# Language: English

## Book: Matthew

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### Matthew 1:1

**In the genealogy of Jesus Christ, which two ancestors are listed first, indicating their importance?**
The two ancestors listed first are David and Abraham.

#### Matthew 1:16

**At the end of the genealogy, who is the wife that is named, and why is she listed?**
Mary, the wife of Joseph is listed, because by her Jesus was born.

#### Matthew 1:18

**What happened to Mary before she had come together with Joseph?**
Mary became pregnant by the Holy Spirit before she had come together with Joseph.

#### Matthew 1:19

**What kind of man was Joseph?**
Joseph was a righteous man.

**What did Joseph decide to do when he learned Mary was pregnant?**
Joseph decided to end the engagement with Mary secretly.

#### Matthew 1:20

**What happened to Joseph that made him decide to remain engaged to Mary?**
An angel told Joseph in a dream to take Mary as his wife because the baby was conceived by the Holy Spirit.

#### Matthew 1:21

**Why was Joseph told to give the baby the name Jesus?**
Joseph was told to name the baby Jesus because he will save his people from their sins.

#### Matthew 1:23

**What did the Old Testament prophecy say which was fulfilled in these events?**
The Old Testament prophecy said that a virgin would give birth to a son, and that they would call his name Emmanuel, which means "God with us".

#### Matthew 1:25

**What was Joseph careful not to do until Mary gave birth to Jesus?**
Joseph was careful not to sleep with Mary until she gave birth to Jesus.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 2:1

**Where was Jesus born?**
Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea.

### Matthew 2:2

**What title did the learned men from the east give to Jesus?**
The learned men from the east gave Jesus the title "King of the Jews".

**How did the learned men know the King of the Jews had been born?**
The learned men had seen the star of the King of the Jews in the east.

### Matthew 2:3

**How did King Herod respond to the news from the learned men?**
When King Herod heard the news from the learned men, he was troubled.

### Matthew 2:5

**How did the chief priests and scribes know where the Christ would be born?**
They knew the prophecy that said the Christ would be born in Bethlehem.

### Matthew 2:6

**How did the chief priests and scribes know where the Christ would be born?**
They knew the prophecy that said the Christ would be born in Bethlehem.

### Matthew 2:9

**How did the learned men find exactly where Jesus was?**
The star in the east went before them until it stood over where Jesus was.

### Matthew 2:11

**How old was Jesus when the learned men came to see him?**
Jesus was a young child when the learned men came to see him.

**What gifts did the learned men give to Jesus?**
The learned men gave to Jesus gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh.

### Matthew 2:12

**By what way did the learned men return home, and why did they go this way?**
The learned men returned home another way because God warned them in a dream not to return to Herod.

### Matthew 2:13

**What instructions did Joseph receive in a dream?**
Joseph was instructed in a dream to take Jesus and Mary and flee to Egypt, because Herod was going to try to kill Jesus.

### Matthew 2:15

**What prophecy was fulfilled by Jesus' later return from Egypt?**
The prophecy, "Out of Egypt I have called my son" was fulfilled when Jesus later returned from Egypt.

### Matthew 2:16

**What did Herod do when the learned men did not return to him?**
Herod killed all the male children in the region of Bethlehem who were two years old or younger.

### Matthew 2:19

**What instructions did Joseph receive in a dream after Herod died?**
Joseph was instructed in a dream to return to the land of Israel.

### Matthew 2:20

**What instructions did Joseph receive in a dream after Herod died?**
Joseph was instructed in a dream to return to the land of Israel.

### Matthew 2:22

**Where did Joseph settle to live with Mary and Jesus?**
Joseph settled to live with Mary and Jesus in Nazareth of Galilee.

### Matthew 2:23

**Where did Joseph settle to live with Mary and Jesus?**
Joseph settled to live with Mary and Jesus in Nazareth of Galilee.


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**What prophecy was fulfilled when Joseph moved to their new location?**

The prophecy that the Christ would be called a Nazarene was fulfilled.



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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 3:2

**What was the message that John the Baptist preached in the wilderness?**
John preached, "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is near".

### Matthew 3:3

**What did the prophecy from Isaiah say that John the Baptist would come to do?**
The prophecy said that John the Baptist would make ready the way of the Lord.

### Matthew 3:6

**What did the people do as they were baptized by John?**
As they were baptized, the people confessed their sins.

### Matthew 3:8

**What did John the Baptist tell the Pharisees and Sadducees to do?**
John the Baptist told the Pharisees and Sadducees to bear fruit worthy of repentance.

### Matthew 3:9

**What did John the Baptist warn the Pharisees and Sadducees not to think among themselves?**
John warned the Pharisees and Sadducees not to think among themselves that they had Abraham as their father.

### Matthew 3:10

**According to John, what happens to every tree that does not produce good fruit?**
John says that every tree that does not bear good fruit is chopped down and thrown into the fire.

### Matthew 3:11

**How would the one who was coming after John baptize?**
The one who was coming after John would baptize with the Holy Spirit and fire.

### Matthew 3:15

**What did Jesus say to John that convinced John to baptize Jesus?**
Jesus said that it was right for John to baptize Jesus in order to fulfill all righteousness.

### Matthew 3:16

**What did Jesus see when he came up from the water?**
When he came up from the water, Jesus saw the Spirit of God descending as a dove and appearing on him.

### Matthew 3:17

**What did the voice from heaven say after Jesus was baptized?**
The voice from heaven said, "This is my beloved Son, with whom I am well pleased".


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# Chapter 4

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 4:1

**Who led Jesus into the wilderness to be tempted by the devil?**
The Holy Spirit led Jesus into the wilderness to be tempted by the devil.

### Matthew 4:2

**How long did Jesus fast in the wilderness?**
Jesus fasted forty days and forty nights in the wilderness.

### Matthew 4:3

**What was the first temptation that the devil presented to Jesus?**
The devil tempted Jesus to turn a stone into bread.

### Matthew 4:4

**What was Jesus' answer to the first temptation?**
Jesus said that man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that comes out of the mouth of God.

### Matthew 4:5

**What was the second temptation that the devil presented to Jesus?**
The devil tempted Jesus to throw himself down from the temple.

### Matthew 4:6

**What was the second temptation that the devil presented to Jesus?**
The devil tempted Jesus to throw himself down from the temple.

### Matthew 4:7

**What was Jesus' answer to the second temptation?**
Jesus said that you must not test the Lord your God.

### Matthew 4:8

**What was the third temptation that the devil presented to Jesus?**
The devil tempted Jesus to worship him in return for all the kingdoms of the world.

### Matthew 4:9

**What was the third temptation that the devil presented to Jesus?**
The devil tempted Jesus to worship him in return for all the kingdoms of the world.

### Matthew 4:10

**What was Jesus' answer to the third temptation?**
Jesus said that you must worship the Lord your God and must serve him only.

### Matthew 4:15

**What was fulfilled by Jesus' move to Capernaum in Galilee?**
The prophecy of Isaiah was fulfilled which said that the people in Galilee would see a great light.

### Matthew 4:16

**What was fulfilled by Jesus' move to Capernaum in Galilee?**
The prophecy of Isaiah was fulfilled which said that the people in Galilee would see a great light.

### Matthew 4:17

**What message did Jesus then begin to preach?**
Jesus preached, "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven has drawn near".

### Matthew 4:18

**How did Peter and Andrew make their living?**
Peter and Andrew were fisherman.

### Matthew 4:19

**What did Jesus say he would make Peter and Andrew?**
Jesus said that he would make Peter and Andrew fishers of men.

### Matthew 4:21

**How did James and John make their living?**
James and John were fisherman.

### Matthew 4:23

**At this time, where did Jesus go to teach?**
Jesus taught in the synagogues of Galilee.


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### Matthew 4:24

**What kind of people were brought to Jesus, and what did Jesus do with them?**
All those who were sick and demon possessed were brought to Jesus, and Jesus healed them.

### Matthew 4:25

**How many people were following Jesus at this time?**
Great multitudes were following Jesus at this time.


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# Chapter 5

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 5:3

**Why are the poor in spirit blessed?**
The poor in spirit are blessed because theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

### Matthew 5:4

**Why are those who mourn blessed?**
Those who mourn are blessed because they will be comforted.

### Matthew 5:5

**Why are the meek blessed?**
The meek are blessed because they will inherit the earth.

### Matthew 5:6

**Why are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness blessed?**
Those who hunger and thirst for righteousness are blessed because they will be filled.

### Matthew 5:11

**Why are those who are insulted and persecuted for Jesus' sake blessed?**
Those who are insulted and persecuted for Jesus' sake are blessed because great is their reward in heaven.

### Matthew 5:12

**Why are those who are insulted and persecuted for Jesus' sake blessed?**
Those who are insulted and persecuted for Jesus' sake are blessed because great is their reward in heaven.

### Matthew 5:15

**How do believers let their light shine before people?**
Believers let their light shine before people by doing good deeds.

### Matthew 5:16

**How do believers let their light shine before people?**
Believers let their light shine before people by doing good deeds.

### Matthew 5:17

**What did Jesus come to do with the law and the prophets of the Old Testament?**
Jesus came to fulfill the law and the prophets of the Old Testament.

### Matthew 5:19

**Who will be called great in the kingdom of heaven?**
Those who keep God's commandments and who teach them to others will be called great in the kingdom of heaven.

### Matthew 5:21

**Jesus taught that not only those who murder are in danger of the judgment, but also those who do what?**
Jesus taught that not only those who murder, but also those who are angry with their brother are in danger of the judgment.

### Matthew 5:22

**Jesus taught that not only those who murder are in danger of the judgment, but also those who do what?**
Jesus taught that not only those who murder, but also those who are angry with their brother are in danger of the judgment.

### Matthew 5:23

**What did Jesus teach we should do if our brother has anything against us?**
Jesus taught that we should go and be reconciled to our brother if he has anything against us.

### Matthew 5:24

**What did Jesus teach we should do if our brother has anything against us?**
Jesus taught that we should go and be reconciled to our brother if he has anything against us.

### Matthew 5:25

**What did Jesus teach we should do with our accuser before reaching court?**
Jesus taught that we should try to come to an agreement with our accuser before reaching court.

### Matthew 5:27

**Jesus taught that it was not only wrong to commit adultery, but also to do what?**
Jesus taught that it was not only wrong to commit adultery, but also to lust after a woman.


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### Matthew 5:28

**Jesus taught that it was not only wrong to commit adultery, but also to do what?**
Jesus taught that it was not only wrong to commit adultery, but also to lust after a woman.

### Matthew 5:29

**What did Jesus say we must do with anything that causes us to sin?**
Jesus said that we must get rid of anything that causes us to sin.

### Matthew 5:30

**What did Jesus say we must do with anything that causes us to sin?**
Jesus said that we must get rid of anything that causes us to sin.

### Matthew 5:32

**For what cause did Jesus allow divorce?**
For the cause of fornication did Jesus allow divorce.

**What does a husband cause his wife to become if he divorces her wrongly and she remarries?**
A husband causes his wife to become an adulteress if he divorces her wrongly and she remarries.

### Matthew 5:37

**Instead of swearing oaths to various earthly things, what does Jesus say our speech should be like?**
Jesus says that instead of swearing oaths by all these things we should let our speech be, "Yes, yes," or "No, no".

### Matthew 5:38

**What did Jesus teach we should do with one who is evil toward us?**
Jesus taught that we should not resist one who is evil toward us.

### Matthew 5:39

**What did Jesus teach we should do with one who is evil toward us?**
Jesus taught that we should not resist one who is evil toward us.

### Matthew 5:43

**What did Jesus teach we should do with our enemies and with those who persecute us?**
Jesus taught that we should love and pray for our enemies and for those who persecute us.

### Matthew 5:44

**What did Jesus teach we should do with our enemies and with those who persecute us?**
Jesus taught that we should love and pray for our enemies and for those who persecute us.

### Matthew 5:46

**Why did Jesus say that we must not only love those who love us, but also love our enemies?**
Jesus said that if we only love those who love us, we do not receive a reward because we are only doing what the Gentiles already do.

### Matthew 5:47

**Why did Jesus say that we must not only love those who love us, but also love our enemies?**
Jesus said that if we only love those who love us, we do not receive a reward because we are only doing what the Gentiles already do.


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# Chapter 6

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 6:2

**What is the reward of those who do their acts of righteousness to be seen by people?**
Those who do their acts of righteousness to be seen by people receive the praise of people as their reward.

### Matthew 6:3

**How should we do our acts of righteousness in order to be rewarded by the Father?**
We should do our acts of righteousness in private.

### Matthew 6:4

**How should we do our acts of righteousness in order to be rewarded by the Father?**
We should do our acts of righteousness in private.

### Matthew 6:5

**What reward do those receive who are hypocrites praying to be seen by people?**
Those who are hypocrites praying to be seen by people receive their reward from people.

### Matthew 6:6

**Those who pray in private receive a reward from whom?**
Those who pray in private receive a reward from the Father.

### Matthew 6:7

**Why does Jesus say we should not pray with useless repetitions?**
Jesus says we should not pray with useless repetitions because the Father knows what we need before we ask him.

### Matthew 6:10

**Where should we ask the Father that his will be done?**
We should ask the Father that his will be done on earth, as it is already done in heaven.

### Matthew 6:15

**If we do not forgive others of their debts to us, what will the Father do?**
If we do not forgive others of their debts to us, the Father will not forgive our debts.

### Matthew 6:16

**How should we fast so that we receive a reward from the Father?**
We should fast without appearing to people as fasting, and then the Father will reward us.

### Matthew 6:17

**How should we fast so that we receive a reward from the Father?**
We should fast without appearing to people as fasting, and then the Father will reward us.

### Matthew 6:18

**How should we fast so that we receive a reward from the Father?**
We should fast without appearing to people as fasting, and then the Father will reward us.

### Matthew 6:19

**Where should we store up treasure, and why?**
We should store up treasure in heaven, because it cannot be destroyed or stolen there.

### Matthew 6:20

**Where should we store up treasure, and why?**
We should store up treasure in heaven, because it cannot be destroyed or stolen there.

### Matthew 6:21

**What will be where our treasure is?**
Our heart will be where our treasure is.

### Matthew 6:24

**Which two masters must we choose between?**
We must choose between God and wealth as our masters.

### Matthew 6:25

**Why should we not worry about food, drink, and clothes?**
We should not worry about food, drink, and clothes because the Father even takes care of the birds, and we are of much more value than they.


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### Matthew 6:26

**Why should we not worry about food, drink, and clothes?**
We should not worry about food, drink, and clothes because the Father even takes care of the birds, and we are of much more value than they.

### Matthew 6:27

**What does Jesus remind us we cannot do by being anxious?**
Jesus reminds us that we cannot add one cubit to our lifespan by being anxious.

### Matthew 6:33

**What must we seek first, and all our earthly needs will then be provided?**
We must seek first the kingdom and the Father's righteousness, and then all our earthly needs will be provided.


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# Chapter 7

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 7:3

**What must we do first before we can clearly see to help our brother?**
We must first judge ourselves and remove the log from our own eye before we can help our brother.

### Matthew 7:4

**What must we do first before we can clearly see to help our brother?**
We must first judge ourselves and remove the log from our own eye before we can help our brother.

### Matthew 7:5

**What must we do first before we can clearly see to help our brother?**
We must first judge ourselves and remove the log from our own eye before we can help our brother.

### Matthew 7:6

**What may happen if you give what is holy to the dogs?**
If you give what is holy to the dogs, they may trample it and then turn and tear you to pieces.

### Matthew 7:8

**What must we do to receive from the Father?**
We must ask, seek, and knock in order to receive from the Father.

### Matthew 7:11

**What does the Father give to those who ask him?**
The Father gives good things to those who ask him.

### Matthew 7:12

**What do the law and the prophets teach us about how to treat others?**
The law and prophets teach us to do to others what we want people to do to us.

### Matthew 7:13

**To what does the broad way lead?**
The broad way leads to destruction.

### Matthew 7:14

**To what does the narrow way lead?**
The narrow way leads to life.

### Matthew 7:15

**How can we recognize false prophets?**
We can recognize false prophets by the fruit of their lives.

### Matthew 7:16

**How can we recognize false prophets?**
We can recognize false prophets by the fruit of their lives.

### Matthew 7:21

**Who will enter into the kingdom of heaven?**
Those who do the will of the Father will enter the kingdom of heaven.

### Matthew 7:22

**What will Jesus say to many who have prophesied, driven out demons, and done miracles in Jesus' name?**
Jesus will say to them, "I never knew you! Get away from me, you evil-doers"!

### Matthew 7:23

**What will Jesus say to many who have prophesied, driven out demons, and done miracles in Jesus' name?**
Jesus will say to them, "I never knew you! Get away from me, you evil-doers"!

### Matthew 7:24

**Who is like the wise man in Jesus' parable of the two houses?**
One who hears Jesus' words and obeys them is like the wise man.

### Matthew 7:26

**Who is like the foolish man in Jesus' parable of the two houses?**
One who hears Jesus' words and does not obey them is like the foolish man.

### Matthew 7:29

**How did Jesus teach the people compared to how the scribes taught?**
Jesus taught the people as one who had authority, not as the scribes taught.


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# Chapter 8

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 8:4

**Why did Jesus say the healed leper should go to the priest and offer the gift Moses commanded?**
Jesus told the healed leper to go to the priest for a testimony to them.

### Matthew 8:7

**What did Jesus say he would do when the centurion told him about his paralyzed servant?**
Jesus said he would go to the centurion's house and heal the servant.

### Matthew 8:8

**Why did the centurion say that Jesus didn't need to come to his house?**
The centurion said that he was not worthy to have Jesus in his house, and that Jesus could just say the word and heal the servant.

### Matthew 8:10

**What compliment did Jesus give the centurion?**
Jesus said that not even in Israel had he found anyone with so much faith as the centurion.

### Matthew 8:11

**Who did Jesus say would come and recline at table in the kingdom of heaven?**
Jesus said that many would come from the east and the west and recline at the table in the kingdom of heaven.

### Matthew 8:12

**Who did Jesus say would be thrown into outer darkness where there is weeping and gnashing of teeth?**
Jesus said that the sons of the kingdom would be thrown into outer darkness.

### Matthew 8:14

**Who did Jesus heal when he entered Peter's house?**
Jesus healed Peter's mother-in-law when he entered Peter's house.

### Matthew 8:15

**Who did Jesus heal when he entered Peter's house?**
Jesus healed Peter's mother-in-law when he entered Peter's house.

### Matthew 8:17

**What prophecy from Isaiah was fulfilled as Jesus healed all who were demon-possessed and sick?**
Isaiah's prophecy, "He himself took our sickness and bore our diseases," was fulfilled.

### Matthew 8:20

**What did Jesus say about the way he lived when the scribe asked to follow him?**
Jesus said that he had no permanent home.

### Matthew 8:21

**When a disciple asked to go bury his father before following Jesus, what did Jesus say?**
Jesus told the disciple to follow him, and to leave the dead to bury their own dead.

### Matthew 8:22

**When a disciple asked to go bury his father before following Jesus, what did Jesus say?**
Jesus told the disciple to follow him, and to leave the dead to bury their own dead.

### Matthew 8:24

**What was Jesus doing in the boat when the great storm arose on the sea?**
Jesus was sleeping when the great storm arose on the sea.

### Matthew 8:26

**When the disciples woke Jesus up because they were afraid of dying, what did Jesus say to them?**
Jesus said to the disciples, "Why are you afraid, you of little faith"?

### Matthew 8:27

**Why were the disciples marveling at Jesus after there was calm?**
The disciples marveled at Jesus because the winds and the sea obeyed him.

### Matthew 8:28

**What kind of men met Jesus when he came to the country of the Gadarenes?**
Jesus met two demon-possessed men who were very violent.


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### Matthew 8:29

**What was the concern of the demons speaking through the men to Jesus?**
The demons were concerned that Jesus had come to torment them before the set time.

### Matthew 8:32

**What happened when Jesus cast out the demons?**
When Jesus cast out the demons, they entered a herd of pigs and the pigs rushed into the sea and perished.

### Matthew 8:34

**What did the people beg Jesus to do when they came out of the city to meet him?**
The people begged Jesus to leave their region.


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# Chapter 9

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 9:3

**Why did some of the scribes think that Jesus was blaspheming God?**
Some of the scribes thought that Jesus was blaspheming God because Jesus told the paralyzed man that his sins were forgiven.

### Matthew 9:4

**Why did some of the scribes think that Jesus was blaspheming God?**
Some of the scribes thought that Jesus was blaspheming God because Jesus told the paralyzed man that his sins were forgiven.

### Matthew 9:5

**Why did some of the scribes think that Jesus was blaspheming God?**
Some of the scribes thought that Jesus was blaspheming God because Jesus told the paralyzed man that his sins were forgiven.

**Why did Jesus say he had told the paralytic that his sins were forgiven, instead of telling him to get up and walk?**
Jesus had told the paralytic that his sins were forgiven to demonstrate that he had authority on earth to forgive sins.

### Matthew 9:6

**Why did Jesus say he had told the paralytic that his sins were forgiven, instead of telling him to get up and walk?**
Jesus had told the paralytic that his sins were forgiven to demonstrate that he had authority on earth to forgive sins.

### Matthew 9:8

**Why did the people praise God when they saw the paralytic man's sins forgiven and his body healed?**
They were overawed and praised God, who had given such authority to men.

### Matthew 9:9

**What was Matthew's occupation before he followed Jesus?**
Matthew was a tax collector before he followed Jesus.

### Matthew 9:10

**With whom did Jesus and his disciples eat?**
Jesus and his disciples ate with tax collectors and sinful people.

### Matthew 9:13

**Who did Jesus say he came to call to repentance?**
Jesus said he came to call sinners to repentance.

### Matthew 9:15

**Why did Jesus say his disciples were not fasting?**
Jesus said his disciples were not fasting because he was still with them.

**When did Jesus say his disciples would fast?**
Jesus said his disciples would fast when he was taken away from them.

### Matthew 9:20

**What did the woman with severe bleeding do, and why?**
The woman with severe bleeding touched the edge of Jesus' garment thinking that if she only touched his garment, she would be made well.

### Matthew 9:21

**What did the woman with severe bleeding do, and why?**
The woman with severe bleeding touched the edge of Jesus' garment thinking that if she only touched his garment, she would be made well.

### Matthew 9:22

**What did Jesus say had made the woman with severe bleeding well?**
Jesus said that the woman with severe bleeding had been made well by her faith.

### Matthew 9:24

**Why did the people laugh at Jesus when he entered the Jewish official's house?**
The people laughed at Jesus because Jesus said that the girl was not dead, but sleeping.

### Matthew 9:26

**What happened after Jesus raised the girl from the dead?**
News about Jesus raising the girl from the dead spread into all that region.

### Matthew 9:27

**What did the two blind men keep shouting at Jesus?**
The two blind men kept shouting, "Have mercy on us, Son of David"!


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### Matthew 9:29

**Jesus healed the two blind men according to what?**
Jesus healed the two blind men according to their faith.

### Matthew 9:34

**After Jesus healed the mute man, what accusation did the Pharisees make against him?**
The Pharisees accused Jesus of driving out demons by the ruler of demons.

### Matthew 9:36

**Why did Jesus have compassion on the crowds?**
Jesus had compassion on the crowds because they were worried and confused, and were like sheep without a shepherd.

### Matthew 9:38

**For what did Jesus tell his disciples to pray urgently?**
Jesus told his disciples to pray urgently that the Lord of the harvest send out laborers into his harvest.


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# Chapter 10

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 10:1

**What authority did Jesus give his twelve disciples?**
Jesus gave his twelve disciples authority to drive out unclean spirits, and to heal all kinds of diseases.

### Matthew 10:4

**What is the name of the disciple who would betray Jesus?**
The name of the disciple who would betray Jesus was Judas Iscariot.

### Matthew 10:6

**Where did Jesus send his disciples at this time?**
Jesus sent his disciples only to the lost sheep of the house of Israel.

### Matthew 10:9

**Were the disciples to carry any money or extra clothes with them?**
No, the disciples were not to carry any money or extra clothes with them.

### Matthew 10:10

**Were the disciples to carry any money or extra clothes with them?**
No, the disciples were not to carry any money or extra clothes with them.

### Matthew 10:11

**Where were the disciples to stay when they went from village to village?**
The disciples were to find someone worthy in the village and stay there until they left.

### Matthew 10:14

**What would be the judgment on the cities that did not receive the disciples or listen to their words?**
The judgment on the cities that did not receive the disciples or listen to their words would be worse than the judgment on Sodom and Gomorrah.

### Matthew 10:15

**What would be the judgment on the cities that did not receive the disciples or listen to their words?**
The judgment on the cities that did not receive the disciples or listen to their words would be worse than the judgment on Sodom and Gomorrah.

### Matthew 10:17

**What did Jesus say people would do to the disciples?**
Jesus said that people would deliver the disciples up to councils, whip them, and bring them before governors and kings.

### Matthew 10:18

**What did Jesus say people would do to the disciples?**
Jesus said that people would deliver the disciples up to councils, whip them, and bring them before governors and kings.

### Matthew 10:20

**Who would speak through the disciples when they were delivered up?**
The Spirit of the Father would speak through the disciples when they were delivered up.

### Matthew 10:22

**Who did Jesus say would be saved in the end?**
Jesus said that those who endure to the end will be saved.

### Matthew 10:24

**How would those who hated Jesus treat Jesus' disciples?**
Those who hated Jesus would also hate his disciples.

### Matthew 10:25

**How would those who hated Jesus treat Jesus' disciples?**
Those who hated Jesus would also hate his disciples.

### Matthew 10:28

**Who did Jesus say we are not to fear?**
We are not to fear those who kill the body but are unable to kill the soul.

**Who did Jesus say we are to fear?**
We are to fear him who is able to destroy both soul and body in hell.

### Matthew 10:32

**What will Jesus do for everyone who confesses him before men?**
Jesus will confess him before the Father in heaven.


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### Matthew 10:33

**What will Jesus do for everyone who denies him before men?**
Jesus will deny him before the Father in heaven.

### Matthew 10:34

**What kind of divisions did Jesus say he came to bring?**
Jesus said that he came to bring divisions even within households.

### Matthew 10:35

**What kind of divisions did Jesus say he came to bring?**
Jesus said that he came to bring divisions even within households.

### Matthew 10:36

**What kind of divisions did Jesus say he came to bring?**
Jesus said that he came to bring divisions even within households.

### Matthew 10:39

**What will someone find who loses his life for Jesus' sake?**
Someone who loses his life for Jesus' sake will find his life.

### Matthew 10:42

**What will someone receive who gives even a cup of cold water to an unimportant disciple?**
Someone who gives even a cup of cold water to an unimportant disciple will receive his reward.


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# Chapter 11

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 11:1

**What did Jesus finish before he departed to teach and preach in the cities?**
Jesus finished instructing his twelve disciples before he departed.

### Matthew 11:3

**What was the message John the Baptist sent to Jesus?**
John the Baptist sent the message, "Are you the Coming One, or is there another person we should be looking for"?

### Matthew 11:5

**What did Jesus say was happening as evidence that he was the Coming One?**
Jesus said the sick were being healed, the dead were being raised, and the needy were being told the good news.

### Matthew 11:6

**What did Jesus promise for those who found no occasion of stumbling in him?**
Jesus promised a blessing for those who found no occasion of stumbling in him.

### Matthew 11:9

**What did Jesus say was the role John the Baptist played in his life?**
Jesus said that John the Baptist was the prophesied messenger who would prepare the way before the Coming One.

### Matthew 11:10

**What did Jesus say was the role John the Baptist played in his life?**
Jesus said that John the Baptist was the prophesied messenger who would prepare the way before the Coming One.

### Matthew 11:14

**Who did Jesus say that John the Baptist was?**
Jesus said that John the Baptist was Elijah.

### Matthew 11:18

**What did that generation say about John the Baptist who came not eating bread or drinking wine?**
That generation said that John the Baptist had a demon.

### Matthew 11:19

**What did that generation say about Jesus who came eating and drinking?**
That generation said that Jesus was a glutton and a drunkard, and a friend of tax collectors and sinners.

### Matthew 11:20

**What did Jesus declare regarding the cities where his great deeds were done, yet they had not repented?**
Jesus rebuked the cities where his great deeds were done, yet they had not repented.

### Matthew 11:25

**Jesus praised the Father for concealing the kingdom of heaven from whom?**
Jesus praised the Father for concealing the kingdom of heaven from the wise and understanding.

**Jesus praised the Father for revealing the kingdom of heaven to whom?**
Jesus praised the Father for revealing the kingdom of heaven to those who were untaught, like little children.

### Matthew 11:27

**Who did Jesus say knows the Father?**
Jesus said that he knows the Father, and anyone to whom he desires to reveal him.

### Matthew 11:28

**To whom did Jesus promise rest?**
Jesus promised rest to all who labor and are heavy burdened.


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# Chapter 12

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 12:2

**What were Jesus' disciples doing that the Pharisees complained about to him?**
The Pharisees complained that Jesus' disciples were plucking heads of grain and eating them, which they believed was unlawful to do on the Sabbath.

### Matthew 12:6

**Who did Jesus say was greater than the temple?**
Jesus said that he was greater than the temple.

### Matthew 12:8

**What authority does the Son of Man, Jesus, have?**
The Son of Man, Jesus, is Lord of the Sabbath.

### Matthew 12:10

**What question did the Pharisees ask Jesus in the synagogue in front of the man with the dried up hand?**
The Pharisees asked Jesus, "Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath"?

### Matthew 12:12

**What did Jesus say it was lawful to do on the Sabbath?**
Jesus said it was lawful to do good on the Sabbath.

### Matthew 12:14

**When the Pharisees saw Jesus heal the man with the dried up hand, what did they do?**
The Pharisees went out and plotted against him and were seeking how they might destroy him.

### Matthew 12:18

**In Isaiah's prophecy about Jesus, who would hear God's judgment and have confidence in Jesus?**
The Gentiles would hear God's judgment and have confidence in Jesus.

### Matthew 12:19

**In Isaiah's prophecy about Jesus, what would Jesus not do?**
Jesus would not strive, cry aloud, break a bruised reed, or quench smoking flax.

### Matthew 12:20

**In Isaiah's prophecy about Jesus, what would Jesus not do?**
Jesus would not strive, cry aloud, break a bruised reed, or quench smoking flax.

### Matthew 12:26

**How did Jesus respond to the accusation that he cast out demons by Beelzebub?**
Jesus said that if Satan drives out Satan, then how will Satan's kingdom stand?

### Matthew 12:28

**What did Jesus say was happening if he was driving out demons by the Spirit of God?**
Jesus said that the kingdom of God had come upon them if he was driving out demons by the Spirit of God.

### Matthew 12:31

**Which sin did Jesus say will not be forgiven?**
Jesus said that blasphemy against the Spirit will not be forgiven.

### Matthew 12:33

**By what is a tree known?**
A tree is known by its fruit.

### Matthew 12:37

**By what did Jesus say the Pharisees would be justified and condemned?**
Jesus said that the Pharisees would be justified and condemned by their words.

### Matthew 12:39

**What sign did Jesus say he would give his generation?**
Jesus said he would give his generation the sign of Jonah, being in the heart of the earth three days and three nights.

### Matthew 12:40

**What sign did Jesus say he would give his generation?**
Jesus said he would give his generation the sign of Jonah, being in the heart of the earth three days and three nights.

### Matthew 12:41

**Who did Jesus say was greater than Jonah?**
Jesus said that he was greater than Jonah.

**Why will the men of Nineveh condemn the people of Jesus' generation?**
The men of Nineveh will condemn Jesus' generation because they listened to God's word through Jonah,


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but Jesus' generation did not even listen to the Son of Man who is greater than Jonah.

### Matthew 12:42

**Who did Jesus say was greater than Solomon?**
Jesus said that he was greater than Solomon.

### Matthew 12:43

**How will Jesus' generation be like a man who has an unclean spirit go away from him?**
Jesus' generation will be like a man who has an unclean spirit go away from him, because the unclean spirit returns with seven other spirits and the final condition of the man becomes worse than the first.

### Matthew 12:44

**How will Jesus' generation be like a man who has an unclean spirit go away from him?**
Jesus' generation will be like a man who has an unclean spirit go away from him, because the unclean spirit returns with seven other spirits and the final condition of the man becomes worse than the first.

### Matthew 12:45

**How will Jesus' generation be like a man who has an unclean spirit go away from him?**
Jesus' generation will be like a man who has an unclean spirit go away from him, because the unclean spirit returns with seven other spirits and the final condition of the man becomes worse than the first.

### Matthew 12:48

**Who did Jesus say are his brother, sister, and mother?**
Jesus said that those who do the will of the Father are his brother, sister, and mother.

### Matthew 12:49

**Who did Jesus say are his brother, sister, and mother?**
Jesus said that those who do the will of the Father are his brother, sister, and mother.

### Matthew 12:50

**Who did Jesus say are his brother, sister, and mother?**
Jesus said that those who do the will of the Father are his brother, sister, and mother.


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# Chapter 13

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 13:4

**In Jesus' parable of the sower, what happened to the seed that fell on the wayside?**
The seed that fell on the wayside was devoured by the birds.

### Matthew 13:5

**In Jesus' parable of the sower, what happened to the seed that fell on rocky ground?**
The seed that fell on rocky ground immediately sprang up, but was scorched by the sun and withered away.

### Matthew 13:6

**In Jesus' parable of the sower, what happened to the seed that fell on rocky ground?**
The seed that fell on rocky ground immediately sprang up, but was scorched by the sun and withered away.

### Matthew 13:7

**In Jesus' parable of the sower, what happened to the seed that fell among the thorn plants?**
The seed that fell among the thorn plants was choked by the thorn plants.

### Matthew 13:8

**In Jesus' parable of the sower, what happened to the seed that fell on good soil?**
The seed that fell on good soil produced grain, some one hundred times as much, some sixty, and some thirty.

### Matthew 13:14

**Isaiah's prophecy said that the people would hear and see, but not what?**
Isaiah's prophecy said that the people would hear, but would not understand; they would see, but in no way perceive.

### Matthew 13:15

**What was wrong with the people who heard Jesus but did not understand?**
The people who heard Jesus but did not understand had dull hearts, were heavy of hearing, and had closed their eyes.

### Matthew 13:19

**In the parable of the sower, what kind of person is the seed sown on the wayside?**
The seed sown on the wayside is the person who hears the word of the kingdom but does not understand it, then the evil one comes and snatches away what has been sown in his heart.

### Matthew 13:20

**In the parable of the sower, what kind of person is the seed sown on the rocky ground?**
The seed sown on the rocky ground is the person who hears the word and receives it with joy immediately, but stumbles immediately when persecution arises.

### Matthew 13:21

**In the parable of the sower, what kind of person is the seed sown on the rocky ground?**
The seed sown on the rocky ground is the person who hears the word and receives it with joy immediately, but stumbles immediately when persecution arises.

### Matthew 13:22

**In the parable of the sower, what kind of person is the seed sown among the thorn plants?**
The seed sown among the thorn plants is the person who hears the word, but the cares of the world and the deceitfulness of riches choke the word.

### Matthew 13:23

**In the parable of the sower, what kind of person is the seed sown on the good soil?**
The seed sown on the good soil is the person who hears the word and understands it, and then produces fruit.

### Matthew 13:28

**In the parable of the weeds, who sowed the weeds in the field?**
An enemy sowed the weeds in the field.

### Matthew 13:30

**What instructions did the landowner give the servants about the weeds and the wheat?**
The landowner told the servants to let both grow together until the harvest, and then to gather the weeds to be burned, and the wheat into the barn.


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### Matthew 13:31

**In Jesus' parable of the mustard seed, what happens to the tiny mustard seed?**
The mustard seed becomes a tree greater than the garden plants so that the birds nest in its branches.

### Matthew 13:32

**In Jesus' parable of the mustard seed, what happens to the tiny mustard seed?**
The mustard seed becomes a tree greater than the garden plants so that the birds nest in its branches.

### Matthew 13:33

**How did Jesus say the kingdom of heaven was like yeast?**
Jesus said that the kingdom of heaven was like yeast which was mixed with three measures of flour until it rose.

### Matthew 13:37

**In the parable of the weeds, who sows the good seed, what is the field, who is the good seed, who are the weeds, and who sowed the weeds?**
The sower of the good seed is the Son of Man, the field is the world, the good seed are the sons of the kingdom, the weeds are the sons of the evil one, and the sower of the weeds is the devil.

### Matthew 13:38

**In the parable of the weeds, who sows the good seed, what is the field, who is the good seed, who are the weeds, and who sowed the weeds?**
The sower of the good seed is the Son of Man, the field is the world, the good seed are the sons of the kingdom, the weeds are the sons of the evil one, and the sower of the weeds is the devil.

### Matthew 13:39

**In the parable of the weeds, who sows the good seed, what is the field, who is the good seed, who are the weeds, and who sowed the weeds?**
The sower of the good seed is the Son of Man, the field is the world, the good seed are the sons of the kingdom, the weeds are the sons of the evil one, and the sower of the weeds is the devil.

**In the parable of the weeds, who are the reapers and what does the harvest represent?**
The reapers are the angels, and the harvest is the end of the world.

### Matthew 13:42

**What happens at the end of the world to those who commit iniquity?**
At the end of the world, those who commit iniquity are thrown into the furnace of fire.

### Matthew 13:43

**What happens at the end of the world to those who are righteous?**
At the end of the world, the righteous shine forth like the sun.

### Matthew 13:44

**In Jesus' parable, what does the man do who finds in a field the treasure, which represents the kingdom of heaven?**
The man who finds the treasure sells everything he possesses and buys the field.

### Matthew 13:45

**In Jesus' parable, what does the man do who finds the one pearl of great value, which represents the kingdom of heaven?**
The man who finds the one pearl of great value sells everything that he possesses and buys it.

### Matthew 13:46

**In Jesus' parable, what does the man do who finds the one pearl of great value, which represents the kingdom of heaven?**
The man who finds the one pearl of great value sells everything that he possesses and buys it.

### Matthew 13:47

**How is the parable of the fishing net like what will happen at the end of the world?**
Just as the worthless things from the net were separated from the good and thrown away, at the end of the world the wicked will be separated from the righteous and thrown into the furnace.

### Matthew 13:48

**How is the parable of the fishing net like what will happen at the end of the world?**
Just as the worthless things from the net were separated from the good and thrown away, at the end of the world the wicked will be separated from the righteous and thrown into the furnace.

### Matthew 13:54

**What question did the people from his own region ask about Jesus when they heard Jesus teach?**
The people asked, "Where does this man get his wisdom from, and these miracles"?

### Matthew 13:57

**What did Jesus say happens to a prophet in his own country?**
Jesus said that a prophet is without honor in his own country.


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## Matthew 13:58

**What happened in Jesus' own region because of the people's unbelief?**

Because of the people's unbelief, Jesus did not do many miracles in his own region.

# Chapter 14

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 14:2

**Who did Herod think Jesus was?**
Herod thought Jesus was John the Baptist risen from the dead.

### Matthew 14:4

**What was Herod doing unlawfully, about which John the Baptist told him?**
Herod had married his brother's wife.

### Matthew 14:5

**Why did Herod not immediately put John the Baptist to death?**
Herod did not immediately put John the Baptist to death because he feared the people, who regarded John as a prophet.

### Matthew 14:7

**What did Herod do after Herodias danced for him on his birthday?**
Herod promised with an oath to give Herodias whatever she should ask.

### Matthew 14:8

**For what did Herodias ask?**
Herodias asked for the head of John the Baptist upon a platter.

### Matthew 14:9

**Why did Herod give Herodias her request?**
Herod gave Herodias her request because of his oath and because of all the people at dinner with him.

### Matthew 14:14

**What was Jesus' reaction when he saw the large crowd following him?**
Jesus had compassion on them and healed their sick.

### Matthew 14:16

**What did Jesus challenge his disciples to do for the crowd?**
Jesus challenged his disciples to give the crowd something to eat.

### Matthew 14:19

**What did Jesus do with the five loaves and the two fish the disciples brought to him?**
Jesus looked up to heaven, blessed and broke the loaves and gave them to the disciples to give to the crowd.

### Matthew 14:20

**How many people ate, and how much food was left over?**
About five thousand men ate plus women and children, and there were twelve baskets left over.

### Matthew 14:21

**How many people ate, and how much food was left over?**
About five thousand men ate plus women and children, and there were twelve baskets left over.

### Matthew 14:23

**What did Jesus do after he sent the crowd away?**
Jesus went up on the mountain to pray by himself.

### Matthew 14:24

**What was happening with the disciples in the midst of the sea?**
The disciples' boat was almost uncontrollable because of the wind and waves.

### Matthew 14:25

**How did Jesus go to the disciples?**
Jesus went to the disciples by walking on the water.

### Matthew 14:27

**What did Jesus tell the disciples when they saw him?**
Jesus told his disciples to be brave and to not be afraid.

### Matthew 14:29

**What did Jesus tell Peter to come and do?**
Jesus told Peter to come and walk on the water.

### Matthew 14:30

**Why did Peter begin to sink into the water?**
Peter began to sink into the water when he became afraid.


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### Matthew 14:32

**What happened when Jesus and Peter went into the boat?**
When Peter and Jesus went into the boat, the wind ceased blowing.

### Matthew 14:33

**What did the disciples do when they saw this?**
When the disciples saw this, they worshiped Jesus and said that he was the Son of God.

### Matthew 14:35

**What did the people do when Jesus and the disciples got to the other side of the sea?**
When Jesus and the disciples got to the other side of the sea, the people brought to Jesus all who were sick.


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# Chapter 15

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 15:4

**What example did Jesus give of how the Pharisees made void the word of God by their traditions?**
The Pharisees prevented children from helping their parents by taking the money as a "gift given to God".

### Matthew 15:5

**What example did Jesus give of how the Pharisees made void the word of God by their traditions?**
The Pharisees prevented children from helping their parents by taking the money as a "gift given to God".

### Matthew 15:6

**What example did Jesus give of how the Pharisees made void the word of God by their traditions?**
The Pharisees prevented children from helping their parents by taking the money as a "gift given to God".

### Matthew 15:7

**What did Isaiah prophesy about the Pharisees' lips and heart?**
Isaiah prophesied that the Pharisees would honor God with their lips, but their heart would be far from God.

### Matthew 15:8

**What did Isaiah prophesy about the Pharisees' lips and heart?**
Isaiah prophesied that the Pharisees would honor God with their lips, but their heart would be far from God.

### Matthew 15:9

**Instead of teaching the word of God, what were the Pharisees teaching?**
The Pharisees were teaching things that people had commanded.

### Matthew 15:11

**What did Jesus say does not defile a person?**
Jesus said that what a person eats does not defile a person.

**What did Jesus say does defile a person?**
Jesus said that what comes out of a person's mouth defiles a person.

### Matthew 15:14

**What did Jesus call the Pharisees, and what did he say would happen to them?**
Jesus called the Pharisees blind guides, and said that they would fall into a pit.

### Matthew 15:19

**What kinds of things proceed from the heart which defile a person?**
From the heart proceeds evil thoughts, murder, adultery, sexual immorality, theft, false witness, and insults.

### Matthew 15:23

**What did Jesus do at first when the Canaanite woman shouted out to him for mercy?**
Jesus answered her not a word.

### Matthew 15:24

**What was Jesus' explanation of why he was not helping the Canaanite woman?**
Jesus explained that he had been sent only to the lost sheep of the house of Israel.

### Matthew 15:28

**When the Canaanite woman humbled herself, what did Jesus say to her and do for her?**
Jesus said that the woman had great faith, and he granted her her wish.

### Matthew 15:30

**What did Jesus do for the large crowds that came to him in Galilee?**
Jesus healed the mute, the crippled, the lame, and the blind.

### Matthew 15:31

**What did Jesus do for the large crowds that came to him in Galilee?**
Jesus healed the mute, the crippled, the lame, and the blind.

### Matthew 15:34

**How many loaves and fish did the disciples have to feed the crowd?**
The disciples had seven loaves, and a few small fish.


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### Matthew 15:36

**What did Jesus do with the loaves and fish?**
Jesus took the loaves and the fish, gave thanks, broke the loaves and gave them to his disciples.

### Matthew 15:37

**How much food was left over after everyone ate?**
There were seven baskets full remaining after everyone ate.

### Matthew 15:38

**How many people ate and were satisfied from the loaves and fish?**
Four thousand men, plus women and children, ate and were satisfied.


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# Chapter 16

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 16:1

**What did the Pharisees and Sadducees want to see from Jesus as a test?**
The Pharisees and Sadducees wanted to see a sign from heaven from Jesus.

### Matthew 16:4

**What did Jesus say he would give the Pharisees and Sadducees?**
Jesus said he would give the Pharisees and Sadducees the sign of Jonah.

### Matthew 16:6

**Of what did Jesus tell his disciples to beware?**
Jesus told his disciples to beware the yeast of the Pharisees and Sadducees.

### Matthew 16:12

**About what was Jesus actually talking when he told his disciples to beware?**
Jesus was telling his disciples to beware the teaching of the Pharisees and Sadducees.

### Matthew 16:13

**What question did Jesus ask his disciples when they came to Caesarea Philippi?**
Jesus asked his disciples, "Who do people say that the Son of Man is"?

### Matthew 16:14

**Who did some people think that Jesus was?**
Some people thought that Jesus was John the Baptist, or Elijah, or Jeremiah, or one of the prophets.

### Matthew 16:16

**What answer did Peter give to Jesus' question?**
Peter answered, "You are the Christ, the Son of the Living God".

### Matthew 16:17

**How did Peter know the answer to Jesus' question?**
Peter knew the answer to Jesus' question because the Father had revealed it to him.

### Matthew 16:19

**What authority did Jesus give to Peter?**
Jesus gave Peter authority to bind things on earth and they would be bound in heaven. He also gave him authority to loose things on earth and they would be loosed in heaven.

### Matthew 16:21

**At this time, what did Jesus begin to tell his disciples plainly?**
Jesus began to tell his disciples that he must go to Jerusalem, suffer many things, be killed, and be raised on the third day.

### Matthew 16:23

**What did Jesus tell Peter when Peter objected to what Jesus was describing would happen to him?**
Jesus said to Peter, "Get behind me, Satan"!

### Matthew 16:24

**What must anyone do who wants to follow Jesus?**
Anyone who wants to follow Jesus must deny himself, and take up his cross.

### Matthew 16:26

**What did Jesus say does not profit a man?**
Jesus said that it does not profit a man to gain the whole world, but to forfeit his life.

### Matthew 16:27

**How did Jesus say the Son of Man will come?**
Jesus said the Son of Man would come in the glory of his Father with his angels.

**How will the Son of Man pay every person when he comes?**
The Son of Man will pay every person according to his deeds when he comes.

### Matthew 16:28

**Who did Jesus say would see the Son of Man coming in his kingdom?**
Jesus said that some standing there with him would see the Son of Man coming in his kingdom.


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# Chapter 17

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 17:1

**Who went with Jesus up on a high mountain?**
Peter, James, and John went with Jesus up on a high mountain.

### Matthew 17:2

**What happened to Jesus' appearance on the mountain?**
Jesus was transfigured so that his face shone like the sun, and his garments were as brilliant as the light.

### Matthew 17:3

**Who appeared and talked with Jesus?**
Moses and Elijah appeared and talked with Jesus.

### Matthew 17:4

**What did Peter offer to do?**
Peter offered to make three tents for the three men.

### Matthew 17:5

**What did the voice out of the cloud say?**
The voice out of the cloud said, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; listen to him".

### Matthew 17:9

**What did Jesus command the disciples as they were coming down the mountain?**
Jesus commanded the disciples to report their vision to no one until the Son of Man had risen from the dead.

### Matthew 17:11

**What did Jesus say about the teaching of the scribes that Elijah must come first?**
Jesus said that Elijah will indeed come and restore all things.

### Matthew 17:12

**Who did Jesus say was the Elijah who had already come, and what had been done to him?**
Jesus said John the Baptist was the Elijah who had already come, and they had done whatever they wanted to him.

### Matthew 17:13

**Who did Jesus say was the Elijah who had already come, and what had been done to him?**
Jesus said John the Baptist was the Elijah who had already come, and they had done whatever they wanted to him.

### Matthew 17:14

**What had the disciples been able to do for the epileptic boy?**
The disciples had not been able to cure the epileptic boy.

### Matthew 17:15

**What had the disciples been able to do for the epileptic boy?**
The disciples had not been able to cure the epileptic boy.

### Matthew 17:16

**What had the disciples been able to do for the epileptic boy?**
The disciples had not been able to cure the epileptic boy.

### Matthew 17:18

**What did Jesus do for the epileptic boy?**
Jesus rebuked the demon, and the boy was cured from that hour.

### Matthew 17:20

**Why were the disciples not able to cure the epileptic boy?**
Jesus said that because of their small faith they could not cure the epileptic boy.

### Matthew 17:22

**What did Jesus tell his disciples that made them very sad?**
Jesus told his disciples that he would be delivered into the hands of people who would kill him, and that he would be raised up on the third day.

### Matthew 17:23

**What did Jesus tell his disciples that made them very sad?**
Jesus told his disciples that he would be delivered into the hands of people who would kill him, and that he would be raised up on the third day.


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## Matthew 17:27

**How did Peter and Jesus pay the half-shekel tax?**
Jesus told Peter to go to the sea, throw in a hook, and draw in the fish that comes up first, which would have a shekel in its mouth for the tax.


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# Chapter 18

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 18:3

**What did Jesus say we must do to enter the kingdom of heaven?**
Jesus said we must repent and become like little children to enter the kingdom of heaven.

### Matthew 18:4

**Who did Jesus say is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?**
Jesus said that whoever humbles himself like a little child is greatest in the kingdom of heaven.

### Matthew 18:6

**What happens to whoever causes a little one who believes in Jesus to sin?**
Whoever causes a little one who believes in Jesus to sin would be better off if a millstone had been hung about his neck and he had been sunk into the sea.

### Matthew 18:8

**What did Jesus say we must do with anything that causes us to stumble?**
Jesus said we must throw away anything that causes us to stumble.

### Matthew 18:10

**Why did Jesus say we must not despise the little ones?**
We must not despise the little ones because their angels always look on the face of the Father.

### Matthew 18:12

**How is the Father in heaven like a person who has a hundred sheep and looks for one of his sheep that goes astray?**
Just as the person does not want his lost sheep to die, the Father in heaven does not want any of his little ones to die.

### Matthew 18:13

**How is the person who seeks the one lost sheep like the Father in heaven?**
It is also not the will of the Father that one of the little ones should perish.

### Matthew 18:14

**How is the person who seeks the one lost sheep like the Father in heaven?**
It is also not the will of the Father that one of the little ones should perish.

### Matthew 18:15

**If your brother sins against you, what is the first thing you should do?**
First, you should go and show him his fault between you and him alone.

### Matthew 18:16

**If your brother does not listen, what is the second thing you should do?**
Second, you should take with you one or two more brothers as witnesses.

### Matthew 18:17

**If your brother still does not listen, what is the third thing you should do?**
Third, you should tell the matter to the church.

**If your brother still will not listen, what should be done?**
Finally, if he will not listen to the church, he should be treated as a Gentile and a tax collector.

### Matthew 18:20

**What did Jesus promise where two or three are gathered in his name?**
Jesus promised to be in the midst of two or three gathered in his name.

### Matthew 18:21

**How many times did Jesus say we should forgive our brother?**
Jesus said we should forgive our brother seventy times seven times.

### Matthew 18:22

**How many times did Jesus say we should forgive our brother?**
Jesus said we should forgive our brother seventy times seven times.

### Matthew 18:24

**What did the servant owe his master, and could he repay his master?**
The servant owed his master ten thousand talents, which he could not repay.


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### Matthew 18:25

**What did the servant owe his master, and could he repay his master?**
The servant owed his master ten thousand talents, which he could not repay.

### Matthew 18:27

**Why did the master forgive the servant his debt?**
The master was moved with compassion and forgave the servant his debt.

### Matthew 18:30

**What did the servant do with his fellow-servant who owed him one hundred denarii?**
The servant refused to be patient and threw the fellow-servant into prison.

### Matthew 18:33

**What did the master tell the servant he should have done with the fellow-servant?**
The master told the servant he should have had mercy on the fellow-servant.

### Matthew 18:34

**What did the master then do to the servant?**
The master handed the servant over to the torturers until he would pay all that was owed.

### Matthew 18:35

**What did Jesus say the Father will do if we do not forgive our brother from the heart?**
Jesus said the Father will do to us like the master did to the servant if we do not forgive our brother from the heart.


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# Chapter 19

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 19:3

**What question did the Pharisees ask Jesus to test him?**
The Pharisees asked Jesus, "Is it lawful for a man to divorce his wife for any cause?"

### Matthew 19:4

**What did Jesus say had been true from the beginning of creation?**
Jesus said that from the beginning of creation, God had made them male and female.

### Matthew 19:5

**Because of the way God had made them male and female, what did Jesus say a man should do?**
Jesus said that a man should leave his father and mother and join to his wife.

**What did Jesus say happens when the husband joins to his wife?**
Jesus said that when a husband joins to his wife, the two become one flesh.

### Matthew 19:6

**What did Jesus say happens when the husband joins to his wife?**
Jesus said that when a husband joins to his wife, the two become one flesh.

**What did Jesus say man should not do with what God has joined together?**
Jesus said that man should not tear apart what God has joined together.

### Matthew 19:7

**Why did Jesus say Moses had commanded certificates of divorce?**
Jesus said that Moses had commanded certificates of divorce because of the hardness of the Jews' hearts.

### Matthew 19:8

**Why did Jesus say Moses had commanded certificates of divorce?**
Jesus said that Moses had commanded certificates of divorce because of the hardness of the Jews' hearts.

### Matthew 19:9

**Who did Jesus say commits adultery?**
Jesus said that whoever divorces his wife and marries another woman commits adultery, and that a man who marries a divorced woman commits adultery.

### Matthew 19:10

**After Jesus spoke about divorce and adultery, what did his disciples think about marriage?**
His disciples thought that it is not good to marry.

### Matthew 19:11

**In verse 11, who did Jesus say could accept what the disciples had said?**
Jesus said that only those who were given the ability to accept that saying could accept it.

### Matthew 19:12

**In verse 12, who did Jesus say could accept the teaching that it is good not to marry?**
Jesus said that only eunuchs could accept that teaching.

### Matthew 19:13

**What did the disciples do when some little children were brought to Jesus?**
When some little children were brought to Jesus, the disciples rebuked them.

### Matthew 19:14

**What did Jesus say when he saw the little children?**
Jesus said to permit the little children to come, for to such ones belongs the kingdom of heaven.

### Matthew 19:16

**What did Jesus tell the young man he must do to enter into eternal life?**
Jesus told the man to keep the commandments to enter into eternal life.

### Matthew 19:17

**What did Jesus tell the young man he must do to enter into eternal life?**
Jesus told the man to keep the commandments to enter into eternal life.


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### Matthew 19:20

**When the young man said he had kept the commandments, what did Jesus tell him to do?**
When the young man said he had kept the commandments, Jesus told him to sell what he had and give it to the poor.

### Matthew 19:21

**When the young man said he had kept the commandments, what did Jesus tell him to do?**
When the young man said he had kept the commandments, Jesus told him to sell what he had and give it to the poor.

### Matthew 19:22

**How did the young man respond to Jesus' command to sell what he had?**
The young man went away sorrowful because he had great possessions.

### Matthew 19:26

**What did Jesus say about the possibility of a rich man entering the kingdom of heaven?**
Jesus said that with people it is impossible, but that with God all things are possible.

### Matthew 19:28

**What reward did Jesus promise his disciples who had followed him?**
Jesus promised his disciples that in the new birth, they would sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel.

### Matthew 19:30

**What did Jesus say about those who are first now and those who are last now?**
Jesus said that those who are first now will be last, and that those who are last now will be first.


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# Chapter 20

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 20:1

**How much did the landowner agree to pay the workers whom he hired early in the morning?**
The landowner agreed to pay the workers hired early in the morning one denarius a day.

### Matthew 20:2

**How much did the landowner agree to pay the workers whom he hired early in the morning?**
The landowner agreed to pay the workers hired early in the morning one denarius a day.

### Matthew 20:4

**How much did the landowner say he would pay the workers whom he hired the third hour?**
The landowner said he would pay them whatever is right.

### Matthew 20:9

**How much did the workers receive who were hired the eleventh hour?**
The workers hired the eleventh hour received one denarius.

### Matthew 20:11

**What complaint did the workers have who were hired early in the morning?**
They complained that they had worked the whole day, but had received the same pay as those who worked one hour.

### Matthew 20:12

**What complaint did the workers have who were hired early in the morning?**
They complained that they had worked the whole day, but had received the same pay as those who worked one hour.

### Matthew 20:13

**How did the landowner respond to the workers' complaint?**
The landowner said he had done the workers no wrong and had paid them what belonged to them.

### Matthew 20:14

**How did the landowner respond to the workers' complaint?**
The landowner said he had done the workers no wrong and had paid them what belonged to them.

### Matthew 20:17

**What events did Jesus tell his disciples about in advance as they were going up to Jerusalem?**
Jesus told his disciples that he would be delivered to the chief priests and scribes, condemned to death, crucified, and on the third day raised up.

### Matthew 20:18

**What events did Jesus tell his disciples about in advance as they were going up to Jerusalem?**
Jesus told his disciples that he would be delivered to the chief priests and scribes, condemned to death, crucified, and on the third day raised up.

### Matthew 20:19

**What events did Jesus tell his disciples about in advance as they were going up to Jerusalem?**
Jesus told his disciples that he would be delivered to the chief priests and scribes, condemned to death, crucified, and on the third day raised up.

### Matthew 20:20

**What request did the mother of the sons of Zebedee have for Jesus?**
She wanted Jesus to command that her two sons sit at his right and left hand in his kingdom.

### Matthew 20:21

**What request did the mother of the sons of Zebedee have for Jesus?**
She wanted Jesus to command that her two sons sit at his right and left hand in his kingdom.

### Matthew 20:23

**Who did Jesus say determined who it was who would sit at his right and left hand in his kingdom?**
Jesus said that the Father prepared those places for whom he chose.

### Matthew 20:26

**How did Jesus say that one could be great among his disciples?**
Jesus said that whoever wishes to become great must be a servant.

### Matthew 20:28

**Why did Jesus say that he came?**
Jesus said that he came to serve and to give his life as a ransom for many.


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### Matthew 20:30

**What did the two blind men do who were sitting by the road when Jesus passed by?**
The two blind men shouted out, "Lord, Son of David, have mercy on us".

### Matthew 20:34

**Why did Jesus heal the two blind men?**
Jesus healed the two blind men because he was moved with compassion.


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# Chapter 21

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 21:2

**What did Jesus say his two disciples would find in the village opposite them?**
Jesus said they would find a donkey tied up, and a colt with her.

### Matthew 21:4

**What had a prophet predicted about this event?**
A prophet predicted that the King would come on a donkey, and on a colt.

### Matthew 21:5

**What had a prophet said about Zion's King?**
A prophet said that Zion's King would come riding on a donkey.

### Matthew 21:8

**What did most of the crowd do with their cloaks?**
They spread their cloaks on the road.

### Matthew 21:9

**What did the crowd shout as Jesus went?**
The crowd shouted, "Hosanna to the son of David, blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord, hosanna in the highest".

### Matthew 21:12

**What did Jesus do when he entered the temple of God in Jerusalem?**
Jesus cast out all who bought and sold in the temple, and turned over the tables of the money-changers and seats of those who sold pigeons.

### Matthew 21:13

**What did Jesus say the merchants had made the temple of God?**
Jesus said that the merchants had made the temple of God a den of robbers.

### Matthew 21:15

**When the chief priests and scribes objected to what the children were shouting about Jesus, what did Jesus say to them?**
Jesus quoted the prophet who said that out of the mouths of babes and nursing infants God had perfected praise.

### Matthew 21:16

**When the chief priests and scribes objected to what the children were shouting about Jesus, what did Jesus say to them?**
Jesus quoted the prophet who said that out of the mouths of babes and nursing infants God had perfected praise.

### Matthew 21:18

**What did Jesus do to the fig tree, and why?**
Jesus caused the fig tree to dry up because it had no fruit on it.

### Matthew 21:19

**What did Jesus do to the fig tree, and why?**
Jesus caused the fig tree to dry up because it had no fruit on it.

### Matthew 21:20

**What did Jesus teach his disciples about prayer from the drying up of the fig tree?**
Jesus taught his disciples that if they asked in prayer while believing, they would receive.

### Matthew 21:21

**What did Jesus teach his disciples about prayer from the drying up of the fig tree?**
Jesus taught his disciples that if they asked in prayer while believing, they would receive.

### Matthew 21:22

**What did Jesus teach his disciples about prayer from the drying up of the fig tree?**
Jesus taught his disciples that if they asked in prayer while believing, they would receive.

### Matthew 21:23

**While Jesus was teaching, about what did the chief priests and elders question him?**
The chief priests and elders wanted to know by what authority Jesus did these things.

### Matthew 21:25

**What question did Jesus ask the chief priests and elders in return?**
Jesus asked them if they thought John the Baptist's baptism was from heaven or from men.


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**Why did the chief priests and scribes not want to answer that John's baptism was from heaven?**
They knew that Jesus would then ask them why they did not believe John.

### Matthew 21:26

**Why did the chief priests and scribes not want to answer that John's baptism was from men?**
They feared the crowd, who held John to be a prophet.

### Matthew 21:28

**In Jesus' story of the two sons, what did the first son do when told to work in the vineyard?**
The first son said he would not go, but changed his mind and went.

### Matthew 21:29

**In Jesus' story of the two sons, what did the first son do when told to work in the vineyard?**
The first son said he would not go, but changed his mind and went.

### Matthew 21:30

**What did the second son do when told to work in the vineyard?**
The second son said he would go, but then did not go.

### Matthew 21:31

**Which of the two sons did the father's will?**
The first son.

**Who would enter the kingdom of God before the chief priests and the elders would enter it?**
The tax collectors and the prostitutes would enter the kingdom of God before the chief priests and the elders would enter it.

### Matthew 21:32

**Why would the tax collectors and prostitutes enter the kingdom of God before the chief priests and the elders?**
The tax collectors and the prostitutes believed John, but the chief priests and the elders did not believe John.

### Matthew 21:35

**What did the vine growers do to the servants that the owner sent to get his grapes?**
The vine growers beat, killed, and stoned the servants.

### Matthew 21:36

**What did the vine growers do to the servants that the owner sent to get his grapes?**
The vine growers beat, killed, and stoned the servants.

### Matthew 21:37

**Who did the owner finally send to the vine growers?**
The owner finally sent his own son.

### Matthew 21:38

**What did the vine growers do to the person that the owner sent last?**
The vine growers killed the owner's son.

### Matthew 21:39

**What did the vine growers do to the person that the owner sent last?**
The vine growers killed the owner's son.

### Matthew 21:40

**What did the people say the owner should then do?**
The people said that the owner should destroy the first vine growers and then rent to other vine growers who would pay.

### Matthew 21:41

**What did the people say the owner should then do?**
The people said that the owner should destroy the first vine growers and then rent to other vine growers who would pay.

### Matthew 21:42

**In the scriptures that Jesus then quoted, what happens to the stone which the builders reject?**
The stone which the builders reject is made the cornerstone.

### Matthew 21:43

**Based on the scripture Jesus quoted, what did he say would happen?**
Jesus said that the kingdom of God would be taken away from the chief priests and Pharisees, and would be given to a nation that brings forth its fruits.

### Matthew 21:46

**Why did the chief priests and Pharisees not immediately lay hands on Jesus?**
They were afraid of the crowd, because the people regarded Jesus as a prophet.


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# Chapter 22

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 22:5

**What did those invited to the marriage feast of the king's son do when the king's servants brought the invitation?**
Some did not take the invitation seriously and went about their own business, and others laid hands on the king's servants and killed them.

### Matthew 22:6

**What did those invited to the marriage feast of the king's son do when the king's servants brought the invitation?**
Some did not take the invitation seriously and went about their own business, and others laid hands on the king's servants and killed them.

### Matthew 22:7

**What did the king do to those first invited to the marriage feast?**
The king sent his armies, killed those murderers, and burned their city.

### Matthew 22:9

**Who did the king then invite to the marriage feast?**
The king then invited as many people as his servants could find, both bad and good.

### Matthew 22:10

**Who did the king then invite to the marriage feast?**
The king then invited as many people as his servants could find, both bad and good.

### Matthew 22:13

**What did the king do to the man who came to the feast without a wedding garment?**
The king had him bound and thrown into the outer darkness.

### Matthew 22:15

**What were the Pharisees trying to do to Jesus?**
The Pharisees were trying to entrap Jesus in his own talk.

### Matthew 22:17

**What question did the disciples of the Pharisees ask Jesus?**
The disciples of the Pharisees asked Jesus if it was lawful to pay taxes to Caesar or not.

### Matthew 22:21

**How did Jesus answer the question from the disciples of the Pharisees?**
Jesus said to give to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's.

### Matthew 22:23

**What belief did the Sadducees have about the resurrection?**
The Sadducees believed that there was no resurrection.

### Matthew 22:26

**In the Sadducees' story, how many husbands did the wife have?**
The woman had seven husbands.

### Matthew 22:27

**In the Sadducees' story, how many husbands did the wife have?**
The woman had seven husbands.

### Matthew 22:29

**What two things did Jesus say the Sadducees did not know?**
Jesus said the Sadducees did not know the scriptures nor the power of God.

### Matthew 22:30

**What did Jesus say about marriage in the resurrection?**
Jesus said that in the resurrection, there is no marriage.

### Matthew 22:32

**How did Jesus show from the scriptures that there is a resurrection?**
Jesus quoted the scriptures where God says that he is the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob–the God of the living.

### Matthew 22:36

**What question did the Pharisee lawyer ask Jesus?**
The lawyer asked Jesus which is the greatest commandment in the law.


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### Matthew 22:37

**What did Jesus say was the great and first commandment?**
Jesus said that to love the Lord your God with all your heart, soul, and mind was the great and first commandment.

### Matthew 22:38

**What did Jesus say was the great and first commandment?**
Jesus said that to love the Lord your God with all your heart, soul, and mind was the great and first commandment.

### Matthew 22:39

**What did Jesus say was the second commandment?**
Jesus said that to love your neighbor as yourself was the second commandment.

### Matthew 22:42

**What question did Jesus ask the Pharisees?**
Jesus asked them whose son is the Christ.

**What answer did the Pharisees give Jesus?**
The Pharisees said that the Christ was the son of David.

### Matthew 22:45

**What second question did Jesus then ask the Pharisees?**
Jesus then asked them how David could call his son, the Christ, Lord.

### Matthew 22:46

**What answer did the Pharisees give Jesus?**
The Pharisees were not able to answer Jesus a word.


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# Chapter 23

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 23:2

**Since the scribes and Pharisees sat in Moses' seat, what did Jesus tell the people to do with their teaching?**
Jesus told the people to do and observe the things the scribes and Pharisees taught from Moses' seat.

### Matthew 23:3

**Since the scribes and Pharisees sat in Moses' seat, what did Jesus tell the people to do with their teaching?**
Jesus told the people to do and observe the things the scribes and Pharisees taught from Moses' seat.

**Why did Jesus say the people should not imitate the scribes and Pharisees' deeds?**
Jesus said they should not imitate their deeds because they say things but then do not do them.

### Matthew 23:5

**For what purpose did the scribes and Pharisees do all their deeds?**
The scribes and Pharisees did all their deeds to be seen by people.

### Matthew 23:8

**Who did Jesus say is our one Father, and our one teacher?**
Jesus said that our one Father is him who is in heaven, and our one teacher is the Christ.

### Matthew 23:9

**Who did Jesus say is our one Father, and our one teacher?**
Jesus said that our one Father is him who is in heaven, and our one teacher is the Christ.

### Matthew 23:10

**Who did Jesus say is our one Father, and our one teacher?**
Jesus said that our one Father is him who is in heaven, and our one teacher is the Christ.

### Matthew 23:12

**What will God do to the one who exalts himself, and to the one who humbles himself?**
God will humble the one who exalts himself, and will exalt the one who humbles himself.

### Matthew 23:13

**What name did Jesus repeatedly call the scribes and Pharisees which described their behavior?**
Jesus repeatedly called the scribes and Pharisees hypocrites.

### Matthew 23:14

**What name did Jesus repeatedly call the scribes and Pharisees which described their behavior?**
Jesus repeatedly called the scribes and Pharisees hypocrites.

### Matthew 23:15

**When the scribes and Pharisees made a new convert, whose son was he?**
When the scribes and Pharisees made a new convert, he was twice a son of hell as they were.

**What name did Jesus repeatedly call the scribes and Pharisees which described their behavior?**
Jesus repeatedly called the scribes and Pharisees hypocrites.

### Matthew 23:16

**Regarding being bound by oaths, what did Jesus say about the teachings of the scribes and Pharisees?**
Jesus said that the scribes and Pharisees were blind guides and blind fools.

### Matthew 23:17

**Regarding being bound by oaths, what did Jesus say about the teachings of the scribes and Pharisees?**
Jesus said that the scribes and Pharisees were blind guides and blind fools.

### Matthew 23:23

**Even though they had tithed their mint, dill, and cumin, what had the scribes and Pharisees failed to do?**
The scribes and Pharisees had failed to do the weightier matters of the law–justice, mercy, and faith.

### Matthew 23:25

**What had the scribes and Pharisees failed to clean?**
The scribes and Pharisees had failed to clean the inside of their cup, so the outside could be clean also.


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### Matthew 23:26

**What had the scribes and Pharisees failed to clean?**
The scribes and Pharisees had failed to clean the inside of their cup, so the outside could be clean also.

### Matthew 23:28

**Of what were the scribes and Pharisees full on the inside?**
The scribes and Pharisees were full of extortion, excess, hypocrisy, and iniquity.

### Matthew 23:29

**What had the fathers of the scribes and Pharisees done to God's prophets?**
The fathers of the scribes and Pharisees had killed God's prophets.

### Matthew 23:30

**What had the fathers of the scribes and Pharisees done to God's prophets?**
The fathers of the scribes and Pharisees had killed God's prophets.

### Matthew 23:31

**What had the fathers of the scribes and Pharisees done to God's prophets?**
The fathers of the scribes and Pharisees had killed God's prophets.

### Matthew 23:33

**What judgment were the scribes and Pharisees going to face?**
The scribes and Pharisees were going to face the judgment of hell.

### Matthew 23:34

**What did Jesus say the scribes and Pharisees would do to the prophets, wise men, and scribes he would send them?**
Jesus said they would kill and crucify some, whip some, and chase some from city to city.

### Matthew 23:35

**As a result of their behavior, what guilt would come upon the scribes and Pharisees?**
The guilt of all the righteous blood shed on the earth would come upon the scribes and Pharisees.

### Matthew 23:36

**To which generation did Jesus say all these things would happen?**
Jesus said that to this generation all these things would happen.

### Matthew 23:37

**What desire did Jesus have for the children of Jerusalem, and why was it not fulfilled?**
Jesus desired to gather the children of Jerusalem together, but they would not agree.

### Matthew 23:38

**How would Jerusalem's house now be left?**
Jerusalem's house would now be left abandoned.


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# Chapter 24

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 24:2

**What did Jesus say about the temple in Jerusalem?**
Jesus said that all of its stones would be torn down.

### Matthew 24:3

**After hearing the prophecy about the temple, what did the disciples ask Jesus?**
The disciples asked Jesus when these things would happen, and what would be the sign of his coming and the end of the world?

### Matthew 24:5

**Why did Jesus say to be careful?**
Jesus said that many people would say that they are the Christ, and they would lead many people astray.

### Matthew 24:6

**What did Jesus say would happen?**
There would be wars and rumors of wars.

### Matthew 24:7

**What else did Jesus say would happen?**
There would be famines and earthquakes.

### Matthew 24:8

**Why should people not be afraid when there are wars, famines, and earthquakes?**
People should not be afraid, because the wars, famines, and earthquakes are only the beginning of birth pains.

### Matthew 24:9

**What did Jesus say would happen among the believers at this time?**
Jesus said that the believers would suffer tribulation and that some would stumble and betray one another.

### Matthew 24:10

**What did Jesus say would happen among the believers at this time?**
Jesus said that the believers would suffer tribulation and that some would stumble and betray one another.

### Matthew 24:13

**Who did Jesus say would be saved?**
Jesus said that the one who endures to the end will be saved.

### Matthew 24:14

**What will happen with the gospel before the end comes?**
The gospel of the kingdom will be preached in the whole world before the end comes.

### Matthew 24:15

**What did Jesus say the believers should do when they see the abomination of desolation standing in the holy place?**
Jesus said the believers should flee to the mountains.

### Matthew 24:16

**What did Jesus say the believers should do when they see the abomination of desolation standing in the holy place?**
Jesus said the believers should flee to the mountains.

### Matthew 24:17

**What did Jesus say the believers should do when they see the abomination of desolation standing in the holy place?**
Jesus said the believers should flee to the mountains.

### Matthew 24:18

**What did Jesus say the believers should do when they see the abomination of desolation standing in the holy place?**
Jesus said the believers should flee to the mountains.

### Matthew 24:21

**How great will the tribulation be in those days?**
In those days, the tribulation will be great, greater than any from the beginning of the world.

### Matthew 24:24

**How will the false Christs and false prophets lead many astray?**
The false Christs and false prophets will show great signs and wonders to lead many astray.


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### Matthew 24:27

**What will the coming of the Son of Man look like?**
The coming of the Son of Man will look like lightning shining from east to west.

### Matthew 24:29

**What will happen to the sun, moon, and stars after the tribulation of those days?**
The sun and moon will be darkened, and the stars will fall from the sky.

### Matthew 24:30

**What will the tribes of the earth do when they see the Son of Man coming in power and great glory?**
The tribes of the earth will beat their breasts.

### Matthew 24:31

**What sound will be heard as the Son of Man sends his angels to gather the elect?**
The great sound of a trumpet will be heard when the angels gather the elect.

### Matthew 24:34

**What did Jesus say would not pass away until all these things have occurred?**
Jesus said that this generation will not pass away until all these things have occurred.

### Matthew 24:35

**What did Jesus say would pass away, and what would never pass away?**
Jesus said that heaven and earth will pass away, but that his words will never pass away.

### Matthew 24:36

**Who knows when these events will occur?**
Only the Father knows when these events will occur.

### Matthew 24:37

**How will the coming of the Son of Man be like the days of Noah before the Flood?**
The people will be eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, knowing nothing of the coming judgment that will take them away.

### Matthew 24:38

**How will the coming of the Son of Man be like the days of Noah before the Flood?**
The people will be eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, knowing nothing of the coming judgment that will take them away.

### Matthew 24:39

**How will the coming of the Son of Man be like the days of Noah before the Flood?**
The people will be eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, knowing nothing of the coming judgment that will take them away.

### Matthew 24:42

**What attitude did Jesus say his believers must maintain regarding his coming, and why?**
Jesus said that his believers must always be ready, because they do not know what day the Lord will come.

### Matthew 24:45

**What does a faithful and wise servant do while the master is away?**
A faithful and wise servant takes care of the master's household while the master is away.

### Matthew 24:46

**What does a faithful and wise servant do while the master is away?**
A faithful and wise servant takes care of the master's household while the master is away.

### Matthew 24:47

**What does the master do for the faithful and wise servant when he returns?**
When he returns, the master sets the faithful and wise servant over everything that he owns.

### Matthew 24:48

**What does an evil servant do while the master is away?**
An evil servant beats his fellow servants and eats and drinks with drunkards while the master is away.

### Matthew 24:49

**What does an evil servant do while the master is away?**
An evil servant beats his fellow servants and eats and drinks with drunkards while the master is away.

### Matthew 24:51

**What does the master do with the evil servant when he returns?**
When he returns, the master cuts the evil servant in two and sends him to where there is weeping and grinding of teeth.


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# Chapter 25

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 25:3

**What did the foolish virgins not do when they went to meet the bridegroom?**
The foolish virgins did not take any oil with them along with their lamps.

### Matthew 25:4

**What did the wise virgins do when they went to meet the bridegroom?**
The wise virgins took containers of oil along with their lamps.

### Matthew 25:5

**When did the bridegroom come, and was this the expected time?**
The bridegroom came at midnight, which was later than the expected time.

### Matthew 25:6

**When did the bridegroom come, and was this the expected time?**
The bridegroom came at midnight, which was later than the expected time.

### Matthew 25:10

**What happened to the wise virgins when the bridegroom came?**
The wise virgins went with the bridegroom to the marriage feast.

**What happened to the foolish virgins when the bridegroom came?**
The foolish virgins had to go buy oil, and when they returned the door to the feast was shut for them.

### Matthew 25:11

**What happened to the foolish virgins when the bridegroom came?**
The foolish virgins had to go buy oil, and when they returned the door to the feast was shut for them.

### Matthew 25:12

**What happened to the foolish virgins when the bridegroom came?**
The foolish virgins had to go buy oil, and when they returned the door to the feast was shut for them.

### Matthew 25:13

**What did Jesus say he wanted the believers to learn from the parable of the virgins?**
Jesus said that the believers should watch, for they do not know the day or the hour.

### Matthew 25:16

**What did the servants with five and two talents do with their talents when their master went on his journey?**
The servant with five talents made another five talents, and the one with two talents made another two.

### Matthew 25:18

**What did the servant with one talent do with the talent when his master went on his journey?**
The servant with one talent dug a hole in the ground and hid his master's money.

### Matthew 25:19

**How long was the master away on his journey?**
The master was away for a long time.

### Matthew 25:20

**When he returned, what did the master do for the servants who had been given five and two talents?**
The master said, "Well done, good and faithful servant!" and put them in charge of many things.

### Matthew 25:21

**When he returned, what did the master do for the servants who had been given five and two talents?**
The master said, "Well done, good and faithful servant!" and put them in charge of many things.

### Matthew 25:26

**When he returned, what did the master do to the servant who had been given one talent?**
The master said, "You wicked and lazy servant," took the one talent away from him, and threw him into the outer darkness.

### Matthew 25:31

**What will the Son of Man do when he comes and sits on his glorious throne?**
The Son of Man will gather all the nations and separate the people one from another.


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### Matthew 25:32

**What will the Son of Man do when he comes and sits on his glorious throne?**
The Son of Man will gather all the nations and separate the people one from another.

### Matthew 25:34

**What will those on the King's right hand receive?**
Those on the King's right hand will receive the kingdom that was prepared for them from the foundation of the world.

### Matthew 25:35

**What did those on the King's right hand do in their lives?**
Those on the King's right hand gave food to the hungry, gave something to drink to the thirsty, took in strangers, clothed the naked, cared for the sick, and visited the prisoners.

### Matthew 25:36

**What did those on the King's right hand do in their lives?**
Those on the King's right hand gave food to the hungry, gave something to drink to the thirsty, took in strangers, clothed the naked, cared for the sick, and visited the prisoners.

### Matthew 25:41

**What will those on the King's left hand receive?**
Those on the King's left hand receive the eternal fire prepared for the devil and his angels.

### Matthew 25:42

**What did those on the King's left hand not do in their lives?**
Those on the King's left hand did not give food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, take in strangers, clothe the naked, care for the sick, or visit the prisoners.

### Matthew 25:43

**What did those on the King's left hand not do in their lives?**
Those on the King's left hand did not give food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, take in strangers, clothe the naked, care for the sick, or visit the prisoners.


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# Chapter 26

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 26:2

**What Jewish feast did Jesus say was coming in two days?**
Jesus said that the Passover was coming in two days.

### Matthew 26:4

**What were the chief priests and elders plotting at the palace of the chief priest?**
They were plotting to arrest Jesus stealthily and to kill him.

### Matthew 26:5

**Of what were the chief priests and elders afraid?**
They were afraid that if they killed Jesus during the feast, the people might riot.

### Matthew 26:6

**What was the disciples' reaction when the woman poured the expensive ointment on Jesus' head?**
The disciples were angry and wanted to know why the ointment was not sold and the money given to the poor.

### Matthew 26:7

**What was the disciples' reaction when the woman poured the expensive ointment on Jesus' head?**
The disciples were angry and wanted to know why the ointment was not sold and the money given to the poor.

### Matthew 26:8

**What was the disciples' reaction when the woman poured the expensive ointment on Jesus' head?**
The disciples were angry and wanted to know why the ointment was not sold and the money given to the poor.

### Matthew 26:9

**What was the disciples' reaction when the woman poured the expensive ointment on Jesus' head?**
The disciples were angry and wanted to know why the ointment was not sold and the money given to the poor.

### Matthew 26:12

**Why did Jesus say the woman had poured the ointment on him?**
Jesus said the woman had poured the ointment on him for his burial.

### Matthew 26:14

**What was Judas Iscariot paid to deliver Jesus into the hands of the chief priests?**
Judas was paid thirty pieces of silver to deliver Jesus into the hands of the chief priests.

### Matthew 26:15

**What was Judas Iscariot paid to deliver Jesus into the hands of the chief priests?**
Judas was paid thirty pieces of silver to deliver Jesus into the hands of the chief priests.

### Matthew 26:21

**What did Jesus say at the evening meal about one of his disciples?**
Jesus said that one of his disciples would betray him.

### Matthew 26:24

**What did Jesus say about the future of the one who would betray him?**
Jesus said that it would be better for the man who betrays him if he had never been born.

### Matthew 26:25

**How did Jesus answer when Judas asked if he was the one who would betray Jesus?**
Jesus answered, "You have said it yourself".

### Matthew 26:26

**What did Jesus say when he took the bread, blessed it, broke it, and gave it to the disciples?**
Jesus said, "Take, eat. This is my body".

### Matthew 26:28

**What did Jesus say about the cup he then gave to the disciples?**
Jesus said that the cup was his blood of the covenant that is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins.

### Matthew 26:30

**At the Mount of Olives, what did Jesus tell his disciples they would all do that night?**
Jesus told his disciples that they would all fall away that night because of him.


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### Matthew 26:31

**At the Mount of Olives, what did Jesus tell his disciples they would all do that night?**
Jesus told his disciples that they would all fall away that night because of him.

### Matthew 26:33

**When Peter said he would never fall away, what did Jesus tell him he would do that night?**
Jesus said that Peter would deny Jesus three times that night before the rooster crows.

### Matthew 26:34

**When Peter said he would never fall away, what did Jesus tell him he would do that night?**
Jesus said that Peter would deny Jesus three times that night before the rooster crows.

### Matthew 26:37

**What did Jesus ask Peter and the two sons of Zebedee to do while he prayed?**
Jesus asked them to remain there and watch with him.

### Matthew 26:38

**What did Jesus ask Peter and the two sons of Zebedee to do while he prayed?**
Jesus asked them to remain there and watch with him.

### Matthew 26:39

**What request did Jesus make to the Father in his prayer?**
Jesus requested that if it were possible, to let this cup pass from him.

### Matthew 26:40

**What were the disciples doing when Jesus returned from praying?**
The disciples were sleeping when Jesus returned from praying.

### Matthew 26:42

**What did Jesus pray be done, no matter Jesus' own will?**
Jesus prayed that the Father's will be done, no matter Jesus' own will.

**How many times did Jesus leave the disciples to go and pray?**
Jesus left the disciples three times to go and pray.

### Matthew 26:43

**How many times did Jesus leave the disciples to go and pray?**
Jesus left the disciples three times to go and pray.

### Matthew 26:44

**How many times did Jesus leave the disciples to go and pray?**
Jesus left the disciples three times to go and pray.

### Matthew 26:47

**What sign did Judas give the crowd to identify Jesus as the one to seize?**
Judas kissed Jesus as the sign to the crowd that Jesus was the one to seize.

### Matthew 26:48

**What sign did Judas give the crowd to identify Jesus as the one to seize?**
Judas kissed Jesus as the sign to the crowd that Jesus was the one to seize.

### Matthew 26:51

**What did one of Jesus' disciples do when Jesus was seized?**
One of Jesus' disciples drew his sword and cut off the ear of the servant of the high priest.

### Matthew 26:53

**What did Jesus say he could do if he wished to defend himself?**
Jesus said that he could call upon the Father, who would send twelve legions of angels.

### Matthew 26:54

**What did Jesus say was being fulfilled by these events?**
Jesus said that the scriptures were being fulfilled by these events.

### Matthew 26:56

**What did all the disciples then do?**
All the disciples then left him and fled.

### Matthew 26:59

**For what were the chief priests and the whole Council looking in order to put Jesus to death?**
They were looking for false testimony against Jesus in order to put Jesus to death.

### Matthew 26:63

**What command did the high priest give Jesus?**
The high priest commanded Jesus tell them whether or not he was the Christ, the Son of God.


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### Matthew 26:64

**What was Jesus' response to the high priest's command?**
Jesus said, "You have said it yourself".

**What did Jesus say the high priest would see?**
Jesus said the high priest would see the Son of Man sitting at the right hand of Power, and coming on the clouds of heaven.

### Matthew 26:65

**What accusation did the high priest then make against Jesus?**
The high priest accused Jesus of blasphemy.

### Matthew 26:67

**What did they do to Jesus after they accused him?**
They spat in Jesus' face, beat him, and struck him with the palms of their hands.

### Matthew 26:73

**What did Peter answer the three times that someone asked him if he was with Jesus?**
Peter answered that he did not know Jesus.

### Matthew 26:74

**What did Peter answer the three times that someone asked him if he was with Jesus?**
Peter answered that he did not know Jesus.

**What happened as soon as Peter answered the third time?**
As soon as Peter answered the third time, a rooster crowed.

### Matthew 26:75

**What did Peter answer the three times that someone asked him if he was with Jesus?**
Peter answered that he did not know Jesus.

**What did Peter remember after his third answer?**
Peter remembered that Jesus had said that before the rooster crows, he would deny Jesus three times.


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# Chapter 27

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 27:2

**In the morning, where did the chief priests and elders take Jesus?**
In the morning, they took him to Pilate the governor.

### Matthew 27:3

**What did Judas Iscariot do when he saw that Jesus was condemned?**
Judas repented of betraying innocent blood, returned the silver, went out, and hanged himself.

### Matthew 27:4

**What did Judas Iscariot do when he saw that Jesus was condemned?**
Judas repented of betraying innocent blood, returned the silver, went out, and hanged himself.

### Matthew 27:5

**What did Judas Iscariot do when he saw that Jesus was condemned?**
Judas repented of betraying innocent blood, returned the silver, went out, and hanged himself.

### Matthew 27:6

**What did the chief priests do with the thirty pieces of silver?**
They bought the Potter's Field in which to bury strangers.

### Matthew 27:7

**What did the chief priests do with the thirty pieces of silver?**
They bought the Potter's Field in which to bury strangers.

### Matthew 27:9

**Whose prophecy did these events fulfill?**
These events fulfilled the prophecy of Jeremiah.

### Matthew 27:10

**Whose prophecy did these events fulfill?**
These events fulfilled the prophecy of Jeremiah.

### Matthew 27:11

**What question did Pilate ask Jesus, and what was Jesus' answer?**
Pilate asked Jesus if he was the King of the Jews, and Jesus answered, "You say so".

### Matthew 27:12

**What did Jesus answer to all the accusations of the chief priests and elders?**
Jesus did not answer even one word.

### Matthew 27:13

**What did Jesus answer to all the accusations of the chief priests and elders?**
Jesus did not answer even one word.

### Matthew 27:14

**What did Jesus answer to all the accusations of the chief priests and elders?**
Jesus did not answer even one word.

### Matthew 27:15

**What did Pilate wish to do for Jesus, following the custom of the feast of Passover?**
Pilate wished to have Jesus released, following the custom of the feast.

### Matthew 27:16

**What did Pilate wish to do for Jesus, following the custom of the feast of Passover?**
Pilate wished to have Jesus released, following the custom of the feast.

### Matthew 27:19

**What message did Pilate's wife send to him as he was sitting on the judgment-seat?**
She told Pilate to have nothing to do with that innocent man.

### Matthew 27:20

**Why was Barabbas, and not Jesus released according to the custom of the feast?**
The chief priests and elders persuaded the crowd to ask for Barabbas to be released instead of Jesus.


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### Matthew 27:22

**What did the crowd cry out that they wanted done with Jesus?**
The crowd cried out that they wanted Jesus to be crucified.

### Matthew 27:24

**When Pilate saw a riot was starting, what did he do?**
Pilate washed his hands, said he was innocent of this innocent man's blood, and gave Jesus over to the crowd.

### Matthew 27:25

**What did the people say when Pilate handed Jesus to them?**
The people said, "May his blood be on us and our children".

### Matthew 27:27

**What did the soldiers of the governor put on Jesus?**
The soldiers put a scarlet robe on him and a crown of thorns on his head.

### Matthew 27:28

**What did the soldiers of the governor put on Jesus?**
The soldiers put a scarlet robe on him and a crown of thorns on his head.

### Matthew 27:29

**What did the soldiers of the governor put on Jesus?**
The soldiers put a scarlet robe on him and a crown of thorns on his head.

### Matthew 27:32

**What was Simon of Cyrene forced to do?**
Simon was forced to carry Jesus' cross.

### Matthew 27:33

**Where did they go to crucify Jesus?**
They went to Golgotha, which means "The Place of a Skull".

### Matthew 27:35

**What did the soldiers do after they crucified Jesus?**
The soldiers cast lots to divide up Jesus' garments and then sat and watched him.

### Matthew 27:36

**What did the soldiers do after they crucified Jesus?**
The soldiers cast lots to divide up Jesus' garments and then sat and watched him.

### Matthew 27:37

**What writing did they put above Jesus' head?**
They wrote, "THIS IS JESUS THE KING OF THE JEWS".

### Matthew 27:38

**Who was crucified with Jesus?**
Two robbers were crucified with Jesus, one on his right and one on his left.

### Matthew 27:42

**What did the people, the chief priests, the scribes, and the elders challenge Jesus to do?**
They all challenged Jesus to save himself and come down from the cross.

### Matthew 27:45

**What happened from the sixth to the ninth hour?**
Darkness came over the whole land from the sixth to the ninth hour.

### Matthew 27:46

**What did Jesus cry out at the ninth hour?**
Jesus cried out, "My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?"

### Matthew 27:50

**What happened after Jesus cried out again with a loud voice?**
Jesus gave up his spirit.

### Matthew 27:51

**What happened in the temple after Jesus died?**
The curtain of the temple was split in two from the top to the bottom after Jesus died.

### Matthew 27:52

**What happened at the tombs after Jesus died?**
Many saints that had fallen asleep were raised and appeared to many after Jesus died.

### Matthew 27:53

**What happened at the tombs after Jesus died?**
Many saints that had fallen asleep were raised and appeared to many after Jesus died.

### Matthew 27:54

**Seeing all these events, what was the testimony of the centurion?**
The centurion testified, "Truly this was the Son of God".

### Matthew 27:57

**After he was crucified, what happened to the body of Jesus?**
A rich disciple of Jesus, Joseph, asked Pilate for the body, wrapped it in linen, and laid it in his own new tomb.

### Matthew 27:58

**After he was crucified, what happened to the body of Jesus?**
A rich disciple of Jesus, Joseph, asked Pilate for the body, wrapped it in linen, and laid it in his own new tomb.

### Matthew 27:60

**What was placed across the door of the tomb where Jesus' body was laid?**
A large stone was placed across the door of the tomb where Jesus' body was laid.

### Matthew 27:62

**Why did the chief priests and the Pharisees gather with Pilate the next day?**
The chief priests and the Pharisees wanted to make sure that Jesus' tomb was secure so that no one could steal the body.

### Matthew 27:63

**Why did the chief priests and the Pharisees gather with Pilate the next day?**
The chief priests and the Pharisees wanted to make sure that Jesus' tomb was secure so that no one could steal the body.

### Matthew 27:64

**Why did the chief priests and the Pharisees gather with Pilate the next day?**
The chief priests and the Pharisees wanted to make sure that Jesus' tomb was secure so that no one could steal the body.

### Matthew 27:65

**What did Pilate permit them to do at the tomb?**
Pilate permitted them to seal the stone and place a guard at the tomb.

### Matthew 27:66

**What did Pilate permit them to do at the tomb?**
Pilate permitted them to seal the stone and place a guard at the tomb.


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# Chapter 28

## ULB Translation Questions

### Matthew 28:1

**What day and time did Mary Magdalene and the other Mary go to Jesus' tomb?**
As it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, they went to Jesus' tomb.

### Matthew 28:2

**How was the stone rolled away from Jesus' tomb?**
An angel of the Lord descended and rolled away the stone.

### Matthew 28:4

**What did the guards do when they saw the angel?**
The guards shook with fear and became like dead men when they saw the angel.

### Matthew 28:5

**What did the angel say to the two women about Jesus?**
The angel said that Jesus had risen and was going ahead of them to Galilee.

### Matthew 28:6

**What did the angel say to the two women about Jesus?**
The angel said that Jesus had risen and was going ahead of them to Galilee.

### Matthew 28:7

**What did the angel say to the two women about Jesus?**
The angel said that Jesus had risen and was going ahead of them to Galilee.

### Matthew 28:8

**What happened to the two women on their way to tell the disciples?**
The women met Jesus, and they took hold of his feet and worshiped him.

### Matthew 28:9

**What happened to the two women on their way to tell the disciples?**
The women met Jesus, and they took hold of his feet and worshiped him.

### Matthew 28:11

**When the guards told the chief priests what had happened at the tomb, what did the chief priests do?**
The chief priests paid the soldiers a large amount of money and told them to say that Jesus' disciples had stolen the body.

### Matthew 28:12

**When the guards told the chief priests what had happened at the tomb, what did the chief priests do?**
The chief priests paid the soldiers a large amount of money and told them to say that Jesus' disciples had stolen the body.

### Matthew 28:13

**When the guards told the chief priests what had happened at the tomb, what did the chief priests do?**
The chief priests paid the soldiers a large amount of money and told them to say that Jesus' disciples had stolen the body.

### Matthew 28:17

**What did the disciples do when they saw Jesus in Galilee?**
The disciples worshiped Jesus, but some doubted.

### Matthew 28:18

**What authority did Jesus say had been given to him?**
Jesus said that all authority in heaven and on earth had been given to him.

### Matthew 28:19

**What did Jesus command his disciples to do?**
Jesus commanded his disciples to go and make disciples, and to baptize them.

**Into what name did Jesus tell his disciples to baptize?**
Jesus told his disciples to baptize in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.

### Matthew 28:20

**What did Jesus command his disciples to teach?**
Jesus commanded his disciples to teach the nations to obey all the things he had commanded.

**What final promise did Jesus give his disciples?**
Jesus promised to be with them, even to the end of the world.


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# Book: Mark

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### Mark 1:2

**What did the prophet Isaiah predict would happen before the Lord came?**
Isaiah predicted that God would send a messenger, a voice of someone calling out in the wilderness, to prepare the way of the Lord.

#### Mark 1:3

**What did the prophet Isaiah predict would happen before the Lord came?**
Isaiah predicted that God would send a messenger, a voice of someone calling out in the wilderness, to prepare the way of the Lord.

#### Mark 1:4

**What did John come preaching?**
John came preaching a baptism of repentance for the forgiveness of sins.

#### Mark 1:5

**What did the people do as they were baptized by John?**
The people confessed their sins as they were baptized by John.

#### Mark 1:6

**What did John eat?**
John ate locusts and wild honey.

#### Mark 1:8

**With what did John say the one coming after him would baptize?**
John said the one coming after him would baptize with the Holy Spirit.

#### Mark 1:10

**What did Jesus see as he came up out of the water after being baptized by John?**
After being baptized, Jesus saw the heavens split open and the Spirit descend on him as a dove.

#### Mark 1:11

**What did the voice from heaven say after Jesus was baptized?**
The voice from heaven said, "You are my beloved Son; I am very pleased with you".

#### Mark 1:12

**Who drove Jesus out into the wilderness?**
The Spirit drove Jesus out into the wilderness.

#### Mark 1:13

**How long was Jesus in the wilderness, and what happened to him there?**
Jesus was in the wilderness forty days, and he was tempted by Satan there.

#### Mark 1:15

**What message did Jesus preach?**
Jesus preached that the kingdom of God was near, and that people must repent and believe in the gospel.

#### Mark 1:16

**What was the occupation of Simon and Andrew?**
Simon and Andrew were fishermen.

#### Mark 1:17

**What did Jesus say he would make Simon and Andrew?**
Jesus said he would make Simon and Andrew fishers of men.

#### Mark 1:19

**What was the occupation of James and John?**
James and John were fishermen.

#### Mark 1:22

**Why did Jesus' teaching astonish the people in the synagogue?**
Jesus' teaching astonished the people because Jesus taught as one with authority.

#### Mark 1:24

**What title did the unclean spirit in the synagogue give Jesus?**
The unclean spirit in the synagogue gave Jesus the title of the Holy One of God.

#### Mark 1:28

**What happened with the news about Jesus?**
The news about Jesus went out everywhere.


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### Mark 1:30

**When they went into Simon's house, who did Jesus heal?**
When they went into Simon's house, Jesus healed Simon's mother-in-law.

### Mark 1:32

**What happened when it was evening?**
When it was evening, the people brought all who were sick or possessed by demons, and Jesus healed them.

### Mark 1:33

**What happened when it was evening?**
When it was evening, the people brought all who were sick or possessed by demons, and Jesus healed them.

### Mark 1:34

**What happened when it was evening?**
When it was evening, the people brought all who were sick or possessed by demons, and Jesus healed them.

### Mark 1:35

**What did Jesus do before the sun rose?**
Before the sun rose, Jesus went out to a solitary place and prayed there.

### Mark 1:38

**What did Jesus tell Simon he had come to do?**
Jesus said that he had come to preach in the surrounding towns.

### Mark 1:39

**What did Jesus tell Simon he had come to do?**
Jesus said that he had come to preach in the surrounding towns.

### Mark 1:40

**What attitude did Jesus have toward the leper who begged Jesus to be healed?**
Jesus had pity on the leper and healed him.

### Mark 1:41

**What attitude did Jesus have toward the leper who begged Jesus to be healed?**
Jesus had pity on the leper and healed him.

### Mark 1:42

**What attitude did Jesus have toward the leper who begged Jesus to be healed?**
Jesus had pity on the leper and healed him.

### Mark 1:44

**What did Jesus tell the leper to do, and why?**
Jesus told the leper to go offer the sacrifices according to what Moses commanded as a testimony.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### Mark 2:4

**What did the four men do who were carrying the paralyzed man?**
The men removed the roof of the house and lowered the paralyzed man to Jesus.

### Mark 2:5

**What did Jesus say to the paralyzed man?**
Jesus said, "Child, your sins are forgiven".

### Mark 2:6

**Why did some of the scribes object to what Jesus had said?**
Some of the scribes reasoned that Jesus had blasphemed because only God can forgive sins.

### Mark 2:7

**Why did some of the scribes object to what Jesus had said?**
Some of the scribes reasoned that Jesus had blasphemed because only God can forgive sins.

### Mark 2:10

**How did Jesus demonstrate that he had authority on earth to forgive sins?**
Jesus told the paralyzed man to take up his bed and go to his house, and the man did.

### Mark 2:11

**How did Jesus demonstrate that he had authority on earth to forgive sins?**
Jesus told the paralyzed man to take up his bed and go to his house, and the man did.

### Mark 2:12

**How did Jesus demonstrate that he had authority on earth to forgive sins?**
Jesus told the paralyzed man to take up his bed and go to his house, and the man did.

### Mark 2:13

**What was Levi doing when Jesus told Levi to follow him?**
Levi was sitting at the tax-collecting place when Jesus called him.

### Mark 2:14

**What was Levi doing when Jesus told Levi to follow him?**
Levi was sitting at the tax-collecting place when Jesus called him.

### Mark 2:15

**At Levi's house, what was Jesus doing that offended the Pharisees?**
Jesus was dining with the sinful people and tax collectors.

### Mark 2:16

**At Levi's house, what was Jesus doing that offended the Pharisees?**
Jesus was dining with the sinful people and tax collectors.

### Mark 2:17

**Who did Jesus say he had come to call?**
Jesus said he had come to call sinful people.

### Mark 2:18

**What question did some people ask Jesus about fasting?**
They asked Jesus why his disciples did not fast when John's disciples and the Pharisees' disciples did fast.

### Mark 2:19

**How did Jesus explain why his disciples were not fasting?**
Jesus said that while the bridegroom is still with the wedding attendants they cannot fast.

### Mark 2:23

**What did Jesus' disciples do in some fields on the Sabbath which offended the Pharisees?**
Jesus' disciples picked heads of grain and ate them on the Sabbath.

### Mark 2:24

**What did Jesus' disciples do in some fields on the Sabbath which offended the Pharisees?**
Jesus' disciples picked heads of grain and ate them on the Sabbath.


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### Mark 2:25

**What example did Jesus give of someone who needed and ate bread normally forbidden for them?**
Jesus gave the example of David who out of need ate the bread of the presence normally reserved for the priests.

### Mark 2:26

**What example did Jesus give of someone who needed and ate bread normally forbidden for them?**
Jesus gave the example of David who out of need ate the bread of the presence normally reserved for the priests.

### Mark 2:27

**For whom did Jesus say the Sabbath was made?**
Jesus said the Sabbath was made for people.

### Mark 2:28

**What authority did Jesus claim for himself?**
Jesus said that he was Lord also of the Sabbath.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### Mark 3:1

**Why were they watching Jesus on the Sabbath in the synagogue?**
They were watching Jesus to see if he would heal on the Sabbath, so they could accuse him.

### Mark 3:2

**Why were they watching Jesus on the Sabbath in the synagogue?**
They were watching Jesus to see if he would heal on the Sabbath, so they could accuse him.

### Mark 3:4

**What question did Jesus ask the people about the Sabbath?**
Jesus asked the people if it was lawful to do good or to do harm on the Sabbath.

**How did the people respond to Jesus' question?**
The people were silent.

### Mark 3:5

**What then was Jesus' attitude toward them?**
Jesus became angry with them.

### Mark 3:6

**What did the Pharisees do when Jesus healed the man?**
The Pharisees went out and plotted to put Jesus to death.

### Mark 3:7

**How many people followed Jesus as he went to the sea?**
A great crowd followed Jesus.

### Mark 3:8

**How many people followed Jesus as he went to the sea?**
A great crowd followed Jesus.

### Mark 3:11

**What did the demons cry out when they saw Jesus?**
The demons cried out that Jesus was the Son of God.

### Mark 3:14

**How many men did Jesus appoint as apostles, and what were they to do?**
Jesus appointed twelve apostles who were to be with him, preach, and have authority to cast out demons.

### Mark 3:15

**How many men did Jesus appoint as apostles, and what were they to do?**
Jesus appointed twelve apostles who were to be with him, preach, and have authority to cast out demons.

### Mark 3:19

**Who was the apostle that would betray Jesus?**
The apostle that would betray Jesus was Judas Iscariot.

### Mark 3:21

**What did Jesus' family think about the crowds and the events surrounding Jesus?**
Jesus' family thought that he was out of his mind.

### Mark 3:22

**What accusation did the scribes make against Jesus?**
The scribes accused Jesus of driving out demons by the ruler of demons.

### Mark 3:23

**What was Jesus' response to the scribes' accusation?**
Jesus responded that no kingdom divided against itself can stand.

### Mark 3:24

**What was Jesus' response to the scribes' accusation?**
Jesus responded that no kingdom divided against itself can stand.

### Mark 3:25

**What was Jesus' response to the scribes' accusation?**
Jesus responded that no kingdom divided against itself can stand.


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### Mark 3:28

**What sin did Jesus say cannot be forgiven?**
Jesus said that blasphemy against the Holy Spirit cannot be forgiven.

### Mark 3:29

**What sin did Jesus say cannot be forgiven?**
Jesus said that blasphemy against the Holy Spirit cannot be forgiven.

### Mark 3:30

**What sin did Jesus say cannot be forgiven?**
Jesus said that blasphemy against the Holy Spirit cannot be forgiven.

### Mark 3:33

**Who did Jesus say were his mother and brothers?**
Jesus said that his mother and brothers were those who do the will of God.

### Mark 3:34

**Who did Jesus say were his mother and brothers?**
Jesus said that his mother and brothers were those who do the will of God.

### Mark 3:35

**Who did Jesus say were his mother and brothers?**
Jesus said that his mother and brothers were those who do the will of God.


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# Chapter 4

## ULB Translation Questions

### Mark 4:1

**Why did Jesus get into a boat to teach?**
Jesus got into a boat to teach because a very large crowd had gathered around him.

### Mark 4:4

**What happened to the seeds sown on the road?**
The birds came and devoured them.

### Mark 4:6

**What happened to the seeds sown on the rocky ground when the sun rose?**
They withered away because they had no root.

### Mark 4:7

**What happened to the seeds sown among thorn plants?**
The thorn plants choked them.

### Mark 4:8

**What happened to the seeds sown in the good soil?**
The seeds produced grain, yielding thirty, sixty, and some a hundred times what was planted.

### Mark 4:11

**What did Jesus say was given to the Twelve, but not to those outside?**
Jesus said the mystery of the kingdom of God was given to the Twelve, but not to those outside.

### Mark 4:14

**In Jesus' parable, what is the seed?**
The seed is the word of God.

### Mark 4:15

**What does the seed sown on the road represent?**
It represents those who hear the word, but immediately Satan takes it away.

### Mark 4:16

**What does the seed sown on the rocky ground represent?**
It represents those who hear the word with joy, but when persecution comes they stumble.

### Mark 4:17

**What does the seed sown on the rocky ground represent?**
It represents those who hear the word with joy, but when persecution comes they stumble.

### Mark 4:18

**What does the seed sown among thorn plants represent?**
It represents those who hear the word, but the cares of the world choke the word.

### Mark 4:19

**What does the seed sown among thorn plants represent?**
It represents those who hear the word, but the cares of the world choke the word.

### Mark 4:20

**What does the seed sown in the good soil represent?**
It represents those who hear the word, receive it, and produce fruit.

### Mark 4:22

**What did Jesus say would happen to the hidden and secret things?**
Jesus said that the hidden and secret things would be brought into the light.

### Mark 4:26

**In what way is the kingdom of God like a man who casts his seed upon the ground?**
The man casts the seed, and it grows, but he does not know how, then when the harvest is ripe he gathers it.

### Mark 4:27

**In what way is the kingdom of God like a man who casts his seed upon the ground?**
The man casts the seed, and it grows, but he does not know how, then when the harvest is ripe he gathers it.

### Mark 4:28

**In what way is the kingdom of God like a man who casts his seed upon the ground?**
The man casts the seed, and it grows, but he does not know how, then when the harvest is ripe he gathers it.


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### Mark 4:29

**In what way is the kingdom of God like a man who casts his seed upon the ground?**
The man casts the seed, and it grows, but he does not know how, then when the harvest is ripe he gathers it.

### Mark 4:30

**In what way is the kingdom of God like a mustard seed?**
The mustard seed begins as the smallest of seeds, yet grows into a great plant where many can make their nests.

### Mark 4:31

**In what way is the kingdom of God like a mustard seed?**
The mustard seed begins as the smallest of seeds, yet grows into a great plant where many can make their nests.

### Mark 4:32

**In what way is the kingdom of God like a mustard seed?**
The mustard seed begins as the smallest of seeds, yet grows into a great plant where many can make their nests.

### Mark 4:35

**What happened as the disciples and Jesus crossed the lake?**
A great storm began, threatening to fill the boat with water.

### Mark 4:36

**What happened as the disciples and Jesus crossed the lake?**
A great storm began, threatening to fill the boat with water.

### Mark 4:37

**What happened as the disciples and Jesus crossed the lake?**
A great storm began, threatening to fill the boat with water.

### Mark 4:38

**What was Jesus doing at this time in the boat?**
Jesus was sleeping.

**What question did the disciples ask Jesus?**
The disciples asked Jesus if he cared that they were about to die.

### Mark 4:39

**What did Jesus then do?**
Jesus rebuked the wind and calmed the sea.

### Mark 4:41

**After Jesus did this, what was the response of the disciples?**
The disciples were filled with great fear and wondered who Jesus was that the wind and sea obeyed him.


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# Chapter 5

## ULB Translation Questions

### Mark 5:1

**Who met Jesus when they came to the region of the Gerasenes?**
A man with an unclean spirit met Jesus.

### Mark 5:2

**Who met Jesus when they came to the region of the Gerasenes?**
A man with an unclean spirit met Jesus.

### Mark 5:4

**What had happened when people tried to restrain this man with chains?**
When people tried to restrain this man with chains, he tore the chains apart.

### Mark 5:7

**What title did the unclean spirit give Jesus?**
The unclean spirit called Jesus the Son of the Most High God.

### Mark 5:8

**What did Jesus say to the man?**
Jesus said to the man, "Come out of the man, you unclean spirit".

### Mark 5:9

**What was the name of the unclean spirit?**
The unclean spirit's name was Army, because there were many.

### Mark 5:13

**What happened when Jesus cast out the unclean spirit from the man?**
The spirits came out and entered a herd of pigs, who ran down a steep hill and drowned in the lake.

### Mark 5:15

**After the unclean spirit was cast out, what was the condition of the man?**
The man was sitting with Jesus, clothed and in his right mind.

### Mark 5:17

**What did the people of the region ask Jesus to do?**
The people asked Jesus to leave their region.

### Mark 5:19

**What did Jesus tell the man who had lived in the tombs to now do?**
Jesus told the man to tell his people what the Lord had done for him.

### Mark 5:22

**What request did Jairus, the synagogue leader, make of Jesus?**
Jairus asked Jesus to come with him to lay hands on his daughter who was near death.

### Mark 5:23

**What request did Jairus, the synagogue leader, make of Jesus?**
Jairus asked Jesus to come with him to lay hands on his daughter who was near death.

### Mark 5:25

**What was the problem with the woman who touched Jesus' cloak?**
The woman had suffered with a discharge of blood for twelve years.

### Mark 5:28

**Why did the woman touch Jesus' cloak?**
The woman thought that if she just touched Jesus' clothes, she would be healed.

### Mark 5:30

**What did Jesus do when the woman touched his cloak?**
Jesus knew that power had gone out from him and looked around to see who had touched him.

### Mark 5:32

**What did Jesus do when the woman touched his cloak?**
Jesus knew that power had gone out from him and looked around to see who had touched him.

### Mark 5:34

**When the woman told Jesus all the truth, what did Jesus say to her?**
Jesus told her that her faith had made her well, and to go in peace.


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### Mark 5:35

**What was the condition of Jairus' daughter when Jesus arrived at the house?**
Jairus' daughter was dead.

### Mark 5:36

**What did Jesus tell Jairus at this time?**
Jesus told Jairus to not be afraid, but to just believe.

### Mark 5:37

**Which disciples went with Jesus into the room where the child was?**
Peter, James, and John went with Jesus into the room.

### Mark 5:40

**What did the people in the house do when Jesus said Jairus' daughter was only sleeping?**
The people laughed at Jesus when he said that Jairus' daughter was only sleeping.

### Mark 5:42

**When the child got up and walked, how did the people react?**
The people were greatly overcome and astonished.


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# Chapter 6

## ULB Translation Questions

### Mark 6:2

**Why were the people of Jesus' home town shocked about him?**
The people did not know from where he got his teachings, his wisdom, and his miracles.

### Mark 6:4

**Where did Jesus say a prophet is without honor?**
Jesus said a prophet is without honor in his home town, among his relatives, and in his own household.

### Mark 6:6

**What amazed Jesus about the people in his home town?**
Jesus was amazed by the unbelief of the people in his home town.

### Mark 6:7

**What authority did Jesus give the Twelve as he sent them out?**
Jesus gave the Twelve authority over unclean spirits.

### Mark 6:8

**What did the Twelve take with them on their journey?**
The Twelve took a staff, sandals, and one tunic.

### Mark 6:9

**What did the Twelve take with them on their journey?**
The Twelve took a staff, sandals, and one tunic.

### Mark 6:11

**What did Jesus tell the Twelve to do if a place did not receive them?**
Jesus told the Twelve to shake off the dust under their feet as a testimony against them.

### Mark 6:14

**Who did the people suppose Jesus was?**
The people supposed that Jesus was John the Baptizer, or Elijah, or a prophet.

### Mark 6:15

**Who did the people suppose Jesus was?**
The people supposed that Jesus was John the Baptizer, or Elijah, or a prophet.

### Mark 6:18

**What had John the Baptizer told Herod he was doing unlawfully?**
John had told Herod it was unlawful for Herod to marry his brother's wife.

### Mark 6:20

**How did Herod react when he heard John preach?**
Herod became upset when he heard John preach, but he was still glad to hear him.

### Mark 6:23

**What oath did Herod swear to Herodias?**
Herod swore that she could have whatever she asked of him, up to half of his kingdom.

### Mark 6:25

**For what did Herodias ask?**
Herodias asked for the head of John the Baptizer on a platter.

### Mark 6:26

**How did Herod react to Herodias' request?**
Herod became very sorry, but did not refuse her request because of the oaths he had made in front of his guests.

### Mark 6:33

**What happened when Jesus and the apostles tried to go away by themselves to rest?**
Many people recognized them and ran to arrive there before Jesus and the apostles.

### Mark 6:34

**What was Jesus' attitude toward the crowd that was waiting for them?**
Jesus had compassion on them because they were like sheep without a shepherd.

### Mark 6:37

**When asked by Jesus, what did the disciples think they would have to do to feed the people?**
The disciples thought they would have to go and buy two hundred denarii worth of bread.


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### Mark 6:38

**What food did the disciples already have with them?**
The disciples already had five loaves and two fish with them.

### Mark 6:41

**What did Jesus do as he took the loaves and fish?**
As he took the loaves and fish, Jesus looked up to heaven, blessed and broke the loaves, and gave them to his disciples.

### Mark 6:43

**How much food was left after everyone ate?**
There were twelve baskets of bread, and pieces of fish left after everyone ate.

### Mark 6:44

**How many men had been fed?**
There were five thousand men that had been fed.

### Mark 6:48

**How did Jesus come to the disciples on the lake?**
Jesus came to the disciples walking on the lake.

### Mark 6:50

**What did Jesus tell the disciples when they saw him?**
Jesus told the disciples to be brave and to not be afraid.

### Mark 6:52

**Why did the disciples not understand about the miracle of the loaves?**
The disciples did not understand about the miracle of the loaves because their minds were slow to understand.

### Mark 6:55

**What did the people of the region do when they recognized Jesus?**
The people brought the sick on stretchers to Jesus wherever they heard he was coming.

### Mark 6:56

**What happened to those who just touched the fringe of Jesus' garment?**
Those who just touched the fringe of Jesus' garment were healed.


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# Chapter 7

## ULB Translation Questions

### Mark 7:2

**What were some of Jesus' disciples doing that offended the Pharisees and scribes?**
Some of the disciples were eating with unwashed hands.

### Mark 7:3

**Whose tradition was it that hands, cups, pots, copper vessels, and dining couches be washed before eating?**
It was the tradition of the elders that hands, cups, pots, copper vessels, and dining couches be washed before eating.

### Mark 7:4

**Whose tradition was it that hands, cups, pots, copper vessels, and dining couches be washed before eating?**
It was the tradition of the elders that hands, cups, pots, copper vessels, and dining couches be washed before eating.

### Mark 7:8

**What did Jesus say to the Pharisees and scribes about their teaching on the issue of washing?**
Jesus said that the Pharisees and scribes taught the rules of men while abandoning the commandment of God.

### Mark 7:9

**What did Jesus say to the Pharisees and scribes about their teaching on the issue of washing?**
Jesus said that the Pharisees and scribes taught the rules of men while abandoning the commandment of God.

### Mark 7:11

**How did the Pharisees and scribes void the commandment of God which says to honor your father and mother?**
They voided God's commandment by telling people to give to them as Corban the money that would have helped their father and mother.

### Mark 7:12

**How did the Pharisees and scribes void the commandment of God which says to honor your father and mother?**
They voided God's commandment by telling people to give to them as Corban the money that would have helped their father and mother.

### Mark 7:13

**How did the Pharisees and scribes void the commandment of God which says to honor your father and mother?**
They voided God's commandment by telling people to give to them as Corban the money that would have helped their father and mother.

### Mark 7:15

**What did Jesus say does not defile a person?**
Jesus said that nothing from outside of a person can defile him when it enters into him.

**What did Jesus say defiles a person?**
Jesus said that what comes out of a person defiles him.

### Mark 7:18

**What did Jesus say does not defile a person?**
Jesus said that nothing from outside of a person can defile him when it enters into him.

### Mark 7:19

**What did Jesus say does not defile a person?**
Jesus said that nothing from outside of a person can defile him when it enters into him.

**What kinds of foods did Jesus declare to be clean?**
Jesus declared all foods to be clean.

### Mark 7:20

**What did Jesus say defiles a person?**
Jesus said that what comes out of a person defiles him.

### Mark 7:21

**What did Jesus say defiles a person?**
Jesus said that what comes out of a person defiles him.

**What are three things that Jesus said can come out of a person to defile him?**
Jesus said that evil thoughts, sexual immorality, theft, murder, adultery, coveting, wickedness, deceit, sensuality, envy, slander, pride, and folly can come out of a person to defile him.


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### Mark 7:22

**What did Jesus say defiles a person?**
Jesus said that what comes out of a person defiles him.

**What are three things that Jesus said can come out of a person to defile him?**
Jesus said that evil thoughts, sexual immorality, theft, murder, adultery, coveting, wickedness, deceit, sensuality, envy, slander, pride, and folly can come out of a person to defile him.

### Mark 7:23

**What did Jesus say defiles a person?**
Jesus said that what comes out of a person defiles him.

### Mark 7:25

**Was the woman whose daughter had an unclean spirit a Jew or a Greek?**
The woman whose daughter had an unclean spirit was a Greek.

### Mark 7:26

**Was the woman whose daughter had an unclean spirit a Jew or a Greek?**
The woman whose daughter had an unclean spirit was a Greek.

### Mark 7:28

**How did the woman respond when Jesus told her that it was not right to take the children's bread and throw it to the dogs?**
The woman said that even the dogs under the table eat the children's crumbs.

### Mark 7:29

**What did Jesus do for the woman?**
Jesus cast the demon out of the woman's daughter.

### Mark 7:30

**What did Jesus do for the woman?**
Jesus cast the demon out of the woman's daughter.

### Mark 7:33

**When the man who was deaf and had a speech impediment was brought to Jesus, what did he do to heal him?**
Jesus put his fingers in the man's ears, spit and touched his tongue, then looked to heaven and said, "Open!"

### Mark 7:34

**When the man who was deaf and had a speech impediment was brought to Jesus, what did he do to heal him?**
Jesus put his fingers in the man's ears, spit and touched his tongue, then looked to heaven and said, "Open!"

### Mark 7:36

**What did the people do when Jesus told them to tell no one about his healings?**
The more Jesus commanded them to be quiet, the more they talked about it.


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# Chapter 8

## ULB Translation Questions

### Mark 8:1

**What concern did Jesus state about the great crowd that had been following him?**
Jesus stated that he was concerned the great crowd had nothing to eat.

### Mark 8:2

**What concern did Jesus state about the great crowd that had been following him?**
Jesus stated that he was concerned the great crowd had nothing to eat.

### Mark 8:5

**How many loaves did the disciples have with them?**
The disciples had seven loaves with them.

### Mark 8:6

**What did Jesus do with the disciples' loaves?**
Jesus gave thanks, broke the loaves, and gave them to his disciples to serve.

### Mark 8:8

**How much food remained after everyone had eaten?**
There were seven baskets of food remaining after everyone had eaten.

### Mark 8:9

**How many people ate and were satisfied?**
There were about four thousand men who ate and were satisfied.

### Mark 8:11

**To test him, what did the Pharisees want Jesus to do?**
The Pharisees wanted Jesus to give them a sign from heaven.

### Mark 8:15

**About what did Jesus warn his disciples concerning the Pharisees?**
Jesus warned his disciples to be on guard of the yeast of the Pharisees.

### Mark 8:16

**About what did the disciples think Jesus was talking?**
The disciples thought Jesus was talking about the fact that they had forgotten to bring bread.

### Mark 8:19

**Jesus reminded his disciples that what had happened when Jesus had broken five loaves?**
Jesus reminded them that when he had broken five loaves, five thousand people had been fed and twelves baskets full of broken pieces had been taken up.

### Mark 8:23

**What two things did Jesus first do to the blind man in order to restore his sight?**
Jesus first spat on his eyes and laid his hands upon him.

### Mark 8:25

**What third thing did Jesus do to the blind man in order to completely restore his sight?**
Jesus laid his hands upon his eyes.

### Mark 8:28

**Who were the people saying that Jesus was?**
The people were saying that Jesus was John the Baptizer, Elijah, or one of the prophets.

### Mark 8:29

**Who did Peter say that Jesus was?**
Peter said that Jesus was the Christ.

### Mark 8:31

**About what future events did Jesus begin to teach his disciples clearly?**
Jesus taught his disciples that the Son of Man must suffer, be rejected, be killed, and be raised after three days.

### Mark 8:33

**What did Jesus say when Peter began to rebuke him?**
Jesus said to Peter, "Get behind me Satan! You do not care for the things of God, but for the things of people".

### Mark 8:34

**What did Jesus say anyone who wants to follow him must do?**
Jesus said that anyone who wants to follow him must deny himself and take up his cross.


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### Mark 8:36

**What did Jesus say about a person's desire to gain the things of the world?**
Jesus said, "What does it profit a person to gain the whole world, and then forfeit his life?"

### Mark 8:38

**What did Jesus say he would do concerning those who are ashamed of him and his words?**
Jesus said that at his coming he would be ashamed of those who were ashamed of him and his words.


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# Chapter 9

## ULB Translation Questions

### Mark 9:1

**Who did Jesus say would see the kingdom of God coming with power?**
Jesus said that some standing there with him would not die before they saw the kingdom of God coming with power.

### Mark 9:2

**What happened to Jesus when Peter, James, and John went up a high mountain with him?**
Jesus was transfigured and his garments became radiantly brilliant.

### Mark 9:3

**What happened to Jesus when Peter, James, and John went up a high mountain with him?**
Jesus was transfigured and his garments became radiantly brilliant.

### Mark 9:4

**Who was talking with Jesus on the mountain?**
Elijah and Moses were talking with Jesus.

### Mark 9:7

**On the mountain, what did the voice from the cloud say?**
The voice said, "This is my beloved Son. Listen to him".

### Mark 9:9

**What did Jesus command the disciples about what they had seen on the mountain?**
Jesus commanded them to tell no one what they had seen, until the Son of Man had risen from the dead.

### Mark 9:11

**What did Jesus say about Elijah's coming?**
Jesus said that Elijah does come first to restore all things, and that Elijah had already come.

### Mark 9:12

**What did Jesus say about Elijah's coming?**
Jesus said that Elijah does come first to restore all things, and that Elijah had already come.

### Mark 9:13

**What did Jesus say about Elijah's coming?**
Jesus said that Elijah does come first to restore all things, and that Elijah had already come.

### Mark 9:17

**What were the disciples unable to do for the father and his son?**
The disciples were unable to drive out the evil spirit from the father's son.

### Mark 9:18

**What were the disciples unable to do for the father and his son?**
The disciples were unable to drive out the evil spirit from the father's son.

### Mark 9:22

**Into what did the evil spirit throw the boy to try to destroy him?**
The evil spirit threw the boy into the fire or into the waters to try to destroy him.

### Mark 9:23

**How did the father respond when Jesus said all things are possible for the one who believes?**
The father responded, "I believe! Help my unbelief!"

### Mark 9:24

**How did the father respond when Jesus said all things are possible for the one who believes?**
The father responded, "I believe! Help my unbelief!"

### Mark 9:28

**Why were the disciples unable to cast out the mute and deaf spirit in the boy?**
The disciples were unable to cast out the spirit because it could not be cast out except by prayer.

### Mark 9:29

**Why were the disciples unable to cast out the mute and deaf spirit in the boy?**
The disciples were unable to cast out the spirit because it could not be cast out except by prayer.

### Mark 9:31

**What did Jesus tell his disciples would happen to him?**
Jesus told them he would be put to death, then after three days he would rise again.


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### Mark 9:33

**What were the disciples arguing about along the way?**
The disciples were arguing about who among them was the greatest.

### Mark 9:34

**What were the disciples arguing about along the way?**
The disciples were arguing about who among them was the greatest.

### Mark 9:35

**Who did Jesus say is first?**
Jesus said that he is first who is servant of all.

### Mark 9:36

**When someone receives a little child in Jesus' name, who are they also receiving?**
When someone receives a little child in Jesus' name, they are also receiving Jesus and the one who sent Jesus.

### Mark 9:37

**When someone receives a little child in Jesus' name, who are they also receiving?**
When someone receives a little child in Jesus' name, they are also receiving Jesus and the one who sent Jesus.

### Mark 9:42

**What would be better for someone who causes a little one who believes in Jesus to stumble?**
It would be better for that one if a millstone were tied around his neck and he was thrown into the sea.

### Mark 9:47

**What did Jesus say to do with your eye if it causes you to stumble?**
Jesus said to tear out your eye if it causes you to stumble.

### Mark 9:48

**What did Jesus say happens in hell?**
Jesus said that in hell the worm does not die, and the fire is not put out.


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# Chapter 10

## ULB Translation Questions

### Mark 10:2

**What question did the Pharisees ask Jesus in order to test him?**
The Pharisees asked Jesus if it was lawful for a husband to divorce his wife.

### Mark 10:4

**What commandment had Moses given the Jews concerning divorce?**
Moses had allowed a man to write a certificate of divorce and then send his wife away.

### Mark 10:5

**Why had Moses given the Jews this commandment concerning divorce?**
Moses had given this commandment to the Jews because of their hard hearts.

### Mark 10:6

**To what event in history did Jesus refer when telling the Pharisees about God's original design for marriage?**
Jesus referred to the creation of male and female at the beginning when telling about God's original design for marriage.

### Mark 10:7

**What did Jesus say the two people, the man and his wife, become when they are married?**
Jesus said that the two become one flesh.

### Mark 10:8

**What did Jesus say the two people, the man and his wife, become when they are married?**
Jesus said that the two become one flesh.

### Mark 10:9

**What did Jesus say about what God joins together in marriage?**
Jesus said that what God joins together, let no man tear apart.

### Mark 10:13

**What was Jesus' reaction when the disciples rebuked those bringing little children to him?**
Jesus was angry with the disciples and told them to permit the little children to come to him.

### Mark 10:14

**What was Jesus' reaction when the disciples rebuked those bringing little children to him?**
Jesus was angry with the disciples and told them to permit the little children to come to him.

### Mark 10:15

**How did Jesus say the kingdom of God must be received in order to enter it?**
Jesus said the kingdom of God must be received as a little child in order to enter it.

### Mark 10:19

**What did Jesus first tell the man he must do to inherit eternal life?**
Jesus told the man he must not kill, not commit adultery, not steal, not testify falsely, not defraud, and must honor his father and mother.

### Mark 10:21

**What additional commandment did Jesus then give the man?**
Jesus then commanded the man to sell all that he had and to follow him.

### Mark 10:22

**How did the man react when Jesus gave him this commandment, and why?**
The man was sorrowful and walked away, for he had many possessions.

### Mark 10:23

**Who did Jesus say had great difficulty entering the kingdom of God?**
Jesus said that the rich had great difficulty entering the kingdom of God.

### Mark 10:24

**Who did Jesus say had great difficulty entering the kingdom of God?**
Jesus said that the rich had great difficulty entering the kingdom of God.

### Mark 10:25

**Who did Jesus say had great difficulty entering the kingdom of God?**
Jesus said that the rich had great difficulty entering the kingdom of God.


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### Mark 10:26

**How did Jesus say even a rich person could be saved?**
Jesus said that with people it is impossible, but with God all things are possible.

### Mark 10:27

**How did Jesus say even a rich person could be saved?**
Jesus said that with people it is impossible, but with God all things are possible.

### Mark 10:29

**What did Jesus say anyone would receive who had left house, family, and lands for Jesus' sake?**
Jesus said they would receive a hundred times as much in this world, with persecutions, and eternal life in the world to come.

### Mark 10:30

**What did Jesus say anyone would receive who had left house, family, and lands for Jesus' sake?**
Jesus said they would receive a hundred times as much in this world, with persecutions, and eternal life in the world to come.

### Mark 10:32

**On what road were Jesus and the disciples traveling?**
Jesus and the disciples were traveling on the road going up to Jerusalem.

### Mark 10:33

**What did Jesus tell his disciples would happen to him in Jerusalem?**
Jesus told his disciples that he would be condemned to death, and after three days he would rise.

### Mark 10:34

**What did Jesus tell his disciples would happen to him in Jerusalem?**
Jesus told his disciples that he would be condemned to death, and after three days he would rise.

### Mark 10:35

**What request did James and John make to Jesus?**
James and John requested to sit on Jesus' right and left hand with him in glory.

### Mark 10:36

**What request did James and John make to Jesus?**
James and John requested to sit on Jesus' right and left hand with him in glory.

### Mark 10:37

**What request did James and John make to Jesus?**
James and John requested to sit on Jesus' right and left hand with him in glory.

### Mark 10:39

**What did Jesus say that James and John would endure?**
Jesus said that James and John would endure the cup Jesus would drink, and the baptism with which Jesus would be baptized.

### Mark 10:40

**Did Jesus grant the request of James and John?**
No, Jesus said that the seats at his right and left hand were not his to give.

### Mark 10:42

**How did Jesus say the rulers of the Gentiles treat their subjects?**
Jesus said that the rulers of the Gentiles dominate their subjects.

### Mark 10:43

**How did Jesus say those who wish to be great among the disciples must live?**
Jesus said those who wish to be great among the disciples must be servant of all.

### Mark 10:44

**How did Jesus say those who wish to be great among the disciples must live?**
Jesus said those who wish to be great among the disciples must be servant of all.

### Mark 10:48

**What did the blind man Bartimaeus do when many rebuked him, telling him to be quiet?**
Bartimaeus cried out all the more, "Son of David, have mercy on me!"

### Mark 10:52

**What did Jesus say had healed Bartimaeus of his blindness?**
Jesus said that Bartimaeus' faith had healed him.


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# Chapter 11

## ULB Translation Questions

### Mark 11:2

**What did Jesus send two of his disciples to do in the village opposite them?**
Jesus sent them to bring a colt to him that had never been ridden.

### Mark 11:5

**What happened when the disciples untied the colt?**
Some people asked the disciples what they were doing, so they spoke to the people as Jesus told them, and the people let them go their way.

### Mark 11:6

**What happened when the disciples untied the colt?**
Some people asked the disciples what they were doing, so they spoke to the people as Jesus told them, and the people let them go their way.

### Mark 11:8

**What did the people spread on the road as Jesus rode on the colt?**
The people spread their garments, and branches they had cut from the fields.

### Mark 11:10

**What coming kingdom were the people shouting about as Jesus rode toward Jerusalem?**
The people were shouting that the kingdom of their father David was coming.

### Mark 11:11

**What did Jesus do when he entered the temple area?**
Jesus looked around and then went out to Bethany.

### Mark 11:14

**What did Jesus do when he saw the fig tree with no fruit on it?**
Jesus said to the fig tree, "No one will ever eat fruit from you".

### Mark 11:15

**What did Jesus do when he entered the temple area this time?**
Jesus cast out the sellers and purchasers, and would not allow anyone to carry merchandise through the temple.

### Mark 11:16

**What did Jesus do when he entered the temple area this time?**
Jesus cast out the sellers and purchasers, and would not allow anyone to carry merchandise through the temple.

### Mark 11:17

**What did Jesus say the temple was supposed to be, according to Scripture?**
Jesus said that the temple was supposed to be a house of prayer for all the nations.

**What did Jesus say the chief priests and scribes had made the temple?**
Jesus said they had made the temple a den of robbers.

### Mark 11:18

**What were the chief priests and scribes trying to do to Jesus?**
The chief priests and scribes were trying to kill Jesus.

### Mark 11:20

**What happened to the fig tree to which Jesus had spoken?**
The fig tree to which Jesus had spoken withered away to its roots.

### Mark 11:24

**What did Jesus say about everything we ask for in prayer?**
Jesus said that everything we ask for in prayer, believe that we have received it, and it will be ours.

### Mark 11:25

**What did Jesus say we must do so that the Father in heaven will also forgive you?**
Jesus said we must forgive whatever we have against anyone, so that the Father will also forgive us.

### Mark 11:27

**In the temple, what did the chief priests, scribes, and elders want to know from Jesus?**
They wanted to know by what authority he did the things he was doing.


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### Mark 11:28

**In the temple, what did the chief priests, scribes, and elders want to know from Jesus?**
They wanted to know by what authority he did the things he was doing.

### Mark 11:30

**What question did Jesus ask the chief priests, scribes, and elders?**
Jesus asked them if John's baptism was from heaven or from men.

### Mark 11:31

**Why did the chief priests, scribes, and elders not want to answer that John's baptism was from heaven?**
They did not want to give this answer because Jesus would ask why they didn't believe John.

### Mark 11:32

**Why did the chief priests, scribes, and elders not want to answer that John's baptism was from men?**
They did not want to give this answer because they feared the people, who all believed that John was a prophet.


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# Chapter 12

## ULB Translation Questions

### Mark 12:1

**After building and leasing the vineyard, what did the owner do?**
After building and leasing the vineyard, the owner went away on a journey.

### Mark 12:5

**What did the vine dressers do to the many servants that the owner sent to receive the fruit of the vineyard?**
The vine dressers beat some and killed some of the many servants.

### Mark 12:6

**Who did the owner send last to the vine dressers?**
The owner sent his beloved son last.

### Mark 12:8

**What did the vine dressers do with the one sent last by the owner?**
The vine dressers seized him, killed him, and threw him out of the vineyard.

### Mark 12:9

**What will the owner of the vineyard do to the vine dressers?**
The owner of the vineyard will come and destroy the vine dressers and give the vineyard to others.

### Mark 12:10

**In the scripture, what happens to the stone which the builders rejected?**
The stone which the builders rejected has been made the cornerstone.

### Mark 12:14

**What question did the Pharisees and some of the Herodians ask Jesus?**
They asked him if it was lawful to pay taxes to Caesar or not.

### Mark 12:17

**How did Jesus answer their question?**
Jesus said they should give to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God, the things that are God's.

### Mark 12:18

**In what did the Sadducees not believe?**
The Sadducees did not believe in the resurrection.

### Mark 12:22

**In the story told by the Sadducees, how many husbands did the woman have?**
The woman had seven husbands.

### Mark 12:23

**What question did the Sadducees ask Jesus about the woman?**
They asked which of the men would be the woman's husband in the resurrection.

### Mark 12:24

**What reason did Jesus give the Sadducees for their error?**
Jesus said that the Sadducees did not know the scriptures nor the power of God.

### Mark 12:25

**What was Jesus' answer to the Sadducees' question about the woman?**
Jesus said that in the resurrection, men and women will not marry, but will be like angels.

### Mark 12:26

**How did Jesus show from the scriptures that there is a resurrection?**
Jesus quoted from the book of Moses, where God says that he is the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob–all who must then be still alive.

### Mark 12:27

**How did Jesus show from the scriptures that there is a resurrection?**
Jesus quoted from the book of Moses, where God says that he is the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob–all who must then be still alive.

### Mark 12:29

**What commandment did Jesus say is most important?**
Jesus said that to love the Lord your God with all your heart, soul, mind, and strength is the most important commandment.


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### Mark 12:30

**What commandment did Jesus say is most important?**
Jesus said that to love the Lord your God with all your heart, soul, mind, and strength is the most important commandment.

### Mark 12:31

**What commandment did Jesus say is second?**
Jesus said that to love your neighbor as yourself is the second commandment.

### Mark 12:35

**What question did Jesus ask the scribes about David?**
Jesus asked how David could call the Christ Lord when the Christ is the son of David.

### Mark 12:36

**What question did Jesus ask the scribes about David?**
Jesus asked how David could call the Christ Lord when the Christ is the son of David.

### Mark 12:37

**What question did Jesus ask the scribes about David?**
Jesus asked how David could call the Christ Lord when the Christ is the son of David.

### Mark 12:38

**What did Jesus tell the people to beware of concerning the scribes?**
Jesus said that the scribes desire to be honored by men, but they devour widows' houses, and make long prayers for people to see.

### Mark 12:39

**What did Jesus tell the people to beware of concerning the scribes?**
Jesus said that the scribes desire to be honored by men, but they devour widows' houses, and make long prayers for people to see.

### Mark 12:40

**What did Jesus tell the people to beware of concerning the scribes?**
Jesus said that the scribes desire to be honored by men, but they devour widows' houses, and make long prayers for people to see.

### Mark 12:44

**Why did Jesus say that the poor widow had put in more than all who contributed to the offering box?**
Jesus said she had contributed more because she gave out of her poverty while the others gave out of their abundance.


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# Chapter 13

## ULB Translation Questions

### Mark 13:2

**What did Jesus say would happen to the wonderful stones and buildings of the temple?**
Jesus said that not one stone would be left on another which would not be torn down.

### Mark 13:4

**What question did the disciples then ask Jesus?**
The disciples asked Jesus when these things would happen and what would be the sign.

### Mark 13:5

**About what did Jesus say the disciples must be careful?**
Jesus said the disciples must be careful that no one lead them astray.

### Mark 13:6

**About what did Jesus say the disciples must be careful?**
Jesus said the disciples must be careful that no one lead them astray.

### Mark 13:7

**What did Jesus say would be the beginnings of birth pains?**
Jesus said the beginning of birth pains would be wars, rumors of wars, earthquakes, and famines.

### Mark 13:8

**What did Jesus say would be the beginnings of birth pains?**
Jesus said the beginning of birth pains would be wars, rumors of wars, earthquakes, and famines.

### Mark 13:9

**What did Jesus say would happen to the disciples?**
Jesus said that the disciples would be delivered to councils, beaten in synagogues, and would stand before governors and kings as a testimony.

### Mark 13:10

**What did Jesus say must happen first?**
Jesus said the gospel must be preached to all the nations first.

### Mark 13:12

**What did Jesus say would happen between family members?**
Jesus said that one family member would deliver up another family member to death.

### Mark 13:13

**Who did Jesus say would be saved?**
Jesus said that whoever endures to the end would be saved.

### Mark 13:14

**What did Jesus say those in Judea should do when they see the abomination of desolation?**
Jesus said that those in Judea should flee to the mountains when they see the abomination of desolation.

### Mark 13:20

**What did Jesus say the Lord would do for the sake of the elect, so that they would be saved?**
Jesus said the Lord would shorten the days of tribulation for the sake of the elect.

### Mark 13:22

**Who did Jesus say would arise to deceive people?**
Jesus said that false Christs and false prophets would arise to deceive people.

### Mark 13:24

**What will happen to the powers in the heavens after the tribulation of those days?**
The sun and moon will be darkened, the stars will fall from the sky, and the powers in the heavens will be shaken.

### Mark 13:25

**What will happen to the powers in the heavens after the tribulation of those days?**
The sun and moon will be darkened, the stars will fall from the sky, and the powers in the heavens will be shaken.

### Mark 13:26

**What will the people see in the clouds?**
They will see the Son of Man coming in the clouds with great power and glory.


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### Mark 13:27

**What will the Son of Man do when he comes?**
The Son of Man will gather his elect from the ends of the earth and the sky.

### Mark 13:30

**What did Jesus say would not pass away until all of these things occurred?**
Jesus said that this generation would not pass away until all of these things occurred.

### Mark 13:31

**What did Jesus say would never pass away?**
Jesus said that his words would never pass away.

### Mark 13:32

**When did Jesus say all these things would happen?**
Jesus said that no one knows the day or hour, except the Father.

### Mark 13:33

**What command did Jesus give his disciples regarding his coming?**
Jesus told his disciples to be alert and watch.

### Mark 13:35

**What command did Jesus give his disciples regarding his coming?**
Jesus told his disciples to be alert and watch.

### Mark 13:37

**What command did Jesus give his disciples regarding his coming?**
Jesus told his disciples to be alert and watch.


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# Chapter 14

## ULB Translation Questions

### Mark 14:1

**What were the chief priests and scribes considering how to do?**
They were considering how to stealthily arrest Jesus and then kill him.

### Mark 14:2

**Why did the chief priests and scribes not want to act during the Feast of Unleavened Bread?**
They were worried that a riot would arise among the people.

### Mark 14:3

**What did a woman do to Jesus at the house of Simon the leper?**
A woman broke a vial of costly liquid and poured it on Jesus' head.

### Mark 14:5

**For what were some rebuking the woman?**
Some were rebuking the woman for not selling the perfume and giving the money to the poor.

### Mark 14:8

**What did Jesus say the woman had done for him?**
Jesus said the woman had anointed his body for burial.

### Mark 14:9

**What promise did Jesus make about what the woman had done?**
Jesus promised that wherever the gospel was preached in the whole world, what the woman had done would be spoken of in memory of her.

### Mark 14:10

**Why did Judas Iscariot go away to the chief priests?**
Judas Iscariot went away to the chief priests so that he might deliver Jesus to them.

### Mark 14:12

**How did the disciples find the place where they would all eat the Passover?**
Jesus told them to go into the city and follow a man carrying a pitcher of water, and then ask him where the guest room was that they would use to eat the Passover.

### Mark 14:13

**How did the disciples find the place where they would all eat the Passover?**
Jesus told them to go into the city and follow a man carrying a pitcher of water, and then ask him where the guest room was that they would use to eat the Passover.

### Mark 14:14

**How did the disciples find the place where they would all eat the Passover?**
Jesus told them to go into the city and follow a man carrying a pitcher of water, and then ask him where the guest room was that they would use to eat the Passover.

### Mark 14:18

**What did Jesus say as they were reclining at the table and eating?**
Jesus said that one of the disciples eating with him would betray him.

### Mark 14:20

**Which disciple did Jesus say would betray him?**
Jesus said that the disciple dipping bread with him in the bowl would betray him.

### Mark 14:21

**What did Jesus say about the destiny of the disciple who betrayed him?**
Jesus said that it would have been better for him if he had not been born.

### Mark 14:22

**What did Jesus say as he gave the disciples the broken bread?**
Jesus said, "Take this. This is my body".

### Mark 14:24

**What did Jesus say as he gave the disciples the cup?**
Jesus said, "This is my blood of the covenant, the blood that is poured out for many".

### Mark 14:25

**When did Jesus say he would again drink of this fruit of the vine?**
Jesus said he would again drink of this fruit of the vine on the day when he drank it anew in the kingdom of God.


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### Mark 14:27

**At the Mount of Olives, what did Jesus predict about his disciples?**
Jesus predicted that his disciples would all fall away because of him.

### Mark 14:30

**What did Jesus tell Peter after Peter said he would never fall away?**
Jesus told Peter that before the rooster crowed twice, Peter would deny Jesus three times.

### Mark 14:32

**What did Jesus tell his three disciples to do while he prayed?**
Jesus told them to remain there and watch.

### Mark 14:33

**What did Jesus tell his three disciples to do while he prayed?**
Jesus told them to remain there and watch.

### Mark 14:34

**What did Jesus tell his three disciples to do while he prayed?**
Jesus told them to remain there and watch.

### Mark 14:35

**For what did Jesus pray?**
Jesus prayed that this hour might pass from him.

### Mark 14:36

**What was Jesus willing to accept as an answer to his prayer to the Father?**
Jesus was willing to accept whatever the Father's will was for him.

### Mark 14:37

**What did Jesus find when he returned to the three disciples?**
Jesus found the three disciples sleeping.

### Mark 14:40

**What did Jesus find the second time he returned from praying?**
Jesus found the three disciples sleeping.

### Mark 14:41

**What did Jesus find the third time he returned from praying?**
Jesus found the three disciples sleeping.

### Mark 14:44

**What sign did Judas give to show the guards which person was Jesus?**
Judas kissed Jesus to show which person was Jesus.

### Mark 14:45

**What sign did Judas give to show the guards which person was Jesus?**
Judas kissed Jesus to show which person was Jesus.

### Mark 14:48

**What did Jesus say was being done in his arrest to fulfill scripture?**
Jesus said that scripture was being fulfilled because they came to arrest him like a robber, with swords and clubs.

### Mark 14:49

**What did Jesus say was being done in his arrest to fulfill scripture?**
Jesus said that scripture was being fulfilled because they came to arrest him like a robber, with swords and clubs.

### Mark 14:50

**What did those with Jesus do when Jesus was arrested?**
Those with Jesus left him and fled.

### Mark 14:51

**What did a young man who was following Jesus do when Jesus was arrested?**
The young man left his linen garment there and ran away naked.

### Mark 14:52

**What did a young man who was following Jesus do when Jesus was arrested?**
The young man left his linen garment there and ran away naked.

### Mark 14:53

**Where was Peter as Jesus was taken to the high priest?**
Peter sat among the guards, near a fire to keep warm.

### Mark 14:54

**Where was Peter as Jesus was taken to the high priest?**
Peter sat among the guards, near a fire to keep warm.


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### Mark 14:55

**What was wrong with the testimony against Jesus given to the Council?**
The testimony against Jesus was false and did not agree.

### Mark 14:56

**What was wrong with the testimony against Jesus given to the Council?**
The testimony against Jesus was false and did not agree.

### Mark 14:61

**What question did the high priest ask Jesus about who Jesus was?**
The high priest asked Jesus if he was the Christ, the son of the Blessed.

### Mark 14:62

**What was Jesus' answer to the high priest's question?**
Jesus answered that he was the Christ, the son of the Blessed.

### Mark 14:64

**Hearing Jesus' answer, of what did the high priest say Jesus was guilty?**
The high priest said that Jesus was guilty of blasphemy.

### Mark 14:65

**What did they do to Jesus after condemning him as one who deserved death?**
They spit on him, struck him, and beat him.

### Mark 14:66

**What was Peter's answer to the servant girl who said that Peter was with Jesus?**
Peter answered that he did not know or understand about what the girl was talking.

### Mark 14:67

**What was Peter's answer to the servant girl who said that Peter was with Jesus?**
Peter answered that he did not know or understand about what the girl was talking.

### Mark 14:68

**What was Peter's answer to the servant girl who said that Peter was with Jesus?**
Peter answered that he did not know or understand about what the girl was talking.

### Mark 14:71

**What was Peter's response when he was asked a third time if he was one of Jesus' disciples?**
Peter swore and put himself under curses that he did not know Jesus.

### Mark 14:72

**What happened after Peter answered the third time?**
After Peter answered the third time, the rooster crowed a second time.

**What did Peter do after he heard the rooster?**
After he heard the rooster, Peter broke down and wept.


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# Chapter 15

## ULB Translation Questions

### Mark 15:1

**Early in the morning, what did the chief priests do with Jesus?**
Early in the morning, they bound Jesus and handed him over to Pilate.

### Mark 15:5

**While the chief priests were presenting many charges against Jesus, what amazed Pilate about Jesus?**
Pilate was amazed that Jesus no longer answered him.

### Mark 15:6

**What did Pilate usually do for the crowd at the time of the feast?**
Pilate usually released to the crowd one prisoner they requested at the time of the feast.

### Mark 15:10

**Why did Pilate want to release Jesus to the crowd?**
Pilate knew that it was because of envy that the chief priests had handed Jesus over to him.

### Mark 15:11

**Who did the crowd cry out to be released?**
The crowd cried out for Barabbas to be released.

### Mark 15:12

**What did the crowd say should be done with the King of the Jews?**
The crowd said that the King of the Jews should be crucified.

