

*A Night and a Day Licensed to YouTube by [Merlin] Redeye Distribution, The Orchard Music (on behalf of Catskills Records); ASCAP, CMRRA, AdRev Publishing, and 5 Music Rights Societies.*

In the Scriptures and in the aggadah, night has negative associations. It is a time of fear and danger, a symbol of death and of the return to chaos cf. Day has positive connotations. The converse view, however, is also expressed. The day comprehends dangers of its own "the destruction that wasteth at noonday," Ps. God appears to man at night Gen. In contrast to pagan mythology, where sunrise represents a daily contention between opposing forces, in Jewish monotheism, the day-and-night cycle is attributed to a single God who "forms the light, and creates darkness" Isa. The special religious significance attached to this periodicity can be observed in the Temple rites of regular morning and evening sacrifices and in the benedictions over the daily cycle in the morning and evening prayers the benediction "Creator of the luminaries" in the morning prayer, and the benediction "Who brings the nights" in the evening prayer. Every morning, when darkness disappears before the light, the initial act of creation is renewed. In biblical cosmogony, the concept that at first there was "darkness on the face of the abyss" compares with a similar view on the origin of the universe of other early cultures. In contrast to Greek mythology, however, it is not the darkness, or the abyss, that "gave birth" to the light. The day was created by the order: Certain concepts, dating probably from the pre-biblical period, reflect the belief that day is the basis of all that is good; these concepts have entered the Bible e. Traces of the dualist theory are found in Jewish folklore and it may be assumed that the belief that Jewish redemption will come in an era when there is perpetual day derives from it. The concept was accepted, at least poetically and symbolically, both in the Bible Zech. During the talmudic and subsequent periods, many superstitious beliefs relating to night took root in Jewish folklore. Although there is no relation between her name and the Hebrew word *laylah* "night" the phonetic similarity converted her into a night-demon threatening the lives of newborn babies, especially uncircumcised males; she is also a succubus that clings to men sleeping alone Shab. To stave her and other diabolic creatures off, the rabbis forbade people to go out alone at night, especially on Wednesdays and Fridays Pes. Charms, amulets, adjurations, and potions, as means of protection against "the terror by night" Ps. The halakhah attaches great importance to the day-and-night cycle. Many mitzvot may only be performed during the day, e. The Bible does not clearly define day and night or their divisions, such as "evening, morning, and noonday" Ps. The duration of a "halakhic" day is from dawn until the appearance of the stars, i. Ultra-Orthodox Jews in Israel follow this system to the present day. The division of day and night into fixed hours, with a specific duration, is mentioned for the first time in the literature of the tannaim see, e. The notion of an "hour" as an undefined and not standardized lapse of time has, however, been maintained in the Mishnah "The early pietists waited an hour. A wide literature, notably the Baraita de-Shemuel, deals with such time calculations within the framework of astrological research. Another division of the hour is into 1, parts; this is also very ancient and is based on the lunar month. In this system, the day is divided as follows: At that time, the pious read the Shema. Sunset is the moment when the entire sun disappears below the horizon. Evening twilight is the light after sunset and it is doubtful whether this period may be called day or night, and diverse opinions have been given by the tannaim as to its exact nature and time Shab. According to Maimonides Yad, Shabbat 5: Tam argues that evening twilight begins from the period it takes to walk three and a quarter mil after sunset to the appearance of the stars. Until then, it is still day. According to a third opinion, held by some of the early commentators, night begins immediately with sunset and the evening twilight is a period prior to sunset, lasting the time it takes to walk three and a quarter mil. The halakhah used systems a and b , while c , which is the most ancient and is based on the direct observation of the movement of the celestial bodies, is only of secondary importance. All the hours and time concepts associated with the precepts are "variable. The "standard" hours according to system b are used in halakhah to set related periods of time, such as "six hours" between the eating of meat and milk, "one hour" for the salting of meat, and many others. Ha-Tekufah, 6 , â€"; M. Tucazinsky, Bein ha-Shemashot ; Burstein, in: Shanah be-Shanah, 6 â€"66 , â€"

**Chapter 2 : Night and Day - All 4**

*Day & Night* dealers will work with you to find the heating and cooling solution that best matches your home, your budget and your comfort needs. Search for a local dealer below for more information about products and installation.

Contrasting student and scientific views Student everyday experiences Understandably, students have a strong tendency to interpret reality only according to the way it is perceived from their own perspective. This has implications for their understandings of ideas that represent objects on a very large scale like the solar system. They observe the world from their own place on a very small region of the Earth. They often find it difficult to comprehend distances in the order of their own country and consequently larger distances like those involved with the solar system are often unimaginable for them. In addition, students observe motion from their own point of reference. In order to understand the motion of the sun and Earth they must imagine a different point of reference. This can make ideas in this area very challenging for students to grasp. Nussbaum The views held by students about the shape of the Earth are varied and often unique to the individual. Even though students can often articulate that the Earth is a sphere, upon further investigation they often believe in fact that the Earth is how they perceive it, flat. Some children view the Earth as round or circular as opposed to spherical see diagram 1 below. Another common view is of the Earth as flat and that it and the air form a sphere see diagram 2 below. Students can often represent the Earth as a sphere or circle on the plane of the paper but they still perceive the person on the top of the sphere as the upright person see diagram 3 below.

