

Bible Dictionary

The Lord Is My Shepherd

23

A PSALM OF DAVID.
The Lord is my shepherd, I lack
not. I want.

He makes me lie down in green
pastures.

He leads me beside still waters;
He restores my soul.

He leads me in paths of
righteousness
for his name's sake.

Even though I walk through the
valley of the shadow of death,
I will fear no evil,
for you are with me;
your rod and your staff
they comfort me.

of Similitudes

Table of contents

Types and Parables.....	3
Introduction.....	28
Dictionary of Similitudes	30
A	30
B	31
C	34
D	36
E	37
F	38
G	41
H	42
I	44
J	44
K	44
L	45
M	46
N	47
O	47
P	48
Q	49
R	49
S	50
T	53
U	55
V	55
W	55
Y	57
Proper Names	58

TYPES AND PARABLES

"The things that thou hast heard of me among many witnesses, the same commit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also"—2 Tim 2:2

6/

SYMBOLIC USE OF THINGS CREATED

HEAVEN/RULING POWERS - DEUT.32:1...ISA.1:2...
ISA.49:13...DAN. 8:10... 2 PET. 3:10-12

EARTH/PEOPLE - GEN.6:11...JUDG.32:1...PSA.96:13
ISA.34:1...JER.51:7...MICAH 1:2...ZECH.1:11

WORLD/PEOPLE - PSA.9:8...ISA.13:1...JO 3:16...
JO 8:26...HEB.11:38...REV.12:9...REV.13:3

LAND/PEOPLE - PSA.100:1

SEA/PEOPLE (WICKED) - ISA.17:12...ISA.57:20
JER.6:23...JUDE 13

SUN/CHRIST - ISA.60:20...MAL. 4:2...2 PET. 1:19...REV.22:16

MOON/CHURCH - REV.17:3 - 9, 18

STARS/SAINTS - DAN.12:3 REV.12:1

LIGHT/KNOWLEDGE, RIGHTEOUSNESS - PSA.119:30
ISA.60:20...JOEL 3:19...2 COR.4:6...EPH.5:13

DARKNESS/IGNORANCE, SIN - JOB 37:19...ROM.13:12...2 COR.6:6

MOUNTAINS/KINGDOMS - DAN.2:35...JOEL 3:10 (Matt.24:32)

TREES...FIG/ISRAEL - JER.24: 1-5 HOSHA 9:10...JOEL 1:6,7

OLIVE/ISRAEL - ROM.11:15-24 VINE/ISRAEL - ISA.5:2(sec v)

GRASS/FLESH/MAN - PSA.90: 5,6...PSA.103: 15,16
ISA.40: 6-8...JAS.1:10...1 PET. 1:24

FISH/PEOPLE - HAB. 1:14...MATT. 4:19

WHALE/PARAH - EZEK. 32:2

ANIMALS...LAMB/CHRIST - JO.1:29

SHEEP/LORD'S PEOPLE - PSA.23:1...PSA.74:1...PSA.79:13

MATT.15:24...MATT.25:32
GOATS/REJECTED - MATT. 25:32

HORSE/WAR - EXOD.15:1...PROV.21:31...ZECH.10:3
REV.10:3

THE KEY....1 COR.15:46 - FIRST THE NATURAL, THEN THE SPIRITUAL

These photos of Brother Howard Phillips' personal notes on the symbols and types contained in the literal events of Creation represent the way he studied the Bible, and taught others to "reason out of the Scriptures."

SEVEN DAYS - CREATION WEEK

Six Days Creation Read Psa.104:1-30 & Col.1:16

First Day Light
ver.1 Psa.104:30 Reviewed face of Earth
Jer.4:23 without form, void, no light
Isa.45:7 formed light & darkness
II Cor.4:6 God commanded light to shine
Symbolic use...Psa.119:150 Word

Second Day Firmament - Heaven
ver.6 Rev.10:6 all in them
Psa.19:1 God's handiwork

Third Day Dry Land - Seas
ver.9 Seas - Job 26:7-13 boundaries for seas
Jer.5:22 boundaries for sea Acts 4:24 God made seas
ver.11 Grass, Herb, Trees Luke 12:28 God clothes grass
Psa.104:14 grass and herb

Fourth Day Sun, Moon, Stars
ver.14 lights in Firmament
ver.16 two lights - Day & Night - Stars Psa.8:3,4 * 33:6,7

Fifth Day Fish and Fowl
ver.19 Rev.10:6

Sixth Day Beasts - Man
ver.26 Man - Psa.50:10 God's
ver.26 Man - Deut.4:32 Names Isa.45:8 God Mal.2:10

Seventh Day REST ** BLESSED Heb.4:4 God did rest
II ver.2,3 Rested Exod.31:17 because Sabbath Day (rest, repose, intermission)

SYMBOLIC USE OF THINGS CREATED I Cor.15:46 Natural explains spiritual.

Earth Jer.4:28 Psa.69:34 Heb.6:7,8 Heavens Dan.4:26 ruling powers Rev.6:14 powers overthrown Light II Cor.4:6 Light of knowledge of God Ephes.5:13 John 3:19 Sea Isa.57:20 Jer.6:23 Rev.4:16 Isa.17:12 Jude 13 raging waves. Grass Psa.90:3-6 man 109:14-16 James 1:10 I Pet.1:24 Isa.40:6 all flesh is grass. Trees Psa.1:3 Man Mal.4:2- Christ Moon Church (religious power) Rev.3:12 Pagans overcome by Constantine.

Stars Dan.12:3 Those in Kingdom Rulers. Fish Mat.4:19

Hab.1:14 People Whale Ezek.32:2 Fowl

Animals men Koolas.3:10,19 nations Dan.8:3&20, 5&21. Man I Cor.15:46,47 Adam symbol of Christ Day of Rest, Sabbath Heb.4:8-11 Remaineth Rest For People

The Scriptural Method

From the Milk to the Meat of the Word

A systematic study of the Scriptures with a view of extracting TYPES and PARABLES yields wonderful benefits in matters of strengthening our faith and increasing our understanding of the Truth. By this method of instruction, we confirm in our minds that a correct knowledge of the Gospel of the Kingdom is essential for unlocking the meaning of the Scripture. Great pleasure comes from personally witnessing the ability of the one saving Truth to prove itself over and over again in every book—even every chapter—of the Bible. Equally important are the benefits that come from spiritual growth by adopting this form of study.

Once the "milk" of the "first principles of the oracles of God" is believed and embraced, it becomes incumbent upon believers to increase their spiritual diet to the "meat" of the Word (Heb. 5:12-14).

This process of growth is essential:

"Wherefore laying aside all malice, and all guile, and hypocrisies, and envies, and all evil speakings, as newborn babes, desire the sincere milk of the Word that ye may grow thereby" (1Pet. 2:1-2). Being "born" of the Word (1Pet. 1:23; Jam. 1:18) and nurtured on the milk of the first principles alone is not enough to sustain us. We must continue to grow. The apostle wrote: "For every one that useth milk is unskilful in the word of righteousness: for he is a babe. But strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age (Gk. mature), even those who by reason of use have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil" (Heb. 5:13-14). Paul wrote to the Corinthians: "And I, brethren, could not speak unto you as unto spiritual, but as unto carnal, even as unto babes in Christ. I have fed you with milk, and not with meat: for hitherto ye were not able to bear it, neither yet now are ye able" (1Cor. 3:1-2).

Recognizing the need for believers to "search" and "study" the scriptures, it has rightly been stated that: "God will never reveal His Truth to the casual reader of the Bible." A diligent study of TYPES and PARABLES is certain to provide a remedy, as a deeper look into scriptural accounts will be necessary to extract the spiritual gems that are divinely hidden in the literal event. The end result will be an increased love for God and His Word, and a spiritual diet of stronger meat that will develop a more godly character in ourselves. The purpose of this booklet is to assist the reader to that end.

"And now, brethren, I commend you to God and to the Word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified" (Acts 20:32).

THE BIBLE: THE MOST INTERESTING BOOK IN THE WORLD

"The Scripture method of imparting knowledge is not only the best, but unquestionably the most interesting. It doth not deliver its oracles after the cut and dried fashion of a creed, which states with the abstract and chilling formality the opinions of those who publish it; but it reveals its 'wonderful things' in narratives of creation; domestic troubles; of sin and murder; of violence; and apostasy; of physical convulsions; of loves (lawful and forbidden); of famines; pestilence and earthquakes; of invasions; massacres; sieges and sack of towns; religion, politics and superstition; of the foundation and overthrow of kingdoms, states and empires; of family histories in their minutest details; of personal adventure; of personalities, in accusations and vindication of character; etc, etc. Hence, while a creed is the driest and most repulsive elaboration of the 'black art'; the Bible is the most interesting and readable book in the world. *It is intelligible in all its doctrines; but it reveals them so as to make it incumbent on the reader to reason them out...* the language of the Bible is, 'Come, let us reason together,' and 'prove all things'; hence 'the deep things of God' are addressed to faith, not implicit, but resulting from a devout examination of the wonderful details of this most extraordinary of all books." *John Thomas, 1847*

Mark 4:1 ¶ And he began again to teach by the sea side; and there was gathered unto him a great multitude, so that he entered into a ship, and sat in the sea; and the whole multitude was by the sea on the land.

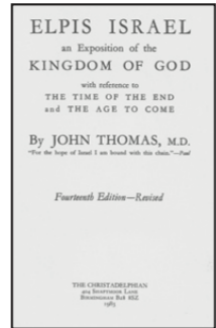
2 And he taught them many things by parables, and said unto them in his doctrine...

33 And with many such parables spake he the word unto them, as they were able to hear it...

At the root of all parables is "doctrine," or "the word." Critical doctrinal teachings are revealed within the history and parables of the Bible.

PARABLES, TYPES & ALLEGORIES: THE MODE OF DIVINE TEACHING

"A parable is the setting forth of a certain thing as a *representative of something else*. Hence, it is a comparison, or similitude. It may be spoken, or acted. In the former case, fiction is used to illustrate that which is real; while in the latter, real actions on a small scale are representative of remoter and grander events. Whether spoken or acted, *parables are dark and unintelligible to those who are not skilled in the things of the kingdom; but when once they come to know these, the things they resemble immediately appear*. To allegorize is to represent truth by comparison. *For certain features of the kingdom to be illustrated parabolically is to speak, or act, allegorically; and is a mode of instruction more calculated to keep up the attention, and to impress the mind permanently, than a set discourse, or formal disquisition*. The scriptures are constructed after this ingenious plan, by which they are made so much more interesting, and capable of containing so much more matter, than any other book on the same subject, and of the same size. They are a study of themselves; and no 'rules of interpretation,' or of 'logic,' are of any value to the understanding of the things which they reveal. A parable was enacted by Abraham in offering up Isaac, The things transacted were real, but they were also parabolic, or figurative, or something else, even of the sacrifice and resurrection of the Seed, or Christ. After the death of Isaac, and when Jacob was waxing old, Joseph was selected from among his sons by the arrangements of God to be the typical representative of the future Seed, through whom the promises were to take effect. Hence, the life of Joseph became a living parable by which was represented to Jacob and his sons, and to believers afterwards, what was to be transacted in the life of Christ. In itself the story of Joseph is an interesting and moving history; but when we read it as though we were reading of Christ instead of him, the narration assumes an importance which highly commends itself to the student of the Word." *John Thomas, 1849 (Elpis Israel, pg. 274-275)*



John Thomas

"This sentence was both *literal and allegorical*, like the rest of the things exhibited in the Mosaic account; being 'representations of the knowledge and the truth.' For the information of the unlearned reader I remark, that *to allegorize is to speak in such a way that something else is intended than is contained in the words literally construed*. The historical allegory has a *double sense*, namely, the *literal* and the *figurative*; and the latter is as *real*, as the former is essential to its existence. Thus, the *literal* serpent was *allegorical* of 'sin in the flesh'; which is therefore figuratively styled the serpent, etc., as before explained. The literal formation of Eve out of Adam's side was allegorical of the formation of the church out of him of whom Adam was the figure; therefore, the church is the figurative Eve, and its temptation illustrated by that of the literal one. *The examples of this are almost infinite*. That of Abraham, Sarah and Hagar as allegorized by Paul in the text below, is a beautiful illustration of the relation between the literal and the figurative, as they are employed in the scriptures of truth.

The discernment of the due limit between them is acquired, not by rules, but by much diligent study of the word." *John Thomas, 1849 (Elpis Israel, pg. 109)*

The above quotations provide an outstanding example of sound Bible reasoning worthy of adopting ourselves as we search the Scriptures with a view to discover the many exciting types and parables revealed in the Bible's historic events. Furthermore, our appreciation for the Truth—as *the* Key to unlock Divine mysteries—is strengthened when we recognize that one of Christendom's greatest failures is found in their confusion over whether Biblical history is literal OR allegorical. This has been the arena of much debate! In fact, as Bro. Thomas points out, Scripture is *both* literal AND allegorical. That is, the events are literal and figurative; not one *without* the other.

"The Kingdom of God is like unto a merchant man, seeking goodly pearls: Who, when he had found one pearl of great price, went and sold all that he had, and bought it" Mat. 13:45-46.

PARABLES: BLESSED ARE YOUR EYES FOR THEY SEE

"Whether spoken or acted, parables are dark and unintelligible to those who are not skilled in the things of the kingdom; but when once they come to know these, the things they resemble immediately appear." *John Thomas*

As brethren in Christ, we have been "allowed of God to be put in trust with the gospel" (1The. 2:4; 1Tim. 1:11; 6:20) and are greatly privileged to know the Truth. By understanding "the things concerning the Kingdom of God and the Name of Jesus Christ" (Acts 8:12) we possess the "keys of the Kingdom" (Mat. 16:19) which enable us to unlock the "mysteries of the Kingdom" for ourselves (Mat. 13:11). What a wonderful blessing!

Mat. 13:1-16 "The same day went Jesus out of the house, and sat by the sea side. And great multitudes were gathered together unto him, so that he went into a ship, and sat; and the whole multitude stood on the shore. *And he spake many things unto them in parables, saying, Behold, a sower went forth to sow...Who hath ears to hear, let him hear. And the disciples came, and said unto him, Why speakest thou unto them in parables? He answered and said unto them, Because it is given unto you to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, but to them it is not given. For whosoever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundance: but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath. Therefore speak I to them in parables: because they seeing see not; and hearing they hear not, neither do they understand.* And in them is fulfilled the prophecy of Esaias, which saith, By hearing ye shall hear, and shall not understand; and seeing ye shall see, and shall not perceive: For this people's heart is waxed gross, and their ears are dull of hearing, and their eyes they have closed; lest at any time they should see with their eyes and hear with their ears, and should understand with their heart, and should be converted, and I should heal them. *But blessed are your eyes, for they see: and your ears, for they hear.*"



From the Lord's own mouth we learn that parables are designed to produce a two-fold result: they reveal and conceal. The meaning of parables is revealed in dramatic terms to those who know the things of the Kingdom, while they remain concealed to those who are ignorant of the Gospel.

Mat 13:34-35 "All these things spake Jesus unto the multitude in parables; and without a parable spake he not unto them: That it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, saying, I will open my mouth in parables; I will utter things which have been kept secret from the foundation of the world."

Our appreciation of the Truth is magnified when we recognize the severe blindness that is upon the masses of humanity that are ignorant of the Gospel. Although in many cases it is willing ignorance, it is quite sobering to know that God has deliberately concealed the mysteries of the Kingdom to the proud and arrogant. Thus, humility is vital for divine enlightenment.

1 Cor 1:18-31 "For the preaching of the cross is to them that perish foolishness; but unto us which are saved it is the power of God. For it is written, I will destroy the wisdom of the wise, and will bring to nothing the understanding of the prudent. Where is the wise? Where is the scribe? where is the disputer of this world? hath not God made foolish the wisdom of this world? For after that in the wisdom of God the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe. For the Jews require a sign, and the Greeks seek after wisdom: But we preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumblingblock, and unto the Greeks

Mat 11:25-26 "At that time Jesus answered and said, I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes. Even so, Father: for so it seemed good in thy sight."

foolishness; *But unto them which are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God, and the wisdom of God. Because the foolishness of God is wiser than men; and the weakness of God is stronger than men. For ye see your calling, brethren, how that not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, are called: But God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty; And base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen, yea, and things which are not, to bring to nought things that are: That no flesh should glory in his presence. But of him are ye in Christ Jesus, who of God is made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption: That, according as it is written, He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord."*

1 Cor 2:6-14 "Howbeit we speak wisdom among them that are perfect: yet not the wisdom of this world, nor of the princes of this world, that come to nought: *But we speak the wisdom of God in a mystery, even the hidden wisdom, which God ordained before the world unto our glory:* Which none of the princes of this world knew: for had they known it, they would not have crucified the Lord of glory... Now we have received, not the spirit of the world, but the spirit which is of God; that we might know the things that are freely given to us of God. *Which things also we speak, not in the words which man's wisdom teacheth, but which the Holy Spirit teacheth; comparing spiritual things with spiritual. But the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned."*

LANGUAGE OF THE SPIRIT VERSES LANGUAGE OF THE FLESH

The language employed in Scripture is not discernable to the natural or fleshly man who is ignorant of the Gospel; regardless how high he may attain in the status of worldly things. This is a divine principle which no man can subvert. The Jews could not "understand" the Lord's "speech" because they would not receive his "word" (John 8:43-47). Through the hardness of their own heart they remain blind to the Truth (John 12:39-41; Acts 7:51; Rom. 11:25). In contrast, "everyone that is of the Truth, heareth my voice," said the Lord (John 18:37). But, says John, those that "are of the world" will "speak of the world, and the world heareth them" (1John 4:5-6). Like Christendom today, having "itching ears" they "turn away their ears from the truth, and shall be turned unto fables" (2Tim. 4:1-4). The result has been "vain worship," and a choice to "teach for doctrines the commandments of men" (Mat. 15:9). In so doing, like the false teachers in Israel before them, modern theologians "have taken away the key of knowledge" and in fact, have "hindered" those desiring to enter into the Kingdom of God (Luke 11:52). Those of the Truth, then, must maintain a disposition like that of a humble child needing instruction (Mat. 18:1-3; 1Cor. 3:18). For if we approach the Heavenly Father and His Word with a lowly demeanor, God has promised that He will instruct us in the ways of righteousness (Psa. 25:9; Pro. 2:3-5; Jam. 4:8). He is, indeed, "a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him" (Heb. 11:6).

SPIRITUAL DISCERNMENT: ELEVATING OUR THINKING

1Cor. 2:12-14 *"Now we have received, not the spirit of the world, but the spirit which is of God; that we might know the things that are freely given to us of God. Which things also we speak, not in the words which man's wisdom teacheth, but which the Holy Ghost teacheth; comparing spiritual things with spiritual. But the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned."*

The "spirit of the world" is a fleshly spirit, or attitude of the worldly man, which we all possess naturally.

Eph. 2:1-7 *"And you hath he quickened, who were dead in trespasses and sins: Wherein in time past ye walked according to the course of this world, according to the prince of the power of the air, the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience: Among whom also we all had our conversation in times past in the lusts of our flesh, fulfilling the desires of the flesh and of the mind; and were by nature the children of wrath, even as others. But God, who is rich in mercy, for his great love wherewith he loved us, Even when we were dead in sins, hath quickened us together with Christ, (by grace ye are saved;) And hath raised us up together, and made us sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus: That in the ages to come he might show the exceeding riches of his grace in his kindness toward us through Christ Jesus."*

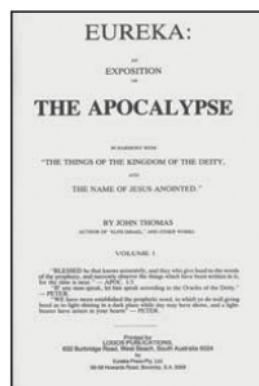
In order to comprehend "spiritual things," we must be "raised up" into the thinking of heavenly places. For, if we remain "earthly, sensual, devilish" (Jam. 3:15), we will simply not understand the high things of the spirit's voice. Scriptural examples of this teach a significant spiritual principle; that a man must be lifted up above the earthly things to behold divine instruction.

Eze. 11:1,24 *"Moreover the spirit lifted me up, and brought me unto the east gate of the LORD'S house, which looketh eastward: and behold at the door of the gate five and twenty men; among whom I saw Jaazaniah the son of Azur, and Pelatiah the son of Benaiah, princes of the people... Afterwards the spirit took me up, and brought me in a vision by the Spirit of God into Chaldea, to them of the captivity. So the vision that I had seen went up from me."*

Eze. 2:1-2 *"And he said unto me, Son of man, stand upon thy feet, and I will speak unto thee. And the spirit entered into me when he spake unto me, and set me upon my feet, that I heard him that spake unto me."*

Eze. 3:12-14 *"Then the spirit took me up, and I heard behind me a voice of a great rushing, saying, Blessed be the glory of the LORD from his place... So the spirit lifted me up, and took me away, and I went in bitterness, in the heat of my spirit; but the hand of the LORD was strong upon me."* (Eze. 37:1; 43:5).

"Ezekiel...when he was about to relate a prophetic vision he had seen, he prefaces his description by informing us that 'there was upon me the hand of Yahweh, and he carried me out in the spirit of Yahweh.' When 'in the spirit' then, he both sees visions, and hears, and then proceeds to narrate. This was the case with John. He was 'in the spirit' and then he beheld, or was caused to see, *what was invisible to men in their normal state*. Hitherto he had seen nothing; but as soon as he came to be 'in the spirit' he beheld a vision, and continued 'in spirit' so long as there was anything to be seen...Hence, from the general use of the phrase in this book (Apocalypse), we are to understand that *when 'in spirit,' John was in such a relation to Deity as that he could see things of Deity*, which were known only to His Spirit; as Paul has said, 'the things of the Deity knoweth no man, but the Spirit of the Deity;' *in order, therefore, to know these things by primary visual representation, a man must be as John (and Ezekiel) were, 'in the spirit.'*"—Eureka, Vol. 1 pg, 132-133



Rev. 1:10-11 *"I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day, and heard behind me a great voice, as of a trumpet, Saying, I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last: and, What thou seest, write in a book, and send it unto the seven churches which are in Asia; unto Ephesus, and unto Smyrna, and unto Pergamos, and unto Thyatira, and unto Sardis, and unto Philadelphia, and unto Laodicea."*

Rev. 4:1-2 *"After this I looked, and, behold, a door was opened in heaven: and the first voice which I heard was as it were of a trumpet talking with me; which said, Come up hither, and I will show thee things which must be hereafter. And immediately I was in the spirit; and, behold, a throne was set in heaven, and one sat on the throne."*

If we, like John, "look" we will receive the Spirit's invitation to "Come up hither, and I will show thee things which must be hereafter." While none of among us are inspired like the apostle, the invitation to enter the opened door remains to all who ask, knock and cry after understanding; for God has promised that we shall receive (Pro. 2:3-5; Jam. 4:8; Heb. 11:6; Psal. 145:18; 25:9).

We understand that the ways of God are much higher than man (Isa. 55:8-11), and therefore it is the duty for all students of the Word to elevate their thinking, that we too, might behold the things of the Deity.

The points advanced have relevance to the subject of TYPES AND PARABLES. When Ezekiel and John were lifted up "in spirit" to behold Diving things, what they saw was predominantly *symbolic* visions: "I have also spoken by the prophets, and I have multiplied visions, *and used similitudes*, by the ministry of the prophets"—Hos. 12:10. "The Revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him, to show unto his servants things which must shortly come to pass; and he sent and *signified* (Greek. *show by symbol*) it by his angel unto his servant John"—Rev. 1:1. Therefore, for students of the Word to decipher symbolic language, we must elevate our thinking; we must be "in spirit." (see: Dan 10:7; Acts 9:7; 2Kin 6:17)

THE TRUTH: KEY TO UNLOCKING PARABLES

"The scriptures are constructed after this ingenious plan, by which they are made so much more interesting, and capable of containing so much more matter, than any other book on the same subject, and of the same size. They are a study of themselves; and no 'rules of interpretation,' or of 'logic,' are of any value to the understanding of the things which they reveal." *John Thomas*. That "worldly wisdom" (1Cor. 1-3) will do nothing for us as it pertains to the unlocking of the scriptures is emphasized by two particular incidents recorded in the Bible —

Dan 2:1-30 "And in the second year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, Nebuchadnezzar dreamed dreams, wherewith his spirit was troubled, and his sleep brake from him. *Then the king commanded to call the magicians, and the astrologers, and the sorcerers, and the Chaldeans, for to show the king his dreams.* So they came and stood before the king...The Chaldeans answered before the king, and said, There is not a man upon the earth that can show the king's matter: therefore there is no king, lord, nor ruler, that asked such things at any magician, or astrologer, or Chaldean...*Daniel answered in the presence of the king, and said, The secret which the king hath demanded cannot the wise men, the astrologers, the magicians, the soothsayers, show unto the king; But there is a God in heaven that revealeth secrets, and maketh known to the king Nebuchadnezzar what shall be in the latter days.* Thy dream, and the visions of thy head upon thy bed, are these; As for thee, O king, thy thoughts came into thy mind upon thy bed, what should come to pass hereafter: and he that revealeth secrets maketh known to thee what shall come to pass. *But as for me, this secret is not revealed to me for any wisdom that I have more than any living, but for their sakes that shall make known the interpretation to the king, and that thou mightest know the thoughts of thy heart.*"

Gen 41:8-25 "And it came to pass in the morning that his spirit was troubled; and he sent and called for all the magicians of Egypt, and all the wise men thereof: and Pharaoh told them his dream; but there was none that could interpret them unto Pharaoh...Then Pharaoh sent and called Joseph, and they brought him hastily out of the dungeon...And Joseph answered Pharaoh, saying, *It is not in me: God shall give Pharaoh an answer of peace...*And Joseph said unto Pharaoh, The dream of Pharaoh is one: *God hath showed Pharaoh what he is about to do.*"

Because the dreams were “of God,” a man who could “interpret” divine things was not to be found in the realm of the world’s wise men. Joseph and Daniel, however, were men who understood the Truth, and therefore were given understanding by God to comprehend symbolic illustrations. With the utmost humility, we remark that *brethren in Christ* are likewise the people of this generation who have been given the ability to understand Yahweh’s plan and purpose revealed in His Word. Not by divine inspiration, but by a complete comprehension of His Will. We must, however, be like John and Ezekiel: lifted up “in the spirit,” that is, figuratively taken above earthly thinking to comprehend the things of Almighty God (Eze. 3:12-14; 8:3; 11:1,24; Rev. 1:10).