### Mark 15:13

**What did the crowd say should be done with the King of the Jews?**
The crowd said that the King of the Jews should be crucified.

### Mark 15:17

**How did the cohort of soldiers dress Jesus?**
The soldiers put a purple robe on Jesus and put on him a twisted crown of thorns.

### Mark 15:21

**Who carried Jesus' cross?**
A passerby, Simon of Cyrene, was forced to carry Jesus' cross.

### Mark 15:22

**What was the name of the place where the soldiers brought Jesus to crucify him?**
The name of the place was Golgotha, which means Place of a Skull.

### Mark 15:24

**What did the soldiers do with Jesus' garments?**
The soldiers cast lots for Jesus' garments.

### Mark 15:26

**What charge against Jesus did the soldiers write on the sign?**
The soldiers wrote "The King of the Jews" on the sign.

### Mark 15:29

**What did those who passed by challenge Jesus to do?**
Those who passed by challenged Jesus to save himself and get down from the cross.

### Mark 15:30

**What did those who passed by challenge Jesus to do?**
Those who passed by challenged Jesus to save himself and get down from the cross.

### Mark 15:31

**What did the chief priests say Jesus should do so they would believe?**
The chief priests said that Jesus should come down from the cross so they would believe.

### Mark 15:32

**What did the chief priests say Jesus should do so they would believe?**
The chief priests said that Jesus should come down from the cross so they would believe.

**What titles did the chief priests use for Jesus as they mocked him?**
The chief priests called Jesus the Christ and the King of Israel.

### Mark 15:33

**What happened at the sixth hour?**
At the sixth hour, darkness came over the whole land.


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### Mark 15:34

**What did Jesus cry out at the ninth hour?**
Jesus cried out, "My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?"

### Mark 15:37

**What did Jesus do before he died?**
Jesus cried out with a loud voice before he died.

### Mark 15:38

**What happened in the temple when Jesus died?**
The curtain of the temple was split in two from top to bottom when Jesus died.

### Mark 15:39

**What did the centurion testify when he saw how Jesus died?**
The centurion testified that truly this man was the Son of God.

### Mark 15:42

**On what day did Jesus die?**
Jesus died on the day before the Sabbath.

### Mark 15:46

**What did Joseph of Arimathea do after Jesus died?**
Joseph of Arimathea took Jesus down from the cross, wrapped him in linen cloth, and laid him in a tomb, rolling a stone against the entrance of the tomb.


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# Chapter 16

## ULB Translation Questions

### Mark 16:2

**When did the women go to Jesus' tomb to anoint his body?**
The women went to the tomb on the first day of the week when the sun came up.

### Mark 16:4

**How did the women enter the tomb even though there had been a very large stone at the entrance?**
Someone had rolled away the very large stone from the entrance.

### Mark 16:5

**What did the women see when they entered the tomb?**
The women saw a young man dressed in a white robe sitting on the right side.

### Mark 16:6

**What did the young man say about Jesus?**
The young man said that Jesus was risen and was not there.

### Mark 16:7

**Where did the young man say the disciples would meet Jesus?**
The young man said the disciples would meet Jesus in Galilee.

### Mark 16:9

**To whom did Jesus first appear after his resurrection?**
Jesus first appeared to Mary Magdalene.

### Mark 16:11

**How did Jesus' disciples respond when Mary told them she had seen Jesus alive?**
The disciples did not believe.

### Mark 16:13

**How did Jesus' disciples respond when two other people told them they had seen Jesus alive?**
The disciples did not believe.

### Mark 16:14

**When he appeared to the disciples, what did Jesus say to them about their unbelief?**
Jesus rebuked the disciples for their unbelief.

### Mark 16:15

**What command did Jesus give the disciples?**
Jesus commanded the disciples to go into all the world and preach the gospel.

### Mark 16:16

**Who did Jesus say would be saved?**
Jesus said those who believed and were baptized would be saved.

**Who did Jesus say would be condemned?**
Jesus said those who did not believe would be condemned.

### Mark 16:17

**What signs did Jesus say would go with those who believed?**
Jesus said those who believed would cast out demons, would speak in new languages, would not be hurt by anything deadly, and would heal others.

### Mark 16:18

**What signs did Jesus say would go with those who believed?**
Jesus said those who believed would cast out demons, would speak in new languages, would not be hurt by anything deadly, and would heal others.

### Mark 16:19

**What happened to Jesus after he spoke to the disciples?**
After he spoke to the disciples, Jesus was taken up into heaven and sat down at the right hand of God.

### Mark 16:20

**What did the disciples then do?**
The disciples then left and preached everywhere.

**What did the Lord then do?**
The Lord then worked with the disciples and confirmed the word with miraculous signs.


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# Book: Luke

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### Luke 1:1

**Who were the "eyewitnesses" that Luke mentions?**
The "eyewitnesses" were the ones who were with Jesus from the beginning of his ministry.

#### Luke 1:2

**Who were the "eyewitnesses" that Luke mentions?**
The "eyewitnesses" were the ones who were with Jesus from the beginning of his ministry.

**What did some of the eyewitnesses do after they saw what Jesus did?**
They wrote down an account or story of what Jesus did.

#### Luke 1:4

**Why did Luke decide to write his own account of what Jesus said and did?**
He wanted Theophilus to know the truth about the things he had been taught.

#### Luke 1:6

**Why did God consider Zechariah and Elizabeth to be righteous?**
God considered them to be righteous because they obeyed his commandments.

#### Luke 1:7

**Why did Zechariah and Elizabeth have no children?**
They did not have children because Elizabeth was unable to bear a child. Now she and Zechariah were very old.

#### Luke 1:8

**What work was Zechariah doing in the temple in Jerusalem?**
Zechariah was serving as a priest.

#### Luke 1:9

**What did Zechariah do in the temple?**
He burned incense to God.

#### Luke 1:10

**What did the people do while Zechariah was in the temple?**
The people stayed outside in the courtyard and prayed.

#### Luke 1:11

**Who appeared to Zechariah while he was in the temple?**
An angel of the Lord appeared to Zechariah in the temple.

#### Luke 1:12

**How did Zechariah act when he saw the angel?**
When Zechariah saw the angel, he became very afraid.

#### Luke 1:13

**What did the angel say to Zechariah?**
The angel told Zechariah not to be afraid and that his wife Elizabeth would have a son. His son's name would be John.

#### Luke 1:16

**What did the angel say John would do for the sons of Israel?**
The angel said John would turn the sons of Israel back to the Lord their God.

#### Luke 1:17

**All of John's deeds would make ready what kind of people?**
A people prepared for the Lord would be made ready.

#### Luke 1:19

**What was the angel's name and where did he normally stay?**
The angel's name was Gabriel and he normally stood in the presence of God.

#### Luke 1:21

**What did the angel say would happen to Zechariah because he did not believe the angel's words?**
Zechariah would not be able to speak until the child was born.


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### Luke 1:27

**Sixth months after Elizabeth's conception, who was Gabriel sent by God to see?**
A virgin named Mary, who was engaged to Joseph, a descendant of David.

### Luke 1:31

**What did the angel say would happen to Mary?**
The angel said that Mary would become pregnant.

### Luke 1:33

**What was the child to be named and what would he do?**
The child was to be named Jesus and he would reign over the descendants of Jacob forever with no end to his kingdom.

### Luke 1:35

**How did the angel say this would happen since Mary was a virgin?**
The angel said that the Holy Spirit would come upon Mary and the power of the Most High would overshadow her.

**The angel said that this holy child would be whose son?**
The angel said that the child would be called the Son of God.

**What did the angel say is impossible for God?**
Nothing.

### Luke 1:41

**When Mary greeted Elizabeth, what did Elizabeth's baby do?**
The baby leaped in her womb for joy.

### Luke 1:42

**Who did Elizabeth say was blessed?**
Elizabeth said that Mary and her baby were blessed.

### Luke 1:54

**Mary then said that these powerful acts of God would fulfill which promises made by God?**
They would fulfill God's promises to Abraham and his descendants to be merciful to them and to help them.

### Luke 1:59

**On the day of circumcision, what would they normally have named Elizabeth's son?**
Zechariah.

### Luke 1:63

**What did Zechariah write when asked what the name of the child should be?**
Zechariah wrote "His name is John."

### Luke 1:64

**What happened to Zechariah immediately after he wrote the child's name?**
Immediately after he wrote the child's name, Zechariah spoke and praised God.

### Luke 1:66

**Because of all these events what did everyone realize about the child?**
They realized that the hand of the Lord was with him.

### Luke 1:68

**Zechariah praised God because God had now come to make a way for what to happen?**
God had now made a way to set his people free.

### Luke 1:77

**Zechariah prophesied that his child John would help the people know what?**
John would help the people know how they could be saved through the forgiveness of their sins.

### Luke 1:80

**Where did John grow up and live until he began to appear publicly?**
John grew up and lived in the desert areas.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 2:3

**Where did the people go to be registered for the census?**
The people went to their own town to be registered.

### Luke 2:4

**Joseph went to Bethlehem with Mary because he was a descendant of whom?**
Joseph and Mary went to Bethlehem because Joseph was a descendant of David.

### Luke 2:7

**When Mary gave birth to her son, where did she place him?**
When the child was born, Mary placed him in an animal feeding trough.

### Luke 2:8

**To whom did the angel appear?**
The angel appeared to shepherds who were tending their flocks.

### Luke 2:9

**To whom did the angel appear?**
The angel appeared to shepherds who were tending their flocks.

**How did the shepherds react when they saw the angel?**
The shepherds were very afraid.

### Luke 2:11

**What good news did the angel give to the shepherds?**
The angel told the shepherds that the Savior had been born, the one who is Christ the Lord.

### Luke 2:15

**What did the shepherds do after the angels left them?**
The shepherds went to Bethlehem to see the child that had been born.

### Luke 2:16

**What did the shepherds do after the angels left them?**
The shepherds went to Bethlehem to see the child that had been born.

### Luke 2:21

**When was Jesus circumcised?**
Jesus was circumcised on the eighth day after his birth.

### Luke 2:22

**Why did Joseph and Mary bring the baby Jesus to the temple in Jerusalem?**
They brought him to the temple to present him to the Lord and to offer a sacrifice, which was commanded in the Law of Moses.

### Luke 2:23

**Why did Joseph and Mary bring the baby Jesus to the temple in Jerusalem?**
They brought him to the temple to present him to the Lord and to offer a sacrifice, which was commanded in the Law of Moses.

### Luke 2:24

**Why did Joseph and Mary bring the baby Jesus to the temple in Jerusalem?**
They brought him to the temple to present him to the Lord and to offer a sacrifice, which was commanded in the Law of Moses.

### Luke 2:26

**What did the Holy Spirit reveal to Simeon?**
The Holy Spirit revealed to Simeon that he would not die before he saw the Lord's Christ.

### Luke 2:32

**What did Simeon say that Jesus would be?**
Simeon said that Jesus would be a light for revealing truth to the Gentiles and the glory of God's people Israel.

### Luke 2:35

**What did Simeon say would happen to Mary as a result of Jesus?**
Simeon said that a sword would pierce her soul.

### Luke 2:38

**What did the prophetess Anna do when she came up to Mary, Joseph, and Jesus?**
Anna began to thank God and to talk about the child to everyone.


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### Luke 2:40

**What happened to the child Jesus after he returned to Nazareth?**
Jesus grew and became strong, increasing in wisdom, and the grace of God was upon him.

### Luke 2:43

**Why did Jesus' parents not realize he had stayed behind in Jerusalem during the Festival of the Passover?**
They did not realize because they assumed that he was in the group that was traveling with them.

### Luke 2:44

**Why did Jesus' parents not realize he had stayed behind in Jerusalem during the Festival of the Passover?**
They did not realize Jesus stayed behind because they assumed he was in the group that was traveling with them.

### Luke 2:46

**Where did his parents find Jesus and what was he doing?**
His parents found him in the temple sitting in the middle of the teachers, listening to them and asking them questions.

### Luke 2:49

**What did Jesus answer when Mary said to him that they had been anxiously searching for him?**
"Did you not know I must be in my Father's house?"

### Luke 2:51

**What was Jesus' attitude toward his parents when they returned to Nazareth?**
He was obedient to them.

### Luke 2:52

**As Jesus grew up, what kind of young man was he?**
He grew in wisdom and stature, and increased in favor with God and people.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 3:3

**What message did John preach throughout the region around the Jordan River?**
John preached a baptism of repentance for the forgiveness of sins.

### Luke 3:4

**For whom did John say he was making ready the way?**
John said he was making ready the way of the Lord.

### Luke 3:8

**John told the people not to trust in the fact that Abraham was their father, but to do what instead?**
John told them to produce fruits that come from repentance.

### Luke 3:9

**What did John say happens to the tree that does not produce good fruit?**
John said that it is chopped down and thrown into the fire.

### Luke 3:13

**What did John tell the tax collectors they must do to show true repentance?**
John said that they must not collect more money than they are supposed to.

### Luke 3:16

**John told the people that he baptized with water, but that someone was coming who would baptize with what?**
John said someone was coming who would baptize with the Holy Spirit and with fire.

### Luke 3:19

**Why did John rebuke Herod?**
John rebuked Herod because Herod had married his own brother's wife, and for doing many other evil things.

### Luke 3:20

**Who put John into prison?**
Herod put John into prison.

### Luke 3:21

**What happened right away after John baptized Jesus?**
After John baptized Jesus, the heavens opened up and the Holy Spirit came down on him like a dove.

### Luke 3:22

**What happened right away after John baptized Jesus?**
After John baptized Jesus, the heavens opened up and the Holy Spirit came down on him like a dove.

**What did the voice from heaven say?**
The voice from heaven said, "You are my beloved son. I am very pleased with you".

### Luke 3:23

**About how old was Jesus when he began to teach?**
Jesus was about thirty years old when he began to teach.


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# Chapter 4

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 4:1

**Who led Jesus into the wilderness?**
The Holy Spirit led Jesus into the wilderness.

### Luke 4:2

**How long did the devil tempt Jesus in the wilderness?**
The devil tempted Jesus in the wilderness for 40 days.

### Luke 4:3

**What did the devil challenge Jesus to do with the stones on the ground?**
The devil told Jesus to turn the stones into bread.

### Luke 4:4

**What was Jesus' response to the devil?**
Man shall not live on bread alone.

### Luke 4:5

**What did the devil show to Jesus from a high place?**
The devil showed Jesus all of the kingdoms of the world.

### Luke 4:7

**What did the devil want Jesus to do?**
The devil wanted Jesus to bow down and worship him.

### Luke 4:8

**What was Jesus' response to the devil?**
You must worship the Lord your God, and you must serve him only.

### Luke 4:9

**What did the devil tell Jesus to do when he took him to the highest point of the temple?**
He told Jesus to jump down from there.

### Luke 4:12

**What was Jesus' response to the devil?**
You must not test the Lord your God.

### Luke 4:13

**What did the devil do after Jesus refused to jump from the temple?**
The devil left Jesus until another time.

### Luke 4:17

**From which book of the scriptures did Jesus read when he stood up in the synagogue?**
Jesus read from the prophet Isaiah.

### Luke 4:21

**What did Jesus say was being fulfilled on that day?**
Jesus said that the scripture he had just read from Isaiah was being fulfilled that day.

### Luke 4:24

**What kind of reception did Jesus say a prophet receives in his own country?**
Jesus said that no prophet is accepted in his own country.

### Luke 4:26

**In Jesus' first example to the people in the synagogue, where did God send Elijah to help someone?**
God sent Elijah to Zarephath, near the city of Sidon.

### Luke 4:27

**In Jesus' second example to the people in the synagogue, God had Elisha help someone from what country?**
God had Elisha help Naaman the Syrian.

### Luke 4:28

**What did the people in the synagogue do when they heard these examples from Jesus?**
They were filled with rage and wanted to throw him over the cliff.

### Luke 4:29

**What did the people in the synagogue do when they heard these examples from Jesus?**
They were filled with rage and wanted to throw him over the cliff.

### Luke 4:30

**How did Jesus avoid being killed by the people from the synagogue?**
Jesus walked right through their midst.


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### Luke 4:34

**In the synagogue, what did the demon speaking through the man know about Jesus?**
The demon said that he knew Jesus was the Holy One of God.

### Luke 4:36

**How did the people react after Jesus cast out the demon?**
The people were amazed and kept talking about it with one another.

### Luke 4:40

**What did Jesus do for the sick who were brought to him?**
Jesus laid his hands on every one of them and healed them.

### Luke 4:41

**What did the demons say as they were cast out, and why did Jesus not let them speak?**
The demons said that Jesus was the Son of God, and Jesus did not let them speak because they knew he was the Christ.

### Luke 4:43

**What did Jesus say was the reason he was sent?**
Jesus said he was sent to preach the good news about the kingdom of God to many other cities.


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# Chapter 5

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 5:4

**After using Simon's boat as a place to teach the people, what did Jesus ask Simon to do with his boat?**
Take the boat out to deeper water and let his nets down into the water to catch some fish.

### Luke 5:5

**Even though Peter had caught nothing the previous night, what did he do?**
He obeyed and let down the nets.

### Luke 5:6

**What happened when they let down the nets?**
They gathered a very large number of fish, so much that their nets were breaking.

### Luke 5:8

**What did Simon then want Jesus to do? Why?**
Simon wanted Jesus to go away from him because Simon knew that he (Simon) was a sinful man.

### Luke 5:10

**What did Jesus say to Simon about his future work?**
Jesus said that from now on he would be catching men.

### Luke 5:15

**At this time, how many people were coming to hear Jesus teach and to be healed of their sicknesses?**
Great crowds of people were coming to Jesus.

### Luke 5:20

**What did Jesus say to the paralyzed man whose friends let him down through the housetop?**
Man, your sins are forgiven you.

### Luke 5:21

**Why did the scribes and the Pharisees think that this statement was blasphemy?**
Because God alone can forgive sins.

### Luke 5:24

**Jesus healed the paralytic man in this way to demonstrate that he had authority on earth to do what?**
Jesus healed the man to demonstrate that he had authority on earth to forgive sins.

### Luke 5:32

**When Jesus was eating and drinking at Levi's house, what did Jesus say that he came to do?**
He came to call sinners to repentance.

### Luke 5:35

**When did Jesus say that his disciples would fast?**
His disciples would fast after Jesus was taken away from them.

### Luke 5:36

**In Jesus' parable, what would happen if a new piece of cloth is used to mend an old garment?**
The new cloth would tear, and would not fit the old garment.

### Luke 5:37

**In Jesus' second parable, what would happen if new wine is put into old wine skins?**
The old wine skins would burst and the new wine would be spilled.

### Luke 5:38

**What did Jesus say must be done to keep new wine properly?**
New wine must be put into fresh wine skins.


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# Chapter 6

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 6:1

**What were Jesus' disciples doing on the Sabbath that the Pharisees said was against the law?**
They were picking heads of grain, rubbing them between their hands, and eating the grain.

### Luke 6:5

**What title did Jesus claim for himself that gave him the authority to say what was lawful to do on the Sabbath?**
Jesus claimed the title, Lord of the Sabbath.

### Luke 6:11

**When Jesus healed the man with the shriveled hand on the Sabbath, how did the scribes and Pharisees react?**
They were filled with anger, and talked about what they might do to Jesus.

### Luke 6:13

**What was the name given to the twelve men that Jesus chose on the mountain?**
Jesus called them "apostles."

### Luke 6:20

**What kind of people did Jesus say were blessed?**
Those who are poor, hungry, weeping, and hated for the Son of Man's sake are blessed.

### Luke 6:21

**What kind of people did Jesus say were blessed?**
Those who are poor, hungry, weeping, and hated for the Son of Man's sake are blessed.

### Luke 6:23

**According to Jesus, why should such people rejoice and leap for joy?**
Because they will have a great reward in heaven.

### Luke 6:27

**How did Jesus say his disciples should treat their enemies and those who hate them?**
They should love their enemies and do good to those who hate them.

### Luke 6:35

**What is the Most High Father's attitude toward unthankful and evil people?**
He is kind and merciful toward them.

### Luke 6:36

**What is the Most High Father's attitude toward unthankful and evil people?**
He is kind and merciful toward them.

### Luke 6:42

**Before removing the speck from our brother's eye, what did Jesus say we must do first?**
First, we must remove the log from our own eyes so that we are not hypocrites.

### Luke 6:45

**What comes forth from the good treasure in a good man's heart?**
What comes forth from a good man's heart is good.

**What comes forth from the evil treasure in an evil man's heart?**
What comes forth from an evil man's heart is evil.

### Luke 6:47

**The man who builds a house on the solid rock does what with Jesus' words?**
He hears Jesus' words and obeys them.

### Luke 6:49

**The man who builds a house without a foundation does what with Jesus' words?**
He hears Jesus' words and does not obey them.


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# Chapter 7

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 7:3

**What did the centurion first ask Jesus to do when he sent the Jewish elders to Jesus?**
He asked Jesus to come to his house and to heal his slave.

### Luke 7:6

**Why did the centurion then send friends to tell Jesus that he did not have to come to the house?**
The centurion said he was not worthy that Jesus should come to his house.

### Luke 7:7

**How did the centurion then want Jesus to heal the slave?**
The centurion then wanted Jesus to heal the slave by just saying a word.

### Luke 7:9

**What did Jesus say about the faith of the centurion?**
Jesus said that not even in Israel had he found anyone with so much faith.

### Luke 7:13

**What was Jesus' attitude toward the widow who's only son had died?**
He was deeply moved with compassion.

### Luke 7:16

**What did the people say about Jesus after he raised the widow's son from the dead?**
They said that a great prophet had been raised among them, and that God had looked upon his people.

### Luke 7:22

**How did Jesus demonstrate to John's disciples that he was the Coming One?**
Jesus healed the blind, lame, lepers, and deaf, and he raised the dead.

### Luke 7:26

**Who did Jesus say that John was?**
Jesus said John was much more than a prophet.

### Luke 7:30

**What did the Pharisees and the experts in Jewish law do to themselves when they refused to be baptized by John?**
They rejected God's counsel for themselves.

### Luke 7:33

**What accusation was made against John the Baptizer because he did not eat bread or drink wine?**
They said, "He has a demon."

### Luke 7:34

**What accusation was made against Jesus because he came eating and drinking?**
They said, "He is a gluttonous man and a drunkard."

### Luke 7:38

**What did the woman of the city do to Jesus in the Pharisee's house?**
She wet Jesus' feet with her tears, wiped them with her hair, kissed his feet, and anointed his feet with perfume.

### Luke 7:47

**Jesus said that because she was forgiven many sins, she would do what?**
She would love much.

### Luke 7:49

**How did those reclining at the table react when Jesus told the woman that her sins were forgiven?**
They asked, "Who is this that even forgives sins?"


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# Chapter 8

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 8:3

**What did a large group of women do for Jesus and his disciples?**
The women provided for them from their own material resources.

### Luke 8:11

**In Jesus' parable, what is the seed that is sown?**
The seed is the word of God.

### Luke 8:12

**Who are the seeds that fall by the wayside, and what happens to them?**
They are people who hear the word, but then the devil comes and takes it away, so that they may not believe and be saved.

### Luke 8:13

**Who are the seeds that fall on the rocky ground, and what happens to them?**
They are people who receive the word with joy, but then stop believing during a time of testing.

### Luke 8:14

**Who are the seeds that fall among the thorns, and what happens to them?**
They are people who hear the word, but then it is choked by the cares and riches and pleasures of this life, and they bring no fruit to maturity.

### Luke 8:15

**Who are the seeds that fall on the good ground, and what happens to them?**
They are people who hear the word, hold onto it, and produce fruit with perseverance.

### Luke 8:21

**Who did Jesus say his mother and brothers are?**
They are people who hear the word of God and obey it.

### Luke 8:25

**What did the disciples say when Jesus calmed the winds and water?**
They said, "Who is this that commands even the winds and the water, and they obey him?"

### Luke 8:29

**What did the demons cause the man from the region of the Gerasenes to do?**
They made him live without clothes in the tombs, they made him break chains and shackles, and they often drove him into the wilderness.

### Luke 8:33

**Where did the demons go after Jesus commanded them to leave the man?**
The demons entered into a herd of pigs, which rushed into a lake and drowned.

### Luke 8:39

**What did Jesus tell the man to go and do?**
Jesus told him to go to his house and recount all the great things God had done for him.

### Luke 8:48

**According to Jesus, what had caused the woman with bleeding to be healed?**
She was healed because of her faith in Jesus.

### Luke 8:55

**What did Jesus do at Jairus' house?**
Jesus raised Jairus' daughter from the dead.


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# Chapter 9

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 9:2

**What did Jesus send the twelve out to do?**
Jesus sent them out to preach the kingdom of God and to heal the sick.

### Luke 9:7

**Herod heard from some people three possible explanations of who Jesus was. What were they?**
Some said Jesus was John the Baptizer risen from the dead, some said Elijah had appeared, and some said an ancient prophet had risen.

### Luke 9:8

**Herod heard from some people three possible explanations of who Jesus was. What were they?**
Some said Jesus was John the Baptizer risen from the dead, some said Elijah had appeared, and some said an ancient prophet had risen.

### Luke 9:13

**What food did the disciples have to feed the crowd?**
They had five loaves of bread and two fish.

### Luke 9:14

**How many men were following Jesus in the crowd that was in the desert place?**
About five thousand men were there.

### Luke 9:16

**What did Jesus do with the five loaves and two fish?**
He looked up to heaven, blessed them, broke them into pieces, and gave them to the disciples to give to the crowd.

### Luke 9:17

**How many baskets of leftover food were there?**
There were twelve baskets full of leftover food.

### Luke 9:20

**When Jesus asked the disciples who he was, what did Peter answer?**
He said, "The Christ from God."

### Luke 9:23

**Jesus said that if anyone wants to come after him, he must do what?**
He must deny himself, take up his cross daily, and follow Jesus.

### Luke 9:29

**What happened to Jesus' appearance on the mountain?**
The appearance of his face changed and his clothing became white and dazzling.

### Luke 9:30

**Who appeared with Jesus?**
Moses and Elijah appeared with Jesus.

### Luke 9:35

**What did the voice say from the cloud that overshadowed them?**
The voice said, "This is my chosen son; listen to him."

### Luke 9:39

**Before Jesus cast out the demon, what did it cause the man's son to do?**
The demon caused him to scream and have convulsions with foaming at the mouth.

### Luke 9:44

**What statement did Jesus make to the disciples that they did not understand?**
He said, "The Son of Man will be delivered over into the hands of men."

### Luke 9:48

**Who did Jesus say is the one who is great among the disciples?**
The one who is least among them is the one who is great.

### Luke 9:51

**As the days were approaching when Jesus would go up to heaven, what did he do?**
He resolutely set his face to go to Jerusalem.

### Luke 9:62

**To be fit for the kingdom of God, what must a person not do once he has "put his hand to the plow?"**
The person must not look back.


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# Chapter 10

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 10:4

**What did Jesus tell the seventy not to carry with them?**
They must not carry any bag of money, any traveler's bag, or any sandals.

### Luke 10:9

**What did Jesus tell the seventy to do in each city?**
He told them to heal the sick and to say to the people, "The kingdom of God has come near to you."

### Luke 10:12

**If a city did not receive those whom Jesus sent to them, what would the judgment be like for that city?**
It would be worse than the judgment on Sodom.

### Luke 10:20

**When the seventy returned and reported with joy that they were able to cast out demons, what did Jesus say to them?**
He said, "Rejoice even more that your names are engraved in heaven."

### Luke 10:21

**Jesus said it was well-pleasing to the Father to reveal the kingdom of God to whom?**
It was well-pleasing to the Father to reveal the kingdom of God to those who are untaught, like little children.

### Luke 10:27

**According to Jesus, what does the Jewish law say a person must do to inherit eternal life?**
You must love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your strength, and with all your mind, and your neighbor as yourself.

### Luke 10:31

**In Jesus' parable, what did the Jewish priest do when he saw the half dead man on the road?**
He passed by on the other side.

### Luke 10:32

**What did the Levite do when he saw the man?**
He passed by on the other side.

### Luke 10:34

**What did the Samaritan do when he saw the man?**
He bound up his wounds, put him on his animal, brought him to an inn, and took care of him.

### Luke 10:37

**After telling the parable, what did Jesus tell the teacher of the Jewish law to go and do?**
Go and show mercy like the Samaritan in the parable.

### Luke 10:39

**What did Mary do at the same time?**
She sat at Jesus' feet and listened to him.

### Luke 10:40

**What did Martha do when Jesus came to her house?**
She was overly busy with preparing to serve a meal.

### Luke 10:42

**Who did Jesus say had chosen the better thing to do?**
He said that Mary had chosen the better thing to do.


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# Chapter 11

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 11:3

**What prayer did Jesus teach his disciples to pray?**
He prayed, "Father, sanctify your name. Let your kingdom come. Give us each day our daily bread and forgive us our sins, for we ourselves forgive everyone who is in debt to us. And do not lead us into temptation."

### Luke 11:4

**What prayer did Jesus teach his disciples to pray?**
He prayed, "Father, sanctify your name. Let your kingdom come. Give us each day our daily bread and forgive us our sins, for we ourselves forgive everyone who is in debt to us. And do not lead us into temptation."

### Luke 11:8

**In Jesus' parable, why did the man get up and give his friend bread at midnight?**
Because of the friend's shameless persistence.

### Luke 11:13

**What will the Father in heaven give to those who ask him?**
He will give the Holy Spirit.

### Luke 11:15

**When they saw him drive out demons, what did some accuse Jesus of doing?**
They accused him of driving out demons by Beelzebul, the ruler of demons.

### Luke 11:20

**Jesus answered that he drove out demons by what power?**
He drove out demons by the finger of God.

### Luke 11:26

**If an unclean spirit leaves a man but then later returns, what will be the final condition of the man?**
The final condition of the man will be worse than the first condition.

### Luke 11:28

**When the woman cried out, blessing Jesus' mother, who did Jesus say was blessed?**
Those who hear the word of God and keep it.

### Luke 11:32

**Jesus said that he was greater than which two Old Testament men?**
Solomon and Jonah.

### Luke 11:39

**What did Jesus say the Pharisees were filled with on the inside?**
He said they were filled with greed and evil.

### Luke 11:42

**What did Jesus say the Pharisees neglected?**
They neglected justice and the love of God.

### Luke 11:46

**What did Jesus say the teachers of the law were doing to other people?**
They were making people carry burdens that were too heavy, but they were not helping people carry those burdens even a little bit.

### Luke 11:50

**Jesus said this generation would be held responsible for what?**
They would be held responsible for all the blood of the prophets that has been shed since the world began.

### Luke 11:54

**What did the scribes and Pharisees do after hearing Jesus' words?**
They opposed him and argued with him, trying to trap him in his own words.


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# Chapter 12

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 12:3

**According to Jesus, what will happen to everything you say in darkness?**
It will be heard in the light.

### Luke 12:5

**Who did Jesus say that you should fear?**
You should fear the one who has authority to throw you into hell.

### Luke 12:8

**What will Jesus do for everyone who confesses Jesus' name before men?**
Jesus will confess that person's name before the angels of God.

### Luke 12:15

**According to Jesus, our life does not consist of what?**
Our life does not consist in the abundance of our possessions.

### Luke 12:18

**In Jesus' parable, what was the rich man going to do because his fields yielded abundantly?**
He was going to pull down his barns and build bigger ones, and then rest easy, eat, drink, and be merry.

### Luke 12:19

**In Jesus' parable, what was the rich man going to do because his fields yielded abundantly?**
He was going to pull down his barns and build bigger ones, and then rest easy, eat, drink, and be merry.

### Luke 12:20

**What did God say to the rich man?**
He said, "Foolish man, tonight your soul is required of you; and the things you have prepared, whose will they be?"

### Luke 12:31

**Instead of being anxious about the things of life, what did Jesus say we should do?**
We should seek the kingdom of God.

### Luke 12:33

**Where did Jesus say we should store our treasures, and why?**
We should store our treasures in the heavens, because that is where no thief comes and no moth destroys.

### Luke 12:37

**According to Jesus, which servants of God are blessed?**
Those are blessed who are found watching and ready when Jesus comes.

### Luke 12:40

**Do we know the hour when Jesus will come?**
We do not know the hour when Jesus will come.

### Luke 12:46

**What happens to the servant who abuses the other servants and is not ready for his master's return?**
The master will cut him in pieces and appoint a place for him with the unfaithful.

### Luke 12:48

**What is required of those to whom much is given?**
Much is required of them.

### Luke 12:52

**According to Jesus, what kinds of divisions will he bring on the earth?**
There will be people in the same house divided against each other.

### Luke 12:53

**According to Jesus, what kinds of divisions will he bring on the earth?**
There will be people in the same house divided against each other.

### Luke 12:58

**According to Jesus, what should we do before we go with our adversary before the magistrate?**
We should make an effort to settle the matter beforehand.


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# Chapter 13

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 13:1

**What did Jesus say about the Galileans whom Pilate killed?**
He said that they were not more sinful than the other Galileans.

### Luke 13:2

**What did Jesus say about the Galileans whom Pilate killed?**
He said that they were not more sinful than the other Galileans.

### Luke 13:3

**What did Jesus say about the Galileans whom Pilate killed?**
He said that they were not more sinful than the other Galileans.

### Luke 13:4

**What did Jesus say about the people who died when a tower fell on them?**
He said that they were not worse sinners than other people in Jerusalem.

### Luke 13:5

**What did Jesus say about the people who died when a tower fell on them?**
He said that they were not worse sinners than other people in Jerusalem.

**What did Jesus say would happen to the people he was talking to if they did not repent?**
They would die.

### Luke 13:8

**In Jesus' parable, what did the gardener want to do to the fig tree that did not bear fruit after three years?**
He wanted to dig around the tree and put manure around it to see if it would bear fruit next year.

### Luke 13:9

**In Jesus' parable, what did the gardener want to do to the fig tree that did not bear fruit after three years?**
He wanted to dig around the tree and put manure around it to see if it would bear fruit next year.

### Luke 13:11

**What caused the woman to be bent over?**
She had a spirit of weakness.

### Luke 13:14

**Why was the synagogue ruler indignant when Jesus healed the woman?**
Because Jesus healed her on the Sabbath.

### Luke 13:15

**How did Jesus show that the synagogue ruler was a hypocrite?**
Jesus reminded him that he would untie his animal on the Sabbath, yet he was indignant when Jesus unbound the woman on the Sabbath.

### Luke 13:19

**How is the kingdom of God like a mustard seed?**
Because it starts small like a seed, but then grows into something large with many places to dwell.

### Luke 13:24

**When asked if many would be saved, what did Jesus answer?**
He said, "Struggle to enter through the narrow door, because many will try and will not be able to enter."

### Luke 13:28

**What will the people do who are thrown outside, and are not able to enter God's kingdom?**
They will cry and grind their teeth.

**Who will gather to relax at the dinner table in the kingdom of God?**
Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, the prophets, and many from the east, west, north, and south.

### Luke 13:29

**Who will gather to relax at the dinner table in the kingdom of God?**
Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, the prophets, and many from the east, west, north, and south.

### Luke 13:33

**Where did Jesus say that he must be killed?**
He must be killed in Jerusalem.

### Luke 13:34

**What did Jesus desire to do with the people of Jerusalem?**
He desired to gather them the way a hen gathers her brood of chicks.


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**How did the people of Jerusalem respond to Jesus' desire for them?**
They rejected it.

## Luke 13:35

**Therefore, what did Jesus prophesy about Jerusalem and its people?**
Their house is abandoned, and they will not see Jesus again until they said, "Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord."


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# Chapter 14

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 14:3

**With the man suffering from edema standing in front of him, what did Jesus ask the experts in the Jewish law and the Pharisees?**
Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath, or not?

### Luke 14:4

**What was the experts' and Pharisees' answer?**
They kept silent.

### Luke 14:5

**After healing the man, how did Jesus show that the experts and Pharisees were hypocrites?**
Jesus reminded them that they would help their own son or ox that fell into a well on the Sabbath.

### Luke 14:11

**What did Jesus say will happen to whoever exalts himself?**
He will be humbled.

**What did Jesus say will happen to whoever humbles himself?**
He will be exalted.

### Luke 14:14

**According to Jesus, how will a person be rewarded who invites the poor, crippled, lame, and blind into their home?**
They will be repaid at the resurrection of the just.

### Luke 14:18

**In Jesus' parable of the dinner, what did the people do who were originally invited?**
They began to make excuses about why they could not come to the dinner.

### Luke 14:21

**Who did the master then invite to his dinner?**
The poor, crippled, blind, and lame.

### Luke 14:24

**What did the master then say about those who were first invited to his dinner?**
None of them would taste his dinner.

### Luke 14:26

**According to Jesus, what must his disciples do?**
They must hate their own family and life, carry their own cross, come after him, and give up all that they have.

### Luke 14:27

**According to Jesus, what must his disciples do?**
They must hate their own family and life, carry their own cross, come after him, and give up all that they have.

### Luke 14:28

**In Jesus' example about what it requires to follow him, what must a person do first who desires to build a tower?**
The person must count the cost.

### Luke 14:33

**According to Jesus, what must his disciples do?**
They must hate their own family and life, carry their own cross, come after him, and give up all that they have.

### Luke 14:35

**If salt loses its taste, what is done with it?**
It is thrown away.


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# Chapter 15

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 15:4

**In Jesus' parable, what does the shepherd do who loses one of his hundred sheep?**
He leaves the other ninety-nine and goes and finds the lost sheep, then brings it back, rejoicing.

### Luke 15:5

**In Jesus' parable, what does the shepherd do who loses one of his hundred sheep?**
He leaves the other ninety-nine and goes and finds the lost sheep, then brings it back, rejoicing.

### Luke 15:8

**In Jesus' parable, what does the woman do who loses one of her ten silver coins?**
She diligently searches until she finds it, then rejoices with her friends and neighbors.

### Luke 15:9

**In Jesus' parable, what does the woman do who loses one of her ten silver coins?**
She diligently searches until she finds it, then rejoices with her friends and neighbors.

### Luke 15:10

**What happens in heaven when one sinner repents?**
There is joy in the presence of the angels of God.

### Luke 15:12

**In Jesus' parable, what request did the younger son make to his father?**
Give me now the property I am due to inherit.

### Luke 15:13

**What did the younger son do with his inheritance?**
He wasted the money with wildly extravagant living.

### Luke 15:15

**After his money was gone, what did the younger son do in order to live?**
He hired himself out to feed another man's pigs.

### Luke 15:18

**When he began to think clearly, what did the younger son decide to do?**
He decided to go and confess his sin to his father, and ask to be hired as one of his servants.

### Luke 15:19

**When he began to think clearly, what did the younger son decide to do?**
He decided to go and confess his sin to his father, and ask to be hired as one of his servants.

### Luke 15:20

**What did the father do when he saw the younger son coming back home?**
He ran and hugged and kissed him.

### Luke 15:22

**What did the father quickly do for the younger son?**
The father gave him a robe, a ring, and sandals, and arranged a feast.

### Luke 15:23

**What did the father quickly do for the younger son?**
The father gave him a robe, a ring, and sandals, and arranged a feast.

### Luke 15:28

**What was the older son's reaction when he was told about the feast for the younger son?**
He was angry and would not go in to the feast.

### Luke 15:29

**What was the older son's complaint to his father?**
The older son complained that he had followed his father's rules, but had never been given a goat to have a feast with his friends.

### Luke 15:31

**What was the father's response to the older son?**
He said, "Son, you are always with me, and all that is mine is yours."

### Luke 15:32

**Why did the father say it was proper to have a feast for the younger son?**
Because the younger son was lost and has now been found.


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# Chapter 16

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 16:1

**What report did the rich man hear about his manager?**
He heard that the manager was squandering the rich man's possessions.

### Luke 16:5

**What did the manager do just before he was forced to leave his job?**
He called for each one of the rich man's debtors and reduced their debt.

### Luke 16:6

**What did the manager do just before he was forced to leave his job?**
He called for each one of the rich man's debtors and reduced their debt.

### Luke 16:7

**What did the manager do just before he was forced to leave his job?**
He called for each one of the rich man's debtors and reduced their debt.

### Luke 16:8

**What was the rich man's response to his manager's actions?**
He commended the manager because he had acted shrewdly.

### Luke 16:9

**What did Jesus tell others to do based on this story?**
He said, "Make friends for yourselves by means of worldly wealth, so that when it is gone, they may welcome you into the eternal dwellings."

### Luke 16:10

**Jesus said that a person who is faithful with a little will also be faithful with what else?**
The person will also be faithful with much.

### Luke 16:13

**Which two masters did Jesus say we must choose between to serve?**
We must choose between God and wealth.

### Luke 16:16

**According to Jesus, what two things were in effect until John the Baptizer came?**
The law and the prophets were in effect.

**According to Jesus, what is now being preached?**
The gospel of the kingdom of God is now being preached.

### Luke 16:18

**According to Jesus, what kind of person is one who divorces his wife and marries another?**
This person is an adulterer.

### Luke 16:22

**In Jesus' story, where did the beggar Lazarus go after he died?**
The beggar Lazarus was carried by angels to Abraham's side.

### Luke 16:23

**Where did the rich man go after he died?**
To torment in hades.

### Luke 16:24

**What was the first request that the rich man made to Abraham?**
He said, "Please have Lazarus come and bring me a little water because I am in anguish in this flame."

### Luke 16:26

**What was Abraham's answer to the rich man?**
He said, "There is a great chasm between us that no one can cross."

### Luke 16:27

**What was the second request that the rich man made to Abraham?**
He said, "Please send Lazarus to warn my brothers about this place."

### Luke 16:28

**What was the second request that the rich man made to Abraham?**
He said, "Please send Lazarus to warn my brothers about this place."


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### Luke 16:29

**What was Abraham's answer to the rich man?**
He said, "They have Moses and the prophets; let them listen to them."

### Luke 16:31

**Abraham said that if they would not listen to Moses and the prophets, what else would not persuade them?**
They will not be persuaded even if someone rises from the dead.


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# Chapter 17

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 17:4

**What did Jesus say we must do if our brother sins against us and returns saying, "I repent?"**
We must forgive him.

### Luke 17:10

**As servants, what should we say after we have done everything commanded us by our Master?**
We should say, "We are unworthy servants; we have only done what we ought to do."

### Luke 17:12

**Who did Jesus meet when entering a village in the borderlands of Samaria and Galilee?**
He met ten lepers.

### Luke 17:13

**What did they say to Jesus?**
They said, "Jesus, Master, have mercy on us."

### Luke 17:14

**What did Jesus tell them to do?**
He told them to go and show themselves to the priests.

**What happened to the lepers as they went?**
They were cleansed.

### Luke 17:15

**How many of the ten lepers returned to thank Jesus?**
Only one returned.

### Luke 17:16

**From what city was the leper who returned to thank Jesus?**
He was from Samaria.

### Luke 17:21

**When asked about the coming of the kingdom, where did Jesus say the kingdom of God is?**
The kingdom of God is within you.

### Luke 17:24

**What did Jesus say it will be like in his day, when he appears again?**
It will be like the lightning flashing from one part of the sky to another.

### Luke 17:25

**What did Jesus say must happen first?**
He must suffer many things and be rejected by that generation.

### Luke 17:27

**How will the days of the Son of Man be like the days of Noah and the days of Lot?**
Many will eat, drink, marry, buy, sell, plant, and build, unaware that the day of destruction has come.

### Luke 17:32

**How must we not be like Lot's wife?**
We must not turn back to try to keep our earthly life on that day.

### Luke 17:37

**What picture from nature did Jesus use to answer his disciples' question, "Where, Lord?"**
Where there is a body, there the vultures gather together.


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# Chapter 18

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 18:1

**What did Jesus want to teach his disciples about prayer from this story?**
He wanted to teach them that they should always pray and not become discouraged.

### Luke 18:3

**What did the widow keep asking for from the unjust judge?**
She asked for justice against her opponent.

### Luke 18:5

**After awhile, what did the unjust judge say to himself?**
He said, "Because this widow causes me trouble and constantly comes to me, I will help her get justice."

### Luke 18:8

**What did Jesus want to teach his disciples about how God answers prayer?**
He wanted to teach them that God will bring justice to those who cry out to him.

### Luke 18:9

**What was the Pharisee's attitude about his own righteousness and about other people?**
He thought he was more righteous than other people.

### Luke 18:10

**In Jesus' story, which two men went up into the temple to pray?**
A Pharisee and a tax collector went up into the temple to pray.

### Luke 18:11

**What was the Pharisee's attitude about his own righteousness and about other people?**
He thought he was more righteous than other people.

### Luke 18:12

**What was the Pharisee's attitude about his own righteousness and about other people?**
He thought he was more righteous than other people.

### Luke 18:13

**What was the tax collector's prayer to God in the temple?**
He prayed, "God, be merciful to me, a sinner."

### Luke 18:14

**Which man went back to his house justified before God?**
The tax collector was justified before God.

### Luke 18:16

**Jesus said that the kingdom of God belongs to whom?**
It belongs to those who are as children.

### Luke 18:17

**Jesus said that the kingdom of God belongs to whom?**
It belongs to those who are as children.

### Luke 18:22

**What one thing did Jesus ask the ruler (the one who had obeyed God's commandments from his youth) to do?**
Jesus asked him to sell all that he had and to distribute it to the poor.

### Luke 18:23

**How did the ruler respond to Jesus' statement and why?**
He became extremely sad, for he was very rich.

### Luke 18:30

**What did Jesus promise those who have left earthly things for the sake of the kingdom of God?**
Jesus promised them much more in this world, and eternal life in the world to come.

### Luke 18:32

**According to Jesus, what had the Old Testament prophets written about the Son of Man?**
That he would be given over to the Gentiles, mocked and shamefully treated, whipped, and killed, but on the third day he would rise again.

### Luke 18:33

**According to Jesus, what had the Old Testament prophets written about the Son of Man?**
That he would be given over to the Gentiles, mocked and shamefully treated, whipped, and killed, but on the third day he would rise again.


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### Luke 18:38

**What did the blind man by the road cry out to Jesus?**
He said, "Jesus, Son of David, have mercy on me."

### Luke 18:39

**What did the blind man by the road cry out to Jesus?**
He said, "Jesus, Son of David, have mercy on me."

### Luke 18:43

**How did the people respond after seeing the blind man healed?**
They glorified and gave praise to God.


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# Chapter 19

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 19:2

**Who climbed up a tree to see Jesus, and what was his occupation and position in society?**
He was Zacchaeus, a rich tax collector.

### Luke 19:7

**What complaint did everyone make when Jesus went to Zacchaeus' house?**
They said, "Jesus has gone to visit a man who is a sinner."

### Luke 19:9

**What did Jesus say about Zacchaeus after Zacchaeus announced his gifts to the poor?**
He said, "Today salvation has come to this house."

### Luke 19:11

**What did the people expect would happen when Jesus reached Jerusalem?**
They thought that the kingdom of God would appear immediately.

### Luke 19:12

**In Jesus' parable, where was the nobleman going to travel?**
He was going to a far country to receive a kingdom, and then he would return.

### Luke 19:16

**What did the nobleman do for the servant who had been faithful and had made ten more minas?**
He gave the servant authority over ten cities.

### Luke 19:17

**What did Jesus do for the servant who had been faithful and had made ten more minas?**
He gave the servant authority over ten cities.

### Luke 19:18

**What did the nobleman do for the servant who had been faithful and had made five more minas?**
He gave the servant authority over five cities.

### Luke 19:19

**What did Jesus do for the servant who had been faithful and had made five more minas?**
He gave the servant authority over five cities.

### Luke 19:21

**What kind of man did the wicked servant think the nobleman was?**
He thought the nobleman was a severe man.

### Luke 19:24

**What did the nobleman do with the wicked servant?**
He took away the wicked servant's mina.

### Luke 19:27

**What did the nobleman do with those who didn't want him to reign over them?**
The nobleman had them killed while he watched.

### Luke 19:30

**What kind of animal did Jesus ride on as he went into Jerusalem?**
A colt that had never been ridden.

### Luke 19:38

**What did the crowd cry out as Jesus descended the Mount of Olives?**
They said, "Blessed is the King who comes in the name of the Lord!"

### Luke 19:40

**What did Jesus say would happen if the people did not cry out rejoicing?**
He said that the stones would cry out.

### Luke 19:41

**What did Jesus do as he drew near to the city?**
He wept.

### Luke 19:44

**What did Jesus then prophesy would happen to the people and the city?**
He said that the people would be struck down and that not one stone would be left upon another.

### Luke 19:47

**Who wanted to kill Jesus as he was teaching in the temple?**
The chief priests and the scribes and the leaders of the people wanted to kill Jesus.


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### Luke 19:48

**Why could they not kill him at this time?**
Because the people were listening to him intently.


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# Chapter 20

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 20:4

**When the Jewish leaders asked Jesus by what authority he taught, what question did Jesus ask them?**
He asked, "Was the baptism of John from heaven or from men?"

### Luke 20:5

**If they answered, "from heaven," what did the Jewish leaders think that Jesus would say to them?**
The Jewish leaders thought that Jesus would say, "Then why did you not believe him?"

### Luke 20:6

**If they answered, "from men," what did they think that the people would do to them?**
They thought that the people would stone them.

### Luke 20:11

**In Jesus' parable, what did the vine dressers do when the lord sent his servants to get the fruit of the vineyard?**
They beat the servants, treated them shamefully, and sent them away empty-handed.

### Luke 20:12

**In Jesus' parable, what did the vine dressers do when the lord sent his servants to get the fruit of the vineyard?**
They beat the servants, treated them shamefully, and sent them away empty-handed.

### Luke 20:13

**Finally, who did the lord send to the vine dressers?**
He sent his beloved son.

### Luke 20:15

**What did the vine dressers do when the son came to the vineyard?**
They threw him out of the vineyard and killed him.

### Luke 20:16

**What will the lord of the vineyard do to those vine dressers?**
He will destroy those vine dressers and give the vineyard to others.

### Luke 20:19

**Who did Jesus tell this parable against?**
He told this parable against the scribes and the chief priests.

### Luke 20:25

**How did Jesus answer the question about whether or not it was lawful to pay taxes to Caesar?**
He said to give to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's.

### Luke 20:27

**What event did the Sadducees not believe in?**
They did not believe in the resurrection of the dead.

### Luke 20:34

**What did Jesus say about marriage in this world and in eternity?**
In this world there is marriage, but there is not marriage in eternity.

### Luke 20:35

**What did Jesus say about marriage in this world and in eternity?**
In this world there is marriage, but there is not marriage in eternity.

### Luke 20:37

**What Old Testament story did Jesus recall to prove the truth of the resurrection?**
He recalled the story of Moses and the bush, in which Moses calls the Lord the God of Abraham and the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob.

### Luke 20:42

**Which statement of David from the Psalms did Jesus quote in his question to the scribes?**
He quoted, "The Lord said to my Lord, sit at my right hand, until I make your enemies your footstool."

### Luke 20:43

**Which statement of David from the Psalms did Jesus quote in his question to the scribes?**
He quoted, "The Lord said to my Lord, sit at my right hand, until I make your enemies your footstool."

### Luke 20:47

**Behind their outwardly righteous actions, what wicked things were the scribes doing?**
They were devouring widows' houses, and pretentiously making long prayers.


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**How did Jesus say these scribes would be judged?**
They will receive a greater condemnation.


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# Chapter 21

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 21:4

**Why did Jesus say that the poor widow put more into the treasury than all of the others?**
Because she gave out of her poverty and the others gave out of their abundance.

### Luke 21:6

**What did Jesus say would happen to the temple in Jerusalem?**
He said that it would be torn down and not one stone would be left on another.

### Luke 21:7

**What two questions did the people ask Jesus about the temple?**
They asked, "When will these things happen, and what will be the sign that they are about to happen?"

### Luke 21:8

**Jesus warned that many deceivers will come. What will these deceivers say?**
They will say, "I am he," and "The time is near."

### Luke 21:10

**What terrible events did Jesus say would happen before the end?**
There will be wars, earthquakes, famines, plagues, and great signs from heaven.

### Luke 21:11

**What terrible events did Jesus say would happen before the end?**
There will be wars, earthquakes, famines, plagues, and great signs from heaven.

### Luke 21:13

**What opportunity will the persecution of believers create?**
It will create an opportunity for their testimony.

### Luke 21:16

**Who will hate Jesus' followers?**
Parents, brothers, relatives, friends, and "everyone" will hate them.

### Luke 21:17

**Who will hate Jesus' followers?**
Parents, brothers, relatives, friends, and "everyone" will hate them.

### Luke 21:20

**What event would indicate that Jerusalem's destruction is near?**
When Jerusalem is surrounded by armies, its destruction is near.

### Luke 21:21

**What did Jesus tell people to do who saw that the destruction of Jerusalem was near?**
He told them to flee to the mountains, to leave the city, and to not enter the city.

### Luke 21:22

**What did Jesus call the days of the destruction of Jerusalem?**
He called them the days of vengeance, fulfilling all the things written.

### Luke 21:24

**How long will Jerusalem be trampled by the Gentiles?**
Jerusalem will be trampled by the Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles are fulfilled.

### Luke 21:25

**What signs did Jesus say would precede his coming with power and great glory?**
He said there would be signs in the sun, moon, and stars, and distress of the nations on the earth.

### Luke 21:30

**What example did Jesus give of how his listeners knew when a season had come?**
He referred to the fig tree–when it sprouts buds they knew that summer was near.

### Luke 21:33

**What did Jesus say will pass away?**
Heaven and earth will pass away.

**What will never pass away?**
Jesus' words will never pass away.


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### Luke 21:34

**What did Jesus warn his listeners not to do since that day will come suddenly?**
He warned them to not let their hearts become burdened with debauchery, drunkenness, and the worries of life.

### Luke 21:36

**What did Jesus warn his listeners to do since that day will come suddenly?**
He warned them to be alert and to pray.


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# Chapter 22

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 22:1

**At this time, which Jewish feast was drawing near?**
The feast of unleavened bread, called the Passover.

### Luke 22:6

**In what circumstances was Judas looking for an opportunity to deliver Jesus to the chief priests?**
He was looking for an opportunity when Jesus was away from the crowd.

### Luke 22:10

**Where did Jesus and the disciples eat the Passover meal?**
They ate it in a guest room in Jerusalem.

### Luke 22:11

**Where did Jesus and the disciples eat the Passover meal?**
They ate it in a guest room in Jerusalem.

### Luke 22:16

**When did Jesus say he would eat the Passover meal again?**
He would eat the Passover meal again when it is fulfilled in the kingdom of God.

### Luke 22:19

**What did Jesus say when he broke the bread and gave it to the disciples?**
He said, "This is my body which is given for you. Do this in remembrance of me."

### Luke 22:20

**What did Jesus say when he gave the cup to the disciples?**
He said, "This cup is the new covenant in my blood, which is poured out for you."

### Luke 22:22

**Was it God's plan that Jesus be betrayed?**
Yes.

### Luke 22:23

**Did the disciples know who was about to betray Jesus?**
No.

### Luke 22:26

**Who did Jesus say was the greatest among his disciples?**
The greatest is the one who serves.

### Luke 22:27

**How did Jesus live among his disciples?**
He lived as one who serves.

### Luke 22:30

**Where did Jesus promise his disciples they would sit?**
He said they would sit on thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel.

### Luke 22:34

**What did Jesus predict that Peter would do?**
He said that Peter would deny that he knows Jesus three times before the rooster crowed.

### Luke 22:37

**What written prediction about Jesus was being fulfilled in these events?**
The prediction in scripture says, "And he was considered as one of the lawless."

### Luke 22:40

**On the Mount of Olives, for what did Jesus tell his disciples to pray?**
He wanted them to pray that they would not enter into temptation.

### Luke 22:42

**On the Mount of Olives, what did Jesus pray?**
He prayed, "Father, if you are willing, remove this cup from me. Nevertheless not my will, but yours be done."

### Luke 22:45

**What were the disciples doing when Jesus returned from praying?**
They were sleeping.

### Luke 22:47

**How did Judas betray Jesus in front of the crowd?**
He betrayed Jesus with a kiss.


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### Luke 22:48

**How did Judas betray Jesus in front of the crowd?**
He betrayed Jesus with a kiss.

### Luke 22:51

**What did Jesus do with the man whose ear was cut off?**
He touched his ear, and healed him.

### Luke 22:53

**Where did Jesus say he was daily with the chief priests?**
He was in the temple.

### Luke 22:54

**After seizing him, where did they take Jesus?**
They took him to the high priest's house.

### Luke 22:57

**What did Peter say when a certain maid said that Peter had been with Jesus?**
He said, "Woman, I do not know him."

### Luke 22:60

**What happened immediately after Peter denied knowing Jesus for the third time?**
A rooster crowed.

### Luke 22:62

**What did Peter do after Jesus looked at him?**
He went outside and wept bitterly.

### Luke 22:63

**What did the men guarding Jesus do to him?**
They mocked and beat him, and blasphemed him.

### Luke 22:64

**What did the men guarding Jesus do to him?**
They mocked and beat him, and blasphemed him.

### Luke 22:65

**What did the men guarding Jesus do to him?**
They mocked and beat him, and blasphemed him.

### Luke 22:67

**When the council demanded that Jesus tell them if he is the Christ, Jesus said that if he told them, they would not do what?**
They would not believe.

### Luke 22:71

**Why did the council say that they did not need witnesses to prove that Jesus claimed to be the Christ?**
Because they had heard it from Jesus' own mouth.


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# Chapter 23

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 23:2

**What accusations against Jesus did the Jewish leaders make to Pilate?**
They said that Jesus was perverting the nation, forbidding tribute to Caesar, and saying that he was the Christ, a king.

### Luke 23:4

**After questioning Jesus, what did Pilate say about him?**
He said, "I find no fault in this man."

### Luke 23:8

**Why did Herod want to see Jesus?**
Herod wanted to see Jesus do a miracle.

### Luke 23:9

**How did Jesus answer Herod's questions?**
He answered him nothing.

### Luke 23:14

**When Jesus was returned to Pilate, what did Pilate say about Jesus to the crowd?**
He said, "I find no fault in this man."

### Luke 23:18

**Who did the crowd want released from prison for the Passover feast?**
They wanted Barabbas, a criminal.

### Luke 23:21

**What did the crowd shout should be done to Jesus?**
They shouted, "Crucify him, crucify him."

### Luke 23:22

**For the third time, what did Pilate tell the crowd about Jesus?**
Pilate said, "I have found nothing deserving the death penalty in him."

### Luke 23:24

**Why did Pilate finally grant the crowd's demand to crucify Jesus?**
Because they were insistent with loud voices.

### Luke 23:26

**Who carried Jesus' cross, and followed behind Jesus?**
Simon of Cyrene carried Jesus' cross.

### Luke 23:28

**Who did Jesus say the women of Jerusalem should weep for instead of him?**
They should weep for themselves and their children.

### Luke 23:32

**Who was crucified with Jesus?**
Two criminals were crucified with Jesus.

### Luke 23:34

**From the cross, what did Jesus pray for those crucifying him?**
He prayed, "Father, forgive them, for they do not know what they are doing."

### Luke 23:35

**The people, the soldiers, and one of the criminals all challenged Jesus to do what, since Jesus claimed to be the Christ?**
They challenged him to save himself.

### Luke 23:37

**The people, the soldiers, and one of the criminals all challenged Jesus to do what, since Jesus claimed to be the Christ?**
They challenged him to save himself.

### Luke 23:38

**What was written on a sign over Jesus?**
It said, "THIS IS THE KING OF THE JEWS."

### Luke 23:39

**The people, the soldiers, and one of the criminals all challenged Jesus to do what, since Jesus claimed to be the Christ?**
They challenged him to save himself.

### Luke 23:42

**What request did the second criminal make to Jesus?**
He said, "Remember me when you come into your kingdom."

### Luke 23:43

**What promise did Jesus make to the second criminal?**
He said, "Today you will be with me in paradise."


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### Luke 23:44

**What miraculous events occurred immediately before Jesus' death?**
Darkness came over the land and the curtain of the temple was split down the middle.

### Luke 23:45

**What miraculous events occurred immediately before Jesus' death?**
Darkness came over the land and the curtain of the temple was split down the middle.

### Luke 23:47

**What did the centurion say about Jesus after Jesus' death?**
He said, "Surely this was a righteous man."

### Luke 23:52

**What did Joseph of Arimathea do after Jesus' death?**
He asked Pilate for the body and laid it in a tomb.

### Luke 23:53

**What did Joseph of Arimathea do after Jesus' death?**
He asked Pilate for the body and laid it in a tomb.

### Luke 23:54

**What day was about to begin when Jesus was buried?**
The Sabbath Day was about to begin.

### Luke 23:56

**What did the women who had been with Jesus do on the Sabbath?**
They rested, according to God's commandment.


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# Chapter 24

## ULB Translation Questions

### Luke 24:1

**When did the women come to the tomb of Jesus?**
They came very early on the first day of the week.

### Luke 24:2

**What did the women find at the tomb?**
They found that the stone had been rolled away and that the body of Jesus was not there.

### Luke 24:3

**What did the women find at the tomb?**
They found that the stone had been rolled away and that the body of Jesus was not there.

### Luke 24:6

**What did the two men in dazzling apparel (angels) say had happened to Jesus?**
They said that Jesus had risen.

### Luke 24:11

**What was the apostles' reaction when the women told of their experience at the tomb?**
They dismissed the report as idle talk.

### Luke 24:12

**What did Peter see when he looked in the tomb?**
He saw the linen cloths by themselves.

### Luke 24:16

**Why did the two disciples going to Emmaus not recognize Jesus when Jesus joined them?**
Their eyes were restrained from recognizing him.

### Luke 24:21

**While Jesus was alive, what were the disciples hoping he would do?**
They were hoping that he would free Israel from their enemies.

### Luke 24:27

**What did Jesus explain to the two men from the scriptures?**
He explained what the scriptures said concerning him.

### Luke 24:30

**When did the two men finally recognize Jesus?**
They recognized him when he blessed the bread, broke it, and gave it to them.

### Luke 24:31

**When did the two men finally recognize Jesus?**
They recognized him when he blessed the bread, broke it, and gave it to them.

**What did Jesus do when they recognized him?**
He vanished out of their sight.

### Luke 24:35

**When did the two men finally recognize Jesus?**
They recognized him when he blessed the bread, broke it, and gave it to them.

### Luke 24:36

**What did Jesus say first when he appeared to the disciples in Jerusalem?**
He said, "Peace be with you."

### Luke 24:39

**How did Jesus prove that he was not just a spirit?**
He invited the disciples to touch him, and he showed them his hands and feet.

### Luke 24:40

**How did Jesus prove that he was not just a spirit?**
He invited the disciples to touch him, and he showed them his hands and feet.

### Luke 24:45

**How were the disciples then able to understand the scriptures?**
Jesus opened their minds that they might understand.

### Luke 24:47

**What did Jesus say should be preached to all the nations?**
Repentance and forgiveness of sins should be preached to all the nations.


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### Luke 24:49

**For what did Jesus tell the disciples to wait?**
He told them to wait until they are clothed with power from on high.

### Luke 24:51

**What happened to Jesus as he blessed the disciples near Bethany?**
He was carried up into heaven.

### Luke 24:53

**Where did the disciples then spend their time, and what did they do?**
They were continually in the temple, blessing God.


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# Book: John

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### John 1:1

**What was in the beginning?**
In the beginning was the word.

**Who was the word with?**
The word was with God.

**What was the word?**
The word was God.

#### John 1:2

**Who was the word with?**
The word was with God.

#### John 1:3

**Was anything made without the word?**
All things were made through him, and without him there was not one thing made that has been made.

#### John 1:4

**What was in the word?**
In him was life.

#### John 1:6

**What was the name of the man sent from God?**
His name was John.

#### John 1:7

**What did John come to do?**
He came as a witness to testify about the light, that all might believe through him.

#### John 1:10

**Did the world know or receive the light John came to testify about?**
The world did not know the light John came to testify about and that light's own people did not receive him.

#### John 1:11

**Did the world know or receive the light John came to testify about?**
The world did not know the light John came to testify about and that light's own people did not receive him.

#### John 1:13

**What did the light do for those who believed on his name?**
To those who believed on his name he gave the right to become children of God.

**How could those who believed on his name become children of God?**
They could become children of God by being born by God.

#### John 1:14

**Is there or was there any other person like the word who came from the Father?**
No! The word is the only unique person who came from the Father.

#### John 1:16

**What have we received from the fullness of this one John testified about?**
From his fullness we have all received free gift after free gift.

#### John 1:17

**What came through Jesus Christ?**
Grace and truth came through Jesus Christ.

#### John 1:18

**Who has seen the God at any time?**
No man has seen God at any time.

**Who has made God known to us?**
The one who is in the bosom of the Father has made him known to us.

#### John 1:22

**Who did John say he was when asked by the priests and Levites from Jerusalem?**
He said, "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness: 'Make the way of the Lord straight,' just as Isaiah the prophet said."

#### John 1:23

**Who did John say he was when asked by the priests and Levites from Jerusalem?**
He said, "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness: 'Make the way of the Lord straight,' just as Isaiah the prophet said."


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### John 1:29

**What did John say when he saw Jesus coming to him?**
He said, "Look, there is the lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world".

### John 1:31

**Why did John come baptizing with water?**
He came baptizing with water so that Jesus, the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world, could be revealed to Israel.

### John 1:32

**What was the sign that revealed Jesus as the son of God to John?**
The sign was that on whoever John saw the Spirit descending and remaining on, that one is the one who baptizes in the Holy Spirit.

### John 1:33

**What was the sign that revealed Jesus as the son of God to John?**
The sign was that on whoever John saw the Spirit descending and remaining on, that one is the one who baptizes in the Holy Spirit.

### John 1:34

**What was the sign that revealed Jesus as the son of God to John?**
The sign was that on whoever John saw the Spirit descending and remaining on, that one is the one who baptizes in the Holy Spirit.

### John 1:37

**What did two of John's disciples do when they heard John call Jesus "the lamb of God"?**
They followed Jesus.

### John 1:40

**What is the name of one of the two who heard John speak and then followed Jesus?**
The name of one of the two is Andrew.

### John 1:41

**What did Andrew tell his brother Simon about Jesus?**
Andrew told Simon, "We have found the Messiah".

### John 1:42

**What did Jesus say Simon would be called?**
Jesus said Simon would be called "Cephas" (which means 'Peter').

### John 1:44

**What was the city of Andrew and Peter?**
The city of Andrew and Peter was Bethsaida.

### John 1:49

**What did Nathaniel say about Jesus?**
Nathaniel said, "Rabbi, you are the son of God! You are the King of Israel".

### John 1:51

**What did Jesus say Nathaniel would see?**
Jesus told Nathaniel he would see the heavens opened, and all the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of Man.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### John 2:1

**Who was at the wedding in Cana of Galilee?**
Jesus, his mother, and his disciples were at the wedding in Cana of Galilee.

### John 2:5

**Why did the mother of Jesus tell Jesus, "They have no wine"?**
She told this to Jesus because she expected the he would do something about the situation.

### John 2:7

**What two things did Jesus tell the servants to do?**
He first told them to fill the water pots with water. Then he told the servants to take some of the "water" to the head waiter.

### John 2:8

**What two things did Jesus tell the servants to do?**
He first told them to fill the water pots with water. Then he told the servants to take some of the "water" to the head waiter.

### John 2:10

**What did the head waiter say after he tasted the water that had become wine?**
The head waiter said, "Every man places first the good wine and then the cheaper wine when men are drunk. But you have kept the fine wine until now."

### John 2:11

**What was the response of Jesus' disciples on seeing this miraculous sign?**
Jesus' disciples believed in Jesus.

### John 2:14

**What did Jesus find when he went to the temple in Jerusalem?**
He found money changers and those that sold oxen, sheep and pigeons.

### John 2:15

**What did Jesus do to the sellers and money changers?**
He made a whip of cords and drove all of them out from the temple, including both the sheep and the oxen. He also poured out the money changers' money and overthrew their tables.

### John 2:16

**What did Jesus say to the pigeon sellers?**
He said, "Take these things away from here. Stop making my father's house a marketplace."

### John 2:18

**How did the Jewish authorities respond to Jesus' actions in the temple?**
They asked Jesus, "What sign will you show us because you are doing these things?"

### John 2:19

**How did Jesus answer the Jewish authorities?**
He answered them by saying, "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up."

### John 2:21

**What temple was Jesus refering to?**
Jesus was speaking of the temple of his body.

### John 2:23

**Why did many believe in Jesus' name?**
They believed because they saw all the miraculous signs he did.

### John 2:24

**Why wouldn't Jesus trust himself to the people?**
He wouldn't trust himself to the people because he knew all people, what was in mankind, and because he didn't need anyone to testify concerning mankind.

### John 2:25

**Why wouldn't Jesus trust himself to the people?**
He wouldn't trust himself to the people because he knew all people, what was in mankind, and because he didn't need anyone to testify concerning mankind.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### John 3:1

**Who was Nicodemus?**
Nicodemus was a Pharisee, a member of the Jewish Council.

### John 3:2

**What did Nicodemus testify to Jesus?**
Nicodemus told Jesus, "Rabbi, we know that you are a teacher come from God for no one can do these signs that you do unless God is with him."

### John 3:3

**What did Jesus tell Nicodemus that confused and perplexed Nicodemus?**
Jesus told Nicodemus that one had to be born again in order to enter the kingdom of God.

### John 3:4

**What did Jesus tell Nicodemus that confused and perplexed Nicodemus?**
Jesus told Nicodemus that one had to be born again in order to enter the kingdom of God.

**What questions did Nicodemus ask that let us know that Jesus' statements confused and perplexed Nicodemus?**
Nicodemus said, "How can a man be born when he is old? He cannot enter a second time into his mother's womb and be born, can he?"

### John 3:10

**How did Jesus rebuke Nicodemus?**
He rebuked Nicodemus by saying, "Are you a teacher of Israel, and yet you do not understand these things?"

### John 3:13

**Who has ascended into heaven?**
No one has ascended into heaven except he who descended from heaven, the Son of Man.

### John 3:14

**Why must the Son of Man be lifted up?**
He must be lifted up so that all who believe in him may have everlasting life.

### John 3:15

**Why must the Son of Man be lifted up?**
He must be lifted up so that all who believe in him may have everlasting life.

### John 3:16

**How did God show he loved the world?**
He showed his love by giving his only unique son, that whoever believes in him should not perish but have everlasting life.

### John 3:17

**Did God send his son to condemn the world?**
No. God sent his son so that the world should be saved through his son.

### John 3:19

**Why do men fall under judgment?**
Men fall under judgment because light has come into the world, and men loved the darkness rather than the light because their works were evil.

### John 3:20

**Why won't those who do evil come into the light?**
Those who do evil hate the light and won't come into it because they don't want their deeds exposed.

### John 3:21

**Why do those who practice the truth come into the light?**
They come into the light so that their deeds may be clearly seen and to make known that their deeds have been brought about in obedience to God.

### John 3:30

**What did John say would happen to Jesus' ministry compared to John's ministry?**
John said, "He must increase, but I must decrease".

### John 3:33

**What did those who accepted the testimony of the one from above, from heaven, confirm?**
They confirmed that God is true.

### John 3:35

**What has the Father given into the hand of the Son?**
He has given all things into the Son's hand.

### John 3:36

**What do those who believe in the Son have?**
They have everlasting life.


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**What happens to those who disobey the Son?**
They will not see life, but the wrath of God abides on them.


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# Chapter 4

## ULB Translation Questions

### John 4:1

**When did Jesus leave Judea and depart for Galilee?**
Jesus left Judea and departed for Galilee after he knew the Pharisees had heard that he was making and baptizing more disciples than John .

### John 4:2

**When did Jesus leave Judea and depart for Galilee?**
Jesus left Judea and departed for Galilee after he knew the Pharisees had heard that he was making and baptizing more disciples than John .

### John 4:3

**When did Jesus leave Judea and depart for Galilee?**
Jesus left Judea and departed for Galilee after he knew the Pharisees had heard that he was making and baptizing more disciples than John .

### John 4:5

**Where did Jesus come to on his way to Galilee?**
He came to a Samaritan town called Sychar.

### John 4:7

**Who came to Jacob's well while Jesus was there?**
A Samaritan woman came there to draw water.

**What did Jesus first say to the Samaritan Woman?**
He said to her, "Give me some water to drink."

### John 4:8

**Where were Jesus' disciples?**
They had gone away into town to buy food.

### John 4:9

**Why was the Samaritan woman suprised that Jesus would talk to her?**
She was surprised because Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans.

### John 4:10

**What does Jesus say to turn the conversation to the things of God?**
Jesus tells her that if she had known the gift of God and who was talking to her, she would have asked and he would have given her living water.

### John 4:11

**What statement does the woman make to indicate she doesn't understand the spiritual nature of Jesus' comments?**
The woman replied, "Sir, you do not have a bucket, and the well is deep. Where would you get that living water?"

### John 4:15

**What does Jesus tell the woman about the water that he will give?**
Jesus tells the woman those who drink the water he gives will never thirst again and that water will become a fountain of water springing up into eternal life.

**Why does the woman now want this water that Jesus offers?**
She wants the water so she won't get thirsty and not have to come to the well to draw water.

### John 4:16

**Jesus then changes the subject of conversation. What does he tell the woman?**
Jesus tells her, "Go, call your husband, and come back here."

### John 4:17

**How does the woman answer Jesus when he tells her to call her husband?**
The woman tells Jesus she has no husband.

### John 4:18

**What does Jesus say about the woman which he could not know by natural means?**
He tells her she has had five husbands and the man she now has is not her husband.

### John 4:20

**What controversy does the woman bring up to Jesus concerning worship?**
She brings up a controversy about where is the proper place to worship.

### John 4:23

**What does Jesus tell the woman about the kind of worshipers the Father seeks?**
Jesus tells her God is a Spirit and true worshipers must worship God in spirit and in truth.


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### John 4:24

**What does Jesus tell the woman about the kind of worshipers the Father seeks?**
Jesus tells her God is a Spirit and true worshipers must worship God in spirit and in truth.

### John 4:25

**What does Jesus say to the woman when she tells Jesus that when Messiah (Christ) comes, he will declare everything to them?**
Jesus tells her that he is the Messiah (Christ).

### John 4:26

**What does Jesus say to the woman when she tells Jesus that when Messiah (Christ) comes, he will declare everything to them?**
Jesus tells her that he is the Messiah (Christ).

### John 4:28

**What did the woman do after her conversation with Jesus?**
The woman left her water pot, went back to town, and said to the people, "Come see a man who told me all things that I ever did. This could not be the Christ, could it?'

### John 4:29

**What did the woman do after her conversation with Jesus?**
The woman left her water pot, went back to town, and said to the people, "Come see a man who told me all things that I ever did. This could not be the Christ, could it?'

### John 4:30

**What did the town's people do after they heard the woman's report?**
They left the town and came to Jesus.

### John 4:34

**What does Jesus say his food is?**
Jesus said his food was to do the will of the one who sent him and to complete his work.

### John 4:36

**What is the benefit of harvesting?**
The harvesters receive wages and gathers fruit for everlasting life, so that he who sows and he who harvests may rejoice together.

### John 4:39

**Why did many Samaritans in that city believe in Jesus?**
The woman's report caused many Samaritans in that city to believe in Jesus.

### John 4:42

**What did many of those Samaritans believe about Jesus?**
They said that they now knew that Jesus was indeed the savior of the world.

### John 4:45

**When Jesus came into Galilee why did the Galileans welcome him?**
They welcomed him because they had seen all the things that he had done in Jerusalem at the festival.

### John 4:46

**After Jesus left Judea and returned to Galilee, who came to Jesus and what did he want?**
A certain royal official whose son was sick came to Jesus, imploring him to come down and heal his son.

### John 4:47

**After Jesus left Judea and returned to Galilee, who came to Jesus and what did he want?**
A certain royal official whose son was sick came to Jesus, imploring him to come down and heal his son.

### John 4:48

**What did Jesus tell the royal official about signs and wonders?**
Jesus told him people would not believe unless they saw signs and wonders

### John 4:50

**What did the royal official do when Jesus didn't go with him but told him, "Go; your son lives."?**
The man believed the word that Jesus spoke to him, and he went his way.

### John 4:53

**What was the result after the father of the sick child was told that his son was living and that the fever had left him the day before at the seventh hour, at the same hour Jesus had told him, "Your son lives."?**
The result was the royal official and his whole household believed.


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# Chapter 5

## ULB Translation Questions

### John 5:2

**What was the name of the pool in Jerusalem by the sheep gate that had five roofed porticos?**
That pool was called Bethesda.

### John 5:3

**Who was at Bethesda?**
A great number of people who were sick, blind, lame, or paralyzed were lying in the porticos of Bethesda

### John 5:4

**Who was at Bethesda?**
A great number of people who were sick, blind, lame, or paralyzed were lying in the porticos of Bethesda

### John 5:5

**At Bethesda who did Jesus ask, "Do you want to be well?"**
Jesus asked a certain man who had been an invalid for thirty-eight years and who had been lying there a long time

### John 5:6

**At Bethesda who did Jesus ask, "Do you want to be well?"**
Jesus asked a certain man who had been an invalid for thirty-eight years and who had been lying there a long time

### John 5:7

**What was the sick man's response to Jesus' question, "Do you want to be well?"**
The sick man replied, "Sir, I do not have anyone, when the water is stirred up, to put me into the pool. When I am trying, another steps down before me."

### John 5:9

**What happened when Jesus said to the sick man, "Get up, take up your mat, and walk."?**
Immediately the man was healed, took up his bed, and walked

### John 5:10

**Why did it upset the Jewish leaders when they saw the sick man walking with his bed (mat)?**
It upset them because it was a Sabbath and they said the man was not permitted to carry his mat on the Sabbath.

### John 5:14

**What did Jesus say to the sick man he had healed after Jesus found him in the temple?**
Jesus told him, " See, you have become well! Do not sin any more, lest something worse happens to you."

### John 5:15

**What did the healed man do after Jesus told him to stop sinning?**
The man went and told the Jewish leaders that it was Jeus who had made him well.

### John 5:17

**How did Jesus respond to the Jewish leaders who persecuted him because he was doing these things (healing) on the Sabbath?**
Jesus told them, "My Father is working even now, and I, too, work."

### John 5:18

**Why did Jesus' statement to the Jewish leaders make them want to kill Jesus?**
This happened because Jesus not only broke the Sabbath (in their minds), but also called God his own Father, making himself equal with God.

### John 5:19

**What did Jesus do?**
He did what he saw the Father doing.

### John 5:20

**What would the Father do so that the Jewish leaders would be amazed?**
The Father would show the Son greater things than these so the Jewish leaders would be amazed.

### John 5:22

**Why did the Father give all judgment to the Son?**
The Father gave all judgment to the Son so that all may honor the Son even as they honor the Father.


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### John 5:23

**Why did the Father give all judgment to the Son?**
The Father gave all judgment to the Son so that all may honor the Son even as they honor the Father.

**What happens if you don't honor the Son?**
If you don't honor the Son you don't honor the Father who sent him.

### John 5:24

**What happens if you believe Jesus' word and believe in the Father who sent him?**
If so, you have eternal life and will not be condemned but have passed out of death into life.

### John 5:26

**What has the Father given the Son concerning life?**
The Father has given to the Son to have life in himself.

### John 5:28

**What will happen when all who are in the tombs hear the Father's voice?**
They will come forth. Those who have done good to the resurrection of life, and those who have done evil to the resurrection of judgment.

### John 5:29

**What will happen when all who are in the tombs hear the Father's voice?**
They will come forth. Those who have done good to the resurrection of life, and those who have done evil to the resurrection of judgment.

### John 5:30

**Why is Jesus' judgment righteous?**
His judgment is righteous because he is not seeking his own will but the will of the Father who sent him.

### John 5:36

**What testimony greater than John did Jesus have to prove he was sent from the Father?**
The works that Jesus did testified that he was sent from the Father.

### John 5:37

**Who had not heard the Father's voice nor seen his form at any time?**
The Jewish leaders had neither heard his voice nor seen his form at any time.

### John 5:39

**Why did the Jewish leaders search the scriptures?**
They searched them because they thought that in them they had eternal life.

**Who do the scriptures testify about?**
The scriptures testify concerning Jesus.

### John 5:44

**Who were the Jewish leaders not seeking praise from?**
They were not seeking the praise that comes from the only God.

### John 5:45

**Who was going to accuse the Jewish leaders before the Father?**
Moses was going to accuse the Jewish leaders before the Father.

### John 5:46

**What does Jesus say the Jewish leaders would do if they believed Moses?**
He says the Jewish leaders would believe in Jesus if they believed Moses because Moses wrote concerning Jesus.

### John 5:47

**What does Jesus say the Jewish leaders would do if they believed Moses?**
He says the Jewish leaders would believe in Jesus if they believed Moses because Moses wrote concerning Jesus.


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# Chapter 6

## ULB Translation Questions

### John 6:1

**What was another name for the Sea of Galilee?**
The Sea of Galilee was also called the Sea of Tiberias.

### John 6:2

**Why was a great crowd following Jesus?**
They followed him because they were seeing the signs that Jesus was doing on those who were sick.

### John 6:4

**What did Jesus see after he sat down on the mountainside with his disciples and looked up?**
He saw a great crowd coming to him.

### John 6:5

**What did Jesus see after he sat down on the mountainside with his disciples and looked up?**
He saw a great crowd coming to him.

**Why did Jesus ask Philip, "Where are we going to buy bread so that these may eat?"**
Jesus said this to test Philip.

### John 6:6

**Why did Jesus ask Philip, "Where are we going to buy bread so that these may eat?"**
Jesus said this to test Philip.

### John 6:7

**What was Philip's response to Jesus' question, "Where are we going to buy bread so that these may eat?"**
Philip said, "Two hundred denarii worth of bread would not be sufficient for each one to have even a little."

### John 6:8

**What was Andrew's response to Jesus' question, "Where are we going to buy bread so that these may eat?"**
Andrew said, "There is a boy here who has five barley loaves and two fish, but what are these among so many?"

### John 6:9

**What was Andrew's response to Jesus' question, "Where are we going to buy bread so that these may eat?"**
Andrew said, "There is a boy here who has five barley loaves and two fish, but what are these among so many?"

### John 6:10

**About how many men were there in that place?**
There were about five thousand men there.

### John 6:11

**What did Jesus do with the loaves and the fish?**
Jesus took the loaves and after giving thanks, he distributed to those who were sitting. He distributed the fish in the same way.

**How much did the people get to eat?**
They got as much as they wanted to eat.

### John 6:13

**How much bread was picked up after the meal?**
The disciples filled twelve baskets with broken pieces from the five barley loaves—the pieces left over from those who had eaten.

### John 6:14

**Why did Jesus withdraw again up the mountain by himself?**
Jesus withdrew because he realized the people, after seeing the sign he did (feeding of the five thousand), were about to come and seize him by force and make him king.

### John 6:15

**Why did Jesus withdraw again up the mountain by himself?**
Jesus withdrew because he realized the people, after seeing the sign he did (feeding of the five thousand), were about to come and seize him by force and make him king.

### John 6:18

**What happened to the weather after the disciples got into a boat and started out for Capernaum?**
A strong wind began to blow and the sea started getting rough.

### John 6:19

**Why did the disciples begin to be afraid?**
They were afraid because they saw Jesus walking on the sea and coming near the boat.


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### John 6:20

**What did Jesus say to the disciples that made them willing to receive him into the boat?**
Jesus said to them, "It is I! Do not be afraid."

### John 6:26

**What did Jesus say was the reason the crowd was seeking him?**
Jesus said they were seeking him not because they saw signs, but because they ate some of the loaves and were filled.

### John 6:27

**What did Jesus tell the crowd they should and should not work for?**
Jesus told them to stop working for the food that perishes, but work for the food that endures to everlasting life.

### John 6:29

**How did Jesus define the work of God for the crowd?**
Jesus told the crowd, "This is the work of God: that you believe in the one whom he has sent.

### John 6:35

**What does Jesus say is the bread of life?**
Jesus says that he is the bread of life.

### John 6:37

**Who will come to Jesus?**
All whom the Father gives to Jesus will come to him.

### John 6:39

**What is the will of the Father who sent Jesus?**
The Father's will is that Jesus should lose none that the Father has given him and that everyone who sees the son and believes in him should have eternal life; and Jesus will raise him up on the last day.

### John 6:40

**What is the will of the Father who sent Jesus?**
The Father's will is that Jesus should lose none that the Father has given him and that everyone who sees the son and believes in him should have eternal life; and Jesus will raise him up on the last day.

### John 6:44

**How can a man come to Jesus?**
A man can only come to Jesus if his Father draws him.

### John 6:46

**Who has seen the Father?**
Only he who is from God has seen the Father.

### John 6:51

**What is the bread that Jesus will give for the life of the world?**
The bread that Jesus will give is his flesh for the life of the world.

### John 6:53

**What do you have to do to have life within yourself?**
In order to have life within yourself you must eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink his blood.

### John 6:56

**How can we remain in Jesus and Jesus remain in us?**
If we eat his flesh and drink his blood we will remain in Jesus and him in us.

### John 6:57

**Why does Jesus live?**
Jesus lives because of the Father.

### John 6:60

**How did many of Jesus' disciples respond after hearing Jesus teaching about eating his flesh and drinking his blood?**
When the disciples heard this teaching many of them said, "This is a difficult teaching; who can accept it?" After this many of his disciples went back and walked no more with him.

### John 6:64

**What did Jesus know about people from the beginning?**
Jesus knew from the beginning who the ones were who would not believe and who it was who would betray him.

### John 6:67

**When Jesus asked the twelve, "You do not want to go away also, do you?", who answered and what did he say?**
Simon Peter answered him and said, "Lord, to whom shall we go? You have the words of everlasting life, and we have believed and come to know that you are the Holy One of God."

### John 6:68

**When Jesus asked the twelve, "You do not want to go away also, do you?", who answered and what did he say?**
Simon Peter answered him and said, "Lord, to whom shall we go? You have the words of everlasting life, and we have believed and come to know that you are the Holy One of God."

### John 6:69

**When Jesus asked the twelve, "You do not want to go away also, do you?", who answered and what did he say?**
Simon Peter answered him and said, "Lord, to whom shall we go? You have the words of everlasting life, and we have believed and come to know that you are the Holy One of God."

### John 6:70

**Who did Jesus mean when he said one of the twelve was a devil?**
Jesus spoke of Judas, the son of Simon Iscariot, for it was he, being one of the twelve, who would betray Jesus.

### John 6:71

**Who did Jesus mean when he said one of the twelve was a devil?**
Jesus spoke of Judas, the son of Simon Iscariot, for it was he, being one of the twelve, who would betray Jesus.


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# Chapter 7

## ULB Translation Questions

### John 7:1

**Why was Jesus not willing to go into Judea?**
He wasn't willing to go there because the Jews wanted to kill him.

### John 7:3

**Why did the brothers of Jesus urge him to go to Judea to the Festival of Shelters?**
They urged him to go so that Jesus' disciples could see the deeds he was doing and so that the world would know.

### John 7:4

**Why did the brothers of Jesus urge him to go to Judea to the Festival of Shelters?**
They urged him to go so that Jesus' disciples could see the deeds he was doing and so that the world would know.

### John 7:6

**What reason did Jesus give for not going to the festival?**
Jesus told his brothers his time had not yet come, and his time had not yet been fulfilled.

### John 7:7

**Why does the world hate Jesus?**
Jesus said the world hated him because he testifies about the world that its deeds are evil.

### John 7:10

**When and how did Jesus go up to the festival?**
Jesus went up after his brothers had gone up to the festival but he went in private not publicly.

### John 7:12

**What did the people in the crowd say about Jesus?**
Some said, "He is a good man." Others said, "No, he leads the crowds astray."

### John 7:13

**Why did no one speak openly about Jesus?**
It was for fear of the Jews that no one spoke openly about Jesus.

### John 7:14

**When did Jesus go up into the temple and begin teaching?**
When the festival was half over, Jesus went up into the temple and began teaching

### John 7:17

**How did Jesus say one could know whether his teaching came from God, or whether Jesus was speaking from himself?**
Jesus said if anyone wished to do the will on the person who sent Jesus, he would know about this teaching, whether it came from God or not.

### John 7:18

**What did Jesus say about the one who seeks the glory of the one who sent him?**
Jesus said that person is true, and there is no unrighteousness in him.

### John 7:19

**According to Jesus, who does the law?**
Jesus said none of you does the law.

### John 7:23

**What is Jesus' argument for healing on the Sabbath?**
Jesus' argument was: You will circumcise a man on the Sabbath so that the law of Moses is not broken. Then why are you angry with me because I made a man completely well on the Sabbath.

### John 7:24

**How did Jesus tell the people to judge?**
Jesus told them not to judge according to appearance, but to judge righteously.

### John 7:27

**What was one of the arguments the people made for not believing Jesus was the Christ?**
The people said they knew where Jesus came from, but when Christ comes they said no one will know where he comes from.

### John 7:32

**Who sent officers to arrest Jesus?**
The chief priests and the Pharisees sent officers to arrest Jesus.


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### John 7:35

**Did the Jews understand what Jesus meant when he said, "Yet a little while am I still with you, and then I go to him who sent me. You will seek me but will not find me; where I go, you will not be able to come."?**
By their conversation among themselves they indicated that they did not understand Jesus' statement.

### John 7:36

**Did the Jews understand what Jesus meant when he said, "Yet a little while am I still with you, and then I go to him who sent me. You will seek me but will not find me; where I go, you will not be able to come."?**
By their conversation among themselves they indicated that they did not understand Jesus' statement.

### John 7:39

**What was Jesus refering to when he said, "If anyone is thirsty, let him come to me and drink. He who believes in me, as the scripture has said, from within him will flow rivers of living water."**
Jesus said this about the Spirit, whom those who believed in him would receive.

### John 7:45

**How did the officers answer the chief priests and Pharisees who said to them, "Why did you not bring him (Jesus)?"**
The officers answered, "No man has ever spoken like this before."

### John 7:50

**How did Nicodemus answer the Pharisees when the Pharisees asked the officers sent to arrest Jesus, "Have you also been led astray? Have any of the rulers believed in him, or any of the Pharisees?"**
Nicodemus said to the Pharisees, "Does our law judge a man unless it first hears from him and knows what he does?"

### John 7:51

**How did Nicodemus answer the Pharisees when the Pharisees asked the officers sent to arrest Jesus, "Have you also been led astray? Have any of the rulers believed in him, or any of the Pharisees?"**
Nicodemus said to the Pharisees, "Does our law judge a man unless it first hears from him and knows what he does?"


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# Chapter 8

## ULB Translation Questions

### John 8:2

**While Jesus was teaching the people in the temple what did the scribes and Pharisees do?**
They brought in a woman caught in the act of adultery and placed her in their midst and asked Jesus what he had to say about her (to judge her).

### John 8:3

**While Jesus was teaching the people in the temple what did the scribes and Pharisees do?**
They brought in a woman caught in the act of adultery and placed her in their midst and asked Jesus what he had to say about her (to judge her).

### John 8:6

**Why did the scribes and Pharisees really bring this woman to Jesus?**
They really brought this woman to Jesus in order to trap Jesus so that they might have something to accuse him about."

### John 8:7

**What did Jesus say to the scribes and Pharisees after they kept asking Jesus about the woman caught in adultery?**
Jesus said to them, "He who is without sin among you, let him be the first to throw a stone at her."

### John 8:9

**What did the people do after Jesus spoke to them about who should be the first to throw a stone at the woman caught in adultery?**
After Jesus spoke they went out one by one, beginning from the eldest and ending with the last.

### John 8:11

**What did Jesus tell the woman (caught in adultery) to do?**
Jesus told her to go her way and from then on to sin no more.

### John 8:13

**What was the Pharisees complaint after Jesus said, "I am the light of the world; he who follows me will not walk in the darkness but will have the light of life."**
The Pharisees complained that Jesus was bearing witness about himself and that his witness was not true.

### John 8:17

**How did Jesus defend his witness as being true?**
Jesus said that in their law it is written that the testimony of two men is true. He then states that he and the Father who sent him both bear witness about Jesus

### John 8:18

**How did Jesus defend his witness as being true?**
Jesus said that in their law it is written that the testimony of two men is true. He then states that he and the Father who sent him both bear witness about Jesus

### John 8:23

**On what did Jesus base his statement about the Pharisees that they would die in their sins?**
Jesus based that statement on his knowledge of them, that they were from below, he was from above. They were of this world and he was not of this world.

### John 8:24

**On what did Jesus base his statement about the Pharisees that they would die in their sins?**
Jesus based that statement on his knowledge of them; that they were from below, that they were of this world.

**What would the Pharisees have to do so that they would not die in their sins?**
They would have to believe Jesus when he said "I AM."

### John 8:26

**What things did Jesus say to the world?**
Jesus said to the world the things he heard from the Father.

### John 8:27

**What things did Jesus say to the world?**
Jesus said to the world the things he heard from the Father.

### John 8:29

**Why did the Father who sent Jesus stay with him and not leave him alone?**
The Father was with Jesus and didn't leave him alone because Jesus always did the things that were pleasing to the Father.


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### John 8:31

**How did Jesus say the Jews who had believed in him could know they were truly his disciples?**
They could know they were truly Jesus' disciples by remaining in his word.

### John 8:33

**What did the Jews that believed Jesus think Jesus was refering to when he said, "...and you will know the truth and the truth will set you free."?**
Those Jews thought Jesus was speaking of being slave of, or in bondage to, men.

### John 8:34

**What was Jesus refering to when he said, "....and you shall know the truth and the truth will set you free?**
Jesus was refering to being set free from being slaves of sin.

### John 8:37

**What is the reason, according to Jesus, the Jews sought to kill Jesus?**
They sought to kill Jesus because his word had no place in them.

### John 8:39

**Why did Jesus say these Jews were not Abraham's children?**
Jesus said they were not Abraham's children because they did not do the works of Abraham. Instead they sought to kill Jesus.

### John 8:40

**Why did Jesus say these Jews were not Abraham's children?**
Jesus said they were not Abraham's children because they did not do the works of Abraham. Instead they sought to kill Jesus.

### John 8:42

**When these Jews say they have one Father, God, how does Jesus refute them?**
Jesus said to them, "If God were your Father, you would love me, for I came forth and have come from God; for neither have I come of myself, but he sent me."

### John 8:44

**Who does Jesus say is the father of these Jews?**
Jesus says their father is the devil.

**What did Jesus say about the devil?**
Jesus said the devil was a murderer from the beginning and does not stand in the truth because there is no truth in him. When the devil speaks a lie, he speaks from his own nature because he is a liar and the father of lies.

### John 8:47

**Who hears the words of God?**
He who is of God hears the words of God.

### John 8:51

**What does Jesus say will happen if anyone keeps Jesus' word?**
If anyone keeps Jesus' word, he will never see death.

### John 8:52

**Why did the Jews say Jesus had a demon?**
They said this because Jesus said, "Truly, truly, I say to you, if anyone keeps my word, he will never see death.

**Why did the Jews think Jesus' statement about never seeing death was outlandish?**
They thought this because they were thinking of the physical death of the body. Even Abraham and the prophets died (their physical bodies).

### John 8:53

**Why did the Jews think Jesus' statement about never seeing death was outlandish?**
They thought this because they were thinking of the physical death of the body. Even Abraham and the prophets died (their physical bodies).

### John 8:58

**What statements does Jesus make to say that he was alive before Abraham?**
Jesus said, "Truly, truly, I say to you, before Abraham was born, I AM."


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# Chapter 9

## ULB Translation Questions

### John 9:2

**What is the assumption made by the disciples as to why the man was born blind?**
The disciples are assuming that the reason the man was born blind is because either the man or his parents sinned.

### John 9:3

**What does Jesus say is the reason the man was born blind?**
Jesus says the man was born blind so that the works of God should be revealed in him.

### John 9:6

**What did Jesus do and say to the blind man?**
Jesus spit on the ground, made some mud and annointed the man's eyes with the mud. Jesus then told the man to go wash in the pool of Siloam.

### John 9:7

**What did Jesus do and say to the blind man?**
Jesus spit on the ground, made some mud and annointed the man's eyes with the mud. Jesus then told the man to go wash in the pool of Siloam.

**What happened after the blind man washed in the pool of Siloam?**
He came back seeing.

### John 9:9

**What did the man testify when a dispute arose as to whether or not he was the man born blind who used to sit and beg?**
The man testified that he was the blind beggar.

### John 9:13

**What did the people do who were with the formerly blind beggar?**
They took the man to the Pharisees..

### John 9:14

**When did the healing take place?**
The healing of the blind man took place on the Sabbath.

### John 9:15

**What did the Pharisees ask the formerly blind man?**
They asked him how he had received his sight.

### John 9:16

**What was the division that arose among the Pharisees?**
Some Pharisees said Jesus wasn't from God because he didn't keep the Sabbath (he healed on the Sabbath) and some of the Pharisees said how could a man that is a sinner show such signs.

### John 9:17

**What did the formerly blind man say about Jesus when asked?**
The formerly blind man said, "He is a prophet."

### John 9:18

**Why did the Jews call in the parents of the blind man that had received his sight?**
They called in the man's parents because they still did not believe the man was the one that had been blind.

### John 9:20

**What did the parents of the man testify concerning their son?**
The parents testified that the man was indeed their son and that he had been born blind.

### John 9:21

**What did the man's parents say they didn't know?**
They said they didn't know how he could now see or who opened his eyes.

### John 9:22

**Why did the man's parents say, "He is an adult. Ask him."**
They said this because they were afraid of the Jews. For the Jews had already agreed that if anyone should confess Jesus to be the Christ, he should be put out of the synagogue.

### John 9:24

**What did the Pharisees say to the formerly blind man when they called him in the second time?**
They said, "Give glory to God. We know this man (Jesus) is a sinner."


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### John 9:25

**What was the formerly blind man's response to the Pharisees when they called Jesus a sinner?**
He replied, "Whether he is a sinner, I do not know. One thing I do know: Once I was blind, and now I see.

### John 9:27

**What questions did the formerly blind man ask the Pharisees?**
The formerly blind man said, "Why do you want to hear it again? You do not want to become his disciples too, do you?"

### John 9:31

**When the Pharisees reviled the man, what did the formerly blind man say everyone knew?**
The formerly blind man said that everyone knew God does not listen to sinners

### John 9:34

**How did the Pharisees respond to the blind man's retort?**
They told the man he was born in sin and you dare to teach us. Then they cast the man out of the synagogue.

### John 9:35

**What did Jesus do when he heard the formerly blind man had been cast out of the synagogue?**
Jesus went looking for the man and found him.

**What did Jesus say to the formerly blind man after Jesus found him?**
Jesus asked the man if he believed in the Son of Man and then told the formerly blind man that he (Jesus) was the Son of Man.

### John 9:36

**What did Jesus say to the formerly blind man after Jesus found him?**
Jesus asked the man if he believed in the Son of Man and then told the formerly blind man that he (Jesus) was the Son of Man.

### John 9:38

**How did the formerly blind man respond to this information that Jesus was the Son of Man?**
The formerly blind man told Jesus he believed and he worshiped Jesus.

### John 9:41

**What did Jesus say about the sins of the Pharisees?**
Jesus told them, "If you were blind, you would have no sin. However, now you say, 'We see.' So your sin remains."


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# Chapter 10

## ULB Translation Questions

### John 10:1

**According to Jesus who is a thief and a robber?**
He who does not enter by the gate into the sheepfold, but climbs up some other way, that man is a thief and a robber.

### John 10:2

**Who enters the sheepfold by the gate?**
He who enters the sheepfold by the gate is the shepherd of the sheep.

### John 10:3

**Why do the sheep follow the shepherd when he calls them?**
They follow the shepherd because they know his voice.

### John 10:4

**Why do the sheep follow the shepherd when he calls them?**
They follow the shepherd because they know his voice.

### John 10:5

**Will the sheep follow a stranger?**
No. The sheep will not follow a stranger.

### John 10:7

**What were all those who came before Jesus?**
All those who came before Jesus were thieves and robbers, and the sheep did not listen to them.

### John 10:9

**Jesus said he was the gate. What happens to those who enter through that gate?**
Those who enter through Jesus, the gate, will be saved; they will go in and out and will find pasture.

### John 10:11

**What does the good shepherd, Jesus, do for his sheep?**
Jesus, the good shepherd, lays down his life for the sheep.

### John 10:16

**Does Jesus have another sheep fold and if so what will happen to them?**
Jesus said he had other sheep that were not of that fold. He said he must bring them and they would hear his voice so that there would be one flock and one shepherd.

### John 10:17

**Why does the Father love Jesus?**
The Father loves Jesus because Jesus lays down his life that he may take it up again.

### John 10:18

**Does someone take Jesus' life away?**
No. He lays if down of himself.

**Where did Jesus get the authority to lay down his life and to take it again?**
Jesus received this command from his Father.

### John 10:19

**What did the Jews say because of Jesus' words?**
Many said, "He has a demon and is insane. Why do you listen to him?" Others said, "These are not the statements of one possessed with a demon. Can a demon open the eyes of the blind?"

### John 10:20

**What did the Jews say because of Jesus' words?**
Many said, "He has a demon and is insane. Why do you listen to him?" Others said, "These are not the statements of one possessed with a demon. Can a demon open the eyes of the blind?"

### John 10:21

**What did the Jews say because of Jesus' words?**
Many said, "He has a demon and is insane. Why do you listen to him?" Others said, "These are not the statements of one possessed with a demon. Can a demon open the eyes of the blind?"

### John 10:24

**What did the Jews say to Jesus when they surrounded him in the Temple in Solomon's porch?**
They said, "How long will you hold us in suspense? If you are the Christ, tell us plainly."

### John 10:25

**How did Jesus reply to the Jews in Solomon's porch?**
Jesus said he had already told them (that he was the Christ) and they did not believe him because they weren't his sheep.


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### John 10:26

**How did Jesus reply to the Jews in Solomon's porch?**
Jesus said he had already told them (that he was the Christ) and they did not believe him because they weren't his sheep.

### John 10:28

**What does Jesus say about his care and protection of his sheep?**
Jesus said he gives his sheep eternal life, they will never perish, and no one will snatch them out of his hand.

### John 10:29

**Who gave the sheep to Jesus?**
The Father gave the sheep to Jesus.

**Is anyone greater than the Father?**
The Father is greater than all others.

### John 10:33

**Why did the Jews take up stones to stone Jesus?**
Because they believed Jesus was blaspheming and making himself God even though he was a man.

### John 10:34

**What is Jesus' defense against the charge of blasphemy?**
Jesus defends himself by saying, "Is it not written in your law, 'I said, "You are gods'"? If he called them gods, to whom the word of God came (and the scripture cannot be broken), do you say about him whom the Father sanctified and sent into the world, 'You are blaspheming,' because I said, 'I am the Son of God'?.

### John 10:35

**What is Jesus' defense against the charge of blasphemy?**
Jesus defends himself by saying, "Is it not written in your law, 'I said, "You are gods'"? If he called them gods, to whom the word of God came (and the scripture cannot be broken), do you say about him whom the Father sanctified and sent into the world, 'You are blaspheming,' because I said, 'I am the Son of God'?.

### John 10:36

**What is Jesus' defense against the charge of blasphemy?**
Jesus defends himself by saying, "Is it not written in your law, 'I said, "You are gods'"? If he called them gods, to whom the word of God came (and the scripture cannot be broken), do you say about him whom the Father sanctified and sent into the world, 'You are blaspheming,' because I said, 'I am the Son of God'?.

### John 10:37

**What does Jesus tell the Jews to do in order to determine whether to believe him or not?**
Jesus tell the Jews to look at his works. If Jesus isn't doing the works of his Father, don't believe him. If he is doing the works of his Father, believe him.

### John 10:38

**What does Jesus tell the Jews to do in order to determine whether to believe him or not?**
Jesus tell the Jews to look at his works. If Jesus isn't doing the works of his Father, don't believe him. If he is doing the works of his Father, believe him.

**What does Jesus say the Jews could know and understand if they would believe in the works that Jesus did?**
Jesus said they could know and understand that the Father is in Jesus and that Jesus is in the Father.

### John 10:39

**What was the response of the Jews to Jesus statement about the Father being in Jesus and Jesus being in the Father?**
The Jews tried again to seize Jesus.

### John 10:40

**Where did Jesus go after this event?**
Jesus went away again beyond the Jordon to the place where John had been baptizing at first.

### John 10:41

**What did many people who came to Jesus say and do?**
They kept saying, "John indeed did no signs, but all the things that John has said about this man are true." Many people believed in Jesus there.

### John 10:42

**What did many people who came to Jesus say and do?**
They kept saying, "John indeed did no signs, but all the things that John has said about this man are true." Many people believed in Jesus there.


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# Chapter 11

## ULB Translation Questions

### John 11:1

**Who was this Lazarus?**
Lazarus was a man from Bethany. His sisters were Mary and Martha. It was the same Mary who would anoint the Lord with myrrh and wipe his feet with her hair.

### John 11:2

**Who was this Lazarus?**
Lazarus was a man from Bethany. His sisters were Mary and Martha. It was the same Mary who would anoint the Lord with myrrh and wipe his feet with her hair.

### John 11:4

**What did Jesus say about Lazarus and his sickness when Jesus heard he was sick?**
Jesus said, "This sickness is not to end in death, but it is instead for the glory of God so that the son of God may be glorified in it."

### John 11:6

**What did Jesus do when he heard Lazarus was sick?**
Jesus stayed two more days in the place where he was.

### John 11:8

**What did Jesus' disciples say when he told them, "Let us go to Judea again."?**
The disciples said to Jesus, "Rabbi, the Jews were only now trying to stone you, and are you going back there again?"

### John 11:9

**What did Jesus say about walking in the day?**
Jesus said if someone walks in the daytime he will not stumble because he sees by the daylight.

### John 11:10

**What did Jesus say about walking in the night?**
If someone walks at night, he will stumble because the light is not in him.

### John 11:12

**In what way did the disciples think that Lazarus had fallen asleep?**
The disciples thought Lazarus had fallen asleep to rest.

### John 11:13

**In what way did the disciples think that Lazarus had fallen asleep?**
The disciples thought Lazarus had fallen asleep to rest.

**What did Jesus mean when he said Lazarus had fallen asleep?**
When Jesus said Lazarus had fallen asleep he was speaking of Lazarus' death.

### John 11:15

**Why was Jesus glad that he wasn't there when Lazarus died?**
Jesus said, "I am glad for your sakes, that I was not there so that you may believe.

### John 11:16

**What did Thomas think would happen if they went back to Judea?**
Thomas thought they would all die.

### John 11:17

**How long had Lazarus been in the tomb when Jesus came?**
Lazarus had been in the tomb four days.

### John 11:20

**What did Martha do when she heard Jesus was coming?**
When Martha heard Jesus was coming, she went and met him.

### John 11:22

**What did Martha think God would do for Jesus?**
Martha said, "Even now, I know that whatever you ask from God, he will give to you.

### John 11:24

**When Jesus said to Martha, "Your brother will rise again", what was her response to Jesus?**
She said to Jesus, " I know that he will rise again in the resurrection at the last day."

### John 11:25

**What did Jesus say would happen to those who believe in him?**
Jesus said that whoever believes in Jesus, though he die, yet he will live; and whoever lives and believes in Jesus will never die.


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### John 11:26

**What did Jesus say would happen to those who believe in him?**
Jesus said that whoever believes in Jesus, though he die, yet he will live; and whoever lives and believes in Jesus will never die.

### John 11:27

**What was Martha's testimony about who Jesus is?**
Martha said to Jesus, "Yes, Lord, I believe that you are the Christ, the Son of God, the one who is coming into the world."

### John 11:29

**Where was Mary going?**
Mary was going to meet Jesus.

### John 11:31

**When Mary got up quickly and went out, what did the Jews who were with her think and do?**
The Jews who were in the house with Mary supposed she was going to the tomb to weep there, so they followed her.

### John 11:33

**What seems to have prompted Jesus to groan in the spirit and be troubled and weep?**
Jesus groaned in the spirit was troubled and wept after he saw Mary and the Jews with her weeping.

### John 11:34

**What seems to have prompted Jesus to groan in the spirit and be troubled and weep?**
Jesus groaned in the spirit was troubled and wept after he saw Mary and the Jews with her weeping.

### John 11:35

**What seems to have prompted Jesus to groan in the spirit and be troubled and weep?**
Jesus groaned in the spirit was troubled and wept after he saw Mary and the Jews with her weeping.

### John 11:36

**What did the Jews conclude when they saw Jesus weeping?**
They concluded that Jesus loved Lazarus.

### John 11:39

**What was Martha's objection to Jesus' command to take away the stone from the mouth of the cave where they had laid Lazarus?**
Martha said, "Lord, by this time the body will be decaying, for he has been dead four days."

### John 11:40

**What is Jesus' reply to Martha's objection to taking away the stone?**
Jesus said to Martha, "Did I not say to you that, if you believed, you would see the glory of God."

### John 11:41

**What did Jesus do immediately after the stone was taken away from the cave?**
Jesus lifted up his eyes and prayed aloud to his Father.

### John 11:42

**Why did Jesus pray aloud and say what he said to his Father?**
He prayed aloud and said what he did because of the crowd that was standing around him, so that they might believe that the Father had sent him.

### John 11:44

**What happened when Jesus cried out with a loud voice, "Lazarus, come out!"?**
The dead man came out, bound hand and foot with burial cloths, and his face was bound about with a cloth.

### John 11:45

**What was the response of the Jews when they saw Lazarus come out of the cave?**
Many of the Jews when they saw what Jesus did believed in him, but some went to the Pharisees and told them what Jesus had done.

### John 11:46

**What was the response of the Jews when they saw Lazarus come out of the cave?**
Many of the Jews when they saw what Jesus did believed in him, but some went to the Pharisees and told them what Jesus had done.

### John 11:50

**In the coucil meeting of the chief priests and Pharisees what did Caiaphas prophesy?**
Caiaphas said it was expedient for them that one man should die for the people rather than that the whole nation should perish.

### John 11:53

**From that day onward what did the council plan?**
They planned how to put Jesus to death.


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### John 11:54

**What did Jesus do after he raised Lazarus?**
Jesus no longer walked openly among the Jews, but he departed from Bethany into the country near to the wilderness into a town called Ephraim. There he stayed with his disciples.

### John 11:57

**What order did the chief priests and Pharisees issue?**
They gave an order that if anyone knew where Jesus was, he should report it so that they might seize him.


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# Chapter 12

## ULB Translation Questions

### John 12:1

**When did Jesus come back to Bethany?**
He came to Bethany six days before the Passover.

### John 12:3

**What did Mary do at the supper which had been made for Jesus?**
Mary took a litra of perfume made of pure nard, very precious, anointed the feet of Jesus with it, and wiped his feet with her hair.

### John 12:4

**Why did Judas Iscariot, one of Jesus' disciples, complain that the perfume should have been sold and the money given to the poor?**
Judas said this, not because he cared for the poor, but because he was a thief: He had charge of the money bag and would take some of what was in it for himself.

### John 12:5

**Why did Judas Iscariot, one of Jesus' disciples, complain that the perfume should have been sold and the money given to the poor?**
Judas said this, not because he cared for the poor, but because he was a thief: He had charge of the money bag and would take some of what was in it for himself.

### John 12:6

**Why did Judas Iscariot, one of Jesus' disciples, complain that the perfume should have been sold and the money given to the poor?**
Judas said this, not because he cared for the poor, but because he was a thief: He had charge of the money bag and would take some of what was in it for himself.

### John 12:7

**How did Jesus defend Mary's use of the perfume (nard)?**
Jesus said, "Allow her to keep what she has for the day of my burial. The poor you will always have with you; but you will not always have me."

### John 12:8

**How did Jesus defend Mary's use of the perfume (nard)?**
Jesus said, "Allow her to keep what she has for the day of my burial. The poor you will always have with you; but you will not always have me."

### John 12:9

**Why did a large crowd gather in Bethany?**
They came for Jesus' sake and also to see Lazarus, whom Jesus had raised from the dead.

### John 12:10

**Why did the chief priests want to put Lazarus to death?**
They wanted to put Lazarus to death because it was on account of him that many of the Jews went away and believed on Jesus.

### John 12:11

**Why did the chief priests want to put Lazarus to death?**
They wanted to put Lazarus to death because it was on account of him that many of the Jews went away and believed on Jesus.

### John 12:13

**What did the crowd at the festival do when they heard Jesus was coming?**
They took the branches of the palm trees and went out to meet him and cried out, "Hosanna! Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord, the king of Israel."

### John 12:14

**What prophecy about Jesus was fulfilled as Jesus entered the city on a donkey?**
The prophecy that Zion's King would come, sitting on the colt of a donkey was fulfilled.

### John 12:15

**What prophecy about Jesus was fulfilled as Jesus entered the city on a donkey?**
The prophecy that Zion's King would come, sitting on the colt of a donkey was fulfilled.

### John 12:17

**Why did the crowd at the festival go out to meet Jesus?**
They went out to meet Jesus because they had heard from eye witnesses that Jesus had called Lazarus out of the tomb and had raised him from the dead.

### John 12:18

**Why did the crowd at the festival go out to meet Jesus?**
They went out to meet Jesus because they had heard from eye witnesses that Jesus had called


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Lazarus out of the tomb and had raised him from the dead.

### John 12:23

**What did Jesus say initially after Andrew and Philip told Jesus some Greeks wanted to see him?**
Jesus answered them and said, "The hour has come for the son of man to be glorified..."

### John 12:24

**What did Jesus say would happen to a grain of wheat if it fell into the earth and died?**
Jesus said that if it died it would bear much fruit.

### John 12:25

**What did Jesus say would happen to the one who loves his life and to the one who hates his life in this world?**
Jesus said the one who loves his life will lose it, but the one who hates his life in this world will keep it for everlasting life.

### John 12:26

**What happen if anyone serves Jesus?**
The Father will honor him.

### John 12:28

**What happened when Jesus said, " Father, glorify your name."?**
A voice came out of heaven and said, "I have glorified it and will glorify it again."

### John 12:30

**What did Jesus say was the reason for the voice out of heaven?**
Jesus said, "The voice has not come for my sake, but for your (the Jews) sake."

### John 12:31

**What did Jesus say was going to happen now?**
Jesus said, "Now is the judgment of this world: Now will the ruler of this world be driven out."

### John 12:32

**Why did Jesus say, "When I am lifted up from the earth, I will draw everyone to myself.”**
Jesus said this to signify by what manner of death he would die.

### John 12:33

**Why did Jesus say, "When I am lifted up from the earth, I will draw everyone to myself.”**
Jesus said this to signify by what manner of death he would die.

### John 12:35

**When the crowd asked, "How can you say, 'The son of man must be lifted up'? Who is this son of man?", did Jesus directly answer them?**
No he did not answer their questions directly..

**What did Jesus say about the light?**
Jesus said, "Yet a little longer is the light among you. Walk while you have the light..." He also said, "While you have the light, believe in the light so that you may become sons of light."

### John 12:36

**When the crowd asked, "How can you say, 'The son of man must be lifted up'? Who is this son of man?", did Jesus directly answer them?**
No he did not answer their questions directly..

**What did Jesus say about the light?**
Jesus said, "Yet a little longer is the light among you. Walk while you have the light..." He also said, "While you have the light, believe in the light so that you may become sons of light."

### John 12:37

**Why did the people not believe in Jesus?**
They didn't believe so that the word of Isaiah the prophet might be fulfilled, which he said: "Lord, who has believed our report? And to whom has the arm of the Lord been revealed?"

### John 12:38

**Why did the people not believe in Jesus?**
They didn't believe so that the word of Isaiah the prophet might be fulfilled, which he said: "Lord, who has believed our report? And to whom has the arm of the Lord been revealed?"

### John 12:39

**Why couldn't the people believe in Jesus?**
They couldn't believe because as Isaiah said, "He has blinded their eyes, and he has hardened their hearts; otherwise they would see with their eyes and would perceive with their hearts, and would turn, and I would heal them."

### John 12:40

**Why couldn't the people believe in Jesus?**
They couldn't believe because as Isaiah said, "He has blinded their eyes, and he has hardened their hearts; otherwise they would see with their eyes and would perceive with their hearts, and would turn, and I would heal them."

### John 12:41

**Why did Isaiah say these things?**
He said these things because he saw Jesus' glory.

### John 12:42

**Why didn't the rulers who did believe in Jesus admit it?**
They wouldn't admit it because they were afraid of the Pharisees and so they would not be banned from the synagogue. They loved the praise that comes from people more than the praise that comes from God.

### John 12:43

**Why didn't the rulers who did believe in Jesus admit it?**
They wouldn't admit it because they were afraid of the Pharisees and so they would not be banned from the synagogue. They loved the praise that comes from people more than the praise that comes from God.

### John 12:44

**What statement does Jesus make about himself and his Father?**
Jesus said, "The one who believes in me, believes not only in me but also in him who sent me, and the one who sees me sees him who sent me."

### John 12:45

**What statement does Jesus make about himself and his Father?**
Jesus said, "The one who believes in me, believes not only in me but also in him who sent me, and the one who sees me sees him who sent me."

### John 12:47

**What did Jesus say he had come into the world to do?**
Jesus said he came to save the world.

### John 12:48

**What will judge those who reject Jesus and do not receive his words?**
The word that Jesus has spoken will judge those who reject him on the last day.

### John 12:49

**Did Jesus speak of his own accord?**
No. The Father who sent Jesus commanded him about what he should say and speak.

### John 12:50

**Why did Jesus say to the people just as the Father had said to him?**
Jesus did this because he knew his Father's command is life everlasting.


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# Chapter 13

## ULB Translation Questions

### John 13:1

**How long did Jesus love his own?**
He loved them to the end.

### John 13:2

**What had the devil done to Judas Iscariot?**
The devil had put it into the heart of Judas Iscariot to betray Jesus.

### John 13:3

**What had the Father given to Jesus?**
The Father gave all things over into the hands of Jesus.

**Where had Jesus come from and where was he going?**
Jesus had come from God and was going back to God.

### John 13:4

**What did Jesus do when he rose from supper?**
He laid aside his outer clothing, took a towel and wrapped it around himself, poured water into a basin and began to wash the disciples' feet and to wipe them with the towel.

### John 13:5

**What did Jesus do when he rose from supper?**
He laid aside his outer clothing, took a towel and wrapped it around himself, poured water into a basin and began to wash the disciples' feet and to wipe them with the towel.

### John 13:8

**What did Jesus say when Peter objected to having his feet washed by Jesus?**
Jesus said, "If I do not wash you, you can have no part with me."

### John 13:11

**Why did Jesus say to his disciples, "Not all of you are clean."?**
Jesus said this for he knew who would betray him.

### John 13:14

**Why did Jesus wash the disciples feet?**
Jesus washed the disciples feet to give the disciples an example so that they should do as he did for them.

### John 13:15

**Why did Jesus wash the disciples feet?**
Jesus washed the disciples feet to give the disciples an example so that they should do as he did for them.

### John 13:16

**Is the servant greater than his master or the one sent greater than the one who sent him?**
The servant is not greater than his master and the one sent is not greater than the one who sent him.

### John 13:18

**Who lifted up his heel against Jesus?**
The one who ate Jesus' bread lifted up his heel against him.

### John 13:19

**Why did Jesus tell his disciples, "Not all of you are clean" and "He who eats my bread lifted up his heel against me."?**
Jesus told them this before it happened so that when it did happen they might believe he is the I AM.

### John 13:20

**Who will you receive if you receive Jesus?**
If you receive Jesus you will receive whomever he sends and you also receive the one who sent Jesus.

### John 13:24

**Immediately after Jesus told his disciples that one of them would betray him, what did Simon Peter do?**
Simon Peter motioned to the disciple next to Jesus and said, "Tell us about whom he is speaking."

### John 13:26

**How did Jesus respond when the disciple whom Jesus loved asked Jesus who was going to betray Jesus?**
Jesus answered, "He it is for whom I will dip the piece of bread and give it to him." Then Jesus dipped the bread and gave it to Judas, the son of Simon Iscariot.

### John 13:27

**What happened to Judas and what did he do after Jesus gave Judas the bread?**
After Judas took the bread, Satan entered into him and he went out immediately.


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### John 13:30

**What happened to Judas and what did he do after Jesus gave Judas the bread?**
After Judas took the bread, Satan entered into him and he went out immediately.

### John 13:31

**How was God going to be glorified?**
God was going to be glorified in the Son of man. When the Son of man was glorified that glorified God.

### John 13:33

**Did Simon Peter understand where Jesus was going when Jesus told them, "Where I am going, you cannot come."?**
No, Simon Peter did not understand because he asked Jesus, "Lord, where are you going?"

### John 13:34

**What new commandment did Jesus give his disciples?**
The new commandment was that they should love one another as Jesus had loved them.

### John 13:35

**What did Jesus say would happen if his disciples obeyed the commandment to love one another?**
Jesus said that by them obeying this commandment, all people would know that they were his disciples.

### John 13:36

**Did Simon Peter understand where Jesus was going when Jesus told them, "Where I am going, you cannot come."?**
No, Simon Peter did not understand because he asked Jesus, "Lord, where are you going?"

### John 13:38

**How did Jesus answer when Simon Peter said, "I will lay down my life for you."?**
Jesus answered, "Will you lay down your life for me? Truly, truly, I say to you, the rooster will not crow before you have denied me three times."


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# Chapter 14

## ULB Translation Questions

### John 14:1

**Why should the hearts of the disciples not be troubled?**
Their hearts should not be troubled because Jesus is going to prepare a place for them and Jesus will come again to receive them to himself so that where Jesus is they may be also.

### John 14:2

**What is in the Father's house?**
There are many dwelling places in the Father's house.

**Why should the hearts of the disciples not be troubled?**
Their hearts should not be troubled because Jesus is going to prepare a place for them and Jesus will come again to receive them to himself so that where Jesus is they may be also.

### John 14:3

**What was Jesus going to do for the disciples?**
Jesus was going to prepare a place for them.

**Why should the hearts of the disciples not be troubled?**
Their hearts should not be troubled because Jesus is going to prepare a place for them and Jesus will come again to receive them to himself so that where Jesus is they may be also.

### John 14:6

**What is the only way to come to the Father?**
The only way to come to the Father is through Jesus.

### John 14:8

**What does Philip tell Jesus to do that would be enough for the disciples?**
Philip says to Jesus, "Lord show us the Father, and that will be enough for us."

### John 14:10

**Is Jesus speaking to the disciples of his own accord?**
Jesus is not speaking of his own accord, instead, it is the Father living in him who is doing the Father's work.

### John 14:11

**If for no other reason, why does Jesus say the disciples should believe that Jesus is in the Father and the Father is in Jesus?**
Jesus says they should believe this if for no other reason then because of Jesus' very works.

### John 14:12

**Why does Jesus say the disciples will be able to do even greater works than he did?**
Jesus says the disciples will do even greater works because Jesus is going to the Father.

### John 14:13

**Why will Jesus do whatever the disciples ask in his name?**
Jesus will do it so that the Father may be glorified in the Son.

### John 14:15

**What does Jesus say you will do if you love him?**
Jesus says you will keep his commandments if you love him.

### John 14:17

**What does Jesus call the other comforter that the Father will give to be with the disciples forever?**
Jesus calls him the Spirit of Truth.

**Why can the world not receive the Spirit of Truth?**
The world can't receive the Spirit of Truth because it does not see him or know him.

**Where does Jesus say the Spirit of Truth will be?**
Jesus said the Spirit of Truth would be in the disciples.

### John 14:21

**What will happen to whoever has Jesus' commandments and keeps them?**
Those people will be loved by Jesus and his Father and Jesus will show himself to those people.

### John 14:26

**What will the Comforter, the Holy Spirit, do when the Father sends him?**
The Comforter, The Holy Spirit, will teach the disciples all things and bring to their remembrance all that Jesus said to them.


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### John 14:28

**Why should the disciples have rejoiced that Jesus was going away?**
Jesus said they should rejoice because Jesus was going to the Father and that the Father is greater than Jesus.

### John 14:30

**What reason does Jesus give for saying he will not speak much more with the disciples?**
The reason Jesus gives is that the prince of this world is coming.


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# Chapter 15

## ULB Translation Questions

### John 15:1

**Who is the true vine?**
Jesus is the true vine.

**Who is the vine grower?**
The Father is the vine grower.

### John 15:2

**What does the Father do with the branches who are in Christ?**
The Father takes away the branches that bear no fruit and he cleans every branch that bears fruit so that it may bear more fruit.

### John 15:3

**Why are the disciples clean?**
They are clean because of the message Jesus spoke to them.

### John 15:5

**Who are the branches?**
We are the branches.

**What must we do to bear fruit?**
In order to bear fruit you must remain in Jesus.

### John 15:6

**What happens if you don't remain in Jesus?**
If anyone does not remain in Jesus, he is thrown away like a branch and dries up.

### John 15:7

**What must we do so that what ever we ask will be done for us?**
We must remain in Jesus and his word must remain in us. Then we may ask whatever we wish and it will be done for us.

### John 15:8

**What are two ways the Father is glorified?**
The Father is glorified when we bear much fruit and when we are disciples of Jesus.

### John 15:10

**What must we do to remain in the love of Jesus?**
We must keep his commandments.

### John 15:13

**What is the greatest love a person can have?**
No one has greater love than this, that he should lay down his life for his friends.

### John 15:14

**How do we know if we are Jesus' friends or not?**
We are friends of Jesus if we do the things he commanded us.

### John 15:15

**Why did Jesus call the disciples his friends?**
He called them friends, for he made known to them all the things that he heard from his Father.

### John 15:19

**Why does the world hate those who follow Jesus?**
The world hates those who follow Jesus because they are not of this world and because Jesus chose them out of the world.

### John 15:24

**What did Jesus do so that the world has no excuse for their sin?**
The world has no excuse for their sin because Jesus came and did among them the works that no one else did.

### John 15:26

**Who will bear witness about Jesus?**
The Comforter, that is the Spirit of Truth, and Jesus' disciples would bear witness about Jesus.

### John 15:27

**Who will bear witness about Jesus?**
The Comforter, that is the Spirit of Truth, and Jesus' disciples would bear witness about Jesus.

**Why would the disciples bear witness about Jesus?**
They would bear witness about Jesus because they had been with him from the beginning.


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# Chapter 16

## ULB Translation Questions

### John 16:1

**Why did Jesus speak these things to the disciples?**
Jesus spoke these things to them so that they will not fall away.

### John 16:3

**Why will people put the disciples of Jesus out of the synagogues and kill some of them?**
They will do this because they have not known the Father or Jesus.

### John 16:4

**Why did Jesus not tell the disciples about these things in the beginning?**
Jesus didn't tell them in the beginning because he was with them.

### John 16:7

**Why is it better for Jesus to go away?**
It is better for Jesus to go away because the Comforter will not come to them unless Jesus goes away; but if Jesus goes away, Jesus will send the Comforter to them.

### John 16:8

**Regarding what will the Comforter convict the world?**
The Comforter will convict the world regarding sin, righteousness and judgment.

### John 16:13

**What will the Spirit of Truth do for the disciples when he comes?**
He will guide the disciples into all truth; for he will not speak from himself; but whatever things he hears, he will say those things and will declare to them the things that are to come.

### John 16:14

**How will the Spirit of Truth glorify Jesus?**
He will glorify Jesus by taking things of Jesus and declaring them to the disciples.

### John 16:15

**What things of Jesus will the Spirit of Truth take?**
The Spirit of truth will take things of the Father. All things that the Father has also belong to Jesus.

### John 16:17

**What sayings of Jesus didn't the disciples understand?**
They didn't understand when Jesus said, "In a little while, you will see me no more; after a little while again, you will see me." and when he said, "Because I go to the Father".

### John 16:18

**What sayings of Jesus didn't the disciples understand?**
They didn't understand when Jesus said, "In a little while, you will see me no more; after a little while again, you will see me." and when he said, "Because I go to the Father".

### John 16:20

**What will happen to the disciples sorrow?**
It will be turned to joy.

### John 16:22

**What will happen to cause the disciples to rejoice?**
They will see Jesus again and their hearts will rejoice.

### John 16:24

**Why does Jesus tell the disciples to ask and receive?**
Jesus says to do this so that their joy may be full.

### John 16:27

**For what reason does the Father himself love the disciples of Jesus?**
The Father loves the disciples because the disciples loved Jesus and believed that he came from the Father.

### John 16:28

**Where did Jesus come from and where was he going?**
Jesus came from the Father into the world and was going to leave the world and return to the Father.

### John 16:32

**What did Jesus say the disciples would do at that hour?**
Jesus said the disciples would be scattered, everyone to his own possessions, and they would leave Jesus alone.

**Who was still going to be with Jesus after the disciples left him alone?**
The Father was still going to be with Jesus.


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## John 16:33

**Why did Jesus tell the disciples to be encouraged even though in the world they would have troubles?**
Jesus told them to be encouraged because he had overcome the world.


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# Chapter 17

## ULB Translation Questions

### John 17:2

**Why did the Father give Jesus authority over all flesh?**
The Father did this so that he should give everlasting life to all whom you have given him.

### John 17:3

**What is everlasting life?**
Everlasting life is knowing the Father, the only true God, and him whom you have sent, Jesus Christ.

### John 17:4

**How did Jesus glorifiy God on the earth?**
He did this by accomplishing the work that the Father gave him to do.

### John 17:5

**What glory does Jesus want?**
He wants the glory he had with the Father before the world was created.

### John 17:6

**To whom did Jesus reveal the Father's name?**
Jesus revealed the Father's name to the people the Father gave to Jesus out of the world.

### John 17:8

**How did those people the Father gave to Jesus respond to Jesus' words?**
They received Jesus' words and truly knew that Jesus came from the Father and they believed that the Father sent Jesus.

### John 17:9

**Who does Jesus say he is not praying for?**
Jesus says he is not praying for the world.

### John 17:11

**In brief what does Jesus ask the Father to do for those the Father has given to Jesus?**
Jesus asks the Father to keep them in the Father's name so they may be one, to keep them from the evil one, to consecrate them in the truth, for them to be in both Jesus and the Father and to have those the Father has given him to be with him where he is.

### John 17:12

**While Jesus was in the world, what did Jesus do for those the Father had given to him?**
Jesus guarded them.

### John 17:15

**In brief what does Jesus ask the Father to do for those the Father has given to Jesus?**
Jesus asks the Father to keep them in the Father's name so they may be one, to keep them from the evil one, to consecrate them in the truth, for them to be in both Jesus and the Father and to have those the Father has given him to be with him where he is.

### John 17:19

**Why did Jesus consecrate himself?**
Jesus consecrated himself so that those the Father gave him might also be consecrated in truth.

### John 17:20

**For whom else does Jesus pray?**
Jesus prays for those who will believe in him through the word of those who followed him at that time.

### John 17:21

**In brief what does Jesus ask the Father to do for those the Father has given to Jesus?**
Jesus asks the Father to keep them in the Father's name so they may be one, to keep them from the evil one, to consecrate them in the truth, for them to be in both Jesus and the Father and to have those the Father has given him to be with him where he is.

### John 17:23

**How does the Father love those he gave to Jesus?**
The Father loves them even as he loved Jesus.

### John 17:24

**In brief what does Jesus ask the Father to do for those the Father has given to Jesus?**
Jesus asks the Father to keep them in the Father's name so they may be one, to keep them from the evil one, to consecrate them in the truth, for them to be in both Jesus and the Father and to have those the Father has given him to be with him where he is.


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## John 17:26

**Why did and will Jesus make the Father's name known to those the Father has given to him?**

Jesus did and will make it known so that the love with which the Father loved Jesus may be in them and that Jesus may be in them.



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# Chapter 18

## ULB Translation Questions

### John 18:1

**After Jesus spoke these words, where did he go?**
He went with his disciples over the Kidron Valley to a garden and he entered it.

### John 18:2

**How did Judas know about the garden?**
He knew about it because Jesus often went there with his disciples.

### John 18:3

**Who else came to the garden with lanterns, torches and weapons?**
Judas, a group of soldiers and officers from the chief priests and Pharisees also came to the garden.

### John 18:4

**What did Jesus ask this group of people in the garden?**
Jesus asked them, "For whom are you looking?"

### John 18:6

**What happened when the group of people said they were looking for Jesus of Nazareth and Jesus responded, "I am."?**
The soldiers and others with them went backward and fell to the ground.

### John 18:8

**Why did Jesus say, "I told you that I am he; so if you are looking for me, let these others go."?**
Jesus said this so that the word might be fulfilled that he said: "Of those whom you have given me, I lost not one."

### John 18:9

**Why did Jesus say, "I told you that I am he; so if you are looking for me, let these others go."?**
Jesus said this so that the word might be fulfilled that he said: "Of those whom you have given me, I lost not one."

### John 18:10

**What did Jesus tell Peter after Peter cut off the ear of Malchus, the servant of the high priest?**
Jesus said to Peter, "Put your sword back into its sheath. The cup that the Father has given me, should I not drink it?"

### John 18:11

**What did Jesus tell Peter after Peter cut off the ear of Malchus, the servant of the high priest?**
Jesus said to Peter, "Put your sword back into its sheath. The cup that the Father has given me, should I not drink it?"

### John 18:13

**After the group of soldiers, their captain and the officers of the Jews seized Jesus, where did they take him?**
They first took Jesus to Annas.

**Who was Annas?**
Annas was the father-in-law to Caiaphas, who was high priest that year.

### John 18:16

**How did Peter get into the courtyard of the high priest?**
Another disciple who was known to the high priest, went out and spoke to the woman servant who was guarding the door and brought in Peter.

### John 18:17

**Who asked Peter if he was a disciple of Jesus or was with Jesus?**
The woman guarding the door to the courtyard, the people standing around the fire of coals and one of the servants of the high priest, who was a relative of the man whose ear Peter had cut off, all asked Peter if he was with Jesus or a disciple of Jesus.

### John 18:19

**In brief how did Jesus answer when the high priest asked Jesus about his disciples and his teaching?**
Jesus said he spoke openly to the world in public. He told the chief priest to ask those who heard him about what he said.

### John 18:20

**In brief how did Jesus answer when the high priest asked Jesus about his disciples and his teaching?**
Jesus said he spoke openly to the world in public. He told the chief priest to ask those who heard him about what he said.


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### John 18:21

**In brief how did Jesus answer when the high priest asked Jesus about his disciples and his teaching?**
Jesus said he spoke openly to the world in public. He told the chief priest to ask those who heard him about what he said.

### John 18:24

**After Annas questioned Jesus where did he send Jesus?**
Annas sent Jesus to Caiaphas the high priest.

### John 18:27

**What happened immediately after Peter denied being associated with Christ for the third time?**
The rooster crowed immediately after the third time Peter denied being associated with Christ.

### John 18:28

**Why did those who took Jesus to the Praetorium not enter it?**
They did not enter the Praetorium so that they might not be defiled and so that they might eat the passover.

### John 18:29

**How did Jesus' accusers answer Pilot when he asked them, "What accusation are you bringing against this man?"**
They answered and said to him, "If this man were not an evil doer, we would not have delivered him up to you."

### John 18:30

**How did Jesus' accusers answer Pilot when he asked them, "What accusation are you bringing against this man?"**
They answered and said to him, "If this man were not an evil doer, we would not have delivered him up to you."

### John 18:31

**Why did the Jews take Jesus to Pilate instead of punishing Jesus themselves?**
The Jews wanted to kill Jesus and it wasn't lawful for them to put any man to death without permission from the Roman authorities (Pilate).

### John 18:33

**What did Pilate ask Jesus?**
Pilate asked Jesus if he was the king of the Jews, and he also asked Jesus what he had done.

### John 18:34

**What did Pilate ask Jesus?**
Pilate asked Jesus if he was the king of the Jews, and he also asked Jesus what he had done.

### John 18:35

**What did Pilate ask Jesus?**
Pilate asked Jesus if he was the king of the Jews, and he also asked Jesus what he had done.

### John 18:36

**What did Jesus tell Pilate about Jesus' kingdom?**
Jesus told Pilate that his kingdom is not part of this world and does not come from here.

### John 18:37

**For what purpose was Jesus born?**
Jesus was born to be a king.

### John 18:38

**What is Pilate's judgment about Jesus after talking with him?**
Pilate said to the Jews, "I find no crime in this man."

### John 18:39

**When Pilate offered to release Jesus, what did the Jews cry out to Pilate?**
The Jews cried out again and said, "Not this man, but Barabbas."

### John 18:40

**When Pilate offered to release Jesus, what did the Jews cry out to Pilate?**
The Jews cried out again and said, "Not this man, but Barabbas."


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# Chapter 19

## ULB Translation Questions

### John 19:2

**What did the soldiers do to Jesus after Pilate had Jesus whipped?**
The soldiers twisted thorns together to make a crown, put it on Jesus' head, and dressed him in a purple garment. They came to him and said, "Hail, king of the Jews!" and they struck him with their hands.

### John 19:3

**What did the soldiers do to Jesus after Pilate had Jesus whipped?**
The soldiers twisted thorns together to make a crown, put it on Jesus' head, and dressed him in a purple garment. They came to him and said, "Hail, king of the Jews!" and they struck him with their hands.

### John 19:4

**Why did Pilate bring Jesus out to the people again?**
Pilate brought Jesus out to the people so that they would know that Pilate found no guilt in Jesus.

### John 19:5

**What was Jesus wearing when Pilate brought him back out to the people?**
Jesus was wearing the crown of thorns and the purple garment.

### John 19:6

**What did the chief priests and the officers say when they saw Jesus?**
They cried out and said, "Crucify him, crucify him!"

### John 19:7

**What did the Jews say that made Pilate even more afraid?**
The Jews told Pilate, "We have a law, and by that law he ought to die because he made himself the Son of God."

### John 19:8

**What did the Jews say that made Pilate even more afraid?**
The Jews told Pilate, "We have a law, and by that law he ought to die because he made himself the Son of God."

### John 19:9

**What did Jesus say when Pilate asked Jesus, "From where do you come?"**
Jesus gave Pilate no answer.

### John 19:11

**Who did Jesus say gave Pilate power over Jesus?**
Jesus said, "You would have no power against me unless it had been given you from above."

### John 19:12

**Although Pilate wanted to release Jesus, what did the Jews say that prevented him?**
The Jews cried out saying, "If you release this man, you are not Caesar's friend: Everyone who makes himself a king speaks against Caesar."

### John 19:15

**What was the last thing the chief priests said before Pilate handed Jesus over to them to be crucified?**
The chief priests said, "We have no king but Caesar."

### John 19:16

**What was the last thing the chief priests said before Pilate handed Jesus over to them to be crucified?**
The chief priests said, "We have no king but Caesar."

### John 19:17

**Where did they crucify Jesus?**
They crucified Jesus at Golgotha which means the place of a skull.

### John 19:18

**Where did they crucify Jesus?**
They crucified Jesus at Golgotha which means the place of a skull.

**Was Jesus the only one crucified there that day?**
No. Two other men, one on each side of Jesus were crucified with him.

### John 19:19

**What did Pilate write on the sign that was put on the cross of Jesus?**
On the sign was written, "JESUS OF NAZARETH, THE KING OF THE JEWS."


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### John 19:20

**In what languages was the sign on Jesus' cross written?**
The sign was written in Hebrew, Latin and Greek.

### John 19:23

**What did the soldiers do with Jesus' garments?**
The soldiers divided up Jesus' garments into four parts, a part for each soldier. But they cast lots to see who would get Jesus' shirt which was without seams.

**Why did the soldiers do what they did with Jesus' garments?**
This happened so that the Scripture might be fulfilled that said, "They divided my garments among themselves, and for my clothing they threw lots."

### John 19:24

**What did the soldiers do with Jesus' garments?**
The soldiers divided up Jesus' garments into four parts, a part for each soldier. But they cast lots to see who would get Jesus' shirt which was without seams.

**Why did the soldiers do what they did with Jesus' garments?**
This happened so that the Scripture might be fulfilled that said, "They divided my garments among themselves, and for my clothing they threw lots."

### John 19:25

**Who was standing near the cross of Jesus?**
Jesus' mother, his mother's sister, Mary the wife of Clopas, Mary Magdalene, and the disciple whom Jesus loved were standing near the cross of Jesus.

### John 19:26

**Who was standing near the cross of Jesus?**
Jesus' mother, his mother's sister, Mary the wife of Clopas, Mary Magdalene, and the disciple whom Jesus loved were standing near the cross of Jesus.

**What did Jesus tell his mother when he saw his mother and the disciple he loved standing nearby?**
Jesus told her, "Woman, see, here is your son!"

### John 19:27

**What did the disciple Jesus loved do after Jesus told him, "See, here is your mother!"?**
From that hour the disciple took Jesus' mother to his own home.

### John 19:28

**Why did Jesus say, "I am thirsty."**
Jesus said this in order to make the Scriptures come true.

### John 19:29

**What did Jesus do after he had taken the vinegar from the sponge that was held up to his mouth?**
After taking the vinegar Jesus said, "It is finished." Then he bowed his head and gave up his spirit.

### John 19:30

**What did Jesus do after he had taken the vinegar from the sponge that was held up to his mouth?**
After taking the vinegar Jesus said, "It is finished." Then he bowed his head and gave up his spirit.

### John 19:31

**Why did the Jews want Pilate to break the legs of the executed men?**
It was the Preparation, and in order that the bodies should not remain on the cross during the Sabbath (for that Sabbath was an important day), the Jews asked Pilate that the legs of the executed men be broken and that their bodies might be taken down.

### John 19:33

**Why did the soldiers not break Jesus' legs?**
They didn't break Jesus' legs because they saw he was already dead.

### John 19:34

**What did the soldiers do to Jesus after they was that he was already dead?**
One of the soldiers pierced Jesus' side with a spear.

### John 19:35

**Why did the one who saw all these things concerning the crucifiction of Jesus bear witness to them?**
That one bore withness to these events so that you also may believe

### John 19:36

**Why were the legs of Jesus not broken and why was Jesus pierced with a spear?**
These things came about so that the scripture might be fulfilled, "Not a single bone of him will be broken." and again, "They will look on him whom they pierced."


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### John 19:37

**Why were the legs of Jesus not broken and why was Jesus pierced with a spear?**
These things came about so that the scripture might be fulfilled, "Not a single bone of him will be broken." and again, "They will look on him whom they pierced."

### John 19:38

**Who came and asked to take away the body of Jesus?**
Joseph of Arimathea asked Pilate that he might take away the body of Jesus.

### John 19:39

**Who came with Joseph of Arimathea to take away the body of Jesus?**
Nicodemus came with Joseph of Arimathea.

### John 19:40

**What did Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus do with the body of Jesus?**
They wrapped Jesus body in linen cloths with spices. Then they laid Jesus' body in a new tomb which was in a garden.

### John 19:41

**What did Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus do with the body of Jesus?**
They wrapped Jesus' body in linen cloths with spices. Then they laid Jesus' body in a new tomb which was in a garden.


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# Chapter 20

## ULB Translation Questions

### John 20:1

**When did Mary Magdalene come to the tomb?**
She came to the tomb early on the first day of the week.

**What did Mary Magdalene see when she got to the tomb?**
She saw the stone rolled away from the tomb.

### John 20:2

**What did Mary Magdalene say to the two disciples?**
She told them, "They have taken away the Lord out from the tomb, and we do not know where they have laid him."

### John 20:3

**What did Simon Peter and the other disciple do after they heard what Mary Magdalene said?**
They both ran together to the tomb.

### John 20:4

**What did Simon Peter and the other disciple do after they heard what Mary Magdalene said?**
They both ran together to the tomb.

### John 20:6

**What did Simon Peter see in the tomb?**
Peter saw the linen cloths lying there. The cloth that had been on his head was not lying with the linen cloths but was folded up in a place by itself.

### John 20:7

**What did Simon Peter see in the tomb?**
Peter saw the linen cloths lying there. The cloth that had been on his head was not lying with the linen cloths but was folded up in a place by itself.

### John 20:8

**What was the response of the other disciple to what he saw in the tomb?**
He saw and believed.

### John 20:12

**What did Mary see when she stooped and looked into the tomb?**
She saw two angels in white sitting, one at the head, and one at the foot, where the body of Jesus had lain.

### John 20:13

**What did the angels say to Mary?**
They asked her, "Woman, why are you weeping?"

### John 20:14

**When Mary turned around what did she see?**
She saw Jesus standing there, but she did not know that it was Jesus.

### John 20:15

**Who did Mary think Jesus was?**
She thought he was the gardener.

### John 20:16

**When did Mary recognize Jesus?**
She recognized Jesus when he said her name, "Mary".

### John 20:17

**Why did Jesus tell Mary not to touch him?**
Jesus told her not to touch him because he hadn't yet ascended to the Father.

**What did Jesus tell Mary to say to his brothers?**
Jesus told her to say to his brothers, that I will ascend to my Father and your Father, and my God and your God.

### John 20:19

**What happened where the disciples were on the evening of the first day of the week?**
Jesus came and stood in the midst of them.

### John 20:20

**What did Mary Magdalene do after she saw the stone rolled away from the tomb?**
She ran and came to Simon Peter and to the other disciple Jesus loved.

**What did Jesus show the disciples?**
He showed them his hands and his side.

### John 20:21

**What did Jesus say he was doing to the disciples?**
Jesus said he was sending the disciples just as his Father had sent him.


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### John 20:22

**What did Jesus say to his disciples after he breathed on them?**
He said, "Receive the Holy Spirit. Whoever's sins you forgive, they are forgiven for them; whoever's sins you keep back, they are kept back."

### John 20:23

**What did Jesus say to his disciples after he breathed on them?**
He told them, "Receive the Holy Spirit. Whoever's sins you forgive, they are forgiven for them; whoever's sins you keep back, they are kept back."

### John 20:24

**Which one of the disciples was not present with the other disciples when they saw Jesus?**
Thomas, one of the twelve, called Didymus, was not with the other disciples when Jesus came.

### John 20:25

**What did Thomas say it would take for him to believe that Jesus was alive?**
Thomas said he would have to see the print of the nails in Jesus' hands and put his fingers into the nail prints and put his hand into Jesus' side before he would believe.

### John 20:26

**When did Thomas see Jesus?**
Eight days later Thomas was with the other disciples when Jesus came while the doors were shut and stood among them.

### John 20:27

**What did Jesus tell Thomas to do?**
Jesus told Thomas to reach with his finger and see Jesus' hands and reach with his hand and put it into Jesus' side. Jesus then told Thomas not to be faithless, but believe.

### John 20:28

**What did Thomas say to Jesus?**
Thomas said, "My Lord and my God."

### John 20:29

**Who did Jesus say was blessed?**
Jesus said, "Blessed are those who have not seen, and yet have believed."

### John 20:30

**Did Jesus do other signs that weren't written in the book?**
Yes, Jesus did many other signs in the presence of the disciples that were not written in the book of John.

### John 20:31

**Why were the signs written in the book?**
They were written so that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and so that as you believe, you may have life in his name.


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# Chapter 21

## ULB Translation Questions

### John 21:1

**Where were the disciples when Jesus showed himself to them again?**
The disciples were at the Sea of Tiberias when Jesus showed himself to them again.

### John 21:2

**Which disciples were at the Sea of Tiberias?**
Simon Peter, Thomas, called Didymus, Nathaniel from Cana in Galilee, the sons of Zebedee and two of Jesus' other disciples were at the Sea of Tiberias.

### John 21:3

**What were these disciples doing?**
These disciples had gone fishing but had caught nothing all night.

### John 21:6

**What did Jesus tell the disciples to do?**
Jesus told the disciples to cast their net on the right side of the boat and they would catch some fish.

