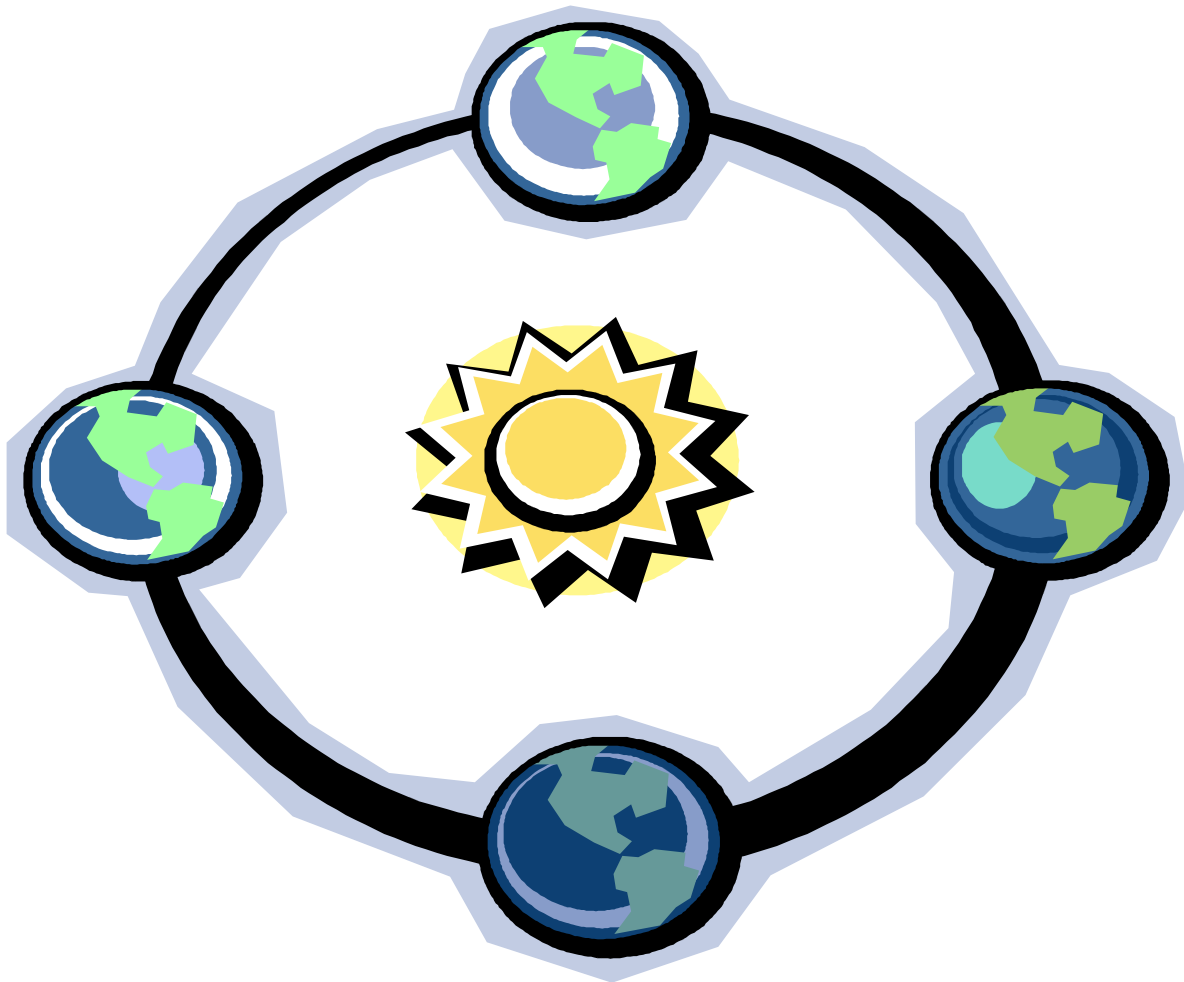


Sabbath “Day” Starts & Ends When?

Noon ?

Sunrise ?

Sunset ?



**Dawn ?
Dusk ?**

Midnight ?

by Everett L.

Anderson 2010

Deep Convictions

Isaiah 8:20 **“To the law (Torah, first 5 books of the Bible) and to the testimony! (The rest of the Bible)
If they do not speak according to this word, it is because there is no light (no truth) in them.”**

If we do not follow the Bible and Bible only, and give you a complete answer from the Bible, we are untuthful.

1 Cor. 13: If I do not have Love for every human on this planet, I have nothing.

Mark 7:6 Christ said: “These people honour me with their lips, but their hearts are far from me.
7 They worship me **in vain**; their teachings are doctrines the commandments of men.

8 “You have let go of the commands of Yah and are holding on to human traditions.”

9 And he continued, “You have a fine way of setting aside the commands of Yah in order to observe your own traditions!”

John 14:15 “If you love Me, keep My commandments.”

1 Thes. 5:21 Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.

No Excuse for Wilful Blindness

God does hold us accountable for everything that is in His Word. He has given us ample information throughout the Bible. Every one of us has access to a Bible. Therefore, we are without excuse.

Lev 5:17 “If a person sins, and commits any of these things which are forbidden to be done by the commandments, **though he does not know it, yet he is guilty** and shall bear his iniquity.”

Hos 4:6 “**My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge**: because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will also reject thee, that thou shalt be no priest to me: seeing thou hast forgotten the law of thy God, I will also forget thy children.”

Mix a Little Lie with Mostly Truth

Satan knows that the only way to get the majority to believe a lie is to mix a little lie with mostly truth. We need to realize that the best deception is to deceive the deceived, into a deception, that the deceived never realizes that they are deceived. “Convictions are more dangerous enemies of truth than lies.” - Lutheran turned atheist Friedrich Nietzsche.

Personal Convictions

Full Surrender

2 Cor. 10:3 I will take captive every thought and make it obedient to Christ.

Phil. 2:5 My attitude should be as that of Christ.
¹⁴ I will do everything without complaining or arguing,
¹⁵ so that I may become blameless and pure, a child of Yah without fault.

Phil. 4:4 I will rejoice in Yah always.⁵ I will let my gentleness be evident to all.
⁶ I will not worry about anything, but in every situation, by prayer and petition, with thanksgiving, present my requests to Yah. ⁷ And the peace of Yah, which transcends all understanding, will guard my hearts and my mind in Christ.

Do Not Add, Do Not Take Away

Deut. 4:1 “Now, Israel, hear the decrees and laws I am about to teach you. Follow them so that you may live (Not lose eternal life)
² **Do not add** to what I command you and **do not subtract** from it, but keep the commands of Yahuah your Elohim that I give you.”

Prov. 30:5 Every word of Yahuah is flawless; he is a shield to those who take refuge in him.
⁶ Do not add to his words, or he will rebuke you and prove you a liar.

Do Not Do as You See Fit

Deut. 12:1 “These are the decrees and laws you must be careful to follow in the land that Yahuah of your fathers is giving you to possess, all the days that you live on the earth. ...
³ Break down their altars, smash their sacred stones and burn their Asherah poles⁸⁴² (*sacred trees or poles set up near an altar, today we have Christmas Trees*) in the fire; cut down the idols of their gods and wipe out their names from those places.
⁴ **You must not worship Yahuah your Elohim in their way.**
⁸ You are not to do as we do here today, **everyone doing as they see fit**,
³¹ You must not worship Yahuah your Elohim in their way, because in worshipping their gods, they do all kinds of detestable things the Yahuah hates.
³² See that you **do all I command you**; do not add to it or take away from it.”

Table of Contents:

Page	5	Introduction Yah’s Last Call
	8	Day at Creation? Gen. 1:1-5
	9	Light Started Time on Earth
	10	Light and Darkness Defined
	11	Evening and Morning Defined
	13	Night Starts When
	13	Day always precedes Night
	14	Sabbath or Sabbath Day
	14	Permanence of Yah’s Covenant of Day and Night
	15	New Earth,
	15	Evening to Evening
	16	Day of Atonement; Lev. 23
	17	Dawn Chart
	18	Summary
	19	Confirmation Texts; Passover & The Death Angel Exo. 12:1; Lev. 23:4
	20	Manna From Heaven; Exo. 16:21; Num. 11:32
	20	Holy Night or Holy Day; Luke 2:8
	21	Day Begins at Dawn; 20 Texts
	23	Yesternight, This Night & Tomorrow Gen. 19:33, Exo 32:5; Sam 19:11
	24	When did the “Day” start in Christ’ time? Matt. 27:45; John 19:18; Matt. 28:1; Luke 23:52; John 6:16
	26	Difficult Bible Texts; Exo. 12:18; Matt. 28:1; Luke 24:1; John 20:1; Neh. 13:19; Col 2:16

- 28 Mark 16:1-9 ~ Another Look
- 29 Second Definition of “risen”
- 32 Jerusalem Closed the City Gates at Sunset; Neh 13:19, Col 2:16
- 33 Nehemiah Chart
- 34 **Origin of Sunset to Sunset**
- 34 More Historical Evidence
- 35 Questions on Day and Night, by Elesha Yisrael
- 37 Is this a Salvational Issue?

Introduction

Yah’s Last Call, an Eternal Life Message

Do you love Christ? Do you **really love** Him more than anyone or thing else?

Matt. 10:37 “Anyone who loves their father or mother more than me is not worthy of me; anyone who loves their son or daughter more than me is not worthy of me.” *(or their church)*

John 14:15 “If you love me, keep my commandments. ...

²⁴ He who does not love Me does not keep My words.”

Eze.20:11 “I gave them my decrees and made known to them my laws, by which the person who obeys them will live. ¹² Also I gave them my Sabbaths ⁷⁶⁷⁶ *(plural, weekly & annual Sabbaths)* as a sign ²²⁶ *(a distinguishing mark)* between us, so they would know that I Yahuah made them holy. ... ²⁰ Keep my Sabbaths holy, that they may be a sign *(a distinguishing mark)* between us.”

