

A Study on Yahuah's  
"Book of the Covenant" Calendar

Rightly Divide

the WORD

of

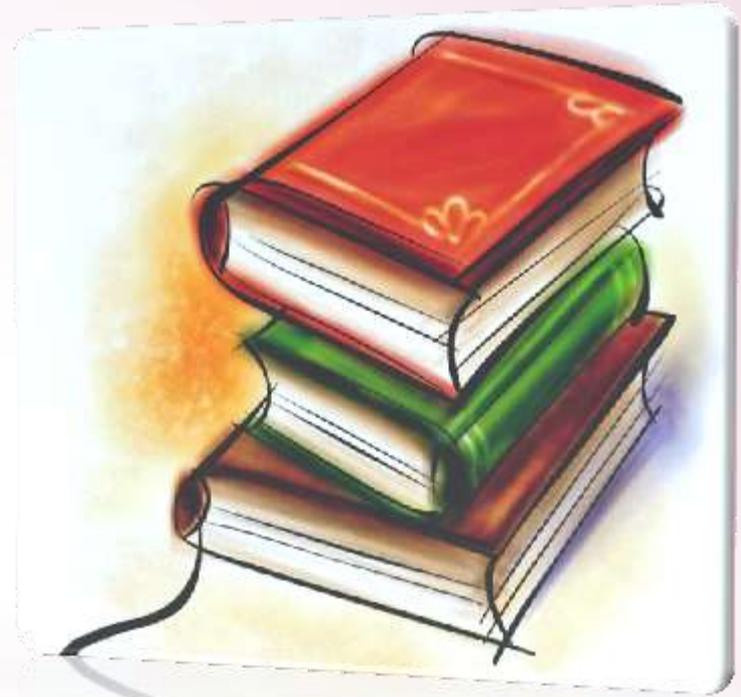
TRUTH



Grammar 101 (Pt 1) for the  
Hebrew "evening" in Gen 1

# Stepping Stones for Bible Study

Examination  
of the Term  
“Evening” in  
English &  
Hebrew  
for Gen 1:5





## Reviewing Simple Lessons Long Forgotten?!

How can a simple English word like “evening” pose such a confusing problem when linked to the proper commencement for the days of creation?

**Could it be the Church Leaders, Pastors and Bible Workers have not been diligent enough in their search?**

**Have they been misled by traditions, ignorantly passing along what they have learned, to the nominal church member?**

**Can the nominal Bible Student really find out what the truth is of this “evening” controversy?**

**See how this problem can be solved with simple grammar skills.**

# Grammar Lessons

For understanding the phrase from  
the last part of Gen 1:5  
“...and the evening and the morning  
were the first day.”



Does “evening”  
really mean  
“sunset”?



# INTRODUCTION

1. In this study we are going to learn how to study the Scriptures with some basic study tools including:
2. Review of basic high-school grammar classes;
3. Use of dictionaries and lexicons.
4. The sample topic of study will be “day-start” from:
  - a. **Gen 1:** first day of creation (Grammar 101 - Part 1)
  - b. **Lev 23:** Day of Atonement. (Grammar 101 - Part 2)

*Of High Importance:  
Read more than  
10 words  
to discern context!*



# Thanking Our Friends in Africa



Many have studied the “day-start” issue and understand this truth for themselves.

But understanding and teaching to others so they can understand is another story.

Their explanations are still prompting questions such as this:



*Do you have similar experiences?*

Email from African “Dawn Day” Believer:

*Hi Charlene: This question is from an ‘even to even’ person. How will you respond? [Their question follows:]*

*Hi everyone. I have a question. What does it mean that the knowledge of the Hebrew word “ereb,” which meant “even or evening,” which meant “afternoon” or “sunset” – is lost?*

# The Question is Always the Same

Since when does the day not begin with “evening” anymore?

Today we will attempt to sharpen our Bible study skills through finding the answer to the question on:

“When does Yahuah’s day really begin?”

**It’s a Good Question!  
There is an Answer!**



# Working Between Two Languages



To learn French, one has to learn that “such and such a word in French” means “such and such a word in English.”

We can't say, "no, I don't want to learn the true meaning of the French words, I think I'll just guess at the meaning, and hope I'm right ..."

You'll likely be 100% wrong!



It works the same between English and Hebrew.

When it comes to understanding the “day-start” teaching, we can't say: “I'll just guess that the Hebrew word for "evening“ means "afternoon” ... or sunset ... or “something else” ... whatever I want.”

Again, you'll likely be 100% wrong!

**Yet, this is exactly what has been happening with the word “evening.”  
Many are still guessing!**

# There's Another Problem

1. Many of us have been taught that "evening" means "sunset" or "afternoon" or whatever.
2. Few of us have thought about challenging this point, because we really believed ...
3. What we were shown was true. We were taught this concept early.
4. Most of us have not been taught to question the meaning of such a simple word? Why?
5. Because we were taught our leaders, teachers and pastors knew the truth and taught us the truth about such a matter.

Which is right?



To satisfactorily answer the “evening” question we need to learn how to accept this controversial challenge by using better Bible study skills.

# Responsibility of Teachers



**1. Most of us just take for granted (and really believe) our:**

- Parents
- Teachers
- Pastors & Leaders
- Know the truth about the “day-start.”

**2. The hardest part could be:**

- Realizing the true definition of the word “evening” is not “sunset.”
- We may question why our teachers did not investigate the Hebrew definition by simply looking it up in an exhaustive concordance.

# What Could Be The Reason Tradition is Taught as Truth?

Many believe:

1. **The Jews have preserved the correct day for the weekly Sabbath.** (Can you prove the true weekly Sabbath?)
2. **The Jews have preserved Friday sunset as the commencement for all Sabbaths.** (Today's challenge!)
3. **The Jews hold many traditions.** (How many can you name?)
4. **As sheep, most of us have followed what the Jews hold as truth, because we believed they would know.**

**Have the sheep been following the wolf?**



# What About Traditions?

## Yahusha – Paul - Timothy



Yahusha: [Matt 15:3, 9](#)

Why do ye also transgress the commandment of Yahuah by your tradition?

**9** But in vain they do worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men.

Paul: [Col 2:8](#) Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ.

Timothy: [1 Tim 1:4](#) Neither give heed to fables ...

# A Restoration of Truth

**Do you believe these words?**

**“In the time of the end every divine institution is to be restored.”**

**The Sabbath is a divine institution and a worship statute.**

**Therefore, the commencement of the Sabbath will be most important.**

**If we believe this, let's remove the tradition with Scriptural evidence.**

# Ways to Remove Tradition

- \* Do a careful, exhaustive research of the topic from the Scriptures.
- \* Know the Biblical history around the topic.
- \* Be prepared to use good Bible study tools.
- \* Remember your Grammar lessons from high school. Why?
  - \* *Because most of us have forgotten them!*



# Reading? Study? Research?

- a. **Start with prayer. (Jer 33:3)**

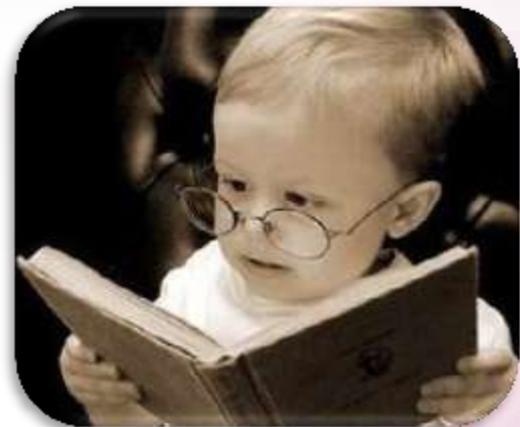
“Call to Me, and I will answer you, and show you great and mighty things, which you do not know.” NKJV

- b. **Bible reading is different than Bible study.**

- c. **Bible study is different than Bible research.**

- d. **In research, you need to know how to ask a lot of questions, and investigate a wide territory for what the Bible is saying from cover to cover.**

- e. **Despite “ignorant or deliberate” errors in the Word of Yahuah, the truth will present itself.**



*Isa 28:13 [hermeneutic] ... precept upon precept;  
line upon line ... here a little, and there a little ...*

# 1. Getting Started With Content



Read the content of the study material carefully.