WHY INSTRUCTION BY PARABLES AND ALLEGORIES?

Bro. Thomas is keen to note: “The scriptures are constructed after this ingenious plan, by which they are made so much more interesting, *and capable of containing so much more matter*, than any other book on the same subject, and of the same size.”

It must be noted that God says if He would have detailed all the things said and done by the Lord Jesus Christ “even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written” (John 21:25). God’s use of symbolic and representative language allows deep principles to be expressed with fewer words. This manner of enlightenment also demands the student of the Word to diligently search the Bible to find the proper meaning and application of Divine terms. Thus, many things are accomplished by the precise way in which God has chosen to reveal His plan and purpose in His Word: (1) He economizes words; (2) His Word takes on greater meaning when we look deeper into the expressions employed in Scripture; (3) He conceals His true message from the fleshly man with insincere motives; and (4) He causes the true student to search the Word diligently, which will allow the Bible terms to define themselves.

*“It is the glory of God
to conceal a thing: but
the honour of kings
is to search out a
matter” Pro. 25:2*

THE LAW, PROPHETS AND PSALMS: THE MYSTERY REVEALED

Though the Old Testament scriptures contain historical allegories of the *things concerning the Kingdom of God and the name of Jesus Christ*, the death and resurrection of the Lord was not fully understood until his glorification. The Messiah explained to his disciples —

John 12:16 “These things understood not his disciples at the first: *but when Jesus was glorified, then remembered they that these things were written of him*, and that they had done these things unto him.”

Luke 18:31-34 “Then he took unto him the twelve, and said unto them, Behold, we go up to Jerusalem, *and all things that are written by the prophets concerning the Son of man shall be accomplished*. For he shall be delivered unto the Gentiles, and shall be mocked, and spitefully entreated, and spitted on: And they shall scourge him, and put him to death: and the third day he shall rise again. *And they understood none of these things: and this saying was hid from them, neither knew they the things which were spoken.*”

Speaking “as they were able to hear it” (Mark 4:33), the Lord developed the understanding of his believers (John 10:6), who were able to comprehend the deeper things of his crucifixion following his glorification

John 16:4-7,12-13 *“But these things have I told you, that when the time shall come, ye may remember that I told you of them. And these things I said not unto you at the beginning, because I was with you. But now I go my way to him that sent me; and none of you asketh me, Whither goest thou? But because I have said these things unto you, sorrow hath filled your heart. Nevertheless I tell you the truth; It is expedient for you that I go away: for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send him unto you...I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now. Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and he will show you things to come.”*

Although the Lord spent more than three years teaching his disciples regarding the application of the *Law, prophets and psalms* in relation to himself, it required his death and resurrection to “open” their understanding. When the Master appeared to his disciples after he was raised from the grave, he again emphasized his teaching from the Old Testament scriptures. Now, however, they could perceive his word—

SETTING THE HEART ON FIRE

Luke 24:13,25-36 *“And, behold, two of them went that same day to a village called Emmaus, which was from Jerusalem about threescore furlongs. And they talked together of all these things which had happened. And it came to pass, that, while they communed together and reasoned, Jesus himself drew near, and went with them. But their eyes were holden that they should not know him...Then he said unto them, O fools, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken: Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into his glory? And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself. And they drew nigh unto the village, whither they went: and he made as though he would have gone further. But they constrained him, saying, Abide with us: for it is toward evening, and the day is far spent. And he went in to tarry with them. And it came to pass, as he sat at meat with them, he took bread, and blessed it, and brake, and gave to them. And their eyes were opened, and they knew him; and he vanished out of their sight. And they said one to another, Did not our heart burn within us, while he talked with us by the way, and while he opened to us the scriptures? And they rose up the same hour, and returned to Jerusalem, and found the eleven gathered together, and them that were with them, Saying, The Lord is risen indeed, and hath appeared to Simon. And they told what things were done in the way, and how he was known of them in breaking of bread. And as they thus spake, Jesus himself stood in the midst of them, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you.”*

The figure is clear. It was upon the breaking of bread, figurative of the Lord's sacrifice, the eyes of them were opened. The death and resurrection of the Lord shed light upon the Word written by Moses and the prophets.

Luke 24:44-47 *“These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you,” said the Lord after his resurrection, “that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms, concerning me. Then opened he their*

understanding, that they might understand the scriptures, And said unto them, Thus it is written, and thus it behoved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day: And that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem."

This opening of Scripture is styled by the apostle "the mystery revealed," which was not fully manifested in previous ages. "There is now no hidden mystery concerning (the gospel) as there was before the sufferings of Christ were manifested. The mystery of the kingdom has been unlocked. The key of knowledge has been given" *John Thomas (Elpis Israel, pg.199)*

Rom 16:25-26 "Now to him that is of power to stablish you according to my gospel, and the preaching of Jesus Christ, *according to the revelation of the mystery, which was kept secret since the world began, But now is made manifest, and by the scriptures of the prophets,* according to the commandment of the everlasting God, made known to all nations for the obedience of faith"

Eph 3:4-6 "Whereby, when ye read, ye may understand my knowledge *in the mystery of Christ, Which in other ages was not made known unto the sons of men, as it is now revealed unto his holy apostles and prophets by the Spirit;* That the Gentiles should be fellowheirs, and of the same body, and partakers of his promise in Christ by the gospel" (see: Eph. 1:9)

Mat 13:34-35 "All these things spake Jesus unto the multitude in parables; and without a parable spake he not unto them: That it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, saying, *I will open my mouth in parables; I will utter things which have been kept secret from the foundation of the world."*

Eph 6:19 "And for me, that utterance may be given unto me, that I may open my mouth boldly, to make known *the mystery of the gospel"*

Col 1:25-27 "Whereof I am made a minister, according to the dispensation of God which is given to me for you, to fulfill the word of God; *Even the mystery which hath been hid from ages and from generations, but now is made manifest to his saints:* To whom God would make known what is the riches of the glory of this mystery among the Gentiles; which is Christ in you, the hope of glory" (1Cor. 4:1)

While it was not fully known in past ages, the mystery of the gospel has now been revealed. Therefore, it becomes the duty of all sincere students of the Word to search diligently the Law and the prophets to discover the "Spirit of Christ" contained in the Old Testament (1Pet. 1:10-12).

"Now, although these hidden things have been clearly made known, they still continued to be styled the mystery; not because of their unintelligibility, but because they were once secret...Thus an intelligible mystery characterizes the once hidden wisdom of God, and becomes the subject matter of an enlightened faith" *J. Thomas (Elpis Israel pg. 4)*

THE BIBLE: HISTORY AND ALLEGORY

"Such is oftentimes the significant character of Bible history; it is both literal and allegorical at the same time. For being allegorical it does not thereby cease to be literally true; nor because it is literal does it fail to qualify as allegory. It is properly not pure parable but *enacted* parable: it retains its claim throughout to faultless accuracy. It is this which gives it its unique importance, for its allegorical content, precisely because it is immanent in authentic historical facts, possesses the same property of truth as the facts themselves. Thus its lessons remain permanently relevant even though the facts which first served to illustrate them belong to the distant past." *W.F. Barling (Law and Grace, pg. 25)*

"And so it is written, The first man Adam was made a living soul; the last Adam was made a quickening spirit. *Howbeit that was not first which was spiritual, but that which was natural; and afterward that which is spiritual*" 1Cor. 15:45-46.

While it is true, Scriptures contain inexhaustible examples of types and allegories, we are not left without direction. The Bible contains numerous examples sufficient to establish a good method of personal study. From the beginning of Creation down through New Testament events, the Holy Scriptures are filled with historical allegory. Without providing, the below examples will supply proof of this consistent form of divine instruction.

* *Almost nothing in Scripture—object, action, or creature—has ONLY a literal meaning. Most everything also carries a secondary, figurative application.*

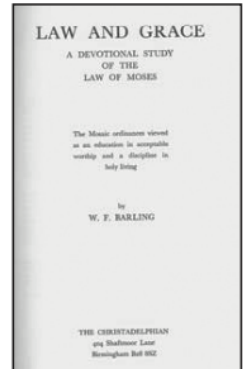
SCRIPTURAL EXAMPLES: PARABLES, ALLEGORIES, TYPES, SHADOWS, SIGNS AND FIGURES

- ADAM: **FIGURE** OF CHRIST

Rom 5:14 Nevertheless death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over them that had not sinned after the similitude of Adam's transgression, *who is the figure of him that was to come.* (Rotherham: "Adam, who is a type of the coming one")

- DAY OF ATONEMENT: **FIGURE** OF CHRIST

Heb 9:23-25 It was therefore necessary that the patterns of things in the heavens should be purified with these; but the heavenly things themselves with better sacrifices than these. For Christ is not entered into the holy places made with hands, *which are the figures of the true*; but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us: Nor yet that he should offer himself often, as the high priest entereth into the holy place every year with blood of others.



"The historical allegory has a double sense, namely, the literal and the figurative; and the latter is as real, as the former is essential to its existence ...The examples of this are almost infinite." — John Thomas

- SACRIFICE OF ISAAC: **FIGURE** OF CHRIST

Heb 11:17 By faith Abraham, when he was tried, offered up Isaac: and he that had received the promises offered up his only begotten son. Of whom it was said, That in Isaac shall thy seed be called: Accounting that God was able to raise him up, even from the dead; *from whence also he received him in a figure.*

- THE FLOOD: **FIGURE** OF BAPTISM

1 Pet 3:20-21 Which sometime were disobedient, when once the longsuffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a preparing, wherein few, that is, eight souls were saved by water. *The like figure whereunto even baptism doth also now save us.*

- NATION OF ISRAEL: **TYPE** OF BELIEVERS

1 Cor 10:1-6,11 Moreover, brethren, I would not that ye should be ignorant, how that all our fathers were under the cloud, and all passed through the sea; And were all baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea; And did all eat the same spiritual meat; And did all drink the same spiritual drink: for they drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them: and that Rock was Christ. But with many of them God was not well pleased: for they were overthrown in the wilderness. *Now these things were our examples (types, figures), to the intent we should not lust after evil things, as they also lusted...Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples (types or figures):* and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come.

- PRIESTHOOD: **SHADOW** OF GREATER MEDIATOR

Heb 8:1-6 We have such an high priest, who is set on the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens; A minister of the sanctuary, and of the true tabernacle, which the Lord pitched, and not man. For every high priest is ordained to offer gifts and sacrifices: wherefore it is of necessity that this man have somewhat also to offer. For if he were on earth, he should not be a priest, seeing that there are priests that offer gifts according to the law: *Who serve unto the example and shadow of heavenly things,* as Moses was admonished of God when he was about to make the tabernacle: for, See, saith he, that thou make all things according to the pattern showed to thee in the mount.

- THE LAW: **SHADOW** OF A GREATER COVENANT

Col 2:16-17 Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holyday, or of the new moon, or of the sabbath days: *Which are a shadow of things to come; but the body is of Christ.*

- THE LAW: **SHADOW** OF CHRIST

Heb 10:1 *For the law having a shadow of good things to come,* and not the very image of the things, can never with those sacrifices which they offered year by year continually make the comers thereunto perfect.

PARABLE A story illustrating a grander event.
TYPE A representation of something later fulfilled in a greater scope.
ALLEGORY A literal, historic event with characters representing a deeper significance.
SHADOW A representation of something yet to come.
SIGN An act or a gesture used to convey a larger teaching.
FIGURE A person or object symbolizing something else
SIMILITUDE A likeness of another thing.
MYSTERY A hidden or secret teaching revealed only to those with knowledge.

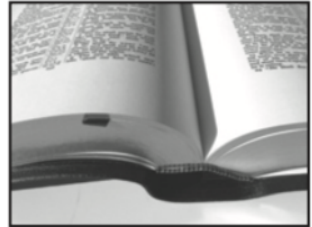
- ISRAEL'S REBELLION: **PARABLE** OF THE POT

Ezek 24:1-3 The word of the LORD came unto me, saying, Son of man, write thee the name of the day, even of this same day: the king of Babylon set himself against Jerusalem this same day. *And utter a parable unto the rebellious house*, and say unto them, Thus saith the Lord GOD; Set on a pot, set it on, and also pour water into it. (Eze. 17:1-3)

* *Nathan used a parable to convey literal events with King David (2Sam 12:1-7)!*

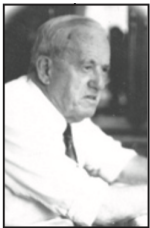
- CHRIST'S TEACHING: **PARABLES** OF THE KINGDOM

Mat 13:33,44-47 *Another parable spake he unto them*; The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven, which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened...Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto treasure hid in a field; the which when a man hath found, he hideth, and for joy thereof goeth and selleth all that he hath, and buyeth that field. Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto a merchant man, seeking goodly pearls: Who, when he had found one pearl of great price, went and sold all that he had, and bought it. Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto a net, that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind. (see: Num 24:20)



- SARAH AND HAGAR: **ALLEGORY** OF TWO COVENANTS

Gal 4:22-24 For it is written, that Abraham had two sons, the one by a bondmaid, the other by a freewoman. But he who was of the bondwoman was born after the flesh; but he of the freewoman was by promise. *Which things are an allegory: for these are the two covenants*; the one from the mount Sinai, which gendereth to bondage, which is Agar.



HP Mansfield

"Leah, as a wife, is thus revealed in five different states: (1) bearing Jacob's children (2) barren (3) temporarily estranged from her husband (4) restored to him again (5) bearing him further children. What is the purpose of the detailed narrative? I have been accused of straining at types, but apart from some such enigmatical significance, why should such chapters find a place in the Divine Revelation? Paul, in Galatians 4, shows that the similar circumstances of Sarah and Hagar are recorded because they are allegorical. Why not the jealousy and rivalry of Leah and Rachel also? It is not difficult to see in the above five points, a foreshadowing of Israel after the flesh, who is likened to a wife temporarily estranged from her Husband (Isa 54:5)"—*H.P. Mansfield, Logos Aug. 1962*

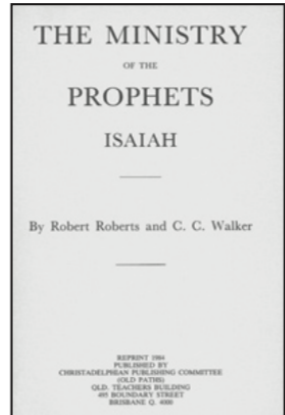
- ACTIONS OF PROPHETS: SIGNS TO GOD'S PEOPLE

Ezek 12:1-6,11 The word of the LORD also came unto me, saying, Son of man, thou dwellest in the midst of a rebellious house, which have eyes to see, and see not; they have ears to hear, and hear not: for they are a rebellious house. Therefore, thou son of man, prepare thee stuff for removing, and remove by day in their sight; and thou shalt remove from thy place to another place in their sight: it may be they will consider, though they be a rebellious house. Then shalt thou bring forth thy stuff by day in their sight, as stuff for removing: and thou shalt go forth at even in their sight, as they that go forth into captivity. Dig thou through the wall in their sight, and carry out thereby. In their sight shalt thou bear it upon thy shoulders, and carry it forth in the twilight: thou shalt cover thy face, that thou see not the ground: *for I have set thee for a sign unto the house of Israel...* Say, *I am your sign: like as I have done, so shall it be done unto them:* they shall remove and go into captivity.

(see: Zec. 3:8 margin)

Ezek 24:24 *Thus Ezekiel is unto you a sign:* according to all that he hath done shall ye do: and when this cometh, ye shall know that I am the Lord GOD.

Isa 20:2-3 At the same time spake the LORD by Isaiah the son of Amoz, saying, Go and loose the sackcloth from off thy loins, and put off thy shoe from thy foot. And he did so, walking naked and barefoot. And the LORD said, *Like as my servant Isaiah hath walked naked and barefoot three years for a sign and wonder upon Egypt and upon Ethiopia.*



John Thomas

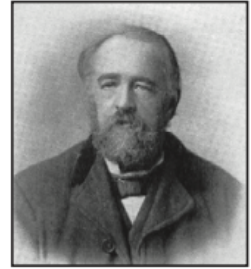
"The Spirit of Christ was in the prophets; so the apostle Peter says (1Pet 1:11). And this being so, the prophets not only spoke beforehand of Christ, and typically represented him, but of necessity they spoke things that were only partially and proximately applicable to themselves. This is very evident in the words of Isa. lxi, words with which Jesus appropriated to himself in the synagogue of the Jews"—C.C. Walker, *Ministry of the Prophets, Isaiah*, pg. 707

"(Rev 4:1-2) In all this, John was a dramatic person; or, one through whom was represented in actions certain things not narrated. When in Patmos, and about to behold something pertaining to 'the Day of the Lord,' he says he was 'in spirit.' This is equivalent to saying that, when he shall behold the *reality* of the similitude he saw in spirit, he will also be 'in spirit'; which likewise intimates, by implication, that he will have previously risen from among the dead and be spirit. The

voice, then, he heard behind him as the loud sound of a trumpet, was a symbolic voice of the seventh trumpet period, which will awake him from his death sleep..."—*Eureka*, Vol. 2, pg 23

- JONAH IN FISH'S BELLY: **SIGN** OF CHRIST'S RESURRECTION

Mat 12:38-40 Then certain of the scribes and of the Pharisees answered, saying, Master, we would see a sign from thee. But he answered and said unto them, An evil and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign; and there shall no sign be given to it, *but the sign of the prophet Jonas*: For as Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly; so shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth.

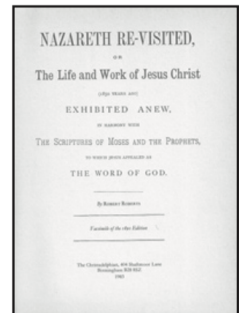


"...the books bound together as a prophetic collection from Isaiah to Malachi—it is like looking at a starry galaxy of glory, Christ shines in them all; not merely his light, but he himself appears in all their visions (pg. 9)...In Jonah there is no direct illusion: it is the only exception (pg. 10)"—*R. Roberts, Nazareth Revisited*

How amazing that the one prophet who does not directly reference Christ represents the Messiah by a remarkable personal sign!

- MIRACLES OF APOSTLES: **SIGNS** TO CONFIRM THE WORD

Mark 16:19-20 So then after the Lord had spoken unto them, he was received up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God. And they went forth, and preached every where, the Lord working with them, *and confirming the word with signs following*. Amen.



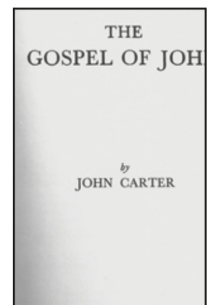
Acts 14:3 Long time therefore abode they speaking boldly in the Lord, *which gave testimony unto the word of his grace, and granted signs and wonders to be done by their hands*.

- MIRACLES OF CHRIST: **SIGNS** OF GREATER SIGNIFICANCE

John 20:30-31 And *many other signs truly did Jesus in the presence of his disciples*, which are not written in this book: But these are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name.

"The method employed by Jesus was symbolic, in keeping with the practice of the prophets of illustrating by action the lesson they wished to teach"—*The Gospel of John, J. Carter, pg. 114*

Parables were spoken in Mat, Mark, and Luke; and acted in John.



- DIVINE TEACHING: **SIMILITUDES** OF THE PROPHETS

Hosea 12:10 I have also spoken by the prophets, and I have multiplied visions, *and used similitudes*, by the ministry of the prophets.

- MELCHISEDEC: **SIMILITUDE** OF GREATER PRIEST

Heb 7:14-16 For it is evident that our Lord sprang out of Juda; of which tribe Moses spake nothing concerning priesthood. And it is yet far more evident: *for that after the similitude of Melchisedec there ariseth another priest*, Who is made, not after the law of a carnal commandment, but after the power of an endless life.

- MAN AND WIFE: **MYSTERY** OF CHRIST AND HIS BRIDE

Eph 5:31-33 For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and shall be joined unto his wife, and they two shall be one flesh. *This is a great mystery: but I speak concerning Christ and the church*. Nevertheless let every one of you in particular so love his wife even as himself; and the wife see that she reverence her husband.

- FIRST MAN: **SPIRITUAL** FOLLOWS NATURAL

1 Cor 15:45-49 And so it is written, The first man Adam was made a living soul; the last Adam was made a quickening spirit. *Howbeit that was not first which is spiritual, but that which is natural; and afterward that which is spiritual*. The first man is of the earth, earthy: the second man is the Lord from heaven. As is the earthy, such are they also that are earthy: and as is the heavenly, such are they also that are heavenly. And as we have borne the image of the earthy, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly.

- GREAT CITY: **SPIRITUALLY** LIKE SODOM, EGYPT

Rev 11:8 And their dead bodies shall lie in the street of the great city, *which spiritually is called Sodom and Egypt*, where also our Lord was crucified. (*Rome: Babylon the Great* Rev. 16:19; 17:18)

- MANNA AND WATER: **SPIRITUAL** FOOD

1 Cor 10:1-4 Moreover, brethren, I would not that ye should be ignorant, how that all our fathers were under the cloud, and all passed through the sea; And were all baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea; *And did all eat the same spiritual meat; And did all drink the same spiritual drink*: for they drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them: and that Rock was Christ. (Deu. 8:1-6; John 6)

TYPES AND PARABLES: GENESIS TO REVELATION

From the above examples we come to recognize that TYPES and PARABLES (OR ALLEGORIES) touch all parts of Scripture, both Old and New Testaments. Whether it is a spoken *parable*, a specific action meant to convey a *sign*, or a matter of history with an *allegorical* meaning, the God reveals His doctrines according to this method (Mark 4:2).

From the information supplied, we learn that the creation of the first man *spiritually* points forward to the second Adam; the flood in the days of Noah is but a *figure* of baptism; the sacrifice of Isaac is *typical* of the Lord's offering; the incident of Sarah and Hagar is historical *allegory* of two covenants; the Law of Moses contained *shadows* of greater things to come; the incidents of the nation of Israel represent a *type* for all believers; the gestures of the prophets were *signs* to God's people; the *parables* of Jesus Christ taught elements of the Kingdom of God; the divine record of natural events teach *spiritual* lessons; and the miracles performed by the Lord and his apostles were, in fact, *signs* with greater meaning.

TYPES AND PARABLES: A DEEPER LOOK REQUIRED

As we investigate the Word of God, it is crucial to recognize that types, parables, shadows or allegories are not restricted to Bible accounts that specifically identify them as such. The numerous examples expressly styled “types” or “parables” ... etc. are intended to show us a sound pattern for “reasoning out of the Scriptures” (Acts 17:2). For example, we are told the Law was a “shadow” of greater things. Which aspects of the Law? All of them. Israel, we are told, is a “type” of believers. In what way? Every way. The actions of the prophets and apostles were to stand for “signs.” But which ones? All of them. It becomes our duty to study the scriptures with a view of discovering these glorious pearls.

Bro. Thomas explanation of Joseph again provides guidance: “The life of Joseph became *a living parable* by which was represented to Jacob and his sons, and to believers afterwards, what was to be transacted in the life of Christ. In itself the story of Joseph is an interesting and moving history; *but when we read it as though we were reading of Christ instead of him, the narration assumes an importance which highly commends itself to the student of the Word*”—*Elpis Israel*.

Though we are never specifically told in Scripture that the life of Joseph is an “allegory” or “parable” concerning the coming Messiah, the pattern of sound Bible reasoning demands it to be so, and the conclusions all too obvious.

Likewise, we are told: “without a parable spake he (Jesus) not unto them” (Mark 4:34). This was the Lord’s rule for teaching, yet many of the *parables* are not specifically called such in the Gospel accounts, though we know them to be so.

