mesoamerica, mainly over what is now Mexico and Guatemala, until around 900 AD. Their concept of time was very elaborate, so they developed a collection of distinct calendars, all synchronized and interlocked, used since around the 6th century BC. Its roots can be extended to the Zapotec and Olmec civilizations, and later influenced the Mixtec and Aztec calendars.

The Maya numeral system was vigesimal (base-20, numbers varying from 0 to 19), different from our decimal system (base-10, units varying from 0 to 9). They were the first civilization to use the concept of Zero, represented by a turtle shell. It's easy to understand Maya numerals if you think about them as a representation of our hands and feet, which together sum 20 digits. One finger is represented as a dot, and one full hand or foot (5 fingers) is represented as a line. Combining those symbols you can write any number from 0 to 20.

In their everyday life, the Maya used mainly the Tzolkin and Haab calendars. The Tzolkin has two interlocking cycles of 13 (the Trecena) and 20 days (the Veintena), forming a full cycle of 260 days. The Haab has a cycle of 365 days. The combination of them makes a longer cycle of 18,980-day or 52-Haab-year cycle, when both calendars would intersect again, called the Calendar Round.

What you see on the 3D view is the interlocking of the Tzolkin 13-day and 20-day cycles, the Haab 365-day cycle, plus a smaller 9-day cycle of the Lords of the Night, something like our weekdays. If you touch and spin one gear all

other gears of time will move with it.

Neither the Tzolkin nor the Haab system numbered the years. Their 52-year cycle was close to the life expectancy at the time, and enough for civil and religious activities. The Mayas used the Long Count Calendar to measure dates over periods longer than 52 years spanning over 60 million years.

The Long Count Calendar counts the Mayan eras (Baktuns) of approximately 394 years. Each Baktun passage is considered a time of big changes. The current Baktun will end on December 21, 2012.

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// THE TZOLKIN CALENDAR

The Tzolkin, or Cholq'ij, is the Maya 260-day sacred calendar. Meaning "count of days", the word was coined based on Yukatek Maya, but the actual name used by ancient Maya remains unknown. This 260-day period was and is used for precise cycles of Maize cultivation, and represents the average human gestation cycle.

Each unique day used to determine the time of religious and ceremonial events and for divination, as each day has a Patron Spirit who influences events. The mayan shaman-priests used to read the Tzolkin to determine the answers to questions involving health, wealth and family. The Sacred Calendar is also used to set the most auspicious dates for households, lineage, and community rituals. Days are also classified more generally as a good or bad day.

When a child is born, the day keeper interprets the Tzolkin cycle to identify the baby's character, personalities and destinies associated with each of the 20 Maya Signs of the sacred Tzolkin calendar. A daily analysis can be seen on the Oracle screen.

The Tzolkin is composed of two smaller cycles of 13 numbers (the Trecena) and 20 days (the Veintena) to produce 260 unique days. Each successive day is numbered from 1 up to 13 and given a name in sequence from a list of 20 days names. All the 260 possible combination of numbers and day names repeat sequentially.

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// THE HAAB CALENDAR

The Haab is the 365-day Maya Solar Calendar that approximates closely to the sun tropical year of 365.2422 days. The Mayas were aware of this difference, but there is no evidence that they compensate this gap, like we do using leap days. Because of this, the Haab was inaccurate for keeping track of the seasons.

The Haab comprises 18 Winals (or months) of 20 days each, plus one extra month of 5 "nameless days", called Wayeb, believed to be dangerous times, when portals between the mortal realm and the Underworld dissolve. No boundaries prevented the ill-intending deities from causing disasters. To avoid the manifestation of evil spirits, the Maya had customs and rituals they practiced during Wayeb.

The names of the Haab months are known today by their corresponding names in colonial-era Yukatek Maya, as transcribed in the 16th century from Diego de Landa. Each day in the Haab Calendar was identified by a day number in the month followed by the name of the month. Each month starts at day Zero and ends at day 19.