1 Cor. 10:31 What ever you do, do it all for the glory of Yah.

Matt. 11:30 “For my yoke is easy and my burden is light. Following Him and His Truth sets you free.”

1 Thes. 5:21 Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.

Sunset to Sunset or Dawn to Dusk

This topic will play an important part in Yah's final call for people to come out of Babylon.

Rev. 18:1 "Fallen! Fallen is Babylon the Great!"

Rev. 18:4 "Come out of her, my people."

Revelation 18:4 is Yah's last call for people to come out of Babylon, which is, false worship.

What's false worship?

**"You worship Me in vain!
You follow rules taught by men!
You have let go of My commandments!
You are holding to the traditions of men!" Mark 7:7**

In vain, false worship are people who follow rules taught by men, holding to the traditions of men.

Breaking Yah's commandments, by omission or commission is definitely a salvational issue.

Which if you follow them, you let go of Christ' (Yahushuah) commandments and are holding to the traditions of men! Thus; you worship Christ in vain! Resulting in you losing eternal life!!!

Whatever law you follow, you pay **homage to that law maker.**

1. **"Weekly"** The majority are paying homage to the Roman Catholic Church by worshipping (in vain) on the First day, Sunday instead of seventh day, Sabbath (Saturday).
2. **"Annual"** Sabbath keepers are paying homage to the Roman Catholic Church by worshipping (in vain) by not keeping Yah's Holy Annual Holy days, sin of omission rather than commission.
3. **"Day"** Weekly Sabbath keepers and Annual Feast keepers are paying homage to the Jewish tradition by worshipping (in vain) by not keeping the Holy days as Yah directed in Genesis 1:5 & Genesis 2:3 to keep the "day" Holy but not the "night".

Jewish History Confirms

The Jewish Festivals: History & Observance (by Hayyim Schauss - Schocken 1938)

The Jews added the late Friday afternoon hours to the Sabbath (p.13)...

Every Church denomination has been infiltrated by the Roman Catholic Jesuits. Part of the Roman Catholic Jesuit Oath from Google web site.

I am dispensed with to assume any religion heretical for the propagation of the Mother Church's interest;

This means, every Church denomination; including SDA, Messianic, Church of God, Armstrong, etc. Some “Weekly” Sabbath keeping and some Sabbath keeping and “Annual” Feast keeping Church’s; but,

None are following Yah’s “Day” “Dawn to Dusk” commandments!!!

This is an Eternal Life Issue!!!!

Note: I have replaced the **pagan names** of “God”, “the Lord” and “Jesus” with the **true translation** of “Yahuah”, “Elohim” or “Yah” for short and “Yahushuah” our Christ.

We must be like the Bereans:

Acts 17:11 Now the Bereans (*the people reading this message*) were of more noble character than the Thessalonians, for they received the message with great eagerness and examined the scriptures everyday (*you are to*) to see if what Paul (*Religious Leaders*) said was true.

Satan Changes All Holy Times

Daniel 7:25	NKJV	shall intend to change times and law.
	YLT	it hopeth to change seasons and law.
	GW	plan to change the appointed times and laws.
	WYC	he can change the times for the feasts , and the laws.

We know that Satan has counterfeited everything that Yah said is good, what about the 24 hour time!

Everyone knows, including Sunday keeping Pastor’s that the weekly Holy Sabbath day was been changed from Saturday to Sunday, (the Seventh Day to the First Day of the week), the start of the New Year has been changed for Spring to January 1, and the Annual Holy Sabbath days have been changed to Christmas, Easter etc. All these time changes started as early as 325 AD by the Roman Catholic Church.

What about the start of the day, has it been counterfeited by Satan too?

I’ve been taught that the Sabbath day starts at Friday sunset and ends the following sunset but I’ve never had an in-depth Bible study on this subject; have you? Let’s do that right now.

Context is Extremely Important

Many people get off the topic by giving many definitions of the word “day” “evening” and “morning” e.g.:

Q. When will you be here?

A. Tuesday the 10th: during the day.

Context is on 10th day (24 hours period) during the day light hours, (light hours only) not during the night.

Q. When will you be here?

A. In the evening.

Context of “evening” can mean late in the day light hours or if in the winter it could mean in the dark. So the meaning of “evening” could be “light” or “darkness” depending on the context. To have sound doctrine we must **confirm the time frame** and stick to the topic. We must stick to the context of the Bible verse.

The topic is: When does a day begin? “Sunset, Midnight, 6pm, Sunrise or Dawn”

Psalm 113:3 “From the rising of the sun to its going down, Yahuah’s name is to be praised.”

Dawn

Dusk

This one verse should put an end of this debate but we will study on.

Day at Creation

When does the Holy Sabbath Day start and finish? To answer this question we must start at the beginning of the Bible not in the middle to have sound Biblical context, which will set the stage for proper interpretations in the rest of the Bible. We will go through each of the first 5 verses of the Bible in detail.

Gen. 1:1 In the beginning Elohim created the heaven and the earth. ²⁾ And **the earth was** without form and void and **darkness** was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of Elohim moved upon the face of the water. ³⁾ And Elohim said, ‘**Let there be light**’ and there was light. ⁴⁾ And Elohim saw the light that it was good and Elohim divided the light from the darkness. ⁵⁾ And **Elohim called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night**. And the evening and the morning were the first day.

Gen. 1:1 In the beginning Elohim created the heavens and the earth.

Yah created the heavens and the earth on the first day. This is confirmed in Exodus 20:11. This statement begins with what Yah started with on the first “day” prior to the details of each of the 6 days of creation; which starts in Gen. 1:3 and ends with the verse Gen 2:1 'Thus the heavens and the earth, and all the host of them, were finished'.

Exo. 20:11 “For in six days Yahuah made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that is in them, but he rested on the seventh day. Therefore Yahuah blessed the Sabbath day and made it holy.”

Gen. 2:3 Elohim blessed the seventh day and made it holy. *(He did not bless and make “night” holy.)*

Gen. 1:2 And the earth was without form and void and darkness was upon the face of the deep.
And the Spirit of Elohim moved upon the face of the water.

This speaks of the condition of the earth on day one prior to the details of creation week.

Genesis 1:1 and 2 is a totally different topic; which you can study in Creation’s Chronicles another time.

Light Started Time on Earth

Gen. 1:3 And Elohim said, ‘**Let there be light**’ and there was light.

Gen 1:3 to Gen 1:31 tells us specifically what Elohim created each day, in the daylight hours; He didn't do any creating in the dark. He created the light; then, **light started time!!!**

All time is measured by light.

Gen. 1:4 And Elohim saw the light that it was good and Elohim divided the light from the darkness.

You may say that darkness was prior to the light thus night comes first, but all darkness is not night. To have night you first must have light.

Time started with ‘**Let there be light**’; time cannot start with darkness, even though darkness was over the earth, Gen. 1:2, **without light you have no time**. If time started with night (sunset to sunset theory) then Christ (Yahushuah) would have been hung on the cross on the 18th hour instead of the 6th hour and died on the 21st hour instead of the 9th hour.

The sun and moon were not part of the 24 hour time system; only “light” and “darkness” were until the sun and moon were created on the fourth day!!!

Genesis 1:14 And Elohim said, ‘**Let there be lights in the vault of the sky to separate the day from the night, and let them (lights) serve as signs to mark sacred times, and days and years**’,¹⁵⁾ and let them

be lights in the vault of the sky to give light on the earth.” And it was so. ¹⁶⁾ And Elohim made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day³¹¹⁷, and the lesser light to rule the night ³⁹¹⁵: [he made] the stars also. ¹⁷⁾ And Elohim set them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth, ¹⁸⁾ and to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness: and Elohim saw that [it was] good. ¹⁹⁾ And the evening and the morning were the fourth day.

What did Yah give us to determine our days and our years, lights or darkness (nights)?

Lights; Genesis 1:14, not darkness (nights), but “**lights**”. Night is not an indicator of time!

Light started time and the greater light, the sun and its light, starts prior to sunrise, at dawn, and ends after sunset, at the end of dusk.

Dawn: The sun was not lit until the 4th cycle in the creation week. Therefore the dawn of the first 3 cycles and possibly the 4th cycle was not from the sunlight. We are not told if the sun was lit to make the dawn of the forth cycle or if the dawn was from the light of **Yahushuah** as He approached the scene of creation. Going by faith I must believe when Scriptures documents there was a dawn in the first 4 cycles, it must have been from the **Light of Yahushuah**.

Evening: The evening twilight on the first 3 cycles must have been from the light dwindling from the action of **Yahushuah** leaving the scene of creation. We are not given this explanation, yet we are told the evening twilight did occur.

Light & Darkness Defined

Gen. 1:5 “And Elohim called the light ²¹⁶ Day ³¹¹⁷, and the darkness ²⁸²² he called Night. ³⁹¹⁵ “
And the evening and the morning were ¹⁹⁶¹ the first day.

This also proves that the 24 hour period of time is divided into **two parts**; “day” and “night”. It would seem that evening came before the morning thus the first day started with evening, but is it?

We have to use Yah’s dictionary, the Bible, for sound doctrine.

The following is Strong’s (man’s) translation of Bible words. Strong’s is very good but it is not the Bible.

Light ²¹⁶ 1) light a) light of day b) light of heavenly luminaries (moon, sun, stars)
c) day-break, dawn, morning light d) daylight

Day ³¹¹⁷ 1) day, time, year a) day (as opposed to night) b) day (24 hour period)
1) as defined by evening and morning in Genesis 1 2) as a division of time

Darkness ²⁸²² 1) darkness, obscurity **a)** darkness **b)** secret place

Night ³⁹¹⁵ 1) night a) night (as opposed to day) b) of gloom, protective shadow

Were ¹⁹⁶¹ 1) to exist, that is, be or to become, come to pass

Strong's has many definitions of one word; the correct one will fit the context.