In Bible study this could be several verses or chapters before and after the verse or word in question.

*Many people make a decision on the content by reading only 9-12 words of a complete passage.*



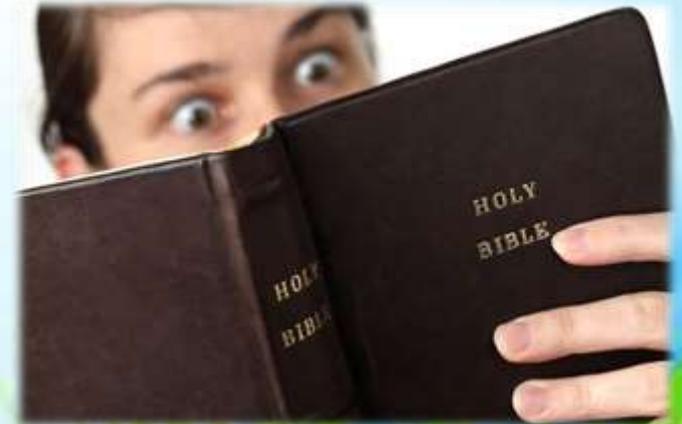
## 2. Getting Started With Context



Learn to read in context.

Know exactly what every verse or chapter is talking about.

*You might be surprised what you find?*



## 2a. More on Context



*Comparison of 2 studies:*

1. *Gen 1:1-5 (Day 1 of creation)*
2. *Lev 23:26-32 (Yom Kippur)*

Two common mistakes are made to establish context in these 2 cases:

**Gen 1:** Only the last 10 words of verse 5 are read (out of a total of 89 words in verses 1-5).

**Lev 23:** Only the last 9 words of verse 32 are read (out of a total of 175 in verses 26-32).



# 3. Getting Started with Grammatical Terms



verb  
adverb  
noun  
pronoun  
adjective

At least: know how to identify nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs.

Knowing these are the absolute basics.

Our study today addresses only nouns.

Some words (like “day/daily”) can be used as nouns, adjectives and/or adverbs.

In such cases it is important to know the category of the word in question. *Why?*

The context changes for words when they act as a noun, adjective or adverb.

# 4. Getting Started With Tenses



Know how to identify "tenses" ... like:

- 1) **past tense**
- 2) **present tense**
- 3) **future tense**

**This is a difficult area for many students.**

(Rev 13:1-5 is a good exercise to learn how to work with “tenses.” Using the proper tense will bring forward the proper timeframe of the 42 month timeline.

The timeline will be misunderstood if the proper tense is not noted.)

### TENSES

There are eight Tenses that we are going to learn for talking about science and technology cases; and they are divided into three major tenses:

1. Present Tenses
2. Past Tenses
3. Future Tenses



# 5. Getting Started With Definitions



The Old Testament is translated from the original Hebrew language.

Sometimes the translators did NOT choose the best “word” or “phrase” to bring through the best meaning.

❖ **Dan 7:25** “think to change times and laws”

- The English word “times” does not reflect the true meaning in this verse – referring to divinely set appointed statutes.

In both English and Hebrew, don’t assume you know the variety of definitions, and which one is listed first.

- In this study “day” and “evening” are two of those tricky words that have several definitions, all different.

Definitions for some of the simplest words must be checked.

*A shelf full of dictionaries and concordances will be useful!*



# 5a. Using Dictionaries



*These  
extra tools  
do not  
take the  
place of  
comparing  
Scriptures!*

Word meanings do change over eons of time (especially from the 1600s to the present day).

Get used to using:

1. **Strong's Exhaustive Concordance** (definitions of Hebrew & Greek)
2. **Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary** (Meanings of words in the 1800s are closer to the Hebrew than today's meanings.)
3. **A variety of everyday dictionaries for comparisons**
4. **Lexicons and Commentaries**



# 6. First Definitions in Dictionaries



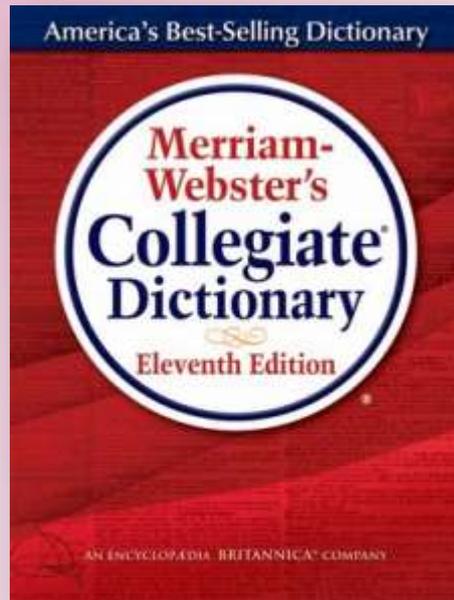
The very first definition of any word in the dictionary represents the way the word is used the most *in any language*.

1. **Everyday dictionary practice:** will be on the word “star” to see how this works.
2. **Hebrew dictionary practice:** will be on the words “day, night, evening and morning.”



Learn how English and Hebrew Dictionaries compliment each other so the real meaning of the Hebrew can be understood.

# Finding Definitions for the Word 'STAR'

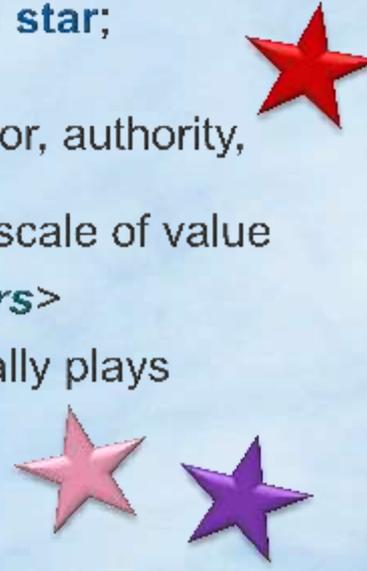


Next, we will use the example of defining the word "star" to demonstrate how definitions are placed in a certain rank and order.





## 4a. Dictionary Practice: “Star”

- 1a: a **natural luminous body visible in the sky** especially at night  
b: a self-luminous gaseous spheroidal **celestial body of great mass** which produces energy by means of nuclear fusion reactions
- 2a (1): a **planet** or a configuration of the planets that is held in astrology to influence one's destiny or fortune — usually used in plural  
(2): a waxing or waning **fortune** or fame *<her star was rising>*; *obsolete*: **destiny**
- 3a: a conventional **figure with five or more points that represents a star**;  
*especially*: asterisk [\*]
- b: an often **star-shaped ornament** or medal worn as a badge of honor, authority, or rank or as the insignia of an order
- c: one of a group of conventional stars used to place something in a scale of value
- 4: **something resembling a star** *<was hit on the head and saw stars>*
- 5a: the principal member of a theatrical or operatic company who usually plays the chief roles  
b: a highly publicized theatrical or **motion-picture performer**  
c: an outstandingly talented performer *<a track star>*  
d: a **person** who is **preeminent in a particular field**
- 

**“STARS in the sky” take the first definition.**

**If you told someone “the stars were great last night” they will likely think you are describing the night sky – the first definition for “star.”**

**Unless more information is given, the other person does not know you were talking about the Hollywood Stars and the rewards they receive.**

*More content would have to be given to understand the context.*



# Remember the Dictionary Rule

The first definition is determined by the way the "word" is used most.