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// THE LONG COUNT CALENDAR

For long periods of time, the Mayas used a calendar based on the number of days elapsed since a mythological starting point, known as the Long Count Calendar. By its linear nature, the Long Count was capable of being extended to refer to any date far in the future or in the past. On the Maya inscriptions and texts, the Long Count date is always present with the Sacred and Solar calendar dates, providing the actual date of an event.

The Maya name for a day was Kin. 20 Kins make one Winal. 18 Winals make one Tun. Twenty Tuns make one Katun. Twenty Katuns make a Baktun. All the Long Count units are base-20 (units range from 0 to 19), except for the Tun, which is base-18.

A Long Count date is described using all five cycles, from the longest to the shortest, divided by a point

There are also four rarely-used higher-order cycles: Piktun, Kalabtun, Kinchiltun, and Alautun. It is a matter of dispute whether the Piktun occurs after 13 or after 20 Baktuns. On this App it is assumed that a Piktun is composed of 20 Baktuns, following influential mayanist Sir J. Eric Thompson.

But how can a Maya date link with the Gregorian calendar? This is the infamous Correlation Problem. After extensive studies, linking astronomical events recorded by the Maya with modern astronomical calculations, the most commonly accepted correlation is the one proposed by Sir J. Eric S. Thompson. His correlation places 0.0.0.0.0 (4 Ajaw, 8 Kumk'u) on August 11, 3114 BC, or Julian day 584,283.

This App is limited to dates in the current Piktun, from August 11, 3113 BC to October 12, 4772.

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// ABOUT 2012

The Popol Vuh, a book compiling the Maya "story of creation", describes the first three creations that the gods failed in making and the creation of the successful fourth world where man was placed. So we live now in the fourth creation, each creation being comprised of 13 Baktuns. The current creation began at 0.0.0.0.0 (August 11, 3114 BC) and will end with the 13th Baktun on 13.0.0.0.0 (December 21, 2012).

There is no record or knowledge of what the Mayas were expecting to happen in 2012. The only known inscription relating to that specific date in the future, from Monument 6 at Tortuguero, is too worn to be correctly translated. They just stated this is the end of the current creation and the beginning of the next one. There is no written evidence of catastrophes, war, pest or apocalyptic destruction. The apocalypse as we know it is a creation from another culture. A new era will start, however, it doesn't mean that everything created in this era will come to an end.

Apart from that, the ancient Mayas believed that each passage of a Baktun is a time of great change. Every Baktun passage was indeed marked by some big change for the Maya civilization, maybe they were expecting that their culture would rise again. And their culture is coming back. Actually, it is literally in your hands right now. The survival of their culture long forgotten and presumably destroyed.

Other theorists say that around 2012 the whole solar system will enter on a region of our galaxy bathed by a specific kind of energy that will bring a consciousness or paradigm shift to the human race. It is like we were on the dark side of the galaxy, and now we are entering the bright side. Just as the planets circle around the sun, the sun circles around the center of our galaxy, bringing our planet together. Maybe the Mayas were aware of this great cycle.

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// THE MAYA DAY GLYPH

The Maya language is written with glyphs that can be read from left to right and top to bottom, in paired columns. Because of this disposition, glyphs tend to be somewhat squared. Glyphs can be logograms (representing whole words), syllablegrams (representing syllables, sounds), or a combination. There is no right or wrong way of writing one specific glyph. Maya scribes had a certain liberty when writing. This liberty has been applied here also.

The majority of Maya inscription texts begin with the date in which the event occurred, and can include both calendar and astronomic information. The initial Series comprises 7 glyphs, including the Long Count and Tzolkin dates. After that comes the Supplementary Series, with the current "Night Lord", a never-ending cycle of 9 days, always in synch with the Haab, and the

mysterious "Z-Y" glyph, a cycle of 7 days. Then it is included in the Lunar Series, a series of 4 glyphs which provides information on the lunar phase and position. The last is the Haab date.

The Save button will take a screenshot of the current screen and save it to your iPhone/iPod Saved Photos library.