Gen. 1:5 **“Elohim called the light, Day, and the darkness he called Night.”** (*Time Frame, Creation Week*)

Therefore, all “light”²¹⁶, which includes “light” prior to sunrise and after sunset is part of the “Day”³¹¹⁷; thus proving what I’ve been wrongly taught; that the Biblical day, the Sabbath day, starts at sunset Friday to sunset Sabbath; thus sunset to sunset is not Biblical ... because there is still “light” after sunset. Did you know that the Hebrew language has **no word for a 24 hour period**, only for day season and night season?

You may say the following and you would seem to have a good point.

- *“OK, but the day still starts with the “evening and the morning were the first day.”*
- *“Also, evening comes before morning, thus, darkness started the first day, 24 hour period.”*
- *“Day started at “Light” followed by “And the evening and the morning were the first day”; so day started then evening and then night; thus equalling the first day; 24 hours.*
- *“The darkness existed first, and light was created afterward; thus darkness starts the 24 hour period.”*

But ... this doesn't mean that the "new day" begins at "evening" the night before. It just means that "evening" is connected to the light part of the day, because it actually has light. Let's study on.

Evening & Morning Defined

Gen. 1:1 In the beginning Elohim created the heaven and the earth. ²⁾ And **the earth was** without form and void and **darkness** was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of Elohim moved upon the face of the water.

³⁾ And Elohim said, **‘Let there be light’** and there was light. ⁴⁾ And Elohim saw the light that it was good and Elohim divided the light from the darkness.

⁵⁾ And **Elohim called the light Day and the darkness he called Night.**
And the **evening**¹²⁴² and the **morning**¹²⁴² **were**¹⁹⁶¹ the first **day**.

You may say:

“If “evening and morning were the first day” as Gen 1:5 states, then evening starts the first day, which is followed by night and then by morning; thus a “Day” is from sunset “evening” to sunset; right?”

“Also, if *“evening and morning were the first day”* as Gen 1:5 states, then how could the first **evening precede** the first day. Since evening comes at the end of a day, this can work for all subsequent days of creation week, but it can't work for the first day. For the first evening to begin the first day, it would have to come at the end of a day that proceeded the first day - making the first day no longer the first day - by definition.”

Great questions! We know that Elohim is orderly; thus there must be a good explanation. The answers are in the definitions of the Hebrew words and the preceding texts. Let's look at them. First we have to keep things in order; what came first?

- Gen. 1:2 1. **Darkness** over the earth.
- Gen. 1:3 2. **Light** started time.
- Gen. 1:4 3. **Light and Darkness** divided.
- Gen. 1:5 4. **Light and Darkness** = Day = 24 hour cycle.
- Gen. 1:5 5. *Evening and morning were the first day.*

If Light and Darkness is a 24 hour cycle; and light is only 12 hours as Christ stated in John 19:3, then how can evening and morning be called “day”? Confused, I was, until further study of the primary definitions of these words. Let's study them now.

Evening ⁶¹⁵³	ereb	The primary definition is The secondary definition is:	Dusk, evening Noon to Dusk
Morning ¹²⁴²	boqer	The primary definition is The secondary definition is:	Dawn, morning Dawn to Noon
Mixture ⁶¹⁵⁴	erev	This term is also noted as: “erev” A mixture of light and darkness A mixture of darkness and light	= dusk = evening = dawn = morning
Were ¹⁹⁶¹	hayah	to exist, that is, be, become,	

Order of Events

1. **Light** started time and was called day, no mixing of light and darkness.
2. **Evening**, a mixture of light and darkness, followed light
3. **Night**, no light, followed evening.
4. **Morning**, a mixture of darkness and light, followed night.

The key to understanding these verses is that the first “day” of creation did not start with morning, a mixture of darkness and light, but “day” all light, which was then followed by evening, night, morning.

Another key is to read these verses **literally**. *Evening and morning were the first day*; not part of the first **night**, because morning and evening both have light; they are part of the “day” and not part of the “night”.

Do not read more into this than there is. It does not say that the day ended with “night” it only states what happened during the “day” otherwise Yah would have stated “day” and “night” because He already gave the definition of “night” already at the start of this verse.

The Hebrew word “erev⁶¹⁵³” here means: dusk (evening ⁶¹⁵³). “Layil” the Hebrew word for night³⁹¹⁵ and “erev” are **not synonymous**.

There are a few definitions of the word ‘erev’; the correct one will fit the time frame and be consistent with the rest of the Bible.

The term “even” or “evening” (Hebrew “erev⁶¹⁵³”) is not as a fixed moment in time as we would like it to be; a point where something begins and/or ends.

1. In other places evening means about **3 pm**. Ex 12:18; Ex 29:39; Lev 23:5; Num 9:3; Num 28:16; Deut 16:6; Josh 5:10; 2 Kings 16:15; 1 Chron 16:40; Ezra 9:4;
2. In other places it means about the time the sun hits the horizon. Lev 11:24; Lev 11:27-28; Lev 11:31-32; Lev 11:39-40; Lev 11:46; Lev 15 & Num 19:2 Sam 1:12; 2 Chron 18:34.
3. In other places evening is the twilight time phase from sunset until darkness. Prov 7:9; Ezek 12:7; Gen 29:23

Furthermore, there is a Hebrew phrase that means **sundown**. It is **shemesh** (sun) bow (down or set). The phrase shemesh bow is used to mean three differing points of time: before sunset, as the sun is setting and after sunset.

Gen. 15:12	Before	the sun has set	or:	above the Horizon
Exo. 17:12	As	the sun is setting	or:	mid-way of the Horizon
Gen. 28:11	After	the sun has set	or:	below the Horizon

If the Hebrew word erev (evening) means sunset (just before, during or just after) why didn't Moses use the word erev in the three verses above? Or why didn't Moses use **shemesh bow** in all the places “evening” is used?

Night Starts When

In the Jewish mind set, darkness, night, was not to be considered until there were three stars visible.

This fact will put new “light”, if I may, on a dark subject! Scriptural support on this:

Neh. 4:21 So we laboured in the work and half of them held the spears from the rising of the morning⁷⁸³⁷ till the **stars appeared**.

Morning⁷⁸³⁷ shachar 1) dawn a) dawn b) at dawn (as adverb)

Gen 1:5, 8, 13, 19, 23 & 31. Verse 5 states explicitly that the two twilights make up the day.

Gen 1:1-5 explains clearly that the beginning of this earth started with the light of Yahuah when He arrived on the scene.

Day always precedes Night

The following twenty five verses declare the **day proceeds the night** by simply stating “day and night.” These are each translated correctly.

Genesis 8:22; Exodus 13:21; Leviticus 8:35; Deut 28:66; Joshua 1:8; 1 Kings 8:59; 1 Chronicles 9:33; 2 Chronicles 6:20; Nehemiah 1:6; Nehemiah 4:9; Psalms 1:2; Psalms 32:4; Psalms 42:3; Psalms 55:10; Psalms 88:1; Jeremiah 9:1; Jeremiah 16:13; Jeremiah 33:20; Jeremiah 33:25; Lamentations 2:18; Luke 18:7; Acts 9:24; Revelation 7:15; Revelation 12:10; Revelation 20:10.

Genesis 8:22 “While the earth remains, ... **day and night** shall not cease.”

Exodus 13:21 “And Yahuah went before them by **day** in a pillar of cloud to lead the way, and **by night** in a pillar of fire to give them light, so as to go by **day and night**.”

Rev. 12:10 “who accused them before our Yah **day and night**,”

Rev. 20:10 “they will be tormented **day and night**”

Sabbath or Sabbath Day

Yah gave us His definitions in the Bible. In Genesis 1:5 He called a 24 hour period, day and night. His creation time of working He called evening and morning the ___ day. He didn't command us to keep the Sabbath Holy, 24 hours, He commanded us to keep the Sabbath day Holy.

Gen. 2:3 Elohim blessed the seventh day ³¹¹⁷, and sanctified ⁶⁹⁴² it.

Sanctified ⁶⁹⁴² 1) to consecrate, sanctify, prepare, dedicate, be hallowed, be holy, be sanctified, be separate

This also proves that Yah sanctified the seventh **day** not the seventh **night**. Thus only the “day” is “sanctified” made holy, not the “night”. The “light” part of the 24 hour time period; is the only part that was sanctified. The 24 hour cycle is made up of “light” and “darkness”, “day” and “night”.

This is Yah’s Biblical definition of His 24 hour time period, cycle, at the time frame of the creation week.

Other places in the Bible do refer to the 24 hours as a day, but for this time frame and context is “day” is basically a 12 hour time frame. If you want to have sound doctrine of Genesis 1:5, then: the light part is called day, the dark part is called night. Christ (Yahushuah) confirms this:

John 11:9 Christ asked: “Are there not **12 hours in a day?**”

So do as Yah commands you. Worship Him from the first rays of the rising of the sun, dawn, till the last rays of the sun, dusk, and remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.

Exo. 20:8 “Remember the Sabbath day ³¹¹⁷, to keep it holy.”

Yah has commanded us to “Remember the Sabbath day,” not the seventh night.

If the sun was made to rule over the day, then how can a day begin at night when the sun is not ruling?