That holds true for all languages including Hebrew!

## Hebrew Dictionary Rules are the Same

Many people are having the same problem with the definition of the word “evening” as some may have with “star.”

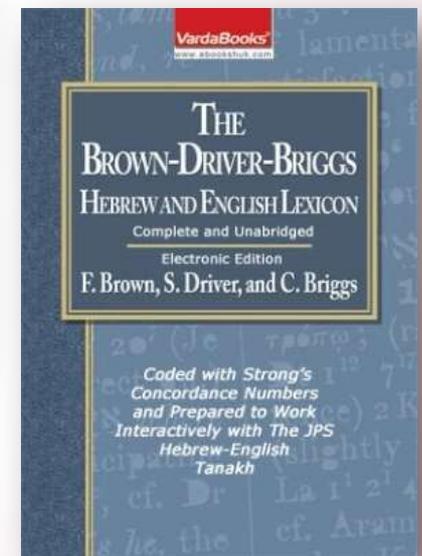
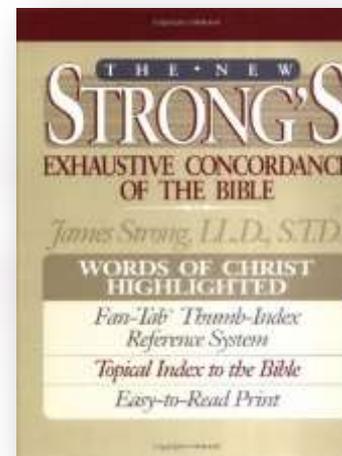
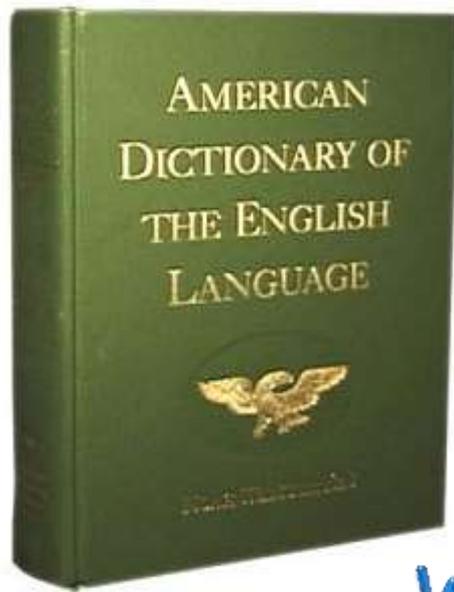
It's important to choose the correct definition that aligns with the Bible content & context.

However:

Many assume they know the Hebrew definition without even checking to see if they are correct.

Over time, this is how “sunset” became an incorrect definition for “evening.”

# Applying Study Skills to Scripture Using the Hebrew Dictionary

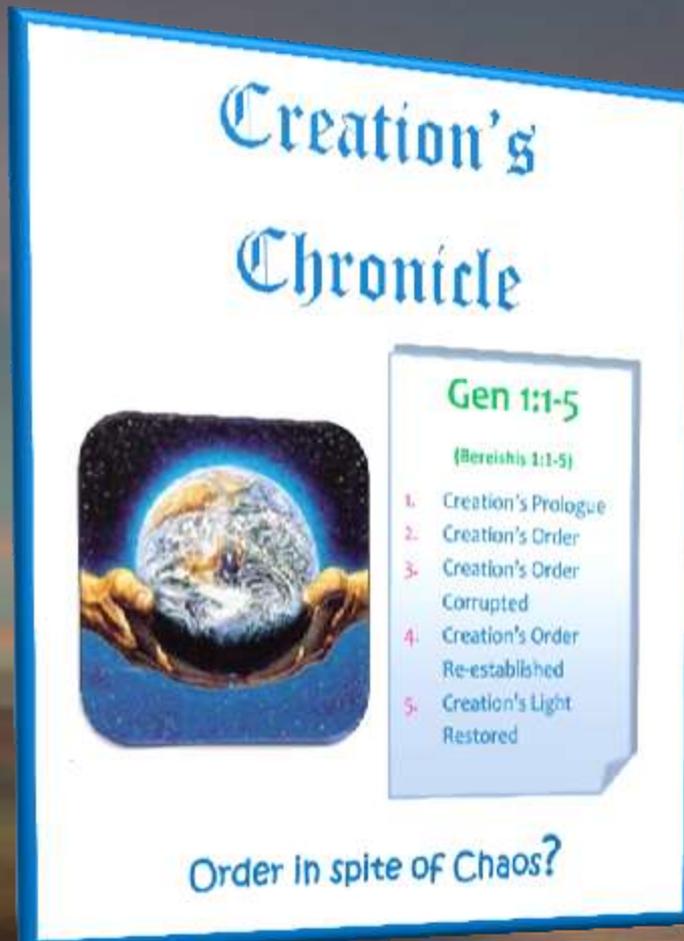


We will examine  
"first" definitions first!

# For the Full Study on Gen 1:1-5 (Day 1 of Creation) Creation's Chronicle

includes all content and  
context for the first 5 verses.

To solve the “evening” problem,  
this study scrutinizes  
four specific terms in Gen 1:5.



Today's Section will begin with an:  
Examination of only the 1<sup>st</sup> definitions for:  
DAY NIGHT EVENING MORNING

# Gen 1:5 - A Very Special Verse

**Genesis 1:5** is the first place where any of these four terms are found for the first time in the *KJV*.

And Yahuah called the light Day, (First usage of "Day")

and the darkness he called Night. (First usage of "Night")

And the evening (First usage of "evening")

and the morning were the first day. (First usage of "morning")

Let's begin our examination  
for only the first definition  
of these four terms in the:

**Hebrew Dictionary**

# 1<sup>st</sup> Def: Day <yowm>

And Yahuah called the light Day

**Strong's day H3117;** yowm;

from an unused root meaning to be hot;

a day (as the warm hours),

whether literal (from sunrise to sunset ...[basically the 12 hours of light])

[or a more accurate explanation would be "from dawn to dusk."]

**Note:** In a short time you'll see how **Mr. Strong's** wording will be corrected by the Hebrew definitions of "evening" and "morning."

**Brown-Driver-Brigg's Hebrew Lexicon day H3117** yowm – day.

a) **day** (as opposed to night) [basically the 12 hours of light]

# Only 1 Def: Night <layil>

... and the darkness he called Night.

*Strong's* night H3915; layil;

from the same as H3883;

properly, a twist (away of the light),

i.e. night: KJV - night (season).

*Brown-Driver-Brigg's Hebrew Lexicon* night

H3915; layil – night

a) night (as opposed to day)

Not to be  
confused  
with vs 2  
“darkness”  
<H2822>  
<choshek>

Hebrew word numbers often refer to several other numbers, including the primitive root.

# 1<sup>st</sup> Def: Evening <ereb>

And the evening ...

