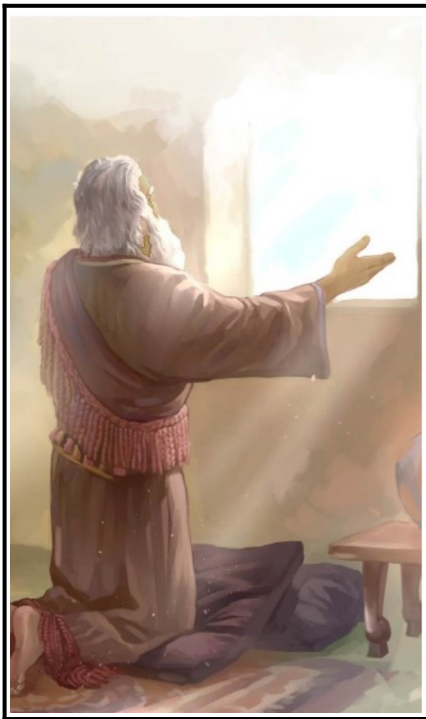


Example of Prophet Daniel's Prayer

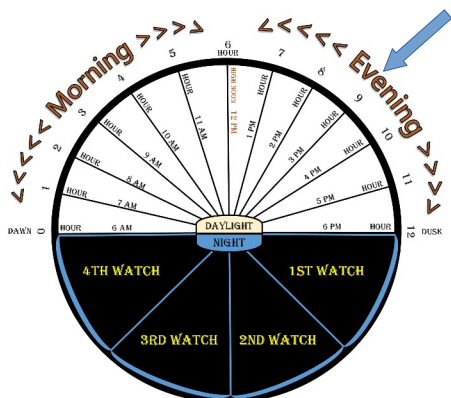


This document article will show us why the daily worship and sacrifices which were performed by the priests is the same portion of how Prophet Daniel worshiped three times a day. Because Daniel was in the exile of Babylon, during that time the Temple was destroyed by King Nebuchadnezzar. Since sacrifices without a Temple were prohibited for anyone to do the blood sacrifices for the giving sins, pay their sin "debt," cleanse and purify the community and the temple from sin, and allow them to stay in YHWH's presence name anywhere. Torah brings us this introduction rule and practice of animal sacrifice which was introduced in the book of Leviticus.

According to the Scripture, the daily worship (or sacrifices) performed by the priests not only in morning and evening but also during high noon (middle of the day, 12 PM). High noon were for the purpose of atoning for the sins of the people and

maintaining a pure relationship with YHWH. The Scripture describes the daily offerings that YHWH commanded the Yisraelites to make in the Tabernacle and later in the Temple, as taught in Exodus 29:38-46, Numbers 28:1-8, and other passages.

These offerings consisted of two OX, one in the morning and one in the evening, along with flour, oil, and wine. The priests had to offer these sacrifices every day, without fail, as a sign of their obedience and devotion to YHWH. The blood of the bull and goat was sprinkled on the altar to make atonement for the sins of the people (Leviticus 16:18-19), and the meat was burned as a pleasing scent to YHWH. The flour, oil, and wine were also offered as a tribute to YHWH's provision and bounty.



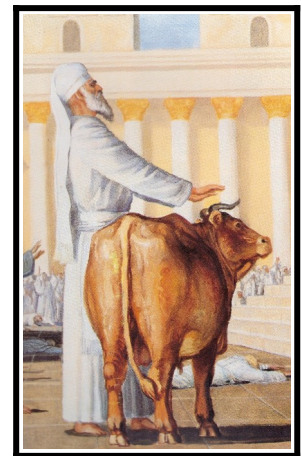
By the time it is high noon, middle of the day, the offerings are still performing. The offerings were not a separate or distinct offering from the morning and evening ones, but rather a part of the same daily ritual. The priests had to offer the sacrificed animals at fixed times, which were determined by morning sacrifice at the 3rd hour (9 am), and the evening sacrifice by 9th hour (3 pm). The noon time offering was simply the midpoint between these two times. The priests had to perform other duties

and services in between these times, such as lighting the lamps, burning incense, blessing the people, and teaching the law. The noon time offering was not more or less important than the other times of worship, but rather an integral part of the daily cycle of worship that אֱלֹהִים established for HIS people.

This is why Prophet Daniel knew how the daily sacrifices offerings were being done. He also knew about the Covenant promise an eternal life to give which אֱלֹהִים had commanded us taken the blood. He knew the animal sacrifice blood is not really required and it won't lead us to the promise of eternal life. Because he understood what the sprinkling of the blood to the congregation was all about exactly. That the blood sacrifice representative of the sealing of אֱלֹהִים's covenant promise to the Yisraelites. Which is why he also understand why Isaiah, Hosea and King David, all knew that the animal blood sacrifice had never entered אֱלֹהִים's mind. They all prayed without needing to sacrifice the animal's blood to totally be forgiving.