Psalms 136:8 The sun to govern the day, ... ⁹ the moon and stars to govern the night;

Permanence of Yah’s Covenant of Day and Night

Jere. 33:19 And the word of Yahuah came to Jeremiah, saying, ²⁰ “Thus says Yahuah: ‘If you can break My **covenant** with the **day** and My covenant with the **night**, so that there will not be **day and night in their season**, ²¹ then My covenant may also be broken with David My servant, so that he shall not have a son to reign on his throne, and with the Levites, the priests, My ministers. ²² As the host of heaven cannot be numbered, nor the sand of the sea measured, so will I multiply the descendants of David My servant and the Levites who minister to Me.’”

Job 30:17 My bones are pierced in me in the **night season**:

Psa. 22:2 I cry in the **daytime**, but You do not hear; And in the **night season**, and am not silent.

Day and night have separate seasons.

Job 17:8 Upright men shall be astounded at this, and the innocent shall stir up himself against the

hypocrite. ... ¹²They **change the night into day**: the light is short because of darkness.

Scriptures state that Yah knew hypocrites would change the night into day!

New Earth

Isa. 66:23 “From one New Moon to another and from one Sabbath to another, all mankind will come and bow down before me,” says Yahuah.”

Psalms 113:3 “From the **rising of the sun** to its going down, Yahuah’s name is to be praised.”

Yahuah

If the celebration of our Sabbath days and our new moons begins in the evening when the sun is down, why would Our Creator state that all nations shall praise His Name and worship Him?

If the Sabbath started in the evening then this verse would make no sense whatsoever.

Isaiah 66:23 and Psalms 113:3 both confirm that there are no commandments to keep the “Night” Holy.

Evening to Evening

There is only one place in the Bible that Yah has given instructions to keep the “Sabbath” at “night” but “night” is still not holy and that is in:

Lev. 23:32 From the evening of the ninth day of the month until the following evening you are to observe your Sabbath.

This is not a good example of sound doctrine there is no other scripture to validate this anywhere else because it is a single point that is only specific to the Passover and for this reason it cannot apply to when the other Sabbaths start. Also, because you have this subject wrong, you will also have the Passover subject wrong.

Isa. 28:10 For precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept, Line upon line, line upon line, here a little, there a little.

People used this text as their proof that the day starts in the evening and ends in the evening, a 24 hour day, but let’s read the context in Lev. 23:26, Day of Atonement.

Day of Atonement

Lev. 23:26 Yahuah said to Moses:²⁷⁾ "The tenth (day) (supplied word and also Not Night) of this seventh month is the Day of Atonement. ...³⁰⁾ I will destroy from among their people anyone who does any work on that day. (Not on the 9th but on the 10th single day)³¹⁾ You shall do no work at all. This is to be a lasting ordinance for the generations to come, wherever you live.³²⁾ It is a Sabbath of rest for you, and you must deny yourselves (by fasting, Acts 27:9). From the evening of the ninth (day) (supplied word) of the month until the following evening (the tenth day see verse 26) you are to observe your Sabbath⁷⁶⁷⁶." (Sabbath = 24 hrs not Sabbath day = 12 hrs)

Many try to make Lev. 23:32 say that "Day of Atonement," specifically called a "day," is to begin at "night."

The context is when we are to start the Day of Atonement, Annual Holy Sabbath, with "deny or afflicting yourselves" which means to fast and review your life and your known sins to get ready for Judgement Day. To consecrate yourself on the evening, dusk, of the ninth day to be ready for the tenth day, starting at sunrise, dawn, which is the solemn Day (Not Night) of Atonement, Judgement Day. This "fast" for the Annual Sabbath, the Day of Atonement, starts on the evening of the 9th day and finishes on the evening of the 10th day. This is for the Annual Sabbath Day of Atonement ONLY! This also confirms that the Sabbath day ends at evening and not at sunset.

Acts 27:9 Much time had been lost and sailing had already become dangerous because by now it was after the Fast. (That is, the Day of Atonement, Yom Kippur)

The Sabbath and every "day" starts with the first light. There is no starting of anything at sunset or sunrise. You have some light before the sunrise and you have some light after the sunsets.

Sabbath	=	24 hours	=	day and night
Sabbath Day	=	12 hours	=	day light only

"Elohim calls Light ~ **Day**"
 "Elohim calls Dark ~ **Night**"

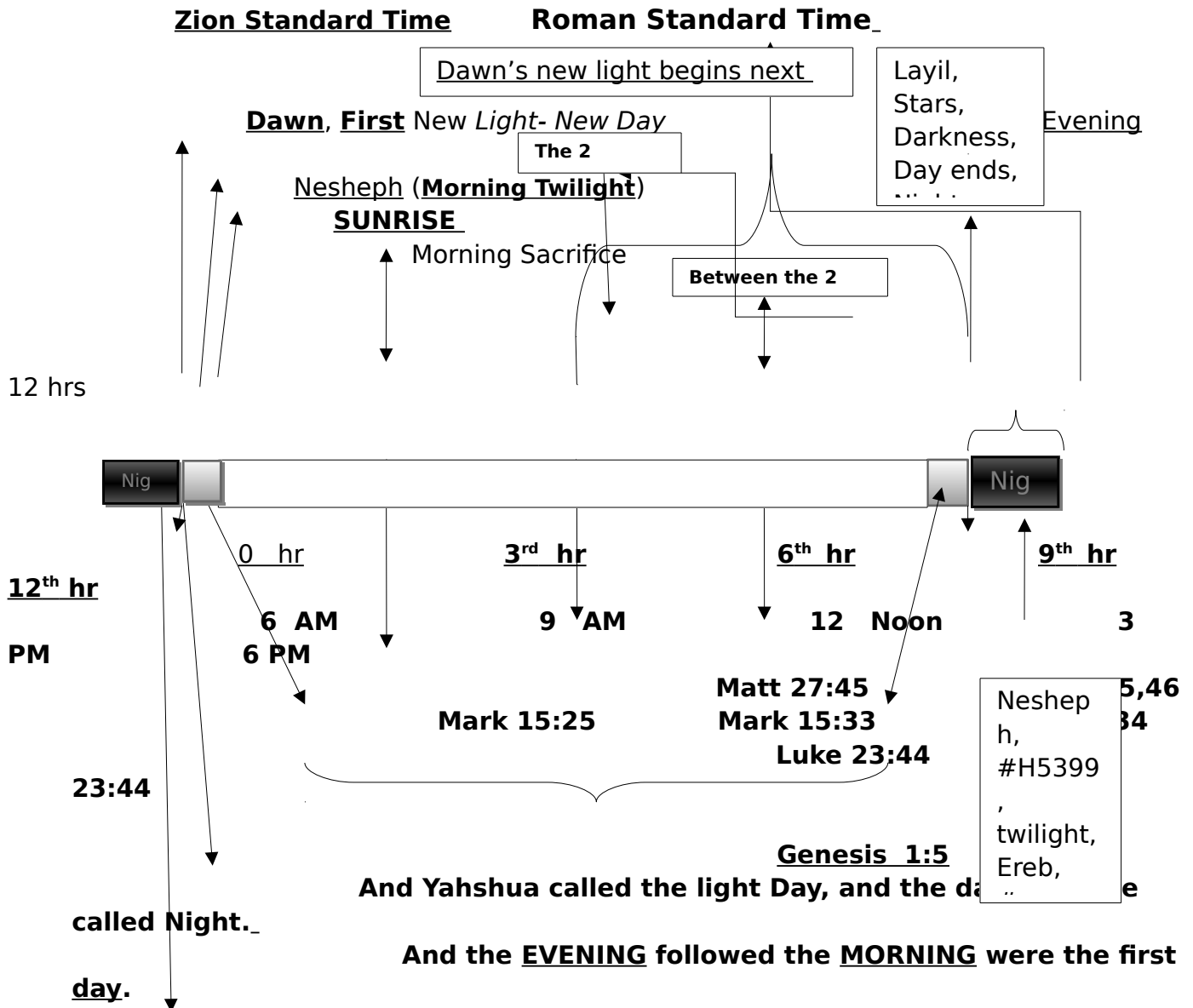
Ecc. 3:14 I know that everything Elohim does will endure forever; nothing can be added to it or taken from it.

Isa. 40:8 The grass withers and the flowers fall, but the word of our Elohim endures forever.

The fact that certain doctrines have been held as truth for many years by our people is not a proof that our ideas are infallible. Age will not make error into truth.

It is a principle of scripture that "what Yah has joined together, let no man separate." Mark 10:9. Likewise, what Yah has separated, no man should join together. Claiming the day begins at sunset joins together what the Creator has separated.

Dawn: New Day Order by Yahshua



also):

John 19: 14 >> And it was the Preparation of the Passover, and about the sixth hour:

sentenced yet! 6

“about the 6th

hour”).

John 20:1 >> The First Day of the week cometh Mary Magdalene early, yet dark, unto the sepulchre, and seeth the stone taken away from the

Time.
“this day”?
midnight. In fact
and before
Scrutinize it
Inspiration.

Yes it was the first day of the week when it was yet dark in Roman Standard
Pilate’s wife attests to this also, (**Matt 27: 19**). When was her dream on
It is a **FACT** that Roman Standard time reckoning starts a new day at
you live it today whether you realize it or not. Her dream was after midnight
Pilate sat down on the Judgment seat as Dawn was approaching.
methodically! It is written in your Scriptures in simple English and upheld by

Summary:

- 1 Genesis 1 Biblical definition for "day" = the Light part of the day, including the evening and morning that has any light from the morning sun, or the evening sun when it is below the horizon.
 - 2 Genesis 1 Biblical definition for "night" = is the Dark part of the rest of the 24 hour period.
 - 3 Yah states: "the evening and the morning were the __ day." Whatever, is left over belongs to the night.
 - 4 The 24 hour period of time is divided into two parts; “day” and “night”. Gen. 1:16
 - 5 Day is divided into two parts: morning, dawn to noon and evening, noon to dusk.
 - 6 Yah has commanded us to “Remember the Sabbath day ³¹¹⁷, to keep it holy”, not the seventh night.
 - 7 Lev. 23:26 &32 confirms that the Sabbath day ends at evening.
 - 8 Psalm 113:3 “From the rising of the sun to the place where it sets, the name of Yahuah is to be praised.”
 - 9 All other Biblical texts on this subject must not contradict these Yah given definitions.
 - 10 If you do not quote “thus says Yahuah” there is not truth in your message. Isaiah 8:20 Sunset to sunset is not Biblical; it is a doctrine of man.
- Mark 7:7** Christ Stated: “And in vain they worship Me, teaching *as* doctrines the commandments of men. ⁸For laying aside the commandments of Yah, you hold the traditions of men.”