**Strong's** evening H6153; ereb (eh'-reb);  
from H6150; dusk:

H6150; `arab (aw-rab'); a primitive root  
[identical with H6148 through the idea of covering  
with a texture]; to grow dusky at sundown:  
KJV - be darkened, (toward) evening.

H6148; `arab (aw-rab');  
a primitive root; to braid, i.e. intermix.

\* Note: **Mr. Strong's** has **no mention of "sunset"** in these definitions ~ only dusk!

**Brown-Driver-Brigg's Hebrew Lexicon** evening

H6153; `ereb – evening ...

*Many times BDB lacks in their definitions!*

# Only 1 Def: Morning <boqer>

... and the morning were the first day.

*Strong's* morning H1242; boqer;

from H1239; properly, dawn (as the break of day).

H1239; baqar; a primitive root;

properly, to plough, or (generally) break forth.

**\*Note:** *Mr. Strong's* has **no mention of "sunrise"**  
in these definitions ~ only dawn!  
(Review slide 32 again!)

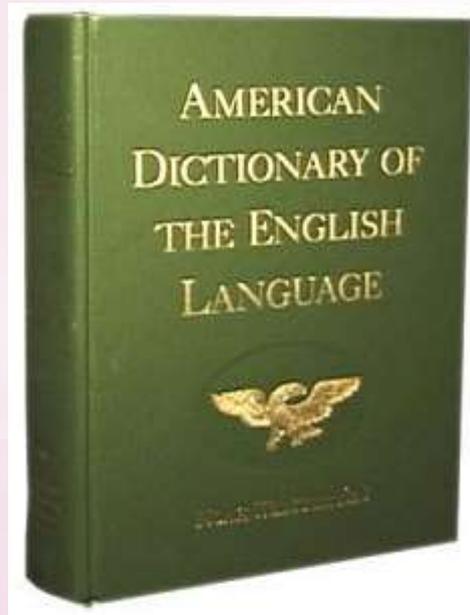
*Brown-Driver-Brigg's Hebrew Lexicon* morning

H1242; boqer – morning, the break of day

- a) morning
  - 1) used of **end of night**
  - 2) used of **coming of daylight**
  - 3) used of **coming of sunrise**
  - 4) used of **beginning of day**

*Occasionally  
BDB has many  
definitions!*

# Confirming the Meanings of “dusk” & “dawn”



Just to be sure the 1<sup>st</sup> definition of “evening” & “morning” in Hebrew has not changed in translation to English, we will check the Webster’s 1828 Dictionary for comparison.

The 1828 dictionary gives the most accurate definition of English words as they connect to the Hebrew definitions. Only the “noun” definitions will be considered.<sup>36</sup>

# Dusk, noun [Webster's 1828]

A tending to darkness; incipient or imperfect obscurity;  
a middle degree between  
light and darkness; [it goes on to say]  
twilight;  
as the dusk of the evening.

Tendency to a black color;  
darkness of color.

[eg:] Whose dusk set off the  
whiteness of the skin.

# Dawn, noun [Webster's 1828]

The break of day;

The first appearance of light, in the morning.

They arose about the dawn of the day. Josh 6:15.

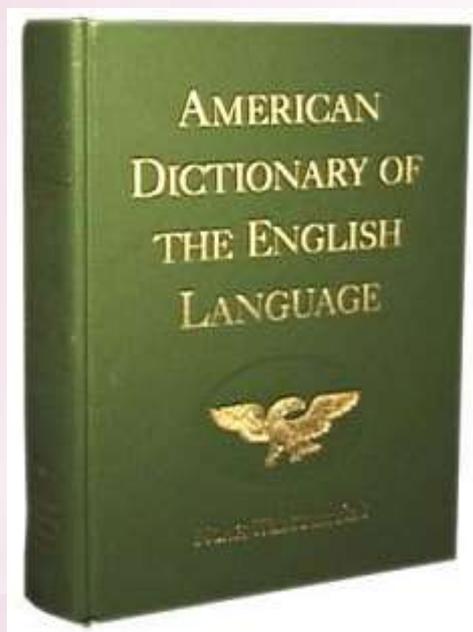
The word may express the whole time from the first appearance of light to sunrise.

DAWNING, noun.

The first appearance of light in the morning.

“Dawn” is NOT “sunrise!”

# Determining the Meaning of “twilight”



Twilight was used by Webster  
to define “dusk <ereb>.”

Surprise! Many people do not  
know what twilight is?

Do you?!



**TWILIGHT**, noun.

The faint light which is reflected upon the earth  
after sunSET and before sunRISE; crepuscular light.

In latitudes remote from the equator, the twilight is of  
much longer duration than at, and near, the equator.

# How does “crepuscular” connect to “twilight” in nature?



## Amazing Fact!

The beavers are a witness to which day is Shabbat (at the following link):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=49T5unQEIbY&t=4s>

(You-tube: Beavers that rest on Saturday.)

- This double ereb is also witnessed by - and declared from - Yahuah's creation, just like He promised.
- Crepuscular animals are a natural witness to the two “ereb/mixture time slots” for every 24 hour day.
- They are active primarily during the TWILIGHT – like the beavers.
- This is distinguished from animals active during the daylight hours (diurnal behavior) or active during the hours of darkness (nocturnal behavior).

How does  
“crepuscular”  
light  
connect to  
“twilight”  
for Yahuah’s  
count?

How does Strong’s  
define “twilight”?

- The plural word erebs has the same mis-appropriation of usage, like so many other words from the Hebrew.
- Somehow ereb and evening have become mutually synonymous. (eg: Some believe that **ALL** “mo`edim” are “appointed feasts” or **ALL** “erebs” are dusk twilights.)
- However, these crepuscular events (twilights) are divinely designed as Yahuah’s “kingpin” for a “buffer zone” so His children know when the new day begins without looking to the sun!

# Twilight <nesheph>

**Strong's twilight H5399**; nesheph; from **H5398**;  
properly, a breeze, i.e. (by implication) **dusk** [1<sup>st</sup> definition]  
(when the evening breeze prevails):



KJV - dark, **dawning of the day** [2<sup>nd</sup> definition]  
(morning), night, twilight.

*For comparison & further information  
note the vague definition from:*

**Brown-Driver-Brigg's Hebrew Lexicon** twilight  
**H5398**; nashaph –

(Qal) to blow [Qal = the most common literal message  
for proper interpretation.]



**DUSK is the 1<sup>st</sup> definition; DAWN is the 2<sup>nd</sup>!**

# Twilight 1<sup>st</sup> Note



**DUSK** is the 1<sup>st</sup> definition; **DAWN** is the 2<sup>nd</sup>!  
There are 14 “twilight” references in the  
Tanach using H5398 & H5399.

**H5398 twilight** as the root word is first used in **Exo 15:10** for the Red Sea crossing. This event originated with the **evening** winds that parted the water allowing the people to cross over during the following night hours.

**H5399 twilight** is first used in **1 Sam 30:17** (David in battle).

Question [& homework] for H5399 twilight: Will **1 Sam 30:17** take the definition of “**dusk**” or “**dawn**” for the word “**twilight**”?

- And David smote them from the **twilight even** [H5704; <ad>] **unto the evening** [H6153; <ereb>] **of the next day**: and there escaped not a man of them, save four hundred young men ...



In the other 12 references for “twilight/nesheph” – the content and context would have to be carefully examined to determine exactly which twilight is being referred to – **dawn**, or **dusk**?

