That is the one found in Genesis 2:4, where it speake all the events of Geneses 1, summarizing them in the term i The LORD for mule the enthand the heavens! Sametimes six previous ones. frequently as in the Bible, as also in common speech, indicates a long period of time. We say that Abraham andicates a rong point use We would not twenty and mean, one particular he period in which he lived. estament speaks of the The Nev day of the Lord, which is purely a period many years in duration. W word thus indicates, a period of time. It is very commonly used for the a 24-hour period, but this by no means exhausts its uses. Which use is ho six Claud of in Genesis 1 is nowhere clearly stated. This doe's not mean that we are free (to) simply assume anything we want. It means that we should recognize that this is a matter on which God's revelation is not We can't hand in evidences to suggest possibilities, but unless we find absolute proof we must leaveit as an open question. the wind (6 3/4) in verse 5 "and the was evening and there was the first day, seems to indicate that a 24-hour day was in-However a clittle in estigation il demenstrate Textending and morning very evidently must be used to figuratively Limely mounts beginning and ending. Evening is the end of the α Surely the first day could not begin with the end of period of light. the period of light. Genesis 1 is written from God's viewpoint where than that of any man on the earth. From viewpoint it would always be evening and always be morning. The terms are purely supressions of, as it the third, fifth, and sixth days we find an evidence which suggests that more than 24-hour period is involved. The third day it Act the earth be covered with vegetation and great trees standing a full It says let the earth bring in many parts of it