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// THE MAYA DAY ORACLE

The Maya also used the Tzolkin for Divination. They believed that each day of the Tzolkin had a character that influenced events. Their shaman-priest used to read the Tzolkin to predict the future. When a child was born, the day keeper would interpret the Tzolkin cycle to predict the baby's destiny. Sometimes the name of the day were given to the child.

The Oracle screen displays a prediction for the current day based on the Tzolkin, and other information about the day. The number of the day, from 1 to 13, indicates how strong the influence of the predictions are for that day. Lower numbers mean that that the predictions are weak and higher numbers mean they are strong.

The first day of year in the Haab calendar was also interpreted to know how the year would be. Based on this, the Mayas could know which gods to please, even offering human sacrifices. Between the Mayas, human sacrifices were an honor for few, unlike the Aztecs, who sacrificed hundreds of people.

The Fullscreen mode will give you more room to read the oracle and bring a Save button, to take a screenshot of the current screen and save it to your iPhone/iPod Saved Photos library.

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// THE DREAMSPELL CALENDAR

The Dreamspell calendar is a modern interpretation of the Maya Tzolkin Calendar interconnected with a new one called the 13-Moon Calendar, derived from the Maya Haab. It is sometimes mistakenly identified as an authentic interpretation or extension of the original Maya calendar, although it is in fact a new creation, inspired by elements combined from a number of different mystical sources. The information on this App are based on the classic Maia calendar, not the Dreamspell calendar.

The Dreamspell calendar was created by American author Jose Arguelles, Ph.D. in Art History and Aesthetics from the University of Chicago, and first described in his book "The Mayan Factor: Path Beyond Technology". It is a

knowledge derived from study, contemplation and revelation. The source of the study was research undertaken by Tony Shearer, a Native American who decoded the prophecy of Quetzalcoatl, that the Thirteen Heavens and Nine Hells the Earth would pass through, started when Cortez first made contact with Aztec ruler Montecuzuma, was to be concluded on August 16-17 1987. Dr. Arguelles concentrated his attention on the Tzolkin, and in 1976, connected the Tzolkin with the Haab as a daily count, synchronized on July 26, and began living the Mayan calendar.

Between 1987 and 1997 was the Ten-Year Quetzalcoatl Project, when the knowledge of the mathematics of the calendar and the prophecy cycle of Pacal Votan, AD 603-683, former ruler of the great Maya city of Palenque, became fully understood by Dr. Arguelles. He discovered that the mathematics of the Mayas was actually the mathematics of the fourth dimension and shed light on a crucial error in modern science: the mathematics of space cannot be used to measure time; only the mathematics of time can fulfill this goal, which led to the decisive discovery of the Law of Time. The Law Time defines the artificial timing frequency as 12:60, (twelve-month calendar, 60-minute hour) and the natural timing frequency as 13:20 (thirteen tones, 20 solar frequencies). From the dedication of Pacal's tomb, AD 692, to its discovery, AD 1952, was 1260 years; and to the end of the Baktun count, 2012, 1320 years later.

By means of this, it can be demonstrated that the present civilization is not coordinated by the universal frequency of synchronization, but by an artificial timing frequency which is a major factor contributing to the present global crisis. Rooted in an irregular 12-month calendar and a mechanistic 60-second/60-minute timing program, this artificial timing frequency (12:60) drives the human species ever farther from the natural order with alienating effects on human consciousness. In this analysis, the evolution of the human species is dependent on a return to the natural timing frequency.

For this reason the primary social application of the Law of Time is the Thirteen Moon/28-day calendar. By making the Thirteen Moon/28-day cycle the harmonic (13:20) standard of everyday time measurement, replacing the irregular twelve-month global standard, the Law of Time establishes a new foundation for the reformulation of the human mind and its systems of knowing.

This is the purpose of the Calendar Change, replacing the Gregorian with the Thirteen Moon calendar.