# Twilight 2<sup>nd</sup> Note

- a. Remember, both the “**dusk twilight**” and the “**dawn twilight**” contain “a mixture of **light** and **night**.”
- b. The **first definition** for the word “**day**” is the 12 hours of Day Season that **has the presence of “light.”**
- c. **Therefore, both twilights belong to the Day Season!**



# Twilight 3<sup>rd</sup> Note

- a. “Night” is the absence of any [day] “light” that is **naturally** seen in the “day” sky – specifically, the absence of “sun light.”
- b. By default neither **twilight** can belong to, or be part of, the Night Season!



# Each Day Season Contains Light from the Sun



Twilights belong to the Day Season.



# Night Season Has no Direct Light from the Sun



**Twilights** never belong to the **Night Season**.



*Question to ponder:  
Do the northern lights  
belong to the  
Day Season or  
the Night Season?*

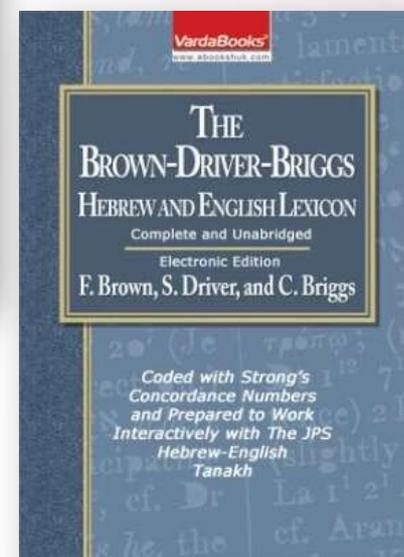
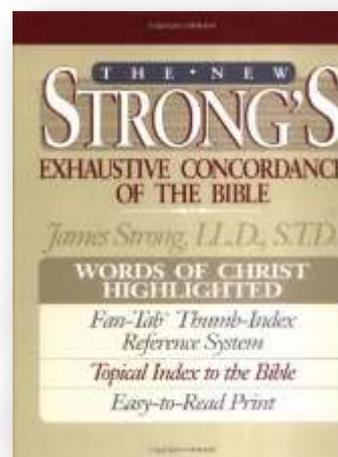
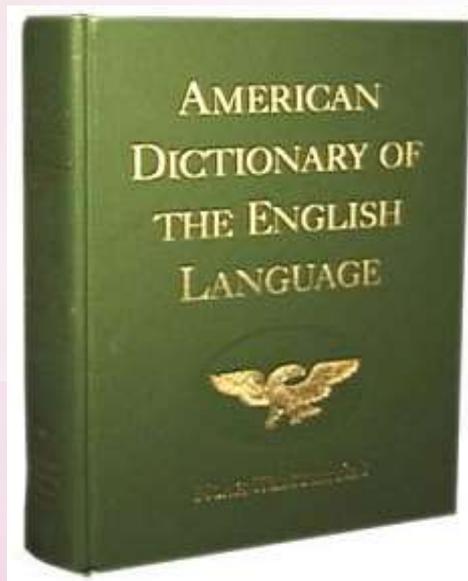
# Applying the 1<sup>st</sup> Definitions of Hebrew to:

Day

Night

Evening

Morning



Remember: The 1<sup>st</sup> usage of a word most often takes the 1<sup>st</sup> definition.

Let's use this application on Gen 1:5.

## Listing the 1<sup>st</sup> Definitions

# Day <yowm> H3117

R  
E  
V  
I  
E  
W

And Yahuah called the light Day,

\* meaning to be hot; (as the warm hours),

\* (~~from sunrise to sunset~~ ... ) [should be: dawn to dusk].

*Note: Strong's would have been more accurate using the terms ...*

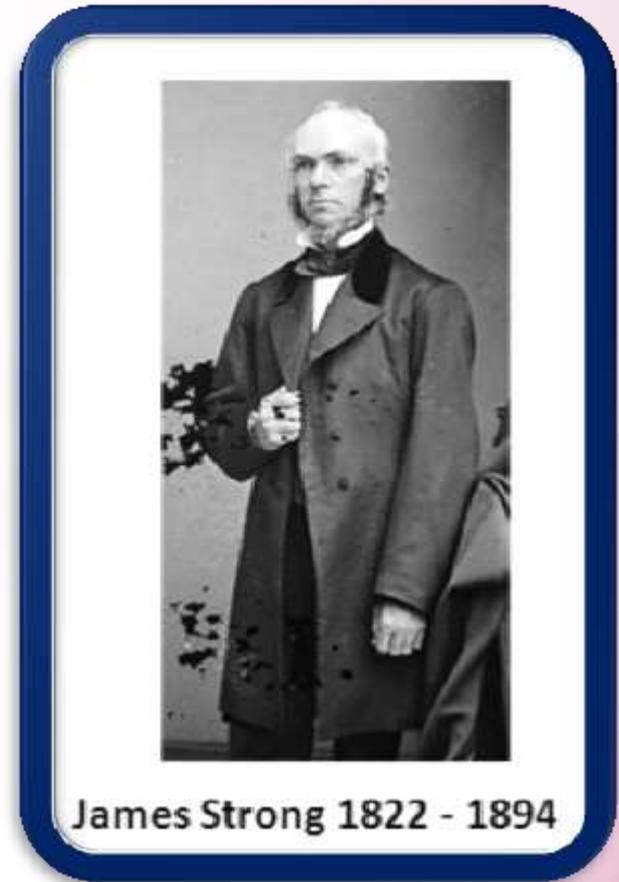
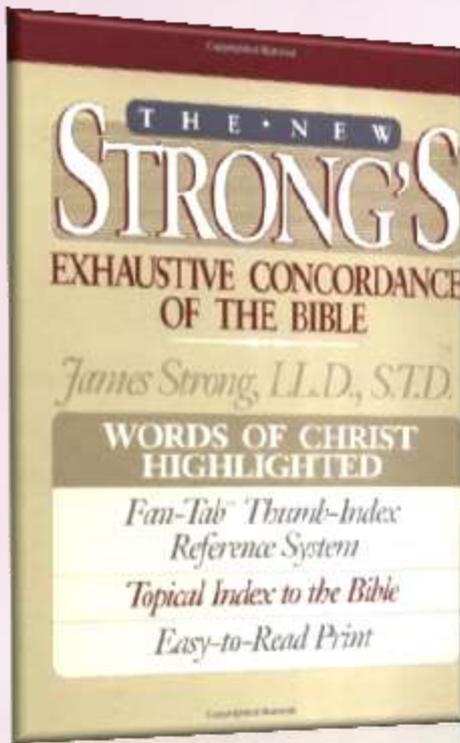
- a) "dawn" (not sunrise)
- b) "dusk" (not sunset)



<yowm> as the  
Day Season  
has priority.

# Question:

Where do you suppose Mr Strong picked up the definition of "sunrise & sunset" in place of "dawn & dusk"?



James Strong 1822 - 1894

# Night <layil> H3915

... and the darkness he called Night.

\* a twist (away of the light), night (season).

*<layil> is the only term in Gen 1:5 that belongs to the Night Season.*



\* Not to be confused with vs 2 “darkness” <H2822 choshek>.

# Evening <ereb> H6153

And the evening ...

\* dusk; to grow dusky;

\* be darkened,

\* a primitive root; to braid, intermix

R  
E  
V  
I  
E  
W

<ereb> has a  
mixture of  
“light” and “night.”  
Therefore <ereb>  
belongs to the  
Day Season.



# Morning <boqer> H1242

... and the morning were the first day.

\* properly, dawn (as the break of day);

a primitive root; (generally) break forth.

