The Mayan calendar is based on a cycle of 260 days.

The Egyptian solar calendar consists of 365 days in a year.

The Mayans used a Long Count calendar to track historical events.

The Egyptian calendar divided the year into 12 months of 30 days.

The Mayan calendar includes a ritual cycle called the Tzolk’in.

The Egyptian calendar added 5 extra days at the end of the year.

The Mayan calendar featured a 52-year cycle called a Calendar Round.

The Egyptians based their calendar on the annual flooding of the Nile.

The Mayans had a separate solar calendar called the Haab’.

The Egyptian civil calendar was one of the earliest known.

The Mayan Long Count starts from a mythological creation date.

The Egyptian calendar was eventually synchronized with the Julian calendar.

The Mayans believed the end of a cycle marked renewal, not apocalypse.

The Egyptian calendar was originally tied to the heliacal rising of Sirius.

The Mayan calendar used glyphs to represent days and periods.

The Egyptians were among the first to use a solar-based calendar.

The Mayans predicted solar and lunar eclipses using their calendars.

The Egyptian calendar had a system of three seasons, each with four months.

The Mayan Tzolk’in calendar was used for divination and rituals.

The Egyptian solar calendar influenced later Roman calendar reforms.

The Mayans tracked Venus’s movements with their calendars.

The Egyptian calendar included holidays based on agricultural events.

The Mayan Calendar Round combined the Tzolk’in and Haab’ cycles.

The Egyptian civil calendar was used for state administration.

The Mayan Long Count helped track historical eras over millennia.

The Egyptian solar year was slightly shorter than the actual solar year.

The Mayans believed each day in the Tzolk’in had its own spiritual significance.

The Egyptian calendar had no leap year, leading to calendar drift.

The Mayan calendar was one of the most complex systems in the ancient world.

The Egyptian civil calendar was adopted by the Ptolemaic rulers of Egypt.

The Mayan Haab’ calendar is a solar calendar with 365 days.

The Egyptian calendar is one of the oldest known, dating back to 3000 BCE.

The Mayan calendar reset after 13 baktuns, approximately 5,125 years.

The Egyptians used their calendar for religious festivals.

The Mayan calendar is still used by some indigenous groups in Central America.

The Egyptian calendar influenced the development of the Julian and Gregorian calendars.

The Mayan calendar was carved into stone monuments called stelae.

The Egyptian calendar was based on the sun, rather than the moon.

The Mayan Long Count calendar consists of periods such as baktun and katun.

The Egyptian solar calendar tracked the agricultural cycle along the Nile.

The Mayan Calendar Round repeated every 52 years.

The Egyptian calendar began with the first appearance of Sirius each year.

The Mayan Tzolk’in was made up of 20 periods of 13 days each.

The Egyptian calendar did not account for leap years until later reforms.

The Mayan calendar was tied to important religious ceremonies.

The Egyptian solar calendar was used to mark key agricultural periods.

The Mayan calendar’s Long Count allowed them to predict far into the future.

The Egyptian calendar had months named after gods and natural phenomena.

The Mayans used their calendar to record important dates on monuments.

The Egyptian calendar included a festival period during the five extra days.

The Mayan Tzolk’in cycle repeated every 260 days.

The Egyptian calendar required reform due to its drift from the solar year.

The Mayan calendar includes smaller cycles like the uinal, a period of 20 days.

The Egyptian calendar was used by priests to predict the seasons.

The Mayans believed their calendar cycles reflected cosmic order.

The Egyptian calendar did not have a system for adjusting for leap years until later.

The Mayan Haab’ cycle was closely tied to the agricultural year.

The Egyptian calendar eventually influenced the creation of the Coptic calendar.

The Mayan calendar was integrated into their religious and agricultural life.

The Egyptian solar calendar was aligned with the seasons for farming.

The Mayan calendar tracked the movements of celestial bodies like the moon and Venus.

The Egyptian calendar's five extra days were considered unlucky.

The Mayan Long Count helped track the passage of historical time.

The Egyptian calendar remained in use for centuries, even after Roman influence.

The Mayan calendar includes a baktun, which is roughly 394 years long.

The Egyptian calendar was essential for coordinating the planting and harvest seasons.

The Mayan calendar was precise in tracking lunar cycles and eclipses.

The Egyptian calendar drifted by one day every four years due to the lack of leap years.

The Mayan calendar was a crucial tool in their astronomical observations.

The Egyptian calendar was revised multiple times to better align with the solar year.