**What happened when the disciples cast their net?**
They could not draw in their net because there were so many fish in it.

### John 21:7

**What did Simon Peter do when the disciple Jesus loved said, "It is the Lord."**
He tucked up his outer garment about himself and threw himself into the sea.

### John 21:8

**What did the other disciples do?**
The other disciples came in the boat pulling the net full of fish.

### John 21:10

**What did Jesus tell the disciples to do with some of the fish that they had caught?**
Jesus told the disciples to bring to him some of the fish they had just caught.

### John 21:14

**How many times had Jesus now shown himself to the disciples since he had risen?**
This was the third time Jesus had now shown himself to the disciples since he had risen.

### John 21:15

**After breakfast what was the first thing Jesus asked Simon Peter?**
Jesus asked Simon Peter if Simon loved Jesus more than these.

### John 21:17

**How did Simon Peter answer Jesus the third time Jesus asked Peter if he loved Jesus?**
The third time he was asked Peter responded, "Lord, you know all things, you know that I love you."

**The third time Peter responds to Jesus' question, "Do you love me?" what does Jesus tell Peter to do?**
The third time Jesus told him, "Feed my sheep."

### John 21:18

**What did Jesus tell Simon Peter was going to happen to him when Simon became old?**
Jesus told Simon Peter that when he became old, he would stretch out his hands and another person would clothe him and carry him where he did not wish to go.

### John 21:19

**Why did Jesus tell Peter what was going to happen to Peter when he became old?**
Jesus said this in order to signal by what kind of death Peter would glorify God.

### John 21:21

**What did Simon Peter ask Jesus concerning the disciple that Jesus loved?**
Peter asked Jesus, "Lord, what will this man do?"

### John 21:22

**How did Jesus respond to Peter's question, "Lord, what will this man do?"**
Jesus told Peter, "Follow me."

### John 21:24

**Who wrote this book and to what does he bear witness?**
The disciple Jesus loved wrote this book and bears witness that the events described in the book are true.


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# Book: Acts

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### Acts 1:1

**To whom did Luke address this book?**
Luke addressed this book to Theophilus.

#### Acts 1:3

**What did Jesus do for forty days after his suffering?**
Jesus appeared alive to his apostles, saying things about the kingdom of God.

#### Acts 1:4

**For what did Jesus command his apostles to wait?**
Jesus told his apostles to wait for the promise of the Father.

#### Acts 1:5

**With what would the apostles be baptized in a few days?**
The apostles would be baptized with the Holy Spirit.

#### Acts 1:7

**When the apostles wanted to know the timing of the restoration of the kingdom, how did Jesus answer them?**
Jesus told them that it was not for them to know the time.

#### Acts 1:8

**What did Jesus tell the apostles they would receive from the Holy Spirit?**
Jesus said the apostles would receive power.

**Where did Jesus say the apostles would be his witnesses?**
Jesus said the apostles would be witnesses in Judea, Samaria, and to the ends of the earth.

#### Acts 1:9

**How did Jesus depart from his apostles?**
Jesus was raised up and a cloud hid him from their eyes.

#### Acts 1:11

**How did the angels say that Jesus would return again to the earth?**
The angels said that Jesus would return in the same way he went into heaven.

#### Acts 1:14

**What were the apostles, the women, Mary, and Jesus' brothers doing in the upper chamber?**
They were diligently praying.

#### Acts 1:16

**What had been fulfilled in the life of Judas, who betrayed Jesus?**
The scripture had been fulfilled by Judas.

#### Acts 1:18

**What happened to Judas after he received the money for betraying Jesus?**
Judas bought a field, fell head first, his body burst wide open, and all his bowels poured out.

#### Acts 1:20

**In the book of Psalms, what did it say should happen with Judas' position of leadership?**
The Psalms said that Judas' position of leadership should be fulfilled by someone else.

#### Acts 1:21

**What were the requirements for the man who would take Judas' position of leadership?**
The man taking the position must have accompanied the apostles from the time of the baptism of John, and must have witnessed the resurrection of Jesus.

#### Acts 1:22

**What were the requirements for the man who would take Judas' position of leadership?**
The man taking the position must have accompanied the apostles from the time of the baptism of John, and must have witnessed the resurrection of Jesus.

#### Acts 1:24

**How did the apostles determine which of the two candidates should take Judas' position?**
The apostles prayed that God would reveal His choice, and then they cast lots.


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### Acts 1:25

**How did the apostles determine which of the two candidates should take Judas' position?**
The apostles prayed that God would reveal His choice, and then they cast lots.

### Acts 1:26

**How did the apostles determine which of the two candidates should take Judas' position?**
The apostles prayed that God would reveal His choice, and then they cast lots.

**Who was then numbered with the eleven apostles?**
Matthias was then numbered with the eleven apostles.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 2:1

**On what Jewish festival day were all the disciples together?**
The disciples were together on the day of Pentecost.

### Acts 2:4

**When the Holy Spirit came into the house, what did the disciples begin to do?**
The disciples began to speak with other languages.

### Acts 2:5

**At this time in Jerusalem, there were godly Jews from where?**
There were godly Jews from every nation under heaven.

### Acts 2:6

**Why was the multitude confused when they heard the disciples speaking?**
The multitude was confused because everyone heard them speaking in his own language.

### Acts 2:11

**About what were the disciples speaking?**
The disciples were telling about the mighty works of God.

### Acts 2:13

**What did some think who were mocking the disciples?**
Some mocked and thought they were full of new wine.

### Acts 2:16

**What did Peter say was being fulfilled at this time?**
Peter said the prophecy of Joel was being fulfilled that said God would pour out his Spirit upon all flesh.

### Acts 2:17

**What did Peter say was being fulfilled at this time?**
Peter said the prophecy of Joel was being fulfilled that said God would pour out his Spirit upon all flesh.

### Acts 2:21

**In Joel's prophecy, who are the ones that are saved?**
Everyone who calls on the name of the Lord are the ones that are saved.

### Acts 2:22

**How was Jesus' ministry authenticated by God?**
Jesus' ministry was authenticated by the mighty works and wonders and signs which God did through him.

### Acts 2:23

**Whose plan was it that Jesus be crucified?**
Jesus was crucified by God's determined plan.

### Acts 2:25

**In the Old Testament, what did King David prophecy about God's Holy One?**
King David said that God would not allow his Holy One to see decay.

### Acts 2:27

**In the Old Testament, what did King David prophecy about God's Holy One?**
King David said that God would not allow his Holy One to see decay.

### Acts 2:30

**What promise had God made to King David about his descendants?**
God had promised King David that one of his descendants would sit upon the throne.

### Acts 2:31

**In the Old Testament, what did King David prophecy about God's Holy One?**
King David said that God would not allow his Holy One to see decay.

### Acts 2:32

**Who was God's Holy One who did not see decay and would sit upon the throne?**
Jesus was the prophesied Holy One and King.

### Acts 2:36

**Peter preached that God had now given Jesus what two titles?**
God had made Jesus both Lord and Christ.


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### Acts 2:37

**When the multitude heard Peter's preaching, what was their response?**
The multitude asked what they should do.

### Acts 2:38

**What did Peter tell the multitude to do?**
Peter told the multitude to repent and be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of their sins.

### Acts 2:39

**For whom did Peter say was God's promise?**
Peter said God's promise was for the multitude, their children, and all who were far off.

### Acts 2:41

**How many people were baptized that day?**
About three thousand people were baptized.

### Acts 2:42

**In what did the baptized people continue?**
They continued in the apostles' teaching and fellowship, in the breaking of bread and in prayers.

### Acts 2:44

**What did those who believed do to help those in need?**
They sold their property and possessions and distributed them to all, as anyone had need.

### Acts 2:45

**What did those who believed do to help those in need?**
They sold their property and possessions and distributed them to all, as anyone had need.

### Acts 2:46

**Where were the believers meeting at this time?**
The believers met in the Temple.

### Acts 2:47

**Who was adding day by day to the group of believers?**
The Lord added day by day those that were being saved.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 3:2

**Who did Peter and John see on their way into the Temple?**
Peter and John saw a man lame from birth who begged at the Temple door.

### Acts 3:6

**What did Peter not give to the man?**
Peter did not give to the man silver and gold.

### Acts 3:7

**What did Peter do for the man?**
Peter gave the man the ability to walk.

### Acts 3:8

**How did the man react to what Peter gave him?**
The man entered the Temple walking, leaping, and praising God.

### Acts 3:10

**How did the people react who saw the man in the Temple?**
The people were filled with wonder and amazement.

### Acts 3:15

**What did Peter remind the people they had done with Jesus?**
Peter reminded the people that they had killed Jesus.

### Acts 3:16

**What did Peter say had made the man well?**
Peter said that faith in Jesus' name had made the man well.

### Acts 3:19

**What did Peter tell the people to do?**
Peter told the people to repent.

### Acts 3:21

**Peter said that the heavens would receive Jesus until what time?**
Peter said that until the time of restoration of all things, Jesus would be received in the heavens.

### Acts 3:22

**What did Moses say about Jesus?**
Moses said that the Lord God would raise up a prophet like himself to whom the people would listen.

### Acts 3:23

**What will happen to every person who does not listen to Jesus?**
The person who does not listen to Jesus will be completely destroyed.

### Acts 3:25

**Of what Old Testament covenant promise did Peter remind the people?**
Peter reminded the people that they were sons of the covenant God made with Abraham when God said, "In your seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed".

### Acts 3:26

**How was God desiring to bless the Jews?**
God desired to bless the Jews by sending Jesus to them first to turn them from their wickedness.


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# Chapter 4

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 4:2

**What were Peter and John teaching the people in the Temple?**
Peter and John were teaching about Jesus and his resurrection from the dead.

### Acts 4:3

**How did the rulers of the Temple, the priests, and the Sadducees react to Peter and John's teaching?**
They arrested Peter and John and put them in jail.

### Acts 4:4

**How did the people react to Peter and John's teaching?**
Many people believed, about five thousand.

### Acts 4:10

**By what power or in what name did Peter say he had healed the man in the Temple?**
Peter said that in the name of Jesus Christ he had healed the man in the Temple.

### Acts 4:12

**What did Peter say was the only way by which we may be saved?**
Peter said that there is no other name except Jesus by which we may be saved.

### Acts 4:14

**Why could the Jewish leaders say nothing against Peter and John?**
The leaders could say nothing because the man who had been healed was standing with Peter and John.

### Acts 4:18

**What did the Jewish leaders command Peter and John not to do?**
The Jewish leaders commanded Peter and John not to speak or teach about Jesus.

### Acts 4:20

**How did Peter and John answer the Jewish leaders?**
Peter and John said that they could not help but speak about the things they had seen and heard.

### Acts 4:29

**What did the believers ask for from God in response to the warnings from the Jewish leaders?**
The believers asked for boldness to speak the word, and for signs and wonders to be done in Jesus' name.

### Acts 4:30

**What did the believers ask for from God in response to the warnings from the Jewish leaders?**
The believers asked for boldness to speak the word, and for signs and wonders to be done in Jesus' name.

### Acts 4:31

**What happened after the believers finished their prayer?**
After the believers finished their prayer, the place they were gathered was shaken, they were filled with the Holy Spirit, and they spoke the word with boldness.

### Acts 4:32

**How were the needs of the believers provided for?**
The believers had all things in common, and those who owned property sold it and gave the money to be distributed according to need.

### Acts 4:34

**How were the needs of the believers provided for?**
The believers had all things in common, and those who owned property sold it and gave the money to be distributed according to need.

### Acts 4:35

**How were the needs of the believers provided for?**
The believers had all things in common, and those who owned property sold it and gave the money to be distributed according to need.

### Acts 4:36

**What was the new name, meaning the "Son of Encouragement," given to the man who sold his field and gave the money to the apostles?**
The man named "Son of Encouragement" was Barnabas.


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### Acts 4:37

**What was the new name, meaning the "Son of Encouragement," given to the man who sold his field and gave the money to the apostles?**
The man named "Son of Encouragement" was Barnabas.


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# Chapter 5

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 5:1

**What sin did Ananias and Sapphira commit?**
Ananias and Sapphira lied, saying that they were giving the entire sale price of their property, but actually only giving a part of the sale price.

### Acts 5:2

**What sin did Ananias and Sapphira commit?**
Ananias and Sapphira lied, saying that they were giving the entire sale price of their property, but actually only giving a part of the sale price.

### Acts 5:3

**To whom did Peter say Ananias and Sapphira had lied?**
Peter said that Ananias and Sapphira had lied to the Holy Spirit.

### Acts 5:5

**What was God's judgment on Ananias?**
God killed Ananias.

### Acts 5:10

**What was God's judgment on Sapphira?**
God killed Sapphira.

### Acts 5:11

**What was the reaction of the church and all who heard about Ananias and Sapphira?**
Great fear came upon the church and all who heard about Ananias and Sapphira.

### Acts 5:15

**What were some people doing to have the sick healed?**
Some were carrying the sick into the streets so Peter's shadow might fall on them, and others brought the sick from other towns to Jerusalem.

### Acts 5:16

**What were some people doing to have the sick healed?**
Some were carrying the sick into the streets so Peter's shadow might fall on them, and others brought the sick from other towns to Jerusalem.

### Acts 5:17

**How did the Sadducees react to all of the sick being healed in Jerusalem?**
The Sadducees were filled with jealousy and put the apostles in jail.

### Acts 5:18

**How did the Sadducees react to all of the sick being healed in Jerusalem?**
The Sadducees were filled with jealousy and put the apostles in jail.

### Acts 5:19

**How did the apostles get out of jail?**
An angel came and opened the doors of the jail and let them out.

### Acts 5:23

**What did the officers of the high priest find when they went to the jail?**
The officers found the jail securely shut, but no one inside.

### Acts 5:26

**Why did the officers bring the apostles back to the high priest and council without violence?**
The officers feared that the people might stone them.

### Acts 5:29

**When questioned about why they were teaching in Jesus' name when they had been charged not to, what did the apostles say?**
The apostles said, "We must obey God rather than men".

### Acts 5:30

**Who did the apostles say was responsible for killing Jesus?**
The apostles said that the high priest and council members were responsible for killing Jesus.

### Acts 5:33

**How did the council members react to the statement that they were responsible for killing Jesus?**
The council members were furious and wanted to kill the apostles.


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### Acts 5:38

**What was Gamaliel's advice to the council?**
Gamaliel advised the council to leave the apostles alone.

### Acts 5:39

**What did Gamaliel warn the council they might end up doing if they tried to overthrow the apostles?**
Gamaliel warned the council that they might end up fighting against God.

### Acts 5:40

**What did the council finally do with the apostles?**
The council beat them and commanded them not to speak in the name of Jesus, and let them go.

### Acts 5:41

**How did the apostles react to the treatment they received from the council?**
The apostles rejoiced that they were counted worthy to suffer dishonor for Jesus' name.

### Acts 5:42

**What did the apostles do every day after their meeting with the council?**
The apostles preached and taught every day that Jesus was the Christ.


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# Chapter 6

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 6:1

**What complaint arose from the Grecian Jews against the Hebrews?**
The Grecian Jews complained that their widows were being overlooked in the daily food distribution.

### Acts 6:3

**Who chose the seven men to take care of the business of food distribution?**
The disciples (brothers) chose the seven men.

**What were the qualifications for being chosen as one of the seven men?**
The seven men had to be of good reputation, full of the Spirit and of wisdom.

### Acts 6:4

**In what would the apostles continue?**
The apostles would continue in prayer and in the ministry of the word.

### Acts 6:6

**What did the apostles do when the believers brought the seven men?**
The apostles prayed and placed their hands upon them.

### Acts 6:7

**What was happening with the disciples in Jerusalem?**
The number of disciples was greatly increasing, including a great number of the priests.

### Acts 6:10

**Who was winning the debates between the unbelieving Jews and Stephen?**
The unbelieving Jews could not stand against the wisdom and Spirit with which Stephen spoke.

### Acts 6:14

**What accusation was made by false witnesses against Stephen to the council?**
The false witnesses claimed that Stephen said Jesus would destroy this place and change the customs of Moses.

### Acts 6:15

**When the council looked at Stephen, what did they see?**
They saw that his face was like the face of an angel.


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# Chapter 7

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 7:2

**Stephen began to review the history of the Jewish people beginning with God's promise to whom?**
Stephen began his history by talking about God's promise to Abraham.

### Acts 7:5

**What was God's promise to Abraham?**
God promised land to Abraham and his descendants.

**Why did God's promise to Abraham seem impossible to fulfill?**
God's promise seemed impossible because Abraham had no children.

### Acts 7:6

**What did God say would first happen to Abraham's descendants for four hundred years?**
God said Abraham's descendants would be slaves in a foreign land for four hundred years.

### Acts 7:8

**What covenant did God give to Abraham?**
God gave Abraham the covenant of circumcision.

### Acts 7:9

**How did Joseph become a slave in Egypt?**
His brothers were jealous of him and sold him into Egypt.

### Acts 7:10

**How did Joseph become governor over Egypt?**
God gave Joseph favor and wisdom in the presence of Pharaoh.

### Acts 7:12

**What did Jacob do when there was famine in Canaan?**
Jacob sent his sons to Egypt because he heard there was grain there.

### Acts 7:13

**What did Jacob do when there was famine in Canaan?**
Jacob sent his sons to Egypt because he heard there was grain there.

### Acts 7:14

**Why did Jacob and his relatives move to Egypt?**
Joseph sent his brothers to tell Jacob to come to Egypt.

### Acts 7:17

**What happened to the number of Israelites in Egypt as the time promised to Abraham drew near?**
The number of Israelites in Egypt grew and multiplied.

### Acts 7:19

**How did the new king of Egypt try to reduce the number of Israelites?**
The new king of Egypt forced the Israelites to throw out their infants so they would not survive.

### Acts 7:21

**How did Moses survive being thrown out?**
Pharaoh's daughter took Moses and raised him as her own son.

### Acts 7:22

**How was Moses educated?**
Moses was educated in all the learning of the Egyptians.

### Acts 7:24

**When he was forty years old, what did Moses do when he saw an Israelite being mistreated?**
Moses defended the Israelite and struck the Egyptian.

### Acts 7:29

**To where did Moses flee?**
Moses fled to Midian.

### Acts 7:30

**When Moses was eighty years old, what did Moses see?**
Moses saw an angel in a flame of fire in a bush.

### Acts 7:34

**Where did the Lord command Moses to go, and what was God going to do there?**
The Lord commanded Moses to go to Egypt, because God was going to rescue the Israelites.


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### Acts 7:36

**How long did Moses lead the Israelites in the wilderness?**
Moses led the Israelites in the wilderness for forty years.

### Acts 7:37

**What did Moses prophesy to the Israelites?**
Moses prophesied to the Israelites that God would raise up a prophet like him from among their brothers.

### Acts 7:41

**How did the Israelites turn their hearts back to Egypt?**
The Israelites made a calf and sacrificed to the idol.

### Acts 7:42

**How did God respond to the Israelites turning away from him?**
God turned from the Israelites and gave them up to serve the host of heaven.

### Acts 7:43

**To where did God say he would carry away the Israelites?**
God said he would carry the Israelites away to Babylon.

### Acts 7:44

**In the wilderness, what did God command the Israelites to build, which they later carried into the land?**
In the wilderness, the Israelites built the tabernacle of the testimony.

### Acts 7:45

**In the wilderness, what did God command the Israelites to build, which they later carried into the land?**
In the wilderness, the Israelites built the tabernacle of the testimony.

**Who drove out the nations ahead of the Israelites?**
God drove out the nations ahead of the Israelites.

### Acts 7:46

**Who asked to build a dwelling place for God?**
David asked to build a dwelling place for God.

### Acts 7:47

**Who actually built God a house?**
Solomon built God a house.

### Acts 7:49

**Where does the Most High have his throne?**
The Most High has heaven as his throne.

### Acts 7:51

**What did Stephen accuse the people of always doing, just as their forefathers had done?**
Stephen accused the people of resisting the Holy Spirit.

### Acts 7:52

**What did Stephen say the people were guilty of concerning the Righteous One?**
Stephen said the people had betrayed and murdered the Righteous One.

### Acts 7:54

**How did the council members respond to Stephen's accusations?**
The council members were cut to the heart and ground their teeth at Stephen.

### Acts 7:55

**What did Stephen say he saw as he looked up into heaven?**
Stephen said he saw Jesus standing on the right hand of God.

### Acts 7:56

**What did Stephen say he saw as he looked up into heaven?**
Stephen said he saw Jesus standing on the right hand of God.

### Acts 7:57

**What did the council members then do to Stephen?**
The council members rushed upon him, threw him out of the city, and stoned him.

### Acts 7:58

**What did the council members then do to Stephen?**
The council members rushed upon him, threw him out of the city, and stoned him.

**Where did the witnesses lay down their outer clothes during the stoning of Stephen?**
The witnesses laid their outer clothes at the feet of a young man named Saul.

### Acts 7:60

**What was the last thing Stephen asked for before he died?**
Stephen asked God not to hold this sin to the people's responsibility.


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# Chapter 8

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 8:1

**What did Saul think about Stephen's stoning?**
Saul was in agreement with Stephen's death.

**What began on the day Stephen was stoned?**
A great persecution against the church in Jerusalem began on the day Stephen was stoned.

**What did the believers in Jerusalem do?**
The believers in Jerusalem were scattered throughout the regions of Judea and Samaria.

### Acts 8:6

**Why did the people of Samaria pay attention to what Philip said?**
The people paid attention when they saw the signs that Philip did.

### Acts 8:9

**Why had the people of Samaria paid attention to Simon?**
The people paid attention to Simon because they saw the amazing things he did by sorcery.

### Acts 8:10

**Why had the people of Samaria paid attention to Simon?**
The people paid attention to Simon because they saw the amazing things he did by sorcery.

### Acts 8:11

**Why had the people of Samaria paid attention to Simon?**
The people paid attention to Simon because they saw the amazing things he did by sorcery.

### Acts 8:13

**When Simon heard Philip's message, what did he do?**
Simon also believed and was baptized.

### Acts 8:17

**What happened when Peter and John laid hands on the believers in Samaria?**
The believers in Samaria received the Holy Spirit.

### Acts 8:18

**What offer did Simon make to the apostles?**
Simon offered the apostles money in exchange for the power to give the Holy Spirit by the laying on of hands.

### Acts 8:19

**What offer did Simon make to the apostles?**
Simon offered the apostles money in exchange for the power to give the Holy Spirit by the laying on of hands.

### Acts 8:23

**After Simon made this offer to the apostles, what did Peter say was his spiritual condition?**
Peter said that Simon was in the poison of bitterness and the bonds of sin.

### Acts 8:26

**What did an angel tell Philip to do?**
An angel told Philip to go south to the desert road toward Gaza.

### Acts 8:27

**Who did Philip meet and what was the person doing?**
Philip met a eunuch of great authority from Ethiopia who was sitting in his chariot reading the prophet Isaiah.

### Acts 8:28

**Who did Philip meet and what was the person doing?**
Philip met a eunuch of great authority from Ethiopia who was sitting in his chariot reading the prophet Isaiah.

### Acts 8:30

**What question did Philip ask the man?**
Philip asked the man, "Do you understand what you are reading?"

### Acts 8:31

**What did the man ask Philip to do?**
The man asked Philip to come up into the chariot and explain what he was reading.

### Acts 8:32

**What happens to the person being described in the scripture from Isaiah that was being read?**
The person is led as a sheep to the slaughter, but does not open his mouth.


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### Acts 8:34

**What question did the man ask Philip about the scripture he was reading?**
The man asked Philip if the prophet was speaking about himself or about some other person.

### Acts 8:35

**Who did Philip say was the person in the scripture from Isaiah?**
Philip explained that the person in the scripture from Isaiah was Jesus.

### Acts 8:38

**What did Philip then do to the man?**
Philip and the eunuch both went into the water and Philip baptized him.

### Acts 8:39

**What happened to Philip when he came out of the water?**
When Philip came out of the water, the Spirit of the Lord took Philip away.

**What did the eunuch do when he came out of the water?**
When the eunuch came out of the water, he went on his way rejoicing.


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# Chapter 9

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 9:1

**What did Saul ask the high priest in Jerusalem permission to do?**
Saul asked for letters so that he could travel to Damascus and bring back bound any who belonged to the Way.

### Acts 9:2

**What did Saul ask the high priest in Jerusalem permission to do?**
Saul asked for letters so that he could travel to Damascus and bring back bound any who belonged to the Way.

### Acts 9:3

**As Saul neared Damascus, what did he see?**
As Saul neared Damascus, he saw a light out of heaven.

### Acts 9:4

**What did the voice say to Saul?**
The voice said, "Saul, Saul, why are you persecuting me".

### Acts 9:5

**When Saul asked who was speaking to him, what was the answer?**
The answer was, "I am Jesus whom you are persecuting".

### Acts 9:8

**When Saul arose from the ground, what had happened to him?**
When Saul arose, he could see nothing.

### Acts 9:9

**Where did Saul then go and what did he do?**
Saul went to Damascus and did not eat or drink for three days.

### Acts 9:11

**What did the Lord tell Ananias to do?**
The Lord told Ananias to go and lay hands on Saul, so that Saul would receive his sight.

### Acts 9:12

**What did the Lord tell Ananias to do?**
The Lord told Ananias to go and lay hands on Saul, so that Saul would receive his sight.

### Acts 9:13

**What concern did Ananias express to the Lord?**
Ananias was concerned because he knew Saul had come to Damascus to arrest everyone who called upon the Lord's name.

### Acts 9:14

**What concern did Ananias express to the Lord?**
Ananias was concerned because he knew Saul had come to Damascus to arrest everyone who called upon the Lord's name.

### Acts 9:15

**What mission did the Lord say he had for Saul as his chosen instrument?**
The Lord said Saul would carry the Lord's name before the Gentiles, kings, and the children of Israel.

### Acts 9:16

**Did the Lord say Saul's mission would be easy or difficult?**
The Lord said that Saul would suffer greatly for the cause of the Lord's name.

### Acts 9:19

**After Ananias laid hands on Saul, what happened?**
After Ananias laid hands on Saul, Saul received his sight, was baptized, and ate.

### Acts 9:20

**What did Saul immediately begin to do?**
Saul immediately began to proclaim Jesus in the synagogues, saying that he is the Son of God.

### Acts 9:25

**When the Jews finally planned to kill Saul, what did he do?**
When the Jews planned to kill him, Saul escaped by being let down through the wall in a basket.


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### Acts 9:26

**When Saul came to Jerusalem, how did the disciples receive him?**
In Jerusalem, the disciples were afraid of Saul.

### Acts 9:27

**Who then brought Saul to the apostles and explained what had happened to Saul in Damascus?**
Barnabas brought Saul to the apostles and explained what had happened to Saul in Damascus.

### Acts 9:29

**What did Saul do in Jerusalem?**
Saul spoke boldly in the name of the Lord Jesus.

### Acts 9:31

**After Saul was sent away to Tarsus, what was the condition of the church in Judea, Galilee, and Samaria?**
The church in Judea, Galilee, and Samaria had peace and was built up, growing in numbers.

### Acts 9:33

**What happened in Lydda that caused everyone there to turn to the Lord?**
In Lydda, Peter spoke to a paralyzed man who was healed by Jesus.

### Acts 9:34

**What happened in Lydda that caused everyone there to turn to the Lord?**
In Lydda, Peter spoke to a paralyzed man who was healed by Jesus.

### Acts 9:35

**What happened in Lydda that caused everyone there to turn to the Lord?**
In Lydda, Peter spoke to a paralyzed man who was healed by Jesus.

### Acts 9:40

**What happened in Joppa that caused many people to believe in the Lord?**
Peter prayed for a dead woman named Tabitha, who was raised back to life.


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# Chapter 10

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 10:2

**What kind of man was Cornelius?**
Cornelius was a devout man who feared God, was generous, and was always praying to God.

### Acts 10:4

**What did the angel say had caused God to be reminded about Cornelius?**
The angel said that Cornelius' prayers and gifts to the poor had reminded God about Cornelius.

### Acts 10:5

**What did the angel tell Cornelius to do?**
The angel told Cornelius to send men to Joppa to bring Peter.

### Acts 10:11

**On the next day, what did Peter see while he was praying and in a trance on the housetop?**
Peter saw a large sheet filled with all kinds of animals, things that crawled, and birds.

### Acts 10:12

**On the next day, what did Peter see while he was praying and in a trance on the housetop?**
Peter saw a large sheet filled with all kinds of animals, things that crawled, and birds.

### Acts 10:13

**As Peter saw the vision, what did a voice say to him?**
A voice said to Peter, "Rise, Peter, kill and eat".

### Acts 10:14

**What was Peter's response to the voice?**
Peter refused, saying he had never eaten anything defiled and unclean.

### Acts 10:15

**What did the voice say to Peter after this?**
The voice said, "What God has cleansed, do not call it defiled".

### Acts 10:20

**What did the Spirit tell Peter to do when the men from Cornelius arrived at the house?**
The Spirit told Peter to go down and go with them.

### Acts 10:22

**What did the men from Cornelius expect Peter to come and do in Cornelius' house?**
The men from Cornelius expected Peter to come and give a message in Cornelius' house.

### Acts 10:26

**What did Peter say when Cornelius bowed down at Peter's feet?**
Peter told Cornelius to stand up, for he was only a man.

### Acts 10:28

**What was Peter doing that was previously not allowed for Jews, and why was he now doing it?**
Peter was associating with people from another nation, because God had shown him that he should not call any man defiled or unclean.

### Acts 10:35

**Who did Peter say is acceptable to God?**
Peter said that anyone who fears God and does righteous deeds is acceptable to God.

### Acts 10:38

**What message about Jesus had the people in Cornelius' house already heard?**
The people had already heard that Jesus was anointed by the Holy Spirit and with power, and that he had healed all who were oppressed, for God was with him.

### Acts 10:40

**What did Peter announce had happened to Jesus after his death, and how did Peter know this?**
Peter announced that God had raised up Jesus on the third day, and that Peter had eaten with Jesus after his resurrection.

### Acts 10:41

**What did Peter announce had happened to Jesus after his death, and how did Peter know this?**
Peter announced that God had raised up Jesus on the third day, and that Peter had eaten with Jesus after his resurrection.


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### Acts 10:42

**What did Peter say Jesus had commanded them to preach to the people?**
Jesus had commanded them to preach that Jesus had been chosen by God to be the Judge of the living and the dead.

### Acts 10:43

**What did Peter say everyone would receive who believes in Jesus?**
Peter said that everyone who believes in Jesus would receive the forgiveness of sins.

### Acts 10:44

**What happened to the people who were listening to Peter while Peter was still speaking?**
The Holy Spirit fell on all those who were listening to Peter.

### Acts 10:45

**Why were the believers who belonged to the circumcision group amazed?**
The believers who belonged to the circumcision group were amazed because the gift of the Holy Spirit was poured out also on the Gentiles.

### Acts 10:46

**What were the people doing which demonstrated that the Holy Spirit had fallen on them?**
The people were speaking in other languages and praising God which demonstrated that the Holy Spirit had fallen on them.

### Acts 10:48

**After seeing that the people had received the Holy Spirit, what did Peter command to be done with them?**
Peter commanded that the people be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ.


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# Chapter 11

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 11:1

**What news did the apostles and brothers in Judea hear?**
The apostles and brothers in Judea heard that the Gentiles had also received the word of God.

### Acts 11:2

**What criticism against Peter did those of the circumcision group in Jerusalem have?**
Those in the circumcision group criticized Peter for eating with the Gentiles.

### Acts 11:3

**What criticism against Peter did those of the circumcision group in Jerusalem have?**
Those in the circumcision group criticized Peter for eating with the Gentiles.

### Acts 11:15

**What evidence did Peter present to demonstrate that God had accepted the Gentiles?**
Peter presented the fact that the Holy Spirit had come upon the Gentiles.

### Acts 11:18

**What was the conclusion of those in the circumcision group when they heard Peter's explanation?**
They praised God and concluded that God had given repentance for life to the Gentiles also.

### Acts 11:19

**What did most of the believers who were scattered do?**
Most of the scattered believers told the message only to Jews.

### Acts 11:20

**What happened when some of the scattered believers preached the Lord Jesus to Greeks?**
When they preached the Lord Jesus to Greeks, a great number believed.

### Acts 11:21

**What happened when some of the scattered believers preached the Lord Jesus to Greeks?**
When they preached the Lord Jesus to Greeks, a great number believed.

### Acts 11:22

**What did Barnabas from Jerusalem tell the believing Greeks in Antioch?**
Barnabas encouraged the Greeks to remain with the Lord with all their heart.

### Acts 11:23

**What did Barnabas from Jerusalem tell the believing Greeks in Antioch?**
Barnabas encouraged the Greeks to remain with the Lord with all their heart.

### Acts 11:26

**Who spent an entire year at the church in Antioch?**
Barnabas and Saul spent an entire year at the church in Antioch.

**What name did the disciples first receive in Antioch?**
The disciples were called Christians first in Antioch.

### Acts 11:28

**What did Agabus the prophet predict would happen?**
Agabus predicted that a great famine would occur over all the world.

### Acts 11:29

**How did the disciples respond to Agabus' prophecy?**
The disciples sent help to the brothers in Judea by the hand of Barnabas and Saul.

### Acts 11:30

**How did the disciples respond to Agabus' prophecy?**
The disciples sent help to the brothers in Judea by the hand of Barnabas and Saul.


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# Chapter 12

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 12:2

**What did Herod the king do to James the brother of John?**
Herod the king killed James the brother of John with the sword.

### Acts 12:3

**What did Herod the king do to Peter?**
Herod arrested and put Peter in prison, intending to bring him to the people after the Passover.

### Acts 12:4

**What did Herod the king do to Peter?**
Herod arrested and put Peter in prison, intending to bring him to the people after the Passover.

### Acts 12:5

**What was the assembly doing for Peter?**
The assembly was earnestly praying for Peter.

### Acts 12:9

**How did Peter get past the first and second guard and out of the gate of the prison?**
Peter followed an angel past the guards, and then the gate opened by itself.

### Acts 12:10

**How did Peter get past the first and second guard and out of the gate of the prison?**
Peter followed an angel past the guards, and then the gate opened by itself.

### Acts 12:13

**When Peter arrived at the house where the believers were praying, who answered the door and what did she do?**
A servant girl Rhoda answered the door and reported that Peter was standing at the door, but she did not open the door.

### Acts 12:14

**When Peter arrived at the house where the believers were praying, who answered the door and what did she do?**
A servant girl Rhoda answered the door and reported that Peter was standing at the door, but she did not open the door.

### Acts 12:15

**How did the believers first react to her report?**
At first they thought Rhoda was insane.

### Acts 12:17

**After telling the believers what had happened to him, what did Peter tell them to do?**
Peter told them to report these things to James and the brothers.

### Acts 12:19

**What happened to the men that had been guarding Peter?**
Herod questioned the guards and then had them put to death.

### Acts 12:22

**What did the people shout as Herod gave his speech?**
The people shouted, "This is the voice of a god, not of a man"!

### Acts 12:23

**What happened to Herod after his speech, and why?**
Because Herod did not give glory to God, an angel struck him and he was eaten by worms and died.

### Acts 12:24

**What was happening with the word of God during this time?**
The word of God grew and multiplied during this time.

### Acts 12:25

**Who did Barnabas and Saul take with them?**
Barnabas and Saul took John Mark with them.


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# Chapter 13

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 13:2

**What was the assembly in Antioch doing when the Holy Spirit spoke to them?**
The assembly in Antioch was worshiping the Lord and fasting when the Holy Spirit spoke to them.

**What did the Holy Spirit tell them to do?**
The Holy Spirit told them to set apart Barnabas and Saul to do the work to which the Spirit was calling them.

### Acts 13:3

**What did the assembly do after hearing from the Holy Spirit?**
The assembly fasted, prayed, laid hands on Barnabas and Saul, and sent them off.

### Acts 13:5

**When Barnabas and Saul went to Cyprus, who also was with them?**
In Cyprus, John Mark was with them as their assistant.

### Acts 13:6

**Who was Bar-Jesus?**
Bar-Jesus was a Jewish false prophet who associated with the proconsul.

### Acts 13:7

**Who was Bar-Jesus?**
Bar-Jesus was a Jewish false prophet who associated with the proconsul.

**Why did the proconsul summon Barnabas and Saul?**
The proconsul summoned Barnabas and Saul because he wanted to hear the word of God.

### Acts 13:9

**What was another name by which Saul was known?**
Saul was also known as Paul.

### Acts 13:11

**What did Paul say would happen to Bar-Jesus because he tried to turn the proconsul against the faith?**
Paul told Bar-Jesus that he would be blind for a time.

### Acts 13:12

**How did the proconsul react when he saw what happened to Bar-Jesus?**
The proconsul believed.

### Acts 13:13

**What did John Mark do when Paul and his friends set sail to Perga?**
John Mark left Paul and his friends and returned to Jerusalem.

### Acts 13:15

**Where in Antioch of Pisidia was Paul asked to speak?**
In Antioch of Pisidia, Paul was asked to speak in the Jewish synagogue.

### Acts 13:17

**In Paul's speech, who does Paul say God chose in the past?**
In Paul's speech, Paul said that God chose Israel.

### Acts 13:23

**From whom did God bring Israel a Savior?**
From King David God brought Israel a Savior.

### Acts 13:24

**Who did Paul say had prepared the way for the coming Savior?**
Paul said that John the Baptist had prepared the way for the coming Savior.

### Acts 13:25

**Who did Paul say had prepared the way for the coming Savior?**
Paul said that John the Baptist had prepared the way for the coming Savior.

### Acts 13:27

**How did the people and rulers in Jerusalem fulfill the prophets' messages?**
The people and rulers in Jerusalem fulfilled the prophets' messages by condemning Jesus to death.

### Acts 13:31

**Who were now Jesus' witnesses to the people?**
The people who saw Jesus after he was raised from the dead were now his witnesses.


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### Acts 13:33

**How had God shown that he had kept his promises made to the Jews?**
God showed that he had kept his promises to the Jews by raising up Jesus from the dead.

### Acts 13:35

**What did God promise to the Holy One in one of the psalms?**
God promised that the Holy One would not see decay.

### Acts 13:38

**What did Paul proclaim for every one who believes in Jesus?**
Paul proclaimed the forgiveness of sins for every one who believes in Jesus.

### Acts 13:40

**What warning did Paul also give his listeners?**
Paul warned his listeners not to be like those spoken of in the prophets who hear the announcement of God's work, but do not believe it.

### Acts 13:41

**What warning did Paul also give his listeners?**
Paul warned his listeners not to be like those spoken of in the prophets who hear the announcement of God's work, but do not believe it.

### Acts 13:44

**In Antioch, who came to hear the word of the Lord on the next Sabbath?**
Almost the whole city came to hear the word of the Lord on the next Sabbath.

### Acts 13:45

**How did the Jews react when they saw the crowds?**
The Jews were filled with jealousy and spoke against Paul's message, insulting him.

### Acts 13:46

**What did Paul say the Jews were doing with the word of God spoken to them?**
Paul said that the Jews were pushing away the word of God spoken to them.

### Acts 13:48

**What was the Gentiles' reaction when they heard that Paul was turning to them?**
The Gentiles were glad and praised the word of the Lord.

**How many of the Gentiles believed?**
As many as were appointed to eternal life believed.

### Acts 13:50

**What did the Jews then do to Paul and Barnabas?**
The Jews stirred up a persecution against Paul and Barnabas and threw them out of the city.

### Acts 13:51

**What did Paul and Barnabas do before they went on to the city of Iconium?**
Paul and Barnabas shook off the dust from their feet against those in the city of Antioch who had thrown them out.


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# Chapter 14

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 14:1

**What did the disbelieving Jews in Iconium do after a multitude believed Paul and Barnabas' preaching?**
The disbelieving Jews stirred up the minds of the Gentiles and made them bitter against the brothers.

### Acts 14:2

**What did the disbelieving Jews in Iconium do after a multitude believed Paul and Barnabas' preaching?**
The disbelieving Jews stirred up the minds of the Gentiles and made them bitter against the brothers.

### Acts 14:3

**How did God give evidence about the message of his grace?**
God gave evidence about the message of his grace by granting signs and wonders to be done by the hands of Paul and Barnabas.

### Acts 14:5

**Why did Paul and Barnabas leave Iconium?**
Some Gentiles and Jews attempted to persuade their leaders to mistreat and stone Paul and Barnabas.

### Acts 14:6

**Why did Paul and Barnabas leave Iconium?**
Some Gentiles and Jews attempted to persuade their leaders to mistreat and stone Paul and Barnabas.

### Acts 14:7

**Why did Paul and Barnabas leave Iconium?**
Some Gentiles and Jews attempted to persuade their leaders to mistreat and stone Paul and Barnabas.

### Acts 14:8

**What did Paul do that caused an uproar in Lystra?**
Paul healed a man who was a cripple from birth.

### Acts 14:9

**What did Paul do that caused an uproar in Lystra?**
Paul healed a man who was a cripple from birth.

### Acts 14:10

**What did Paul do that caused an uproar in Lystra?**
Paul healed a man who was a cripple from birth.

### Acts 14:11

**What did the people of Lystra want to do for Paul and Barnabas?**
The people wanted to offer sacrifices through the priest of Zeus to Paul and Barnabas.

### Acts 14:12

**What did the people of Lystra want to do for Paul and Barnabas?**
The people wanted to offer sacrifices through the priest of Zeus to Paul and Barnabas.

### Acts 14:13

**What did the people of Lystra want to do for Paul and Barnabas?**
The people wanted to offer sacrifices through the priest of Zeus to Paul and Barnabas.

### Acts 14:14

**How did Barnabas and Paul respond to what the people wanted to do for them?**
Barnabas and Paul tore their clothing, went into the crowd, and cried out saying that the people should turn from these useless things to a living God.

### Acts 14:15

**How did Barnabas and Paul respond to what the people wanted to do for them?**
Barnabas and Paul tore their clothing, went into the crowd, and cried out saying that the people should turn from these useless things to a living God.

### Acts 14:17

**How had God not left himself without witness in the past?**
God had given the nations rain and fruitful seasons, filling their hearts with food and gladness.

### Acts 14:18

**What did the people of Lystra want to do for Paul and Barnabas?**
The people wanted to offer sacrifices through the priest of Zeus to Paul and Barnabas.


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### Acts 14:19

**What did the crowds at Lystra later do to Paul?**
The crowds at Lystra later stoned Paul and dragged him out of the city.

### Acts 14:20

**What did Paul do as the disciples were standing around him?**
Paul got up and entered the city.

### Acts 14:22

**Through what did Paul say the disciples must enter into the kingdom of God?**
Through many sufferings Paul said the disciples must enter into the kingdom of God.

### Acts 14:23

**What did Paul and Barnabas do in every assembly of believers before they departed?**
In every assembly, Paul and Barnabas appointed elders, prayed with fasting, and entrusted the believers to the Lord.

### Acts 14:27

**What did Paul and Barnabas do when they returned to Antioch?**
When they returned to Antioch, they reported all the things that God had done with them, and how he had opened a door of faith for the Gentiles.


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# Chapter 15

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 15:1

**What did certain men from Judea come and teach the brothers?**
Certain men from Judea taught that unless the brothers were circumcised, they could not be saved.

### Acts 15:2

**How did the brothers decide this question should be resolved?**
The brothers decided that Paul, Barnabas, and certain others should go to Jerusalem to the apostles and elders.

### Acts 15:3

**Passing through Phoenicia and Samaria, what news did Paul and his companions announce?**
Paul and his companions announced the conversion of the Gentiles.

### Acts 15:5

**Which group among the believers thought that the Gentiles must be circumcised and must keep the law of Moses?**
The group of Pharisees believed that the Gentiles must be circumcised and must keep the law of Moses.

### Acts 15:8

**What did Peter say that God had given to and done for the Gentiles?**
Peter said that God had given the Gentiles the Holy Spirit and had made their hearts clean by faith.

### Acts 15:9

**What did Peter say that God had given to and done for the Gentiles?**
Peter said that God had given the Gentiles the Holy Spirit and had made their hearts clean by faith.

### Acts 15:11

**How did Peter say that both Jews and Gentiles are saved?**
Peter said that both Jews and Gentiles are saved through the grace of the Lord Jesus.

### Acts 15:12

**What did Paul and Barnabas report to the assembly?**
Paul and Barnabas reported the signs and wonders God had worked among the Gentiles.

### Acts 15:16

**What did the prophecy which James quoted say that God would rebuild, and who would it include?**
The prophecy said that God would rebuild the fallen tent of David, and that it would include the Gentiles.

### Acts 15:17

**What did the prophecy which James quoted say that God would rebuild, and who would it include?**
The prophecy said that God would rebuild the fallen tent of David, and that it would include the Gentiles.

### Acts 15:20

**What commands did James suggest be given to the Gentile converts?**
James suggested that the Gentile converts be commanded to keep from idols, from fornication, from what is strangled, and from blood.

### Acts 15:28

**In the letter written to the Gentiles, who is said to be in agreement with the conclusion of giving the Gentiles only a few necessary commands?**
The writers of the letter and the Holy Spirit are said to be in agreement with the conclusions.

### Acts 15:31

**What was the response of the Gentiles when they heard the letter from Jerusalem?**
The Gentiles rejoiced because of the encouragement in the letter.

### Acts 15:35

**What did Paul and Barnabas do as they stayed in Antioch?**
Paul and Barnabas taught and preached the word of the Lord.


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### Acts 15:36

**What did Paul tell Barnabas he wanted to do?**
Paul told Barnabas that he wanted to return and visit the brothers in every city they had proclaimed the word of the Lord.

### Acts 15:39

**Why did Paul and Barnabas separate and travel in different directions?**
There was a sharp disagreement between them, so that they separated from each other.


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# Chapter 16

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 16:3

**What did Paul do with Timothy before they traveled together, and why?**
Paul circumcised Timothy because the Jews in those parts knew Timothy's father was a Greek.

### Acts 16:4

**What instructions did Paul deliver to the churches on their way?**
Paul delivered the instructions that had been written by the apostles and elders in Jerusalem.

### Acts 16:9

**How did Paul know God was calling him to preach the gospel in Macedonia?**
Paul had a vision of a man of Macedonia calling him to come over and help them.

### Acts 16:13

**On the Sabbath, why did Paul go to the river outside the gate of Philippi?**
Paul thought there would be a place of prayer there.

### Acts 16:14

**What did the Lord do for Lydia as Paul spoke?**
The Lord opened Lydia's heart to pay attention to the things which were spoken by Paul.

### Acts 16:15

**Who was baptized after Paul spoke by the river?**
Lydia and her household were baptized after Paul spoke.

### Acts 16:16

**How did the young woman with a spirit make money for her masters?**
She made money for her masters by fortunetelling.

### Acts 16:17

**What did Paul do after the young woman had followed him for many days?**
Paul turned and commanded the spirit, in the name of Jesus Christ, to come out of her.

### Acts 16:18

**What did Paul do after the young woman had followed him for many days?**
Paul turned and commanded the spirit, in the name of Jesus Christ, to come out of her.

### Acts 16:21

**What accusation did the young woman's masters bring against Paul and Silas?**
They accused Paul and Silas of teaching things that are not lawful for Romans to receive or observe.

### Acts 16:22

**What punishment did Paul and Silas receive from the magistrates?**
They were beaten with rods, thrown into prison, and put in the stocks.

### Acts 16:23

**What punishment did Paul and Silas receive from the magistrates?**
They were beaten with rods, thrown into prison, and put in the stocks.

### Acts 16:24

**What punishment did Paul and Silas receive from the magistrates?**
They were beaten with rods, thrown into prison, and put in the stocks.

### Acts 16:25

**What were Paul and Silas doing around midnight in the prison?**
They were praying and singing hymns to God.

### Acts 16:26

**What happened that caused the jailer to prepare to kill himself?**
There was an earthquake, all the prison doors were opened, and everyone's chains were unfastened.

### Acts 16:30

**What question did the jailer ask Paul and Silas?**
The jailer asked Paul and Silas, "Sirs, what must I do to be saved"?


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### Acts 16:31

**What answer did Paul and Silas give the jailer?**
Paul and Silas answered, "Believe on the Lord Jesus, and you shall be saved, you and your house".

### Acts 16:33

**Who was baptized that night?**
The jailer and all his household were baptized that night.

### Acts 16:37

**What caused the magistrates to be afraid after they sent word to let Paul and Silas go?**
The magistrates were afraid because they realized that they had publicly beaten two uncondemned Roman citizens.

### Acts 16:38

**What caused the magistrates to be afraid after they sent word to let Paul and Silas go?**
The magistrates were afraid because they realized that they had publicly beaten two uncondemned Roman citizens.

### Acts 16:40

**After the magistrates asked them to leave the city, what did Paul and Silas do?**
Paul and Silas went to the house of Lydia, encouraged the brothers, and then departed from Philippi.


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# Chapter 17

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 17:1

**Arriving in Thessalonica, where did Paul go first to speak from the Scriptures about Jesus?**
Paul went to the synagogue of the Jews first to speak from the Scriptures about Jesus.

### Acts 17:2

**Arriving in Thessalonica, where did Paul go first to speak from the Scriptures about Jesus?**
Paul went to the synagogue of the Jews first to speak from the Scriptures about Jesus.

### Acts 17:3

**What did Paul show was necessary from the Scriptures?**
Paul showed it was necessary for the Christ to suffer and to rise again from the dead.

### Acts 17:7

**What accusation was made against Paul and Silas to the city officials?**
Paul and Silas were accused of acting against the decrees of Caesar, saying that there was another king—Jesus.

### Acts 17:10

**Where did Paul and Silas go when they arrived in Berea?**
Paul and Silas went into the synagogue of the Jews.

### Acts 17:11

**What did the Bereans do when they heard Paul's message?**
The Bereans received the word and examined the Scriptures to see if what Paul said was so.

### Acts 17:13

**Why did Paul have to leave Berea, and where did he go?**
Paul had to leave Berea because the Jews of Thessalonica stirred up the crowds in Berea, so Paul went to Athens.

### Acts 17:14

**Why did Paul have to leave Berea, and where did he go?**
Paul had to leave Berea because the Jews of Thessalonica stirred up the crowds in Berea, so Paul went to Athens.

### Acts 17:15

**Why did Paul have to leave Berea, and where did he go?**
Paul had to leave Berea because the Jews of Thessalonica stirred up the crowds in Berea, so Paul went to Athens.

### Acts 17:17

**Where did Paul go when he arrived in Athens?**
Paul went to the Jewish synagogue and the marketplace to reason from the Scriptures.

### Acts 17:19

**Where was Paul brought to explain his teaching further?**
Paul was brought to the Areopagus to explain his teaching further.

### Acts 17:20

**Where was Paul brought to explain his teaching further?**
Paul was brought to the Areopagus to explain his teaching further.

### Acts 17:23

**Which altar in Athens did Paul find, which he wanted to explain to the people?**
Paul found an altar with the inscription, TO AN UNKNOWN GOD, which he wanted to explain to the people.

### Acts 17:25

**What did Paul say the God who made everything gives to people?**
Paul said the God who made everything gives people life and breath and everything else.

### Acts 17:26

**From what did God make every nation of people?**
From one man God made every nation of people.

### Acts 17:27

**How far did Paul say God was from anyone?**
Paul said that God was not far from anyone.

### Acts 17:29

**How did Paul say we should not think of God?**
Paul said that we should not think of God like gold, silver, or stones, sculptured by man.


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### Acts 17:30

**What does God now call all men everywhere to do?**
God now calls all men everywhere to repent.

### Acts 17:31

**For what has God set a certain day?**
God has set a certain day when Jesus will judge the world in righteousness.

**What proof has God given that Jesus has been chosen as the judge of the world?**
God has proven that Jesus has been chosen as the judge of the world by raising him from the dead.

### Acts 17:32

**What did some do when they heard Paul speak about the resurrection of the dead?**
Some mocked Paul when they heard him speak about the resurrection of the dead.

### Acts 17:34

**Did any believe what Paul had said?**
Yes, certain men believed Paul, and others with them.


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# Chapter 18

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 18:3

**What work did Paul do to support himself?**
Paul worked as a tentmaker to support himself.

### Acts 18:5

**What did Paul testify to the Jews in Corinth?**
Paul testified to the Jews that Jesus was the Christ.

### Acts 18:6

**When the Jews rejected Paul, what did he do?**
Paul told the Jews their blood was on their own head, and then he went to the Gentiles.

### Acts 18:9

**What encouragement did Paul receive from the Lord in Corinth?**
The Lord told Paul to continue speaking, for no one would harm him there.

### Acts 18:10

**What encouragement did Paul receive from the Lord in Corinth?**
The Lord told Paul to continue speaking, for no one would harm him there.

### Acts 18:12

**What accusation did the Jews bring to the governor against Paul?**
The Jews accused Paul of teaching people to worship contrary to the law.

### Acts 18:13

**What accusation did the Jews bring to the governor against Paul?**
The Jews accused Paul of teaching people to worship contrary to the law.

### Acts 18:15

**How did the governor respond to the accusations of the Jews against Paul?**
The governor said that he did not wish to be a judge of matters involving the Jewish law.

### Acts 18:18

**Which husband and wife traveled with Paul to Ephesus?**
Aquila and Priscilla traveled with Paul to Ephesus.

### Acts 18:19

**Which husband and wife traveled with Paul to Ephesus?**
Aquila and Priscilla traveled with Paul to Ephesus.

### Acts 18:22

**What were the first two places Paul went after he left Ephesus?**
After he left Ephesus, Paul traveled to Jerusalem and then to Antioch.

### Acts 18:25

**What teaching did Apollos understand accurately, and in what teaching did he need more instruction?**
Apollos understood the things concerning Jesus accurately, but he knew only the baptism of John.

### Acts 18:26

**What did Priscilla and Aquila do for Apollos?**
Priscilla and Aquila became friends with Apollos and explained to him the way of God more accurately.

### Acts 18:28

**What was Apollos able to do with his eloquent speech and knowledge of the Scriptures?**
Apollos was able to publicly overwhelm the Jews, showing that Jesus was the Christ.


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# Chapter 19

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 19:2

**What had the disciples that Paul met in Ephesus not heard about when they believed?**
The disciples had not heard about the Holy Spirit.

### Acts 19:4

**John's baptism was a baptism of what?**
John's baptism was a baptism of repentance.

**On whom had John told the people to believe?**
John had told the people to believe on the one who would come after him.

### Acts 19:5

**In what name did Paul then baptize the disciples from Ephesus?**
Paul baptized them in the name of the Lord Jesus.

### Acts 19:6

**What happened to the men after they were baptized and Paul laid hands on them?**
The Holy Spirit came on them and they spoke in other languages and prophesied.

### Acts 19:9

**What did Paul do when some of the Jews in Ephesus began to speak evil of the way of Christ?**
Paul withdrew with the believers and began to speak in the lecture hall of Tyrannus.

### Acts 19:12

**What special miracles did God do by the hands of Paul?**
When handkerchiefs and aprons were taken from Paul, they healed the sick and drove out evil spirits.

### Acts 19:16

**What happened when seven Jewish exorcists tried to cast out an evil spirit in the name of Jesus?**
The evil spirit beat up the exorcists and they fled naked and wounded.

### Acts 19:19

**In Ephesus, what did many who practiced magical arts do?**
Many who practiced magical arts in Ephesus burned their books in the sight of everyone.

### Acts 19:21

**Where did Paul say he would go after he went to Jerusalem?**
Paul said he would go to Rome after he went to Jerusalem.

### Acts 19:26

**What concerns did the silversmith Demetrius express to the other workmen?**
Demetrius was concerned that Paul was teaching people that there are no gods that are made with hands, and that the goddess Diana might be considered worthless.

### Acts 19:28

**How did the people react to Demetrius' concerns?**
The people became angry and cried out saying that Diana was great, filling the whole city with confusion.

### Acts 19:29

**How did the people react to Demetrius' concerns?**
The people became angry and cried out saying that Diana was great, filling the whole city with confusion.

### Acts 19:30

**Why did Paul not address the crowd, even though he wanted to?**
The disciples and some local officials did not allow Paul to speak to the crowd.

### Acts 19:31

**Why did Paul not address the crowd, even though he wanted to?**
The disciples and some local officials did not allow Paul to speak to the crowd.

### Acts 19:38

**What did the town clerk tell the people to do instead of rioting?**
The town clerk told the people to bring their accusations to the courts.

### Acts 19:40

**In what danger did the town clerk say the people were?**
The town clerk said that the people were in danger of being accused for being disorderly, and that there was no cause for an explanation.


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# Chapter 20

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 20:3

**What caused Paul to change his plans and return through Macedonia instead of sailing for Syria?**
Paul changed his plans because the Jews had formed a plot against him as he was about to sail for Syria.

### Acts 20:7

**On what day of the week did Paul and the believers gather to break bread?**
On the first day of the week Paul and the believers gathered to break bread.

### Acts 20:9

**What happened to the young man who fell out of the window while Paul was speaking?**
The young man fell from the third story and was picked up dead, but Paul stretched himself out on him and he came back to life.

### Acts 20:10

**What happened to the young man who fell out of the window while Paul was speaking?**
The young man fell from the third story and was picked up dead, but Paul stretched himself out on him and he came back to life.

### Acts 20:16

**Why was Paul hurrying toward Jerusalem?**
Paul was hurrying toward Jerusalem to be there for the day of Pentecost.

### Acts 20:18

**About what did Paul say he warned both Jews and Greeks since he set foot in Asia?**
Paul said he warned both Jews and Greeks about repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus.

### Acts 20:20

**About what did Paul say he warned both Jews and Greeks since he set foot in Asia?**
Paul said he warned both Jews and Greeks about repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus.

### Acts 20:23

**About what was the Holy Spirit witnessing to Paul in every city as he traveled toward Jerusalem?**
The Holy Spirit was witnessing to Paul that chains and sufferings awaited him.

### Acts 20:24

**What ministry had Paul received from the Lord Jesus?**
Paul's ministry was to bear witness to the gospel of the grace of God.

### Acts 20:27

**Why did Paul say he was innocent of the blood of any man?**
Paul said he was innocent of their blood because he had declared to them the whole will of God.

### Acts 20:28

**What did Paul command the Ephesian elders to do carefully after his departure?**
Paul commanded the elders to shepherd the flock carefully.

### Acts 20:30

**What did Paul say would happen among the Ephesian elders after his departure?**
Paul said that some of the elders would say corrupt things in order to draw away disciples after themselves.

### Acts 20:32

**To whom did Paul entrust the Ephesian elders?**
Paul entrusted the Ephesian elders to God.

### Acts 20:34

**What example did Paul set for the Ephesians regarding work?**
Paul worked for his own needs and the needs of those with him, and helped the weak.

### Acts 20:35

**What example did Paul set for the Ephesians regarding work?**
Paul worked for his own needs and the needs of those with him, and helped the weak.

### Acts 20:38

**What made the Ephesian elders sad most of all?**
The Ephesian elders were sad most of all because Paul had said they would never see his face again.


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# Chapter 21

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 21:4

**What did the disciples in Tyre say to Paul through the Spirit?**
The disciples said to Paul through the Spirit that he should not set foot in Jerusalem.

### Acts 21:9

**What do we know about Philip the preacher's children?**
Philip had four virgin daughters that prophesied.

### Acts 21:11

**What did Agabus the prophet say to Paul?**
Agabus told Paul that the Jews in Jerusalem would tie up Paul and hand him over to the Gentiles.

### Acts 21:13

**What did Paul say when everyone begged him not to go up to Jerusalem?**
Paul said that he was ready to be tied up and to die in Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus.

### Acts 21:18

**With whom did Paul meet when he arrived in Jerusalem?**
Paul met with James and all the elders.

### Acts 21:21

**What accusation was being made by the Jews against Paul?**
The Jews were accusing Paul of teaching the Jews who lived among the Gentiles to abandon Moses.

### Acts 21:24

**Why did James and the elders want Paul to purify himself with the four men who had made a vow?**
They wanted everyone to know that Paul as a Jew also lived so as to keep the law.

### Acts 21:25

**What did James say the Gentiles who believed should do?**
James said the Gentiles should keep themselves from things sacrificed to idols, from blood, from what is strangled, and from fornication.

### Acts 21:28

**What accusations did some Jews from Asia make against Paul in the temple?**
The Jews accused Paul of teaching against the law and defiling the temple by bringing Greeks into it.

### Acts 21:31

**After making these accusations, what did the Jews do to Paul?**
The Jews dragged Paul out of the temple and tried to kill him.

### Acts 21:33

**What did the chief captain of the guard do when he heard that Jerusalem was in an uproar?**
The chief captain laid hold on Paul and had him bound with two chains, asking who he was and what he had done.

### Acts 21:36

**What was the crowd shouting as the soldiers carried Paul into the fortress?**
The crowd was shouting, "Away with him!"

### Acts 21:39

**What request did Paul make to the chief captain?**
Paul requested that he be allowed to speak to the people.

### Acts 21:40

**In what language did Paul speak to the people of Jerusalem?**
Paul spoke in Hebrew to the people of Jerusalem.


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# Chapter 22

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 22:2

**When the crowd heard Paul speaking in Hebrew, what did they do?**
When the crowd heard Paul speaking in Hebrew, they became quiet.

### Acts 22:3

**Where was Paul educated, and who was his teacher?**
Paul was educated in Jerusalem, and Gamaliel was his teacher.

### Acts 22:4

**How had Paul treated those who were following the Way?**
Paul had persecuted to death those who were following the Way, and had delivered them into prison.

### Acts 22:7

**What did the voice from heaven say to Paul as he neared Damascus?**
The voice from heaven said, "Saul, Saul, why are you persecuting me?"

### Acts 22:8

**Who was Paul persecuting?**
Paul was persecuting Jesus of Nazareth.

### Acts 22:11

**Why could Paul no longer see?**
Paul could no longer see because of the brightness of the light that he saw as he neared Damascus.

### Acts 22:12

**How was Paul's sight restored?**
A devout man named Ananias came and stood by Paul and said, "Brother Saul, receive your sight".

### Acts 22:13

**How was Paul's sight restored?**
A devout man named Ananias came and stood by Paul and said, "Brother Saul, receive your sight".

### Acts 22:16

**What did Ananias tell Paul to arise and do, and why?**
Ananias told Paul to arise and be baptized to wash away his sins.

### Acts 22:18

**When Jesus spoke to Paul in the temple, how did he say the Jews would react to Paul's testimony about him?**
Jesus said that the Jews would not accept Paul's testimony about him.

### Acts 22:21

**To whom did Jesus then send Paul?**
Jesus sent Paul to the Gentiles.

### Acts 22:23

**How did the people react when they heard Paul speaking about the Gentiles?**
The people shouted and threw off their garments, throwing dust in the air.

### Acts 22:25

**What question did Paul ask the centurion just before Paul was to be scourged?**
Paul asked if it was lawful for him to be scourged as an uncondemned Roman citizen.

### Acts 22:28

**How had Paul become a Roman citizen?**
Paul had been born a Roman citizen.

### Acts 22:30

**What did the chief captain do when he learned that Paul was a Roman citizen?**
The chief captain untied Paul's bonds, and ordered the chief priests and all the council to meet, placing Paul in their midst.


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# Chapter 23

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 23:1

**Why did the high priest command those who stood by Paul to strike him on the mouth?**
The high priest was angry because Paul said he had lived before God in all good conscience.

### Acts 23:2

**Why did the high priest command those who stood by Paul to strike him on the mouth?**
The high priest was angry because Paul said he had lived before God in all good conscience.

### Acts 23:6

**For what reason did Paul say he was being judged before the council?**
Paul said he was being judged because of his confidence in the resurrection.

### Acts 23:7

**Why did an argument begin in the council when Paul gave his reason for being judged?**
An argument began because the Pharisees say there is a resurrection, but the Sadducees say there is no resurrection.

### Acts 23:8

**Why did an argument begin in the council when Paul gave his reason for being judged?**
An argument began because the Pharisees say there is a resurrection, but the Sadducees say there is no resurrection.

### Acts 23:10

**Why did the chief captain take Paul from the council to the fortress?**
The chief captain feared that Paul would be torn to pieces by the council members.

### Acts 23:11

**What promise did the Lord give Paul the following night?**
The Lord told Paul to not fear because he would bear witness in Jerusalem and in Rome.

### Acts 23:12

**What pact concerning Paul did some Jewish men make?**
About forty Jewish men made a pact that they would not eat or drink until they had killed Paul.

### Acts 23:13

**What pact concerning Paul did some Jewish men make?**
About forty Jewish men made a pact that they would not eat or drink until they had killed Paul.

### Acts 23:14

**What was the plan the forty Jewish men presented to the chief priests and elders?**
They asked the chief priests and elders to have Paul brought to the council so they could kill Paul before he arrived.

### Acts 23:15

**What was the plan the forty Jewish men presented to the chief priests and elders?**
They asked the chief priests and elders to have Paul brought to the council so they could kill Paul before he arrived.

### Acts 23:16

**How did Paul learn about the plan of the forty Jewish men?**
Paul's sister's son heard of the plan and told Paul.

### Acts 23:23

**How did the chief captain respond when he learned the plan of the forty Jewish men?**
The chief captain ordered a large guard to take Paul safely to Felix the governor at the third hour of the night.

### Acts 23:24

**How did the chief captain respond when he learned the plan of the forty Jewish men?**
The chief captain ordered a large guard to take Paul safely to Felix the governor at the third hour of the night.

### Acts 23:29

**In his letter to Felix the governor, what did the chief captain say about the accusations against Paul?**
The chief captain said Paul did not deserve death or imprisonment, but that the accusations were about questions concerning Jewish law.


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## Acts 23:35

**When did Felix the governor say he would hear Paul's case?**
Felix said he would hear Paul's case when Paul's accusers arrived.

**Where was Paul kept until his trial?**
Paul was kept in Herod's palace until his trial.


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# Chapter 24

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 24:5

**What accusations did the orator Tertullus bring against Paul?**
Tertullus accused Paul of causing the Jews to rebel and desecrating the temple.

**Of what sect did Tertullus say Paul was a leader?**
Tertullus said Paul was a leader of the Nazarene sect.

### Acts 24:6

**What accusations did the orator Tertullus bring against Paul?**
Tertullus accused Paul of causing the Jews to rebel and desecrating the temple.

### Acts 24:12

**What did Paul say he had done in the temple, synagogues, and city?**
Paul said he had not argued with anyone and had not stirred up a crowd.

### Acts 24:14

**To what did Paul say he was faithful?**
Paul said he was faithful to all that is in the law and the writings of the prophets.

### Acts 24:15

**What hope did Paul share with the Jews accusing him?**
They shared the same confidence in God about the coming resurrection of the righteous and unrighteous dead.

### Acts 24:17

**Why did Paul say he had come to Jerusalem?**
Paul said he had come to bring help to his nation and gifts of money.

### Acts 24:18

**What did Paul say he was doing in the temple when he was found by certain Jews from Asia?**
Paul said he was in a purification ceremony when he was found.

### Acts 24:22

**About what was the governor Felix well informed?**
The governnor Felix was well informed about the Way.

**When did Felix say he would decide Paul's case?**
Felix said he would decide Paul's case when Lusias the commander came from Jerusalem.

### Acts 24:24

**After some days, about what did Paul tell Felix?**
Paul told Felix about faith in Christ Jesus, rigtheousness, self-control, and the coming judgment.

### Acts 24:25

**After some days, about what did Paul tell Felix?**
Paul told Felix about faith in Christ Jesus, rigtheousness, self-control, and the coming judgment.

**How did Felix react after he heard Paul?**
Felix became fearful and asked Paul to go away for the present.

### Acts 24:27

**After two years, why did Felix leave Paul under guard when the new governor came?**
Felix left Paul under guard because he wanted to gain favor with the Jews.


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# Chapter 25

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 25:3

**What favor did the chief priest and the prominent Jews ask of Festus?**
They asked Festus to call Paul to Jerusalem so that they could kill Paul along the way.

### Acts 25:5

**What did Festus tell the chief priest and the prominent Jews to do?**
Festus told them to go to Caesarea, where Festus was going, and that they could accuse Paul there.

### Acts 25:9

**While judging Paul's case in Caesarea, what question did Festus ask Paul?**
Festus asked Paul if he wanted to go up to Jerusalem and be judged there.

**Why did Festus ask Paul this question?**
Festus asked Paul this question because he wanted to gain favor with the Jews.

### Acts 25:10

**What was Paul's response to Festus' question?**
Paul said that he stood before the judgment seat of Caesar where he must be judged.

### Acts 25:12

**What did Festus decide to do with Paul's case?**
Festus decided that since Paul had called upon Caesar, then he would go to Caesar.

### Acts 25:16

**What did Festus say was the legal custom with the Romans regarding people charged with crimes?**
Festus said that the Romans gave the accused person an opportunity to face his accusers and to make a defense against the charges.

### Acts 25:19

**What charges did Festus say the Jews had brought against Paul?**
Festus said that the charges involved certain disputes about their religion and about a certain Jesus who was dead, but Paul claimed to be alive.

### Acts 25:26

**Why did Festus bring Paul to speak before King Agrippa?**
Festus wanted King Agrippa to help him write something logical about Paul's case to the Emperor.

### Acts 25:27

**What did Festus say would be unreasonable for him to do as he sent Paul to the Emperor?**
Festus said it would be unreasonable for him to send Paul to the Emperor without stating the charges against him.


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# Chapter 26

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 26:3

**Why was Paul happy to be able to make his defense before King Agrippa?**
Paul was happy to be able to make his defense before King Agrippa because Agrippa was an expert in all the Jewish customs and questions.

### Acts 26:5

**How did Paul live from his youth in Jerusalem?**
Paul lived as a Pharisee, a very strict sect of Judaism.

### Acts 26:6

**What promise of God does Paul say both he and the Jews are hoping to reach?**
Paul says that he and the Jews are hoping to reach the promise of the resurrection.

### Acts 26:7

**What promise of God does Paul say both he and the Jews are hoping to reach?**
Paul says that he and the Jews are hoping to reach the promise of the resurrection.

### Acts 26:8

**What promise of God does Paul say both he and the Jews are hoping to reach?**
Paul says that he and the Jews are hoping to reach the promise of the resurrection.

### Acts 26:9

**Before his conversion, what was Paul doing against the name of Jesus of Nazareth?**
Paul was locking up many saints in prison, was approving when they were killed, and was chasing them to foreign cities.

### Acts 26:10

**Before his conversion, what was Paul doing against the name of Jesus of Nazareth?**
Paul was locking up many saints in prison, was approving when they were killed, and was chasing them to foreign cities.

### Acts 26:11

**Before his conversion, what was Paul doing against the name of Jesus of Nazareth?**
Paul was locking up many saints in prison, was approving when they were killed, and was chasing them to foreign cities.

### Acts 26:13

**What did Paul see on his way to Damascus?**
Paul saw a light from heaven that was brighter than the sun.

### Acts 26:14

**What did Paul hear on his way to Damascus?**
Paul heard a voice saying, "Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me?"

### Acts 26:15

**Who was speaking to Paul on the way to Damascus?**
Jesus was speaking to Paul on the way to Damascus.

### Acts 26:16

**What did Jesus appoint Paul to be?**
Jesus appointed Paul to be a servant and witness to the Gentiles.

### Acts 26:17

**What did Jesus appoint Paul to be?**
Jesus appointed Paul to be a servant and witness to the Gentiles.

### Acts 26:18

**What did Jesus say he wanted the Gentiles to receive?**
Jesus said he wanted the Gentiles to receive the forgiveness of sins and the inheritance from God.

### Acts 26:20

**What two things does Paul say he preached everywhere he went?**
Paul says that he preached that the people should repent and turn to God, doing deeds worthy of repentance.


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### Acts 26:22

**What did the prophets and Moses say would happen?**
The prophets and Moses said that the Christ must suffer, be raised from the dead, and proclaim light to the Jewish people and to the Gentiles.

### Acts 26:23

**What did the prophets and Moses say would happen?**
The prophets and Moses said that the Christ must suffer, be raised from the dead, and proclaim light to the Jewish people and to the Gentiles.

### Acts 26:24

**What did Festus think of Paul after he heard Paul's defense?**
Festus thought that Paul was insane.

### Acts 26:25

**What did Festus think of Paul after he heard Paul's defense?**
Festus thought that Paul was insane.

### Acts 26:28

**What was Paul's desire for King Agrippa?**
Paul desired that King Agrippa would become a Christian.

### Acts 26:29

**What was Paul's desire for King Agrippa?**
Paul desired that King Agrippa would become a Christian.

### Acts 26:31

**What conclusion did Agrippa, Festus, and Bernice reach regarding the accusations against Paul?**
They agreed that Paul had done nothing worthy of death or bonds, and that he could have been freed if he had not appealed to Caesar.

### Acts 26:32

**What conclusion did Agrippa, Festus, and Bernice reach regarding the accusations against Paul?**
They agreed that Paul had done nothing worthy of death or bonds, and that he could have been freed if he had not appealed to Caesar.


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# Chapter 27

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 27:3

**How did the centurion Julius treat Paul at the beginning of the journey to Rome?**
Julius treated Paul kindly and allowed him to go to his friends and receive their care.

### Acts 27:7

**Which island did Paul's ship sail around with difficulty?**
The ship sailed around the island of Crete with difficulty.

### Acts 27:8

**Which island did Paul's ship sail around with difficulty?**
The ship sailed around the island of Crete with difficulty.

### Acts 27:10

**Why did Julius the centurion not follow Paul's warning about the dangers of continuing to sail?**
Julius did not follow Paul's warning because he paid more attention to the owner of the ship.

### Acts 27:11

**Why did Julius the centurion not follow Paul's warning about the dangers of continuing to sail?**
Julius did not follow Paul's warning because he paid more attention to the owner of the ship.

### Acts 27:14

**After a gentle start to the voyage, what wind began to beat down on the ship?**
After a gentle start, a wind called The Northeaster began to beat down on the ship.

### Acts 27:20

**After many days, what hope was abandoned by the crew of the ship?**
After many days, the crew abandoned any hope that they should be saved.

### Acts 27:23

**What message did an angel of God give Paul concerning the people on the voyage?**
The angel told Paul that he and all the sailors would survive.

### Acts 27:24

**What message did an angel of God give Paul concerning the people on the voyage?**
The angel told Paul that he and all the sailors would survive.

### Acts 27:27

**At midnight on the fourteenth night, what did the sailors think was happening to the ship?**
The sailors thought the ship was approaching some land.

### Acts 27:30

**What were the sailors looking for a way to do?**
The sailors were looking for a way to abandon the ship.

### Acts 27:31

**What did Paul tell the centurion and the soldiers about the sailors?**
Paul told the centurion and the soldiers that unless the sailors stayed on the ship, the centurion and soldiers could not be saved.

### Acts 27:33

**When daylight was coming on, what did Paul urge everyone to do?**
Paul urged everyone to take some food.

### Acts 27:39

**How did the crew decide to get the ship to the beach, and what happened?**
The crew decided to get the ship to the beach by sailing directly toward the beach, but the bow of the ship became stuck on the ground and the stern began to break up.

### Acts 27:40

**How did the crew decide to get the ship to the beach, and what happened?**
The crew decided to get the ship to the beach by sailing directly toward the beach, but the bow of the ship became stuck on the ground and the stern began to break up.


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### Acts 27:41

**How did the crew decide to get the ship to the beach, and what happened?**
The crew decided to get the ship to the beach by sailing directly toward the beach, but the bow of the ship became stuck on the ground and the stern began to break up.

### Acts 27:42

**What were the soldiers going to do with the prisoners at this time?**
The soldiers were going to kill the prisoners so none of them could escape.

### Acts 27:43

**Why did the centurion stop the plan of the soldiers?**
The centurion stopped the plan of the soldiers because he wanted to save Paul.

### Acts 27:44

**How did all of the people on the ship come safely to land?**
Those who could swim jumped overboard first, and the rest followed on planks or other things from the ship.


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# Chapter 28

## ULB Translation Questions

### Acts 28:2

**How did the native people on the island of Malta treat Paul and the crew of the ship?**
The native people offered to Paul and the crew not just ordinary kindness, but they also lit a fire and welcomed them all.

### Acts 28:4

**What did the people think when they saw the viper hanging from Paul's hand?**
The people thought that Paul was a murderer who was not being permitted to live by justice.

### Acts 28:6

**What did the people think when they saw Paul was not killed by the viper?**
The people thought that Paul was a god.

### Acts 28:8

**What happened after Paul healed the father of Publius, the chief man of the island?**
The rest of the people on the island who were sick also came and were healed.

### Acts 28:9

**What happened after Paul healed the father of Publius, the chief man of the island?**
The rest of the people on the island who were sick also came and were healed.

### Acts 28:11

**How long did Paul and the crew remain on the island of Malta?**
Paul and the crew remained on the island of Malta for three months.

### Acts 28:15

**What did Paul do when he saw the brothers from Rome who had come to meet him?**
When he saw the brothers, Paul thanked God and took courage.

### Acts 28:16

**What were Paul's living arrangements in Rome as a prisoner?**
Paul was allowed to live by himself with a soldier who was guarding him.

### Acts 28:20

**For what reason did Paul tell the Jewish leaders in Rome he had been chained?**
Paul told the Jewish leaders in Rome he had been chained for the confidence of Israel.

### Acts 28:22

**What did the Jewish leaders in Rome know about the sect of the Christians?**
The Jewish leaders in Rome knew that the sect was spoken against everywhere.

### Acts 28:23

**When the Jewish leaders came again to Paul at his dwelling place, what did Paul try to do from morning until evening?**
Paul tried to persuade them about Jesus, from both the law of Moses and from the prophets.

### Acts 28:24

**What was the response of the Jewish leaders to Paul's presentation?**
Some of the Jewish leaders were convinced, while others did not believe.

### Acts 28:26

**What did the final scripture quoted by Paul say about the Jewish leaders who did not believe?**
The final scripture Paul quoted said that those who did not believe would not understand nor perceive what they heard and saw.

### Acts 28:28

**Where did Paul say God's message of salvation had been sent, and what would be the response?**
Paul said that God's message of salvation had been sent to the Gentiles, and they would listen.

### Acts 28:31

**What did Paul do while a prisoner in Rome?**
Paul preached the kingdom of God and taught about the Lord Jesus Christ with all boldness.

**Who stopped Paul from preaching and teaching while he was a prisoner in Rome for two years?**
No one stopped him.


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# Book: Romans

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### Romans 1:1

**By what means had God promised the gospel before Paul's time?**
God had promised the gospel before by his prophets in the holy scriptures.

#### Romans 1:2

**By what means had God promised the gospel before Paul's time?**
God had promised the gospel before by his prophets in the holy scriptures.

#### Romans 1:3

**God's Son was born out of which descendants according to the flesh?**
God's Son was born out of the descendants of David according to the flesh.

#### Romans 1:4

**By what event was Jesus Christ declared to be the Son of God?**
Jesus Christ was declared to be the Son of God by the resurrection from the dead.

#### Romans 1:5

**For what purpose did Paul receive grace and apostleship from Christ?**
Paul received grace and apostleship for obedience of faith among all the nations.

#### Romans 1:8

**For what does Paul thank God concerning the believers in Rome?**
Paul thanks God because their faith is proclaimed throughout the whole world.

#### Romans 1:11

**Why does Paul desire to see the believers in Rome?**
Paul desires to see them in order to give them some spiritual gift in order to establish them.

#### Romans 1:13

**Why had Paul been unable to visit the believers in Rome until now?**
Paul had been unable to visit because he was hindered until now.

#### Romans 1:16

**What does Paul say the gospel is?**
Paul says the gospel is the power of God for salvation for every one who believes.

#### Romans 1:17

**What scripture does Paul quote concerning how the righteous will live?**
Paul quotes the scripture, "The righteous will live by faith".

#### Romans 1:18

**What do the ungodly and unrighteous do even though that which is known about God is visible to them?**
The ungodly and unrighteous hold back the truth even though that which is known about God is visible to them.

#### Romans 1:19

**What do the ungodly and unrighteous do even though that which is known about God is visible to them?**
The ungodly and unrighteous hold back the truth even though that which is known about God is visible to them.

#### Romans 1:20

**How are the unseen things about God clearly visible?**
The unseen things about God are clearly visible through the created things.

**What characteristics of God are clearly visible?**
God's everlasting power and divine nature are clearly visible.

#### Romans 1:21

**What happens to the thoughts and hearts of those who do not glorify God nor give him thanks?**
Those who do not glorify God nor give him thanks become foolish in their thoughts and their hearts are darkened.

#### Romans 1:24

**What does God do to those who exchange his glory for the images of perishable men and animals?**
God gives them over to the lusts of their hearts for uncleanness, for their bodies to be dishonored among themselves.


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### Romans 1:26

**For what dishonorable passions do these women and men burn in their lust?**
The women burn in their lust for one another, and the men burn in their lust for one another.

### Romans 1:27

**For what dishonorable passions do these women and men burn in their lust?**
The women burn in their lust for one another, and the men burn in their lust for one another.

### Romans 1:28

**What does God do to those who do not approve of having him in their awareness?**
God gives them up to a depraved mind, to do those things that are not proper.

### Romans 1:29

**What are some of the characteristics of those who have a depraved mind?**
Those who have a depraved mind are full of envy, murder, strife, deceit, and evil intentions.

### Romans 1:32

**What do those with a depraved mind understand about God's requirements?**
Those with a depraved mind understand that those who practice such things are worthy of death.

**Even though those with a depraved mind understand God's requirements, what do they do anyway?**
They do unrighteous things anyway, and approve of those who practice them.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### Romans 2:1

**Why are some people without excuse in their judging?**
Some people are without excuse in their judging because what they judge in another they practice themselves.

### Romans 2:2

**How does God judge when he judges those who practice unrighteousness?**
God judges according to truth when he judges those who practice unrighteousness.

### Romans 2:4

**What are God's patience and goodness meant to do?**
God's patience and goodness are meant to lead a person to repentance.

### Romans 2:5

**What are those with hard, unrepentant hearts toward God storing up for themselves?**
Those with hard, unrepentant hearts are storing up for themselves wrath for the day of God's righteous judgment.

### Romans 2:7

**What do those receive who have done consistent, good actions?**
Those who have done consistent, good actions will receive eternal life.

### Romans 2:8

**What do those receive who obey unrighteousness?**
Those who obey unrighteousness receive wrath, fierce anger, tribulation, and distress.

### Romans 2:9

**What do those receive who obey unrighteousness?**
Those who obey unrighteousness receive wrath, fierce anger, tribulation, and distress.

### Romans 2:12

**How does God show no partiality in his judgment between Jew and Greek?**
God shows no partiality because those who sin, either Jew or Greek, will perish.

### Romans 2:13

**Who is justified before God?**
The doers of the Law are justified before God.

### Romans 2:14

**How do Gentiles show that they do have a law to themselves?**
Gentiles show that they have a law to themselves when they do by nature the things of the Law.

### Romans 2:21

**What challenge does Paul give to those Jews who rest upon the Law and teach others?**
Paul challenges them that if they teach others the Law, they should also teach themselves.

**Which sins does Paul mention that the Jewish teachers of the Law should stop doing?**
Paul mentions the sins of stealing, adultery, and the robbery of temples.

### Romans 2:22

**Which sins does Paul mention that the Jewish teachers of the Law should stop doing?**
Paul mentions the sins of stealing, adultery, and the robbery of temples.

### Romans 2:23

**Why is the name of God dishonored among the Gentiles because of the Jewish teachers of the Law?**
God's name is being dishonored because the Jewish teachers of the Law are transgressing the Law.

### Romans 2:24

**Why is the name of God dishonored among the Gentiles because of the Jewish teachers of the Law?**
God's name is being dishonored because the Jewish teachers of the Law are transgressing the Law.

### Romans 2:25

**How does Paul say a Jewish person's circumcision can become uncircumcision?**
Paul says that a Jewish person's circumcision can become uncircumcision if that person is a violator of the Law.


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### Romans 2:26

**How does Paul say that a Gentile person's uncircumcision can be considered circumcision?**
Paul says that a Gentile person's uncircumcision can be considered circumcision if that person keeps the requirements of the Law.

### Romans 2:28

**Who does Paul say is a true Jew?**
Paul says that a true Jew is a Jew inwardly, with a circumcision of the heart.

### Romans 2:29

**Who does Paul say is a true Jew?**
Paul says that a true Jew is a Jew inwardly, with a circumcision of the heart.

**From whom does a true Jew receive praise?**
A true Jew receives praise from God.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### Romans 3:1

**What is first of all among the advantages of the Jew?**
First of all among the advantages of the Jew is that they were entrusted with revelation from God.

### Romans 3:2

**What advantage do the Jews have?**
God entrusted the Jews with revelation.

### Romans 3:4

**Even though every man is a liar, what is God found to be?**
Even though every man is a liar, God is found to be true.

### Romans 3:5

**Because God is righteous, what is he able to do?**
Because God is righteous, he is able to judge the world.

### Romans 3:6

**Because God is righteous, what is he able to do?**
Because God is righteous, he is able to judge the world.

### Romans 3:8

**What comes on those who say, "Let us do evil, that good may come."?**
Judgment comes on those who say, "Let us do evil, that good may come".

### Romans 3:9

**What is written in the Scriptures about the righteousness of all, both Jews and Greeks?**
It is written that there is none righteous, not one.

### Romans 3:10

**What is written in the Scriptures about the righteousness of all, both Jews and Greeks?**
It is written that there is none righteous, not one.

### Romans 3:11

**According to what is written, who understands and seeks after God?**
According to what is written, none understand and none seek after God.

### Romans 3:20

**Who will be justifed by the works of the Law?**
No flesh will be justified by the works of the Law.

**What comes through the Law?**
The knowledge of sin comes through the Law.

### Romans 3:21

**By what witnesses has a righteousness without the Law now been made known?**
By the witnesses of the Law and the Prophets has a righteousness without the Law now been made known.

### Romans 3:22

**What is the righteousness without the Law that has now been made known?**
The righteousness without the Law is the righteousness of God through faith in Jesus Christ for all those who believe.

### Romans 3:24

**How is a person justified before God?**
A person is justified before God freely by his grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus.

### Romans 3:25

**For what purpose did God provide Christ Jesus?**
God provided Christ Jesus as a propitiation through faith in his blood.

### Romans 3:26

**What did God show by all that happened through Jesus Christ?**
God showed that he is the one who justifies anyone because of faith in Jesus.

### Romans 3:28

**What role do the works of the Law have in justification?**
A person is justified by faith without the works of the Law.

### Romans 3:30

**How does God justify the circumcised Jew and the uncircumcised Gentile?**
God justifies both by faith.


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## Romans 3:31

**What do we do with the Law through faith?**
We uphold the Law through faith.


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# Chapter 4

## ULB Translation Questions

### Romans 4:2

**What would have given Abraham reason to boast?**
Abraham would have had reason to boast if he had been justified by works.

### Romans 4:3

**What do the scriptures say about how Abraham was justified?**
The scriptures say that Abraham believed God, and it was counted to him as righteousness.

### Romans 4:5

**What kind of people does God justify?**
God justifies the ungodly.

### Romans 4:6

**According to David, in what way is a man blessed by God?**
According to David, blessed is the man whose sins are forgiven and whose sins are not counted by the Lord.

### Romans 4:7

**According to David, in what way is a man blessed by God?**
According to David, blessed is the man whose sins are forgiven and whose sins are not counted by the Lord.

### Romans 4:8

**According to David, in what way is a man blessed by God?**
According to David, blessed is the man whose sins are forgiven and whose sins are not counted by the Lord.

### Romans 4:9

**Was Abraham's faith counted as righteousness before or after he was circumcised?**
Abraham's faith was counted as righteousness before he was circumcised.

### Romans 4:10

**Was Abraham's faith counted as righteousness before or after he was circumcised?**
Abraham's faith was counted as righteousness before he was circumcised.

### Romans 4:11

**Abraham is the father of which groups of people?**
Abraham is the father of all who believe, both the uncircumcised and the circumcised.

### Romans 4:12

**Abraham is the father of which groups of people?**
Abraham is the father of all who believe, both the uncircumcised and the circumcised.

### Romans 4:13

**What promise was given to Abraham and his descendants through the righteousness of faith?**
It was promised to Abraham and his descendants that they would be heirs of the world.

### Romans 4:14

**What would be true if the promise to Abraham had come through the law?**
If the promise had come through the law, then faith would be empty and the promise not true.

### Romans 4:16

**For what reasons is the promise given by faith?**
The promise is given by faith so that it is by grace, and so that it is sure.

### Romans 4:17

**What two things does Paul say God does?**
Paul says that God gives life to the dead and calls things that do not exist into existence.

### Romans 4:18

**What outward circumstances made it difficult for Abraham to believe God's promise that he would be the father of many nations?**
When God made the promise to Abraham, Abraham was about a hundred years old and Sarah's womb was dead.

**How did Abraham respond to God's promise even with these outward circumstances?**
Abraham confidently trusted God and did not hesitate in unbelief.


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### Romans 4:19

**What outward circumstances made it difficult for Abraham to believe God's promise that he would be the father of many nations?**
When God made the promise to Abraham, Abraham was about a hundred years old and Sarah's womb was dead.

### Romans 4:20

**How did Abraham respond to God's promise even with these outward circumstances?**
Abraham confidently trusted God and did not hesitate in unbelief.

### Romans 4:23

**For whom was the account of Abraham written?**
The account of Abraham was written for his benefit, and for our benefit.

### Romans 4:24

**For whom was the account of Abraham written?**
The account of Abraham was written for his benefit, and for our benefit.

### Romans 4:25

**What do we believe God has done for us?**
We believe God has raised Jesus from the dead, who was delivered up for our sins and raised for our justification.


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# Chapter 5

## ULB Translation Questions

### Romans 5:1

**What do believers have because they are justified by faith?**
Because they are justified by faith, believers have peace with God through the Lord Jesus Christ.

### Romans 5:3

**What are three things that suffering produces?**
Suffering produces endurance, approval, and confidence.

### Romans 5:4

**What are three things that suffering produces?**
Suffering produces endurance, approval, and confidence.

### Romans 5:8

**How does God prove his love toward us?**
God proves his love toward us, because while we were still sinners, Christ died for us.

### Romans 5:9

**Being justified by Christ's blood, from what are believers saved?**
Being justified by Christ's blood, believers are saved from the wrath of God.

### Romans 5:10

**What relationship do unbelievers have with God before they are reconciled to God through Jesus?**
Unbelievers are enemies of God before they are reconciled to God through Jesus.

### Romans 5:12

**What happened because of one man's sin?**
Because of one man's sin, sin entered the world, death entered through sin, and death spread to all people.

### Romans 5:14

**Who was the one man through whom sin entered the world?**
Adam was the one man through whom sin entered the world.

### Romans 5:15

**How is God's free gift different than Adam's sins?**
By Adam's sin many died, but by God's free gift many abounded.

### Romans 5:16

**What resulted from Adam's sin, and what resulted from God's free gift?**
The judgment of condemnation resulted from Adam's sin, but justification resulted from God's free gift.

### Romans 5:17

**What ruled from Adam's sin, and what ruled through God's gift of righteousness?**
Death ruled from Adam's sin, and those who receive God's gift rule through the life of Jesus Christ.

### Romans 5:19

**What were many made through Adam's disobedience, and what will many be made through the obedience of Christ?**
Many were made sinners through Adam's disobedience, and many will be made righteous through the obedience of Christ.

### Romans 5:20

**Why did the Law come in alongside?**
The Law came alongside in order that the trespass might abound.

**What abounded more than the trespass?**
God's grace abounded more than the trespass.


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# Chapter 6

## ULB Translation Questions

### Romans 6:1

**Should believers continue in sin so that God's grace may abound?**
May it never be.

### Romans 6:2

**Should believers continue in sin so that God's grace may abound?**
May it never be.

### Romans 6:3

**Into what were people baptized who were baptized into Christ Jesus?**
People baptized into Christ Jesus were baptized into Christ's death.

### Romans 6:4

**What should believers do since Christ was raised from the dead?**
Believers should walk in newness of life.

### Romans 6:5

**In what two ways are believers united to Christ through baptism?**
Believers are united to Christ in his death and resurrection.

### Romans 6:6

**What was done for us so that we should no longer be slaves to sin?**
Our old man was crucified with Christ, so that we should no longer be slaves to sin.

### Romans 6:9

**How do we know that death no longer rules over Christ?**
We know that death no longer rules over Christ because Christ has been raised from the dead.

### Romans 6:10

**How many times did Christ die to sin, and for how many people did he die?**
Christ died to sin once for all.

**How should a believer think of himself with respect to sin?**
A believer should think of himself as dead to sin.

**For whom does a believer live his life?**
A believer lives his life for God.

### Romans 6:11

**How should a believer think of himself with respect to sin?**
A believer should think of himself as dead to sin.

**For whom does a believer live his life?**
A believer lives his life for God.

### Romans 6:13

**To whom should a believer present his body parts, and for what purpose?**
A believer should present his body parts to God as tools for righteousness.

### Romans 6:14

**What does a believer live under, which allows him to rule over sin?**
A believer lives under grace, which allows him to rule over sin.

### Romans 6:16

**What is the end result for a person who makes himself a servant of sin?**
The end result of a person who makes himself a servant of sin is death.

**What is the end result for a person who makes himself a servant of God?**
The end result of a person who makes himself a servant of God is righteousness.

### Romans 6:18

**What is the end result for a person who makes himself a servant of God?**
The end result of a person who makes himself a servant of God is righteousness.

### Romans 6:19

**What is the end result for a person who makes himself a servant of God?**
The end result of a person who makes himself a servant of God is righteousness.

### Romans 6:21

**What is the end result for a person who makes himself a servant of sin?**
The end result of a person who makes himself a servant of sin is death.


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### Romans 6:22

**Slaves of God have their fruit for what purpose?**
Slaves of God have their fruit for sanctification.

### Romans 6:23

**What are the wages of sin?**
The wages of sin are death.

**What is the free gift of God?**
The free gift of God is eternal life.


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# Chapter 7

## ULB Translation Questions

### Romans 7:1

**How long does the law control a person?**
The law controls a person for as long as he lives.

### Romans 7:2

**How long is a married woman bound by the law of marriage?**
A married woman is bound by the law of marriage until her husband dies.

### Romans 7:3

**What may a woman do once she is free from the law of marriage?**
Once she is free from the law of marriage, a woman may marry another man.

### Romans 7:4

**How are believers made dead to the Law?**
Believers are made dead to the Law through the body of Christ.

**Having been made dead to the Law, what are believers able to do?**
Having been made dead to the Law, believers are able to be joined to Christ.

### Romans 7:7

**What function does the Law perform?**
The Law makes sin known.

**Is the Law sin?**
No, the Law is not sin.

### Romans 7:8

**What does sin do through the commandment of the Law?**
Sin, through the commandment of the Law, brings about every lust in a person.

### Romans 7:12

**Is the Law holy?**
The Law is holy, and the commandment is holy, righteous, and good.

### Romans 7:13

**What does Paul say sin does to him?**
Paul says that sin, through the Law, brings about death in him.

### Romans 7:16

**What causes Paul to agree with the Law that the Law is good?**
When Paul does that which he does not want, then he agrees with the Law that the Law is good.

### Romans 7:17

**Who is doing the things that Paul does, but does not wish to do?**
Sin that lives in Paul does the things that he does not wish to do.

### Romans 7:18

**What lives in Paul's flesh?**
No good thing lives in Paul's flesh.

### Romans 7:21

**What principle does Paul find at work in him?**
Paul finds the principle in him that he wants to do what is good, but evil is actually present in him.

### Romans 7:22

**What attitude does Paul's inner man have toward the law of God?**
Paul's inner man rejoices in the law of God.

### Romans 7:23

**What principle does Paul find in his body parts?**
Paul finds that in his body parts the principle of sin takes him captive.

### Romans 7:25

**Who will deliver Paul from his body of death?**
Paul thanks God through Jesus Christ for his deliverance.


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# Chapter 8

## ULB Translation Questions

### Romans 8:2

**What has made Paul free from the principle of sin and death?**
The principle of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus has made Paul free from the principle of sin and death.

### Romans 8:3

**Why was the Law unable to set people free from the principle of sin and death?**
The Law was unable because it was weak through the flesh.

### Romans 8:4

**Those who walk according to the Spirit pay attention to what?**
Those who walk according to the Spirit pay attention to the things of the Spirit.

### Romans 8:5

**Those who walk according to the Spirit pay attention to what?**
Those who walk according to the Spirit pay attention to the things of the Spirit.

### Romans 8:7

**What is the flesh's relationship to God and the Law?**
The flesh is hostile toward God and is not able to be subject to the Law.

### Romans 8:9

**What are people lacking who do not belong to God?**
People who do not belong to God lack the Spirit of Christ living in them.

### Romans 8:11

**How does God give life to the believer's mortal body?**
God gives life to the believer's mortal body through his Spirit, who lives in the believer.

### Romans 8:14

**How are the sons of God led to live?**
The sons of God are led by the Spirit of God.

### Romans 8:15

**How is a believer included into God's family?**
A believer is included into God's family by adoption.

### Romans 8:17

**As children of God, what other benefit do believers receive in God's family?**
As children of God, believers are also heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ.

### Romans 8:18

**Why are the sufferings of the present time to be endured by believers?**
The sufferings of the present time are to be endured so that believers may be glorified with Christ when the sons of God are revealed.

### Romans 8:19

**Why are the sufferings of the present time to be endured by believers?**
The sufferings of the present time are to be endured so that believers may be glorified with Christ when the sons of God are revealed.

### Romans 8:21

**At the present time, under what kind of slavery is the creation?**
At the present time, the creation is under the slavery of decay.

**Into what will the creation be delivered?**
The creation will be delivered into the liberty of the glory of the children of God.

### Romans 8:23

**How are believers to wait for the redemption of the body?**
Believers are to wait with confidence and patience for the redemption of the body.

### Romans 8:24

**How are believers to wait for the redemption of the body?**
Believers are to wait with confidence and patience for the redemption of the body.

### Romans 8:25

**How are believers to wait for the redemption of the body?**
Believers are to wait with confidence and patience for the redemption of the body.


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### Romans 8:26

**What does the Spirit himself do to help in the saints' weakness?**
The Spirit himself intercedes in behalf of the saints according to the will of God.

### Romans 8:27

**What does the Spirit himself do to help in the saints' weakness?**
The Spirit himself intercedes in behalf of the saints according to the will of God.

### Romans 8:28

**How does God work all things together for those who love God and are called according to his purpose?**
God works all things together for good for those who love God and are called according to his purpose.

### Romans 8:29

**What is the destiny that God has predetermined for those whom he foreknew?**
God has predestined those whom he foreknew to be conformed to the image of his Son.

### Romans 8:30

**What else did God do for those he predestined?**
Those he predestined, God also called, justified, and glorified.

### Romans 8:32

**How do believers know that God will freely give them all things?**
Believers know that God will freely give them all things because God gave up his own Son on behalf of all believers.

### Romans 8:34

**What is Christ Jesus doing at the right hand of God?**
Christ Jesus is interceding on behalf of the saints at the right hand of God.

### Romans 8:37

**How are believers more than conquerors over tribulation, persecution, or even death?**
Believers are more than conquerors through the one who loved them.

### Romans 8:39

**What is Paul convinced that no created thing can do to the believer?**
Paul is convinced that no created thing can separate the believer from the love of God.


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# Chapter 9

## ULB Translation Questions

### Romans 9:3

**What would Paul be willing to do for the sake of the Israelites, his brothers according to the flesh?**
Paul would be willing to be cursed by God for the sake of the Israelites, his brothers.

### Romans 9:4

**What do the Israelites have in their history?**
The Israelites have adoption, the glory, the covenants, the Law, the worship of God, and the promises.

### Romans 9:6

**What does Paul say is not true about everyone in Israel and all of Abraham's descendants?**
Paul says that not everyone in Israel truly belongs to Israel, and not all of Abraham's descendants are truly his children.

### Romans 9:7

**What does Paul say is not true about everyone in Israel and all of Abraham's descendants?**
Paul says that not everyone in Israel truly belongs to Israel, and not all of Abraham's descendants are truly his children.

### Romans 9:8

**Who are not counted as the children of God?**
The children of the flesh are not counted as the children of God.

**Who are counted as the children of God?**
The children of the promise are counted as the children of God.

### Romans 9:10

**What was the cause behind the statement given to Rebecca, "The older will serve the younger," before her children were born?**
The purpose of God according to choice was the cause behind the statement given to Rebecca.

### Romans 9:11

**What was the cause behind the statement given to Rebecca, "The older will serve the younger," before her children were born?**
The purpose of God according to choice was the cause behind the statement given to Rebecca.

### Romans 9:12

**What was the cause behind the statement given to Rebecca, "The older will serve the younger," before her children were born?**
The purpose of God according to choice was the cause behind the statement given to Rebecca.

### Romans 9:14

**What is the cause behind God's gifts of mercy and compassion?**
The cause behind God's gifts of mercy and compassion is God's choice.

### Romans 9:15

**What is the cause behind God's gifts of mercy and compassion?**
The cause behind God's gifts of mercy and compassion is God's choice.

### Romans 9:16

**What is the cause behind God's gifts of mercy and compassion?**
The cause behind God's gifts of mercy and compassion is God's choice.

**What is not the cause behind God's gifts of mercy and compassion?**
The cause behind God's gifts of mercy and compassion is not the will or actions of the person receiving the gifts.

### Romans 9:20

**What is Paul's reply to those who would question if God is righteous because he finds fault in men?**
Paul replies, "Who are you who answers against God?"

### Romans 9:22

**What did God do with those prepared for destruction?**
God endured with much patience those prepared for destruction.

### Romans 9:23

**What did God do with those prepared for glory?**
God made known to them the riches of his glory.


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### Romans 9:24

**From which peoples has God called those on whom he is having mercy?**
God has called from both Jews and Gentiles those on whom he is having mercy.

### Romans 9:27

**From all the children of Israel, how many will be saved?**
From all the children of Israel, a remnant will be saved.

### Romans 9:30

**How did the Gentiles, who were not pursuing righteousness, attain it?**
The Gentiles attained it through the righteousness by faith.

### Romans 9:32

**Why did Israel, although pursuing a law of righteousness, not arrive at it?**
Israel did not arrive at it because they pursued it by works, and not by faith.

**Over what did the Israelites stumble?**
The Israelites stumbled over the stone of stumbling and the rock of offense.

### Romans 9:33

**Over what did the Israelites stumble?**
The Israelites stumbled over the stone of stumbling and the rock of offense.

**What happens to those who do not stumble, but believe?**
Those who do not stumble, but believe, will not be ashamed.


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# Chapter 10

## ULB Translation Questions

### Romans 10:1

**What is Paul's desire for his brothers, the Israelites?**
Paul's desire is for the Israelites' salvation.

### Romans 10:3

**What are the Israelites seeking to establish?**
The Israelites are seeking to establish their own righteousness.

**Of what do the Israelites not know?**
The Israelites do not know of God's righteousness.

### Romans 10:4

**What has Christ done with respect to the Law?**
Christ is the fulfillment of the Law for righteousness for everyone who believes.

### Romans 10:8

**Where is the word of faith which Paul is proclaiming?**
The word of faith is near, in the mouth and in the heart.

### Romans 10:9

**What does Paul say a person does to be saved?**
Paul says a person must acknowledge with the mouth Jesus as Lord, and believe in the heart that God raised him from the dead.

### Romans 10:13

**Everyone who does what will be saved?**
Everyone who calls upon the name of the Lord will be saved.

### Romans 10:14

**What does Paul say is the series of steps which brings the good news to a person, so he can call on the name of the Lord?**
Paul says that first a preacher is sent, and the good news is heard and believed, so that a person can call on the name of the Lord.

### Romans 10:15

**What does Paul say is the series of steps which brings the good news to a person, so he can call on the name of the Lord?**
Paul says that first a preacher is sent, and the good news is heard and believed, so that a person can call on the name of the Lord.

### Romans 10:17

**What is heard which brings faith?**
The word of Christ is heard, which brings faith.

### Romans 10:18

**Did Israel hear the gospel?**
Yes, Israel heard the gospel.

### Romans 10:19

**How did God say he would provoke Israel to jealousy?**
God said he would provoke Israel to jealousy by appearing to those who were without understanding.

### Romans 10:21

**What did God find when he reached out to Israel?**
When God reached out to Israel, he found a disobedient and resistant people.


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# Chapter 11

## ULB Translation Questions

### Romans 11:1

**Did God reject the Israelites?**
No. God did not reject the Israelites.

### Romans 11:2

**Did God reject the Israelites?**
No. God did not reject the Israelites.

### Romans 11:5

**Does Paul say if there are any faithful Israelites remaining, and if so, how have they been preserved?**
Paul says that there is a remnant remaining that has been preserved because of the choice of grace.

### Romans 11:7

**Who among the Israelites obtained salvation, and what happened to the rest?**
The chosen among the Israelites obtained salvation, and the rest were hardened.

### Romans 11:8

**What did the spirit of dullness given by God do to those who received it?**
The spirit of dullness made their eyes unable to see and their ears unable to hear.

### Romans 11:11

**What good has happened because of Israel's refusal to receive the gospel?**
Salvation has come to the Gentiles.

**What effect will the salvation of the Gentiles have on the Israelites?**
The salvation of the Gentiles will provoke the Israelites to jealousy.

### Romans 11:13

**In Paul's analogy of the olive tree root and the wild branches, who is the root and who are the wild branches?**
The root is Israel, and the wild branches are the Gentiles.

### Romans 11:14

**In Paul's analogy of the olive tree root and the wild branches, who is the root and who are the wild branches?**
The root is Israel, and the wild branches are the Gentiles.

### Romans 11:17

**In Paul's analogy of the olive tree root and the wild branches, who is the root and who are the wild branches?**
The root is Israel, and the wild branches are the Gentiles.

### Romans 11:18

**What attitude does Paul say the wild branches must avoid?**
Paul says the wild branches must avoid the attitude of boasting over the natural branches that were broken off.

### Romans 11:20

**What warning does Paul give the wild branches?**
Paul warns the wild branches that if God did not spare the natural branches, neither will he spare the wild branches if they fall into unbelief.

### Romans 11:21

**What warning does Paul give the wild branches?**
Paul warns the wild branches that if God did not spare the natural branches, neither will he spare the wild branches if they fall into unbelief.

### Romans 11:23

**What can God do with natural branches if they do not continue in their unbelief?**
God can graft back into the olive tree natural branches that do not continue in their unbelief.

### Romans 11:24

**What can God do with natural branches if they do not continue in their unbelief?**
God can graft back into the olive tree natural branches that do not continue in their unbelief.

### Romans 11:25

**How long will the partial hardening of Israel last?**
The partial hardening of Israel will last until the completion of the Gentiles comes in.

### Romans 11:28

**Despite their disobedience, why do the Israelites continue to be loved by God?**
The Israelites continue to be loved by God because of the ancestors, and because the call of God is unchangeable.


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### Romans 11:29

**Despite their disobedience, why do the Israelites continue to be loved by God?**
The Israelites continue to be loved by God because of the ancestors, and because the call of God is unchangeable.

### Romans 11:30

**What have both Jew and Gentile been shown to be?**
Both Jew and Gentile have been shown to be disobedient.

**What has God shown to the disobedient?**
God has shown mercy to the disobedient, both Jew and Gentile.

### Romans 11:31

**What have both Jew and Gentile been shown to be?**
Both Jew and Gentile have been shown to be disobedient.

**What has God shown to the disobedient?**
God has shown mercy to the disobedient, both Jew and Gentile.

### Romans 11:32

**What have both Jew and Gentile been shown to be?**
Both Jew and Gentile have been shown to be disobedient.

**What has God shown to the disobedient?**
God has shown mercy to the disobedient, both Jew and Gentile.

### Romans 11:33

**Who is able to search God's judgments and give him advice?**
No person can search God's judgments and give him advice.

### Romans 11:34

**Who is able to search God's judgments and give him advice?**
No person can search God's judgments and give him advice.

### Romans 11:36

**What are the three ways all things are related to God?**
All things are from God, through God, and to God.


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# Chapter 12

## ULB Translation Questions

### Romans 12:1

**What is the spiritual service to God for a believer?**
A believer's spiritual service is to present himself a living sacrifice to God.

### Romans 12:2

**What does a transformed mind enable the believer to do?**
A transformed mind enables a believer to know what is the good, acceptable, and perfect will of God.

### Romans 12:3

**How should a believer not think of himself?**
A believer should not think of himself more highly than he ought to think.

### Romans 12:4

**How are the many believers related to each other in Christ?**
The many believers are one body in Christ, and individually members of each other.

### Romans 12:5

**How are the many believers related to each other in Christ?**
The many believers are one body in Christ, and individually members of each other.

### Romans 12:6

**What should each believer do with the gifts God has given him?**
Each believer should exercise his gifts according to the proportion of his faith.

### Romans 12:10

**How should believers treat one another?**
Believers should be affectionate to one another and respect one another.

### Romans 12:13

**How should believers respond to the needs of the saints?**
Believers should share in the needs of the saints.

### Romans 12:14

**How should believers respond to those who persecute them?**
Believers should bless, and not curse, those who persecute them.

### Romans 12:16

**How should believers treat lowly people?**
Believers should accept lowly people.

### Romans 12:18

**As much as is possible, what should believers seek with all people?**
As much as is possible, believers should seek peace with all people.

### Romans 12:19

**Why should believers not avenge themselves?**
Believers should not avenge themselves because vengeance belongs to the Lord.

### Romans 12:21

**How should believers overcome evil?**
Believers should overcome evil with good.


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# Chapter 13

## ULB Translation Questions

### Romans 13:1

**From where do earthly authorities get their authority?**
Earthly authorities are appointed by God, and get their authority from God.

### Romans 13:2

**What will those receive who oppose the earthly authority?**
Those who oppose the earthly authority will receive judgment upon themselves.

### Romans 13:3

**What does Paul tell believers to do so that they can be unafraid of the ruling authority?**
Paul tells believers to do what is good so that they can be unafraid of the ruling authority.

### Romans 13:4

**What authority has God given rulers in order to suppress evil?**
God has given rulers the authority to carry the sword and to punish the one who does evil.

### Romans 13:6

**What authority has God given rulers regarding money?**
God has given rulers the authority to require payment of taxes.

### Romans 13:8

**What is the one thing Paul says believers should owe to others?**
Paul says that believers should owe love to others.

**How does a believer fulfill the Law?**
A believer fulfills the Law by loving his neighbor.

### Romans 13:9

**Which commandments does Paul list as part of the Law?**
Paul lists the commandments to not commit adultery, not kill, not steal, and not covet as part of the Law.

### Romans 13:10

**How does a believer fulfill the Law?**
A believer fulfills the Law by loving his neighbor.

### Romans 13:12

**What does Paul say believers should put aside, and put on?**
Paul says believers should put aside the works of darkness, and put on the armor of light.

### Romans 13:13

**In what activities are believers not to walk?**
Believers are not to walk in wild celebrations, drunkenness, sexual immorality, uncontrolled lust, strife, or jealousy.

### Romans 13:14

**What should be the believer's attitude toward the lusts of the flesh?**
The believer should make no provision for the lusts of the flesh.


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# Chapter 14

## ULB Translation Questions

### Romans 14:2

**What kind of food does a person with stronger faith eat, and what does a person with weaker faith eat?**
A person who is stronger in faith eats anything, but a person who is weaker in faith eats only vegetables.

### Romans 14:3

**What attitude should believers who differ on what they eat have toward one another?**
Believers who differ on what they eat should not despise or judge each other.

**Who has received both the one who eats anything and the one who eats only vegetables?**
God has received both the one who eats anything and the one who eats only vegetables.

### Romans 14:4

**Who has received both the one who eats anything and the one who eats only vegetables?**
God has received both the one who eats anything and the one who eats only vegetables.

### Romans 14:5

**What other issue does Paul mention as being an issue of personal conviction?**
Paul mentions as an issue of personal conviction whether one day is valued over another or all days are valued equally.

### Romans 14:7

**For what do believers live and die?**
Believers live and die for the Lord.

### Romans 14:8

**For what do believers live and die?**
Believers live and die for the Lord.

### Romans 14:10

**Where will all believers ultimately stand?**
All believers will ultimately stand before the judgment seat of God.

### Romans 14:13

**What attitude should a brother have toward another brother on issues of personal conviction?**
A brother should not place a stumbling block or a snare for another brother on issues of personal conviction.

### Romans 14:14

**Paul is persuaded in the Lord Jesus that which foods are unclean?**
Paul is persuaded that no foods are unclean.

### Romans 14:17

**About what is the kingdom of God?**
The kingdom of God is about righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Spirit.

### Romans 14:21

**What does Paul say a brother should do in the presence of another brother who does not eat meat or drink wine?**
Paul says it is good if the brother does not eat meat or drink wine in the presence of the other brother.

### Romans 14:23

**What is the result if a person does not act from faith?**
Whatever actions are not taken from faith are sin.


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# Chapter 15

## ULB Translation Questions

### Romans 15:1

**What attitude should believers with strong faith have toward those with weak faith?**
Believers with strong faith should bear the weaknesses of those with weak faith, in order to build them up.

### Romans 15:2

**What attitude should believers with strong faith have toward those with weak faith?**
Believers with strong faith should bear the weaknesses of those with weak faith, in order to build them up.

### Romans 15:3

**Who is the example Paul uses of one who did not live to please himself, but served others?**
Christ did not live to please himself, but served others.

### Romans 15:4

**What was one of the purposes of the scriptures written previously?**
The scriptures written previously were written for our instruction.

### Romans 15:5

**What does Paul desire for the believers through their exercise of patience and encouragement with each other?**
Paul desires that the believers be of the same mind with each other.

### Romans 15:8

**Who is the example Paul uses of one who did not live to please himself, but served others?**
Christ did not live to please himself, but served others.

### Romans 15:9

**Who is the example Paul uses of one who did not live to please himself, but served others?**
Christ did not live to please himself, but served others.

### Romans 15:10

**What do the scriptures say the Gentiles will do because of God's mercy toward them?**
The scriptures say the Gentiles will rejoice and praise the Lord.

### Romans 15:11

**What do the scriptures say the Gentiles will do because of God's mercy toward them?**
The scriptures say the Gentiles will rejoice and praise the Lord.

### Romans 15:13

**What does Paul say the believers will be able to do by the power of the Holy Spirit?**
The believers will be filled with joy and peace, and will abound in confidence.

### Romans 15:16

**What gift did God give Paul, which is Paul's mission?**
Paul's mission is to be a servant of Christ Jesus sent to the Gentiles.

### Romans 15:18

**By what means has Christ worked through Paul to bring about the obedience of the Gentiles?**
Christ has worked through Paul by word and action, by the power of signs and wonders, and by the power of the Holy Spirit.

### Romans 15:19

**By what means has Christ worked through Paul to bring about the obedience of the Gentiles?**
Christ has worked through Paul by word and action, by the power of signs and wonders, and by the power of the Holy Spirit.

### Romans 15:20

**Where does Paul desire to proclaim the gospel?**
Paul desires to proclaim the gospel where Christ is not known by name.

### Romans 15:21

**Where does Paul desire to proclaim the gospel?**
Paul desires to proclaim the gospel where Christ is not known by name.

### Romans 15:24

**Where does Paul plan to travel that will also allow him to come to Rome?**
Paul plans to travel to Spain, which will also allow him to come to Rome.


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### Romans 15:25

**Why is Paul now going to Jerusalem?**
Paul is now going to Jerusalem to serve the believers there.

### Romans 15:27

**Why does Paul say the Gentile believers owe the Jewish believers material things?**
The Gentile believers owe the Jewish believers material things because the Gentile believers have shared in the spiritual things of the Jewish believers.

### Romans 15:31

**From whom does Paul wish to be delivered?**
Paul wishes to be delivered from those who are disobedient in Judea.


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# Chapter 16

## ULB Translation Questions

### Romans 16:1

**What has sister Phoebe become to Paul?**
Sister Phoebe has become a helper of Paul, and of many others.

### Romans 16:2

**What has sister Phoebe become to Paul?**
Sister Phoebe has become a helper of Paul, and of many others.

### Romans 16:4

**What have Priscilla and Aquila done for Paul in the past?**
Priscilla and Aquila have risked their lives for Paul in the past.

### Romans 16:5

**Where is one place the believers are meeting in Rome?**
The believers in Rome are meeting in the house of Priscilla and Aquila.

### Romans 16:7

**What experience have Andronicus and Junias shared with Paul in the past?**
Andronicus and Junias have been fellow prisoners with Paul in the past.

### Romans 16:16

**How do the believers greet one another?**
The believers greet one another with a holy kiss.

### Romans 16:17

**What are some doing, which is causing divisions and stumbling?**
Some are going beyond the teaching they have learned, deceiving the hearts of the innocent.

**What does Paul tell the believers to do with those causing divisions and stumbling?**
Paul tells the believers to turn away from those causing divisions and stumbling.

### Romans 16:18

**What are some doing, which is causing divisions and stumbling?**
Some are going beyond the teaching they have learned, deceiving the hearts of the innocent.

### Romans 16:19

**What attitude does Paul want the believers to have toward good and evil?**
Paul wants the believers to be wise to that which is good, and innocent to that which is evil.

### Romans 16:20

**What will the God of peace be doing soon?**
The God of peace will soon be crushing Satan under the believers' feet.

### Romans 16:22

**Who actually wrote down this epistle?**
Tertius actually wrote down this epistle.

### Romans 16:23

**What occupation does the believer Erastus have?**
Erastus is the treasurer of the city.

### Romans 16:25

**Who did Paul preach about?**
Paul preached about Jesus Christ

**What had been kept secret for a very long time?**
A mystery had been kept secret.

### Romans 16:26

**To whom was the mystery revealed?**
The mystery was revealed to all nations.

**For what purpose was the mystery revealed?**
The mystery was revealed to bring about the obedience that comes by faith.

### Romans 16:27

**What did Paul want to be given to God?**
Paul wanted glory to be given to God.


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# Book: 1 Corinthians

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### 1 Corinthians 1:1

**Who called Paul and what was he called to be?**
Jesus Christ called Paul to be an apostle.

#### 1 Corinthians 1:3

**What does Paul desire for the church at Corinth to receive from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ?**
Paul desires that they may have grace and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ.

#### 1 Corinthians 1:5

**How has God made the church at Corinth rich?**
God has made them rich in every way, in all speech and with all knowledge.

#### 1 Corinthians 1:7

**What did the church at Corinth not lack?**
They did not lack any spiritual gift.

#### 1 Corinthians 1:8

**Why will God strengthen the church at Corinth to the end?**
He will do this so that they will be blameless on the day of our Lord Jesus Christ.

#### 1 Corinthians 1:10

**What does Paul urge the Church at Corinth to do?**
Paul urges them to all agree and for there to be no divisions among them, and that they be joined together with the same mind and by the same purpose.

#### 1 Corinthians 1:11

**What did Chloe's people report to Paul?**
Chloe's people reported to Paul that factions had developed among the people of the church at Corinth.

#### 1 Corinthians 1:12

**What did Paul mean by factions?**
Paul meant this: Each one of you says, "I am with Paul," or "I am with Apollos," or "I am with Cephas," or "I am with Christ."

#### 1 Corinthians 1:14

**Why does Paul thank God that he baptized none of them except Crispus and Gaius?**
Paul thanks God for this because this would give them no occasion to say that they were baptized into Paul's name.

#### 1 Corinthians 1:15

**Why does Paul thank God that he baptized none of them except Crispus and Gaius?**
Paul thanks God for this because this would give them no occasion to say that they were baptized into Paul's name.

#### 1 Corinthians 1:17

**What did Christ send Paul to do?**
Christ sent Paul to preach the gospel.

#### 1 Corinthians 1:18

**What is the message of the cross to those who are dying?**
The message of the cross if foolishness to those who are dying.

**What is the message of the cross among those whom God is saving?**
It is the power of God among those whom God is saving.

#### 1 Corinthians 1:20

**Into what has God turned the wisdom of the world?**
God has turned the wisdom of the world into foolishness.

#### 1 Corinthians 1:21

**Why did it please God to save those who believe through the foolishness of preaching?**
It pleased God to do this because the world in its wisdom did not know God.

#### 1 Corinthians 1:26

**How many who were wise by human standards or powerful or of noble birth did God call?**
God didn't call many who were like that.


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### 1 Corinthians 1:27

**Why did God choose the foolish things of the world and what is weak in the world?**
He did this to shame the wise and to shame what is strong.

### 1 Corinthians 1:28

**What did God do so that no one would have reason to boast before him?**
God chose what is low and despised in the world and even things that are regarded as nothing.

### 1 Corinthians 1:29

**What did God do so that no one would have reason to boast before him?**
God chose what is low and despised in the world and even things that are regarded as nothing.

### 1 Corinthians 1:30

**Why were the believers in Christ Jesus?**
They were in Christ Jesus because of what God did.

**What did Christ Jesus become for us?**
He became for us wisdom from God—our righteousness, holiness, and redemption.

### 1 Corinthians 1:31

**If we are going to boast, in whom should we boast?**
Let the one who boasts, boast in the Lord.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Corinthians 2:1

**In what manner did Paul come to the Corinthians when he proclaimed the hidden truths of God?**
Paul did not come with elegant speech or wisdom when he proclaimed the hidden truths of God.

### 1 Corinthians 2:2

**What did Paul decide to know when he was among the Corinthians?**
Paul decided to know nothing except Jesus Christ, and him crucified.

### 1 Corinthians 2:4

**Why was Paul's word and his proclamation done with the demonstration of the Spirit and of power rather than with persuasive words of wisdom?**
This was so that their faith might not be in the wisdom of humans, but in the power of God.

### 1 Corinthians 2:5

**Why was Paul's word and his proclamation done with the demonstration of the Spirit and of power rather than with persuasive words of wisdom?**
This was so that their faith might not be in the wisdom of humans, but in the power of God.

### 1 Corinthians 2:7

**What wisdom did Paul and those with him speak?**
They spoke God's wisdom in hidden truth–the hidden wisdom that God predestined before the ages for our glory.

### 1 Corinthians 2:8

**If the rulers of Paul's time had known God's wisdom what would they not have done?**
If those rulers had known God's wisdom they would not have crucified the Lord of glory.

### 1 Corinthians 2:10

**How did Paul and those with him know God's wisdom?**
God revealed those things to them through the Spirit.

### 1 Corinthians 2:11

**Who knows the deep things of God?**
Only the Spirit of God knows the deep things of God.

### 1 Corinthians 2:12

**What is one reason that Paul and those with him received the Spirit who is from God?**
They received the Spirit who is from God so that they might know the things freely given to us by God.

### 1 Corinthians 2:14

**Why can't the unspiritual person receive or know the things that belong to the Spirit of God?**
The unspiritual person can't receive them because they are foolishness to him and he cannot know them because they are spiritually discerned.

### 1 Corinthians 2:16

**Whose mind did Paul say the ones who believed in Jesus have?**
Paul said they have the mind of Christ.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Corinthians 3:3

**Why did Paul say the Corinthian believers were still fleshly?**
Paul said they were still fleshly because jealousy and strife existed among them.

### 1 Corinthians 3:5

**Who were Paul and Apollos to the Corinthians?**
They were servants through whom the Corinthians came to believe in Christ.

### 1 Corinthians 3:7

**Who gives the growth?**
God gives the growth.

### 1 Corinthians 3:11

**What is the foundation?**
Jesus Christ is the foundation.

### 1 Corinthians 3:12

**What will happen to the work of someone who builds on the foundation of Jesus Christ?**
His work will be revealed in daylight and in fire.

### 1 Corinthians 3:13

**What will happen to the work of someone who builds on the foundation of Jesus Christ?**
His work will be revealed in daylight and in fire.

**What will the fire do to a person's work?**
The fire will reveal the quality of what each one has done.

### 1 Corinthians 3:14

**What will a person receive if their work survives the fire?**
That person will receive a reward.

### 1 Corinthians 3:15

**What will happen to the person whose work is burned up?**
That person will suffer loss, but he himself will be saved, as though escaping through fire.

### 1 Corinthians 3:16

**Who are we and what lives in us as believers in Jesus Christ?**
We are God's temple and the Spirit of God lives in us.

### 1 Corinthians 3:17

**What will happen if anyone destroys God's temple?**
God will destroy the person who destroys God's temple.

### 1 Corinthians 3:18

**What does Paul say to him who thinks he is wise in this age?**
Paul says, "...let him become a "fool" that he may become wise."

### 1 Corinthians 3:20

**What does the Lord know about the reasoning of the wise?**
The Lord knows the reasoning of the wise is futile.

### 1 Corinthians 3:21

**Why does Paul tell the Corinthian believers to stop boasting about people?**
He told them to stop boasting, "For all things are yours," and because, "... you are Christ's, and Christ is God's"..

### 1 Corinthians 3:22

**Why does Paul tell the Corinthian believers to stop boasting about people?**
He told them to stop boasting, "For all things are yours," and because, "... you are Christ's, and Christ is God's"..

### 1 Corinthians 3:23

**Why does Paul tell the Corinthian believers to stop boasting about people?**
He told them to stop boasting, "For all things are yours," and because, "... you are Christ's, and Christ is God's"..


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# Chapter 4

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Corinthians 4:1

**How did Paul say the Corinthians should regard Paul and his companions?**
The Corinthians should regard them as servants of Christ and stewards of the hidden truths of God.

### 1 Corinthians 4:2

**What is one of the requirements for a steward?**
Stewards must be trustworthy.

### 1 Corinthians 4:4

**Who does Paul say is his judge?**
Paul says the Lord judges him.

### 1 Corinthians 4:5

**What will the Lord do when he comes?**
He will bring to light the hidden things of darkness and reveal the purposes of the heart.

### 1 Corinthians 4:6

**Why did Paul apply these principles to himself and to Apollos?**
Paul did it for the sake of the Corinthian believers so they might learn the meaning of the saying, "Do not go beyond what is written," so that none of them would think in favor of one against the other.

### 1 Corinthians 4:8

**Why did Paul wish that the Corinthian believers really did reign?**
Paul wished that the Corinthians really reigned so that Paul and his companions could reign with them.

### 1 Corinthians 4:10

**What are three ways Paul contrasts himself and his companions with the Corinthian believers?**
Paul says, "We are fools for Christ's sake, but you are wise in Christ. We are weak, but you are strong. You are held in honor, but we are held in dishonor.

### 1 Corinthians 4:11

**How did Paul describe the physical condition of the apostles?**
Paul said they were hungry and thirsty, poorly clothed, brutally beaten and homeless.

### 1 Corinthians 4:12

**How did Paul and his companions respond when they were mistreated?**
When they were attacked, they blessed. When they were persecuted, they endured it. When they were slandered, they spoke with kindness.

### 1 Corinthians 4:14

**Why did Paul write these things to the Corinthian believers?**
He wrote them to correct them as his beloved children.

### 1 Corinthians 4:16

**Who does Paul tell the Corinthian believers to imitate?**
Paul tells them to imitate himself.

### 1 Corinthians 4:17

**What would Timothy do in Corinth?**
Timothy would remind the believers of Paul's ways in Christ.

### 1 Corinthians 4:18

**How were some of the Corinthian believers acting?**
Some of them were arrogant, acting as though Paul might not come back to them.

### 1 Corinthians 4:19

**What did Paul plan to do?**
Paul planned to go to the believers in Corinth.

**What did Paul want to know?**
Paul wanted to know if the believers in Corinth had the power of God.


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# Chapter 5

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Corinthians 5:1

**What report did Paul hear about the church at Corinth?**
Paul heard that there was sexual immorality there. One of them was sleeping with his father's wife.

### 1 Corinthians 5:2

**What did Paul say must be done to that person who sinned with his father's wife?**
The one who sinned with his father's wife must be removed from among them.

### 1 Corinthians 5:4

**How and why was that person who sinned with his father's wife to be removed?**
When the church at Corinth gathered together in the name of the Lord Jesus they were to hand the sinning man over to Satan for the destruction of the flesh, so that his spirit might be saved on the day of the Lord.

### 1 Corinthians 5:5

**How and why was that person who sinned with his father's wife to be removed?**
When the church at Corinth gathered together in the name of the Lord Jesus they were to hand the sinning man over to Satan for the destruction of the flesh, so that his spirit might be saved on the day of the Lord.

### 1 Corinthians 5:8

**To what does Paul compare bad behavior and wickedness?**
Paul compares them to yeast.

**What does Paul use as a metaphor for sincerity and truth?**
Paul uses unleavened bread as a metaphor for sincerity and truth.

### 1 Corinthians 5:9

**With whom did Paul tell the Corinthian believers not to associate?**
Paul wrote to them not to associate with sexaully immoral people.

### 1 Corinthians 5:10

**Did Paul mean for them not to associate with any sexually immoral people?**
Paul did not mean the immoral people of this world. You would have to go out of the world to stay away from them

### 1 Corinthians 5:11

**With whom did Paul mean for the Corinthian believers not to associate?**
He meant for them not to associate with anyone who is called a brother or sister in Christ who is sexually immoral, greedy, verbally abusive, a drunkard, a swindler or an idolater.

### 1 Corinthians 5:12

**Who are the believers supposed to judge?**
They are supposed to judge those inside the church.

### 1 Corinthians 5:13

**Who judges those outside the church?**
God judges those who are on the outside.


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# Chapter 6

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Corinthians 6:1

**What does Paul say the saints at Corinth should be able to judge?**
Paul says they should be able to judge disputes between saints concerning to the matters of this life.

### 1 Corinthians 6:2

**Who will the saints judge?**
The saints will judge the world and the angels.

**What does Paul say the saints at Corinth should be able to judge?**
Paul says they should be able to judge disputes between saints concerning to the matters of this life.

### 1 Corinthians 6:3

**Who will the saints judge?**
The saints will judge the world and the angels.

**What does Paul say the saints at Corinth should be able to judge?**
Paul says they should be able to judge disputes between saints concerning to the matters of this life.

### 1 Corinthians 6:6

**How are the Corinthian Christians handling their disputes with one another?**
One believer goes to court against another believer, and that case is placed before a judge who is an unbeliever.

### 1 Corinthians 6:7

**What does the fact that there are disputes among the Corinthian Christians indicate?**
It indicates that this is a defeat for them.

### 1 Corinthians 6:9

**Who will not inherit the kingdom of God?**
The unrighteous; the sexually immoral, idolaters, adulterers, male prostitutes, those who practice homosexuality, thieves, the greedy, drunkards, slanderers, and swindlers will not inherit the kingdom of God.

### 1 Corinthians 6:10

**Who will not inherit the kingdom of God?**
The unrighteous; the sexually immoral, idolaters, adulterers, male prostitutes, those who practice homosexuality, thieves, the greedy, drunkards, slanderers, and swindlers will not inherit the kingdom of God.

### 1 Corinthians 6:11

**What happened to the Corinthian believers who previously practiced unrighteousness?**
They were cleansed and made holy; made right with God in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ and by the Spirit of our God.

### 1 Corinthians 6:12

**What are the two things Paul says he will not allow to master him?**
Paul says he will not be mastered by food or sex.

### 1 Corinthians 6:13

**What are the two things Paul says he will not allow to master him?**
Paul says he will not be mastered by food or sex.

### 1 Corinthians 6:15

**The bodies of believers are members of what?**
Their bodies are members of Christ.

**Should believers join themselves to prostitutes?**
No. May it never be.

### 1 Corinthians 6:16

**What happens when someone joins himself to a prostitute?**
He becomes one flesh with her.

### 1 Corinthians 6:17

**What happens when someone joins himself to the Lord?**
He becomes one spirit with him.

### 1 Corinthians 6:18

**Who do people sin against when they are sexually immoral?**
They sin against their own bodies when they are sexually immoral.


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### 1 Corinthians 6:19

**Why should believers glorify God with their bodies?**
They should glorify God with their bodies because their bodies are a temple of the Holy Spirit and because they were bought with a price.

### 1 Corinthians 6:20

**Why should believers glorify God with their bodies?**
They should glorify God with their bodies because their bodies are a temple of the Holy Spirit and because they were bought with a price.


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# Chapter 7

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Corinthians 7:2

**Why should each man have his own wife and each woman have her own husband?**
Because of temptations for many immoral acts each man should have his own wife and each wife should have her own husband.

### 1 Corinthians 7:4

**Does a wife or husband have authority over their own body?**
No. A husband has authority over his wife's body and likewise the wife has authority over her husband's body.

### 1 Corinthians 7:5

**When is it appropriate for a husband and a wife to deprive one another sexually?**
It is appropriate if both husband and wife mutually agree and set a specific period of time, so that they may devote themselves to prayer.

### 1 Corinthians 7:8

**What does Paul say is good for the widows and people who are unmarried to do?**
Paul says it is good for them to remain unmarried.

### 1 Corinthians 7:9

**In what situation should the unmarried and widows get married?**
They should get married if they burn with passion and cannot exercise self-control.

### 1 Corinthians 7:10

**What command does the Lord give to those who are married?**
The wife should not separate from her husband. If she does separate from her husband she should remain unmarried or be reconciled to him. Also, the husband should not divorce his wife.

### 1 Corinthians 7:11

**What command does the Lord give to those who are married?**
The wife should not separate from her husband. If she does separate from her husband she should remain unmarried or be reconciled to him. Also, the husband should not divorce his wife.

### 1 Corinthians 7:12

**Should a believing husband or wife divorce his or her unbelieving spouse?**
If the unbelieving husband or wife is content to live with their spouse, the believing spouse should not divorce the unbeliever.

### 1 Corinthians 7:13

**Should a believing husband or wife divorce his or her unbelieving spouse?**
If the unbelieving husband or wife is content to live with their spouse, the believing spouse should not divorce the unbeliever.

### 1 Corinthians 7:15

**What should a believer do if their unbelieving partner departs?**
The believer is to let the unbelieving partner go..

### 1 Corinthians 7:17

**What rule did Paul set in all the churches?**
The rule was: Let each one live the life the Lord has assigned them, and to which God called them.

### 1 Corinthians 7:18

**What counsel did Paul give to the uncircumcised and to the circumcised?**
Paul said the uncircumcised should not become circumcised and the circumcised should not try to remove the marks of their circumcision.

### 1 Corinthians 7:21

**What did Paul say about slaves?**
If they were a slave when God called them, don't be concerned about it, but if they can become free, they should do so. Even if they were slaves, they are the Lord's freeman. They should not become the slaves of men.

### 1 Corinthians 7:22

**What did Paul say about slaves?**
If they were a slave when God called them, don't be concerned about it, but if they can become free, they should do so. Even if they were slaves, they are the Lord's freeman. They should not become the slaves of men.


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### 1 Corinthians 7:23

**What did Paul say about slaves?**
If they were a slave when God called them, don't be concerned about it, but if they can become free, they should do so. Even if they were slaves, they are the Lord's freeman. They should not become the slaves of men.

### 1 Corinthians 7:26

**Why did Paul think it was good for a man who had never married to remain unmarried as Paul was?**
Paul thought that because of the impending crisis it was good for a man to remain unmarried.

### 1 Corinthians 7:27

**What should believers do if they are bound to a woman by a vow of marriage?**
They should not seek freedom from their vow to marry the woman.

### 1 Corinthians 7:28

**Why does Paul say to those who are free from a wife, and those who are unmarried, "Do not seek a wife."**
He said this because he wanted to spare them from the many kinds of trouble that those who marry will have while living.

### 1 Corinthians 7:31

**Why should those who deal with the world act as though they had no dealings with it?**
They should act that way because the system of this world is coming to an end.

### 1 Corinthians 7:33

**Why is it hard for those Christians who are married to be undivided in their devotion to the Lord?**
It is hard because a believing husband or wife is concerned about the things of the world, how to please his wife or her husband.

### 1 Corinthians 7:34

**Why is it hard for those Christians who are married to be undivided in their devotion to the Lord?**
It is hard because a believing husband or wife is concerned about the things of the world, how to please his wife or her husband.

### 1 Corinthians 7:38

**Who does better than the one who marries his fiancee?**
The one who chooses not to marry will do even better.

### 1 Corinthians 7:39

**For how long is a woman bound to her husband?**
She is bound to her husband for as long as he lives.

**If a believing woman's husband dies, whom may she marry?**
She may marry whomever she wishes, but only one who is in the Lord.


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# Chapter 8

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Corinthians 8:1

**What subject does Paul begin to address in this chapter?**
Paul addresses the subject of food sacrificed to idols.

**What results do knowledge and love cause?**
Knowledge makes one proud, but love builds up.

### 1 Corinthians 8:4

**Is an idol equal to God?**
No. An idol in this world is nothing, and there is no God but one.

### 1 Corinthians 8:6

**Who is the one God?**
There is only one God the Father. From him are all things, and we live for him.

**Who is the one Lord?**
There is one Lord Jesus Christ, through whom all things exist, and through whom we exist.

### 1 Corinthians 8:7

**What happens when some who practiced idol worship eat food as if it had been sacrificed to an idol?**
Their conscience is corrupted because it is weak.

### 1 Corinthians 8:8

**Does the food we eat make us better or worse to God?**
Food does not make us better or worse to God. We are not worse if we do not eat, and we are not better if we do eat it.

### 1 Corinthians 8:9

**What should we be careful that our freedom does not become?**
We should be careful that our freedom does not become a reason for someone who is weak in faith to stumble.

### 1 Corinthians 8:11

**What can happen to a brother or sister with a weak conscience if those with an understanding of the true nature of idols are not careful in using their freedom?**
A brother or sister with a weak conscience can be destroyed.

**Who do we sin against when we knowingly cause a brother or sister in Christ to stumble because of their weak conscience?**
We sin against the brother or sister that we caused to stumble and we sin against Christ.

### 1 Corinthians 8:12

**Who do we sin against when we knowingly cause a brother or sister in Christ to stumble because of their weak conscience?**
We sin against the brother or sister that we caused to stumble and we sin against Christ.

### 1 Corinthians 8:13

**What does Paul say he will do if food causes his brother or sister to stumble?**
Pauls says if his food causes his brother or sister to stumble, he will never eat meat again.


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# Chapter 9

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Corinthians 9:1

**What proof did Paul offer that he was an apostle?**
Paul says that because the Corinthian believers were his workmanship in the Lord, they themselves were proof of Paul's apostleship in the Lord.

### 1 Corinthians 9:2

**What proof did Paul offer that he was an apostle?**
Paul says that because the Corinthian believers were his workmanship in the Lord, they themselves were proof of Paul's apostleship in the Lord.

### 1 Corinthians 9:4

**What did Paul list as some of the rights of the apostles, the brothers of the Lord, and Cephas?**
Paul said they had the right to eat and drink, and the right to take along with them a wife who is a believer.

### 1 Corinthians 9:5

**What did Paul list as some of the rights of the apostles, the brothers of the Lord, and Cephas?**
Paul said they had the right to eat and drink, and the right to take along with them a wife who is a believer.

### 1 Corinthians 9:7

**What examples did Paul give of those who receive benefits or pay from their work?**
Paul mentions soldiers, one who plants a vineyard, and one who tends a flock as examples of those who receive benefits or pay from their work.

### 1 Corinthians 9:9

**What example from the law of Moses did Paul give to support the idea of receiving benefits or pay from one's work?**
Paul quoted the command, "Do not muzzle an ox when it is treading out the grain." to support his argument.

### 1 Corinthians 9:12

**Why did Paul and his companions not claim their right to material benefits from the Corinthians?**
Paul and his companions did not claim this right so there was no hindrance to the gospel of Christ.

### 1 Corinthians 9:14

**What did the Lord command concerning those who proclaim the gospel?**
The Lord commanded that those who proclaim the gospel should get their living from the gospel.

### 1 Corinthians 9:16

**What did Paul say he could not boast about, and why couldn't he boast about it?**
Paul said he couldn't boast about preaching the gospel because he had to preach the gospel.

### 1 Corinthians 9:19

**Why did Paul become a servant to all?**
Paul became a servant to all in order that he might win more people to God.

### 1 Corinthians 9:20

**Who did Paul become like in order to win Jews?**
Paul became like a Jew in order to win Jews.

### 1 Corinthians 9:21

**Who did Paul become like in order to win those outside the law?**
Paul became like those outside the law in order to win those outside the law.

### 1 Corinthians 9:23

**Why did Paul do all things for the gospel's sake?**
He did this so that he might participate in the blessings of the gospel.

### 1 Corinthians 9:24

**How did Paul say to run?**
Paul said to run to win the prize.

### 1 Corinthians 9:25

**What kind of wreath was Paul running to receive?**
Paul was running so that he might receive a wreath which does not perish.

### 1 Corinthians 9:27

**Why did Paul subdue his body and make it a slave?**
Paul did this so that after he had preached to others, he himself might not be disqualified.


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# Chapter 10

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Corinthians 10:1

**What common experiences did their fathers have in the time of Moses?**
All were under the cloud and passed through the sea. All were baptized into Moses in the cloud and in the sea, and all ate the same spiritual food, and all drank the same spiritual drink.

### 1 Corinthians 10:2

**What common experiences did their fathers have in the time of Moses?**
All were under the cloud and passed through the sea. All were baptized into Moses in the cloud and in the sea, and all ate the same spiritual food, and all drank the same spiritual drink.

### 1 Corinthians 10:3

**What common experiences did their fathers have in the time of Moses?**
All were under the cloud and passed through the sea. All were baptized into Moses in the cloud and in the sea, and all ate the same spiritual food, and all drank the same spiritual drink.

### 1 Corinthians 10:4

**What common experiences did their fathers have in the time of Moses?**
All were under the cloud and passed through the sea. All were baptized into Moses in the cloud and in the sea, and all ate the same spiritual food, and all drank the same spiritual drink.

**Who was the spiritual rock that followed their fathers?**
Christ was the rock that followed them.

### 1 Corinthians 10:6

**Why was God not pleased with their fathers in the time of Moses?**
He was not pleased because their fathers longed for evil things.

### 1 Corinthians 10:9

**By what means did God destroy the disobedient people?**
God destroyed them by snakes, and by an angel of death.

### 1 Corinthians 10:10

**By what means did God destroy the disobedient people?**
God destroyed them by snakes, and by an angel of death.

### 1 Corinthians 10:11

**Why did the things happen and why were they written down?**
They happened as examples for us and they were written down for our instruction.

### 1 Corinthians 10:13

**Has any unique temptation happened to us?**
No temptation has overtaken us that is not common to all humanity.

**What has God done to enable us to endure temptation?**
He has provided the way of escape so that we may be able to endure temptation.

### 1 Corinthians 10:14

**From what does Paul warn the Corinthian believers to run away?**
He warns them to run away from idolatry.

### 1 Corinthians 10:16

**What is the cup of blessing the believers bless and what is the bread they break?**
The cup is a sharing in the blood of Christ. The bread is a sharing in the body of Christ.

### 1 Corinthians 10:20

**To whom do the gentile pagans offer their sacrifices?**
They offer these things to demons and not to God.

**Since Paul did not want the Corinthian believers to be participants with demons, what does he tell them they cannot do?**
Paul tells them they cannot drink the cup of the Lord and the cup of demons and they cannot have fellowship at the table of the Lord and the table of demons.

### 1 Corinthians 10:21

**Since Paul did not want the Corinthian believers to be participants with demons, what does he tell them they cannot do?**
Paul tells them they cannot drink the cup of the Lord and the cup of demons and they cannot have fellowship at the table of the Lord and the table of demons.

### 1 Corinthians 10:22

**What do we risk if we as believers of the Lord also participate with demons?**
We risk provoking the Lord to jealousy.


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### 1 Corinthians 10:24

**Should we seek our own good?**
No. Instead, each one should seek the good of his neighbor.

### 1 Corinthians 10:27

**If an unbeliever invites you to eat a meal, and you wish to go, what should you do?**
You should eat whatever is set before you without asking questions of conscience.

### 1 Corinthians 10:28

**If your unbelieving host tells you the food you are about to eat came from a pagan sacrifice why should you not eat it?**
You shouldn't eat it for the sake of the person who informed you and for the sake of the other person's conscience.

### 1 Corinthians 10:29

**If your unbelieving host tells you the food you are about to eat came from a pagan sacrifice why should you not eat it?**
You shouldn't eat it for the sake of the person who informed you and for the sake of the other person's conscience.

### 1 Corinthians 10:31

**What should we do to the glory of God?**
We should do all things, including eating and drinking, to the glory of God.

### 1 Corinthians 10:32

**Why should we give no offence to Jews or to Greeks or to the church of God?**
We should give no offence to them so that they may be saved.

### 1 Corinthians 10:33

**Why should we give no offence to Jews or to Greeks or to the church of God?**
We should give no offence to them so that they may be saved.


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# Chapter 11

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Corinthians 11:1

**Who did Paul tell the Corinthian believers to imitate?**
Paul told them to imitate Paul.

**Who did Paul imitate?**
Paul was an imitator of Christ.

### 1 Corinthians 11:2

**For what did Paul praise the Corinthian believers?**
Paul praised them for remembering him in everything and for holding fast to the traditions just as he delivered them to the Corinthians.

### 1 Corinthians 11:3

**Who is the head of Christ?**
God is the head of Christ.

**Who is the head of man?**
Christ is the head of every man.

**Who is the head of a woman?**
A man is the head of a woman.

### 1 Corinthians 11:4

**What happens when a man prays with his head covered?**
He dishonors his head if he prays with his head covered.

### 1 Corinthians 11:5

**What happens when a woman prays with her head uncovered?**
Any woman who prays with her head uncovered dishonors her head.

### 1 Corinthians 11:7

**Why should a man not have his head covered?**
He should not have his head covered because his is the image and glory of God.

### 1 Corinthians 11:9

**For whom was the woman created?**
The woman was created for the man

### 1 Corinthians 11:10

**What was the practice of Paul, his associates, and the churches of God concerning women praying?**
It was their practice for women to pray with their heads covered.

### 1 Corinthians 11:11

**Why are the woman and the man both dependent on each other?**
The woman comes from the man, and the man comes from the woman.

### 1 Corinthians 11:12

**Why are the woman and the man both dependent on each other?**
The woman comes from the man, and the man comes from the woman.

### 1 Corinthians 11:13

**What was the practice of Paul, his associates, and the churches of God concerning women praying?**
It was their practice for women to pray with their heads covered.

### 1 Corinthians 11:16

**What was the practice of Paul, his associates, and the churches of God concerning women praying?**
It was their practice for women to pray with their heads covered.

### 1 Corinthians 11:19

**Why must there be factions among the Corinthian Christians?**
There must be factions among them, so that those who are approved may be recognized among them.

### 1 Corinthians 11:21

**What was happening when the Corinthian church came together to eat.**
When they ate each one ate his own food before the others had their meal. One was hungry and another became drunk.

### 1 Corinthians 11:23

**On the night he was betrayed what did the Lord say after he broke the bread?**
He said, "This is my body, which is for you; do this in remembrance of me."

### 1 Corinthians 11:24

**On the night he was betrayed what did the Lord say after he broke the bread?**
He said, "This is my body, which is for you; do this in remembrance of me."


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### 1 Corinthians 11:25

**What did the Lord say when he took the cup after the supper?**
He said, "This cup is the new covenant in my blood. Do this as often as you drink it, for the remembrance of me."

### 1 Corinthians 11:26

**What are you doing every time you eat this bread and drink this cup?**
You are proclaiming the Lord's death until he comes.

