in Hebrew as in presentday English. It means simply a period of time, particularly a period of activity. The most common usage of the word day is to indicate a period of light between xxxxxxxx two periods of darkness. When the New Testament wishes to say that Jesus was in the grave during a portion of three complete night-day periods which says He was there for three days and for three nights. It does not saimply say three days. The usage of the word day as including night when it is used in a shorter sense, it is comparatively infrequent. The scuse of the word day for all long period of time went much more common than one would think. Introduct was listening to a record just the other day in which I heard someone say, Al sxSmith used to say, "day," someone would say that the day of xxxx steam engine came to an end, and the day of ixxx diesel began about the time of the end of the World War II. Jesus said, Abraham rejoiced to see my day and was glad. He was not referring to any 24 hour day, but to a period of activity. Such periods may be long or short, a just as a period of light between two periods of darkness. It may be only I to 2 and half an hour long in the northern Scotland In the midsummer it may be only six or seven hours long in that area in the winter time. In the technical usage today we have the sidereal days, solar days, and civil days, which are more or less similar, but which relate to each, but which are not exactly identical, and there is no reason to think that ix any one of these three is what is meant in Genesis. There is certainly no reason to think that solar days, when the sun did not at even become a measurement of time, until the fourth day. This is specially the case when we observe the language/in connection with the third, and the sixth days. It could have been said that God said, Let the earth be covered with trees, and plants, but itxx he did not, but He said, Let the earth bring forth trees bearing