R  
E  
V  
I  
E  
W

<boqer> also has  
a mixture of  
“light” and “night.”  
Therefore <boqer>  
belongs to  
the Day Season.



# Assembling Gen 1:5 all Together

Day

Night

Evening

Morning

And Yahuah called the light Day, as the warm hours for the Day Season [including dawn and dusk],

and the darkness he called the Night Season or a twist (away of the light);

[Then Yahuah gives more information for the Day Season saying:]

★ \*And the evening dusk [came to be after the Day Season];

★ \* [then] the morning ploughs forth; and dawn breaks out the new day; [as part of the Day Season twilight];

★ *were* \*and the morning and evening belong to the Day Season.

**But...**

Most of us have been taught an  
**Incorrect Understanding For**  
**Evening and Morning**

★ "... And the evening, ★ and the morning  
*were* ★ the first day."

These ★ phrases have traditionally **been taught to mean** that the new <yowm> day/cycle begins in the evening.



**This is simply not true!**

# 1<sup>st</sup> usage of a word in the Scriptures, most often takes the 1<sup>st</sup> definition.

## Light/Day

- a. 1<sup>st</sup> used in **Gen 1:5a**.
- b. 1<sup>st</sup> definition is the “warm hours” or 12 hours of the day.
- c. Light is called DAY.
- d. 2<sup>nd</sup> use of DAY in **Gen 1:5b** aligns with the two twilights, linking them to the Day Season.

## Evening/Morning

- a. 1<sup>st</sup> usage in **Gen 1:5b**, after Day Season has been determined.
- b. 1<sup>st</sup> definition is correct as “dusk” and “dawn.”
- c. Both terms are twilights.
- d. Evening and Morning both belong to the Day Season.

*Let's chart this information.*

# #1 Large Components of the Day

Gen 1:5a

1<sup>st</sup>: there are 2 major divisions to divide the 24 hour cycle in half.

12 hrs. Day  
12 hrs. Night



Notice: Everything about creation week started here with Day-Light.

# #2 Small Components of the Day



The twilight components are small slivers of transition between the light and night.

Evening twilight was placed 12 hrs.  
before the Morning twilight.

The Gen 1:5 "order" is correct!

# #3 Proper Order of the Components



In modern terms

Gen 1:5b would read this way:

And the dusk twilight, and the dawn twilight  
belong to the [day] – the hot part  
of the 12 hour Day Season.

# #4 Night as Compared to Twilight

4<sup>th</sup> Morning  
twilight



2<sup>nd</sup> Evening  
twilight



Night is the absence of LIGHT.  
Twilight contains LIGHT.  
That's why twilights are reckoned  
as part of the "day" or DAY Season!

# Here's a True Definition

Any portion of the 24 hour cycle that has a “twilight mixture” belongs only to the Day Season – NOT the Night Season. (Therefore, the evening has nothing to do with how a day begins.)



The two “day season”  
twilights are before **sunRISE** & after **sunSET**.  
Neither twilight belongs to the Night Season.

But the morning is even more special.

The morning ends the former 24 hour cycle, and begins the new 24 hour cycle at the moment of daybreak.

In **Gen 1:5** morning ends Day One and begins Day Two.

# Something to Think About!

The phrase: “and the evening and the morning were the first day” ...

... is **NOT** a definition of when the day begins!  
**Gen 1:5b** is confirming “where” the “evening” & “morning” twilights belong!  
They belong **ONLY** to the Day Season!



# Why Dusk Twilight Cannot Begin Any New Day

1. Dusk twilight is a mixture of light/night.
2. Light must be present first before a dusk/twilight can follow.
3. Light is mentioned 3 times in Gen 1 before evening is mentioned the first time.
4. Keep in mind, it is impossible for the dusk twilight (evening) to follow the Night Season!

Remember: the twilights have been purposely placed as a safeguard to “not look to the sun” for day-start.

It is crucial the 1<sup>st</sup> definition of “evening” is understood before going further.

Why?

Because we are now going to examine “other” definitions for “evening” that are very different.



# Evening: 2<sup>nd</sup> Definition

The 2<sup>nd</sup> definition is: “day”

*At this point there should be a huge question as to why “day” is ever listed as a definition!*

## WHY



Because “ereb” is defined as a “mixing of light and night.”  
There is no “mixing” during the Day Season!  
This will be addressed in a later study through the term “between the evenings.”

# Evening: 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Definitions

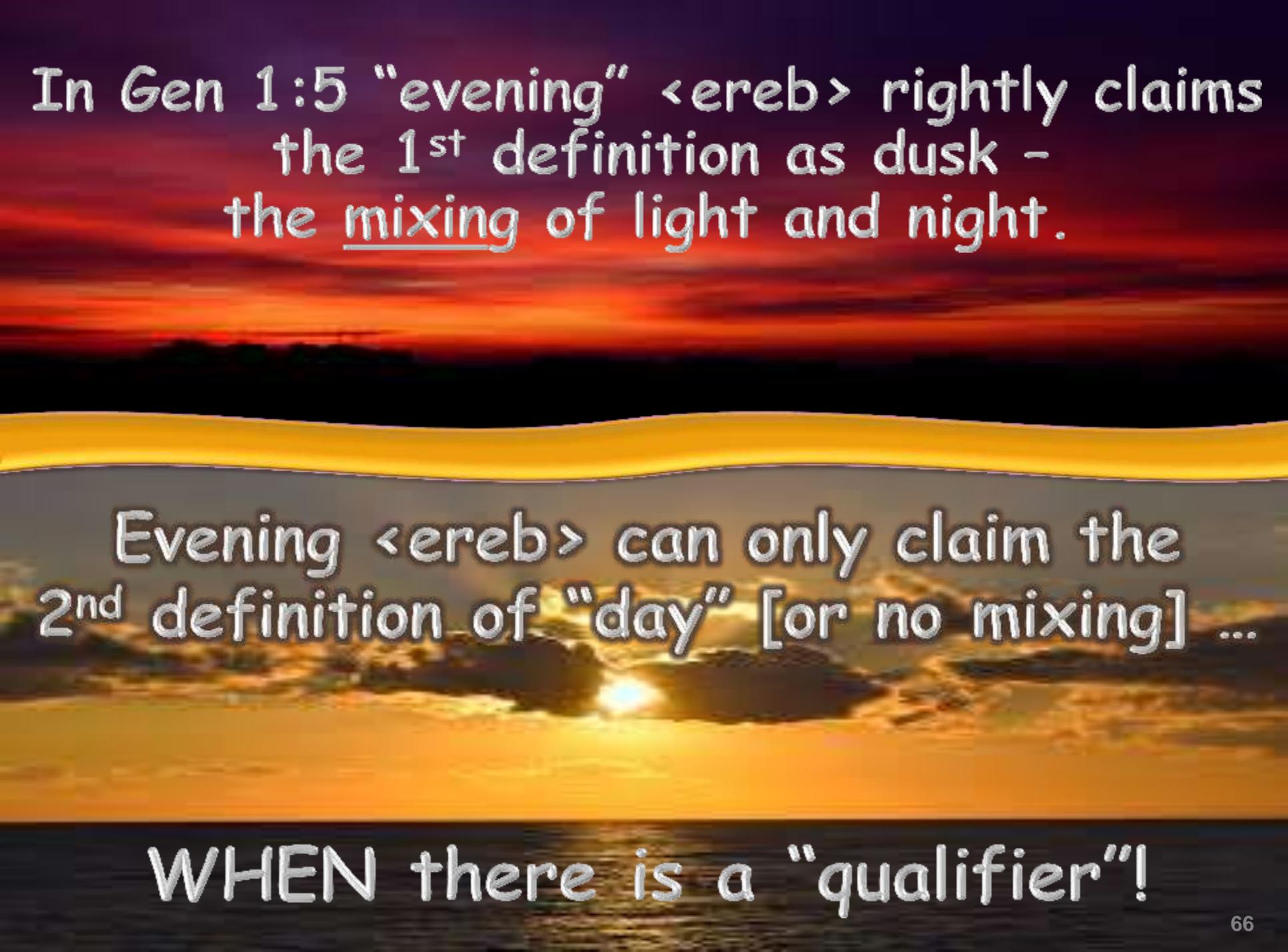
[The 3<sup>rd</sup> definition] **even** (-ing, **tide**) [**'eventide'** - in old English this is another term that means dusk "twilight." This twilight is not to be confused with DAWN - morning twilight.]