Contrasting student and scientific views Diagram 1: The view is that the Earth is a circular disc floating in the atmosphere. The view that the air and Earth form equal hemispheres and the observer is located centrally. Nussbaum Students hold a range of views which they use to explain day and night: Nussbaum , Skamp These views are also evident in and related to the focus idea Forces without contact. Scientific view The Earth is one of several planets that orbit the sun, and the moon orbits the Earth. The Earth is essentially a sphere and the sun is a nearby star which is an unimaginably large ball of gas that radiates light and heat as products of nuclear reactions. The Earth orbits the sun once every days and rotates about its axis once every 24 hours. Day and night are due to the Earth rotating on its axis, not its orbiting around the sun. Critical teaching ideas The Earth is a sphere and the sun is a star and produces light. The Earth and sun are part of the solar system, with the sun at its centre. An Earth day is 24 hours because the Earth spins on its axis once every 24 hours. Explore the relationships between ideas about day and night in the Concept Development Maps - Gravity, Stars, Solar System Students are often interested and highly motivated to learn about ideas about space and care must be taken to avoid the overuse of library and internet sources and to ensure that students are engaged and thinking about secondary sources of information. Students should be encouraged to make use of observable features of astronomy. These observations can be made during the day as well as at night. They should then be guided to develop their own questions to research and explore. In this way the research is more directed and not simply a fact finding exercise. Opportunities to make models and to manipulate the models to help students explain their ideas should be provided. The manipulation of models also assists students to view the motion of the sun, Earth and the moon from a new perspective of an observer of the whole system as opposed to their usual perspective as an observer on a very small region on the surface of the Earth. This can be used as a starting point to challenge existing ideas and to explore new ideas Research: Students could present posters or diagrams suitable for display on an overhead or data projector to help them to interpret and share new perspectives with their peers. Some websites to visit include: Star Child designed for junior students Students could also explore indigenous interpretations of the motion of the sun and Earth. Some useful sites are: Sky Watch " Turn an animated model of the Earth to explore how rotation affects the view of objects in the sky. Compare views from space with views from the Earth. Answer a series of questions by experimenting with the model. For example, work out the time of day from given views. This learning object is one in a series of four objects.

**Chapter 3 : Knight and Day () - IMDb**

*Day & Night offers heating and cooling products. Learn about the features and benefits of the Air Conditioners and find a dealer nearby.*

Dagr , the Norse god of the day, rides his horse in this 19th-century painting by Peter Nicolai Arbo. Apparent and mean solar day[ edit ] Several definitions of this universal human concept are used according to context, need and convenience. Besides the day of 24 hours 86 seconds , the word day is used for several different spans of time based on the rotation of the Earth around its axis. An important one is the solar day, defined as the time it takes for the Sun to return to its culmination point its highest point in the sky. Because celestial orbits are not perfectly circular, and thus objects travel at different speeds at various positions in their orbit, a solar day is not the same length of time throughout the orbital year. Because the Earth orbits the Sun elliptically as the Earth spins on an inclined axis, this period can be up to 7. In recent decades, the average length of a solar day on Earth has been about 86 Ancient custom has a new day start at either the rising or setting of the Sun on the local horizon Italian reckoning, for example, being 24 hours from sunset, oldstyle. A more constant day can be defined by the Sun passing through the local meridian , which happens at local noon upper culmination or midnight lower culmination. The exact moment is dependent on the geographical longitude, and to a lesser extent on the time of the year. This is the time as indicated by modern sundials. A further improvement defines a fictitious mean Sun that moves with constant speed along the celestial equator ; the speed is the same as the average speed of the real Sun, but this removes the variation over a year as the Earth moves along its orbit around the Sun due to both its velocity and its axial tilt. Stellar day[ edit ] A day, understood as the span of time it takes for the Earth to make one entire rotation [11] with respect to the celestial background or a distant star assumed to be fixed , is called a stellar day. This period of rotation is about 4 minutes less than 24 hours 23 hours 56 minutes and 4. Daytime[ edit ] A day, in the sense of daytime that is distinguished from night-time, is commonly defined as the period during which sunlight directly reaches the ground, assuming that there are no local obstacles. The length of daytime averages slightly more than half of the hour day. Two effects make daytime on average longer than nights. The Sun is not a point, but has an apparent size of about 32 minutes of arc. Additionally, the atmosphere refracts sunlight in such a way that some of it reaches the ground even when the Sun is below the horizon by about 34 minutes of arc. So the first light reaches the ground when the centre of the Sun is still below the horizon by about 50 minutes of arc [12]. Thus, daytime is on average around 7 minutes longer than 12 hours [13]. All of them from the Indo-European root *dyau* which explains the similarity with Latin *dies* though the word is known to come from the Germanic branch. In 1968, during the 13th CGPM Resolution 1 , [16] the International Bureau of Weights and Measures BIPM redefined a second as the duration of 9 periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between two hyperfine levels of the ground state of the caesium atom. Because of the way the second is defined, the mean length of a day is now about 86 See tidal acceleration for details. The length of a day circa million years ago has been estimated from rhythmites alternating layers in sandstone as having been about The length of day for the Earth before the moon was created is still unknown. Therefore, although typically 86 SI seconds in duration, a civil day can be either 86 or 86 SI seconds long on such a day. Leap seconds occur only at the end of a UTC-calculated month, and have only ever been inserted at the end of June 30 or December Such time zones began to be adopted about the middle of the 19th century when railroads with regularly occurring schedules came into use, with most major countries having adopted them by As of , throughout the world, 40 such zones are now in use: The most common convention starts the civil day at midnight: Such a day may be referred to as a calendar day. A day is commonly divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, with each minute composed of 60 seconds. Decimal and metric time[ edit ] Main article: This was an afterglow of the short-lived movement toward a decimalisation of timekeeping and the calendar , which had been given up already due to its difficulty in transitioning from traditional, more familiar units. The most successful alternative is the centiday , equal to The word refers to various similarly defined ideas, such as: Full day 24 hours exactly The full day covering both the dark and light periods, beginning from the start of the