According to this principle, then, we may confidently course through the Word with the prayer of the psalmist on our lips: “Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law” Psalm 119:18.

SCRIPTURAL CONCLUSIONS: HELPS AND TIPS

In our search to extract the deeper meaning of *types, parables, shadows and allegories* we are given many analogies in the Word that will help us determine the proper meaning of Bible events, which are not specifically identified by these words. Examples of these “hid treasures” are everywhere to be found and require “digging” to uncover them. We will list a few here.

John 3:14 *As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up.*

Concerning his own death, the Lord drew attention to the literal account recorded in Num. 21 that we might study that event in a deeper typical sense and emerge with a greater understanding of the principles of the Atonement. This will require a more intense look at the subject of the serpent, the element of brass and other things. The result of such labor will be most rewarding.

When our personal studies bring us upon these analogies, it becomes a matter of revisiting the principal event referred to that we would know how to properly transfer the necessary

types and exhortations. A prayerful approach and experience will teach us when and where to exercise our minds in this arena.

Luke 17:26-30 *And as it was in the days of Noah*, so shall it be also in the days of the Son of man. They did eat, they drank, they married wives, they were given in marriage, until the day that Noe entered into the ark, and the flood came, and destroyed them all. *Likewise also as it was in the days of Lot*; they did eat, they drank, they bought, they sold, they planted, they builded; But the same day that Lot went out of Sodom it rained fire and brimstone from heaven, and destroyed them all. Even thus shall it be in the day when the Son of man is revealed.

The analogy of the events referred to is once again clear. Yet the exhortations remain without deep spiritual significance if we fail to look more intensely into the literal or historical account.

2 Cor 3:7-14 But if the ministration of death, written and engraven in stones, was glorious, so that the children of Israel could not stedfastly behold the face of Moses for the glory of his countenance; which glory was to be done away: How shall not the ministration of the spirit be rather glorious? For if the ministration of condemnation be glory, much more doth the ministration of righteousness exceed in glory. For even that which was made glorious had no glory in this respect, by reason of the glory that excelleth. For if that which is done away was glorious, much more that which remaineth is glorious. Seeing then that we have such hope, we use great plainness of speech: And not *as Moses*, which put a veil over his face, that the children of Israel could not stedfastly look to the end of that which is abolished: *But their minds were blinded*: for until this day remaineth the same veil untaken away in the reading of the old testament; which veil is done away in Christ.

Here is yet another historical allegory that requires a deeper investigation. Although the events referred to are not specifically styled "allegory," the context of the apostle's writing requires that it be treated as such.

Heb 3:1-6 Wherefore, holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling, consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus; Who was faithful to him that appointed him, *as also Moses* was faithful in all his house. For this man was counted worthy of more glory than Moses, inasmuch as he who hath builded the house hath more honour than the house. For every house is builded by some man; but he that built all things is God. And Moses verily was faithful in all his house, as a servant, for a testimony of those things which were to be spoken after; But Christ as a son over his own house; whose house are we, if we hold fast the confidence and the rejoicing of the hope firm unto the end.

The examples are endless. However, we leave the reader with other references (Luke 11:30-32; 2Tim. 3:8; Heb. 4:1-11; 5:4-5; 1John 3:12; Jude 1:7; Zec. 12:8; 14:5)

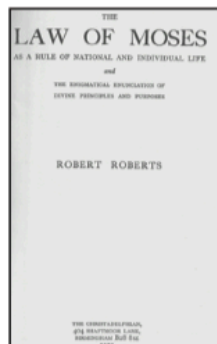
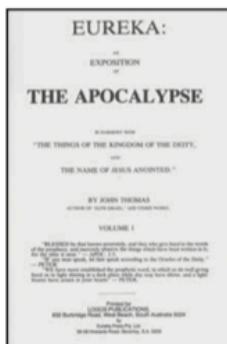
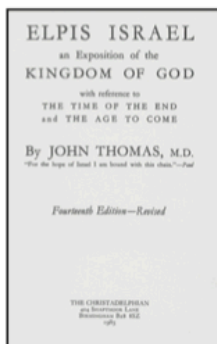
The above reference clearly indicates that Moses, as the mediator of the first covenant, was but a type of the greater mediator of the new covenant. Indeed, Moses stood as "a testimony of those things which were to be spoken after."

We have already quoted several references from our pioneer brethren, which show that typical and parabolic reasoning formed a major portion of their study and Bible exposition.

Using a simple word count of the various phrases they employed in their writings, we provide the following chart —



Books
written in
the 1800's
and still
read today.



		Elpis Israel	Eureka Vol. 1	Law of Moses	Total
Type	(typified, typical, types)	28	82	141	251
Antitype	(antitypical)	3	14	69	86
Allegory	(allegorical, allegories)	17	8	16	41
Shadow	(shadowy)	12	10	35	57
Parable	(parabolic, parabolically)	17	3	25	45
Figure	(figurative, figuratively)	20	12	29	61
Signs	(signifies, significant)	33	54	13	100
Symbol	(symbolic, symbolically)	35	63	17	115
Similitude	(similitudes)	10	26	3	39
Representation	(representative, represents)	72	81	21	174
Mystery	(mystical, mystic)	35	58	6	99
Spiritual	(spiritually, after the spirit)	130	168	75	373
Metaphor	(metaphorically, metaphorical)	3	1	1	5

REASONING OUT OF THE SCRIPTURES

"(Paul) expounded and testified the kingdom of God, persuading them concerning Jesus, both out of the law of Moses, and out of the prophets; from morning until evening" (Acts 28:23).

"And Paul, as his manner was, went in unto them (Jews in the synagogue—v.1), and three sabbath days *reasoned with them out of the scriptures*. Opening and alleging, that Christ must needs have suffered, and risen again from the dead: and that this Jesus, whom I preach unto you, is Christ"—ACTS 17:2-3

Luke 24:44-47 "These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you," said the Lord after his resurrection, "that all things must be fulfilled, *which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms, concerning me. Then opened he their understanding, that they might understand the scriptures*, And said unto them, Thus it is written, and thus it behoved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day: And that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem."

"Treat the New Testament as a commentary of the Old" — John Thomas

If Christ and the apostles were able to expound the Gospel—the things concerning the Kingdom of God and the Name of Jesus Christ—from the Old Testament Scriptures, how much more should we be able to apply the *Law, Prophets and Psalms* to the things of the Gospel! Has the completion of the New Testament writings and 2,000 years of history made us wiser in spiritual matters?

Two things are needed to "reason out of the scriptures": the Word of God and a receptive heart. The Bible must become its own dictionary, defining itself. Therefore, the daily reading of the Scriptures will help us create in our own minds a dictionary of Scriptural history and language. There is no substitute for this personal and vital process. This point is emphasized by Bro. Roberts in "THE BIBLE COMPANION" —

Ezra the scribe and his brethren "caused the people to understand the law" by means of exposition. "So they *read in the book of the law distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading*" — Neh. 8:7-9. The result from the hearers was "great mirth, because *they had understood the words that were declared unto them*"—Neh. 8:12.

Like the eunuch who had read but not understood, once his eyes were opened by Philip, his response was baptism; and thereafter "*he went on his way rejoicing*" (Acts 8:39). As with the lame man healed by Peter and John, the exposition of the truth will cause us to go forth "*walking, and leaping, and praising God*" (Acts 3:8 cf. Acts 3:41-47).

the BIBLE COMPANION

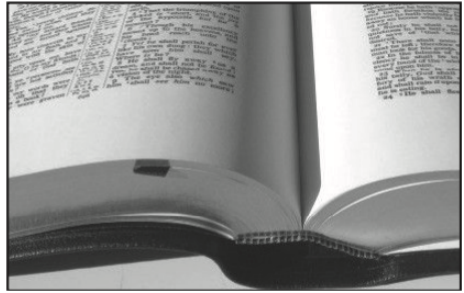
SALVATION depends upon the assimilation of the mind to the divine ideas, principles and affections, exhibited in the Scriptures. This process commences with a belief of the gospel, but it is by no means completed thereby; it takes a lifetime for its scope, and untiring diligence for its accomplishment. The mind is naturally alien from God and all His ideas (Romans 8:7; 1 Corinthians 2:14), and cannot be brought at once to the Divine Likeness. This is a work of slow development, and can only be achieved by the industrious application of the individual to the expression of His mind in the Scriptures of truth. The infallible advice then to every man and woman anxious about their salvation, is—READ THE SCRIPTURES DAILY. It is only in proportion as this is done, that success

SALVATION depends upon the assimilation of the mind to the divine ideas, principles and affections, exhibited in the Scriptures. This process commences with a belief of the gospel, but it is by no means completed thereby; it takes a lifetime for its scope, and untiring diligence for its accomplishment. The mind is naturally alien from God and all His ideas (Romans 8:7; 1 Corinthians 2:14), and cannot be brought at once to the Divine Likeness. This is a work of slow development, and can only be achieved by the industrious application of the individual to the expression of His mind in the Scriptures of truth. The infallible advice then to every man and woman anxious about their salvation, is—READ THE SCRIPTURES DAILY. It is only in proportion as this is done, that success may be looked for. The man who sows sparingly in this respect, will only reap sparingly. Much spiritual fructification is only to be realized in connect with fructifying influences of the Spirit in the word.

When the people of Samaria “gave heed” to the word preached to them, “*there was great joy in that city*” (Acts 8:5-8). There is nothing in this world that can imitate the sincere, pure and permanent joy experienced when the Truth of the Scriptures has been properly understood. As Moses recognized, it is a satisfaction that surpasses all temporal pleasures. (Heb. 11:24-27).

Bible Marking: Pleasure and Profit

“We have a Bible, published by royal authority, ‘appointed to be read in churches,’ and can read it for ourselves, without the aid of note or comment. We want no other Bible than this in English”—
John Thomas.



We encourage the reader to acquire a wide margin Authorized Version (King James Version) of the Bible for personal marking. This will afford the wonderful opportunity of making personal notes adjacent to the Scriptural text. The King James Version is the most respected and referenced Bible available to us, and is far superior than modern versions. Your Bible should also be free from study notes provided by the publisher. Since these are generated from theologians void of the Truth, such commentaries can often do more harm than good.

For this reason, the original compilers of the King James Version were specifically directed not to add commentary to the Bible —

“No Marginal Notes at all to be affixed, but only for the explanation of the Hebrew or Greek words, which cannot without some circumlocution, so briefly and fitly be expressed in the Text.”

FIGURATIVE OR SPIRITUAL REASONING: DOES IT REALLY MATTER?

But is the study of types, allegories and parables merely an exercise in academics? No. In fact, the failure of the Jews to import the shadows of the Law into the substance or fulfilment in Christ, led to their crucifixion of Jesus. This fact will immediately strike the mind of anyone familiar with the Bible. So, let one example suffice —

John 6:51-60 “I am the living bread which came down from heaven: if any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever: and the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world. The Jews therefore strove among themselves, saying, How can this man give us his flesh to eat? Then Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you...This is that bread which came down from heaven: *not as your fathers did eat manna, and are dead*: he that eateth of this bread shall live for ever...Many therefore of his disciples, when they had heard this, said, This is an hard saying; who can hear it? When Jesus knew in himself that his disciples murmured at it, he said unto them, Doth this offend you?...*From that time many of his disciples went back, and walked no more with him*”

The Jews' failure to see the "typical" representation of the Manna led to their rejection of the Messiah. They understood not the prophetic signs and figures of the Mosaic, and therefore outright refused their Saviour.

Parables: The Key to Wisdom and knowledge

"The legs of the lame are not equal: so is a parable in the mouth of fools...As a thorn goeth up into the hand of a drunkard, so is a parable in the mouth of fools" Pro 26:7

Both Solomon and Jesus were the "son of David"—the latter being typical of the former—and, accordingly, both spake in parables or proverbs.

"And (Solomon) spake three thousand proverbs" 1Kin 4:32. * *Parables, proverbs same Hebrew word.* Significantly, both men were known for their wisdom!

Luke 11:31 "The queen of the south shall rise up in the judgment with the men of this generation, and condemn them: for she came from the utmost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon; and, behold, a greater than Solomon is here"

Parabolic reasoning is the means to spiritual growth and development of wisdom.

Proverbs 1—

1 ¶ The proverbs of Solomon the son of David, king of Israel;

2 To know wisdom and instruction; to perceive the words of understanding;

3 To receive the instruction of wisdom, justice, and judgment, and equity;

4 To give subtilty to the simple, to the young man knowledge and discretion.

5 A wise man will hear, and will increase learning; and a man of understanding shall attain unto wise counsels:

6 To understand a proverb, and the interpretation; the words of the wise, and their dark sayings.

Critical doctrine clarified and strengthened by types

How important is understanding and expounding types? Vital. In refuting a particular false teaching concerning the Atonement, Bro. Roberts relied on the Scriptural application of *type* and *anti-type* to demonstrate the Truth. He put forth the following questions —

Questions and Questions—by Robert Roberts

A series of Articles on the Atonement

"73. Paul says the substance of the law or things *foreshadowed* in it are to be found in Christ (Col. 2:17; Rom. 2:20; Heb. 9:23; Heb. 10:1). This being so, can your theory furnish the *antitype* to the High Priest offering for himself (Lev. 16:6)?

74. Can your theory furnish the *antitype* to the scarlet which entered into the composition of the veil (that is to say, his flesh—Heb. 10:20)?

75. Can your theory furnish the *antitype* to the uncleanness imparting bodies of those beasts burnt without the camp (Heb. 13:11)?

76. Can your theory furnish the *antitype* to the making atonement for the holy place (Lev. 16:16)?

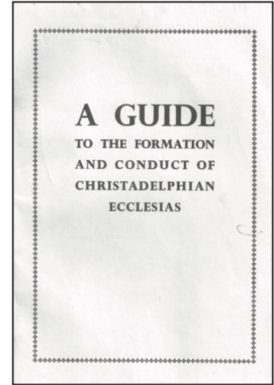
77. Can your theory furnish the *antitype* to the atonement made for the altar (Lev. 16:18)?



78. Can your theory furnish the *antitype* to the atonement made for the holy sanctuary (Lev. 16:33)?
79. Can your theory furnish the *antitype* to the atonement for the tabernacle of the congregation wherein God dwelt (Lev. 16:33)?
80. If you attempt to answer, do not content yourself with “yes;” but show us wherein all these things which were *typical of Christ* have their counterpart in a theory which teaches...etc.”

The Truth Affirmed by Types and Parables

Doctrinally, we outright reject any claims of apostolic succession. In other words, we deny that anyone within our community is spirit- guided or a successor of the apostles. Equally, we reject claims of the present possession of the Holy Spirit gifts. This miraculous power was withdrawn after the generation that followed the apostles, and upon completion of the New Testament. This fundamental doctrine is strengthened by types. This fact is drawn out in *A Guide To The Formation and Conduct of Christadelphian Ecclesias*, by Bro. Roberts. He notes that when spirit-guided apostles died, following the absence of Christ, apostasy ultimately arose in the community of believers. This pattern is “...after the analogy of the case of Israel, in their first settlement of Canaan; who ‘served the Lord all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders that outlived Joshua, who had seen all the great works of the Lord that he did for Israel’ (Judges 2:7).” *Section 3—The Apostolic Ministry*



This same principle is represented in the second “sign” of John’s gospel, when the Lord spent “two days” with the Gentiles and performed no miracles (John 4:39-42). Those who heeded the Lord believed because of his “word.” Of course, the *two days* represent the 2,000 years of Gentile times (2Pet 3:8-9). We do not believe the Holy Spirit is present with us now, as rightly proved by the *sign*.

Another example of the Truth exhibited and fortified by types and parables is evident in the exaltation of some of God’s servants.

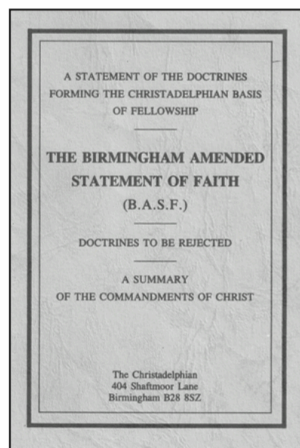
As those who deny the popular Christian teaching of a triune God, we reject any concept of the doctrine of the Trinity. This is a fundamental *first principle* teaching; and one supported by the typical illustration of Scriptures. For example, Joseph, Mordecai, and Daniel are all clear types of the Lord Jesus Christ, seen first in suffering and then in exaltation. However, when each is exalted and given respective authority they rightly represent the status of the Lord Jesus Christ; a status that does not conform to a so-called “Trinity.” Although lifted up in authority, Joseph, Mordecai, and Daniel are still not “co-equal” with the Power who raised them up; as the language of the Trinity suggests. Although he set Joseph “over all the land of Egypt,” Pharaoh declared: “only in the throne will I be greater than thou” (Gen 41:40-41). Likewise, Ahasuerus “took off his ring” and gave it to “Mordecai,” the King reserved the highest position in the Land (Est 8:1-17). The same type is recognized in the relationship of Daniel and Darius (Dan 6:1-3).

As the world looks for Jesus to return to rapture their souls into heaven, students of the Bible know the promise of the saints is to inherit the earth; specifically the Land promised to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Corresponding to this rule, Joshua—the Hebrew name for Jesus—led God’s people across Jordan into the Land of Promise (Jos 1:1-18).

The examples of the above are almost endless, and certainly strengthen our conviction in the doctrine we hold as the One Saving Truth of the Gospel!

A FINAL WORD: THE INDISPENSABLE KEY

We have emphasized the irreplaceable value of the Truth as “the key” to unlock the “mysteries of the Kingdom.” An accurate understanding of the Gospel is essential for comprehending types, parables and allegories. We simply cannot see the *shadow* if we do not know the *substance*. This rule not only applies for the world in darkness, but also for those within the household of faith. A vague understanding of the Truth will result in eyes and ears dull of seeing and hearing. We must know—exactly—what are the details of the Covenants; the Kingdom as it relates to Israel; the Atonement...etc. Not “generally,” but “specifically.” To that end, **we urge the student of the Word to reinforce their knowledge in the doctrines of the Truth, as laid out in our Birmingham Amended Statement of Faith.** Personally and communally, this will help us maintain the standards of fellowship and edification based upon the light of doctrine and exposition, rather than the “pastoral” emphasis of the churches of the world, who sit in darkness.



The Two opposing “Mysteries” revealed by Truth — **NOT BY COINCIDENCE, TWO SYSTEMS ARE STYLED A “MYSTERY” IN THE BIBLE. ONE IS KNOWN AS THE “MYSTERY OF THE KINGDOM OF GOD” AND THE OTHER IS KNOWN AS THE “MYSTERY OF INIQUITY” OR “MYSTERY, BABYLON THE GREAT.” THE GOSPEL, EMBRACED IN TRUTH, OPENS THE EYES TO SEE BOTH!**

Introduction

In Eureka, Brother John Thomas writes the following concerning Revelation 17:9-18: *"Here is the mind which hath wisdom"—here is the sense or meaning which is true. 'The seven heads are seven mountains, where the woman is sitting upon them.' This is a Hebraism; an idiom, in which 'are' is used for represent. It is a form of speech often used in Scripture; as, of the rock smitten by Moses, it saith, 'that rock was Christ' (1 Cor. 10:4); it represented Christ: 'this bread is my body;' it represents my body: 'the seven lightstands are the seven ecclesias;' they represent them: and in many other places too numerous for reference. The seven heads have a two-fold signification, the first whereof is given in Apoc. 17:9. They represent seven mountains. But, if nothing more had been said, we should have been at a loss with regard to the particular seven represented. It was therefore added, 'where the woman is sitting upon them.' But what does 'the woman' represent? There can be no doubt about the signification of this symbol; for John was informed that the woman represented 'a Great City'—an Imperial City; even 'that great city, which,' while he was in Patmos, is 'having dominion over the kings of the earth' (verse 18). From the description, it was impossible that John could mistake as to the signification of this imperial woman. He knew, as we may know, that no other city could be meant than 'the Seven Hilled City'—ROME. This is the only city situate upon seven mountains, in John's day or since, that can be said to have dominion over the rulers of the earth."*

Concerning Zechariah chapter four, Brother Robert Roberts wrote: *"The chapter before us presents this testimony in the form of symbol. This may be difficult at first to understand; but the effect of symbol, after understanding is attained, is to make the matter set forth much more vivid and striking to the understanding than it would be in a merely literal presentation. Considerable use is made of symbol throughout the prophetic writings, though these writings mainly deal with the literal. Jehovah alludes to the fact in Hosea thus — 'I have also spoken by the prophets, and I have multiplied visions, and used similitudes, by the ministry of the prophets'(Hosea 12:10). If the similitudes were employed without any clue to their significance, their use would not be enlightening; but the clues, in almost all cases, are supplied—if not in the immediate context, in some corresponding part of the word. Diligent search and comparison will find them. In some cases it requires no such search; they lie on the surface. Thus Jeremiah, at the commencement of his ministry, was caused to see an almond rod. He was asked what he saw; he said — 'I see a rod of an almond tree. Then said the Lord unto him, Thou hast well seen: for I will hasten my word to perform it' (1:12). Here an almond rod constituted the symbol of speed in the execution of the Lord's purpose, so that every time it was seen, it would carry that meaning with it, in the same way that the scales in modern allegory represent justice. The same prophet was shown a seething pot with its face towards the north, the explanation of which was added in these words: 'out of the north an evil shall break forth upon all the inhabitants of the land'—namely, a military invasion, as the next verse shows (1:13-14). Consequently a seething pot would become a symbol of a sore affliction arising from war. Amos was shown a basket of garnered fruit (chapter 8:1), and informed that it signified the completeness of Israel's iniquity, because of which Jehovah would bear no longer with them."*

Commenting on Zephaniah 1:3, Brother H.P. Mansfield wrote: *"By a figure of speech, Yahweh is described as destroying His political creation ('I will consume man and beast'), and reducing it to the primeval state of being empty or void. See Jer. 4:22-26 where a similar figure is used for a similar purpose. In the books of the prophets, natural creation is often used to type political creation. Thus, heavens and earth (Isa. 1:2), mountains and hills (Dan. 2:35), rivers and sea (Rev. 17:15), animals and birds (Jer. 12:9) are used as national symbols. Jeremiah described how the "mountains" (empires) would tremble at the advance of Nebuchadnezzar,*

and how the earth itself (the nation of Israel) would become 'without form, and void,' as a result of his attack (Jer. 4:23). Zephaniah used similar language to illustrate the thoroughness of the destruction of the Jewish State consequent upon the outpouring of Divine wrath. The land is figuratively described as void, completely emptied of all forms of life."

The above quotations from Brethren Thomas, Roberts and Mansfield demonstrate an excellent pattern for "reasoning out of the Scriptures." Indeed, many *objects* and *actions* recorded in the Bible are, in actuality, representations illustrative of a grander lesson. For example, the field symbolizes the world (Mat. 13:38); the vineyard represents the house of Israel (Isa. 5:7); the Word of God is symbolized by a seed (Luke 8:11); clay is used as a symbol for man, while Yahweh is likened unto a potter (Isa. 64:8), and so forth.

These three respected "pillars" in the brotherhood continually drew attention to similitudes or representations in their writings and thereby were able to develop a sound understanding of the Word. In fact, if we knew of a way to reference all the comments of the aforementioned brethren and epitomize them in a booklet, we would have done so. Such works as *Elpis Israel*, *Eureka*, *Law of Moses*, and the *Expositor* series simply cannot be replaced for their superb exposition. However, finding it impossible at the present to reference all of these works with the intent of building an alphabetical list of similitudes or representations, we have gone ahead with this work in hopes it will benefit the brotherhood. No doubt in our endeavour to compile such a list, we will overlook many things, and perhaps advance certain definitions that are not satisfactory to the reader, nor consistent with the pioneer writings. This is by no means intentional. We would very much encourage the reader to quickly reference the Word of God and various pioneer works to satisfy their search for a fuller meaning than that which we have set forth.

Job declared that a man could look all about him and inquire of the earth, sea, beasts and creeping things and learn invaluable spiritual lessons, for the "hand of Yahweh" created them all (12:7-13). Solomon's in his great wisdom—given him by Yahweh—could speak with spiritual insight about "trees...beasts, fowl, creeping things and fishes" (2Kin. 4:29-34). Such spiritual men recognized the dynamic lessons represented in nature—both in things and actions. They could meditate upon the deeper exhortations of the Word by comprehending the similitudes or representations used in Scripture. Indeed, even Paul recognized "nature itself" taught spiritual lessons (1Cor. 11:14). By comprehending the lessons of the natural we are able to extract the beauties of the spiritual (1Cor. 15:46).

One final note: We will not consider names, numbers or colours in our list. A good Bible dictionary or concordance will provide adequate definitions of the former, while works have already been compiled on the latter such as *Numbers and Colours* by M.D. Stewart. Our list will generally focus on the similitude or representation of *objects*, *actions*, *conditions* or *dispositions*. Furthermore, we recognize that some words can represent several different things. Water, for example, can represent the Word of God, the multitudes of people or nations, as well as the wrath of God (Eph.5:26; Rev.17:15; and Hos.5:10). We will attempt to provide all of these meanings for each word we consider.