### 1 Corinthians 11:27

**Why should a person not eat the bread or drink the cup of the Lord in an unworthy manner?**
Doing so makes you guilty of the body and blood of the Lord. You are eating and drinking judgment on yourself.

### 1 Corinthians 11:29

**Why should a person not eat the bread or drink the cup of the Lord in an unworthy manner?**
Doing so makes you guilty of the body and blood of the Lord. You are eating and drinking judgment on yourself.

### 1 Corinthians 11:30

**What happened to many among the Corinthian church who ate the bread and drank the cup of the Lord in an unworthy manner?**
Many among them became sick and ill and some of them died.

### 1 Corinthians 11:33

**What does Paul tell the Corinthian believers to do when they come together to eat?**
He tells them to wait for one another.


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# Chapter 12

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Corinthians 12:1

**About what does Paul want the Corinthian Christians to be informed?**
Paul wants them to be informed about spiritual gifts.

### 1 Corinthians 12:3

**What is one who speaks by the Spirit of God not capable of saying?**
He cannot say, "Jesus is accursed."

**How can one say, "Jesus is Lord"?**
One can only say, "Jesus is Lord" by the Holy Spirit.

### 1 Corinthians 12:4

**What does God make possible in every believer?**
He makes possible in every believer different gifts, different ministries and different kinds of work.

### 1 Corinthians 12:5

**What does God make possible in every believer?**
He makes possible in every believer different gifts, different ministries and different kinds of work.

### 1 Corinthians 12:6

**What does God make possible in every believer?**
He makes possible in every believer different gifts, different ministries and different kinds of work.

### 1 Corinthians 12:7

**Why is the outward display of the Spirit given?**
It is given for the benefit of all.

### 1 Corinthians 12:9

**What are some of the gifts given by the Spirit?**
Some of the gifts are faith, gifts of healing, deeds of power, prophecy, ability to distinguish between spirits, various kinds of tongues and interpretation of tongues.

### 1 Corinthians 12:10

**What are some of the gifts given by the Spirit?**
Some of the gifts are faith, gifts of healing, deeds of power, prophecy, ability to distinguish between spirits, various kinds of tongues and interpretation of tongues.

### 1 Corinthians 12:11

**Who chooses which gifts each one receives?**
The Spirit gives the gifts to each one individually, as he chooses.

### 1 Corinthians 12:13

**Into what were all Christians baptized?**
We were all baptized into one body and all were made to drink of one Spirit.

### 1 Corinthians 12:18

**Who arranged and designed each part of the body?**
God arranged each part of the body as he designed it.

### 1 Corinthians 12:22

**Can we do without the members of the body that appear to be less honorable?**
No. The members of the body that appear to be less honorable are essential.

### 1 Corinthians 12:24

**What has God done for the members of the body including those that are less honorable?**
God has joined all the members together, and he gave more honor to those that lacked it.

### 1 Corinthians 12:25

**Why did God give more honor to the members of the body that lacked it?**
He did this so there may be no division within the body, but that the members should care for one another with the same affection.

### 1 Corinthians 12:28

**Who has God appointed in the church?**
In the church God has appointed first apostles, second prophets, third teachers, those who do powerful deeds, gifts of healing, those who provide helps, administrators, and those who speak various kinds of tongues.

### 1 Corinthians 12:31

**What does Paul tell the Corinthian Christians to seek?**
He tells them to seek the greater gifts.

**What does Paul say he will show the Corinthian Christians?**
He says he will show them a more excellent way.


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# Chapter 13

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Corinthians 13:1

**What would Paul become if he spoke with tongues of men and of angels but didn't have love?**
He would become a noisy gong or a clanging cymbal.

### 1 Corinthians 13:2

**What would Paul be if he had the gift of prophecy, understood all hidden truths and knowledge and had great faith, but didn't have love?**
He would be nothing.

### 1 Corinthians 13:3

**How could Paul give all he owned to feed the poor and give his body to be burned and still gain nothing?**
If he didn't have love he would gain nothing even though he did all these other things.

### 1 Corinthians 13:4

**What are some of the characteristics of love?**
Love is patient and kind; it does not envy or boast; it isn't arrogant or rude. It is not self serving, not easily angered, nor does it keep a count of wrongs. It doesn't rejoice in unrighteousness but rejoices with the truth. It bears all things, believes all things, has confidence concerning all things, and endures all things.

### 1 Corinthians 13:5

**What are some of the characteristics of love?**
Love is patient and kind; it does not envy or boast; it isn't arrogant or rude. It is not self serving, not easily angered, nor does it keep a count of wrongs. It doesn't rejoice in unrighteousness but rejoices with the truth. It bears all things, believes all things, has confidence concerning all things, and endures all things.

### 1 Corinthians 13:6

**What are some of the characteristics of love?**
Love is patient and kind; it does not envy or boast; it isn't arrogant or rude. It is not self serving, not easily angered, nor does it keep a count of wrongs. It doesn't rejoice in unrighteousness but rejoices with the truth. It bears all things, believes all things, has confidence concerning all things, and endures all things.

### 1 Corinthians 13:7

**What are some of the characteristics of love?**
Love is patient and kind; it does not envy or boast; it isn't arrogant or rude. It is not self serving, not easily angered, nor does it keep a count of wrongs. It doesn't rejoice in unrighteousness but rejoices with the truth. It bears all things, believes all things, has confidence concerning all things, and endures all things.

### 1 Corinthians 13:8

**What are some things that will pass away or cease?**
Prophecies, knowledge and that which is incomplete will pass away and tongues will cease.

**What will never end?**
Love never ends.

### 1 Corinthians 13:9

**What are some things that will pass away or cease?**
Prophecies, knowledge and that which is incomplete will pass away and tongues will cease.

### 1 Corinthians 13:10

**What are some things that will pass away or cease?**
Prophecies, knowledge and that which is incomplete will pass away and tongues will cease.

### 1 Corinthians 13:11

**What did Paul say he did when he became an adult?**
Paul said when he became an adult, he put away childish things.

### 1 Corinthians 13:13

**What three things will remain, and which of the three is the greatest?**
Faith, confidence, and love will remain. The greatest of these is love.


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# Chapter 14

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Corinthians 14:1

**For which spiritual gift did Paul say we should be especially zealous?**
Paul said we should be especially zealous for prophesy.

### 1 Corinthians 14:2

**To whom is one speaking when he speaks in a tongue?**
He is speaking not to people but to God.

### 1 Corinthians 14:3

**Who does the one prophesying build up, and who does the one speaking in tongues build up?**
The one who prophesies builds up the people, but the one who speaks in tongues builds up himself

### 1 Corinthians 14:4

**Who does the one prophesying build up, and who does the one speaking in tongues build up?**
The one who prophesies builds up the people, but the one who speaks in tongues builds up himself

### 1 Corinthians 14:7

**To what does Paul compare speech which one can not understand?**
He compares it to instruments like the flute or harp that do not make distinctive sounds, and also to a trumpet played with an uncertain sound.

### 1 Corinthians 14:8

**To what does Paul compare speech which one can not understand?**
He compares it to instruments like the flute or harp that do not make distinctive sounds, and also to a trumpet played with an uncertain sound.

### 1 Corinthians 14:9

**To what does Paul compare speech which one can not understand?**
He compares it to instruments like the flute or harp that do not make distinctive sounds, and also to a trumpet played with an uncertain sound.

### 1 Corinthians 14:12

**What does Paul say the Corinthian believers should be zealous to do?**
He says they should be zealous to excel in building up the church.

### 1 Corinthians 14:13

**For what should the one who speaks in a tongue pray?**
He should pray that he may interpret.

### 1 Corinthians 14:14

**What did Paul say his spirit and mind did when he prayed in a tongue?**
Paul said if he prayed in a tongue, his spirit prayed, but his mind was unfruitful.

### 1 Corinthians 14:15

**How did Paul say he was going to pray and sing?**
Paul said he was going to pray and sing not only with his spirit but also with his mind.

### 1 Corinthians 14:19

**What did Paul say he had rather do than speak ten thousand words in a tongue?**
Paul said he had rather speak five words with his understanding so that he might instruct others.

### 1 Corinthians 14:22

**To whom are tongues and prophesying a sign?**
Tongues are a sign to unbelievers and prophesying is a sign for believers.

### 1 Corinthians 14:23

**What would outsiders and unbelievers likely say if they came into the church and all were speaking in tongues?**
They would likely say the believers were insane.

### 1 Corinthians 14:24

**What does Paul say would happen if all in the church were prophesying and an unbeliever or an outsider came in?**
Pauls says the unbeliever or outsider would be convicted by all he hears, he would be judged by all that was said.

### 1 Corinthians 14:25

**What would the unbeliever or outsider do if those prophesying revealed the secrets of his heart?**
He would fall on his face, worship God and declare that God was really among them.


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### 1 Corinthians 14:27

**What is Paul's instruction for those who speak in tongues when believers come together?**
He says only two or three at the most should speak, each one in turn. If there is no one to interpret the tongue let each one of them keep silent in the church.

### 1 Corinthians 14:28

**What is Paul's instruction for those who speak in tongues when believers come together?**
He says only two or three at the most should speak, each one in turn. If there is no one to interpret the tongue let each one of them keep silent in the church.

### 1 Corinthians 14:29

**What is Paul's instruction to the prophets when the church comes together?**
Paul says to let two or three prophets speak while the other people listen with discernment to what is said. If another prophet has an insight, the one who is speaking should be silent.

### 1 Corinthians 14:30

**What is Paul's instruction to the prophets when the church comes together?**
Paul says to let two or three prophets speak while the other people listen with discernment to what is said. If another prophet has an insight, the one who is speaking should be silent.

### 1 Corinthians 14:34

**Where does Paul say the women are not permitted to speak?**
Paul says in the churches the women are not permitted to speak.

### 1 Corinthians 14:35

**What did Paul say the women should do if they desired to learn anything?**
Paul told them to ask their husbands at home.

**How did people look on a woman speaking in the church?**
It was looked on as a disgrace.

### 1 Corinthians 14:37

**What did Paul say should be acknowledged by those who think themselves to be prophets or spiritual?**
Paul said they should acknowledge that the things he wrote to the Corinthian believers were a command of the Lord.

### 1 Corinthians 14:40

**How should everything in the Church be done?**
All things should be done decently and in order.


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# Chapter 15

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Corinthians 15:1

**About what did Paul remind the brothers and sisters?**
He reminded them about the gospel he proclaimed to them.

### 1 Corinthians 15:2

**What condition had to be fulfilled if the Corinthians were to be saved by the gospel Paul preached to them?**
Paul told them they would be saved if they held firmly to the word he preached to them.

### 1 Corinthians 15:3

**What were the parts of the gospel that were of first importance?**
The parts that were of first importance were that Christ died for our sins according to the scripture and that he was buried, and that he was raised on the third day according to the scriptures.

### 1 Corinthians 15:8

**Who did Christ appear to after he was raised from the dead?**
After he was raised from the dead, Christ appeared to Cephas, to the Twelve, to more that five hundred brothers and sisters at once, to James, to all the apostles and to Paul.

### 1 Corinthians 15:9

**Why did Paul say he was the least of the apostles?**
He said this because he persecuted the church of God.

### 1 Corinthians 15:12

**What did Paul imply some of the Corinthians believers were saying about resurrection?**
He implied some of them were saying there was no resurrection from the dead.

### 1 Corinthians 15:13

**If there is no resurrection from the dead what does Paul say must also be true?**
Paul says if that is so then even Christ has not been raised from the dead and the preaching of Paul and others like him is in vain and the faith of the Corinthians is also in vain.

### 1 Corinthians 15:14

**If there is no resurrection from the dead what does Paul say must also be true?**
Paul says if that is so then even Christ has not been raised from the dead and the preaching of Paul and others like him is in vain and the faith of the Corinthians is also in vain.

### 1 Corinthians 15:18

**If Christ has not been raised, what happened to those who have died in Christ?**
They have perished.

### 1 Corinthians 15:19

**What does Paul say is true if only in this life we have confidence for the future in Christ?**
If this is so, Pauls says that of all people, we are most to be pitied.

### 1 Corinthians 15:20

**What does Paul call Christ?**
He calls Christ, "the first fruits of those who have died".

### 1 Corinthians 15:22

**Who was the man by whom death came into the world and who was the man by whom all will be made alive?**
Adam brought death into the world and by Christ all will be made alive.

### 1 Corinthians 15:23

**When will those who belong to Christ be made alive?**
This will happen when Christ comes.

### 1 Corinthians 15:24

**What will happen at the end?**
Christ will hand over the kingdom to God the Father, when he will abolish all rule and authority and power.

### 1 Corinthians 15:25

**How long must Christ reign?**
He must reign until he has put all his enemies under his feet.

### 1 Corinthians 15:26

**What is the last enemy to be destroyed?**
Death is the last enemy to be destroyed.


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### 1 Corinthians 15:27

**Who is not included when it says, "he has put everything under his feet."**
The one who put everything in subjection to the Son (himself) is not included as being in subjection (to the Son).

### 1 Corinthians 15:28

**What will the Son do so that God the Father may be all in all?**
The Son himself will be subjected to the one who subjected everything to him.

### 1 Corinthians 15:32

**What did Paul declare they might as well do if the dead are not raised?**
Paul declared, "Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die." .

### 1 Corinthians 15:34

**What does Paul command the Corinthians to do?**
He commands them to sober up, live righteously and to not keep sinning.

**What does Paul say to the shame of the Corinthians?**
He said some of them had no knowledge of God.

### 1 Corinthians 15:35

**To what does Paul compare the resurrection of the dead?**
He compares it to a seed that is sown.

### 1 Corinthians 15:36

**To what does Paul compare the resurrection of the dead?**
He compares it to a seed that is sown.

**What must happen to a seed before it starts to grow?**
It must die.

### 1 Corinthians 15:37

**Does the bare seed that is sown resemble the body (plant) that comes from the seed?**
What you sow does not resemble the body that will be.

### 1 Corinthians 15:39

**Is all flesh the same?**
No. Not all flesh is the same, The flesh of human beings, animals, birds and fish are all different from one another.

### 1 Corinthians 15:40

**Are there other types of bodies?**
There are also heavenly bodies and earthly bodies.

### 1 Corinthians 15:41

**Do the sun, moon, and stars all share the same glory?**
There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon and another glory of the stars, and one star differs from another star in glory.

### 1 Corinthians 15:42

**How are our perishable bodies sown?**
They are sown as natural bodies, in dishonor and weakness.

**What is our condition when we are raised from the dead?**
What is raised is an imperishable spiritual body; raised in glory and power.

### 1 Corinthians 15:43

**How are our perishable bodies sown?**
They are sown as natural bodies, in dishonor and weakness.

**What is our condition when we are raised from the dead?**
What is raised is an imperishable spiritual body; raised in glory and power.

### 1 Corinthians 15:44

**How are our perishable bodies sown?**
They are sown as natural bodies, in dishonor and weakness.

**What is our condition when we are raised from the dead?**
What is raised is an imperishable spiritual body; raised in glory and power.

### 1 Corinthians 15:45

**What did the first man Adam become?**
He became a living soul.

**What did the last Adam become?**
He became a life-giving spirit.

### 1 Corinthians 15:47

**From where did the first man and the second man come?**
The first man is of the earth, made of dust. The second man is from heaven.

### 1 Corinthians 15:49

**Whose image have we borne and whose image will we bear?**
Just as we have borne the image of the man of dust, we will also bear the image of the man of heaven.


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### 1 Corinthians 15:50

**What cannot inherit the kingdom of God?**
Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God.

### 1 Corinthians 15:51

**What will happen to all of us?**
We will all be changed.

### 1 Corinthians 15:52

**When and how fast will we be changed?**
When the last trumpet sounds we will be change in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye,

### 1 Corinthians 15:54

**What will happen when this perishable has put on imperishable and this mortal has put on immortality?**
Death will be swallowed up in victory.

### 1 Corinthians 15:56

**What is the sting of death and what is the power of sin?**
The sting of death is sin and the power of sin is the law.

### 1 Corinthians 15:57

**Through whom does God give us the victory?**
God gives us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ!.

### 1 Corinthians 15:58

**What reason does Paul give for telling the Corinthian brothers and sisters to be steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord?**
He tells them to do this because they know that their work in the Lord is not in vain.


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# Chapter 16

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Corinthians 16:1

**Who did Paul direct in the same way as the church at Corinth concerning the collection for the saints?**
Paul directed the churches of Galatia in the same way as the church at Corinth.

### 1 Corinthians 16:2

**How did Paul tell the church at Corinth to make their collection?**
He told them that on the first day of the week, each of them was to put something aside and store it up, as each one was able, so that there would be no collections when Paul came.

### 1 Corinthians 16:3

**To whom was the offering going?**
It was going to the saints at Jerusalem.

### 1 Corinthians 16:5

**When was Paul going to come to the church at Corinth?**
He said he was going to come to them when he passed through Macedonia.

### 1 Corinthians 16:7

**Why didn't Paul want to see the saints in Corinth immediately for a short time?**
Paul wanted to visit with them for more than a short time, if the Lord permitted.

### 1 Corinthians 16:8

**Why was Paul going to stay in Ephesus until Pentecost?**
Paul stayed in Ephesus because a wide door had opened for him, and there were many adversaries.

### 1 Corinthians 16:9

**Why was Paul going to stay in Ephesus until Pentecost?**
Paul stayed in Ephesus because a wide door had opened for him, and there were many adversaries.

### 1 Corinthians 16:10

**What was Timothy doing?**
He was doing the work of the Lord just as Paul was.

**What did Paul command the church at Corinth to do concerning Timothy?**
Paul told the church at Corinth to see that Timothy was with them unafraid. Paul told them not to despise Timothy and also to help Timothy on his way in peace.

### 1 Corinthians 16:11

**What did Paul command the church at Corinth to do concerning Timothy?**
Paul told the church at Corinth to see that Timothy was with them unafraid. Paul told them not to despise Timothy and also to help Timothy on his way in peace.

### 1 Corinthians 16:12

**What did Paul strongly encourage Apollos to do?**
Paul strongly encouraged Apollos to visit the saints at Corinth.

### 1 Corinthians 16:15

**Who among the Corinthians had set themselves to the service of the saints?**
The household of Stephanas set themselves to the service of the saints.

### 1 Corinthians 16:16

**What did Paul tell the Corinthian saints to do concerning the household of Stephanas?**
Paul told them to be in submission to such people.

### 1 Corinthians 16:17

**What did Stephanas, Fortunatus, and Achaicus do for Paul?**
They made up for the absence of the Corinthian saints and refreshed Paul's spirit.

### 1 Corinthians 16:18

**What did Stephanas, Fortunatus, and Achaicus do for Paul?**
They made up for the absence of the Corinthian saints and refreshed Paul's spirit.

### 1 Corinthians 16:19

**Who sent their greetings to the church at Corinth?**
The churches of Asia, Aquila and Prisca, and all the brothers and sisters sent their greetings to the church at Corinth.

### 1 Corinthians 16:20

**Who sent their greetings to the church at Corinth?**
The churches of Asia, Aquila and Prisca, and all the brothers and sisters sent their greetings to the church at Corinth.


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## 1 Corinthians 16:22

**What did Paul say concerning those who do not love the Lord?**
Paul said, "If any one does not love the Lord, let a curse be on him."


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# Book: 2 Corinthians

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### 2 Corinthians 1:1

**Who wrote this epistle?**
Paul and Timothy wrote the epistle.

**To whom was the epistle written?**
It was written to the church of God which was at Corinth and to all the saints in the entire region of Achaia.

#### 2 Corinthians 1:3

**How does Paul describe God?**
Paul describes God as the father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the father of mercies, and God of all comfort.

#### 2 Corinthians 1:4

**Why does God comfort us in our affliction?**
He comforts us so that we are able to comfort those who are in affliction, with the same comfort with which we ourselves are comforted by God.

#### 2 Corinthians 1:8

**What trouble did Paul and his companions have in Asia?**
They were completely crushed beyond what they could bear. They had the sentence of death on them.

#### 2 Corinthians 1:9

**What trouble did Paul and his companions have in Asia?**
They were completely crushed beyond what they could bear. They had the sentence of death on them.

**For what reason was the sentence of death on Paul and his companions?**
The sentence of death caused them to not put their trust in themselves, but instead to trust in God.

#### 2 Corinthians 1:11

**How did Paul say that the Corinthian church could help them?**
Paul said the Corinthian church could help them by their prayer.

#### 2 Corinthians 1:12

**Of what did Paul say that he and his companions were proud?**
They were proud of the testimony of their conscience, which is that they had conducted themselves in the world—and especially in dealing with the Corinthian church—with the holiness and sincerity that come from God, not according to earthly wisdom but by the grace of God.

#### 2 Corinthians 1:14

**What was Paul confident would happen on the day of our Lord Jesus?**
He was confident that on that day Paul and his companions would be the reason for the pride of the Corinthian saints.

#### 2 Corinthians 1:15

**How many times was Paul planning to visit the Corinthian saints?**
He was planning to visit them two times.

#### 2 Corinthians 1:22

**What is one reason that Christ gave us the Spirit in our hearts?**
He gave the Spirit as a guarantee of what he would later give us.

#### 2 Corinthians 1:23

**Why did Paul not come to Corinth?**
He did not come to Corinth so that he might spare them.

#### 2 Corinthians 1:24

**What did Paul say he and Timothy were and were not doing with the Corinthian church?**
Paul said the were not trying to control what their faith should be, but they were working with the Corinthian church for their joy.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### 2 Corinthians 2:1

**What circumstances was Paul trying to avoid by not coming to the Corinthian church?**
Paul was avoiding coming to the Corinthian church in painful circumstances.

### 2 Corinthians 2:3

**Why did Paul write as he did in his previous epistle to the Corinthian church?**
He wrote as he did so that when he came to them he might not be hurt by those who should have made him rejoice.

### 2 Corinthians 2:4

**When Paul wrote to the Corinthians before what was his state of mind?**
He was in great affliction and anguish of heart.

**Why did Paul write this letter to the Corinthian church?**
He wrote to them so that they would know the depth of the love that he had for them.

### 2 Corinthians 2:6

**What did Paul say the Corinthian saints should now do for the one they punished?**
Paul said they should forgive and comfort that person.

### 2 Corinthians 2:7

**What did Paul say the Corinthian saints should now do for the one they punished?**
Paul said they should forgive and comfort that person.

**Why did Paul say the Corinthian saints should forgive and comfort the one they had punished?**
This was so that the one they had punished would not be overwhelmed by too much sorrow.

### 2 Corinthians 2:9

**What is another reason Paul wrote to the Corinthian church?**
Paul wrote to them to test them and to find out whether they were obedient in everything.

### 2 Corinthians 2:11

**Why was it important for the Corinthian church to know that whoever they had forgiven was also forgiven by Paul and in the presence of Christ?**
This was so that Satan would not trick them.

### 2 Corinthians 2:13

**Why did Paul have no peace of mind when he went to the city of Troas?**
He had no peace of mind because he couldn't find his brother Titus in Troas.

### 2 Corinthians 2:14

**What did God do through Paul and his companions?**
Through Paul and his companions God spread the sweet aroma of the knowledge of Christ everywhere.

### 2 Corinthians 2:15

**What did God do through Paul and his companions?**
Through Paul and his companions God spread the sweet aroma of the knowledge of Christ everywhere.

### 2 Corinthians 2:17

**How did Paul say that he and his companions were different from many people who sold the word of God for profit?**
Paul and his companions were different in that they spoke with purity of motives, as sent from God, in the sight of God, speaking in Christ.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### 2 Corinthians 3:2

**What letter of recommendation did Paul and his companions have?**
The saints at Corinth were their letter of recommendation, known and read by all people.

### 2 Corinthians 3:4

**What was the confidence that Paul and his companions had in God through Christ?**
Their confidence was not in their own competence but in the adequacy that God provided them.

### 2 Corinthians 3:5

**What was the confidence that Paul and his companions had in God through Christ?**
Their confidence was not in their own competence but in the adequacy that God provided them.

### 2 Corinthians 3:6

**What was the basis of the new covenant of which God had qualified Paul and his companions to be servants?**
The new covenant was based on the spirit which gives life, not the letter which kills.

### 2 Corinthians 3:7

**Why could the people of Israel not look directly at Moses' face?**
They could not look directly at his face because of the glory of his face, a glory that was fading.

### 2 Corinthians 3:9

**Which will have more glory, the service of condemnation or the service of righteousness?**
The service of righteousness abounds much more in glory.

### 2 Corinthians 3:14

**How can Israel's mind be opened and the veil removed from their hearts?**
Only when Israel turns to the Lord Christ are their minds opened and the veil lifted away.

### 2 Corinthians 3:15

**What is the problem remains today for the people of Israel whenever the old covenant of Moses is read?**
Their problem is their minds are closed and veil lies over their hearts.

### 2 Corinthians 3:16

**How can Israel's mind be opened and the veil removed from their hearts?**
Only when Israel turns to the Lord Christ are their minds opened and the veil lifted away.

### 2 Corinthians 3:17

**What is present with the Spirit of the Lord?**
Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is freedom.

### 2 Corinthians 3:18

**Into what are all those who are seeing the glory of the Lord being transformed?**
They are being transformed into the same glorious likeness from one degree of glory into another.


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# Chapter 4

## ULB Translation Questions

### 2 Corinthians 4:1

**Why did Paul and his companions not become discouraged?**
They didn't become discouraged because of the ministry they had and because they had received mercy.

### 2 Corinthians 4:2

**What were the ways that Paul and his companions had renounced?**
They had renounced the ways that are shameful and hidden. They didn't live by craftiness and did not mishandle the word of God.

**How did Paul and those like him recommend themselves to everyone's conscience in the sight of God?**
They did this by presenting the truth.

### 2 Corinthians 4:3

**To whom is the gospel veiled?**
It is veiled to those who are perishing.

### 2 Corinthians 4:4

**Why is the gospel veiled to those who are perishing?**
It is veiled because the god of this world has blinded their unbelieving minds so they are not able to see the light of the gospel.

### 2 Corinthians 4:5

**What did Paul and his companions proclaim about Jesus and about themselves?**
They proclaimed Christ Jesus as Lord and themselves as the servants of the Corinthian church for Jesus' sake.

### 2 Corinthians 4:7

**Why did Paul and his companions have this treasure in jars of clay?**
They had this treasure in jars of clay so that it would be clear that the exceedingly great power belongs to God and not to them.

### 2 Corinthians 4:10

**Why did Paul and his companions carry in their bodies the death of Jesus?**
They carried the death of Jesus in their bodies so that the life of Jesus might also be shown in their bodies.

### 2 Corinthians 4:14

**Who will be raised and brought into the presence of him who raised the Lord Jesus?**
Paul and his companions as well as the Corinthian saints will be brought into the presence of him who raised the Lord Jesus.

### 2 Corinthians 4:15

**What will happen as a result of grace spreading to many people?**
As grace is spread to many people, thanksgiving will increase to the glory of God.

### 2 Corinthians 4:16

**Why did Paul and his companions have reason to become discouraged?**
They had reason to become discouraged because outwardly they were wasting away.

**Why did Paul and his companions not become discouraged?**
They didn't become discouraged because inwardly they were being renewed day by day. Also, their momentary, light affliction was preparing them for an eternal weight of glory that exceeds all measurement. Lastly, they were watching for unseen eternal things.

### 2 Corinthians 4:17

**Why did Paul and his companions not become discouraged?**
They didn't become discouraged because inwardly they were being renewed day by day. Also, their momentary, light affliction was preparing them for an eternal weight of glory that exceeds all measurement. Lastly, they were watching for unseen eternal things.

### 2 Corinthians 4:18

**Why did Paul and his companions not become discouraged?**
They didn't become discouraged because inwardly they were being renewed day by day. Also, their momentary, light affliction was preparing them for an eternal weight of glory that exceeds all measurement. Lastly, they were watching for unseen eternal things.


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# Chapter 5

## ULB Translation Questions

### 2 Corinthians 5:1

**What did Paul say we still have if our earthly dwelling is destroyed?**
Paul said we have a building from God, a house not made by human hands, but an eternal house, in heaven.

### 2 Corinthians 5:4

**Why did Paul say that we groan while we are in this tent?**
Paul said this because while in this tent, we are burdened and want to be clothed, so that what is mortal may be absorbed by life.

### 2 Corinthians 5:5

**What did God give to us as a pledge of what is to come?**
God gave us the Spirit as a pledge of what is to come.

### 2 Corinthians 5:8

**Would Paul rather be in the body, or at home with the Lord?**
Paul said, "we would rather be away from the body and at home with the Lord.

### 2 Corinthians 5:9

**What was Paul's goal?**
Paul made it his goal to please the Lord.

### 2 Corinthians 5:10

**Why did Paul make it his goal to please the Lord?**
Paul made this his goal because we all must appear before the judgment seat of Christ to receive what is due for the things done in the body, whether for good or for bad.

### 2 Corinthians 5:11

**Why did Paul and his companions persuade people?**
They persuaded people because they knew the fear of the Lord.

### 2 Corinthians 5:12

**Paul said they were not again recommending themselves to the Corinthian saints. What were they doing?**
They were giving the Corinthian saints a reason to be proud of them, so that the Corinthian saints might have an answer for those who boasted about appearances but not about what was in the heart.

### 2 Corinthians 5:15

**Since Christ died for all, what should those who live do?**
They should live no longer for themselves, but for him who died and was raised.

### 2 Corinthians 5:16

**By what standards do the saints no longer judge anyone?**
The saints no longer judge anyone by human standards

### 2 Corinthians 5:17

**What happens to anyone who is in Christ?**
He is a new creation. The old things have passed away; it has become new.

### 2 Corinthians 5:19

**When God through Christ reconciles people to himself what does God do for them?**
God doesn't count their sinful stumblings against them and he entrusts to them the message of reconcilliation.

### 2 Corinthians 5:20

**As appointed representatives of Christ, what is the plea of Paul and his companions to the Corinthians?**
Their plea to the Corinthians is to be reconciled to God for the sake of Christ!.

### 2 Corinthians 5:21

**Why did God make Christ become the sacrifice for our sin?**
God did this so that in Christ we might become the righteousness of God.


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# Chapter 6

## ULB Translation Questions

### 2 Corinthians 6:1

**What did Paul and his companions beg the Corinthians not to do?**
They begged the Corinthians not to receive the grace of God to no effect.

### 2 Corinthians 6:2

**When is the favorable time? When is the day of salvation?**
Now is the favorable time. Now is the day of salvation.

### 2 Corinthians 6:3

**Why did Paul and his companions not place a stumbling block in front of anyone?**
They didn't put a stumbling block in front of anyone, for they did not want their ministry to be brought into disrepute.

### 2 Corinthians 6:4

**What did the actions of Paul and his companions prove?**
Their actions proved they were God's servants.

**What are some of the things that Paul and his companions endured?**
They endured affliction, distress, hardship, beatings, imprisonments, riots, hard work, sleepless nights and hunger.

### 2 Corinthians 6:5

**What are some of the things that Paul and his companions endured?**
They endured affliction, distress, hardship, beatings, imprisonments, riots, hard work, sleepless nights and hunger.

### 2 Corinthians 6:8

**Even though Paul and his companions were truthful, of what were they accused?**
They were accused of being deceitful.

### 2 Corinthians 6:11

**What exchange does Paul wish to make with the Corinthians?**
Paul said their heart was wide open to the Corinthians and in fair exchange Paul wanted the Corinthians saints to open their hearts wide to Paul and his companions.

### 2 Corinthians 6:13

**What exchange does Paul wish to make with the Corinthians?**
Paul said their heart was wide open to the Corinthians and in fair exchange Paul wanted the Corinthians saints to open their hearts wide to Paul and his companions.

### 2 Corinthians 6:14

**What reasons does Paul give as to why the Corinthian saints should not be tied together with unbelievers?**
Paul gives the following reasons: What association does righteousness have with lawlessness? Does light have fellowship with darkness? Can Christ agree with Beliar? What share does a believer have together with an unbeliever? Can there be agreement between the temple of God and idols?.

### 2 Corinthians 6:15

**What reasons does Paul give as to why the Corinthian saints should not be tied together with unbelievers?**
Paul gives the following reasons: What association does righteousness have with lawlessness? Does light have fellowship with darkness? Can Christ agree with Beliar? What share does a believer have together with an unbeliever? Can there be agreement between the temple of God and idols?.

### 2 Corinthians 6:16

**What reasons does Paul give as to why the Corinthian saints should not be tied together with unbelievers?**
Paul gives the following reasons: What association does righteousness have with lawlessness? Does light have fellowship with darkness? Can Christ agree with Beliar? What share does a believer have together with an unbeliever? Can there be agreement between the temple of God and idols?.

### 2 Corinthians 6:17

**What does the Lord say he will do for those who will, "Come out from among them and be set apart, and touch no unclean thing..."?**
The Lord says he will welcome them. He will be a Father to them and they will be his sons and daughters.


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## 2 Corinthians 6:18

**What does the Lord say he will do for those who will, "Come out from among them and be set apart, and touch no unclean thing..."?**
The Lord says he will welcome them. He will be a Father to them and they will be his sons and daughters.


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# Chapter 7

## ULB Translation Questions

### 2 Corinthians 7:1

**Of what does Paul say we are supposed to cleanse ourselves?**
We are supposed to cleanse ourselves of everything that makes us unclean in body and spirit.

### 2 Corinthians 7:2

**What did Paul want the Corinthian saints to do for himself and his companions?**
Paul wanted them to, "Make room for us!"

### 2 Corinthians 7:3

**What words of encouragement did Paul have for the Corinthian saints?**
Paul told the Corinthian saints they were in his and his companion's hearts, to die together and to live together. Paul also told them he had great confidence in them and was proud of them.

### 2 Corinthians 7:4

**What words of encouragement did Paul have for the Corinthian saints?**
Paul told the Corinthian saints they were in his and his companion's hearts, to die together and to live together. Paul also told them he had great confidence in them and was proud of them.

### 2 Corinthians 7:6

**What comfort did God give to Paul and his companions when they came to Macedonia and were troubled in every way–conflicts on the outside and fears on the inside?**
God comforted them by the arrival of Titus, by the report of the comfort Titus had received from the Corinthian saints, and by the Corinthian's great affection, their sorrow and deep concern for Paul.

### 2 Corinthians 7:7

**What comfort did God give to Paul and his companions when they came to Macedonia and were troubled in every way–conflicts on the outside and fears on the inside?**
God comforted them by the arrival of Titus, by the report of the comfort Titus had received from the Corinthian saints, and by the Corinthian's great affection, their sorrow and deep concern for Paul.

### 2 Corinthians 7:8

**What did Paul's previous letter produce in the Corinthian saints?**
The Corinthian saints experienced sadness, a Godly sorrow in response to Paul's previous letter.

### 2 Corinthians 7:9

**What did Paul's previous letter produce in the Corinthian saints?**
The Corinthian saints experienced sadness, a Godly sorrow in response to Paul's previous letter.

**What did Godly sadness produce in the Corinthian saints?**
Sadness brought about repentance in them.

### 2 Corinthians 7:12

**Why did Paul say he wrote his previous letter to the Corinthian saints?**
Paul said he wrote so that the earnestness of the Corinthians saints for Paul and his companions should be made known to the Corinthian saints in the sight of God.

### 2 Corinthians 7:13

**Why was Titus joyful?**
He was joyful because his spirit was refreshed by all the Corinthian saints.

### 2 Corinthians 7:15

**Why did Titus' affection for the Corinthian saints grow even greater?**
Titus' affection for the Corinthian saints grew even greater as he remembered the obedience of all the Corinthian saints as they welcomed him with fear and trembling.


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# Chapter 8

## ULB Translation Questions

### 2 Corinthians 8:1

**What did Paul want the Corinthian brothers and sisters to know?**
Paul wanted them to know about the grace of God that was given to the churches of Macedonia.

### 2 Corinthians 8:2

**What did the churches of Macedonia do during a great test of affliction, and even though were extremely poor?**
They produced great riches of generosity.

### 2 Corinthians 8:6

**What did Paul urge Titus to do?**
Paul urged Titus to bring to completion this act of grace on the part of the Corinthian saints.

### 2 Corinthians 8:7

**In what else did the Corinthian believers abound?**
They abounded in faith, in speech, in knowledge, in all diligence, and in their love for Paul.

### 2 Corinthians 8:12

**What does Paul say is a good and acceptable thing?**
Paul says it is a good and acceptable thing for the Corinthian saints to have an eagerness to do that work.

### 2 Corinthians 8:13

**Does Paul want this task to be done so others may be relieved and the Corinthian saints may be burdened?**
No. Paul said the Corinthian's abundance at that current time would supply what they (the other saints) needed. Also so that their abundance might also supply the Corinthian saint's need, and so that there might be fairness.

### 2 Corinthians 8:14

**Does Paul want this task to be done so others may be relieved and the Corinthian saints may be burdened?**
No. Paul said the Corinthian's abundance at that current time would supply what they (the other saints) needed. Also so that their abundance might also supply the Corinthian saint's need, and so that there might be fairness.

### 2 Corinthians 8:16

**What did Titus do after God put into his heart the same earnest care that Paul had for the Corinthian saints?**
Titus accepted Paul's appeal, and being very earnest about it, he came to the Corinthian saints of his own free will.

### 2 Corinthians 8:17

**What did Titus do after God put into his heart the same earnest care that Paul had for the Corinthian saints?**
Titus accepted Paul's appeal, and being very earnest about it, he came to the Corinthian saints of his own free will.

### 2 Corinthians 8:20

**What was Paul careful to avoid in his actions concerning this act of generosity?**
Paul was careful to avoid giving anyone reason to complain about his actions.

### 2 Corinthians 8:24

**What did Paul tell the Corinthian saints to do concerning the brothers that were sent to them by the other churches?**
Paul told the Corinthian church to show them their love, and to show them why Paul had boasted about the Corinthian church among the other churches.


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# Chapter 9

## ULB Translation Questions

### 2 Corinthians 9:1

**About what does Paul say it is not necessary to write to the Corinthian saints?**
Paul says it isn't necessary to write to them concerning the ministry for the saints.

### 2 Corinthians 9:3

**Why did Paul send the brothers to Corinth?**
He sent the brothers so that his boasting about the Corinthian saints might not be futile, and so that the Corinthian saints would be ready, as Paul said they would be.

### 2 Corinthians 9:4

**Why did Paul think it necessary to urge the brothers to go to the Corinthian saints and make arrangements in advance for the gift the Corinthians had promised?**
Paul thought it necessary so that Paul and his companions would not be put to shame in case any Macedonians came with Paul and found the Corinthians unprepared. Paul wanted the Corinthians to be ready with the gift as one freely offered and not because the Corinthians were forced to give it.

### 2 Corinthians 9:5

**Why did Paul think it necessary to urge the brothers to go to the Corinthian saints and make arrangements in advance for the gift the Corinthians had promised?**
Paul thought it necessary so that Paul and his companions would not be put to shame in case any Macedonians came with Paul and found the Corinthians unprepared. Paul wanted the Corinthians to be ready with the gift as one freely offered and not because the Corinthians were forced to give it.

### 2 Corinthians 9:6

**What does Paul say is the point of their giving?**
Paul says the point is this: "The one who sow sparingly will reap sparingly, and the one who sows bountifully will also reap bountifully."

### 2 Corinthians 9:7

**How is each one to give?**
Each one is to give as he has planned in his heart—not out of compelling obligation or so as to have sorrow when he gives.

### 2 Corinthians 9:10

**What was the one who provides seed for the sower and bread for food going to do for the Corinthian saints?**
That one was going to supply and multiply their seed for sowing and increase the harvest of their righteousness. They were going to be enriched in every way so they could be generous.

### 2 Corinthians 9:11

**What was the one who provides seed for the sower and bread for food going to do for the Corinthian saints?**
That one was going to supply and multiply their seed for sowing and increase the harvest of their righteousness. They were going to be enriched in every way so they could be generous.

### 2 Corinthians 9:13

**How did the Corinthian saints glorify God?**
They glorified God by the obedience of their confession of the gospel of Christ, and the generosity of their gift.

### 2 Corinthians 9:14

**Why did the saints long for the Corinthian saints as they prayed for them?**
They longed for them because of the exceedingly great grace of God that was upon the Corinthians.


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# Chapter 10

## ULB Translation Questions

### 2 Corinthians 10:2

**What did Paul beg of the Corinthian saints?**
Paul begged of them that when he was present with them, he would not have to be bold with self confidence.

**For what occasion did Paul think he would have to be bold with self confidence?**
Paul thought he would have to be bold with self confidence when he opposed those who supposed that Paul and his companions were living according to the flesh.

### 2 Corinthians 10:4

**When Paul and his companions waged war, what kind of weapons did they not use?**
Paul and his companions did not use fleshly weapons when they waged war.

**What did the weapons that Paul used have the power to do?**
The weapons Paul used had divine power to destroy strongholds.

### 2 Corinthians 10:8

**For what reason did the Lord give Paul and his companions authority?**
The Lord gave Paul and his companions authority so they could build up the Corinthian saints and not destroy them.

### 2 Corinthians 10:10

**What were some people saying about Paul and his letters?**
Some were saying Paul's letters were serious and powerful, but physically he was weak and his speech was not worth listening to.

### 2 Corinthians 10:11

**What did Paul say to those who thought he was much different in person than his letters indidcated?**
Paul said that what he said by letter when he was away would be the same as he would do when he was there with the Corinthians saints.

### 2 Corinthians 10:12

**What did those who praised themselves do to show they had no insight?**
They showed they had no insight because they measured themselves by one another and compared themselves with each other.

### 2 Corinthians 10:13

**What were the limits of Paul's boasting?**
Paul said their boasting would stay in the area that God had assigned to them, even reaching as far as the Corinthians. Paul said they would not boast about the labor of others, about the work being done in another's area.

### 2 Corinthians 10:15

**What were the limits of Paul's boasting?**
Paul said their boasting would stay in the area that God had assigned to them, even reaching as far as the Corinthians. Paul said they would not boast about the labor of others, about the work being done in another's area.

### 2 Corinthians 10:16

**What were the limits of Paul's boasting?**
Paul said their boasting would stay in the area that God had assigned to them, even reaching as far as the Corinthians. Paul said they would not boast about the labor of others, about the work being done in another's area.

### 2 Corinthians 10:18

**Who is the one who is approved?**
The one who is approved is the one the Lord commends.


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# Chapter 11

## ULB Translation Questions

### 2 Corinthians 11:2

**Why did Paul have a godly jealousy for the Corinthian saints?**
He was jealous for them because he had promised them in marriage to one husband, to present them as pure virgins for Christ.

### 2 Corinthians 11:3

**What was Paul afraid of concerning the Corinthian saints?**
Paul was afraid their thoughts might be led astray from a sincere and pure devotion to Christ.

### 2 Corinthians 11:4

**What did the Corinthian saints tolerate?**
They tolerated someone coming and proclaiming another Jesus, a different gospel, than the one Paul and his companions preached.

### 2 Corinthians 11:7

**How did Paul preach the gospel to the Corinthians?**
Paul preached the gospel freely to the Corinthians.

### 2 Corinthians 11:8

**How did Paul "rob" other churches?**
He "robbed" them by accepting support from them so he could serve the Corinthians.

### 2 Corinthians 11:13

**How does Paul describe those who wish to be found equal to Paul and his companions in the things about which they boast?**
Paul describes such people as false apostles, deceitful workers, disguising themselves as apostles of Christ.

### 2 Corinthians 11:14

**How does Satan disguise himself?**
He disquises himself as an angel of light.

### 2 Corinthians 11:16

**Why did Paul ask the Corinthian saints to receive him like a fool?**
Paul asked them to receive him like a fool so he could boast a little.

### 2 Corinthians 11:19

**With whom did Paul say the Corinthian saints gladly put up?**
Paul said they gladly put up with fools, with someone who enslaved them, with someone who caused divisions among them, with someone who took advantage of them, with one who put on airs, or one who slapped them in the face.

### 2 Corinthians 11:20

**With whom did Paul say the Corinthian saints gladly put up?**
Paul said they gladly put up with fools, with someone who enslaved them, with someone who caused divisions among them, with someone who took advantage of them, with one who put on airs, or one who slapped them in the face.

### 2 Corinthians 11:22

**What are Pauls boasts comparing himself to those who wish to be found equal with Paul in what they boasted about?**
Paul boasted that he was a Hebrew, an Israelite and a descendant of Abraham just like those who claimed to be equal to Paul. Paul said he was more a servant of Christ than they were–in even more hard work, in far more prisons, in beatings beyond measure, in facing many dangers of death.

### 2 Corinthians 11:23

**What are Pauls boasts comparing himself to those who wish to be found equal with Paul in what they boasted about?**
Paul boasted that he was a Hebrew, an Israelite and a descendant of Abraham just like those who claimed to be equal to Paul. Paul said he was more a servant of Christ than they were—in even more hard work, in far more prisons, in beatings beyond measure, in facing many dangers of death.

### 2 Corinthians 11:24

**What were some of the specific dangers Paul endured?**
Paul received five times the "forty lashes minus one" from the Jews. Three times he was beaten with rods. Once he was stoned. Three times he was shipwrecked. He spent a night and a day in the open sea. He was in danger from rivers, from robbers, from his own people, from the Gentiles. He was in danger in the city, in the wilderness, in the sea and in danger from false brothers. Paul was also in danger from the governor of Damascus.


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### 2 Corinthians 11:25

**What were some of the specific dangers Paul endured?**
Paul received five times the "forty lashes minus one" from the Jews. Three times he was beaten with rods. Once he was stoned. Three times he was shipwrecked. He spent a night and a day in the open sea. He was in danger from rivers, from robbers, from his own people, from the Gentiles. He was in danger in the city, in the wilderness, in the sea and in danger from false brothers. Paul was also in danger from the governor of Damascus.

### 2 Corinthians 11:26

**What were some of the specific dangers Paul endured?**
Paul received five times the "forty lashes minus one" from the Jews. Three times he was beaten with rods. Once he was stoned. Three times he was shipwrecked. He spent a night and a day in the open sea. He was in danger from rivers, from robbers, from his own people, from the Gentiles. He was in danger in the city, in the wilderness, in the sea and in danger from false brothers. Paul was also in danger from the governor of Damascus.

### 2 Corinthians 11:29

**According to Paul, what caused him to burn within?**
One causing another to fall into sin made Paul burn within.

### 2 Corinthians 11:30

**What did Paul say he would boast about, if he had to boast?**
Paul said he would boast about what showed his weaknesses.

### 2 Corinthians 11:32

**What were some of the specific dangers Paul endured?**
Paul received five times the "forty lashes minus one" from the Jews. Three times he was beaten with rods. Once he was stoned. Three times he was shipwrecked. He spent a night and a day in the open sea. He was in danger from rivers, from robbers, from his own people, from the Gentiles. He was in danger in the city, in the wilderness, in the sea and in danger from false brothers. Paul was also in danger from the governor of Damascus.


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# Chapter 12

## ULB Translation Questions

### 2 Corinthians 12:1

**About what did Paul say he would now boast?**
Paul said he would go on to boast about visions and revelations from the Lord.

### 2 Corinthians 12:2

**What happened to the man in Christ fourteen years ago?**
He was caught up into the third heaven.

### 2 Corinthians 12:6

**Why does Paul say it would not be foolish if he boasted?**
Paul said it would not be foolish for him to boast because he would be speaking the truth.

### 2 Corinthians 12:7

**What happened to Paul to keep him from becoming puffed up?**
Paul was given a thorn in the flesh, a messenger from Satan to harass him.

### 2 Corinthians 12:9

**What did the Lord tell Paul after Paul asked the Lord to remove his thorn in the flesh?**
The Lord told Paul, "My grace is enough for you, for power is made perfect in weakness.

**Why did Paul say it was preferable to boast about his weakness?**
Paul said it was preferable so that the power of Christ might rest on him.

### 2 Corinthians 12:12

**What was performed among the Corinthians with all patience?**
Signs wonders and mighty deeds, the true signs of an apostle, were performed among them with all patience.

### 2 Corinthians 12:14

**Why did Paul tell the Corinthians he would not be a burden to them?**
Paul told them this to show them that he did not want what was theirs. He wanted them.

### 2 Corinthians 12:15

**What did Paul say he would most gladly do for the Corinthian saints?**
Paul said he would most gladly spend and be spent for their souls.

### 2 Corinthians 12:19

**For what purpose did Paul say all these things to the Corinthian saints?**
Paul said all these things to build up the Corinthian saints.

### 2 Corinthians 12:20

**What was Paul afraid he might find when he went back to the Corinthian saints?**
Paul was afraid that among them he would find arguments, jealousy, outbursts of anger, selfish ambition, gossip, pride, and disorder.

### 2 Corinthians 12:21

**What was Paul afraid that God might do to him?**
Paul was afraid God might humble Paul before the Corinthian saints.

**For what reason does Paul think he might mourn for many of the Corinthian saints who previously sinned?**
Paul was afraid they might not have repented of the impurity and sexual immorality and lustful indulgence which they previously practiced.


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# Chapter 13

## ULB Translation Questions

### 2 Corinthians 13:1

**How many times had Paul already come to the Corinthian saints at the time 2 Corinthians was written?**
Paul had already come to them twice at the time 2 Corinthians was written.

### 2 Corinthians 13:2

**How many times had Paul already come to the Corinthian saints at the time 2 Corinthians was written?**
Paul had already come to them twice at the time 2 Corinthians was written.

### 2 Corinthians 13:3

**Why did Paul tell the Corinthians saints who had sinned and all the rest that if he came again he would not spare them?**
Paul told them this because the Corinthian saints were seeking evidence that Christ was speaking through Paul.

### 2 Corinthians 13:5

**For what did Paul tell the Corinthian saints to examine and test themselves?**
Paul told them to examine and test themselves to see if they were in the faith.

### 2 Corinthians 13:6

**What was Paul confident the Corinthian saints would find concerning Paul and his companions?**
Paul was confident the Corinthian saints would find that they were not unapproved.

### 2 Corinthians 13:8

**What did Paul say that he and his companions were not able to do?**
Paul said they were not able to do anything against the truth.

### 2 Corinthians 13:10

**Why did Paul write these things to the Corinthian saints while he was away from them?**
Paul did this so that when he was with them, he would not have to act harshly toward them.

**How did Paul want to use the authority the Lord gave him with regard to the Corinthian saints?**
Paul wanted to use his authority to build up the Corinthian saints and not tear them down.

### 2 Corinthians 13:11

**In concluding, what did Paul want the Corinthians to do?**
Paul wanted them to rejoice, to work for restoration, to agree with one another, to live in peace, and to greet each other with a holy kiss.

### 2 Corinthians 13:12

**In concluding, what did Paul want the Corinthians to do?**
Paul wanted them to rejoice, to work for restoration, to agree with one another, to live in peace, and to greet each other with a holy kiss.

### 2 Corinthians 13:14

**What did Paul want all the Corinthian saints to have with them?**
Paul wanted them all to have the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit.


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# Book: Galatians

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### Galatians 1:1

**How did Paul become an apostle?**
Paul became an apostle through Jesus Christ and God the Father.

#### Galatians 1:4

**From what have believers in Jesus Christ been delivered?**
Believers in Jesus Christ have been delivered from this present evil age.

#### Galatians 1:6

**With what is Paul amazed with the church in Galatia?**
Paul is amazed that they have turned so quickly to a different gospel.

#### Galatians 1:7

**How many true gospels are there?**
There is only one true gospel, the gospel of Christ.

#### Galatians 1:8

**What does Paul say should happen to anyone proclaiming a different gospel than the gospel of Christ?**
Paul says anyone proclaiming a different gospel should be cursed.

#### Galatians 1:9

**What does Paul say should happen to anyone proclaiming a different gospel than the gospel of Christ?**
Paul says anyone proclaiming a different gospel should be cursed.

#### Galatians 1:10

**Servants of Christ must seek the approval of whom first?**
Servants of Christ must seek the approval of God first.

#### Galatians 1:12

**How did Paul receive the knowledge of the gospel of Christ?**
Paul received the gospel of Christ by revelation from Jesus Christ directly to himself.

#### Galatians 1:13

**What was Paul doing in his life before he received the revelation of the gospel of Christ?**
Paul was following Judaism zealously, persecuting the church of God.

#### Galatians 1:14

**What was Paul doing in his life before he received the revelation of the gospel of Christ?**
Paul was following Judaism zealously, persecuting the church of God.

#### Galatians 1:15

**When did God choose Paul to be his apostle?**
God was pleased to choose Paul from his mother's womb to be his apostle.

#### Galatians 1:16

**For what purpose did God choose Paul as his apostle?**
God chose Paul as his apostle so that Paul would proclaim Christ among the Gentiles.

#### Galatians 1:19

**Where did Paul finally meet some of the other apostles?**
Finally, Paul went to Jerusalem and met the apostles Cephas and James.

#### Galatians 1:22

**What were the churches in Judea hearing about Paul?**
The churches in Judea were hearing that Paul, who once persecuted the church, was now proclaiming the faith.

#### Galatians 1:23

**What were the churches in Judea hearing about Paul?**
The churches in Judea were hearing that Paul, who once persecuted the church, was now proclaiming the faith.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### Galatians 2:1

**What did Paul do when he went up to Jerusalem after fourteen years?**
Paul spoke privately to the leaders of the church, explaining to them the gospel that he was proclaiming.

### Galatians 2:3

**What was Titus, a Gentile, not required to do?**
Titus was not required to be circumcised.

### Galatians 2:4

**What did the false brothers desire to do?**
The false brothers desired to make Paul and his companions slaves to the law.

### Galatians 2:6

**Did the leaders of the church in Jerusalem change Paul's message?**
No, they contributed nothing to Paul's message.

### Galatians 2:7

**To whom was Paul primarily sent to proclaim the gospel?**
Paul was primarily sent to the uncircumcised to proclaim the gospel.

**To whom was Peter primarily sent to proclaim the gospel?**
Peter was primarily sent to the circumcised to proclaim the gospel.

### Galatians 2:8

**To whom was Paul primarily sent to proclaim the gospel?**
Paul was primarily sent to the uncircumcised to proclaim the gospel.

**To whom was Peter primarily sent to proclaim the gospel?**
Peter was primarily sent to the circumcised to proclaim the gospel.

### Galatians 2:9

**How did the leaders in Jerusalem show their approval of Paul's ministry?**
The leaders in Jerusalem gave Paul and Barnabus the right hand of fellowship to show their approval.

### Galatians 2:11

**What error did Peter make when he came to Antioch?**
Peter stopped eating with the Gentiles because he feared the men who had been circumcised.

### Galatians 2:12

**What error did Peter make when he came to Antioch?**
Peter stopped eating with the Gentiles because he feared the men who had been circumcised.

### Galatians 2:14

**What did Paul ask Cephas in front of everyone?**
Paul asked Cephas how he could force Gentiles to live like Jews when Cephas was living like a Gentile.

### Galatians 2:16

**Paul said that no one is justified by what?**
Paul said that no one is justified by the works of the law.

**How is a person justified before God?**
A person is justified before God by faith in Christ Jesus.

### Galatians 2:18

**If someone returns to trying to follow the law after having faith in Christ, what does Paul say he has actually become?**
Paul says he shows himself actually to be a law breaker.

### Galatians 2:20

**Who did Paul say now lived in him?**
Paul said that Christ now lived in him.

**What does Paul say the Son of God did for him?**
Paul says the Son of God loved him and gave himself for Paul.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### Galatians 3:6

**How was Abraham considered righteous before God?**
Abraham believed God and it was credited to him as righteousness.

### Galatians 3:7

**Who are the sons of Abraham?**
Those who believe God are the sons of Abraham.

### Galatians 3:8

**The scripture foresaw that the Gentiles would be justified in what way?**
The scripture foresaw that the Gentiles would be justified by faith.

### Galatians 3:10

**Those who rely on the works of the law to be justified are under what?**
Those who rely on the works of the law to be justified are under a curse.

### Galatians 3:11

**How many people have been justified by God through the works of the law?**
No one has been justified through the works of the law.

### Galatians 3:14

**Why did Christ redeem us by becoming a curse for us?**
Christ redeemed us by becoming a curse for us so that the blessing upon Abraham might come to the Gentiles.

### Galatians 3:16

**Who was the "descendant" that was spoken of in the promise to Abraham?**
The "descendant" spoken of in the promise to Abraham was Christ.

### Galatians 3:17

**Did the coming of the Jewish law 430 years after Abraham void the promise God made to Abraham?**
No, the law did not void the promise made to Abraham.

### Galatians 3:19

**Why then was there the law?**
The law came because of transgressions until Abraham's descendant came.

### Galatians 3:22

**What did the law in scripture imprison everyone under?**
The law in scripture imprisoned everyone under sin.

### Galatians 3:23

**How are we released from the imprisonment of the law?**
We are released from the imprisonment of the law by faith in Christ Jesus.

### Galatians 3:24

**How are we released from the imprisonment of the law?**
We are released from the imprisonment of the law by faith in Christ Jesus.

### Galatians 3:25

**How are we released from the imprisonment of the law?**
We are released from the imprisonment of the law by faith in Christ Jesus.

### Galatians 3:26

**How are we released from the imprisonment of the law?**
We are released from the imprisonment of the law by faith in Christ Jesus.

### Galatians 3:27

**Who has been clothed in Christ?**
All who have been baptized into Christ have been clothed in Christ.

### Galatians 3:28

**What different kinds of persons are made one in Christ Jesus?**
Jews, Greeks, slaves, free, male, and female are all made one in Christ Jesus.


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# Chapter 4

## ULB Translation Questions

### Galatians 4:1

**How does the heir of an estate live while he is a child?**
The heir lives under guardians and trustees until the time set by his father.

### Galatians 4:2

**How does the heir of an estate live while he is a child?**
The heir lives under guardians and trustees until the time set by his father.

### Galatians 4:4

**What did God do at the right time in history?**
God, at the right time, sent forth his Son to redeem those under the law.

### Galatians 4:5

**What did God do at the right time in history?**
God, at the right time, sent forth his Son to redeem those under the law.

**How did God bring children who were under the law into his family?**
God adopted as sons the children who were under the law.

### Galatians 4:6

**What does God send forth into the hearts of his children?**
God sends forth the Spirit of his Son into the hearts of his children.

### Galatians 4:8

**Before we know God, to whom are we slaves?**
Before we know God, we are slaves to the spirits that rule the world, who are not gods at all.

### Galatians 4:9

**Paul was perplexed that the Galatians were returning to what?**
Paul was perplexed that the Galatians were returning again to the ruling spirits of the world.

**As he sees the Galatians turning back, what does Paul fear for them?**
Paul fears that the Galatians will become slaves again, and that he has labored in vain over them.

### Galatians 4:13

**When Paul first came to the Galatians, what problem did he have?**
When Paul first came to the Galatians, he had a physical illness.

### Galatians 4:14

**Despite Paul's problem, how did the Galatians receive him?**
Despite Paul's problem, the Galatians received Paul as an angel of God, as Christ Jesus.

### Galatians 4:17

**Who are the false teachers in Galatia trying to separate?**
The false teachers are trying to separate the Galatians from Paul.

### Galatians 4:21

**Under what are the false teachers trying to put the Galatians?**
The false teachers are trying to put the Galatians back under the law.

### Galatians 4:22

**From which two kinds of women did Abraham have two sons?**
Abraham had two sons, one from a slave woman and one from a free woman.

### Galatians 4:24

**How does Hagar represent the present Jerusalem?**
Jerusalem, like Hagar, is a slave, and their children are slaves.

### Galatians 4:25

**How does Hagar represent the present Jerusalem?**
Jerusalem, like Hagar, is a slave, and their children are slaves.

### Galatians 4:26

**What does Paul say about the Jerusalem that is above?**
The Jerusalem that is above is free, and she is the mother of Paul and the other believers.

### Galatians 4:28

**How are believers in Christ like Isaac?**
Isaac and believers in Christ are children of promise.


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### Galatians 4:29

**Who persecutes the children of the promise?**
The children of the flesh persecute the children of the promise.

### Galatians 4:30

**What do the children of the slave woman inherit?**
The children of the slave woman do not inherit along with the children of the free woman.

### Galatians 4:31

**Believers in Christ are children of which person?**
Believers in Christ are children of the free woman.


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# Chapter 5

## ULB Translation Questions

### Galatians 5:1

**For what purpose has Christ set us free?**
For freedom Christ has set us free.

### Galatians 5:2

**What did Paul warn the Galatians would happen if they became circumcised?**
Paul said that if the Galatians became circumcised, Christ would not benefit them in any way.

### Galatians 5:4

**What did Paul warn would happen to all the Galatians who would seek to be justified by following the law?**
Paul warned that all the Galatians who would seek to be justified by following the law would be alienated from Christ and would fall away from grace.

### Galatians 5:6

**As opposed to circumcision and uncircumcised, what is the only thing that means anything in Christ Jesus?**
In Christ Jesus, only faith working through love means anything.

### Galatians 5:10

**Of what is Paul confident regarding the one who has confused the Galatians about the gospel?**
Paul is confident that the one who has confused the Galatians about the gospel will bear God's judgment.

### Galatians 5:11

**Paul says that proclaiming circumcision does what?**
Paul says that proclaiming circumcision the stumbling block of the cross would be destroyed.

### Galatians 5:13

**How are believers not to use their freedom in Christ?**
Believers are to not use their freedom in Christ as an opportunity for the flesh.

**How are believers to use their freedom in Christ?**
Believers are to use their freedom in Christ to serve one another in love.

### Galatians 5:14

**The whole law is fulfilled in what one commandment?**
The whole law is fulfilled in the commandment, "You must love your neighbor as yourself".

### Galatians 5:16

**How can believers not fulfill the lust of the flesh?**
Believers can live by the Spirit and not fulfill the lust of the flesh.

### Galatians 5:17

**What two things are opposed to each other within the believer?**
The Spirit and the flesh are opposed to each other within the believer.

### Galatians 5:20

**What are three examples of works of the flesh?**
Three examples of works of the flesh are any three of the following list: sexual immorality, impurity, lustfulness, idolatry, sorcery, hostility, strife, jealousy, outbursts of anger, rivalry, dissension, sectarian division, envy, drunkenness, and drunken riots.

### Galatians 5:21

**What are three examples of works of the flesh?**
Three examples of works of the flesh are any three of the following list: sexual immorality, impurity, lustfulness, idolatry, sorcery, hostility, strife, jealousy, outbursts of anger, rivalry, dissension, sectarian division, envy, drunkenness, and drunken riots.

**What will those who practice the works of the flesh not receive?**
Those who practice the works of the flesh will not inherit the kingdom of God.

### Galatians 5:22

**What is the fruit of the Spirit?**
The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faith, gentleness, and self-control.

### Galatians 5:23

**What is the fruit of the Spirit?**
The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faith, gentleness, and self-control.


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### Galatians 5:24

**Those who belong to Christ Jesus have done what with the flesh and its passions?**
Those who belong to Christ Jesus have crucified the flesh and its passions.


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# Chapter 6

## ULB Translation Questions

### Galatians 6:1

**What should those who are spiritual do if a man is caught in some transgression?**
Those who are spiritual should restore that man in a spirit of gentleness.

**For what danger must those who are spiritual watch out?**
Those who are spiritual must watch out that they are not also tempted.

### Galatians 6:2

**How do believers fulfill the law of Christ?**
Believers fulfill the law of Christ by carrying one another's burdens.

### Galatians 6:4

**How can a person have something in himself to be proud of regarding his work?**
A person can have something in himself to be proud of by examining his own work, without comparing himself to anyone else.

### Galatians 6:6

**What must one who is taught the word do with his teacher?**
One who is taught the word must share all good things with his teacher.

### Galatians 6:7

**What happens to whatever a man spiritually plants?**
Whatever a man spiritually plants he will harvest.

### Galatians 6:8

**What does a man harvest who plants to his own flesh?**
A man who plants to his own flesh harvests corruption out of his flesh.

**What does a man harvest who plants to the Spirit?**
A man who plants to the Spirit harvests out of the Spirit eternal life.

### Galatians 6:9

**If a believer does not give up and continues doing good, what will he receive?**
A believer who continues doing good will reap a harvest.

### Galatians 6:10

**To whom should believers especially do good?**
Believers should especially do good to those of the household of faith.

### Galatians 6:12

**What is the motivation of those who want to compel the believers to be circumcised?**
Those who want to compel the believers to be circumcised do not want to be persecuted for the cross of Christ.

### Galatians 6:14

**Of what did Paul say he was proud?**
Paul said that he was proud of the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.

### Galatians 6:15

**Instead of circumcision or uncircumcision, what is important?**
What is important is a new creation.

### Galatians 6:16

**Upon whom does Paul wish peace and mercy?**
Paul wishes peace and mercy upon those who live by the rule of the new creation, and upon the Israel of God.

### Galatians 6:17

**What did Paul carry on his body?**
Paul carried the marks of Jesus on his body.


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# Book: Ephesians

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### Ephesians 1:1

**How does Paul describe the people he is writing to in this letter?**
Paul describes the people he is writing to as set apart for God, and as faithfully trusting in Christ Jesus.

#### Ephesians 1:3

**With what has God the Father blessed believers?**
God the Father has blessed believers with every spiritual blessing in the heavenly places in Christ.

#### Ephesians 1:4

**When did God the Father choose those who believe in Christ?**
God the Father chose those who believe in Christ before the creation of the world.

**For what purpose did God the Father choose the believers?**
God the Father chose the believers so they could be holy and blameless in his sight.

#### Ephesians 1:5

**Why did God destine the believers in advance for adoption?**
God destined the believers in advance because he was pleased to do it, and so that he would be praised for his glorious grace.

#### Ephesians 1:6

**Why did God destine the believers in advance for adoption?**
God destined the believers in advance because he was pleased to do it, and so that he would be praised for his glorious grace.

#### Ephesians 1:7

**What do believers receive through the blood of Christ, God's beloved one?**
Believers receive redemption through the blood of Christ, the forgiveness of sins.

#### Ephesians 1:10

**What will God do when the times for the completion of his plan come?**
God will bring together everything in heaven and on the earth under Christ.

#### Ephesians 1:13

**What seal did the believers receive when they heard the word of truth?**
The believers received the seal of the promised Holy Spirit.

#### Ephesians 1:14

**Of what is the Spirit a guarantee?**
The Spirit is a guarantee of the inheritance of believers.

#### Ephesians 1:18

**What does Paul pray the Ephesians will be enlightened to understand?**
Paul prays that the Ephesians will be enlightened to understand the confidence of their calling.

#### Ephesians 1:20

**What did the same power that now works in the believers do in Christ?**
The same power raised Christ from the dead and seated him at God's right hand in the heavenly places.

#### Ephesians 1:22

**What has God put under Christ's feet?**
God has put all things under Christ's feet.

**What is Christ's position of authority in the Church?**
Christ is the head over all things in the Church.

#### Ephesians 1:23

**What is the Church?**
The Church is Christ's body.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### Ephesians 2:1

**What is the spiritual condition of all unbelievers?**
All unbelievers are dead in their trespasses and sins.

### Ephesians 2:2

**Who is working in the sons of disobedience?**
The spirit of the ruler of the authorities of the air is working in the sons of disobedience.

### Ephesians 2:3

**By nature, what are all unbelievers?**
All unbelievers are by nature children of wrath.

### Ephesians 2:4

**Why did God bring some unbelievers to new life with Christ?**
God brought some unbelievers to new life in Christ because of his rich mercy and great love.

### Ephesians 2:5

**Why did God bring some unbelievers to new life with Christ?**
God brought some unbelievers to new life in Christ because of his rich mercy and great love.

**By what have believers been saved?**
Believers have been saved by God's grace.

### Ephesians 2:6

**Where are believers seated?**
Believers are seated in the heavenly places with Christ Jesus.

### Ephesians 2:7

**For what purpose has God saved and raised up believers?**
God has saved and raised up believers so that in the ages to come he might show them the great riches of his grace.

### Ephesians 2:8

**In what may no believer boast, and why?**
No believer may boast in his works, because he is saved by grace as God's gift.

### Ephesians 2:9

**In what may no believer boast, and why?**
No believer may boast in his works, because he is saved by grace as God's gift.

### Ephesians 2:10

**For what purpose has God created believers in Christ Jesus?**
God's purpose is for believers in Christ Jesus to walk in good works.

### Ephesians 2:12

**What is the spiritual condition of unbelieving Gentiles?**
Unbelieving Gentiles are separated from Christ, alienated from Israel, strangers to the covenants, without hope and without God.

### Ephesians 2:13

**What has brought some Gentile unbelievers near to God?**
Some Gentile unbelievers have been brought near to God by the blood of Christ.

### Ephesians 2:14

**How did Christ change the relationship between Gentiles and Jews?**
By his body, Christ made Gentiles and Jews one people, destroying the hostility that divided them.

### Ephesians 2:15

**What did Christ abolish in order to make peace between Jews and Gentiles?**
Christ abolished the law of commandments and regulations in order to make peace between Jews and Gentiles.

### Ephesians 2:16

**What did Christ abolish in order to make peace between Jews and Gentiles?**
Christ abolished the law of commandments and regulations in order to make peace between Jews and Gentiles.

### Ephesians 2:18

**By what means do all believers have access to the Father?**
All believers have access to the Father by means of the Holy Spirit.


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## Ephesians 2:20

**On what foundation is God's family built?**
God's family is built on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Christ Jesus being the cornerstone.

## Ephesians 2:21

**What does the power of Jesus do with the whole building of his family?**
The power of Jesus fits together and increases the whole building of his family.

**What kind of building is the building of God's family?**
The building of God's family is a temple set apart for the Lord.

## Ephesians 2:22

**Where does God dwell in the Spirit?**
God dwells in the Spirit within the believer.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### Ephesians 3:1

**For whose benefit did God give Paul his gift?**
God gave Paul his gift for the benefit of the Gentiles.

### Ephesians 3:2

**For whose benefit did God give Paul his gift?**
God gave Paul his gift for the benefit of the Gentiles.

### Ephesians 3:3

**What was not made known to the human race in other generations?**
The hidden truth about Christ was not made known in other generations.

### Ephesians 3:4

**What was not made known to the human race in other generations?**
The hidden truth about Christ was not made known in other generations.

### Ephesians 3:5

**What was not made known to the human race in other generations?**
The hidden truth about Christ was not made known in other generations.

**To whom has God revealed what was not made known to the human race in other generations?**
God revealed the hidden truth about Christ to his apostles and prophets.

### Ephesians 3:6

**What hidden truth has been revealed?**
The hidden truth revealed is that the Gentiles are fellow heirs and fellow members of the body, and fellow sharers in the promise in Christ Jesus.

### Ephesians 3:7

**What gift was given to Paul?**
The gift of God's grace was given to Paul.

### Ephesians 3:9

**About what was Paul sent to help the Gentiles understand?**
Paul was sent to help the Gentiles understand about God's plan.

### Ephesians 3:10

**Through what will the complex wisdom of God be made known?**
Through the Church the complex wisdom of God will be made known.

### Ephesians 3:12

**What does Paul say believers have because of faith in Christ?**
Paul says believers have boldness and access with confidence because of faith in Christ.

### Ephesians 3:14

**What is named and created after the Father?**
Every family in heaven and on earth is named and created after the Father.

### Ephesians 3:15

**What is named and created after the Father?**
Every family in heaven and on earth is named and created after the Father.

### Ephesians 3:16

**How does Paul pray the believers be strengthened?**
Paul prays the believers be strengthened with power through God's Spirit.

### Ephesians 3:18

**What does Paul pray the believers will be able to understand?**
Paul prays the believers will be able to understand how wide and long and high and deep is the love of Christ.

### Ephesians 3:21

**What does Paul pray will be given to the Father to all generations?**
Paul prays that the glory in the Church and in Christ Jesus will be given to the Father to all generations.


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# Chapter 4

## ULB Translation Questions

### Ephesians 4:1

**How does Paul urge believers to live?**
Paul urges believers to live with humility, gentleness, and patience, accepting each other in love.

### Ephesians 4:2

**How does Paul urge believers to live?**
Paul urges believers to live with humility, gentleness, and patience, accepting each other in love.

### Ephesians 4:4

**What does Paul name in his list of things of which there is only one?**
Paul says there is one body, Spirit, confident expectation, Lord, faith, baptism, and God the Father.

### Ephesians 4:5

**What does Paul name in his list of things of which there is only one?**
Paul says there is one body, Spirit, confident expectation, Lord, faith, baptism, and God the Father.

### Ephesians 4:6

**What does Paul name in his list of things of which there is only one?**
Paul says there is one body, Spirit, confident expectation, Lord, faith, baptism, and God the Father.

### Ephesians 4:7

**What did Christ give to each believer after his ascension?**
Christ gave each believer a gift according to the measure of the gift of Christ.

### Ephesians 4:8

**What did Christ give to each believer after his ascension?**
Christ gave each believer a gift according to the measure of the gift of Christ.

### Ephesians 4:11

**What five gifts of Christ to the body does Paul name?**
Christ gave to the body the gifts of apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, and teachers.

### Ephesians 4:12

**For what purpose are these five gifts to the body supposed to work?**
The five gifts to the body are supposed to equip the believers for the work of service, for the building up of the body.

### Ephesians 4:14

**How does Paul say believers can be like children?**
Believers can be like children by being tossed around and carried away by people's trickery and erring deceit.

### Ephesians 4:16

**How does Paul say the body of believers is constructed?**
The body of believers fits together, held together by each joint, each part working in the body's growth, for the building up of each one in love.

### Ephesians 4:17

**How does Paul say the Gentiles walk?**
The Gentiles are darkened in thought, separated from God, and given over to impure actions.

### Ephesians 4:18

**How does Paul say the Gentiles walk?**
The Gentiles are darkened in thought, separated from God, and given over to impure actions.

### Ephesians 4:19

**How does Paul say the Gentiles walk?**
The Gentiles are darkened in thought, separated from God, and given over to impure actions.

### Ephesians 4:23

**What does Paul say believers must put off and put on?**
Believers must put off the old man, and put on the new man.

### Ephesians 4:24

**What does Paul say believers must put off and put on?**
Believers must put off the old man, and put on the new man.


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### Ephesians 4:26

**How can a believer give opportunity to the devil?**
A believer can give opportunity to the devil by letting the sun go down upon his anger.

### Ephesians 4:27

**How can a believer give opportunity to the devil?**
A believer can give opportunity to the devil by letting the sun go down upon his anger.

### Ephesians 4:28

**What must believers do instead of steal?**
Believers must labor so that they may be able to share with the person who has need.

### Ephesians 4:29

**What kind of speech does Paul say must come out of the believer's mouth?**
No corrupt speech must come out of the believer's mouth, but instead words that build up others.

### Ephesians 4:30

**Who must a believer not grieve?**
A believer must not grieve the Holy Spirit.

### Ephesians 4:32

**What is a believer to do because God in Christ forgave him?**
A believer must forgive others because God in Christ forgave him.


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# Chapter 5

## ULB Translation Questions

### Ephesians 5:1

**Who should believers imitate?**
Believers should imitate God the Father as his children.

### Ephesians 5:2

**What did Christ do which was a pleasing aroma to God?**
Christ gave himself up for the believers as an offering and sacrifice to God.

### Ephesians 5:3

**What must not be suggested among believers?**
Sexual immorality, impurity, and greed must not be suggested among believers.

### Ephesians 5:4

**What attitude should instead be seen among believers?**
Believers should instead have an attitude of thankfulness.

### Ephesians 5:5

**Who has no inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and God?**
The sexually immoral, impure, and greedy have no inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and God.

### Ephesians 5:6

**What is coming upon the children of disobedience?**
The anger of God is coming upon the children of disobedience.

### Ephesians 5:9

**What fruit of the light is pleasing to the Lord?**
The fruit of goodness, righteousness, and truth is pleasing to the Lord.

### Ephesians 5:11

**What are believers to do with the works of the darkness?**
Believers are not to participate with, but instead expose the works of darkness.

### Ephesians 5:13

**What is revealed by the light?**
Everything is revealed by the light.

### Ephesians 5:16

**What should believers do since the days are evil?**
Believers should redeem the time since the days are evil.

### Ephesians 5:18

**What leads to ruin?**
Getting drunk with wine leads to ruin.

### Ephesians 5:19

**With what should believers speak to each other?**
Believers should speak to each other with psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs.

### Ephesians 5:22

**In what way should wives be subject to their husbands?**
Wives should be subject to their husbands as to the Lord.

### Ephesians 5:23

**Of what is the husband the head, and of what is Christ the head?**
The husband is head of the wife, and Christ is head of the Church.

### Ephesians 5:26

**How does Christ make the Church holy?**
Christ makes the Church holy by the washing of water by the word.

### Ephesians 5:27

**How does Christ make the Church holy?**
Christ makes the Church holy by the washing of water by the word.

### Ephesians 5:28

**How should husbands love their wives?**
Husbands should love their wives as their own bodies.

### Ephesians 5:29

**How does a person treat his own body?**
A person nourishes and loves his own body.


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### Ephesians 5:31

**What happens when a man is joined to his wife?**
When a man is joined to his wife they become one flesh.

### Ephesians 5:32

**What hidden truth is demonstrated by the joining of a man and his wife?**
The hidden truth about Christ and his Church is demonstrated by the joining of a man and his wife.


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# Chapter 6

## ULB Translation Questions

### Ephesians 6:1

**How should Christian children treat their parents?**
Christian children should obey and honor their parents.

### Ephesians 6:2

**How should Christian children treat their parents?**
Christian children should obey and honor their parents.

### Ephesians 6:4

**What are Christian fathers to do for their children?**
Christian fathers are to raise their children in the discipline and instruction of the Lord.

### Ephesians 6:5

**With what attitude should Christian slaves obey their masters?**
Christian slaves should obey their masters in the honesty of their heart, serving cheerfully as for the Lord.

### Ephesians 6:6

**With what attitude should Christian slaves obey their masters?**
Christian slaves should obey their masters in the honesty of their heart, serving cheerfully as for the Lord.

### Ephesians 6:7

**With what attitude should Christian slaves obey their masters?**
Christian slaves should obey their masters in the honesty of their heart, serving cheerfully as for the Lord.

### Ephesians 6:8

**What should a believer remember about whatever good deed he does?**
A believer should remember that whatever good deed he does, he will receive a reward from the Lord.

### Ephesians 6:9

**What should a Christian master remember about his Master?**
A Christian master should remember that his and his servant's Master is in heaven, and that there is no favoritism with him.

### Ephesians 6:11

**Why must a believer put on the whole armor of God?**
A believer must put on the whole armor of God to stand against the wicked plans of the devil.

### Ephesians 6:12

**Against whom does a believer battle?**
A believer battles against governments and spiritual authorities and rulers of the realm of evil darkness.

### Ephesians 6:13

**Why must a believer put on the whole armor of God?**
A believer must put on the whole armor of God to stand against the wicked plans of the devil.

### Ephesians 6:14

**Why must a believer put on the whole armor of God?**
A believer must put on the whole armor of God to stand against the wicked plans of the devil.

### Ephesians 6:16

**Which piece of the armor of God puts out the flaming arrows of the evil one?**
The shield of faith puts out the flaming arrows of the evil one.

### Ephesians 6:17

**What is the sword of the Spirit?**
The sword of the Spirit is the word of God.

### Ephesians 6:18

**What attitude must believers have in prayer?**
Believers must pray at all times, persevering and watching for God's answer.

### Ephesians 6:19

**What does Paul wish to have through the prayers of the Ephesians?**
Paul wishes to have the word given to him with boldness when he speaks the gospel.

### Ephesians 6:20

**What does Paul wish to have through the prayers of the Ephesians?**
Paul wishes to have the word given to him with boldness when he speaks the gospel.


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**Where is Paul as he writes this letter?**
Paul is in prison as he writes this letter.

### Ephesians 6:23

**What three things does Paul ask that God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ give the believers?**
Paul asks that God will give peace, love with faith, and grace to the believers.

### Ephesians 6:24

**What three things does Paul ask that God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ give the believers?**
Paul asks that God will give peace, love with faith, and grace to the believers.


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# Book: Philippians

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### Philippians 1:1

**To whom did Paul address this letter?**
Paul addressed this letter to all the people who are set apart in Christ Jesus at Philippi, including the overseers and deacons.

#### Philippians 1:5

**For what did Paul give thanks to God for the Philippians?**
Paul gave thanks to God for the Philippians' fellowship in the gospel from the first day until now.

#### Philippians 1:6

**Of what was Paul confident regarding the Philippians?**
Paul was confident that he who had begun a good work in them would complete it.

#### Philippians 1:7

**In what had the Philippians been Paul's partners?**
In Paul's imprisonment, and in his defense and confirmation of the gospel, the Philippians had been his partner.

#### Philippians 1:9

**What did Paul pray would increase more and more among the Philippians?**
Paul prayed that love would increase more and more among the Philippians.

#### Philippians 1:11

**With what did Paul desire that the Philippians be filled?**
Paul desired that the Philippians be filled with the fruits of righteousness.

#### Philippians 1:12

**How had Paul's imprisonment advanced the gospel?**
Paul's imprisonment for Christ had become widely known, and most of the brothers were now speaking with more boldness.

#### Philippians 1:13

**How had Paul's imprisonment advanced the gospel?**
Paul's imprisonment for Christ had become widely known, and most of the brothers were now speaking with more boldness.

#### Philippians 1:14

**How had Paul's imprisonment advanced the gospel?**
Paul's imprisonment for Christ had become widely known, and most of the brothers were now speaking with more boldness.

#### Philippians 1:17

**Why were some proclaiming Christ out of selfish and insincere motives?**
Some were proclaiming Christ out of selfish and insincere motives thinking they were adding to Paul's affliction in prison.

#### Philippians 1:18

**What was Paul's reaction to the sincere and insincere preaching of Christ?**
Paul rejoiced that, either way, Christ was being proclaimed.

#### Philippians 1:20

**What did Paul desire to do in life or by death?**
Paul desired to bring glory to Christ either in life or by death.

#### Philippians 1:21

**Paul said that to live is what, and to die is what?**
Paul said that to live is Christ, and to die is gain.

#### Philippians 1:22

**What choices pulled Paul in different directions?**
Paul was pulled by the choices of being with Christ in death, or of remaining in the flesh to continue his labor.

#### Philippians 1:23

**What choices pulled Paul in different directions?**
Paul was pulled by the choices of being with Christ in death, or of remaining in the flesh to continue his labor.

#### Philippians 1:24

**What choices pulled Paul in different directions?**
Paul was pulled by the choices of being with Christ in death, or of remaining in the flesh to continue his labor.


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### Philippians 1:25

**Paul was confident that he would remain with the Philippians for what purpose?**
Paul was confident that he would remain with the Philippians for their progress and joy in the faith.

### Philippians 1:27

**Whether with the Philippians or away from them, what did Paul want to hear about the Philippians?**
Paul wanted to hear that the Philippians stood fast in one spirit, with one soul striving together for the faith of the gospel.

### Philippians 1:28

**When the Philippians did not fear those opposing them, of what was that a sign?**
When the Philippians did not fear, it was a sign of their opponents' destruction, but of their salvation.

### Philippians 1:29

**What two things had been granted to the Philippians by God?**
It had been granted to the Philippians that they believe on Christ, but also that they suffer in his behalf.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### Philippians 2:2

**What does Paul say the Philippians must do to make his joy full?**
The Philippians must be of the same mind, have the same love, and be united in spirit and mind.

### Philippians 2:3

**How does Paul say the Philippians should count each other?**
The Philippians should count each other better than themselves.

### Philippians 2:5

**Whose mind does Paul say we need to have?**
Paul says we need to have the mind of Christ Jesus.

### Philippians 2:6

**Whose mind does Paul say we need to have?**
Paul says we need to have the mind of Christ Jesus.

**In what form did Christ Jesus exist?**
Christ Jesus existed in the form of God.

### Philippians 2:7

**What form did Christ Jesus then take?**
Christ Jesus then took the form of a servant, in the appearance of a man.

### Philippians 2:8

**How did Jesus humble himself?**
Jesus humbled himself by obeying to the point of death on the cross.

### Philippians 2:9

**What did God then do for Jesus?**
God highly exalted Jesus and gave him the name above every name.

### Philippians 2:11

**What will every tongue confess?**
Every tongue will confess that Jesus Christ is Lord.

### Philippians 2:12

**How are the Philippians called to work out their salvation?**
The Philippians are to work out their salvation with fear and trembling.

### Philippians 2:13

**What does God work in believers to do?**
God works in believers both to will and to work for his good pleasure.

### Philippians 2:14

**Everything must be done without what?**
Everything must be done without complaining and arguing.

### Philippians 2:17

**For what purpose is Paul pouring out his life?**
Paul is pouring out his life in the sacrifice and service of the Philippian's faith.

**What attitude does Paul have, which he also calls on the Philippians to have?**
Paul rejoices with great joy.

### Philippians 2:18

**What attitude does Paul have, which he also calls on the Philippians to have?**
Paul rejoices with great joy.

### Philippians 2:20

**Why is Timothy a unique helper for Paul?**
Timothy is unique because he truly cares for the Philippians and not for his own interests.

### Philippians 2:21

**Why is Timothy a unique helper for Paul?**
Timothy is unique because he truly cares for the Philippians and not for his own interests.

### Philippians 2:24

**Is Paul expecting to see the Philippians?**
Yes, Paul expects to see the Philippians soon.

### Philippians 2:30

**For what did Epaphroditus almost die?**
Epaphroditus almost died doing the work of Christ, serving Paul and supplying Paul's needs.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### Philippians 3:2

**For whom does Paul warn the believers to watch out?**
Paul warns the believers to watch out for the dogs, the evil workers, and the mutilators.

### Philippians 3:3

**Who does Paul say are the true circumcision?**
Paul says the true circumcision are those who worship in the Spirit of God, glory in Christ Jesus, and have no confidence in the flesh.

### Philippians 3:6

**How does Paul describe his previous conduct in respect to the righteousness of the law?**
Paul describes his previous conduct as blameless in respect to the righteousness of the law.

### Philippians 3:7

**How does Paul now regard his previous confidence in the flesh?**
Paul now counts all his previous confidence in the flesh as worthless because of Christ.

### Philippians 3:8

**For what purpose does Paul now consider all the previous things as garbage?**
Paul considers all the previous things as garbage so that he may gain Christ.

### Philippians 3:9

**What righteousness does Paul now have?**
Paul now has the righteousness from God that is through faith in Christ.

### Philippians 3:10

**Paul has fellowship with Christ in what?**
Paul has the fellowship of Christ's sufferings.

### Philippians 3:12

**Although he is not yet complete, what does Paul continue to do?**
Paul continues to press on.

### Philippians 3:14

**Toward what goal does Paul press on?**
Paul presses on toward the goal to win the prize of the upward calling of God in Christ Jesus.

### Philippians 3:17

**What does Paul tell the Philippians to do regarding the example of his walk?**
Paul tells the Philippians to join and imitate him in his walk.

### Philippians 3:19

**What is the destiny of those whose god is their belly and who think about earthly things?**
Those whose god is their belly and who think about earthly things are destined for destruction.

### Philippians 3:20

**Where does Paul say the citizenship of believers is located?**
Paul says the citizenship of believers is in heaven.

### Philippians 3:21

**What will Christ do to the bodies of believers when he comes from heaven?**
Christ will transform the lowly bodies of believers into bodies formed like his glorious body.


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# Chapter 4

## ULB Translation Questions

### Philippians 4:1

**What does Paul want his beloved friends in Philippi to do?**
Paul wants the Philippians to stand firm in the Lord.

### Philippians 4:2

**What does Paul wish to see happen with Euodia and Syntyche?**
Paul wishes to see Euodia and Syntyche have the same mind in the Lord.

### Philippians 4:4

**What does Paul tell the Philippians to always do?**
Paul tells them to rejoice in the Lord always.

### Philippians 4:6

**Instead of being anxious, what does Paul say to do?**
Paul says that instead of being anxious, tell God in prayer what we need, and thank him.

### Philippians 4:7

**If we do this, what will guard our hearts and thoughts?**
If we do this, the peace of God will guard our hearts and thoughts.

### Philippians 4:8

**Upon what kinds of things does Paul say to think?**
Paul says to think upon things that are honorable, just, pure, lovely, of good report, excellent, and praiseworthy.

### Philippians 4:10

**What have the Philippians now been able to renew?**
The Philippians have now been able to renew their concern for Paul.

### Philippians 4:11

**What secret has Paul learned about living in different circumstances?**
Paul has learned the secret of living contently in both abundance and need.

### Philippians 4:12

**What secret has Paul learned about living in different circumstances?**
Paul has learned the secret of living contently in both abundance and need.

### Philippians 4:13

**By what power can Paul live contently?**
Paul can live contently in all circumstances through Christ who strengthens him.

### Philippians 4:14

**What does Paul seek for the Philippians in their giving to provide for his needs?**
Paul seeks the fruit that increases to the Philippians' account.

### Philippians 4:15

**What does Paul seek for the Philippians in their giving to provide for his needs?**
Paul seeks the fruit that increases to the Philippians' account.

### Philippians 4:16

**What does Paul seek for the Philippians in their giving to provide for his needs?**
Paul seeks the fruit that increases to the Philippians' account.

### Philippians 4:17

**What does Paul seek for the Philippians in their giving to provide for his needs?**
Paul seeks the fruit that increases to the Philippians' account.

### Philippians 4:18

**How does God view the gift made by the Philippians for Paul?**
God is pleased with the sacrifice that the Philippians have made for Paul.

### Philippians 4:19

**What does Paul say God will do for the Philippians?**
Paul says that God will supply every need of the Philippians according to his riches in glory in Christ Jesus.

### Philippians 4:22

**Paul says that those of which household greet the Philippians?**
Those of Caesar's household greet the Philippians.


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# Book: Colossians

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### Colossians 1:1

**How did Paul become an apostle of Christ Jesus?**
Paul became an apostle of Christ Jesus through the will of God.

#### Colossians 1:2

**To whom did Paul write this letter?**
Paul wrote to those set apart for God and the faithful brothers at Colossae.

#### Colossians 1:5

**From where did the Colossians hear about the confident expectation that they now have?**
The Colossians heard about their confident expectation in the word of truth, the gospel.

#### Colossians 1:6

**What does Paul say the gospel has been doing in the world?**
Paul says the gospel has been bearing fruit and growing in all the world.

#### Colossians 1:7

**Who presented the gospel to the Colossians?**
Epaphras, the faithful servant of Christ, presented the gospel to the Colossians.

#### Colossians 1:9

**With what does Paul pray that the Colossians be filled?**
Paul prays that the Colossians be filled with the knowledge of God's will in all wisdom and spiritual understanding.

#### Colossians 1:10

**How does Paul pray that the Colossians will walk in their lives?**
Paul prays that the Colossians will walk worthy of the Lord, bearing fruit with good deeds, growing in the knowledge of God.

#### Colossians 1:12

**For what have those set apart for God been qualified?**
Those set apart for God have been qualified for a share in the inheritance in light.

#### Colossians 1:13

**From what has the Father rescued those set apart for him?**
He rescued them from the dominion of darkness and transferred them to the kingdom of his Son.

#### Colossians 1:14

**In Christ, we have redemption, which is what?**
In Christ we have redemption, which is the forgiveness of sins.

#### Colossians 1:15

**The Son is whose image?**
The Son is the invisible God’s image.

#### Colossians 1:16

**What was created through Jesus Christ and for him?**
All things were created through Jesus Christ and for him.

#### Colossians 1:20

**How did God reconcile all things to himself?**
God reconciled all things to himself when he made peace through his Son's blood.

#### Colossians 1:21

**What relationship did the Colossians have with God before they believed the gospel?**
Before believing the gospel, the Colossians were strangers from God and were his enemies.

#### Colossians 1:23

**What must the Colossians continue to do?**
The Colossians must continue to be settled in the faith and confident of the gospel.

#### Colossians 1:24

**For whose sake is Paul suffering, and what is his attitude?**
Paul is suffering for the sake of the church, and he rejoices in it.


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### Colossians 1:27

**What is the mystery that was hidden for ages but now has been revealed?**
The mystery that was hidden for ages but now has been revealed is Christ in you, the confidence of glory.

### Colossians 1:28

**What is the goal of Paul's admonishing and teaching?**
Paul's goal is to present every person complete in Christ.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### Colossians 2:2

**What is the mystery of God?**
The mystery of God is Christ.

### Colossians 2:3

**What is hidden in Christ?**
All the hidden treasures of wisdom and knowledge are hidden in Christ.

### Colossians 2:4

**What is Paul concerned might happen to the Colossians?**
Paul is concerned that the Colossians might be deluded with persuasive speech.

### Colossians 2:6

**What does Paul call the Colossians to do now that they have received Christ Jesus?**
Paul calls the Colossians to walk in Christ Jesus in the same way that they received him.

### Colossians 2:8

**Upon what are the empty deceits that Paul is concerned about based?**
The empty deceits are based upon human tradition and the sinful belief systems of the world.

### Colossians 2:9

**What lives in Christ?**
All the fullness of God's nature lives in Christ.

### Colossians 2:10

**Who is the head of all rule and authority?**
Christ is the head of all rule and authority.

### Colossians 2:11

**What is removed through the circumcision of Christ?**
The sinful body of flesh is removed through the circumcision of Christ.

### Colossians 2:12

**What happens in baptism?**
A person is buried with Christ in baptism.

### Colossians 2:13

**What is a person's condition before Christ makes him alive?**
A person is dead in his sins before Christ makes him alive.

### Colossians 2:14

**What did Christ do with the record of debts charged against us?**
Christ removed the record of debts and nailed it to the cross.

### Colossians 2:15

**What did Christ do with the rulers and authorities?**
Christ removed the rulers and authorities, openly exposed them, and led them in a victory procession.

### Colossians 2:17

**What does Paul say are a shadow of the things to come?**
Paul says that food, drink, feast days, and Sabbaths are a shadow of the things to come.

**To what reality do the shadows point?**
The shadows point to the reality of Christ.

### Colossians 2:19

**How is the whole body supplied and held together?**
The whole body is supplied and held together by the head, Christ.

### Colossians 2:20

**What kinds of commandments does Paul say are part of the world's beliefs?**
Commandments to not handle, not taste, and not touch are part of the world's beliefs.

### Colossians 2:21

**What kinds of commandments does Paul say are part of the world's beliefs?**
Commandments to not handle, not taste, and not touch are part of the world's beliefs.

### Colossians 2:22

**What kinds of commandments does Paul say are part of the world's beliefs?**
Commandments to not handle, not taste, and not touch are part of the world's beliefs.


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## Colossians 2:23

**Against what do the rules of man-made religion have no value?**
The rules of man-made religion have no value against the indulgence of the flesh.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### Colossians 3:1

**To where has Christ been raised?**
Christ has been raised to sit at the right hand of God.

**What should believers seek and what should they not seek?**
Believers should seek the things above, and not the things of the earth.

### Colossians 3:2

**What should believers seek and what should they not seek?**
Believers should seek the things above, and not the things of the earth.

### Colossians 3:3

**Where has God put the believer's life?**
God has hidden the believer's life in Christ.

### Colossians 3:4

**What will happen to the believer when Christ is revealed?**
When Christ is revealed, the believer will also be revealed with him in glory.

### Colossians 3:5

**What must the believer put to death?**
The believer must put to death the sinful desires of the earth.

### Colossians 3:6

**What happens to those who are disobedient to God?**
The wrath of God comes upon those who are disobedient to God.

### Colossians 3:8

**What are some of the things that Paul says the believers must get rid of, which are part of the old self?**
The believers must get rid of wrath, anger, evil intentions, insults, and obscene speech.

### Colossians 3:10

**In whose image is the believer's new self created?**
The believer's new self is created in the image of Christ.

### Colossians 3:12

**What are some of the things that Paul says the believers must put on, which are part of the new self?**
The believers must put on a heart of compassion, kindness, lowliness, meekness, and patience.

### Colossians 3:13

**In what way should the believer forgive?**
The believer should forgive in the same way that the Lord has forgiven him.

### Colossians 3:14

**What is the bond of perfection among believers?**
Love is the bond of perfection.

### Colossians 3:15

**What should rule in the believer's heart?**
The peace of Christ should rule in the believer's heart.

**What should the believer give to God in his attitude, song, word, and deed?**
In his attitude, song, word, and deed the believer should give thanks to God.

### Colossians 3:16

**What should live in the believer richly?**
The word of Christ should live in the believer richly.

**What should the believer give to God in his attitude, song, word, and deed?**
In his attitude, song, word, and deed the believer should give thanks to God.

### Colossians 3:17

**What should the believer give to God in his attitude, song, word, and deed?**
In his attitude, song, word, and deed the believer should give thanks to God.

### Colossians 3:18

**How should a wife respond to her husband?**
A wife should submit to her husband.

### Colossians 3:19

**How should a husband treat his wife?**
A husband should love his wife and not be bitter against her.


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### Colossians 3:20

**How should a child treat his parents?**
A child should obey his parents in all things.

### Colossians 3:21

**What should a father not do to his children?**
A father should not provoke his children.

### Colossians 3:23

**For whom are believers working in whatever they do?**
Believers are working for the Lord in whatever they do.

### Colossians 3:24

**For whom are believers working in whatever they do?**
Believers are working for the Lord in whatever they do.

**What will those receive who serve the Lord in whatever they do?**
Those who serve the Lord in whatever they do will receive the reward of the inheritance.

### Colossians 3:25

**What will those receive who do unrighteousness?**
Those who do unrighteousness will receive the penalty for what they did.


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# Chapter 4

## ULB Translation Questions

### Colossians 4:1

**What does Paul remind earthly masters that they also have?**
Paul reminds earthly masters that they also have a master in heaven.

### Colossians 4:2

**In what does Paul want the Colossians to continue steadfastly?**
Paul wants the Colossians to continue steadfastly in prayer.

### Colossians 4:3

**For what does Paul want the Colossians to pray?**
Paul wants the Colossians to pray that he has an open door to speak the word, the mystery of Christ.

### Colossians 4:5

**How does Paul instruct the Colossians to treat those who are outsiders?**
Paul instructs them to live in wisdom, and speak with grace toward those who are outsiders.

### Colossians 4:6

**How does Paul instruct the Colossians to treat those who are outsiders?**
Paul instructs them to live in wisdom, and speak with grace toward those who are outsiders.

### Colossians 4:7

**What task had Paul given Tychicus and Onesimus?**
Paul gave them the task of making everything known concerning him to the Colossians.

### Colossians 4:8

**What task had Paul given Tychicus and Onesimus?**
Paul gave them the task of making everything known concerning him to the Colossians.

### Colossians 4:9

**What task had Paul given Tychicus and Onesimus?**
Paul gave them the task of making everything known concerning him to the Colossians.

### Colossians 4:10

**What instructions did Paul give concerning Mark, the cousin of Barnabus?**
Paul told the Colossians to receive Mark if he comes to them.

### Colossians 4:12

**For what does Epaphras pray for the Colossians?**
He prays that the Colossians will stand complete and fully assured in all the will of God.

### Colossians 4:14

**What is the name of the physician who is with Paul?**
The physician's name is Luke.

### Colossians 4:15

**In what kind of place was the church in Laodicea meeting?**
The church in Laodicea was meeting in a house.

### Colossians 4:16

**To what other church had Paul also written a letter?**
Paul also had written a letter to the church in Laodicea.

### Colossians 4:18

**How did Paul show that this letter was actually from him?**
Paul wrote his name in his own handwriting at the end of the letter.


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# Book: 1 Thessalonians

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### 1 Thessalonians 1:3

**What does Paul always remember before God concerning the Thessalonians?**
Paul remembers their work of faith, their labor of love, and their patience of hope.

#### 1 Thessalonians 1:5

**In what four ways did the gospel come to the Thessalonians?**
The gospel came to the Thessalonians in word, in power, in the Holy Spirit, and in much assurance.

#### 1 Thessalonians 1:6

**What was happening to the Thessalonians as they received the word of the gospel?**
The Thessalonians received the word in much tribulation.

**What was the Thessalonians' attitude as they received the word of the gospel?**
The Thessalonians received the word with joy in the Holy Spirit.

#### 1 Thessalonians 1:8

**What happened to the word of the Lord after the Thessalonians received it?**
The word of the Lord rang out in every place their faith went out.

#### 1 Thessalonians 1:9

**What were the Thessalonians worshiping before they became believers in the true God?**
The Thessalonians were worshiping idols before they became believers in the true God.

#### 1 Thessalonians 1:10

**For what were Paul and the Thessalonians waiting?**
Paul and the Thessalonians were waiting for Jesus to come from heaven.

**From what does Jesus deliver us?**
Jesus delivers us from the wrath to come.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Thessalonians 2:2

**How had Paul and his companions been treated before coming to the Thessalonians?**
Paul and his companions had suffered and had been treated shamefully.

### 1 Thessalonians 2:4

**Who is Paul desiring to please with his preaching of the gospel?**
Paul is desiring to please God with his preaching of the gospel.

### 1 Thessalonians 2:5

**What did Paul not do in his preaching of the gospel?**
Paul did not use flattery, nor seek glory from people.

### 1 Thessalonians 2:6

**What did Paul not do in his preaching of the gospel?**
Paul did not use flattery, nor seek glory from people.

### 1 Thessalonians 2:7

**How did Paul treat the Thessalonians when he was among them?**
Paul was gentle with the Thessalonians like a mother or father with their own children.

### 1 Thessalonians 2:8

**How did Paul treat the Thessalonians when he was among them?**
Paul was gentle with the Thessalonians like a mother or father with their own children.

### 1 Thessalonians 2:9

**What did Paul and his companions do so that they were not a burden to the Thessalonians?**
Paul and his companions worked night and day so that they were not a burden to the Thessalonians.

### 1 Thessalonians 2:11

**How did Paul treat the Thessalonians when he was among them?**
Paul was gentle with the Thessalonians like a mother or father with their own children.

### 1 Thessalonians 2:12

**How did Paul tell the Thessalonians they should walk?**
Paul told the Thessalonians that they should walk in a manner worthy of God who calls them to his own kingdom and glory.

### 1 Thessalonians 2:13

**As what kind of word did the Thessalonians receive the message Paul preached to them?**
The Thessalonians received the message as the word of God, not as the word of man.

### 1 Thessalonians 2:14

**What had the unbelieving Jews done which did not please God?**
The unbelieving Jews persecuted the churches in Judea, killed Jesus and the prophets, drove out Paul, and told Paul that he must not speak to the Gentiles.

### 1 Thessalonians 2:15

**What had the unbelieving Jews done which did not please God?**
The unbelieving Jews persecuted the churches in Judea, killed Jesus and the prophets, drove out Paul, and told Paul that he must not speak to the Gentiles.

### 1 Thessalonians 2:16

**What had the unbelieving Jews done which did not please God?**
The unbelieving Jews persecuted the churches in Judea, killed Jesus and the prophets, drove out Paul, and told Paul that he must not speak to the Gentiles.

### 1 Thessalonians 2:17

**Why was Paul not able to come to the Thessalonians even though that was his wish?**
Paul was not able to come because Satan hindered him.

### 1 Thessalonians 2:18

**Why was Paul not able to come to the Thessalonians even though that was his wish?**
Paul was not able to come because Satan hindered him.


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### 1 Thessalonians 2:19

**What will the Thessalonians be for Paul at the Lord's coming?**
The Thessalonians will be Paul's hope, joy, and crown of glory at the Lord's coming.

### 1 Thessalonians 2:20

**What will the Thessalonians be for Paul at the Lord's coming?**
The Thessalonians will be Paul's hope, joy, and crown of glory at the Lord's coming.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Thessalonians 3:1

**What did Paul do, even though he would be left behind in Athens?**
Paul sent Timothy to strengthen and comfort the believers in Thessalonica.

### 1 Thessalonians 3:2

**What did Paul do, even though he would be left behind in Athens?**
Paul sent Timothy to strengthen and comfort the believers in Thessalonica.

### 1 Thessalonians 3:3

**To what did Paul say he was appointed?**
Paul said that he was appointed to afflictions.

### 1 Thessalonians 3:5

**About what was Paul concerned regarding the Thessalonians?**
Paul was concerned that somehow the tempter had tempted them and that his labor had been in vain.

### 1 Thessalonians 3:6

**What comforted Paul when Timothy returned from Thessalonica?**
Paul was comforted to hear the good news of the Thessalonians' faith and love, and that they longed to see him.

### 1 Thessalonians 3:7

**What comforted Paul when Timothy returned from Thessalonica?**
Paul was comforted to hear the good news of the Thessalonians' faith and love, and that they longed to see him.

### 1 Thessalonians 3:8

**Paul says that he lives if the Thessalonians do what?**
Paul says that he lives if the Thessalonians stand firm in the Lord.

### 1 Thessalonians 3:10

**For what does Paul pray night and day?**
Paul prays night and day that he might see the Thessalonians and provide what is lacking in their faith.

### 1 Thessalonians 3:12

**In what does Paul wish the Thessalonians to increase and abound?**
Paul wishes the Thessalonians to increase and abound in love toward one another and toward all people.

### 1 Thessalonians 3:13

**For what event does Paul want the Thessalonians to be prepared by having their hearts blameless in holiness?**
Paul wants the Thessalonians to be prepared for the coming of the Lord Jesus with all his holy ones.


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# Chapter 4

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Thessalonians 4:1

**What did Paul want the Thessalonians to do with the instructions he had given them about how they must walk and please God?**
Paul wanted the Thessalonians to continue to walk and please God, and to do even more.

### 1 Thessalonians 4:2

**What did Paul want the Thessalonians to do with the instructions he had given them about how they must walk and please God?**
Paul wanted the Thessalonians to continue to walk and please God, and to do even more.

### 1 Thessalonians 4:3

**What did Paul say was God's will for the Thessalonians?**
Paul said God's will for the Thessalonians was their sanctification.

### 1 Thessalonians 4:4

**How were the husbands to treat their wives?**
The husbands were to treat their wives in holiness and honor.

### 1 Thessalonians 4:6

**What would happen to a brother who sinned in the matter of sexual immorality?**
The Lord would be an avenger toward a brother who sinned in the matter of sexual immorality.

### 1 Thessalonians 4:8

**Who does a person reject who rejects the call to holiness?**
A person who rejects the call to holiness rejects God.

### 1 Thessalonians 4:9

**What were the Thessalonians doing that Paul wanted them to do even more?**
Paul wanted the Thessalonians to love one another even more.

### 1 Thessalonians 4:10

**What were the Thessalonians doing that Paul wanted them to do even more?**
Paul wanted the Thessalonians to love one another even more.

### 1 Thessalonians 4:11

**What were the Thessalonians to do so that they walked properly before unbelievers and had need of nothing?**
The Thessalonians were to be quiet, mind their own business, and work with their hands.

### 1 Thessalonians 4:12

**What were the Thessalonians to do so that they walked properly before unbelievers and had need of nothing?**
The Thessalonians were to be quiet, mind their own business, and work with their hands.

### 1 Thessalonians 4:13

**About what subject did the Thessalonians possibly have a misunderstanding?**
The Thessalonians possibly had a misunderstanding about what happened to those who slept.

### 1 Thessalonians 4:14

**What will God do for those who have fallen asleep in Jesus?**
God will bring with Jesus those who have fallen asleep in Christ.

### 1 Thessalonians 4:16

**How will the Lord descend from heaven?**
The Lord will descend from heaven with a shout and with the trumpet of God.

**Who will rise first, and then who will rise together with them?**
The dead in Christ will rise first, then those who are still alive will be caught up with them.

### 1 Thessalonians 4:17

**Who will rise first, and then who will rise together with them?**
The dead in Christ will rise first, then those who are still alive will be caught up with them.

**Who will the risen meet, and for how long?**
The risen will meet the Lord in the air, and will always then be with the Lord.

### 1 Thessalonians 4:18

**What did Paul tell the Thessalonians to do with his teaching about those who had fallen asleep?**
Paul told the Thessalonians to comfort one another with his words.


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# Chapter 5

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Thessalonians 5:2

**How does Paul say the day of the Lord will come?**
Paul says the day of the Lord will come like a thief in the night.

### 1 Thessalonians 5:3

**What will some people be saying when sudden destruction comes upon them?**
Some people will be saying, "Peace and safety".

### 1 Thessalonians 5:4

**Why does Paul say the day of the Lord should not overtake the believers like a thief?**
Because the believers are not in darkness, but are sons of the light, the day of the Lord should not overtake them like a thief.

### 1 Thessalonians 5:5

**Why does Paul say the day of the Lord should not overtake the believers like a thief?**
Because the believers are not in darkness, but are sons of the light, the day of the Lord should not overtake them like a thief.

### 1 Thessalonians 5:6

**What does Paul tell the believers to do regarding the coming day of the Lord?**
Paul tells the believers to watch and be sober.

### 1 Thessalonians 5:9

**For what are the believers destined by God?**
The believers are destined by God for salvation through the Lord Jesus Christ.

### 1 Thessalonians 5:12

**What attitude does Paul say the believers should have toward those who are over them in the Lord?**
Paul says that they should acknowledge and highly regard them in love.

### 1 Thessalonians 5:13

**What attitude does Paul say the believers should have toward those who are over them in the Lord?**
Paul says that they should acknowledge and highly regard them in love.

### 1 Thessalonians 5:15

**What does Paul say no one should do when evil is done to them?**
Paul says that no one should pay back evil when evil is done to them.

### 1 Thessalonians 5:18

**What does Paul say that the believers should do in everything, and why?**
Paul says that the believers should give thanks in everything, because this is the will of God for them.

### 1 Thessalonians 5:20

**What instructions does Paul give the believers about prophecies?**
Paul instructs the believers to not despise prophecies, and to test all things, holding on to that which is good.

### 1 Thessalonians 5:21

**What instructions does Paul give the believers about prophecies?**
Paul instructs the believers to not despise prophecies, and to test all things, holding on to that which is good.

### 1 Thessalonians 5:23

**What does Paul pray that God will do for the believers?**
Paul prays that God will sanctify the believers completely in spirit, soul, and body.

### 1 Thessalonians 5:28

**What does Paul pray would be with the believers?**
Paul prays that the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ would be with the believers.


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# Book: 2 Thessalonians

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### 2 Thessalonians 1:3

**For what two things in the church at Thessalonica does Paul give thanks to God?**
Paul gives thanks to God for their growing faith and for their love toward each other.

#### 2 Thessalonians 1:4

**What circumstances are the believers enduring in Thessalonica?**
The believers are enduring persecutions and afflictions.

#### 2 Thessalonians 1:5

**What will be the positive result of the circumstances the believers are enduring?**
The believers will be counted worthy of the kingdom of God.

#### 2 Thessalonians 1:6

**What will God do to those who afflict the believers?**
God will afflict those who afflict the believers, punishing them with flaming fire.

#### 2 Thessalonians 1:7

**When will the believers be relieved of their afflictions?**
The believers will be relieved when Jesus Christ is revealed from heaven.

#### 2 Thessalonians 1:8

**What will God do to those who afflict the believers?**
God will afflict those who afflict the believers, punishing them with flaming fire.

#### 2 Thessalonians 1:9

**How long will the punishment be for those who do not know God?**
The punishment for those who do not know God will be eternal.

**From what are those who do not know God separated as part of their punishment?**
Those who do not know God are separated from the presence of the Lord as part of their punishment.

#### 2 Thessalonians 1:10

**What will the believers do when they see Christ come on his day?**
The believers will marvel at Christ when he comes on his day.

#### 2 Thessalonians 1:11

**What is the result of the believers' good works of faith done in God's power?**
The result of their good works is that the name of the Lord Jesus Christ is glorified.

#### 2 Thessalonians 1:12

**What is the result of the believers' good works of faith done in God's power?**
The result of their good works is that the name of the Lord Jesus Christ is glorified.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### 2 Thessalonians 2:1

**About what event does Paul say he is now going to write?**
Paul says he is now going to write concerning the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ.

### 2 Thessalonians 2:2

**What does Paul tell them not to believe?**
Paul tells them not to believe that the day of the Lord has already come.

### 2 Thessalonians 2:3

**What does Paul say must come before the day of the Lord?**
The falling away and the revealing of the man of lawlessness must come before the day of the Lord.

### 2 Thessalonians 2:4

**What does the man of lawlessness do?**
The man of lawlessness opposes and exalts himself against God, sitting in the temple of God and portraying himself as God.

### 2 Thessalonians 2:6

**When will the man of lawlessness be revealed?**
The man of lawlessness will be revealed when it is time, when the one who restrains him is taken out of the way.

### 2 Thessalonians 2:7

**When will the man of lawlessness be revealed?**
The man of lawlessness will be revealed when it is time, when the one who restrains him is taken out of the way.

### 2 Thessalonians 2:8

**What will Jesus do to the man of lawlessness when Jesus is revealed?**
When Jesus is revealed, he will kill the man of lawlessness.

### 2 Thessalonians 2:9

**Who is working with the man of lawlessness to give him power, signs, and false wonders?**
Satan is working with the man of lawlessness to give him power, signs, and false wonders.

### 2 Thessalonians 2:10

**Why are some deceived by the man of lawlessness and are perishing?**
Some are deceived because they did not receive the love of the truth that they might be saved.

### 2 Thessalonians 2:12

**In what do those who are deceived and perishing take pleasure?**
Those who are deceived and perishing take pleasure in unrighteousness.

### 2 Thessalonians 2:13

**What did God choose for the Thessalonians to obtain through the gospel?**
God chose for the Thessalonians to obtain the glory of the Lord Jesus Christ through the gospel.

### 2 Thessalonians 2:14

**What did God choose for the Thessalonians to obtain through the gospel?**
God chose for the Thessalonians to obtain the glory of the Lord Jesus Christ through the gospel.

### 2 Thessalonians 2:15

**What does Paul call the Thessalonians to do now that they have received the gospel?**
Paul calls the Thessalonians to stand firm and to grasp the traditions that they were taught.

### 2 Thessalonians 2:17

**In what does Paul desire the Thessalonians to be established in their hearts?**
Paul desires that the Thessalonians be established in every good work and word.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### 2 Thessalonians 3:1

**For what does Paul want the Thessalonians to pray regarding the word of the Lord?**
Paul wants the Thessalonians to pray that the word of the Lord would spread rapidly and be glorified.

### 2 Thessalonians 3:2

**From whom does Paul wish to be delivered?**
Paul wishes to be delivered from wicked and evil people who do not have faith.

### 2 Thessalonians 3:4

**What does Paul tell the Thessalonians to continue to do?**
Paul tells the Thessalonians to continue to do the things he has commanded them.

### 2 Thessalonians 3:6

**What are the believers to do with every brother who lives idly?**
The believers are to avoid every brother who lives idly.

### 2 Thessalonians 3:7

**What example did Paul set for the Thessalonians regarding his work and support?**
Paul labored night and day, paying for his food, and not being a burden to anyone.

### 2 Thessalonians 3:8

**What example did Paul set for the Thessalonians regarding his work and support?**
Paul labored night and day, paying for his food, and not being a burden to anyone.

### 2 Thessalonians 3:9

**What example did Paul set for the Thessalonians regarding his work and support?**
Paul labored night and day, paying for his food, and not being a burden to anyone.

### 2 Thessalonians 3:10

**What did Paul command concerning anyone who does not want to work?**
Paul commanded that anyone who does not want to work should not eat.

### 2 Thessalonians 3:12

**Instead of being lazy, what does Paul command such people to do?**
Paul commands the lazy to work with quietness and to eat their own food.

### 2 Thessalonians 3:14

**What are the brothers to do with anyone who does not obey Paul's instruction in this letter?**
The brothers are to have no association with anyone who does not obey Paul's instruction in this letter.

### 2 Thessalonians 3:16

**What does Paul desire that the Lord would give the Thessalonians?**
Paul desires that the Lord would give the Thessalonians peace at all times in all ways.

### 2 Thessalonians 3:17

**How does Paul show that he is the author of this letter?**
Paul wrote the greeting with his own hand as the sign that he is the author.


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# Book: 1 Timothy

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### 1 Timothy 1:1

**How was Paul made an apostle of Christ Jesus?**
Paul was made an apostle according to the commandment of God.

#### 1 Timothy 1:2

**What was the relationship between Paul and Timothy?**
Timothy was Paul's true son in the faith.

#### 1 Timothy 1:3

**Where was Timothy to remain?**
Timothy was to remain in Ephesus.

**What was Timothy to command certain people not to do?**
He was to command them not to teach a different doctrine.

#### 1 Timothy 1:5

**What did Paul say was the goal of his commandment and teaching?**
His goal was love from a pure heart, from a good conscience, and from sincere faith.

#### 1 Timothy 1:9

**For whom is the law made?**
The law is for lawless, rebellious, ungodly people, and sinners.

**What are four examples of sins that such people commit?**
They commit murder, sexual immorality, kidnapping, and lying.

#### 1 Timothy 1:10

**What are four examples of sins that such people commit?**
They commit murder, sexual immorality, kidnapping, and lying.

#### 1 Timothy 1:13

**What sins did Paul formerly commit?**
Paul was a blasphemer, persecutor, and a violent man.

#### 1 Timothy 1:14

**What overflowed to Paul, resulting in Paul becoming an apostle of Jesus Christ?**
The grace of our Lord overflowed to Paul.

#### 1 Timothy 1:15

**Who did Christ Jesus come into the world to save?**
Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.

**Why does Paul say that he is an example of God's mercy?**
Paul says he is an example because he was the worst of sinners, yet he received God's mercy first.

#### 1 Timothy 1:16

**Why does Paul say that he is an example of God's mercy?**
Paul says he is an example because he was the worst of sinners, yet he received God's mercy first.

#### 1 Timothy 1:18

**What things were said about Timothy with which Paul agrees?**
Paul agrees with the prophecies made about Timothy, concerning Timothy's good warfare done with faith and a good conscience.

#### 1 Timothy 1:19

**What things were said about Timothy with which Paul agrees?**
Paul agrees with the prophecies made about Timothy, concerning Timothy's good warfare done with faith and a good conscience.

#### 1 Timothy 1:20

**What did Paul do for those men who had rejected faith and a good conscience and had shipwrecked their faith?**
Paul gave them over to Satan so that they may be taught not to blaspheme.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Timothy 2:1

**For whom does Paul request that prayers be made?**
Paul requests prayers be made for all people, for kings and all who are in authority.

### 1 Timothy 2:2

**For whom does Paul request that prayers be made?**
Paul requests prayers be made for all people, for kings and all who are in authority.

**What kind of life does Paul desire Christians be allowed to live?**
Paul desires that Christians be allowed to live a peaceful and quiet life in all godliness and dignity.

### 1 Timothy 2:4

**What does God desire for all people?**
God desires all people to be saved and to come to the knowledge of the truth.

### 1 Timothy 2:5

**What is Christ Jesus' position between God and man?**
Christ Jesus is the mediator between God and man.

### 1 Timothy 2:6

**What did Christ Jesus do for all?**
Christ Jesus gave himself as a ransom for all.

### 1 Timothy 2:7

**Who does the apostle Paul teach?**
Paul is a teacher of the Gentiles.

### 1 Timothy 2:8

**What does Paul want men to do?**
Paul wants men to pray and lift up holy hands.

### 1 Timothy 2:9

**What does Paul want women to do?**
Paul wants women to dress modestly and with self-control.

### 1 Timothy 2:12

**What does Paul not allow a woman to do?**
Paul does not permit a woman to teach or to exercise authority over a man.

### 1 Timothy 2:13

**What reasons does Paul give for this?**
Paul says his reasons are that Adam was formed first, and that Adam was not deceived.

### 1 Timothy 2:14

**What reasons does Paul give for this?**
Paul says his reasons are that Adam was formed first, and that Adam was not deceived.

### 1 Timothy 2:15

**In what does Paul want women to continue?**
Paul wants women to continue in faith and love and sanctification with soundness of mind.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Timothy 3:1

**What kind of work is the work of an overseer?**
The work of an overseer is good work.

### 1 Timothy 3:2

**What must an overseer be able to do?**
An overseer must be able to teach.

### 1 Timothy 3:3

**How must an overseer handle alcohol and money?**
An overseer must not be addicted to alcohol, and must not love money.

### 1 Timothy 3:4

**How should an overseer's children treat him?**
An overseer's children must obey and respect him.

### 1 Timothy 3:5

**Why is it important that an overseer manage his household well?**
It is important because if he cannot manage his household well, he will likely not care well for a church.

### 1 Timothy 3:6

**What is the danger if the overseer is a new convert?**
The danger is that he will become proud and fall into condemnation.

### 1 Timothy 3:7

**What must an overseer's reputation be with those outside the church?**
An overseer must have a good reputation with those outside the church.

### 1 Timothy 3:10

**What should be done with deacons before they serve?**
Before they serve, deacons should be approved.

### 1 Timothy 3:11

**What are some characteristics of godly women?**
Godly women are dignified, not slanderers, moderate, and faithful in all things.

### 1 Timothy 3:15

**What is the house of God?**
The house of God is the church.

### 1 Timothy 3:16

**After Jesus appeared in the flesh, was justified by the Spirit, and was seen by angels, what did he do?**
Jesus was proclaimed among nations, believed on in the world, and taken up in glory.


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# Chapter 4

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Timothy 4:1

**According to the Spirit, what will some people do in the later times?**
The Spirit says that some people will leave the faith and pay attention to deceitful spirits in the later times.

### 1 Timothy 4:4

**What lies will these people teach?**
They will forbid marriage and forbid eating some foods.

### 1 Timothy 4:5

**How is anything we eat consecrated and acceptable for our use?**
Anything we eat is consecrated and acceptable through the word of God and prayer.

### 1 Timothy 4:7

**In what does Paul tell Timothy to train himself?**
Paul tells Timothy to train himself in godliness.

### 1 Timothy 4:8

**Why is training in godliness more profitable than bodily training?**
Training in godliness is more profitable because it holds promise for this life and the life to come.

### 1 Timothy 4:11

**What does Paul exhort Timothy to do with all of the good things that he has received in Paul's teaching to him?**
Paul exhorts Timothy to proclaim and teach these things to others.

### 1 Timothy 4:12

**In what ways is Timothy to be an example to others?**
Timothy is to be an example in word, conduct, love, faith, and purity.

### 1 Timothy 4:14

**How did Timothy receive the spiritual gift that he had?**
The gift was given to Timothy by prophecy with the laying on of the hands of the elders.

### 1 Timothy 4:16

**If Timothy continues faithfully in his life and teaching, who will be saved?**
Timothy will save himself and those who listen to him.


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# Chapter 5

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Timothy 5:1

**How did Paul tell Timothy to treat an older man in the church?**
Paul told Timothy to treat him as if he were a father.

### 1 Timothy 5:4

**What should children and grandchildren of a widow do for her?**
Children and grandchildren should repay their parents and take care of her.

### 1 Timothy 5:8

**What has someone done who does not take care of those in his own household?**
He has denied the faith and is worse than an unbeliever.

### 1 Timothy 5:10

**For what should a widow be known?**
A widow should be known for good deeds.

### 1 Timothy 5:11

**What danger is there when a young widow commits to remaining a widow for the rest of her life?**
There is the danger that she will later want to marry, revoking her prior commitment.

### 1 Timothy 5:12

**What danger is there when a young widow commits to remaining a widow for the rest of her life?**
There is the danger that she will later want to marry, revoking her prior commitment.

### 1 Timothy 5:14

**What does Paul want younger women to do?**
Paul wants younger women to marry, to bear children, and to manage the house.

### 1 Timothy 5:17

**What should be done for elders who lead well?**
Elders who lead well should be considered worthy of double honor.

### 1 Timothy 5:19

**What must there be before an accusation is received against an elder?**
There must be two or three witnesses before an accusation is received against an elder.

### 1 Timothy 5:21

**Paul commands Timothy to be careful to keep these rules in what way?**
Paul commands Timothy to be careful to keep these rules without favoritism.

### 1 Timothy 5:24

**For some people, their sins are not known until when?**
For some people, their sins are not known until the judgment.


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# Chapter 6

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Timothy 6:1

**How did Paul say slaves should regard their masters?**
Paul said that slaves should regard their masters as worthy of honor.

### 1 Timothy 6:3

**What kind of person rejects healthy words and godly teaching?**
The person who rejects healthy words and godly teaching is proud and knows nothing.

### 1 Timothy 6:4

**What kind of person rejects healthy words and godly teaching?**
The person who rejects healthy words and godly teaching is proud and knows nothing.

### 1 Timothy 6:6

**What does Paul say is great gain?**
Paul says that godliness with contentment is great gain.

### 1 Timothy 6:7

**Why should we be content with food and clothing?**
We should be content because we have brought nothing into the world, and cannot take anything out.

### 1 Timothy 6:8

**Why should we be content with food and clothing?**
We should be content because we have brought nothing into the world, and cannot take anything out.

### 1 Timothy 6:9

**Into what do those who desire to become wealthy fall?**
Those who desire to become wealthy fall into a temptation and trap.

### 1 Timothy 6:10

**What is a root of all kinds of evil?**
The love of money is a root of all kinds of evil.

**What has happened to some who have loved money?**
Some who have loved money have wandered away from the faith.

### 1 Timothy 6:12

**What fight does Paul say Timothy must fight?**
Paul says Timothy must fight the good fight of faith.

### 1 Timothy 6:16

**Where does the Blessed One and the only power dwell?**
The Blessed One dwells in inapproachable light where no man can view him.

### 1 Timothy 6:17

**Why should the rich hope in God and not in uncertain riches?**
The rich should hope in God because he offers all the true riches.

### 1 Timothy 6:19

**Those who are rich in good works do what for themselves?**
Those who are rich in good works store up for themselves a good foundation, and take hold of real life.

### 1 Timothy 6:20

**Finally, what does Paul tell Timothy to do with the things given to him?**
Paul tells Timothy to protect what has been given to him.


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# Book: 2 Timothy

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### 2 Timothy 1:1

**How did Paul become an apostle of Christ?**
Paul became an apostle of Christ through the will of God.

#### 2 Timothy 1:2

**What is the relationship between Paul and Timothy?**
Timothy is Paul's spiritual son.

#### 2 Timothy 1:4

**When Paul remembers Timothy in his prayers, what does Paul long to do?**
Paul longs to see Timothy.

#### 2 Timothy 1:5

**Who else had genuine faith in Timothy's family before Timothy did?**
Timothy's grandmother and mother both had genuine faith.

#### 2 Timothy 1:7

**What kind of spirit did God give Timothy?**
God gave Timothy a spirit of power and love and discipline.

#### 2 Timothy 1:8

**What does Paul tell Timothy not to do?**
Paul tells Timothy not to be ashamed of the testimony about the Lord.

**What does Paul tell Timothy to do instead?**
Paul tells Timothy to instead share in suffering for the gospel.

#### 2 Timothy 1:9

**When was God's plan and grace given to us?**
God's plan and grace was given to us before times ever began.

#### 2 Timothy 1:10

**How did God reveal his plan of salvation?**
God's plan of salvation was revealed by the appearing of our Savior Christ Jesus.

**When Jesus appeared, what did he do regarding death and life?**
Jesus destroyed death, and brought life that never ends through the gospel.

#### 2 Timothy 1:12

**Paul is not ashamed of the gospel, because he is convinced that God is able to do what for him?**
Paul is convinced that God is able to keep that which Paul has entrusted to him until that day.

#### 2 Timothy 1:14

**What is Timothy to do with the good thing God has committed to him?**
Timothy is to guard through the Holy Spirit the good thing God has committed to him.

#### 2 Timothy 1:15

**What did all of Paul's Asian companions do to him?**
All those in Asia turned away from Paul.

#### 2 Timothy 1:16

**Why does Paul ask the Lord to grant mercy to the household of Onesiphorus?**
Paul asks the Lord to grant mercy to the household of Onesiphorus because Onesiphorus helped Paul in many ways.

#### 2 Timothy 1:17

**Why does Paul ask the Lord to grant mercy to the household of Onesiphorus?**
Paul asks the Lord to grant mercy to the household of Onesiphorus because Onesiphorus helped Paul in many ways.

#### 2 Timothy 1:18

**Why does Paul ask the Lord to grant mercy to the household of Onesiphorus?**
Paul asks the Lord to grant mercy to the household of Onesiphorus because Onesiphorus helped Paul in many ways.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### 2 Timothy 2:1

**What is the relationship between Paul and Timothy?**
Timothy is Paul's spiritual son.

### 2 Timothy 2:2

**To whom is Timothy to entrust the message Paul has taught him?**
Timothy is to entrust the message to faithful people who will be able to teach others also.

### 2 Timothy 2:4

**As an illustration for Timothy, Paul says a good soldier does not entangle himself in what?**
A good soldier does not entangle himself in the affairs of this life.

### 2 Timothy 2:9

**As he writes to Timothy, in what condition is Paul suffering for his preaching the word of God?**
Paul is suffering by being chained like a criminal.

**What does Paul say is not chained?**
The word of God is not chained.

### 2 Timothy 2:10

**Why does Paul endure all these things?**
Paul endures all things for those chosen by God, that they may obtain the salvation that is in Christ Jesus.

### 2 Timothy 2:12

**What is Christ's promise to those who endure?**
Those who endure will reign with Christ.

**What is Christ's warning to those who deny him?**
Those who deny Christ, Christ will deny.

### 2 Timothy 2:14

**About what should Timothy warn the people not to quarrel?**
Timothy should warn the people not to quarrel about words, which profits nothing.

### 2 Timothy 2:18

**Two men have wandered from the truth, teaching what false doctrine?**
The two men were teaching that the resurrection had already happened.

### 2 Timothy 2:21

**How are the believers to prepare themselves for every good work?**
The believers are to clean themselves from dishonorable use, consecrating themselves for every good work.

### 2 Timothy 2:22

**From what is Timothy to flee?**
Timothy is to flee youthful lusts.

### 2 Timothy 2:24

**What kind of character must a servant of the Lord have?**
A servant of the Lord must be gentle, able to teach, patient, in meekness educating those who oppose him.

### 2 Timothy 2:25

**What kind of character must a servant of the Lord have?**
A servant of the Lord must be gentle, able to teach, patient, in meekness educating those who oppose him.

### 2 Timothy 2:26

**What has the devil done with unbelievers?**
The devil has trapped and captured the unbelievers for his will.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### 2 Timothy 3:1

**What does Paul say will come in the last days?**
Paul says in the last days dangerous times will come.

### 2 Timothy 3:2

**In the last days, what are three things people will love instead of God?**
In the last days, people will love themselves, love money, and love pleasure instead of God.

### 2 Timothy 3:3

**In the last days, what are three things people will love instead of God?**
In the last days, people will love themselves, love money, and love pleasure instead of God.

### 2 Timothy 3:4

**In the last days, what are three things people will love instead of God?**
In the last days, people will love themselves, love money, and love pleasure instead of God.

### 2 Timothy 3:5

**What does Paul tell Timothy to do with those who have only a form of godliness?**
Paul tells Timothy to turn away from those who have only a form of godliness.

### 2 Timothy 3:6

**What do some of these ungodly men do?**
Some of these ungodly men enter households and captivate women who are led away by various desires.

### 2 Timothy 3:8

**How are these ungodly men like Jannes and Jambres in the Old Testament?**
These ungodly men are false teachers who stand against the truth like Jannes and Jambres.

### 2 Timothy 3:10

**What has Timothy done?**
Timothy has followed Paul's teaching and conduct.

### 2 Timothy 3:11

**What has Timothy done?**
Timothy has followed Paul's teaching and conduct.

**From what did the Lord rescue Paul?**
The Lord rescued Paul from all his persecutions.

### 2 Timothy 3:12

**What does Paul say will happen to all those who want to live in a godly manner?**
Paul says that all those who want to live in a godly manner will be persecuted.

### 2 Timothy 3:13

**What will become worse in the last days?**
Evil people and imposters will become worse in the last days.

### 2 Timothy 3:15

**From what time in Timothy's life had he known the sacred writings?**
Timothy knew the sacred writings from childhood.

### 2 Timothy 3:16

**How has all Scripture been given to man?**
All Scripture has been inspired by God.

**For what is all Scripture profitable?**
All Scripture is profitable for doctrine, conviction, correction, and training in righteousness.

### 2 Timothy 3:17

**What is the purpose of training a person in the Scriptures?**
A person is trained in the Scriptures so that he is competent and equipped for every good work.


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# Chapter 4

## ULB Translation Questions

### 2 Timothy 4:1

**Of whom is Jesus Christ the judge?**
Jesus Christ is the judge of the living and the dead.

### 2 Timothy 4:2

**What did Paul solemnly command Timothy to do?**
Paul solemnly commanded Timothy to preach the Word.

### 2 Timothy 4:3

**Paul warned that the time will come when people will do what?**
People will not endure sound teaching, but will listen to teachings that agree with their lusts.

### 2 Timothy 4:5

**What work and ministry had Timothy been given to do?**
Timothy had been given the work and ministry of an evangelist.

### 2 Timothy 4:6

**What time in his life did Paul say had now come?**
Paul said that his time of departure had come.

### 2 Timothy 4:8

**What reward did Paul say all those who love Christ's appearing will receive?**
Paul said that all those who love Christ's appearing will receive the crown of righteousness.

### 2 Timothy 4:10

**Why did Paul's companion Demas leave him?**
Demas left Paul because he loved this present world.

### 2 Timothy 4:11

**Who was the only companion of Paul to still be with him?**
Only Luke was still with Paul.

### 2 Timothy 4:14

**Paul said that the man who opposed him will be rewarded according to what?**
Paul said that the man who opposed him will be rewarded according to his works.

### 2 Timothy 4:16

**Which people stood with Paul at his first defense?**
At Paul's first defense, no person stood with Paul.


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# Book: Titus

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### Titus 1:1

**What was Paul's purpose in his service to God?**
His purpose was to establish the faith of God's elect and to establish the knowledge of the truth.

#### Titus 1:2

**When did God promise everlasting life to his elect?**
He promised it before all the ages of time.

**Can God lie?**
No.

#### Titus 1:3

**Who did God use to make his message evident at the right time?**
God used the apostle Paul.

#### Titus 1:4

**What was the relationship between Titus and Paul?**
Titus was Paul's true son in their common faith.

#### Titus 1:6

**What must be true of an elder's family life?**
He must be the husband of one wife, with faithful children who are disciplined.

#### Titus 1:7

**What are some of the character traits that an elder must avoid in order to be blameless?**
He must not be loud and unrestrained, not a drunkard, not argumentative, not greedy.

**In God's household, what position and responsibility does an overseer have?**
He is the household manager.

#### Titus 1:8

**What good qualities should an elder have?**
An elder should be hospitable, a friend of what is good, sensible, righteous, godly, and self-controlled.

#### Titus 1:9

**What must an elder's attitude be toward the doctrines (teachings) of the faith?**
He must hold tightly to them, and be able to use them to encourage and rebuke others.

#### Titus 1:10

**What were the false teachers doing by their words?**
They were deceiving people and breaking up families.

#### Titus 1:11

**What were the false teachers doing by their words?**
They were deceiving people and breaking up families.

**What was motivating the false teachers?**
They were motivated by shameful profit.

#### Titus 1:13

**How should an elder treat undisciplined people who damage the church?**
He must sharply correct them so they may be sound in the faith.

#### Titus 1:14

**On what did Paul say they should not waste time?**
They should not waste time on Jewish myths and commandments of men.

#### Titus 1:15

**In an unbelieving man, what is polluted?**
The mind and conscience are polluted.

#### Titus 1:16

**Although the polluted man confesses to know God, how does he deny him?**
He denies God through his actions.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### Titus 2:2

**What are some characteristics that older men in the church should display?**
They should display temperance, dignity, and soundness in faith, in love, and in perseverance.

### Titus 2:3

**What are some characteristics that older women in the church should display?**
They should display reverence, not gossiping; they should be sober and teach what is good.

### Titus 2:4

**What should the older women teach the younger women?**
They should teach them to love and obey their husbands, to love their children, to be sensible, pure, and be good housekeepers.

### Titus 2:5

**What should the older women teach the younger women?**
They should teach them to love and obey their husbands, to love their children, to be sensible, pure, and be good housekeepers.

### Titus 2:7

**What should Titus do to be a model to the believers?**
He should teach, showing purity and dignity, and using healthy words that do not need to be corrected.

### Titus 2:8

**What should Titus do to be a model to the believers?**
He should teach, showing purity and dignity, and using healthy words that do not need to be corrected.

### Titus 2:9

**How are slaves who are believers to behave?**
They are to obey their masters, not steal from them, and should show good faith.

### Titus 2:10

**How are slaves who are believers to behave?**
They are to obey their masters, not steal from them, and should show good faith.

**When slaves behave as Paul has instructed, what effect will that have on others?**
It makes the teaching about God our Savior attractive to others.

### Titus 2:11

**Who can the grace of God save?**
The grace of God can save everyone.

### Titus 2:12

**What does the grace of God train us to deny?**
The grace of God trains us to deny ungodliness and worldly passions.

### Titus 2:13

**What future event do believers look forward to receiving?**
Believers look forward to the appearance of the glory of our great God and Savior Jesus Christ.

### Titus 2:14

**Why did Jesus give himself for us?**
He gave himself in order to pay the price to set us free from lawlessness, and to make a pure people eager to do good.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### Titus 3:1

**What should the believer's attitude be toward rulers and authorities?**
The believer should be submissive and obedient, being ready for every good work.

### Titus 3:3

**What leads astray and enslaves unbelievers?**
Their passions and pleasures lead them astray.

### Titus 3:5

**Through what means did God save us?**
He saved us through the washing of new birth and renewal by the Holy Spirit.

**Are we saved because of good works which we have done, or because of God's mercy?**
We are saved only because of God's mercy

### Titus 3:7

**After he justifies us, what does God make us?**
God makes us his heirs.

### Titus 3:8

**What should believers set their minds on?**
Believers should set their minds on the good works that God puts before them to do.

### Titus 3:9

**What should believers avoid?**
Believers should avoid foolish debates.

### Titus 3:10

**Who must be rejected after one or two warnings?**
Anyone who is causing divisions among the believers must be rejected after one or two warnings.

### Titus 3:14

**What must believers engage themselves in so that they will be fruitful?**
Believers must learn to engage themselves in doing good works that meet urgent needs.


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# Book: Philemon

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### Philemon 1:1

**Where is Paul as he writes this letter?**
Paul is in prison as he writes this letter.

**To whom is this letter written?**
This letter is written to Philemon, Paul's dear friend and fellow-worker.

#### Philemon 1:2

**In what kind of place is the church meeting?**
The church is meeting in a house.

#### Philemon 1:5

**Of what good characteristics has Paul heard about Philemon?**
Paul has heard about Philemon's love, faith in the Lord, and faithfulness toward all the saints.

#### Philemon 1:7

**According to Paul, what has Philemon done for the saints?**
Philemon has refreshed the hearts of the saints.

#### Philemon 1:9

**Why is Paul asking Philemon for something instead of commanding him?**
Paul is asking Philemon because of love.

#### Philemon 1:10

**What did Paul call Onesimus?**
Paul called Onesimus his child.

**Where was Paul when he became Onesimus's father?**
Paul was in chains, in prison.

#### Philemon 1:12

**What has Paul done with Onesimus?**
Paul has sent Onesimus back to Philemon.

#### Philemon 1:13

**Where is Paul as he writes this letter?**
Paul is in prison as he writes this letter.

**What would Paul like Onesimus to be able to do?**
Paul would like Onesimus to be able to help him.

#### Philemon 1:14

**What would Paul like Philemon to do with Onesimus?**
Paul would like Philemon to release Onesimus from being a slave, and agree to have Onesimus return to Paul.

#### Philemon 1:15

**What would Paul like Philemon to do with Onesimus?**
Paul would like Philemon to release Onesimus from being a slave, and agree to have Onesimus return to Paul.

#### Philemon 1:16

**What would Paul like Philemon to do with Onesimus?**
Paul would like Philemon to release Onesimus from being a slave, and agree to have Onesimus return to Paul.

**How does Paul now want Philemon to consider Onesimus?**
Paul wants Philemon to consider Onesimus as a beloved brother.

#### Philemon 1:18

**What does Paul want Philemon to do about anything that Onesimus owes Philemon?**
Paul wants Philemon to charge anything owed by Onesimus to Paul's account.

#### Philemon 1:19

**What does Philemon owe Paul?**
Philemon owes Paul his very life.

#### Philemon 1:21

**Does Paul expect Philemon to send Onesimus back to him?**
Yes, Paul is confident that Philemon will send Onesimus back.

#### Philemon 1:22

**What does Paul want Philemon to do for him?**
Paul wants Philemon to prepare a guest room for him.

**Why does Paul want Philemon to do this?**
Paul hopes that God will send him back to Philemon.


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# Book: Hebrews

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### Hebrews 1:1

**How has God spoken in the past?**
God has spoken in the past through the prophets at many times and in many ways.

#### Hebrews 1:2

**How has God spoken in these recent days?**
God has spoken in these recent days through a Son, whom he appointed to be the heir of all things.

**Through whom was the universe made?**
The universe was made through the Son of God.

#### Hebrews 1:3

**How are all things sustained?**
All things are sustained by the word of the Son of God's power.

**How does the Son display the glory and essence of God?**
The Son is the radiance of God's glory, and the character of God's essence.

#### Hebrews 1:4

**How does the Son of God compare to the angels?**
The Son of God is superior to the angels.

#### Hebrews 1:6

**What did God command the angels to do when the Son was brought into the world?**
God commanded the angels to worship the Son when the Son was brought into the world.

#### Hebrews 1:8

**How long will the Son rule as a king?**
The Son will rule as a king for ever and ever.

#### Hebrews 1:9

**What does the Son love and what does the Son hate?**
The Son loves righteousness and the Son hates lawlessness.

#### Hebrews 1:10

**What will happen to the earth and heavens over time?**
The earth and heavens will wear out like a garment and perish.

#### Hebrews 1:11

**What will happen to the earth and heavens over time?**
The earth and heavens will wear out like a garment and perish.

#### Hebrews 1:13

**Where did God tell the Son to sit, and until what happened?**
God told the Son to sit at his right hand until God made the Son's enemies a stool for the Son's feet.

#### Hebrews 1:14

**For whom do the angels care?**
The angels care for those who are about to inherit salvation.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### Hebrews 2:1

**Why must believers pay attention to what they have heard?**
Believers must pay attention to what they have heard so that they do not drift away from it.

### Hebrews 2:2

**What does every transgression and disobedience receive?**
Every transgression and disobedience receives just punishment.

### Hebrews 2:4

**How did God testify to the message of salvation announced by the Lord?**
God testified to the message by signs, wonders, powerful deeds, and by the gifts of the Holy Spirit.

### Hebrews 2:5

**Who will not rule the world to come?**
Angels will not rule the world to come.

### Hebrews 2:7

**Who will rule the world to come?**
Man will rule the world to come.

### Hebrews 2:8

**Who will rule the world to come?**
Man will rule the world to come.

### Hebrews 2:9

**Why was Jesus crowned with glory and honor?**
Jesus was crowned with glory and honor because of his suffering and death.

**For whom did Jesus taste death?**
Jesus tasted death for every man.

### Hebrews 2:10

**Who does God plan to bring to glory?**
God plans to bring many sons to glory.

### Hebrews 2:11

**Who both come from the one source, God?**
Both the one who sanctifies and those who are sanctified come from the one source, God.

### Hebrews 2:14

**Who was made ineffective through Jesus' death?**
The devil was made ineffective through Jesus' death.

### Hebrews 2:15

**From what slavery are people freed through the death of Jesus?**
Through the death of Jesus, people are freed from the fear of death.

### Hebrews 2:17

**Why was it necessary for Jesus to be like his brothers in all ways?**
It was necessary so that he might become a merciful and faithful high priest over God's things, and so he might achieve forgiveness for the people's sins.

### Hebrews 2:18

**Why is Jesus able to help those who are tempted?**
Jesus is able to help those who are tempted because he was tempted also.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### Hebrews 3:1

**What two titles does the author of the book of Hebrews give Jesus?**
The author gives Jesus the titles Apostle and High Priest.

### Hebrews 3:2

**Why has Jesus been considered worthy of greater glory than Moses?**
Jesus has been considered worthy of greater glory because while Moses was faithful in all God's house, Jesus is the one who built the house.

### Hebrews 3:3

**Why has Jesus been considered worthy of greater glory than Moses?**
Jesus has been considered worthy of greater glory because while Moses was faithful in all God's house, Jesus is the one who built the house.

### Hebrews 3:5

**What was Moses' role in God's house?**
Moses was a servant in God's house.

**About what did Moses give testimony?**
Moses gave testimony about the things that were to be spoken of in the future.

### Hebrews 3:6

**What is Jesus' role in God's house?**
Jesus is the Son in charge of God's house.

**Who is God's house?**
The believers are God's house if they hold fast their confidence.

### Hebrews 3:7

**What did the Israelites in the wilderness do when they heard God's voice?**
The Israelites hardened their hearts.

### Hebrews 3:8

**What did the Israelites in the wilderness do when they heard God's voice?**
The Israelites hardened their hearts.

### Hebrews 3:10

**What did God swear concerning the Israelites who went astray in their hearts?**
God swore that they would not enter his rest.

### Hebrews 3:11

**What did God swear concerning the Israelites who went astray in their hearts?**
God swore that they would not enter his rest.

### Hebrews 3:12

**Of what are the brothers warned to be careful?**
The brothers are warned to be careful not to turn away from the living God by unbelief.

### Hebrews 3:13

**What are the brothers to do in order to avoid being hardened by the deceitfulness of sin?**
The brothers are to encourage one another daily.

### Hebrews 3:14

**As partners of Christ, what must believers do?**
As partners of Christ, believers must firmly hold their confidence in him from the beginning to the end.

### Hebrews 3:17

**With whom was God angry for forty years?**
God was angry with those who sinned in the wilderness.

**What happened to those with whom God was angry?**
Their dead bodies lay in the wilderness.

### Hebrews 3:19

**Why were the disobedient Israelites not able to enter God's rest?**
They were not able to enter God's rest because of unbelief.


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# Chapter 4

## ULB Translation Questions

### Hebrews 4:2

**What good news had the believers and the Israelites both heard?**
The believers and the Israelites had both heard the good news about God's rest.

**Why did the good news not benefit the Israelites?**
The good news did not benefit the Israelites because they did not join faith to it.

### Hebrews 4:3

**Who are the ones who enter God's rest?**
Those who have believed enter God's rest.

**When did God finish his created works and then rest?**
God finished his created works at the beginning of the world and then rested on the seventh day.

### Hebrews 4:4

**When did God finish his created works and then rest?**
God finished his created works at the beginning of the world and then rested on the seventh day.

### Hebrews 4:5

**What did God say about the Israelites and his rest?**
God said that the Israelites would not enter his rest.

### Hebrews 4:7

**What day has God now set for people to enter his rest?**
God has set "Today" as the day for people to enter his rest.

**What must a person do in order to enter God's rest?**
A person must listen to God's voice and not harden his heart.

### Hebrews 4:9

**What is still reserved for God's people?**
A sabbath rest is still reserved for God's people.

### Hebrews 4:10

**A person who enters God's rest also rests from what?**
A person who enters God's rest also rests from his deeds.

### Hebrews 4:11

**Why should believers be eager to enter God's rest?**
Believers should be eager to enter God's rest so that they do not fall as the Israelites did.

### Hebrews 4:12

**What is the word of God sharper than?**
The word of God is sharper than any two-edged sword.

**What is the word of God able to divide?**
The word of God is able to divide soul from spirit, and joints from marrow.

**What is the word of God able to discern?**
The word of God is able to discern the thoughts and intentions of the heart.