Daniel knees down prayed in front of the open windows in his upper chamber toward where the city of Israel was; three times a day to confessed about his sins, and the people sins and also gave thanks before אֱלֹהִים. He did not give up on doing this prayer to אֱלֹהִים, because he knew that the blood does not cleanness or forgiveness our sins. Only אֱלֹהִים can forgive and clean our sins, by this power and authority. Because אֱלֹהִים does not delight in the blood of bulls and/or goats. HE only cares about the spiritual conditioning of people's understanding of their human heart and mind. [See *Psalm 50:8; Hosea 6:6; Psalm 51:16; Psalm 40:6-8; Isaiah 1:11-31; Jeremiah 7:21-23*].

So again, we know that the priests had to offer the daily sacrifice at fixed times, which were always determined by the morning sacrifice at the 3rd hour (9 am), and the evening sacrifice by 9th hour (3 pm). Do NOT be confused by some other doctrine believers who believe that the sacrifice is always performed at dawn of the early morning and sundown at dusk. This is incorrect, because the Torah does NOT introduce this way at all. We must be careful with how the modern-day translated Bible tells us as well. The morning sacrifice was always at the 3rd hour (9 am), and the evening sacrifice at 9th hour (3 pm).



Once again, not only does anyone preach or teach but also the modern-day most Bible are pretty bad with telling us when the priests perform the daily sacrifice at fixed times? Here is one example of how confusion a Scripture explained the time of the Sacrifice of Peace Offering Day (Passover Day) must be performed at what hour, had many different fit-time according to many translation version - <https://www.biblegateway.com/verse/en/Leviticus%2023%3A5>. After reviewing a number of different translations for Leviticus chapter 23, verse five, we can see why all of those passages do not point out the same fixed-time hours. Most point

out at evening as sundown, evening-tide, twilight, or dusk. A few are mentioned at two evenings, or between the evenings as the middle of the evening hours of the day. Like Orthodox Jewish Bible, Darby Translation, and Young's Literal Translation all said at the middle of the evening hours. The same for Exodus 29:40-41 as well. Another example of between evenings is when Aaron the High Priest was commanded to light the menorah between the evenings.

“And when Aaron lighteth the lamps between the two evenings, he shall burn the incense—a continual incense before עֲרֵב עֲרֵב throughout your generations.” (Ex. 30:8).

It's believed that it was always during the middle of the day before people changed their custom beliefs. Because this Hebrew word "**ben ha arbayim**" - **בין הערביים** is always mentioned as between evenings hours. According to strong Hebrew understanding, the word **בין** is a preposition that means between, hence this term means "**Between the evenings**". The word **ערב**-erev or ereb-**ערב** means in Modern Hebrew "**evening**", but in Biblical Hebrew it means Sunset. According to Akkadian the word **Arbu** means to enter—meaning the sun enters its resting place. The suffix **-yim** is a dual form used in Semitic languages to indicate two of something. It is also used for the plural of some words that usually come in twos, but it can be used for the regular plural.

The word "**evening**" somehow changed the meaning in later times. People somehow attempted to interpret the word **Erev** as having the meaning of "Evening" which means that it is not the sun setting, but rather the sun moving to the west. This meant that the time was several hours and lasted from midday to the evening. This interpretation enabled the large number of celebrations to do a very long service which was not limited to just slaughtering the animals. Even the Mishnah and Talmud in Pesachim five describes singing the Hallel (Psalms 113-118) and a complex sacrifice which needs to be manipulated in different stages. This practice created a need to expand the time frame of the sacrifice to midday.

The whole point here is, the evening sacrifice is best to do at the starting hours between evenings, because the priests can perform the whole ritual time before sunset. Instead of at "Dusk" or "Twilight" hours, which only give the priests some light for about 15 to 25 minutes left before dark, the night hours. Not enough times. Mid-morning and mid-afternoon had always performed this way; this including during the appointed time holidays as well. All seven of the Sabbatical appointed time holidays, such as:

1. Day of Gladness (New Year)
2. Sacrifice of Peace Offering Day (Karbanot of Shalom Minhah)
3. Festival of Unleavened Bread (Chag HaMatzot)
4. Festival of Harvest (Chag HaKatzir)
5. Day of Trumpets (Yom Teruah or Rosh Hashanah)

6. Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)
7. Festival of Ingathering (Chag HaAsif)

Morning sacrifice at the 3rd hour (9 am), and the evening sacrifice at 9th hours (3 pm) as well. Never dawn at the ray of the early morning or late evening toward the dark of the night. Back in the ancient day, they used the sundial plate to track the position of the shadows cast by the sun.

We now can see why Daniel prayed three times a day. How this all fit with how the priests worshiped EYEF every days as well. This give us a reason why it's written in the Scripture, for us to understand and remember exactly how the prayer were being done by the priests doing the daily sacrifice.



Stay with the light against the darkness which Satan has been leading us away from the light which EYEF lead us to.

“Arise, shine, for your light has come, and the glory of the EYEF rises upon you. See, darkness covers the earth and thick darkness is over the peoples, but the EYEF rises upon you and his glory appears over you. Nations will come to your light, and kings to the brightness of your dawn”.
- Isaiah 60:1-3