Garth Maier

DICTIONARY OF SIMILITUDES

A

Abroad—scattering of Jews among the nations—Neh. 1:8; Est. 3:8; Isa. 24:1-3; Zec. 3:6; Jam. 1:1.

- Sheep dispersed at smiting of shepherd—Eze. 34:21; Mat. 9:36; 26:31; Acts 8:1-4; Acts 11:9.

- Ultimate fulfillment of Abrahamic covenant—Gen. 15:5; 28:14.

Above—exalted in status; of Almighty God—Jos. 2:11; 2Chr. 2:5; Psa. 135:5.

Account—to assess value or worth—1Kin. 10:21; 2Kin. 12:4 cf. Mat. 12:36; 18:23-24; Rom. 14:12.

Adoption—sonship of God—Eph. 1:5; Gal. 4:5; Rom. 9:4.

Adorn—spiritual or inward beauty—Tit. 2:10; Jer. 31:4; Isa. 61:10; Rev. 21:2; 1Pet. 3:1-5; 1Tim. 2:9.

Adultery—spiritual unfaithfulness—Jam. 4:4; Jer. 3:8-9; Eze. 16:32; Rev. 2:22.

Afar—gentiles, heathen—Acts 2:39; Eph. 2:13-17; Jer. 30:10; 46:27; Mic. 4:3; 2Kin. 4:25; Neh. 12:43; Psa. 65:5; Isa. 66:19; Jer. 31:10.

- Future hope—Heb. 11:13; 2Pet. 1:9.

- Distant in worship—Exo. 20:18-21; 24:1; Num. 9:10; Luke 18:10-13.

Age—spiritual maturity—Heb. 5:14; John 9:21-23; Phi. 9; Titus 2:2-3; Psa. 92:13-14; Job 12:20.

Air—political ruling—1The. 4:17; Rev. 9:2; 16:17.

Alarm—to summons, call to assembly—Num. 10:9; 2Chr. 13:11-12; Jer. 4:19; 49:2; Joel 2:1.

Alum—praise, worship of Yahweh—1Kin. 10:11-12; 2Chr. 2:8; 9:10-11.

Alien—people not joined to the hope of Israel—Eph. 2:12; 4:18; Deu. 14:21.

Almond—quicken or hasten—Num. 17:8; Jer. 1:11-12; Ecc. 12:5.

Alms—offerings made in God's service—Mat. 6:1-4; Acts 10:1-4.

Aloes—righteousness—Num. 24:6; Psa. 45:8; SoS. 4:14; John 19:39.

Altar—crucifying flesh, dedicating life to Yahweh (Christ and saints)—Lev. 1:5-9; Heb. 13:9-12 cf. 1Cor. 10:18; Rom. 12:1-2.

Ambassador—messenger of the gospel—2Cor. 5:20; Eph. 6:20.

Anchor—faith, hope in the truth—Heb. 6:19; Acts 27:29-30, 40.

Anoint—consecrate, set apart as holy—Heb. 1:9; Exo. 29:36; 1Sam. 16:12.

Ant—industrious, disciplined—Pr. 6:6-11; 30:25.

Apple—center of affection, focal point—Deut. 32:10; Pro. 7:2; Zec. 2:8; Song 5:3-5; 7:8; Psa. 17:8; Lam. 2:18.

Ark—salvation (Noah, Moses)—Exo. 2:1-4; 1Pet. 3:20.

- Christ (covenant)—Heb. 9:3-4, 24.

Arm—Yahweh's victory or salvation (right)—Psa. 44:3-8; 98:1-2; 89:10-13;

- Priesthood—1Sam. 2:29-36; Isa. 59:16.

Armour—virtues of godliness to protect against assaults from the flesh—Rom. 13:12; 2Cor. 6:1-7; Eph. 6:11-17; Isa. 59:17.

Arrow—instrument of death—Psa. 18:14; 45:5; 144:6; Pro. 26:18; 2Kin. 9:24.

- Piercing words of men—1Sam. 20:20-22, 36-37; Psa. 57:4; 64:1-10; Prov. 25:18; Jer. 9:8.

- Ephraim—Zec. 9:13-14. (Judah representing the bow)

Ashes—humbling of mortal man—Gen. 18:27; Job 2:7-8; Isa. 61:3; Eze. 27:30; Lam. 3:16-19; Est. 4:1; Jon. 3:6.

Asleep—death—1Cor. 15:6-18; Acts 7:60; 1The. 4:13-15; 2Pet. 3:4; John 11:11-14.

- Spiritual slumber—1The. 5:1-8.

Asp—wicked or deceitful speech—Rom. 3:13-14; Job 20:14-16 cf. Psa. 58:3-4.

Ass—humility (Israel)—Zec. 9:9; Jer. 2:24; Exo. 13:13; Jud. 5:9-10; 10:3-4; 12:13-14; Exo. 15:1; Jer. 51:21.

Avenger—sin personified that brings forth death—Num. 35:12; Deu. 19:6-12; Jos. 20:3-9.

Awake—resurrection, rising from spiritual slumber—John 11:11; Eph. 5:14; 1The. 5:1-8 (see: asleep).

Axe—tool of destruction—Mat. 3:10; Luke 3:9; Jer. 51:20; Eze. 26:9; Jer. 46:22; Jud. 10:48-49; Deu. 19:5.

B

Babe—spiritually immature—Heb. 5:13; Mat. 11:25; 1Pet. 2:2; 1Cor. 3:1-2.

Back—(opposite of showing the face) refusal to heed instruction—Jer. 2:27; 32:33; Neh. 9:26; 2Chr. 29:6; Jer. 18:17.

Bag—contents therein indicative of heart, mind—2Kin. 5:23; 1Sam. 17:40-49; John 12:6; Luke 12:33; Deu. 25:13; Pro. 16:11; Mic. 6:11.

Balance—justice—Lev. 19:35-36; Job 31:6; Pro. 11:1; 16:11; 20:23; Amos 8:5.

Baldness—mourning—Jer. 48:37; Eze. 27:1; Mic. 1:16; Amos 8:10.

Balm—healing—Jer. 8:22; 46:11; 51:8.

Bands—bound by power of sin—Lev. 26:13; Isa. 52:2; 58:6; Eze. 34:27; Jer. 2:20; Luke 8:29.

Banner—triumph, victory—Eze. 17:13-16; Song. 6:4, 10; Isa. 13:2.

Baptism—death to old man, life to new man—Rom. 6:4; Gal. 3:27; Col. 2:12; 1Pet. 3:21.

Bare—shame of sin—Isa. 32:11; 47:2; Jer. 13:22; Eze. 16:7; 23:9.

Barefoot—humility, shame—2Sam. 15:30; Isa. 20:1-5; Eze. 24:17.

- Reverence, worship—Exo. 3:5; Jos. 5:15.

Barley—firstfruits (Christ)—Exo. 9:31-32; Ruth 2:23; 1Cor. 15:23 (corresponds with the Passover John 6:4-9; 1Cor. 5:7).

Barns—to store up—Luk 12:18, 24; Mat. 6:26.

Barren—spiritually fruitless—Gal. 4:27; Isa. 54:1; 2Pet. 1:8.

Bars—strength, fortification—Jud. 16:3; Psa. 147:13; Jer. 51:30.

Basket—judgment—2Kin. 10:7; Gen. 40:16-18; Jer. 6:9; 24:1-2; Amos 8:1-2.

- Salvation—Acts 9:25; 2Cor. 11:33; John 6:13.

Bathe—cleansing flesh with Word of God—Lev. 15:5-27; 16:26-28; Num. 19:7-8, 19; Eph. 5:26.

Battle—spiritual warfare against the flesh—Eph. 6:12-17; 2Cor. 10:3-5; Heb. 4:12; Isa. 59:16-17; 1Sam. 17:28.

Beam—strength, foundation—1Kin. 6:36; 7:1-3; SoS. 1:17.

Bear—power, ferocity—1Sam. 17:34-37; 2Sam. 17:8; 2Kin. 2:24; Pro. 17:12; 28:15; Hos. 13:8

- Medo-Persian power—Dan. 7:5.

Beard—(shaven) humility, sorrow—2Sam. 19:24; Ezra 9:3; Isa. 15:2; Jer. 48:37; 2Sam. 10:4-5; Jer. 41:5.

Beasts—nations, people—Zep. 2:14; Dan. 7:1-7, 17; Deu. 28:25-26; Lev. 20:24-26; Ecc. 3:18-20; Isa. 11:4-16; Jer 27:6-7; Eze 34:25

Beauty—holiness in character, glorification—Psa. 149:4; Psa. 48:2; 110:3; 1Sam. 16:12; Est. 2:7; Psa. 29:2; 45:11; Pro. 20:29; Isa. 52:1,7; Eze. 16:12-15; Lam. 1:6.

Bed—mortality, sickness or weakness—Gen. 49:33; 1Kin. 1:47; 17:19; 2Kin. 1:6; 4:32; Mat. 9:2; Acts 9:33.

- Spiritual fornication—Pro. 7:16-19; Rev. 2:21-22; 1Chr. 5:1; Heb. 13:4.

Bees—aggression of enemy—Deu. 1:44; Psa. 118:10-12.

Beggar—lowly lifted up by God—John 9:8; Luke 16:20-22; 1Sam. 2:8.

Belly—desires of the inward man—Gen. 3:14; Phi. 3:19; Rom. 16:18; Jud. 3:21-22; Job. 15:35; Pro. 13:25; 20:30; Titus 1:12.

- Grave (belly of the earth)—Jon. 2:1-2; Mat. 12:40.

Beneath—earthly, fleshly—John 8:23; Exo. 20:4; Pro. 15:24; (Jam. 3:15).

Best—that which belongs to God—Num. 18:12-32; 1Sam. 15:15; 1Kin. 10:18.

Bind—hold fast to godliness—Deu. 6:6-9; 11:18-21; Psa. 118:27-28; Pro. 3:1-3; 6:20-21; 7:1-3; Isa. 8:16; Mat. 16:19.

Birds—deliverance, escape—Lev. 14:53; Psa. 11:1; 124:7; Pro. 6:5; Ecc. 10:20; Isa. 31:5

- Enemies—Lam. 3:52; Gen. 40:17-19; Jer. 5:27; Eze. 39:4.
- Man in folly—Ecc. 9:12; Pro. 1:14-17; 7:22-23; 26:1-2; 27:8; Hos. 9:11; Rom. 1:23.

Birth—Israel redeemed out of crisis—2Kin. 19:3; Isa. 37:3-4; 66:7-13.

Birthday—honor of men—Gen. 40:20; Mat. 14:6; Mark 6:21.

Birtheright—exalted status of firstborn—1Chr. 5:1-2; Hos. 12:16; Gen. 43:33.

Bite—unprofitable speech—Ga. 5:15; Ecc. 10:11; Mic. 3:5.

Black—despair, grief—Jer. 8:21; 14:2; Job 30:28; SoS. 1:5-6; Rev. 6:5; Lam. 5:10.

- Spiritual darkness—Pro. 7:9; Jude 13.

Blast—power of Yahweh—Exo. 15:8; 2Sam. 22:16; Job 4:9; Psa. 18:15.

Blemish—marred by sin—1Pet. 1:19; 2Pet. 2:13; Eph. 5:27; Dan. 1:4; Lev. 1:3; Exo. 12:5.

Blind—without spiritual understanding—John 9:40-41; 2Cor. 3:14; 4:4; 1John 2:11; 2Pet. 1:9; Rom. 11:25; Eph. 4:18; Rev. 3:17; Isa. 42:6-8; Rom. 2:19.

Blood—life—Gen. 9:4-5; Lev. 17:11; Mat. 26:28; 1Chr. 11:19.

Blossom—revival of Israel—Isa. 27:6; 35:1-10; Hab. 3:17.

- Resurrection, appointment—Gen. 40:10; Num. 17:5-8.

Blot—wipe out sins—Deu. 25:19; Psa. 51:1,9; Jer. 18:23; Neh. 4:5; Acts 3:19; Rev. 3:5.

Body—ecclesia, believers (Christ the head)—Eph. 5:22-33; 1:22-23; 3:6; 2:16; Col. 1:24; 2:9-10; 1Cor. 12:12-27.

Bondage—enslaved to sin (the Law)—Exo. 13:3; 20:2; Deu. 13:5; John 8:33-34; Rom. 8:1-15; Gal. 4:1-9; 4:24-5:1.

Bone—revival, resurrection—Eze. 37:1-7; 2Kin. 13:20-21; Luke 24:39.

- Preservation—Gen. 50:25; Psa. 34:19-20; 35:10;
- Unity (bone and flesh: Christ and Ecclesia)—Gen. 2:23; Eph. 5:30; Gen. 29:14; Jud. 9:2; 2Sam. 5:1; 19:12-13; 1Kin. 14:31.
- Deep grief, affliction—Job 30:17,30; Psa. 6:2; 22:14; 31:10; 42:10;
- Sin, transgression (unhealthy bone, broken)—Psa. 38:3; 31:10; 51:1-9; Pro. 12:4; 14:30; Jer. 50:17; Eze. 32:27 (compare Christ: bone not broken—Exo. 12:46; John 19:36; Dan. 6:22-24).

Book—unalterable record (book of the Law, of Life...etc)—Deu. 31:24-26; Rev. 22:19; Job. 19:23-24; Isa. 30:8; Dan. 12:4; Ma. 3:16; Rev. 3:5; 5:1-9; 20:12.

Booths—deliverance from captivity, bondage—Lev. 23:42-43; Neh. 8:15-17.

Born—(from above) new creation by the Word—John 3:3-6; Jam. 1:18; 1Pet. 1:23.

Bosom—place of affection, closeness—Num. 11:12; 2Sam. 12:3; Isa. 40:11; Luke 16:22; John 1:18; 13:23.

- Where iniquity is hid—Pro. 17:23; 19:24; Job 31:33; 1Kin. 3:20; Psa. 79:12; Ecc. 7:9.

Bottles—people—Jer. 13:12-13; 19:10-11; Psa. 119:83; Mat. 9:15-17.

Boughs—dwelling place—Lev. 23:40-44; Eze. 17:23; 31:3-14; Dan. 4:12-21.

Bow—Israel (Judah)—Gen. 49:22-24; 2Kin. 13:15-19; Hos. 1:4-5; Zec. 9:10-13. ☞ Warfare—2Sam. 22:35; 2Kin. 9:24; 1Chr. 5:18; Psa. 11:2; Isa. 21:15.

Bowels—inward affection—Col. 3:12; Phi. 7,12,20; 1John 3:17; Jer. 4:19; Phi. 1:8; 2:1.

Bracelet—token of marriage—Gen. 24:22,30,47; Isa. 3:19; Eze. 16:11; 23:24.

Branch—Christ—Psa. 80:15-17; Isa. 11:1; Jer. 23:5; 33:15; Zec. 3:8; 6:12.

- Yahweh's people—Pro. 11:28; Isa. 60:21; John 15:1-6 (Israel—Eze. 36:8; Nah. 2:2; Rom. 11:16-24; Mat. 24:32.)

Brass—sin, flesh (purified or crucified)—Num. 16:37-39; 21:7-9; 1Sam. 17:5-6; (translated "filthiness" Eze. 16:36); Eze. 1:7; 40:3; Dan. 10:6; Rev. 1:15; 2:18; John 3:14.

- Grecian power—Dan. 2:32-39; 4:15-23; 7:19 (commonly used with "iron"—Roman power).

Bread—Word of God (Christ)—Mat. 4:4; John 6:31-58; Mark 7:27; 1Cor. 10:16; Gen. 47:12; Ruth 1:6; Pro. 9:1-5; Ecc. 11:1; Acts 2:42-44.

Breast—emotion—Luke 18:13; John 13:25; 21:20; SoS. 1:13.

- Providing milk of the Word (Heb. 5:12; 1Pet. 2:2)—Isa. 28:9-14; Psa. 22:9-10.

Breastplate—righteousness and faith—Eph. 6:14; 1The. 5:8; Isa. 59:17.

Judgment (Israel on breast of high priest)—Exo. 28:15-30.

Brethren—family of God, Christ—Col. 1:2; Phi. 1:14; Gen. 13:8; Psa. 22:22; 133:1; Mat. 23:8; Acts 15:36.

Bricks—work of flesh—Isa. 65:3; Gen. 11:3; Exo. 5:18-19.

Bridegroom—Christ—Mat. 9:15; 25:1-10; John 3:29.

Bridle—control, keeping the tongue—Psa. 39:1; Pro. 26:3-4; Jam. 3:2; 1:26; Rev. 14:20.

Briers—Israel in state of curse—Isa. 5:6-7; 55:13; 7:23-25; 9:18-19; 32:13.

Brightness—reflection of Deity—Acts 10:30; Rev. 22:16; Heb. 1:3; Dan. 12:3; 2The. 2:8.

Brimstone—divine destruction—Gen. 19:24; Psa. 11:6; Eze. 38:22; Rev. 19:20; 20:10; 21:8.

Brook—truth exalted, error put down—Deu. 9:21; 1Sam. 17:40; 1Kin. 15:13; 18:40; 2Kin. 23:6,12; Psa. 110:1-7; Pro. 18:4.

Bruise—affliction of sin or flesh—Isa. 1:4-6; Gen. 3:15; Isa. 53:5-10; Jer. 30:12-13.

Buckler—protection of Yahweh—Pro. 2:7; Psa. 91:4; 18:30.

Bud—revival—Psa. 132:17; Isa. 27:6; Eze. 29:21; Num. 17:8; Isa. 61:11.

Build—work of God through His Word—Acts 20:32; 1Cor. 3:9; Eph. 2:21-22; Pro. 9:1; Heb. 11:10.

Bullock—most expensive offering (see "sacrifice")—Lev. 1:5; 4:3,13-14; Psa. 69:30-31; 51:19.

Burnt (offering)—dedication of self in obedience to Yahweh—Mark 12:33; Rom. 12:1-2; Psa. 51:16-17; 1Sam. 15:22; Gen. 22:2-13.

Butter—Word of God—Isa. 7:15.

- Men's words of deceit—Psa. 55:21.

C

Caldron—flesh destroyed—1Sam. 2:14; Eze. 11:1-11; Mic. 3:1-3.

Calf—fellowship—Gen. 18:7-8; 1Sam. 28:24; Jer. 34:18-19; Luke 15:23-30; Lev. 9:2-8.

- Idolatry—Exo. 32:4-35; Deu. 9:16-21; Neh. 9:18.

Candlestick—(lampstand) the ecclesia—Rev. 1:20; 2:5; Luke 11:33-36.

Captain—Christ (leader in spiritual warfare)—Heb. 2:10; 1Sam. 22:2.

Captives—in bondage to sin—Luke 4:18; 2Tim. 2:26; Eph. 4:8; Isa. 61:1; Rom. 7:23.

Carcase—Israel in national death—Num. 14:29-33; Deu. 28:26; Jer. 19:7; Mat. 24:28 (Gen. 15:11).

Carpenter—builder of Yahweh's house—Mark 6:3; 2Kin. 12:11; 22:6; 2Chr. 24:12; Ezra 3:7.

- Immortal saints—Zec. 1:18-21.

Cave—refuge for righteous—1Sam. 22:1; Heb. 11:38; 1Kin. 18:4-13.

- Place of hiding—Jos. 10:16-27; 1Sam. 13:6.

Cedar—the righteous planted in Yahweh's house—Psa. 92:12-13; 1Kin. 6:9-10; SoS. 1:17; 5:15.

- Cleansing, purification—Lev. 14:4-6,49-52; Num. 19:6.
- Men of lofty pride—Eze. 31:3; Zec. 11:1-2; Isa. 2:11-13; Amos 2:9.

Censer—prayer—Rev. 8:3-5; 5:8; Lev. 16:12.

Chaff—the ungodly, wicked—Job 21:17-18; Psa. 1:4; 35:4-5; Isa. 5:21-24; Dan. 2:35; Luke 3:17.

Chains—shackles of sin—Psa. 68:4-6; Jer. 39:7; 40:1; Acts 12:6-7; 21:33; 28:20; 2Pet. 2:4.

Charge—upholding the truth—Num. 1:52-54; 3:28; 8:26; Gen. 26:5; 1Tim. 1:3,18-19; 5:7; 6:13.

Chariot—(warfare) Yahweh in militant manifestation—Psa. 68:17; 2Kin. 6:17-18; Isa. 66:15.

Cheek—(smite) rebuke—1Kin. 22:24; Job 16:10; Mat. 5:39.

Cherubim—one in whom Yahweh rides in glory, saints—1Chr. 28:18; 2Sam. 22:11; Psa. 80:1; 18:10; Eze. 9:3; 1:1-28.

Child—humility, teachableness—Psa. 131:1-2; Pro. 22:6; 23:13; Ecc. 4:13; Isa. 11:6-8; Mat. 18:4-5; Mark 10:15; John 4:46-54; 2Tim. 3:15; 1Cor. 14:20.

- the Law—Gal 4:1-7, 25; Heb 5:12-14; 1Cor 13:11

Circumcision—cutting off fleshly desires—Deu. 10:16; 30:6; Jer. 4:4; Phi. 3:3.

Cisterns—relying on self—Jer. 2:13; Pro. 5:15; 2Kin. 18:31.

City—(bad) wickedness of men—Gen. 4:16-17; 10:10-11; 11:4-6; Rev. 14:8.

- (Good) righteousness of God—Heb. 11:10; 12:22; Rev. 21:1-4; Zec. 8:1-3; 13:14; Isa. 29:1.

Clay—mortal man—Job 4:19-20; 10:9; 33:6.

- Shaped by God (the potter)—Isa. 64:8; Jer. 18:4-6; Rom. 9:21.

Clean—(animals) Jews, God's people—Lev. 20:22-26; Act. 10:1-35; 2Cor. 6:14-18.

- Purify sin by the Word, blood of Christ—John 15:3; 1John 1:7-9; Jam. 4:8.

Cloke—wearing character—Isa. 59:17; 1The. 2:5; 1Pet. 2:16.

Clothed—changed to immortality—2Cor. 5:2-3; Rev. 3:5,18; 4:4; Psa. 132:16.

- Adorn humility, righteousness—1Pet. 5:5; Job 29:14; Psa. 132:9.

Cloud—divine majesty, presence—Exo. 40:34-38; Lev. 16:2; 1Kin. 8:10; Mat. 17:5; Luke 21:27.

- enemy—Eze 38:9; 30:3,18; 34:12-13; Isa 28:2; Mat 24:29.

Clouds—saints—Heb. 12:1; Jude 12; 2Pet. 2:17; 1The. 4:17; Mat. 24:30; Rev. 1:7.

- Expanse of Yahweh's truth, mercy—Psa. 57:10; 108:4.

Cluster—(grapes, figs) restore, revive, refresh—Gen. 40:10; 1Sam. 25:18; 30:12; Num. 13:23-24; SoS. 1:14; 7:7-8.

Coals—destruction—Psa. 18:12-13; 140:10; Pro. 25:21-22; 26:20-22; Isa. 54:16; Eze. 1:13; 10:2; 24:11; Hab. 3:5.

Coat—covering, atonement—Gen. 3:21; Acts 9:39; SoS. 5:3.

Cock—(crow) expiring of time—Mat. 26:34,74-75; Mark 13:35.

Colt—son(s) of man—Gen. 49:10; Job 11:12; Zec. 9:9; Mat. 21:2-7; Jud. 10:4; 12:14.

Concubine—playing the part of a wife, though not in truth—Gen. 25:6; 2Sam. 20:3; SoS. 6:8-9.

Cords—sin, iniquity, wickedness—Pro. 5:22; Psa. 129:4; 140:5; Isa. 5:18; Jer. 38:6-13.

- Strength in unity—Ecc. 4:9-12.
- Bind or fasten—Ex. 39:40; Num. 3:37; Jud. 15:13-15; Psa. 2:3; 118:27.

Corn—the gospel, Word of God—1Cor. 9:9; 1Tim. 5:18; Gen. 42:5 cf. Amos 8:11.

- Divine blessing—Gen. 27:28; Deu. 7:13; 11:14.

Cornerstone—Christ our foundation—Acts 4:11; Eph. 2:20; 1Pet. 2:6-7.

Coupled—to bind in unity, make one—Exo. 26:6-11; 36:18.

Cross—sacrifice, crucify flesh—Mark 8:34; 10:21; Col. 1:20; 1Cor. 1:18; Phi. 3:18-19.

Crown—honor, glory, exaltation, reward—Heb. 2:7; 2Tim. 4:8; Jam. 1:12; 1Pet. 5:4.

Crucify—put to death fleshly propensities—Rom. 6:6; Gal. 2:20; 5:24.

Crumbs—gospel fed to the Gentiles—Mat. 15:27; Mark 7:28; Luke 16:21.

Cry—anguish—Gen. 18:20-21; Exo. 2:23; 1Sam. 5:12; Mat. 15:22.

- Warning—Jer. 2:2; Jon. 1:2; Pro. 1:20.
- Joyous declaration—Isa. 12:6; John 11:43; Rev. 19:17.

