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these dials generally used the 12-hour numbering scheme in Roman numerals but showed both a.m. and p.m. periods in sequence. This is known as the double-XII system and can be seen on many surviving clock faces, such as those at Wells and Exeter. Elsewhere in Europe, numbering was more likely to be based on the 24-hour system (l to XXIV). The 12-hour clock was used throughout the British Empire. During the 15th and 16th centuries, the 12-hour analog dial and time system gradually became established as standard throughout Northern Europe for general public use. The 24-hour analog dial was reserved for more specialized applications, such as astronomical clocks and chronometers. Most analog clocks and watches today use the 12-hour dial, on which the shorter hour hand rotates once every 12 hours and twice in one day. Some analog clock dials have an inner ring of numbers along with the standard 1-to-12 numbered ring. The number 12 is paired either with a 00 or a 24, while the numbers 1 through 11 are paired with the numbers 13 through 23, respectively. This modification allows the clock to also be read in 24-hour notation. This kind of 12-hour clock can be found in countries where the 24-hour clock is preferred. Main article: Date and time representation by country Typical analogue 12-hour clock World map showing the usage of 12 or 24-hour clock in different countries 24-hour 24-hour (12-hour orally) Both in common use 12-hour (except in special circumstances such as aviation) In several countries the 12-hour clock is the dominant written and spoken system of time, predominantly in nations that were part of the former British Empire, for example, the United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland, the United States, Canada (excluding Quebec), Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, and others follow this convention as well, such as Mexico and the former American colony of the Philippines. Even in those countries where the 12-hour clock is predominant, there are frequently contexts (such as science, medicine, the military or transport) in which the 24-hour clock is preferred. In most countries, however, the 24-hour clock is the standard system used, especially in writing. Some nations in Europe and Latin America use a combination of the two, preferring the 12-hour system in colloquial speech but using the 24-hour system in written form and in formal contexts. The 12-hour clock in speech often uses phrases such as ... in the morning, ... in the afternoon, ... in the evening, and ... at night. Rider's British Merlin almanac for 1795 and a similar almanac for 1773 published in London used them.[12] Other than in English-speaking countries and some Spanish-speaking countries, the terms a.m. and p.m. are seldom used and often unknown.[a] In most countries, computers by default show the time in 24-hour notation. Most operating systems, including Microsoft Windows and Unix-like systems such as Linux and macOS, activate the 12-hour notation by default for a limited number of language and region settings. This behaviour can be changed by the user, such as with the Windows operating system's "Region and Language" settings.[13] Typical digital 12-hour alarm clock indicating p.m. with a dot to the left of the hour.The Latin abbreviations a.m. and p.m. (often written "am" and "pm", "AM" and "PM", or "A.M." and "P.M.") are used in English (and Spanish).[14][a] 'Noon' is not abbreviated. When abbreviations and phrases are omitted, one may rely on sentence context and societal norms to reduce ambiguity. For example, if one commutes to work at "9:00", 9:00 a.m. may be implied, but if a social dance is scheduled to begin at "9:00", it may begin at 9:00 p.m. The terms "a.m." and "p.m." are abbreviations of the Latin ante meridiem (before midday) and post meridiem (after midday). Depending on the style guide referenced, the abbreviations "a.m." and "p.m." are variously written in small capitals ("am" and "pm"),[16][17] uppercase letters without a period ("AM" and "PM"), uppercase letters with periods, or lowercase letters ("am" and "pm"[18] or "a.m." and "p.m."[17]). With the advent of computer generated and printed schedules, especially airlines, advertising, and television promotions, the "M" character is often omitted as providing no additional information as in "9:30A" or "10:00P".[19] Some style guides suggest the use of a space between the number and the a.m. or p.m. abbreviation.