In vain (you will lose eternal life) do they worship at ... **Sunset!!!!**

We have to follow the Bible and not the traditions of the Jews or anyone else because:

Mal.3:6 "I Yahuah do not change."

Heb. 13:8 Christ is the same yesterday, today and forever.

The **sanctified holy** part of the 24 hour period, cycle, is from **dawn to dusk only!**

Confirmation Texts

Christ's Passover & The Death Angel

This is a very persuasive Scripture ... to understand when the Death Angel passed over; we must understand the Feast of Unleavened Bread. The Death Angel passed over, Passover day, at midnight of the 14th and the Feast of Unleavened Bread started on the 15th, at dawn, the next day.

Exo. 12:1 The Passover "And Yahuah spake unto Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt saying, ²"This month shall be unto you the beginning of months: it shall be the first month of the year to you. ³Speak ye unto all the congregation of Israel, saying, In the tenth day of this month they shall take to them every man a lamb, according to the house of their fathers, a lamb for an house: ... ⁹Eat not of it raw, nor sodden at all with water, but roast with fire; his head with his legs, and with the purtenance thereof. ¹⁰And ye shall let nothing of it remain until the morning; and that which remaineth of it until the morning ye shall burn with fire. ¹¹And thus shall ye eat it; with your loins girded, your shoes on your feet, and your staff in your hand; and ye shall eat it in haste: it is Yahuah's Passover. ¹²For I will pass through the land of Egypt this night, (14th) and will smite all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both man and beast; and against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgment: I am Yahuah. ¹³And the blood shall be to you for a token upon the houses where ye are: and when I see the blood, I will pass over you, and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you, when I smite the land of Egypt. ¹⁴And this day (15th) shall be unto you for a memorial; and ye shall keep it a feast to Yahuah throughout your generations; ye shall keep it a feast by an ordinance forever."

Lev. 23:4 The Passover and Unleavened Bread "These are Yahuah's appointed feasts, the sacred assemblies you are to proclaim at their appointed times: ⁵ Yahuah's Passover begins at twilight on the fourteenth day of the first month. ⁶ On the fifteenth day of that month Yahuah's Feast of Unleavened Bread begins; for seven days you must eat bread made without yeast: ⁷ On the first day hold a sacred assembly and do no regular work. ⁸ For seven days present an

offering made to Yahuah by fire. And on the seventh day hold a sacred assembly and do no regular work.”

The Passover, 14th was not a Annual Holy Day, but the next day, the 15th was the first day of the Annual Holy day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread; thus, if the Feast Sabbath begins at evening, then the Death Angel went over Egypt on the Feast Sabbath (Abib 15) the day after Passover). The act of judgment and vengeance is work; it is not a Sabbath activity.

Exodus 12:6-10 tells us that Israel was to kill the lamb on Abib 14th, at evening. They were to put the blood on the door posts and they were to eat it that night (the night the Death Angel would pass over). That night was part of Abib 14th. They were not to leave any of the lamb remaining until morning (the next day). Question: Did that night belong to the next day (Abib 15) or that day (Abib 14). Clearly the night after the evening belonged to Abib 14 because it is called that night, not the next night or tomorrow night. This is another witness in Torah (The first 5 books of the Bible written by Moses) indicating that the day begins in the morning, not in the evening.

Manna From Heaven

Exo. 16:21 “Each morning everyone gathered as much as he needed, and when the sun grew hot, it melted away. ²² On the **sixth day**, they gathered twice as much—two omers for each person—and the leaders of the community came and reported this to Moses. ²³ He said to them, "This is what Yahuah commanded: 'Tomorrow (*not tonight*) is to be a **day** of rest, a holy Sabbath to Yahuah. So bake what you want to bake and boil what you want to boil. Save whatever is left and keep it until morning.' "²⁴ So they saved it until morning, as Moses commanded, and it did not stink or get maggots in it. ²⁵ "Eat it today," Moses said, "because today is a Sabbath to Yahuah. You will not find any of it on the ground today.”

This is the first place in Scripture that uses the word, ‘Sabbath’. This is the last day of the first six days that manna fell. Yah stated that tomorrow is the Sabbath. Israel was to prepare today (the 6th day or preparation day) and lay up for themselves all the remained, to be kept until morning. So they laid up until morning (verse 24) and it did not stink as it had all the other mornings when they had tried to collect enough for two days. Verse 25 says; eat that today, for today is the Sabbath. It does not say: “eat that this evening, for this evening is the Sabbath.’ It does not say this evening or this night is the rest of the Holy Sabbath unto Yah. It says tomorrow. Neither the Sabbath nor “tomorrow” began that evening, it began the next morning.

Num. 11:32 All that day (12 hrs) and night (12 hrs) and all the next day (12 hrs) the people went out and gathered quail.

If the day began at “evening” was it not possible for Moses to write the word “next” before the word “night”? He wrote the word next before the word day! The day cannot begin at evening or it would have been written that they stood all that day, all the next night and all the next day. The following presents the same argument.

Holy Night or Holy Day

Luke 2:8 And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night. ⁹And, lo, the angel of Christ came upon them, and the glory of Christ shone

round about them: and they were sore afraid. ¹⁰And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. ¹¹For unto you is born (*past tense*) this day ⁴⁵⁹⁴in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ. ¹²And this shall be a sign unto you; Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, (*already born*) lying in a manger.

this day ⁴⁵⁹⁴ sēmeron 1) this (very) day 2) what has happened today

We have been taught that Christ (Yahushuah) was born at night and thus we sing “*Oh Holy Night*” but when you take a closer look at the wording the truth of the matter is He was born during the day and not during the night. By saying “this day” 12 hours, makes the time of the announcement, night, part of the 24 hour period of that 24 hour **period** day.

Day Begins at Dawn

70 Confirmations

There are over 70 passages in Scripture that reveal or give supporting evidence that the **day begins at dawn**. Here are just a few:

Gen. 32:24 So Jacob was left alone, and a man wrestled with him till daybreak.

Exo. 10:13 So Moses stretched out his staff over Egypt, and Yahuah made an east wind blow across the land all that day and all that night. By morning the wind had brought the locusts;

Exo. 18:13 The next day Moses took his seat to serve as judge for the people, and they stood around him from morning till evening.

Lev. 7:15 The flesh of the sacrifice of His peace offerings for thanksgiving shall be eaten the same day that it is offered; he shall not leave any of it until the morning that is connected to a new day?

Num. 11:32 And the people stood up all that day, and all that night, and all the next day, and they gathered the quails

Num. 28:3 “... day by day, as a regular burnt offering. ⁴ The one lamb you shall offer in the morning, the other lamb you shall offer in the evening,

Josh. 6:15 On the seventh day, they got up at daybreak and marched around the city seven times ...

Judges 19:26 At daybreak the woman went back to the house where her master was staying, fell down at the door and lay there until daylight.

1 Sam. 19:24 He lay naked all that day and all that night.

- 1 Sam. 28:20** His strength was gone, for he had eaten nothing all that day and all that night.
- 2 Sam. 2:32** They took Asahel and buried him in his father's tomb at Bethlehem. Then Joab and his men marched all night and arrived at Hebron by daybreak.
- Job 3:9** May its morning stars become dark; may it wait for daylight in vain and not see the first rays of dawn,
- Job 7:4** The night drags on, and I toss and turn until dawn.
- Job 17:12** They change the night into day; 'The light is near,' they say, in the face of darkness.

Psalm 22:2 My Elohim, I cry out by day, but you do not answer, by night, but I find no rest. What is the season of the day and what is the season of the night? The season of the day is when the sun reigns, and the season of the night is when the moon reigns.

Jere. 31:35 This is what Yahuah says, he who appoints the sun to shine by day³¹¹⁹,
who decrees the moon and stars to shine by night³⁹¹⁵

Jere. 33:19 Yahuah speaks about the evil that He would bring upon the house of David and kingdom of Israel if they broke His covenants that there should not be day or night in their season.

Psalm 104:20 You bring darkness, it becomes night, A night is not considered a day.

Sol. 2:17 Until the day breaks and the shadows flee, turn, my beloved,

S. of Sol. 4:6 Until the day breaks and the shadows flee,

Why do we start our new day worshipping the Almighty Yahuah with the "night?" We are not children of the dark, we are children of the light. Darkness and night most always represent the evil side, not the holy side.

1 Thess. 5:4 But you, brethren, are not in darkness, so that this Day should overtake you as a thief. ⁵ You are all sons of light and sons of the day. We are not of the night nor of darkness. ⁶ Therefore let us not sleep, as others do, but let us watch and be sober. ⁷ For those who sleep, sleep at night, and those who get drunk are drunk at night.

Our Creator is orderly ... When Sabbath starts in the evening; Friday afternoon becomes a mad house especially for women ... trying to get everything in order for the coming evening Sabbath... in the Northern part of the world it is a much heavier burden. The sad truth is: everyone is rushing to get ready for the Sabbath at sundown and wishing there was more time.

Think about this: In reality, watching the sun go down is sun worship instead of Son worship!!