[The 4<sup>th</sup> definition] **night**.

For **ereb**, and its 4<sup>th</sup> definition of **night**, the Scriptures would have to contain the context of the "**evening**" giving way to the Night Season as seen in Lev 6:20.

*Note: Sunset is NOT one of the definitions for <ereb>.*

*Sunset is a point of time that ushers in <ereb>.*



In Gen 1:5 "evening" <ereb> rightly claims  
the 1<sup>st</sup> definition as dusk -  
the mixing of light and night.

Evening <ereb> can only claim the  
2<sup>nd</sup> definition of "day" [or no mixing] ...

WHEN there is a "qualifier"!

# What does it mean to have a "qualifier"?



Several examples will be considered in the study on "between the evenings."



1) Exo 12 Passover Sacrifice/Meal



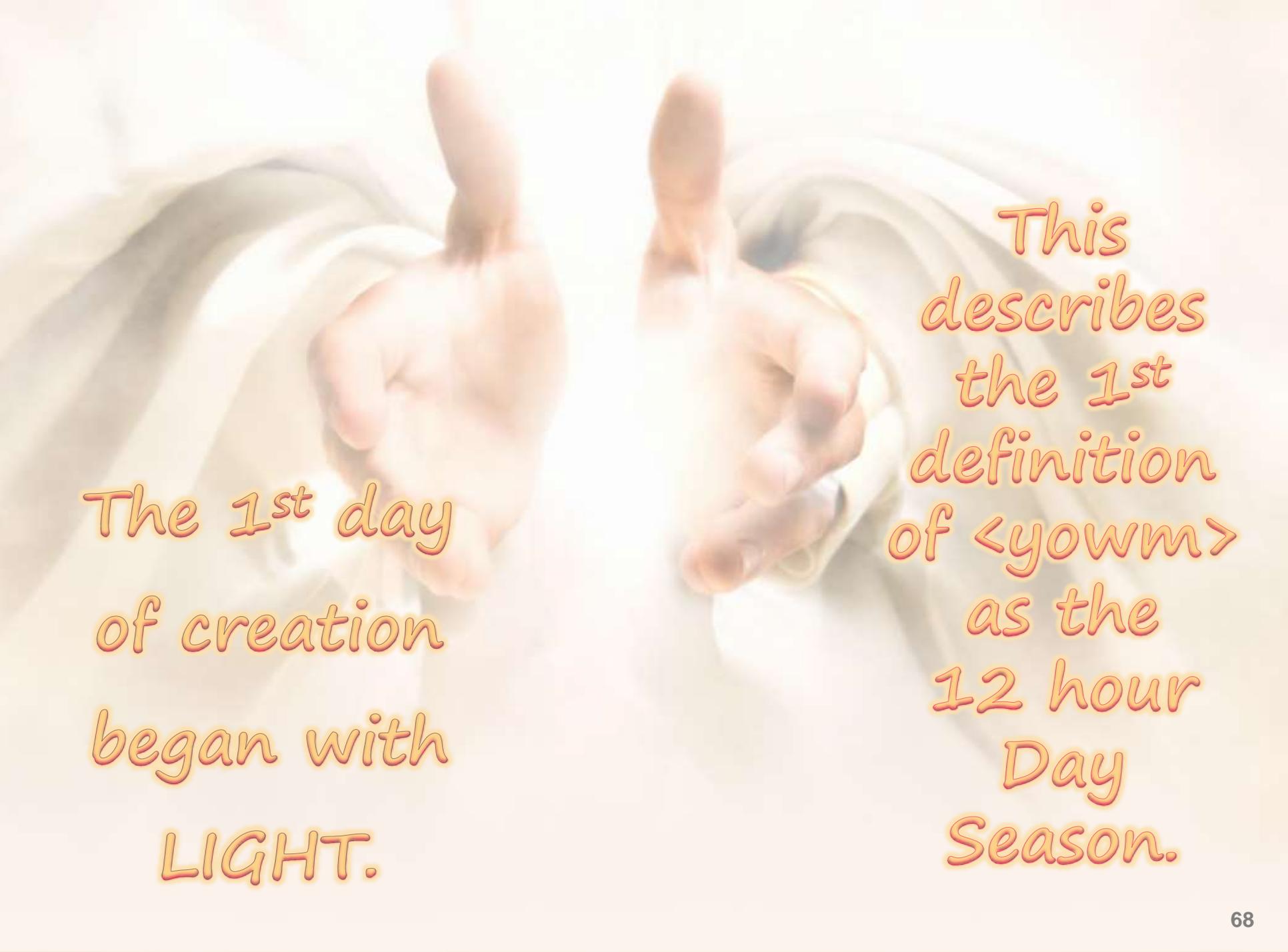
2) Exo 16 Quail



3) Exo 30 Sanctuary Lamps



4) Gospels: Yahusha's Passion



The 1<sup>st</sup> day  
of creation  
began with  
LIGHT.