Cup—sacrifice of Christ—John 18:11; Mat. 26:27-28; 1Cor. 10:16-21; 11:25-28.

- Wrath of God—Psa. 11:6; Isa. 51:7; Jer. 25:15; Eze. 23:33; Rev. 14:10; 16:19.
- Salvation—Psa 116:13.
- Fornication—Rev. 17:4.

Cure—healing by the spirit of Truth—Jer. 33:6; Hos. 5:13; Luke 13:32; 7:21; Jer. 46:11.

D

Dagger—Word of God—Jud. 3:16-22; Heb. 4:12.

Dance—praise, rejoicing—Lam. 5:15; 2Sam. 6:14; Jer. 31:13; Ecc. 3:4; Psa. 30:11; 149:3; 150:4.

Darkness—without spiritual understanding (Gentile times)—Luke 11:34-36; Eph. 4:18; 5:8; 2Pet. 1:19; Rom. 1:21; 2:19; Psa. 18:28; 82:5; Ecc. 2:14; 1The. 5:4-5; 1Pet. 2:9.

Dart—assaults of the wicked—Eph. 6:16; 2Sam. 18:14; Pro. 7:23.

Daughter—inhabitants of a land—Lam. 4:22; Jer. 51:33; Gen. 34:1; Psa. 45:12; Isa. 52:2; John 12:15.

Dawn—appearing of Christ—2Pet. 1:19; Mal. 4:2; Mat. 28:1.

Day—Christ's return (judgment)—Phi. 1:6-10; 2The. 2:2; 2Pet. 3:7-12; Acts 17:31; 1 John 4:1; Jude 6; 1Cor. 3:13.

- Year, thousand years—Eze. 4:4-6; Num. 14:34; Gen. 47:9; 29:27; 2Pet. 3:8; Heb. 4:1-11.
- Enlightenment of Truth—Rom. 13:12-14; 1The. 5:2-8; John 11:9; Luke 21:37-38.

Dead—spiritually unfruitful—1Tim. 5:6; Jam. 2:17-26; Jude 12; 1Pet. 4:6; Eph. 2:1-5.

- Put off sin—Col. 2:13; Rom. 6:2-8; Heb. 9:14; 6:1; 1Pet. 2:24.

Deaf—refusing or having not heard Truth—Isa. 29:18; 35:4-6; 42:18-20; 43:8; Mat. 11:5.

Deep—the grave—Jon. 2:1-3; Psa. 88:1-6; 69:14-15.

Deliverer—Yahweh's provided savior—Jud. 3:9; 2Sam. 22:2; Psa. 18:2; 40:17; 70:5; 144:2; Rom. 11:26.

Den—place of wickedness—Psa. 10:1-9; Jer. 7:11; Dan. 6:7-23; Mat. 21:13.

- Place of hiding, rest—Jud. 6:2; Job 37:8; Psa. 104:22; Heb. 11:38.

Depth—death, grave—Job 38:16-17; Jon. 2:5; Mat. 18:6; Exo. 15:5-8; Psa. 71:20; Pro. 9:18.

Desert—godly fruit produced in barren place—Exo. 3:1; 5:3; 19:1-25; Deu. 32:9-10; Isa. 35:1-2; 40:3; 41:19; 43:19-20; 51:1-3; Mark 1:45; Luke 9:12-14; Acts 8:26-34.

- Place of trial, solitude—Jer. 2:6; Luke 1:80; Heb. 11:38.

Dew—resurrection—Isa. 26:19; SoS. 5:2.

- Doctrine—Deu. 32:2; 1Kin. 17:1; Hos. 14:1-5.
- Blessing—Gen. 27:28; Exo. 16:13-14; Num. 11:9; Deu. 33:13,28.

Dig—plot mischief—Psa. 7:15-16; 35:7; 57:6; 119:85; Pro. 16:27; 26:27; Ecc. 10:8; Jer. 8:20-22.

- Search—Gen. 21:30; 26:15-32; Job. 3:21; Eze. 8:8.

Dim—(eyes) poor spiritual perception—Isa. 32:3; 1Sam. 3:2; 4:15; Gen. 27:1; Deu. 34:7.

- Sorrow—Job 17:7; Lam. 5:17.

Dip—(water, blood)—sacrifice; baptism—Exo. 12:22; Lev. 4:6,17; 9:9; Gen. 37:31; Num. 19:18; Jos. 3:15; 2Kin. 5:14; Rev. 19:13.

Disease—sin manifest—Exo. 15:26; Psa. 103:3; 2Chr. 16:12; 21:18-19.

Ditch—death, grave—Psa. 7:14-16; Pro. 23:27-28; Mat. 15:14.

Divorce—put away for unfaithfulness—Jer. 3:8; Isa. 50:1; Mat. 19:9.

Dog—heathen, ungodly—Mat. 15:26-27; 7:6; Rev. 22:15; 1Sam. 17:43; Psa. 59:5-6; Luke 16:21; 2Pet. 2:22.

Door—Christ, understanding of Truth—John 10:1-9; Rev. 3:20; Acts 14:27; 1Cor. 16:9; 2Cor. 2:12.

Double—restitution, extra portion—Gen. 43:12-15; Exo. 22:4-9; Due. 15:18; 21:17; 2Kin. 2:9; Isa. 40:2; Jer. 16:18; 17:18; Zec. 9:12; 1Tim. 5:17; Rev. 18:6 (emphasis—Gen. 41:32).

- Divided heart—1Chr. 12:33; Psa. 12:2; Jam. 1:8; 4:8.

Dove—Israel—Hos. 7:11; 11:11; Gen. 8:11.

- Spirit—Mat. 3:16; Luke 3:22; SoS. 1:15; 4:1; 5:12. ☐ Meek disposition—Mat. 10:16.
- Mourning—Isa. 38:14; 59:11.

Dragon—political powers—Jer. 51:34; Eze. 29:3; Rev. 12:3-17; 13:2-4; 16:13; 20:2.

- Desolation—Isa. 13:22; 34:12-14; 35:7; Jer. 9:11; 10:22; 49:33.

Draw—(water) salvation, life from the Word—Isa. 12:3; John 4:7-15; 2:1-11; Pro. 20:5; Gen. 24:11-21; Exo. 2:19.

Dream—prophetic revelation from God—Dan. 2:26-28; Gen. 40:1-16; 20:3-6; 37:5-10; 41:1-25; Jud. 7:13-15; Dan. 4:1-19; 7:1-5; Mat. 1:20; 2:13-19.

Dried—(waters) salvation—Gen. 8:13-14; Jos. 2:10,23; 5:1; Isa. 51:10; Psa. 106:9.

- (Plants) lacking spiritual moisture—Jer. 23:10; 50:38; Eze. 19:10-13; Hos. 9:16-17; 13:15-16; Joel 1:9-12; Mark 11:20-21.
- Drying up of political powers—Rev. 16:12; Jer. 51:36-37; Eze.30:10-12; Zep. 2:12-13; Zec. 10:11.

Drink—receiving consequences of actions—1Cor. 11:29; John 4:14; 6:54; Psa. 36:7-9; 60:1-3; Pro. 5:15; Jer. 8:14; 9:14-16; Rev. 14:9-10.

Dross—impurities of sin, the wicked—Psa. 119:119; Pro. 25:4-5; 26:23; Isa. 1:22-26; Eze. 22:18-19.

Dry Land—Israel's deliverance Exo. 14:21-22; Jos. 3:17; Neh. 9:11

Drunk—spiritual slumber—1The. 5:1-8; Gen. 9:21; 1Sam. 25:36

Dung—rejection, disgrace—Lev. 4:11-12; 1Kin. 14:10; 2Kin. 9:37; Psa. 83:10; Phi. 3:8.

Dungeon—the grave—Jer. 37:16; 38:6-13; Gen. 41:41; 40:15; Lam. 3:53.

Dust—mortal man—Gen. 2:7; 3:19; 18:27; Psa. 22:15; Ecc. 3:20; 12:7; Psa. 103:14.

- Seed of Abraham—Gen. 13:16; Num. 23:10; 1Kin. 16:2; 2Chr. 1:9.

E

Eagle—strength, agility, speed—Isa. 40:31; Deu. 28:49; Job 9:26; Psa. 103:5.

- Yahweh's deliverance—Deu. 32:11-12; Exo. 19:4.
- Military power—Jer. 48:40; Hos. 8:1; Mat. 24:28 (Rome).
- Spirit, Dan—Eze. 1:10; Dan. 7:4.

Ear—discern spiritual things—Mat. 13:9-17; Psa. 40:6; Rev. 2:7,17,29; Deu. 32:1-2; Pro. 2:2; 4:20; 2Tim. 4:3-4.

Early—seeking Yahweh with eagerness—Psa. 63:1; 78:34-35; Isa. 26:9; Pro. 1:28-29; 8:17; Hos. 5:15; Luke 21:38.

- Yahweh teaching His people—Jer. 7:13,25; 11:7; 25:3-4; 26:5; 29:19; 32:33; 35:14-15; 44:4; Luke 21:38; John 8:2; Acts 5:21.
- Urgency, excitement—Gen.19:27;21:14;22:3;Psa.57:8;108:2-3;Dan.6:19; Mark 16:2.

Earrings—hearing the Word—Pro. 25:12; Psa. 40:6-8.

- Servitude—Deu. 15:17; Gen. 35:4; Exo. 32:2-3; Jud. 8:24-26; Eze. 16:12.

Earth—Israel, subjects of the kingdom—Deu. 32:1; Isa. 1:2; Jer. 6:19; 22:29-30; Mic. 1:2.

- Man's Heart—Jer. 4:3-4; Luke 8:11-15

Earthen—(vessel) man—2Cor. 4:7; Lam 4:2; Jer. 19:1,11; Num. 5:17.

Earthquake—divine shaking of man's affairs—Mat. 28:2; Zec. 14:5; Amos 1:1; Acts 16:26; Isa. 29:6; Rev. 6:12; 8:5; 11:13-19; 16:16-19.

East—way of truth, sunrise (Christ)—Num. 2:3; Mal. 4:2; Mat. 24:27; Gen. 3:24.

- People of enlightenment—Rev. 16:12; Job 1:3; Mat. 2:1-9; Isa. 41:2.
- Sun worship—Eze. 8:16; Jer. 8:2.

Eat—fellowship, association (good or bad)—Mark 14:12-22; John 6:53; Gal. 2:12;

Heb. 13:10; Mat. 9:11; 1Cor. 5:11; 11:20-34; Gen. 24:54; Exo. 24:11; Lev. 24:9;

Psa. 22:26-29; Pro. 23:6-7; 1:30-33; 4:14-17; Gen. 2:16-17; 3:1-17; Lev. 11:1-47; Pro. 31:27; 25:27.

Eggs—riches—Isa. 10:14; Jer. 17:11.

Elder—natural firstborn (Israel)—Gen. 25:23; Rom. 9:12.

- Spiritual leader—1Pet. 5:1-5; 1Tim. 5:17-19; Titus 1:5; Acts 20:17; Exo. 24:1; Lev. 4:15; Heb. 11:2.

Empty—lacking spiritual content—Hos. 10:1; Ruth 1:21; Luke 1:53; Isa. 24:1-3; Exo. 23:15; 34:20.

Encamp—settle in military position—Num. 1:50; 3:38; Psa. 34:7; 27:3; 2Sam. 12:28; Jos. 10:5; Zec. 9:8.

Engrave—unalterable—Exo. 28:11-12; 28:36; Deu. 27:2-8; Jer. 17:1; Zec. 3:8-9.

Ephah—measure of judgment—Lev. 19:36; Zec. 5:1-10; Amos 8:5; Eze. 45:10.

Ephod—righteousness, priesthood (fine linen)—Exo. 28:15; 1Sam. 2:18; Rev. 19:8; Lev. 8:1-7; 1Sam. 22:18; 1Chr. 15:27.

Espoused—saints committed to marriage with Christ (the Bridegroom)—2Cor. 11:2; SoS. 3:1; Jer. 2:1-3.

Eunuch—dedicated to the Truth, producing spiritual fruit—Isa. 56:1-5; Acts 8:27-40; Mat. 19:12; Jer. 38:7-13; 2Kin. 9:30-33.

Evening—prayer (sacrifice)—Psa. 141:2; Ezra 9:5; Dan. 9:21; Gen. 24:63; Mat. 14:23; Luke 1:9-10; Acts 10:3-4.

- Time of trouble—Isa. 17:14; Mark 14:17-43; Psa. 90:6; Hab. 1:8; Zep. 3:3; Jer. 5:6.
- End of Gentile times—Isa. 17:12-14.

Ewe—people following a shepherd—Psa. 78:71; 2Sam. 12:1-7.

Eye—source of spiritual enlightenment—Psa. 19:8; Ecc. 2:14; Isa. 42:7; Rev. 3:18; Luke 11:34.

- Center of affection, emotion—1John 2:16; Psa. 17:8; 2Pet. 2:14; Psa. 88:9; 31:9; Eze. 16:5.

F

Face—direction of attention—Luke 9:51; Psa. 5:8; Jer. 21:10; 2John 12; Gal. 2:11; Psa. 102:2; Eze. 7:22; Pro. 21:29.

Fade—temporal glory of man (leaf, flower)—Isa. 28:1-4; 40:7-8; 64:6; Jam. 1:11; 1Pet. 1:24; 5:4.

Fall—slip from spiritual standard—1Cor. 10:12; 2Pet. 1:10; 3:17; Pro. 28:18; 16:18; 1Tim. 3:6-7; 6:9.

Famine—result of not hearing the Word—Amos 8:11; 1Kin. 8:35-40; Deu. 32:1-2; Pro. 10:3; 2Sam. 21:1; Psa. 37:18-19; Ruth 1:1; Jer. 3:1-3.

Fan—judgment—Isa. 41:15-16; Jer. 15:7; 51:2; Luke 3:17.

Fast—refrain from fleshly desires, dedicate thoughts to Yahweh—Psa. 35:13; Luke 2:37; 1Cor. 7:5; Mat. 4:2; Acts 13:2-3; 14:23.

- Sorrow, mourning—Est. 4:3; Dan. 9:3; Neh. 9:1; Zec. 7:5; 2Sam. 12:21; Joel 2:12.

Fat—best part, belonging to Yahweh—Lev. 3:16; (margin) Num. 18:12,29-32; Psa. 81:16; 147:14; Gen. 45:18.

Father—one who begets after the spirit—Phi. 2:22; 2Cor. 6:18; John 20:17; 1John 3:13; 1Tim. 5:1; Jam. 1:17-18.

Feast—joy, gladness in the Truth—Est. 9:19; Amos 8:10; Zec. 8:19; John 2:8-9; Lev. 23:34,40.

Feed—provide spiritual sustenance—John 21:15-17; 2Sam. 5:2; 1Pet. 5:2; Pro. 10:21; Psa. 78:71; Jer 3:15; Eze 34; Acts 20:28

Feet—walk, lifestyle—Psa. 119:105; Eph. 6:16; SoS. 7:1; Rom. 10:15; Heb. 12:13; Pro. 4:26; 6:13.

- Subduing the enemy—Rom. 16:20; Zec. 14:4; Psa. 47:3; 1Cor. 15:25-27; Eph. 1:22; Heb. 2:8.

Fetters—affliction, binding of sin (brass)—Jud. 16:21; 2Kin. 25:7; 2Chr. 33:11; 36:6; Job 36:8; Psa. 105:18; 149:8; Mark 5:4.

Few—the faithful—1Pet. 3:20; Mat. 7:14; 9:37; 20:16; 25:21-23; Rev. 3:4.

- Jews during probation—Lev. 26:22; Deu. 4:27; 28:62; 7:7.

Field—the world—Mat. 13:38; Isa. 40:6; (see "beasts") Deu. 7:22; Psa. 50:11-12; Jer. 28:14.

Fig—(tree) Israel—Luke 21:29; Mat. 21:19-21; Hos. 9:10; Joel 1:7; Jer. 24:1-10.

- Spiritual Healing—2Kin 20:7; Isa. 38:21.

Fight—battle to maintain the faith, spiritual warfare—1Tim. 6:12; 2Tim. 4:7; Psa. 144:1; Exo. 17:9.

Filth—ways of the flesh—1Pet. 3:21; Isa. 64:6; 4:4; Ezra 6:21; 9:11; Pro. 30:12; Jam. 1:21; Eph. 5:4; Eze. 24:11-13; 2Pet. 2:7.

Finger—work of divine power—Exo. 8:19; 31:18; Deu. 9:10; Luke 11:10; Dan. 5:5; Psa. 8:3.

- Works of flesh—Isa. 2:8; 17:8; 59:3; Mat. 23:4; 1Kin. 12:10.

Fir—beauty, glory (tree, wood)—Isa. 41:19; 55:13; 60:13; 2Sam. 6:5; 1Kin. 5:8-10; 2 Kin. 19:23.

Fire—judgment, consuming power—2The. 1:8; Gen. 19:24; Zep. 3:8; Lam. 2:3-4; Nah. 1:1-6; 2Kin. 1:10; Lev. 10:1-2.

- Trial—1Pet. 1:7; 1Cor. 3:13; Dan. 3:22-27.
- Spirit, zeal—Acts 2:3; Psa. 39:3; 1The. 5:19.
- Unwise tongue—Jam. 3:6; Pro. 16:27; 26:20; Psa. 57:4.
- *Also used for jealousy (SoS. 8:6); divine presence (Exo. 3:1-5)...etc.*

Firmament—future ruling of saints—Dan. 12:3; Eze. 1:22-26.

Firstborn—Christ, saints (firstfruits)—Rom. 8:29; Col. 1:15-18; Heb. 12:23; 1Cor. 15:20-23; Jam. 1:18; Rev. 14:4; Lev. 23:9-21.

Firstfruits—the best—Num 18:12; Heb 13:15; Pro 3:9

- Christ, Saints—1Cor 15:20-25; Jam 1:17-18; Rev 14:4; Rom 16:5
- Israel, Jews—Rom 11:16; 1:16; Jer 24:1-10; Amos8:1-2; Jer 2:3

Firstling—chief portion belonging to Yahweh (firstripe)—Exo. 13:12; Gen. 4:4; Lev. 27:26; Deu. 12:6; Heb. 13:15; Hos. 9:10.

Fish—people, men—Hab. 1:14; Zep. 1:3; Luke 5:1-10; Ecc. 9:12.

Fisher—preacher of the gospel—Mark 1:16-17; Luke 5:1-10; John 21:1-18.

Flax—judgment, truth (with reed)—Isa. 42:3; Mat. 12:20; Eze. 40:3; Pro. 31:10-13.

Flay—remove outward to inspect inward—Lev. 1:6; Mic. 3:3; 2Chr. 35:11; Heb. 4:12-13.

Flee—run from sin (for refuge)—Deu. 19:3-5; Num. 35:6-15; 1Cor. 6:18; 10:14; 1Tim. 6:11; 2Tim. 2:22; Jam. 4:7.

Flesh—material substance of man—John 3:6; 1:14; Acts 2:30; Rom. 1:3; Mat. 26:41; Rom. 7:18; 8:3; Heb. 2:14; Gal. 4:13; 1Tim. 3:16; Heb. 5:7 (Rom. 3:20; Mat. 24:22; Luke 3:6; 1Cor. 1:29; 1Pet. 1:24; Heb. 12:9).

- Thinking of the defiled substance—Rom. 7:5; 8:5-9; 13:14; 1Cor. 5:5; Gal. 5:16-24; 6:8; Eph. 2:3.

Flint—hardness, firmness—Isa. 50:7; 5:28; Deu. 8:15; Eze. 3:9.

Flock—Yahweh's people (Israel, saints)—Psa. 77:20; 78:52; 80:1; 107:41; Jer. 13:17-20; Eze. 34:3-31; Eze. 36:38; Zec. 9:16; Mat. 26:31; Luke 12:32; Acts 20:28; 1Pet. 5:2-3.

Flood—multitude of people, nations—Psa. 18:4; Psa. 93:3-4; Isa. 59:19; Jer. 46:7-8; 47:1-2; Dan. 9:26; 11:22.

- Destruction of men—Gen. 6:17; Luke 17:27; Job 14:10-12; 22:15-16; 2Pet. 2:5; Amos 8:8.

Flower—temporal glory of mortal man—Job 14:1-2; Psa. 103:14-16; Isa. 40:6-8; Jam. 1:10-11; 1Pet. 1:24.

Food—merciful provision from God (natural and spiritual)—Pro. 30:8; Psa. 104:14; 136:25; 146:7; 147:8-9; Acts 14:17; 1Tim. 6:8; Jam. 2:15; 2Cor. 9:8-10.

Footstool—submission, victory over enemies—Psa. 99:5; 110:1; Isa. 66:1; Mat. 5:35; 22:44; Heb. 1:13; 10:13; Jam. 2:3.

Forehead—mind, thinking—Exo. 28:36-38; 1Sam. 17:49; 2Chr. 26:19-20; Jer. 3:3; Rev. 14:1,9; 17:5.

Foreskin—fleshly heart—Gen. 17:11-25; Jer. 4:4; Deu. 10:16; Lev. 12:3; 1Sam. 18:25-27.

Forest—nations—Mic. 5:8; Isa. 44:23; 56:8; Jer. 5:6; 12:8; 21:14; Eze. 15:1-6; 20:46-47.

Fornication—spiritually unfaithful—Eze. 16:15,26-29; Rev. 2:14-12; 14:8; 17:2-4; 18:3-9; 19:2.

Fortress—Yahweh as a defense for saints—Psa. 18:2; 31:3; 71:3; 91:2; 144:2; Jer. 16:19.

Foundation—Christ (apostles, prophets, faithful)—Eph. 2:20; 1Cor. 3:10-12; 1Kin. 6:37; Isa. 28:16; 44:28; Luke 6:48; 2Tim. 2:19; Heb. 6:1; Rev. 13:8; Pro. 10:25.

Fountain—divine source of life—Psa. 36:9; Pro. 13:14; 14:27; Jer. 2:13; 17:13; Rev. 21:6; 7:17; Num. 33:9.

Foursquare—New Jerusalem, Israel of God—Rev. 21:16; Eze. 40:47; Exo. 27:1; 28:16; 30:2; Num. 2:1-34.

Fowl—gentile nations—Deu. 28:25-26; Jer. 15:3-4; 19:7; 34:20; Dan. 2:38; 4:12-22; Acts 10:12; Eze. 39:17.

Fox—enemy, the wicked—Neh. 4:3; Luke 13:32; Psa. 63:10; SoS. 2:15; Eze. 13:1-4; Mat. 8:20.

Frankincense—prayer, memorial (incense)—Lev. 24:7; Acts 10:4; Psa. 141:2; Rev. 5:8; 8:3.

Free—release from bondage of sin—John 8:32-36; Rom. 6:18-22; 8:2; Gal. 4:22-31.

Friend—those who obey the Truth—John 15:13-15; Jam. 2:23; John 11:11; Pro. 18:24; 27:6.

Frog—unclean spirits—Rev. 16:13; Exo. 8:2-13.

Fruit—virtues of the spirit—Gal. 5:22-23; Col. 1:6-10; Jam. 3:18; Heb. 12:11; John 15:1-16; Mat. 7:17-19; Mark 4:7-29.

Furnace—trial—Psa. 12:6; Prov. 17:3; Deu. 4:20; 1Kin. 8:51; Dan. 3:6-26; Rev. 1:15.

- Judgment—Mat. 13:42-50; Rev. 9:2; Isa. 31:9; Eze. 22:18-22.

G

Gall—bitterness, poison—Acts 8:23; Psa. 69:21; Jer. 8:14; 9:15; Deu. 29:18; 32:32; Job 20:12-15.

Garden—land of Canaan—Isa. 51:1-3; Eze. 36:34-36; Joel 2:1-3; Gen. 3:1-24 cf. Isa. 11:1-9; Deu. 8:7-10; 6:3; Dan. 11:41.

- Divine blessing, fruit of uprightness—Gen. 2:8-16; Isa. 58:11; 61:11; Jer. 31:12; SoS. 4:12-16; 5:1; 6:2-11.
- Idolatry—Isa 1:29; 65:3; 66:17.

Garment—covering, atonement—Rev. 3:4; Rev. 16:15; Jam. 5:2; Ecc. 9:8; Mat. 22:11-12; Jude 23; Gen. 9:23; Eze. 18:7; Mat. 9:20-21; Ecc. 9:8; SoS. 4:11 (relating to Mosaic — Heb. 1:11; Mark 2:19-22; Acts 9:36-43).

- Nature (mortal, immortal)—Job. 30:18; Zec. 3:3-5; Dan. 7:9; Mark 16:5; Rev. 1:13; Acts 12:8; Isa. 61:10; 63:1-3;
- Status—Exo. 28:2-4; 31:10; Lev. 6:10; Num. 20:26-28; 1Sam. 18:4; Est. 8:15; 1Kin. 11:30; Gen. 38:14-19; 2Kin. 25:29; Isa. 52:1.

Gate—place of control, authority—Gen. 22:17; 23:10; 24:60; 28:17; Exo. 32:26-27; Deu. 22:15.