Yah hates stress ... that's why the Sabbath starts at dawn ... Friday evening/night women can take their time to finish preparations for the Sabbath, have a restful sleep, then awake refreshed for the Sabbath. Everyone can relax the whole Sabbath day, then retire Sabbath night refreshed, thanking Yahuah for a stress free Sabbath day.

This is sound doctrine because it is filtered through His character ... it fits His character better than any other doctrine on this subject. This teaching also aligns with:

Matt 11:30 "For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

Yesternight, This Night & Tomorrow

So far we have only looked at time in one direction: forward. Let's examine it backward now.

Gen 19:33 And they made their father drink wine that night: and the firstborn (*oldest*) went in, and lay with her father; and he perceived not when she lay down, nor when she arose. ³⁴ And it came to pass on the **morrow**, that the firstborn said unto the younger, Behold, I lay **yesternight** with

my father: let us make him drink wine this night also; and go thou in, and lie with him, that we may preserve seed of our Father. ³⁵ And they made their father drink wine that night also: and the younger arose, and lay with him; and he perceived not when she lay down, nor when she arose.

- Lot's oldest daughter tells her sister that she had lain with her father Lot "*yesternight*" and ...
- It was the younger sister's turn to lay with her father tonight.
- Yesternight belongs to yesterday, not today.
- Again, the day cannot begin at even or the oldest would have said "tonight" I have lain with Father and it is your turn to lay with father "tomorrow" night.

In Scripture, "Tomorrow" never begins at even. e.g.: Ex 32:5.

Ex 32:5 And when Aaron saw it, he built an altar before it; and Aaron made proclamation, and said, '**Tomorrow** is a feast to Yahuah.' ⁶ And they rose up early on the morrow, and offered burnt offerings, and brought peace offerings; and the people sat down to eat and to drink, and rose up to play.

"Tomorrow" – in Scripture – always begins at the break of day, early in the morning. This thought is preserved elsewhere ... in fact, everywhere else in Scripture:

Ex 18:3 And it came to pass on the morrow, that Moses sat to judge the people: and the people stood by Moses from the **morning unto the evening**.

1 Sam 19:11 Saul also sent messengers unto David's house, to watch him, and to slay him in the morning: and Michal David's wife told him, saying, If thou save not thy life **tonight, tomorrow** thou shalt be slain.

Est 2:14 In the evening she went, and on the **morrow** she returned into the second house of the women, to the custody of Shaashgaz, the king's chamberlain, which kept the concubines: she came in unto the king no more, except the king delighted in her, and that she were called by name.

When did the "Day" start in Christ's time?

Matt. 27:45 Now from the sixth hour there was darkness over all the land unto the ninth hour.

Strong's states that the sunrise starts Biblical time; the 6th and the 9th hour Biblical time translates to noon and 3 pm in modern time. Bible time starts the 24 hour day with sunrise not sunset.

Question: Why do we start the Sabbath at sundown, approximately 12 hours before the start of the day? It must be another of Satan counterfeits.

Matt. 27:57 When the evening³⁷⁹⁸ was come¹⁰⁹⁶, there came a rich man of Arimathea, named Joseph, who also himself was Christ's disciple: ⁵⁸⁾ He went to Pilate, and begged for the body of Christ.

evening³⁷⁹⁸ 1) late 2) evening a) either from three to six o'clock p.m.
b) from six o'clock p.m. to the beginning of night

was come¹⁰⁹⁶ 1) to become, i.e. to come into existence, begin to be, 2) to become, i.e. to come to pass,

Think about this: Joseph did not ask for Christ's body because the Sabbath was soon to start after the 9th hour; John 19:38 states he asked because he was afraid of the Jews. See John 19:38 below:

John 19:38 Later, Joseph of Arimathea asked Pilate for the body of Christ. Now Joseph was a disciple of Christ, but secretly because he feared the Jewish leaders. With Pilate's permission, he came and took the body away.

Matt. 28:1 In the end³⁷⁹⁶ of the Sabbath, (*Sabbath 24 hours, day and night, not just the Sabbath day of 12 hours*) as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary to see the sepulchre.

end³⁷⁹⁶ 1) after a long time, long after, late a) late in the day, i.e. at evening
b) the Sabbath having just passed, after the Sabbath 1) at the early dawn of the first day of the week

Luke 23:52 The Burial of Christ This man went unto Pilate, and begged the body of Christ: ⁵³⁾ And he took it down, and wrapped it in linen, and laid it in a sepulchre that was hewn in stone, wherein never man before was laid. ⁵⁴⁾ And that day was the [*Passover*] preparation [*day*] and the [*Feast of Unleavened Bread*] Sabbath **drew on**²⁰²⁰.

drew on²⁰²⁰ 1) to grow light, to dawn

It is very plain to see that in Christ's time, "In the end of the Sabbath, (= 24 hrs; not day = 12 hrs) as it began to dawn toward the first day" that the Sabbath ENDED when night became DAWN; The same time frame as the creation days.

John 6:16 Christ Walks on the Water When evening³⁷⁹⁸ came, his disciples went down to the lake, ¹⁷ where they got into a boat and set off across the lake for Capernaum. By now it was **dark**⁴⁶⁵³,

and Christ had not yet joined them. ... ²² The **next day**¹⁸⁸⁷ the crowd that had stayed on the opposite shore.

dark ⁴⁶⁵³ 1) darkness 2) the darkness due to want of light

next day ¹⁸⁸⁷ 1) on the morrow, the next day

From this we can confirm, again, that the day starts at dawn.

What is expected from us at night?

John 9:4 “I must work the works of Him who sent Me while it is day; **the night** is coming when no one can work.”

Difficult Bible Texts

Exo. 12:18 “In the first month you are to eat bread made without yeast, from the **evening** of the fourteenth day **until the evening** of the twenty-first day.”

The “Eating” of Unleavened bread also begins in the evening. This set the “pattern” for the “fast” of Day of Atonement. There is nothing here that says the evening begins the Sabbath. It only tells when to begin eating the unleavened bread.

Matt 28:1; Mark 16:2; Luke 24:1 & John 20:1 We know the Bible never contradicts itself, thus the story of Mary going to the tomb must be the same in Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. If not we have to study to find out why.

The first three gospels tell the same story; the Sabbath 24 hours ends while it was still dark and the first of the week starts at the first rays of light in the morning. John's gospel is different. People have picked John to be their proof text against the other three. Why? Three against one? Who wins? Let's look at it closely.

Matt. 28:1 In the end ^{1161 3796} of the Sabbath ⁴⁵²¹, (24 hrs) as it began to dawn ²⁰²⁰ toward ¹⁵¹⁹ the first ³³⁹¹ {day} (supplied word) of the week ⁴⁵²¹, came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary to see the sepulchre.

Matt. 28:1 After the Sabbath, (24 hrs) at dawn on the first (day) (supplied word) of the week, Mary Magdalene and the other Mary went to look at the tomb.

Matt. 28:1 In the end of the Sabbath ⁴⁵²¹, (Sabbaton) as it began to dawn toward the first [day] of the week ⁴⁵²¹, (Sabbaton) came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary to see the sepulchre.

End ¹¹⁶¹ = de = 1) but, moreover, and, etc. ³⁷⁹⁶opse = 1) after a long time, long after, late
 a) late in the day, i.e. at evening
 b) the Sabbath having just passed, after the Sabbath
 1) at the early dawn of the first day of the week

Sabbath ⁴⁵²¹ Sabbaton 1) the seventh day of each week which was a sacred festival on which the Israelites were required to abstain from all work
 a) the institution of the Sabbath, the law for keeping holy every seventh day of the week
 b) a single Sabbath, Sabbath day
 2) seven days, a week

Dawn ²⁰²⁰ epiphōskō 1) to grow light, to dawn
 Toward ¹⁵¹⁹ eis 1) into, unto, to, towards, for, among
 First ³³⁹¹ mia 1) only one, someone
 Week ⁴⁵²¹ Sabbaton Same as above!!!

You will note that both Bible versions have translated; Sabbaton to be = “the first day of the week” which is wrong.

Strong's translates the first Sabbaton Sabbath ⁴⁵²¹ correctly but translates the next the first [day] of the week ⁴⁵²¹ incorrectly.

Here are some more-correct, literal, English translations.

Matt. 28:1 Now it is the evening of the Sabbaths. At the lighting up [dawn] into one of the Sabbaths came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary to behold the sepulcher. (*The Concordant Literal New Testament*)

Matt. 28:1 And on the eve of the Sabbaths, at the dawn, toward the first of the Sabbaths, came Mary the Magdalene, and the other Mary, to see the sepulchre. (*Young's Literal Translation*)

Matt. 28:1 But late in the Sabbaths, at the dawning into the first of the Sabbaths, Mary the Magdalene and the other Mary came to gaze upon the grave. (*KJ Literal Translation*)

It is pretty obvious that these events happened early in the morning starting while it was yet dark and while it was still Sabbath. They continued on and:

John 20:19 Then the same day at evening, being the first {day} of the week ⁴⁵²¹, (*Sabbaton*) when the doors were shut where the disciples were assembled for fear of the Jews, came Christ and stood in the midst, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you.

Now we have an event happening the same day and still on Sabbath, mistranslated, in both cases, as "first day of the week. It is later in the day yet still on Sabbath. "Evening" is used here either because it is at the point of sunset (about to become the next day) or it is referring to evening as late in the afternoon (before sunset). Clearly, in scripture, "evening" can refer to the time the sun sets:

Mark 1:32 And at evening, when the sun did set, (*dark*) they brought unto him all that were diseased, and them that were possessed with devils.

Mark 16:1 When the Sabbath was over, Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James, and Salome bought spices so that they might go to anoint Christ's body.² Very early on the first {day} (*supplied word*) of the week, just after sunrise, they were on their way to the tomb.³ and they asked each other, "Who will roll the stone away from the entrance of the tomb?"