[citation needed] Style guides recommend not using a.m. and p.m. without a time preceding it.[20] The hour/minute separator varies between countries: some use a colon, others use a period (full stop),[18] and still others use the letter h.[citation needed] (In some usages, particularly "military time", of the 24-hour clock, there is no separator between hours and minutes.[21] This style is not generally seen when the 12-hour clock is used.) Unicode specifies codepoints for a.m. and p.m. as precomposed characters, which are intended to be used only with Chinese-Japanese-Korean (CJK) character sets, as they take up exactly the same space as one CJK character: U+33C2 𐆗 SQUARE AM U+33D8 𐆘 SQUARE PM In speaking, it is common to round the time to the nearest five minutes and/or express the time to the past (or to) the closest hour; for example, "five past five" (5:05). Minutes past the hour means those minutes are added to the hour; "ten past five" means 5:10. Minutes to "til and of the hour mean those minutes are subtracted; "ten 'til five", "ten 'til five", and "ten to five" all mean 4:50. Fifteen minutes is often called a quarter hour, and thirty minutes is often known as a half hour. For example, 5:15 can be phrased "(a) quarter past five" or "five-fifteen"; 5:30 can be "half past five", "five-thirty" or simply "half five". The time 8:45 may be spoken as "eight forty-five" or "(a) quarter to nine".[22] In some languages, e.g. Polish, rounding off is mandatory when using (spoken) 12-hour clock, but disallowed when using 24 hour notation. I.e. 15:12 might be pronounced as "quarter past three" or "fifteen-twelve", but not "three-twelve" or "quarter past fifteen".[23] In older English, it was common for the number 25 to be expressed as "five-and-twenty".[24] In this way the time 8:35 might have been phrased as "five-and-twenty to 9".[25] although this styling fell out of fashion in the later part of the 1900s and is now rarely used.[26] Instead of meaning 5:30, the "half five" expression is sometimes used to mean 4:30, or "halfway to five", especially for regions such as the American Midwest and other areas that have been particularly influenced by German culture.[citation needed] This meaning follows the pattern choices of many Germanic and Slavic languages, including Serbo-Croatian, Dutch, Danish, Russian, Norwegian, and Swedish, as well as Hungarian, Finnish, and the languages of the Baltic States. Moreover, in situations where the relevant hour is obvious or has been recently mentioned, a speaker might omit the hour and just say "quarter to (the hour)", "half past" or "ten 'til" to avoid an elaborate sentence in informal conversations. These forms are often commonly used in television and radio broadcasts that cover multiple time zones at one-hour intervals.[27] In describing a vague time of day, a speaker might say the phrase "seven-thirty, eight" to mean sometime around 7:30 or 8:00. Such phrasing can be misinterpreted for a specific time of day (here 7:38), especially by a listener not expecting an estimation. The phrase "about seven-thirty or eight" clarifies this. Some more ambiguous phrasing might be avoided. Within five minutes of the hour, the phrase "five of seven" (6:55) can be heard "five-oh-seven" (5:07). "Five to seven" or even "six fifty-five" clarifies this. "O'clock" redirects here. For the clock watch, see O bag. This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (October 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Minutes may be expressed as an exact number of minutes past the hour specifying the time of day (e.g., 6:32 p.m. is "six thirty-two"). Additionally, when expressing the time using the "past (after)" or "to (before)" formula, it is conventional to choose the number of minutes below 30 (e.g., 6:32 p.m. is conventionally "twenty-eight minutes to seven" rather than "thirty-two minutes past six"). In spoken English, full hours are often represented by the numbered hour followed by o'clock (10:00 as ten o'clock, 2:00 as two o'clock). This may be followed by the "a.m." or "p.m." designator, though some phrases such as in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, or at night more commonly follow analog-style terms such as o'clock, half past three, and quarter to four. O'clock itself may be omitted, telling a time as four a.m. or four p.m. Minutes "01" to "09" are usually pronounced as oh one to oh nine (nought or zero can also be used instead of oh). Minutes "10" to "59" are pronounced as their usual number-words. For instance, 6:02 a.m. can be pronounced six oh two a.m. whereas 6:32 a.m. could be told as six thirty-two a.m.. Time according to various conventions Device or style MidnightStart of day Noon MidnightEnd of day Written 24-hour time[28] 00:00 12:00 24:00 or 00:00 of following day U.S. Government Publishing Office (1953) [29] 12 p.m.