dark period or from a point near the middle of the dark period A full dark and light period, sometimes called a nychthemeron in English, from the Greek for night -day [18] ; or more colloquially the term 24 hours. In other languages, 24 hours is also often used. Other languages also have a separate word for a full day. Daytime The period of light when the Sun is above the local horizon that is, the time period from sunrise to sunset The time period from The time period from first-light " dawn " to last-light " twilight ". Common convention among the ancient Romans [19] , ancient Chinese [20] and in modern times is for the civil day to begin at midnight, i. In ancient Egypt , the day was reckoned from sunrise to sunrise. The Jewish day begins at either sunset or nightfall when three second- magnitude stars appear. Days such as Christmas Eve , Halloween , and the Eve of Saint Agnes are remnants of the older pattern when holidays began during the prior evening. Prior to , Turkey had two time systems: Turkish counting the hours from sunset and French counting the hours from midnight. In many cultures, nights are named after the previous day. For example, "Friday night" usually means the entire night between Friday and Saturday. This difference from the civil day often leads to confusion. Events starting at midnight are often announced as occurring the day before. TV-guides tend to list nightly programs at the previous day, although programming a VCR requires the strict logic of starting the new day at Expressions like "today", "yesterday" and "tomorrow" become ambiguous during the night. Because Jews and Muslims begin their days at nightfall, "Saturday" night, for example, is what most people would call Friday night. Validity of tickets , passes, etc. However, if a service e. For services depending on the day "closed on Sundays", "does not run on Fridays", and so on there is a risk of ambiguity. For example, a day ticket on the Nederlandse Spoorwegen Dutch Railways is valid for 28 hours, from 0: Midnight sun[ edit ] In places which experience the midnight sun polar day , daytime may extend beyond one 24 hour period and could even extend to months.

### Chapter 4 : Day & Night | Pixar Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*Throughout the day and night, plaque, which is a thin, sticky film of bacteria, accumulates on teeth. Applied Microbiology to develop NoDecay food ingredient that inhibits the process leading to tooth decay; testing in humans planned in early*

### Chapter 5 : All Day and a Night - IMDb

*The term 'one day' is determined by the time the Earth takes to rotate once on its axis and includes both day time and night time. Critical teaching ideas The Earth is a sphere and the sun is a star and produces light.*

### Chapter 6 : What Causes Day & Night | Earth for Kids | DK Find Out

*In early times, the day was held to begin at sunset, so Old English monanniht "Monday night" was the night before Monday, or what we would call Sunday night. To work nights preserves the Old English genitive of time.*

### Chapter 7 : Kelly Jenrette Joins Jeffrey Wright in "All Day and a Night" Variety

*Day and Night TV-MA 1 Season A detective with a strong fear of the dark swaps places with his fugitive twin brother every night in order to investigate a series of brutal murders.*

### Chapter 8 : Night & Day Furniture: Daybed Collection

*The side facing away is cooler and darker, and experiences night. Because the Earth is constantly spinning, the line between day and night is always moving around the planet. A day on Earth lasts 24 hours—that is how long it takes for the planet to spin around once.*

### Chapter 9 : Night and Day ( film ) - Wikipedia

## DOWNLOAD PDF A DAY AND A NIGHT AND A DAY

*A day, a unit of time, is approximately the period of time during which the Earth completes one rotation with respect to the Sun (). In , the second was redefined in terms of the orbital motion of the Earth in year , and was designated the SI base unit of time.*