Gerah—redemption—Exo. 30:13; Lev. 27:25; Num. 3:47; 18:16.

Giant—manifestation of the flesh—Gen. 6:4; Num. 13:33; 2Sam. 16-22.

Gird—(loins) mental disposition—1Pet. 1:13; Eph. 6:14; Luke 12:35-37; 2Sam. 3:31; Job 38:3; 40:7; Exo. 12:11; Joel 1:13.

Glass—perception, understanding—1Cor. 13:12; 2Cor. 3:18; Jam. 1:23; Exo. 38:8.

Glean—gather up fruit of the Truth—Lev. 19:9-10; Deu. 24:21; Ruth 2:3-23.

Gnash—(teeth) anger, frustration—Psa. 35:16; 112:10; Job 16:9; Acts 7:54; Mat. 8:12; 25:30.

Goat—the unfaithful, rejected—Mat. 25:32-33.

- Greece (Alexander the Great)—Dan. 8:5-21.
- Sin, deception—Gen. 37:31; 27:16; Lev. 16:1-34.

Gold—tried faith—1Pet. 1:7; Rev. 3:18; Job 23:10; Pro. 17:3.

- Babylon—Dan. 2:38; Rev. 17:4.

Governor—overseer of King's law (Christ)—Gen. 42:6; 45:26; Neh. 5:14; 8:9; Isa. 9:6; Mat. 2:6; Dan. 2:48.

Graff—people joined to Abrahamic root—Rom. 11:17-24.

Grain—(graft) growth of small into great—Mat. 13:31; 17:20; 1Cor. 15:37.

Grape—blood—Deu. 32:14; Gen. 49:11; Mat. 26:26-29.

- Israel—Num. 13:23-24; Isa. 5:1-7; 24:1-13; Jer. 8:12-13; Hos. 9:10.

Grass—flesh, mortal man—1Pet. 1:24; Jam. 1:10-11; Psa. 37:2; 103:15; Isa. 40:6-8; Mat. 14:19.

Grasshoppers—multitude, army—Jud. 6:5; 7:12; Isa. 40:22; Jer. 46:23; Nah. 3:17.

Grave—death—1Cor. 15:55; Ecc. 9:10.

- Gentile nations—Eze 37:12-13; Hos 13:13-14

Ground—man—Gen. 2:7; Jer. 4:3; Mat. 13:8,23.

- Abasement, humility—Isa.14:12; Isa.26:5;25:12;21:9; Lam.2:2; Eze.13:14; 19:12; Gen. 19:1; 33:3; 44:14; Ruth 2:10; Mark 8:6; Job 2:13; 1Chr. 21:21; 2Chr. 7:3.

Grow—spiritual development—1Pet. 2:2; 2Pet. 3:18; Eph. 2:21; 4:15; 2The. 1:3; Psal. 92:12.

H

Hail—divine judgment—Exo. 9:18-34; Psal. 78:47-48; 105:32; Jos. 10:11; Eze. 13:10-11; 38:22; Rev. 16:21.

Hair—character of man (age, glory...etc.)—1Cor. 11:14-15; 1Tim. 2:9; 1Pet. 3:3; 2Sam. 14:25-26; Rev. 1:14; 9:8; Lev. 13:3-41; Dan. 7:9; Gen. 42:38; 44:29-31.

- Multitude—Psal. 40:12; 69:4; Mat. 10:30.

Hammer—the Word of God—Jer. 23:39; Jud. 4:21; 5:26.

- Destruction—Jer. 50:23; Psal. 74:6.

Hand—power (to possess, save, destroy)—Gen. 22:12; Isa. 59:1; Exo. 2:19; 14:21...etc.

- (Right Hand)—salvation—Psal. 17:7; 60:5; 80:17; Mat. 25:33-34. Christ, exaltation—Mat. 26:64; Acts 2:33; Rom. 8:34; Eph. 1:20; Heb. 1:3. Fellowship, selection—Gal. 2:9; Gen. 48:13-14.
- (Left Hand)—flesh—Mat. 25:41; Jud. 3:15-21; 20:16; Mat. 6:3.
- (Lay Hands)—transfer oneself to another—Gen. 48:13-20; Num. 8:20; 27:18; Lev. 1:4; 16:21; Acts 8:18; 19:6; 1Tim. 4:14; 2Tim. 1:6.
- (Lifting Up)—prayer—Psal 141:2; 134:2; Lam 3:4; Neh 8:6; 1Tim 2:8.

Handbreadth—span of man's life—Psal. 39:5.

Handmaid—Mosaic covenant (Hagar)—Gen. 16:1 cf. Gal. 4:22-31; Gen. 25:12.

- Bride of Christ (ecclesia)—Ruth 2:13; 3:9; 1Sam. 25:24-31;
- Mary—1Sam. 1:11-18; 1Kin. 1:13,17; Psal. 86:16; 116:16; Luke 1:38.

Hang—crucify flesh (Christ)—Gen. 40:19-22; Est. 7:10; Acts 5:30.

Harlot—spiritual unfaithfulness (Israel)—Jer. 3:1-8; Eze. 16:15-31; Hos. 4:15; Isa. 1:21.

- Roman Catholicism—Rev. 17:5.

Harp—the voice of immortals—Rev. 5:8; 14:2; 15:2.

- Praise—Psal. 33:2; 43:4; 71:22; 147:7; 149:3; 150:3.
- Prophecy—1Chr. 25:1-3; 1Cor. 14:6-7; 1Sam. 10:5.

Harvest—gathering of saints (firstfruits)—Mat. 9:37-38; Exo. 23:16; 34:22; Lev. 23:39; Ruth 2:21-23; Hos. 6:11.

- Judgment—Jer. 50:16; 51:33; Joel 3:13; Mat. 13:30; Rev. 14:15.

Haven—place of rest amidst stormy sea—Psal. 107:28-30; Acts 27:8-12; Gen. 49:13 cf. Deu. 33:18-19.

Ruling Powers---Isa. 14:13-16; Eph. 2:20-23; 3:10.

Head—chief, captain (God, Christ)—Eph. 4:15; 5:23; 1Cor. 11:3; Col. 1:18; 1Pet. 2:7; Jud. 11:11.

- Mind, thinking—Gen. 3:15; 1Sam. 17:51-54; Jud. 5:26; Pro. 4:7-9; 20:29.

Heal—remedy of Yahweh's Word—Psal. 107:20; Exo. 15:26; Mat. 13:15; Acts 28:27; John 12:40; 2Chr. 7:14; 36:16; Jer. 8:10-11; Hos. 7:1; Luke 7:7.

Hear—perceive, obey divine teaching—Deu. 5:1; 12:28; Mat. 13:9-18; 15:10; Rev. 2:7-29; Luke 8:18; Pro. 4:1-7; 1:1-8.

Heart—mental processes, intellect—Gen. 8:21; Exo. 25:2; Deu. 6:5; Psa. 51:17; Jer. 3:10; 17:9; Mat. 7:6; Jam. 4:8; Rev. 2:23.

Heave—lifted up to Yahweh (willing offering)—Exo. 25:2; 29:27-28; Lev. 7:14; Num. 18:8-29; 31:29.

Heaven—Yahweh's dwelling place (throne)—Ecc. 5:2; Psa. 11:4.

- Exalted status—Eph. 1:3, 20; 2:6; 3:10; 6:12; 2Cor. 12:2; 2Tim. 4:18.
- Ruling powers—Luke 21:26; Hag. 2:6-7, 21-22; Isa. 1:2; Rev. 12:1.

Hedge—separate and protect—Job 1:10; Isa. 5:5; Mark 12:1.

Heel—bruise of the enemy (sin)—Gen. 3:13; 25:25; 49:17; Jer. 13:22; Job. 18:9; Psa. 41:9; 49:5; Hos. 12:3; John 13:18.

Heifer—sacrifice, cleansing (for sin)—Num. 19:1-17; Deu. 21:1-9; 1Sam. 16:2; Heb. 9:13.

- A nation (Egypt, Babylon, Ephraim)—Jer. 46:20; 50:10-11; Hos. 4:16; 10:11

Hem—healing, salvation—Mat. 9:20-21; 14:36.

Herbs—God's sustenance, blessing for man—Gen. 1:11, 29; 3:18; Exo. 9:22-25; 10:12-15; Psa. 104:14; Heb. 6:7; Jer. 12:4.

- People—Deu. 32:2; Isa. 26:19; 2Kin. 19:26; Psa. 37:2.
- Humility—Exo. 12:8; Num. 9:11; Pro. 15:17.
- Egypt (bondage, sin)—Deu. 11:10; 2Kin. 4:39; 21:2.

Herd, Herdmen—see: flock and shepherd, respectively.

Hew—shape character of saints for divine use (rock, timber)—Isa. 51:1 cf. 1Kin. 5:17-18; Eph. 2:19-22; 1Pet. 2:4-8; 1Kin. 5:6; 6:7; 2Kin. 22:6; 1Chr. 22:2.

- Things of flesh destroyed—Deu. 12:1; Mat. 3:10; 7:19.

Highway—straight path leading to righteousness—Jud. 21:19; 1Sam. 6:12; 2Sam. 20:12-13; Pro. 16:17; Isa. 11:16; 19:23; 35:8; 40:3; 62:10; Jer. 31:21.

Hill—stronghold—Exo. 17:9-10; Jos. 13:6; Jud. 7:1; 16:3; 1Sam. 10:5; 23:19; 2Sam. 2:25; 2Kin. 1:9; Psa. 2:6; 3:4; 15:1...etc.(Zion).

- Place of idolatry—Jer. 2:20; 1Kin. 14:23; 2Kin. 17:10; Isa. 40:4; Eze. 6:13; 20:28.

Hind—pleasant in character—Gen. 49:21; Pro. 5:19.

- Fleet-footed, walk of exaltation—2Sam. 22:34; Psa. 18:33; SoS. 2:7; 3:5; Hab. 3:19.

Hinder—weaker (back portion)—Deu. 25:18; Jos. 10:19; Psa. 78:66; Mark 4:38; Acts 27:41; Jer. 50:12.

Honey—Law of Yahweh (sweet)—Psa. 119:103; 19:10; Mat. 3:4; Isa. 7:15; Pro. 24:13-14.

- Glory of men—Pro. 25:27.
- Land of inheritance—Exo. 3:8-17; 13:3; 33:3; Deu. 6:3; 27:3; Jer. 32:22.

Hoof—walk—Exo. 10:26; Lev. 11:3-7; Deu. 14:6-8; Psa. 69:30-31.

- Warfare—Isa. 5:28; Jer. 48:1-3; Eze. 26:11; 32:13; Mic. 4:13.

Horn—power, raised up or exalted—2Sam. 22:3; Psa. 18:2; 89:24; 112:9; 149:14; 132:17; Dan. 7:7-24; 8:5-9, 21; Luke 1:69.

Horse—battle—Pro. 21:21; Hos. 1:7; Eze. 38:4; Zec. 10:3.

- Folly of man—Psa. 32:9; Pro. 26:3; Jer. 8:6; Psa. 33:16-17; Jam. 3:1-18.

Hot—wrath, displeasure—Exo. 22:24; 32:10-22; Deu. 9:19; Jud. 2:14-20; 3:8; Psa. 6:1; 38:1.

House, Household—ecclesia (Yahweh's dwelling)—1Tim. 3:15; 2Tim. 2:20; Phi. 2; Heb. 3:6; Rom. 16:5; Acts 2:46; Col. 4:15; 1Cor. 16:19; Mat. 5:15; 1Pet. 2:5; 4:17; Gal. 6:10; Eph. 2:19.

Housetop—place where Truth is revealed—Mat. 10:27; Acts 10:9; Luke 12:3; 5:19; Zep. 1:4-5.

Howl—mourning—Isa. 13:6; 14:31; 15:2-3; Zec. 11:2-3.

Hunger—spiritual desire—Deu. 8:3; Mat. 5:6; Luke 6:21; John 6:35; Rev. 7:16.

Husband—Yahweh—Isa. 54:5; Jer. 3:1,14-20; 31:32; Num. 5:13-29.

- Christ—2Cor. 11:2; Eph. 5:22-33.

Hyssop—purge, cleanse—Psa. 51:7; Exo. 12:22; John 19:29.

I

Idolatry—covetousness, false worship—Col. 3:5; Eph. 5:5; Psa. 106:36-38; 2Cor. 6:14-18; 1Cor. 10:14-22.

Incense—prayer—Rev. 5:8; 8:3-5; Psa. 141:2; Luke 1:10; Acts 10:4; Exo. 30:34-38.

Inheritance—land of Canaan—Heb. 11:8; Col. 3:24; Gen. 15:7-8; Psa. 37:9-29 (life eternal, kingdom).

Inwards—thoughts, emotions—Jer. 31:33; Psa. 51:6; Luke 11:39; 2Cor. 4:16; 7:15; Rom. 7:22.

Iron—Rome—Dan. 2:40; 4:15; 1Tim. 4:2-4.

- Strength, power—Jos. 17:16-18; Dan. 2:40; Psa. 2:9; Rev. 2:27.

Islands—Gentiles—Gen. 10:5; Psa. 72:10-11; Isa. 60:9; 66:19; Zep. 2:11; Isa. 11:11-12; 40:15; Acts 13:6.

Ivory—royalty, luxury—1Kin. 10:18-22; 22:19; Psa. 45:8; SoS. 7:4; Eze. 27:15; Amos 3:15; 6:4.

J

Javelin—vengeance—Num. 25:7; 1Sam. 18:10-11; 19:9-10; 20:33.

Jaw—control (of people)—Isa. 30:28; Eze. 29:4; 38:4; Hos. 11:4.

Jewel—knowledge of Truth—Pro. 11:22; 20:15; Eze. 16:12; Gen. 24:53; Isa. 61:10.

Joints—members of ecclesia—Eph. 4:16; SoS. 7:1; Col. 2:19; Heb. 4:12.

Journey—spiritual movement—Gen. 24:21; Num. 33:1-12; Exo. 12:37-38; 13:20; Luke 13:22.

Jubile—time of release, liberty—Lev. 25:9-10; Isa. 61:1-3; 63:4; Eze. 46:17; Jer. 34:8-17.

K

Keeper—protector of Truth (door keeper, porter)—Psa. 121:5; 1Chr. 9:19-24; Eze. 40:45-46; 44:8.

Keys—unlocking divine things—Isa. 22:22; Luke 11:52; Rev. 1:18; 3:7; 9:1; 20:1; Mat. 16:19.

Kidneys—(reins) emotions—Psa. 7:9; 73:21; Rev. 2:23; Jer. 11:20; 17:10; Lev. 3:4-15.

Kinsman—redeemer—Lev. 25:49; Ruth 2:20; 3:9 (mg.).

Kiss—display of unity—Psa. 85:10; 1The. 5:26; 1Pet. 5:14; 1Cor. 16:20; 2Cor. 13:12; Rom. 16:16; SoS. 1:2; 8:1.

Knees—reverence, submission—Gen. 41:43; Phi. 2:10; Rom. 11:4; Eph. 3:14; Dan. 6:10; 10:10.

- Weakness, mortality—Deu. 28:35; 2Kin. 4:20; Job. 4:4; Psa. 109:24; Isa. 35:3; Eze. 7:17; 21:7.
- Bring up seed—2Kin. 4:20; Gen. 30:3; 48:12; 50:23.

Knife—cut off flesh—Gen. 22:6-10; Jud. 19:29; Pro. 23:2; Jos. 5:2-3.

Knit—bond in unity—Jud. 20:11; Col. 2:2,19.

Knock—urgency, appeal—Rev. 3:20; Mat. 7:8; Luke 12:36; Acts 12:16; SoS. 5:2.

L

Laden—burden of sin—Isa. 1:4; 2Tim. 3:6; Mat. 11:28.

Lamb—Christ—Isa. 53:7; Jer. 11:19; John 1:29-36; Acts 8:32; 1Pet. 1:19; Rev. 5:6-22; 12:1.

Lambs—the redeemed, faithful—Isa. 40:11; Luke 10:3; John 21:15.

Lame—mortality, frailty of sin-nature—Lev. 21:18; Pro. 26:7; Isa. 35:6; Jer. 31:18; Mat. 11:5; Luke 7:22.

Lamp—Word of God—Psa. 119:105; Pro. 6:23; Isa. 62:1-2; Mat. 25:1-10.

Latchet—(shoe) redemption—Ruth 4:6-7; Mark 1:7; John 1:27; Isa. 5:27. **Laver**—cleansing of water of Word—Exo. 30:18; Eph. 5:26; Tit. 3:5; John 15:3.

Leaf—life—Gen. 3:7; 8:11; Psa. 1:3; Isa. 1:30; 34:4; 64:6; Jer. 8:13; 17:8; Eze. 47:12.

Lean—to put trust in—Jud. 16:26; Pro. 3:5; Job 8:15; Isa. 36:6; John 13:23; 21:21; Heb. 11:21; Mic. 3:11; 2Kin. 18:21; 7:2; 2Sam. 1:6; 3:29; Eze. 29:7; Amos 5:19.

Leaven—corruption, wickedness—1Cor. 5:6-8; Luke 12:1; Gal. 5:9; Exo. 12:15-19; Lev. 2:11.

- Word of the kingdom—Mat. 13:23; Lev. 23:17.

Left—flesh—Mat. 25:33; Ecc. 10:2.

Leopard—Greece, political powers—Dan. 7:6; Rev. 13:2; Isa. 11:6; SoS. 4:8.

Leprosy—manifestation of sin—Lev. 14:2; 2Kin. 5:5,27; 2Chr. 26:19-20; Num. 12:10; Mat. 10:8; Luke 4:27.

- Sin's flesh—2Sam. 7:14; Psa. 38:11; Isa. 53:8.

Light—God, Christ, truth and righteousness—1John 1:5; John 1:5; 3:19; 2Cor. 4:4; Pro. 6:23; Psa. 27:1; John 8:12; 9:5.

Lightning—divine power, subjection of God's enemies—Psa. 18:14; 144:6; Mat. 24:27; Zec. 9:14; 2Sam. 22:15.

Lights—saints—Luke 12:35; Acts 20:8; Phi. 2:15; Jam. 1:17.

Lilies—character of saints—SoS. 2:16; 4:5; 5:13; 6:2; 7:2; Mat. 6:28.

Linen—righteous covering—Rev. 19:8,14; 15:6; 18:12.

Lion—wrath of adversary—Psa. 7:2; 22:13; 91:12; Pro. 19:12; 20:2; Isa. 5:29; Jer. 12:8; 1Pet. 5:6.

- Judah, Christ (Israel)—Micah 5:8; Rev. 5:5; Gen. 49:9; Rev. 4:7; 10:3; 13:2.
- Assyria, Babylon—Dan. 7:4; Jer. 50:17.

Lips—instrument of good or evil—Job 2:10; 33:3; Psa. 12:2; 16:4; 31:18; Pro. 4:24; 5:2; 1Pet. 3:10; Heb. 13:15; Rom. 3:13.

Little—humble—Mat. 18:2-6; Mark 9:42; Luke 19:3; 1John 2:1-13; 3:7; 5:21; Pro. 16:8.

Liver—emotions, affection—Lam. 2:11; Eze. 21:21; Pro. 7:23.

Locust—destroying multitude—Joel 1:4; Exo. 10:4; Pro. 30:27; Isa. 33:4; Nah. 3:1,15; Rev. 9:3-7.

Loins—mind, inward—1Pet. 1:13; Eph. 6:14; Isa. 11:5; Luke 12:35.

Lost—Spiritual confusion—Mat. 18:11; Luke 15:4-6; 2Cor. 4:3-4.

Lovers—Gentile nations—Jer. 3:1; 4:30; 22:20-22; Lam. 1:2; Eze. 16:33-37; Hos. 2:5-9.

M

Magician—wisdom of world, flesh—Gen. 41:8,24; Exo. 7:11,22; 8:7-19;

Dan. 1:20; 2:1-27; 4:7.

Maid—Yahweh's people, Israel—Jer. 2:32; Mat. 9:24-25; Psa. 123:2; Est. 2:4-13; Ruth 2:8-23.

Maker—Yahweh—Isa. 54:5; 45:9; Job 4:17; 32:22; Psa. 95:6; Pro. 22:2

Manna—Word of God, Christ (life)—Deu. 8:3; John 6:31-58; Rev. 2:17; Exo. 16:15-35.

Marriage—joining as one (God, Christ and His people)—Gen. 2:24; Jer. 3:14; Rom. 7:1-4; Mat. 22:1-9; 25:1-10; Rev. 19:7; 2Cor. 11:1-3.

Master—Yahweh (Christ)—Mal. 1:16; 2:12; Eph. 6:9; Col. 4:1; 2Tim. 2:21; Mat. 23:8-10.

Measure—judgment—Mat. 7:2; Luke 6:38; Pro. 20:10.

- Capacity—Rom. 12:3; Jer. 31:37; 33:22; Hos. 1:10.

Meat—spiritual food—John 4:32-34; 6:27,55; 1Cor. 10:3; Heb. 5:12-14; Acts 2:46; 9:19; Col. 2:16; 1Cor. 3:1-2.

Melt—fear, destruction of enemy—Exo. 15:15; Jos. 5:1; 7:5; Jud. 5:5; Psa. 58:7; 112:10; Isa. 13:7.

Members—body of Christ (believers)—1Cor. 12:12-27; Eph. 4:25; 5:30; Jam. 3:6; 4:1; Rom. 12:4-5; Mat. 5:29-30.

Menstruous—defiled by sin—Isa. 30:22; 64:6; Lam. 1:17; Eze. 18:6.

Mercyseat—Christ (propitiation)—Rom. 3:25; 1 John 2:2; 4:10.

Midnight—judgment—Job 34:18-23; Jud. 16:3; Ruth 3:8; Psa. 119:62; Mat. 25:6; Mark 13:35; Luke 11:5; Acts 16:25-26.

Milk—first principles of Truth (spiritual diet in youth)—Heb. 5:12; 1Cor. 3:2; 9:7; 1Pet. 2:2; Joel 3:18.

Millstone—judgment—Jud. 9:53; Mat. 18:6; Rev. 18:21.

Miracle—confirmation of Word, God—John 3:2; 5:36; 9:16,33; Acts 2:22; 8:6; 19:11; Mark 16:20; Exo. 4:1-5.

Mire—the grave, death—Psa. 40:1-2; 69:2,14; Jer. 38:6-22; 2Pet. 2:22.

Mitre—righteous thinking—Exo. 39:28; Lev. 16:4; Rev. 15:6; 18:12; 19:8-14.

Money—temporal greed (filthy lucre, unrighteous mammon, root of evil)—1Tim. 6:10; John 2:14-15; Acts 4:37; 8:18-20; Mat. 28:12-15.

Moon—ecclesiastical power—Rev. 6:12; 8:12; 12:1; 21:23; Luke 21:25; Song 6:10; Isa. 36:20.

Morning—redemption, return of Christ, dawning of Kingdom Age—Psa. 49:14; 30:5; 110:1-3; Mal. 4:2; Rev. 2:28; 22:16.

Mother—Jerusalem (Sarah)—Gal. 4:26; SoS. 3:4; 8:2; Gen. 24:67.

- Apostasy—Rev. 17:5; 2Kin. 9:22; 11:1.

Mountain—power, kingdom (also, place of war)—Dan. 2:35-45; Joel 3:17; Isa. 2:2-3; Rev. 17:9; Eze. 38:20; Nah. 1:5.

- Place of instruction—Isa. 2:3; Mic. 4:2; Heb. 8:5; Acts 1:1-12.

Mouth—grave, death—Gen. 4:11; Num. 16:30-32; 26:10; Psa. 22:21; Jos. 10:22-27.

- Instrument for good or evil(see: tongue,lips)—Jam.3:10;Psa.19:14;145:21; 49:3; 36:3; Isa. 53:7.

Murderer—sin, hatred of brethren—John 8:44; Mat. 5:21-16; 1 John 3:15; Gal. 5:21; Mat. 15:19.

Mustard seed—small, yet powerful—Mat. 13:31; 17:20.

Myrrh—death, sacrifice—John 19:39; Gen. 37:25; Pro. 7:17; Psa. 45:8; SoS. 1:13; 5:5; Mark 15:23.

- Purification—Est. 2:12; Mat. 2:11; Exo. 30:23; SoS. 4:14.

Myrtle—Israel restored—Neh. 8:15; Isa. 41:19; 55:13; Zec. 1:8-11.

Mystery—system of Truth revealed by the gospel—Mark 4:11; Luke 8:10; 1Cor. 4:1; Eph. 3:3-9; 1Tim. 3:9.

- System of iniquity, apostasy—Rev. 17:5-7; 2The. 2:7.

N

Nail—fix immovable standard—Isa. 22:23-25; 41:7; Col. 2:14; Jer. 10:4; Ezra 9:8; Zec 10:4.

- Christ—Col. 2:14; John 20:25.

Naked—shame, sin—Gen. 3:7-11; Rev. 16:15; 3:18; Mark 14:52; Gen. 9:22-23;

Rev. 3:17-18; 2Chr. 28:19; Exo 32:25.