### Hebrews 4:13

**Who is hidden from God's sight?**
No created thing is hidden from God's sight.

### Hebrews 4:14

**Who serves as the great high priest for believers?**
Jesus the Son of God serves as the great high priest for believers.

### Hebrews 4:15

**Why does Jesus feel sympathy for the weaknesses of believers?**
Jesus feels sympathy for the weaknesses of believers because he was in all ways tempted.

**How many times did Jesus sin?**
Jesus was without sin.

### Hebrews 4:16

**In time of need, what are believers to do to receive mercy and find grace?**
In time of need, believers are to come up with confidence to the throne of grace.


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# Chapter 5

## ULB Translation Questions

### Hebrews 5:1

**What does every high priest do on behalf of the people?**
For the people, every high priest offers gifts and sacrifices for sins.

### Hebrews 5:3

**In addition to the people, for whom does the high priest also present sacrifices?**
The high priest also presents sacrifices for his own sins.

### Hebrews 5:4

**How does a man receive the honor of being a high priest of God?**
A man must be called by God to be a high priest of God.

### Hebrews 5:5

**Who declared Christ to be a high priest?**
God declared Christ to be a high priest.

### Hebrews 5:6

**For how long is Christ God's high priest?**
Christ is God's high priest forever.

**Of what order is Christ a high priest?**
Christ is a high priest of the order of Melchizedek.

### Hebrews 5:7

**Why was Christ heard by God when he prayed?**
Christ was heard by God because he revered God.

### Hebrews 5:8

**How did Christ learn obedience?**
Christ learned obedience from the things he suffered.

### Hebrews 5:9

**For whom did Christ become the cause of eternal salvation?**
For everyone who obeys him, Christ became the cause of their eternal salvation.

### Hebrews 5:11

**What was the spiritual condition of the original readers of this letter?**
The original readers were dull of hearing.

### Hebrews 5:14

**How does the author of the letter say that believers grow from spiritual babies into full-grown adults?**
Believers grow spiritually by practicing distinguishing right from wrong, discerning both good and evil.


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# Chapter 6

## ULB Translation Questions

### Hebrews 6:1

**On to what does the author of Hebrews want the believers to press?**
The author of Hebrews wants the believers to press on to maturity.

**What teachings does the author list as the foundation of the message of Christ?**
The foundational teachings are repentance from dead works, faith in God, baptisms, laying on of hands, the resurrection of the dead, and eternal judgment.

### Hebrews 6:2

**What teachings does the author list as the foundation of the message of Christ?**
The foundational teachings are repentance from dead works, faith in God, baptisms, laying on of hands, the resurrection of the dead, and eternal judgment.

### Hebrews 6:4

**What is impossible for those who were sharers in the Holy Spirit, but then fell away, to do?**
It is impossible for those who were sharers in the Holy Spirit, but then fell away, to be restored again to repentance.

**What had these enlightened people tasted?**
These enlightened people had tasted the heavenly gift, God's word, and the powers of the age to come.

### Hebrews 6:5

**What is impossible for those who were sharers in the Holy Spirit, but then fell away, to do?**
It is impossible for those who were sharers in the Holy Spirit, but then fell away, to be restored again to repentance.

**What had these enlightened people tasted?**
These enlightened people had tasted the heavenly gift, God's word, and the powers of the age to come.

### Hebrews 6:6

**What is impossible for those who were sharers in the Holy Spirit, but then fell away, to do?**
It is impossible for those who were sharers in the Holy Spirit, but then fell away, to be restored again to repentance.

**Why are these people not able to be restored to repentance?**
They are not able to be restored because they have crucified for themselves the very Son of God.

### Hebrews 6:7

**In the author's analogy, what happens to land that receives rain but bears thorns and thistles?**
Land that receives rain but bears thorns and thistles has its end in burning.

### Hebrews 6:8

**In the author's analogy, what happens to land that receives rain but bears thorns and thistles?**
Land that receives rain but bears thorns and thistles has its end in burning.

### Hebrews 6:9

**What is the author's expectation concerning the believers to whom he is writing?**
The author expects better things concerning these believers, things that are about salvation.

### Hebrews 6:10

**What will God not forget about these believers?**
God will not forget their work, love, and service to the saints.

### Hebrews 6:12

**What should the believers imitate about those who inherit the promises of God?**
The believers should imitate the faith and patience of those who inherit the promises of God.

### Hebrews 6:13

**What did Abraham have to do in order to obtain what God promised him?**
Abraham had to wait patiently to obtain what God promised him.

### Hebrews 6:14

**What did Abraham have to do in order to obtain what God promised him?**
Abraham had to wait patiently to obtain what God promised him.


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### Hebrews 6:15

**What did Abraham have to do in order to obtain what God promised him?**
Abraham had to wait patiently to obtain what God promised him.

### Hebrews 6:17

**Why did God guarantee his promise with an oath?**
God guaranteed his promise with an oath to show more clearly the unchangeable quality of his purpose.

### Hebrews 6:18

**What is it impossible for God to do?**
It is impossible for God to lie.

### Hebrews 6:19

**What does the believer's confidence in God do for his soul?**
The believer's confidence in God is a secure and reliable anchor for his soul.

### Hebrews 6:20

**Where did Jesus enter as the forerunner for the believers?**
Jesus entered into the inner place behind the curtain as the forerunner for the believers.


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# Chapter 7

## ULB Translation Questions

### Hebrews 7:1

**What two titles did Melchizedek have?**
Melchizedek was king of Salem and priest of God Most High.

### Hebrews 7:2

**What did Abraham give Melchizedek?**
Abraham gave Melchizedek a tenth of everything he had captured.

**What does the name Melchizedek mean?**
The name Melchizedek means "king of righteousness" and "king of peace".

### Hebrews 7:3

**Who were the ancestors of Melchizedek, and when did he die?**
Melchizedek was without ancestors and has no end of life.

### Hebrews 7:5

**From whom are the priests descended?**
The priests of the Law are descended from Levi and Abraham.

### Hebrews 7:7

**Who was the greater person, Abraham or Melchizedek?**
Melchizedek was the greater person because he blessed Abraham

### Hebrews 7:9

**In what way did Levi himself also pay tithes to Melchizedek?**
Levi also paid tithes to Melchizedek because Levi was in the genitals of Abraham when Abraham paid tithes to Melchizedek.

### Hebrews 7:10

**In what way did Levi himself also pay tithes to Melchizedek?**
Levi also paid tithes to Melchizedek because Levi was in the body of his ancestor when Abraham paid tithes to Melchizedek.

### Hebrews 7:11

**Why was there a need for another priest to arise after the order of Melchizedek?**
There was a need for another priest to arise after the order of Melchizedek because perfection was not possible through the Levitical priesthood.

### Hebrews 7:12

**What must also be changed when the priesthood changes?**
The law must be changed when the priesthood changes.

### Hebrews 7:14

**From which tribe did Jesus descend, and had this tribe served before at the altar as priests?**
Jesus descended from the tribe of Judah, which had never served before at the altar as priests.

### Hebrews 7:16

**On what basis did Jesus become a priest after the order of Melchizedek?**
Jesus became a priest after the order of Melchizedek based on the power of an indestructible life.

### Hebrews 7:18

**What has been set aside because it is weak and useless?**
The former commandment, the Law, has been set aside because it is weak and useless.

### Hebrews 7:19

**What has been set aside because it is weak and useless?**
The former commandment, the Law, has been set aside because it is weak and useless.

### Hebrews 7:21

**What oath did God swear concerning Jesus?**
God swore that Jesus would be a priest forever.

### Hebrews 7:22

**Of what is Jesus the guarantee?**
Jesus is the guarantee of a better covenant.


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### Hebrews 7:25

**Why is Jesus able to completely save those who draw near to God through him?**
Jesus is able to completely save those who draw near to God through him because he always lives to intercede for them.

### Hebrews 7:26

**What four attributes does Jesus have that make him the right priest for believers?**
Jesus is sinless, blameless, pure, and separated from sinners.

**What offering did Jesus need to make for his own sins?**
Jesus did not need to make any offering for his own sins because he is sinless.

### Hebrews 7:27

**What offering did Jesus make for the sins of the people?**
Jesus offered up himself once for the sins of the people.

### Hebrews 7:28

**How is Jesus different from the priests who were appointed through the Law?**
The priests who were appointed through the Law were weak, but Jesus has been made perfect forever.


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# Chapter 8

## ULB Translation Questions

### Hebrews 8:1

**Where is the believers' high priest sitting?**
The believers' high priest is sitting at the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens.

### Hebrews 8:2

**Where is the true tabernacle?**
The true tabernacle is in the heavens.

### Hebrews 8:3

**What is necessary for every priest to have?**
Every priest must have something to offer.

### Hebrews 8:4

**Where were the priests who offered gifts according to the Law?**
The priests who offered gifts according to the Law were on the earth.

### Hebrews 8:5

**What did the priests on earth serve?**
The priests on earth served a copy and shadow of the heavenly things.

**According to what pattern was the earthly tabernacle built?**
The earthly tabernacle was built according to the pattern God showed Moses on the mountain.

### Hebrews 8:6

**Why does Christ have a superior priestly ministry?**
Christ has a superior priestly ministry because he is the mediator of a better covenant, established on better promises.

### Hebrews 8:8

**What did God promise when he found fault with the people under the first covenant?**
God promised to make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah.

### Hebrews 8:10

**What did God say he would do in the new covenant?**
God said he would put his laws into the people's minds, and write them on their hearts.

### Hebrews 8:11

**In the new covenant, who would know the Lord?**
In the new covenant, all would know the Lord, from the least to the greatest.

### Hebrews 8:12

**What did God say he would do with the people's sins in the new covenant?**
God said he would remember the people's sins no more.

### Hebrews 8:13

**In announcing a new covenant, what did God make the first covenant?**
In announcing a new covenant, God made the first covenant old and ready to disappear.


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# Chapter 9

## ULB Translation Questions

### Hebrews 9:1

**What was the place of worship for the first covenant?**
The place of worship for the first covenant was the tabernacle on earth.

### Hebrews 9:2

**What was the place of worship for the first covenant?**
The place of worship for the first covenant was the tabernacle on earth.

**What was located in the holy place of the earthly tabernacle?**
In the holy place of the earthly tabernacle were the lampstand, the table, and the bread of the presence.

### Hebrews 9:4

**What was located in the most holy place of the earthly tabernacle?**
In the most holy place of the earthly tabernacle were the altar for incense and the ark of the covenant.

### Hebrews 9:7

**How often did the high priest enter the most holy place, and what did he do before he entered?**
The high priest entered the most holy place once each year, after making a blood sacrifice for himself and the people.

### Hebrews 9:9

**What served as an illustration in the present time for the readers of this letter?**
The earthly tabernacle and the gifts and sacrifices being offered there served as an illustration in the present time.

**What were the offerings of the earthly tabernacle not able to do?**
The offerings of the earthly tabernacle were not able to perfect the worshiper's conscience.

### Hebrews 9:10

**Until when were the regulations of the earthly tabernacle provided?**
The regulations of the earthly tabernacle were provided until the new order would be put in place.

### Hebrews 9:11

**What is different about the sacred tent in which Christ serves?**
The sacred tent in which Christ serves is more perfect, is not made by human hands, and does not belong to this created world.

### Hebrews 9:12

**What offering did Christ make, by which he entered the most holy place?**
Christ made an offering of his own blood by which he entered the most holy place.

**What did Christ's offering accomplish?**
Christ's offering secured everlasting redemption for everyone.

### Hebrews 9:14

**What does Christ's blood do for the believer?**
Christ's blood cleanses the believer's conscience from dead deeds in order to serve the living God.

### Hebrews 9:15

**Of what is Christ the mediator?**
Christ is the mediator of a new covenant.

### Hebrews 9:17

**What is required in order for a will to be in force?**
A death is required in order for a will to be in force.

### Hebrews 9:18

**What death was required for the first covenant?**
The death of calves and goats was required for the first covenant.

### Hebrews 9:19

**What death was required for the first covenant?**
The death of calves and goats was required for the first covenant.

### Hebrews 9:22

**What cannot happen without the shedding of blood?**
Without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness of sins.


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### Hebrews 9:24

**Where does Christ now appear on our behalf?**
Christ now appears in heaven itself, in the presence of God, on our behalf.

### Hebrews 9:26

**How many times must Christ offer himself to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself?**
Christ offers himself one time at the end of the ages to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself.

### Hebrews 9:27

**For every person, what happens after their death?**
After every person dies, they face the judgment.

### Hebrews 9:28

**For what purpose will Christ appear a second time?**
Christ will appear a second time for the salvation of those who wait patiently for him.


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# Chapter 10

## ULB Translation Questions

### Hebrews 10:1

**What is the Law compared to the realities in Christ?**
The Law is only a shadow of the realities in Christ.

### Hebrews 10:3

**Of what do the repeated sacrifices made through the Law remind the worshipers?**
The repeated sacrifices made through the Law remind the worshipers of sins committed year after year.

### Hebrews 10:4

**What is it impossible for the blood of bulls and goats to do?**
It is impossible for the blood of bulls and goats to take away sins.

### Hebrews 10:5

**What did God prepare for Christ when Christ came into the world?**
God prepared a body for Christ.

### Hebrews 10:8

**What practice did God set aside when Christ came into the world?**
God set aside the first practice of the sacrifices offered according to the Law.

### Hebrews 10:10

**What practice did God establish when Christ came into the world?**
God established the second practice of the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all.

### Hebrews 10:12

**For what is Christ waiting as he sits at the right side of God?**
Christ is waiting until his enemies are humbled and made a stool for his feet.

### Hebrews 10:13

**For what is Christ waiting as he sits at the right side of God?**
Christ is waiting until his enemies are humbled and made a stool for his feet.

### Hebrews 10:14

**What has Christ done for those sanctified by his one offering?**
Christ has perfected forever those who are sanctified by his one offering.

### Hebrews 10:18

**What is no longer required where there is forgiveness of sins?**
Additional offerings are no longer required where there is forgiveness of sins.

### Hebrews 10:19

**Into what place can believers now enter by Jesus' blood?**
Believers can now enter the most holy place by Jesus' blood.

### Hebrews 10:22

**What has been sprinkled and what has been washed in the believer?**
The believer's heart has been sprinkled clean from an evil conscience, and his body has been washed with pure water.

### Hebrews 10:23

**To what must believers hold tightly?**
Believers must hold tightly to the confession of their confident expectation.

### Hebrews 10:25

**What must believers do as they see the day drawing near?**
Believers must encourage one another more and more as they see the day drawing near.

### Hebrews 10:26

**What is the expectation of those who deliberately go on sinning after receiving the knowledge of the truth?**
The expectation of those who deliberately go on sinning after receiving the knowledge of the truth is judgment and a fire that consumes God's enemies.

### Hebrews 10:27

**What is the expectation of those who deliberately go on sinning after receiving the knowledge of the truth?**
The expectation of those who deliberately go on sinning after receiving the knowledge of the truth is judgment and a fire that consumes God's enemies.


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### Hebrews 10:28

**What does the person deserve who treats the blood of Christ by which he was sanctified as something unholy?**
The person who treats the blood of Christ by which he was sanctified as something unholy deserves punishment without mercy beyond the punishment given under the Law of Moses.

### Hebrews 10:29

**What does the person deserve who treats the blood of Christ by which he was sanctified as something unholy?**
The person who treats the blood of Christ by which he was sanctified as something unholy deserves punishment without mercy beyond the punishment given under the Law of Moses.

### Hebrews 10:30

**To whom does vengeance belong?**
Vengeance belongs to the Lord.

### Hebrews 10:34

**How had the believers who received this letter reacted to the seizure of their possessions?**
The believers had accepted with joy the seizure of their possessions, knowing they had a better and everlasting possession.

### Hebrews 10:35

**What does the believer need so he may receive what God has promised?**
The believer needs confidence and patience so he may receive what God has promised.

### Hebrews 10:36

**What does the believer need so he may receive what God has promised?**
The believer needs confidence and patience so he may receive what God has promised.

### Hebrews 10:38

**How will the righteous live?**
The righteous will live by faith.

**What does God think of those who turn back?**
God is not pleased with those who turn back.

### Hebrews 10:39

**What is the author's expectation for those who received this letter?**
The author's expectation is that those who received this letter will have faith for keeping their souls.


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# Chapter 11

## ULB Translation Questions

### Hebrews 11:1

**What attitude does a person of faith have toward God's promises that are yet to be fulfilled?**
A person of faith confidently expects and has certainty toward God's promises that are yet to be fulfilled.

### Hebrews 11:3

**From what were the visible things of the universe created?**
The visible things of the universe were not made out of things that were visible.

### Hebrews 11:4

**Why did God praise Abel for being righteous?**
God praised Abel because Abel by faith offered God a more appropriate sacrifice than Cain did.

### Hebrews 11:6

**What must one who comes to God believe about God?**
One who comes to God must believe that God exists and that he rewards those who seek him.

### Hebrews 11:7

**How did Noah demonstrate his faith?**
Noah demonstrated his faith by building a ship to save his family according to God's warning.

### Hebrews 11:11

**What promise did Abraham and Sarah receive by faith?**
Abraham and Sarah received by faith the power to conceive even when they were too old.

### Hebrews 11:13

**What did the ancestors of faith see from far off?**
The ancestors of faith saw and welcomed God's promises from far off.

**What did the ancestors of faith consider themselves on the earth?**
The ancestors of faith considered themselves strangers and aliens on the earth.

### Hebrews 11:16

**What has God prepared for those of faith?**
God has prepared a heavenly city for those of faith.

### Hebrews 11:17

**What did Abraham believe God would be able to do even as he offered up Isaac his only son?**
Abraham believed God would be able to raise up Isaac from the dead.

### Hebrews 11:18

**What did Abraham believe God would be able to do even as he offered up Isaac his only son?**
Abraham believed God would be able to raise up Isaac from the dead.

### Hebrews 11:19

**What did Abraham believe God would be able to do even as he offered up Isaac his only son?**
Abraham believed God would be able to raise up Isaac from the dead.

### Hebrews 11:22

**What did Joseph prophesy by faith when his end was near?**
Joseph prophesied of the departure of the children of Israel from Egypt when his end was near.

### Hebrews 11:24

**What did Moses choose to do by faith when he had grown up?**
Moses chose by faith to share mistreatment with God's people, considering the disgrace of following Christ as greater riches.

### Hebrews 11:25

**What did Moses choose to do by faith when he had grown up?**
Moses chose by faith to share mistreatment with God's people, considering the disgrace of following Christ as greater riches.

### Hebrews 11:26

**What did Moses choose to do by faith when he had grown up?**
Moses chose by faith to share mistreatment with God's people, considering the disgrace of following Christ as greater riches.


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### Hebrews 11:28

**What did Moses observe by faith in order to save the Israelites' firstborn sons?**
Moses observed the Passover and the sprinkling of the blood by faith in order to save the Israelites' firstborn sons.

### Hebrews 11:31

**What did Rahab do by faith which prevented her from perishing?**
Rahab by faith received the spies in safety which prevented her from perishing.

### Hebrews 11:33

**What did some of the ancestors of faith accomplish in war?**
Some of the ancestors of faith conquered kingdoms, escaped the sword, became mighty in war, and caused foreign armies to flee.

### Hebrews 11:34

**What did some of the ancestors of faith accomplish in war?**
Some of the ancestors of faith conquered kingdoms, escaped the sword, became mighty in war, and caused foreign armies to flee.

### Hebrews 11:35

**What did some of the ancestors of faith suffer?**
Some of the ancestors of faith suffered torture, mocking, whippings, chains, imprisonments, stoning, sawing in two, death, and destitution.

### Hebrews 11:36

**What did some of the ancestors of faith suffer?**
Some of the ancestors of faith suffered torture, mocking, whippings, chains, imprisonments, stoning, sawing in two, death, and destitution.

### Hebrews 11:37

**What did some of the ancestors of faith suffer?**
Some of the ancestors of faith suffered torture, mocking, whippings, chains, imprisonments, stoning, sawing in two, death, and destitution.

### Hebrews 11:38

**What did some of the ancestors of faith suffer?**
Some of the ancestors of faith suffered torture, mocking, whippings, chains, imprisonments, stoning, sawing in two, death, and destitution.

### Hebrews 11:39

**Despite the faith of these ancestors, what did they not receive in their earthly lives?**
Despite the faith of these ancestors, they did not receive in their earthly lives what God had promised them.

### Hebrews 11:40

**With whom will the ancestors of faith receive the promises of God and be perfected?**
The ancestors of faith will receive the promises of God and be perfected with the new covenant believers in Christ.


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# Chapter 12

## ULB Translation Questions

### Hebrews 12:1

**Why should the believer throw off the sin that easily entangles him?**
Since he is surrounded by such a large crowd of witnesses, the believer should throw off the sin that easily entangles him.

### Hebrews 12:2

**Why did Jesus endure the cross and despise its shame?**
Jesus endured the cross and despised its shame for the joy that was set before him.

### Hebrews 12:3

**How can a believer avoid becoming weary or fainthearted?**
By considering Jesus who endured hateful speech from sinners, a believer can avoid becoming weary or fainthearted.

### Hebrews 12:6

**What does the Lord do to those whom he loves and receives?**
The Lord disciplines those whom he loves and receives.

### Hebrews 12:8

**What is a person who is without the Lord's discipline?**
A person without the Lord's discipline is an illegitimate child and not God's child.

### Hebrews 12:10

**Why does God discipline his children?**
God disciplines his children for their good so they can share in his holiness.

### Hebrews 12:11

**What does discipline produce?**
Discipline produces peaceful fruit of righteousness.

### Hebrews 12:14

**What should believers pursue with all people?**
Believers should pursue peace with all people.

### Hebrews 12:15

**What must not grow up and cause trouble and pollute many?**
A root of bitterness must not grow up and cause trouble and pollute many.

### Hebrews 12:17

**What happened to Esau when he desired to inherit the blessing with tears after selling his own birthright?**
Esau was rejected when he desired to inherit the blessing with tears after selling his own birthright.

### Hebrews 12:19

**For what did the Israelites beg at the mountain where God spoke?**
The Israelites begged that not another word be spoken to them.

### Hebrews 12:22

**To where do believers in Christ come instead of the mountain where the Israelites heard the voice of God?**
Believers in Christ come to Mount Zion and to the city of the living God.

### Hebrews 12:23

**To what assembly do believers in Christ come?**
Believers in Christ come to the assembly of all the firstborn registered in heaven.

**To whom do believers in Christ come?**
Believers in Christ come to God the Judge of all, to the spirits of the righteous, and to Jesus.

### Hebrews 12:24

**To whom do believers in Christ come?**
Believers in Christ come to God the Judge of all, to the spirits of the righteous, and to Jesus.

### Hebrews 12:25

**What will happen to those who turn away from the one who warns them from heaven?**
Those who turn away will not escape from God.

### Hebrews 12:26

**What has God promised to shake?**
God has promised to shake the earth and the heavens.

### Hebrews 12:28

**What will the believers receive instead of the things that can be shaken?**
The believers will receive a kingdom that cannot be shaken.


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**How should believers worship God?**
Believers should worship God with reverence and awe.

## Hebrews 12:29

**Why should believers worship God in this way?**
Believers should worship God in this way because he is a consuming fire.


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# Chapter 13

## ULB Translation Questions

### Hebrews 13:2

**What have some done by welcoming strangers?**
Some have welcomed angels without knowing it.

### Hebrews 13:3

**How should believers remember those in prison?**
Believers should remember them as if they were in prison also, and as if their bodies were being mistreated also.

### Hebrews 13:4

**What must be respected by all?**
Marriage must be respected by all.

**What does God do with the sexually immoral and adulterers?**
God judges the sexually immoral and adulterers.

### Hebrews 13:5

**How can a believer be free from the love of money?**
A believer can be free from the love of money because God has said he will never leave nor forsake him.

### Hebrews 13:7

**Who's faith should believers imitate?**
Believers should imitate the faith of those who have led them and who have spoken God's word to them.

### Hebrews 13:9

**About what kind of strange teachings does the author warn the believers?**
The author warns the believers about strange teachings involving rules about food.

### Hebrews 13:11

**Where were the bodies of the animals used for sacrifice in the holy place burned?**
The bodies of the animals were burned outside the camp.

### Hebrews 13:12

**Where did Jesus suffer?**
Jesus suffered outside the city gate.

### Hebrews 13:13

**Where must believers go, and why?**
Believers must go to Jesus outside the camp, bearing his disgrace.

### Hebrews 13:14

**What permanent city do believers have here on earth?**
Believers have no permanent city here on earth.

**What city do believers seek instead?**
Believers seek the city that is to come instead.

### Hebrews 13:15

**What sacrifice should believers constantly offer up to God?**
Believers should constantly offer up sacrifices of praise to God.

### Hebrews 13:17

**What attitude should believers have toward their leaders?**
Believers should obey and submit to their leaders.

### Hebrews 13:21

**What does God work in the believer?**
God works in the believer that which is well pleasing in God's sight.

### Hebrews 13:23

**With whom will the author come when he visits the believers?**
The author will come with Timothy when he visits the believers.


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# Book: James

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### James 1:1

**To whom did James write this letter?**
James wrote this letter to the twelve tribes that were scattered.

#### James 1:2

**When experiencing troubles, what attitude does James say his readers should have?**
James says to consider it all joy when experiencing troubles.

#### James 1:3

**What does the testing of our faith produce?**
The testing of our faith produces endurance.

#### James 1:5

**For what should we ask from God if we need it?**
We should ask God for wisdom if we need it.

#### James 1:6

**What should someone who asks with doubting expect to receive?**
Someone who asks with doubting should not expect to receive anything from the Lord.

#### James 1:7

**What should someone who asks with doubting expect to receive?**
Someone who asks with doubting should not expect to receive anything from the Lord.

#### James 1:8

**What should someone who asks with doubting expect to receive?**
Someone who asks with doubting should not expect to receive anything from the Lord.

#### James 1:10

**Why should a rich brother be humble?**
A rich brother should be humble because he will pass away just like the flowers.

#### James 1:11

**Why should a rich brother be humble?**
A rich brother should be humble because he will pass away just like the flowers.

#### James 1:12

**Those who pass the test of faith will receive what?**
Those who pass the test of faith will receive the crown of life.

#### James 1:14

**What causes a person to be tempted by evil?**
A person's own evil desires cause him to be tempted by evil.

#### James 1:15

**What is the result of full grown sin?**
The result of full grown sin is death.

#### James 1:17

**What comes down from the Father of lights?**
Every good gift and every perfect gift comes down from the Father of lights.

#### James 1:18

**By what means did God choose to give us life?**
God chose to give us life by the word of truth.

#### James 1:19

**What does James tell us to do about our hearing, speaking, and emotions?**
James tells us to be swift to hear, slow to speak, and slow to anger.

#### James 1:22

**How does James say that we can deceive ourselves?**
James says that we can deceive ourselves by hearing the word and not doing it.

#### James 1:26

**What must be controlled in order for us to be truly religious?**
The tongue must be controlled in order for us to be truly religious.


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## James 1:27

**What is pure and undefiled religion before God?**
Pure and undefiled religion before God is to visit the fatherless and widows, and to protect ourselves from the world's corruption.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### James 2:1

**What does James tell the brothers not to do when someone enters the meeting?**
James tells them not to favor certain people because of their appearance.

### James 2:2

**What does James tell the brothers not to do when someone enters the meeting?**
James tells them not to favor certain people because of their appearance.

### James 2:3

**What does James tell the brothers not to do when someone enters the meeting?**
James tells them not to favor certain people because of their appearance.

### James 2:4

**What does James tell the brothers not to do when someone enters the meeting?**
James tells them not to favor certain people because of their appearance.

### James 2:5

**What does James say about God's choice of the poor?**
James says that God chose the poor to be rich in faith and to inherit the kingdom.

### James 2:6

**What does James say the rich have been doing?**
James says the rich have been oppressing the brothers and blaspheming God's name.

### James 2:7

**What does James say the rich have been doing?**
James says the rich have been oppressing the brothers and blaspheming God's name.

### James 2:8

**What is the royal law of the scriptures?**
The royal law is, "You shall love your neighbor as yourself".

### James 2:10

**Whoever breaks one point of God's law is guilty of what?**
Whoever breaks one point of God's law is guilty of breaking all the law.

### James 2:13

**What comes to those who have not shown mercy?**
Judgment without mercy comes to those who have not shown mercy.

### James 2:14

**What does James say about those who claim to have faith, but do not help those in need?**
James says that those who claim to have faith, but do not help those in need have a faith that cannot save them.

### James 2:15

**What does James say about those who claim to have faith, but do not help those in need?**
James says that those who claim to have faith, but do not help those in need have a faith that cannot save them.

### James 2:16

**What does James say about those who claim to have faith, but do not help those in need?**
James says that those who claim to have faith, but do not help those in need have a faith that cannot save them.

### James 2:17

**What is faith by itself, if it has no works?**
Faith by itself, if it has no works, is dead.

### James 2:18

**How does James say we must show our faith?**
James says we must show our faith by our works.

### James 2:19

**What do those who claim to have faith and demons both believe?**
Those who claim to have faith and demons both believe there is one God.

### James 2:21

**How did Abraham demonstrate his faith by his works?**
Abraham demonstrated his faith by his works when he offered up Isaac upon the altar.


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### James 2:22

**How did Abraham demonstrate his faith by his works?**
Abraham demonstrated his faith by his works when he offered up Isaac upon the altar.

### James 2:23

**What scripture was fulfilled with Abraham's faith and works?**
The scripture was fulfilled which says, "Abraham believed God, and it was credited to him as righteousness".

### James 2:25

**How did Rahab demonstrate her faith by her works?**
Rahab demonstrated her faith by her works when she welcomed the messengers and sent them away by another road.

### James 2:26

**What is a body apart from the spirit?**
A body apart from the spirit is dead.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### James 3:1

**Why does James say that not many should become teachers?**
Not many should become teachers because they will receive greater judgment.

### James 3:2

**Who stumbles, and in how many ways?**
We all stumble in many ways.

**What kind of person is able to control his whole body?**
A person who does not stumble in his words is also able to control his whole body.

### James 3:3

**What two examples does James use to illustrate how a small thing can control a large thing?**
James uses the examples of a horse's bit and the rudder of a ship.

### James 3:4

**What two examples does James use to illustrate how a small thing can control a large thing?**
James uses the examples of a horse's bit and the rudder of a ship.

### James 3:6

**What is the sinful tongue able to do to the whole body?**
The sinful tongue is able to defile the whole body.

### James 3:8

**What has no one among man been able to tame?**
No one among man has been able to tame the tongue.

### James 3:9

**What two things come out of the same mouth?**
Both blessing and cursing come out of the same mouth.

### James 3:10

**What two things come out of the same mouth?**
Both blessing and cursing come out of the same mouth.

### James 3:13

**How does a person demonstrate wisdom and understanding?**
A person demonstrates wisdom and understanding by his works done in humility.

### James 3:15

**What attitudes reflect a wisdom that is earthly, unspiritual, and demonic?**
A person with bitter jealousy and selfish ambition has wisdom that is earthly, unspiritual, and demonic.

### James 3:16

**What attitudes reflect a wisdom that is earthly, unspiritual, and demonic?**
A person with bitter jealousy and selfish ambition has wisdom that is earthly, unspiritual, and demonic.

### James 3:17

**What attitudes reflect a wisdom from above?**
A person that is peace-loving, gentle, warm-hearted, full of mercy and good fruit, without favoritism, and sincere has wisdom from above.


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# Chapter 4

## ULB Translation Questions

### James 4:1

**Why do the people have quarrels and disputes?**
They have quarrels and disputes because they want different things.

### James 4:3

**Why do the believers not receive their requests to God?**
They do not receive because they ask for bad things to be spent on their evil desires.

### James 4:4

**If a person decides to be a friend of the world, what is that person's relationship with God?**
A person who decides to be a friend of the world makes himself an enemy of God.

### James 4:6

**Who does God resist, and to whom does he give grace?**
God resists the proud, but gives grace to the humble.

### James 4:7

**What will the devil do when a believer subjects himself to God and resists the devil?**
The devil will flee.

### James 4:8

**What will God do for those who draw near to him?**
God will draw near to those who draw near to him.

### James 4:11

**What does James tell the believers not to do?**
James tells the believers not to speak against one another.

### James 4:15

**What does James tell the believers to say about what will happen in the future?**
James tells the believers to say that if the Lord allows, we will live and do this or that.

### James 4:16

**What does James say about those who boast about their plans?**
James says that those who boast about their plans are doing evil.

### James 4:17

**What is it if someone knows to do good, but does not do it?**
It is sin if someone knows to do good, but does not do it.


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# Chapter 5

## ULB Translation Questions

### James 5:3

**What have the rich, about whom James is talking, done in the last days which will testify against them?**
The rich have hoarded their treasure.

### James 5:4

**How have these rich treated their workers?**
These rich have not paid their workers.

### James 5:6

**How have these rich treated the righteous man?**
These rich have condemned and killed the righteous man.

### James 5:7

**What does James say the believer's attitude should be toward the coming of the Lord?**
The believers should wait patiently for the coming of the Lord.

### James 5:8

**What does James say the believer's attitude should be toward the coming of the Lord?**
The believers should wait patiently for the coming of the Lord.

### James 5:10

**What character traits does James say the Old Testament prophets demonstrated to us?**
The Old Testament prophets demonstrated patience and perseverance in suffering.

### James 5:11

**What character traits does James say the Old Testament prophets demonstrated to us?**
The Old Testament prophets demonstrated patience and perseverance in suffering.

### James 5:12

**What does James say about the reliability of a believer's "Yes" and "No?"**
A believer's "Yes" must mean "Yes" and his "No" must mean "No".

### James 5:14

**What should those who are sick do?**
The sick should call for the elders so they can pray over him and anoint him with oil.

### James 5:16

**What two things does James say believers should do with each other in order to be healed?**
Believers should confess to one another and pray for one another.

**What does James say the example of Elijah shows us about prayer?**
The example of Elijah shows us that the prayer of a righteous man produces great effects.

### James 5:17

**What does James say the example of Elijah shows us about prayer?**
The example of Elijah shows us that the prayer of a righteous man produces great effects.

### James 5:18

**What does James say the example of Elijah shows us about prayer?**
The example of Elijah shows us that the prayer of a righteous man produces great effects.

### James 5:20

**What does someone accomplish who leads a sinner out of the error of his way?**
The person who leads a sinner out of the error of his way saves a soul from death and covers a multitude of sins.


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# Book: 1 Peter

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### 1 Peter 1:1

**Of whom was Peter an apostle?**
Peter was an apostle of Jesus Christ.

**To whom did Peter write?**
Peter wrote to the foreigners of the dispersion, the chosen ones, throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia.

**How did the foreigners become the chosen ones?**
The foreigners became the chosen ones according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, and by the sanctifying of the Holy Spirit.

#### 1 Peter 1:2

**How did the foreigners become the chosen ones?**
The foreigners became the chosen ones according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, and by the sanctifying of the Holy Spirit.

#### 1 Peter 1:3

**What did Peter want the believers to have?**
Peter wanted them to have grace and increased peace.

**Who did Peter want to be blessed?**
Peter wanted the God and Father of their Lord Jesus Christ to be blessed.

**How did God give them a new birth?**
God gave them a new birth in his great mercy.

#### 1 Peter 1:4

**Why would the inheritance not perish, become stained, or fade away?**
Because the inheritance was reserved in heaven for them.

#### 1 Peter 1:5

**By what means were they protected in God's power?**
They were protected through faith for the salvation that is ready to be revealed in the last times.

#### 1 Peter 1:7

**Why was it necessary for them to feel sorrow in many different trials?**
It was necessary so that their faith would be tested, and that their faith would be found to result in praise, glory, and honor at the revelation of Jesus Christ.

**What was more precious than gold which perishes?**
Faith was more precious than gold.

#### 1 Peter 1:8

**Although the believers had not seen Jesus, what did they do?**
They loved him and believed in him, and were very glad with unspeakable joy that was full of glory.

#### 1 Peter 1:9

**What did the ones who believed in him receive as the result of their faith?**
They received the salvation of their souls.

#### 1 Peter 1:10

**About what did the prophets search and inquire carefully?**
The prophets searched about the salvation the believers were receiving, about the grace that was to be theirs.

#### 1 Peter 1:11

**About what was the Spirit of Christ telling the prophets in advance?**
He was telling them about the sufferings of Christ and the glories that would follow him.

#### 1 Peter 1:12

**Whom were the prophets serving by their searches and inquiries?**
They were serving the believers.

**Who desired the results of the prophets' searches and inquiries to be revealed?**
Even the angels desired the results to be revealed.

#### 1 Peter 1:13

**What did Peter command the believers to do as obedient children?**
He commanded them to prepare their mind to obey God, be sober in their thinking, and have complete confidence in the grace that would be brought them, and not to conform themselves to their former desires.


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### 1 Peter 1:14

**What did Peter command the believers to do as obedient children?**
He commanded them to prepare their mind to obey God, be sober in their thinking, and have complete confidence in the grace that would be brought them, and not to conform themselves to their former desires.

### 1 Peter 1:15

**Why did Peter say the believers should be holy?**
Because the one who called them is holy.

### 1 Peter 1:16

**Why did Peter say the believers should be holy?**
Because the one who called them is holy.

### 1 Peter 1:17

**Why should the believers spend the time of their journey in reverence?**
Because they called as "Father" the one who judges impartially according to each person's work.

### 1 Peter 1:18

**With what were the believers redeemed?**
They were not redeemed with silver or gold, but with the honored blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot.

### 1 Peter 1:19

**With what were the believers redeemed?**
They were not redeemed with silver or gold, but with the honored blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot.

**From whom had the foreigners, the chosen ones, learned foolish behavior?**
They had learned the foolish behavior from their fathers.

### 1 Peter 1:20

**When was Christ chosen, and when was he revealed?**
He was chosen before the foundation of the world; he was revealed to the foreigners, the chosen ones, in what was then the last times.

**How did the believers believe in God, and have faith and confidence in God?**
Through Christ, whom God raised from the dead and to whom God gave glory.

### 1 Peter 1:21

**How did the believers believe in God, and have faith and confidence in God?**
Through Christ, whom God raised from the dead and to whom God gave glory.

### 1 Peter 1:22

**How did the believers make their souls pure?**
They made their souls pure by obedience to the truth for the purpose of brotherly love.

### 1 Peter 1:23

**How were the believers born again?**
They were born again from imperishable seed, through the living and remaining word of God, not from perishable seed.

### 1 Peter 1:24

**What is all flesh like, and what is its glory like?**
Flesh is like grass; its glory is like the flower of grass.

### 1 Peter 1:25

**What happens to the word of the Lord?**
The word of the Lord remains forever.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Peter 2:1

**What were the believers told to put aside?**
They were told to put aside all evil deceit, hypocrisy, envy, and slander.

### 1 Peter 2:2

**Why were the believers to long for pure spiritual milk?**
They were to long for pure spiritual milk that they might grow in salvation.

### 1 Peter 2:4

**Who was the living stone who was rejected by people and chosen by God?**
Jesus Christ was the living stone.

### 1 Peter 2:5

**Who was the living stone who was rejected by people and chosen by God?**
Jesus Christ was the living stone.

**Why were the believers also like living stones?**
They were like living stones because they were being built up to be a spiritual house.

### 1 Peter 2:7

**Why did the builders stumble, disobeying the word?**
The builders stumbled because they were appointed to do that.

### 1 Peter 2:8

**Why did the builders stumble, disobeying the word?**
The builders stumbled because they were appointed to do that.

### 1 Peter 2:9

**Why were the believers a chosen race, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, and a people for God's possession?**
They were chosen so that they might anounce the wonderful actions of God.

### 1 Peter 2:10

**Why were the believers a chosen race, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, and a people for God's possession?**
They were chosen so that they might anounce the wonderful actions of God.

### 1 Peter 2:11

**Why did Peter call the beloved to abstain from sinful desires?**
He called them to abstain so that those who might speak of them as having done evil would see their good behavior and praise God.

### 1 Peter 2:12

**Why did Peter call the beloved to abstain from sinful desires?**
He called them to abstain so that those who might speak of them as having done evil would see their good behavior and praise God.

### 1 Peter 2:13

**Why were the believers to obey every human authority?**
They were to obey every human authority because God wanted to use their obedience to silence the ignorant talk of foolish people.

### 1 Peter 2:14

**Why were the believers to obey every human authority?**
They were to obey every human authority because God wanted to use their obedience to silence the ignorant talk of foolish people.

### 1 Peter 2:15

**Why were the believers to obey every human authority?**
They were to obey every human authority because God wanted to use their obedience to silence the ignorant talk of foolish people.

### 1 Peter 2:16

**Instead of using their freedom as a covering for wickedness, what were the foreigners, the chosen ones, to do?**
They were to use their freedom to be servants of God.

### 1 Peter 2:18

**Why were servants supposed to be subject to their masters, even the malicious ones?**
Servants were supposed to be subject even to malicious masters because being punished for doing good is praiseworthy with God.


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### 1 Peter 2:19

**Why were servants supposed to be subject to their masters, even the malicious ones?**
Servants were supposed to be subject even to malicious masters because being punished for doing good is praiseworthy with God.

### 1 Peter 2:20

**Why were servants supposed to be subject to their masters, even the malicious ones?**
Servants were supposed to be subject even to malicious masters because being punished for doing good is praiseworthy with God.

### 1 Peter 2:21

**Why were the servants called to suffer for doing good?**
Because Christ suffered for them, leaving an example for them, and gave himself to the one who judges justly.

### 1 Peter 2:22

**Why were the servants called to suffer for doing good?**
Because Christ suffered for them, leaving an example for them, and gave himself to the one who judges justly.

### 1 Peter 2:23

**Why were the servants called to suffer for doing good?**
Because Christ suffered for them, leaving an example for them, and gave himself to the one who judges justly.

### 1 Peter 2:24

**Why did Christ carry Peter's, believers', and the servants' sins in his body to the tree?**
He carried their sins so that they might have no more part in sin and live for righteousness, and because they were healed by his bruises.

### 1 Peter 2:25

**After they all had been wandering away like lost sheep, to whom did they return?**
They all returned to the shepherd and guardian of their souls.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Peter 3:1

**Why should wives submit to their husbands?**
Wives should submit so that those husbands who are disobedient might be won without a word.

### 1 Peter 3:3

**How should wives win their husbands?**
Wives should win them with the inner person of the heart, not outward adornment.

### 1 Peter 3:4

**How should wives win their husbands?**
Wives should win them with the inner person of the heart, not outward adornment.

### 1 Peter 3:5

**Which holy woman did Peter mention as an example of a wife who had confidence in God and submitted to her husband?**
Peter mentioned Sarah as an example.

### 1 Peter 3:6

**Which holy woman did Peter mention as an example of a wife who had confidence in God and submitted to her husband?**
Peter mentioned Sarah as an example.

### 1 Peter 3:7

**Why should husbands live with their wives according to knowledge?**
Husbands should live with their wives according to knowledge so their prayers are not hindered.

### 1 Peter 3:8

**Why did Peter instruct all of the foreigners, the chosen ones, to be likeminded and to continue to bless?**
Because they were all called to do so, that they might inherit a blessing.

### 1 Peter 3:9

**Why did Peter instruct all of the foreigners, the chosen ones, to be likeminded and to continue to bless?**
Because they were all called to do so, that they might inherit a blessing.

### 1 Peter 3:10

**Why should the one who wants to love life stop his tongue from evil, and turn away from what is bad and do what is good?**
Because the eyes of the Lord see the righteous.

### 1 Peter 3:11

**Why should the one who wants to love life stop his tongue from evil, and turn away from what is bad and do what is good?**
Because the eyes of the Lord see the righteous.

### 1 Peter 3:12

**Why should the one who wants to love life stop his tongue from evil, and turn away from what is bad and do what is good?**
Because the eyes of the Lord see the righteous.

### 1 Peter 3:14

**Who were the ones who were blessed?**
Those who suffered because of righteousness were blessed.

### 1 Peter 3:15

**What were the believers told to do to maintain their confidence in God?**
They were told to set apart the Lord Christ as precious in their hearts.

**How were the believers always to answer everyone who asked about their confidence in God?**
They were to answer always with meekness and respect.

### 1 Peter 3:16

**How were the believers always to answer everyone who asked about their confidence in God?**
They were to answer always with meekness and respect.

### 1 Peter 3:18

**Why did Christ suffer once for sins?**
Christ suffered once so that he would bring Peter and the believers to God.


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### 1 Peter 3:19

**Why were the spirits to whom Christ preached in the spirit now in prison?**
The spirits who are now in prison were disobedient when the patience of God was waiting in the days of Noah.

### 1 Peter 3:20

**Why were the spirits to whom Christ preached in the spirit now in prison?**
The spirits who are now in prison were disobedient when the patience of God was waiting in the days of Noah.

### 1 Peter 3:21

**What did God saving a few people through the water symbolize?**
It symbolized the baptism that now saves the believer through the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

### 1 Peter 3:22

**As Jesus is at the right hand of God in heaven, what must angels, authorities, and powers do?**
They must all submit to him.


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# Chapter 4

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Peter 4:1

**With what did Peter command the believers to arm themselves?**
He commanded them to arm themselves with the same intention that Christ had when he suffered in the flesh.

### 1 Peter 4:3

**Why did the Gentiles speak evil about the believers?**
They spoke evil about the foreigners, the chosen ones, because they did not participate in sensuality, passion, drunkenness, carousing, wild parties, and in wicked idolatries like the Gentiles.

### 1 Peter 4:4

**Why did the Gentiles speak evil about the believers?**
They spoke evil about the foreigners, the chosen ones, because they did not participate in sensuality, passion, drunkenness, carousing, wild parties, and in wicked idolatries like the Gentiles.

### 1 Peter 4:5

**Who is God ready to judge?**
God is ready to judge both the living and the dead.

### 1 Peter 4:7

**Why were the believers to be of sound mind and have fervent love for one another?**
They were to do those things because the end of all things was coming, and for the sake of their prayers.

### 1 Peter 4:10

**Why were each of the believers to use the gifts they had received to serve one another?**
They were to use their gifts so that God may be glorified through Jesus Christ.

### 1 Peter 4:11

**Why were each of the believers to use the gifts they had received to serve one another?**
They were to use their gifts so that God may be glorified through Jesus Christ.

### 1 Peter 4:12

**Why were the believers told to rejoice if they experienced the sufferings of Christ or were insulted for the name of Christ?**
Because they were blessed if they were insulted.

### 1 Peter 4:13

**Why were the believers told to rejoice if they experienced the sufferings of Christ or were insulted for the name of Christ?**
Because they were blessed if they were insulted.

### 1 Peter 4:14

**Why were the believers told to rejoice if they experienced the sufferings of Christ or were insulted for the name of Christ?**
Because they were blessed if they were insulted.

### 1 Peter 4:15

**For what actions were Christians not to be found guilty and suffer?**
Christians were not to suffer as murderers, thieves, evildoers, or meddlers.

### 1 Peter 4:17

**Why should the ungodly person and the sinner obey God's gospel?**
Because even the righteous man is saved through difficulties.

### 1 Peter 4:18

**Why should the ungodly person and the sinner obey God's gospel?**
Because even the righteous man is saved through difficulties.

### 1 Peter 4:19

**How were those who suffered according to the will of God to act?**
They were to entrust their souls to the faithful Creator while they did good.


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# Chapter 5

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 Peter 5:1

**Who was Peter?**
Peter was a fellow elder, a witness of the sufferings of Christ, and a participant in the glory that will be revealed.

**What did Peter exhort his fellow elders to do?**
He exhorted them to tend the flock of God and look after them.

### 1 Peter 5:2

**What did Peter exhort his fellow elders to do?**
He exhorted them to tend the flock of God and look after them.

### 1 Peter 5:5

**To whom were the younger men to submit?**
They were to submit to the older men.

**Why did all of them need to have humility and serve one another?**
Because God gives grace to the humble, and so that God might exalt them in due time.

### 1 Peter 5:6

**Why did all of them need to have humility and serve one another?**
Because God gives grace to the humble, and so that God might exalt them in due time.

### 1 Peter 5:7

**Why did all of them need to have humility and serve one another?**
Because God gives grace to the humble, and so that God might exalt them in due time.

### 1 Peter 5:8

**What were the people instructed to do?**
They were instructed to be sober, to be watchful, to stand firm against the devil, and to be strong in their faith.

**What is the devil like?**
He is like a roaring lion stalking around, looking for someone to devour.

### 1 Peter 5:9

**What were the people instructed to do?**
They were instructed to be sober, to be watchful, to stand firm against the devil, and to be strong in their faith.

### 1 Peter 5:10

**What would happen to the people after they had suffered for a little while?**
God would perfect, establish, and strengthen them.

### 1 Peter 5:12

**As whom did Peter regard Silvanus?**
Peter regarded Silvanus as a faithful brother.

**What did Peter say about what he had written?**
He said that what he had written was the true grace of God.

### 1 Peter 5:13

**Who greeted the believers and how were they to greet one another?**
She who was in Babylon, and Mark, Peter's son, greeted them; they were to greet one another with a kiss of love.

### 1 Peter 5:14

**Who greeted the believers and how were they to greet one another?**
She who was in Babylon, and Mark, Peter's son, greeted them; they were to greet one another with a kiss of love.


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# Book: 2 Peter

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### 2 Peter 1:1

**Who wrote Second Peter?**
Simon Peter, a slave and apostle of Jesus Christ.

**To whom did Peter write?**
Peter wrote to those who had received the same precious faith.

#### 2 Peter 1:3

**How were all the things of divine power for life and godliness given to Peter and the recipients of faith?**
They were given to them through the knowledge of God.

**Why did God give Peter and the recipients of faith all the things of divine power for life and godliness, along with great and precious promises?**
He did that so that they might be sharers in the divine nature.

#### 2 Peter 1:4

**Why did God give Peter and the recipients of faith all the things of divine power for life and godliness, along with great and precious promises?**
He did that so that they might be sharers in the divine nature.

#### 2 Peter 1:5

**What were the recipients of faith ultimately supposed to gain through their faith?**
They were ultimately supposed to gain love through their faith.

#### 2 Peter 1:6

**What were the recipients of faith ultimately supposed to gain through their faith?**
They were ultimately supposed to gain love through their faith.

#### 2 Peter 1:7

**What were the recipients of faith ultimately supposed to gain through their faith?**
They were ultimately supposed to gain love through their faith.

#### 2 Peter 1:9

**What has the spiritually blind person forgotten?**
He has forgotten the cleansing from his old sins

#### 2 Peter 1:10

**If the brothers did their best to make their calling and election sure, what would happen?**
They would not stumble, and an entrance would be granted to them into the eternal kingdom of their Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

#### 2 Peter 1:11

**If the brothers did their best to make their calling and election sure, what would happen?**
They would not stumble, and an entrance would be granted to them into the eternal kingdom of their Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

#### 2 Peter 1:12

**Why did Peter think it was right for him to remind the brothers of these things?**
Because their Lord Jesus Christ had shown him that he would soon remove his tent.

#### 2 Peter 1:13

**Why did Peter think it was right for him to remind the brothers of these things?**
Because their Lord Jesus Christ had shown him that he would soon remove his tent.

#### 2 Peter 1:14

**Why did Peter think it was right for him to remind the brothers of these things?**
Because their Lord Jesus Christ had shown him that he would soon remove his tent.

#### 2 Peter 1:16

**What did those who were eyewitnesses of Jesus' majesty see?**
They saw that he received from God the Father honor and glory.

#### 2 Peter 1:17

**What did those who were eyewitnesses of Jesus' majesty see?**
They saw that he received from God the Father honor and glory.


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### 2 Peter 1:19

**How can we be certain that the prophetic word is sure?**
Because written prophecy does not come from the reasoning of the prophet, nor any prophecy from the will of man, but by men carried along by the Holy Spirit who spoke from God.

### 2 Peter 1:20

**How can we be certain that the prophetic word is sure?**
Because written prophecy does not come from the reasoning of the prophet, nor any prophecy from the will of man, but by men carried along by the Holy Spirit who spoke from God.

### 2 Peter 1:21

**How can we be certain that the prophetic word is sure?**
Because written prophecy does not come from the reasoning of the prophet, nor any prophecy from the will of man, but by men carried along by the Holy Spirit who spoke from God.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### 2 Peter 2:1

**What will false teachers secretly bring to the believers?**
False teachers will bring destructive heresies and deny the master who brought them .

**What will come upon the false teachers?**
Quick destruction and condemnation will come upon the false teachers.

**What will false teachers do with deceptive words?**
False teachers will convince you to give them money by telling you lies.

### 2 Peter 2:2

**What will false teachers do with deceptive words?**
False teachers will convince you to give them money by telling you lies.

### 2 Peter 2:3

**What will false teachers do with deceptive words?**
False teachers will convince you to give them money by telling you lies.

### 2 Peter 2:4

**Who did God not spare?**
God did not spare the angels who sinned, the ancient world, and the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

### 2 Peter 2:5

**Who did God not spare?**
God did not spare the angels who sinned, the ancient world, and the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

**Who did God preserve in the Flood?**
God preserved Noah with seven others.

### 2 Peter 2:6

**Who did God not spare?**
God did not spare the angels who sinned, the ancient world, and the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

### 2 Peter 2:9

**What did God show by not sparing some and preserving others?**
God's actions showed that the Lord knows how to rescue the godly men and how to keep the righteous men in custody.

### 2 Peter 2:10

**Who were the glorious ones the ungodly men were unafraid to blaspheme?**
The glorious ones were angels, who do not bring insulting judgments against men to the Lord.

### 2 Peter 2:11

**Who were the glorious ones the ungodly men were unafraid to blaspheme?**
The glorious one were angels, who do not bring insulting judgments against men to the Lord.

### 2 Peter 2:14

**Who do the false teachers entice?**
The false teachers entice unstable souls.

### 2 Peter 2:15

**Who stopped the prophet Balaam's insanity?**
A mute donkey speaking in a human voice stopped Balaam.

### 2 Peter 2:16

**Who stopped the prophet Balaam's insanity?**
A mute donkey speaking in a human voice stopped Balaam.

### 2 Peter 2:19

**To what is a man a slave?**
A man is a slave to whatever overcomes him.

### 2 Peter 2:20

**For those who escape the corruptions of the world through the knowledge of Jesus Christ and then return to them, what would be better?**
What would be better is for them not to have known the way of righteousness.


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## 2 Peter 2:21

**For those who escape the corruptions of the world through the knowledge of Jesus Christ and then return to them, what would be better?**
What would be better is for them not to have known the way of righteousness.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### 2 Peter 3:1

**Why did Peter write this second letter?**
He wrote so that the beloved might recall the words said before by the prophets and about the command of their Lord and Savior.

### 2 Peter 3:2

**Why did Peter write this second letter?**
He wrote so that the beloved might recall the words said before by the prophets and about the command of their Lord and Savior.

### 2 Peter 3:3

**What would mockers say in the last days?**
Mockers would question the promise of Jesus' return and say that all things remain the same since the beginning of creation.

### 2 Peter 3:4

**What would mockers say in the last days?**
Mockers would question the promise of Jesus' return and say that all things remain the same since the beginning of creation.

### 2 Peter 3:5

**How were the heavens and earth established, and how were they being reserved for fire and for the day of judgment and the destruction of ungodly people?**
They were established and reserved by the word of God.

### 2 Peter 3:6

**How were the heavens and earth established, and how were they being reserved for fire and for the day of judgment and the destruction of ungodly people?**
They were established and reserved by the word of God.

### 2 Peter 3:7

**How were the heavens and earth established, and how were they being reserved for fire and for the day of judgment and the destruction of ungodly people?**
They were established and reserved by the word of God.

### 2 Peter 3:9

**Why was the Lord patient towards the beloved?**
Because he desires that they not perish, but have time for all to repent.

### 2 Peter 3:10

**How will the day of the Lord come?**
The day of the Lord will come like a thief.

### 2 Peter 3:11

**Why did Peter ask the beloved what kind of people they should be in respect to holy living and godliness?**
Because the heavens and earth would be destroyed, and because they expected righteousness to live in the new heavens and new earth.

### 2 Peter 3:12

**Why did Peter ask the beloved what kind of people they should be in respect to holy living and godliness?**
Because the heavens and earth would be destroyed, and because they expected righteousness to live in the new heavens and new earth.

### 2 Peter 3:13

**Why did Peter ask the beloved what kind of people they should be in respect to holy living and godliness?**
Because the heavens and earth would be destroyed, and because they expected righteousness to live in the new heavens and new earth.

### 2 Peter 3:15

**What will happen to undisciplined and unstable men who distort the wisdom given to Paul and distort other Scriptures?**
Their actions will result in their own destruction.

### 2 Peter 3:16

**What will happen to undisciplined and unstable men who distort the wisdom given to Paul and distort other Scriptures?**
Their actions will result in their own destruction.

### 2 Peter 3:17

**Rather than being led astray by deceit and losing their own faithfulness, what did Peter command the beloved to do?**
He commanded them to grow in the grace and knowledge of their Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

### 2 Peter 3:18

**Rather than being led astray by deceit and losing their own faithfulness, what did Peter command the beloved to do?**
He commanded them to grow in the grace and knowledge of their Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.


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# Book: 1 John

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### 1 John 1:1

**What does John say was from the beginning?**
John says the Word of life was from the beginning.

**By what means did John know about the Word of life?**
John had heard, seen, contemplated, and handled the Word of life.

#### 1 John 1:2

**Where was the Word of life before it was manifested to John?**
The Word of life was with the Father before it was manifested to John.

#### 1 John 1:3

**Why is John declaring what he has seen and heard?**
John is declaring what he has seen and heard so that others may also have fellowship with him.

**With whom does John already have fellowship?**
John already has fellowship with the Father and his Son, Jesus Christ.

#### 1 John 1:5

**What message from God is John announcing to his readers?**
John is announcing the message that God is light, and in him there is no darkness at all.

#### 1 John 1:6

**What does John say about a person who says he has fellowship with God, but walks in darkness?**
John says that such a person is a liar and does not practice the truth.

#### 1 John 1:7

**For those walking in the light, what cleanses them from all sin?**
The blood of Jesus cleanses them from all sin.

#### 1 John 1:8

**What does John say about a person who says they have no sin?**
John says that such a person deceives himself and the truth is not in him.

#### 1 John 1:9

**What will God do for those who confess their sins?**
For those who confess their sins, God will forgive their sins and cleanse them from all unrighteousness.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 John 2:2

**For whose sins is Jesus Christ the sacrifice for?**
Jesus Christ is the sacrifice for the sins of the whole world.

### 1 John 2:3

**How do we know if we know Jesus Christ?**
We know if we know Jesus Christ if we keep his commandments.

### 1 John 2:4

**What kind of person is someone who says they know God, but does not keep God's commandments?**
Someone who says they know God, but does not keep God's commandments, is a liar.

### 1 John 2:6

**How should a believer walk?**
A believer should walk even as Jesus Christ walked.

### 1 John 2:9

**What is the spiritual condition of someone who says he is in the light, but hates his brother?**
Someone who says he is in the light, but hates his brother, is in the darkness.

### 1 John 2:11

**What is the spiritual condition of someone who says he is in the light, but hates his brother?**
Someone who says he is in the light, but hates his brother, is in the darkness.

### 1 John 2:12

**Why does God forgive the sins of believers?**
God forgives the sins of believers for Christ's name sake.

### 1 John 2:15

**What does John say a believer's attitude toward the things of the world must be?**
He says the believer must not love the world nor the things of the world.

### 1 John 2:16

**What are the three things in the world that John names as being not of the Father?**
He names the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the vain glory of life as being in the world and not of the Father.

### 1 John 2:18

**How does John say he knows it is the last hour?**
He says he knows it is the last hour because many antichrists have come.

**Who does John say is coming?**
He says that the antichrist is coming.

### 1 John 2:22

**What will the antichrist do that will enable us to recognize him?**
The antichrist will deny the Father and the Son.

### 1 John 2:23

**Can someone who denies the Son have the Father?**
No, someone who denies the Son cannot have the Father.

### 1 John 2:24

**What does John tell the believers to do in order to remain in the Son and in the Father?**
John tells the believers to remain in what they have heard from the beginning.

### 1 John 2:25

**What promise has been given the believers by God?**
God has promised the believers eternal life.

### 1 John 2:28

**What attitudes will those who remain in the Son have when Christ appears at his coming?**
Those who remain in the Son will have boldness and will not be ashamed when Christ appears at his coming.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 John 3:1

**What has the Father bestowed on believers because of his love?**
The Father has bestowed on them the name children of God.

### 1 John 3:2

**What has the Father bestowed on believers because of his love?**
The Father has bestowed on them the name children of God.

**What will happen to believers when Christ appears?**
When Christ appears, believers will be like Christ, and will see him as he is.

### 1 John 3:3

**What does every believer who hopes in Christ do concerning himself?**
Every believer who hopes in Christ purifies himself.

### 1 John 3:5

**What does Christ not have in himself?**
Christ has no sin in himself.

### 1 John 3:6

**What relationship to God does someone have who continues in sin?**
Whoever continues in sin has neither seen Christ, nor known him.

### 1 John 3:8

**For what reason was the Son of God revealed?**
The Son of God was revealed to destroy the works of the devil.

### 1 John 3:9

**How are the children of God and the children of the devil each revealed?**
The children of God are revealed as they do righteousness, and the children of the devil are revealed as they sin.

### 1 John 3:10

**How are the children of God and the children of the devil each revealed?**
The children of God are revealed as they do righteousness, and the children of the devil are revealed as they sin.

**What attitude toward the believers demonstrates that someone is a child of God?**
The attitude of love toward the believers demonstrates that someone is a child of God.

### 1 John 3:11

**What attitude toward the believers demonstrates that someone is a child of God?**
The attitude of love toward the believers demonstrates that someone is a child of God.

### 1 John 3:12

**How did Cain demonstrate that he was a child of the evil one?**
Cain demonstrated that he was a child of the evil one when he murdered his brother.

### 1 John 3:13

**At what does John say the believers should not marvel?**
John says the believers should not marvel that the world hates them.

### 1 John 3:14

**What attitude toward the believers demonstrates that someone is a child of God?**
The attitude of love toward the believers demonstrates that someone is a child of God.

### 1 John 3:16

**How do we know what love is?**
We know what love is because Christ laid down his life for us.

### 1 John 3:17

**When there is a brother in need, how does a believer demonstrate the love of God?**
When there is a brother in need, a believer demonstrates the love of God by helping him with this world's goods.

### 1 John 3:18

**When there is a brother in need, how does a believer demonstrate the love of God?**
When there is a brother in need, a believer demonstrates the love of God by helping him with this world's goods.


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### 1 John 3:19

**When a believer demonstrates the love of God in deed and truth, what does he obtain for himself?**
When a believer demonstrates the love of God in deed and truth, he obtains for himself assurance and confidence toward God.

### 1 John 3:21

**When a believer demonstrates the love of God in deed and truth, what does he obtain for himself?**
When a believer demonstrates the love of God in deed and truth, he obtains for himself assurance and confidence toward God.

### 1 John 3:23

**Of what commandment from God does John remind the believers?**
John reminds the believers of God's commandment to believe in the name of his Son Jesus Christ and to love one another.

### 1 John 3:24

**What has God given believers so that they know God remains in them?**
God has given believers the Spirit so that they know God remains in them.


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# Chapter 4

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 John 4:1

**Why does John warn the believers to not believe every spirit?**
John warns the believers because there are many false prophets that have gone out into the world.

### 1 John 4:2

**How can you know if the Spirit of God is speaking?**
Every spirit that confesses that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh is of God.

### 1 John 4:3

**What spirit does not confess that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh?**
The spirit of an antichrist does not confess that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh.

### 1 John 4:4

**Who does John say is the greater spirit?**
The greater spirit is the one in believers, greater than the spirits of the world.

### 1 John 4:5

**Who does John say is the greater spirit?**
The greater spirit is the one in believers, greater than the spirits of the world.

### 1 John 4:7

**What do believers do, which shows they know God, and are like he is?**
Believers love one another, which shows they know God, because God is love.

### 1 John 4:8

**What do believers do, which shows they know God, and to be like he is?**
Believers love one another, which shows they know God, because God is love.

### 1 John 4:9

**How did God reveal his love for us?**
God revealed his love for us by sending his only begotten Son into the world.

**For what purpose did the Father send his Son?**
The Father sent his Son that we might live through him.

### 1 John 4:15

**What do true believers confess about Jesus?**
True believers confess that Jesus is the Son of God.

### 1 John 4:17

**Those who remain in love and in God will have what attitude on the day of judgment?**
Those who remain in love and in God will have confidence on the day of judgment.

### 1 John 4:19

**How are we able to love?**
We love because God first loved us.

### 1 John 4:20

**What relationship with God does someone have who hates his brother?**
Someone who hates his brother cannot love God.

### 1 John 4:21

**Those who love God must also love whom?**
Those who love God must also love their brother.


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# Chapter 5

## ULB Translation Questions

### 1 John 5:3

**How do we demonstrate that we love God?**
We demonstrate that we love God when we keep his commandments.

### 1 John 5:4

**What is the victory that has overcome the world?**
The victory that has overcome the world is our faith.

### 1 John 5:6

**By what two things did Jesus Christ come?**
Jesus Christ came by water and by blood.

### 1 John 5:7

**Which three things bear witness to Jesus Christ?**
The Spirit, the water, and the blood all bear witness to Jesus Christ.

### 1 John 5:8

**Which three things bear witness to Jesus Christ?**
The Spirit, the water, and the blood all bear witness to Jesus Christ.

### 1 John 5:9

**What does anyone who does not believe the testimony of God concerning his Son, make God?**
Anyone who does not believe the testimony of God concerning his Son makes God a liar.

### 1 John 5:10

**What does anyone who does not believe the testimony of God concerning his Son, make God?**
Anyone who does not believe the testimony of God concerning his Son makes God a liar.

### 1 John 5:11

**What has God given us in his Son?**
God has given us eternal life in his Son.

### 1 John 5:14

**What confidence do believers have before God?**
Believers have confidence that if they ask anything according to God's will, he hears them.

### 1 John 5:16

**What must a believer do who sees his brother committing a sin not to death?**
A believer who sees his brother committing a sin not to death must pray that God will give his brother life.

### 1 John 5:17

**What is all unrighteousness?**
All unrighteousness is sin.

### 1 John 5:19

**Where does the whole world lie?**
The whole world lies in the evil one.

### 1 John 5:20

**Who is the true God?**
The true God is the Father of Jesus Christ.

### 1 John 5:21

**From what must believers keep themselves?**
Believers must keep themselves from idols.


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# Book: 2 John

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### 2 John 1:1

**By what title does the writer John introduce himself in this letter?**
John introduces himself as the elder.

**To whom is this letter written?**
The letter is written to the elect lady and her children.

#### 2 John 1:3

**From whom does John say grace, mercy, and peace come?**
John says grace, mercy, and peace come from God the Father and from Jesus Christ his Son.

#### 2 John 1:4

**Why is John rejoicing?**
John is rejoicing because he has found some of the lady's children walking in truth.

#### 2 John 1:5

**What commandment does John say they have had from the beginning?**
John says that they have had the commandment to love one another from the beginning.

#### 2 John 1:6

**What does John say that love is?**
John says that love is to walk according to God's commandments.

#### 2 John 1:7

**What does John call those who do not confess that Jesus Christ came in the flesh?**
John calls those who do not confess that Jesus Christ came in the flesh the deceiver and the antichrist.

#### 2 John 1:8

**What does John tell the believers to be careful not to do?**
John tells the believers to be careful not to lose the things for which they have worked.

#### 2 John 1:10

**What should believers do about teachers who do not bring the true teaching about Christ?**
Believers should not welcome them into their homes, and they should not even greet them.

#### 2 John 1:11

**Why should a believer refuse to greet a teacher who does not teach the truth about Christ?**
Because by greeting such a teacher, the believer participates in the teacher’s evil deeds.

#### 2 John 1:12

**What does John hope to do in the future?**
John hopes to come and speak face to face with the elect lady.


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# Book: 3 John

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### 3 John 1:1

**By what title does the author John introduce himself in this letter?**
John introduces himself as the elder.

**What relationship does John have with Gaius, the one receiving this letter?**
John loves Gaius in truth.

#### 3 John 1:2

**For what does John pray concerning Gaius?**
John prays that Gaius would prosper in all things and be in health, as his soul prospers.

#### 3 John 1:4

**What is John's greatest joy?**
John's greatest joy is to hear that his children walk in the truth.

#### 3 John 1:6

**Who did Gaius welcome and then send out on their journey?**
Gaius welcomed and then sent out on their journey some who were going out for the sake of the Name.

#### 3 John 1:7

**Who did Gaius welcome and then send out on their journey?**
Gaius welcomed and then sent out on their journey some who were going out for the sake of the Name.

#### 3 John 1:8

**Who did Gaius welcome and then send out on their journey?**
Gaius welcomed and then sent out on their journey some who were going out for the sake of the Name.

**Why does John say believers should welcome brothers such as these?**
John says believers should welcome them so that they may be fellow-workers for the truth.

#### 3 John 1:9

**What does Diotrephes love?**
Diotrephes loves to be first among the congregation.

**What is Diotrephes' attitude toward John?**
Diotrephes does not receive John.

#### 3 John 1:10

**What will John do if he comes to Gaius and the congregation?**
If John comes he will remember Diotrephes' evil deeds.

**What does Diotrephes do with the brothers going forth for the Name?**
Diotrephes does not receive the brothers.

**What does Diotrephes do with those who receive the brothers going forth for the Name?**
Diotrephes forbids them from receiving the brothers, and drives them out of the congregation.

#### 3 John 1:11

**What does John tell Gaius to imitate?**
John tells Gaius to imitate good.

#### 3 John 1:14

**What does John hope to do in the future?**
John hopes to come and speak with Gaius face to face.


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# Book: Jude

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### Jude 1:1

**Of whom was Jude a servant?**
Jude was a servant of Jesus Christ.

**Who was the brother of Jude?**
Jude was the brother of James.

**To whom did Jude write?**
He wrote to those who were called, beloved in God the Father, and kept for Jesus Christ.

#### Jude 1:2

**What did Jude want multiplied to those to whom he wrote?**
Jude wanted mercy, peace, and love to be multiplied.

#### Jude 1:3

**What did Jude first want to write about?**
Jude first wanted to write about their common salvation.

**What did Jude actually write about?**
Jude actually wrote about the need to struggle for the faith of the saints.

#### Jude 1:4

**How did some condemned and ungodly men come?**
Some condemned and ungodly men came stealthily.

**What did the condemned and ungodly men do?**
They changed the grace of God into sexual immorality and denied Jesus Christ.

#### Jude 1:5

**From where did the Lord once save people?**
The Lord saved them from the land of Egypt.

**What did the Lord do to those people who did not believe?**
The Lord destroyed those people who did not believe.

#### Jude 1:6

**What did the Lord do to the angels who left their proper place?**
The Lord put them in chains in darkness for judgment.

#### Jude 1:7

**What did Sodom, Gomorrah, and the cities around them do?**
They fornicated and pursued unnatural desires.

#### Jude 1:8

**Like Sodom, Gomorrah, and the cities around them, what do the condemned and ungodly men do?**
They pollute their bodies in their dreams, reject authority, and say evil things.

#### Jude 1:9

**What did the archangel Michael say to the devil?**
The archangel Michael said, "May the Lord rebuke you."

#### Jude 1:12

**For whom do the condemned and ungodly men shamelessly care?**
They shamelessly care for themselves.

#### Jude 1:14

**Enoch was which place in line from Adam?**
Enoch was the seventh in line from Adam.

#### Jude 1:15

**Upon whom will the Lord execute judgment?**
The Lord will execute judgment upon all people.

#### Jude 1:16

**Who are the ungodly men who will be convicted?**
Grumblers, complainers, those who go after their evil desires, loud boasters, and those who praise for personal advantage are the ungodly men who will be convicted.

#### Jude 1:17

**Who spoke words in the past about mockers?**
The apostles of the Lord Jesus Christ spoke words in the past about mockers.

#### Jude 1:19

**What is true of the mockers who go after their own ungodly lusts, who cause divisions and are sensual?**
They do not have the Holy Spirit.


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### Jude 1:20

**How were the beloved building themselves up and praying?**
The beloved were building themselves up in their most holy faith, and praying in the Holy Spirit.

### Jude 1:21

**What were the beloved to keep themselves in and look for?**
The beloved were to keep themselves in and look for the love of God, and the mercy of the Lord Jesus Christ.

### Jude 1:22

**Who should the beloved be merciful to?**
The beloved should be merciful to people who doubt.

### Jude 1:23

**What should the beloved do for people who are in danger of the fire?**
The beloved should snatch those people out of the fire.

**In addition to showing mercy to other people, what should the beloved do?**
The beloved should be afraid and hate even the clothing that those people have made unclean by their flesh.

### Jude 1:24

**What was God their Savior, through Jesus Christ their Lord, able to do?**
God was able to keep them from stumbling and place them before the presence of his glory without blemish.

### Jude 1:25

**What was God their Savior, through Jesus Christ their Lord, able to do?**
God was able to keep them from stumbling and place them before the presence of his glory without blemish.

**When did God have glory?**
God had glory before all time, now, and forevermore.


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# Book: Revelation

## Chapter 1

### ULB Translation Questions

#### Revelation 1:1

**From whom did this revelation first come, and to whom is the revelation being shown?**
The revelation of Jesus Christ came from God, and is being shown to his servants.

**When would the events of the revelation take place?**
The events of the revelation would take place soon.

#### Revelation 1:3

**Who will be blessed by this book?**
Those who read aloud, hear, and obey this book will be blessed.

#### Revelation 1:4

**Who wrote this book, and to whom did he write?**
John wrote this book, and he wrote to the seven churches in Asia.

#### Revelation 1:5

**What three titles does John give to Jesus Christ?**
John gives Jesus Christ the titles of faithful witness, firstborn of the dead, and ruler of the kings of the earth.

#### Revelation 1:6

**What has Jesus made the believers?**
Jesus has made the believers a kingdom and priests to God the Father.

#### Revelation 1:7

**Who will see Jesus when he comes?**
Every eye will see Jesus when he comes, including those who pierced him.

#### Revelation 1:8

**How does the Lord God describe himself?**
The Lord God describes himself as the Alpha and the Omega, the one who is, and who was, and who is to come, the Almighty.

#### Revelation 1:9

**Why was John on the island of Patmos?**
John was on the island of Patmos because of the word of God and the testimony about Jesus.

#### Revelation 1:11

**What did the loud voice behind John tell him to do?**
The loud voice told John to write in a book what he saw and send it to the seven churches.

#### Revelation 1:14

**What kind of hair and eyes did the man have who John saw?**
The man John saw had hair as white as wool, and eyes like a fiery flame.

#### Revelation 1:16

**What was in the right hand of the man, and what was coming out of his mouth?**
The man had seven stars in his right hand, and a sharp two-edged sword coming out of his mouth.

#### Revelation 1:17

**What did John do when he saw the man?**
John fell at the man's feet like a dead man.

#### Revelation 1:18

**What keys did the man say he had?**
The man said he had the keys of Death and of Hades.

#### Revelation 1:20

**What was the meaning of the seven stars and the seven golden lampstands?**
The seven stars were the angels of the seven churches, and the seven lampstands were the seven churches.


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# Chapter 2

## ULB Translation Questions

### Revelation 2:1

**To which angel is the next portion of the book written?**
The next portion of the book is written to the angel of the church in Ephesus.

### Revelation 2:2

**What has the church in Ephesus done regarding those who are evil and regarding the false prophets?**
The church in Ephesus has not put up with those who are evil and has tested the false prophets.

### Revelation 2:4

**What does Christ have against the church in Ephesus?**
Christ has against the church in Ephesus that they have left behind their first love.

### Revelation 2:5

**What does Christ say he will do if they do not repent?**
Christ says he will come and remove their lampstand from its place if they do not repent.

### Revelation 2:7

**What does Christ promise to those who conquer?**
Christ promises that those who conquer will eat from the tree of life in the paradise of God.

### Revelation 2:8

**To which angel is the next portion of the book written?**
The next portion of the book is written to the angel of the church in Smyrna.

### Revelation 2:9

**What has the church in Smyrna experienced?**
The church in Smyrna has experienced sufferings, poverty, and slander.

### Revelation 2:10

**What does Christ promise to those who are faithful until death?**
Christ promises that those who are faithful until death will receive the crown of life.

### Revelation 2:11

**What does Christ promise to those who conquer?**
Christ promises that those who conquer will not be hurt by the second death.

### Revelation 2:12

**To which angel is the next portion of the book written?**
The next portion of the book is written to the angel of the church in Pergamum.

### Revelation 2:13

**Where does the church in Pergamum live?**
The church in Pergamum lives where Satan's throne is.

**What did the church in Pergamum do in the days when Antipas was killed?**
The church in Pergamum held tightly to Christ's name and did not deny the faith in the days when Antipas was killed.

### Revelation 2:14

**To what two teachings have some in the church in Pergamum held?**
Some in the church in Pergamum have held to the teachings of Balaam and to the teachings of the Nicolaitans.

### Revelation 2:15

**To what two teachings have some in the church in Pergamum held?**
Some in the church in Pergamum have held to the teachings of Balaam and to the teachings of the Nicolaitans.

### Revelation 2:16

**What does Christ warn he will do if those who hold to these false teachings do not repent?**
Christ warns he will come and make war against those who hold to these false teachings.

### Revelation 2:17

**What does Christ promise to those who conquer?**
Christ promises that those who conquer will eat the hidden manna and will receive a white stone with a new name.

### Revelation 2:18

**To which angel is the next portion of the book written?**
The next portion of the book is written to the angel of the church in Thyatira.


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### Revelation 2:19

**What good things does Christ know the church in Thyatira has done?**
Christ knows the church in Thyatira has shown love, faith, service, and patient endurance.

### Revelation 2:20

**What does Christ have against the church in Thyatira?**
Christ has against the church in Thyatira that they tolerate the immoral false prophetess Jezebel.

### Revelation 2:22

**What does Christ warn he will do if Jezebel does not repent?**
Christ warns that he will throw Jezebel into a sickbed and strike her children dead if she does not repent.

### Revelation 2:23

**What does Christ warn he will do if Jezebel does not repent?**
Christ warns that he will throw Jezebel into a sickbed and strike her children dead if she does not repent.

### Revelation 2:25

**What does Christ tell those who have not held to the teaching of Jezebel to do?**
Christ tells them to hold on tightly until he comes.

### Revelation 2:26

**What does Christ promise those who conquer?**
Christ promises those who conquer authority over the nations and the morning star.

### Revelation 2:28

**What does Christ promise those who conquer?**
Christ promises those who conquer authority over the nations and the morning star.

### Revelation 2:29

**To what does Christ say the reader of this book should listen?**
Christ says the reader should listen to what the Spirit is saying to the churches.


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# Chapter 3

## ULB Translation Questions

### Revelation 3:1

**To which angel is the next portion of the book written?**
The next portion of the book is written to the angel of the church in Sardis.

**What is the reputation of the church in Sardis, but what is the truth about them?**
The reputation of the church in Sardis is that they are alive, but the truth is that they are dead.

### Revelation 3:2

**What does Christ warn the church in Sardis to do?**
Christ warns them to wake up and strengthen what remains.

### Revelation 3:5

**What does Christ promise those who conquer?**
Those who conquer will be clothed in white, will remain in the book of life, and will have their name spoken before God the Father.

### Revelation 3:7

**To which angel is the next portion of the book written?**
The next portion of the book is written to the angel of the church in Philadelphia.

### Revelation 3:8

**What has the church in Philadelphia done even though they have little strength?**
The church in Philadelphia has obeyed Christ's word and has not denied his name.

### Revelation 3:9

**What will Christ make those of the synagogue of Satan do?**
Christ will make those of the synagogue of Satan bow down before the saints' feet.

### Revelation 3:11

**What does Christ tell the church of Philadelphia to do since he is coming soon?**
Christ tells them to hold tight to what they have so no one can take away their crown.

### Revelation 3:12

**What does Christ promise to those who conquer?**
Those who conquer will be a pillar in the temple of God, will have the name of God, the name of the city of God, and Christ's new name written on them.

### Revelation 3:14

**To which angel is the next portion of the book written?**
The next portion of the book is written to the angel of the church in Laodicea.

### Revelation 3:15

**What does Christ wish the church in Laodicea was?**
Christ wishes the church in Laodicea was either cold or hot.

### Revelation 3:16

**What is Christ about to do to the church in Laodicea, and why?**
Christ is about to vomit the church in Laodicea out of his mouth because they are lukewarm.

### Revelation 3:17

**What does the church in Laodicea say about itself?**
The church in Laodicea says that it is rich and in need of nothing.

**What does Christ say about the church in Laodicea?**
Christ says the church in Laodicea is miserable, pitiable, poor, blind, and naked.

### Revelation 3:19

**What does Christ do for everyone he loves?**
Christ trains and teaches everyone he loves.

### Revelation 3:21

**What does Christ promise to those who conquer?**
Those who conquer will sit with Christ on his throne.

### Revelation 3:22

**To whom does Christ say the reader of the book should listen?**
Christ says the reader should listen to what the Spirit says to the churches.


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# Chapter 4

## ULB Translation Questions

### Revelation 4:1

**What did John see opened?**
John saw a door opened in heaven.

**What did the voice say he would show John?**
The voice said he would show John what must happen after these things.

### Revelation 4:2

**What was someone sitting on in heaven?**
Someone was sitting on a throne in heaven.

### Revelation 4:4

**What was around the throne in heaven?**
Around the throne were twenty-four thrones with twenty-four elders seated on them.

### Revelation 4:5

**What were the seven lamps burning in front of the throne?**
The seven lamps were the seven Spirits of God.

### Revelation 4:6

**What four things were around the throne?**
Four living creatures were around the throne.

### Revelation 4:8

**What three words do the four living creatures repeat night and day?**
Night and day the four living creatures do not stop saying, "Holy, holy, holy."

### Revelation 4:10

**What do the twenty-four elders do when the living creatures give glory to God?**
The twenty-four elders prostrate themselves before the throne and bow down, throwing down their crowns.

### Revelation 4:11

**What do the elders say about God's role in creation?**
The elders say God created all things and by his will all things existed and were created.


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# Chapter 5

## ULB Translation Questions

### Revelation 5:1

**What did John see in the right hand of the one seated on the throne?**
John saw a scroll sealed with seven seals.

### Revelation 5:3

**Who on the earth was worthy to open the scroll or read it?**
No one was worthy to open the scroll or read it.

### Revelation 5:4

**Who on the earth was worthy to open the scroll or read it?**
No one was worthy to open the scroll or read it.

### Revelation 5:5

**Who was able to open the scroll and its seven seals?**
The Lion of the tribe of Judah, the Root of David, was able to open the scroll.

### Revelation 5:6

**Who was standing among the elders before the throne?**
A Lamb, looking as though he had been killed, was standing among the elders before the throne.

**What were the seven horns and seven eyes on the Lamb?**
The seven horns and seven eyes were the seven Spirits of God sent out over all the earth.

### Revelation 5:8

**What were the gold bowls full of incense which the elders had?**
The gold bowls full of incense were the prayers of the saints.

### Revelation 5:9

**Why was the Lamb worthy to open the scroll?**
The Lamb was worthy because with his blood he purchased people for God from every tribe, language, people, and nation.

### Revelation 5:10

**Where will the priests of God reign?**
The priests of God will reign on the earth.

### Revelation 5:12

**What did the angels say the Lamb was worthy to receive?**
The angels said the Lamb was worthy to receive power, wealth, wisdom, strength, honor, glory, and praise.

### Revelation 5:13

**Who said that the one on the throne and the Lamb should be praised forever and ever?**
Every created thing said that the one on the throne and the Lamb should be praised forever and ever.

### Revelation 5:14

**What did the elders do when they heard the four living creatures say, "Amen!"?**
The elders laid down on the ground and worshiped.


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# Chapter 6

## ULB Translation Questions

### Revelation 6:1

**What did the Lamb do with the scroll?**
The Lamb opened one of the seven seals on the scroll.

### Revelation 6:2

**What did John see after the first seal was opened?**
John saw a white horse, with a rider going out to conquer.

### Revelation 6:4

**What did John see after the second seal was opened?**
John saw a fiery red horse, whose rider took peace away from the earth.

### Revelation 6:5

**What did John see after the third seal was opened?**
John saw a black horse, whose rider held a pair of scales in his hand.

### Revelation 6:8

**What did John see after the fourth seal was opened?**
John saw a pale horse, whose rider was named Death.

### Revelation 6:9

**What did John see after the fifth seal was opened?**
John saw the souls of those who had been killed because of the word of God.

### Revelation 6:10

**What did the souls under the altar want to know from God?**
The souls wanted to know how long until God avenged their blood.

### Revelation 6:11

**How long were the souls told they would have to wait?**
The souls were told they would have to wait until the full number of fellow servants were killed.

### Revelation 6:12

**What did John see after the sixth seal was opened?**
John saw an earthquake, the sun becoming black, the moon becoming like blood, and the stars falling to the earth.

### Revelation 6:13

**What did John see after the sixth seal was opened?**
John saw an earthquake, the sun becoming black, the moon becoming like blood, and the stars falling to the earth.

### Revelation 6:15

**What did John see the kings, generals, rich, powerful, and everyone else doing?**
John saw them hiding in caves and asking the rocks to fall on them and hide them.

### Revelation 6:16

**What did John see the kings, generals, rich, powerful, and everyone else doing?**
John saw them hiding in caves and asking the rocks to fall on them and hide them.

**From what did the kings, generals, rich, powerful, and everyone else want to be hid?**
They wanted to be hid from the one seated on the throne and from the anger of the Lamb.

### Revelation 6:17

**What day had come?**
The great day of the wrath of the one on the throne and the Lamb had come.


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# Chapter 7

## ULB Translation Questions

### Revelation 7:1

**What were the four angels standing on the four corners of the earth doing when John saw them?**
The four angels were holding back the four winds of the earth.

### Revelation 7:2

**What did the angel from the east say must be done before the earth was harmed?**
The angel said that a seal must be put on the foreheads of the servants of God before the earth was harmed.

### Revelation 7:3

**What did the angel from the east say must be done before the earth was harmed?**
The angel said that a seal must be put on the foreheads of the servants of God before the earth was harmed.

### Revelation 7:4

**How many people from what tribe were sealed?**
The number of people sealed was 144,000 from every tribe of the people of Israel.

### Revelation 7:9

**What did John then see before the throne of God and in front of the Lamb?**
John saw a great multitude from every nation, tribe, people, and language before the throne.

### Revelation 7:10

**According to those before the throne, to whom does salvation belong?**
Those before the throne called out that salvation belongs to God and to the Lamb.

### Revelation 7:11

**In what bodily position were the angels, elders, and living creatures as they worshiped God?**
They laid down on the ground and put their faces on the ground as they worshiped God.

### Revelation 7:14

**Who did the elder say were the ones clothed in white robes before the throne?**
The elder said they were the ones who had come out of the Great Tribulation.

**How had the ones before the throne made their robes white?**
They had made their robes white by washing them in the blood of the Lamb.

### Revelation 7:15

**What did the elder say God would do for those who are clothed in white robes?**
God will spread his tent over them so they will suffer no more.

### Revelation 7:16

**What did the elder say God would do for those who are clothed in white robes?**
God will spread his tent over them so they will suffer no more.

### Revelation 7:17

**What did the elder say the Lamb would do for those who are clothed in white robes?**
The Lamb will shepherd them and guide them to springs of living water.


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# Chapter 8

## ULB Translation Questions

### Revelation 8:1

**What caused there to be silence in heaven?**
When the Lamb opened the seventh seal, there was silence in heaven.

### Revelation 8:2

**What was given to the seven angels who stand before God?**
Seven trumpets were given to the seven angels who stand before God.

### Revelation 8:4

**What rose up before God?**
The smoke of incense with the prayers of the saints rose up before God.

### Revelation 8:5

**What happened when the angel threw down to earth the fire from the altar?**
When the angel threw down the fire, there was thunder, rumblings, lightning, and an earthquake.

### Revelation 8:7

**What happened when the first trumpet was blown?**
When the first trumpet was blown, a third of the earth was burned up, a third of the trees, and all grass.

### Revelation 8:8

**What happened when the second trumpet was blown?**
When the second trumpet was blown, a third of the sea became blood, a third of the creatures of the sea died, and a third of the ships were destroyed.

### Revelation 8:9

**What happened when the second trumpet was blown?**
When the second trumpet was blown, a third of the sea became blood, a third of the creatures of the sea died, and a third of the ships were destroyed.

### Revelation 8:10

**What happened when the third trumpet was blown?**
When the third trumpet was blown, a third of the waters became wormwood, and many people died.

### Revelation 8:11

**What happened when the third trumpet was blown?**
When the third trumpet was blown, a third of the waters became wormwood, and many people died.

### Revelation 8:12

**What happened when the fourth trumpet was blown?**
When the fourth trumpet was blown, a third of the day and a third of the night had no light.

### Revelation 8:13

**Why did the eagle say "Woe, woe, woe" to those on the earth?**
The eagle said, "Woe, woe, woe" to those on the earth because of the remaining three trumpet blasts.


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# Chapter 9

## ULB Translation Questions

### Revelation 9:1

**What kind of star did John see when the fifth trumpet was blown?**
When the fifth trumpet was blown, John saw a star from heaven that had fallen to earth.

### Revelation 9:2

**What did the star do?**
The star opened the shaft of the deep and endless pit.

### Revelation 9:3

**What were the locusts from the pit told to do?**
The locusts were told not to damage the earth, but only the people who did not have the seal of God.

### Revelation 9:4

**What were the locusts from the pit told to do?**
The locusts were told not to damage the earth, but only the people who did not have the seal of God.

### Revelation 9:6

**What would the people tortured by the locusts seek but not find?**
The people tortured by the locusts would seek death, but would not find it.

### Revelation 9:9

**What sound did the wings of the locusts make?**
The sound of the locusts' wings was like the sound made by many chariots and horses running into battle.

### Revelation 9:11

**Who was the king over the locusts?**
The king over the locusts was Abaddon, or in Greek, Apollyon, the angel of the pit.

### Revelation 9:12

**What was past after the fifth trumpet was blown?**
The first woe was past after the fifth trumpet was blown.

### Revelation 9:13

**What voice did John hear when the sixth trumpet was blown?**
When the sixth trumpet was blown, John heard a voice coming from the golden altar that is present before God.

### Revelation 9:15

**What did the four angels do when they heard the voice?**
When they heard the voice, the four angels were released to kill a third of humanity.

### Revelation 9:16

**How many soldiers on horseback did John see?**
John saw 200,000,000 soldiers on horseback.

### Revelation 9:18

**What plagues killed a third of the people?**
The plagues of fire, smoke, and sulfur from the mouths of the horses killed a third of the people.

### Revelation 9:20

**How did the people not killed by the plagues respond?**
The people not killed by the plagues did not repent of their works, nor did they stop worshiping demons.


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# Chapter 10

## ULB Translation Questions

### Revelation 10:1

**What did the face and feet of the mighty angel that John saw look like?**
The angel had a face like the sun and feet like pillars of fire.

### Revelation 10:2

**Where did the angel stand?**
The angel stood with his right foot on the sea and his left foot on the land.

### Revelation 10:4

**What was John told not to write?**
John was told not to write what the seven thunders said.

### Revelation 10:6

**By whom did the mighty angel swear?**
The mighty angel swore by him who lives forever and ever, who created heaven, the earth, and the sea.

### Revelation 10:7

**What did the mighty angel say would no longer be delayed?**
The angel said that when the seventh trumpet was blown, there would be no more delay, but the mystery of God would be accomplished.

### Revelation 10:8

**What was John told to take from the mighty angel?**
John was told to take an open scroll from the angel.

### Revelation 10:9

**What did the angel say would happen when John ate the scroll?**
The angel said that the scroll would be sweet in John's mouth, but bitter in his stomach.

### Revelation 10:11

**After he ate the scroll, about what was John told to prophesy?**
John was told to prophesy about many peoples, nations, languages, and kings.


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# Chapter 11

## ULB Translation Questions

### Revelation 11:1

**What was John told to measure?**
John was told to measure the temple of God and the altar, and those who worship in it.

### Revelation 11:2

**How long would the Gentiles trample the holy city?**
The Gentiles would trample the holy city for forty-two months.

### Revelation 11:5

**What were the two witnesses given authority to do to those who choose to harm them?**
The two witnesses were given authority to kill their enemies with fire.

### Revelation 11:8

**Where will the bodies of the two witnesses lie?**
Their bodies will lie in the street of the city symbolically called Sodom and Egypt, where their Lord was crucified.

### Revelation 11:10

**How will the people of the earth react when the two witnesses are killed?**
The people of the earth will rejoice and celebrate when the two witnesses are killed.

### Revelation 11:11

**What will happen to the two witnesses after three and a half days?**
After three and a half days, the two witnesses will stand on their feet and go up to heaven.

### Revelation 11:12

**What will happen to the two witnesses after three and a half days?**
After three and a half days, the two witnesses will stand on their feet and go up to heaven.

### Revelation 11:14

**After the two witnesses and the earthquake are finished, what is past?**
After the two witnesses and the earthquake, the second woe is past.

### Revelation 11:15

**When the seventh trumpet was blown, what was spoken in heaven?**
When the seventh trumpet was blown, it was spoken that the kingdom of the world had become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ.

### Revelation 11:17

**What did the elders say that the Lord God had now begun to do?**
The elders said that the Lord God had now begun to reign.

### Revelation 11:18

**According to the elders, what time had now come?**
The time had now come for the dead to be judged, for God's servants to be rewarded, and for God to destroy those who were destroying the earth.

### Revelation 11:19

**What was then opened in heaven?**
God's temple was then opened in heaven.


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# Chapter 12

## ULB Translation Questions

### Revelation 12:1

**What great sign was seen in heaven?**
In heaven was seen a pregnant woman clothed with the sun, with the moon under her feet, and with twelve stars on her head crying out in birth pains.

### Revelation 12:2

**What great sign was seen in heaven?**
In heaven was seen a pregnant woman clothed with the sun, with the moon under her feet, and with twelve stars on her head crying out in birth pains.

### Revelation 12:3

**What other great sign was seen in heaven?**
In heaven was seen a huge red dragon with seven heads and ten horns, with seven crowns on his heads.

### Revelation 12:4

**What did the dragon do with his tail?**
The dragon swept away a third of the stars in heaven and hurled them down to earth.

**What did the dragon desire to do?**
The dragon desired to devour the child of the woman.

### Revelation 12:5

**What was the male child going to do?**
The male child was going to rule all the nations with an iron rod.

**Where did the male child go?**
The male child was snatched away to God and to his throne.

### Revelation 12:6

**Where did the woman go?**
The woman fled into the wilderness.

### Revelation 12:7

**Who fought in heaven?**
Michael and his angels fought against the dragon and his angels.

### Revelation 12:9

**What happened to the dragon and his angels after the battle?**
The dragon and his angels were thrown down to the earth.

**Who is the dragon?**
The dragon is the old serpent, the devil, or Satan.

### Revelation 12:11

**How did the brothers conquer the dragon?**
The brothers conquered the dragon by the blood of the Lamb and by the word of their testimony.

### Revelation 12:12

**How much time does the dragon know he has?**
The dragon knows he has only a little time.

### Revelation 12:13

**What was done for the woman when the dragon pursued her?**
The woman was given wings to fly to the place prepared for her where she would be taken care of.

### Revelation 12:14

**What was done for the woman when the dragon pursued her?**
The woman was given wings to fly to the place prepared for her where she would be taken care of.

### Revelation 12:15

**When the dragon could not sweep away the woman, what did the dragon do?**
The dragon went off to make war with those who obey God's commandments and who hold to the testimony about Jesus.

### Revelation 12:16

**When the dragon could not sweep away the woman, what did the dragon do?**
The dragon went off to make war with those who obey God's commandments and who hold to the testimony about Jesus.


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### Revelation 12:17

**When the dragon could not sweep away the woman, what did the dragon do?**
The dragon went off to make war with those who obey God's commandments and who hold to the testimony about Jesus.


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# Chapter 13

## ULB Translation Questions

### Revelation 13:1

**From where did the beast come that John saw?**
The beast came up out of the sea.

### Revelation 13:2

**What did the dragon give to the beast?**
The dragon gave to the beast his power, a throne, and authority to rule.

### Revelation 13:3

**Why did the whole earth marvel and follow the beast?**
The whole earth marveled and followed the beast because he had a lethal wound that had been healed.

### Revelation 13:5

**What did the beast speak with his mouth?**
The beast spoke proud words and insults against God, his name, the place where he lived, and those who live in heaven.

### Revelation 13:6

**What did the beast speak with his mouth?**
The beast spoke proud words and insults against God, his name, the place where he lived, and those who live in heaven.

### Revelation 13:7

**What was the beast permitted to do with the holy people?**
The beast was permitted to make war with the holy people and to conquer them.

### Revelation 13:8

**Who will not worship the beast?**
Those whose name is written in the book of life will not worship the beast.

### Revelation 13:10

**To what are those who are holy called?**
Those who are holy are called to patient endurance and faith.

### Revelation 13:11

**From where did the other beast come that John saw?**
The other beast came up out of the earth.

**What kind of horns and speaking did the other beast have?**
The other beast had horns like a lamb and spoke like a dragon.

### Revelation 13:12

**What did the other beast cause those who live on the earth to do?**
The other beast caused those who live on the earth to worship the first beast.

### Revelation 13:15

**What happened to those who refused to worship the beast?**
Those who refused to worship the beast were killed.

### Revelation 13:16

**What did everyone receive from the other beast?**
Everyone received a mark on the right hand or on the forehead.

### Revelation 13:18

**What is the number of the beast?**
The number of the beast is 666.


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# Chapter 14

## ULB Translation Questions

### Revelation 14:1

**Who did John see standing before him?**
John saw the Lamb standing before him on Mount Zion.

### Revelation 14:3

**Who was able to learn the new song being sung before the throne?**
Only the 144,000 who had been redeemed from the earth were able to learn the new song.

### Revelation 14:4

**Who was redeemed as firstfruits to God and to the Lamb?**
The 144,000 who were blameless were redeemed as firsfruits to God and to the Lamb.

### Revelation 14:5

**Who was redeemed as firstfruits to God and to the Lamb?**
The 144,000 who were blameless were redeemed as firsfruits to God and to the Lamb.

### Revelation 14:6

**To whom did the angel give the eternal message of good news?**
The angel gave the eternal message of good news to every nation, tribe, language, and people on the earth.

### Revelation 14:7

**What did the angel tell those who live on the earth to do?**
The angel told them to fear God and to give him glory.

**What time did the angel say had come?**
The angel said the hour of God's judgment had come.

### Revelation 14:8

**What did the second angel announce?**
The second angel announced that Babylon the great had fallen.

### Revelation 14:10

**What did the third angel say would happen to those who received the mark of the beast?**
Those who received the mark of the beast would be tormented with fire and sulfur.

### Revelation 14:12

**To what were the saints called?**
The saints were called to patient endurance.

### Revelation 14:14

**Who did John see seated on the cloud?**
John saw one like a Son of Man seated on the cloud.

### Revelation 14:16

**What did the one sitting on the cloud do?**
The one sitting on the cloud swung his sickle to harvest the earth.

### Revelation 14:19

**What did the angel with the sickle do?**
The angel with the sickle gathered the grape harvest of the earth and threw it into the wine vat of God's wrath.

### Revelation 14:20

**What happened at the winepress of God?**
The winepress was stomped and blood poured out from it.


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# Chapter 15

## ULB Translation Questions

### Revelation 15:1

**What did the seven angels that John saw have with them?**
The seven angels had seven plagues, which are the final plagues.

### Revelation 15:2

**Who was standing by the sea?**
Those who had been victorious over the beast and his image were standing by the sea.

### Revelation 15:3

**Whose song were those standing by the sea singing?**
Those standing by the sea were singing the song of Moses and the song of the Lamb.

**How were God's ways described in the song?**
God's ways were described as just and true.

### Revelation 15:4

**In the song, who will come and worship God?**
All nations will come and worship God.

### Revelation 15:6

**What then came out of the most holy place?**
The seven angels with the seven plagues then came out of the most holy place.

### Revelation 15:7

**What was given to the seven angels?**
The seven angels were given seven bowls full of the wrath of God.

### Revelation 15:8

**Until when could no one enter the most holy place?**
Until the seven plagues were completed, no one could enter the most holy place.


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# Chapter 16

## ULB Translation Questions

### Revelation 16:1

**What were the seven angels told to do?**
The seven angels were told to go and pour out on the earth the seven bowls of God's wrath.

### Revelation 16:2

**What happened when the first bowl of God's wrath was poured out?**
Ugly and painful sores came on the people who had the mark of the beast.

### Revelation 16:3

**What happened when the second bowl of God's wrath was poured out ?**
The sea became like the blood of a dead person.

### Revelation 16:4

**What happened when the third bowl of God's wrath was poured out ?**
The rivers and springs of water became blood.

### Revelation 16:6

**Why was it true and just that God gave these people blood to drink?**
It was true and just because these people had poured out the blood of God's saints and prophets.

### Revelation 16:8

**What happened when the fourth bowl of God's wrath was poured out ?**
The sun scorched the people with fire.

### Revelation 16:9

**How did the people respond to these plagues?**
The people did not repent or give God glory.

### Revelation 16:10

**What happened when the fifth bowl of God's wrath was poured out ?**
Darkness covered the kingdom of the beast.

### Revelation 16:12

**What happened when the sixth bowl of God's wrath was poured out ?**
The water of the Euphrates river was dried up to prepare the way for the kings from the east.

### Revelation 16:13

**What were the three unclean spirits going out to do?**
The three unclean spirits were going out to gather the kings of the world for the battle on the great day of God.

### Revelation 16:14

**What were the three unclean spirits going out to do?**
The three unclean spirits were going out to gather the kings of the world for the battle on the great day of God.

### Revelation 16:16

**What was the name of the place where the kings of the world were brought together?**
The name of the place was Armageddon.

### Revelation 16:17

**What happened when the seventh bowl of God's wrath was poured out ?**
A loud voice said, "It is done!" and there was lightning, thunder, and an earthquake.

### Revelation 16:18

**What happened when the seventh bowl of God's wrath was poured out ?**
A loud voice said, "It is done!" and there was lightning, thunder, and an earthquake.

### Revelation 16:19

**At this time, what did God call to mind and do?**
At this time, God called to mind Babylon the great, and he gave Babylon the cup filled with his wrath.

### Revelation 16:21

**How did the people respond to these plagues?**
The people cursed God.


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# Chapter 17

## ULB Translation Questions

### Revelation 17:1

**What did the angel say he would show John?**
The angel said he would show John the condemnation of the great prostitute.

### Revelation 17:3

**On what was the woman sitting?**
The woman was sitting on a beast with seven heads and ten horns.

### Revelation 17:4

**What was in the cup which the woman held in her hand?**
The cup was full of detestable things and the impurities of her sexual immorality.

### Revelation 17:5

**What was the woman's name?**
The woman's name was, "Babylon the Great, the Mother of Prostitutes and of the Detestable Things of the Earth".

### Revelation 17:6

**With what was the woman drunk?**
The woman was drunk with the blood of the saints and martyrs for Jesus.

### Revelation 17:8

**From where did the beast come on which the woman sat?**
The beast came up from the deep, bottomless pit.

**To where was the beast going?**
The beast was going to destruction.

### Revelation 17:9

**What were the seven heads of the beast?**
The seven heads were seven hills on which the woman was seated, and were also seven kings.

### Revelation 17:10

**What were the seven heads of the beast?**
The seven heads were seven hills on which the woman was seated, and were also seven kings.

### Revelation 17:11

**To where was the beast going?**
The beast was going to destruction.

### Revelation 17:12

**What were the ten horns of the beast?**
The ten horns were ten kings.

### Revelation 17:14

**What would the kings and the beast do when they were of one mind?**
When they were of one mind, they would make war against the Lamb.

### Revelation 17:15

**What were the waters where the prostitute was seated?**
The waters were peoples, multitudes, nations, and languages.

### Revelation 17:16

**What would the kings and the beast do to the woman?**
They would make the woman desolate and naked, devour her flesh, and burn her with fire.

### Revelation 17:18

**What was the woman that John saw?**
The woman that John saw was the great city that rules over the kings of the earth.


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# Chapter 18

## ULB Translation Questions

### Revelation 18:1

**What announcement did the angel with great authority make?**
The angel announced that Babylon the great had fallen.

### Revelation 18:2

**What announcement did the angel with great authority make?**
The angel announced that Babylon the great had fallen.

### Revelation 18:4

**What did the voice from heaven tell God's people to do?**
The voice told God's people to come out from Babylon and to not share in her sins.

### Revelation 18:6

**What amount of payment did God give back to Babylon for what she had done?**
God paid back Babylon double for what she had done.

### Revelation 18:8

**What plagues overtook Babylon in one day?**
Death, mourning, and famine overtook Babylon in one day and she was consumed with fire.

### Revelation 18:9

**How did the kings and merchants of the earth respond when they saw Babylon's judgment?**
When the kings and merchants of the earth saw Babylon's judgment, they wept and wailed over her.

**Why did the kings, merchants and ship's captains stand at a distance from Babylon at her time of judgment?**
They stood at a distance because they were afraid of her torment.

### Revelation 18:10

**Why did the kings, merchants and ship's captains stand at a distance from Babylon at her time of judgment?**
They stood at a distance because they were afraid of her torment.

### Revelation 18:14

**For what did Babylon long, which vanished in a single hour?**
Babylon longed for luxury and splendor, which vanished in a single hour.

### Revelation 18:15

**Why did the kings, merchants and ship's captains stand at a distance from Babylon at her time of judgment?**
They stood at a distance because they were afraid of her torment.

### Revelation 18:17

**Why did the kings, merchants and ship's captains stand at a distance from Babylon at her time of judgment?**
They stood at a distance because they were afraid of her torment.

### Revelation 18:18

**What question did the ship's captains ask about Babylon?**
The ship's captains asked, "What city is like the great city?"

### Revelation 18:20

**What were the saints, apostles, and prophets told to do when Babylon was judged by God?**
The saints, apostles, and prophets were told to rejoice when Babylon was judged by God.

### Revelation 18:21

**After her judgment, when would Babylon be seen again?**
After her judgment, Babylon would be seen no more.

### Revelation 18:24

**What was found in the great city Babylon for which she was judged?**
The blood of prophets, saints, and all who have been killed on the earth was found.


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# Chapter 19

## ULB Translation Questions

### Revelation 19:1

**What did the loud voice in heaven say about God's judgments?**
The loud voice in heaven said that God's judgments were true and just.

### Revelation 19:2

**What did the loud voice in heaven say about God's judgments?**
The loud voice in heaven said that God's judgments were true and just.

**Why did God judge the great prostitute?**
God judged the great prostitute because she corrupted the earth with her sexual immorality and shed the blood of God's servants.

### Revelation 19:3

**What will happen to the great prostitute forever and ever?**
Smoke will rise from the great prostitute forever and ever.

### Revelation 19:5

**What were the servants of God who fear him told to do?**
The servants of God were told to praise him.

### Revelation 19:7

**Why did the voice say that the servants of God should rejoice and be very happy?**
The servants of God were told to rejoice because the wedding celebration of the Lamb had come.

### Revelation 19:8

**With what is the bride of the Lamb dressed?**
The bride is dressed in fine linen, which is the righteous acts of God's holy people.

### Revelation 19:10

**What did the angel say that the testimony about Jesus was?**
The angel said that the testimony about Jesus was the spirit of prophecy.

### Revelation 19:11

**What is the name of the one John saw riding the white horse?**
John saw the Word of God riding the white horse.

### Revelation 19:12

**What is the name of the one John saw riding the white horse?**
John saw the Word of God riding the white horse.

### Revelation 19:13

**What is the name of the one John saw riding the white horse?**
John saw the Word of God riding the white horse.

### Revelation 19:15

**How does the Word of God strike down the nations?**
Out of the mouth of the Word of God goes a sharp sword which strikes down the nations.

### Revelation 19:16

**What is written on the Word of God's robe and thigh?**
On his robe and thigh is written, "King of Kings and Lord of Lords".

### Revelation 19:18

**What were the birds flying overhead called to eat at the great supper?**
The birds were called to eat the flesh of kings, commanders, mighty men, horses and their riders, and all men.

### Revelation 19:19

**What were the beast and the kings of the earth setting out to do?**
The beast and the kings of the earth were setting out to make war with the Word of God and his army.

### Revelation 19:20

**What happened to the beast and the false prophet?**
The beast and the false prophet were both thrown alive into the fiery lake of burning sulfur.

### Revelation 19:21

**What happened to the rest of those fighting against the Word of God?**
The rest were killed by the sword coming out of the mouth of the Word of God.


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# Chapter 20

## ULB Translation Questions

### Revelation 20:1

**What did the angel coming down from heaven have with him?**
The angel had the key to the endless pit and a great chain in his hand.

### Revelation 20:2

**How long would Satan remain bound?**
Satan would remain bound for a thousand years.

### Revelation 20:3

**What did the angel do with Satan?**
The angel threw Satan into the bottomless pit.

**How long would Satan remain bound?**
Satan would remain bound for a thousand years.

**What would Satan not be able to do while he was bound?**
Satan would not be able to deceive the nations while he was bound.

### Revelation 20:4

**What happened to those who had refused to receive the mark of the beast?**
Those who had refused to receive the mark of the beast came to life and reigned with Christ for a thousand years.

### Revelation 20:5

**When would the rest of the dead come to life?**
The rest of the dead would come to life when the thousand years were ended.

### Revelation 20:6

**What would those who took part in the first resurrection do?**
Those who took part in the first resurrection would be priests of God and Christ and would reign with him for a thousand years.

### Revelation 20:8

**What will Satan do at the end of the thousand years?**
At the end of the thousand years, Satan will be released to go out to deceive the nations.

### Revelation 20:9

**What happened when the camp of the saints was surrounded?**
When the camp of the saints was surrounded, fire came down from heaven and devoured Gog and Magog.

### Revelation 20:10

**What was done with the devil at this time?**
The devil was thrown into the lake of fire to be tormented forever.

### Revelation 20:12

**By what were the dead judged before the great white throne?**
The dead were judged by what was recorded in the books, the result of what they had done.

### Revelation 20:14

**What is the second death?**
The second death is the lake of fire.

### Revelation 20:15

**What happened to all who were not written in the Book of Life?**
All who were not found written in the Book of Life were thrown into the lake of fire.


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# Chapter 21

## ULB Translation Questions

### Revelation 21:1

**What did John see had happened to the first heaven and earth?**
John saw that the first heaven and earth had passed away.

**What had replaced the first heaven and earth?**
A new heaven and earth had replaced the first heaven and earth.

### Revelation 21:2

**What came down from heaven?**
The holy city, new Jerusalem, came down from heaven.

### Revelation 21:3

**Where did the voice from the throne say that God would now dwell?**
The voice said that God would now dwell with human beings.

### Revelation 21:4

**What had now passed away?**
Death, grieving, crying, and pain had now passed away.

### Revelation 21:6

**What name did the one seated on the throne call himself?**
The one seated on the throne called himself the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end.

### Revelation 21:8

**What happens to the faithless, sexually immoral, and idolaters?**
The faithless, sexually immoral, and idolaters have their place in the fiery lake of burning sulfur.

### Revelation 21:10

**What is the bride, the wife of the Lamb?**
The bride, the wife of the Lamb, is the holy city, Jerusalem, coming down out of heaven from God.

### Revelation 21:12

**What was written on the gates of new Jerusalem?**
The names of the twelve tribes of the children of Israel were written on the gates of new Jerusalem.

### Revelation 21:14

**What was written on the foundations of new Jerusalem?**
The names of the twelve apostles of the Lamb were written on the foundations of new Jerusalem.

### Revelation 21:16

**In what shape was new Jerusalem laid out?**
New Jerusalem was laid out in a square.

### Revelation 21:18

**Of what was the city built?**
The city was built of pure gold, like clear glass.

### Revelation 21:22

**What is the temple in new Jerusalem?**
The temple in new Jerusalem is the Lord God and the Lamb.

### Revelation 21:23

**What is the source of light in new Jerualem?**
The source of light in new Jerusalem is the glory of God and the Lamb.

### Revelation 21:27

**What will never enter new Jerusalem?**
Nothing unclean will ever enter new Jerusalem.


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# Chapter 22

## ULB Translation Questions

### Revelation 22:1

**What did John see flowing from the throne of God?**
John saw the river of the water of life flowing from the throne of God.

### Revelation 22:2

**For what are the leaves of the tree of life?**
The leaves of the tree of life are for the healing of the nations.

### Revelation 22:3

**What will there no longer be in the city?**
There will no longer be any curse, and there will be no more night.

**Where will the throne of God and of the Lamb be?**
The throne of God and of the Lamb will be in the city.

### Revelation 22:5

**What will there no longer be in the city?**
There will no longer be any curse, and there will be no more night.

### Revelation 22:7

**What must a person do to be blessed by this book?**
A person must obey the words of the prophecy of this book to be blessed.

### Revelation 22:8

**What did the angel tell John to do when John prostrated himself at the feet of the angel?**
The angel told John to worship God.

### Revelation 22:9

**What did the angel tell John to do when John prostrated himself at the feet of the angel?**
The angel told John to worship God.

### Revelation 22:10

**Why was John told not to seal up the words of the prophecy of this book?**
John was told not to seal up the words of the prophecy of this book because the time was near.

### Revelation 22:12

**What did the Lord say he was bringing with him when he comes?**
The Lord said he was bringing his reward with him when he comes.

### Revelation 22:14

**What must those do who want to have the right to eat from the tree of life?**
Those who want to have the right to eat from the tree of life must wash their robes.

### Revelation 22:16

**How does Jesus say he is related to King David?**
Jesus says he is the root and descendant of King David.

### Revelation 22:18

**What will happen to anyone who adds to the prophecy of this book?**
Anyone who adds to the prophecy of this book will receive the plagues written about in this book.

### Revelation 22:19

**What will happen to anyone who takes away from the prophecy of this book?**
Anyone who takes away from the prophecy of this book will have his share of the tree of life taken away.

### Revelation 22:20

**What are Jesus' last words in this book?**
Jesus' last words are, "Yes! I am coming soon".

### Revelation 22:21

**What is the last word in this book?**
The last word in this book is "Amen".


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# ULB Translation Words

## Aaron

### Facts:

Aaron was Moses' older brother. God chose Aaron to be the first high priest for the people of Israel.

- Aaron helped Moses speak to Pharaoh about letting the Israelites go free.
- While the Israelites were traveling through the desert, Aaron sinned by making an idol for the people to worship.
- God also appointed Aaron and his descendants to be the priests for the people of Israel.

(See also: priest, Moses, Israel)

### Bible References:

- 1 Chronicles 23:14
- Acts 07:38-40
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### Word Data:

- Strong's: H175, G2

### Forms Found in the English ULB:

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## Abel

**Facts:**

Abel was Adam and Eve's second son. He was Cain's younger brother.

- Abel was a shepherd.
- Abel sacrificed some of his animals as an offering to God.
- God was pleased with Abel and his offerings.
- Adam and Eve's firstborn son Cain murdered Abel.

(See also: Cain, sacrifice, shepherd)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 04:02
- Genesis 04:09
- Hebrews 12:24
- Luke 11:49-51
- Matthew 23:35

**Word Data:**

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## Abiathar

**Facts:**

Abiathar was a high priest for the nation of Israel during the time of King David.

- When King Saul killed the priests, Abiathar escaped and went to David in the wilderness.
- Abiathar and another high priest named Zadok served David faithfully throughout his reign.
- After David's death, Abiathar helped Adonijah try to become king instead of Solomon.
- Because of this, King Solomon removed Abiathar from the priesthood.

(See also: Zadok, Saul (OT), David, Solomon, Adonijah)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 27:32-34
- 1 Kings 01:07
- 1 Kings 02:22-23
- 2 Samuel 17:15
- Mark 02:25-26

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**Facts:**

Abijah was a king of Judah who reigned from 915 to 913 B.C. He was a son of King Rehoboam. There were also several other men named Abijah in the Old Testament:

- Samuel's sons Abijah and Joel were leaders over the people of Israel at Beersheba. Because Abijah and his brother were dishonest and greedy, the people asked Samuel to appoint a king to rule them instead.
- Abijah was one of the temple priests during the time of King David.
- Abijah was one of King Jeroboam's sons.
- Abijah was also a chief priest who returned with Zerubbabel to Jerusalem from the Babylonian captivity.

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 15:03
- 1 Samuel 08:1-3
- 2 Chronicles 13:02
- 2 Chronicles 13:19
- Luke 01:05

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**Related Words:**

Abram

**Facts:**

Abram was a Chaldean man from the city of Ur who was chosen by God to be the forefather of the Israelites. God changed his name to "Abraham."

- The name "Abram" means "exalted father."
- "Abraham" means "father of many."
- God promised Abraham that he would have many descendants, who would become a great nation.
- Abraham believed God and obeyed him. God led Abraham to move from Chaldea to the land of Canaan.
- Abraham and his wife Sarah, when they were very old and living in the land of Canaan, had a son, Isaac.

(See also: Canaan, Chaldeans, Sarah, Isaac)

**Bible References:**

- Galatians 03:08
- Genesis 11:29-30
- Genesis 21:04
- Genesis 22:02
- James 02:23
- Matthew 01:02

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H87, H85, G11

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Abraham, Abraham's, Abram

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- The name "Adam" is the same as the Old Testament word for "mankind" or "human being."
- All people are descendants of Adam and Eve.
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## Ahaz

**Facts:**

Ahaz was a wicked king who ruled over the kingdom of Judah from 732 BC to 716 BC. This was about 140 years before the time when many people in Israel and Judah were taken as captives to Babylonia.

- While he was ruling Judah, Ahaz had an altar built for worshiping the false gods of the Assyrians, which caused the people to turn away from the one true God, Yahweh.
- King Ahaz was 20 years old when he started to rule over Judah, and he ruled for 16 years.

(See also: Babylon)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 08:35-37
- 2 Chronicles 28:01
- 2 Kings 16:20
- Hosea 01:01
- Isaiah 01:1
- Isaiah 07:04
- Matthew 01:9-11

**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Ahaz, Ahaz's

## Almighty

**Facts:**

The term "Almighty" literally means "all-powerful"; in the Bible, it always refers to God.

- The titles "the Almighty" or "the Almighty One" refer to God and reveal that he has complete power and authority over everything.
- This term is also used to describe God in the titles "Almighty God" and "God Almighty" and "Lord Almighty" and "Lord God Almighty."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- This term could also be translated as "All-powerful" or "Completely Powerful One" or "God, who is completely powerful."
- Ways to translate the phrase "Lord God Almighty" could include "God, the Powerful Ruler" or "Powerful Sovereign God" or "Mighty God who is Master over everything."

(See also: God, lord, power)

**Bible References:**

- Exodus 06:2-5
- Genesis 17:01
- Genesis 35:11-13
- Job 08:03
- Numbers 24:15-16
- Revelation 01:7-8
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H7706, G3841

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Almighty, Almighty's

## Amos

**Facts:**

Amos was an Israelite prophet who lived during the time of King Uzziah of Judah.

- Before being called as a prophet, Amos was originally a shepherd and fig farmer living in the kingdom of Judah.
- Amos prophesied against the prosperous northern kingdom of Israel regarding their unjust treatment of people.

(See also: fig, Judah, kingdom of Israel, shepherd, Uzziah)

**Bible References:**

- Amos 01:01

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H5986

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Amos, Amos'

## Andrew

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Andrew was one of twelve men whom Jesus chose to be his closest disciples (later called apostles).

- Andrew's brother was Simon Peter. Both of them were fishermen.
- Peter and Andrew were fishing in the Sea of Galilee when Jesus called them to be his disciples.
- Before Peter and Andrew met Jesus, they had been disciples of John the Baptizer.

(See also: apostle, disciple, the twelve)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 01:12-14
- John 01:40
- Mark 01:17
- Mark 01:29-31
- Mark 03:17-19
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## Annas

**Facts:**

Annas was the Jewish high priest in Jerusalem for 10 years, from approximately AD 6 to AD 15. Then he was removed from the high priesthood by the Roman government, although he continued to be an influential leader among the Jews.

- Annas was father-in-law to Caiaphas, the official high priest during the ministry of Jesus.
- After high priests retired, they still kept the title, along with some of the responsibilities of the office, so Annas was still referred to as high priest during the priesthood of Caiaphas and others.
- During his trial before the Jewish leaders, Jesus was first brought to Annas for questioning.

(See also: high priest, priest)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 04:5-7
- John 18:22-24
- Luke 03:02

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## Antioch

**Facts:**

Antioch was the name of two cities in the New Testament. One was in Syria, near the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. The other was in the Roman province of Pisidia, near the city of Colossae.

- The local church at Antioch of Syria was the first place where believers in Jesus were called "Christians." The church there was also active in sending out missionaries to reach the Gentiles.
- The leaders of the church in Jerusalem sent a letter to the believers in the church at Antioch in Syria to help them know they didn't have to keep the Jewish laws in order to be Christians.
- Paul, Barnabas and John Mark traveled to the Antioch in Pisidia to share the gospel. Some Jews from other cities came there to stir up trouble, and they tried to kill Paul. But many other people, both Jews and Gentiles, listened to the teaching and believed in Jesus.

(See also:Barnabas, Colossae, John Mark, Paul, province, Rome, Syria)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Timothy 03:10-13
- Acts 06:5-6
- Acts 11:19-21
- Acts 11:26
- Galatians 02:11-12

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## Apollos

**Facts:**

Apollos was a Jew from the city of Alexandria in Egypt who had a special ability in teaching people about Jesus.

- Apollos was well educated in the Hebrew Scriptures and was a gifted speaker.
- He was instructed by two Christians in Ephesus named Aquila and Priscilla.
- Paul emphasized that he and Apollos, as well as other evangelists and teachers, were working toward the same goal of helping people to believe in Jesus.

(See also: Aquila, Ephesus, Priscilla, word of God)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 01:13
- 1 Corinthians 16:12
- Acts 18:25
- Titus 03:13

**Word Data:**

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(See also: Aquila, Ephesus, Priscilla, word of God)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 01:13
- 1 Corinthians 16:12
- Acts 18:25
- Titus 03:13

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G625

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Apollos, Apollos'

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Apollos was a Jew from the city of Alexandria in Egypt who had a special ability in teaching people about Jesus.

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(See also: Apollos, Corinth, Rome)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 16:19-20
- 2 Timothy 04:19-22
- Acts 18:02
- Acts 18:24

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**Related Words:**

Arab, Arabian

**Facts:**

Arabia is the largest peninsula in the world, covering nearly 3,000,000 square kilometers. It is located southeast of Israel, and is bordered by the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf.

- The term "Arabian" is used to refer to someone who lives in Arabia or to something that is connected with Arabia.
- The earliest people to live in Arabia were grandchildren of Shem. Other early inhabitants of Arabia included Abraham's son Ishmael and his descendants, as well as descendants of Esau.
- The desert region where the Israelites wandered for 40 years was located in Arabia.
- After becoming a believer in Jesus, the apostle Paul spent a few years in the desert of Arabia.
- In his letter to the Christians in Galatia, Paul mentioned that Mt. Sinai was located in Arabia.

(See also: Esau, Galatia, Ishmael, Shem, Sinai)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 10:14-15
- Acts 02:11
- Galatians 01:15-17
- Galatians 04:24-25
- Jeremiah 25:24-26
- Nehemiah 02:19-20

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H6152, H6153, H6163, G688, G690

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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Arab, Arabia, Arabian, Arabians

## Aram

**Related Words:**

Aram of Damascus, Aramaic, Aramean

**Facts:**

"Aram" was the name of two men in the Old Testament. It was also the name of a region northeast of Canaan, where modern-day Syria is located.

- One of Shem's sons was named Aram. Another man named Aram was a cousin of Rebekah.
- The region of Aram was probably named after one of the two men.
- The people living in Aram became known as "Arameans" and spoke "Aramaic."
- The region of Aram later became known by the Greek name "Syria."
- The term "Paddan Aram" means "plain of Aram" and this plain was located in the northern part of Aram.
- Some of Abraham's relatives lived in the city of Haran, which was located in "Paddan Aram."
- In the Old Testament, sometimes the terms "Aram" and "Paddan Aram" refer to the same region.
- The term "Aram Naharaim" may mean "Aram of Two Rivers." This region was located in the northern part of Mesopotamia and was to the east of "Paddan Aram."
- Jesus and other Jews of his time also spoke Aramaic.

(See also: Mesopotamia, Paddan Aram, Rebekah, Shem, Syria)


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**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 01:17-19
- 2 Samuel 08:06
- Amos 01:5
- Ezekiel 27:16
- Genesis 31:19-21
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- Psalm 060:1

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H130, H726, H758, H761, H762, H763, H1834, H7421

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## Asa

**Facts:**

Asa was a king who ruled over the kingdom of Judah for forty years, from 913 B.C. to 873 B.c.

- King Asa was a good king who removed many idols of false gods and caused the Israelites to start worshiping Yahweh again.
- Yahweh gave King Asa success in his warfare against other nations.
- Later in his reign, however, King Asa stopped trusting Yahweh and became sick with a disease that eventually killed him.

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 09:14-16
- 1 Kings 15:7-8
- 2 Chronicles 14:03
- Jeremiah 41:09
- Matthew 01:07

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## Asher

**Facts:**

Asher was the eighth son of Jacob. His descendants formed one of the twelve tribes of Israel and this tribe was also called "Asher."

- Asher's mother was Zilpah, the servant of Leah.
- His name means "happy" or "blessed."
- Asher was also the name of the territory assigned to the tribe of Asher when the Israelites entered the promised land.

(See also: Israel, twelve tribes of Israel)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 02:1-2
- 1 Kings 04:16
- Ezekiel 48:1-3
- Genesis 30:13
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**Word Data:**

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## Asia

**Facts:**

In Bible times, "Asia" was the name of a province of the Roman Empire. It was located in the western part of what is now the country of Turkey.

- Paul traveled to Asia and shared the gospel in several cities there. Among these were the cities of Ephesus and Colossae.
- To avoid confusion with modern day Asia, it may be necessary to translate this as, "the ancient Roman province called Asia" or "Asia Province."
- All of the churches referenced in Revelation were in the Roman province of Asia.

(See also: Rome, Paul, Ephesus)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 16:19-20
- 1 Peter 01:1-2
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**Facts:**

In Bible times, "Asia" was the name of a province of the Roman Empire. It was located in the western part of what is now the country of Turkey.

- Paul traveled to Asia and shared the gospel in several cities there. Among these were the cities of Ephesus and Colossae.
- To avoid confusion with modern day Asia, it may be necessary to translate this as, "the ancient Roman province called Asia" or "Asia Province."
- All of the churches referenced in Revelation were in the Roman province of Asia.

(See also: Rome, Paul, Ephesus)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 16:19-20
- 1 Peter 01:1-2
- 2 Timothy 01:15-18
- Acts 06:8-9
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G773

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## Baal

**Facts:**

"Baal" means "lord" or "master" and was the name of the primary false god that was worshiped by the Canaanites.

- There were also local false gods that had "Baal" as part of their names, such as "Baal of Peor." Sometimes all these gods together are referred to as "the Baals."
- Some people had names that included the word "Baal" in them.
- The worship of Baal included evil practices such as sacrificing children and using prostitutes.
- At different time periods throughout their history, the Israelites also became deeply involved in Baal worship, following the example of the pagan nations around them.

- During the reign of King Ahab, God's prophet Elijah set up a test to prove to the people that Baal does not exist and that Yahweh is the only true God. As a result, the prophets of Baal were destroyed and the people started worshiping Yahweh again.

(See also: Ahab, Asherah, Elijah, god, prostitute, Yahweh)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 16:31
- 1 Samuel 07:3-4
- Jeremiah 02:7-8
- Judges 02:11
- Numbers 22:41

**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## Babylon

**Related Words:**

Babylonia, Babylonian



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**Facts:**

The city of Babylon was the capital of the ancient region of Babylonia, which was also part of the Babylonian Empire.

- Babylon was located along the Euphrates River, in the same region where the Tower of Babel had been built hundreds of years before.
- Sometimes the word "Babylon" refers to the entire Babylonian Empire. For example, the "king of Babylon" ruled the entire empire, not just the city.
- The Babylonians were a powerful people group who attacked the kingdom of Judah and kept the people in exile in Babylonia for 70 years.
- Part of this region was called "Chaldea" and the people living there were the "Chaldeans." As a result, the term "Chaldea" was often used to refer to Babylonia. (See: [[rc://en/ta/man/jit/figs-synecdoche])
- In the New Testament, the term "Babylon" is sometimes used as a metaphor to refer to places, people, and thinking patterns that are associated with idol-worship and other sinful behaviors.
- The phrase "Babylon the Great" or "great city of Babylon" refers metaphorically to a city or nation that was large, wealthy, and sinful, just as the ancient city of Babylon was. (See: Metaphor)

(See also: Babel, Chaldeans, Judah, Nebuchadnezzar)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 09:01
- 2 Kings 17:24-26
- Acts 07:43
- Daniel 01:02
- Ezekiel 12:13
- Matthew 01:11
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**Word Data:**

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(See also: bless, Canaan, curse, donkey, Euphrates, Jordan River, Midian, Moab, Peor)


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**Bible References:**

- 2 Peter 02:16
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## Barabbas

**Facts:**

Barabbas was a prisoner in Jerusalem at the time when Jesus was arrested.

- Barabbas was a criminal who had committed crimes of murder and rebellion against the Roman government.
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(See also: Pilate, Rome)

**Bible References:**

- John 18:40
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G912

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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- His name was Joseph, but he was called "Barnabas," which means "son of encouragement."

(See also: Christian, Cyprus, good news, Levi, Paul)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 04:36
- Acts 11:26
- Acts 13:03
- Acts 15:33
- Colossians 04:10-11
- Galatians 02:9-10
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Bartholomew was one of Jesus' twelve apostles.

- Along with the other apostles, Bartholomew was sent out to preach the gospel and do miracles in Jesus' name.
- He was also one of those who saw Jesus return to heaven.
- A few weeks after that, he was with the other apostles in Jerusalem at Pentecost when the Holy Spirit came upon them.

(See also: apostle, good news, Holy Spirit, miracle, Pentecost, the twelve)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 01:12-14
- Luke 06:14-16
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**Facts:**

Beelzebul is another name for Satan, or the devil. It is also sometimes spelled, "Beelzebub."

- This name literally means "lord of flies" which means, "ruler over demons." But it is best to translate this term close to the original spelling rather than translate the meaning.
- It could also be translated as "Beelzebul the devil" to make it clear who is being referred to.
- This name is related to the name of the false god "Baal-zebub" of Ekron.

(See also: demon, Ekron, Satan)

**Bible References:**

- Luke 11:15
- Mark 03:22
- Matthew 10:25
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## Benjamin

**Related Words:**

Benjamite



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**Facts:**

Benjamin was the youngest son born to Jacob and his wife Rachel. His name means, "son of my right hand."

- He and his older brother Joseph were the only children of Rachel, who died after Benjamin was born.
- The descendants of Benjamin became one of the twelve tribes of Israel.
- The term "Benjamite" refers to a person who belonged to the tribe of Benjamin.
- King Saul was from the Israelite tribe of Benjamin.
- The apostle Paul was also from the tribe of Benjamin.

(See also: Israel, Jacob, Joseph (OT), Paul, Rachel, twelve tribes of Israel)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 02:1-2
- 1 Kings 02:08
- Acts 13:21-22
- Genesis 35:18
- Genesis 42:04
- Genesis 42:35-36
- Philippians 03:4-5

**Word Data:**

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Benjamin, Benjamin's, Benjamite, Benjamites

## Benjamin

**Related Words:**

Benjamite

**Facts:**

Benjamin was the youngest son born to Jacob and his wife Rachel. His name means, "son of my right hand."

- He and his older brother Joseph were the only children of Rachel, who died after Benjamin was born.
- The descendants of Benjamin became one of the twelve tribes of Israel.
- The term "Benjamite" refers to a person who belonged to the tribe of Benjamin.
- King Saul was from the Israelite tribe of Benjamin.
- The apostle Paul was also from the tribe of Benjamin.

(See also: Israel, Jacob, Joseph (OT), Paul, Rachel, twelve tribes of Israel)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 02:1-2
- 1 Kings 02:08



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- Acts 13:21-22
- Genesis 35:18
- Genesis 42:04
- Genesis 42:35-36
- Philippians 03:4-5

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## Berea

**Facts:**

In New Testament times, Berea (or Beroea) was a prosperous Greek city in southeast Macedonia, about 80 kilometers south of Thessalonica.

- Paul and Silas fled to the city of Berea after their fellow Christians helped them escape from certain Jews who had caused trouble for them in Thessalonica.

- When the people living in Berea heard Paul preach, they researched the Scriptures to confirm that what he was telling them was true.

(See also: Macedonia, Paul, Silas, Thessalonica)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 17:11
- Acts 17:13-15
- Acts 20:04

**Word Data:**

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## Bethany

**Facts:**

The town of Bethany was located at the base of the eastern slope of the Mount of Olives, about 2 miles east of Jerusalem.

- Bethany was near the road that ran between Jerusalem and Jericho.
- Jesus often visited Bethany where his close friends Lazarus, Martha, and Mary lived.
- Bethany is especially known as the place where Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead.

(See also: Jericho, Jerusalem, Lazarus, Martha, Mary (sister of Martha), Mount of Olives)


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**Bible References:**

- John 01:26-28
- Luke 24:50-51
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**Facts:**

Bethlehem was a small city in the land of Israel, near the city of Jerusalem. It was also known as "Ephrathah," which was probably its original name.

- Bethlehem has been called the "city of David," since King David was born there.
- The prophet Micah said that the Messiah would come from "Bethlehem Ephrathah."
- Fulfilling that prophecy, Jesus was born in Bethlehem, many years later.
- The name "Bethlehem" means "house of bread" or "house of food."

(See also: Caleb, David, Micah)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 35:16
- John 07:42
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## Boaz

**Facts:**

Boaz was an Israelite man who was the husband of Ruth, the great grandfather of King David, and an ancestor of Jesus Christ.

- Boaz lived during the time when there were judges in Israel.
- He was a relative of an Israelite woman named Naomi who had returned to Israel after her husband and sons died in Moab.
- Boaz "redeemed" Naomi's widowed daughter-in-law Ruth by marrying her and giving her a future with a husband and children.
- He is seen as a picture of how Jesus rescued and redeemed us from sin.

(See also: Moab, redeem, Ruth)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 02:12
- 2 Chronicles 03:17
- Luke 03:30-32
- Matthew 01:05
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**Word Data:**

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## Book of Life

**Definition:**

The term "Book of Life" is used to refer to where God has written the names of all the people whom he has redeemed and given eternal life to.

- Revelation refers to this book as "the Lamb's Book of Life." This could be translated as "the book of life belonging to Jesus, the Lamb of God." The sacrifice of Jesus on the cross paid the penalty for people's sins so that they can have eternal life through faith in him.
- The word for "book" can also mean "scroll" or "letter" or "writing" or "legal document." It may be literal or figurative.

(See also: eternity, lamb, life, sacrifice, scroll)

**Bible References:**

- Philippians 04:03
- Psalms 069:28-29
- Revelation 03:5-6
- Revelation 20:11-12

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2416, H5612, G976, G2222


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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Book of Life

## Caesar

**Related Words:**

the emperor

**Facts:**

The term "Caesar" was the name or title used by many of the rulers of the Roman Empire. In the Bible, this name refers to three different Roman rulers.

- The first Roman ruler named Caesar was "Caesar Augustus," who was ruling during the time that Jesus was born.
- About thirty years later, at the time when John the Baptist was preaching, Tiberius Caesar was the ruler of the Roman Empire.
- Tiberius Caesar was still ruling Rome when Jesus told the people to pay Caesar what was due him and to give to God what is due him.
- When Paul appealed to Caesar, this referred to the Roman emperor, Nero, who also had the title "Caesar."
- When "Caesar" is used by itself as a title, it can also be translated as: "the Emperor" or "the Roman Ruler."
- In names such as Caesar Augustus or Tiberius Caesar, "Caesar" can be spelled close to the way a national language spells it.
- An emperor is the ruler of an empire.

(See also: king, Paul, Rome)


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**Bible References:**

- Acts 25:06
- Luke 02:01
- Luke 20:23-24
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G2541, G4575

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Caesar, Caesar's, the emperor

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**Bible References:**

- Acts 25:06
- Luke 02:01
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G2541, G4575

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Caesar, Caesar's, the emperor

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**Facts:**

The term "Caesar" was the name or title used by many of the rulers of the Roman Empire. In the Bible, this name refers to three different Roman rulers.

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## Caesarea

**Related Words:**

Caesarea Philippi

**Facts:**

Caesarea was an important city on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, about 39 km south of Mount Carmel. Caesarea Philippi was a city located in the northeastern part of Israel, near Mount Hermon.

- These cities were named for the Caesars who ruled the Roman empire.
- The coastal Caesarea became the capital city of the Roman province of Judea around the time of the birth of Jesus.
- The apostle Peter first preached to the Gentiles in Caesarea.
- Paul sailed from Caesarea to Tarsus and also passed through this city on two of his missionary journeys.
- Jesus and his disciples traveled in the region surrounding Caesarea Philippi in Syria. Both cities were named after Herod Philip.

(See also: Caesar, Gentile, the sea, Carmel, Hermon, Rome, Tarsus)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 09:30
- Acts 10:1-2
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**Word Data:**

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Caiaphas was the high priest of Israel during the time of John the Baptist and Jesus.

- Caiaphas played a major role in the trial and condemnation of Jesus.
- The high priests Annas and Caiaphas were at the trial of Peter and John when they were arrested after healing a crippled man.
- Caiaphas is the one who said that it was better for one man to die for the whole nation than for the whole nation to perish. God caused him to say this as a prophecy about how Jesus would die to save his people.

(See also: Annas, high priest)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 04:5-7
- John 18:12
- Luke 03:02
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**Word Data:**

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Cain and his younger brother Abel were the first sons of Adam and Eve mentioned in the Bible.

- Cain was a farmer who produced food crops while Abel was a sheep herder.
- Cain killed his brother Abel in a fit of jealousy because God had accepted Abel's sacrifice but had not accepted Cain's sacrifice.
- As punishment, God sent him away from Eden and told him that the land would no longer yield crops for him.
- God put a mark on Cain's forehead as a sign that God would protect him from being killed by other people as he wandered.

(See also: Adam, sacrifice)

**Bible References:**

- 1 John 03:12
- Genesis 04:02
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(See also: Adam, sacrifice)


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**Bible References:**

- 1 John 03:12
- Genesis 04:02
- Genesis 04:09
- Genesis 04:15
- Hebrews 11:4
- Jude 01:11

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H7014, G2535

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Cain, Cain's

## Cana

**Facts:**

Cana was a village or town in the province of Galilee, located about nine miles north of Nazareth.

- Cana was the hometown of Nathanael, one of the Twelve.
- Jesus attended a wedding feast in Cana and performed his first miracle there when he turned water into wine.
- Some time after that, Jesus came back to Cana and met an official there from Capernaum who requested healing for his son.

(See also: Capernaum, Galilee, the twelve)

**Bible References:**

- John 02:1-2
- John 04:46-47

**Word Data:**

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## Canaan

**Related Ideas:**

Canaanite



generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Facts:**

Canaan was the son of Ham, who was one of Noah's sons. The Canaanites were the descendants of Canaan.

- The term "Canaan" or the "land of Canaan" also referred to an area of land between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea. It extended south to the border of Egypt and north to the border of Syria.
- This land was inhabited by the Canaanites, as well as several other people groups.
- God promised to give the land of Canaan to Abraham and his descendants, the Israelites.

(See also: Ham, Promised Land)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 13:19-20
- Exodus 03:7-8
- Genesis 09:18
- Genesis 10:19-20
- Genesis 13:07
- Genesis 47:02

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3667, H3669, G5478

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Canaan, Canaanite, Canaanites

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- Jesus lived in Capernaum whenever he was teaching in Galilee.
- Several of his disciples were from Capernaum.
- Jesus also did many miracles in this city, including bringing a dead girl back to life.
- Capernaum was one of three cities that Jesus publicly rebuked because their people rejected him and did not believe his message. He warned them that God would punish them for their unbelief.

(See also: Galilee, Sea of Galilee)

**Bible References:**

- John 02:12
- Luke 04:31
- Luke 07:1
- Mark 01:21
- Mark 02:02
- Matthew 04:12-13
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Capernaum

## Chaldeans

**Related Words:**

Chaldea

**Facts:**

Chaldea was a region in the southern part of Mesopotamia or Babylonia. The people who lived in this region were called Chaldeans.

- The city of Ur, where Abraham was from, was located in Chaldea. It is often referred to as "Ur of the Chaldeans."
- King Nebuchadnezzar was one of several Chaldeans who became kings over Babylonia.
- After many years, around 600 BC, the term "Chaldean" came to mean "Babylonian."

(See also: Abraham, Babylon, Shinar, Ur)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:4-5
- Ezekiel 01:01
- Genesis 11:27-28
- Genesis 11:31-32
- Genesis 15:6-8
- Isaiah 13:19

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3679, H3778, H3779, G5466

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Chaldea, Chaldean, Chaldeans, Chaldeans'

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## Christ

**Related Ideas:**

Christ Jesus, Jesus Christ, Messiah

**Facts:**

The terms "Messiah" and "Christ" mean "Anointed One" and refer to Jesus, God's Son.

- Both "Messiah" and "Christ" are used in the New Testament to refer to God's Son, whom God the Father appointed to rule as king over his people, and to save them from sin and death.
- In the Old Testament, the prophets wrote prophecies about the Messiah hundreds of years before he came to earth.
- Often a word meaning "anointed (one)" is used in the Old Testament to refer to the Messiah who would come.
- Jesus fulfilled many of these prophecies and did many miraculous works that proves he is the Messiah; the rest of these prophecies will be fulfilled when he returns.
- The word "Christ" is often used as a title, as in "the Christ" and "Christ Jesus." "Christ" also came to be used as part of his name, as in "Jesus Christ." These names emphasize that God's Son is the Messiah, who will reign forever.
- Jesus the Messiah is the one who was chosen and anointed as a Prophet, High Priest, and King.


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**Translation Suggestions:**

- In many languages "Jesus" and "Christ" are spelled in a way that keeps the sounds or spelling as close to the original as possible. For example, "Jesucristo," "Jezus Christus," "Yesus Kristus", and "Hesukristo" are some of the ways that these names are translated into different languages.
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- This term could be translated using its meaning, "the Anointed One" or "God's Anointed Savior."
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- The transliterated word could be followed by the definition of the term, as in "Christ, the Anointed One."
- Be consistent in how this is translated throughout the Bible so that it is clear that the same term is being referred to.
- Make sure the translations of "Messiah" and "Christ" work well in contexts where both terms occur in the same verse (such as John 1:41).

(See also: Son of God, David, Jesus, anoint)

**Bible References:**

- 1 John 05:1-3
- Acts 02:35
- Acts 05:40-42
- John 01:40-42
- John 03:27-28
- John 04:25
- Luke 02:10-12
- Matthew 01:16

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H4899, G3323, G5547

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Christ, Christ Jesus, Jesus Christ, Messiah

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## Christian

**Definition:**

Some time after Jesus went back to heaven, people made up the name "Christian" which means, "follower of Christ."

- It was in the city of Antioch where Jesus' followers were first called "Christians."
- A Christian is a person who believes that Jesus is the Son of God, and who trusts Jesus to save him from his sins.
- In our modern times, often the term "Christian" is used for someone who identifies with the Christian religion, but who is not really following Jesus. This is not the meaning of "Christian" in the Bible.
- Because the term "Christian" in the Bible always refers to someone who truly believes in Jesus, a Christian is also called a "believer."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- This term could be translated as "Christ-follower" or "follower of Christ" or perhaps something like, "Christ-person."
- Make sure that the translation of this term is translated differently than terms used for disciple or apostle.
- Be careful to translate this term with a word that can refer to everyone who believes in Jesus, not just certain groups.
- Also consider how this term is translated in a Bible translation in a local or national language.

(See also: Antioch, Christ, church, disciple, believe, Jesus, Son of God)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 06:7-8
- 1 Peter 04:16
- Acts 11:26
- Acts 26:28

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G5546

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Christian, Christians

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## Cilicia

**Facts:**

Cilicia was a small Roman province located in the southeastern part of what is now the modern-day country of Turkey. It borders the Aegean Sea.

- The apostle Paul was a citizen from the city of Tarsus located in Cilicia.
- Paul spent several years in Cilicia after his encounter with Jesus on the road to Damascus.
- Some of the Jews from Cilicia were among those who confronted Stephen and influenced the people to stone him to death.

(See also: Paul, Stephen, Tarsus)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 06:8-9
- Acts 15:41
- Acts 27:3-6
- Galatians 01:21-24

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G2791

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## Colossae

**Related Words:**

Colossae, Colossians

**Facts:**

In New Testament times, Colossae was a city located in the Roman province of Phrygia, an area of land that is now southwestern Turkey. The Colossians were the people who lived in Colossae.

- Located about 100 miles inland from the Mediterranean Sea, Colossae was on an important trade route between the city of Ephesus and the Euphrates River.
- While in prison in Rome, Paul wrote a letter to the "Colossians" to correct false teachings among the believers at Colossae.
- When he wrote this letter, Paul had not visited the church at Colossae, but had heard about the believers there from his coworker, Epaphras.
- Epaphras was probably the Christian worker who started the church at Colossae.
- The book of Philemon was a letter by Paul addressed to a slave owner in Colossae.

(See also: Ephesus, Paul)

**Bible References:**

- Colossians 01:03

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G2857

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Colossae, Colossians

## Corinth

**Related Words:**

Corinth, Corinthians

**Facts:**

Corinth was a city in the country of Greece, about 50 miles west of Athens. The Corinthians were the people who lived at Corinth.

- Corinth was the location of one of the early Christian churches.
- The New Testament books, 1 Corinthians and 2 Corinthians were letters written by Paul to the Christians living in Corinth.
- On his first missionary journey, Paul stayed in Corinth for approximately 18 months.
- Paul met the believers Aquila and Priscilla while in Corinth.
- Other early church leaders associated with Corinth include Timothy, Titus, Apollos, and Silas.

(See also: Apollos, Timothy, Titus)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 01:03
- 2 Corinthians 01:23-24
- 2 Timothy 04:19-22
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Corinth, Corinthians

## Cornelius

**Facts:**

Cornelius was a Gentile, or non-Jewish man, who was a military officer in the Roman army.

- He prayed regularly to God and was very generous in giving to the poor.
- When Cornelius and his family heard the apostle Peter explain the gospel, they became believers in Jesus.
- The people of Cornelius' household were the first non-Jewish people to become believers.
- This showed Jesus' followers that he had come to save all people, including Gentiles.

(See also: apostle, believe, Gentile, good news, Greek, centurion)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 10:01
- Acts 10:08
- Acts 10:18
- Acts 10:22
- Acts 10:24
- Acts 10:26
- Acts 10:30

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G2883

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Cornelius, Cornelius'

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Cornelius, Cornelius'

## Crete

**Related Words:**

Cretan

**Facts:**

Crete is an island that is located off the southern coast of Greece. A "Cretan" is someone who lives on this island.

