

Time Measure

Night (Old Testament)

First watch -- sunset to 10 p.m.
Middle watch -- 10 p.m. to 2 a.m.
Morning watch -- 2 a.m. to sunrise

Night (New Testament)

First watch -- 6-9 p.m.
Second watch -- 9-12 p.m.
Third watch -- 12-3 a.m.
Fourth watch -- 3-6 a.m.

Day (Old Testament)

Morning -- sunrise to about 10 a.m.
Heat of the day -- 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.
Cool of the day -- 3 p.m. till sunset

Day (New Testament)

First Hour -- 6-7 a.m.
Third Hour -- 8-9 a.m.
Sixth Hour -- 11-12 a.m.
Other hours in like fashion

The Jewish Sacred Seasons

1. The Sabbath. The term means "rest". It was the divinely appointed day of rest which was designed to recognize the supreme claim of God upon human life. Originally, it was designed and designated as the seventh day of the week.
2. The New Moon (Rosh Hodesh). It was always observed on the first day of each month and was designed to call the people into regular remembrance of Jehovah. By its observance, a hallowed character was given to each new month.
3. The Feast of Trumpets (Yom Teruah). It marked on the first day of the seventh month of the sacred year (October 1). It was a day of holy convocation for the new year.
4. The day of Atonement (Yom Kippur). It was observed on October 10 and was designed as a fast to provide pardon and atonement for the sins of the people.
5. The Feast of the Ingathering or Tabernacles (booths). This season lasted a week from October 15 - 21. The purpose of it was to annually remind the people of God's providential care for them in the wilderness.
6. The Feast of Dedication. It was observed the twenty-fifth of December to commemorate the dedication of the temple after its desecration by Antiochus IV, Epiphanes (25 Chislev, 165 B.C.).
7. The Feast of Purim. It was observed on the fourteenth and fifteenth of March to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews from the treachery of Haman as narrated in the book of Esther.
8. The Passover (Pesha). Its observance began after sundown on the fourteenth of Nisan (April). It first began as a memorial of Israel's deliverance from Egypt under Moses (Exodus 12:27; 34:25).
9. The Feast of the Unleavened Bread (Mozzath). This feast began immediately after the Passover and continued from April 15-21. It derived its name from "Mozzath" or unleavened cakes which was the only bread allowed during that week. The insipid bread symbolized the hardship of affliction of Egypt. This feast also marked the beginning of the wheat harvest.
10. Pentecost or Feast of Weeks (Shabout). It came fifty days after the first day of the feast of unleavened bread, or about June 6. It commemorated the giving of the law on Mt. Sinai, and it marked the completion of the corn harvest.
11. The Lord's Day. It is observed the first day of the week and commemorated the resurrection of Jesus Christ. From very early Christian history, followers of Christ have gathered upon the first day of the week for prayers, Bible study, and worship.