1, Translation ⁹ When Christ rose early on the first day of the week, he appeared first to Mary Magdalene

2, Translation ⁹ When Christ rose, early on the first day of the week he appeared first to Mary Magdalene

Here is a side issue of when Christ rose; Sabbath or the first day of the week depends upon where you place the comma.

Mark 16:1-9 ~ Another Look

The context of Mark 16: 1-9 is about the women that came to the tomb of Christ. Mary Magdalene is the main character. This context should be specifically noted before trying to understand exactly what is happening in verse 9.

NOTE: Any word in the KJV that is written in non-italics has been added by the translators.

Mark 16:1 KJV And when the **Sabbath was past**, Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James, and Salome, had bought sweet spices, that they might come and anoint him. ²⁾ And **very early in the morning the first day** of the week, they came unto the sepulchre **at the rising of the sun**. ³⁾ And they said among themselves, who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? ⁴⁾ And when they looked, they saw that the stone was (*past tense*) rolled away: for it was very great. ⁵⁾ And entering into the sepulchre, they saw a young man sitting on the right side, clothed in a long white garment; and they were affrighted. ⁶⁾ And he saith unto them, ‘Be not affrighted: Ye seek Christ of Nazareth, which was crucified: he is risen; he is not here: behold the place where they laid him. ⁷⁾ But go your way, tell his disciples and Peter that he goeth before you into Galilee: there shall ye see him, as he said unto you.’ ⁸⁾ And they went out quickly, and fled from the sepulchre; for they trembled and were amazed: neither said they anything to any man; for they were afraid.

Mark 16:9 Now when Christ was **risen**^{NT#450} early the first day of the week, he appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom he had cast seven devils.

NOTE: Just reading verse 9 as it is written in the KJV, it looks like Christ rose early on the first day of the week – known to most of the Christian world as Sunday.

Is that what the verse is really saying? How can this be checked out?

Let’s do a word study on the word “risen” to see if this could be referring to Christ.

First Definition of “risen” – NT#450

risen NT#450 - from 303 and 2476; to stand up (literal or figurative, transitive or intransitive):--arise, lift up,
raise up (again), rise (again), stand up(-right).

NT#303 - a primary preposition and adverb; properly, up; but (by extension) used (distributively) severally, or (locally) at (etc.):--and, apiece, by, each, every (man), in, through. In compounds (as a prefix) it often means (by implication) repetition, intensity, reversal, etc.

NT#2476 - a prolonged form of a primary stao stah'-o (of the same meaning, and used for it in certain tenses);

to stand (transitively or intransitively), used in various applications (literally or figuratively):--abide, appoint, bring, continue, covenant, establish, hold up, lay, present, set (up), stanch, stand (by, forth, still, up).

Compare 5087.

NT#5087 - to place (in the widest application, literally and figuratively; properly, in a passive or horizontal posture, and thus different from 2476, which properly denotes an upright and active position, while 2749 is properly reflexive and utterly prostrate):--+ advise, appoint, bow, commit, conceive, give, X kneel down, lay (aside, down, up), make, ordain, purpose, put, set (forth), settle, sink down.

Summary of definition for - NT#450: to stand up; lift up; raise up – with the understanding from NT#303 as a repetitive motion. Example: to raise up from sleep; to raise up from a chair; to raise up from a kneeling position – an action that is done on a repetitive basis.

Second Definition of “risen” – NT#1453

Mark 16:6 And he saith unto them, Be not affrighted: Ye seek Christ of Nazareth, which was crucified: he is **risen**^{NT#1453}; he is not here: behold the place where they laid him.

Risen NT#1453 - probably akin to the base of NT#58 (through the idea of collecting one's faculties); to waken (transitively or intransitively), i.e. rouse (literally, from sleep, from sitting or lying, from disease, from death; or figuratively, from obscurity, inactivity, ruins, nonexistence):--awake, lift (up), raise (again, up), rear up, (a-)rise (again, up), stand, take up.

NT#58 - from ageiro (to gather; probably akin to 1453); properly, the town-square (as a place of public resort); by implication, a market or thoroughfare:--market (-place), street.

Summary of definition for - NT#1453: to waken or rouse from the sleep of death.

The definition of “risen” #1453 as “raising from the sleep of death” fits the description of Christ, Who was crucified, and was no longer in the place where He was laid.

Christ rose from this “sleep of death” only ONCE. It was NOT a repetitive action; therefore, the definition of “risen” in NT#450 would never apply!

Two different definitions of the word “risen” is obvious. Therefore, the word “risen” in Mark 16:9 must be carefully considered, according to the context of the verse. Remember, that the context of the first 8 verses is about the “women” with Mary Magdalene as the main character.

Fact #1: Christ did not rise from the tomb on the “first” day of the week – or Sunday!

Fact #2: Italicized words were added by the translators.

So, let’s look at verse 9 again ... removing the italicized words.

Mark 16:9 Now when _____ was **risen** [NT#450 – raising up in a repetitive motion] early the first ____ of the week, he appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom he had cast seven devils.

Consider:

1. Christ did NOT rise from the tomb more than once as NT#450 would indicate.
2. The word “risen” [NT#450] must then refer to another person other than Christ.
3. The context of the first 8 verses was the women, with Mary as the main character.
4. Mary Magdalene continues to be the main character in the last half of verse 9.
5. Let’s read the verse with the name “Mary” inserted instead of the name “Christ” inserted by the translators.

Mark 16:9 Now when Mary was risen [NT#450] early the first ____ of the week, he [Christ, obviously] appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom he [Christ] had cast seven devils.

- IF a name of a person must be inserted in the first blank, then “Mary” is the only person that fits the context and definition of the word “risen” [NT#450] in this verse.
- In verse 5, the women entered the sepulcher – likely in a stooped position, perhaps some were even kneeling at the empty spot where He once was laid.
- Verse 6: The angel gave them instructions that were to be given to the disciples.
- Vs 8: “They” went out quickly.
- Vs 9 – Notice: New Paragraph! – Obviously, Mary did not follow the other women, as she was alone when Christ appeared to her. She had “risen up” for her position – a position that she had “risen up from” many times before. Upon her “rising UP” “he appeared [--] first [--] to Mary Magdalene ...”
- There is no need to move, or remove any punctuation.
- Understanding the proper noun as Mary [not Christ] brings clarity to the verse.
- Understanding the proper noun as Mary also does away with the fact that Christ rose ONLY on the first [day] of the week.
- Understanding the proper noun should be “Mary” also stays within the context of the verses before and after verse 9.

Luke 24:1 On the first {day} (supplied word) of the week, very early in the morning, the women took the spices they had prepared and went to the tomb.

John 20:1 Early on the first {day} (supplied word) of the week, while it was still dark, Mary Magdalene went to the tomb.

The word {day} is an added word. Take out the word "day" and you have:

John 20:1 Early on the first of the week, while it was still dark, Mary Magdalene went to the tomb.

Mary started walking to the tomb while it was still dark (approximately a 2 km walk) arriving very early in the morning on the first of the week. This explanation now fits with the other three writers. The incorrect translation of week ⁴⁵²¹, (Sabbaton) to mean = the first [day] of the week ⁴⁵²¹, instead of “one of the Sabbaths”, also makes Matt 28:1 fit with the other 3 accounts.

Is week ⁴⁵²¹, μία σάββατον, "Sabbaton", always to be translated to mean the Sabbath or one Sabbath?

Now, here are examples:

1 Cor 16:2 On the first ³³⁹¹ [day] of the week ⁴⁵²¹, you should each put aside a portion of the money.

If this word “week” is translated Sabbath, we are then commanded to do the work of “put aside a portion of the money” on the Sabbath Day; which is not a Holy Sabbath activity.

Mark 16:2 And when the Sabbath ⁴⁵²¹ was past ¹²³⁰, Mary Magdalene, and Mary the [mother] of James, and Salome, had bought sweet spices, that they might come and anoint him. ²) And very early in the morning ⁴⁴⁰⁴ the first ³³⁹¹ [day] of the week ⁴⁵²¹, they came unto the sepulchre at the rising of the sun.

The time is told twice, Sabbath was past, and at the rising of the sun; both state early Sunday morning.

The bottom line is: the Bible never contradicts itself and we must be very careful in our commitment to sound Biblical doctrine; which is to be filtered though the character of Yah.

Jerusalem Closed the City Gates at Sunset

Neh. 13:19 And it came to pass, that when the gates of Jerusalem began to be dark before the Sabbath, *(does not say Sabbath day)* I commanded that the gates should be shut and charged that they should not be opened till after the Sabbath: and some of my servants set at the gates that there should no burden be brought in on the Sabbath day. *(You cannot bring burdens in if the gate is closed, thus must refer to when the gates are open, during the day.)*

This appears that the Sabbath starts on the evening; but the context does not say that the Sabbath began at evening; it says that as it became dark the gates were shut and the Sabbath had still not yet begun. If the Sabbath begins at evening (which is the transition period between day and night) then the Sabbath would begin before darkness fell, which is called night. Nehemiah says that the darkness had begun and it was still not yet the Sabbath, which this darkness was falling “before” the Sabbath. When does the Sabbath begin? Five minutes after dark?

You cannot get evening to evening Sabbath out of this. Evening and dark are two separate things. Daylight is for working and night is the transition period to prepare for the Sabbath, which is coming at dawn.

Col. 2:16 Therefore do not let anyone judge you by what you eat or drink, or with regard to a religious festival, a New Moon celebration or a Sabbath day.

It does not say ... you shall not keep holy days, new moons, or what time the Sabbath starts!