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// THE GREGORIAN CALENDAR

The Gregorian Calendar is our current civil January-to-December Calendar, introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, starting at year 1, considered to be the traditional incarnation of Jesus. Years prior to this are called "Before Christ" (BC) and years after this date are called "Anno Domini" (AD). Centuries (100 consecutive years) also are numbered from 1, so since there is no year Zero or century Zero, the first century ended in 100 AD and the second century started in 101 AD.

The calendar in use until 1582 was the Julian Calendar, whose average year length differed from the true astronomical year length, accumulating to one day every 131 years. Pope Gregory XIII accepted a proposal by Jesuit Christopher Clavius (1537-1612) and issued the papal bull *Inter Gravissimas*, establishing the Gregorian Calendar Reform on February 24, 1582. The reform imposed the following corrections:

- * New rules for determining the date of Easter.
- * The Leap Year rule was changed to sync the calendar with equinoxes and solstices. So years divisible by 4 are leap years, but years divisible by 100 would be leap years only if they were divisible by 400 as well.
- * The extra day of leap years were moved from February 25 to February 29.
- * Ten days were omitted without affecting the weekday cycle, so the day after Thursday, October 4, 1582 would be Friday, October 15, 1582.

All Gregorian dates on this App prior to October 15, 1582 are proleptic, obtained by the extending the calendar backwards from the time of its adoption, the so called Gregorian Proleptic calendar.

This App uses the Astronomical Year Numbering, for purpose of date calculations. The basic difference is the presence of year Zero, corresponding to 1 BC, the first century ending at year 99 and the second century starting at year 100. Years and centuries before year Zero are negative.

2009 AD = year 2009

2008 AD = year 2008

...

1 AD = year 1

1 BC = year 0

2 BC = year -1

...

3114 BC = year -3113

This App is limited to dates between August 11, -3113 to October 12, 4772, the current Maya PiKtun (Long Count).

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// THE JULIAN DAY NUMBER

The Julian Day is the interval of time in days and fractions of a day, since January 1, 4713 BC Greenwich noon, Julian Proleptic Calendar, or November 24, 4712 BC, Gregorian Proleptic Calendar.

The initial date is the beginning of the Julian Period, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1583, which is the multiple of three calendar cycles used with the Julian Calendar: 15 (indiction cycle) × 19 (Metonic cycle) × 28 (solar cycle) = 7980 years. Scaliger chose the last time when all three cycles were in their first year together because it pre-dated all historical dates.

In other words, the Julian Day is a very simple calendar representing the number of elapsed days since the beginning of known history. It allows the time between any two dates in history to be computed by simple subtraction and sync dates from different calendars.

Apart from the choice of the zero point and name, the Julian Day is not related to the Julian Calendar.

This App is limited to dates between 584,283 JD to 3,464,282 JD, the current Maya PiKtun (Long Count).

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// BASIC OPERATION

Maya 3D displays various information for the current day, in multiple calendars. The app starts at the current day and time of your iPhone/iPod.

The 3D view displays the current calendar as a clock. Each different cycle is one gear in the clock. If you touch a gear, you can see the name of the cycle and drag it forward or backward in time. The figures at the point where the gears intersect displays each cycle's current day. You can zoom in and out by using two fingers, approaching or distancing them.

The Timer button shows the status of the internal timer/clock by its icon. Tapping on it will display the Timer screen, where you can set the current speed of the timer. By setting a higher speed, you can see how the 3D clock works as time flows.

To select a specific date, use the Explorer screen, where you can see the current date in all calendars. Use the Search buttons to pick new dates.

The Fullscreen button, when available, will give you more room to view the current screen. The Screenshot button, when available, will save a screenshot of the current screen and save it to your iPhone/iPod Saved Photos library.

Question marks access information about a Calendar.

Still in the Explorer screen, there is the use Settings button for system configuration and the Datebook Add button, to save the current date in the Datebook.

The Datebook is where you can keep a record of commonly used dates, like birthdays, and historical events related to the Maya Calendars. Use the Delete button to delete a date and the Edit button to edit a date's description.