- The apostle Paul traveled to the island of Crete during his missionary journeys.
- Paul left his co-worker Titus on Crete to teach the Christians and to help appoint leaders for the church there.

**Bible References:**

- Acts 02:11
- Acts 27:08
- Amos 09:7-8
- Titus 01:12

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G2912, G2914

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Cretan, Cretans, Crete

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## Cyprus

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Cyprus is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 64 kilometers south of the modern-day country of Turkey.

- Barnabas was from Cyprus so it is probable that his cousin John Mark was also from there.
- Paul and Barnabas preached together on the island of Cyprus at the beginning of their first missionary journey. John Mark came along to help them on that trip.
- Later on, Barnabas and Mark visited Cyprus again.
- In the Old Testament, Cyprus is mentioned as being a rich source of cypress trees.

(See also: Barnabas, John Mark, the sea)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 04:36-37
- Acts 13:05
- Acts 15:41
- Acts 27:04
- Ezekiel 27:6-7
- Isaiah 23:10-12

**Word Data:**

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- Isaiah 23:10-12

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G2953, G2954

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Cyprus

## Cyrene

**Related Ideas:**

Cyrenian

**Facts:**

Cyrene was a Greek city on the north coast of Africa on the Mediterranean Sea, directly south of the island of Crete.

- In New Testament times, both Jews and Christians lived in Cyrene.
- Cyrene is probably most well-known in the Bible as the home city of a man named Simon who carried the cross of Jesus.

(See also: Crete)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 11:19-21
- Matthew 27:32-34

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Cyrene, Cyrenians

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Cyrene, Cyrenians

## Damascus

**Facts:**

Damascus is the capital city of the country of Syria. It is still in the same location as it was in Bible times.

- Damascus is one of the oldest, continuously inhabited cities in the world.
- During the time of Abraham, Damascus was the capital of the Aram kingdom (located in what is now Syria).
- Throughout the Old Testament, there are many references to the interactions between the inhabitants of Damascus and the people of Israel.
- Several biblical prophecies predict the destruction of Damascus. These prophecies may have been fulfilled when Assyria destroyed the city during Old Testament times, or there may be also be a future, more complete destruction of this city.
- In the New Testament, the Pharisee Saul (later known as Paul) was on his way to arrest Christians in the city of Damascus when Jesus confronted him and caused him to become a believer.

(See also: Aram, Assyria, believe, Syria)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Chronicles 24:23-24
- Acts 09:1-2
- Acts 09:03
- Acts 26:12
- Galatians 01:15-17
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1834, G1154

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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Damascus

## Dan

**Related Words:**

Danite

**Facts:**

Dan was the fifth son of Jacob and was one of the twelve tribes of Israel.The region settled by the tribe of Dan in the northern part of Canaan also was given this name.

- During the time of Abram, there was a city named Dan located west of Jerusalem.
- Years later, during the time the nation of Israel entered the promised land, a different city named Dan was located about 60 miles north of Jerusalem.
- The term "Danites" refers to the descendants of Dan, who were also members of his clan.

(See also: Canaan, Jerusalem, twelve tribes of Israel)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 12:35
- 1 Kings 04:25
- Exodus 01:1-5
- Genesis 14:14
- Genesis 30:06


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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1835, H1839, H2051

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Dan, Dan's, Danite, Danites

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1835, H1839, H2051

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Dan, Dan's, Danite, Danites

## Daniel

**Facts:**

Daniel was an Israelite prophet who as a young man was taken captive by the Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar around 600 BC.

- This was during the time that many other Israelites from Judah were held captive in Babylon for 70 years.
- Daniel was given the Babylonian name Belteshazzar.
- Daniel was an honorable and righteous young man who obeyed God.
- God enabled Daniel to interpret several dreams or visions for the Babylonian kings.
- Because of this ability and because of his honorable character, Daniel was given a high leadership position in the Babylonian empire.
- Many years later, Daniels enemies tricked the Babylonian king Darius into making a law forbidding the worship of anyone except the king. Daniel continued to pray to God, so he was arrested and thrown into a den of lions. But God rescued him and he was not harmed at all.

(See also: Babylon, Nebuchadnezzar)


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**Bible References:**

- Daniel 01:6-7
- Daniel 05:29
- Daniel 07:28
- Ezekiel 14:12-14
- Matthew 24:15

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1840, H1841, G1158

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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- David became a great fighter and led the Israelite army in battles against their enemies. His defeat of Goliath the Philistine is well known.
- King Saul tried to kill David, but God protected him, and made him king after Saul's death.
- David committed a terrible sin, but he repented and God forgave him.
- Jesus, the Messiah, is called the "Son of David" because he is a descendant of King David.

(See also: Goliath, Philistines, Saul (OT))

**Bible References:**

- 1 Samuel 17:12-13
- 1 Samuel 20:34
- 2 Samuel 05:02
- 2 Timothy 02:08
- Acts 02:25
- Acts 13:22
- Luke 01:32
- Mark 02:26

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1732, G1138

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

David, David's

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**Related Words:**

Egyptian

**Facts:**

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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Egypt, Egypt's, Egyptian, Egyptians, Egyptians'

## Elam

**Related Words:**

Elamite

**Facts:**

Elam was a son of Shem and a grandson of Noah.

- The descendants of Elam were called "Elamites," and they lived in a region that was also called "Elam."
- The region of Elam was located southeast of the Tigris River in what is now western Iran.

(See also: Noah, Shem)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 01:17-19
- Acts 02:09
- Ezra 08:4-7
- Isaiah 22:06

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H5867, H5962, G1639

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## Eleazar

**Facts:**

Eleazar was the name of several men in the Bible.

- Eleazar was the third son of Moses' brother Aaron. After Aaron died, Eleazar became the high priest in Israel.
- Eleazar was also the name of one of David's "mighty men."
- Another Eleazar was one of Jesus' ancestors.

(See also: Aaron, high priest, David, mighty)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 24:03
- Judges 20:27-28
- Numbers 26:1-2
- Numbers 34:16-18

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H499, G1648

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Eliakim was the name of two men in the Old Testament.

- One man named Eliakim was the manager of the palace under King Hezekiah.
- Another man named Eliakim was a son of King Josiah. He was made king of Judah by the Egyptian pharaoh Necho.
- Necho changed Eliakim's name to Jehoiakim.

(See also: Hezekiah, Jehoiakim, Josiah, Pharaoh)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Kings 18:18
- 2 Kings 18:26
- 2 Kings 18:37
- 2 Kings 23:34-35

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(See also: miracle, prophet, Yahweh)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 17:1
- 2 Kings 01:3-4
- James 05:16-18
- John 01:19-21
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- Strong's: H452, G2243

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Elijah, Elijah's

## Elijah

**Facts:**

Elijah was one of the most important prophets of Yahweh. Elijah prophesied during the reigns of several kings of Israel and Judah, including King Ahab.

- God did many miracles through Elijah, including raising a dead boy back to life.
- Elijah rebuked King Ahab for worshiping the false god Baal.
- He challenged the prophets of Baal to a test that proved that Yahweh is the only true God.
- At the end of Elijah's life, God miraculously took him up to heaven while he was still alive.
- Hundreds of years later, Elijah, along with Moses, appeared with Jesus on a mountain, and they talked together about Jesus' coming suffering and death in Jerusalem.

(See also: miracle, prophet, Yahweh)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 17:1
- 2 Kings 01:3-4
- James 05:16-18
- John 01:19-21
- John 01:24-25
- Mark 09:05

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## Elisha

**Facts:**

Elisha was a prophet in Israel during the reigns of several kings of Israel: Ahab, Ahaziah, Jehoram, Jehu, Jehoahaz, and Jehoash.

- God told the prophet Elijah to anoint Elisha as prophet.
- When Elijah was taken to heaven in a fiery chariot, Elisha became God's prophet to the kings of Israel.
- Elisha did many miracles, including healing a man from Syria who had leprosy and raising from the dead the son of a woman from Shunem.

(See also: Elijah, Naaman, prophet)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 19:15-16
- 2 Kings 03:15
- 2 Kings 05:08
- Luke 04:25

**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Elisha, Elisha's


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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Elisha, Elisha's

## Elizabeth

**Facts:**

Elizabeth was the mother of John the Baptist. Her husband's name was Zechariah.

- Zechariah and Elizabeth had never been able to have children, but in their old age, God promised Zechariah that Elizabeth would bear him a son.
- God kept his promise, and soon Zechariah and Elizabeth were able to conceive, and she gave birth to a son. They named the baby John.
- Elizabeth was also a relative of Mary, Jesus' mother.

(See also: John (the Baptist), Zechariah (NT))

**Bible References:**

- Luke 01:05
- Luke 01:24-25
- Luke 01:41

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G1665

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Elizabeth, Elizabeth's


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- Luke 01:05
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G1665

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Elizabeth, Elizabeth's

## Enoch

**Facts:**

Enoch was the name of two men in the Old Testament.

- One man named Enoch was descended from Seth. He was the great grandfather of Noah.
- This Enoch had a close relationship with God and when he was 365 years old, God took him to heaven while he was still alive.
- A different man named Enoch was a son of Cain.

(See also: Cain, Seth)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 01:03
- Genesis 05:18-20
- Genesis 05:24
- Jude 01:14
- Luke 03:36-38

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2585, G1802

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Enoch, Enoch's

## Ephesus

**Related Words:**

Ephesian

**Facts:**

Ephesus was an ancient Greek city on the west coast of what is now the present-day country of Turkey.

- During the time of the early Christians, Ephesus was the capital of Asia, which was a small Roman province at that time.
- Because of its location, this city was an important center of trade and travel.
- A well-known pagan temple for the worship of the goddess Artemis (Diana) was located in Ephesus.
- Paul lived and worked in Ephesus for more than two years and later appointed Timothy to lead the new believers there.
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(See also: Asia, Paul, Timothy)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 15:32
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- Acts 19:01
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Ephesian, Ephesians, Ephesus

## Ephraim

**Related Words:**

Ephraimite

**Facts:**

Ephraim was the second son of Joseph. His descendants, the Ephraimites, formed one of the twelve tribes of Israel.

- The tribe of Ephraim was one of the ten tribes that were located in the northern part of Israel.
- Sometimes the name Ephraim is used in the Bible to refer to the whole northern kingdom of Israel.
- Ephraim was apparently a very mountainous or hilly area, based on references to "the hill country of Ephraim" or "the mountains of Ephraim."

(See also: kingdom of Israel, twelve tribes of Israel)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 06:66-69
- 2 Chronicles 13:4-5


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- Ezekiel 37:16
- Genesis 41:52
- Genesis 48:1-2
- John 11:54

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H669, H673, G2187

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Ephraim, Ephraim's, Ephraimite, Ephraimites

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## Esau

**Facts:**

Esau was one of the twin sons of Isaac and Rebekah. He was the first baby born to them. His twin brother was Jacob.

- Esau sold his birthright to his brother Jacob in exchange for a bowl of food.
- Since Esau was born first, his father Isaac was supposed to give him a special blessing. But Jacob tricked Isaac into giving him that blessing instead. At first Esau was so angry that he wanted to kill Jacob, but later he forgave him.
- Esau had many children and grandchildren, and these descendants formed a large people group living in the land of Canaan.


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(See also: Edom, Isaac, Jacob, Rebekah)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 25:26
- Genesis 25:29-30
- Genesis 26:34
- Genesis 27:11-12
- Genesis 32:05
- Hebrews 12:17
- Romans 09:13

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H6215, G2269

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H6215, G2269

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Esau, Esau's

## Ethiopia

**Related Words:**

Ethiopian

**Facts:**

Ethiopia is a country in Africa located just south of Egypt, bordered by the Nile River to the west and by the Red Sea to the east. A person from Ethiopia is an "Ethiopian."

- Ancient Ethiopia was located south of Egypt and included land that is now part of several modern-day African countries, such as Sudan, modern Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Central African Republic, and Chad.
- In the Bible, Ethiopia is sometimes called "Cush" or "Nubia."
- The countries of Ethiopia ("Cush") and Egypt are often mentioned together in the Bible, perhaps because they were located next to each other and their people may have had some of the same ancestors.
- God sent Philip the evangelist to a desert where he shared the good news about Jesus with an Ethiopian eunuch.

(See also: Cush, Egypt, eunuch, Philip)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 08:27
- Acts 08:30
- Acts 08:32-33
- Acts 08:36-38
- Isaiah 18:1-2
- Nahum 03:09
- Zephaniah 03:9-11

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G128

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Ethiopia, Ethiopian

## Ethiopia

**Related Words:**

Ethiopian

**Facts:**

Ethiopia is a country in Africa located just south of Egypt, bordered by the Nile River to the west and by the Red Sea to the east. A person from Ethiopia is an "Ethiopian."

- Ancient Ethiopia was located south of Egypt and included land that is now part of several modern-day African countries, such as Sudan, modern Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Central African Republic, and Chad.
- In the Bible, Ethiopia is sometimes called "Cush" or "Nubia."
- The countries of Ethiopia ("Cush") and Egypt are often mentioned together in the Bible, perhaps because they were located next to each other and their people may have had some of the same ancestors.
- God sent Philip the evangelist to a desert where he shared the good news about Jesus with an Ethiopian eunuch.



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(See also: Cush, Egypt, eunuch, Philip)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 08:27
- Acts 08:30
- Acts 08:32-33
- Acts 08:36-38
- Isaiah 18:1-2
- Nahum 03:09
- Zephaniah 03:9-11

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G128

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Ethiopia, Ethiopian

## Euphrates

**Related Words:**

Euphrates River, the River

**Facts:**

The Euphrates is the name of one of the four rivers that flowed through the Garden of Eden. It is the river that is most often mentioned in the Bible.

- The modern day river named Euphrates is located in the Middle East and is the longest and most important river in Asia.
- Together with the Tigris River, the Euphrates borders a region of land known as Mesopotamia.
- The ancient city of Ur where Abraham came from was at the mouth of the Euphrates River.
- This river was one of the boundaries of the land that God promised to give to Abraham (Genesis 15:18).
- Sometimes the Euphrates is simply called "the River."

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 05:7-9
- 2 Chronicles 09:25-26
- Exodus 23:30-33
- Genesis 02:13-14
- Isaiah 07:20

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H5104, H6578, G2166

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Euphrates, Euphrates River, the River

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This was the name of the first woman. Her name means "life" or "living."

- God formed Eve from a rib that he took out of Adam.
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- Eve was tempted by Satan (in the form of a snake) and was the first to sin by eating the fruit that God said not to eat.

(See also: Adam, life, Satan)

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- 1 Timothy 02:13
- 2 Corinthians 11:03
- Genesis 03:20
- Genesis 04:02

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2332, G2096

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Eve, Eve's



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## Gabriel

**Facts:**

Gabriel is the name of one of God's angels. He is mentioned by name several times, in both the Old and New Testaments.

- God sent Gabriel to tell the prophet Daniel the meaning of a vision he had seen.
- Another time, while Daniel was praying, the angel Gabriel flew to him and prophesied about what would happen in the future. Daniel described him as a "man."
- In the New Testament it is recorded that Gabriel came to Zechariah to prophesy that his aged wife Elizabeth would have a son, John.
- Sixth months after that, Gabriel was sent to Mary to tell her that God would miraculously enable her to conceive a child who would be the "Son of God." Gabriel told Mary to name her son "Jesus."

(See also: angel, Daniel, Elizabeth, John (the Baptist), Mary, prophet, Son of God, Zechariah (NT))

**Bible References:**

- Daniel 08:15-17
- Daniel 09:21
- Luke 01:19
- Luke 01:26

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1403, G1043

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1403, G1043

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Gabriel, Gabriel's

## Gad

**Related Words**

Gadite

**Facts:**

Gad was one of the sons of Jacob. Jacob was also named Isreal.

- Gad's family became one of the twelve tribes of Israel.
- Another man in the Bible named Gad was a prophet who confronted King David for his sin of taking a census of the Israelite people.
- The names of the cities Baalgad and Migdalgad are each two words in the original text and are sometimes written "Baal Gad" and "Migdal Gad."
- A Gadite was a person from the tribe of Gad.

(See also: census, prophet, twelve tribes of Israel)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 05:18
- Exodus 01:1-5
- Genesis 30:11
- Joshua 01:12
- Joshua 21:38

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1410, H1425, G1045


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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Gad, Gadite, Gadites, Gad's

## Gad

**Related Words**

Gadite

**Facts:**

Gad was one of the sons of Jacob. Jacob was also named Isreal.

- Gad's family became one of the twelve tribes of Israel.
- Another man in the Bible named Gad was a prophet who confronted King David for his sin of taking a census of the Israelite people.
- The names of the cities Baalgad and Migdalgad are each two words in the original text and are sometimes written "Baal Gad" and "Migdal Gad."
- A Gadite was a person from the tribe of Gad.

(See also: census, prophet, twelve tribes of Israel)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 05:18
- Exodus 01:1-5
- Genesis 30:11
- Joshua 01:12
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1410, H1425, G1045

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## Galatia

**Related Words:**

Galatian

**Facts:**

In New Testament times, Galatia was a large Roman province located in the central part of what is now the country of Turkey.

- Part of Galatia bordered the Black Sea, which was to the north. It was also bordered by the provinces of Asia, Bithynia, Cappadocia, Celicia, and Pamphylia.
- The apostle Paul wrote a letter to the Christians who lived in the province of Galatia. This letter is the New Testament book called "Galatians."

- One reason that Paul wrote his letter to the Galatians was to emphasize again the gospel of salvation by grace, not by works.
- The Jewish Christians there were incorrectly teaching the Gentile Christians there that it was necessary for believers to keep certain Jewish laws.

(See also: Asia, believe, Cilicia, good news, Paul, work)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 16:1-2
- 1 Peter 01:1-2
- 2 Timothy 04:9-10
- Acts 16:6-8
- Galatians 01:01

**Word Data:**

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Galilee was the most northern region of Israel, just north of Samaria. A "Galilean" was a person who lived in Galilee or who lived in Galilee.

- Galilee, Samaria, and Judea were the three main provinces of Israel during New Testament times.
- Galilee is bordered on the east by a large lake called the "Sea of Galilee."
- Jesus grew up and lived in the town of Nazareth in Galilee.
- Most of the miracles and teachings of Jesus took place in the region of Galilee.

(See also: Nazareth, Samaria, Sea of Galilee)

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- Acts 09:32
- Acts 13:31
- John 02:1-2
- John 04:03
- Luke 13:03
- Mark 03:07
- Matthew 02:22-23
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## Gath

**Related Words:**

Gittite

**Facts:**

Gath was one of the five major cities of the Philistines. It was located north of Ekron and east of Ashdod and Ashkelon.

- The Philistine warrior Goliath was from the city of Gath.
- During the time of Samuel, the Philistines stole the ark of the covenant from Israel and took it to their pagan temple at Ashdod. It was then moved to Gath and later to Ekron. But God punished the people of those cities with disease, so they sent it back to Israel again.
- When David was escaping from King Saul, he fled to Gath and lived there awhile with his two wives and with six hundred men who were his loyal followers.
- A Gittite was a person from the city of Gath.

(See also: Ashdod, Ashkelon, Ekron, Gaza, Goliath, Philistines)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 02:39
- 1 Samuel 05:8-9
- 2 Chronicles 26:6-8
- Joshua 11:21-22

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1661, H1663

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Gath, Gittite, Gittites

## Gaza

**Related Words**

Gazite

**Facts:**

During Bible times, Gaza was a prosperous Philistine city located on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, about 38 kilometers south of Ashdod. It was one of the Philistines' five major cities.

- Because of its location, Gaza was a key seaport where commercial activities took place between many different people groups and nations.
- Today, the city of Gaza is still an important seaport in the Gaza Strip, which is a region of land located along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea bordered by Israel on the north and east, and by Egypt on the south.
- Gaza was the city that the Philistines took Samson to after they had captured him.
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(See also: Ashdod, Philip, Philistines, Ethiopia, Gath)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 04:24-25
- Acts 08:26
- Genesis 10:19
- Joshua 10:40-41
- Judges 06:3-4

**Word Data:**

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## Gentile

**Facts:**

The term "Gentile" refers to anyone who is not a Jew. Gentiles are people who are not descendants of Jacob.

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1471, G1482, G1484

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**Facts:**

Gethsemane was a garden of olive trees east of Jerusalem beyond the Kidron valley and near the Mount of Olives.

- The garden of Gethsemane was a place where Jesus and his followers would go to be alone and rest, away from the crowds.
- It was in Gethsemane that Jesus prayed in deep sorrow, before being arrested there by Jewish leaders.

(See also: Judas Iscariot, Kidron Valley, Mount of Olives)

**Bible References:**

- Mark 14:32
- Matthew 26:36

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G1068

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- During the time when Gideon lived, a people group called the Midianites kept attacking the Israelites and destroying their crops.
- Even though Gideon was afraid, God used him to lead the Israelites to fight against the Midianites and defeat them.
- Gideon also obeyed God by taking down altars to the false gods Baal and Asherah.
- He not only led the people in defeating their enemies but also encouraged them to obey and worship Yahweh, the one true God.

(See also: Baal, Asherah, deliver, Midian, Yahweh)

**Bible References:**

- Hebrews 11:32-34
- Judges 06:11
- Judges 06:23
- Judges 08:17

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1439, H1441

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**Related Ideas:**

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**Facts:**

In the Bible, the term "God" refers to the eternal being who created the universe out of nothing. God exists as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. God's personal name is "Yahweh."

- God has always existed; he existed before anything else existed, and he will continue to exist forever.
- He is the only true God and has authority over everything in the universe.
- God is perfectly righteous, infinitely wise, holy, sinless, just, merciful, and loving.
- He is a covenant-keeping God, who always fulfills his promises.
- People were created to worship God and he is the only one they should worship.
- God revealed his name as "Yahweh," which means "he is" or "I am" or "the One who (always) exists."
- The Bible also teaches about false "gods," which are nonliving idols that people wrongly worship.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Ways to translate "God" could include "Deity" or "Creator" or "Supreme Being."
- Other ways to translate "God" could be "Supreme Creator" or "Infinite Sovereign Lord" or "Eternal Supreme Being."
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- Many languages capitalize the first letter of the word for the one true God, to distinguish it from the word for a false god.
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God, God's, the living God

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

God, God's, the living God

## God

**Related Ideas:**

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## God the Father

**Related Ideas:**

Father, heavenly Father, my Father

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The terms "God the Father" and "heavenly Father" refer to Yahweh, the one true God. Another term with the same meaning is "Father," used most often when Jesus was referring to him.

- God exists as God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit. Each one is fully God, and yet they are only one God. This is a mystery that mere humans cannot fully understand.
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**Translation Suggestions:**

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(See also: father, God, heaven, Holy Spirit, Jesus, Son of God)

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- 1 Corinthians 08:4-6
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Father, God the Father, heavenly Father, my Father

## God the Father

**Related Ideas:**

Father, heavenly Father, my Father

**Facts:**

The terms "God the Father" and "heavenly Father" refer to Yahweh, the one true God. Another term with the same meaning is "Father," used most often when Jesus was referring to him.

- God exists as God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit. Each one is fully God, and yet they are only one God. This is a mystery that mere humans cannot fully understand.
- God the Father sent God the Son (Jesus) into the world, and he sends the Holy Spirit to his people.
- Anyone who believes in God the Son becomes a child of God the Father, and God the Holy Spirit comes to live in that person. This is another mystery that human beings cannot fully understand.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- In translating the phrase "God the Father," it is best to translate "Father" with the same word that the language naturally uses to refer to a human father.

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- Usually "Father" is capitalized when it refers to God.

(See also: father, God, heaven, Holy Spirit, Jesus, Son of God)

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- 1 Corinthians 08:4-6
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**Facts:**

"Golgotha" was the name of the place where Jesus was crucified. Its name comes from an Aramaic word that means "Skull" or "Place of the Skull."

- Golgotha was located outside the city walls of Jerusalem, somewhere nearby. It was perhaps located on a slope of the Mount of Olives.
- In some older English versions of the Bible, Golgotha is translated as "Calvary," which comes from the Latin word for "skull."
- Many Bible versions use a word that looks or sounds similar to "Golgotha," since its meaning is already explained in the Bible text.

(See also: Aram, Mount of Olives)

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**Facts:**

Gomorrah was a city located in a fertile valley near Sodom, where Abraham's nephew Lot chose to live.

- The exact location of Gomorrah and Sodom is unknown, but there are indications that they may have been located directly south of the Salt Sea, near the Valley of Siddim.
- There were many kings at war in the region where Sodom and Gomorrah were located.
- When Lot's family was captured in a conflict between Sodom and other cities, Abraham and his men rescued them.
- Not long after that, Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed by God because of the wickedness of the people who lived there.

(See also: Abraham , Babylon, Lot, Salt Sea, Sodom)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Peter 02:06
- Genesis 10:19
- Genesis 14:1-2
- Genesis 18:21
- Isaiah 01:9
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## Greece

**Facts:**

During New Testament times, Greece was a province in the Roman Empire.

- Like the modern-day country of Greece, it was located on a peninsula that is bordered by the Mediterranean Sea, the Aegean Sea, and the Ionian Sea.
- The apostle Paul visited several cities in Greece and established churches in the cities of Corinth, Thessalonica, and Philippi and probably others.

(See also: Corinth, Gentile, Greek, Hebrew, Philippi, Thessalonica)

**Bible References:**

- Daniel 08:21
- Daniel 10:20-21
- Daniel 11:1-2
- Zechariah 09:13

**Word Data:**

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## Greek

**Related Words:**

Grecian

**Facts:**

The term "Greek" refers to the language spoken in the country of Greece. It is also a person from the country of Greece. Greek was also spoken throughout the Roman Empire. The term "Grecian" means "Greek-speaking."

- Since most non-Jewish people in the Roman Empire spoke Greek, Gentiles are often referred to as "Greeks" in the New Testament, especially when contrasted with Jews.
- The phrase "Grecian Jews" referred to Jews who spoke Greek in contrast to the "Hebraic Jews" who spoke only Hebrew, or perhaps Aramaic.
- Other ways to translate "Grecian" could include, "Greek-speaking" or "culturally Greek" or "Greek."
- When referring to non-Jews, "Greek" could be translated as "Gentile."

(See also: Aram, Gentile, Greece, Hebrew, Rome)

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- Acts 06:1
- Acts 09:29
- Acts 11:20
- Acts 14:1-2
- Colossians 03:11
- Galatians 02:3-5
- John 07:35

**Word Data:**

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- Strong's: H3125, G1672, G1673, G1674, G1675, G1676

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Greek, Greeks, Grecian

## Greek

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## Hades

**Related Ideas:**

Sheol


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**Definition:**

The terms "Hades" and "Sheol" are used in the Bible to refer to death and the place where the souls of people go when they die. Their meanings are similar.

- The Hebrew term "Sheol" is often used in the Old Testament to refer generally to the place of death.
- In the New Testament, the Greek term "Hades" refers to a place for the souls of people who rebelled against God. These souls are referred to as going "down" to Hades. This is sometimes contrasted to going "up" to heaven, where the souls of people who believe in Jesus live.
- The term "Hades" is coupled with the term "death" in the book of Revelation. In the end times, both death and Hades will be thrown into the Lake of Fire, which is hell.

**Translation Suggestions**

- The Old Testament term "Sheol" could be translated as "place of the dead" or "place for dead souls." Some translations translate this as "the pit" or "death," depending on the context.
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- A phrase could also be added to each term to explain it, examples of doing this are, "Sheol, place where dead people are" and "Hades, place of death."

(See also: death, heaven, hell, tomb)

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**Word Data:**

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## Hagar

**Facts:**

Hagar was an Egyptian woman who was Sarai's personal slave.

- When Sarai was not able to bear children, she gave Hagar to her husband Abram to have a child by him.
- Hagar conceived and gave birth to Abram's son Ishmael.
- God watched over Hagar when she was in distress in the desert and promised to bless her descendants.

(See also: Abraham, descendant, Ishmael, Sarah, servant)

**Bible References:**

- Galatians 04:25
- Genesis 16:1-4
- Genesis 21:09
- Genesis 25:12

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1904

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Hagar


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- Galatians 04:25
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1904

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Hagar

## Ham

**Related Words:**

Hamite

**Facts:**

Ham was the second of Noah's three sons.

- During the worldwide flood that covered the whole earth, Ham and his brothers were with Noah in the ark, along with their wives.
- After the flood, there was an occasion where Ham was very dishonoring to his father, Noah. As a result, Noah cursed Ham's son Canaan and all his descendants, who eventually became known as the Canaanites.

(See also: ark, Canaan, dishonor, Noah)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 05:32
- Genesis 06:10
- Genesis 07:13-14
- Genesis 10:1
- Genesis 10:20

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2526

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Ham, Hamite, Hamites


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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2526

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Ham, Hamite, Hamites

## Hamor

**Facts:**

Hamor was a Canaanite man living in the city of Shechem when Jacob and his family were living in nearby Sukkoth. He was a Hivite.

- Jacob bought a family burial ground from Hamor's sons.
- While they were there, Hamor's son Shechem raped Jacob's daughter Dinah.
- Dinah's brothers took revenge on Hamor's family and killed all the men in the city of Shechem.

(See also: Canaan, Hivite, Jacob, Shechem, Sukkoth)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:14-16
- Genesis 34:02
- Genesis 34:21
- Joshua 24:32-33
- Judges 09:28

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2544

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Facts:**

Haran was a younger brother of Abram and the father of Lot.

- Haran was also the name of the town where Abram and his family lived awhile on their journey from the city of Ur to the land of Canaan.
- A different man named Haran was a son of Caleb.
- A third man in the Bible named Haran was a descendant of Levi.

(See also: Abraham, Caleb, Canaan, Levi, Lot, Terah, Ur)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Kings 19:12
- Acts 07:1-3
- Genesis 11:31
- Genesis 27:43-45
- Genesis 28:10-11
- Genesis 29:4-6

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2039

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Facts:**

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- In different places in the Bible, the Hebrews were also called "Jewish people" or "Israelites." It is best to keep all three terms distinct in the text, as long as it is clear that these terms refer to the same people group.

(See also: Israel, Jew, Jewish authorities)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 26:12-14
- Genesis 39:13-15
- Genesis 40:15
- Genesis 41:12-13
- John 05:1-4
- John 19:13
- Jonah 01:8-10
- Philippians 03:05

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H5680, G1445, G1446, G1447


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Hebrew, Hebrews, Hebrews'

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**Facts:**

Herodias was the wife of Herod Antipas in Judea during the time of John the Baptist.

- Herodias was originally the wife of Herod Antipas' brother Philip, but later she unlawfully married Herod Antipas.


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- John the Baptist rebuked Herod and Herodias for their unlawful marriage. Because of this, Herod put John in prison and because of Herodias eventually was beheaded.

(See also: Herod Antipas, John (the Baptist))

**Bible References:**

- Luke 03:19
- Mark 06:17
- Mark 06:22
- Matthew 14:04

**Word Data:**

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## Hezekiah

**Facts:**

Hezekiah was the 13th king over the kingdom of Judah. He was a king who trusted and obeyed God.

- Unlike his father Ahaz, who had been an evil king, King Hezekiah was a good king who destroyed all the places of idol worship in Judah.
- One time when Hezekiah became very sick and almost died, he earnestly prayed that God would spare his life. God healed him and allowed him to live 15 more years.
- As a sign to Hezekiah that this would happen, God performed a miracle and caused the sun to move backwards in the sky.
- God also answered Hezekiah's prayer to save his people from King Sennacherib of Assyria, who was attacking them.

(See also: Ahaz, Assyria, god, Judah, Sennacherib)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 03:13-14
- 2 Kings 16:19-20
- Hosea 01:01
- Matthew 01:9-11
- Proverbs 25:1-3


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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2396, H3169, G1478

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Hezekiah, Hezekiah's

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Hezekiah, Hezekiah's

## Holy One

**Related Ideas:**

holy one

**Definition:**

The term "Holy One" is a title in the Bible that almost always refers to God.

- In the Old Testament, this title often occurs in the phrase "Holy One of Israel."
- In the New Testament, Jesus is also referred to as the "Holy One."
- The term "holy one" is sometimes used in the Bible to refer to an angel.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The literal term is "the Holy" (with "One" being implied.) Many languages (like English) will translate this with the implied noun included (such as "One" or "God").
- This term could also be translated as "God, who is holy" or "the Set Apart One."
- The phrase "the Holy One of Israel" could be translated as "the Holy God whom Israel worships" or "the Holy One who rules Israel."


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(See also: holy, God)

**Bible References:**

- 1 John 02:20
- 2 Kings 19:22
- Acts 02:27
- Acts 03:13-14
- Isaiah 05:15-17
- Isaiah 41:14
- Luke 04:33-34

**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Holy One, holy ones

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- Strong's: H6918, G40, G3741

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Holy One, holy ones

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**Related Ideas:**

holy one

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The term "Holy One" is a title in the Bible that almost always refers to God.

- In the Old Testament, this title often occurs in the phrase "Holy One of Israel."
- In the New Testament, Jesus is also referred to as the "Holy One."
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- The literal term is "the Holy" (with "One" being implied.) Many languages (like English) will translate this with the implied noun included (such as "One" or "God").
- This term could also be translated as "God, who is holy" or "the Set Apart One."
- The phrase "the Holy One of Israel" could be translated as "the Holy God whom Israel worships" or "the Holy One who rules Israel."
- It is best to translate this term using the same word or phrase that is used to translate "holy."

(See also: holy, God)



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**Bible References:**

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- When God's Son, Jesus, returned to heaven, God sent the Holy Spirit to his people to lead them, teach them, comfort them, and enable them to do God's will.
- The Holy Spirit guided Jesus and he guides those who believe in Jesus.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- This term could simply be translated with the words used to translate "holy" and "spirit."
- Ways to translate this term could also include "Pure Spirit" or "Spirit who is Holy" or "God the Spirit."

(See also: holy, spirit, God, lord, God the Father, Son of God, gift)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Samuel 10:10
- 1 Thessalonians 04:7-8
- Acts 08:17
- Galatians 05:25
- Genesis 01:1-2
- Isaiah 63:10
- Job 33:04
- Matthew 12:31
- Matthew 28:18-19
- Psalms 051:10-11

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3068, H6944, H7307, G40, G4151

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Holy Spirit, Spirit, Spirit of God, Spirit of the Lord, Spirit of the Lord Yahweh

## Hosea

**Facts:**

Hosea was a prophet of Israel who lived and prophesied about 750 years before the time of Christ.

- His ministry lasted for many years through the reigns of several kings, such as Jeroboam, Zechariah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hoshea, Uzziah, and Hezekiah.
- Hosea was told by God to marry a prostitute named Gomer and to continue to love her, even though she was unfaithful to him.
- This was a picture of God's love for his unfaithful people, Israel.
- Hosea prophesied against the people of Israel because of their sin, warning them to turn away from worshipping idols.

(See also: Ahaz, Hezekiah, Hoshea, Jeroboam, Jotham, Uzziah, Zechariah (OT))

**Bible References:**

- Hosea 01:1-2
- Hosea 01:3-5
- Hosea 01:6-7

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1954, G5617

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Hosea, Hosea's

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## Iconium

**Facts:**

Iconium was a city in the south central part of what is now the country of Turkey.

- On Paul's first missionary journey, he and Barnabas went to Iconium after the Jews forced them to leave the city of Antioch.
- Then the unbelieving Jews and Gentiles in Iconium also planned to stone Paul and his coworkers, but they escaped to the nearby city of Lystra.
- After that the people from both Antioch and Iconium came to Lystra and stirred up the people there to stone Paul.

(See also: Barnabas, Lystra, stone)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Timothy 03:10-13
- Acts 14:01
- Acts 14:19-20
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- 2 Kings 20:1-3
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Israel, Israel's, Israelite, Israelite's, Israelites, Israelites'

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Issachar was the fifth son of Jacob. His mother was Leah.

- The tribe of Issachar was one of the twelve tribes of Israel.
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- It was located just south of the Sea of Galilee.

(See also: Gad, Manasseh, Naphtali, twelve tribes of Israel, Zebulun)



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**Bible References:**

- Exodus 01:1-5
- Ezekiel 48:23-26
- Genesis 30:18
- Joshua 17:10

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3485, G2466

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(See also: Canaan, deceive, Esau, Isaac, Israel, Rebekah, twelve tribes of Israel)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:11
- Acts 07:46
- Genesis 25:26
- Genesis 29:1-3



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- Genesis 32:1-2
- John 04:4-5
- Matthew 08:11-13
- Matthew 22:32

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3290, G2384

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Jacob, Jacob's

## Jacob

**Facts:**

Jacob was the younger twin son of Isaac and Rebekah.

- Jacob's name means "he grabs the heel" which is an expression meaning "he deceives." As Jacob was being born, he was holding onto the heel of his twin brother Esau.
- Many years later, God changed Jacob's name to "Israel," which means "he struggles with God."
- Jacob was clever and deceptive. He found ways to take the firstborn blessing and inheritance rights from his older brother, Esau.
- Esau was angry and planned to kill him so Jacob left his homeland. But years later Jacob returned with his wives and children to the land of Canaan where Esau was living, and their families lived peacefully near each other.
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Jacob, Jacob's

## James son of Alphaeus

**Facts:**

James, the son of Alphaeus, was one of Jesus' twelve disciples. Jesus also called these men apostles.

- His name is given in the lists of Jesus' disciples in the gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke.
- He is also mentioned in the book of Acts as one of the eleven disciples who were together praying in Jerusalem after Jesus went back up to heaven.

(See also: apostle, disciple, James (brother of Jesus), James (son of Zebedee), the twelve)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 01:12-14
- Luke 06:14-16
- Mark 03:17-19
- Mark 14:32-34
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

James son of Alphaeus

## James son of Zebedee

**Facts:**

James, a son of Zebedee, was one of Jesus' twelve apostles. He had a younger brother named John who was also one of Jesus' apostles.

- James and his brother John worked by fishing with their father Zebedee.
- James and John were nicknamed the "Sons of Thunder," perhaps because they got angry quickly.
- Peter, James, and John were Jesus' closest disciples and were with him for amazing events such as when Jesus was on a mountaintop with Elijah and Moses and when Jesus caused a dead little girl to come back to life.
- This is a different James than the one who wrote a book in the Bible. Some languages may have to write their names differently to make it clear that they were two different men.

(See also: apostle, Elijah, James (brother of Jesus), James (son of Alphaeus), Moses)

**Bible References:**

- Luke 09:28-29
- Mark 01:19-20
- Mark 01:29-31
- Mark 03:17
- Matthew 04:21-22
- Matthew 17:1-2

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G2385

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

James son of Zebedee, James

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G2385

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

James son of Zebedee, James

## Jehoshaphat

**Facts:**

Jehoshaphat was the name of at least two men in the Old Testament.

- The best known man by this name was King Jehoshaphat who was the fourth king to rule over the kingdom of Judah.
- He restored peace between Judah and Israel and destroyed the altars of false gods.
- Another Jehoshaphat was a "recorder" for David and Solomon. His job included writing documents for the king to sign and recording the history of the important events that happened in the kingdom.

(See also: altar, David, god, Israel, Judah, priest, Solomon)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 03:10-12
- 1 Kings 04:17
- 2 Chronicles 17:01
- 2 Kings 01:17
- 2 Samuel 08:15-18
- Matthew 01:7-8

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3092, G2498

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Jehoshaphat, Jehoshaphat's

## Jephthah

**Facts:**

Jephthah was a warrior from Gilead who served as a judge over Israel.

- In Hebrews 11:32, Jephthah is praised as an important leader who delivered his people from their enemies.
- He rescued the Israelites from the Ammonites and led his people to defeat the Ephraimites.
- Jepthah however, made a foolish, hasty vow to God which resulted in the sacrifice of his daughter.

(See also: Ammon, deliver, Ephraim, judge, vow)

**Bible References:**

- Hebrews 11:32-34
- Judges 11:1-3
- Judges 11:35
- Judges 12:02

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3316

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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- Judges 11:35
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3316

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Jephthah, Jephthah's

## Jeremiah

**Facts:**

Jeremiah was a prophet of God in the kingdom of Judah. The Old Testament book of Jeremiah contains his prophecies.

- Like most of the prophets, Jeremiah often had to warn the people of Israel that God was going to punish them for their sins.
- Jeremiah prophesied that the Babylonians would capture Jerusalem, making some of the people of Judah angry. So they put him in a deep, dry well and left him there to die. But the king of Judah ordered his servants to rescue Jeremiah from the well.
- Jeremiah wrote that he wished his eyes could be a "fountain of tears," to express his deep sadness over the rebellion and sufferings of his people.

(See also: Babylon, Judah, prophet, rebel, suffer, well)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Chronicles 35:25
- Jeremiah 01:02
- Jeremiah 11:01
- Matthew 02:18
- Matthew 16:13-16
- Matthew 27:10

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3414, G2408

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Jeremiah, Jeremiah's

## Jericho

**Facts:**

Jericho was a powerful city in the land of Canaan. It was located just west of the Jordan River and just north of the Salt Sea.

- As all Canaanites did, the people of Jericho worshiped false gods.
- Jericho was the first city in the land of Canaan that God told the Israelites to conquer.
- When Joshua led the Israelites against Jericho, God did a great miracle to help them defeat the city.

(See also: Canaan, Jordan River, Joshua, miracle, Salt Sea)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 06:78
- Joshua 02:1-3
- Joshua 07:2-3
- Luke 18:35
- Mark 10:46-48
- Matthew 20:29-31
- Numbers 22:1

**Word Data:**

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## Jerusalem

**Facts:**

Jerusalem was originally an ancient Canaanite city that later became the most important city in Israel. It is located about 34 kilometers west of the Salt Sea and just north of Bethlehem. It is still the capital city of Israel today.

- The name "Jerusalem" is first mentioned in the book of Joshua. Other Old Testament names for this city include "Salem" "city of Jebus," and "Zion." Both "Jerusalem" and "Salem," have the root meaning of "peace."
- Jerusalem was originally a Jebusite fortress called "Zion" which King David captured and made into his capital city.
- It was in Jerusalem that David's son Solomon built the first temple in Jerusalem, on Mount Moriah, which was the mountain where Abraham had offered his son Isaac to God. The temple was rebuilt there after it was destroyed by the Babylonians.
- Because the temple was in Jerusalem, the major Jewish festivals were celebrated there.
- People normally referred to going "up" to Jerusalem since it is located in the mountains.

(See also: Babylon, Christ, David, Jebus, Jesus, Solomon, temple, Zion)

**Bible References:**

- Galatians 04:26-27
- John 02:13
- Luke 04:9-11
- Luke 13:05
- Mark 03:7-8
- Mark 03:20-22
- Matthew 03:06
- Matthew 04:23-25
- Matthew 20:17

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3389, H3390, G2414, G2415, G2419

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- Jesse was from the tribe of Judah.
- He was an "Ephrathite," which means he was from the town of Ephrathah (Bethlehem).
- The prophet Isaiah prophesied about a "shoot" or "branch" that would come from the "root of Jesse" and bear fruit. This refers to Jesus, who was a descendant of Jesse.

(See also: Bethlehem, Boaz, descendant, fruit, Jesus, king, prophet, Ruth, twelve tribes of Israel)

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- 1 Chronicles 02:12
- 1 Kings 12:16
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- Luke 03:32
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(See also: Bethlehem, Boaz, descendant, fruit, Jesus, king, prophet, Ruth, twelve tribes of Israel)

**Bible References:**

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- Luke 03:32
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3448, G2421

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Jesse, Jesse's

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G2424

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Jesus, the Lord Jesus

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G2424

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Jesus, the Lord Jesus

## Jesus

**Related Ideas:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## Jew

**Related Ideas:**

Jewish, person of Judah

**Facts:**

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- People began to call the Israelites "Jews" after they returned to Judah from their exile in Babylon.
- Jesus the Messiah was Jewish. However, the Jewish religious leaders rejected Jesus and demanded that he be killed.
- Often the phrase "the Jews" refers to the leaders of the Jews, not all the Jewish people. In those contexts, some translations add "leaders of" to make this clear.

(See also: Abraham, Jacob, Israel, Babylon, Jewish authorities)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 02:05
- Acts 10:28
- Acts 14:5-7
- Colossians 03:11
- John 02:14
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3054, H3061, H3062, H3064, H3066, G2450, G2451, G2452, G2453

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## Jewish authorities

**Related Ideas:**

Jewish leader

**Definitions:**

The term "Jewish leader" or "Jewish authority" refers to religious leaders such as the priests and teachers of God's laws. They also had the authority to make judgments about non-religious matters as well.

- The Jewish leaders were the high priests, chief priests, and scribes (teachers of God's laws).
- Two main groups of Jewish leaders were the Pharisees and Saduccees.
- Seventy Jewish leaders met together in the Jewish Council in Jerusalem to make judgments about matters of law.
- Many Jewish leaders were proud and thought they were righteous. They were jealous of Jesus and wanted to harm him. They claimed to know God but did not obey him.
- Often the phrase "the Jews" referred to the Jewish leaders, especially in contexts where they were angry at Jesus and were trying to trick or harm him.
- These terms could also be translated as "Jewish rulers" or "men who ruled over the Jewish people" or "Jewish religious leaders."

(See also: Jew, chief priests, council, high priest, Pharisee, priest, Sadducee, scribe)

**Bible References:**

- Exodus 16:22-23
- John 02:19
- John 05:10-11
- John 05:16
- Luke 19:47-48

**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Jewish authorities, Jewish leader

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## Jezebel

**Facts:**

Jezebel was the wicked wife of King Ahab of Israel.

- Jezebel influenced Ahab and the rest of Israel to worship idols.
- She also killed many of God's prophets.
- Jezebel caused an innocent man named Naboth to be killed so that Ahab could steal Naboth's vineyard.
- Jezebel was finally killed due to all the evil things she had done. Elijah prophesied about how she would die and it happened exactly as he had predicted.

(See also: Ahab, Elijah, god)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 16:31-33
- 1 Kings 19:1-3
- 2 Kings 09:07
- 2 Kings 09:31
- Revelation 02:20

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H348, G2403

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Jezebel, Jezebel's


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- 2 Kings 09:31
- Revelation 02:20

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H348, G2403

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Jezebel, Jezebel's

## Job

**Facts:**

Job was a man who is described in the Bible as blameless and righteous before God. He is best known for persevering in his faith in God through times of terrible suffering.

- Job lived in the land of Uz, which was located somewhere east of the land of Canaan, possibly near the region of the Edomites.
- It is thought that he lived during the time of Esau and Jacob because one of Job's friends was a "Temanite," which was a people group named after Esau's grandson.
- The Old Testament book of Job tells about how Job and others responded to his suffering. It also gives God's viewpoint as the sovereign creator and ruler of the universe.
- After all the disasters, God eventually healed Job and gave him more children and wealth.
- The book of Job says that he was very old when he died.

(See also: Abraham, Esau, flood, JacobNoah, people group)

**Bible References:**

- Ezekiel 14:12-14
- James 05:9-11
- Job 01:01
- Job 03:05

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H347, G2492


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Job, Job's

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- Job 01:01
- Job 03:05

**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Job, Job's

## Joel

**Facts:**

Joel was a prophet who probably lived during the reign of King Joash of Judah. There were also several other men in the Old Testament named Joel.

- The book of Joel is one of twelve short prophetic books in the last section of the Old Testament.
- The only personal information we have about the prophet Joel is that his father's name was Pethuel.
- In his sermon at Pentecost, the apostle Peter quoted from the book of Joel.

(See also: Joash, Judah, Pentecost)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 06:33-35
- 1 Samuel 08:1-3
- Acts 02:16
- Ezra 10:43
- Joel 01:02

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3100, G2493


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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Joel, Joel's

## John the Baptist

**Facts:**

John was the son of Zechariah and Elizabeth. Since "John" was a common name, he is often called "John the Baptist" to distinguish him from the other people named John, such as the Apostle John.

- John was the prophet whom God sent to prepare people to believe in and follow the Messiah.
- John told people to confess their sins, turn to God, and stop sinning, so that they would be ready to receive the Messiah.
- John baptized many people in water as a sign that they were sorry for their sins and were turning away from them.
- John was called "John the Baptist" because he baptized many people.

(See also: baptize, Zechariah (NT))

**Bible References:**

- John 03:22-24
- Luke 01:11-13
- Luke 01:62-63
- Luke 03:7
- Luke 03:15-16
- Luke 07:27-28
- Matthew 03:13
- Matthew 11:14


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G910 G2491

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

John the Baptist, Baptist, John the Baptist, John's

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## Jonah

**Facts:**

Jonah was a Hebrew prophet in the Old Testament.

- The book of Jonah tells the story of what happened when God sent Jonah to preach to the people of Nineveh.
- Jonah refused to go to Nineveh and instead got on a ship headed for a Tarshish.
- God caused a huge storm to overwhelm that ship.
- He told the men sailing the ship that he wasrunning away from God, and he suggested that they throw him into the sea. When they did the storm stopped.
- Jonah was swallowed by a huge fish, and he was inside the belly of that fish for three days and nights.
- After that, Jonah went to Nineveh and preached to the people there, and they turned from their sins.

(See also: disobey, Nineveh, turn)

**Bible References:**

- Jonah 01:03
- Luke 11:30
- Matthew 12:39
- Matthew 16:04

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3124, G2495

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Jonah, Jonah's

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- Luke 11:30
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3124, G2495

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Jonah, Jonah's

## Joppa

**Facts:**

In Bible times, the city of Joppa was an important commercial seaport located on the Mediterranean Sea, south of the Plain of Sharon.

- The ancient site of Joppa is the location of the present-day city of Jaffa, which is now part of the city of Tel Aviv.
- In the Old Testament, Joppa was the city where Jonah got on a boat that was going to Tarshish.
- In the New Testament, a Christian woman named Tabitha died in Joppa, and Peter brought her back to life.

(See also: the sea, Jerusalem, Sharon, Tarshish)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 09:37
- Acts 10:08
- Acts 11:4-6
- Acts 11:11
- Jonah 01:03

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3305, G2445

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Joppa

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3305, G2445

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Joppa

## Joram

**Facts:**

Joram son of Ahab was a king of Israel. He was also sometimes referred to as "Jehoram."

- King Joram of Israel reigned at the same time as King Jehoram of Judah.
- Joram was an evil king who worshiped false gods and caused Israel to sin.
- King Joram of Israel also reigned during the time of the prophets Elijah and Obadiah.
- Another man named Joram was the son of King Tou of Hamath when David was king.

(See also: Ahab, David, Elijah, Hamath, Jehoram, kingdom of Israel, Judah, Obadiah, prophet)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 03:10-12
- 2 Chronicles 22:4-5
- 2 Kings 01:17
- 2 Kings 08:16

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3088, H3141, G2496

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Joram, Joram's

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Joram, Joram's

## Jordan River

**Facts:**

The Jordan River is a river that flows from north to south, and forms the eastern boundary of the land that was called Canaan.

- Today, the Jordan River separates the countries of Israel and Jordan. Israel is on the west side of the river, and Jordan is on the east side of the river.
- The Jordan River flows through the Sea of Galilee and then empties into the Dead Sea.
- When Joshua led the Israelites into Canaan, they had to cross the Jordan River. It was too deep to cross normally, but God miraculously stopped the river from flowing so they could walk across the river bed.
- Often in the Bible the Jordan River is referred to as "the Jordan."

(See also: Canaan, Salt Sea, Sea of Galilee)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 32:9-10
- John 01:26-28
- John 03:25-26
- Luke 03:3
- Matthew 03:06
- Matthew 03:13-15
- Matthew 04:14-16
- Matthew 19:1-2

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3383, G2446

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Jordan River, Jordan

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There were several Israelite men named Joshua in the Bible. The most well-known is Joshua son of Nun who was Moses' helper and who later became an important leader of God's people.

- Joshua was one of the twelve spies whom Moses sent to explore the Promised Land.
- Along with Caleb, Joshua urged the Israelite people to obey God's command to enter the Promised Land and defeat the Canaanites.
- Many years later, after Moses died, God appointed Joshua to lead the people of Israel into the Promised Land.
- In the first and most famous battle against the Canaanites, Joshua led the Israelites to defeat the city of Jericho.
- The Old Testament book of Joshua tells how Joshua led the Israelites in taking control of the Promised Land and how he assigned each tribe of Israel a part of the land to live on.
- Joshua son of Jozadak is mentioned in the books of Haggai and Zechariah; he was a high priest who helped rebuild the walls of Jerusalem.
- There are several other men named Joshua mentioned in the genealogies and elsewhere in the Bible.

(See also: Canaan, Haggai, Jericho, Moses, Promised Land, Zechariah (OT))

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 07:25-27
- Deuteronomy 03:21
- Exodus 17:10
- Joshua 01:03
- Numbers 27:19

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1954, H3091, G2424

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Joshua, Joshua's

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- Joshua was one of the twelve spies whom Moses sent to explore the Promised Land.
- Along with Caleb, Joshua urged the Israelite people to obey God's command to enter the Promised Land and defeat the Canaanites.
- Many years later, after Moses died, God appointed Joshua to lead the people of Israel into the Promised Land.
- In the first and most famous battle against the Canaanites, Joshua led the Israelites to defeat the city of Jericho.
- The Old Testament book of Joshua tells how Joshua led the Israelites in taking control of the Promised Land and how he assigned each tribe of Israel a part of the land to live on.
- Joshua son of Jozadak is mentioned in the books of Haggai and Zechariah; he was a high priest who helped rebuild the walls of Jerusalem.
- There are several other men named Joshua mentioned in the genealogies and elsewhere in the Bible.

(See also: Canaan, Haggai, Jericho, Moses, Promised Land, Zechariah (OT))

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 07:25-27
- Deuteronomy 03:21
- Exodus 17:10
- Joshua 01:03
- Numbers 27:19

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1954, H3091, G2424

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## Josiah

**Facts:**

Josiah was a godly king who reigned over the kingdom of Judah for thirty-one years. He led the people of Judah to repent and worship Yahweh.

- After his father King Amon was killed, Josiah became king over Judah at eight years of age.
- In the eighteenth year of his reign, King Josiah ordered Hilkiah the high priest to rebuild the temple of the Lord. While this was being done, the books of the Law were found.
- When the books of the Law were read to Josiah, he was grieved at how his people were disobeying God. He ordered that all the places of idol worship be destroyed and that the priests of the false gods be killed.
- He also ordered the people to start celebrating the Passover feast again.

(See also: god, Judah, law, Passover, temple)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 03:13-14
- 2 Chronicles 33:24-25
- 2 Chronicles 34:03
- Jeremiah 01:03
- Matthew 01:11

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2977, G2502

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## Jotham

**Facts:**

In the Old Testament, there were three men with the name Jotham.

- One man named Jotham was the youngest son of Gideon. Jotham helped defeat his older brother Abimelech, who had killed all the rest of their brothers.
- Another man named Jotham was a king over Judah for sixteen years following the death of his father Uzziah (Azariah).
- Like his father, King Jotham obeyed God and was a good king.
- However, by not removing the places of idol worship he caused the people of Judah to later turn away from God again.
- Jotham is also one of the ancestors listed in the genealogy of Jesus Christ in the book of Matthew.

(See also: Abimelek, Ahaz, Gideon, Uzziah)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Chronicles 26:21
- 2 Kings 15:05
- Isaiah 01:1
- Judges 09:5-6

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3147

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**Facts:**

Judah was one of Jacob's older sons. His mother was Leah. His descendants were called the "tribe of Judah."

- It was Judah who told his brothers to sell their younger brother Joseph as a slave instead of leaving him to die in a deep pit.
- King David and all the kings after him were descendants of Judah. Jesus, too, was a descendant of Judah.
- When Solomon's reign ended and the nation of Israel divided, the kingdom of Judah was the southern kingdom.
- In the New Testament book of Revelation, Jesus is called the "Lion of Judah."
- The words "Jew" and "Judea" come from the name "Judah."

(See also: Jacob, Jew, Judah, Judea, twelve tribes of Israel)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 02:1-2
- 1 Kings 01:09
- Genesis 29:35
- Genesis 38:02
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The tribe of Judah was the largest of the twelve tribes of Israel. The kingdom of Judah was made up of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin.

- After King Solomon died, the nation of Israel was divided into two kingdoms: Israel and Judah. The kingdom of Judah was the southern kingdom, located west of the Salt Sea.
- The capital city of the kingdom of Judah was Jerusalem.
- Eight kings of Judah obeyed Yahweh and led the people to worship him. The other kings of Judah were evil and led the people to worship idols.
- Over 120 years after Assyria defeated Israel (the northern kingdom), Judah was conquered by the nation of Babylon. The Babylonians destroyed the city and the temple, and took most of the people of Judah to Babylon as captives.

(See also: Judah, Salt Sea)


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**Bible References:**

- 1 Samuel 30:26-28
- 2 Samuel 12:08
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## Judaism

**Definition:**

The term "Judaism" refers to the religion practiced by the Jews.

- The word “Judaism” only appears in the New Testament, since the term did not exist before that time.
- Judaism includes all the Old Testament laws and instructions that God gave to the Israelites to obey. It also includes the customs and traditions that have been added to the Jewish religion over time.
- When translating, the term "Jewish religion" or "religion of the Jews" can be used in both the Old and New Testaments.
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(See also: Jew, law of Moses)

**Bible References:**

- Galatians 01:13
- Galatians 01:14

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## Judas Iscariot

**Related Words**

Judas son of Simon Iscariot

**Facts:**

Judas Iscariot was one of Jesus' apostles. He was the one who betrayed Jesus to the Jewish leaders.

- The name "Iscariot" may mean "from Kerioth," perhaps indicating that Judas grew up in that city.
- Judas Iscariot managed the apostles' money and regularly stole some of it to use for himself.
- Judas betrayed Jesus by telling the religious leaders where Jesus was so they could arrest him.
- After the religious leaders condemned Jesus to die, Judas regretted that he had betrayed Jesus, so he gave the betrayal money back to the Jewish leaders and then killed himself.
- Another apostle was also named Judas, as was one of Jesus' brothers. Jesus' brother was also known as "Jude."

(See also: apostle, betray, Jewish authorities, Judas son of James)

**Bible References:**

- Luke 06:14-16
- Luke 22:47-48
- Mark 03:19
- Mark 14:10-11
- Matthew 26:23-25

**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G2455, G2469

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Judas ... Iscariot

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Judas son of James was one of Jesus' twelve apostles. Note that he was not the same man as Judas Iscariot.

- Often in the Bible, men with the same name were distinguished by mentioning whose son they were. Here, Judas was identified as the "son of James."
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- The New Testament book called "Jude" was probably written by Jesus' brother Judas, since the author identified himself as the "brother of James." James was another brother of Jesus.
- It is also possible that the book of Jude was written by Jesus' disciple, Judas, the son of James.

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(See also: Galilee, Edom, Judah, Judah, Samaria)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Thessalonians 02:14
- Acts 02:09



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- Acts 09:32
- Acts 12:19
- John 03:22-24
- Luke 01:05
- Luke 04:44
- Luke 05:17
- Mark 10:1-4
- Matthew 02:01
- Matthew 02:05
- Matthew 02:22-23
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Judea

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## King of the Jews

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The term "King of the Jews" is a title that refers to Jesus, the Messiah.

- The first time the Bible records this title is when it was used by the wise men who traveled to Bethlehem looking for the baby who was "King of the Jews."
- The angel revealed to Mary that her son, a descendant of King David, would be a king whose reign would last forever.
- Before Jesus was crucified, Roman soldiers mockingly called Jesus "King of the Jews." This title was also written on a piece of wood and nailed to the top of Jesus' cross.
- Jesus truly is the King of the Jews and the king over all creation.

### Translation Suggestions:

- The term "King of the Jews" could also be translated as "king over the Jews" or "king who rules over the Jews" or "supreme ruler of the Jews."
- Check to see how the phrase "king of" is translated in other places in the translation.

(See also: descendant, Jew, Jesus, king, kingdom, kingdom of God, wise men)

### Bible References:

- Luke 23:03
- Luke 23:38
- Matthew 02:02
- Matthew 27:11
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### Word Data:

- Strong's: G935, G2453

### Forms Found in the English ULB:

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

King of the Jews, king of the Jews

## Korah

**Facts:**

Korah was the name of three men in the Old Testament.

- One of the sons of Esau was named Korah. He became a leader in his community.
- Korah was also a descendant of Levi and so served in the tabernacle as a priest. He became jealous of Moses and Aaron and led a group of men to rebel against them.
- A third man named Korah is listed as a descendant of Judah.

(See also: Aaron, authority, Caleb, descendant, Esau, Judah, priest)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 01:34-37
- Numbers 16:1-3
- Numbers 16:25-27
- Psalm 042:1-2

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H7141

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Korah, Korahite, Korahites

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## Lamech

**Facts:**

Lamech was the name of two men mentioned in the book of Genesis.

- The first Lamech mentioned was a descendant of Cain. He boasted to his two wives that he had killed a man for injuring him.
- The second Lamech was a descendant of Seth. He was also the father of Noah.

(See also: Cain, Noah, Seth)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 04:18-19
- Genesis 04:24
- Genesis 05:25
- Genesis 05:29
- Genesis 05:31
- Luke 03:36

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3929, G2984

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## Lazarus

**Facts:**

Lazarus and his sisters, Mary and Martha, were special friends of Jesus. Jesus often stayed with them in their home in Bethany.

- Lazarus is best known for the fact that Jesus raised him from the dead after he had been buried in a tomb for several days.
- The Jewish leaders were angry at Jesus and jealous that he had done this miracle, and they tried to find a way to kill both Jesus and Lazarus.
- Jesus also told a parable about a poor beggar and a rich man in which the beggar was named "Lazarus."

(See also: beg, Jewish authorities, Martha, Mary, raise)

**Bible References:**

- John 11:11
- John 12:1-3
- Luke 16:21

**Word Data:**

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- The Levites were responsible for taking care of the temple and conducting religious rituals, including offering sacrifices and prayers.
- All Jewish priests were Levites, descended from Levi and part of the tribe of Levi. (Not all Levites were priests, however.)
- The Levite priests were set apart and dedicated for the special work of serving God in the temple.
- Two other men named "Levi" were ancestors of Jesus, and their names are in the genealogy in the gospel of Luke.
- Jesus' disciple Matthew was also called Levi.

(See also: Matthew, priest, sacrifice, temple, twelve tribes of Israel)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 02:1-2
- 1 Kings 08:3-5
- Acts 04:36-37
- Genesis 29:34
- John 01:19-21
- Luke 10:32

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3878, H3879, H3881, G3017, G3018, G3019, G3020

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3878, H3879, H3881, G3017, G3018, G3019, G3020

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Levi, Levite, Levites, Levitical, Levi's, Levite's, Levites'

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**Definition:**

The term "Lord's Supper" was used by the apostle Paul to refer to the Passover meal that Jesus ate with his disciples on the night he was arrested by the Jewish leaders.

- During this meal, Jesus broke the Passover bread into pieces and called it his body, which would soon be beaten and killed.

- He called the cup of wine his blood, which would soon be spilled out as he died as a sacrifice for sin.
- Jesus commanded that as often as his followers shared this meal together, they should remember his death and resurrection.
- In his letter to the Corinthians, the apostle Paul also further established the Lord's Supper as a regular practice for believers in Jesus.
- Churches today often use the term "communion" to refer to the Lord's Supper. The term "Last Supper" is also sometimes used.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- This term could also be translated as "the Lord's meal" or "the meal of our Lord Jesus" or "the meal in memory of the Lord Jesus."

(See also: Passover)

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Lord's Supper

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Lot was Abraham's nephew.

- He was the son of Abraham's brother Haran.
- Lot traveled with Abraham to the land of Canaan and settled in the city of Sodom.
- Lot was the ancestor of the Moabites and Ammonites.
- When enemy kings attacked Sodom and captured Lot, Abraham came with several hundred men to rescue Lot and recover his belongings.
- The people living in the city of Sodom were very wicked, so God destroyed that city. But he first told Lot and his family to leave the city so that that they could escape.

(See also: Abraham, Ammon, Haran, Moab, Sodom)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Peter 02:08
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- Paul and his companions escaped to Derbe and Lystra when they were threatened by the Jews in Iconium.
- In Lystra, Paul met Timothy, who became a fellow evangelist and church planter.
- After Paul healed a crippled man in Lystra, the people there tried to worship Paul and Barnabas as gods, but the apostles rebuked them and stopped them from doing that.

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- 2 Timothy 03:10-13
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## Macedonia

### Related Words

Macedonian

### Facts:

In New Testament times, Macedonia was a Roman province located just north of ancient Greece.

- Some important Macedonian cities mentioned in the Bible were Berea, Philippi and Thessalonica.
- Through a vision, God told Paul to preach the gospel to the people in Macedonia.
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- In the Bible there are letters that Paul wrote to the believers in the Macedonian cities of Philippi and Thessalonica.

(See also: believe, Berea, faith, good news, Greece, Philippi, Thessalonica)

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- 1 Thessalonians 01:6-7
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G3109, G3110

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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There were five men by the name of Manasseh in the Old Testament:

- Manasseh was the name of Joseph's firstborn son.
- Both Manasseh and his younger brother Ephraim were adopted by Joseph's father, Jacob which gave their descendants the privilege of being among the twelve tribes of Israel.
- The descendants of Manasseh formed one of the tribes of Israel.

- The tribe of Manasseh was often called the "half-tribe of Manasseh" because only part of the tribe settled in the land of Canaan, on the west side of the Jordan River. The other part of the tribe settled on the east side of the Jordan. Members of the tribe are called "Manassites."

- One of the kings of Judah was also named Manasseh.

- King Manasseh was an evil king who sacrificed his own children as burnt offerings to false gods.
- God punished King Manasseh by allowing him to be captured by an enemy army. Manasseh turned back to God and destroyed the altars where idols were worshiped.
- Two men named Manasseh lived during the time of Ezra. These men were required to divorce their pagan wives, who had influenced them to worship false gods.
- One other Manasseh was the grandfather of some Danites who were priests for false gods.

(See also: altar, Dan, Ephraim, Ezra, god, Jacob, Judah, pagan, twelve tribes of Israel)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Chronicles 15:09
- Deuteronomy 03:12-13
- Genesis 41:51
- Genesis 48:1-2
- Judges 01:27-28

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Martha was a woman from Bethany who followed Jesus.

- Martha had a sister named Mary and a brother named Lazarus, who also followed Jesus.
- One time when Jesus was visiting them in their home, Martha was distracted by meal preparation while her sister Mary sat and listened to Jesus teach.
- When Lazarus died, Martha told Jesus that she believed that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God.

(See also: Lazarus, Mary (sister of Martha))

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- An angel told Mary that the baby to be born to her was the Son of God and that she must name him Jesus.
- Mary loved God and praised him for being gracious to her.
- Joseph married Mary, but she remained a virgin until after the baby was born.
- Mary thought deeply about the amazing things that the shepherds and wise men said about the baby Jesus.
- Mary and Joseph took the baby Jesus to be dedicated at the temple. Later they took him to Egypt to escape King Herod's plot to kill the baby. Eventually they moved back to Nazareth.
- When Jesus was an adult, Mary was with him when he changed water to wine at a wedding in Cana.
- The gospels also mention that Mary was at the cross when Jesus was dying. He told his disciple John to take care of her like his own mother.

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- An angel told Mary that the baby to be born to her was the Son of God and that she must name him Jesus.
- Mary loved God and praised him for being gracious to her.
- Joseph married Mary, but she remained a virgin until after the baby was born.
- Mary thought deeply about the amazing things that the shepherds and wise men said about the baby Jesus.
- Mary and Joseph took the baby Jesus to be dedicated at the temple. Later they took him to Egypt to escape King Herod's plot to kill the baby. Eventually they moved back to Nazareth.
- When Jesus was an adult, Mary was with him when he changed water to wine at a wedding in Cana.
- The gospels also mention that Mary was at the cross when Jesus was dying. He told his disciple John to take care of her like his own mother.

(See also: Cana, Egypt, Herod the Great, Jesus, Joseph (NT), Son of God, virgin)

**Bible References:**

- John 02:04
- John 02:12
- Luke 01:29
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G3137

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Mary, the mother of Jesus

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Mary Magdalene was one of several women who believed in Jesus and followed him in his ministry. She was known as the one whom Jesus had healed from seven demons who had controlled her.

- Mary Magdalene and some other women helped support Jesus and his apostles by giving to them.
- She is also mentioned as one of the women who were the first to see Jesus after he rose from the dead.
- As Mary Magdalene stood outside the empty tomb, she saw Jesus standing there and he told her to go tell the other disciples that he was alive again.

(See also: demon, demon-possessed)

**Bible References:**

- Luke 08:1-3
- Luke 24:8-10
- Mark 15:39-41
- Matthew 27:54-56

**Word Data:**

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- Levi (Matthew) was a tax-collector from Capernaum before he met Jesus.
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- There are several other men named Levi in the Bible.

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- Luke 05:27
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- Strong's: G3017, G3156

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## Melchizedek

**Facts:**

During the time when Abram lived, Melchizedek was the king of the city of Salem (later "Jerusalem")

- Melchizedek's name means "king of righteousness" and his title "king of Salem" means "king of peace."
- He was also called a "priest of God Most High."
- Melchizedek is first mentioned in the Bible when he served Abram bread and wine after Abram rescued his nephew Lot from powerful kings. Abram gave Melchizedek one-tenth of the plunder from his victory.
- In the New Testament, Melchizedek is described as someone who had no father or mother. He was called a priest and king who will reign forever.
- The New Testament also says that Jesus is a priest according to the priestly "order of Melchizedek." Jesus was not descended from Levi as the Israelite priests were. His priesthood is directly from God, as Melchizedek's was.
- Based on these descriptions of him in the Bible, Melchizedek was a human priest who was also chosen by God to represent or point forward to Jesus, the eternal king of peace and righteousness and our great high priest.

(See also: Abraham, eternity, high priest, Jerusalem, Levi, priest, righteous)



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**Bible References:**

- Genesis 14:18
- Hebrews 06:20
- Hebrews 07:17
- Psalm 110:4

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H4442, G3198

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Melchizedek, Melchizedek's

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Melchizedek, Melchizedek's

## Mesopotamia

Related Words:

Aram Naharaim



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**Facts:**

Mesopotamia is the area of land between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Its location is in the region of the modern day country of Iraq.

- In the Old Testament, this region was also called "Aram Naharaim."
- The word "Mesopotamia" means "between rivers." The phrase "Aram Naharaim" means "Aram of two rivers."
- Abraham lived in the Mesopotamian cities of Ur and Haran before moving on to the land of Canaan.
- Babylon was another important city in Mesopotamia.
- The region called "Chaldea" was also part of Mesopotamia.

(See also: Aram, Babylon, Chaldeans, Euphrates)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 02:09
- Acts 07:1-3
- Genesis 24:10-11

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H763, G3318

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Mesopotamia, Aram Naharaim

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Mesopotamia, Aram Naharaim



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## Michael

**Facts:**

Michael is the chief of all God's holy, obedient angels. He is the only angel who is specifically referred to as the "archangel" of God.

- The term "archangel" literally means "chief angel" or "ruling angel."
- Michael is a warrior who fights against God's enemies and protects God's people.
- He led the Israelites in fighting against the Persian army. In the end times he will lead the armies of Israel in the final battle against the forces of evil, as foretold in Daniel.
- There are also several men in the Bible with the name Michael. Several men are identified as being the "son of Michael"

(See also: angel, Daniel, messenger, Persia)

**Bible References:**

- Daniel 10:13
- Daniel 10:21
- Ezra 08:08
- Revelation 12:7-9

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Michael, Michael's

## Midian

### Related Words

Midianite

### Facts:

Midian was a son of Abraham and his wife Keturah. Midian was also the name of a people group and region located in the northern Arabian Desert to the south of the land of Canaan. The people of that group were called "Midianites."

- When Moses first left Egypt, he went to the region of Midian where he met the daughters of Jethro and helped them water their flocks. Later Moses married one of Jethro's daughters.
- Joseph was taken to Egypt by a group of Midianite slave traders.
- Many years later the Midianites attacked and raided the Israelites in the land of Canaan. Gideon led the Israelites in defeating them.
- Many of the modern-day Arabian tribes are descendants of this group.

(See also Arabia, Egypt, flock, Gideon, Jethro, Moses)

### Bible References:

- Acts 07:30
- Exodus 02:16
- Genesis 25:1-4
- Genesis 36:34-36
- Genesis 37:28
- Judges 07:1

### Word Data:

- Strong's: H4080, H4084, H4092

### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Midian, Midianite, Midianites, Midian's

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## Molech

**Facts:**

Molech was the name of one of the false gods that the Canaanites worshiped. Other spellings are "Moloch" and "Molek."

- People who worshiped Molech sacrificed their children to him by means of fire.
- Some of the Israelites also worshiped Molech instead of the one true God, Yahweh. They followed the evil practices of Molech worshipers, including sacrificing their children.

(See also: Canaan, evil, god, God, god, sacrifice, true, worship, Yahweh)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 11:07
- 2 Kings 23:10
- Acts 07:43
- Jeremiah 32:33-35
- Leviticus 18:21

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H4428, H4432, G3434

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## Molech

**Facts:**

Molech was the name of one of the false gods that the Canaanites worshiped. Other spellings are "Moloch" and "Molek."

- People who worshiped Molech sacrificed their children to him by means of fire.
- Some of the Israelites also worshiped Molech instead of the one true God, Yahweh. They followed the evil practices of Molech worshipers, including sacrificing their children.

(See also: Canaan, evil, god, God, god, sacrifice, true, worship, Yahweh)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 11:07
- 2 Kings 23:10
- Acts 07:43
- Jeremiah 32:33-35

- Leviticus 18:21

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H4428, H4432, G3434

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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- Acts 07:21
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**Facts:**

The term "Most High" is a title for God. It refers to his greatness or authority.

- The meaning of this term is similar to the meaning of "Sovereign" or "Supreme."
- The word "high" in this title does not refer to physical height or distance. It refers to greatness.


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**Translation Suggestions:**

- This term can also be translated as "Most High God" or "Most Supreme being" or "God Most High" or "Greatest One" or "Supreme One" or "God, who is Greater than all."
- If a word like "high" is used, make sure it does not refer to being physically high or tall.

(See also: God)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:47-50
- Acts 16:16-18
- Daniel 04:17-18
- Deuteronomy 32:7-8
- Genesis 14:17-18
- Hebrews 07:1-3
- Hosea 07:16
- Lamentations 03:35
- Luke 01:32

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**Translation Suggestions:**

- This term can also be translated as "Most High God" or "Most Supreme being" or "God Most High" or "Greatest One" or "Supreme One" or "God, who is Greater than all."
- If a word like "high" is used, make sure it does not refer to being physically high or tall.

(See also: God)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:47-50
- Acts 16:16-18
- Daniel 04:17-18
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H5945, G5310

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Most High

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**Facts:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Most High

## Mount of Olives

**Facts:**

The Mount of Olives is a mountain or large hill located near the east side of the city of Jerusalem. It is about 787 meters high.

- In the Old Testament, this mountain is sometimes referred to as "the mountain that is east of Jerusalem."
- The New Testament records several occasions when Jesus and his disciples went to the Mount of Olives to pray and rest.
- Jesus was arrested in the Garden of Gethsemane, which is located on the Mount of Olives.
- This could also be translated as "Olive Hill" or "Olive Tree Mountain."

(See also: Gethsemane, olive)

**Bible References:**

- Luke 19:29
- Luke 19:37
- Mark 13:03


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- Matthew 21:1-3
- Matthew 24:3-5
- Matthew 26:30

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2132, G3735, G1636

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Mount of Olives, mountain that is called Olives

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## Naaman

**Facts:**

In the Old Testament, Naaman was the commander of the army of the king of Aram.

- Naaman had a terrible skin disease called leprosy that could not be cured.
- A Jewish slave in Naaman's household told him to go ask the prophet Elisha to heal him.
- Elisha told Naaman to wash seven times in the Jordan River. When Naaman obeyed, God healed him of his disease.
- As a result, Naaman came to believe in the only true God, Yahweh.
- Two other men named Naaman were descendants of Jacob's son Benjamin.

(See also: Aram, Jordan River, leper, prophet)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 08:6-7
- 2 Kings 05:01
- Luke 04:27

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H5283, G3497

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Naaman, Naaman's

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H5283, G3497

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Naaman, Naaman's



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## Nahor

**Facts:**

Nahor was the name of two relatives of Abraham, his grandfather and his brother.

- Abraham's brother Nahor was the grandfather of Isaac's wife Rebekah.
- The phrase "city of Nahor" could mean "the city named Nahor" or "the city where Nahor had lived" or "Nahor's city."

(See also: Abraham, Rebekah)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 01:24-27
- Genesis 31:53
- Joshua 24:02
- Luke 03:34

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H5152, G3493

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## Nahum

**Facts:**

Nahum was a prophet who preached during the time when the evil King Manasseh was ruling over Judah.

- Nahum was from the town of Elkosh, which was about 20 miles from Jerusalem.


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- The Old Testament book of Nahum records his prophecies about the destruction of the Assyrian city of Nineveh.

(See also: Assyria, Manasseh, prophet, Nineveh)

**Bible References:**

- Nahum 01:1

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H5151, G3486

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Nahum, Nahum's

## Naphtali

**Facts:**

Naphtali was the sixth son of Jacob. His descendants formed the tribe of Naphtali, which was one of the twelve tribes of Israel.

- Sometimes the name Naphtali was used to refer to the land where the tribe lived.
- The land of Naphtali was located in the northern part of Israel, next to the tribes of Dan and Asher. its eastern border was on the western shoreline of the Sea of Kinnereth.
- This tribe was mentioned in both the Old and New Testaments of the Bible.

(See also: Asher, Dan, Jacob, Sea of Galilee, twelve tribes of Israel)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 04:15
- Deuteronomy 27:13-14
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- Genesis 30:08
- Judges 01:33


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- Matthew 04:13

**Word Data:**

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## Nathan

**Facts:**

Nathan was a faithful prophet of God who lived while David was king over Israel.

- God sent Nathan to confront David after David sinned grievously against Uriah.
- Nathan rebuked David in spite of the fact that David was the king.
- David repented of his sin after Nathan confronted him.

(See also: David, faithful, prophet, Uriah)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 17:1-2
- 2 Chronicles 09:29
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## Nazareth

**Facts:**

Nazareth is a town in the region of Galilee in northern Israel. It is about 100 kilometers north of Jerusalem, and it took about three to five days to travel on foot.

- Joseph and Mary were from Nazareth, and this is where they raised Jesus. That is why Jesus was known as "the Nazarene."
- Many of the Jews living in Nazareth did not respect Jesus' teaching because he had grown up among them, and they thought he was just an ordinary person.
- Once, when Jesus was teaching in Nazareths synagogue, the Jews there tried to kill him because he claimed to be the Messiah and had rebuked them for rejecting him.
- The remark Nathaniel made when he heard that Jesus was from Nazareth indicated that this city was not thought of very highly.

(See also: Christ, Galilee, Joseph (NT), Mary)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 26:9-11
- John 01:43-45
- Luke 01:26-29
- Mark 16:5-7
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- Matthew 26:71-72

**Word Data:**

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- Many of the Jews living in Nazareth did not respect Jesus' teaching because he had grown up among them, and they thought he was just an ordinary person.
- Once, when Jesus was teaching in Nazareths synagogue, the Jews there tried to kill him because he claimed to be the Messiah and had rebuked them for rejecting him.
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(See also: Christ, Galilee, Joseph (NT), Mary)


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**Bible References:**

- Acts 26:9-11
- John 01:43-45
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G3478, G3479, G3480

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Facts:**

Nineveh was the capital city of Assyria. A "Ninevite" was a person who lived in Nineveh.

- God sent the prophet Jonah to warn the Ninevites to turn from their wicked ways. The people repented and God did not destroy them.
- The Assyrians later stopped serving God. They conquered the kingdom of Israel and carried the people away to Nineveh.

(See also: Assyria, Jonah, repent, turn)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 10:11-14
- Jonah 01:03
- Jonah 03:03
- Luke 11:32
- Matthew 12:41

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H5210, G3535, G3536

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- Noah was a righteous man who obeyed God in everything.
- When God told Noah how to build the gigantic ark, Noah built it exactly the way God told him to.
- Inside the ark, Noah and his family were kept safe, and later their children and grandchildren filled the earth with people again.
- Everyone born since the time of the flood is a descendant of Noah.

(See also: descendant, ark)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 05:30-31
- Genesis 05:32
- Genesis 06:08
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**Word Data:**

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The "Passover" is the name of a religious festival that the Jews celebrate every year, to remember how God rescued their ancestors, the Israelites, from slavery in Egypt.

- The name of this festival comes from the fact that God "passed over" the houses of the Israelites and did not kill their sons when he killed the firstborn sons of the Egyptians.
- The Passover celebration includes a special meal of a perfect lamb that they have killed and roasted, as well as bread made without yeast. These foods remind them of the meal that the Israelites ate the night before they escaped from Egypt.
- God told the Israelites to eat this meal every year in order to remember and celebrate how God "passed over" their houses and how he set them free from slavery in Egypt.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "Passover" could be translated by combining the words "pass" and "over" or another combination of words that has this meaning.
- It is helpful if the name of this festival has a clear connection to the words used to explain what the angel of the Lord did in passing by the houses of the Israelites and sparing their sons.


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- Strong's: H6453, G3957

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Passover

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- The name of this festival comes from the fact that God "passed over" the houses of the Israelites and did not kill their sons when he killed the firstborn sons of the Egyptians.
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- The term "Passover" could be translated by combining the words "pass" and "over" or another combination of words that has this meaning.
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## Pentecost

**Related Ideas:**

Festival of Weeks

**Facts:**

The "Festival of Weeks" was a Jewish festival that took place fifty days after Passover. It was later referred to as "Pentecost."

- The Feast of Weeks was seven weeks (fifty days) after the Feast of Firstfruits. In the New Testament times, this festival was called "Pentecost" which has "fifty" as part of its meaning.
- The Festival of Weeks was held to celebrate the beginning of the grain harvest. It was also a time to remember when God first gave the Law to the Israelites on the tablets of stone given to Moses.
- In the New Testament, the Day of Pentecost is especially significant because it was when the believers of Jesus received the Holy Spirit in a new way.

(See also: festival, firstfruit, harvest, Holy Spirit, raise)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Chronicles 08:12-13
- Acts 02:01
- Acts 20:15-16
- Deuteronomy 16:16-17
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**Word Data:**

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(See also: disciple, apostle)

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G2786, G4074, G4613, G4826

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Peter, Simon Peter, Cephas, Simon son of Jonah, Simon, Simon's


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(See also: Philip)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 06:5-6
- Acts 08:06
- Acts 08:13
- Acts 08:31
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### Bible References:

- 1 Thessalonians 02:1-2
- Acts 16:11
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- Philippians 01:01



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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G5374, G5375

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Philippi, Philippians

## Philippi

**Related Words**

Philippians

**Facts:**

Philippi was a major city and Roman colony located in Macedonia in the northern part of ancient Greece. The people of Philippi were called "Philippians."

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In ancient times, Phoenicia was a wealthy nation located in Canaan along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, north of Israel.

- Phoenicia occupied an area of land that was in the western region of what is the present-day country of Lebanon.
- In New Testament times, the capital of Phoenicia was Tyre. Another important Phoenician city was Sidon. Phoenicia was near Syria, so people from that area were called "Syrophoenician."


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- Phoenicians were well-known for their woodworking skills using their country's plentiful cedar trees, for their production of a costly purple dye, and for their ability to travel and trade by sea. They were also highly skilled boat builders.
- One of the earliest alphabets was created by the Phoenician people. Their alphabet was widely used because of their contact with many people groups through trading.

(See also: cedar, purple, Sidon, Tyre)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 11:19-21
- Acts 15:3-4
- Acts 21:02
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**Bible References:**

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- A believer named Aquila was from Pontus.
- When Peter was writing to Christians who were scattered into different regions, Pontus was one of the regions he mentioned.

(See also: Aquila, Pentecost)

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- 1 Peter 01:1-2
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- Priscilla and Aquila had left Rome because the emperor had forced the Christians to leave there.
- Paul met Aquila and Priscilla in Corinth. They were tentmakers and Paul joined them in this work.
- When Paul left Corinth to go to Syria, Priscilla and Aquila went with him.
- From Syria, the three of them went to Ephesus. When Paul left Ephesus, Priscilla and Aquila stayed behind and continued the work of preaching the gospel there.
- They especially taught a man named Apollos in Ephesus who believed in Jesus and was a gifted speaker and teacher.

(See also: believe, Christian, Corinth, Ephesus, Paul, Rome, Syria)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 16:19-20
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## Rabbi

**Related Ideas:**

Rabboni

**Definition:**

The term "Rabbi" literally means "my master" or "my teacher."

- It was a title of respect that was used to address a man who was a Jewish religious teacher, especially a teacher of God's laws.
- Both John the Baptist and Jesus were sometimes called "Rabbi" by their disciples.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Ways to translate this term could include "My Master" or "My Teacher" or "Honorable Teacher" or "Religious Teacher." Some languages may capitalize a greeting like this, while others may not.
- The project language may also have a special way that teachers are normally addressed.
- Make sure the translation of this term does not indicate that Jesus was a schoolteacher.
- Also consider how "Rabbi" is translated in a Bible translation in a related language or a national language.

See:

(See also: teacher)

**Bible References:**

- John 01:49-51
- John 06:24-25
- Mark 14:43-46
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Rabbi, Rabboni

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- Ways to translate this term could include "My Master" or "My Teacher" or "Honorable Teacher" or "Religious Teacher." Some languages may capitalize a greeting like this, while others may not.
- The project language may also have a special way that teachers are normally addressed.
- Make sure the translation of this term does not indicate that Jesus was a schoolteacher.
- Also consider how "Rabbi" is translated in a Bible translation in a related language or a national language.

See:

(See also: teacher)



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**Bible References:**

- John 01:49-51
- John 06:24-25
- Mark 14:43-46
- Matthew 23:8-10

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G4461

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Rabbi, Rabboni

## Rabbi

**Related Ideas:**

Rabboni

**Definition:**

The term "Rabbi" literally means "my master" or "my teacher."

- It was a title of respect that was used to address a man who was a Jewish religious teacher, especially a teacher of God's laws.
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## Rachel

**Facts:**

Rachel was one of Jacob's wives. She and her sister Leah were the daughters of Laban, Jacob's uncle.

- Rachel was the mother of Joseph and Benjamin, whose descendants became two of the tribes of Israel.
- For many years, Rachel was not able to have any children. Then God enabled her to give birth to Joseph.
- Years later, as she gave birth to Benjamin, Rachel died, and Jacob buried her near Bethlehem.

(See also: Bethlehem, Jacob, Laban, Leah, Joseph (OT), twelve tribes of Israel)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 29:06
- Genesis 29:19-20
- Genesis 29:30
- Genesis 31:06
- Genesis 33:1-3
- Matthew 02:18

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H7354, G4478

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Rachel, Rachel's

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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Rachel, Rachel's

## Rahab

**Facts:**

Rahab was a woman who lived in Jericho when Israel attacked the city. She was a prostitute.

- Rahab hid the two Israelites who came to spy on Jericho before the Israelites attacked it. She helped the spies escape back to the Israelite camp.
- Rahab became a believer in Yahweh.
- She and her family were spared when Jericho was destroyed. Then Rahab and her family lived with the Israelites.

(See also: Israel, Jericho, prostitute)

**Bible References:**

- Hebrews 11:29-31
- James 02:25
- Joshua 02:21
- Joshua 06:17-19
- Matthew 01:05

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H7343, G4460

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Rahab

## Ramah

**Facts:**

Ramah was an ancient Israelite city located about 8 km from Jerusalem. It was in the region where the tribe of Benjamin lived.

- Ramah was where Rachel died after giving birth to Benjamin.
- When the Israelites were taken captive to Babylon, they were first brought to Ramah before being moved to Babylon.
- Ramah was the home of Samuel's mother and father.

(See also: Benjamin, twelve tribes of Israel)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 27:27
- 1 Samuel 02:11
- 2 Chronicles 16:1
- Jeremiah 31:15
- Joshua 18:25-28
- Matthew 02:17-18

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H7414, G4471

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Ramah

## Rebekah

**Facts:**

Rebekah was a grand-daughter of Abraham's brother Nahor.

- God chose Rebekah to be the wife of Abraham's son Isaac.
- Rebekah left the region of Aram Naharaim where she lived and went with Abraham's servant to the region of the Negev where Isaac was living.
- For a long time Rebekah did not have any children, but finally God blessed her with twin boys, Esau and Jacob.

(See also: Abraham, Aram, Esau, Isaac, Jacob, Nahor, Negev)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 24:15
- Genesis 24:45
- Genesis 24:56
- Genesis 24:64
- Genesis 25:28
- Genesis 26:08

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H7259

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Rebekah, Rebekah's

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Rebekah, Rebekah's

## Rehoboam

**Facts:**

Rehoboam was one of the sons of King Solomon, and he became the king of the nation of Israel after Solomon died.

- At the beginning of his reign, Rehoboam was severe with his people, so ten of the tribes of Israel rebelled against him and formed the "kingdom of Israel" in the north.
- Rehoboam continued as king of the southern kingdom of Judah, which consisted of the remaining two tribes, Judah and Benjamin.
- Rehoboam was a wicked king who did not obey Yahweh, but worshiped false gods.

(See also: kingdom of Israel, Judah, Solomon)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 03:10
- 1 Kings 11:41-43
- 1 Kings 14:21
- Matthew 01:07

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H7346, G4497

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Rehoboam, Rehoboam's

## Reuben

**Facts:**

Reuben was the firstborn son of Jacob. His mother was Leah. Reuben's descendants were called Reubenites. * When his brothers were planning to kill their younger brother Joseph, Reuben spared Joseph's life by telling them to put him into a pit instead. * Reuben came back later to rescue Joseph, but the other brothers had sold him as a slave to merchants passing by. * Reuben's descendants became one of the twelve tribes of Israel.

(See also: Jacob, Joseph (OT), Leah, twelve tribes of Israel)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 29:32
- Genesis 35:21-22
- Genesis 42:22
- Genesis 42:37

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H7205, H7206, G4502

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Reuben, Reubenites, Reubenite, Reuben's

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- Genesis 29:32
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H7205, H7206, G4502

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Reuben, Reubenites, Reubenite, Reuben's

## Rome

**Facts:**

In New Testament times, the city of Rome was the center of the Roman Empire. It is now the capital city of the modern-day country of Italy.

- The Roman Empire ruled over all the regions around the Mediterranean Sea, including Israel.
- The term "Roman" referred to anything relating to the regions that the government in Rome controlled, including Roman citizens and Roman officials.
- The apostle Paul was taken to the city of Rome as a prisoner because he preached the good news about Jesus.
- The New Testament book of "Romans" is a letter that Paul wrote to the Christians in Rome.

(See also: good news, the sea, Pilate, Paul)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Timothy 01:15-18
- Acts 22:25
- Acts 28:14
- John 11:48

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G4514, G4516

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Rome, Roman, Romans

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## Ruth

**Facts:**

Ruth was a Moabite woman who lived during the time when judges were leading Israel. She married an Israelite man in Moab after he had moved there with his family because of a famine during the time when judges were leading Israel.

- Ruth's husband died, and some time after that she left Moab to travel with her mother-in-law Naomi, who was returning to her hometown, Bethlehem in Israel.
- Ruth was loyal to Naomi and worked hard to provide food for her.
- She also committed herself to serving the one true God of Israel.
- Ruth married an Israelite man named Boaz and gave birth to a son who became the grandfather of King David. Because King David was an ancestor of Jesus Christ so was Ruth.

(See also: Bethlehem, Boaz, David, judge])

**Bible References:**

- Matthew 01:05
- Ruth 01:3-5
- Ruth 03:09
- Ruth 04:06

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H7327, G4503

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Ruth, Ruth's

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Ruth, Ruth's

## Sabbath

**Definition:**

The term "Sabbath" refers to the seventh day of the week, which God commanded the Israelites to set apart as a day of rest and doing no work.

- After God finished creating the world in six days, he rested on the seventh day. In the same way, God commanded the Israelites to set aside the seventh day as a special day to rest and worship him.
- The command to "keep the Sabbath holy" is one of the ten commandments that God wrote on the stone tablets that he gave Moses for the Israelites.
- Following the Jewish system of counting days, the Sabbath begins on Friday at sundown and lasts until Saturday at sundown.
- Sometimes in the Bible the Sabbath is called "Sabbath day" rather than only the Sabbath.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- This could also be translated as "resting day" or "day for resting" or "day of not working" or "God's day of rest."
- Some translations capitalize this term to show that it is a special day, as in "Sabbath Day" or "Resting Day."
- Consider how this term is translated in a local or national language.

(See also: rest)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Chronicles 31:2-3
- Acts 13:26-27
- Exodus 31:14
- Isaiah 56:6-7
- Lamentations 02:06
- Leviticus 19:03
- Luke 13:14
- Mark 02:27
- Matthew 12:02
- Nehemiah 10:32-33

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H7676, H7677, G4315, G4521

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Sabbath, Sabbaths

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H7676, H7677, G4315, G4521

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Sabbath, Sabbaths

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The Sadducees were a political group of Jewish priests during the time of Jesus Christ. They supported Roman rule and did not believe in the resurrection.

- Many Sadducees were wealthy, upper-class Jews who held powerful leadership positions such as chief priest and high priest.
- The duties of the Sadducees included taking care of the temple complex and priestly tasks such as offering sacrifices.
- The Sadducees and the Pharisees strongly influenced the Roman leaders to crucify Jesus.
- Jesus spoke against these two religious groups because of their selfishness and hypocrisy.

(See also: chief priests, council, high priest, hypocrite, Jewish authorities, Pharisee, priest)


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**Bible References:**

- Acts 04:03
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## Samaria

**Facts:**

Samaria was the name of a city and its surrounding region in the northern part of Israel. The Plain of Sharon is west of this region, and the Jordan River is east of this region. The people of Samaria were called Samaritans.

- In the Old Testament, Samaria was the capital city of the northern kingdom of Israel. Later the region surrounding it was also called Samaria.
- When the Assyrians conquered the northern kingdom of Israel, they captured the city of Samaria and forced most of the northern Israelites to leave the region, moving them far away to different cities in Assyria.
- The Assyrians also brought many foreigners into the region of Samaria to replace the Israelites who had been moved.
- Some of the Israelites who remained in that region married the foreigners who had moved there, and their descendants were called Samaritans.
- The Jews despised the Samaritans because they were only partly Jewish and because their ancestors had worshiped pagan gods.
- In New Testament times, the region of Galilee was north of Samaria, and the region of Judea was south of Samaria.

(See also: Assyria, Galilee, Judea, Sharon, kingdom of Israel)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 08:1-3
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- John 04:4-5
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**Word Data:**

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- When the Assyrians conquered the northern kingdom of Israel, they captured the city of Samaria and forced most of the northern Israelites to leave the region, moving them far away to different cities in Assyria.
- The Assyrians also brought many foreigners into the region of Samaria to replace the Israelites who had been moved.
- Some of the Israelites who remained in that region married the foreigners who had moved there, and their descendants were called Samaritans.
- The Jews despised the Samaritans because they were only partly Jewish and because their ancestors had worshiped pagan gods.
- In New Testament times, the region of Galilee was north of Samaria, and the region of Judea was south of Samaria.

(See also: Assyria, Galilee, Judea, Sharon, kingdom of Israel)



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**Bible References:**

- Acts 08:1-3
- Acts 08:05
- John 04:4-5
- Luke 09:51-53
- Luke 10:33

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H8111, H8115, H8118, G4540, G4541, G4542

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Samaria, Samaria's, Samaritan, Samaritans

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**Facts:**

Samson was one of the judges, or deliverers, of Israel. He was from the tribe of Dan.

- God gave Samson superhuman strength, which he used to fight against Israel's enemies, the Philistines.
- Samson was put under a vow to never cut his hair and to never drink wine or any other fermented drink. As long as he kept this vow, God continued to give him strength.
- He finally broke his vow and allowed his hair to be cut, enabling the Philistines to capture him.
- While Samson was in captivity, God enabled him to regain his strength and gave him the opportunity to destroy the temple of the false god Dagon, along with many Philistines.

(See also: deliver, Philistines, twelve tribes of Israel)

**Bible References:**

- Hebrews 11:32-34
- Judges 13:25
- Judges 16:02
- Judges 16:31

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H8123, G4546

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Samuel was a prophet and the last judge of Israel. He anointed both Saul and David as kings over Israel.

- Samuel was born to Elkanah and Hannah in the town of Ramah.
- Hannah had been barren, so she had prayed earnestly that God would give her a son. Samuel was the answer to that prayer.
- Hannah promised that if, in answer to her desperate prayer that God would give her a male child, her request was granted, she would dedicate her son to Yahweh.
- To fulfill her promise to God, when Samuel was a young boy, Hannah sent him to live with and help Eli the priest in the temple.
- God raised up Samuel to be a great prophet.

(See also: Hannah, judge, prophet, Yahweh)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Samuel 01:19
- 1 Samuel 09:24
- 1 Samuel 12:17
- Acts 03:24
- Acts 13:20
- Hebrews 11:32-34

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- Sarah was Abraham's wife.
- Her name was originally "Sarai," but God changed it to "Sarah."
- Sarah gave birth to Isaac, the son God had promised to give her and Abraham.

(See also: Abraham, Isaac)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 11:30
- Genesis 11:31
- Genesis 17:15
- Genesis 25:9-11

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H8283, H8297, G4564

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devil, evil one

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- God sent his Son, Jesus, to rescue people from Satan's control.
- The name "Satan" means "adversary" or "enemy."
- The word "devil" means "accuser."


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**Translation Suggestions:**

- The word "devil" could also be translated as "the accuser" or "the evil one" or "the king of evil spirits" or "the chief evil spirit."
- "Satan" could be translated as "Opponent" or "Adversary" or some other name that shows that he is the devil.
- These terms should be translated differently from demon and evil spirit.
- Consider how these terms are translated in a local or national language.

(See also: demon, evil, kingdom of God, tempt)

**Bible References:**

- 1 John 03:08
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Satan, devil, devil's, evil one

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**Facts:**

Saul was an Israelite man whom God chose to become the first king of Israel.

- Saul was tall and handsome, and a powerful soldier. He was the kind of man that the Israelites wanted to be their king.
- Although he served God at first, Saul later became proud and disobeyed God. As a result, God appointed David to take Saul's place as king and allowed Saul to be killed in battle.
- In the New Testament, there was a Jew named Saul who was also known as Paul and who became an apostle of Jesus Christ.

(See also: king)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 10:1-3
- 1 Samuel 09:01
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- Acts 13:22
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The term "savior" refers to a person who saves or rescues others from danger. It can also refer to someone who gives strength to others or provides for them.

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- If possible, "Savior" should be translated with a word that is related to the words "save" and "salvation."
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- 1 Timothy 04:10
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**Word Data:**

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## Sea of Galilee

**Facts:**

The "Sea of Galilee" is a lake in eastern Israel. It was also referred to as the "Sea of Tiberias" and the "lake of Gennesaret." In the Old Testament it was called the "Sea of Kinnereth."

- The water of this lake flows south through the Jordan River down to the Salt Sea.
- Capernaum, Bethsaida, Gennesaret, and Tiberias were some of the towns located on the Sea of Galilee during New Testament times.
- Many events of Jesus' life took place on or near the Sea of Galilee.
- This term could also be translated as "lake in the region of Galilee" or "Lake Galilee" or "lake near Tiberias (Gennesaret)."

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**Word Data:**

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The "Sea of Reeds" was the name of a body of water located between Egypt and Arabia. It is now called the "Red Sea."

- The Red Sea is long and narrow. It is larger than a lake or river, but much smaller than an ocean.
- The Israelites had to cross the Red Sea when they were fleeing from Egypt. God performed a miracle and caused the waters of the sea to divide so that the people could walk across on dry land.
- The land of Canaan was north of this sea.
- This could also be translated as "Reed Sea."

(See also: Arabia. Canaan, Egypt)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:35-37
- Exodus 13:17-18
- Joshua 04:22-24
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Sea of Reeds, Red Sea

## Seth

**Facts:**

In the book of Genesis, Seth was the third son of Adam and Eve.

- Eve said that Seth was given to her in place of her son Abel, who was murdered by his brother Cain.
- Noah was one of Seth's descendants, so everyone who has lived since the time of the Flood is also a descendant of Seth.
- Seth and his family were the first people to "call on the name of the Lord."

(See also: Abel, Cain, call, descendant, father, flood, Noah)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 01:01
- Luke 03:36-38
- Numbers 24:17

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H8352, G4589

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Seth, Seth's

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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Seth, Seth's

## Sharon

**Related Words**

Lasharon

**Facts:**

Sharon was the name of a flat, fertile area of land along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, south of Mount Carmel. It is also known as the "Plain of Sharon."

- Several cities mentioned in the Bible were located on the Plain of Sharon, including Joppa, Lydda, and Caesarea.
- This could be translated as "the plain called Sharon" or "Sharon Plain."
- People who lived in the region of Sharon were called "Sharonites."
- "Lasharon" is probably another name for "Sharon."

(See also: Caesarea, Carmel, Joppa, the sea)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 05:16-17
- Acts 09:35
- Isaiah 33:9

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H8289, H8290

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Sharon, Plain of Sharon, Lasharon

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- Isaiah 33:9

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H8289, H8290

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Sharon, Plain of Sharon, Lasharon

## Shechem

**Facts:**

Shechem was a town in Canaan located about 40 miles north of Jerusalem. Shechem was also the name of a man in the Old Testament.

- The town of Shechem was where Jacob settled after being reconciled to his brother Esau.
- Jacob bought land from the sons of Hamor the Hivite in Shechem. This land later became his family burial ground and the place where his sons buried him.
- Hamor's son Shechem raped Jacob's daughter Dinah, resulting in Jacob's sons killing all the men in the town of Shechem.

(Translation suggestions: Hamor

(See also: Canaan, Esau, Hamor, Hivite, Jacob)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:14-16
- Genesis 12:6-7
- Genesis 33:19
- Genesis 37:13

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H7928, H7930

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Shechem, Shechem's

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Shechem, Shechem's

## Shem

**Facts:**

Shem was one of Noah's three sons, all of whom went with him into the ark during the worldwide flood described in the book of Genesis.

- Shem was the ancestor of Abraham and his descendants.
- The descendants of Shem were known as "Semites"; they spoke "Semitic" languages such as Hebrew and Arabic.
- The Bible indicates that Shem lived nearly 600 years.

(See also: Abraham, Arabia, ark, flood, Noah)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 05:32
- Genesis 06:10
- Genesis 07:13-14
- Genesis 10:1
- Genesis 10:31
- Genesis 11:10
- Luke 03:36-38

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H8035, G4590

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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Shem, Shem's

## Sidon

**Facts:**

Sidon was the oldest son of Canaan. There is also a Canaanite city called Sidon, probably named after Canaan's son.

- The city of Sidon was located northwest of Israel on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea in a region that is part of the present-day country of Lebanon.
- The "Sidonians" were a Phoenician people group who lived in ancient Sidon and the region surrounding it.
- In the Bible, Sidon is closely associated with the city of Tyre, and both cities were known for their wealth and for immoral behavior of their people.

(See also: Canaan, Noah, Phoenicia, the sea, Tyre)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 12:20
- Acts 27:3-6
- Genesis 10:15-18
- Genesis 10:19
- Mark 03:7-8
- Matthew 11:22
- Matthew 15:22

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H6721, H6722, G4605, G4606

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Sidon, Sidonians



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## Silas

**Facts:**

Silas was a leader among the believers in Jerusalem. He was also known as Silvanus.

- The elders of the church in Jerusalem appointed Silas to go with Paul and Barnabas to take a letter to the city of Antioch.

- Silas later traveled with Paul to other cities to teach people about Jesus.
- Paul and Silas were put in jail in the city of Philippi. They sang praises to God while they were there and God released them from the jail. The jailer became a Christian as a result of their testimony.

(See also: Antioch, Barnabas, Jerusalem, Paul, Philippi, prison, testimony)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Peter 05:12
- 1 Thessalonians 01:1
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**Facts:**

In the Bible, there were several men named Simeon.

- In the Old Testament, the second son of Jacob (Israel) was named Simeon. His mother was Leah. His descendants became one of the twelve tribes of Israel. They were the Simeonites.
- The tribe of Simeon occupied part of the southernmost territory in the promised land of Canaan. Its land was entirely surrounded by the land that belonged to Judah.

- When Joseph and Mary brought the baby Jesus to the temple in Jerusalem to dedicate him to God, an elderly man named Simeon praised God for allowing him to see the Messiah.

(See also: Canaan, Christ, dedicate, Jacob, Judah, temple)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 29:33
- Genesis 34:25
- Genesis 42:35-36
- Genesis 43:21-23
- Luke 02:25

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H8095, H8099, G4826

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Simeon, Simeon's, Simeonites

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## Simon the Zealot

**Facts:**

Simon the Zealot was one of Jesus' twelve disciples.

- Simon is mentioned three times in the listing of Jesus' disciples, but little else is known about him.
- Simon was one of the Eleven who met to pray together in Jerusalem after Jesus went back up into heaven.

- The term "zealot" may mean that Simon was a member of "the Zealots," a Jewish religious party that was very zealous in upholding the Law of Moses while strongly opposing the Roman government.
- Or, "zealot" may simply mean "the zealous one," referring to Simon's religious zeal.

(See also: apostle, disciple, the twelve)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 01:12-14
- Luke 06:14-16
- Mark 03:17-19

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G2208, G2581, G4613

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Simon the Zealot, Simon ... Zealot

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## Sinai

**Facts:**

Mount Sinai is a mountain that was probably located in the southern part of what is now called the Sinai Peninsula. It was also known as "Mount Horeb."

- Mount Sinai is part of a large, rocky desert.
- The Israelites came to Mount Sinai as they were traveling from Egypt to the Promised Land.
- God gave Moses the Ten Commandments on Mount Sinai.


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(See also: desert, Egypt, Horeb, Promised Land, Ten Commandments)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:29-30
- Exodus 16:1-3
- Galatians 04:24
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- The Israelites came to Mount Sinai as they were traveling from Egypt to the Promised Land.
- God gave Moses the Ten Commandments on Mount Sinai.

(See also: desert, Egypt, Horeb, Promised Land, Ten Commandments)



generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:29-30
- Exodus 16:1-3
- Galatians 04:24
- Leviticus 27:34
- Numbers 01:17-19

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H5514, G3735, G4614

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Sinai, Mount Sinai

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generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 10:19
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- Although Solomon ruled wisely in the first years of his reign, later on he foolishly married many foreign women and started worshiping their gods.
- Because of Solomon's unfaithfulness, after his death God divided the Israelites into two kingdoms, Israel and Judah. These kingdoms often fought against each other.

(See also: Bathsheba, David, Israel, Judah, kingdom of Israel, temple)


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**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:47-50
- Luke 12:27
- Matthew 01:7-8
- Matthew 06:29
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- Unlike anyone else, God the Father, the Son of God, and the Holy Spirit are all one God.
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Because Jesus is God's Son, he loves and obeys his Father, and his Father loves him.

**Translation Suggestions:**

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- Using a capital letter to begin "Son" may help show that this is talking about God.
- The phrase "the Son" is a shortened form of "the Son of God," especially when it occurs in the same context as "the Father."

(See also: Christ, father, God, God the Father, Holy Spirit, Jesus, son, sons of God)

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H426, H430, H1121, H1247, G2316, G5207

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- Acts 09:20
- Colossians 01:17
- Galatians 02:20
- Hebrews 04:14
- John 03:18
- Luke 10:22
- Matthew 11:27
- Revelation 02:18
- Romans 08:29

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H426, H430, H1121, H1247, G2316, G5207

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Son of God, the Son

## Son of Man

**Related Ideas:**

mankind, son of man

**Definition:**

The title "Son of Man" was used by Jesus to refer to himself. He often used this term instead of saying "I" or "me."

- In the Bible, "son of man" could be a way of referring to or addressing a man. It could also mean "human being."
- Throughout the Old Testament book of Ezekiel, God frequently addressed Ezekiel as "son of man." For example he said, "You, son of man, must prophesy."
- The prophet Daniel saw a vision of a "son of man" coming with the clouds, which is a reference to the coming Messiah.
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**Translation Suggestions:**

- When Jesus uses the term "Son of Man" it could be translated as "the One who became a human being" or "the Man from heaven."
- Some translators occasionally include "I" or "me" with this title (as in "I, the Son of Man") to make it clear that Jesus was talking about himself.
- Check to make sure that the translation of this term does not give a wrong meaning (such as referring to an illegitimate son or giving the wrong impression that Jesus was only a human being).
- When used to refer to a person, "son of man" could also be translated as "you, a human being" or "you, man" or "human being" or "man."

(See also: heaven, son, Son of God, Yahweh)

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- Acts 07:56
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- John 03:12-13
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Son of Man, mankind, son of man



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## Stephen

**Facts:**

Stephen is most remembered as the first Christian martyr, that is, the first person to be killed because of his faith in Jesus. The facts about his life and death are recorded in the book of Acts.

- Stephen was appointed by the early Church in Jerusalem to serve the Christians as a deacon by providing food for widows and other Christians in need.
- Certain Jews falsely accused Stephen of speaking against God and against the laws of Moses.
- Stephen boldly spoke the truth about Jesus the Messiah, beginning with the history of God's dealings with the people of Israel.
- The Jewish leaders were furious and executed Stephen by stoning him to death outside the city.
- His execution was witnessed by Saul of Tarsus, who later became the apostle Paul.
- Stephen is also well-known for his last words before he died, "Lord, please do not hold this sin against them," which showed the love he had for others.

(See also: appoint, deacon, Jerusalem, Paul, stone, true)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 06:05
- Acts 06:09
- Acts 06:10-11
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- In the Old Testament time period, the Syrians were strong military enemies of the Israelites.
- Naaman was a commander of the Syrian army who was cured of leprosy by the prophet Elisha.
- Many inhabitants of Syria are descendants of Aram, who was descended from Noah's son Shem.
- Damascus, the capital city of Syria, was mentioned many times in the Bible.
- Saul went to the city of Damascus with plans to persecute Christians there, but Jesus stopped him.

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**Bible References:**

- Acts 15:23
- Acts 15:41
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- Galatians 01:21-24
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- Damascus, the capital city of Syria, was mentioned many times in the Bible.
- Saul went to the city of Damascus with plans to persecute Christians there, but Jesus stopped him.

(See also: Aram, commander, Damascus, descendant, Elisha, leper, Naaman, persecute, prophet)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 15:23
- Acts 15:41
- Acts 20:03
- Galatians 01:21-24
- Matthew 04:23-25

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H758, G4947, G4948

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Syria, Syrian



generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

## Tamar

**Facts:**

Tamar was the name of several women in the Old Testament. It was also the name of several cities or other places in the Old Testament.

- Tamar was the daughter-in-law of Judah. She gave birth to Perez who was an ancestor of Jesus Christ.
- One of King David's daughters was named Tamar; she was the sister of Absalom. Her half-brother Amnon raped her and left her desolate.
- Absalom also had a daughter named Tamar.
- A city called "Hazezon Tamar" was the same as the city of Engedi on the western shore of the Salt Sea.
- There was also a place called "Baal Tamar," and general references to a place called "Tamar" which may have been different from the cities.

(See also: Absalom, father, Amnon, David, father, Judah, Salt Sea)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 02:04
- 2 Samuel 13:02
- 2 Samuel 14:25-27
- Genesis 38:6-7
- Genesis 38:24
- Matthew 01:1-3

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1193, H2688, H8559

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Tamar, Tamar's

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Tamar, Tamar's

## Tarsus

**Facts:**

Tarsus was a prosperous city in the Roman province of Cilicia, in what is now south central Turkey.

- Tarsus was located along a major river and near the Mediterranean Sea, so it was part of an important trade route.
- At one time it was the capital of Cilicia.
- In the New Testament, Tarsus was best known as the hometown of Paul the apostle.

(See also: Cilicia, Paul, province, the sea)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 09:11
- Acts 09:30
- Acts 11:25

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G5018, G5019

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## Terah

**Facts:**

Terah was a descendant of Noah's son Shem. He was the father of Abram, Nahor and Haran.

- Terah left his home in Ur in order to go to the land of Canaan with his son Abram, his nephew Lot, and Abram's wife Sarai.
- On the way to Canaan, Terah and his family lived for years in the city of Haran in Mesopotamia. Terah died in Haran at the age of 205.

(See also: Abraham, Canaan, Haran, Lot, Mesopotamia, Nahor, Sarah, Shem, Ur)

**Bible References:**

Genesis 11:31-32

- 1 Chronicles 01:24-27
- Luke 03:33-35

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H8646, G2291

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## Thessalonica

**Facts:**

In New Testament times, Thessalonica was the capital city of Macedonia in the ancient Roman empire. The people living in that city were called the "Thessalonians."

- The city of Thessalonica was an important seaport and was also located along a major road that connected Rome to the eastern part of the Roman empire.
- Paul, along with Silas and Timothy, visited Thessalonica on his second missionary journey and as a result, a church was established there. Later, Paul also visited this city on his third missionary journey.
- Paul wrote two letters to the Christians in Thessalonica. These letters (1 Thessalonians and 2 Thessalonians) are included in the New Testament.

(See also: Macedonia, Paul, Rome)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Thessalonians 01:1
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- 2 Timothy 04:9-10
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Thomas was one of twelve men whom Jesus chose to be his disciples and later, apostles. He was also known as "Didymus," which means "twin."

- Near the end of Jesus' life, he told his disciples that he was going away to be with the Father and would prepare a place for them to be with him. Thomas asked Jesus how they could know the way to get there when they didn't even know where he was going.
- After Jesus died and came back to life, Thomas said he would not believe that Jesus was really alive again unless he could see and feel the scars where Jesus had been wounded.

(See also: apostle, disciple, God the Father, the twelve)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 01:12-14
- John 11:15-16
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- Two books in the New Testament (I Timothy and 2 Timothy) are letters written by Paul that provide guidance to Timothy as a young leader of local churches.

(See also: appoint, believe, church, Greek, minister)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Thessalonians 03:02
- 1 Timothy 01:02
- Acts 16:03
- Colossians 01:01
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- 1 Timothy 01:02

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Timothy, Timothy's

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- In some of his other letters to Christians, Paul mentions Titus as someone who encouraged him and brought him joy.

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**Bible References:**

- 2 Timothy 04:10
- Galatians 02:1-2
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- On one occasion in Troas, Paul preached long into the night and a young man named Eutychus fell asleep while he was listening. Because he had been sitting in an open window, Eutychus fell down a long way and died. Through God's power, Paul raised this young man back to life.
- When Paul was in Rome, he asked Timothy to bring him his scrolls and his cloak, which he had left behind in Troas.

(See also: Asia, preach, province, raise, Rome, scroll, Timothy)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Corinthians 02:13
- 2 Timothy 04:11-13
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- Tychicus accompanied Paul on at least one of his missionary journeys to Asia.
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- Tychicus carried Paul's letters to Ephesus and Colosse.

(See also: Asia, beloved, Colossae, Ephesus, faithful, good news, minister)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Timothy 04:11-13
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- Tychicus accompanied Paul on at least one of his missionary journeys to Asia.
- Paul described him as "beloved" and "faithful."
- Tychicus carried Paul's letters to Ephesus and Colosse.

(See also: Asia, beloved, Colossae, Ephesus, faithful, good news, minister)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Timothy 04:11-13
- Colossians 04:09
- Titus 03:12

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G5190

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Tychicus, Tychicus'

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## Tyre

**Facts:**

Tyre was an ancient Canaanite city located on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea in a region that is now part of the modern-day country of Lebanon. Its people were called "Tyrians."

- Part of the city was located on an island in the sea, about one kilometer from the mainland.
- Because of its location and its valuable natural resources, such as cedar trees, Tyre had a prosperous trading industry and was very wealthy.


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- King Hiram of Tyre sent wood from cedar trees and skilled laborers to help build a palace for King David.
- Years later, Hiram also sent King Solomon wood and skilled laborers to help build the temple. Solomon paid him with large amounts of wheat and olive oil.
- Tyre was often associated with the nearby ancient city of Sidon. These were the most important cities of the region of Canaan called Phoenicia.

(See also: Canaan, cedar, Israel, the sea, Phoenicia, Sidon)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 12:20
- Mark 03:7-8
- Matthew 11:22
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Tyre, Tyrians

## Ur

**Facts:**

Ur was an important city along the Euphrates River in the ancient region of Chaldea, which was part of Mesopotamia. This region was located in what is now the modern-day country of Iraq.

- Abraham was from the city of Ur and it was from there that God called him to leave to go to the land of Canaan.
- Haran, the brother of Abraham and father of Lot, died in Ur. This was probably a factor that influenced Lot to leave Ur with Abraham.

(See also: Abraham, Canaan, Chaldeans, Euphrates, Haran, Lot, Mesopotamia)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 11:27-28
- Genesis 11:31

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H218

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## Uriah

**Facts:**

Uriah was a righteous man and one of King David's best soldiers. He is often referred to as "Uriah the Hittite."

- Uriah had a very beautiful wife named Bathsheba.
- David committed adultery with Uriah's wife, and she became pregnant with David's child.
- To cover up this sin, David caused Uriah to be killed in battle. Then David married Bathsheba.
- Another man named Uriah was a priest during the time of King Ahaz.

(See also: Ahaz, Bathsheba, David, Hittite)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 15:05
- 2 Samuel 11:03
- 2 Samuel 11:26-27
- Nehemiah 03:04

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H223, G3774

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Uriah, Uriah's

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## Uzziah

**Facts:**

Uzziah became king of Judah at the age of 16 and reigned 52 years, which was an unusually long reign. Uzziah was also known as "Azariah."

- King Uzziah was well-known for his organized and skilled military. He had towers built to protect the city and had specially-designed weapons of war mounted on them to hurl arrows and large stones.
- As long as Uzziah served the Lord, he prospered. Toward the end of his reign, however, he became proud and he disobeyed the Lord by burning incense in the temple, which only the priest was permitted to do.
- Because of this sin, Uzziah became sick with leprosy and had to live separately from other people until the end of his reign.

(See also: Azariah, Judah, king, leper, reign, watchtower)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Kings 14:21
- Amos 01:01
- Hosea 01:01
- Isaiah 06:1-2
- Matthew 01:7-8

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H5818

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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Uzziah, Uzziah's

## Zacchaeus

**Facts:**

Zacchaeus was a tax collector from Jericho who climbed a tree in order to be able to see Jesus who was surrounded by a large crowd of people.

- Zacchaeus was completely changed when he believed in Jesus.
- He repented of his sin of cheating people and promised to give half his possessions to the poor.
- He also promised that he would pay people back four times the amount that he had overcharged them for their taxes.

(See also: believe, promise, repent, sin, tax, tax)

**Bible References:**

- Luke 19:02
- Luke 19:06

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G2195

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## Zadok

**Facts:**

Zadok was the name of an important high priest in Israel during the reign of King David.

- When Absalom rebelled against King David, Zadok supported David and helped bring the ark of the covenant back into Jerusalem.
- Years later, he also took part in the ceremony to anoint David's son Solomon as king.
- Two different men by the name of Zadok helped rebuild the walls of Jerusalem during Nehemiah's time.
- Zadok was also the name of King Jotham's grandfather.

(See also: ark of the covenant, David, Jotham, Nehemiah, reign, Solomon)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 24:1-3
- 1 Kings 01:26-27
- 2 Samuel 15:24-26
- Matthew 01:12-14

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H6659, G4524

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Zadok, Zadok's

## Zebedee

**Facts:**

Zebedee was a fisherman from Galilee who is known because of his sons, James and John, who were Jesus' disciples. They are often identified in the New Testament as the "sons of Zebedee."

- Zebedee's sons were also fishermen and worked with him to catch fish.
- James and John quit their fishing work with their father Zebedee and left to go follow Jesus.

(See also: disciple, fishermen, James (son of Zebedee), John (the apostle))

**Bible References:**

- John 21:1-3
- Luke 05:8-11
- Mark 01:19-20
- Matthew 04:21-22
- Matthew 20:20
- Matthew 26:36-38

**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## Zebulun

**Facts:**

Zebulun was the last son born to Jacob and Leah and is the name of one of the twelve tribes of Israel. His descendants were called Zebulunites.

- The Israelite tribe of Zebulun was given the land directly west of the Salt Sea.
- Sometimes the name "Zebulun" is also used to refer to the land where this Israelite tribe lived.

(See also: Jacob, Leah, Salt Sea, twelve tribes of Israel)

**Bible References:**

- Exodus 01:1-5
- Genesis 30:20
- Isaiah 09:01
- Judges 04:10
- Matthew 04:13
- Matthew 04:16

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2074, H2075, G2194

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Zebulun, Zebulunite, Zebulunites, Zebulun's

## Zebulun

**Facts:**

Zebulun was the last son born to Jacob and Leah and is the name of one of the twelve tribes of Israel. His descendants were called Zebulunites.

- The Israelite tribe of Zebulun was given the land directly west of the Salt Sea.
- Sometimes the name "Zebulun" is also used to refer to the land where this Israelite tribe lived.

(See also: Jacob, Leah, Salt Sea, twelve tribes of Israel)

**Bible References:**

- Exodus 01:1-5
- Genesis 30:20
- Isaiah 09:01
- Judges 04:10
- Matthew 04:13
- Matthew 04:16

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2074, H2075, G2194

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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Zerubbabel was the name of two Israelite men in the Old Testament.

- One of these was a descendant of Jehoiakim and Zedekiah.
- A different Zerubbabel, son of Shealtiel, was the head of the tribe of Judah during the time of Ezra and Nehemiah, when Cyrus king of Persia released the Israelites from their captivity in Babylon.
- Zerubbabel and the high priest Joshua were among those who helped rebuild the temple and altar of God.

(See also: Babylon, captive, Cyrus, Ezra, high priest, Jehoiakim, Joshua, Judah, Nehemiah, Persia, Zedekiah)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 03:19-21
- Ezra 02:1-2
- Ezra 03:8-9
- Luke 03:27-29
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Originally, the term "Zion" or "Mount Zion" referred to a stronghold or fortress that King David captured from the Jebusites. Both these terms became other ways of referring to Jerusalem.

- Mount Zion and Mount Moriah were two of the hills that the city of Jerusalem was located on. Later, "Zion" and "Mount Zion" became used as general terms to refer to both of these mountains and to the city of Jerusalem. Sometimes they also referred to the temple that was located in Jerusalem.
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**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 11:05
- Amos 01:02
- Jeremiah 51:35
- Psalm 076:1-3
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**Word Data:**

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## abomination

**Related Ideas:**

abominable, abominably, disgusting, foul

**Definition:**

The term "abomination" is used to refer to something that causes disgust or extreme dislike.

- The Egyptians considered the Hebrew people to be an "abomination." This means that the Egyptians disliked the Hebrews and didn't want to associate with them or be near them.
- Some of the things that the Bible calls "an abomination to Yahweh" include lying, pride, sacrificing humans, worship of idols, murder, and sexual sins such as adultery and homosexual acts.
- In teaching his disciples about the end times, Jesus referred to a prophecy by the prophet Daniel about an "abomination of desolation" that would be set up as a rebellion against God, defiling his place of worship.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "abomination" could also be translated by "something God hates" or "something disgusting" or "disgusting practice" or "very evil action."
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- The phrase "abomination of desolation" could be translated as "defiling object that causes people to be greatly harmed" or "disgusting thing that causes great sorrow."

(See also: adultery, desecrate, desolate, god, sacrifice)


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**Bible References:**

- Ezra 09:1-2
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- Isaiah 01:13
- Matthew 24:15
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H6292, H8251, H8262, H8263, H8441, H8581, G946

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bottomless pit

**Definition:**

The term "abyss" refers to a very large, deep hole or chasm that has no bottom.

- In the Bible, "the abyss" is a place of punishment.
- For example, when Jesus commanded evil spirits to come out of a man, they begged him not to send them to the abyss.
- The word "abyss" could also be translated as "bottomless pit" or "deep chasm."
- This term should be translated differently from "hades," "sheol," or "hell."

(See Also: Hades, hell, punish)

**Bible References:**

- Luke 08:30-31
- Romans 10:07

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- In the Bible, "the abyss" is a place of punishment.
- For example, when Jesus commanded evil spirits to come out of a man, they begged him not to send them to the abyss.
- The word "abyss" could also be translated as "bottomless pit" or "deep chasm."
- This term should be translated differently from "hades," "sheol," or "hell."

(See Also: Hades, hell, punish)

**Bible References:**

- Luke 08:30-31
- Romans 10:07

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G12, G5421

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

abyss, bottomless pit

## accuse

**Related Ideas:**

accusation, accuser

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The term "acknowledge" means to give proper recognition to something or someone.

- To acknowledge God also involves acting in a way that shows that what he says is true.
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**Translation Suggestions:**

- In the context of acknowledging that something is true, "acknowledge" could be translated as "admit" or "declare" or "confess to be true" or "believe."
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(See also: obey, glory, save)

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- Daniel 11:38-39
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## administration

**Related Ideas:**

administer, administrator

**Definitions:**

The terms "administration" and "administrator" refer to managing or governing of people of a country to help it function in an orderly way.

- Daniel and three other Jewish young men were appointed to be administrators, or government officials, over certain parts of Babylon.
- In the New Testament, administration is one of the gifts of the Holy Spirit.
- A person who has the spiritual gift of administration is able to lead and govern people as well as supervise the maintenance of buildings and other property.
- The word "administration" can also refer to the work done by an administrator.

**Translation Suggestions**

- Depending on the context, some ways to translate "administrator" could include "governor" or "organizer" or "manager" or "ruler" or "government official."
- The term "administration" could be translated as "governing" or "management" or "leadership." or "organization."
- Expressions such as "in charge of" or "taking care of" or "keeping order" could possibly be part of the translation of these terms.

(See also: Babylon, Daniel, gift, governor, Hananiah, Mishael, Azariah)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 18:14
- Daniel 06:1-3
- Esther 09:3-5

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H5532, H5608, H5632, H5673, H6213, H7860, G1247, G2941, G3622

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## adopt

**Related Ideas:**

adoption

**Definition:**

The terms "adopt" and "adoption" refer to the process of someone legally becoming the child of people who are not his biological parents.

- The Bible uses "adoption" and "adopt" in a figurative way to describe how God causes people to be part of his family, making them his spiritual sons and daughters.
- As adopted children, God makes believers to be co-heirs with Jesus Christ, giving them all of the privileges of sons and daughters of God.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- This term could be translated with a term that the language of translation uses to describe this special parent-child relationship. Make sure it is understood that this has a figurative or spiritual meaning.
- The phrase "experience adoption as sons" could be translated as "be adopted by God as his children" or "become God's (spiritual) children."
- To "wait for the adoption of sons" could be translated as "look forward to becoming God's children" or "wait expectantly for God to receive as children."
- The phrase "adopt them" could be translated as "receive them as his own children" or "make them his own (spiritual) children."

(See also: heir, inherit, spirit)

**Bible References:**

- Ephesians 01:5

- Galatians 04:3-5
- Romans 08:14-15
- Romans 08:23
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G5206

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

adopt, adopted, adoption

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The terms "adopt" and "adoption" refer to the process of someone legally becoming the child of people who are not his biological parents.

- The Bible uses "adoption" and "adopt" in a figurative way to describe how God causes people to be part of his family, making them his spiritual sons and daughters.
- As adopted children, God makes believers to be co-heirs with Jesus Christ, giving them all of the privileges of sons and daughters of God.

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(See also: heir, inherit, spirit)

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adulterer, adulteress, adulterous, immoral woman

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The term "adultery" refers to a sin that occurs when a married person has sexual relations with someone who is not that person's spouse. Both of them are guilty of adultery. The term "adulterous" describes this kind of behavior or any person who commits this sin.

- The term "adulterer" refers generally to any person who commits adultery.
- Sometimes the term "adulteress" is used to specify that it was a woman who committed adultery.
- Adultery breaks the promises that a husband and wife made to each other in their covenant of marriage.
- God commanded the Israelites to not commit adultery.
- The term "adulterous" is often used in a figurative sense to describe the people of Israel as being unfaithful to God, especially when they worshiped false gods.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- If the target language does not have one word that means "adultery," this term could be translated with a phrase such as "having sexual relations with someone else's wife" or "being intimate with another person's spouse."
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(See also: commit, covenant, sexual immorality, faithful)

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- Exodus 20:14
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- If the target language does not have one word that means "adultery," this term could be translated with a phrase such as "having sexual relations with someone else's wife" or "being intimate with another person's spouse."
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(See also: commit, covenant, sexual immorality, faithful)

**Bible References:**

- Exodus 20:14
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

adulterer, adulterers, adulteress, adulteresses, adulteries, adulterous, adultery, immoral woman

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adulterer, adulteress, adulterous, immoral woman

**Definition:**

The term "adultery" refers to a sin that occurs when a married person has sexual relations with someone who is not that person's spouse. Both of them are guilty of adultery. The term "adulterous" describes this kind of behavior or any person who commits this sin.

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## adversary

**Related Ideas:**

enemy, hostile, hostility, opponent, oppose, opposition

**Definition:**

An "adversary" is a person or group who is opposed to someone or something. The term "enemy" has a similar meaning.

- Your adversary can be a person who tries to oppose you or harm you.
- When two nations fight, each can be called an "adversary" of the other.
- In the Bible, the devil is referred to as an "adversary" and an "enemy."
- Adversary may be translated as "opponent" or "enemy," but it suggests a stronger form of opposition.
- Someone who is "hostile" wants to fight other people. Such a person has "hostile intent" or acts with "hostility."

**Bible References:**

- 1 Timothy 05:14
- Isaiah 09:11
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H340, H341, H6146, H6862, H6887, H6965, H7379, H7790, H7854, H8130, H8324, G476, G480, G485, G498, G2189, G2190, G5227

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

adversaries, adversary, enemies, enemies', enemy, enemy's, hostile, hostilities, hostility, opponent, opponents, oppose, opposed, opposes, opposition

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## afflict

**Related Ideas:**

affliction, difficulty

**Definition:**

The term "afflict" means to cause someone distress or suffering. An "affliction" is the disease, emotional grief, or other disaster that results from this.

- God afflicted his people with sickness or other hardships in order to cause them to repent of their sins and turn back to him.
- God caused afflictions or plagues to come on the people of Egypt because their king refused to obey God.
- To "be afflicted with" means to be suffering some kind of distress, such as a disease, persecution, or emotional grief.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- To afflict someone could be translated as "cause someone to experience troubles" or "cause someone to suffer" or "cause suffering to come."
- In certain contexts "afflict" could be translated as "happen to" or "come to" or "bring suffering."

- A phrase like "afflict someone with leprosy" could be translated as "cause someone to be sick with leprosy."
- When a disease or disaster is sent to "afflict" people or animals, this could be translated as "cause suffering to."
- Depending on the context, the term "affliction" could be translated as "calamity" or "sickness" or "suffering" or "great distress."
- The phrase "afflicted with" could also be translated as "suffering from" or "sick with."

(See also: leper, plague, suffer)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Thessalonians 01:06
- Amos 05:12
- Colossians 01:24
- Exodus 22:22-24
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

afflict, afflicted, afflicting, affliction, afflictions, difficulties


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

## afflict

**Related Ideas:**

affliction, difficulty

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The term "afflict" means to cause someone distress or suffering. An "affliction" is the disease, emotional grief, or other disaster that results from this.

- God afflicted his people with sickness or other hardships in order to cause them to repent of their sins and turn back to him.
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(See also: leper, plague, suffer)

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- Strong's: H205, H3013, H3905, H3906, H5221, H6031, H6039, H6040, H6041, H6862, H6869, H6887, H7451, H7489, G1453, G2346, G2347, G2852, G3804, G4912

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

afflict, afflicted, afflicting, affliction, afflictions, difficulties

## afflict

**Related Ideas:**

affliction, difficulty

**Definition:**

The term "afflict" means to cause someone distress or suffering. An "affliction" is the disease, emotional grief, or other disaster that results from this.

- God afflicted his people with sickness or other hardships in order to cause them to repent of their sins and turn back to him.
- God caused afflictions or plagues to come on the people of Egypt because their king refused to obey God.
- To "be afflicted with" means to be suffering some kind of distress, such as a disease, persecution, or emotional grief.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- To afflict someone could be translated as "cause someone to experience troubles" or "cause someone to suffer" or "cause suffering to come."
- In certain contexts "afflict" could be translated as "happen to" or "come to" or "bring suffering."
- A phrase like "afflict someone with leprosy" could be translated as "cause someone to be sick with leprosy."
- When a disease or disaster is sent to "afflict" people or animals, this could be translated as "cause suffering to."
- Depending on the context, the term "affliction" could be translated as "calamity" or "sickness" or "suffering" or "great distress."

- The phrase "afflicted with" could also be translated as "suffering from" or "sick with."

(See also: leper, plague, suffer)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Thessalonians 01:06
- Amos 05:12
- Colossians 01:24
- Exodus 22:22-24
- Genesis 12:17-20
- Genesis 15:12-13
- Genesis 29:32

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- Depending on the context, the term "age" could also be translated as "era" or "number of years old" or "time period" or "time."
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**Related Ideas:**

sound an alarm

**Definitions:**

An alarm is something that warns people about something that could harm them. To "be alarmed" is to be very worried and frightened about something dangerous or threatening.

- King Jehoshapat was alarmed when he heard that the Moabites were planning to attack the kingdom of Judah.
- Jesus told his disciples not to be alarmed when they hear about disasters happening in the last days.
- The expression "sound an alarm" means to give a warning. In ancient times, a person could sound an alarm by making a noise.

**Translation Suggestions**

- To "alarm someone" means to "cause someone to worry" or to "worry someone."
- To "be alarmed" could be translated as "be worried" or "be frightened" or "be very concerned."
- The expression "sound an alarm" could be translated by "publicly warn" or "announce that danger is coming" or "blow a trumpet to warn about danger."

(See also: Jehoshaphat, Moab)

**Bible References:**

- Daniel 11:44-45
- Jeremiah 04:19-20
- Numbers 10:9

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2648, H7321, H8643


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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

alarm, alarms, sound ... alarm

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## alms

**Related Ideas:**

merciful deeds for the poor

**Definition:**

The term "alms" refers to money, food, or other things that are given to help poor people.

- Often the giving of alms was seen by people as something that their religion required them to do in order to be righteous.
- Jesus said that giving alms should not be done publicly for the purpose of getting other people to notice.
- This term could be translated as "money" or "gifts to poor people" or "help for the poor."

**Bible References:**

- Acts 03:1-3
- Matthew 06:01
- Matthew 06:03

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G1654

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

alms, merciful deeds ... for the poor

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(See also: altar of incense, god, grain offering, sacrifice)

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## amazed

**Related Ideas:**

amazement, appalled, astonished, astounded, incomprehensible, marvel, marvelous, perplexed, remarkable, surprised, wonder, wonderful

**Definition:**

Some of these terms mean to be very surprised because of something very unusual that happened. Many of these terms are positive and express that the people were happy about what had happened. Usually the event that caused the wonder and amazement was a miracle, something only God could do.

- The words "amazed," "astonished," and "astounded" describe someone who is very surprised because of something very unusual that happened.
- The word "appalled" describes someone who is amazed or horrified by something that is bad or evil.

- The word "perplexed" describes someone who is to be amazed and troubled, not knowing what to think or how to act.
- People "marvel" and "wonder" when they are surprised by something very unusual.
- "Amazement" and "wonder" are what people feel when they are amazed.

Some of these terms describe things that are very unusual and surprise people. * The words "amazing", "astonishing," "marvelous," "remarkable," and "wonderful" describe things that are very unusual and surprise people. * The word "appalling" describes something that is very bad and causes people to be amazed or horrified. * The word "incomprehensible" describes something that is so great that people cannot ever understand it. * A "wonder" is an extraordinary and surprising thing that happens.

**Translation Suggestions**

- Some of these words are translations of Greek expressions that mean "struck with amazement" or "standing outside of (oneself)." These expressions show how very surprised or shocked the person was feeling. Other languages might also have ways to express this.
- Other ways to translate these words could be "extremely surprised" or "very shocked."

(See also: miracle, sign)

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**Bible References:**

- Acts 08:9-11
- Acts 09:20-22
- Galatians 01:06
- Mark 02:10-12
- Matthew 07:28
- Matthew 15:29-31
- Matthew 19:25

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H226, H852, H926, H943, H2865, H3820, H4159, H6313, H6381, H6382, H6383, H6395, H8047, H8074, H8429, H8539, H8540, H8541, G639, G1411, G1568, G1569, G1605, G1611, G1839, G2284, G2285, G2296, G2297, G2298, G4023, G4592, G5059

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

amazed, amazement, amazing events, amazing things, appalled, appalling, astonish, astonished, astonishing, astounded, incomprehensible, marvel, marveled, marveling, marvelous, marvelous things, perplexed, remarkable, surprised, wonder, wonderful, wondering, wonders

## ambassador

**Related Ideas:**

envoy, representative

**Definition:**

An ambassador is a person who is chosen to officially represent his country in relating to foreign nations. The word is also used in a figurative sense and is sometimes translated more generally as "representative."

- An ambassador or representative gives people messages from the person or government that sent him.
- The more general term "representative" refers to someone who has been given the authority to act and speak on behalf of the person he is representing.
- The apostle Paul taught that Christians are Christ's "ambassadors" or "representatives" since they represent Christ in this world and teach others his message.
- Depending on the context, this term could be translated as "official representative" or "appointed messenger" or "chosen representative" or "God's appointed representative."
- A "delegation of ambassadors" could be translated as "some official messengers" or "group of appointed representatives" or "official party of people to speak for all people."
- An "envoy" is anyone whom another person person sends to represent him.

(See also: messenger)

**Bible References:**

- Ephesians 06:20
- Luke 14:31-33
- Luke 19:13-15


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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3887, H4136, H4397, H6735, G4243

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

ambassador, ambassadors, envoy, representative, representatives

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let it be so

**Definition:**

The term "amen" is a word used to emphasize or call attention to what a person has said. It is often used at the end of a prayer. Sometimes it is translated as "truly."

- When used at the end of a prayer, "amen" communicates agreement with the prayer or expresses a desire that the prayer be fulfilled.


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- In his teaching, Jesus used "amen" to emphasize the truth of what he said. He often followed that by "and I say to you" to introduce another teaching that related to the previous teaching.
- When Jesus uses "amen" this way, some English versions (and the ULB) translate this as "verily" or "truly."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Consider whether the target language has a special word or phrase that is used to emphasize something that has been said.
- When used at the end of a prayer or to confirm something, "amen" could be translated as "let it be so" or "may this happen" or "that is true."
- When Jesus says, "truly I tell you," this could also be translated as "Yes, I tell you sincerely" or "That is true, and I also tell you."
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(See also: fulfill, true)

**Bible References:**

- Deuteronomy 27:15
- John 05:19
- Jude 01:24-25
- Matthew 26:33-35
- Philemon 01:23-25
- Revelation 22:20-21

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H543, G281

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## angel

**Related Ideas:**

archangel

**Definition:**

An angel is a powerful spirit being whom God created. Angels exist to serve God by doing whatever he tells them to do. The term "archangel" refers to the angel who rules or leads all the other angels.

- The word "angel" literally means "messenger."
- The term "archangel" literally means "chief messenger." The only angel referred to in the Bible as an "archangel" is Michael.
- In the Bible, angels gave messages to people from God. These messages included instructions about what God wanted the people to do.
- Angels also told people about events that were going to happen in the future or events that had already happened.
- Angels have God's authority as his representatives and sometimes in the Bible they spoke as if God himself was speaking.
- Other ways that angels serve God are by protecting and strengthening people.

- A special phrase, "angel of Yahweh," has more than one possible meaning: 1) It may mean "angel who represents Yahweh" or "messenger who serves Yahweh." 2) It may refer to Yahweh himself, who looked like an angel as he talked to a person. Either one of these meanings would explain the angel's use of "I" as if Yahweh himself was talking.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Ways to translate "angel" could include "messenger from God" or "God's heavenly servant" or "God's spirit messenger."
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(See also: chief, head, messenger, Michael, ruler, servant)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Samuel 24:16
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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angry, indignant, indignation, quick-tempered

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To "be angry" or to "have anger" means to be very displeased, irritated, and upset about something or against someone.

- When people get angry, they are often sinful and selfish, but sometimes they have righteous anger against injustice or oppression.
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- The phrase "provoke to anger" means "cause to be angry."
- A "quick-tempered" person becomes angry quickly and easily.
- To be "indignant" is to grieve to the point of anger or to be angry because someone has been arrogant.

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angry, indignant, indignation, quick-tempered

**Definition:**

To "be angry" or to "have anger" means to be very displeased, irritated, and upset about something or against someone.

- When people get angry, they are often sinful and selfish, but sometimes they have righteous anger against injustice or oppression.
- God's anger (also called "wrath") expresses his strong displeasure regarding sin.
- The phrase "provoke to anger" means "cause to be angry."
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- To be "indignant" is to grieve to the point of anger or to be angry because someone has been arrogant.

(See also: wrath)

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**Related Ideas:**

anxious, pain

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The term "anguish" refers to severe pain or distress.

- Anguish can be physical or emotional pain or distress.
- Often people who are in extreme anguish will show it in their face and behaviors.
- For example, a person in severe pain or anguish might grit his teeth or cry out.
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## anoint

**Related Ideas:**

perfume, sons of fresh olive oil

**Definition:**

The term "anoint" means to rub or pour oil on a person or object. Sometimes the oil was mixed with spices, giving it a sweet, perfumed smell. The term is also used figuratively to refer to the Holy Spirit choosing and empowering someone.

- In the Old Testament, priests, kings, and prophets were anointed with oil to set them apart for special service to God.
- Objects such as altars or the tabernacle were also anointed with oil to show that they were to be used to worship and glorify God.
- In the New Testament, sick people were anointed with oil for their healing.
- The New Testament records two times that Jesus was anointed with perfumed oil by a woman, as an act of worship. One time Jesus commented that in doing this she was preparing him for his future burial.
- After Jesus died, his friends prepared his body for burial by anointing it with oils and spices.
- The titles "Messiah" (Hebrew) and "Christ" (Greek) mean "the Anointed (One)."
- Jesus the Messiah is the one who was chosen and anointed as a Prophet, High Priest, and King.

**Translation Suggestions:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Definition:**

The term "antichrist" refers to a person or teaching that is against Jesus Christ and his work. There are many antichrists in the world.

- The apostle John wrote that a person is the antichrist if he deceives people by saying that Jesus is not the Messiah or if he denies that Jesus is both God and human.
- The Bible also teaches that there is a general spirit of antichrist in the world which opposes Jesus' work.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Other ways to translate this term could include a word or phrase that means "Christ-opposer" or "enemy of Christ" or "person who is against Christ."
- The phrase "spirit of the antichrist" could also be translated as "spirit that is against Christ" or "(someone) teaching lies about Christ" or "attitude of believing lies about Christ" or "spirit that teaches lies about Christ."
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The "apostles" were men sent by Jesus to preach about God and his kingdom. The term "apostleship" refers to the position and authority of those who were chosen as apostles.

- The word "apostle" means "someone who is sent out for a special purpose." The apostle has the same authority as the one who sent him.
- Jesus' twelve closest disciples became the first apostles. Other men, such as Paul and James, also became apostles.
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- The word "apostle" can also be translated with a word or phrase that means "someone who is sent out" or "sent-out one" or "person who is called to go out and preach God's message to people."
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- To "predetermine" something is to decide beforehand that it will happen and make sure that it happens.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, ways to translate "appoint" could include "choose" or "assign" or "formally choose" or "designate."
- The term "appointed" could be translated as "assigned" or "planned" or "specifically chose."
- The phrase "be appointed" could also be translated as "be chosen."

**Bible References:**

- 1 Samuel 08:11
- Acts 03:20
- Acts 06:02
- Acts 13:48
- Genesis 41:33-34
- Numbers 03:9-10

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H561, H977, H2163, H2706, H2708, H3198, H3245, H3259, H4150, H4152, H4483, H4487, H4662, H5258, H5414, H5975, H6485, H6680, H6942, H6966, H7760, H7761, H7896, G322, G606, G2525, G2749, G2820, G3724, G4296, G4384, G4400, G4929, G5021, G5083, G5087

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

appoint, appointed, appointed by lot, appointment, appoints, area ... reserved, directed, predetermined, put ... in place, reserved, selected, selects, set ... in place, set ... over, set ... up, set under

## appoint

**Related Ideas:**

appointment, direct, predetermine, put in place, reserve, select, set in place, set over, set up, set under

**Definition:**

The terms "appoint" and "appointed" refer to choosing someone to fulfill a specific task or role.

- To "be appointed" can also refer to being "chosen" to receive something, as in "appointed to eternal life." That people were "appointed to eternal life" means they were chosen to receive eternal life.
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**Related Ideas:**

chest

**Definition:**

The term "ark" literally refers to a rectangular wooden box that is made to hold or protect something. An ark can be large or small, depending on what it is being used for.

- In the English Bible, the word "ark" is first used to refer to the very large, rectangular, wooden boat that Noah built to escape the worldwide flood. The ark had a flat bottom, a roof, and walls.
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(See also: ark of the covenant, basket)

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- The Hebrew word that is used to refer to this huge boat is the same word used for the basket or box that held baby Moses when his mother put him in the Nile River to hide him. In that case it is usually translated as "basket."
- In the phrase "ark of the covenant," a different Hebrew word is used for "ark." This could be translated as "box" or "chest" or "container."
- When choosing a term to translate "ark," it is important in each context to consider what size it is and what it is being used for.

(See also: ark of the covenant, basket)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Peter 03:20
- Exodus 16:33-36
- Exodus 30:06
- Genesis 08:4-5
- Luke 17:27
- Matthew 24:37-39

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H727, H8392, G2787

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

ark, chest

## ark

**Related Ideas:**

chest

**Definition:**

The term "ark" literally refers to a rectangular wooden box that is made to hold or protect something. An ark can be large or small, depending on what it is being used for.

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ark, chest

## ark of the covenant

**Related Ideas:**

ark of Yahweh, ark of the covenant decrees, ark of the covenant of Yahweh

**Definition:**

These terms refer to a special wooden chest, overlaid with gold, that contained the two stone tablets on which the Ten Commandments were written. It also contained Aaron's staff and a jar of manna.

- The term "ark" here could be translated as "box" or "chest" or "container."
- The objects in this chest reminded the Israelites of God's covenant with them.
- The ark of the covenant was located in the "most holy place."
- God's presence was above the ark of the covenant in the most holy place of the tabernacle, where he spoke to Moses on behalf of the Israelites.
- During the time that the ark of the covenant was in the most holy place of the temple, the high priest was the only one who could approach the ark, once a year on the Day of Atonement.
- Many English versions translate the term "covenant decrees" literally as "testimony." This refers to the fact that the Ten Commandments were a testimony or witness to God's covenant with his people. It is also translated as "covenant law."

(See also: ark, covenant, atonement, holy place, testimony)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Samuel 06:15


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- Exodus 25:10-11
- Hebrews 09:05
- Judges 20:27
- Numbers 07:89
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H727, H1285, H3068, H5715

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## armor

**Related Ideas:**

armory, body armor, weapon


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**Definition:**

The term "armor" refers to the equipment a soldier uses to fight in a battle and protect himself from enemy attacks. It is also used in a figurative way to refer to spiritual armor.