Nehemiah commands the Gates

closed,

When it began to

YAHUWAH'S style, & The 3 Hebrew watches. (pre-Roman)

Zion Standard Time - Blue Roman Standard Time - black

Preparation Day, Noon.

9 hrs/ (3 PM) evening sacrifice.

Nehemiah commands to shut the gates **BEFORE the Sabbath**. Neh

13:19.

...shutting of the gate, when it was dark... Joshua 2:5

Nehemiah worked "till the stars appeared" - Neh 4:21

Beginning watch
Middle watch
Midnight/End 24 hour/ New day - Roman reckoning

Morning watch- Ex 14:24, 1

Sam 11:11

006 h
AM)



SUNSET THEORY (TRADITION),
YAHUSHUA'S CREATION
A NEW DAY HAS ALREADY
SABBATH BEGINS. GEN 1.

Nesheph #H5399 : the 2

BEGUN!!!!!!

Yahushua informs us in the **Creation account** that evening twilight (#H5399- nesheph) is part of the day season; darkness is the night season, making the term "when it began to get dark" close to the end of the twilight/beginning of the

to Nehemiah,

known for restoring the Feasts / Sabbaths!}

Origin of Sunset to Sunset

This, approximately, is the picture we have of the Sabbath in those very old days, when both kingdoms, Judah and Israel, still existed.

The Jewish Festivals: History & Observance (by Hayyim Schauss - Shoken 1938)

<http://www.amazon.com/The-Jewish-Festivals-History-Observance/dp/0805209379>

It was a festival on which there was a cessation of daily work, and the people assembled in the sanctuary to celebrate the "DAY." The strict rest of later days was **not yet a part of the Sabbath** (p.6)...At any rate, beginning with the Babylonian Exile, we find the Sabbath attaining a new significance and a deeper spiritual content...in the Babylonian Exile...The Sabbath attained a "higher state of development among the exiled Jews in Babylonia, and it was these exiled Jews who enforced on Palestine, their Sabbath, with its **stricter observance** and its universal rest (p.7).

The Jews in Palestine, about a century after the Babylonian exile, did NOT as yet know the strict Sabbath of the Babylonian Jews (p.8)...At The Beginning of the Common Era...In order to assure against profanation of the Sabbath **the Jews added the late Friday afternoon hours to the Sabbath** (p.13)...The Sabbath in general, thus attained its peak in the **first two centuries** of the Common Era, the age of the Tannaim (70 A.D.-200A.D.), as the Jewish teachers and sages of that period were called. However, there were **no Friday Night services as of yet**. This most beautiful part of the Sabbath observance developed somewhat later in the age of the Amoraim (350 A.D.-500 A.D.), as the sages of the Talmud from the third century on were called, and it did not attain its highest peak until much later, at the very threshold of modern times. In the time of the Tannaim there was no Friday Night Services in the Synagogues (p.14)...Later it became customary to hold communal services in the Synagogue on Friday Night ..." (p.15).-----

More Historical Evidence

Here is some historical evidence that supports the Biblical Truism that a day begins at sunrise:

"Meaning of "day" (Hebrew, "yom"): In the Bible, the season of light (Gen. 1:5), lasting from **dawn** (literally "the rising of the morning") to the coming forth of the stars" (**dusk**) (Jewish Encyclopedia, page 475)

"If we look at the essentials of a day of rest and reflection which has a religious orientation, it is possible to justify the shifting of Sabbath worship to **Friday evening**, the celebration of the vigil/night watch was moved back to the eve of the Feast as early as the **middle ages**..." (Judaism: Between Yesterday and Tomorrow, p. 518).

"Following the reign of King Josiah (c. **640-609**), and especially after the Babylonian exile, a number of significant and enduring changes occurred in the Israelite calendar showing that the Jews gradually adopted the Babylonian calendar of the time...The day however, was counted from **evening to evening**, after the Babylonian fashion...." (New Catholic Encyclopedia, Vol. 11, section titled "Later Jewish Calendar").

“...shortly after the beginning of the Greek period, [236 BC] came the change in the method of reckoning the day, from **evening to evening** instead of from morning to morning as of old...” (The Calendars of Ancient Israel, p. 146).

Questions on Day and Night

By Elesha Yisrael

Elesha YisraEl has formulated 21 questions to prove beyond a shadow of a doubt when the day begins and ends and that “evening” is part of the day. He believes that if any serious student of the Scriptures attempts to honestly answer these questions that he will come to the same undeniable conclusion that day and night are totally the opposite of one another, and that they are two distinctly different times altogether.

1. According to Gen 1:14, what did Yah, Our Creator, give us to determine our days and our years. Lights or darkness (nights)?
 - Lights. Gen 1:13, notice not darkness (nights), but lights.
2. If a day starts in the evening when it becomes dark, then when does a night begin?
 - They do not both start simultaneously, if so, they would be the same. A day starts when it becomes light (Jud 16:2), and night starts when it becomes dark (Ps 104:20). They are totally the opposite of one another. Gen 8:22.
3. Is 12:00 midnight the middle of the night or the middle of the day?
 - It is the middle of the night, because the middle of the day comes after the morning and before the evening. 1 Kings 18:26-29.
4. When the Bible speaks about the break of day, or the dawning of the day, in 2 Sam 2:34, Judges 19:25 and Job 7:4; is this speaking about the beginning of a day, or the end of a day?
 - It is speaking about the beginning of a day.
5. Was the sun made to rule over the day or was it made to rule over the night?
 - Gen 1:14-18. The day – the sun is not up at night.
6. The Creator said many times in the Bible, that He divided the day from the night, or the light from darkness (Gen 1:3-4 and 1:14-18). When did He put them back together?
 - He has not and will not! Eccl 3:14 and Isa 40:8.
7. In Ex 18:13 it states, “And it came to pass on the morrow, that Moses sat to judge the people: and the people stood by Moses from the morning unto the evening.” When does morrow begin; in the evening, night or in the morning?
 - Morning – as all of Scripture clearly indicates. I have never found a Scripture where the morrow starts in the evening or the night. The morrow always begins at dawn.
8. Is it possible for me to remain at your house all day without spending the night?
 - Yes, because when a day ends, the night begins. Ps 104:20

9. In Num 11:32, it says that the children of Israel gathered quail all that day, and all that night, and all the next day. How many days and how many nights did they gather quails?
 - 2 days and 1 night, (but if a day begins at night then they would have gathered quails 2 days and 3 nights).

10. In Lev 7:15, it says, “the flesh of the sacrifice of His peace offerings for thanksgiving shall be eaten the same day that it is offered; he shall not leave any of it until the morning.” Does the word “morning,” in this verse indicate the morning that is connected to the previous evening, or the morning that is connected to the new day?
 - Connected to the new day. Num 28:3-4 also proves the evening is part of the previous day, not the beginning of the new day.

11. According to Ex 16:22-25, when does the rest of the holy Sabbath unto Yah begin, in the night, evening or in the morning?
 - Morning or morrow, as all new days begin.

12. If a night is considered a day, then what did Yah mean when He said that He caused it to rain forty days and forty nights?
 - A night is not considered a day. Ps 104:20.

13. If a day starts when it becomes dark, then why is darkness always pertained to as night, and never pertained to as day? (Ps 104:20); the only notable exception is when it is speaking about the “Day of Yah’s Wrath” being a dark day?
 - A day does not start when it becomes dark, because Yah totally separated the light from the darkness. Gen 1:18.

14. In Gen 1:4, does the word day mean light, or does it mean light and darkness?
 - The word day means light ONLY. Gen 1:3-4.

15. In Jer 33:19-21, Yah speaks about the evil that He would bring upon the house of David and the kingdom of Israel, if they broke His covenants that there should not be day or night in their season (Ps 22:2). What is the season of the day, and what is the season on the night?
 - The season of the day is when the sun reigns, and the season of the night is when the moon reigns. Jer 31:35.

16. In Job 17:8-12, the upright men, the innocent men, and the righteous men and everyone who has clean hands have stirred up themselves against the hypocrites. Why is it that the people who changed night into day are referred to as hypocrites?
 - Because the hypocrites are saying that Yah, Our Creator, told a lie when He said He separated the day from the night. Gen 1:14-18.
 - If a day always started at night, then how could anyone change the night into day?
 - B. It is not possible, but by trying to do so, the wicked could possibly bring about the total destruction of the House of Israel. Jer 33:19-21.

17. According to the Words of the Most High, what is the difference between a day and a night?

- Here is what we find ... Day equals light, and darkness equals night. Jer 31:35 and Ps 136:7-9. [Gen 1:4-5]
18. Gen 8:22 reads, “While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease.” The Most High gives us four different times and conditions. Are these times and conditions the same, or are they totally the opposite of one another?
- Totally the opposite of one another.
19. According to Lev 3:35, Aaron and his sons were to remain at the door of the Tabernacle, day and night, seven days. How many nights did they remain?
- Six nights. Count them ...
 - 1D—N—2D—N—3D—N—4D—N—5D—N—6D—6N—7D
20. Outside of the way that many of you might interpret Gen 1, is there anywhere else in the Bible that says that evening and morning are a day?
- No! Because it is not, neither is Gen 1 saying that.
21. If the celebration of our Sabbath days and our new moons (Is 66:23) begins in the evening when the sun is going down, why would Our Creator state that all nations shall praise His Name and worship Him from the “rising of the sun until the going down of the same (sun)”? Ps 113:3.
- If the Sabbath started in the evening, as many of our people believe, then this verse would make no sense whatsoever.

Is this a Salvational Issue?

Friday night season, equally anti Torah as observing Sunday. We accuse the Sunday keepers as making up their own laws against Yahshua’s commands. Where is the difference in making, Friday, the 6th night season "holy" also? There simply is no difference.

Now that you have been **exposed** to this light; it is a **Salvational issue** for you.