[a] 12 p.m. 12 p.m.[a] U.S. Government Publishing Office (2000)[30] 12 p.m.[a] 12 a.m. 12 p.m.[a] U.S. Government Publishing Office (2008)[31] 12 a.m.[a] 12 p.m. 12 a.m.[a] Japanese legal convention[32] 午前0時(0 a.m.) 午前12時(12 a.m.) 午後12時(12 p.m.) Japanese common usage[33] 午前0時(0 a.m.) 午後0時(0 p.m.) 午後12時(12 p.m.) Canadian Press,[34] UK standard[35] midnight noon midnight Associated Press style[36] — noon midnight NIST[2] midnight[b]12:01 a.m. noon midnight[b]11:59 p.m. ^ a b c d e f These styles are ambiguous with respect to whether midnight is at the start or end of each day. ^ a b NIST recommends using 11:59 p.m. and 12:01 a.m. to disambiguate when needed. It is not always clear what times "12:00 a.m." and "12:00 p.m." denote. In Latin, ante meridiem (a.m.) means "before midday" and post meridiem (p.m.) means "after midday". Since noon is neither before nor after itself, the terms a.m. and p.m. do not apply.[2] Although noon could be denoted "12 m.", this is seldom done[37] and also does not resolve the question of how to indicate midnight. By convention, "12 a.m." denotes midnight and "12 p.m." denotes noon.[38] However, many style guides recommend against using either because of the potential for confusion. Many recommend instead using the unambiguous terms "12 noon" and "12 midnight", or simply "noon" and "midnight". These include The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language,[38] The Canadian Press Stylebook,[34] and the NIST's "Frequently asked questions (FAQ)" web page.[2] Alternatively, some recommend referring to one minute before or after 12:00, especially when referring to midnight (for example, "11:59 p.m." or "12:01 a.m."). These include the UK's National Physical Laboratory "FAQ-Time" web page.[35] That has become common in the United States in legal contracts and for airplane, bus, or train schedules, though some schedules use other conventions. Occasionally, when trains run at regular intervals, the pattern may be broken at midnight by displacing the midnight departure one or more minutes, such as to 11:59 p.m. or 12:01 a.m.[39] Some authors have been known to use the reverse of the normal convention. E. G. Richards in his book Mapping Time (1999) provided a diagram in which 12 a.m. means noon and 12 p.m. means midnight.[40] Historically, the style manual of the United States Government Printing Office used 12 a.m. for noon and 12 p.m. for midnight, though this was reversed in its 2008 editions.[30][31] In Japanese usage, midnight is written as 午前0時 (0 a.m.) and noon is written as 午後0時 (0 p.m.), making the hours numbered sequentially from 0 to 11 in both halves of the day. Alternatively, noon may be written as 午前12時 (12 a.m.) and midnight at the end of the day as 午後12時 (12 p.m.), as opposed to 午前0時 (0 a.m.) for the start of the day, making the Japanese convention the opposite of the English usage of 12 a.m. and 12 p.m.[33] 24-hour clock Clock position Date and time representation by country Decimal time Italian six-hour clock Midnight Muhurati Noon Pahar Thai six-hour clock ^ a b The equivalents in Greek are n.p. and p.p., respectively, and in Sinhala [෦.෦] (pe.va.) for [෦෦෦෦] (peravaru, [෦෦] pera - fore, pre) and [෦.෦] (pa.va.) for [෦෦෦෦] (pasvau, [෦෦෦෦] passé - after, post). In Irish, a.m. and i.n. are used, standing for ar maidin ("in the morning") and iarnóin ("afternoon") respectively. In Portuguese, there are two official options and many others used, for example, using 21:45, 21h45 or 21h45min (official ones) or 21:45 or 9:45 p.m. Most other languages lack formal abbreviations for "before noon" and "after noon", and their users use the 12-hour clock only orally and informally.[citation needed] In those languages, such as Polish, Russian, and Hebrew, 24-hour clock is always used in writing, even informal writing, though 12-hour designations may be used colloquially in speech, such as "9 in the morning" or "3 in the night".[15] In those languages, an email saying "let's meet at 15:00" might be read out aloud as "let's meet at three in the afternoon". ^ a b "Time". The New Encyclopedia Britannica. Vol. 28. 1986. pp. 660–2a."Time". Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online Library Edition. Retrieved 20 November 2013. The use of AM or PM to designate either noon or midnight can cause ambiguity. (subscription required) ^ a b c d "Times of Day FAQs". 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Although noon can be expressed as 12:00 m. (m = meridies), very few use that form. ^ a b "A.M.". The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (Fifth ed.). 2011. Archived from the original on 9 January 2014. ^ "Cheshunt/Enfield Town to London Liverpool Street via Seven Sisters service Interim train timetables" (PDF). Abellio Greater Anglia London. 17 May 2015. pp. 7, 8. Archived from the original (PDF) on 26 May 2015. ^ Richards, E. G. (1999). Mapping Time: the Calendar and its History. Oxford University Press. p. 289. NIST FAQ on time 12am is noon in Japan Retrieved from " 3 The following pages link to 12-hour clock External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)International Atomic Time (links | edit) Astronomical year numbering (links | edit) Calendar (links | edit) Century (links | edit) Common Era (links | edit) Canadian English (links | edit) Clock (links | edit) Chronicle (links | edit) Day (links | edit) AT (timekeeping) (links | edit) Ephemeris time (links | edit) Equinox (links | edit) Greenwich Mean Time (links | edit) Geologic time scale (links | edit) Hour (links | edit) Islamic calendar (links | edit) ISO 8601 (links | edit) Interpolation (timekeeping) (links | edit) Julian calendar (links | edit) Katakana (links | edit) Longitude (links | edit) Lee Harvey Oswald (links | edit) Leap year (links | edit) Lunar calendar (links | edit) Leap second (links | edit) Minute (links | edit) Group (mathematics) (links | edit) Modular arithmetic (links | edit) Month (links | edit) Periodization (links | edit) Pendulum clock (links | edit) Second (links | edit) Solstice (links | edit) Spacetime (links | edit) Theory of relativity (links | edit) Time (links | edit) Time zone (links | edit) Terrestrial Time (links | edit) Time travel (links | edit) Week (links | edit) World Calendar (links | edit) Year (links | edit) Zero-based numbering (links | edit) Causality (links | edit) Julian day (links | edit) Time standard (links | edit) Universal Time (links | edit) Wheel of time (links | edit) Christiaan Huygens (links | edit) Metric time (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere12-hour clock" This weekend bore witness to several landmark events in American history, including the following. Bonnie and ClydeThe notorious American outlaws Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow were killed on May 23, 1934, in a police shoot-out near Gibsland, Louisiana. The couple had been on a crime spree lasting 21 months, during which they robbed restaurants, gas stations, and small-town banks, chiefly in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Missouri. In the April before their spree ended, Bonnie and Clyde killed three policemen and kidnapped another. Brooklyn BridgeA brilliant feat of 19th-century engineering, the Brooklyn Bridge—spanning the East River from Brooklyn to Manhattan Island in New York City—opened on May 24, 1883. It was the first bridge to use steel for cable wire, and its main span of 1,595 feet (486 meters) was the world's longest at the time. The public, however, initially distrusted its structural integrity, leading the city to hire celebrated showman P.T. Barnum to parade 21 elephants and 17 camels across the bridge. George FloydOn May 25, 2020, George Floyd, an unarmed African American man, was killed during an arrest in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Floyd had been accused of using a counterfeit \$20 bill at a convenience store. Police were called, and Floyd was handcuffed and restrained. One of the officers, Derek Chauvin, pressed his knee into Floyd's neck for more than nine minutes, leading to the latter's suffocation. Floyd's death set off massive protests around the country and generated greater support for the Black Lives Matter movement. Chauvin was later convicted of second-degree murder. Constitutional ConventionThe Constitutional Convention opened on May 25, 1787, in Philadelphia, where 55 state delegates, initially charged with amending the Articles of Confederation, later drafted the Constitution of the United States. Those delegates included many of the leading figures of the period, including George Washington, who was elected to preside, James Madison, and Benjamin Franklin.