- Parts of a soldier's armor include a helmet, a shield, a breastplate, leg coverings, and a sword.
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(See also: faith, Holy Spirit, peace, save, spirit)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Samuel 31:9-10
- 2 Samuel 20:8
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2290, H2488, H3627, H4055, H5402, H8302, G3696, G3833

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## arrogant

**Related Ideas:**

arrogance, arrogantly, pomp

**Definition:**

The term "arrogant" means proud, usually in an obvious, outward way.

- An arrogant person will often boast about himself.
- A person who is arrogant usually thinks that other people are not as important or talented as he is.
- People who do not honor God and who are in rebellion against him are arrogant because they do not acknowledge how great God is.
- To act "arrogantly" or "in arrogance" is to act as an arrogant person.
- "Pomp" is arrogant, vain glory, a magnificent show.

(See also: acknowledge, boast, proud)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 04:18
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## ash

**Related Ideas:**

powder

**Definitions:**

The term "ash" or "ashes" refers to the grey powdery substance that is left behind after wood is burned. It is sometimes used figuratively to refer to something that is worthless or useless.

- In the Bible sometimes the word "dust" is used when speaking about ashes. It can also refer to the fine, loose dirt that can form on dry ground.
- An "ash heap" is a pile of ashes.
- In ancient times, sitting in ashes was a sign of mourning or grieving.
- When grieving, it was the custom to wear rough, scratchy sackcloth and sit in ashes or sprinkle the ashes on the head.
- Putting ashes on the head was also a sign of humiliation or embarrassment.
- Striving for something worthless, is said to be like "feeding on ashes."
- When translating "ashes," use the word in the project language that refers to the burned-up remains after wood has burned.
- Note that an "ash tree" is a completely different term.

(See also: fire, sackcloth)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 20:10
- Jeremiah 06:26
- Psalms 102:09
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H80, H665, H6083, H6368, H7834, G2868, G4700, G5077, G5522

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

ash, ashes, powder

## ash

**Related Ideas:**

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These terms can have figurative meanings relating to death.

- To "sleep" or "be asleep" can be a metaphor meaning to "be dead."
- The expression "fall asleep" means start sleeping, or, figuratively, die.
- To "sleep with one’s fathers" means to die, as one’s ancestors have, or to be dead, as one's ancestors are.
- To "lie down" with others who have died means to die, as they have died, or to be dead, as they are dead.
- The word "lie" often appears in connection with the idea of sleep. This "lie" refers to lying down on a bed or other sleeping place, not to saying things that are untrue.

The phrases "lie with" and "sleep with," when referring to what a man and a woman do together, is a euphemism for them having sexual relations.

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- To "fall asleep" could be translated as to "suddenly become asleep" or to "start sleeping" or to "die," depending on its meaning.
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## assembly

**Related Ideas:**

assemble together, bring together, call together, come together, community, congregation, crowd, gather, gathering, group, meet, meeting

**Definition:**

The term "assembly" usually refers to a group of people who come together to discuss problems, give advice, and make decisions.

- An assembly can be a group that is organized in an official and somewhat permanent way, or it can be a group of people who come together temporarily for a specific purpose or occasion.
- In the Old Testament there was a special kind of assembly called a "sacred assembly" in which the people of Israel would gather to worship Yahweh.
- Sometimes the term "assembly" referred to the Israelites in general, as a group.
- A large gathering of enemy soldiers was sometimes also referred to as an "assembly." This could be translated as "army."
- In the New Testament, an assembly of 70 Jewish leaders in major cities such as Jerusalem would meet to judge legal matters and to settle disputes between people. This assembly was known as the "Sanhedrin" or the "Council."

**Translation Suggestions**

- Depending on the context, "assembly" could also be translated as "special gathering" or "congregation" or "council" or "army" or "large group."
- When the term "assembly" refers generally to the Israelites as a whole, it could also be translated as "community" or "people of Israel."
- The phrase, "all the assembly" could be translated as "all the people" or "the whole group of Israelites" or "everyone."

(See also: council)


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**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 08:14
- Acts 07:38
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H622, H1481, H2199, H3259, H4150, H4186, H4744, H5475, H5712, H6116, H6908, H6950, H6951, H6952, H7125, G1218, G1577, G3831, G4863, G4864, G4871, G4905

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## assign

**Related Ideas:**

assignment, portion, reassign

**Definitions:**

The term "assign" or "assigned" refers to appointing someone to do a specific task or designating something to be provided to one or more people.

- The prophet Samuel foretold that King Saul would "assign" the best young men of Israel to serve in the military.
- Moses "assigned" to each of the twelve tribes of Israel a portion of the land of Canaan for them to live on.
- Under the Old Testament law, certain tribes of Israel were assigned to serve as priests, artists, singers and builders.
- Depending on the context, "assign" could be translated as "give" or "appoint" or "choose for the task of."
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(See also: appoint, Samuel, Saul (OT))

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- 1 Chronicles 06:48
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**Word Data:**

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- Depending on the context, "assign" could be translated as "give" or "appoint" or "choose for the task of."
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(See also: appoint, Samuel, Saul (OT))

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- 1 Chronicles 06:48
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- Jeremiah 43:11
- Joshua 18:02
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

assign, assigned, assigned portion, assigning, assignment, assignments, given ... portion, place assigned, portion, portions, reassign

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**Related Ideas:**

assignment, portion, reassign

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The term "assign" or "assigned" refers to appointing someone to do a specific task or designating something to be provided to one or more people.

- The prophet Samuel foretold that King Saul would "assign" the best young men of Israel to serve in the military.
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- The word "astray" gives a picture of leaving a clear path or a place of safety to go down a wrong and dangerous path.
- Sheep who leave the pasture of their shepherd have "strayed." God compares sinful people to sheep who have left him and "gone astray."
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**Translation Suggestions:**

- The phrase "go astray" could be translated as "go away from God" or "take a wrong path away from God's will" or "stop obeying God" or "live in a way that goes away from God."
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- Strong's: H5074, H5080, H7683, H7686, H8582, G1294, G4105, G5351

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

astray, drawn away, go astray, goes astray, gone astray, lead ... astray, leads ... astray, led ... astray, made ... mistake, mislead, misleading, misleads, misled, mistaken, stray, strayed, straying, strays, wander, went astray

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**Related Ideas:**

draw away, make a mistake, mislead, mistaken, wander

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The terms "stray" and "go astray" mean to disobey God's will. People who are "led astray" have allowed other people or circumstances to influence them to disobey God.

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**Translation Suggestions:**

- The phrase "go astray" could be translated as "go away from God" or "take a wrong path away from God's will" or "stop obeying God" or "live in a way that goes away from God."
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(See also: disobey, shepherd)

**Bible References:**

- 1 John 03:07
- 2 Timothy 03:13
- Exodus 23:4-5
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## atonement

**Related Ideas:**

atone

**Definition:**

The terms "atone" and "atonement" refer to how God provided a sacrifice to pay for people's sins and to appease his wrath for sin.

- In Old Testament times, God allowed temporary atonement to be made for the sins of the Israelites by the offering of a blood sacrifice, which involved killing an animal.
- As recorded in the New Testament, Christ's death on the cross is the only true and permanent atonement for sin.
- When Jesus died, he took the punishment that people deserve because of their sin. He paid the atonement price with his sacrificial death.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "atone" could be translated by a word or phrase that means "pay for" or "provide payment for" or "cause someone's sins to be forgiven" or "make amends for a crime."
- Ways to translate "atonement" could include "payment" or "sacrifice to pay for sin" or "providing the means of forgiveness."
- Make sure the translation of this term does not refer to payment of money.

(See also: atonement lid, forgive, propitiation, reconcile, redeem)

**Bible References:**

- Ezekiel 43:25-27
- Ezekiel 45:18-20
- Leviticus 04:20
- Numbers 05:08
- Numbers 28:22

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3722, H3725

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

atone, atoned, atonement, atones

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## atonement lid

**Definition:**

The "atonement lid" was a slab of gold that was used to cover the top of the ark of the covenant. In many English translations, it is also referred to as an "atonement cover."

- The atonement lid was about 115 centimeters in length and 70 centimeters in width.
- Above the atonement lid were two gold cherubim with their wings touching.
- Yahweh said that he would meet with the Israelites above the atonement lid, under the outstretched wings of the cherubim. Only the high priest was permitted to meet with Yahweh in this way, as the representative of the people.
- Sometimes this atonement lid has been referred to as a "mercy seat" because it communicates God's mercy in coming down to redeem sinful human beings.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Other ways to translate this term could include "ark covering where God promises to redeem" or "place where God atones" or "lid of ark where God forgives and restores."
- Can also mean "place of propitiation."
- Compare this term with how you translated "atonement," "propitiation," and "redemption."

(See also: ark of the covenant, atonement, cherubim, propitiation, redeem)


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**Bible References:**

- Exodus 25:17
- Exodus 30:06
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## authority

**Related Ideas:**

authority to judge, place in charge, put in charge, right

**Definition:**

The term "authority" refers to the power of influence and control that someone has over someone else.

- Kings and other governing rulers have authority over the people they are ruling.
- The word "authorities" can refer to people, governments, or organizations that have authority over others.
- The word "authorities" can also refer to spirit beings who have power over people who have not submitted themselves to God’s authority.
- Masters have authority over their servants or slaves. Parents have authority over their children.
- Governments have the authority or right to make laws that govern their citizens.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "authority" can also be translated as "control" or "right" or "qualifications."
- Sometimes "authority" is used with the meaning of "power."
- When "authorities" is used to refer to people or organizations who rule people, it could also be translated as "leaders" or "rulers" or "powers."
- The phrase "by his own authority" could also be translated as, "with his own right to lead" or "based on his own qualifications."
- The expression, "under authority" could be translated as, "responsible to obey" or "having to obey others' commands."

(See also: citizen, command, obey, power, ruler)

**Bible References:**

- Colossians 02:10
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2940, H4475, H4910, H4915, H6486, H6666, H6680, H7980, H7990, H8633, G831, G1413, G1849, G1850, G2003, G2525, G2715, G2917, G2963, G5247

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**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "authority" can also be translated as "control" or "right" or "qualifications."
- Sometimes "authority" is used with the meaning of "power."
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The term "authority" refers to the power of influence and control that someone has over someone else.

- Kings and other governing rulers have authority over the people they are ruling.
- The word "authorities" can refer to people, governments, or organizations that have authority over others.
- The word "authorities" can also refer to spirit beings who have power over people who have not submitted themselves to God’s authority.

- Masters have authority over their servants or slaves. Parents have authority over their children.
- Governments have the authority or right to make laws that govern their citizens.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "authority" can also be translated as "control" or "right" or "qualifications."
- Sometimes "authority" is used with the meaning of "power."
- When "authorities" is used to refer to people or organizations who rule people, it could also be translated as "leaders" or "rulers" or "powers."
- The phrase "by his own authority" could also be translated as, "with his own right to lead" or "based on his own qualifications."
- The expression, "under authority" could be translated as, "responsible to obey" or "having to obey others' commands."

(See also: citizen, command, obey, power, ruler)

**Bible References:**

- Colossians 02:10
- Esther 09:29
- Genesis 41:35
- Jonah 03:6-7
- Luke 12:05
- Luke 20:1-2
- Mark 01:22
- Matthew 08:09
- Matthew 28:19
- Titus 03:01

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2940, H4475, H4910, H4915, H6486, H6666, H6680, H7980, H7990, H8633, G831, G1413, G1849, G1850, G2003, G2525, G2715, G2917, G2963, G5247

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

authorities, authority, authority to judge, places ... in charge, put ... in charge, puts ... in charge, right, was ... in charge, were ... in charge

## avenge

**Related Ideas:**

avenger, revenge, see justice done, vengeance, vengefully

**Definition:**

To "avenge" or "take revenge" or "execute vengeance" is to punish someone in order to pay him back for the harm he did. The act of avenging or taking revenge is "vengeance."

- Usually "avenge" implies an intent to see justice done or to right a wrong.
- When referring to people, the expression "take revenge" or "get revenge" usually involves wanting to get back at the person who did the harm.
- When God "takes vengeance" or "executes vengeance," he is acting in righteousness because he is punishing sin and rebellion.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The expression to "avenge" could also be translated as to "right a wrong" or to "get justice for."
- When referring to human beings, to "take revenge" could be translated as "pay back" or "hurt in order to punish" or "get back at."

- Depending on the context, "vengeance" could be translated as "punishment" or "punishment of sin" or "payment for wrongs done." If a word meaning "retaliation" is used, this would apply to human beings only.
- When God says, "take my vengeance," this could be translated by "punish them for wrongs done against me" or "cause bad things to happen because they have sinned against me."
- When referring to God's vengeance, make sure it is clear that God is right in his punishment of sin.

(See also: punish, justice, righteous)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Samuel 24:12-13
- Ezekiel 25:15
- Isaiah 47:3-5
- Leviticus 19:17-18
- Psalms 018:47
- Romans 12:19

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1350, H3467, H5352, H5358, H5359, H5360, H8199, G1556, G1557, G1558, G3709

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## awe

**Related Ideas:**

awesome

**Definition:**

The term "awe" refers to the sense of amazement and deep respect that comes from seeing something great, powerful, and magnificent.

- The term "awesome" describes someone or something that inspires a feeling of awe.
- The visions of the glory of God seen by the prophet Ezekiel were "awesome" or "awe-inspiring."
- Typical human responses showing awe of God's presence include: fear, bowing or kneeling down, covering the face, and trembling.

(See also: fear, glory)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 17:21
- Genesis 28:16-17
- Hebrews 12:28
- Psalm 022:23
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**Word Data:**

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**Definition:**

An ax is tool used for cutting or chopping trees or wood.

- An ax usually has a long wooden handle with a large metal blade attached to the end.
- If your culture has a tool that is similar to an ax, the name of that tool could be used to translate "ax."
- Other ways to translate this term could include "tree-cutting tool" or "wooden tool with blade" or "long-handled wood-chopping tool."
- In one Old Testament event, the blade of an ax fell into a river, so it is best if the tool that is described has a blade that can come loose from the wooden handle.

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 06:7-8
- 2 Kings 06:05
- Judges 09:48-49
- Luke 03:9
- Matthew 03:10
- Psalm 035:03

**Word Data:**

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## banquet

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A banquet is large, formal meal that usually includes several food courses.

- In ancient times, kings often served banquet meals to entertain political leaders and other important guests.
- This could also be translated as, "elaborate meal" or "important feast" or "multi-course meal."

**Bible References:**

- Daniel 05:10
- Isaiah 05:11-12
- Jeremiah 16:08
- Luke 05:29-32
- Song of Solomon 02:3-4

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## baptize

**Related Ideas:**

baptism

**Definition:**

In the New Testament, the terms "baptize" and "baptism" usually refer to ritually bathing a Christian with water to show that he has been cleansed from sin and has been united with Christ.

- Besides water baptism, the Bible talks about being "baptized with the Holy Spirit" and "baptized with fire."
- The term "baptism" is also used in the Bible to refer to going through great suffering.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Christians have different views about how a person should be baptized with water. It is probably best to translate this term in a general way that allows for different ways of applying the water.
- Depending on the context, the term "baptize" could be translated as "purify," "pour out on," "plunge (or dip) into," "wash," or "spiritually cleanse." For example, "baptize you with water" could be translated as, "plunge you into water."
- The term "baptism" could be translated as "purification," "a pouring out," "a dipping," "a cleansing," or "a spiritual washing."
- When it refers to suffering, "baptism" could also be translated as "a time of terrible suffering" or "a cleansing through severe suffering."
- Also consider how this term is translated in a Bible translation in a local or national language.

(See also: John (the Baptist), repent, Holy Spirit)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 02:38
- Acts 08:36
- Acts 09:18
- Acts 10:48
- Luke 03:16
- Matthew 03:14
- Matthew 28:18-19

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G907

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## barley

**Definition:**

The term "barley" refers to a kind of grain that is used to make bread.

- The barley plant has a long stalk with a head at the top where the seeds or grains grow.
- Barley does well in warmer weather so it is often harvested in spring or summer.
- When barley is threshed, the edible seeds are separated from the worthless chaff.
- Barley grain is ground up into flour, which is then mixed with water or oil to make bread.
- If barley is not known, this could be translated as "grain called barley" or "barley grain."

(See also: grain, thresh, wheat)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 11:12-14
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## barren

### Related Ideas:

dried, faded, salt land, withered

### Definition:

To be "barren" means to not be fertile or fruitful.

- Soil or land that is barren is not able to produce any plants.
- A woman who is barren is one who is physically unable to conceive or bear a child.

### Translation Suggestions:

- When "barren" is used to refer to land, it could be translated as "not fertile" or "unfruitful" or "without plants."
- When it is referring to a barren woman, it could be translated as "childless" or "not able to bear children" or "unable to conceive a child."
- "Salt land" is barren because nothing can grow in salty soil.

### Bible References:

- 1 Samuel 02:5
- Galatians 04:27
- Genesis 11:30
- Job 03:07

### Word Data:

- Strong's: H535, H1565, H2717, H3001, H4420, H5034, H6115, H6135, H6723, H7921, G692, G4723

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To be "barren" means to not be fertile or fruitful.

- Soil or land that is barren is not able to produce any plants.
- A woman who is barren is one who is physically unable to conceive or bear a child.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- When "barren" is used to refer to land, it could be translated as "not fertile" or "unfruitful" or "without plants."
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- "Salt land" is barren because nothing can grow in salty soil.

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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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basketful, cage

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- The word translated as "basket" in that story is the same word that is translated as "ark" referring to the boat that Noah built. The common meaning of its use in these two contexts may be "floating container."
- A "cage" is a container in which people keep animals.

(See also: ark, Moses, Nile River, Noah)

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## bear

**Related Ideas:**

bearer, bear with, birth, carry, childbirth, support, sustain, tolerate


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**Definitions:**

The term "bear" literally means "carry" something. There are also many figurative uses of this term.

- When speaking of a woman who will bear a child, this means "give birth to" a child.
- To "bear a burden" means to "experience difficult things." These difficult things could include physical or emotional suffering.
- To "bear with" someone means to be patient with them and their faults.
- A common expression in the Bible is "bear fruit," which means "produce fruit" or "have fruit."
- The expression "bear witness" means "testify" or "report what one has seen or experienced."
- The statement that "a son will not bear the iniquity of his father" means that he "will not be held responsible for" or "will not be punished for" his father's sins.
- In general, this term could be translated as "carry" or "be responsible for" or "produce" or "have" or "endure," depending on the context.

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A bear is a large, four-legged furry animal with dark brown or black hair, with sharp teeth and claws. Bears were common in Israel during Bible times.

- These animals live in forests and mountain areas; they eat fish, insects, and plants.
- In the Old Testament, the bear is used as a symbol of strength.
- While tending sheep, the shepherd David fought a bear and defeated it.
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- Strong's: H1677, G715

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

bear, bears

## bear

**Definition:**

A bear is a large, four-legged furry animal with dark brown or black hair, with sharp teeth and claws. Bears were common in Israel during Bible times.

- These animals live in forests and mountain areas; they eat fish, insects, and plants.
- In the Old Testament, the bear is used as a symbol of strength.
- While tending sheep, the shepherd David fought a bear and defeated it.
- Two bears came out of the forest and attacked a group of youths who had mocked the prophet Elisha.

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ask, beggar, needy

**Definition:**

The term "beg" means to urgently ask someone for something. It often refers to asking for money, but it is also commonly used to refer to pleading for something.

- Often people beg or plead when they strongly need something, but don't know if the other person will give them what they ask for.
- A "beggar" is someone who regularly sits or stands in a public place to ask people for money.
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## believe

**Related Ideas:**

be persuaded, belief, believer, have faith, persuade, persuasive

**Definition:**

The terms "believe" and "believe in" are closely related, but have slightly different meanings:

- believe
  - To believe something is to accept or trust that it is true.
  - To believe someone is to acknowledge that what that person has said is true.
  - To persuade someone is to get that person to believe that something is true.
- believe in
  - To "believe in" someone means to "trust in" that person. It means to trust that the person is who he says he is, that he always speaks the truth, and that he will do what he has promised to do.
  - When a person truly believes in something, he will act in such a way that shows that belief.
  - The phrase "have faith in" usually has the same meaning as "believe in."
  - To "believe in Jesus" means to believe that he is the Son of God, that he is God himself who also became human and who died as a sacrifice to pay for our sins. It means to trust him as Savior and live in a way that honors him.

In the Bible, the term "believer" refers to someone who believes in and relies on Jesus Christ as Savior.

- The term "believer" literally means "person who believes."
- The term "Christian" eventually came to be the main title for believers because it indicates that they believe in Christ and obey his teachings.

The term "unbelief" refers to not believing something or someone.

- In the Bible, "unbelief" refers to not believing in or not trusting in Jesus as one's Savior.
- A person who does not believe in Jesus is called an "unbeliever."

**Translation Suggestions:**

Translating "believe" and "believe in":
* To "believe" could be translated as to "know to be true" or "know to be right." * To "believe in" could be translated as "trust completely" or "trust and obey" or "completely rely on and follow."

Translating "believer":
* Some translations may prefer to say "believer in Jesus" or "believer in Christ." * This term could also be translated by a word or phrase that means "person who trusts in Jesus" or "someone who knows Jesus and lives for him." * Other ways to translate "believer" could be "follower of Jesus" or "person who knows and obeys Jesus." * The term "believer" is a general term for any believer in Christ, while "disciple" and "apostle" were used more specifically for people who knew Jesus while he was alive. It is best to translate these terms in different ways, in order to keep them distinct.

Translating "unbelief" and "unbeliever": * Other ways to translate "unbelief" could include "lack of faith" or "not believing." * The term "unbeliever" could be translated as "person who does not believe in Jesus" or "someone who does not trust in Jesus as Savior."

(See also: believe, apostle, Christian, disciple, faith, trust)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 15:06
- Genesis 45:26
- Job 09:16-18
- Habakkuk 01:5-7
- Mark 06:4-6
- Mark 01:14-15
- Luke 09:41
- John 01:12
- Acts 06:05
- Acts 09:42
- Acts 28:23-24
- Romans 03:03
- 1 Corinthians 06:01
- 1 Corinthians 09:05
- 2 Corinthians 06:15
- Hebrews 03:12
- 1 John 03:23

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H539, H3948, H6601, G544, G569, G3982, G4100, G4102, G4103

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

am persuaded, belief, believe, believed, believer, believers, believes, believing, has faith, persuade, persuaded, persuading, persuasiveness, were persuaded

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  - To "believe in" someone means to "trust in" that person. It means to trust that the person is who he says he is, that he always speaks the truth, and that he will do what he has promised to do.
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  - The phrase "have faith in" usually has the same meaning as "believe in."
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**Related Ideas:**

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- believe
  - To believe something is to accept or trust that it is true.
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  - To "believe in" someone means to "trust in" that person. It means to trust that the person is who he says he is, that he always speaks the truth, and that he will do what he has promised to do.
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  - The phrase "have faith in" usually has the same meaning as "believe in."
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In the Bible, the term "believer" refers to someone who believes in and relies on Jesus Christ as Savior.

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**Word Data:**

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## believe

**Related Ideas:**

be persuaded, belief, believer, have faith, persuade, persuasive


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**Definition:**

The terms "believe" and "believe in" are closely related, but have slightly different meanings:

- believe
  - To believe something is to accept or trust that it is true.
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  - The phrase "have faith in" usually has the same meaning as "believe in."
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In the Bible, the term "believer" refers to someone who believes in and relies on Jesus Christ as Savior.

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- A person who does not believe in Jesus is called an "unbeliever."

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Translating "believe" and "believe in":
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(See also: believe, apostle, Christian, disciple, faith, trust)

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## beloved

**Related Ideas:**

dear, lovely, treasured

**Definition:**

The term "beloved" is an expression of affection that describes someone who is loved and dear to someone else.

- The term "beloved" literally means "loved (one)" or "(who is) loved."
- God refers to Jesus as his "beloved Son."
- In their letters to Christian churches, the apostles frequently address their fellow believers as "beloved."
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- This term could also be translated as "loved" or "loved one" or "well-loved," or "very dear."
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- Note that the word "beloved" comes from the word for God's love, which is unconditional, unselfish, and sacrificial.

(See also: love)

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- 1 Corinthians 04:14
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- Strong's: H157, H1730, H2532, H3033, H3039, H4261, G25, G26, G27, G5207

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

beloved, dear, lovely, treasured

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**Related Ideas:**

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(See also: love)

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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

beloved, dear, lovely, treasured

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**Related Ideas:**

betrayal, betrayer, give over, hand over, traitor, treacherous, treacherously, treachery, turn over

**Definition:**

The term "betray" means to act in a way that deceives a person and allows other people to harm that person. A "betrayer" is a person who betrays a friend who was trusting him.

- Judas was "the betrayer" because he told the Jewish leaders how to capture Jesus.
- The betrayal by Judas was especially evil because he was an apostle of Jesus who received money in exchange for giving the Jewish leaders information that would result in Jesus' unjust death.
- "Betrayal" and "treachery" are two words for what happens when one person betrays another.


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**Translation Suggestions:**

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(See also: Judas Iscariot, Jewish authorities, apostle)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:52
- John 06:64
- John 13:22
- Matthew 10:04
- Matthew 26:22

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## bind

**Related Ideas:**

bond, bound, chain, fetter, put in bonds, put on, restrain, tie, wrap

**Definition:**

The term "bind" means to tie something or fasten it securely. Something that is tied or joined together is called a "bond." The term "bound" is the past tense of this term.

- To be "bound" means to have something tied or wrapped around something else.
- In a figurative sense, a person can be "bound" to a vow, which means he is "required to fulfill" what he promised to do.
- The term "bonds" refers to anything that binds, confines, or imprisons someone. It usually refers to physical chains, fetters or ropes that keep a person from being free to move.
- In Bible times, bonds such as ropes or chains were used to attach prisoners to the wall or floor of a stone prison.
- The term "bind" can also be used to talk about wrapping cloth around a wound to help it heal.
- A dead person would be "bound" with cloth in preparation for burial.
- The term "bond" is used figuratively to refer to something, such as sin, that controls or enslaves someone.
- A bond can also be a close relationship between people in which they support each other emotionally, spiritually and physically. This applies to the bond of marriage.
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- The term "bind" could also be translated as "tie" or "tie up" or "wrap (around)."
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- A special use of "bind" in Matthew 16 and 18 means "forbid" or "not permit."
- The term "bonds" could be translated as "chains" or "ropes" or "shackles."
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- The phrase "bond of peace" means "being in harmony, which brings people in closer relationship to each other" or "the tying together that peace brings."
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bind, binding, bond, bonds, bound, chain, chained, chains, fetters, is bound, put ... in bonds, puts on, restrain, tie, tie up, tied, tied up, tying, wrapped

## birthright

**Definition:**

The term "birthright" in the Bible refers to the honor, family name, and physical wealth that was normally given to the firstborn son in a family.

- The birthright of the firstborn son included a double portion of the father's inheritance.
- A king's firstborn son was normally given the birthright to rule after his father died.
- Esau sold his birthright to his younger brother Jacob. Because of this, Jacob inherited the blessing of the firstborn instead of Esau.
- The birthright also included the honor of having the family descendants traced through the firstborn son's line.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Possible ways to translate "birthright" could include, "rights and wealth of the firstborn son" or "family honor" or "privilege and inheritance of the firstborn."

(See also: firstborn, inherit, descendant)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 05:01
- Genesis 25:34
- Genesis 43:33
- Hebrews 12:14-17

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1062, G4415

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blamelessly, faultless, without blame

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- This could also be translated as "with no fault to his character" or "completely obedient to God" or "avoiding sin" or "keeping away from evil."

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- 1 Thessalonians 03:11-13
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blameless, blamelessly, faultless, without blame

## blasphemy

**Related Ideas:**

blaspheme, blasphemer, blasphemous, insult, revile, taunt

**Definition:**

In the Bible, the term "blasphemy" refers to speaking in a way that shows a deep disrespect for God or people. To "blaspheme" or "insult" or "revile" someone is to speak against that person so that others think something false or bad about him.

- Most often, to blaspheme God means to slander or insult him by saying things that are not true about him or by behaving in an immoral way that dishonors him.
- It is blasphemy for a human being to claim to be God or to claim that there is a God other than the one true God.
- Some English versions translate this term as "slander" when it refers to blaspheming people.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- To "blaspheme" can be translated as to "say evil things against" or to "dishonor God" or to "slander."
- Ways to translate "blasphemy" could include "speaking wrongly about others" or "slander" or "spreading false rumors."

(See also: dishonor, slander)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Timothy 01:12-14
- Acts 06:11
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1421, H1442, H2778, H3639, H5006, H5007, H5344, G987, G988, G989, G3059, G3680, G5196

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

blaspheme, blasphemed, blasphemer, blasphemers, blasphemes, blasphemies, blaspheming, blasphemous, blasphemy, insult, insulted, insulting, insults, revile, reviled, reviling

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## blemish

**Related Ideas:**

defect, unblemished

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The term "blemish" refers to a physical defect or imperfection on an animal or person. It can also refer to spiritual imperfections and faults in people.

- For certain sacrifices, God instructed the Israelites to offer an animal with no blemishes or defects.
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(See also: believe, clean, sacrifice, sin)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Peter 01:19
- 2 Peter 02:13
- Deuteronomy 15:19-21
- Numbers 06:13-15
- Song of Solomon 04:07

**Word Data:**

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## bless

### Related Ideas:

happier, happy

### Definition:

To "bless" someone or something means to cause good and beneficial things to happen to the person or thing that is being blessed.

- Blessing someone also means expressing a desire for positive and beneficial things to happen to that person.
- In Bible times, a father would often pronounce a formal blessing on his children.
- When people "bless" God or express a desire that God be blessed, this means they are praising him.
- The term "bless" is sometimes used for consecrating food before it is eaten, or for thanking and praising God for the food.

### Translation Suggestions:

- To "bless" could also be translated as to "provide abundantly for" or to "be very kind and favorable toward."
- "God has brought great blessing to" could be translated as "God has given many good things to" or "God has provided abundantly for" or "God has caused many good things to happen to".
- "He is blessed" could be translated as "he will greatly benefit" or "he will experience good things" or "God will cause him to flourish."
- "Blessed is the person who" could be translated as "How good it is for the person who."
- Expressions like "blessed be the Lord" could be translated as "May the Lord be praised" or "Praise the Lord" or "I praise the Lord."
- In the context of blessing food, this could be translated as "thanked God for the food" or "praised God for giving them food" or "consecrated the food by praising God for it."

(See also: praise)

### Bible References:

- 1 Corinthians 10:16
- Acts 13:34
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### Word Data:

- Strong's: H833, H835, H8055, H1288, H1293, G1757, G2127, G2128, G2129, G3106, G3107, G3108, G3741

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

bless, blessed, blesses, blessing, blessings, happier, happy

## bless

**Related Ideas:**

happier, happy

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To "bless" someone or something means to cause good and beneficial things to happen to the person or thing that is being blessed.

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- The term "bless" is sometimes used for consecrating food before it is eaten, or for thanking and praising God for the food.

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- To "bless" could also be translated as to "provide abundantly for" or to "be very kind and favorable toward."
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## blood

**Related Ideas:**

bleeding

**Definition:**

The term "blood" refers to the red liquid that comes out of a person's skin when there is an injury or wound. Blood brings life-giving nutrients to a person's entire body.

- Blood symbolizes life and when it is shed or poured out, it symbolizes the loss of life, or death.
- When people made sacrifices to God, they killed an animal and poured its blood on the altar. This symbolized the sacrifice of the animal's life to pay for people's sins.
- Through his death on the cross, Jesus' blood symbolically cleanses people from their sins and pays for the punishment they deserve for those sins.
- The expression "flesh and blood" refers to human beings.
- The expression "own flesh and blood" refers to people who are biologically related.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- This term should be translated with the term that is used for blood in the target language.
- The expression "flesh and blood" could be translated as "people" or "human beings."
- Depending on the context, the expression "my own flesh and blood" could be translated as "my own family" or "my own relatives" or "my own people."
- If there is an expression in the target language that is used with this meaning, that expression could be used to translate "flesh and blood."

(See also: flesh)

**Bible References:**

- 1 John 01:07
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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(See also: flesh)

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- 1 John 01:07
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1818, H5332, G129, G130, G131

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

bleeding, blood

## blood

**Related Ideas:**

bleeding

**Definition:**

The term "blood" refers to the red liquid that comes out of a person's skin when there is an injury or wound. Blood brings life-giving nutrients to a person's entire body.

- Blood symbolizes life and when it is shed or poured out, it symbolizes the loss of life, or death.
- When people made sacrifices to God, they killed an animal and poured its blood on the altar. This symbolized the sacrifice of the animal's life to pay for people's sins.
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## boast

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boastful

**Definition:**

The term "boast" means to talk proudly about something or someone. Often it means to brag about oneself.

- Someone who is "boastful" talks about himself in a proud way.
- God rebuked the Israelites for "boasting in" their idols. They arrogantly worshiped false gods instead of the true God.
- The Bible also talks about people boasting in such things as their wealth, their strength, their fruitful fields, and their laws. This means that they were proud about these things and did not acknowledge that God is the one who provided these things.
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- Other ways to translate "boast" could include "brag" or "talk proudly" or "be proud."
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- Some languages have two words for "pride": one that is negative, with the meaning of being arrogant, and the other that is positive, with the meaning of taking pride in one's work, family, or country.

**Translation Suggestions:**

(See also: proud)

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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

boast, boasted, boastful, boasting, boasts, reason for boasting

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**Related Ideas:**

boastful

**Definition:**

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- Someone who is "boastful" talks about himself in a proud way.
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(See also: proud)

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## body

**Related Ideas:**

bodily, body of Christ, carcass, corpse

**Definition:**

The term "body" literally refers to the physical body of a person or animal. This term is also used figuratively to refer to an object or whole group that has individual members.

- Often the term "body" refers to a dead person. Sometimes this is referred to as a "dead body" or a "corpse." The dead body of an animal is called a "carcass."
- When Jesus said to the disciples at his last Passover meal, "This (bread) is my body," he was referring to his physical body that would be "broken" (killed) to pay for their sins.

- In the Bible, Christians as a group are referred to as the "body of Christ." Just as a physical body has many parts, the "body of Christ" has many individual members. Each individual believer has a special function in the body of Christ to help the whole group work together to serve God and bring him glory.
- Jesus is also referred to as the "head" (leader) of the "body" of his believers. Just as a person's head tells his body what to do, so Jesus is the one who guides and directs Christians as members of his "body."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The best way to translate this term would be with the word that is most commonly used to refer to a physical body in the project language. Make sure that the word used is not an offensive term.
- When referring collectively to believers, for some languages it may be more natural and accurate to say "spiritual body of Christ."
- When Jesus says, "This is my body," it is best to translate this literally, with a note to explain it if needed.
- Some languages may have a separate word when referring to a dead body, such as "corpse" for a person or "carcass" for an animal. Make sure the word used to translate this makes sense in the context and is acceptable.

(See also: head, spirit)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 10:12
- 1 Corinthians 05:05
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**Word Data:**

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bodies, bodily, body, carcass, carcasses, corpse, corpses

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**Related Ideas:**

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- 1 John 02:28
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H982, H5797, G662, G2292, G3618, G3954, G3955, G5111, G5112

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

bold, boldly, boldness, emboldened

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## born again

**Related Ideas:**

born from God, born from him, new birth

**Definition:**

The term "born again" was first used by Jesus to describe what it means for God to change a person from being dead spiritually to being alive spiritually. The terms "born of God" and "born of the Spirit" also refer to a person being given new spiritual life.

- All humans are born spiritually dead and are given a "new birth" when they accept Jesus Christ as their Savior.
- At the moment of the spiritual new birth, God's Holy Spirit begins to live in the new believer and empowers him to produce good spiritual fruit in his life.
- It is God's work to cause a person to be born again and become his child.
- Jesus uses the metaphor of being born again to speak of the time when he returns and rules over the earth.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Other ways to translate "born again" could include "born anew" or "born spiritually."
- It is best to translate this term literally and use the normal word in the language that would be used for being born.

- The term "new birth" might be translated as "spiritual birth."
- The phrase "born of God" could be translated as "caused by God to have new life like a newborn baby" or "given new life by God."
- In the same way, "born of the Spirit" could be translated as "given new life by the Holy Spirit" or "empowered by the Holy Spirit to become God's child" or "caused by the Spirit to have new life like a newborn baby."

(See also: Holy Spirit, save)

**Bible References:**

- 1 John 03:09
- 1 Peter 01:03
- 1 Peter 01:23
- John 03:04
- John 03:07
- Titus 03:05

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## bow

**Related Ideas:**

bend, bend the knee, bow down, fall down before, kneel



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**Note**

For the weapon called a bow, click here.

**Definition:**

To bow means to bend over to humbly express respect and honor toward someone. To "bow down" means to bend over or kneel down very low, often with face and hands toward the ground.

- Other expressions include "bow the knee" (meaning to kneel) and "bow the head" (meaning to bend the head forward in humble respect or in sorrow).
- Bowing down can also be a sign of distress or mourning. Someone who is "bowed down" has been brought to a low position of humility.
- Often a person will bow in the presence of someone who is of higher status or greater importance, such as kings and other rulers.
- Bowing down before God is an expression of worship to him.
- In the Bible, people bowed down to Jesus when they realized from his miracles and teaching that he had come from God.
- The Bible says that when Jesus comes back someday, everyone will bow the knee to worship him.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, this term could be translated with a word or phrase that means "bend forward" or "bend the head" or "kneel."
- The term "bow down" could be translated as "kneel down" or "prostrate oneself."
- Some languages will have more than one way of translating this term, depending on the context.

(See also: humble, worship)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Kings 05:18
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- Strong's: H86, H1288, H3721, H3766, H5753, H5791, H6915, H7743, H7812, H7817, G1120, G2578, G2827, G4098, G4352, G4364

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## bow

**Related Ideas:**

bend, bend the knee, bow down, fall down before, kneel

**Note**

For the weapon called a bow, click here.



generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Definition:**

To bow means to bend over to humbly express respect and honor toward someone. To "bow down" means to bend over or kneel down very low, often with face and hands toward the ground.

- Other expressions include "bow the knee" (meaning to kneel) and "bow the head" (meaning to bend the head forward in humble respect or in sorrow).
- Bowing down can also be a sign of distress or mourning. Someone who is "bowed down" has been brought to a low position of humility.
- Often a person will bow in the presence of someone who is of higher status or greater importance, such as kings and other rulers.
- Bowing down before God is an expression of worship to him.
- In the Bible, people bowed down to Jesus when they realized from his miracles and teaching that he had come from God.
- The Bible says that when Jesus comes back someday, everyone will bow the knee to worship him.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, this term could be translated with a word or phrase that means "bend forward" or "bend the head" or "kneel."
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## bread

**Related Ideas:**

food, loaf of bread

**Definition:**

Bread is a food made from flour mixed with water and oil to form a dough. The dough is then shaped into a loaf and baked.

- When the term "loaf" occurs by itself, it means "loaf of bread."
- Bread dough is usually made with something that makes it rise, such as yeast.
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- Since bread was the main food for many people in biblical times, this term is also used in the Bible to refer to food in general.
- The term "bread of the presence" referred to twelve loaves of bread that were placed on a golden table in the tabernacle or temple building as a sacrifice to God. These loaves represented the twelve tribes of Israel and were only for the priests to eat. This could be translated as "bread showing that God lived among them."
- The figurative term "bread from heaven" referred to the special white food called "manna" that God provided for the Israelites when they were wandering through the desert.
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- Many times the term "bread" can be translated more generally as "food."

(See also: Passover, tabernacle, temple, unleavened bread, yeast)

**Bible References:**

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**Word Data:**

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bread, food, loaf of ... bread, loaves, loaves of ... bread

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The term "breastplate" refers to a piece of armor covering the front of the chest to protect a soldier during battle. The term "breastpiece" refers to a special piece of clothing that the Israelite high priest wore over the front part of his chest.

- A "breastplate" used by a soldier could be made of wood, metal, or animal skin. It was made to prevent arrows, spears, or swords from piercing the chest of the soldier.
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- Other ways to translate the term "breastplate" could include "metal protective chest covering" or "armor piece protecting the chest."
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- 1 Thessalonians 05:08
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

breastpiece, breastplate, breastplates

## breath

**Related Ideas:**

breathe


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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**Word Data:**

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breath, breathe, breathed, breathes, breathing

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## bribe

**Related Ideas:**

bribery, payoff



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**Definition:**

To "bribe" means to give someone something of value, such as money, to influence that person to do something dishonest.

- The soldiers who guarded Jesus' empty tomb were bribed with money to lie about what happened.
- Sometimes a government official will be bribed to overlook a crime or to vote a certain way.
- The Bible forbids giving or taking bribes.
- The term, "bribe" could be translated as, "dishonest payment" or "payment for lying" or "price for breaking the rules."
- To "bribe" could be translated with a word or phrase that means, to "pay to influence (someone)" or to "pay to have a dishonest favor done" or to "pay for a favor."

**Bible References:**

- 1 Samuel 08:1-3
- Ecclesiastes 07:7
- Isaiah 01:23
- Micah 03:9-11
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3724, H4979, H7809, H7810, H7936, H7966, H8021, H8641, G5260

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## bride

**Related Ideas:**

bridal

**Definition:**

A bride is the woman in a wedding ceremony who is getting married to her husband, the bridegroom.

- The term "bride" is used as a metaphor for believers in Jesus, the Church.
- Jesus is metaphorically called the "bridegroom" for the Church.

(See also: bridegroom, church)

**Bible References:**

- Exodus 22:16
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bridal, bride, brides

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- The term "bride" is used as a metaphor for believers in Jesus, the Church.
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(See also: bridegroom, church)

**Bible References:**

- Exodus 22:16
- Isaiah 62:5
- Joel 02:16

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3618, G3565

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

bridal, bride, brides

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## bridegroom

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In a marriage ceremony, the bridegroom is the man who will marry the bride.

- In the Jewish culture during Bible times, the ceremony was centered around the bridegroom coming to get his bride.
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**Bible References:**

- Isaiah 62:5
- Joel 02:15-16
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bridegroom, bridegrooms

## bronze

**Definition:**

The term "bronze" refers to a kind of metal that is made from melting together the metals copper and tin. It has a dark brown color, slightly red.

- Bronze resists water corrosion and is a good conductor of heat.
- In ancient times, bronze was used for making tools, weapons, artwork, altars, cooking pots, and soldiers' armor, among other things.
- Many building materials for the tabernacle and temple were made of bronze.
- Idols of false gods were also often made of bronze metal.
- Bronze objects were made by first melting the bronze metal into a liquid and then pouring it into molds. This process was called "casting."

(See also: armor, tabernacle, temple)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 07:16
- 1 Samuel 17:37-38
- Daniel 02:44-45
- Exodus 25:3-7
- Revelation 01:15

**Word Data:**

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brotherhood

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- A few times in the New Testament, the apostles used the term "sister" when referring specifically to a fellow Christian who was a woman, or to emphasize that both men and women are being included. For example, James emphasizes that he is talking about all believers when he refers to "a brother or sister who is in need of food or clothing."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- It is best to translate this term with the literal word that is used in the target language to refer to a natural or biological brother, unless this would give wrong meaning.
- In the Old Testament especially, when "brothers" is used very generally to refer to members of the same family, clan, or people group, possible translations could include "relatives" or "clan members" or "fellow Israelites."

- In the context of referring to a fellow believer in Christ, this term could be translated as "brother in Christ" or "spiritual brother."
- If both males and females are being referred to and "brother" would give a wrong meaning, then a more general kinship term could be used that would include both males and females.
- Other ways to translate this term so that it refers to both male and female believers could be "fellow believers" or "Christian brothers and sisters."
- Make sure to check the context to determine whether only men are being referred to, or whether both men and women are included.

(See also: apostle, God the Father, sister, spirit)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:26
- Genesis 29:10
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- Other ways to translate this term so that it refers to both male and female believers could be "fellow believers" or "Christian brothers and sisters."
- Make sure to check the context to determine whether only men are being referred to, or whether both men and women are included.

(See also: apostle, God the Father, sister, spirit)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:26
- Genesis 29:10
- Leviticus 19:17
- Nehemiah 03:01
- Philippians 04:21
- Revelation 01:09

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H251, H252, H264, H1730, H2993, H7453, G80, G81, G2385, G2500, G4613, G5360, G5569

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

brother, brother's, brotherhood, brothers, brothers'

## brother

**Related Ideas:**

brotherhood



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**Definition:**

The term "brother" usually refers to a male person who shares at least one biological parent with another person.

- In the Old Testament, the term "brothers" is also used as a general reference to relatives, such as members of the same tribe, clan, or people group.
- In the New Testament, the apostles often used "brothers" to refer to fellow Christians, including both men and women, since all believers in Christ are members of one spiritual family, with God as their heavenly Father.
- A few times in the New Testament, the apostles used the term "sister" when referring specifically to a fellow Christian who was a woman, or to emphasize that both men and women are being included. For example, James emphasizes that he is talking about all believers when he refers to "a brother or sister who is in need of food or clothing."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- It is best to translate this term with the literal word that is used in the target language to refer to a natural or biological brother, unless this would give wrong meaning.
- In the Old Testament especially, when "brothers" is used very generally to refer to members of the same family, clan, or people group, possible translations could include "relatives" or "clan members" or "fellow Israelites."
- In the context of referring to a fellow believer in Christ, this term could be translated as "brother in Christ" or "spiritual brother."
- If both males and females are being referred to and "brother" would give a wrong meaning, then a more general kinship term could be used that would include both males and females.
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**Related Ideas:**

burdensome, heavy, load



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- A cruel leader may put difficult burdens on the people he is ruling, for example by forcing them to pay large amounts of taxes.
- A person who does not want to be a burden to someone does not want to cause that other person any trouble.
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- The "burden of the Lord" is a figurative way of referring to a "message from God," usually an important or unpleasant one, that a prophet must deliver to God's people.
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**Bible References:**

- 2 Thessalonians 03:6-9
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- The "burden of the Lord" is a figurative way of referring to a "message from God," usually an important or unpleasant one, that a prophet must deliver to God's people.
- The term "burden" can be translated by "responsibility" or "duty" or "heavy load" or "message," depending on the context.

**Bible References:**

- 2 Thessalonians 03:6-9
- Galatians 06:1-2
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- Genesis 49:15
- Matthew 11:30
- Matthew 23:04

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2960, H3053, H4614, H4853, H4864, H4931, H5445, H5447, H5448, H5449, H6006, H6231, G4, G916, G922, G1912, G2347, G2599, G2655, G5413

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

burden, burdened, burdens, burdensome, heavy, load, loaded, loaded up, loads

## burden

**Related Ideas:**

burdensome, heavy, load

**Definition:**

A burden is a heavy load. It literally refers to a physical load such as a work animal would carry. The term "burden" also has several figurative meanings:

- A burden can refer to a difficult duty or important responsibility that a person has to do. He is said to be "bearing" or "carrying" a "heavy burden."
- A cruel leader may put difficult burdens on the people he is ruling, for example by forcing them to pay large amounts of taxes.
- A person who does not want to be a burden to someone does not want to cause that other person any trouble.
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## burnt offering

**Related Ideas:**

offering by fire

**Definition:**

A "burnt offering" was a type of sacrifice to God that was burnt up by fire on an altar. It was offered to make atonement for the sins of the people. This was also called an "offering by fire."

- Animals used for this offering were usually sheep or goats, but oxen and birds were also used.
- Except for the skin, the entire animal was burned up in this offering. The skin or hide was given to the priest.
- God commanded the Jewish people to offer burnt offerings two times every day.

(See also: altar, atonement, cow, priest, sacrifice)

**Bible References:**

- Exodus 40:5-7
- Genesis 08:20
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## bury

**Related Ideas:**

burial

**Definition:**

The term "bury" usually refers to putting a dead body into a hole or other burial place. The term "burial" is the act of burying something or can be used to describe a place used to bury something.

- Often people bury a dead body by placing it into a deep hole in the ground and then covering it with dirt.
- Sometimes the dead body is placed in a box-like structure, such as a coffin, before burying it.
- In Bible times, dead people were often buried in a cave or similar place. After Jesus died, his body was wrapped in cloths and placed in a stone tomb that was sealed with a large boulder.
- The terms "burial place" or "burial room" or "burial chamber" or "burial cave" are all ways to refer to a place where a dead body is buried.
- Other things can also be buried, such as when Achan buried silver and other things that he had stolen from Jericho.
- The phrase "buried his face" usually means "covered his face with his hands."
- Sometimes the word "hide" can mean "bury" as when Achan hid things in the ground that he had stolen from Jericho. This meant he buried them in the ground.

(See also:Jericho, tomb)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Kings 09:9-10
- Genesis 35:4-5
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- Luke 16:22
- Matthew 27:07
- Psalm 079:1-3

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H6900, H6912, H6913, G1779, G1780, G2290, G4916, G5027

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

burial, buried, buries, bury, burying

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### Forms Found in the English ULB:

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## call

### Related Ideas:

appeal to, invite, summon

### Definition:

The terms "call to" and "call out" mean to say something loudly to someone who is not nearby. To "call" someone means to summon that person. There are also some other meanings.

- To "call out" to someone means to shout or speak loudly to someone far away. It can also mean to ask someone for help, especially God.
- Often in the Bible, "call" has a meaning of "summon" or "command to come" or "request to come."
- God calls people to come to him and be his people. This is their "calling."
- When God "calls" people, it means that God has appointed or chosen people to be his children, to be his servants and proclaimers of his message of salvation through Jesus.
- This term is also used in the context of naming someone. For example, "His name is called John," means, "He is named John" or "His name is John."

- To be "called by the name of" means that someone is given the name of someone else. God says that he has called his people by his name.
- A different expression, "I have called you by name" means that God has specifically chosen that person.
- To appeal to someone is to ask someone to do something.
- To invite someone is to ask them to do something that they might like to do.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "call" could be translated by a word that means "summon," which includes the idea of being intentional or purposeful in calling.
- The expression "call out to you" could be translated as "ask you for help" or "pray to you urgently."
- When the Bible says that God has "called" us to be his servants, this could be translated as, "specially chose us" or "appointed us" to be his servants.
- "You must call his name" can also be translated as, "you must name him."
- "His name is called" could also be translated as, "his name is" or "he is named."
- To "call out" could be translated as, "say loudly" or "shout" or "say with a loud voice." Make sure the translation of this does not sound like the person is angry.
- The expression "your calling" could be translated as "your purpose" or "God's purpose for you" or "God's special work for you."
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- To "call on" an official is to tell him to do what he is supposed to do as part of his job.
- To "call for" something could be translated by "demand" or "ask for" or "command."
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- When God says, "I have called you by name," this could be translated as, "I know you and have chosen you."

(See also: pray)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 18:24
- 1 Thessalonians 04:07
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- Galatians 01:15
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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appeal to, invite, summon

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2199, H3259, H4744, H6817, H7121, H7123, H7769, H7773, G154, G1528, G1793, G1941, G1951, G2028, G2046, G2564, G2821, G2822, G2840, G2919, G3004, G3106, G3333, G3343, G3603, G3686, G3687, G3870, G4341, G4377, G4779, G4867, G5455, G5537, G5581

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appeal to, appealed to, appealing to, call, called, called on, called out, calling, calling out, calls, calls out, invite, invited, summon, summoned, summoning

## call

**Related Ideas:**

appeal to, invite, summon

**Definition:**

The terms "call to" and "call out" mean to say something loudly to someone who is not nearby. To "call" someone means to summon that person. There are also some other meanings.

- To "call out" to someone means to shout or speak loudly to someone far away. It can also mean to ask someone for help, especially God.
- Often in the Bible, "call" has a meaning of "summon" or "command to come" or "request to come."
- God calls people to come to him and be his people. This is their "calling."
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- The term "call" could be translated by a word that means "summon," which includes the idea of being intentional or purposeful in calling.
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(See also: pray)

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appeal to, appealed to, appealing to, call, called, called on, called out, calling, calling out, calls, calls out, invite, invited, summon, summoned, summoning

## call

**Related Ideas:**

appeal to, invite, summon

**Definition:**

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- To "call out" to someone means to shout or speak loudly to someone far away. It can also mean to ask someone for help, especially God.
- Often in the Bible, "call" has a meaning of "summon" or "command to come" or "request to come."
- God calls people to come to him and be his people. This is their "calling."
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**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "call" could be translated by a word that means "summon," which includes the idea of being intentional or purposeful in calling.
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(See also: pray)

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## call

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appeal to, invite, summon

**Definition:**

The terms "call to" and "call out" mean to say something loudly to someone who is not nearby. To "call" someone means to summon that person. There are also some other meanings.

- To "call out" to someone means to shout or speak loudly to someone far away. It can also mean to ask someone for help, especially God.
- Often in the Bible, "call" has a meaning of "summon" or "command to come" or "request to come."
- God calls people to come to him and be his people. This is their "calling."
- When God "calls" people, it means that God has appointed or chosen people to be his children, to be his servants and proclaimers of his message of salvation through Jesus.
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- To appeal to someone is to ask someone to do something.
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- The term "call" could be translated by a word that means "summon," which includes the idea of being intentional or purposeful in calling.
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(See also: pray)

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appeal to, appealed to, appealing to, call, called, called on, called out, calling, calling out, calls, calls out, invite, invited, summon, summoned, summoning

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**Related Ideas:**

appeal to, invite, summon

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- Often in the Bible, "call" has a meaning of "summon" or "command to come" or "request to come."
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(See also: pray)

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appeal to, appealed to, appealing to, call, called, called on, called out, calling, calling out, calls, calls out, invite, invited, summon, summoned, summoning

## call

**Related Ideas:**

appeal to, invite, summon


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**Definition:**

The terms "call to" and "call out" mean to say something loudly to someone who is not nearby. To "call" someone means to summon that person. There are also some other meanings.

- To "call out" to someone means to shout or speak loudly to someone far away. It can also mean to ask someone for help, especially God.
- Often in the Bible, "call" has a meaning of "summon" or "command to come" or "request to come."
- God calls people to come to him and be his people. This is their "calling."
- When God "calls" people, it means that God has appointed or chosen people to be his children, to be his servants and proclaimers of his message of salvation through Jesus.
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(See also: pray)

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

appeal to, appealed to, appealing to, call, called, called on, called out, calling, calling out, calls, calls out, invite, invited, summon, summoned, summoning

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appeal to, invite, summon

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- To "call out" to someone means to shout or speak loudly to someone far away. It can also mean to ask someone for help, especially God.
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- The term "call" could be translated by a word that means "summon," which includes the idea of being intentional or purposeful in calling.
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## camel

**Definition:**

A camel is a large, four legged animal with one or two humps on its back.

- In Bible times, the camel was the largest animal found in Israel and the surrounding regions.
- The camel was used mainly for carrying people and burdens.
- Some people groups also used camels for food but not the Israelites because God said that camels were unclean and were not to be eaten.
- Camels were valuable because they could move swiftly in the sand and could live without food and water for several weeks at a time.

(See also: burden, clean)

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- 1 Chronicles 05:21
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## captive

**Related Ideas:**

captivate, captivity, captor, capture, catch

**Definition:**

The terms "captive" and "captivity" refer to capturing people and forcing them to live somewhere they do not want to live, such as in a foreign country.

- The Israelites from the kingdom of Judah were held captive in the kingdom of Babylonia for 70 years.
- Captives are often required to work for the people or nation that captured them.
- Daniel and Nehemiah were Israelite captives who worked for the Babylonian king.
- The expression to "take captive" is another way of talking about capturing someone.
- The expression, "carry you away captive" could also be translated as, "force you to live as captives" or "take you away to another country as prisoners."

- In a figurative sense, the apostle Paul tells Christians to "take captive" every thought and make it obedient to Christ.
- He also talks about how a person can be "taken captive" by sin, which means he is "controlled by" sin.
- A "captor" is a person who captures another person or takes him captive.

**Translation Suggestions**

- Depending on the context, to be "held captive" could also be translated by, "not allowed to be free" or "kept in prison" or "forced to live in a foreign country."
- The expression, "led captive" or "taken captive" could be translated as, "captured" or "imprisoned" or "forced to go to a foreign land."
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(See also: Babylon, exile, prison, seize)

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**Word Data:**

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**Word Data:**

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The terms "captive" and "captivity" refer to capturing people and forcing them to live somewhere they do not want to live, such as in a foreign country.

- The Israelites from the kingdom of Judah were held captive in the kingdom of Babylonia for 70 years.
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## cast out

**Related Ideas:**

banish, cast off, compel to go, drive out, force out, outcast, put outside, throw out

**Definition:**

To "cast out" or "drive out" someone or something means to force that person or thing to go away.

- The term "cast" means the same thing as "throw." To cast a net means to throw the net into the water.
- In a figurative sense, "cast out" or "cast away" someone can mean to reject that person and send him away.
- To "banish" someone is to force them to stay far away.
- An "outcast" is someone whom other people have rejected and forced him to go live somewhere else.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, other ways to translate this could include, "force out" or "send away" or "get rid of."
- To "cast out demons" could be translated as "cause the demons to leave" or "drive the evil spirits out" or "expel the demons" or "command the demon to come out."

(See also: demon, demon-possessed, lots)

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1272, H1644, H1920, H3423, H5080, H7843, H7971, H7993, G1544



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catch up with

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The term "caught up" often refers to God taking a person up to heaven in a sudden, miraculous way.

- The phrase "caught up with" refers to coming up to someone after hurrying to reach him. A term with a similar meaning is "overtake."
- The apostle Paul talked about being "caught up" to the third heaven. This could also be translated as "taken up."
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- Acts 08:39-40

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- Strong's: H1692, G726

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

catch up with, caught up, caught up with

## census

**Related Ideas:**

register

**Definition:**

The term "census" refers to a formal counting of the number of people in a nation or empire.

- The Old Testament records different times when God ordered that the men of Israel be counted, such as when the Israelites first left Egypt and then again just before they entered Canaan.
- Often the purpose of a census was in order to know how many people should be paying taxes.
- For example, one time in Exodus the Israelite men were counted so that each one would pay a half shekel for taking care of the temple.
- When Jesus was a baby, the Roman government did a census to count all the people who lived throughout their empire, to require them to pay taxes.

**Translation Suggestions**

- Possible ways to translate this term could include, "name counting" or "list of names" or "enrollment."
- The phrase "take a census" could be translated as "register people's names" or "enroll people" or "write down people's names."

(See also: nation, Rome)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 05:37
- Exodus 30:12
- Exodus 38:26
- Luke 02:03
- Numbers 04:1-4

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1538, H3789, H4662, H5674, H6485, H7218, G582, G583

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

census, register, registered

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**Definition:**

A centurion was a Roman army officer who had a group of 100 soldiers under his command.

- This could also be translated with a term that means, "leader of a hundred men" or "army leader" or "officer in charge of a hundred."
- One Roman centurion came to Jesus to request healing for his servant.
- The centurion in charge of Jesus' crucifixion was amazed when he witnessed how Jesus died.
- God sent a centurion to Peter so that Peter could explain to him the good news about Jesus.

(See also: Rome)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 10:01
- Acts 27:01
- Acts 27:42-44
- Luke 07:04
- Luke 23:47
- Mark 15:39
- Matthew 08:07
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G1543, G2760

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

centurion, centurions

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

centurion, centurions

## chaff

**Related Ideas:**

straw

**Definition:**

Chaff is a dry protective covering of a grain seed. The chaff is not good for food, so people separate it from the seed and throw it away.

- Often, the chaff is separated from the seed by throwing the heads of grain up into the air. The wind blows the chaff away and the seed falls on the ground. This process is called "winnowing."
- In the Bible, this term is also used figuratively to refer to evil people and evil, worthless things.
- "Straw" is the stalk of the grain left after the the seed has been taken away.

(See also: grain, wheat, winnow)

**Bible References:**

- Daniel 02:35
- Job 21:18
- Luke 03:17
- Matthew 03:12

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2842, H4671, H5784, H8401, G892

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

chaff, straw

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## chariot

**Related Ideas:**

charioteer

**Definition:**

In ancient times, chariots were lightweight, two-wheeled carts that were pulled by horses.

- People would sit or stand in chariots, using them for war or travel.
- In war, an army that had chariots had a great advantage of speed and mobility over an army that did not have chariots.
- The ancient Egyptians and Romans were well-known for their use of horses and chariots.
- A "charioteer" was a person who drove a chariot.

(See also: Egypt, Rome)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 09:22
- 2 Chronicles 18:28-30
- Acts 08:29
- Acts 08:38
- Daniel 11:40-41
- Exodus 14:25
- Genesis 41:43


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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2021, H4817, H4818, H7393, H7395, H7398, G716, G4480

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

chariot, charioteer, charioteers, chariots

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## cherubim

**Related Ideas:**

cherub



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**Definition:**

The term "cherub," and its plural form "cherubim," refer to a special type of heavenly being that God created. Cherubim have wings and can fly. Ezekiel also called them “living creatures” and described them as having four faces: the faces of a man, a lion, an ox, and an eagle.

- The cherubim display the glory and power of God and seem to be guardians of sacred things.
- After Adam and Eve sinned, God placed cherubim with flaming swords at the east side of the Garden of Eden so that people could no longer get to the tree of life.
- God commanded the Israelites to carve two cherubim facing each other, with their wings touching, over the atonement lid of the ark of the covenant.
- He also told them to weave pictures of the cherubim into the curtains of the tabernacle.
- Cherubim are sometimes thought of as being angels, but the Bible does not clearly state that.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "cherubim" could be translated as "creatures with wings" or "guardians with wings" or "winged spiritual guardians" or "holy, winged guardians."
- A "cherub" should be translated as the singular of cherubim, as in, "creature with wings" or "winged spiritual guardian," for example.
- Make sure that the translation of this term is different from the translation of "angel."
- Also consider how this term is translated or written in a Bible translation in a local or national language.

(See also: angel)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 13:06
- 1 Kings 06:23-26
- 2 Samuel 22:11
- Exodus 25:15-18
- Ezekiel 01:05-14
- Ezekiel 09:03
- Ezekiel 10:15
- Genesis 03:22-24

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3742, G5502

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

cherub, cherubim

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

cherub, cherubim

## chief

**Related Ideas:**

finest, first of all, important, prominent

**Definition:**

The term "chief" refers to the most powerful or most important leader of a particular group.

- Examples of this include, "chief musician," "chief priest," "chief tax collector" and "chief ruler."
- It can also be used for the head of a specific family, as in Genesis 36 where certain men are named as "chiefs" of their family clans. In this context, the term "chief" could also be translated as "leader" or "head father."
- When used to describe a noun, this term could be translated as "leading" or "ruling," as in "leading musician" or "ruling priest."

(See also: chief priests, priest, tax)

**Bible References:**

- Daniel 01:11-13
- Ezekiel 26:15-16
- Luke 19:02
- Psalm 004:1


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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H47, H117, H441, H3629, H5387, H5632, H6496, H7218, H7225, H7227, H7229, H7262, H8269, H8334, G749, G750, G754, G3175, G4410, G4413, G5506

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

chief, chiefs, finest, first of all, important, most important, prominent

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- Daniel 01:11-13
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

chief, chiefs, finest, first of all, important, most important, prominent

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- The chief priests were responsible for everything needed for the worship services at the temple. They were also in charge of the money that was given to the temple.
- They were higher in rank and power than the ordinary priests. Only the high priest had more authority.
- The chief priests were some of Jesus' main enemies and they strongly influenced the Roman leaders to arrest and kill him.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "chief priests" could also be translated as "head priests" or "leading priests" or "ruling priests."
- Make sure this term is translated differently from the term "high priest."

(See also: chief, high priest, Jewish authorities, priest)

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- Acts 09:13-16
- Acts 22:30
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child, childhood, childless

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The words "child" and "children" also have several figurative uses.

- In the Bible, disciples or followers are sometimes called "children."
- Often the term "children" is used to refer to a person's descendants.
- The phrase "children of" can refer to being characterized by something. Some examples of this would be:
    - children of the light
    - children of obedience
    - children of the devil
- This term can also refer to people who are like spiritual children. For example, "children of God" refers to people who belong to God through faith in Jesus.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "children" could be translated as "descendants" when it is referring to a person's great-grandchildren or great-great-grandchildren, etc.
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(See also: descendant, promise, son, spirit, believe, beloved)

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- 1 John 02:28
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child, childhood, childless, children

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In the New Testament, the term "church" refers to a local group of believers in Jesus who regularly met together to pray and hear God's word preached. The term "the Church" often refers to all Christians.

- This term literally refers to a "called out" assembly or congregation of people who meet together for a special purpose.
- When this term is used to refer to all believers everywhere in the whole body of Christ, some Bible translations capitalize the first letter ("Church") to distinguish it from the local church.
- Often the believers in a particular city would meet together in someone's home. These local churches were given the name of the city such as the "church at Ephesus."
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**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "church" could be translated as a "gathering together" or "assembly" or "congregation" or "ones who meet together."
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(See also: assembly, believe, Christian)

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- 1 Corinthians 05:12
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G1577

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

church, churches

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church, churches

## circumcise

**Related Ideas:**

circumcision, uncircumcision

**Definition:**

The term "circumcise" means to cut off the foreskin of a man or male child. A circumcision ceremony may be performed in connection with this.

- God commanded Abraham to circumcise every male among his family and servants as a sign of God's covenant with them.
- God also commanded Abraham's descendants to continue to do this for every baby boy born into their households.
- The phrase, "circumcision of the heart" refers figuratively to the "cutting away" or removal of sin from a person.
- In a spiritual sense, "the circumcised" refers to people whom God has purified from sin through the blood of Jesus and who are his people.
- The term "uncircumcised" refers to those who have not been circumcised physically. It can also refer figuratively to those who have not been circumcised spiritually, who do not have a relationship with God.

The terms "uncircumcised" and "uncircumcision" refer to a male who has not been physically circumcised. These terms are also used figuratively.

- Egypt was a nation that also required circumcision. So when God talks about Egypt being defeated by the "uncircumcised," he is referring to people whom the Egyptians despised for not being circumcised.

- The Bible refers to people who have an "uncircumcised heart" or who are "uncircumcised in heart." This a figurative way of saying that these people are not God's people, and are stubbornly disobedient to him.

- If a word for circumcision is used or known in the language, "uncircumcised" could be translated as "not circumcised."

- The expression "the uncircumcision" could be translated as "people who are not circumcised" or "people who do not belong to God," depending on the context.
- Other ways to translate figurative senses of this term could include "not God's people" or "rebellious like those who don't belong to God" or "people who have no sign of belonging to God."
- The expression "uncircumcised in heart" could be translated as "stubbornly rebellious" or "refusing to believe." However, if possible it is best to keep the expression or a similar one since spiritual circumcision is an important concept.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- If the culture of the target language performs circumcisions on males, the word used to refer to this should be used for this term.
- Other ways to translate this term would be, "cut around" or "cut in a circle" or "cut off the foreskin."
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

circumcise, circumcised, circumcision, uncircumcised, uncircumcision

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(See also: Abraham, covenant)


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**Word Data:**

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circumcise, circumcised, circumcision, uncircumcised, uncircumcision

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citizenship



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**Definition:**

A citizen is someone who lives in a specific city, country, or kingdom. It especially refers to someone who is recognized officially as being a legal resident of that place.

- Depending on the context, this could also be translated as "inhabitant" or "official resident."
- A citizen could live in a region that is part of a larger kingdom or empire that is governed by a king, emperor, or other ruler. For example, Paul was a citizen of the Roman Empire, which consisted of many different provinces; Paul lived in one of those provinces.
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( See: kingdom, Paul, province, Rome)

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- Acts 21:39-40
- Isaiah 03:03
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citizen, citizens, citizenship

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## city of David

**Facts:**

The term "city of David" can refer to the city of Jerusalem, part of Jerusalem, or Bethlehem.

- Jerusalem is where David lived while he ruled Israel.
- Bethlehem is where David was born.

(See also: David, Bethlehem, Jerusalem)

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- 1 Kings 08:1-2
- 2 Samuel 05:6-7
- Isaiah 22:8-9
- Luke 02:04
- Nehemiah 03:14-15

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## clan

**Related Ideas:**

ancestral clan

**Definition:**

The term "clan" refers to a group of extended family members who come from a common ancestor.

- In the Old Testament, the Israelites were counted according to their clans, or family groups.
- Clans were normally named after their most well-known ancestor.
- Individual people were sometimes referred to by the name of their clan. An example of this is when Moses' father-in-law Jethro is sometimes called by his clan name, Reuel.
- Clan could be translated as "family group" or "extended family" or "relatives."

(See also: family, Jethro, tribe)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 06:33-35
- Genesis 10:2-5
- Genesis 36:15-16
- Genesis 36:29-30
- Genesis 36:40
- Joshua 15:20
- Numbers 03:38-39

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1, H441, H504, H1004, H4940

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## clean

**Related Ideas:**

cleanness, cleanse, unclean, uncleanness, wash

**Definition:**

The term "clean" literally means to not have any dirt or stain. In the Bible, words like "clean" and "washed" are often used figuratively to mean, "pure," "holy," "free from sin," or "innocent".

- "Cleanse" is the process of making something "clean." It could also be translated as "wash" or "purify."
- In the Old Testament, God told the Israelites which animals he had specified as ritually "clean" and which ones were "unclean." Only the clean animals were permitted to be used for eating or for sacrifice. In this context, the term "clean" means that the animal was acceptable to God for use as a sacrifice.
- A person who had certain skin diseases would be unclean until the skin was healed enough to no longer be contagious. Instructions for cleansing the skin had to be obeyed in order for that person to be declared "clean" again.
- Sometimes "clean" is used figuratively to refer to moral purity.

In the Bible, the term "unclean" is used figuratively to refer to things that God declared to be unfit for his people to touch, eat, or sacrifice.

- God gave the Israelites instructions about which animals were "clean" and which ones were "unclean." The unclean animals were not permitted to be used for eating or for sacrifice.
- People with certain skin diseases were said to be "unclean" until they were healed.
- If the Israelites touched something "unclean," they themselves would be considered unclean for a certain period of time.
- Obeying God's commands about not touching or eating unclean things kept the Israelites set apart for God's service.
- This physical and ritual uncleanness was also symbolic of moral uncleanness.
- In another figurative sense, "unclean spirit" refers to an evil spirit.

**Translation Suggestions:**

Translating "clean": * This term could be translated with the common word for "clean" or "pure" (in the sense of being not dirty). * Other ways to translate this could include, "ritually clean" or "acceptable to God." * "Cleanse" could be translated by "wash" or "purify." * Make sure that the words used for "clean" and "cleanse" can also be understood in a figurative sense.

Translating "unclean"" * The term "unclean" could also be translated as "not clean" or "unfit in God's eyes" or "physically unclean" or "defiled." * When referring to a demon as an unclean spirit, "unclean" could be translated as "evil" or "defiled." * The translation of this term should allow for spiritual uncleanness. It should be able to refer to anything that God declared as unfit for touching, eating, or sacrifice.

(See also: defile, demon, holy, sacrifice)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 07:02
- Genesis 07:08
- Deuteronomy 12:15
- Psalms 051:07
- Proverbs 20:30
- Ezekiel 24:13
- Matthew 23:27
- Luke 05:13
- Acts 08:07
- Acts 10:27-29
- Colossians 03:05
- 1 Thessalonians 04:07
- James 04:08

**Word Data:**

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**Related Ideas:**

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generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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- Psalms 051:07
- Proverbs 20:30
- Ezekiel 24:13
- Matthew 23:27
- Luke 05:13
- Acts 08:07
- Acts 10:27-29
- Colossians 03:05
- 1 Thessalonians 04:07
- James 04:08


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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1249, H1252, H1305, H1351, H2134, H2135, H2141, H2398, H2889, H2890, H2891, H2893, H2930, H2931, H2932, H3722, H5079, H5352, H5355, H5356, H6663, H7137, H8552, H8562, G167, G169, G2511, G2512, G2513, G2514, G2839, G2840

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

clean, cleaned, cleanness, cleans, cleanse, cleansed, cleanses, cleansing, purge, unclean, uncleanness, wash, washed, washes, washing

## clothed

**Related Ideas:**

cloth, clothe, cover, dressed, garment, put on, unclothed, wardrobe, wear

**Definition:**

When used figuratively in the Bible, "clothed with" means to be endowed or equipped with something. To "clothe" oneself with something means to seek to have a certain character quality.

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- To be "clothed with power from on high" means to have power given to you.
- This term is also used to express negative experiences, such as "clothed with shame" or "clothed with terror."
- All of the clothes a person wears is called his "wardrobe."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- If possible, it is best to keep the literal figure of speech, "clothe yourselves with." Another way to translate this could be "put on" if this refers to putting on clothes.
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- The term "clothe yourself with" could also be translated as "cover yourself with" or "behave in a way that shows."

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- Luke 24:49

**Word Data:**

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cloth, clothe, clothed, clothes, clothing, cover, covered, coverings, coverings for their loins, covers, dressed, garment, garments, put ... on, putting ... on, unclothed, wardrobe, wear, wearing, worn

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cloth, clothe, clothed, clothes, clothing, cover, covered, coverings, coverings for their loins, covers, dressed, garment, garments, put ... on, putting ... on, unclothed, wardrobe, wear, wearing, worn

## clothed

**Related Ideas:**

cloth, clothe, cover, dressed, garment, put on, unclothed, wardrobe, wear

**Definition:**

When used figuratively in the Bible, "clothed with" means to be endowed or equipped with something. To "clothe" oneself with something means to seek to have a certain character quality.

- In the same way that clothing is outside your body and is visible to all, when you are "clothed" with a certain character quality, others can readily see it. To "clothe yourself with kindness" means to let your actions be so characterized by kindness that it is easily seen by everyone.
- To be "clothed with power from on high" means to have power given to you.
- This term is also used to express negative experiences, such as "clothed with shame" or "clothed with terror."
- All of the clothes a person wears is called his "wardrobe."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- If possible, it is best to keep the literal figure of speech, "clothe yourselves with." Another way to translate this could be "put on" if this refers to putting on clothes.
- If that does not give the correct meaning, other ways to translate "clothed with" could be "showing" or "manifesting" or "filled with" or "having the quality of."
- The term "clothe yourself with" could also be translated as "cover yourself with" or "behave in a way that shows."

**Bible References:**

- Luke 24:49

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H155, H899, H2290, H3680, H3736, H3801, H3830, H3847, H3848, H4055, H4254, H4374, H5526, H5497, H8008, H8071, H8516, G294, G1463, G1562, G1737, G1742, G1746, G1902, G2066, G2224, G2439, G2440, G4016, G4749, G5409, G5509

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## comfort

**Related Ideas:**

comforter, console, consolation

**Definition:**

The terms "comfort" and "comforter" refer to helping someone who is suffering physical or emotional pain.

- A person who comforts someone is called a "comforter."
- In the Old Testament, the term "comfort" is used to describe how God is kind and loving to his people and helps them when they are suffering.
- In the New Testament, it says that God will comfort his people through the Holy Spirit. Those who receive the comfort are then enabled to give the same comfort to others who are suffering.
- The expression "comforter of Israel" referred to the Messiah who would come to rescue his people.
- Jesus referred to the Holy Spirit as the "Comforter" who helps believers in Jesus.
- To "appease" someone is to do something that causes that person to no longer be angry about the wrong that someone else has done to him.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, "comfort" could also be translated as, "ease the pain of" or "help (someone) overcome grief" or "encourage" or "console."
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- The term "comforter" could be translated as "person who comforts" or "someone who helps ease pain" or "person who encourages."
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(See also: courage, Holy Spirit)

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comforter, console, consolation

**Definition:**

The terms "comfort" and "comforter" refer to helping someone who is suffering physical or emotional pain.

- A person who comforts someone is called a "comforter."
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## command

### Related Ideas:

commandment, forbid, order, requirement, solemn command

### Definition:

The term to "command" means to order someone to do something. A "command" or "commandment" is what the person was ordered to do.

- Although these terms have basically the same meaning, "commandment" often refers to certain commands of God which are more formal and permanent, such as the "Ten Commandments."
- A command can be positive ("Honor your parents") or negative ("Do not steal").
- To "take command" means to "take control" or "take charge" of something or someone.
- To "forbid" is to command that someone not do something.

### Translation Suggestions

- It is best to translate this term differently from the term "law." Also compare with the definitions of "decree" and "statute."
- Some translators may prefer to translate "command" and "commandment" with the same word in their language.
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(See decree, statute, law, Ten Commandments)

### Bible References:

- Luke 01:06
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The term to "command" means to order someone to do something. A "command" or "commandment" is what the person was ordered to do.

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**Related Ideas:**

captain, leader, military officer, one who leads

**Definition:**

The term "commander" refers to a leader of an army who is responsible for leading and commanding a certain group of soldiers.

- A commander could be in charge of a small group of soldiers or a large group, such as a thousand men.
- This term is also used to refer to Yahweh as the commander of angel armies.
- Other ways to translate "commander" could include, "leader" or "captain" or "officer."
- The term to "command" an army could be translated as to "lead" or to "be in charge of."

(See also: command, ruler, centurion)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 11:4-6
- 2 Chronicles 11:11-12
- Daniel 02:14
- Mark 06:21-22
- Proverbs 06:07

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H117, H1368, H2710, H2951, H1169, G4755, H5057, H5257, H6260, H6346, H7101, H7262, H7218, H7227, H7229, H7860, H7990, H8269, G758, G2233, G4291, G5506

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(See also: command, ruler, centurion)



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**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 11:4-6
- 2 Chronicles 11:11-12
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

captain, captains, commander, commanders, leader, leaders, leading, military officers, one who leads

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**Related Ideas:**

captain, leader, military officer, one who leads

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(See also: adultery, faithful, promise, sin)

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commit, commitment, commits, committed, committing

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- Strong's: H539, H817, H1361, H1497, H1500, H1540, H1556, H2181, H2388, H2398, H2399, H2403, H4560, H4603, H5003, H5753, H5766, H5771, H6213, H6466, H7683, H7760, H7847, G264, G2038, G2716, G3429, G3431, G3860, G3872, G3908, G4102, G4203

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

commit, commitment, commits, committed, committing

## commit

**Related Ideas:**

commitment

**Definition:**

The terms "commit" and "commitment" refer to making a decision or promising to do something.

- A person who promises to do something is also described as being "committed" to doing it.
- To "commit" to someone a certain task means to assign that task to that person. For example, in 2 Corinthians Paul says that God has "committed" (or "given") to us the ministry of helping people be reconciled to God.
- To "commit" something to someone is to give that thing completely to that person.
- To "commit" someone to another person is to put someone either in the care of or under the guard of that other person.
- The terms "commit" and "committed" also often refer to doing a certain wrong action such as "commit a sin" or "commit adultery" or "commit murder."
- The expression "committed to him the task" could also be translated as "gave him the task" or "entrusted to him the task" or "assigned the task to him."
- The term "commitment" could be translated by, "task that was given" or "promise that was made," depending on the context.

(See also: adultery, faithful, promise, sin)



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**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 28:07
- 1 Peter 02:21-23
- Jeremiah 02:12-13
- Matthew 13:41
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## companion

**Related Ideas:**

associate, company, fellow worker, friend, partner, private advisor

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The term "companion" refers to a person who goes with someone else or who is associated with someone else, such as in a friendship or marriage. The term "fellow worker" refers to someone who works with another person.

- Companions go through experiences together, share meals together, and support and encourage each other.
- Depending on the context, this term could also be translated with a word or phrase that means, "friend" or "fellow traveler" or "supporting-person who goes with" or "person who works with."
- The word "company" refers to a person's companions.
- The word "associates" refers to companions who are involved in official activities.

**Bible References:**

- Ezekiel 37:16
- Hebrews 01:09
- Proverbs 02:17
- Psalms 038:11-12

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H157, H251, H441, H2269, H2270, H2273, H2278, H3674, H3675, H4828, H5712, H6116, H6951, H7474, H7453, H7462, H7464, G2844, G3353, G3657, G4898, G4904

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## compassion

**Related Ideas:**

compassionate, deal gently with, pity, sympathy

**Definition:**

The term "compassion" refers to a feeling of concern for people, especially for those who are suffering. A "compassionate" person cares about other people and helps them.

- The word "compassion" usually includes caring about people in need, as well as taking action to help them.
- The Bible says that God is compassionate, that is, he is full of love and mercy.
- In Paul's letter to the Colossians, he tells them to "clothe themselves with compassion." He is instructing them to care about people and to actively help others who are in need.
- To have "sympathy" for someone is to understand how that person feels and to want to help him.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The literal meaning of "compassion" is "bowels of mercy." This is an expression that means "mercy" or "pity." Other languages may have their own expression that means this.
- Ways of translating "compassion" could include, "a deep caring for" or "helpful mercy."
- The term "compassionate" could also be translated as, "caring and helpful" or "deeply loving and merciful."

**Bible References:**

- Daniel 01:8-10
- Hosea 13:14
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

compassion, compassionate, compassions, deal gently with, pitied, pity, sympathy

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**Related Ideas:**

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conception

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## condemn

**Related Ideas:**

condemnation, denounce, sentence, sentence of condemnation, sentenced to death


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**Definition:**

The terms "condemn" and "condemnation" refer to judging someone for doing something wrong.

- Often the word "condemn" includes punishing that person for what they did wrong.
- Sometimes "condemn" means to falsely accuse someone or to judge someone harshly.
- To "denounce" someone is to say that he is guilty of great evil.
- The term "condemnation" refers to the act of condemning or accusing someone. The word "judgment" means the same as "condemnation."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, this term could be translated as "harshly judge" or "criticize falsely."
- The phrase "condemn him" could be translated as,"judge that he is guilty" or "state that he must be punished for his sin."
- The term "condemnation" could be translated as, "harsh judging" or "declaring to be guilty" or "punishment of guilt."

(See also: judge, punish)

**Bible References:**

- 1 John 03:20
- Job 09:29
- John 05:24
- Luke 06:37
- Matthew 12:07
- Proverbs 17:15-16
- Psalms 034:22
- Romans 05:16

**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

condemn, condemnation, condemned, condemning, condemns, denounce, sentence, sentence of condemnation, sentenced to death

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(See also: judge, punish)

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generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H816, H6600, H7561, H8199, H8381, G843, G1349, H1882, G1935, G2607, G2613, G2631, G2632, G2633, G2917, G2919, G2920

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

condemn, condemnation, condemned, condemning, condemns, denounce, sentence, sentence of condemnation, sentenced to death

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## confess

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confession, profess


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**Definition:**

To confess means to admit or assert that something is true. A "confession" is a statement or admission that something is true.

- The term "confess" can refer to boldly stating the truth about God. It can also refer to admitting that we have sinned.
- The Bible says that if people confess their sins to God, he will forgive them.
- James the apostle wrote in his letter that when believers confess their sins to each other, this brings spiritual healing.
- The apostle Paul wrote to the Philippians that someday everyone will confess or declare that Jesus is Lord.
- Paul also said that if people confess that Jesus is Lord and believe that God raised him from the dead, they will be saved.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, ways to translate "confess" could include, "admit" or "testify" or "declare" or "acknowledge" or "affirm."
- Different ways to translate "confession" could be, "declaration" or "testimony" or "statement about what we believe" or "admitting sin."

(See also: faith, testimony)

**Bible References:**

- 1 John 01:8-10
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**Related Ideas:**

confession, profess

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**Word Data:**

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- Hebrews 06:16-18

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1396, H3045, H3559, H4390, H4672, H5414, H5975, H6213, H6965, G950, G951, G3315, G4741, G4972


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

carry out, cause ... to believe firmly, confirm, confirmation, confirmed, confirms, guaranteed

## confirm

**Related Ideas:**

carry out, cause someone to believe firmly, confirmation, guarantee

**Definition:**

The terms "confirm" and "confirmation" refer to stating or assuring that something is true or sure or trustworthy.

- In the Old Testament, God tells his people that he will "confirm" his covenant with them. This means he is stating that he will keep the promises he made in that covenant.
- When a king is "confirmed" it means that the decision to make him king has been agreed upon and supported by the people.
- To confirm what someone wrote means to say that what was written is true.
- The "confirmation" of the gospel means teaching people about the good news of Jesus in such a way that it shows that it is true.
- To give an oath "as confirmation" means to solemnly state or swear that something is true or trustworthy.
- Ways to translate "confirm" could include, "state as true" or "prove to be trustworthy" or "agree with" or "assure" or "promise," depending on the context.
- To "carry out" a promise is to do what one has promised to do.

(See also: covenant, oath, trust)

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## consume

**Related Ideas:**

swallow

**Definition:**

The term "consume" literally means to use up something. It has several figurative meanings.

- In the Bible, the word "consume" often refers to destroying things or people.
- A fire is said to consume things, which means it destroys them by burning them up.
- God is described as a "consuming fire," which is a description of his anger against sin. His anger results in terrible punishment for sinners who do not repent.
- To consume food means to eat or drink something.
- The phrase, "consume the land" could be translated as "destroy the land."

**Translation Suggestions**

- In the context of consuming the land or people, this term could be translated as "destroy."
- When fire is referred to, "consume" could be translated as "burn up."
- The burning bush that Moses saw "was not consumed" which could be translated as, "did not get burned up" or "did not burn up."
- When referring to eating, "consume" could be translated as "eat" or "devour."
- If someone's strength is "consumed," it means his strength is "used up" or "gone."
- The expression, "God is a consuming fire" could be translated as, "God is like a fire that burns things up" or "God is angry against sin and will destroy sinners like a fire."

(See also: devour, wrath)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 18:38-40
- Deuteronomy 07:16
- Jeremiah 03:23-25
- Job 07:09
- Numbers 11:1-3

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H398, H1086, H1104, H1105, H1197, H2628, H3615, H3617, H3857, H5595, H7462, H8046, H8552, G355, G2068, G2618, G2654, G2666, G2719, G5315

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

consume, consumed, consumes, consuming, swallow, swallowed, swallows


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consume, consumed, consumes, consuming, swallow, swallowed, swallows

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## contempt

**Related Ideas:**

contemptible, have no standing, insolence, not worth listening to

**Definitions:**

The term "contempt" refers to a deep disrespect and dishonor that is shown toward something or someone. Something that is greatly dishonorable is called "contemptible."

- A person or behavior that shows open disrespect for God is also called "contemptible" and could be translated as "greatly disrespectful" or "completely dishonorable" or "deserving scorn."
- To "hold in contempt" means to regard someone as having less value or to judge someone as less worthy than oneself.
- The following expressions have a similar meaning: "have contempt for" or "show contempt for" or "be in contempt of" or "treat with contempt." These all mean to "strongly disrespect" or "strongly dishonor" something or someone by what is said and done.
- When King David sinned by committing adultery and murder, God said that David had "shown contempt for" God. It means he had greatly disrespected and dishonored God by doing that.

(See also: dishonor)

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- Daniel 12:1-2
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- Strong's: H936, H937, H959, H963, H1860, H2195, H2781, H7043, H7589, H5006, G1848

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## cornerstone

**Definition:**

The term "cornerstone" refers to a large stone that has been specially cut and placed in the corner of the foundation of a building.

- All the other stones of the building are measured and placed in relation to the cornerstone.
- It is very important for the strength and stability of the whole structure.
- In the New Testament, the Assembly of believers is metaphorically compared to a building which has Jesus Christ as its "cornerstone."
- In the same way that the cornerstone of a building supports and determines the position of the whole building, so Jesus Christ is the cornerstone on which the Assembly of believers is founded and supported.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "cornerstone" could also be translated as "main building stone" or "foundation stone."
- Consider whether the target language has a term for a part of a building's foundation that is the main support. If so, this term could be used.
- Another way to translate this would be, "a foundation stone used for the corner of a building."
- It is important to keep the fact that this is a large stone, used as a solid and secure building material. If stones are not used for constructing buildings, there may be another word that could be used that means "large stone" (such as "boulder") but it should also have the idea of being well-formed and made to fit.


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**Bible References:**

- Acts 04:11
- Ephesians 02:20
- Matthew 21:42
- Psalms 118:22

**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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(See also: evil)

**Bible References:**

- Ezekiel 20:42-44
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

corrupt, corrupted, corrupting, corruption, corruptly, corrupts, depraved, flawed, incorruptibility, incorruptible

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- There were also smaller Jewish councils in other cities.
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## courage

**Related Ideas:**

brave, courageous, discourage, discouragement, encourage, encouragement

**Definitions:**

The term "courage" refers to boldly facing or doing something that is difficult, frightening, or dangerous.

- The term, "courageous" describes someone who shows courage, who does the right thing even when feeling afraid or pressured to give up.
- A person shows courage when he faces emotional or physical pain with strength and perseverance.
- The expression "take courage" means, "don't be afraid" or "be assured that things will turn out well."
- When Joshua was preparing to go into the dangerous land of Canaan, Moses exhorted him to be "strong and courageous."
- The term "courageous" could also be translated as "brave" or "unafraid" or "bold."
- Depending on the context, to "have courage" could also be translated as, "be emotionally strong" or "be confident" or "stand firm."
- To "speak with courage" could be translated as, "speak boldly" or "speak without being afraid" or "speak confidently."

The terms "encourage" and encouragement" refer to saying and doing things to cause someone to have comfort, hope, confidence, and courage.

- A similar term is "exhort," which means to urge someone to reject an activity that is wrong and to instead do things that are good and right.
- The apostle Paul and other New Testament writers taught Christians to encourage one another to love and serve others.

The term "discourage" refers to saying and doing things that cause people to lose hope, confidence, and courage and so to have less desire to keep working hard to do what they know they should do.


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**Translation Suggestions**

- Depending on the context, ways to translate "encourage" could include "urge" or "comfort" or "say kind things" or "help and support."
- The phrase "give words of encouragement" means "say things that cause other people to feel loved, accepted, and empowered."

(See also: confidence, exhort, fear, strength)

**Bible References:**

- Deuteronomy 01:37-38
- 2 Kings 18:19-21
- 1 Chronicles 17:25
- Matthew 09:20-22
- 1 Corinthians 14:1-4
- 2 Corinthians 07:13
- Acts 05:12-13
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Related Ideas:**

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- A similar term is "exhort," which means to urge someone to reject an activity that is wrong and to instead do things that are good and right.
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The term "discourage" refers to saying and doing things that cause people to lose hope, confidence, and courage and so to have less desire to keep working hard to do what they know they should do.

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- Depending on the context, ways to translate "encourage" could include "urge" or "comfort" or "say kind things" or "help and support."
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H47, H533, H553, H1368, H2388, H2388, H2428, H3820, H3824, H7307, G2114, G2115, G2174, G2292, G2293, G2294, H2865, G3870, G3874, G3954, G4389, G4837, G5111


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brave, bravest, courage, courageous, dare, dared, discourage, discouraged, discouragement, discouraging, encourage, encouraged, encouragement, encouraging, take courage

## courage

**Related Ideas:**

brave, courageous, discourage, discouragement, encourage, encouragement

**Definitions:**

The term "courage" refers to boldly facing or doing something that is difficult, frightening, or dangerous.

- The term, "courageous" describes someone who shows courage, who does the right thing even when feeling afraid or pressured to give up.
- A person shows courage when he faces emotional or physical pain with strength and perseverance.
- The expression "take courage" means, "don't be afraid" or "be assured that things will turn out well."
- When Joshua was preparing to go into the dangerous land of Canaan, Moses exhorted him to be "strong and courageous."
- The term "courageous" could also be translated as "brave" or "unafraid" or "bold."
- Depending on the context, to "have courage" could also be translated as, "be emotionally strong" or "be confident" or "stand firm."
- To "speak with courage" could be translated as, "speak boldly" or "speak without being afraid" or "speak confidently."

The terms "encourage" and encouragement" refer to saying and doing things to cause someone to have comfort, hope, confidence, and courage.

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courtyard

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- The tabernacle was surrounded by one courtyard which was enclosed by walls made of thick, cloth curtains.
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- The phrase "king's court" can refer to his palace or to a place in his palace where he makes judgments.
- The expression, "courts of Yahweh" is a figurative way of referring to Yahweh's dwelling place or to the place where people go to worship Yahweh.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "courtyard" could be translated as "enclosed space" or "walled-in land" or "temple grounds" or "temple enclosure."
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(See also: Gentile, judge, king, tabernacle, temple)

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1508, H2691, H5835, H7339, H8651, G833, G4259

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

court, courts, courtyard, courtyards

## court

**Related Ideas:**

courtyard

**Definition:**

The terms "courtyard" and "court" refer to an enclosed area that is open to the sky and surrounded by walls. The term "court" also refers to a place where judges decide legal and criminal matters.

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(See also: Gentile, judge, king, tabernacle, temple)

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**Related Ideas:**

agreed, contract, new covenant, will

**Definition:**

A covenant is a formal, binding agreement between two parties that one or both parties must fulfill.

- This agreement can be between individuals, between groups of people, or between God and people.
- When people make a covenant with each other, they promise that they will do something, and they must do it.
- Examples of human covenants include marriage covenants, business agreements or contracts, and treaties between countries.
- Throughout the Bible, God made several different covenants with his people.
- In some of the covenants, God promised to fulfill his part without conditions. For example, when God established his covenant with mankind promising to never destroy the earth again with a worldwide flood, this promise had no conditions for people to fulfill.
- In other covenants, God promised to fulfill his part only if the people obeyed him and fulfilled their part of the covenant.

The term "new covenant" refers to the commitment or agreement God made with his people through the sacrifice of his Son, Jesus.

- God's "new covenant" was explained in the part of the Bible called the "New Testament."
- This new covenant is in contrast to the "old" or "former" covenant that God had made with the Israelites in Old Testament times.
- The new covenant is better than the old one because it is based on the sacrifice of Jesus, which completely atoned for people's sins forever. The sacrifices made under the old covenant did not do this.
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- The new covenant will be completely fulfilled in the end times when God establishes his reign on earth. Everything will once again be very good, as it was when God first created the world.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, ways to translate this term could include, "binding agreement" or "formal commitment" or "pledge" or "contract."
- Some languages may have different words for covenant depending on whether one party or both parties have made a promise they must keep. If the covenant is one-sided, it could be translated as "promise" or "pledge."

- Make sure the translation of this term does not sound like people proposed the covenant. In all cases of covenants between God and people, it was God who initiated the covenant.

- The term "new covenant" could be translated as "new formal agreement" or "new pact" or "new contract."

- The word "new" in these expressions has the meaning of "fresh" or "new kind of" or "another."

(See also: covenant, promise)

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- Genesis 09:12
- Genesis 17:07
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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- Throughout the Bible, God made several different covenants with his people.
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The term "new covenant" refers to the commitment or agreement God made with his people through the sacrifice of his Son, Jesus.

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**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, ways to translate this term could include, "binding agreement" or "formal commitment" or "pledge" or "contract."
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- Genesis 09:12
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1285, H1697, H2319, H2374, G1242, G4934


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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

agreed, contract, covenant, covenants, new covenant, will

## covenant

**Related Ideas:**

agreed, contract, new covenant, will

**Definition:**

A covenant is a formal, binding agreement between two parties that one or both parties must fulfill.

- This agreement can be between individuals, between groups of people, or between God and people.
- When people make a covenant with each other, they promise that they will do something, and they must do it.
- Examples of human covenants include marriage covenants, business agreements or contracts, and treaties between countries.
- Throughout the Bible, God made several different covenants with his people.
- In some of the covenants, God promised to fulfill his part without conditions. For example, when God established his covenant with mankind promising to never destroy the earth again with a worldwide flood, this promise had no conditions for people to fulfill.
- In other covenants, God promised to fulfill his part only if the people obeyed him and fulfilled their part of the covenant.

The term "new covenant" refers to the commitment or agreement God made with his people through the sacrifice of his Son, Jesus.

- God's "new covenant" was explained in the part of the Bible called the "New Testament."
- This new covenant is in contrast to the "old" or "former" covenant that God had made with the Israelites in Old Testament times.
- The new covenant is better than the old one because it is based on the sacrifice of Jesus, which completely atoned for people's sins forever. The sacrifices made under the old covenant did not do this.
- God writes the new covenant on the hearts of those who become believers in Jesus. This causes them to want to obey God and to begin to live holy lives.
- The new covenant will be completely fulfilled in the end times when God establishes his reign on earth. Everything will once again be very good, as it was when God first created the world.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, ways to translate this term could include, "binding agreement" or "formal commitment" or "pledge" or "contract."
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## cow

**Related Ideas:**

bull, calf, cattle, heifer, ox, oxen

**Definition:**

The terms "cow," "bull," "heifer," "ox," and "cattle" all refer to a kind of large, four-legged bovine animal that eats grass.

- The female of this kind of animal is called a "cow," the male is a "bull," and their offspring is a "calf."
- In the Bible, cattle were among the "clean" animals that the people could eat and use for sacrifice. They were primarily raised for their meat and milk.

A "heifer" is an adult female cow that has not yet given birth to a calf.

An "ox" is a type of cattle that is specifically trained to do agricultural work. The plural of this term is "oxen." Usually oxen are male and have been castrated.

- Throughout the Bible, oxen were depicted as animals tied together by a yoke to pull a cart or a plow.
- Having oxen work together under a yoke was such a common occurrence in the Bible that the phrase to "be under a yoke" became a metaphor for hard work and labor.
- A bull is also a male type of cattle, but it has not been castrated and has not been trained as a work animal.

(See also: yoke)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 15:9-11
- Exodus 24:5-6
- Numbers 19:1-2
- Deuteronomy 21:3-4
- 1 Samuel 01:24-25
- 1 Samuel 15:03
- 1 Samuel 16:2-3
- 1 Kings 01:09
- 2 Chronicles 11:15
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- Matthew 22:4
- Luke 13:15
- Luke 14:05
- Hebrews 09:13

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H47, H441, H504, H929, H1165, H1241, H4399, H4735, H4806, H5695, H5697, H6499, H6629, H7214, H7716, H7794, H7921, H8450, G1016, G1151, G2353, G2934, G3447, G3448, G5022

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

bull, bull's, bulls, calf, calves, cattle, cow, cows, fattened calves, heifer, heifer's, ox, oxen

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## create

**Related Ideas:**

creation, creator, workmanship

**Definition:**

The term "create" means to make something or to cause something to be. Whatever is created is called a "creation." God is called the "Creator" because he caused everything in the entire universe to come into existence.

- When this term is used to refer to God creating the world, it means he made it out of nothing.
- When human beings "create" something, it means they made it out of things that already existed.
- Sometimes "create" is used in a figurative way to describe something abstract, such as creating peace, or creating a pure heart in someone.
- The term "creation" can refer to the very beginning of the world when God first created everything. It can also be used to refer generally to everything that God created. Sometimes the word "creation" refers more specifically to just the people in the world.
- "Workmanship" is anything that a person makes.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Some languages may have to directly say that God created the world "out of nothing" to make sure this meaning is clear.
- The phrase, "since the creation of the world" means, "since the time when God created the world."
- A similar phrase, "at the beginning of creation" could be translated as, "when God created the world at the beginning of time," or "when the world was first created."
- To preach the good news to "all creation" means to preach the good news to "all people everywhere on earth."
- The phrase "Let all creation rejoice" means "Let everything that God created rejoice."
- Depending on the context, "create" could be translated as "make" or "cause to be" or "make out of nothing."
- The term "the Creator" could be translated as "the One who created everything" or "God, who made the whole world."
- Phrases like "your Creator" could be translated as "God, who created you."

(See also: God, good news, world)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 11:9-10
- 1 Peter 04:17-19
- Colossians 01:15
- Galatians 06:15
- Genesis 01:01
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- 1 Peter 04:17-19
- Colossians 01:15
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1254, H3335, H4639, H6213, H7069, G2041, G2675, G2936, G2937, G2938, G2939, G5480

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

create, created, created thing, creates, creation, creator, thing that has been created, workmanship

## create

**Related Ideas:**

creation, creator, workmanship



generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Definition:**

The term "create" means to make something or to cause something to be. Whatever is created is called a "creation." God is called the "Creator" because he caused everything in the entire universe to come into existence.

- When this term is used to refer to God creating the world, it means he made it out of nothing.
- When human beings "create" something, it means they made it out of things that already existed.
- Sometimes "create" is used in a figurative way to describe something abstract, such as creating peace, or creating a pure heart in someone.
- The term "creation" can refer to the very beginning of the world when God first created everything. It can also be used to refer generally to everything that God created. Sometimes the word "creation" refers more specifically to just the people in the world.
- "Workmanship" is anything that a person makes.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Some languages may have to directly say that God created the world "out of nothing" to make sure this meaning is clear.
- The phrase, "since the creation of the world" means, "since the time when God created the world."
- A similar phrase, "at the beginning of creation" could be translated as, "when God created the world at the beginning of time," or "when the world was first created."
- To preach the good news to "all creation" means to preach the good news to "all people everywhere on earth."
- The phrase "Let all creation rejoice" means "Let everything that God created rejoice."
- Depending on the context, "create" could be translated as "make" or "cause to be" or "make out of nothing."
- The term "the Creator" could be translated as "the One who created everything" or "God, who made the whole world."
- Phrases like "your Creator" could be translated as "God, who created you."

(See also: God, good news, world)

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**Definition:**

The term "creature" refers to all the living beings that God created, both humans and animals.

- The prophet Ezekiel described seeing "living creatures" in his vision of the glory of God. He did not know what they were, so he gave them this very general label.
- Note that the term "creation" has a different meaning since it includes everything God created, both living and nonliving things (such as land, water, and stars). The term "creature" only includes living things.

**Translation Suggestions**

- Depending on the context, "creature" could be translated as, "being" or "living being" or "created being."
- The plural, "creatures" could be translated as "all living things" or "people and animals" or "animals" or "human beings."

(See also: create)

**Bible References:**

- Daniel 04:10-12
- Ezekiel 01:09
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**Word Data:**

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creature, creatures

## crime

**Related Ideas:**

criminal

**Definition:**

The term "crime" usually refers to a sin that involves breaking the law of a country or state. The term "criminal" refers to someone who has committed a crime.

- Types of crimes include such things as killing a person or stealing someone's property.
- A criminal is usually captured and kept in some form of captivity such as a prison.
- In Bible times, some criminals became fugitives, wandering from place to place to escape people who wanted to harm them out of revenge for their crime.

(See also: thief)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Timothy 02:09
- Hosea 06:8-9
- Job 31:26-28
- Luke 23:32
- Matthew 27:23-24

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2154, H2400, H4639, H5771, H7563, H7564, G2556, G2557, G4467

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

crime, crimes, criminal, criminals

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- This term could be translated using a term in the target language that refers to the shape of a cross.
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(See also: crucify, Rome)

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In Bible times, a cross was an upright wooden post stuck into the ground, with a horizontal wooden beam attached to it near the top.

- During the time of the Roman Empire, the Roman government would execute criminals by tying or nailing them to a cross and leaving them there to die.
- Jesus was falsely accused of crimes he did not commit and the Romans put him to death on a cross.
- Note that this is a completely different word from the verb "cross" that means to go over to the other side of something, such as a river or lake.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- This term could be translated using a term in the target language that refers to the shape of a cross.
- Consider describing the cross as something on which people were killed, using phrases such as "execution post" or "tree of death."
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(See also: crucify, Rome)

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- Colossians 02:15
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- Strong's: G4716

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crest, garland, wreath

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- In ancient times, winners of athletic contests would be awarded a crown made out of olive branches. The apostle Paul mentions this crown in his second letter to Timothy.
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Sometimes "crown" is used figuratively. * The figurative use of to "crown" means to honor someone. We honor God by obeying him and praising him to others. This is like putting a crown on him and acknowledging that he is King. * Pauls calls fellow believers his "joy and crown." In this expression, "crown" is used figuratively to mean that Paul has been greatly blessed and honored by how these believers have remained faithful in serving God.

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**Related Ideas:**

nail him to a cross



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- The ancient Roman Empire frequently used this method of execution to punish and kill people who were terrible criminals or who had rebelled against the authority of their government.
- The Jewish religious leaders asked the Roman governor to order his soldiers to crucify Jesus. The soldiers nailed Jesus to a cross. He suffered there for six hours, and then died.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "crucify" could be translated as, "kill on a cross" or "execute by nailing to a cross."

(See also: cross, Rome)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 02:23
- Galatians 02:20-21
- Luke 23:20-22
- Luke 23:34
- Matthew 20:17-19
- Matthew 27:23-24

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G388, G4362, G4717, G4957

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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outcry, raised his voice, scream, shout, speak out, speak loudly

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1058, H2199, H2201, H6030, H6463, H6670, H6682, H6817, H6818, H6873, H6963, H7121, H7123, H7321, H7440, H7442, H7723, H7737, H7768, H7771, H7775, H8643, H8663, G310, G349, G400, G863, G994, G995, G1916, G2019, G2799, G2805, G2896, G2905, G2906, G2929, G4377, G5455

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**Related Ideas:**

outcry, raised his voice, scream, shout, speak out, speak loudly

**Definition:**

The terms "cry" or "cry out" often mean to say something loudly and urgently. Someone can "cry out" in pain or in distress or in anger.

- The phrase "cry out" also means to shout or call out, often with the intent to ask for help.
- This term could also be translated as "exclaim loudly" or "urgently ask for help," depending on the context.
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(See also: call, plead)

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## curse

**Related Ideas:**

accursed, speak evil

**Definition:**

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**Translation Suggestions:**

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- "Cursed be the day I was born" could also be translated as, "I am so miserable it would have been better not to be born."
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accursed, curse, cursed, curses, cursing, speaks evil

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## curtain

**Related Ideas:**

covering, screen

**Definition:**

In the Bible, the term "curtain" refers to a very thick, heavy piece of material used in the making of the tabernacle and the temple.

- The tabernacle was built using four layers of curtains for the top and sides. These curtain coverings were made of cloth or animal skins.
- Cloth curtains were also used to form a wall surrounding the tabernacle courtyard. These curtains were made out of "linen" which was a kind of cloth made out of the flax plant.
- In both the tabernacle and temple building, a thick cloth curtain hung between the holy place and the most holy place. It was this curtain that was miraculously torn into two parts when Jesus died.
- The "screens" were curtains hung at the entrance to the courtyard of the tabernacle, at the entrance to the tabernacle, and in front of the ark of the covenant.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Since modern-day curtains are very different from the curtains used in the Bible, it may be more clear to use a different word or to add words that describe the curtains.
- Depending on the context, ways to translate this term could include, "curtain covering" or "covering" or "piece of thick cloth" or "animal skin covering" or "hanging piece of cloth."

(See also: holy place, tabernacle, temple)

**Bible References:**

- Hebrews 10:20
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**Word Data:**

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1852, H3407, H4539, H6532, H7050, G2665

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

covering, curtain, curtains, screen, screening

## curtain

**Related Ideas:**

covering, screen

**Definition:**

In the Bible, the term "curtain" refers to a very thick, heavy piece of material used in the making of the tabernacle and the temple.

- The tabernacle was built using four layers of curtains for the top and sides. These curtain coverings were made of cloth or animal skins.
- Cloth curtains were also used to form a wall surrounding the tabernacle courtyard. These curtains were made out of "linen" which was a kind of cloth made out of the flax plant.
- In both the tabernacle and temple building, a thick cloth curtain hung between the holy place and the most holy place. It was this curtain that was miraculously torn into two parts when Jesus died.
- The "screens" were curtains hung at the entrance to the courtyard of the tabernacle, at the entrance to the tabernacle, and in front of the ark of the covenant.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Since modern-day curtains are very different from the curtains used in the Bible, it may be more clear to use a different word or to add words that describe the curtains.
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**Related Ideas:**

chop down, cut down, cut in two, pluck out, shear, tear off



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**Definition:**

The expression "cut off" literally means to use a sharp instrument to remove a part of something. This can refer to, for example, removing a limb from a tree or an arm or leg from a person, or to chopping a tree completely down.

The expression "cut off" is also used to refer to God causing a river to stop flowing.

The metaphor "cut off" refers to people or God separating a person from his nation or community either by driving him away or by killing him.

To "shear" is to cut the hair off of an animal.

To "pluck" is to separate a part of something from the rest by pulling it off or out.

- In the Old Testament, disobeying God's commands resulted in being cut off, or separated, from God's people and from his presence.
- God also said he would "cut off" or destroy the non-Israelite nations, because they did not worship or obey him and were enemies of Israel.

**Picture of Cut Off From People:**

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The expression "be cut off" could be translated as "be banished" or "be sent away" or "be separated from" or "be killed" or "be destroyed."
- Depending on the context, to "cut off" could be translated as, to "destroy" or to "send away" or to "separate from" or to "destroy."
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- Genesis 17:14
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**Related Ideas:**

chop down, cut down, cut in two, pluck out, shear, tear off

**Definition:**

The expression "cut off" literally means to use a sharp instrument to remove a part of something. This can refer to, for example, removing a limb from a tree or an arm or leg from a person, or to chopping a tree completely down.

The expression "cut off" is also used to refer to God causing a river to stop flowing.

The metaphor "cut off" refers to people or God separating a person from his nation or community either by driving him away or by killing him.

To "shear" is to cut the hair off of an animal.

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- In the Old Testament, disobeying God's commands resulted in being cut off, or separated, from God's people and from his presence.
- God also said he would "cut off" or destroy the non-Israelite nations, because they did not worship or obey him and were enemies of Israel.

**Picture of Cut Off From People:**

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The expression "be cut off" could be translated as "be banished" or "be sent away" or "be separated from" or "be killed" or "be destroyed."
- Depending on the context, to "cut off" could be translated as, to "destroy" or to "send away" or to "separate from" or to "destroy."
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## darkness

**Related Ideas:**

dark, darken, gloom



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**Definition:**

The terms "darkness" and "gloom" literally means an absence of light. There are also several figurative meanings of these terms:

- As a metaphor, "darkness" means "impurity" or "evil" or "spiritual blindness."
- It also refers to anything related to sin and moral corruption.
- The expression "dominion of darkness" refers to all that is evil and ruled by Satan.
- The term "darkness" can also be used as a metaphor for death.
- People who do not know God are said to be "living in darkness," which means they do not understand or practice righteousness.
- God is light (righteousness) and the darkness (evil) cannot overcome that light.
- The place of punishment for those who reject God is sometimes referred to as "outer darkness."
- The term "gloom" can be used as a metaphor for sadness.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- It is best to translate this term literally, with a word in the project language that refers to the absence of light. This could also be a term that refers to the darkness of a room with no light or to the time of day when there is no light.
- For the figurative uses, it is also important to keep the image of darkness in contrast to light, as a way to describe evil and deception in contrast to goodness and truth.
- Depending on the context, other ways to translate this could be, "darkness of night" (as opposed to "light of day") or "not seeing anything, like at night" or "evil, like a dark place".

(See also: corrupt, dominion, kingdom, light, redeem, righteous)

**Bible References:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

dark, darken, darkened, darker, darkness, gloom, thick darkness, turned dark

## darkness

**Related Ideas:**

dark, darken, gloom

**Definition:**

The terms "darkness" and "gloom" literally means an absence of light. There are also several figurative meanings of these terms:

- As a metaphor, "darkness" means "impurity" or "evil" or "spiritual blindness."
- It also refers to anything related to sin and moral corruption.
- The expression "dominion of darkness" refers to all that is evil and ruled by Satan.
- The term "darkness" can also be used as a metaphor for death.
- People who do not know God are said to be "living in darkness," which means they do not understand or practice righteousness.
- God is light (righteousness) and the darkness (evil) cannot overcome that light.
- The place of punishment for those who reject God is sometimes referred to as "outer darkness."
- The term "gloom" can be used as a metaphor for sadness.

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- It is best to translate this term literally, with a word in the project language that refers to the absence of light. This could also be a term that refers to the darkness of a room with no light or to the time of day when there is no light.
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(See also: corrupt, dominion, kingdom, light, redeem, righteous)

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dark, darken, darkened, darker, darkness, gloom, thick darkness, turned dark

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**Related Ideas:**

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- The term "darkness" can also be used as a metaphor for death.
- People who do not know God are said to be "living in darkness," which means they do not understand or practice righteousness.
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dark, darken, darkened, darker, darkness, gloom, thick darkness, turned dark

## darkness

**Related Ideas:**

dark, darken, gloom

**Definition:**

The terms "darkness" and "gloom" literally means an absence of light. There are also several figurative meanings of these terms:

- As a metaphor, "darkness" means "impurity" or "evil" or "spiritual blindness."
- It also refers to anything related to sin and moral corruption.
- The expression "dominion of darkness" refers to all that is evil and ruled by Satan.
- The term "darkness" can also be used as a metaphor for death.

- People who do not know God are said to be "living in darkness," which means they do not understand or practice righteousness.
- God is light (righteousness) and the darkness (evil) cannot overcome that light.
- The place of punishment for those who reject God is sometimes referred to as "outer darkness."
- The term "gloom" can be used as a metaphor for sadness.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- It is best to translate this term literally, with a word in the project language that refers to the absence of light. This could also be a term that refers to the darkness of a room with no light or to the time of day when there is no light.
- For the figurative uses, it is also important to keep the image of darkness in contrast to light, as a way to describe evil and deception in contrast to goodness and truth.
- Depending on the context, other ways to translate this could be, "darkness of night" (as opposed to "light of day") or "not seeing anything, like at night" or "evil, like a dark place".

(See also: corrupt, dominion, kingdom, light, redeem, righteous)

**Bible References:**

- 1 John 01:06
- 1 John 02:08
- 1 Thessalonians 05:05
- 2 Samuel 22:12
- Colossians 01:13
- Isaiah 05:30
- Jeremiah 13:16
- Joshua 24:7
- Matthew 08:12

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## daughter of Zion

**Definition:**

"Daughter of Zion" is a figurative way of referring to the people of Israel. It is usually used in prophecies.

- In the Old Testament, "Zion" is often used as another name for the city of Jerusalem.
- Both "Zion" and "Jerusalem" are also used to refer to Israel.
- The term "Daughter" is a term of endearment or affection. It is a metaphor for the patience and care that God has for his people.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Ways to translate this could include "my daughter Israel, from Zion" or "people from Zion, who are like a daughter to me" or "Zion, my dear people Israel."
- It is best to keep the term "Zion" in this expression since it is used many times in the Bible. A note could be included in the translation to explain its figurative meaning and prophetic use.
- It is also better to keep the term "Daughter" in the translation of this expression, as long as it is understood correctly.

(See also: Jerusalem, prophet, Zion)

**Bible References:**

- Jeremiah 06:02
- John 12:15
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## day

**Related Ideas:**

daily, daytime, morning, today

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(See also: judgment day, last day)

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- Acts 20:06
- Daniel 10:04
- Ezra 06:15
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- Matthew 09:15

**Word Data:**

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**Word Data:**

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## day of the Lord

**Related Ideas:**

day of Christ Jesus, day of Jesus Christ, day of Yahweh, day of Yahweh's wrath

**Description:**

The Old Testament term "day of Yahweh" is used to refer to one or more specific times when God would punish people for their sin.

- The New Testament term "day of the Lord" usually refers to the day or time when the Lord Jesus will come back to judge people at the end of time.
- This final, future time of judgment and resurrection is also sometimes referred to as the "last day." This time will begin when the Lord Jesus comes back to judge sinners and will permanently establish his rule.

- The word "day" in these phrases may sometimes refer to a literal day or it may refer to a "time" or "occasion" that is longer than a day.
- Sometimes the punishment is referred to as a "pouring out of God's wrath" upon those who do not believe.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, other ways to translate "day of Yahweh" could include "time of Yahweh" or "time when Yahweh will punish his enemies" or "time of Yahweh's wrath."
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- 1 Corinthians 05:05
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3068, H3117, G2250, G2962

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

day of Christ Jesus, day of Jesus Christ, day of Yahweh, day of Yahweh's wrath, day of our Lord Jesus, day of our Lord Jesus Christ, day of the Lord

## day of the Lord

**Related Ideas:**

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**Description:**

The Old Testament term "day of Yahweh" is used to refer to one or more specific times when God would punish people for their sin.

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- This final, future time of judgment and resurrection is also sometimes referred to as the "last day." This time will begin when the Lord Jesus comes back to judge sinners and will permanently establish his rule.
- The word "day" in these phrases may sometimes refer to a literal day or it may refer to a "time" or "occasion" that is longer than a day.
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## deacon

**Definition:**

A deacon is a person who serves in the local church, helping fellow believers with practical needs, such as food or money.

- The word "deacon" is taken directly from a Greek word meaning "servant" or "minister."
- From the time of the early Christians, being a deacon has been a well-defined role and ministry in the Church body.
- For example, in the New Testament, deacons would make sure that whatever money or food that the believers shared would be distributed fairly to the widows among them.
- The term "deacon" could also be translated as "church minister" or "church worker" or "church servant," or some other phrase that shows that the person has been formally appointed to do specific tasks that benefit the local Christian community.

(See also: minister, servant)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Timothy 03:10
- 1 Timothy 03:13
- Philippians 01:01

**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

deacon, deacons

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## death

**Related Ideas:**

breathed their last, dead, deadly, deadness, deathly, die, lethal, mortal, stop breathing

**Definition:**

This term is used to refer to both physical and spiritual death. Physically, it refers to when the physical body of a person stops living. Spiritually, it refers to sinners being separated from a holy God because of their sin.

### 1. Physical death

- To "die" means to stop living. Death is the end of physical life.
- A person's spirit leaves his body when he dies.
- When Adam and Eve sinned, physical death came into the world.
- The expression "put to death" refers to killing or murdering someone, especially when a king or other ruler gives an order for someone to be killed.
- The words "deadly" and "lethal" describe something that causes someone to die.
- Something that is "mortal" can die; it does not live forever.

**2. Spiritual death**

- Spiritual death is the separation of a person from God.
- Adam died spiritually when he disobeyed God. His relationship with God was broken. He became ashamed and tried to hide from God.
- Every descendant of Adam is a sinner, and is spiritually dead. God makes us spiritually alive again when we have faith in Jesus Christ.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- To translate the words "die," death," and dead," it is usually best to use the everyday, natural word or expression in the target language that refers to death. This is true both when “death” refers to physical death and when it refers to spiritual death.
- In some languages, to "die" may be expressed as to "not live." The term "dead" may be translated as "not alive" or "not having any life" or "not living."
- The expression "the dead" is a nominal adjective that refers to people who have died. Some languages will translate this as "dead people" or "people who have died."
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(See also: believe, faith, life, spirit)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 15:21
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

about to die, breathed ... last, causes ... death, dead, deadly, deadness, death, deathly, deaths, die, die with, died, dies, dying, fatal, lethal, mortal, stop breathing, stops breathing

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Related Ideas:**

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**Definition:**

This term is used to refer to both physical and spiritual death. Physically, it refers to when the physical body of a person stops living. Spiritually, it refers to sinners being separated from a holy God because of their sin.

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- To "die" means to stop living. Death is the end of physical life.
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- Spiritual death is the separation of a person from God.
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(See also: believe, faith, life, spirit)

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## death

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**Definition:**

This term is used to refer to both physical and spiritual death. Physically, it refers to when the physical body of a person stops living. Spiritually, it refers to sinners being separated from a holy God because of their sin.

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- Spiritual death is the separation of a person from God.
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(See also: believe, faith, life, spirit)

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- Adam died spiritually when he disobeyed God. His relationship with God was broken. He became ashamed and tried to hide from God.
- Every descendant of Adam is a sinner, and is spiritually dead. God makes us spiritually alive again when we have faith in Jesus Christ.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- To translate the words "die," death," and dead," it is usually best to use the everyday, natural word or expression in the target language that refers to death. This is true both when “death” refers to physical death and when it refers to spiritual death.
- In some languages, to "die" may be expressed as to "not live." The term "dead" may be translated as "not alive" or "not having any life" or "not living."
- The expression "the dead" is a nominal adjective that refers to people who have died. Some languages will translate this as "dead people" or "people who have died."
- The expression "put to death" could also be translated as "kill" or "murder" or "execute."

(See also: believe, faith, life, spirit)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 15:21
- 1 Thessalonians 4:17
- Acts 10:42
- Acts 14:19
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

about to die, breathed ... last, causes ... death, dead, deadly, deadness, death, deathly, deaths, die, die with, died, dies, dying, fatal, lethal, mortal, stop breathing, stops breathing

## death

**Related Ideas:**

breathed their last, dead, deadly, deadness, deathly, die, lethal, mortal, stop breathing

**Definition:**

This term is used to refer to both physical and spiritual death. Physically, it refers to when the physical body of a person stops living. Spiritually, it refers to sinners being separated from a holy God because of their sin.

**1. Physical death**

- To "die" means to stop living. Death is the end of physical life.
- A person's spirit leaves his body when he dies.
- When Adam and Eve sinned, physical death came into the world.
- The expression "put to death" refers to killing or murdering someone, especially when a king or other ruler gives an order for someone to be killed.
- The words "deadly" and "lethal" describe something that causes someone to die.
- Something that is "mortal" can die; it does not live forever.

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## deceive

**Related Ideas:**

lie, deal falsely, deceit, deception, deceptive, delusion, entice, error, false, falsehood, flatter, illusion, trick

**Definition:**

The word "deceive" means to cause someone to believe something that is not true.

- The words "deceit" and "deception" can refer to an act or habit of deceiving others or to a message that is not truthful.
- A "deceiver" is someone who causes others to believe something that is not true. For example, Satan is called a "deceiver." The evil spirits that he controls are also deceivers.
- The words “deceitful” and “deceptive” can describe people who deceive others or to messages or actions that are meant to deceive others.
- To “entice” someone is to deceive him into thinking that he will enjoy doing something evil.
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- To “flatter” someone is to praise him falsely so that he will do what the speaker wants him to do.
- To “lie” to someone or to tell a “lie” is not the same as to lie down to go to sleep.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, “deceive” could be translated as "lie to," "mislead," "trick," or "fool."
- "Deceiver" could be translated as "liar" or "one who misleads" or "someone who deceives."
- Depending on the context, the terms "deception" or "deceit" could be translated with a word or phrase that means "falsehood" or "lying" or "trickery" or "dishonesty."

- The terms "deceptive" or "deceitful" could be translated as "untruthful" or "misleading" or "lying" to describe a person who speaks or acts in a way that causes other people to believe things that are not true.

(See also: true)

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- 1 John 1:8
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- The words "deceit" and "deception" can refer to an act or habit of deceiving others or to a message that is not truthful.
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(See also: true)

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### Forms Found in the English ULB:

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## deceive

**Related Ideas:**

lie, deal falsely, deceit, deception, deceptive, delusion, entice, error, false, falsehood, flatter, illusion, trick

**Definition:**

The word "deceive" means to cause someone to believe something that is not true.

- The words "deceit" and "deception" can refer to an act or habit of deceiving others or to a message that is not truthful.
- A "deceiver" is someone who causes others to believe something that is not true. For example, Satan is called a "deceiver." The evil spirits that he controls are also deceivers.
- The words “deceitful” and “deceptive” can describe people who deceive others or to messages or actions that are meant to deceive others.
- To “entice” someone is to deceive him into thinking that he will enjoy doing something evil.
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- To “flatter” someone is to praise him falsely so that he will do what the speaker wants him to do.
- To “lie” to someone or to tell a “lie” is not the same as to lie down to go to sleep.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, “deceive” could be translated as "lie to," "mislead," "trick," or "fool."
- "Deceiver" could be translated as "liar" or "one who misleads" or "someone who deceives."
- Depending on the context, the terms "deception" or "deceit" could be translated with a word or phrase that means "falsehood" or "lying" or "trickery" or "dishonesty."
- The terms "deceptive" or "deceitful" could be translated as "untruthful" or "misleading" or "lying" to describe a person who speaks or acts in a way that causes other people to believe things that are not true.

(See also: true)

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(See also: true)

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a lie, deal falsely, deceit, deceitful, deceitfully, deceitfulness, deceive, deceived, deceiver, deceivers, deceives, deceiving, deception, deceptive, defraud, defrauded, delusion, entice, error, false, falsehood, falsely, flatter, flattering, flatters, flattery, illusions, liar, liars, lies, trick


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## deceive

**Related Ideas:**

lie, deal falsely, deceit, deception, deceptive, delusion, entice, error, false, falsehood, flatter, illusion, trick

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- The words "deceit" and "deception" can refer to an act or habit of deceiving others or to a message that is not truthful.
- A "deceiver" is someone who causes others to believe something that is not true. For example, Satan is called a "deceiver." The evil spirits that he controls are also deceivers.
- The words “deceitful” and “deceptive” can describe people who deceive others or to messages or actions that are meant to deceive others.
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## declare

### Related Ideas:

announce, declaration, proclaim, proclamation, pronounce

### Definition:

The terms "declare" and "declaration" refer to making a formal or public statement, often to emphasize something. To "proclaim" means to announce or declare something publicly and boldly.

- A "declaration" not only emphasizes the importance of what is being proclaimed, but it also calls attention to the one making the declaration.
- For example, in the Old Testament, a message from God is often preceded by "the declaration of Yahweh" or "this is what Yahweh declares." This expression emphasizes that it is Yahweh himself who is saying this. The fact that the message comes from Yahweh shows how important that message is.
- Often in the Bible, "proclaim" means to announce publicly something that God has commanded, or to tell others about God and how great he is.
- In the New Testament, the apostles proclaimed the good news about Jesus to many people in many different cities and regions.
- The term "proclaim" can also be used for decrees made by kings or for denouncing evil in a public way.

### Translation Suggestions:

- Depending on the context, "declare" could be translated as "proclaim" or "publicly state" or "strongly say" or "emphatically state."
- The term "declaration" could be translated as "statement" or "proclamation."
- The term "proclaim" could be translated as "announce" or "openly preach" or "publicly declare."
- The term "proclamation" could be translated as "announcement" or "public preaching."
- The phrase "this is Yahweh's declaration" could be translated as "this is what Yahweh declares" or "this is what Yahweh says."

(See also: preach)

### Bible References:

- 1 Chronicles 16:24
- 1 Corinthians 15:31-32
- 1 Samuel 24:17-18
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### Word Data:

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### Forms Found in the English ULB:

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(See also: preach)

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### Forms Found in the English ULB:

announce, announced, announces, declaration, declarations, declare, declared, declares, declaring, proclaim, proclaimed, proclaiming, proclaims, proclamation, proclamations, pronounces


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

# declare

### Related Ideas:

announce, declaration, proclaim, proclamation, pronounce

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- A "declaration" not only emphasizes the importance of what is being proclaimed, but it also calls attention to the one making the declaration.
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(See also: preach)

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### Forms Found in the English ULB:

announce, announced, announces, declaration, declarations, declare, declared, declares, declaring, proclaim, proclaimed, proclaiming, proclaims, proclamation, proclamations, pronounces


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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## decree

**Related Ideas:**

prohibition

**Definition:**

A decree is a proclamation or law that is publicly declared to all the people.

- God's laws are also called decrees, statutes, or commandments.
- Like laws and commands, decrees must be obeyed.
- An example of a decree by a human ruler was the proclamation by Caesar Augustus that everyone living in the Roman Empire must go back to their hometown in order to be counted in a census.
- To decree something, or to "issue a decree," means to give an order that must be obeyed. This could be translated as to "order" or to "command" or to "formally require" or to "publicly make a law."
- Something that is "decreed" to happen means that this "will definitely happen" or "has been decided upon and will not be changed" or "declared absolutely that this will happen."
- A "prohibition" is a decree that tells people that they cannot do something they would otherwise do.

(See also: command, declare, law, preach)

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- 1 Chronicles 15:13-15
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- Strong's: H561, H633, H1697, H5715, H1504, H1510, H1881, H1882, H1696, H2706, H2708, H2710, H2711, H2782, H2852, H2941, H2942, H3791, H3983, H4055, H4406, H4687, H4941, H5407, H5713, H6599, H6600, H6680, H7010, H7761, H8421, G1378, G3724

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

decree, decreed, decrees, prohibition

## decree

**Related Ideas:**

prohibition

**Definition:**

A decree is a proclamation or law that is publicly declared to all the people.

- God's laws are also called decrees, statutes, or commandments.
- Like laws and commands, decrees must be obeyed.
- An example of a decree by a human ruler was the proclamation by Caesar Augustus that everyone living in the Roman Empire must go back to their hometown in order to be counted in a census.
- To decree something, or to "issue a decree," means to give an order that must be obeyed. This could be translated as to "order" or to "command" or to "formally require" or to "publicly make a law."
- Something that is "decreed" to happen means that this "will definitely happen" or "has been decided upon and will not be changed" or "declared absolutely that this will happen."
- A "prohibition" is a decree that tells people that they cannot do something they would otherwise do.

(See also: command, declare, law, preach)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 15:13-15
- 1 Kings 08:57-58
- Acts 17:5-7
- Daniel 02:13
- Esther 01:22
- Luke 02:01

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## defile

**Related Ideas:**

pollute, pollution, stain

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The terms "defile" and "be defiled" refer to becoming polluted or dirty. Something can be defiled in a physical, moral, or ritual sense.

- God warned the Israelites to not defile themselves by eating or touching things that he had declared as "unclean" and "unholy."
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- In the New Testament, Jesus taught that sinful thoughts and actions are what truly defile a person.

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(See also: clean, clean)

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- Strong's: H1351, H1352, H1602, H2490, H2491, H2610, H2930, H2931, G2839, G2840, G3392, G3435, G4695

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## defile

**Related Ideas:**

pollute, pollution, stain

**Definition:**

The terms "defile" and "be defiled" refer to becoming polluted or dirty. Something can be defiled in a physical, moral, or ritual sense.

- God warned the Israelites to not defile themselves by eating or touching things that he had declared as "unclean" and "unholy."
- Certain things such as dead bodies and contagious diseases were declared by God to be unclean and would defile a person if they touched them.
- God commanded the Israelites to avoid sexual sins. These would defile them and make them unacceptable to God.
- There were also certain kinds of bodily processes that defiled a person temporarily until he could become ritually pure again.
- A "stain" is a dirty mark that is hard to clean.
- In the New Testament, Jesus taught that sinful thoughts and actions are what truly defile a person.

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- The term "defile" can also be translated as "cause to be unclean" or "cause to be unrighteous" or "cause to be ritually unacceptable."
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(See also: clean, clean)

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**Related Ideas:**

defend, deliverance, deliverer, escape, relieve, rescue, rescuer

**Definition:**

To "deliver" someone means to rescue that person. The term "deliverer" refers to someone who rescues or frees people from slavery, oppression, or other dangers. The term "deliverance" refers to what happens when someone rescues or frees people from slavery, oppression, or other dangers.

- In the Old Testament, God appointed deliverers to protect the Israelites by leading them in battle against other people groups who came to attack them.
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- When it means to deliver someone over to the enemy, "deliver over" can be translated as "betray to" or "hand over" or "give over."
- The word "deliverer" can also be translated as "rescuer" or "liberator."
- When the term "deliverer" refers to the judges who led Israel, it could also be translated as "governor" or "judge" or "leader."

(See also: judge, save)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Corinthians 01:10
- Acts 07:35
- Galatians 01:04
- Judges 10:12

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1350, H2020, H2502, H3205, H3444, H3467, H4042, H4422, H4498, H4672, H5337, H5414, H5437, H5462, H6299, H6403, H6413, H6475, H6561, H7378, H7611, H7725, H7804, H8199, H8668, G325, G525, G629, G1080, G1325, G1659, G1807, G1929, G3086, G3860, G4506, G4991, G5088, G5483

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

be rescued, defend, defended, deliver, deliverance, delivered, delivered ... over, deliverer, deliverers, delivering, delivers, escape, escaped, permit ... to escape, relieve, rescue, rescued, rescuer, rescues

## deliver

**Related Ideas:**

defend, deliverance, deliverer, escape, relieve, rescue, rescuer

**Definition:**

To "deliver" someone means to rescue that person. The term "deliverer" refers to someone who rescues or frees people from slavery, oppression, or other dangers. The term "deliverance" refers to what happens when someone rescues or frees people from slavery, oppression, or other dangers.

- In the Old Testament, God appointed deliverers to protect the Israelites by leading them in battle against other people groups who came to attack them.
- These deliverers were also called "judges" and the Old Testament book of Judges records the time in history when these judges were governing Israel.
- God is also called a "deliverer." Throughout the history of Israel, he delivered or rescued his people from their enemies.
- The term "deliver over to" or "deliver up to" has a very different meaning of handing or turning someone over to an enemy, such as when Judas delivered Jesus over to the Jewish leaders.

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**Related Ideas:**

demonic

**Definition:**

All these terms refer to demons, which are spirit beings that oppose God's will.

- God created angels to serve him. When the devil rebelled against God, some of the angels also rebelled and were thrown out of heaven. It is believed that demons and evil spirits are these "fallen angels."
- Sometimes these demons are called "unclean spirits." The term "unclean" means "impure" or "evil" or "unholy."
- Because demons serve the devil, they do evil things. Sometimes they live inside people and control them.
- Demons are more powerful than human beings, but not as powerful as God.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "demon" could also be translated as "evil spirit."
- The term "unclean spirit" could also be translated as "impure spirit" or "corrupt spirit" or "evil spirit."
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(See also: demon-possessed, Satan, god, god, angel, evil, clean)

**Bible References:**

- James 02:19
- James 03:15
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- Make sure that the word or phrase used to translate this term is different from the term used to refer to the devil.
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(See also: demon-possessed, Satan, god, god, angel, evil, clean)

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- James 02:19
- James 03:15
- Luke 04:36
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

demon, demonic, demons

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**Related Ideas:**

demonic

**Definition:**

All these terms refer to demons, which are spirit beings that oppose God's will.

- God created angels to serve him. When the devil rebelled against God, some of the angels also rebelled and were thrown out of heaven. It is believed that demons and evil spirits are these "fallen angels."
- Sometimes these demons are called "unclean spirits." The term "unclean" means "impure" or "evil" or "unholy."
- Because demons serve the devil, they do evil things. Sometimes they live inside people and control them.
- Demons are more powerful than human beings, but not as powerful as God.

**Translation Suggestions:**

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possessed by a demon

**Definition:**

A person who is demon-possessed has a demon or evil spirit that controls what he does and thinks.

- Often a demon-possessed person will hurt himself or other people because the demon causes him to do that.
- Jesus healed demon-possessed people by commanding the demons to come out of them. This is often called "casting out" demons.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Other ways to translate this term could include "demon-controlled" or "controlled by an evil spirit" or "having an evil spirit living inside."

(See also: demon)

**Bible References:**

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- Matthew 04:24
- Matthew 08:16
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## descendant

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descend, posterity

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- For example, Abraham was a descendant of Noah.
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clans descended, descend, descendant, descendants, descended, posterity

## descendant

**Related Ideas:**

descend, posterity

**Definition:**

A "descendant" is someone who is a direct blood relative of someone else further back in history.

- For example, Abraham was a descendant of Noah.
- A person's descendants are his children, grandchildren, great-great-grandchildren, and so on. Jacob's descendants were the twelve tribes of Israel.
- The phrase "descended from" is another way of saying "a descendant of" as in "Abraham was descended from Noah." This could also be translated as "from the family line of."
- A person's "posterity" is all of his descendants.

(See also: Abraham, father, Jacob, Noah, twelve tribes of Israel)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 09:4-5
- Acts 13:23
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## desecrate

**Definition:**

The term "desecrate" means to damage or contaminate a sacred place or object in such a way that it is unacceptable for use in worship.

- Often desecrating something involves showing great disrespect for it.
- For example, pagan kings desecrated special dishes from God's temple by using them for parties at their palace.
- Bones from dead people were used by enemies to desecrate the altar in God's temple.
- This term could be translated as "cause to be unholy" or "dishonor by making impure" or "disrespectfully profane" or "cause to be impure."

(See also: altar, defile, dishonor, profane, pure, temple, holy)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 24:4-6
- Isaiah 30:22
- Psalms 074:7-8
- Psalms 089:39

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2490, H2610, H2930, G953

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## desert

### Related Ideas:

remote place, solitary place, wilderness

### Definition:

A desert, or wilderness, is a dry, barren place where very few plants and trees can grow.

- A desert is a land area with a dry climate and few plants or animals.
- Because of the harsh conditions, very few people can live in the desert, so it is also referred to as "wilderness."
- "Wilderness" conveys the meaning of being remote, desolate and isolated from people.
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### Bible References:

- Acts 13:16-18
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generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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**Related Ideas:**

alone, deserted, desolation, desolations, isolated, left alone, left without, lonely

**Definition:**

The terms "desolate" and "desolation" refer to destroying an inhabited region so that it becomes uninhabited.

- When referring to a person, the term "desolate" describes a condition of ruin, loneliness, and grief.
- A widow is desolate because she has no man to provide for her and therefore often lacks food, shelter, and clothing.
- The term "desolation" is the state or condition of being desolated.
- If a field where crops are growing is made desolate, it means that something has destroyed the crops, such as insects or an invading army.
- A "desolate region" refers to an area of land where few people live because few crops or other vegetation grow there.
- A "desolate land" or "wilderness" was often where outcasts (such as lepers) and dangerous animals lived.
- If a city is "made desolate" it means that its buildings and goods have been destroyed or stolen, and its people have been killed or captured. The city becomes "empty" and "ruined." This is similar to the meaning of "devastate" or "devastated," but with more emphasis on the emptiness.
- Depending on the context, this term could be translated as "ruined" or "destroyed" or "laid waste" or "lonely and outcast" or "deserted."
- A person who is "lonely" is alone. He has no friends or family or other people with whom he can enjoy being.
- The term "deserted" describes a place that everyone has left.

(See also: desert, devastated, ruin, waste)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Kings 22:19
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(See also: desert, devastated, ruin, waste)

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## desolate

**Related Ideas:**

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## destroy

**Related Ideas:**

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**Definition:**

To destroy something is to completely make an end to it, so that it no longer exists.

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## destroy

### Related Ideas:

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(See also: angel, Egypt, firstborn, Passover)

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## detest

**Related Ideas:**

abhor, abhorrent, abhorrence, be disgusted with, detestable, disgusting, hate


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**Definitions:**

The term "detestable" describes something that should be disliked and rejected. To "detest" something means to strongly dislike it.

- Often the Bible talks about detesting evil. This means to hate evil and reject it.
- God used the word "detestable" to describe the evil practices of those who worshiped false gods.
- The Israelites were commanded to "detest" the sinful, immoral acts that some of the neighboring people groups practiced.
- God called all wrong sexual acts "detestable."
- Divination, sorcery, and child sacrifice were all "detestable" to God.
- The term "detest" could be translated as "strongly reject" or "hate" or "regard as very evil."
- The term "detestable" could also be translated as "horribly evil" or "disgusting" or "deserving rejection."
- When applied to the righteous being "detestable to" the wicked, this could be translated as "considered very undesirable to" or "distasteful to" or "rejected by."
- God told the Israelites to "detest" certain kinds of animals that God had declared to be "unclean" and not suitable for food. This could also be translated as "strongly dislike" or "reject" or "regard as unacceptable."
- To "abhor" is to strongly detest, and the adjective for something that people should abhor is "abhorrent."

(See also: divination, clean)

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- Strong's: H1602, H1860, H3988, H6675, H6973, H8130, H8251, H8262, H8263, H8441, H8581, G946, G947, G948, G4767


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

abhor, abhorred, abhorrence, abhorrent, abhorrently, abhors, be disgusted with, detest, detestable, detestable idol, detestable idols, detestable thing, detestable things, detested, disgusted, disgusting, hate, hated, hates

## detest

**Related Ideas:**

abhor, abhorrent, abhorrence, be disgusted with, detestable, disgusting, hate

**Definitions:**

The term "detestable" describes something that should be disliked and rejected. To "detest" something means to strongly dislike it.

- Often the Bible talks about detesting evil. This means to hate evil and reject it.
- God used the word "detestable" to describe the evil practices of those who worshiped false gods.
- The Israelites were commanded to "detest" the sinful, immoral acts that some of the neighboring people groups practiced.
- God called all wrong sexual acts "detestable."
- Divination, sorcery, and child sacrifice were all "detestable" to God.
- The term "detest" could be translated as "strongly reject" or "hate" or "regard as very evil."
- The term "detestable" could also be translated as "horribly evil" or "disgusting" or "deserving rejection."
- When applied to the righteous being "detestable to" the wicked, this could be translated as "considered very undesirable to" or "distasteful to" or "rejected by."
- God told the Israelites to "detest" certain kinds of animals that God had declared to be "unclean" and not suitable for food. This could also be translated as "strongly dislike" or "reject" or "regard as unacceptable."
- To "abhor" is to strongly detest, and the adjective for something that people should abhor is "abhorrent."

(See also: divination, clean)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 43:32
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The term "devour" means to eat or consume in an aggressive manner.

- Using this word in a figurative sense, Paul warned believers to not devour one another, meaning to not attack or destroy each other with words or actions (Galatians 5:15).
- Also in a figurative sense, the term "devour" is often used with a meaning of "completely destroy" as when talking about nations devouring each other or a fire devouring buildings and people.
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**Bible References:**

- 1 Peter 05:08
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**Word Data:**

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## discern

**Related Ideas:**

discernment, discretion, distinguish

**Definition:**

The term "discern" means to be able to understand something, especially being able to know whether something is right or wrong.

- The term "discernment" refers to understanding and deciding wisely about a certain matter.
- It means to have wisdom and good judgment.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, "discern" could also be translated as "understand" or "know the difference between" or "distinguish good and evil" or "judge rightly about" or "perceive right from wrong."
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(See also: judge, wise)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 03:7-9
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## disciple

**Definition:**

The term "disciple" refers to a person who spends much time with a teacher, learning from that teacher's character and teaching.

- The people who followed Jesus around, listening to his teachings and obeying them, were called his "disciples."
- John the Baptist also had disciples.
- During Jesus' ministry, there were many disciples who followed him and heard his teachings.
- Jesus chose twelve disciples to be his closest followers; these men became known as his "apostles."
- Jesus' twelve apostles continued to be known as his "disciples" or "the twelve."
- Just before Jesus went up to heaven, he commanded his disciples to teach other people about how to become Jesus' disciples, too.
- Anyone who believes in Jesus and obeys his teachings is called a disciple of Jesus.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "disciple" could be translated by a word or phrase that means "follower" or "student" or "pupil" or "learner."
- Make sure that the translation of this term does not refer only to a student who learns in a classroom.
- The translation of this term should also be different from the translation of "apostle."

(See also: apostle, believe, Jesus, John (the Baptist), the twelve)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 06:1

- Acts 09:26-27
- Acts 11:26
- Acts 14:22
- John 13:23
- Luke 06:40
- Matthew 11:03
- Matthew 26:33-35
- Matthew 27:64

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3928, G3100, G3101, G3102

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

disciple, disciples

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- The people who followed Jesus around, listening to his teachings and obeying them, were called his "disciples."
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- Jesus chose twelve disciples to be his closest followers; these men became known as his "apostles."
- Jesus' twelve apostles continued to be known as his "disciples" or "the twelve."
- Just before Jesus went up to heaven, he commanded his disciples to teach other people about how to become Jesus' disciples, too.
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- The term "disciple" could be translated by a word or phrase that means "follower" or "student" or "pupil" or "learner."
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(See also: apostle, believe, Jesus, John (the Baptist), the twelve)

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- To "confront" someone is to try to force him to stop doing what he is doing, either by speaking strongly to him or by physically preventing him from continuing.
- To be "disorderly" is to reject discipline and correction, either by being idle or by doing harmful things.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, "discipline" could be translated as "train and instruct" or "morally guide" or "punish for wrongdoing."
- The noun "discipline" could be translated as "moral training" or "punishment" or "moral correction" or "moral guidance and instruction."

**Bible References:**

- Ephesians 06:4

- Hebrews 12:05
- Proverbs 19:18
- Proverbs 23:13-14

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3198, H3256, H3925, H4148, H7378, H8433, G812, G1651, G3809, G3810, G3811, G4995

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

are ... idle, confronted, discipline, disciplined, disciplines, disorderly, no discipline, self-discipline, trained, training, trains, untrained, were ... idle

## discipline

**Related Ideas:**

idle, confront, disorderly, self-discipline, train

**Definition:**

The term "discipline" refers to training people to obey a set of guidelines for moral behavior.

- Parents discipline their children by providing moral guidance and direction for them and teaching them to obey.
- Similarly, God disciplines his children to help them produce healthy spiritual fruit in their lives, such as joy, love, and patience.
- Discipline involves instruction regarding how to live to please God, as well as punishment for behavior that is against God's will.
- Self-discipline is the process of applying moral and spiritual principles to one's own life.
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## disgrace

**Related Ideas:**

disgraceful, vile

**Definitions:**

The term "disgrace" refers to a loss of honor and respect.

- When a person does something sinful, it can cause him to be in a state of disgrace or dishonor.
- The term "disgraceful" is used to describe a sinful act or the person who did it.
- Sometimes a person who is doing good things is treated in a way that causes him disgrace or shame.
- For example, when Jesus was killed on a cross, this was a disgraceful way to die. Jesus had done nothing wrong to deserve this disgrace.
- Ways to translate "disgrace" could include "shame" or "dishonor."
- Ways to translate "disgraceful" could include "shameful" or dishonoring."

(See also: dishonor, honor, shame)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Timothy 03:07
- Genesis 34:07
- Hebrews 11:26
- Lamentations 02:1-2
- Psalms 022:06

**Word Data:**

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disgrace, disgraced, disgraceful, disgraceful thing, disgraces, vile

## dishonor

**Related Ideas:**

dishonorable, lightly esteemed

**Definition:**

The term "dishonor" means to do something that is disrespectful to someone. This can also cause that person shame or disgrace.

- The term "dishonorable" describes an action that is shameful or that causes someone to be dishonored.
- Sometimes "dishonorable" is used to refer to objects that are not useful for anything important.
- Children are commanded to honor and obey their parents. When children disobey, they dishonor their parents. They are treating their parents in a way that does not honor them.
- The Israelites dishonored Yahweh when they worshiped false gods and practiced immoral behavior.
- The Jews dishonored Jesus by saying that he was possessed by a demon.
- This could be translated as to "not honor" or to "treat with no respect."
- The noun "dishonor" could be translated as "disrespect" or "loss of honor."
- Depending on the context, "dishonorable" could also be translated as "not honorable" or "shameful" or "not worthwhile" or "not valuable."
- A person who is "lightly esteemed" is dishonored by people who refuse to give him the honor he deserves.

(See also: disgrace, honor)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 04:10
- 1 Samuel 20:34


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- 2 Corinthians 06:8-10
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**Word Data:**

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- Strong's: H1540, H2490, H2781, H3637, H3639, H5006, H5034, H6173, H7034, H7036, H7043, G818, G819, G820, G2617

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

dishonor, dishonorable, dishonored, dishonors, lightly esteemed

## dishonor

**Related Ideas:**

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**Definition:**

The term "dishonor" means to do something that is disrespectful to someone. This can also cause that person shame or disgrace.

- The term "dishonorable" describes an action that is shameful or that causes someone to be dishonored.
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- Children are commanded to honor and obey their parents. When children disobey, they dishonor their parents. They are treating their parents in a way that does not honor them.
- The Israelites dishonored Yahweh when they worshiped false gods and practiced immoral behavior.
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- The noun "dishonor" could be translated as "disrespect" or "loss of honor."
- Depending on the context, "dishonorable" could also be translated as "not honorable" or "shameful" or "not worthwhile" or "not valuable."
- A person who is "lightly esteemed" is dishonored by people who refuse to give him the honor he deserves.