Napkin—death cloth—John 11:44; 20:7; Luke 19:20.

Navel—center of life—Eze. 16:4; Pro. 3:7-8; Job 40:15-16; SoS. 7:2.

Neck—character (stiff, humble, haughty)—1Sam. 3:16; Deu. 28:48; Jer. 28:14; 19:15; Gen. 33:4; 45:14.

Needlework—divine pattern, workmanship—Psa. 45:14; Exo. 26:36; 27:16; 38:18.

Nest—lofty, raised up, pride—Jer. 49:16; Oba. 4; Hab. 2:9; Eze. 31:5-6.

Net—catch men (good or evil)—Mat. 4:18-19; Ecc. 9:12; Psa. 57:6; Eze. 12:13; John 21:1-14; Luke 5:1-11.

Nettles—desolate place—Isa. 34:11-15; Hos. 9:3-6; Zep. 2:9.

Night—gentile darkness—Dan. 7:2,13; 1The. 5:1-7; Rom. 13:11-14; John 9:4-5.

Noon—sudden judgment—Psa. 37:6; 91:6; 1Kin. 18:27; Acts 22:6-7; Zep. 2:4; Jer. 15:8

- Time of rest—SoS. 1:7; 2Sam. 4:5; Gen. 43:16.

North—judgment, war, destruction—Jer. 6:1; 46:20; Eze. 38:15.

Nose—direction of action, attention—2Kin. 19:28; Isa. 37:29; Eze. 8:17; SoS. 7:4-8.

Nostrils—power of God—Psa. 18:15; 2Sam. 22:9,16; Exo. 15:8.

Nurse—helper of children—2Sam. 4:4; 1The. 2:7; Exo. 2:7-9.

O

Oak—put down evil—Gen. 35:1-5; Jos. 24:14-28; 2Sam. 18:9-14; Isa. 1:25-31; Eze. 6:13; 1Chr. 10:12.

Odours—sacrifice—John 12:3; Phi. 4:18; 2Chr. 16:14; Lev. 26:31.

Offering—personal dedication, obedience—1Sam. 15:22; Psa. 51:16-19; Pro. 21:3; Mark 12:33.

Oil—Word or law of God—Psa. 119:105; Pro. 6:23; Lev. 24:1-3.

- Healing—Luke 10:34; Isa. 1:6.
- Anointing, separation and gladness—Heb. 1:9; Exo. 25:6; 29:7,21; 30:25-31.

Ointment—honor—Luke 7:37-38; Mat. 26:9; John 12:2-5; Amos 6:6; SoS. 1:3.

Olive—Israel—Rom. 11:17-24; Jer. 11:16; Hos. 14:5-6.

- The upright—Zec. 4:1-14; Psa. 52:8; 128:3.

Open—understanding the Truth—Acts 16:14; Luke 24:30-31,45; Acts 26:18; 14:27; Mat. 7:7; Col. 3:4.

Organ—praise, celebrate—Psa. 150:1-6; Job 30:31; 21:12.

Ornament—wisdom—Pro. 1:9; 4:7-9; 25:12; Eze. 16:7-11; 1Pet. 3:4.

Outcast—those in spiritual wandering—Psa. 147:2; Isa. 11:12; Jer. 30:17; Mat. 8:12.

Outside or Outer—lacking spiritual understanding, the world—Mat. 8:12; 22:13; 23:25-27; 25:30 (see: without).

Outward—fleshly or mortal man—1Pet. 3:3; 1Sam. 16:7; Rom. 2:28; 2Cor. 4:16; 10:7; Mat. 23:28.

Oven—pride, flesh destroyed—Psa. 21:9; Mal. 4:1; Hos. 7:4-7; Lev. 26:26.

Owl—lonely, desolate—Psa. 102:6-7; Job. 30:29; Isa. 13:20-21; 34:11-15.

Ox—strength, patient labor in the Truth—1Tim. 5:18; 1Cor. 9:1-11; Psa. 144:14; Pro. 14:4; 1Kin. 7:25; Num. 7:3-8.

P

Palace—dwelling of royalty (Yahweh in Zion)—Psa. 78:68-69; 48:1-4; 45:11-17; 1Chr. 29:1.

Palm—the upright, righteous (tree)—Psa. 92:12; SoS. 7:7-8; Exo. 15:27; Rev. 7:9; Jer. 10:15.

- Works of flesh (hand)—John 18:22; 1Sam. 5:4; 2Kin. 9:35; Mark 14:65.

Palsy—effects of sin—Luke 5:23-24; Acts 9:33; Mark 2:3-10.

Pant—desire for Truth—Psa. 119:31; 42:1.

Passover—redemption (Christ)—1Cor. 5:7; Exo. 12:11-48.

Pasture—flock feeding on Truth—Eze. 34:14-31; John 10:9; Psa. 23:1-2; 74:1; 79:13; 95:7; 100:3.

Path—walk (good or evil)—Pro. 1:15; 2:13; 3:6; 4:14-18; Psa. 119:35,105; Isa. 2:3.

Pearl—Truth, knowledge—Mat. 13:45-46; 7:6; Job 28:18.

Pen—a declaration (by tongue, pen, iron)—Job 19:24; Psa. 45:1; Isa. 8:1; Jer. 17:1.

Pence or Penny—daily wage of men—Luke 10:35; Mat. 20:2-13; Mat. 14:5; John 12:5; Luke 20:24.

Perfume—incense, prayer—Exo. 30:35-37; Pro. 27:9; SoS. 3:6.

Pestilence—divine judgment—1Chr. 21:14; Psa. 78:50; Lev. 26:25.

Physician—trust in men—2Chr. 16:12; Luke 8:43; Mat. 9:12; Job 13:4.

Pilgrim—separate from world by faith—Heb. 11:13; 1Pet. 2:11; Psa. 119:54; Gen. 47:9.

Pillars—saints upholding the Truth—Gal. 2:9; 1Tim. 3:15; Rev. 3:12; Exo. 24:4; 2Chr. 3:17.

Pipe—proclaim, prophesy—1Sam. 10:5; 1Cor. 14:7; Luke 7:32; 1Kin. 1:40.

Pit—the grave—Gen. 37:20-29; Isa. 14:15; Isa. 38:18; Pro. 1:12; Psa. 30:3; 88:3-4.

Plague—divine curse—Psa. 91:9-10; Exo. 30:12.

Plant—rooted in Yahweh's Truth—Gen. 2:8; Psa. 1:1-3; 1Cor. 3:6-9; Psa. 80:15; 92:13; Isa. 60:21; 61:1-3; Jer. 24:5-7.

Play—fleshly pleasure—Exo. 32:6; 1Cor. 10:7; Deu. 22:21.

Player—rejoice the heart in Truth—Psa. 33:3-4; 2Kin. 3:15; Eze. 33:32; 1Sam. 16:16-23.

Plow—workman (for good or evil)—Psa. 129:2-4; Job 4:8; Hos. 10:13; 1Cor. 9:10.

Plowshares—peace—Isa. 2:4; Joel 3:10; Mic. 4:3.

Poison—evil speech—Psa. 140:3; Rom. 3:13; Jam. 3:8; Psa. 58:4 (serpent).

Pollute—defile Truth with worldliness—Eze. 44:7; 2Chr. 36:14.

Pomegranate—life, fruit—Deu. 8:8; Exo. 28:34-35; Hag. 2:19; Joel 1:12; SoS. 4:3,13; 6:7-11.

Pool—blessing—Psa. 84:5-7; Ecc. 2:4-6; Isa. 35:6-7; John 5:2-7; 9:7-11.

Poor—lowly, humble—Psa. 69:29-33; Luke 4:18; 21:1-4.

Porch—place of Truth and judgment—1Kin. 7:7; Joel 2:17; Mark 14:68; John 10:23; Acts 3:11; 5:12.

Porter—keeper, protector of Truth—1Chr. 9:19-24; 26:1-9; Mark 13:33-37.

Potter—Yahweh—Isa. 64:8; 45:9; Rom. 9:21; Jer. 18:1-23.

Pour—give of self in expression—Psa. 62:8; 1Sam. 1:15; 2Sam. 23:16; Acts 2:17; Pro. 1:23.

Powder—destruction of idols—Exo. 32:20; 2Kin. 23:6,15; 2Chr. 34:7.

Present—appease flesh—Jud. 3:15-18; 1Sam. 39:1; 2Kin. 16:8; Gen. 32:20.

- Honor, dedication—2Chr. 9:23-24; Gen. 43:11-26; Psa. 72:10; 1Kin. 4:21.

Press—judgment (winepress)—Joel 3:13; Jud. 7:24-25; Rev. 14:19-20.

- Blessing—Isa. 16:10; Pro. 3:10.

Price—redemption—Exo. 30:11-16; 1Cor. 6:20; 7:23; 1Pet. 1:18-19; Lev. 25:51-52.

Priest—saints—Rev. 5:9-10; 1:6; 1Pet. 2:5-9.

- Mediator—Num. 8:10-12; 5:8-30; Lev. 5:6-18; 7:8-34.
- Christ (high priest)—Heb. 3:1; 9:11.

Prison—death or bound by sin—Psa. 102:20; 79:11; 146:7-8; 69:33; Isa. 42:7; Zec 9:11

Prune—produce fruit by the Word—John 15:1-3; Lev. 25:3-4; 1Sam. 5:1-7.

Psalm—joy, praise—Psa. 95:2; Jam. 5:13; Col. 3:16; Psa. 105:2; Eph. 5:18-19.

Psalm—Truth—Psa. 108:2-4; 144:7-9; 71:22; 33:2-4.

Publican—repentant sinner—Luke 3:12; 5:27-30; 7:29; 15:1-2; 18:13; Mat. 9:10-13.

Purge—cleansing from sin—Psa. 51:7; Isa. 27:9; 2Chr. 34:3; 2Pet. 1:9; Heb. 1:3.

Purse—trust in self—Luke 10:3-4; Pro. 1:4.

Push—war with enemy—Psa. 44:5; 2Chr. 18:10; Dan. 8:4; 11:40.

Q

Quail—appetite for flesh—Psa. 105:40; Num. 11:31-35.

Queen—apostasy, heathen—Rev. 18:7; Jer. 7:18; 1Kin. 10:1-13; 11:19; Acts 8:27.

Quickened—become spiritually alive—Eph. 2:1-5; Col. 2:13; Heb. 4:12.

Quiver—dwelling (womb)—Psa. 127:5; Isa. 49:2; Jer. 5:16.

R

Race—run for life—1Cor. 9:24-27; Heb. 12:1-2).

Rags—lowly state of mortal man—Pro. 23:21; Isa. 64:6; Jer. 38:11-12.

Raiment—atonement, immortality (white)—Rev. 3:5,18; 7:13-14; 19:8; Psa. 45:13-14; Mat. 28:3.

Rain—doctrine—Deu. 32:2; Psa. 68:8-11; Joel 2:23; Amos 8:11-12; Isa. 55:10-11.

Rainbow—peace—Gen. 9:11-16; Rev. 4:3; 10:1.

Ram—head of flock (Christ)—Gen. 22:13; Lev. 8:2; Exo. 29:15-32.

Ransom—redemption in Christ—1Tim. 2:6; Mark 10:45; Exo. 30:12-16.

Raven—Gentiles—Lev. 11:15; 20:22-26; Luke 12:24; Psa. 147:9; 1Kin. 17:4-6.

Reap—reward of labors (good or bad)—Job 4:8; 2Cor. 9:6; Gal. 6:7-9; Pro. 22:8; John 4:36.

Reapers—the angels—Mat. 13:39; Ruth 2:9 cf. Mark 16:5.

Reed—standard of measurement—Eze. 40:3-8; 42:16-20; 45:1; 48:8; Rev. 21:16; Mat. 11:7; 12:20.

Refine—purge character—Zec. 13:9; Mal. 3:1-3; Isa. 48:10.

Refuge—protection in Christ, Yahweh—Num. 35:6-32; Heb. 6:18; Psa. 9:9; 14:6; 142:5.

Reins—mind, thoughts, emotions—Psa. 7:9; 16:7; 26:2; 73:21; Jer. 11:20; Rev. 2:23.

Release—freed from servitude of sin (Kingdom Age)—Deu. 15:1-23; 31:10; Isa. 61:1-3.

Remedy—Yahweh's Word—2Chr. 36:15-16; Psa. 107:20; Mat. 13:15.

Remnant—saved of Israel—Rom. 9:27; 11:5; Jer. 23:3; 31:7; Mic. 2:12.

Rend or Rent—people, kingdom divided—1Sam. 15:27-28; 1Kin. 11:30-33; 2Kin. 2:12.

- Anguish, disapproval—Acts 14:14; Mat. 26:65; Lev. 10:6; 2Sam. 1:11; 3:31.

Rest—Kingdom Age—Heb. 4:1-11; Gen. 2:2-3; Exo. 16:30; 23:12; 31:15.

Rib—life—Gen. 2:21-22; 2Sam. 2:23; 3:27; 4:6; 20:10.

Rich or Riches—full of faith, works—2Cor. 8:9; 1Tim. 6:18; Rev. 2:9; Eph. 2:4; Luke 12:21.

- Possessing wisdom, Truth—Pro. 3:13-16; 8:18; Eph. 3:8; Heb. 11:26.

Rider—political powers over an army—Zec. 10:5; 12:4; Exo. 15:1, 21; Jer. 51:21; Rev. 14:20; 19:21.

Right—firstborn (hand: Christ)—Psa. 80:17; 89:27; Gen. 48:14.

- Salvation—Psa. 17:7; 18:35; 20:6; 63:8.
- Exalted—Mat. 25:33-34; 22:44; Acts 2:33-34; 5:31.
- Fellowship—Gal. 2:9.

Ring—authority, honor—Gen. 41:42; Est. 3:10-12; 8:2-10; Luke 15:22.

Ripe—judgment—Gen. 40:10; Joel 3:13; Rev. 14:15-18.

Rivers—life—John 7:38; Psa. 1:3; Psa 36:7-9; Rev. 22:1; Eze. 47:8-9; Gen. 2:10.

- Nations—Isa. 8:7; 23:3-10; Jer. 46:7-8; Eze. 29:3-5; Psa. 72:8; Isa. 18:1-7; Dan. 8:3-6.

Roar—Divine authority, judgment—Isa. 42:13; Jer. 25:30-33; Amos 1:1-4.

Robe—righteousness—Job 29:14; Isa. 61:10; Rev. 7:9-15; 19:8.

Rock—Christ—1Cor. 10:4; 1Pet. 2:8; Rom. 9:33; Mat. 16:18.

Rod—to correct or rule—Pro. 22:15; 13:24; Rev. 2:27; 19:15.

Root—Christ—Rev. 5:5; 22:16; Isa. 11:10; 53:2.

Rope—sin—Isa. 5:18; Jud. 16:11-12; Acts 27:32.

Rubies—wisdom—Job 28:18; Pro. 3:13-15; 8:11.

Run—urgency—2Sam. 18:19; John 20:2; Heb. 12:1.

S

Sabbath—rest from flesh's works, dedicated to God—Heb. 4:10; Isa. 56:2-6; 58:13-14; Exo. 16:23; 31:13.

Sackcloth—lamentation, humility—Jer. 4:8; 6:26; Psa. 35:13; Mat. 11:21; Joel 1:8.

Sacrifice—personal dedication, obedience—1Sam. 15:22; Psa. 51:16-19; Ecc. 5:1; Pro. 21:3, 27; Heb. 10:5-9.

Sail—Spreading of the Gospel—Acts 13:4; 14:26; 18:18-21; 20:6-15.

Salt—preserver of covenant, zeal—Num. 18:19; 2Chr. 13:5; Mat. 5:13; Col. 4:6.

- Flesh crucified—Mark 9:43-50; Lev. 2:13; Gen. 19:26; 2Chr. 25:11; 2Kin. 14:7.

Sanctuary—Deity's dwelling with in, among men—Exo. 25:8; Lev. 26:12; 2Cor. 6:16.

Sand—multitude, innumerable—Rev. 20:8; Jud. 7:12; Psa. 139:18; Gen. 22:17; 32:17; 41:49.

Scarlet—sin—Isa. 1:18; Jos. 2:18-21.

- Clothing of honor—Dan. 5:7, 16, 29; Pro. 31:21.

Sceptre—rule, judgment—Heb. 1:8; Psa. 45:6; Gen. 49:10; Num. 24:17.

Schoolmaster—The Law—Gal. 3:24-25.

Scorpion—chastisement—Deu. 8:5, 15; Luke 11:12; 1Kin. 12:11; Rev. 9:3-10.

Sea—multitudes, nations—Isa. 17:12; 57:20; 60:5; Psa. 18:4,16-17; Psa 65:7; Luke 21:25; Rev. 17:15; Dan. 7:3,17; Eze. 26:3; Jer. 51:42-43;

Season—prophetic time, event—Acts 1:7; 1The. 5:1; Dan. 2:21; 7:12.

Seduce—false teaching—1John 2:26; Rev. 2:20; 2Tim. 3:13; Mark 13:22.

Seed—Word of God—Luke 8:11; 1Pet. 1:23; Jam. 1:18; 1John 3:9; Mark 4:14; 2Cor. 9:9-11.

Serpent—flesh as source of sin—Gen. 3:1,13; Num. 21:8-9; 2Cor. 11:2; John 3:14; 1Cor. 9:10; Rev. 12:9.

Shadow—nigh to death—Luke 1:79; Job 3:5; 10:21; 12:22; Psa. 23:4; 107:10-14; Jer. 13:16.

- Protection—Psa. 17:8; 91:1; Isa. 25:4.
- Outline of substance—Heb. 8:5; 10:1; Col. 2:17.

Shame—sin—Eze. 16:52; Exo. 32:25; 1Cor. 11:14; Rev. 3:17-18; 16:15.

Sheep—God's people (Israel, believers)—John 10:2-27; 21:16-17; Mat. 25:33; Eze. 34:12-31; Jer. 23:1-5; 50:6; Psa 79:13.

Shepherd—Christ (teacher)—Heb. 13:20; John 10:2-14; 1Pet. 2:25; 5:4; Mat. 26:31; Eze. 34:2.

Shield—trust, faith in God—Eph. 6:16; Gen. 15:1; Psa. 33:20; Pro. 30:5.

Ship—faith, the Truth—1Tim. 1:19; Luke 5:3; John 6:17-21; 21:6-8; 1Pet. 3:20; Acts 27:2-44.

Shoe—redemption—Deu. 25:9-10; John 1:27; Mat. 3:11; Jos. 5:15; Exo. 12:11; Ruth 4:7-8.

Shoulder—Burden—Psa. 81:6; Isa. 9:4; 10:27; Mat 11:28-30.

Shout—victory or joy, battle—1The. 4:16; Psa. 32:11; 132:9; Zep. 3:14.

Showers—God's control of events—Jer. 14:22; Eze. 13:11; 34:26; Luke 12:54; Jer. 3:3; Mic. 5:7.

- Doctrine—Deu. 32:2 (see: rain).

Sickle—judgment—Joel 3:13; Mark 4:29; Rev. 14:14-19.

Sift—careful examination, judgment—Isa. 30:28; Amos 9:9; Luke 22:31.

Silver—redemption—Exo. 26:19,32; 30:12-16; 38:25-27; 21:29-32; Mat. 27:3-9; 1Pet. 1:18.

Sinew—strength of life—Gen. 32:32; Job 10:11; Eze. 37:6-8; Job 40:17.

Sing—sacrifice of praise—Heb. 13:15; Psa. 27:6; 107:22; 116:17; 50:13-23; 51:14-19; 54:6; Jer. 33:11; Jonah 2:9.

Sisters—Judah and Israel—Jer. 3:7-10; Eze. 23:4-33.

Sit—to judge in authority—Rev. 17:1-5; 5:13; 6:16; 7:10-15; Col. 3:1; Pro. 23:1; Jer. 22:2.

Skins—covering for sin—Gen. 3:21; Job 10:11; Exo. 22:27; 26:14; 39:34; Num. 4:10.

Skirt—Kingdom of Israel—1Sam. 15:27-28; 24:4,20; 1Kin. 11:29-35; Zec. 8:22-23.

Sleep—death—John 11:11; Acts 13:36; 1Cor. 15:51; 1The. 4:14.

Slide—loss of spiritual standing—Deu. 23:35; Psa. 26:1; 37:31; Eph. 6:15.

Slothful—apathetic in the Truth—Mat. 25:26; Heb. 6:12; Pro. 18:9; 19:15.

Slow—temperate in character—Psa. 103:8; Pro. 14:29; 15:18; 16:32; Jam. 1:19.

Smell—divine pleasure in sacrifice—Gen. 8:21; Phi. 4:18; Lev. 1:9; 26:31; Isa. 1:10-17; Amos 5:21.

Snare—taken by subtleness of sin—1Tim. 3:6-7; 6:9; 2Tim. 26; Luke 21:24-25; Exo. 23:33; 34:12; Jud. 2:3; Pro. 12:13; Ecc. 9:12.

Snow—sin purged—Isa. 1:18; Psa. 51:7; Job 9:30.

- Yahweh's Word—Psa. 147:15-18; Isa. 55:10-11; Jer. 18:14-15; Pro. 25:13.
- Righteousness—Dan. 7:9; Mat. 28:3; Rev. 1:14; 19:7; Exo. 4:6; Num. 12:10.

Sober—awake to spiritual things—1The. 5:6-8; 1Tim. 3:2; Titus 2:1-6; 1Pet. 1:13; 4:7; 5:8.

Sockets—strength, foundation—Exo. 26:19-37; 27:10-18; Num. 3:36-37; 4:31-32.

Sojourner—saints awaiting Kingdom Age—Lev. 25:23; 1Pet. 1:17; Heb. 11:9-13.

Sold—bondage of sin—Jud. 2:14; 3:8; 4:2; 10:7; 1Sam. 12:9; Gen. 37:28-26; 45:4-5; Est. 7:4; Rom. 7:14.

Soldier—spiritual warrior—2Tim. 2:3-4; Eph. 6:10-17; 2Cor. 10:3-6; Isa. 59:17.

Sole—Israel's journeying—Deu. 28:65; 11:24; Jos. 1:3; Gen. 8:9.

- Uttermost part of man—Deu. 28:35; Job 2:7; Isa. 1:6; 2Sam. 14:25.
- Subjection of enemies—1Kin. 5:3; Mal. 5:3.

Son—Israel—Exo. 4:22-23; Hos. 11:1; Gal. 4:22-31.

- Yahweh's children (Christ, saints)—Rom.8:29; 1John3:1; John1:12-13; Heb. 12:7.
- Spiritual offspring (good or bad)—2The. 2:3; 1Tim. 1:12; Titus 1:4; Philemon 10.

Soothsayer—false religious teachers—Jos. 13:22; 2Pet. 2:13-22; Dan. 2:27; 4:7; 5:7-11; Acts 16:16-19.

Sorcerer—False miracle worker—Acts 8:8-13; 13:6-12; Exo. 7:11,22; Jer. 27:9-10; Dan. 2:2; Mal. 3:5.

Sow—preach the Word—Mark 4:14-20; Mat. 13:3-39; 1Cor. 3:6; Jam. 3:18; 2Tim. 4:2; Isa. 55:10-11.

- Works of man (good or bad)—2Cor. 9:6-10; Psa. 126:5; Pro. 22:8; Hos. 8:7; 10:12; Gal. 6:7-8.
- Death—1Cor. 15:42-44.

Spear—warfare—Psa. 46:9; Isa. 2:4; Joel 3:10; Mic. 4:3.

Spices—holiness and prayer—Exo. 25:6; 30:23-24; 35:8; 37:29.

- Honor—Gen. 43:11; 1Kin. 10:2-10; John 19:40; Luke 23:56; 24:1.

Spirit—Word of God—Eph. 6:17; John 6:63; 2Tim. 3:16.

- God's creative power—Gen. 1:2; Psa. 104:30; Job 26:13; 33:4; Luke 1:35.
- Universal power—Psa. 51:12; Amos 4:13 (margin).
- Life—Gen. 7:22; Num. 27:16; Acts 7:59.
- The mind, or state of mind—Num. 14:24; Rom. 8:16; 1Cor. 2:11; 2Cor. 12:18; Col. 2:5; Luke 10:21; Exo. 6:9; Job. 7:11; Acts 17:16; 2Tim. 1:7.
- ALSO:
Disposition (Isa.57:15;Pro.16:19)
Understanding (Isa.11:2; Dan.4:9; 1John 4:16)
Strength (Jud. 15:19; 14:6-9; 1Sam. 30:12)
Gifts of healing...etc. (Acts 2:4; 19:6; 8:17; 1Cor. 12)
Inspired men (Num. 11:25; 2Pet. 1:21; 1Pet. 1:11; John 3:34)
God, Jesus, Angels, False Teachers, Saints (John 4:24; 1Cor. 15:45; Heb. 1:14; 1 John 4:1-13; John 3:6).

Spot—blemish of sin—Heb. 9:14; 1Pet. 1:19; 2Pet. 3:14; 2:13; Eph. 5:27; Jude 12,23.