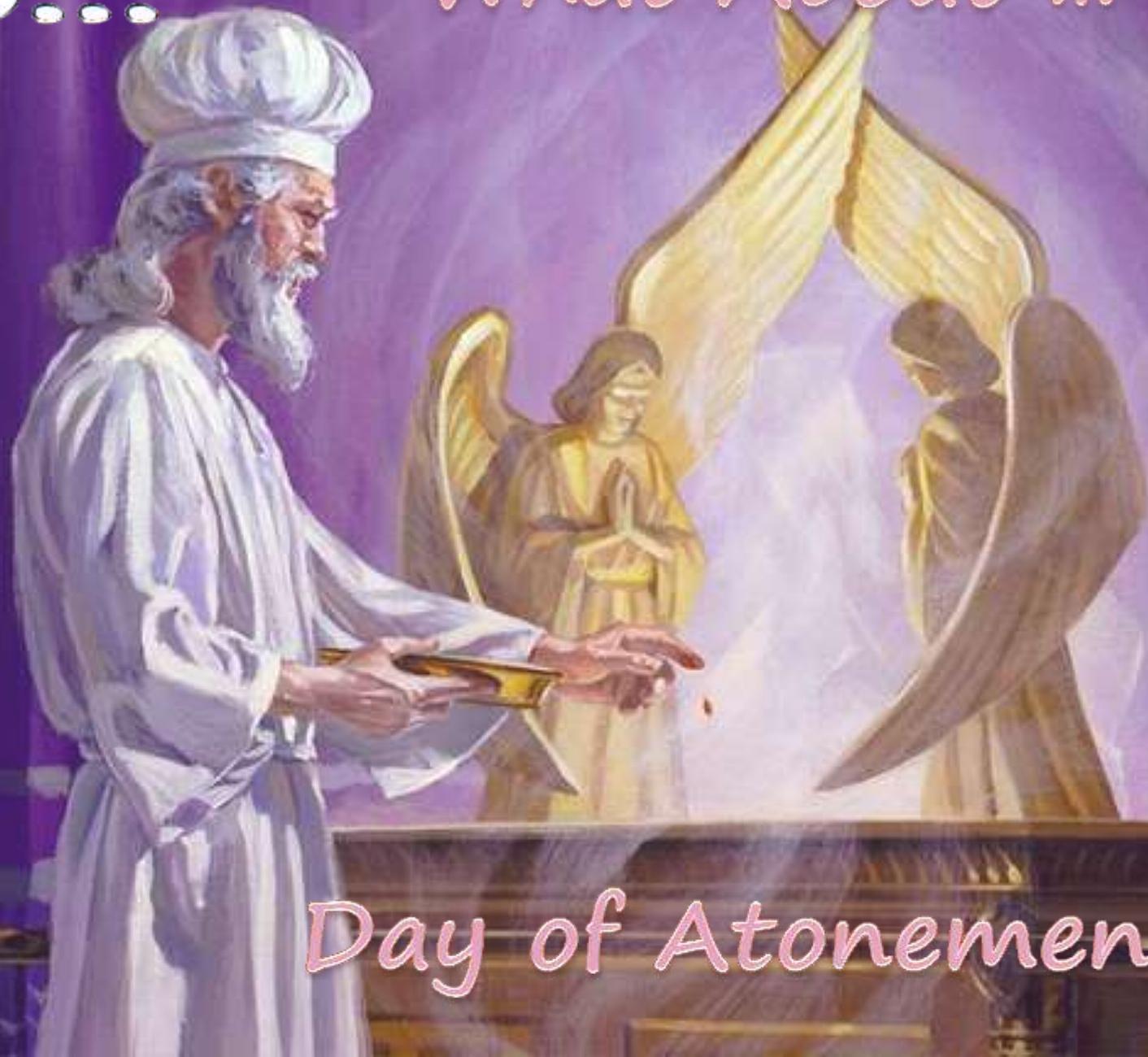
This  
describes  
the 1<sup>st</sup>  
definition  
of <yowm>  
as the  
12 hour  
Day  
Season.

The 2<sup>nd</sup>  
definition  
of day <yowm>  
describes the 24  
hour cycle from  
“dawn to dawn.”

Yahuah's days  
do not begin at  
“evening” or  
“sunset.”

**But...**

*What About ...*



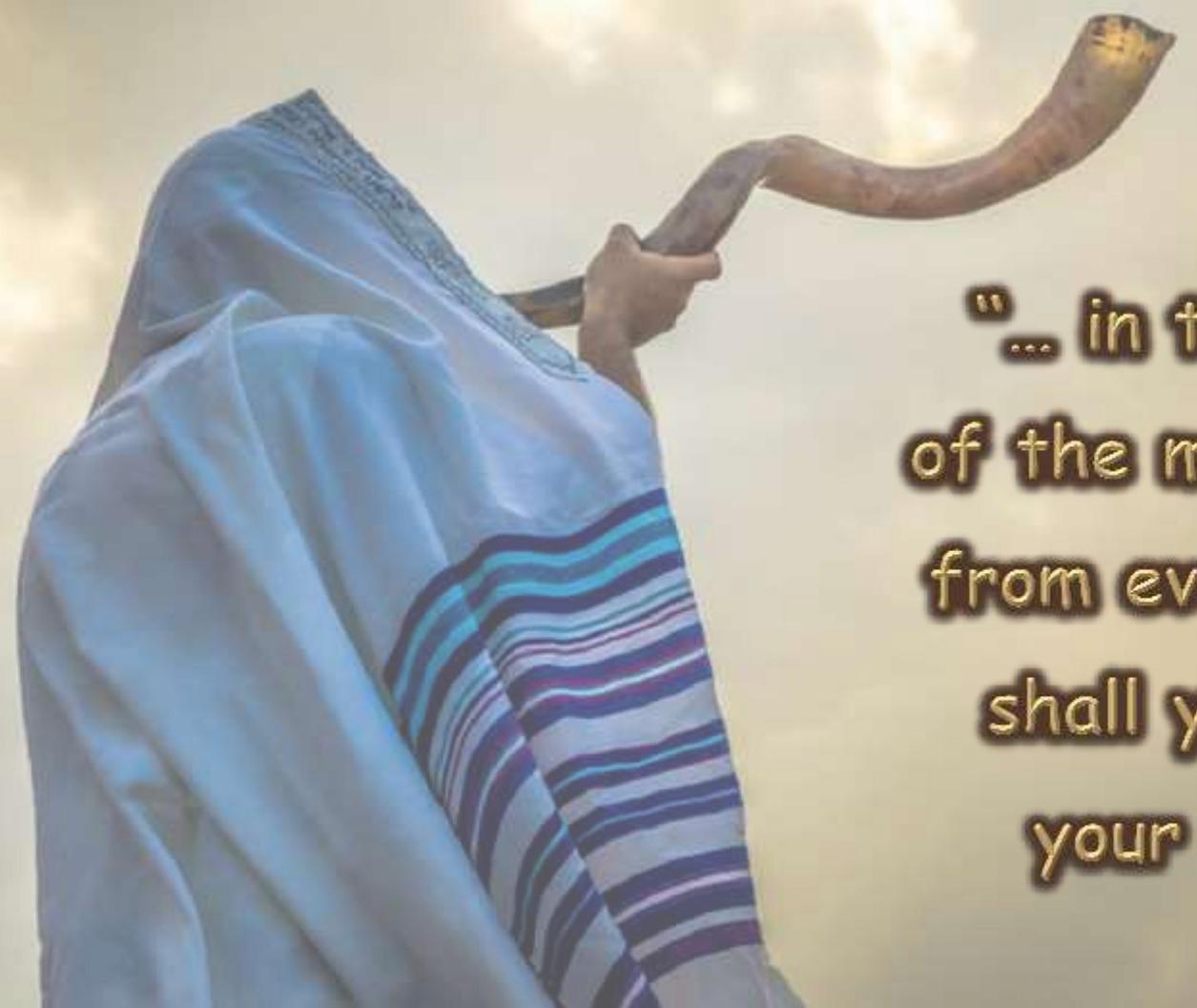
*Day of Atonement?*

**Grammar 101 (Part 2) will examine ...**

**... the context of Lev 23:26-32  
for the:**

- **10<sup>th</sup> day of the 7<sup>th</sup> month**
- **9<sup>th</sup> day of the 7<sup>th</sup> month**

We will determine what the last words of Lev 23:32 really mean:

A person wearing a white garment with blue and purple stripes is shown from the side, blowing a shofar (ram's horn). The background is a bright, cloudy sky with a sunburst effect.

“... in the ninth day of the month at even, from even unto even, shall ye celebrate your Sabbath.”

One last question:  
Will Leviticus 23:32 declare  
that Day of Atonement  
(and every other Sabbath day)  
really does begin  
in the evening - rather than  
at dawn twilight?

The End of Part 1

The Next Study:  
The Hebrew Evening

*What's Coming up*

The word "evening" <ereb>  
is the cornerstone for the  
whole calendar study.

There must be clarity here.

Enjoy these beautiful  
mornings that usher  
in Yahuah's original  
Covenant Day!

Send your questions/comments to:



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