

# THE DAY OF THE LORD

(Is.2:12; 13:6,9; Ek.13:5; 30:5; Jl.1:15; 2:1,11,31; 3:14;  
Am.5:18,20; Ob.15; Zp.1:7,14; Zc.14:1; Mi.4:5;  
[Ac.2:20; 1Th.5:2; 2Th.2:2; 2Pe.3:10])

## Judgment

THEN

## Blessing

Is.22; Je.30:1-17;  
Jl.1-2; Am.5; Zp.1

Is.27; 40-66; Mi.4:6-8;  
Ob.15-17; Je.30:8-9;  
Zp.3:9-20; Zc.14

Strong's:  
H3117

# HEBREW "DAY" MEANING

yôm

Occurrences:  
2239

(Is.2:12; 13:6,9; Ek.13:5; 30:5; Jl.1:15; 2:1,11,31; 3:14; Am.5:18,20;  
Ob.15; Zp.1:7,14; Zc.14:1; Mi.4:5; [Ac.2:20; 1Th.5:2; 2Th.2:2; 2Pe.3:10])

בַּיּוֹם

day

This word stands as the most basic conception of time in the Old Testament

## Hebrew "Day" Designates A Wide-Ranging Meaning

EXAMPLES

- Daylight Hours From Sunrise to Sunset (Ge.1:5; 1Ki.19:4)
- A Literal Twenty-four Hour Cycle (Du.16:8; 2Ki.25:30)
- A Generic Span of Time (Ge.26:8; Nu.20:15)
- Historical (Babylon) Invasion (Lm.2:21-22; Ek.13:5)
- Paralleled Figuratively with a "year" (Is.34:8)
- Eschatological Judgment (Is.22; Je.30:1-17; Jl.1-2; Am.5; Zp.1)
- Eschatological Blessing (Is.27; 40-66; Je.30:8-9; Ob.15-17; Mi.4:6-8; Zp.3:9-20; Zc.14)

SUMMARY

Generally Not a 24-Hour Period

Generally is an Epoch of Time

**Must Be Determined By The Context**

# **OCCURRING BEFORE THE DOTL**

- **Sun, Moon, Stars Signs (Jl.2:30-31)**
- **Elijah the Prophet (Ml.4:5)**
- **The Falling Away (2Th.2:1-3)**
- **Man of Sin Revealed (2Th.2:1-3)**
- **Man of Sin Declares To Be God (2Th.2:1-4)**
- **Peace And Safety (1Th.5:2-3)**
- **Believers Mocked For Believing The Lord's Coming (2Pe.3:3-4,9-10)**

**DAY  
OF  
THE  
LORD**