Springs—refreshing principles of the Truth—John 4:14; Isa. 35:7; 49:10; Jos. 15:19.

Sprinkle—sacrifice, atonement (blood)—1Pet. 1:2; Heb. 9:19; 12:24.

Spue—rejection—Lev. 18:28; 20:22; Rev. 3:16.

Staff—support, to lean upon—Isa. 36:6; Eze. 29:5-7; Mark 6:8; Gen. 32:10-11; Exo. 12:11;

1Sam. 17:40; Psa 23:4; 2Kin 18:21.

Stand—remain firm, steadfast—Eph. 6:11-14; 2Cor. 1:24; 1Cor. 16:13; Gal. 5:1; Phi. 1:27; 4:1; 2Tim. 2:19.

- Arise in authority—Zec. 14:4; Rev. 7:1; Acts 2:4; 7:56.
- Present oneself—Rev. 8:1-2; Rom. 14:10; Dan. 1:5.

Stars—immortal ones (saints, angels, Christ)—Dan. 12:1-3; Job 38:7; 2Pet. 1:19; Mat. 13:32; 1Cor. 15:40-44; Rev. 2:28; 22:16; Num. 24:17.

- Political powers—Mat. 24:29; Isa. 13:9-11; Rev. 12:1-3; Dan. 12:1-3.

Staves—sojourning—Exo. 25:13-28 cf. 1Kin. 8:7-8.

Steps—walk (good or bad)—Psa. 37:23; 119:133; Rom. 4:12; 2Cor. 12:18; 1Pet. 2:21.

Stewards—servants, possessors of the Truth—Tit. 1:7; 1Cor. 4:1-2; 1Pet. 4:10; Luke 16:1-8.

Stiffnecked—refusal to submit to Truth—Acts 7:51; Exo. 32:9; 33:3-5.

Stone—Christ—Dan. 2:34-45; Acts 4:11; Eph. 2:20; 1Pet. 2:4-8; Gen. 49:24.

Stones—saints—1Pet. 2:5; 1Cor. 3:12; Exo. 28:9-21; 39:14.

Storm—trouble—Psa. 55:8; 107:28-29; Isa. 4:6; 25:4; Eze. 38:9.

Strangers—Gentiles joined to Israel—Eph. 2:12-22; Lev. 17:6-13.

- Patriarchs, believers during probation—Heb. 11:13; 1Pet. 1:1; 2:11; Exo. 6:4; 22:21; 23:9.

Streams—judgment—Amos 5:24; Dan. 7:10; Isa. 30:28.

- Nations—Psa. 124:4; 126:4; Isa. 11:15; 27:12; Exo. 7:19; 8:5.
- Life, refreshment—Isa. 35:6; 66:12; Psa. 46:4; 78:16-20; SoS. 4:15.

Streets—public gathering place—Acts 5:15; Zec. 8:5; Mark 6:56; Luke 10:10; 13:26; 14:21; Pro. 1:20.

Strength or Strong—spiritual up-building—Luke 22:32; Rom. 15:1; Eph. 6:10; Phi. 4:13; Rev. 3:2; 1Pet. 5:10; 1Cor. 16:13.

Strip—divest of honor, office—Num. 20:26-28; Job 19:9; 1Sam. 31:8; Isa. 32:11; Eze. 16:39.

Stripes—punishment—1Pet. 2:24; Isa. 53:5; Acts 16:23,33; 2Cor. 6:5; 11:23-24.

Stumble—spiritual falter—1Pet. 2:8; Rom. 9:32; 11:11; 1Sam. 2:4.

Stubble—the wicked—Job. 21:17-18; Psa. 83:9-13; Isa. 5:20-24; 1Cor. 3:12; Mal. 4:1.

Stump—root of Apostasy—1Sam. 5:4; Dan. 4:15-26.

Summer—time of judgment, harvest—Mat. 24:32; Dan. 2:35; Mic. 7:1; Jer. 8:20.

Sun—Christ—Mal 4:2; 2Pet. 1:19; Mat. 13:43; Rev. 2:28; Psa. 89:35-36.

- Political powers—Mat. 24:29; Acts 2:20; Rev. 12:1.

Supper—fellowship—Luke 14:12-24; 22:20; John 13:2; 21:20; 1Cor. 11:20-21; Rev. 19:9.

Surname—denoting character—Mark 3:16-17; Luke 22:8; Acts 12:12; 1:23; 4:36.

Swine—gentiles, unclean—Lev. 11:7; Mat. 7:6; Pro. 11:22; 2Pet. 2:21-22.

Sword—the Word of God—Eph. 6:17; Heb. 4:12; Gen. 3:24; Exo. 17:13; 32:27.

T

Tabernacle—Yahweh's dwelling in, among men (God-Manifestation)—Exo. 25:8-9; Rev. 21:3; Lev. 26:11-12; 2Cor. 6:12-18; 1Cor. 3:16-23; John 1:14.

- Nature of man—2Cor. 5:1-4; 2Pet 1:13-14.

Table—fellowship—1Cor. 10:21; Luke 22:30; Mat. 15:27; John 12:2; 13:28; 2 Sam. 9:7.

Tabret—joy, celebration—Gen. 31:27; 1Sam. 18:6; Job 17:6; Isa. 24:8.

Taches—join in unity—Exo. 26:5,11; Eph. 4:11-16.

Tares—the wicked—Mat. 13:38.

Taste—experience, partake—Psa. 34:8; Mat. 16:28; Heb. 6:4-5; 1Pet. 2:3.

Tears—sorrow, fear—Ecc. 4:1; Luke 7:38; Heb. 5:7; 12:17; Rev. 21:4.

Teeth—character (good or bad)—SoS 4:2; 6:6; Gen. 49:12; Job 16:9; 19:20; Psa. 57:8; Pro. 30:14; Matt. 22:13.

Tenth or Tithe—token of whole dedication—Gen. 28:22; Lev. 5:11; 6:20; 27:30; Num. 5:15; 18:21,24; 28:5.

Thanksgiving—sacrifice in appreciation—Lev. 7:12-15; 22:29; Psa. 107:22; 116:17; Amos 4:5.

Thigh—posterity, offspring—Gen. 24:2-9; 47:29; Num. 5:21-27.

- Strength—Jud. 3:16-21; SoS. 3:8; Rev. 19:16.

Thief—unexpected return of the Lord—Luke 12:39; 1The. 5:1-4; 2Pet. 3:10; Rev. 3:3; 16:15.

- Religious impostor—John 10:1-10; 1Pet. 4:15; Mat. 6:19; 21:13; Isa. 1:21-23.

Thirst—desire for righteousness—Mat. 5:6; John 4:13-15; 6:35; 7:37; Psa. 42:2; Isa. 49:10; 55:1.

Thistles—curse, unfruitfulness—Gen. 3:18; Mat. 7:16; Job 31:40.

Thorns—curse, unfruitfulness—Gen. 3:18; Mat. 7:16; Jer. 12:13; John 19:5; Mat. 13:22.

- Gentiles—Num. 33:55; Jos. 23:13; Jud. 2:3; SoS. 2:2.

Threshingfloor—judgment—Dan. 2:35; Mic. 4:11-13; Joel 3:12-14; Jer. 51:33; 2Sam. 24:16-24; Ruth 3:2.

Threshold—place of judgment—1Kin. 9:14:17; Jud. 19:27; 1Sam. 5:4-5; Eze. 9:3-4; Zep. 1:9.

Throne—power, rule—Col. 1:16; Luke 22:30; Rev. 3:21; Psa. 45:6; 2Sam. 7:13-16.

Thrown—(down) abolish wickedness—Jud. 2:2; 6:25-32; Rev. 18:21; 2Kin. 9:33.

Thunder—political upheaval—Rev. 6:1; 10:3; 14:1-2; 16:18.

- Divine vengeance—1Sam. 2:10; 7:10; 12:17-18; Exo. 9:28-34.

Timbrels—rejoice, praise—Exo. 15:20; Jud. 11:34; Psa. 81:2; 149:3; 150:4.

Times—period of world events—Dan. 2:21; Luke 21:24; Acts 1:7; 3:19-21; 1The. 5:1; Heb. 1:1; 1Tim. 4:1; 1Pet. 1:20.

Tongue—speech, language—Job 6:24; 13:19; Est. 7:4; Psa. 64:3; 15:3; 1Pet. 3:10; 1John 3:18.

Touch—identify or associate with—Lev. 5:2-3; 6:27; Num. 4:15; Deu. 14:8; Hag. 2:12-13; 2Cor. 6:17; Mat. 9:20-21; Heb. 4:15.

Tower—salvation, deliverance (Yahweh as protector)—Psa. 18:2; 61:3; 144:2; Pro. 18:10; 2Sam. 22:3,51.

- Watch-post for enemy—2Kin. 9:17; 17:9; 18:8; 2Chr. 20:24; Hab. 2:1.

Travail—trouble, sorrow—1The. 5:1-3; Gal. 4:27; John 16:21; Isa. 13:18; 21:3; Rom. 8:22; Jer. 13:21; 50:43.

Treasure—the Truth—Col. 2:3; Heb. 11:26; Mat. 6:19-20; Pro. 2:4; 2Cor. 4:7; Mat. 13:44.

Tree—life—Pro. 3:18; 11:30; 13:12; Gen. 2:9; Rev. 22:14.

- People—Psa. 1:3; 37:35; 92:12; Eze. 31:1-3; Mark 8:24; 1Pet. 2:24
- Nations—Luke 21:29; Isa. 24:12-13; Dan. 4:10-26.
- Idolatry—Jer. 10:1-5; Eze. 6:13; 2Kin. 16:4; 17:10.

Trodden—subjection—Deu. 1:36; Jos. 14:9; Luke 21:24; Isa. 18:2-7; 25:10; 28:3.

Trumpet—resurrection—1Cor. 15:52; 1The. 4:16; Mat. 24:31.

- Warfare—Jud. 7:8-22; Joel 2:1-15; 1Cor. 14:8; Eze. 33:3-6.
- Worship—Num. 10:2-10; Lev. 23:24; Num. 29:1; Psa. 150:3.
- Ascension of new king—1Kin. 1:34-39; 2Chr. 23:10-15; 2Kin. 9:13.
- Release from bondage—Lev. 25:9.
- A new moon—Psa. 81:3.

Two-edged—judgment—Psa. 149:6; Heb. 4:12; Rev. 1:16.

U

Unclean—Gentiles—Lev. 20:23-26; 11:1-47; Acts 10:9-35.

- Effects of sin—2Pet. 2:10; 1The. 4:7; Gal. 5:19; Rom. 1:24; 6:19; Lev. 5:3; Num. 6:7.

Uncover—expose sin, shame—Isa. 47:2-3; Jer. 49:10; Hab. 2:16.

Undeiled—clean from sin—Psa. 119:1; SoS. 5:2; 6:9; Heb. 7:26; Jam. 1:27.

Unicorn—power, strength (bull)—Deu. 33:17; Num. 23:22; 24:8.

Unleavened—truth, sincerity—1Cor. 5:7-8 (see: Leaven).

Usury—oppression of brethren—Exo. 22:25; Lev. 25:36-37; Neh. 5:7-10.

V

Vail—the law—2Cor. 3:13-16.

Vanity—ways of the flesh—Ecc. 1:1-2; 2:1-26; Isa. 41:29; Eph. 4:17; 2Pet. 2:18.

Veil—the flesh of Christ—Heb. 10:20; 6:19; 9:3,24; Eph. 4:13-15; Mat. 27:51.

Vessel—saints, people—2Cor. 4:7; Acts 9:15; Rom. 9:20-23; 1The. 4:1-5; 2Tim. 2:19-21; 1Pet. 3:7; Heb. 2:1-2; Mat. 25:1-13; Luke 8:16.

Vials—the will of God—1Sam. 10:1; Rev. 16:1-17; 17:1; 21:9.

Vine or Vineyard—Israel—Hos. 10:1; Isa. 5:7; Mat. 21:33; Psa. 80:8-15.

- Christ—John 15:1-5; Luke 22:18.
- Blood of Christ—Mat. 26:26-29.

Vinegar—harsh, bitterness (Christ's sacrifice)—Pro. 10:26; 25:20; John 19:29-30; Ruth 2:14.

Virgin—saints, believers—2Cor. 11:2; Mat. 25:1-11; SoS. 6:8; Rev. 14:4.

Voice—authority—Gen. 22:18; 26:5; 27:8; Exo. 5:2; 19:5; 23:21-22; Deu. 13:4; John 10:3-27; Heb. 3:7.

Vomit—ways of gentile world—Jon. 2:10; Lev. 18:25; 2Pet. 2:21-22; Jer. 48:26.

Vow—dedicated, committed service to Yahweh—Ecc. 5:4; Psa. 50:14; Gen. 28:20-21; Num. 6:2-21; Jud. 11:30.

W

Wages—reward for labor (good or bad)—Gen. 31:41; Rom. 6:23; 2Pet. 2:15; John 4:36.

Walk—behavior, lifestyle—Gal. 5:16-25; Eph. 2:10; 4:1,17; 5:2-15; Col. 1:10; 2:6; 1The. 2:12; 4:12.

Walls—strength of a city—Num. 13:28; Psa. 51:18; 122:7; Neh. 1:3; 4:7; Jer. 5:10; 52:14; Heb. 11:30.

Wander—spiritually lost—Num. 14:33; 32:33; Gen. 21:14; Amos 8:12; Eze. 34:6.

War—spiritual battle with flesh—1Tim. 1:18; 2Tim. 2:4; Rom. 7:23; 2Cor. 10:3-4; 1Pet. 2:11.

Wash—cleansing by the Truth—1Cor. 6:11; Eph. 5:26; Tit. 3:5; Exo. 30:18; Heb. 10:22; Rev. 1:5.

Watch—to be spiritually vigilant—Rev. 3:2; 16:15; Mark 13:33-37; 1Cor. 16:13; 1The. 5:6; 2Tim. 4:5; 1Pet. 4:7.

Watchers—the angels—Dan. 4:13-23.

Water—the Truth, Word of God—Eph. 5:26; Tit. 3:5; John 4:7-15; Zec. 14:8.

- People, nations—Isa. 17:12; Jer. 46:7-8; 47:1-2; 51:55; Rev. 17:15; Psa 93:3-4; 124:1-5.
- The Grave—Psa. 18:16-17; Jon. 2:1-6; Rom. 6:1-8; Psa. 144:7; 1Pet. 3:20-21.
- Wrath of God—Hos. 5:10; Psa. 106:11; 2Pet. 3:6.

Waves—(see: Sea, Water)

Way—the Truth, life—Gen. 3:24; Acts 9:2; 19:9; 19:23; 22:4; 24:22; Rom. 3:12; Mat. 3:3; 7:14.

Weak—spiritually inferior—1Pet. 3:7; 1The. 5:14; Rom. 8:3; 15:1; Isa. 35:3.

Weaned—mature in spiritual things—(see: milk) Isa. 28:9; Gen. 21:8; 1Sam. 1:22-24.

Weaver—fast fading life span—Isa. 38:12; Job 7:6; 1Sam. 17:7; 2Sam. 21:19.

Week—seven prophetic years—Gen. 29:27-30; Dan. 9:24-27; Eze. 4:4-6; Num. 14:34.

Weights—measure of judgment—Pro. 11:1; 16:11; 20:10,23; Mic. 6:11; Lev. 19:36.

Well—salvation, life—Pro. 16:22; 18:4; Isa. 12:3; Exo. 15:27; John 4:6-17; Gen. 26:15-18; SoS. 4:15.

Wheat—the faithful—Mat. 3:12; 13:24-43; Exo. 34:22; Jam 1:18; Rev. 14:4; Lev. 23:16-17; John 12:24-25.

- Seed of God's Word—Psa. 81:16; Acts 27:38; SoS. 7:2; Jer. 23:28.

Wheels—movement, speed—Eze. 1:15-21; 10:1-19; Dan. 7:9; 1Kin. 7:30-33; Exo. 14:25.

Whirlwind—judgment, vengeance—Isa. 17:13-14; 66:15-16; Jer. 23:19; Dan. 11:40; Amos. 1:14; Pro. 1:27.

- Scatter, disperse—Isa. 41:16; Hab. 3:14; Zec. 7:14.

Whisper—evil speaking—Pro. 16:28; Psa. 41:7; Rom. 1:29; 2Cor. 12:20.

Whore—spiritual wickedness—Eze. 16:20-36; 23:1-43; Jer. 3:2; Exo. 34:15-16; Jud. 2:17 (Great Whore: Roman Apostasy: Rev. 17:1-16; 19:2).

Widow—Jews under the law—Rom. 7:1-4; Acts 9:39-41; Deu. 24:20-21; Psa. 68:5; 146:9; Jam. 1:27; Exo. 22:22; Luke 4:25; 20:47.

Wife—the ecclesia, people of God—Eph. 5:22-32; 1Cor. 11:1-3; Jer. 3; Isa. 54:5-6; SoS. 4:8; 2Cor. 11:1-3.

Wilderness—sojourn of God's people to Land of Inheritance—Deu. 8:2,15-16; 29:5; Jer. 2:6-7.

- place of trial—2Sam 15:23; Luke 4:1; Deu 8:2; 1Sam 23:14-16

Wind—teaching (good or bad)—Eph. 4:14; Psa. 148:8; 147:18; Mark 4:37-41; John 6:15-21; Acts 27:7-40; Jam. 1:5-6; Acts 2:2; Jer. 5:13; Mat. 7:25.

- Divine judgment, power—Psa. 78:26; Exo. 10:13; Num. 11:31; Dan. 2:35; Jer. 18:17.

Window—escape—Jos. 2:15; 1Sam. 19:12; 2Cor. 11:33.

- Truth, light—1Kin. 6:4; Gen. 6:16; 8:6; 2Kin. 9:30-33; Eze. 40:16-36; Dan. 6:10.
- Looking post for the wicked—2Sam. 6:16; 2Kin. 9:30; 1Chr. 15:29; Pro. 7:5-27.

Wine—bloodshed, sacrifice—Mat. 26:27-28; Psa. 16:4; Num. 5:5-10; Phi. 2:17; 2Tim. 4:6.

- Token of covenant—Gen. 14:18; Mat. 26:27-28.
- Distorted judgment, intoxication—Isa. 28:7; Hos. 4:11; Gen. 9:21-24; Pro. 20:1; 31:4-5; Acts 2:13; Eph. 5:18; 1Tim. 3:3-8.
- Doctrine, teaching—Mat. 9:17; John 2:3-10; Rev. 17:2.
- Joy, happiness—Ecc. 9:7; 10:19; Zec. 10:7.

Winepress—judgment—Jud. 7:25; Rev. 14:19-20; 19:15; Lam. 1:15.

Wings—trust, protection—Exo. 19:4; Ruth 2:12; Psa. 17:8; 36:7; 61:4; Mal. 4:2; Mat. 23:37.

- Movement—Jer. 48:9; Dan. 7:4-6; Eze. 1:6-25.

Winter—rest, death, probation—SoS. 2:11; 2Tim. 4:21; Acts 27:12; Tit. 3:12.

Witchcraft—sin, rebellion—1Sam. 15:23; 2Kin. 9:22; Gal. 5:20.

Without—those in the world—1Tim. 3:7; Col. 4:5; 1The. 4:12; 2Cor. 7:5; Mark 4:11.

Wolf—religious imposter, destroyer of God's flock—Acts 20:29; Mat. 7:15; John 10:12; Zep. 3:3; Eze. 22:27.

Woman—religious system—Rev. 2:20; 12:1-17; 17:3-18; Pro. 6:24-26; 7:5-10; 1Tim. 2:11-14; Isa. 54:5-6.

Womb—seed-bed of life—Psa. 127:3; Jer. 1:5; Luke 1:15-44; Rom. 4:15; Gal. 1:15.

Wood—people, human nature—(see: tree).

Wool—clean, purity (Christ)—Isa. 1:18; Jud. 6:37; Dan. 7:9; Rev. 1:14; Heb. 9:19.

World—arena of fleshly works—1John 2:15-17; 2Pet. 1:4; Jam. 1:27; 4:4; John 3:19; 17:5-16; Eph. 2:2,12.

Worms—corruption—Exo. 16:20; Job. 7:5; 19:26; Acts 12:23.

Write—place on record, remember—Exo. 17:14; 34:1; Deu. 6:7-9; Rev. 1:11; 22:18-19.

Y

Yesterday—shortness of life, mortality—Job 8:9; Psa. 90:4.

Yoke—burden, servitude of flesh—Gen. 27:40; Lev. 26:12-13; Deu. 28:48; 1Kin. 12:4-14; Isa. 10:27; 58:6; Num. 19:2.

- Join together in common walk—Mat. 11:29-30; 2Cor. 6:14; Phi. 4:3.

Young—strength of life—Pro. 20:29; Exo. 33:11; Mark 16:5; Gen. 22:3.

- Spiritually inexperienced—Tit. 2:4-6; 1Pet. 5:5; Pro. 1:4; 7:7.

Proper Names

Although we have not listed proper names in our Dictionary, they are quite important in our study of the Word. The names of people and places in the Bible add great significance to unlocking the mysteries of the Gospel. For example, in the book of Ruth, Naomi wished for her name to be changed because she desired to be known by something that would express her life. She said: "Call me not Naomi (*pleasant*), call me Mara (*bitter*); for the Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me" – Ruth 1:20.

The example recorded in the Book of Ruth establishes the value of proper names in Scripture; for they are indicative of character, and oftentimes tell the circumstances of the specific events surrounding the story. Other examples explain themselves:

"And Jacob journeyed to Succoth, and built him an house, and made booths for his cattle: therefore the name of the place is called Succoth (booths)" – Gen 33:17.

"And she conceived and bare a son: and she said, Now will I praise Yahweh; therefore she called his name Judah (praise) and left bearing" – Gen 29:35.

"And she shall bring forth a son: and thou shalt call his name Jesus (savior): for he shall save his people from their sins" – Matt 1:21

"Let not my lord, I pray thee, regard this man of Belial, even Nabal; for as his name is, so is he: Nabal is his name, and folly is with him" – 1 Sam 25:25.

As with the case of Naomi, when names are changed in the Bible it is very significant: such as Abraham, Sarah, and Jacob (Gen 35:10-12). Though we are not given explanation for every name in the Bible, the pattern established early in Genesis teaches us that we need to be very attentive to names when studying the Word.

It should also be noted that some places employ two different names (Gen 28:19), as well as people. Joshua for example, is known elsewhere as Oshea (Num 13:8), while Samuel's son, Joel (1 Sam 8:2), is called Vashni in the Book of Chronicles (1 Chron 6:28-33). King Uzziah is also called Azariah (2 Chron 26:1, cf 2 Kin 14:21-15:1). The setting of each proper name will teach us the "when" and the "why" of the particular place or person (examples Exo 15:23; Num 11:34; Judg 15:7; 1 Sam 23:28; Hos 1:6; 2 Sam 12:24-25; Gen 30:6-24).

Furthermore, there are certain patterns concerning proper names in the Bible that any student of the Word can follow. This does not require one to be a Hebrew or Greek scholar. Even apart from a Bible concordance or dictionary, we notice a pattern of certain names, which are constructed from a common root word.

For example, many compound words and names in Scripture contain the use of 'EL'. This word, as many of us know, means God. Accordingly, we find such names as:

Ezekiel – God will strengthen Daniel – God will judge

Israel – Prince with God Bethel – House of God

Elijah, Joel, Emmanuel, Michael, Samuel...etc.

The same can be said for 'IAH' or 'JAH'. This word, of course, is the root of *Yah* or *Yahweh*. Thus we find:

Jeremiah – Yahweh will exalt

Nehemiah – Consolation of Yahweh

Zechariah – Yahweh has remembered

Hallelujah – Praise be to Yahweh

Elijah, Isaiah, Obadiah...etc.

This principle applies for the word 'AB' which means *father*. Abraham (father of a multitude: Gen 17:5); Abba (father, father: Mar 14:36; Gal 4:6; Rom 8:15); Abijah (Yahweh is my father: 2 Chron 13:1-22); Abigail (father of joy: 1 Sam 25:3-42); Abimelech, Abishai...etc.

The word 'BETH' means *house*. Thus, we see this form in many compound words, such as: Bethel, Bethlehem, Bethpeor, Bethphage, Bethsaida.

The word 'BEN' means *son*, and also forms part of many compound words or names. Examples are: Benjamin (Gen 35:18); Benammi (Gen 19:38); Benomi (Gen 35:18); Benhanan (1 Chron 4:20); and Benhail (2 Chron 17:7).

A final example is the word 'SALEM', which means *peace*. This root word is found in many names in Scripture: Absalom (2 Sam 13:1); Solomon (1 Kin 1:43); Jerusalem (Judg 4:7); and Solome (Matt 15:40).

In conclusion, the name of certain people or places often gives us great insight to develop our thinking in historical allegories. When the context of the chapter does not provide a direct definition of the name, simple use of a Bible concordance or dictionary will help.

Bible Dictionary of Similitudes

Published Sept. 29, 2006

Reprinted by kind permission Jan. 2019