(See also: disgrace, honor)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 04:10
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## disobey

**Related Ideas:**

disobedient

**Definition:**

The term "disobey" means to not obey what someone in authority has commanded or instructed. A person who does this is being "disobedient."

- A person who does something he was told not to do is disobeying.
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- The term "disobedient" is also used to describe the character of someone who habitually disobeys or rebels. It means that they are sinful or wicked.
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- 1 Kings 13:21
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## divination

**Related Ideas:**

divine, diviner, enchantment, interpret omens, soothsayer, spells

**Definition:**

The terms "divination" and "soothsaying" refer to the practice of trying to get information from spirits in the supernatural world. A person who does this is sometimes called a "diviner" or "soothsayer."

- In Old Testament times, God commanded the Israelites to not practice divination or soothsaying.
- God did permit his people to seek information from him using the Urim and Thummim, which were stones that he had designated to be used by the high priest for that purpose. But he did not allow his people to seek information through the help of evil spirits.
- Pagan diviners used different methods of trying to find out information from the spirit world. Sometimes they would examine the inside parts of a dead animal or throw animal bones on the ground, looking for patterns that they would interpret as messages from their false gods.
- A person who "interprets omens" seeks supernatural knowledge from such things as tea leaves and animal organs and the weather.
- An "enchantment" or "spell" is a set of words that people believe have magic power.
- In the New Testament, Jesus and the apostles also rejected divination, sorcery, witchcraft, and magic. All these practices involve using the power of evil spirits and are condemned by God.

(See also: apostle, god, magic, sorcery)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Samuel 06:1-2
- Acts 16:16
- Ezekiel 12:24-25
- Genesis 44:05
- Jeremiah 27:9-11

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1870, H3049, H4738, H5172, H6049, H7080, H7081, G4436

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(See also: apostle, god, magic, sorcery)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Samuel 06:1-2
- Acts 16:16
- Ezekiel 12:24-25
- Genesis 44:05
- Jeremiah 27:9-11

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1870, H3049, H4738, H5172, H6049, H7080, H7081, G4436

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

divination, divinations, divine, diviner, diviners, divining, enchantments, interpret omens, interprets omens, practice ... divination, soothsayer, soothsaying, spells

## divine

**Related Ideas:**

deity, divine nature

**Definition:**

The term "divine" refers to anything pertaining to God.

- Some ways this term is used include "divine authority," "divine judgment," "divine nature," "divine power," and "divine glory."
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- Ways to translate the term "divine" could include "God's" or "from God" or "pertaining to God" or "characterized by God."
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(See also: authority, god, glory, God, judge, power)

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## divorce

**Definition:**

A divorce is the legal act of ending a marriage. The term to "divorce" means to formally and legally separate from one's spouse in order to end the marriage.

- The literal meaning of the term to "divorce" is to "send away" or to "formally separate from." Other languages may have similar expressions to refer to divorce.
- A "certificate of divorce" could be translated as a "paper stating that the marriage has ended."

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 08:8-11
- Leviticus 21:7-9
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## doctrine

**Related Ideas:**

beliefs, learning

**Definition:**

The word "doctrine" literally means "teaching." It usually refers to religious teaching.

- In the context of Christian teachings, "doctrine" refers to all teachings about God—Father, Son and Holy Spirit–including all his character qualities and everything he has done.
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- This term could also be translated as "teaching."

(See also: teach)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Timothy 01:03
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**Related Ideas:**

control, dominate, subjugate

**Definition:**

The term "dominion" refers to power, control, or authority over people, animals, or land.

- Jesus Christ is said to have dominion over all the earth, as prophet, priest, and king.
- Satan's dominion has been defeated forever by Jesus Christ's death on the cross.
- At creation, God said that man is to have dominion over fish, birds, and all creatures on the earth.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, other ways to translate this term could include "authority" or "power" or "control."
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H4474, H4475, H4910, G4912, H4915, H7287, H7985, G1849, G2634, G2904, G2963

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

control, controls, dominate, dominion, dominions, subjugate

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## donkey

**Related Ideas:**

mule

**Definition:**

A donkey is a four-legged work animal, similar to a horse, but smaller and with longer ears.

- A mule is the sterile offspring of a male donkey and a female horse.
- Mules are very strong animals and so they are valuable work animals.
- Both donkeys and mules are used for carrying burdens and people when traveling.
- In Bible times, kings would ride a donkey in times of peace, rather than a horse, which was used for times of war.
- Jesus rode into Jerusalem on a young donkey a week before he was crucified there.

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 01:32-34
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**Related Ideas:**

pigeon

**Definition:**

Doves and pigeons are two kinds of small, gray-brown birds that look similar. A dove is often thought of as being lighter in color, almost white.

- Some languages have two different names for them, while others use the same name for both.
- Doves and pigeons were used in sacrifices to God, especially for people who could not afford to buy a larger animal.
- A dove brought the leaf of an olive tree to Noah when the flood waters were going down.
- Doves sometimes symbolize purity, innocence, or peace.
- If doves or pigeons are not known in the language area where the translation is being done, this term could be translated as "a small grayish brown bird called a dove" or "a small gray or brown bird, similar to a (name of local bird)".
- If both a dove and a pigeon are referred to in the same verse, it is best to use two different words for these birds, if possible.

(See also: olive, innocent, pure)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 08:09
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- Matthew 03:16
- Matthew 21:12-14

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1469, H1686, H3123, H8449, G4058

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

dove, dove's, doves, pigeon, pigeons

## dove

**Related Ideas:**

pigeon

**Definition:**

Doves and pigeons are two kinds of small, gray-brown birds that look similar. A dove is often thought of as being lighter in color, almost white.

- Some languages have two different names for them, while others use the same name for both.
- Doves and pigeons were used in sacrifices to God, especially for people who could not afford to buy a larger animal.
- A dove brought the leaf of an olive tree to Noah when the flood waters were going down.
- Doves sometimes symbolize purity, innocence, or peace.



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- If doves or pigeons are not known in the language area where the translation is being done, this term could be translated as "a small grayish brown bird called a dove" or "a small gray or brown bird, similar to a (name of local bird)".
- If both a dove and a pigeon are referred to in the same verse, it is best to use two different words for these birds, if possible.

(See also: olive, innocent, pure)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 08:09
- Luke 02:22-24
- Mark 01:10
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**Related Ideas:**

dreamer

**Definition:**

A dream is something that people see or experience in their minds while they are sleeping.

- Dreams often seem like they are really happening, but they are not.
- Sometimes God causes people to dream about something so they can learn from it. He may also speak directly to people in their dreams.
- In the Bible, God gave special dreams to certain people to give them a message, often about something that would happen in the future.
- A dream is different from a vision. Dreams happen while a person is asleep, but visions usually happen when a person is awake.

(See also: vision)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 02:16-17
- Daniel 01:17-18
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- Genesis 37:06
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1957, H2472, H2492, H2493, G1797, G1798, G3677

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intoxicated, drink much, drunkard, drunkenness

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The term "drunk" means to be intoxicated from drinking too much of an alcoholic beverage.

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- Strong's: H5433, H5435, H7301, H7686, H7910, H7937, H7941, H7943, H8354, H8358, G3178, G3182, G3183, G3184, G3630, G3632

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

be ... intoxicated, became drunk, become drunk, drank freely, drink much, drunk, drunkard, drunkards, drunkenness, get drunk

## drunk

**Related Ideas:**

intoxicated, drink much, drunkard, drunkenness

**Definitions:**

The term "drunk" means to be intoxicated from drinking too much of an alcoholic beverage.

- A "drunkard" is a person who is often drunk. This kind of person could also be referred to as an "alcoholic."
- The Bible tells believers not to be drunk with alcoholic drinks, but to be controlled by God's Holy Spirit.
- The Bible teaches that drunkenness is unwise and influences a person to sin in other ways.
- Other ways to translate "drunk" could include "inebriated" or "intoxicated" or "having too much alcohol" or "filled with fermented drink."

(See also: wine)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 05:11-13
- 1 Samuel 25:36
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## eagle

**Related Ideas:**

vulture

**Definition:**

An eagle is a very large, powerful bird of prey that eats small animals such as fish, mice, snakes, and chickens. A vulture is a large powerful bird that eats dead animals that it finds.

- The Bible compares the speed and strength of an army to how fast and suddenly an eagle swoops down to catch its prey.
- Isaiah states that those who trust in the Lord will soar as an eagle does. This is figurative language used to describe the freedom and strength that comes from trusting and obeying God.
- In the book of Daniel, King Nebuchadnezzar's hair length was compared to the length of an eagle's feathers, which can be more than 50 centimeters long.

(See also: Daniel, free, Nebuchadnezzar, power)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Samuel 01:23
- Daniel 07:04
- Jeremiah 04:13-15
- Leviticus 11:13-16
- Revelation 04:07

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H5403, H5404, G105

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

eagle, eagle's, eagles, eagles', vultures

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**Related Ideas:**

clay, dust, earthen, earthly, ground, land, soil

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The term "earth" refers to the world that human beings live on, along with all other forms of life.

- "Earth" can also refer to the ground or soil that covers the land.
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- The term "earthly" usually refers to physical things in contrast to spiritual things.
- The term "earthen" describes something that is made of clay

**Translation Suggestions:**

- This term can be translated by the word or phrase that the local language or nearby national languages use to refer to the planet earth on which we live.
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(See also: spirit, world)

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- Ways to translate "earthly" could include "physical" or "things of this earth" or "visible."

(See also: spirit, world)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 01:38-40
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H80, H127, H772, H776, H778, H2789, H3007, H3335, H6083, H7494, G1093, G1919, G2709, G2868, G2886, G3625, G5517, G5522

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

clay, dust, earth, earth's, earthen, earthly, ground, land, lands, soil

## earth

**Related Ideas:**

clay, dust, earthen, earthly, ground, land, soil

**Definition:**

The term "earth" refers to the world that human beings live on, along with all other forms of life.

- "Earth" can also refer to the ground or soil that covers the land.
- This term is often used figuratively to refer to the people who live on the earth.
- The expressions "let the earth be glad" and "he will judge the earth" are examples of figurative uses of this term.
- The term "earthly" usually refers to physical things in contrast to spiritual things.
- The term "earthen" describes something that is made of clay

**Translation Suggestions:**

- This term can be translated by the word or phrase that the local language or nearby national languages use to refer to the planet earth on which we live.
- Depending on the context, "earth" could also be translated as "world" or "land" or "dirt" or "soil" or "clay."
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## elect

**Related Ideas:**

Chosen One, choice, choose, election

**Definition:**

The term "the elect" literally means "chosen ones" or "chosen people" and refers to those whom God has appointed or selected to be his people. "Chosen One" or "Chosen One of God" is a title that refers to Jesus, who is the chosen Messiah.

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**Related Ideas:**

endurance, patient endurance, put up with, resist, stand

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endurance, endure, endured, endures, enduring, patient endurance, put up with, resist, stand

## endure

**Related Ideas:**

endurance, patient endurance, put up with, resist, stand

**Definition:**

The term "endure" means to last a long time or to bear something difficult with patience.

- It also means to stand firm when times of testing come, without giving up.
- The term "endurance" can mean "patience" or "bearing up under a trial" or "persevering when being persecuted."
- The encouragement to Christians to "endure to the end" is telling them to obey Jesus, even if this causes them to suffer.
- To "endure suffering" can also mean to "experience suffering."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Ways to translate the term "endure" could include "persevere" or "keep believing" or "continue to do what God wants you to do" or "stand firm."
- In some contexts, to "endure" could be translated as to "experience" or to "go through."
- With the meaning of lasting for a long time, the term "endure" could also be tranlsated as "last" or "continue." The phrase "will not endure" could be translated as "will not last" or "will not continue to survive."
- Ways to translate "endurance" could include "perseverance" or "continuing to believe" or "remaining faithful."

(See also: persevere)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Timothy 02:11-13
- James 01:03
- James 01:12
- Luke 21:19
- Matthew 13:21
- Revelation 01:09
- Romans 05:3-5

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bondage, bring into slavery, slave, slavery

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- A person who is enslaved or in bondage must serve others without payment; he is not free to do what he wants.
- To "enslave" also means to take away a person's freedom.
- Another word for "bondage" is "slavery."
- In a figurative way, human beings are "enslaved" to sin until Jesus frees them from its control and power.
- When a person receives new life in Christ, he stops being a slave to sin and becomes a slave to righteousness.

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- The term "enslave" could be translated as "cause to not be free" or "force to serve others" or "put under the control of others."
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(See also: free, righteous, servant)

**Bible References:**

- Galatians 04:03
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covet, covetousness, envious, greed

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- Strong's: H183, H2530, H7065, H7068, H7342, G1937, G2205, G2206, G3788, G4123, G4124, G4190, G5354, G5355

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

covet, coveted, coveting, covetousness, envied, envious, envy, envying, greed, greedy

## envy

**Related Ideas:**

covet, covetousness, envious, greed

**Definition:**

The term "envy" refers to being jealous of someone because of what that person possesses or because of that person's admirable qualities.

- Envy is normally a negative feeling of resentment because of another person's success, good fortune, or possessions.
- To "covet" means to have a strong desire to have someone else's property, or even someone else's spouse. Often a person who covets something is willing to sin to get it.
- "Greed" is a strong, selfish desire to have something. Often a person who is greedy wants more of what he already has.

(See also: jealous)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 13:4-7
- 1 Peter 02:01



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- Exodus 20:17
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## eternity

**Related Ideas:**

ages long ago, eternal, ever, everlasting, for all time, forever, forevermore

**Definition:**

The terms "everlasting" and "eternal" have very similar meanings and refer to something that will always exist or that lasts forever.

- The term "eternity" refers to a state of being that has no beginning or end. It can also refer to life that never ends.
- After this present life on earth, humans will spend eternity either in heaven with God or in hell apart from God.
- The terms "eternal life" and "everlasting life" are used in the New Testament to refer to living forever with God in heaven.
- The phrase "forever and ever" has the idea of time that never ends and expresses what eternity or eternal life is like.

The term "forever" refers to never-ending time. Sometimes it is used figuratively to mean "a very long time."

- The term "forever and ever" emphasizes that something will always happen or exist.
- The phrase "forever and ever" is a way of expressing what eternity or eternal life is. It also has the idea of time that never ends.
- God said that David's throne would last "forever." This is referred to the fact that David's descendant Jesus will reign as king forever.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Other ways to translate "eternal" or "everlasting" could include"unending" or "never stopping" or "always continuing."
- The terms "eternal life" and "everlasting life" could also be translated as "life that never ends" or "life that continues without stopping" or "the raising up of our bodies to live forever."
- Depending on the context, different ways to translate "eternity" could include "existing outside of time" or "unending life" or "life in heaven."

- Also consider how this word is translated in a Bible translation in a local or national language.


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- "Forever" could also be translated by "always" or "never ending."
- The phrase "will last forever" could also be translated as "always exist" or "will never stop" or "will always continue."
- The emphatic phrase "forever and ever" could also be translated as "for always and always" or "not ever ending" or "which never, ever ends."
- David's throne lasting forever could be translated as "David's descendant will reign forever" or "a descendant of David will always be reigning."

(See also: David, reign, life)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 17:08
- Genesis 48:04
- Exodus 15:17
- 2 Samuel 03:28-30
- 1 Kings 02:32-33
- Job 04:20-21
- Psalms 021:04
- Isaiah 09:6-7
- Isaiah 40:27-28
- Daniel 07:18
- Luke 18:18
- Acts 13:46
- Romans 05:21
- Hebrews 06:19-20
- Hebrews 10:11-14
- 1 John 01:02
- 1 John 05:12
- Revelation 01:4-6
- Revelation 22:3-5

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1755, H3117, H4481, H5331, H5703, H5705, H5769, H5865, H5957, H6924, G126, G165, G166, G1336

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

ages long ago, eternal, eternity, ever, everlasting, for all time, forever, forevermore, never

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## eunuch

**Definition:**

Usually the term "eunuch" refers to a man who has been castrated. The term later became a general term to refer to any government official, even those without the deformity.

- Jesus said that some eunuchs were born that way, perhaps because of damaged sex organs or because of not being able to function sexually. Others chose to live like eunuchs in a celibate lifestyle.
- In ancient times, eunuchs were often kings' servants who were set as guards over the women's quarters.
- Some eunuchs were important government officials, such as the Ethiopian eunuch who met the apostle Philip in the desert.

(See also: Philip)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 08:27
- Acts 08:36
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- Isaiah 39:7-8
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## evangelist

**Definition:**

An "evangelist" is a person who tells other people the good news about Jesus Christ.

- The literal meaning of "evangelist" is "someone who preaches the good news."
- Jesus sent his apostles out to spread the good news about how to be part of God's kingdom through trusting in Jesus and his sacrifice for sin.
- All Christians are exhorted to share this good news.
- Some Christians are given a special spiritual gift to effectively tell the gospel to others. These people are said to have the gift of evangelism and are called "evangelists."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "evangelist" could be translated as "someone who preaches the good news" or "teacher of the good news" or "person who proclaims the good news (about Jesus)" or "good news proclaimer."

(See also: good news, spirit, gift)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Timothy 04:05
- Ephesians 04:11-13

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## evil

### Related Ideas:

deal violently, displeasing, evil actions, evil deeds, evil plans, fraudulent, harm, harmful, violate, violence, violent, wicked, wicked deeds, wickedly, wickedness, wretched, wretchedly

### Definition:

The terms "evil" and "wicked" both refer to anything that is opposed to God's holy character and will.

- While "evil" may describe a person's character, "wicked" may refer more to a person's behavior. However, both terms are very similar in meaning.
- The term "wickedness" refers to the state of being that exists when people do wicked things.
- The results of evil are clearly shown in how people mistreat others by killing, stealing, slandering and being cruel and unkind.

### Translation Suggestions:

- Depending on the context, the terms "evil" and "wicked" can be translated as "bad" or "sinful" or "immoral."
- Other ways to translate these could include "not good" or "not righteous" or "not moral."
- Make sure the words or phrases that are used to translate these terms fit the context that is natural in the target language.

(See also: disobey, sin, good, righteous, demon)


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**Bible References:**

- 1 Samuel 24:11
- 1 Timothy 06:10
- 3 John 01:10
- Genesis 02:17
- Genesis 06:5-6
- Job 01:01
- Job 08:20
- Judges 09:57
- Luke 06:22-23
- Matthew 07:11-12
- Proverbs 03:07
- Psalms 022:16-17

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**Definition:**

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deal violently, displeasing, evil actions, evil deeds, evil plans, fraudulent, harm, harmful, violate, violence, violent, wicked, wicked deeds, wickedly, wickedness, wretched, wretchedly

**Definition:**

The terms "evil" and "wicked" both refer to anything that is opposed to God's holy character and will.

- While "evil" may describe a person's character, "wicked" may refer more to a person's behavior. However, both terms are very similar in meaning.
- The term "wickedness" refers to the state of being that exists when people do wicked things.
- The results of evil are clearly shown in how people mistreat others by killing, stealing, slandering and being cruel and unkind.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, the terms "evil" and "wicked" can be translated as "bad" or "sinful" or "immoral."
- Other ways to translate these could include "not good" or "not righteous" or "not moral."
- Make sure the words or phrases that are used to translate these terms fit the context that is natural in the target language.

(See also: disobey, sin, good, righteous, demon)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Samuel 24:11
- 1 Timothy 06:10
- 3 John 01:10
- Genesis 02:17
- Genesis 06:5-6
- Job 01:01
- Job 08:20
- Judges 09:57
- Luke 06:22-23
- Matthew 07:11-12
- Proverbs 03:07
- Psalms 022:16-17

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H205, H1100, H1431, H1681, H1942, H2154, H2554, H2555, H5765, H2162, H2248, H2254, H3238, H3399, H3415, H4849, H5753, H5766, H5767, H5771, H5807, H5999, H6090, H6184, H6293, H7451, H7455, H7489, H7561, H7562, H7563, H7564, H7701, H8133, G92, G93, G94, G932, G983, G984, G987, G988, G2549, G2551, G2554, G2555, G2556, G2559, G2560, G2635, G2636, G4151, G4189, G4190, G4191, G4550, G5337

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

deal violently, deal worse, displeasing, do ... evil, do ... violence, done ... violence, evil, evil actions, evil deeds, evil plans, evils, fraudulent, harm, harmful, violate, violated, violates, violence, violent, wicked, wicked deeds, wickedly, wickedness, wretched, wretchedly, wretches

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## evildoer

**Related Ideas:**

do harm, do evil, harmed, work out evil

**Definition:**

The term "evildoer" is a general reference to people who do sinful and wicked things.

- It can also be a general word for people who do not obey God.
- This term could be translated using the word for "evil" or "wicked," with the word for "doing" or "making" or "causing" something.

(See also: evil)

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## exalt

**Related Ideas:**

exaltation, high position, leadership position, lifted up

**Definition:**

To exalt is to lift up. Often exalt means to praise or honor someone or something. It can also mean to put someone in an honored position of leadership.

- In the Bible, the term "exalt" is most often used for honoring God.
- When a person exalts himself, it means he thinks about himself in a proud or arrogant way.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Ways to translate "exalt" could include "highly praise" or "honor greatly" or "extol" or "speak highly of."
- In some contexts it could be translated by a word or phrase that means "put in a higher position" or "give more honor to" or "talk about proudly."
- "Do not exalt yourself" could also be translated as "Do not think of yourself too highly" or "Do not brag about yourself."


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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1361, H1362, H1364, H4791, H4984, H5375, H5549, H5927, H7311, H7426, H7682, G5229, G5251, G5311, G5312

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

exalt, exaltation, exalted, exalting, exalts, high position, leadership positions, lifted up, lofty

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**Related Ideas:**

exaltation, high position, leadership position, lifted up

**Definition:**

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- In the Bible, the term "exalt" is most often used for honoring God.
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- Ways to translate "exalt" could include "highly praise" or "honor greatly" or "extol" or "speak highly of."
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exhortation, urge

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The term "exhort" means to strongly encourage and urge someone to do what is right. Such encouragement is called "exhortation."

- The purpose of exhortation is to persuade other people to avoid sin and follow God's will.
- The New Testament teaches Christians to exhort each other in love, not harshly or abruptly.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, "exhort" could also be translated as "strongly urge" or "persuade" or "advise."
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- Strong's: H5927, H6484, G3867, G3870, G3874

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

exhort, exhortation, exhortations, exhorted, exhorting, urge, urged

## exhort

**Related Ideas:**

exhortation, urge

**Definition:**

The term "exhort" means to strongly encourage and urge someone to do what is right. Such encouragement is called "exhortation."

- The purpose of exhortation is to persuade other people to avoid sin and follow God's will.
- The New Testament teaches Christians to exhort each other in love, not harshly or abruptly.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, "exhort" could also be translated as "strongly urge" or "persuade" or "advise."
- Make sure the translation of this term does not imply that the exhorter is angry. The term should convey strength and seriousness, but should not refer to angry speech.
- In most contexts, the term "exhort" should be translated differently than "encourage," which means to inspire, reassure, or comfort someone.
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**Bible References:**

- 1 Thessalonians 02:3-4
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## exile

**Definition:**

The term "exile" refers to people being forced to live somewhere away from their home country.

- People are usually sent into exile for punishment or for political reasons.
- A conquered people may be taken into exile to the country of the conquering army, in order to work for them.
- The "Babylonian exile" (or "the exile") is a period in Bible history when many Jewish citizens of the region of Judah were taken from their homes and forced to live in Babylon. It lasted 70 years.
- The phrase "the exiles" refers to people who are living in exile, away from their home country.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term to "exile" could also be translated as to "send away" or to "force out" or to "banish."
- The term "the exile" could be translated with a word or phrase that means "the sent away time" or "the time of banishment" or "the time of forced absence" or "banishment."


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- Ways to translate "the exiles" could include "the exiled people" or "the people who were banished" or "the people exiled to Babylon."

(See also: Babylon, Judah)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Kings 24:14
- Daniel 02:25-26
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- Isaiah 20:04
- Jeremiah 29:1-3

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1123, H1473, H1540, H1541, H1546, H1547, H3212, H3318, H5080, H7617, H7622, G3927

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## face

**Related Ideas:**

before, facedown, facial, presence, surface

**Definition:**

The word "face" literally refers to the front part of a person's head. This term also has several figurative meanings.

- The expression "your face" is often a figurative way of saying "you." Similarly, the expression "my face" often means "I" or "me."
- In a physical sense, to "face" someone or something means to look in the direction of that person or thing.
- To "face each other" means to "look directly at each other."
- Being "face to face" means that two people are seeing each other in person, at a close distance.
- When Jesus "steadfastly set his face to go to Jerusalem," it means that he very firmly decided to go.
- To "set one's face against" people or a city means to firmly decide to no longer support, or to reject that city or person.
- The expression "face of the land" refers to the surface of the earth and often is a general reference to the whole earth. For example, a "famine covering the face of the earth" refers to a widespread famine affecting many people living on earth.
- The figurative expression "do not hide your face from your people" means "do not reject your people" or "do not desert your people" or "do not stop taking care of your people."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- If possible, it is best to keep the expression or use an expression in the project language that has a similar meaning.
- The term to "face" could be translated as to "turn toward" or to "look at directly" or to "look at the face of."
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- The expression "say it to their face" could be translated as "say it to them directly" or "say it to them in their presence" or "say it to them in person."
- The expression "on the face of the land" could also be translated as "throughout the land" or "over the whole earth" or "living throughout the earth."

**Bible References:**

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**Word Data:**

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**Word Data:**

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**Bible References:**

- Deuteronomy 05:04
- Genesis 33:10

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H600, H639, H2122, H6440, H8389, G3799, G4383, G4750

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

before, face, faced, facedown, faces, facial, facing, presence, surface

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**Related Ideas:**

before, facedown, facial, presence, surface

**Definition:**

The word "face" literally refers to the front part of a person's head. This term also has several figurative meanings.

- The expression "your face" is often a figurative way of saying "you." Similarly, the expression "my face" often means "I" or "me."
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In general, the term "faith" refers to a belief, trust or confidence in someone or something.

- To "have faith" in someone is to believe that what he says and does is true and trustworthy.
- To "have faith in Jesus" means to believe all of God's teachings about Jesus. It especially means that people trust in Jesus and his sacrifice to cleanse them from their sin and to rescue them from the punishment they deserve because of their sin.
- True faith or belief in Jesus will cause a person to produce good spiritual fruits or behaviors because the Holy Spirit is living in him.
- Sometimes "faith" refers generally to all the teachings about Jesus, as in the expression "the truths of the faith."
- In contexts such as "keep the faith" or "abandon the faith," the term "faith" refers to the state or condition of believing all the teachings about Jesus.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- In some contexts, "faith" can be translated as "belief" or "conviction" or "confidence" or "trust."
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(See also: believe, faithful)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Timothy 04:07
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- Galatians 02:20-21
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- Acts 06:7
- Galatians 02:20-21
- James 02:20

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H529, H530, G1680, G3640, G4102, G4103

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

faith

## faith

**Definition:**

In general, the term "faith" refers to a belief, trust or confidence in someone or something.

- To "have faith" in someone is to believe that what he says and does is true and trustworthy.
- To "have faith in Jesus" means to believe all of God's teachings about Jesus. It especially means that people trust in Jesus and his sacrifice to cleanse them from their sin and to rescue them from the punishment they deserve because of their sin.
- True faith or belief in Jesus will cause a person to produce good spiritual fruits or behaviors because the Holy Spirit is living in him.
- Sometimes "faith" refers generally to all the teachings about Jesus, as in the expression "the truths of the faith."
- In contexts such as "keep the faith" or "abandon the faith," the term "faith" refers to the state or condition of believing all the teachings about Jesus.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- In some contexts, "faith" can be translated as "belief" or "conviction" or "confidence" or "trust."
- For some languages these terms will be translated using forms of the verb "believe."
- The expression "keep the faith" could be translated by "keep believing in Jesus" or "continue to believe in Jesus."
- The sentence "they must keep hold of the deep truths of the faith" could be translated by "they must keep believing all the true things about Jesus that they have been taught."
- The expression "my true son in the faith" could be translated by something like "who is like a son to me because I taught him to believe in Jesus" or "my true spiritual son, who believes in Jesus."

(See also: believe, faithful)

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faith

## faithful

**Related Ideas:**

faithfully, faithfulness, reliable

**Definition:**

To be "faithful" to God means to consistently live according to God's teachings. It means to be loyal to him by obeying him.The state or condition of being faithful is "faithfulness."

- A person who is faithful can be trusted to always keep his promises and to always fulfill his responsibilities to other people.
- A faithful person perseveres in doing a task, even when it is long and difficult.
- Faithfulness to God is the consistent practice of doing what God wants us to do.

The term "unfaithful" describes people who do not do what God has commanded them to do. The condition or practice of being unfaithful is "unfaithfulness."

- The people of Israel were called "unfaithful" when they began to worship idols and when they disobeyed God in other ways.
- In marriage, someone who commits adultery is "unfaithful" to his or her spouse.
- God used the term "unfaithfulness" to describe Israel's disobedient behavior. They were not obeying God or honoring him.

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Translating "faithful" and "faithfulness" * In many contexts, "faithful" can be translated as "loyal" or "dedicated" or "dependable." * In other contexts, "faithful" can be translated by a word or phrase that means "continuing to believe" or "persevering in believing and obeying God." * Ways that "faithfulness" could be translated could include "persevering in believing" or "loyalty" or "trustworthiness" or "believing and obeying God."

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

faithful, faithful one, faithful people, faithfully, faithfulness, reliable, show ... self ... faithful

## faithful

**Related Ideas:**

faithfully, faithfulness, reliable

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## faithless

**Related Ideas:**

faithless deeds, faithlessly, faithlessness, unbelief, unbeliever, unfaithful, unfaithfully, unfaithfulness

**Definition:**

The term "faithless" means to not have faith or to not believe.

- This word is used to describe people who do not believe in God. Their lack of belief is seen by the immoral way they act.
- The prophet Jeremiah accused Israel of being faithless and disobedient to God.
- They worshiped idols and followed other ungodly customs of people groups who did not worship or obey God.

**Translation Suggestions**

- Depending on the context, the term "faithless" could be translated as "unfaithful" or "unbelieving" or "disobedient to God" or "not believing."
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## false prophet

**Definition:**

A false prophet is a person who wrongly claims that his message comes from God.

- The prophecies of false prophets are not usually fulfilled. That is, they do not come true.
- False prophets teach messages that partially or totally contradict what the Bible says.
- This term could also be translated as "person who falsely claims to be God's spokesman" or "someone who falsely claims to speak God's words."
- The New Testament teaches that in the end times there will be many false prophets who will try to deceive people into thinking that they come from God.

(See also: fulfill, prophet, true)

**Bible References:**

- 1 John 04:1-3
- 2 Peter 02:01
- Acts 13:6-8
- Luke 06:26
- Matthew 07:16
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family line, genealogical record

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**Related Ideas:**

famished, hunger

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The term "famine" refers to an extreme lack of food throughout a country or region, usually due to not enough rain. The term "famished" means extremely hungry. * Food crops can fail from natural causes such as lack of rain, crop disease, or insects. * Food shortages can also be caused by people, such as enemies who destroy crops. * In the Bible, God often caused famine as a way to punish nations when they sinned against him. * In Amos 8:11 the term "famine" is used figuratively to refer to a time when God punished his people by not speaking to them. This could be translated with the word for "famine" in your language, or with a phrase such as "extreme lack" or "severe deprivation."

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- 1 Chronicles 21:11-12
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3720, H7458, H7459, G3042, G3521

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

famine, famines, famished, hunger

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**Related Ideas:**

famished, hunger



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## father

**Related Ideas:**

ancestor, ancestral, beget, fatherless, forefather, grandfather, orphan

**Definition:**

When used literally, the term "father" refers to a person's male parent. * A "grandfather" is someone's father's father or someone's mother's father. * A "forefather" is one of a person's male ancestors, such as his grandfather's grandfather. * An "ancestral household" is a social unit of those people who are descended from one ancestor. * A person who is "fatherless" does not have a father. * An "orphan" is a person who has no parents. In Bible times widows were often not able to care for their children, so a child with a mother but no father could also be thought of as an orphan. * To "beget" someone is to become that person's father.

There are also several figurative uses of the term "father."

- The term "fathers" often refers to a person's male ancestors, such as his grandfather's grandfather.
- The term "father" can refer to a person who is the leader a group of related people or the source of something. For example, in Genesis 4 "the father of all who live in tents" could mean, "the first clan leader of the first people who ever lived in tents."
- The apostle Paul called himself the "father" of those he had helped to become Christians through sharing the gospel with them.

**Translation Suggestions**

- When talking about a father and his literal son, this term should be translated using the usual term to refer to a father in the language.
- "God the Father" should also be translated using the usual, common word for "father."
- When referring to forefathers, this term could be translated as "ancestors" or "ancestral fathers."
- Sometimes the word "father" can be translated as "clan leader."
- When Paul refers to himself figuratively as a father to believers in Christ, this could be translated as "spiritual father" or "father in Christ."
- The phrase "father of all lies" could be translated as "source of all lies" or "the one from whom all lies come."

(See also: God the Father, son, Son of God)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:02
- Acts 07:32
- Acts 07:45
- Acts 22:03
- Genesis 31:30
- Genesis 31:42
- Genesis 31:53
- Hebrews 07:4-6
- John 04:12
- Joshua 24:3-4
- Malachi 03:07
- Mark 10:7-9
- Matthew 01:07
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- Matthew 10:21
- Matthew 18:14
- Romans 04:12

**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

ancestor, ancestor's, ancestors, ancestors', ancestral, beget, begot, father, father's, fathered, fathering, fatherless, fathers, fathers', forefather, forefathers, grandfather, orphan, orphans

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favorable, favoritism, privilege, request for favor, show favor

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To "favor" is to prefer. When someone favors a person, he regards that person positively and does more to benefit that person than he does to benefit others.

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**Word Data:**

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- The term "favoritism" means the attitude of acting favorably toward some people but not others. It means the inclination to pick one person over another or one thing over another because the person or item is preferred. Generally, favoratism is considered unfair.
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## fear

**Related Ideas:**

afraid, alarmed, anxiety, coward, dismay, dread, fainthearted, fearful, fearlessly, fearsome, frighten, timid, unafraid

**Definition:**

The terms "fear" and "afraid" refer to the unpleasant feeling a person has when there is a threat of harm to himself or others.

- The term "fear" can also refer to a deep respect and awe for a person in authority.
- The phrase "fear of Yahweh," as well as related terms "fear of God" and "fear of the Lord," refer to a deep respect of God and the showing of that respect by obeying him. This fear is motivated by knowing that God is holy and hates sin.
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- "Anxiety" is fear about the future, what is going to happen.
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(See also: amazed, awe, lord, power, Yahweh)

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## fear

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**Definition:**

The terms "fear" and "afraid" refer to the unpleasant feeling a person has when there is a threat of harm to himself or others.

- The term "fear" can also refer to a deep respect and awe for a person in authority.
- The phrase "fear of Yahweh," as well as related terms "fear of God" and "fear of the Lord," refer to a deep respect of God and the showing of that respect by obeying him. This fear is motivated by knowing that God is holy and hates sin.
- The Bible teaches that a person who fears Yahweh will become wise.
- "Anxiety" is fear about the future, what is going to happen.
- To be "alarmed" is to be surprised and afraid because something bad has suddenly happened.
- "Dread" is great fear.
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(See also: amazed, awe, lord, power, Yahweh)

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(See also: amazed, awe, lord, power, Yahweh)

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dinner

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The term "feast" refers to an event where a group of people eat a very large meal together, often for the purpose of celebrating something. The action to "feast" means to eat a large amount of food or to participate in eating a feast together.

- Often there are special kinds of food that are eaten at a certain feast.
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- In Bible times, kings and other rich and powerful people often gave feasts to entertain their family or friends.
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**Related Ideas:**

dinner


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## festival

**Definition:**

In general, a festival is a celebration held by a community of people.

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- Strong's: H1061, H6291, H8384, G3653, G4808, G4810

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

fig, figs

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## filled with the Holy Spirit

**Related Ideas:**

full of the Holy Spirit

**Definition:**

The term "filled with the Holy Spirit" is a figurative expression that, when used to describe a person means the Holy Spirit is empowering that person to do God's will.

- The expression "filled with" is an expression that often means "controlled by."
- People are "filled with the Holy Spirit" when they follow the Holy Spirit's leading and completely rely on him to help them do what God wants.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- This term could be translated as "empowered by the Holy Spirit" or "controlled by the Holy Spirit." But it should not sound as though the Holy Spirit is forcing the person to do something.

- A sentence such as "he was filled with the Holy Spirit" could be translated as "he was living fully by the Spirit's power" or "he was completely guided by the Holy Spirit" or "the Holy Spirit was guiding him completely."
- This term is similar in meaning to the expression "live by the Spirit," but "filled with the Holy Spirit" emphasizes the completeness with which a person allows the Holy Spirit to have control or influence over his life. So these two expressions should be translated differently, if possible.

(See also: Holy Spirit)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 04:31
- Acts 05:17
- Acts 06:8-9
- Luke 01:15
- Luke 01:39-41
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H4390, H4392, H7646, H8003, G40, G4130, G4137, G4151

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**Definition:**

A fir tree is a kind of tree that stays green all year and has cones that contain seeds.

- Fir trees are also referred to as "evergreen" trees.
- In ancient times, the wood of fir trees was used for making musical instruments and for building structures such as boats, houses, and the temple.
- Some examples of fir trees mentioned in the Bible are pine, cedar, cypress, and juniper.

(See also: cedar, cypress)

**Bible References:**

- Ezekiel 27:4-5
- Isaiah 37:24-25
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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- Isaiah 41:19-20
- Isaiah 44:14
- Isaiah 60:12-13
- Psalms 104:16-18

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H766, H1265, H1266

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

fir, firs

## fir

**Definition:**

A fir tree is a kind of tree that stays green all year and has cones that contain seeds.

- Fir trees are also referred to as "evergreen" trees.
- In ancient times, the wood of fir trees was used for making musical instruments and for building structures such as boats, houses, and the temple.
- Some examples of fir trees mentioned in the Bible are pine, cedar, cypress, and juniper.

(See also: cedar, cypress)

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**Related Ideas:**

blazing, fiery, firebrands, inflame, kindle

**Definition:**

Fire is the heat, light, and flames that are produced when something is burned.

- A fire that is "blazing" is very hot and has large flames.
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**Related Ideas:**

blazing, fiery, firebrands, inflame, kindle

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## firstborn

**Related Ideas:**

first issue

**Definition:**

The term "firstborn" refers to an offspring of people or animals that is born first, before the other offspring are born.

- In the Bible, "firstborn" usually refers to the first male offspring that is born.
- In Bible times, the firstborn son was given a place of prominence and twice as much of his family inheritance as the other sons.
- Often it was the firstborn male of an animal that was sacrificed to God.
- This concept can also be used figuratively. For example, the nation of Israel is called God's firstborn son because God gave it special privileges over other nations.
- Jesus, the Son of God is called God's firstborn because of his importance and authority over everyone else.
- The phrase "first issue of the womb" is another way of saying "firstborn."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- When "firstborn" occurs in the text alone, it could also be translated as "firstborn male" or "firstborn son," since that is what is implied.
- Other ways to translate this term could include "the son who was born first" or "the eldest son" or "the number one son."

- When used figuratively to refer to Jesus, this could be translated with a word or phrase that means "the son who has authority over everything" or "the Son who is first in honor."
- Caution: Make sure the translation of this term in reference to Jesus does not imply that he was created.

(See also: inherit, sacrifice, son)

**Bible References:**

- Colossians 01:15
- Genesis 04:3-5
- Genesis 29:26-27
- Genesis 43:33
- Luke 02:6-7
- Revelation 01:05

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**Related Ideas:**

first issue

**Definition:**

The term "firstborn" refers to an offspring of people or animals that is born first, before the other offspring are born.

- In the Bible, "firstborn" usually refers to the first male offspring that is born.
- In Bible times, the firstborn son was given a place of prominence and twice as much of his family inheritance as the other sons.
- Often it was the firstborn male of an animal that was sacrificed to God.
- This concept can also be used figuratively. For example, the nation of Israel is called God's firstborn son because God gave it special privileges over other nations.
- Jesus, the Son of God is called God's firstborn because of his importance and authority over everyone else.
- The phrase "first issue of the womb" is another way of saying "firstborn."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- When "firstborn" occurs in the text alone, it could also be translated as "firstborn male" or "firstborn son," since that is what is implied.
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- Caution: Make sure the translation of this term in reference to Jesus does not imply that he was created.

(See also: inherit, sacrifice, son)

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- Colossians 01:15
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## fishermen

**Related Ideas:**

fish, fisher


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**Definition:**

Fishermen are men who catch fish from the water as a means of earning money. In the New Testament, the fishermen used large nets to catch fish. The term "fishers" is another name for fishermen.

- Peter and other apostles worked as fishermen before being called by Jesus.
- Since the land of Israel was near water, the Bible has many references to fish and fishermen.
- This term could be translated with a phrase such as "men who catch fish" or "men who earn money by catching fish."
- The word "fish" can also be a verb that means "to catch fish."

**Bible References:**

- Ezekiel 47:9-10
- Isaiah 19:08
- Luke 05:1-3
- Matthew 04:19
- Matthew 13:47

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1728, H1770, H1771, H2271, G231

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- Peter and other apostles worked as fishermen before being called by Jesus.
- Since the land of Israel was near water, the Bible has many references to fish and fishermen.
- This term could be translated with a phrase such as "men who catch fish" or "men who earn money by catching fish."
- The word "fish" can also be a verb that means "to catch fish."

**Bible References:**

- Ezekiel 47:9-10
- Isaiah 19:08
- Luke 05:1-3
- Matthew 04:19
- Matthew 13:47

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1728, H1770, H1771, H2271, G231

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

fish, fishermen, fishers



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**Related Ideas:**

fleshly, human, living creatures, meat, physical

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- Strong's: H120, H829, H1320, H1321, H2878, H7607, H7683, G2907, G4559, G4561

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

flesh, fleshly, human, humans, living creatures, meat, physical



generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

## flesh

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fleshly, human, living creatures, meat, physical

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- In the New Testament, the term "flesh" can be used to talk about something that is associated with being human. For example, to decide something according to the flesh means to decide something according to human standards.
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- The expression "own flesh and blood" refers to someone who is biologically related to another person, such as a parent, sibling, child, or grandchild.
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- The expression "one flesh" refers to the physical uniting of a man and woman in marriage.

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

flesh, fleshly, human, humans, living creatures, meat, physical


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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## flock

**Related Ideas:**

herd

**Definition:**

In the Bible, "flock" refers to a group of sheep or goats and "herd" refers to a group of cattle, oxen, or pigs.

- Different languages may have different ways of naming groups of animals or birds.
- For example, in English the term "herd" can also be used for sheep or goats, but in the Bible text it is not used this way.
- The term "flock" in English is also used for a group of birds, but it can not be used for pigs, oxen, or cattle.
- Consider what terms are used in your language to refer to different groups of animals.
- For verses that refer to "flocks and herds" it may be better to add "of sheep" or "of cattle" for example, if the language does not have different words to refer to different kinds of animal groups.

(See also: goat, cow, pig, sheep, )

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 10:28-29
- 2 Chronicles 17:11
- Deuteronomy 14:22-23
- Luke 02:8-9
- Matthew 08:30
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**Word Data:**

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herd

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**Related Ideas:**

pipe, wind instrument

**Definition:**

In Bible times, pipes were musical instruments made of bone or wood with holes to allow the sound to come out. A flute was a kind of pipe.

- Most pipes had reeds made out of a kind of thick grass that vibrated as air was blown over it.
- A pipe without any reeds was often called a "flute."
- A shepherd played a pipe to calm his flocks of sheep.
- Pipes and flutes were used for playing sad or joyful music.

(See also: flock, shepherd)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 14:07
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H4953, H5748, H2485, H2490, G832, G834, G836

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**Related Ideas:**

folly, foolish, foolishly, foolishness, insane, insanity, out of his mind, senseless, stupid, thoughtless, unwise

**Definition:**

The term "fool" refers to a person who often makes wrong choices, especially choosing to disobey. The term "foolish" describes a person or behavior that is not wise.

- In the Bible, the term "fool" usually refers to a person who does not believe or obey God. This is often contrasted to the wise person, who trusts in God and obeys God.
- In the Psalms, David describes a fool as a person who does not believe in God, one who ignores all the evidence of God in his creation.
- The Old Testament book of Proverbs also gives many descriptions of what a fool, or foolish person, is like.
- The term "folly" refers to an action that is not wise because it is against God's will. Often "folly" also includes the meaning of something that is ridiculous or dangerous.
- A person who is "insane" or suffering from "insanity" is unable to know truth from error, right from wrong, or good from evil and often acts without knowing what he is doing.
- Something that is hollow has nothing on its inside.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "fool" could be translated as "foolish person" or "unwise person" or "senseless person" or "ungodly person."
- Ways to translate "foolish" could include "lacking understanding" or "unwise" or "senseless."

(See also: wise)

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- Ecclesiastes 01:17
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- David refers to the temple as God's "footstool." This could refer to his absolute authority over his people. This could also be picturing God the King on his throne, with his feet resting on his footstool, which represents all that is in submission to him.

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:49
- Isaiah 66:1
- Luke 20:43
- Matthew 05:35
- Matthew 22:44
- Psalm 110:1

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1916, H3534, H7272, G4228, G5286

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

footstool

## footstool

**Definition:**

The term "footstool" refers to an object which a person puts his feet on, usually to rest them while sitting. This term also has figurative meanings of submission and lower status.

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**Related Ideas:**

alien, barbarian, foreign, sojourn, sojourner, stranger, tenant

**Definition:**

The term "foreigner" refers to a person living in a country that is not his own. Another name for a foreigner is an "alien."

- In the Old Testament, this term especially refers to anyone who came from a different people group than the people he was living among.
- A foreigner is also a person whose language and culture is different from those of a particular region.
- For example, when Naomi and her family moved to Moab, they were foreigners there. When Naomi and her daughter-in-law Ruth later moved to Israel, Ruth was called a "foreigner" there because she was not originally from Israel.
- The apostle Paul told the Ephesians that before they knew Christ, they were "foreigners" to God's covenant.
- Sometimes "foreigner" is translated as "stranger," but it should not refer only to someone who is unfamiliar or unknown.
- A "sojourner" is a person who is living in one country that is not his but waiting for the chance to move to his own country.
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- A "strangers" are persons who do not know each other.
- To be "alienated" is to no longer be living in loving relationship with another. For example, a husband and wife who are no longer living together but are not divorced are "alienated" or "estranged."
- A "tenant" is a person who rents his dwelling place.

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- For example, when Naomi and her family moved to Moab, they were foreigners there. When Naomi and her daughter-in-law Ruth later moved to Israel, Ruth was called a "foreigner" there because she was not originally from Israel.
- The apostle Paul told the Ephesians that before they knew Christ, they were "foreigners" to God's covenant.
- Sometimes "foreigner" is translated as "stranger," but it should not refer only to someone who is unfamiliar or unknown.
- A "sojourner" is a person who is living in one country that is not his but waiting for the chance to move to his own country.
- A "barbarian" is a person from another country who does not speak the local language or obey the local customs and so the natives do not like or respect him.

- A "strangers" are persons who do not know each other.
- To be "alienated" is to no longer be living in loving relationship with another. For example, a husband and wife who are no longer living together but are not divorced are "alienated" or "estranged."
- A "tenant" is a person who rents his dwelling place.

**Bible References:**

- 2 Chronicles 02:17
- Acts 07:29-30
- Deuteronomy 01:15-16
- Genesis 15:12-13
- Genesis 17:27
- Luke 17:18
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H312, H628, H1471, H1481, H1616, H2114, H3937, H4033, H5236, H5237, H6154, H8453, G241, G245, G246, G526, G915, G3581, G3927, G3941

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

alien, alienated, alienates, barbarian, foreign, foreigner, foreigners, live as a foreigner, living as foreigners, sojourn, sojourned, sojourner, sojourners, sojourning, stranger, strangers, tenant, tenants

## foreigner

**Related Ideas:**

alien, barbarian, foreign, sojourn, sojourner, stranger, tenant

**Definition:**

The term "foreigner" refers to a person living in a country that is not his own. Another name for a foreigner is an "alien."

- In the Old Testament, this term especially refers to anyone who came from a different people group than the people he was living among.
- A foreigner is also a person whose language and culture is different from those of a particular region.
- For example, when Naomi and her family moved to Moab, they were foreigners there. When Naomi and her daughter-in-law Ruth later moved to Israel, Ruth was called a "foreigner" there because she was not originally from Israel.
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## foreknow

**Related Ideas:**

foreknowledge

**Definition:**

The verb "foreknow" means to know something before it happens.

- God is not limited by time. He knows everything that happens in the past, present, and future.
- This word is often used in the context of God knowing already who will be saved through receiving Jesus as Savior.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "foreknew" could also be translated as, "knew before" or "knew ahead of time" or "knew beforehand" or "already knew."
- The term "foreknowledge" could be translated as, "knowing before" or "knowing ahead of time" or "already knowing" or "knowing in advance."

(See also: know, predestine)

**Bible References:**

- Romans 08:29
- Romans 11:02

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G4267, G4268

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Related Ideas:**

forgiven, forgiveness, pardon

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To forgive someone means to not hold a grudge against that person even though they did something hurtful. "Forgiveness" is the act of forgiving someone.

- Forgiving someone often means not punishing that person for something he has done wrong.
- This term can be used figuratively to mean "cancel," as in the expression "forgive a debt."
- When people confess their sins, God forgives them based on Jesus' sacrificial death on the cross.
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The term "pardon" means to forgive and not punish someone for his sin.

- This word has the same meaning as "forgive" but may also include the meaning of a formal decision to not punish someone who is guilty.
- In a court of law, a judge can pardon a person found guilty of a crime.
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**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, "forgive" could be translated as "pardon" or "cancel" or "release" or "not hold against" (someone).
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- If the language has a word for a formal decision to forgive, that word could be used to translate "pardon."


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(See also: guilt)

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- Genesis 50:17
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- If the language has a word for a formal decision to forgive, that word could be used to translate "pardon."

(See also: guilt)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 50:17
- Numbers 14:17-19
- Deuteronomy 29:20-21
- Joshua 24:19-20
- 2 Kings 05:17-19
- Psalms 025:11
- Psalms 025:17-19
- Isaiah 55:6-7
- Isaiah 40:02
- Luke 05:21
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

forgave, forgive, forgiven, forgiveness, forgives, pardon, pardoned



generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

## forgive

**Related Ideas:**

forgiven, forgiveness, pardon

**Definition:**

To forgive someone means to not hold a grudge against that person even though they did something hurtful. "Forgiveness" is the act of forgiving someone.

- Forgiving someone often means not punishing that person for something he has done wrong.
- This term can be used figuratively to mean "cancel," as in the expression "forgive a debt."
- When people confess their sins, God forgives them based on Jesus' sacrificial death on the cross.
- Jesus taught his disciples to forgive others as he has forgiven them.

The term "pardon" means to forgive and not punish someone for his sin.

- This word has the same meaning as "forgive" but may also include the meaning of a formal decision to not punish someone who is guilty.
- In a court of law, a judge can pardon a person found guilty of a crime.
- Even though we are guilty of sin, Jesus Christ pardoned us from being punished in hell, based on his sacrificial death on the cross.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, "forgive" could be translated as "pardon" or "cancel" or "release" or "not hold against" (someone).
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### Related Ideas:

establish, foundation, founder

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The verb "found" means build, create, or lay a base for. The phrase "founded on" means supported by or based on. A "foundation" is the base of support on which something is built or created.

- The foundation of a house or building must be strong and dependable in order to support the entire structure.
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- To "establish" something is for a person to start or make or create something that he wants to endure for a long time.

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- The phrase "before the foundation of the world" could be translated as "before the creation of the world" or "before the time when the world first existed" or "before everything was first created."
- The term "founded on" could be translated as "securely built on" or "firmly based on."
- Depending on the context, "foundation" could be translated as "strong base" or "solid support" or "beginning" or "creation."

(See also: cornerstone, create)

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- Strong's: H134, H553, H787, H2713, H3245, H3247, H3248, H3559, H3772, H4143, H4144, H4146, H4328, H4349, H4527, H5975, H7760, H8356, G747, G950, G1457, G2310, G2311, G2602

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

established, establishes, found, foundation, foundations, founded, founder, founds, lay ... foundation, lay ... foundations

## found

**Related Ideas:**

establish, foundation, founder

**Definition:**

The verb "found" means build, create, or lay a base for. The phrase "founded on" means supported by or based on. A "foundation" is the base of support on which something is built or created.

- The foundation of a house or building must be strong and dependable in order to support the entire structure.
- The term "foundation" can also refer to the beginning of something or to the time when something was first created.
- In a figurative sense, believers in Christ are compared to a building that is founded on the teachings of the apostles and prophets, with Christ himself being the cornerstone of the building.
- A "foundation stone" was a stone that was laid as part of the foundation. These stones were tested to make sure they were strong enough to support an entire building.
- To "establish" something is for a person to start or make or create something that he wants to endure for a long time.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The phrase "before the foundation of the world" could be translated as "before the creation of the world" or "before the time when the world first existed" or "before everything was first created."
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(See also: cornerstone, create)

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## fountain

**Related Ideas:**

spring

**Definition:**

The terms "fountain" and "spring" usually refer to a large amount of water that flows out naturally from the ground.

- In modern times, a fountain is often a manmade object that has water flowing out of it, such as a drinking fountain. Make sure that the translation of this term refers to a natural source of flowing water.
- "Fountain" and "spring" are also used figuratively in the Bible to refer to blessings flowing from God or to refer to something that cleanses and purifies.

**Bible References:**

- 2 Peter 02:17
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H953, H1530, H1543, H3222, H4002, H4161, H4456, H4599, H4726, H5033, H5869, H5927, H6524, H6779, H8444, H8666, G242, G4077

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

fountain, fountains, spring, springing, springs

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## frankincense

**Definition:**

Frankincense is a fragrant spice made from tree resin. It is used to make perfumes and incense.

- In Bible times, frankincense was an important spice used to prepare dead bodies for burial.
- This spice is also valuable for its healing and calming qualities.
- When learned men came from an eastern country to visit baby Jesus in Bethlehem, frankincense was one of the three gifts they brought him.

(See also: Bethlehem, learned men)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 09:28-29
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3828, G3030

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## free

### Related Ideas:

freedom, freeman, liberty, volunteer, without cost, without paying for it

### Definition:

The terms "free" or "freedom" refer to not being in slavery, or any other kind of bondage. Another word for "freedom" is "liberty."

- The expression to "set someone free" or to "free someone" means to provide a way for someone to no longer be in slavery or captivity.
- In the Bible, these terms are often used figuratively to refer to how a believer in Jesus is no longer under the power of sin.
- Having "liberty" or "freedom" can also refer to no longer being required to obey the Law of Moses, but instead being free to live by the teachings and guidance of the Holy Spirit.
- To "volunteer" is to freely and willingly agree to do something.

### Translation Suggestions:

- The term "free" could be translated with a word or phrase that means "not bound" or "not enslaved" or "not in slavery" or "not in bondage."
- The term "freedom" or "liberty" could be translated with a word or phrase that means "the state of being free" or "the condition of not being a slave" or "not being bound."
- The expression to "set free" could be translated as to "cause to be free" or to "rescue from slavery" or to "release from bondage."
- A person who has been "set free" has been "released" or "taken out of" bondage or slavery.

(See also: bind, enslave, servant)

### Bible References:

- Galatians 04:26
- Galatians 05:01
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### Word Data:

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**Related Ideas:**

freedom, freeman, liberty, volunteer, without cost, without paying for it

**Definition:**

The terms "free" or "freedom" refer to not being in slavery, or any other kind of bondage. Another word for "freedom" is "liberty."

- The expression to "set someone free" or to "free someone" means to provide a way for someone to no longer be in slavery or captivity.
- In the Bible, these terms are often used figuratively to refer to how a believer in Jesus is no longer under the power of sin.
- Having "liberty" or "freedom" can also refer to no longer being required to obey the Law of Moses, but instead being free to live by the teachings and guidance of the Holy Spirit.
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**Translation Suggestions:**

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(See also: bind, enslave, servant)

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## fruit

**Related Ideas:**

bear fruit, crop, fruitful, produce, productive land, unfruitful

**Definition:**

The term "fruit" literally refers to the part of a plant that can be eaten. * A "fruitful" plant is one that has a lot of good fruit. * The expression "fruit of the land" refers generally to everything that the land produces for people to eat. This includes not only fruits such as grapes or dates, but also vegetables, nuts, and grains. * The term "crop" can refer to what people have planted for for food. * The term "crop" can refer to the food that is harvested at one time.

Sometimes the term "fruit" and ideas related to it are used figuratively. * In general, the expression "fruit of" refers to anything that comes from or that is produced by something else. For example, the "fruit of wisdom" refers to the good things that come from being wise. * The expression "fruit of the womb" refers to "what the womb produces"—that is, children. * The Bible often uses "fruit" to refer to a person's actions. Just as fruit on a tree shows what kind of tree it is, in the same way a person's words and actions reveal what his character is like. * The expression "fruit of the Spirit" refers to godly qualities that the Holy Spirit produces in the lives of people who obey him. * The term "fruitful" can be used figuratively to mean "prosperous." This often refers to having many children and descendants, as well as having plenty of food and other wealth.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- It is best to translate this term using the general word for "fruit" that is commonly used in the project language to refer to the edible fruit of a fruit tree. In many languages it may be more natural to use the plural "fruits" whenever it refers to more than one fruit.
- Depending on the context, the term "fruitful" could be translated as "producing much spiritual fruit" or "having many children" or "prosperous."
- The expression "fruit of the land" could also be translated as "food that the land produces" or "food crops that are growing in that region."
- When God created animals and people, he commanded them to "be fruitful and multiply," which refers to having many offspring. This could also be translated as "have many offspring" or "have many children and descendants" or "have many children so that you will have many descendants."
- The expression "fruit of the womb" could be translated as "what the womb produces" or "children a women gives birth to" or just "children." When Elizabeth says to Mary "blessed is the fruit of your womb," she means "blessed is the child you will give birth to." The project language may also have a different expression for this.
- Another expression "fruit of the vine," could be translated as "vine fruit" or "grapes."
- Depending on the context, the expression "will be more fruitful" could also be translated as "will produce more fruit" or "will have more children" or "will be prosperous."

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bear fruit, crop, crops, fruit, fruitful, fruits, produce, productive land, unfruitful

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The term "fruit" literally refers to the part of a plant that can be eaten. * A "fruitful" plant is one that has a lot of good fruit. * The expression "fruit of the land" refers generally to everything that the land produces for people to eat. This includes not only fruits such as grapes or dates, but also vegetables, nuts, and grains. * The term "crop" can refer to what people have planted for for food. * The term "crop" can refer to the food that is harvested at one time.

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

bear fruit, crop, crops, fruit, fruitful, fruits, produce, productive land, unfruitful

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

bear fruit, crop, crops, fruit, fruitful, fruits, produce, productive land, unfruitful

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

bear fruit, crop, crops, fruit, fruitful, fruits, produce, productive land, unfruitful

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

bear fruit, crop, crops, fruit, fruitful, fruits, produce, productive land, unfruitful

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## fulfill

**Related Ideas:**

carry out, fill to the limit, finish, fulfillment, in full, make something full

**Definition:**

The term "fulfill" means to complete or accomplish something that was expected.

- When a prophecy is fulfilled, it means that God causes to happen what was predicted in the prophecy.
- If a person fulfills a promise or a vow, it means that he does what he has promised to do.
- To fulfill a responsibility means to do the task that was assigned or required.

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- Depending on the context, "fulfill" could be translated as "accomplish" or "complete" or "cause to happen" or "obey" or "perform."
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- Ways to translate "fulfill," as in "fulfill your ministry," could include "complete" or "perform" or "practice" or "serve other people as God has called you to do."

(See also: prophet, Christ, minister, call)

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**Word Data:**

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### Related Ideas:

carry out, fill to the limit, finish, fulfillment, in full, make something full

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The term "fulfill" means to complete or accomplish something that was expected.

- When a prophecy is fulfilled, it means that God causes to happen what was predicted in the prophecy.
- If a person fulfills a promise or a vow, it means that he does what he has promised to do.
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1214, H4390, H5487, H7999, G378, G4135, G4137, G4138, G5048, G5055

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Related Ideas:**

kiln, oven

**Definitions:**

A furnace was a very large oven used for heating objects to a high temperature.

- In ancient times, most furnaces were used for melting metals to make objects such as cooking pots, jewelry, weapons, and idols.
- Furnaces were also used in the making of clay pottery.
- Sometimes a furnace is referred to figuratively to explain that something is very hot.
- An "oven" is like a small furnace, and it is used for cooking food.
- A "kiln" is also a small furnace used to heat things other than food.

(See also: god, image)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 08:51
- Genesis 19:28
- Proverbs 17:03
- Psalms 021:09


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- Revelation 09:02

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H861, H3536, H3564, H5948, H8574, G2575

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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doorkeeper, entrance, gate bars, gatekeeper, gateposts, gateway



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**Definition:**

A "gate" is a hinged barrier at an access point in a fence or wall that surrounds a house or city.

- A "gate bar" is a wooden or metal bar that can be moved into place to lock the gate.
- A "gatekeeper" was a person who was responsible to control who could go through the gateway.
- A city gate could be opened to allow people, animals, and cargo to travel in and out of the city.
- To protect the city, its walls and gates were thick and strong. Gates were closed and locked with a metal or wooden bar to prevent enemy soldiers from entering the city.
- A city gate was often the news and social center of a village. It was also where business transactions occurred and judgments were made, because city walls were thick enough to have gateways that produced cool shade from the hot sun. Citizens found it pleasant to sit in the shade to conduct their business and even to judge legal cases.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, other ways to translate "gate" could be "door" or "wall opening" or "barrier" or "entranceway."
- The phrase "bars of the gate" could be translated as "gate bolts" or "wooden beams to lock the gate" or "metal locking rods of the gate."

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- Acts 09:24
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entrance, gate, gate bars, gateposts, gates, gateway, gateways

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**Related Ideas:**

doorkeeper, entrance, gate bars, gatekeeper, gateposts, gateway

**Definition:**

A "gate" is a hinged barrier at an access point in a fence or wall that surrounds a house or city.

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- To protect the city, its walls and gates were thick and strong. Gates were closed and locked with a metal or wooden bar to prevent enemy soldiers from entering the city.
- A city gate was often the news and social center of a village. It was also where business transactions occurred and judgments were made, because city walls were thick enough to have gateways that produced cool shade from the hot sun. Citizens found it pleasant to sit in the shade to conduct their business and even to judge legal cases.

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- Depending on the context, other ways to translate "gate" could be "door" or "wall opening" or "barrier" or "entranceway."
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- A generation can also refer to a span of time. In Bible times, a generation was usually considered to be about 40 years.
- Parents and their children are from two different generations.
- In the Bible, the term "generation" is also used figuratively to refer generally to people who share common characteristics.

**Translation Suggestions**

- The phrase "this generation" or "people of this generation" could be translated as "the people living now" or "you people."
- "This wicked generation" could also be translated as "these wicked people living now."
- The expression "from generation to generation" or "from one generation to the next" could be translated as "people living now, as well as their children and grandchildren" or "people in every time period" or "people in this time period and future time periods" or "all people and their descendants."
- "A generation to come will serve him; they will tell the next generation about Yahweh" could also be translated as "Many people in the future will serve Yahweh and will tell their children and grandchildren about him."

(See also: descendant, evil, father)

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(See also: descendant, evil, father)

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- The phrase "gird up the loins" refers to tucking the bottom of a garment into a belt to allow a person to move more freely, usually to do work.
- This phrase can also mean "get ready to work" or to be prepared to do something difficult.
- The phrase "gird the sword" means to tuck the sword into one's belt in order to carry it.

**Picture of Girding a sword:**

**Translation Suggestions**

- The expression "gird up the loins" could be translated using an expression in the target language that has the same meaning. Or it could be translated as "prepare yourself for action" or "get yourself ready."
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- Strong's: H640, H247, H2290, H2296, H5401, H8151, G328, G1241, G2224, G4024

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

gird, girded, girding, girds

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**Definition:**

The term "gird" means to fasten something around something else. It often refers to wrapping a belt or sash around the waist to keep a robe or tunic in place.

- The phrase "gird up the loins" refers to tucking the bottom of a garment into a belt to allow a person to move more freely, usually to do work.
- This phrase can also mean "get ready to work" or to be prepared to do something difficult.
- The phrase "gird the sword" means to tuck the sword into one's belt in order to carry it.

**Picture of Girding a sword:**



**Translation Suggestions**

- The expression "gird up the loins" could be translated using an expression in the target language that has the same meaning. Or it could be translated as "prepare yourself for action" or "get yourself ready."
- The term "girded with" could be translated as "encircled by" or wrapped with" or "belted with."

(See also: loins)

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beautiful, beauty, glorify, glorious, take pride

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goatskins, kid, scapegoat, young goat

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- Although goats and sheep can be very similar, these are some ways that they are different:
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## god

**Related Ideas:**

disgusting figure, false god, goat idols, goddess, idolater, idolatrous, idolatry

**Definition:**

A false god is something that people worship instead of the one true God. The term "goddess" refers specifically to a female false god.

- These false gods or goddesses do not exist. Yahweh is the only God.
- People sometimes make objects into idols to worship as symbols of their false gods.
- In the Bible, God's people frequently turned away from obeying him in order to worship false gods.
- Demons often deceive people into believing that the false gods and idols they worship have power.
- Baal, Dagon, and Molech were three of the many false gods that were worshiped by people in Bible times.
- Asherah and Artemis (Diana) were two of the goddesses that ancient peoples worshiped.

An idol is an object that people make so they can worship it. Something is described as "idolatrous" if it involves giving honor to something other than the one true God.

- People make idols to represent the false gods that they worship.
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# god

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# god

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(See also: God, Asherah, Baal, Molech, demon, image, kingdom, worship)


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disgusting figure, disgusting figures, false god, goat idols, god, goddess, gods, idol, idol's, idolater, idolaters, idolatrous, idolatry, idols, idols'

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# god

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- People sometimes make objects into idols to worship as symbols of their false gods.
- In the Bible, God's people frequently turned away from obeying him in order to worship false gods.
- Demons often deceive people into believing that the false gods and idols they worship have power.
- Baal, Dagon, and Molech were three of the many false gods that were worshiped by people in Bible times.
- Asherah and Artemis (Diana) were two of the goddesses that ancient peoples worshiped.

An idol is an object that people make so they can worship it. Something is described as "idolatrous" if it involves giving honor to something other than the one true God.

- People make idols to represent the false gods that they worship.
- These false gods do not exist; there is no God besides Yahweh.
- Sometimes demons work through an idol to make it seem like it has power, even though it does not.
- Idols are often made of valuable materials like gold, silver, bronze, or expensive wood.
- An "idolatrous kingdom" means a "kingdom of people who worship idols" or a "kingdom of people who worship earthly things."
- The term "idolatrous figure" is another word for a "carved image" or an "idol."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- There may already be a word for "god" or "false god" in the language or in a nearby language.
- The term "idol" could be used to refer to false gods.
- In English, a lower case "g" is used to refer to false gods, and upper case "G" is used to refer to the one true God. Other languages also do that.
- Another option would be to use a completely different word to refer to the false gods.
- Some languages may add a word to specify whether the false god is described as male or female.

(See also: God, Asherah, Baal, Molech, demon, image, kingdom, worship)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 35:02
- Exodus 32:01
- Psalms 031:06

- Psalms 081:8-10
- Isaiah 44:20
- Acts 07:41
- Acts 07:43
- Acts 15:20
- Acts 19:27
- Romans 02:22
- Galatians 04:8-9
- Galatians 05:19-21
- Colossians 03:05
- 1 Thessalonians 01:09

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H205, H367, H410, H426, H430, H457, H1322, H1544, H1892, H3649, H4656, H4906, H5236, H5566, H6090, H6091, H6456, H6459, H6673, H6736, H6754, H7723, H8163, H8251, H8267, H8441, H8655, G1140, G1493, G1494, G1495, G1496, G1497, G2299, G2712

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

disgusting figure, disgusting figures, false god, goat idols, god, goddess, gods, idol, idol's, idolater, idolaters, idolatrous, idolatry, idols, idols'

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**Related Ideas:**

godless, godless actions, godlessness, godliness, ungodliness, ungodly

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(See also evil, honor, obey, righteous, righteous)

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## gold

**Related Ideas:**

golden, goldsmith, purest gold

**Definition:**

Gold is a yellow, high quality metal that was used for making jewelry and religious objects. It was the most valuable metal in ancient times.

- In Bible times, many different kinds of objects were made out of solid gold or were covered with a thin layer of gold.
- These objects included earrings and other jewelry, and idols, altars, and other objects used in the tabernacle or temple, such as the ark of the covenant.
- In Old Testament times, gold was used as a means of exchange in buying and selling. It was weighed on a scale to determine its value.
- Later on, gold and other metals such as silver were used to make coins to use in buying and selling
- When referring to something that is not solid gold, but only has a thin covering of gold, the term "golden" or "gold-covered" or "gold-overlaid" could also be used.
- Sometimes an object is described as "gold-colored," which means it has the yellow color of gold, but may not actually be made of gold.
- A "goldsmith" is a person who takes gold and makes it into useful things like jewelry.

(See also: altar, ark of the covenant, god, silver, tabernacle, temple)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Peter 01:07
- 1 Timothy 02:8-10
- 2 Chronicles 01:15


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- Acts 03:06
- Daniel 02:32

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1220, H1722, H2091, H2742, H3800, H5458, H6337, H6884, H6885, G5552, G5553, G5554, G5557

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## good

**Related Ideas:**

best, better, fair, good things, goodness, improved, prefer, proper, well

**Definition:**

The word "good" has different meanings depending on the context. Many languages will use different words to translate these different meanings.

- In general, something is good if it fits with God's character, purposes, and will.
- Something that is "good" could be pleasing, excellent, helpful, suitable, profitable, or morally right.
- Land that is "good" could be called "fertile" or "productive."
- A "good" crop could be a "plentiful" crop.
- A person can be "good" at what they do if they are skillful at their task or profession, as in, the expression, "a good farmer."
- In the Bible, the general meaning of "good" is often contrasted with "evil."
- The term "goodness" usually refers to being morally good or righteous in thoughts and actions.
- The goodness of God refers to how he blesses people by giving them good and beneficial things. It also can refer to his moral perfection.
- Actions that are "proper" are those that are good and right for the situation in which they are done.
- "Goods" are good things, valuable possessions.
- To "prefer" something is to think it is better than other things.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The general term for "good" in the target language should be used wherever this general meaning is accurate and natural, especially in contexts where it is contrasted to evil.
- Depending on the context, other ways to translate this term could include "kind" or "excellent" or "pleasing to God" or "righteous" or "morally upright" or "profitable."
- "Good land" could be translated as "fertile land" or "productive land"; a "good crop" could be translated as a "plentiful harvest" or "large amount of crops."
- The phrase "do good to" means to do something that benefits others and could be translated as "be kind to" or "help" or "benefit" someone.
- To "do good on the Sabbath" means to "do things that help others on the Sabbath."
- Depending on the context, ways to translate the term "goodness" could include "blessing" or "kindness" or "moral perfection" or "righteousness" or "purity."

(See also: evil, holy, profit, righteous)

**Bible References:**

- Galatians 05:22-24
- Genesis 01:12
- Genesis 02:09
- Genesis 02:17
- James 03:13
- Romans 02:04

**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## good

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best, better, fair, good things, goodness, improved, prefer, proper, well

**Definition:**

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- In general, something is good if it fits with God's character, purposes, and will.
- Something that is "good" could be pleasing, excellent, helpful, suitable, profitable, or morally right.
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- A "good" crop could be a "plentiful" crop.
- A person can be "good" at what they do if they are skillful at their task or profession, as in, the expression, "a good farmer."
- In the Bible, the general meaning of "good" is often contrasted with "evil."
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(See also: evil, holy, profit, righteous)

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

best, better, do ... good, fair, good, good things, goodness, goods, improved, made ... better, prefer, proper, seemed good, well

## good

**Related Ideas:**

best, better, fair, good things, goodness, improved, prefer, proper, well

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The word "good" has different meanings depending on the context. Many languages will use different words to translate these different meanings.

- In general, something is good if it fits with God's character, purposes, and will.
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**Related Ideas:**

gossiper

**Definition:**

The term "gossip" refers to talking to people about someone else's personal affairs, usually in a negative and unproductive way. Often what is talked about has not been confirmed as true.

- The Bible says that spreading negative information about people is wrong. Gossip and slander are examples of this kind of negative speech.
- Gossip is harmful to the person being spoken about because it often hurts someone's relationships with other people.

(See also: slander)

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- 1 Timothy 05:13
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## governor

**Related Ideas:**

deputy, govern government, high officials, proconsul

**Definition:**

A "governor" is a person who rules over a state, region, or territory. To "govern" means to guide, lead, or manage them.

- The term "proconsul" was a more specific title for a governor who ruled over a Roman province.
- In Bible times, governors were appointed by a king or emperor and were under his authority.
- A "government" consists of all the rulers who govern a certain country or empire. These rulers make laws that guide the behavior of their citizens so that there is peace, safety, and prosperity for all the people of that nation.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The word "governor" can also be translated as "ruler" or "overseer" or "regional leader" or "one who rules over a small territory."
- Depending on the context, the term "govern" could also be translated as, "rule over" or "lead" or "manage" or supervise."
- The term "governor" should be translated differently than the terms for "king" or "emperor", since a governor was a less powerful ruler who was under their authority.
- The term "proconsul" could also be translated as, "Roman governor" or "Roman provincial ruler."

(See also: authority, king, power, province, Rome, ruler)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:9-10
- Acts 23:22
- Acts 26:30
- Mark 13:9-10
- Matthew 10:18
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H323, H324, H1777, H2280, H4951, H5148, H5333, H5460, H6346, H6347, H6486, H7989, H8269, H8660, G445, G446, G746, G1481, G2232, G2233, G2230, G4232


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**Related Ideas:**

generous, gracious, graciously



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The word "grace" refers to help or blessing that is given to someone who has not earned it. The term "gracious" describes someone who shows grace to others.

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- The expression to "find grace" is an expression that means to receive help and mercy from God. Often it includes the meaning that God is pleased with someone and helps him.

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- Acts 06:08
- Acts 14:04
- Colossians 04:06
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- Strong's: H2580, H2587, H2589, H2603, G5485, G5543

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

act of grace, generous, grace, gracious, graciously, graciously given

## grace

**Related Ideas:**

generous, gracious, graciously

**Definition:**

The word "grace" refers to help or blessing that is given to someone who has not earned it. The term "gracious" describes someone who shows grace to others.

- God's grace toward sinful human beings is a gift that is freely given.
- The concept of grace also refers to being kind and forgiving to someone who has done wrong or hurtful things.
- The expression to "find grace" is an expression that means to receive help and mercy from God. Often it includes the meaning that God is pleased with someone and helps him.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Other ways that "grace" could be translated include "divine kindness" or "God's favor" or "God's kindness and forgiveness for sinners" or "merciful kindness."
- The term "gracious" could be translated as "full of grace" or "kind" or "merciful" or "mercifully kind."
- The expression "he found grace in the eyes of God" could be translated as "he received mercy from God" or "God mercifully helped him" or "God showed his favor to him" or "God was pleased with him and helped him."

**Bible References:**

- Acts 04:33
- Acts 06:08
- Acts 14:04
- Colossians 04:06
- Colossians 04:18
- Genesis 43:28-29
- James 04:07
- John 01:16
- Philippians 04:21-23
- Revelation 22:20-21

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**Related Ideas:**

grainfields, standing grain

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**Bible References:**

- Genesis 42:03
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## grape

**Related Ideas:**

raisin

**Definition:**

A grape is a small, round, smooth-skinned berry fruit that grows in clusters on vines. The juice of grapes is used in making wine.

- There are different colors of grapes, such as light green, purple, or red.
- Individual grapes can be around one to three centimeters in size.
- People grow grapes in gardens called vineyards. These normally consist of long rows of vines.
- Grapes were a very important food during Bible times, and having vineyards was a sign of wealth.
- "Raisins" are dried grapes. People often dried grapes in order to keep them from rotting.
- Jesus told a parable about a grape vineyard to teach his disciples about God's kingdom.

(See also: vine, vineyard, wine)

**Bible References:**

- Deuteronomy 23:24
- Hosea 09:10
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- Luke 06:43-44
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- Matthew 21:33

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## groan

**Related Ideas:**

sigh


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**Definition:**

The term to "groan" refers to the uttering of a deep, low sound that is caused by physical or emotional distress. It could also be the sound someone makes without any words.

- A person can groan because of feeling grief.
- Groaning can be caused by feeling a terrible, oppressive burden.
- Other ways to translate "groan" could include, "give a low cry of pain" or "grieve deeply."
- As a noun, this could be translated as, "a low cry of distress" or "a deep murmur of pain."

(See also: cry)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Corinthians 05:02
- Hebrews 13:17
- Job 23:02
- Psalms 032:3-4
- Psalms 102:5-6

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H584, H585, H602, H603, H1901, H1993, H5008, H5009, H5098, H5594, H7581, G4726, G4727, G4959

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

groan, groaned, groaning, groanings, groans, sigh, sighed, sighed deeply, sighing

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

groan, groaned, groaning, groanings, groans, sigh, sighed, sighed deeply, sighing

## groan

**Related Ideas:**

sigh

**Definition:**

The term to "groan" refers to the uttering of a deep, low sound that is caused by physical or emotional distress. It could also be the sound someone makes without any words.

- A person can groan because of feeling grief.
- Groaning can be caused by feeling a terrible, oppressive burden.
- Other ways to translate "groan" could include, "give a low cry of pain" or "grieve deeply."
- As a noun, this could be translated as, "a low cry of distress" or "a deep murmur of pain."

(See also: cry)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Corinthians 05:02
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- Psalms 032:3-4
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**Related Ideas:**

guilty, accountable, reason for a penalty

**Definition:**

The term "guilt" refers to the fact of having sinned or committed a crime.

- To "be guilty" means to have done something morally wrong, that is, to have disobeyed God.
- The opposite of "guilty" is "innocent."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Some languages might translate "guilt" as "the weight of sin" or "the counting of sins."
- Ways to translate to "be guilty" could include a word or phrase that means, to "be at fault" or "having done something morally wrong" or "having committed a sin."

(See also: innocent, iniquity, punish, sin)

**Bible References:**

- Exodus 28:36-38
- Isaiah 06:07
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cause ... to become guilty, find guilty, guilt, guilty, held accountable, reason for ... penalty

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## hail

**Related Ideas:**

hailstones, hailstorm


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**Definitions:**

This term usually refers to lumps of frozen water that fall from the sky. Although spelled the same way in English, a different word, "hail" is used in greeting someone and can mean, "hello" or "greetings to you."

- Hail that comes down from the sky is in the form of balls or chunks of ice called "hailstones."
- Usually hailstones are small (only a few centimeters wide), but sometimes there are hailstones that are as big as 20 centimeters wide and that weigh over a kilogram.
- The book of Revelation in the New Testament describes enormous hailstones weighing 50 kilograms that God will cause to fall on earth when he judges people for their wickedness in the end times.
- The word "hail" that is a formal greeting in older English literally means "rejoice" and could be translated as "Greetings!" or "Hello!"

**Bible References:**

- Matthew 27:29
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- Psalms 078:48
- Psalms 148:08
- Revelation 08:07

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H68, H417, H1258, H1259, G5463, G5464

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## hand

**Related Ideas:**

handbreadth, handful, lay a hand on

**Definition:**

There are several figurative ways that "hand" is used in the Bible:

- To "hand" something to someone means to put something into that person's hands.
- The term "hand" is often used in reference to God's power and action, such as when God says "Has not my hand made all these things?"
- Expressions such as "hand over to" or "deliver into the hands of" refer to causing someone to be under the control or power of someone else.

- Some other figurative uses of "hand" include:

- To "lay a hand on" means to "harm."

- To "save from the hand of" means to stop someone from harming someone else.
- The position of being "on the right hand" means "on the right side" or "to the right."

- The expression "by the hand of" someone means "by" or "through" the action of that person. For example, "by the hand of the Lord" means that the Lord is the one who caused something to happen.

- Placing hands on someone is often done while speaking a blessing over that person.

- The term "laying on of hands" refers to placing a hand on a person in order to dedicate that person to God's service or to pray for healing.
- When Paul says "written by my hand," it means that this part of the letter was physically written down by him, rather than spoken to someone else to write down.

**Translation Suggestions**

- These expressions and other figures of speech could be translated using other figurative expressions that have the same meaning. Or the meaning could be translated using direct, literal language (see examples above).
- The expression "handed him the scroll" could also be translated as "gave him the scroll" or "put the scroll in his hand." It was not given to him permanently, but just for the purpose of using it at that time.
- When "hand" refers to the person, such as in "the hand of God did this," it could be translated as "God did this."
- An expression such as "delivered them into the hands of their enemies" or "handed them over to their enemies," could be translated as, "allowed their enemies to conquer them" or "caused them to be captured by their enemies" or "empowered their enemies to gain control over them."
- To "die by the hand of" could be translated as "be killed by."
- The expression "on the right hand of" could be translated as "on the right side of."
- In regard to Jesus being "seated at the right hand of God," if this does not communicate in the language that it refers to a position of high honor and equal authority, a different expression with that meaning could be used. Or a short explanation could be added: "on the right side of God, in the position of highest authority."

(See also: adversary, bless, captive, honor, power)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:25
- Acts 08:17



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- Acts 11:21
- Genesis 09:05
- Genesis 14:20
- John 03:35
- Mark 07:32
- Matthew 06:03

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G710, G1188, G2176, G2902, G4084, G5495, G5496, G5497, H2026, H2651, H2947, H2948, H3027, H3028, H3231, H3233, H3709, H7126, H7138, H8042, H8168

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

by the hand of, fist, from the hand of, hand, handbreadth, handed, handful, handfuls, handing, hands, lay a hand on, lays his hand on

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- The terms "hardness" or "hardness of heart" or "hard heart" could be translated as "stubbornness" or "persistent rebellion" or "rebellious attitude" or "stubborn disobedience" or "stubbornly not repenting."
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generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

hard, harden, hardened, hardening, hardens, harder, hardest, hardly, hardness, hardship, hardships

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hardly, hardness, hardship

**Definition:**

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- An object that is "hard" is solid and firm. It is not easily broken, bent, dented, or pierced.
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(See also: disobey, evil, heart, labor pains, stiff-necked)

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## harp

**elated Ideas:**

harpist, lyre

**Definition:**

A harp is a stringed musical instrument, that usually consists of a large open frame with vertical strings.

- In Bible times, fir wood was used to make harps and other musical instruments.
- Players of harps and lyres would hold them in the hands and play them by strumming or plucking while walking.
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- David wrote several psalms which were set to harp music.
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- A lyre looks like a small harp, having strings strung across an open frame.

(See also: David, fir, psalm, Saul (OT))

**Picture of a Harp:**



**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 15:16-18
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- Revelation 05:8

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3658, H5035, H7030, G2788, G2789, G2790

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

harp, harpist, harpists, harps, lyre, lyres



generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

## harp

**elated Ideas:**

harpist, lyre

**Definition:**

A harp is a stringed musical instrument, that usually consists of a large open frame with vertical strings.

- In Bible times, fir wood was used to make harps and other musical instruments.
- Players of harps and lyres would hold them in the hands and play them by strumming or plucking while walking.
- In many places in the Bible, harps are mentioned as instruments that were used to praise and worship God.
- David wrote several psalms which were set to harp music.
- He also played a harp for King Saul, to soothe the king's troubled spirit.
- A lyre looks like a small harp, having strings strung across an open frame.

(See also: David, fir, psalm, Saul (OT))

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- The harvest time normally happens at the end of a growing season.
- The Israelites held a "Festival of Harvest" or "Festival of Ingathering" to celebrate the reaping of the food crops. God commanded them to offer the first fruits of these crops as a sacrifice to him.
- In a figurative sense, the word "harvest" can refer to people coming to believe in Jesus or can describe a person's spiritual growth.
- The idea of a harvest of spiritual crops fits with the figurative image of fruits being a picture of godly character qualities.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- It is best to translate this term with the word that is commonly used in the language to refer to the harvesting of crops.
- The event of harvesting could be translated as, "time of gathering in" or "crop gathering time" or "fruit picking time."
- The verb to "harvest" could be translated as, to "gather in" or to "pick up" or to "collect."

(See also: firstfruit, festival)

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

harvest, harvested, harvester, harvesters, harvesting, harvests

## harvest

**Related Ideas:**

harvester



generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Definition:**

The term "harvest" refers to the gathering in of ripe fruits or vegetables from the plants on which they were growing.

- The harvest time normally happens at the end of a growing season.
- The Israelites held a "Festival of Harvest" or "Festival of Ingathering" to celebrate the reaping of the food crops. God commanded them to offer the first fruits of these crops as a sacrifice to him.
- In a figurative sense, the word "harvest" can refer to people coming to believe in Jesus or can describe a person's spiritual growth.
- The idea of a harvest of spiritual crops fits with the figurative image of fruits being a picture of godly character qualities.

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- It is best to translate this term with the word that is commonly used in the language to refer to the harvesting of crops.
- The event of harvesting could be translated as, "time of gathering in" or "crop gathering time" or "fruit picking time."
- The verb to "harvest" could be translated as, to "gather in" or to "pick up" or to "collect."

(See also: firstfruit, festival)

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head, heads

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## heal

**Related Ideas:**

cure, healer, health, healthy, make fresh, make well, recover, unhealthy


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**Definition:**

The terms "heal" and "cure" both mean to cause a sick, wounded, or disabled person to be healthy again.

- A person who is "healed" or "cured" has been "made well" or "made healthy."
- Healing can happen naturally since God gave our bodies the ability to recover from many kinds of wounds and diseases. This kind of healing usually happens slowly.
- However, certain conditions, such as being blind or paralyzed, and certain serious diseases, such as leprosy, however do not heal on their own. When people are healed of these things, it is a miracle that usually happens suddenly.
- For example, Jesus healed many people who were blind or lame or diseased, and they became well right away.
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- A person who is "healthy" has no disease. It may be that he has been healed or that he has simply not been ill for a long time.
- Health can be a metaphor for anything that is good or trustworthy. "Healthy teaching" is teaching that people can depend on to be true and helpful and morally good.

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- Strong's: H724, H1369, H1455, H2280, H2421, H2492, H2896, H3545, H4832, H4974, H7495, H7499, H7500, H7725, H7965, H8549, H8585, H8644, H622, G1295, G1743, G2322, G2323, G2386, G2390, G2392, G3647, G4982, G5198, G5199

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**Related Ideas:**

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- A person who is "healed" or "cured" has been "made well" or "made healthy."
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- However, certain conditions, such as being blind or paralyzed, and certain serious diseases, such as leprosy, however do not heal on their own. When people are healed of these things, it is a miracle that usually happens suddenly.
- For example, Jesus healed many people who were blind or lame or diseased, and they became well right away.
- The apostles also healed people miraculously, such as when Peter caused a crippled man to immediately be able to walk.



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- A person who is "healthy" has no disease. It may be that he has been healed or that he has simply not been ill for a long time.
- Health can be a metaphor for anything that is good or trustworthy. "Healthy teaching" is teaching that people can depend on to be true and helpful and morally good.

(See also: miracle)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 05:16
- Acts 08:06
- Luke 05:13
- Luke 06:19
- Luke 08:43
- Matthew 04:23-25
- Matthew 09:35
- Matthew 13:15

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H724, H1369, H1455, H2280, H2421, H2492, H2896, H3545, H4832, H4974, H7495, H7499, H7500, H7725, H7965, H8549, H8585, H8644, H622, G1295, G1743, G2322, G2323, G2386, G2390, G2392, G3647, G4982, G5198, G5199

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

cure, cured, heal, healed, healer, healers, healing, healings, heals, health, healthy, made ... fresh, made ... well, make ... fresh, recovered, unhealthy

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cure, healer, health, healthy, make fresh, make well, recover, unhealthy

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## heart

**Related Ideas:**

kidneys

**Definition:**

In the Bible, the term "heart" is often used figuratively to refer to a person's thoughts, emotions, desires, or will.

- To have a "hard heart" is a common expression that means a person stubbornly refuses to obey God.
- The expressions "with all my heart" or "with my whole heart" mean to do something with no holding back, with complete commitment and willingness.
- The expression "take it to heart" means to treat something seriously and apply it to one's life.
- The term "brokenhearted" describes a person who is very sad. That person has been deeply hurt emotionally.
- The kidneys are also used as a synecdoche for the physical inner organs and as a metonym for a person's innermost thoughts and emotions.

**Translation Suggestions**

- Some languages use a different body part such as "stomach" or "liver" to refer to these ideas.
- Other languages may use one word to express some of these concepts and another word to express others.
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(See also: hard)

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heart, hearts, kidneys


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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heart, hearts, kidneys


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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## heaven

**Related Ideas:**

heavenly, in midair, overhead, sky

**Definition:**

The term that is translated as "heaven" usually refers to where God lives. The same word can also mean "sky," depending on the context.

- The term "heavens" refers to everything we see above the earth, including the sun, moon, and stars. It also includes the heavenly bodies, such as far-off planets, that we can't directly see from the earth.
- The term "sky" refers to the blue expanse above the earth that has clouds and the air we breathe. Often the sun and moon are also said to be "up in the sky."
- In some contexts in the Bible, the word "heaven" could refer to either the sky or the place where God lives.
- When "heaven" is used figuratively, it is a way of referring to God. For example, when Matthew writes about the "kingdom of heaven" he is referring to the kingdom of God.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- When "heaven" is used figuratively, it could be translated as "God."
- For "kingdom of heaven" in the book of Matthew, it is best to keep the word "heaven" since this is distinctive to Matthew's gospel.
- The terms "heavens" or "heavenly bodies" could also be translated as, "sun, moon, and stars" or "all the stars in the universe."
- The phrase, "stars of heaven" could be translated as "stars in the sky" or "stars in the galaxy" or "stars in the universe."

(See also: kingdom of God)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 08:22-24
- 1 Thessalonians 01:8-10
- 1 Thessalonians 04:17
- Deuteronomy 09:01
- Ephesians 06:9
- Genesis 01:01
- Genesis 07:11
- John 03:12
- John 03:27
- Matthew 05:18
- Matthew 05:46-48

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H7834, H8064, H8065, G932, G2032, G3321, G3770, G3771, G3772

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

heaven, heavenly, heavens, in midair, overhead, skies, sky

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**Related Ideas:**

heavenly, in midair, overhead, sky

**Definition:**

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- The term "heavens" refers to everything we see above the earth, including the sun, moon, and stars. It also includes the heavenly bodies, such as far-off planets, that we can't directly see from the earth.
- The term "sky" refers to the blue expanse above the earth that has clouds and the air we breathe. Often the sun and moon are also said to be "up in the sky."
- In some contexts in the Bible, the word "heaven" could refer to either the sky or the place where God lives.
- When "heaven" is used figuratively, it is a way of referring to God. For example, when Matthew writes about the "kingdom of heaven" he is referring to the kingdom of God.

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- When "heaven" is used figuratively, it could be translated as "God."
- For "kingdom of heaven" in the book of Matthew, it is best to keep the word "heaven" since this is distinctive to Matthew's gospel.
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H7834, H8064, H8065, G932, G2032, G3321, G3770, G3771, G3772

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

heaven, heavenly, heavens, in midair, overhead, skies, sky

## heaven

**Related Ideas:**

heavenly, in midair, overhead, sky

**Definition:**

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delivered to Tartarus, hell, lake of fire

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- Hell is described as a place of fire and severe suffering.
- Satan and the evil spirits who follow him will be thrown into hell for eternal punishment.
- People who do not believe in Jesus' sacrifice for their sin and do not trust in him to save them will be punished forever in hell.
- "Tartarus" is a name for hell borrowed from Greek religion to refer to the place where evil spirits are punished.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- These terms should probably be translated differently since they occur in different contexts.
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(See also: heaven, death, Hades, abyss)

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- James 03:06
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- "Tartarus" is a name for hell borrowed from Greek religion to refer to the place where evil spirits are punished.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- These terms should probably be translated differently since they occur in different contexts.
- Some languages cannot use "lake" in the phrase "lake of fire" because it refers to water.
- The term "hell" could be translated as "place of suffering" or "final place of darkness and pain."
- The term "lake of fire" could also be translated as, "sea of fire" or "huge fire (of suffering)" or "field of fire."

(See also: heaven, death, Hades, abyss)

**Bible References:**

- James 03:06
- Luke 12:05


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- Mark 09:42-44
- Matthew 05:21-22
- Matthew 05:29
- Matthew 10:28-31
- Matthew 23:33
- Matthew 25:41-43
- Revelation 20:15

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G86, G1067, G3041, G4442, G5020, G5394

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

delivered ... to Tartarus, hell, lake of fire

## hell

**Related Ideas:**

delivered to Tartarus, hell, lake of fire

**Definition:**

Hell is the final place of unending pain and suffering where God will punish everyone who rebels against him and rejects his plan of saving them through Jesus' sacrifice. It is also referred to as the "lake of fire."

- Hell is described as a place of fire and severe suffering.
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**Related Ideas:**

high priesthood



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The term "high priest" refers to a special priest who was appointed to serve for one year as the leader of all the other Israelite priests.

- The high priest had special responsibilities. He was the only one who was permitted to go into the most holy part of the temple to offer a special sacrifice once a year.
- The Israelites had many priests, but only one high priest at a time.
- When Jesus was being arrested, Caiaphas was the official high priest. Caiphas' father-in-law Annas is also mentioned sometimes because he was a former high priest who probably still had power and authority over the people.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- "High priest" could be translated as "supreme priest" or "highest ranking priest."
- Make sure this term is translated differently from the term "chief priest."

(See also: Annas, Caiaphas, chief priests, priest, temple)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 05:27
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H7218, H1419, H3548, G748, G749

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

high priest, high priesthood, high priests

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

high priest, high priesthood, high priests

## holy

**Related Ideas:**

holiness, sacred, unholy



generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Definition:**

The terms "holy" and "holiness" refer to the character of God that is totally set apart and separated from everything that is sinful and imperfect.

- Only God is absolutely holy. He makes people and things holy.
- A person who is holy belongs to God and has been set apart for the purpose of serving God and bringing him glory.
- An object that God has declared to be holy is one that he has set apart for his glory and use, such as an altar that is for the purpose of offering sacrifices to him.
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- When people of any religion, true or false, consider something "sacred," they consider it holy according to their religion.

Literally, the term "unholy" means "not holy." It describes someone or something that does not honor God.

- This word is used to describe someone who dishonors God by rebelling against him.
- A thing that is called "unholy" could be described as being common, profane or unclean. It does not belong to God.

The term "sacred" describes something that relates to worshiping God or to the pagan worship of false gods.

- In the Old Testament, the term "sacred" was often used to describe the stone pillars and other objects used in the worship of false gods. This could also be translated as "religious."
- "Sacred songs" and "sacred music" refer to music that was sung or played for God's glory. This could be translated as "music for worshiping Yahweh" or "songs that praise God."
- The phrase "sacred duties" referred to the "religious duties" or "rituals" that a priest performed to lead people in worshiping God. It could also refer to the rituals performed by a pagan priest to worship a false god.
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**Translation Suggestions:**

- Ways to translate "holy" might include "set apart for God" or "belonging to God" or "completely pure" or "perfectly sinless" or "separated from sin."
- To "make holy" is often translated as "sanctify" in English. It could also be translated as "set apart (someone) for God's glory."
- Ways to translate "unholy" could include "not holy" or "not belonging to God" or "not honoring to God" or "not godly."
- In some contexts, "unholy" could be translated as "unclean."

(See also: Holy Spirit, consecrate, sanctify, set apart)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 28:22
- 2 Kings 03:02
- Lamentations 04:01
- Ezekiel 20:18-20
- Matthew 07:6
- Mark 08:38
- Acts 07:33
- Acts 11:08

- Romans 01:02
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- Colossians 01:22
- 1 Thessalonians 03:13
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**Word Data:**

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generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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holier, holiest, holiness, holy, holy duties, honored as holy, makes ... holy, sacred, sacred gifts, sacred places, unholy

## holy

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## holy

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- In some contexts, "unholy" could be translated as "unclean."

(See also: Holy Spirit, consecrate, sanctify, set apart)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 28:22
- 2 Kings 03:02
- Lamentations 04:01
- Ezekiel 20:18-20
- Matthew 07:6
- Mark 08:38
- Acts 07:33
- Acts 11:08
- Romans 01:02
- 2 Corinthians 12:3-5
- Colossians 01:22
- 1 Thessalonians 03:13
- 1 Thessalonians 04:07
- 2 Timothy 03:15
- 1 Timothy 05:10
- 2 Corinthians 09:12-15
- Revelation 16:06
- Revelation 20:9-10

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2455, H2623, H4676, H4720, H6918, H6922, H6942, H6944, H6948, G37, G38, G39, G40, G41, G42, G462, G2150, G2413, G2839, G3741, G3742

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

holier, holiest, holiness, holy, holy duties, honored as holy, makes ... holy, sacred, sacred gifts, sacred places, unholy


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## holy

**Related Ideas:**

holiness, sacred, unholy

**Definition:**

The terms "holy" and "holiness" refer to the character of God that is totally set apart and separated from everything that is sinful and imperfect.

- Only God is absolutely holy. He makes people and things holy.
- A person who is holy belongs to God and has been set apart for the purpose of serving God and bringing him glory.
- An object that God has declared to be holy is one that he has set apart for his glory and use, such as an altar that is for the purpose of offering sacrifices to him.
- People cannot approach him unless he allows them to, because he is holy and they are merely human beings, sinful and imperfect.
- In the Old Testament, God set apart the priests as holy for special service to him. They had to be ceremonially cleansed from sin in order to approach God.
- God also set apart as holy certain places and things that belonged to him or in which he revealed himself, such as his temple.
- Believers in Jesus are holy people, not because of what they have done, but rather because of their faith in the saving work of Jesus Christ. He is the one who makes them holy.
- When people of any religion, true or false, consider something "sacred," they consider it holy according to their religion.

Literally, the term "unholy" means "not holy." It describes someone or something that does not honor God.

- This word is used to describe someone who dishonors God by rebelling against him.
- A thing that is called "unholy" could be described as being common, profane or unclean. It does not belong to God.

The term "sacred" describes something that relates to worshiping God or to the pagan worship of false gods.

- In the Old Testament, the term "sacred" was often used to describe the stone pillars and other objects used in the worship of false gods. This could also be translated as "religious."
- "Sacred songs" and "sacred music" refer to music that was sung or played for God's glory. This could be translated as "music for worshiping Yahweh" or "songs that praise God."
- The phrase "sacred duties" referred to the "religious duties" or "rituals" that a priest performed to lead people in worshiping God. It could also refer to the rituals performed by a pagan priest to worship a false god.
- The phrase "sacred gifts" refers to things that someone has set apart for God and then given to God at the temple.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Ways to translate "holy" might include "set apart for God" or "belonging to God" or "completely pure" or "perfectly sinless" or "separated from sin."
- To "make holy" is often translated as "sanctify" in English. It could also be translated as "set apart (someone) for God's glory."
- Ways to translate "unholy" could include "not holy" or "not belonging to God" or "not honoring to God" or "not godly."
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## holy city

**Definition:**

In the Bible, the term "holy city" refers to the city of Jerusalem.

- This term is used to refer to the ancient city of Jerusalem as well as the new, heavenly Jerusalem where God will live and reign among his people.
- This term can be translated by combining the terms for "holy" and "city" that have been used in the rest of the translation.

(See also: heaven, holy, Jerusalem)

**Bible References:**

- Matthew 04:5-6
- Matthew 27:51-53
- Revelation 21:1-2
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holy cities, holy city

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## holy place

**Definition:**

In the Bible, the terms "the holy place" and "the most holy place" refer to the two parts of the tabernacle or temple building.

- The "holy place" was the first room, and it contained the altar of incense and the table with the special "bread of the presence" on it.
- The "most holy place" was the second, innermost room, and it contained the ark of the covenant.
- A thick, heavy curtain separated the outer room from the inner room.
- The high priest was the only one who was permitted to go into the most holy place.
- Sometimes "holy place" refers to both the building and courtyard areas of either the temple or tabernacle. It could also refer generally to any place that is set apart for God.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "holy place" could also be translated as "room set apart for God" or "special room for meeting God" or "place reserved for God."
- The term "most holy place" could be translated as "room that is the most set apart for God" or "most special room for meeting God."
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(See also: altar of incense, ark of the covenant, bread, consecrate, court, curtain, holy, set apart, tabernacle, temple)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 06:16-18
- Acts 06:12-15
- Exodus 26:33


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- Exodus 31:10-11
- Ezekiel 41:01
- Ezra 09:8-9
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- Leviticus 16:18
- Matthew 24:15-18
- Revelation 15:05

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1964, H4720, H4725, H5116, H6918, H6944, G39, G40, G3485, G5117

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## honey

**Related Ideas:**

honeycomb

**Definition:**

"Honey" is the sweet, sticky, edible substance that honeybees make out of flower nectar. Honeycomb is the waxy frame where the bees store honey.

- Depending on the kind, honey can be yellowish or brownish in color.
- Honey can be found in the wild, such as in the hollow of a tree, or wherever bees make a nest. People also raise bees in hives in order to produce honey to eat or sell, but probably the honey mentioned in the Bible was wild honey.
- Three people that the Bible specifically mentions as eating wild honey were Jonathan, Samson, and John the Baptist.
- This term is often used figuratively to describe something that is sweet or very pleasurable. For example, God's words and decrees are said to be "sweeter than honey."
- Sometimes a person's words are described as seeming sweet like honey, but instead result in deceiving and harming others.

(See also: John (the Baptist), Jonathan, Philistines, Samson)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 14:1-3
- Deuteronomy 06:3
- Exodus 13:3-5
- Joshua 05:06
- Proverbs 05:03

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1706, H3293, H3295, H5317, H6688, G3192

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

honey, honeycomb

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## honor

**Related Ideas:**

dignified, esteem, held in honor, highly regarded, honorable, of high standing, places of honor, recognition

**Definition:**

The terms "honor" and to "honor" refer to giving someone respect, esteem, or reverence.

- Honor is usually given to someone who is of higher status and importance, such as a king or God.
- God instructs Christians to honor others.
- Children are instructed to honor their parents in ways that include respecting them and obeying them.
- The terms "honor" and "glory" are often used together, especially when referring to Jesus. These may be two different ways of referring to the same thing.
- Ways of honoring God include thanking and praising him, and showing him respect by obeying him and living in a way that shows how great he is.
- To "esteem" someone is to consider him worthy of great honor.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Other ways to translate "honor" could include "respect" or "esteem" or "high regard."
- The term to "honor" could be translated as to "show special respect to" or to "cause to be praised" or to "show high regard for" or to "highly value."

(See also: dishonor, glory, glory, praise)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Samuel 02:8
- Acts 19:17
- John 04:44
- John 12:26
- Mark 06:04
- Matthew 15:06

**Word Data:**

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(See also: dishonor, glory, glory, praise)

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(See also: dishonor, glory, glory, praise)

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- Strong's: H1420, H1921, H1922, H1923, H1926, H1935, H2082, H2142, H3366, H3367, H3368, H3372, H3373, H3374, H3444, H3513, H3519, H3655, H3678, H5081, H5082, H5375, H5457, H6213, H6286, H6437, H6942, H6944, H6965, H7236, H7613, H7812, H8597, H8416, G820, G1391, G1392, G1741, G1784, G2151, G2233, G2570, G3170, G4411, G4586, G5091, G5092, G5093, G5399

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Definition:**

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- To "esteem" someone is to consider him worthy of great honor.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Other ways to translate "honor" could include "respect" or "esteem" or "high regard."
- The term to "honor" could be translated as to "show special respect to" or to "cause to be praised" or to "show high regard for" or to "highly value."

(See also: dishonor, glory, glory, praise)

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**Definition:**

Hope is strongly desiring something to happen. Hope can imply either certainty or uncertainty regarding a future event.

- In the Bible, the term "hope" also has the meaning of "trust," as in "my hope is in the Lord." It refers to a sure expectation of receiving what God has promised his people.
- To have "no hope" means to have no expectation of something good happening. It means that it is actually very certain that it will not happen.

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- In some contexts, the term to "hope" could also be translated as to "wish" or to "desire" or to "expect."
- The expression "nothing to hope for" could be translated as "nothing to trust in" or "no expectation of anything good"
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- Jeremiah 17:01
- Psalms 022:21

**Word Data:**

- Strong's:H3104, H7160, H7161, H7162, H7782, G2768

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

horn, horned, horns, ram's horn, rams' horns


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## horn

**Related Ideas:**

ram's horn

**Definitions:**

Horns are permanent, hard, pointed growths on the heads of many types of animals, including cattle, sheep, goats, and deer.

- The horn of a ram (male sheep) was made into a musical instrument called a "ram's horn" or "shofar," which was blown for special events such as religious festivals.
- The term "horn" was sometimes used to refer to a "flask" that was shaped like a horn and was used for holding water or oil. A flask of oil was used for anointing a king, as Samuel did with David.
- This term should be translated with a word that is different from the word that refers to a trumpet.
- The term "horn" is also used figuratively as a symbol of strength, power, authority, and royalty.
- God told the Israelites to make a horn-shaped projection on each of the four corners of the incense and brazen altars. Although these projections were called "horns," they were not actually animal horns.

(See also: authority, cow, deer, goat, power royal, sheep, trumpet)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 15:27-28
- 1 Kings 01:39
- 2 Samuel 22:03
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horseback, warhorse

**Definition:**

A horse is a large, four-legged animal that in Bible times was mostly used for doing farm work and for transporting people.

- Some horses were used to pull carts or chariots, while others were used to carry individual riders.
- Horses often wear a bit and bridle on their heads so they can be guided.
- In the Bible, horses were considered to be valuable possessions and a measure of wealth, mainly because of their use in war. For example, part of King Solomon's great wealth was the thousands of horses and chariots that he had.
- Animals that are similar to the horse are the donkey and the mule.

(See also: chariot, , donkey, Solomon)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 18:04


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- 2 Kings 02:11
- Exodus 14:23-25
- Ezekiel 23:5-7
- Zechariah 06:08

**Word Data:**

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- The phrase "in that very hour" or "the same hour" could be translated as "at that moment" or "at that time" or "immediately" or "right then."
- The expression "the hour was late" could be translated as "it was late in the day" or "it would soon be getting dark" or "it was late afternoon."
- Referring to Jesus, the expression "his hour had come" could be translated as, "the time had come for him" or "it was the appointed time for him."

(See also: hour (biblical time))

**Bible References:**

- Mark 14:35
- 1 Corinthians 15:30

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G5610

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

appointed time, hour, hours, moment, time, while

## hour

**Definition:**

In addition to being used to refer to when or how long something took place, the term "hour" is also used in several figurative ways:

- When the text says that the "hour had come" for Jesus to suffer and be put to death, this means that it was the appointed time for this to happen—the time that God had selected long ago.
- The phrase "that hour" is also used to mean "at that moment" or "right then."
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**Related Ideas:**

home, residence


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- The terms "house of God" and "house of Yahweh" refer to the tabernacle or temple. These expressions can also refer generally to where God is or dwells.
- In Hebrews 3, "God's house" is used as a metaphor to refer to God's people or, more generally, to everything pertaining to God.
- A "residence" is any place in which people live without plans to move to another place.

**Translation Suggestions**

- Depending on the context, "house" could be translated as "household" or "people" or "family" or "descendants" or "temple" or "dwelling place."
- The phrase "house of David" could be translated as "clan of David" or "family of David" or "descendants of David." Related expressions could be translated in a similar way.
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- Acts 07:42
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The term "house" is often used figuratively in the Bible.

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1004, H1005, H4585, H5116, G3609, G3613, G3614, G3624

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

home, homes, house, house's, houses, residence

## house

**Related Ideas:**

home, residence

**Definition:**

The term "house" is often used figuratively in the Bible.

- Sometimes it means "household," referring to the people who live together in one house.
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- The terms "house of God" and "house of Yahweh" refer to the tabernacle or temple. These expressions can also refer generally to where God is or dwells.
- In Hebrews 3, "God's house" is used as a metaphor to refer to God's people or, more generally, to everything pertaining to God.
- A "residence" is any place in which people live without plans to move to another place.

**Translation Suggestions**

- Depending on the context, "house" could be translated as "household" or "people" or "family" or "descendants" or "temple" or "dwelling place."
- The phrase "house of David" could be translated as "clan of David" or "family of David" or "descendants of David." Related expressions could be translated in a similar way.
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(See also: David, descendant, house of God, household, kingdom of Israel, tabernacle, temple, Yahweh)

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In the Bible, the phrases "house of God" (God's house) and "house of Yahweh (Yahweh's house) refer to a place where God is worshiped.

- This term is also used more specifically to refer to the tabernacle or the temple.
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- When referring to a place of worship, this term could be translated as "a house for worshiping God" or "a place for worshiping God."
- If it is referring to the temple or tabernacle, this could be translated as "the temple (or tabernacle) where God is worshiped (or "where God is present" or "where God meets with his people.")
- The word "house" may be important to use in the translation in order to communicate that God "dwells" there, that is, his spirit is in that place to meet with his people and to be worshiped by them.

(See also: people of God, tabernacle, temple)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Timothy 03:14-15
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(See also: house)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:10
- Galatians 06:10
- Genesis 07:01
- Genesis 34:19
- John 04:53
- Matthew 10:25

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- Philippians 04:22

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**Related Ideas:**

humbly, humility, lowliness of mind


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**Definition:**

The term "humble" describes a person who does not think of himself as better than others. He is not proud or arrogant. Humility is the quality of being humble.

- To be humble before God means to understand one's weakness and imperfection in comparison with his greatness, wisdom and perfection.
- When a person humbles himself, he puts himself in a position of lower importance.
- Humility is caring about the needs of others more than one's own needs.
- Humility also means serving with a modest attitude when using one's gifts and abilities.
- The phrase "be humble" could be translated as "don't be prideful."
- "Humble yourself before God" could be translated as "Submit your will to God, recognizing his greatness."

(See also: proud)

**Bible References:**

- James 01:21
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

humble, humbled, humbles, humbling, humbly, humility, lowliness of mind

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**Related Ideas:**

humbly, humility, lowliness of mind

**Definition:**

The term "humble" describes a person who does not think of himself as better than others. He is not proud or arrogant. Humility is the quality of being humble.

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(See also: proud)

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

humble, humbled, humbles, humbling, humbly, humility, lowliness of mind

## humiliate

**Related Ideas:**

abase, humiliation

**Definitions:**

The term "humiliate" means to cause someone to feel shamed or disgraced. This is usually done publicly. The act of shaming someone is called "humiliation."

- To "humiliate" could also be translated as to "shame" or to "cause to feel shame" or to "embarrass".
- Depending on the context, ways to translate "humiliation" could include "shame" or "degrading" or "disgrace."
- To "abase" something means to bring it down low.
- To "abase" someone means to humiliate him.
- When God humbles someone it means that he causes a prideful person to experience failure to help him overcome his pride. This is different from humiliating someone, which is often done in order to hurt a person.

(See also: disgrace, humble, shame)

**Bible References:**

- Deuteronomy 21:14
- Ezra 09:05
- Proverbs 25:7-8
- Psalms 006:8-10
- Psalms 123:03

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H937, H954, H1421, H2659, H2778, H2781, H3001, H3637, H3639, H6030, H6031, H6256, H7034, H7043, H7511, H7817, H8216, H8213, H8217, H8589, G2617, G5014

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

abase, abased, humiliate, humiliated, humiliation

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

abase, abased, humiliate, humiliated, humiliation

## hypocrite

**Related Ideas:**

hypocrisy

**Definition:**

The term "hypocrite" refers to a person who does things to appear righteous, but who secretly is acting in evil ways. The term "hypocrisy" refers to the behavior that deceives people into thinking a person is righteous.

- Hypocrites want to be seen doing good things so that people will think that they are good people.
- Often a hypocrite will criticize other people for doing the same sinful things that they themselves do.
- Jesus called the Pharisees hypocrites because although they acted religiously like wearing certain clothes and eating certain foods, they were not kind or fair to people.
- A hypocrite points out faults in other people, but doesn't admit his own faults.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Some languages have an expression like "two-faced" that refers to a hypocrite or a hypocrite's actions.
- Other ways to translate "hypocrite" could include "fraud" or "pretender" or "arrogant, deceitful person."
- The term "hypocrisy" could be translated by, "deception" or "fake actions" or "pretending."

**Bible References:**

- Galatians 02:13
- Luke 06:41-42
- Luke 12:54-56
- Luke 13:15
- Mark 07:6-7
- Matthew 06:1-2
- Romans 12:09

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G505, G5272, G5273

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

hypocrisy, hypocrite, hypocrites

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## image

**Related Ideas:**

carved figure, cast metal figure, statue

**Definition:**

These terms are all used to refer to idols that have been made for worshiping a false god. In the context of worshiping idols, the term "image" is a shortened form of "carved image."

- A "carved image" or "carved figure" is a wooden object that has been made to look like an animal, person, or thing.
- A "cast metal figure" is an object or statue created by melting metal and pouring it into a mold that is in the shape of an object, animal, or person.
- These wooden and metal objects were used in the worship of false gods.
- The term "image" when referring to an idol could either refer to a wooden or metal idol.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- When referring to an idol, the term "image" could also be translated as "statue" or "engraved idol" or "carved religious object."
- It may be more clear in some languages to always use a descriptive word with this term, such as "carved image" or "cast metal figure," even in places where only the term "image" or "figure" is in the original text.

(See also: god, God, god, image of God)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 14:9-10
- Acts 07:43
- Isaiah 21:8-9
- Matthew 22:21
- Romans 01:23

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H457, H1544, H1823, H4541, H4676, H4853, H4906, H5257, H5262, H5566, H6091, H6456, H6459, H6754, H6755, H6816, H8403, H8544, H8655, G1504, G5179

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

carved figure, carved figures, carved image, carved images, cast metal figure, cast metal figures, cast metal images, castings, figure, figures, image, images, statue

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## image of God

**Definition:**

The term "image" refers to something that looks like something else or that is like someone in character or essence. The phrase "image of God" is used in different ways, depending on the context.

- At the beginning of time, God created human beings "in his image," that is, "in his likeness." This means that people have certain characteristics that reflect the image of God, such as the ability to feel emotion, the ability to reason and communicate, and a spirit that lives eternally.
- The Bible teaches that Jesus, God's Son, is "the image of God," that is, he is God himself. Unlike human beings, Jesus was not created. From all eternity God the Son has had all the divine characteristics because he has had the same essence with God the Father.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- When referring to Jesus, "image of God" could be translated as "exact likeness of God" or "same essence as God" or "same being as God."
- When referring to human beings, "God created them in his image" could be translated with a phrase that means "God created them to be like him" or "God created them with characteristics like his own."

(See also: image, Son of God, Son of God)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Corinthians 04:3-4
- Colossians 03:9-11
- Genesis 01:26-27
- Genesis 09:06
- James 03:9-10
- Romans 08:28-30

**Word Data:**

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The term "image" refers to something that looks like something else or that is like someone in character or essence. The phrase "image of God" is used in different ways, depending on the context.

- At the beginning of time, God created human beings "in his image," that is, "in his likeness." This means that people have certain characteristics that reflect the image of God, such as the ability to feel emotion, the ability to reason and communicate, and a spirit that lives eternally.
- The Bible teaches that Jesus, God's Son, is "the image of God," that is, he is God himself. Unlike human beings, Jesus was not created. From all eternity God the Son has had all the divine characteristics because he has had the same essence with God the Father.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- When referring to Jesus, "image of God" could be translated as "exact likeness of God" or "same essence as God" or "same being as God."
- When referring to human beings, "God created them in his image" could be translated with a phrase that means "God created them to be like him" or "God created them with characteristics like his own."

(See also: image, Son of God, Son of God)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Corinthians 04:3-4
- Colossians 03:9-11
- Genesis 01:26-27
- Genesis 09:06
- James 03:9-10
- Romans 08:28-30

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H6459, H6754, G1504, G2316

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

image of God

## image of God

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

image of God

## imitate

**Related Ideas:**

imitator

**Definition:**

The terms "imitate" and "imitator" refers to copying someone else by acting exactly like that person does.

- Christians are taught to imitate Jesus Christ by obeying God and loving others, just as Jesus did.
- The apostle Paul told the early church to imitate him, just as he imitated Christ.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "imitate" could be translated as "do the same things as" or "follow his example."
- The expression "be imitators of God" could be translated as "be people who act like God does" or "be people who do the kinds of things God does."
- "You became imitators of us" could be translated as "You followed our example" or "You are doing the same kinds of godly things that you saw us do."

**Bible References:**

- 3 John 01:11
- Matthew 23:1-3

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H6213, G3401, G3402

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

imitate, imitator, imitators

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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

imitate, imitator, imitators

## in Christ

**Related Ideas:**

in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

**Definition:**

The phrase "in Christ" and related terms refer to the state or condition of being in relationship with Jesus Christ through faith in him.

- Other related terms include "in Christ Jesus, in Jesus Christ, in the Lord Jesus, in the Lord Jesus Christ."
- Possible meanings for the term "in Christ" could include "because you belong to Christ" or "through the relationship you have with Christ" or "based on your faith in Christ."
- These related terms all have the same meaning of being in a state of believing in Jesus and being his disciple.
- Note: Sometimes the word "in" belongs with the verb. For example, "share in Christ" means to "share in" the benefits that come from knowing Christ. To "glory in" Christ means to be glad and give praise to God for who Jesus is and what he has done. To "believe in" Christ means to trust him as Savior and know him.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, different ways to translate "in Christ" and "in the Lord" (and related phrases) could include:

- "who belong to Christ"

- "because you believe in Christ"
- "because Christ has saved us"
- "in service to the Lord"
- "relying on the Lord"

- "because of what the Lord has done."

- People who "believe in" Christ or who "have faith in" Christ believe what Jesus taught and are trusting him to save them because of his sacrifice on the cross that paid the penalty for their sins. Some languages may have one word that translates verbs like "believe in" or "share in" or "trust in."

(See also: Christ, lord, Jesus, believe, faith)

**Bible References:**

- 1 John 02:05
- 2 Corinthians 02:17
- 2 Timothy 01:01
- Galatians 01:22
- Galatians 02:17
- Philemon 01:06
- Revelation 01:10
- Romans 09:01

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G2962, G5547

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

in Christ, in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in him, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

## in Christ

**Related Ideas:**

in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

**Definition:**

The phrase "in Christ" and related terms refer to the state or condition of being in relationship with Jesus Christ through faith in him.

- Other related terms include "in Christ Jesus, in Jesus Christ, in the Lord Jesus, in the Lord Jesus Christ."
- Possible meanings for the term "in Christ" could include "because you belong to Christ" or "through the relationship you have with Christ" or "based on your faith in Christ."
- These related terms all have the same meaning of being in a state of believing in Jesus and being his disciple.
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**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, different ways to translate "in Christ" and "in the Lord" (and related phrases) could include:

- "who belong to Christ"

- "because you believe in Christ"

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- "in service to the Lord"
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- People who "believe in" Christ or who "have faith in" Christ believe what Jesus taught and are trusting him to save them because of his sacrifice on the cross that paid the penalty for their sins. Some languages may have one word that translates verbs like "believe in" or "share in" or "trust in."

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G2962, G5547

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

in Christ, in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in him, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

## in Christ

**Related Ideas:**

in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

**Definition:**

The phrase "in Christ" and related terms refer to the state or condition of being in relationship with Jesus Christ through faith in him.

- Other related terms include "in Christ Jesus, in Jesus Christ, in the Lord Jesus, in the Lord Jesus Christ."
- Possible meanings for the term "in Christ" could include "because you belong to Christ" or "through the relationship you have with Christ" or "based on your faith in Christ."
- These related terms all have the same meaning of being in a state of believing in Jesus and being his disciple.
- Note: Sometimes the word "in" belongs with the verb. For example, "share in Christ" means to "share in" the benefits that come from knowing Christ. To "glory in" Christ means to be glad and give praise to God for who Jesus is and what he has done. To "believe in" Christ means to trust him as Savior and know him.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, different ways to translate "in Christ" and "in the Lord" (and related phrases) could include:

- "who belong to Christ"

- "because you believe in Christ"
- "because Christ has saved us"


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- "in service to the Lord"
- "relying on the Lord"

- "because of what the Lord has done."

- People who "believe in" Christ or who "have faith in" Christ believe what Jesus taught and are trusting him to save them because of his sacrifice on the cross that paid the penalty for their sins. Some languages may have one word that translates verbs like "believe in" or "share in" or "trust in."

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

in Christ, in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in him, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

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**Related Ideas:**

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The phrase "in Christ" and related terms refer to the state or condition of being in relationship with Jesus Christ through faith in him.

- Other related terms include "in Christ Jesus, in Jesus Christ, in the Lord Jesus, in the Lord Jesus Christ."
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- Depending on the context, different ways to translate "in Christ" and "in the Lord" (and related phrases) could include:

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- "because Christ has saved us"
- "in service to the Lord"


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- "relying on the Lord"
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- People who "believe in" Christ or who "have faith in" Christ believe what Jesus taught and are trusting him to save them because of his sacrifice on the cross that paid the penalty for their sins. Some languages may have one word that translates verbs like "believe in" or "share in" or "trust in."

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

in Christ, in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in him, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

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**Related Ideas:**

in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

**Definition:**

The phrase "in Christ" and related terms refer to the state or condition of being in relationship with Jesus Christ through faith in him.

- Other related terms include "in Christ Jesus, in Jesus Christ, in the Lord Jesus, in the Lord Jesus Christ."
- Possible meanings for the term "in Christ" could include "because you belong to Christ" or "through the relationship you have with Christ" or "based on your faith in Christ."
- These related terms all have the same meaning of being in a state of believing in Jesus and being his disciple.
- Note: Sometimes the word "in" belongs with the verb. For example, "share in Christ" means to "share in" the benefits that come from knowing Christ. To "glory in" Christ means to be glad and give praise to God for who Jesus is and what he has done. To "believe in" Christ means to trust him as Savior and know him.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, different ways to translate "in Christ" and "in the Lord" (and related phrases) could include:
- "who belong to Christ"
- "because you believe in Christ"
- "because Christ has saved us"
- "in service to the Lord"
- "relying on the Lord"


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- "because of what the Lord has done."

- People who "believe in" Christ or who "have faith in" Christ believe what Jesus taught and are trusting him to save them because of his sacrifice on the cross that paid the penalty for their sins. Some languages may have one word that translates verbs like "believe in" or "share in" or "trust in."

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in Christ, in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in him, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

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- Other related terms include "in Christ Jesus, in Jesus Christ, in the Lord Jesus, in the Lord Jesus Christ."
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**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, different ways to translate "in Christ" and "in the Lord" (and related phrases) could include:

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Definition:**

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- Other related terms include "in Christ Jesus, in Jesus Christ, in the Lord Jesus, in the Lord Jesus Christ."
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**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, different ways to translate "in Christ" and "in the Lord" (and related phrases) could include:

- "who belong to Christ"

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- Depending on the context, different ways to translate "in Christ" and "in the Lord" (and related phrases) could include:

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**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, different ways to translate "in Christ" and "in the Lord" (and related phrases) could include:

- "who belong to Christ"

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- "because Christ has saved us"
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- "relying on the Lord"

- "because of what the Lord has done."


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(See also: Christ, lord, Jesus, believe, faith)

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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

in Christ, in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in him, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

## in Christ

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The phrase "in Christ" and related terms refer to the state or condition of being in relationship with Jesus Christ through faith in him.

- Other related terms include "in Christ Jesus, in Jesus Christ, in the Lord Jesus, in the Lord Jesus Christ."
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**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, different ways to translate "in Christ" and "in the Lord" (and related phrases) could include:

- "who belong to Christ"

- "because you believe in Christ"
- "because Christ has saved us"
- "in service to the Lord"
- "relying on the Lord"

- "because of what the Lord has done."


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- People who "believe in" Christ or who "have faith in" Christ believe what Jesus taught and are trusting him to save them because of his sacrifice on the cross that paid the penalty for their sins. Some languages may have one word that translates verbs like "believe in" or "share in" or "trust in."

(See also: Christ, lord, Jesus, believe, faith)

**Bible References:**

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- Philemon 01:06
- Revelation 01:10
- Romans 09:01

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G2962, G5547

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

in Christ, in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in him, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

## in Christ

**Related Ideas:**

in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

**Definition:**

The phrase "in Christ" and related terms refer to the state or condition of being in relationship with Jesus Christ through faith in him.

- Other related terms include "in Christ Jesus, in Jesus Christ, in the Lord Jesus, in the Lord Jesus Christ."
- Possible meanings for the term "in Christ" could include "because you belong to Christ" or "through the relationship you have with Christ" or "based on your faith in Christ."
- These related terms all have the same meaning of being in a state of believing in Jesus and being his disciple.
- Note: Sometimes the word "in" belongs with the verb. For example, "share in Christ" means to "share in" the benefits that come from knowing Christ. To "glory in" Christ means to be glad and give praise to God for who Jesus is and what he has done. To "believe in" Christ means to trust him as Savior and know him.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, different ways to translate "in Christ" and "in the Lord" (and related phrases) could include:

- "who belong to Christ"

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**Related Ideas:**

in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

**Definition:**

The phrase "in Christ" and related terms refer to the state or condition of being in relationship with Jesus Christ through faith in him.

- Other related terms include "in Christ Jesus, in Jesus Christ, in the Lord Jesus, in the Lord Jesus Christ."
- Possible meanings for the term "in Christ" could include "because you belong to Christ" or "through the relationship you have with Christ" or "based on your faith in Christ."
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- Note: Sometimes the word "in" belongs with the verb. For example, "share in Christ" means to "share in" the benefits that come from knowing Christ. To "glory in" Christ means to be glad and give praise to God for who Jesus is and what he has done. To "believe in" Christ means to trust him as Savior and know him.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, different ways to translate "in Christ" and "in the Lord" (and related phrases) could include:

- "who belong to Christ"

- "because you believe in Christ"
- "because Christ has saved us"
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- "because of what the Lord has done."


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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## in Christ

**Related Ideas:**

in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

**Definition:**

The phrase "in Christ" and related terms refer to the state or condition of being in relationship with Jesus Christ through faith in him.

- Other related terms include "in Christ Jesus, in Jesus Christ, in the Lord Jesus, in the Lord Jesus Christ."
- Possible meanings for the term "in Christ" could include "because you belong to Christ" or "through the relationship you have with Christ" or "based on your faith in Christ."
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**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, different ways to translate "in Christ" and "in the Lord" (and related phrases) could include:

- "who belong to Christ"

- "because you believe in Christ"
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**Related Ideas:**

in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

**Definition:**

The phrase "in Christ" and related terms refer to the state or condition of being in relationship with Jesus Christ through faith in him.

- Other related terms include "in Christ Jesus, in Jesus Christ, in the Lord Jesus, in the Lord Jesus Christ."
- Possible meanings for the term "in Christ" could include "because you belong to Christ" or "through the relationship you have with Christ" or "based on your faith in Christ."
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**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, different ways to translate "in Christ" and "in the Lord" (and related phrases) could include:

- "who belong to Christ"

- "because you believe in Christ"
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- "because of what the Lord has done."


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(See also: Christ, lord, Jesus, believe, faith)

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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

in Christ, in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in him, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

## in Christ

**Related Ideas:**

in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

**Definition:**

The phrase "in Christ" and related terms refer to the state or condition of being in relationship with Jesus Christ through faith in him.

- Other related terms include "in Christ Jesus, in Jesus Christ, in the Lord Jesus, in the Lord Jesus Christ."
- Possible meanings for the term "in Christ" could include "because you belong to Christ" or "through the relationship you have with Christ" or "based on your faith in Christ."
- These related terms all have the same meaning of being in a state of believing in Jesus and being his disciple.
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**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, different ways to translate "in Christ" and "in the Lord" (and related phrases) could include:

- "who belong to Christ"

- "because you believe in Christ"
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- "because of what the Lord has done."


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(See also: Christ, lord, Jesus, believe, faith)

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G2962, G5547

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

in Christ, in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in him, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

## in Christ

**Related Ideas:**

in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

**Definition:**

The phrase "in Christ" and related terms refer to the state or condition of being in relationship with Jesus Christ through faith in him.

- Other related terms include "in Christ Jesus, in Jesus Christ, in the Lord Jesus, in the Lord Jesus Christ."
- Possible meanings for the term "in Christ" could include "because you belong to Christ" or "through the relationship you have with Christ" or "based on your faith in Christ."
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**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, different ways to translate "in Christ" and "in the Lord" (and related phrases) could include:

- "who belong to Christ"

- "because you believe in Christ"
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- "in service to the Lord"
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

in Christ, in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in him, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

## in Christ

**Related Ideas:**

in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

**Definition:**

The phrase "in Christ" and related terms refer to the state or condition of being in relationship with Jesus Christ through faith in him.

- Other related terms include "in Christ Jesus, in Jesus Christ, in the Lord Jesus, in the Lord Jesus Christ."
- Possible meanings for the term "in Christ" could include "because you belong to Christ" or "through the relationship you have with Christ" or "based on your faith in Christ."
- These related terms all have the same meaning of being in a state of believing in Jesus and being his disciple.
- Note: Sometimes the word "in" belongs with the verb. For example, "share in Christ" means to "share in" the benefits that come from knowing Christ. To "glory in" Christ means to be glad and give praise to God for who Jesus is and what he has done. To "believe in" Christ means to trust him as Savior and know him.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, different ways to translate "in Christ" and "in the Lord" (and related phrases) could include:

- "who belong to Christ"

- "because you believe in Christ"
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

in Christ, in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in him, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

## in Christ

**Related Ideas:**

in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

**Definition:**

The phrase "in Christ" and related terms refer to the state or condition of being in relationship with Jesus Christ through faith in him.

- Other related terms include "in Christ Jesus, in Jesus Christ, in the Lord Jesus, in the Lord Jesus Christ."
- Possible meanings for the term "in Christ" could include "because you belong to Christ" or "through the relationship you have with Christ" or "based on your faith in Christ."
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**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, different ways to translate "in Christ" and "in the Lord" (and related phrases) could include:

- "who belong to Christ"

- "because you believe in Christ"
- "because Christ has saved us"
- "in service to the Lord"
- "relying on the Lord"

- "because of what the Lord has done."

- People who "believe in" Christ or who "have faith in" Christ believe what Jesus taught and are trusting him to save them because of his sacrifice on the cross that paid the penalty for their sins. Some languages may have one word that translates verbs like "believe in" or "share in" or "trust in."

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

in Christ, in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in him, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

## in Christ

**Related Ideas:**

in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

**Definition:**

The phrase "in Christ" and related terms refer to the state or condition of being in relationship with Jesus Christ through faith in him.

- Other related terms include "in Christ Jesus, in Jesus Christ, in the Lord Jesus, in the Lord Jesus Christ."
- Possible meanings for the term "in Christ" could include "because you belong to Christ" or "through the relationship you have with Christ" or "based on your faith in Christ."
- These related terms all have the same meaning of being in a state of believing in Jesus and being his disciple.
- Note: Sometimes the word "in" belongs with the verb. For example, "share in Christ" means to "share in" the benefits that come from knowing Christ. To "glory in" Christ means to be glad and give praise to God for who Jesus is and what he has done. To "believe in" Christ means to trust him as Savior and know him.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, different ways to translate "in Christ" and "in the Lord" (and related phrases) could include:

- "who belong to Christ"

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

in Christ, in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in him, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

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**Related Ideas:**

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**Definition:**

The phrase "in Christ" and related terms refer to the state or condition of being in relationship with Jesus Christ through faith in him.

- Other related terms include "in Christ Jesus, in Jesus Christ, in the Lord Jesus, in the Lord Jesus Christ."
- Possible meanings for the term "in Christ" could include "because you belong to Christ" or "through the relationship you have with Christ" or "based on your faith in Christ."
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**Translation Suggestions:**

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**Definition:**

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- Other related terms include "in Christ Jesus, in Jesus Christ, in the Lord Jesus, in the Lord Jesus Christ."
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(See also: Christ, lord, Jesus, believe, faith)

**Bible References:**

- 1 John 02:05
- 2 Corinthians 02:17
- 2 Timothy 01:01
- Galatians 01:22
- Galatians 02:17
- Philemon 01:06
- Revelation 01:10
- Romans 09:01

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G2962, G5547

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

in Christ, in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in him, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

## in Christ

**Related Ideas:**

in Christ Jesus, in Jesus, in the Lord, in the Lord Jesus, into Christ

**Definition:**

The phrase "in Christ" and related terms refer to the state or condition of being in relationship with Jesus Christ through faith in him.

- Other related terms include "in Christ Jesus, in Jesus Christ, in the Lord Jesus, in the Lord Jesus Christ."
- Possible meanings for the term "in Christ" could include "because you belong to Christ" or "through the relationship you have with Christ" or "based on your faith in Christ."
- These related terms all have the same meaning of being in a state of believing in Jesus and being his disciple.
- Note: Sometimes the word "in" belongs with the verb. For example, "share in Christ" means to "share in" the benefits that come from knowing Christ. To "glory in" Christ means to be glad and give praise to God for who Jesus is and what he has done. To "believe in" Christ means to trust him as Savior and know him.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, different ways to translate "in Christ" and "in the Lord" (and related phrases) could include:

- "who belong to Christ"

- "because you believe in Christ"
- "because Christ has saved us"
- "in service to the Lord"
- "relying on the Lord"

- "because of what the Lord has done."


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## incense

**Related Ideas:**

censer, sweet aroma

**Definition:**

The term "incense" refers to a mixture of fragrant spices that is burned to produce smoke that has a pleasant smell.

- God told the Israelites to burn incense as an offering to him.
- The incense had to be made by mixing equal amounts of five specific spices exactly as God directed. This was a sacred incense, so they were not allowed to use it for any other purpose.
- The "altar of incense" was a special altar that was only used for burning incense.
- The incense was offered at least four times a day, at each hour of prayer. It was also offered every time a burnt offering was made.
- The burning of incense represents prayer and worship rising up to God from his people.
- Other ways to translate "incense" could include "fragrant spices" or "good-smelling plants."
- A "censer" is a pan or small pot that holds burning incence.

(See also: altar of incense, burnt offering, frankincense)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 03:1-3
- 2 Chronicles 13:10-11
- 2 Kings 14:04
- Exodus 25:3-7
- Luke 01:10

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3828, H4196, H5208, H6988, H6999, H7002, H7004, H7381, G2368, G2369, G2370, G2379, G3031


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## inherit

**Related Ideas:**

heritage, inheritance,legacy

**Definition:**

The term "inherit" refers to receiving something valuable from a parent or other person because of a special relationship with that person. The "inheritance" is what is received.

- A physical inheritance that is received may be money, land, or other kinds of property.
- A spiritual inheritance is everything that God gives people who trust in Jesus, including blessings in the present life as well as eternal life with him.
- The Bible also calls God's people his inheritance, which means that they belong to him; they are his valued possession.
- God promised Abraham and his descendants that they would inherit the land of Canaan, that it would belong to them forever.
- There is also a figurative or spiritual sense in which people who belong to God are said to "inherit the land." This means that they will prosper and be blessed by God in both physical and spiritual ways.
- In the New Testament, God promises that those who trust in Jesus will "inherit salvation" and "inherit eternal life." It is also expressed as, "inherit the kingdom of God." This is a spiritual inheritance that lasts forever.

- There are other figurative meanings for these terms:

- The Bible says that wise people will "inherit glory" and righteous people will "inherit good things."

- To "inherit the promises" means to receive the good things that God has promised to give his people.
- This term is also used in a negative sense to refer to foolish or disobedient people who "inherit the wind" or "inherit folly." This means they receive the consequences of their sinful actions, including punishment and worthless living.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- As always, consider first whether there are already terms in the target language for the concept of an heir or an inheritance, and use those terms.
- Depending on the context, other ways that the term "inherit" could be translated might include "receive" or "possess" or "come into possession of."
- Ways to translate "inheritance" could include "promised gift" or "secure possession."
- When God's people are referred to as his inheritance this could be translated as "valued ones belonging to him."
- The term "heir" could be translated with a word or phrase that means "privileged child who receives the father's possessions" or "person chosen to receive (God's) spiritual possessions or blessings."
- The term "heritage" could be translated as "blessings from God" or "inherited blessings."

(See also: heir, Canaan, Promised Land)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 06:09
- 1 Peter 01:04
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

heritage, inherit, inheritance, inheritances, inherited, legacy

## inherit

**Related Ideas:**

heritage, inheritance,legacy

**Definition:**

The term "inherit" refers to receiving something valuable from a parent or other person because of a special relationship with that person. The "inheritance" is what is received.

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- The Bible also calls God's people his inheritance, which means that they belong to him; they are his valued possession.
- God promised Abraham and his descendants that they would inherit the land of Canaan, that it would belong to them forever.
- There is also a figurative or spiritual sense in which people who belong to God are said to "inherit the land." This means that they will prosper and be blessed by God in both physical and spiritual ways.
- In the New Testament, God promises that those who trust in Jesus will "inherit salvation" and "inherit eternal life." It is also expressed as, "inherit the kingdom of God." This is a spiritual inheritance that lasts forever.

- There are other figurative meanings for these terms:

- The Bible says that wise people will "inherit glory" and righteous people will "inherit good things."

- To "inherit the promises" means to receive the good things that God has promised to give his people.
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## innocent

**Related Ideas:**

guiltless, innocence

**Definition:**

The term "innocent" means to not be guilty of a crime or other wrongdoing. It can also refer more generally to people who are not involved in evil things.

- A person accused of doing something wrong is innocent if he has not committed that wrong.
- Sometimes the term "innocent" is used to refer to people who have done nothing wrong to deserve the bad treatment they are receiving, as in an enemy army attacking "innocent people."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- In most contexts, the term "innocent" can be translated as "not guilty" or "not responsible" or "not to blame" for something.
- When referring in general to innocent people, this term could be translated as "who have done nothing wrong" or "who are not involved in evil."
- The frequently occurring expression "innocent blood" could be translated as "people who did nothing wrong to deserve being killed."
- The expression "shed innocent blood" could be translated as "kill innocent people" or "kill people who did nothing wrong to deserve it."
- In the context of someone being killed, "innocent of the blood of" could be translated as "not guilty for the death of."


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- When talking about people not hearing the good news about Jesus but not accepting it, "innocent of the blood of" could be translated as "not responsible for whether they remain spiritually dead or not" or "not responsible for whether they accept this message."
- When Judas said "I have betrayed innocent blood," he was saying "I have betrayed a man who did nothing wrong" or "I have caused the death of a man who was sinless."
- When Pilate said about Jesus "I am innocent of the blood of this innocent man," this could be translated as "I am not responsible for the killing of this man who has done nothing wrong to deserve it."

(See also: guilt)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 04:04
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

declared innocent, guiltless, innocence, innocent

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**Related Ideas:**

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instruction, instructor

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The terms "instruct" and "instruction" refer to giving specific directions about what to do.

- To "give instructions" means to tell someone specifically what he is supposed to do.
- When Jesus gave the disciples the bread and fish to distribute to the people, he gave them specific instructions about how to do it.
- Depending on the context, the term "instruct" could also be translated as "tell" or "direct" or "teach" or "give instructions to."
- The term "instructions" could be translated as "directions" or "explanations" or "what he has told you to do."
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**Word Data:**

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- Strong's: H3476, H6664, H6666, H8535, H8537, H8537, H8538, H8549

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

integrity

## intercede

**Related Ideas:**

intercession, petition

**Definition:**

The terms "intercede" and "intercession" refer to making requests to someone on behalf of another person. In the Bible this usually refers to praying for other people.

- The expressions "make intercession for" and "intercede for" mean to make requests to God for the benefit of other people.
- The Bible teaches that the Holy Spirit intercedes for us, that is, he prays to God for us.
- A person intercedes for other people by making requests for them to someone in authority.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Other ways to translate "intercede" could include "plead for" or "urge (someone) to do something (for someone else)."
- The noun "intercessions" could be translated as "appeals" or "requests" or "urgent prayers."
- The phrase "make intercession for" could be translated as "make requests for the benefit of" or "make an appeal on behalf of" or "ask God to help" or "appeal to God to bless (someone)."

(See also: pray)

**Bible References:**

- Hebrews 07:25-26
- Isaiah 53:12
- Jeremiah 29:6-7
- Romans 08:26-27
- Romans 08:33-34

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H6293, H6419, G1783, G1793, G5241

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Related Ideas:**

interpretation, interpreter, translate

**Definitions:**

The terms "interpret" and "interpretation" refer to understanding and explaining the meaning of something.

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- Ways to translate the term "interpret" include "figure out the meaning of" or "explain" or "give the meaning of."
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(See also: Babylon, Daniel, dream, prophet, vision)

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(See also: command, law of Moses, prophet, word of God)

**Bible References:**

- 1 John 05:13-15
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- Matthew 04:06
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**Word Data:**

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## jealous

**Related Ideas:**

jealousy

**Definition:**

The terms "jealous" and "jealousy" refer to a strong desire to protect the purity of a relationship. They can also refer to a strong desire to keep possession of something or someone.

- These terms are often used to describe the angry feeling that a person has toward a spouse who has been unfaithful in their marriage.
- When used in the Bible, these terms often refer to God's strong desire for his people to remain pure and unstained by sin.
- God is also "jealous" for his name, desiring that it be treated with honor and reverence.
- Another meaning of jealous involves being angry that someone else is successful or more popular. This is close in meaning to the word "envious."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Ways to translate "jealous" could include "strong protective desire" or "possessive desire."
- The term "jealousy" could be translated as "strong protective feeling" or "possessive feeling."
- When talking about God, make sure the translation of these terms does not give a negative meaning of being resentful of someone else.
- In the context of people's wrong feelings of anger toward toward other people who are more successful, the terms "envious" and "envy" could be used. But these terms should not be used for God.

(See also: envy)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Corinthians 12:20
- Deuteronomy 05:09
- Exodus 20:05
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H7065, H7067, H7068, H7072, G2205, G2206, G3863

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(See also: envy)

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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

jealous, jealousy

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The terms "jealous" and "jealousy" refer to a strong desire to protect the purity of a relationship. They can also refer to a strong desire to keep possession of something or someone.

- These terms are often used to describe the angry feeling that a person has toward a spouse who has been unfaithful in their marriage.
- When used in the Bible, these terms often refer to God's strong desire for his people to remain pure and unstained by sin.
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## joy

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enjoy, enjoyment, glad, gladness, greet, joyful, joyfulness, jubilant, merry-hearted, rejoice, source of gladness

**Definition:**

Joy is a feeling of delight or deep satisfaction that comes from God. The related term "joyful" describes a person who feels very glad and is full of deep happiness.

- A person feels joy when he has a deep sense that what he is experiencing is very good.

- God is the one who gives true joy to people.
- Having joy does not depend on pleasant circumstances. God can give people joy even when very difficult things are happening in their lives.
- Sometimes places are described as joyful, such as houses or cities. This means that the people who live there are joyful.
- To "salute" is to greet a high-ranking government or military official.
- "Jubilant" is another word for "joyful."

The term "rejoice" means to be full of joy and gladness.

- This term often refers to being very happy about the good things that God has done.
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generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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# joy

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be glad, be merry, enjoy, enjoyed, enjoying, enjoyment, enjoys, glad, gladness, greet, greeted, greeting, greetings, greets, joy, joyful, joyful shouting, joyfully, joyfulness, jubilant, make ... glad, makes ... glad, merry-hearted, rejoice, rejoiced, rejoiced greatly, rejoices, rejoices greatly, rejoicing, shout for joy, shout joyfully, shout of joy, shouts of joy, source of gladness, was merry

## judge

**Related Ideas:**

act of judging, consider, decide, decision, give justice, give judgment, judgment, judgment seat

**Definition:**

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## judge

**Related Ideas:**

act of judging, consider, decide, decision, give justice, give judgment, judgment, judgment seat

**Definition:**

The terms "judge" and "judgment" often refer to making a decision about whether something is morally right or wrong.

- The "judgment of God" often refers to his decision to condemn something or someone as sinful.
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## justice

**Related Ideas:**

honest, injustice, just, justification, justify, maintain someone's rights, vindicate, vindication

**Definition:**

"Just" and "justice" refer to treating people fairly according to God's laws. Human laws that reflect God's standard of right behavior toward others are also just.

- To be "just" is to act in a fair and right way toward others. It also implies honesty and integrity to do what is morally right in God's eyes.
- To act "justly" means to treat people in a way that is right, good, and proper according to God's laws.
- To receive "justice" means to be treated fairly under the law, either being protected by the law or being punished for breaking the law.
- Sometimes the term "just" has the broader meaning of "righteous" or "following God's laws."
- To "vindicate" someone whom others have accused of wrongdoing is to show that he has actually done what is right.

The terms "unjust" and "unjustly" refer to treating people in an unfair and often harmful manner.

- An "injustice" is something bad that is done to someone that the person did not deserve. It refers to treating people unfairly.
- Injustice also means that some people are treated badly while others are treated well.
- Someone who is acting in an unjust way is being "partial" or "prejudiced" because he is not treating people equally.

The terms "justify" and "justification" refer to causing a guilty person to be righteous. Only God can truly justify people.

- When God justifies people, he forgives their sins and makes it as though they have no sin. He justifies sinners who repent and trust in Jesus to save them from their sins.
- "Justification" refers to what God does when he forgives a person's sins and declares that person to be righteous in his sight.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, other ways to translate "just" could include "morally right" or "fair."
- The term "justice" could be translated as "fair treatment" or "deserved consequences."
- To "act justly" could be translated as "treat fairly" or "behave in a just way."

- In some contexts, "just" could be translated as "righteous" or "upright."

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- The phrase "the unjust" could be translated as "the unjust ones" or "unjust people" or "people who treat others unfairly" or "unrighteous people" or "people who disobey God."
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## justice

**Related Ideas:**

honest, injustice, just, justification, justify, maintain someone's rights, vindicate, vindication

**Definition:**

"Just" and "justice" refer to treating people fairly according to God's laws. Human laws that reflect God's standard of right behavior toward others are also just.

- To be "just" is to act in a fair and right way toward others. It also implies honesty and integrity to do what is morally right in God's eyes.
- To act "justly" means to treat people in a way that is right, good, and proper according to God's laws.
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- Sometimes the term "just" has the broader meaning of "righteous" or "following God's laws."
- To "vindicate" someone whom others have accused of wrongdoing is to show that he has actually done what is right.

The terms "unjust" and "unjustly" refer to treating people in an unfair and often harmful manner.

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- Someone who is acting in an unjust way is being "partial" or "prejudiced" because he is not treating people equally.

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- Depending on the context, other ways to translate "just" could include "morally right" or "fair."
- The term "justice" could be translated as "fair treatment" or "deserved consequences."
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- In some contexts, "just" could be translated as "righteous" or "upright."

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## justice

**Related Ideas:**

honest, injustice, just, justification, justify, maintain someone's rights, vindicate, vindication


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**Definition:**

"Just" and "justice" refer to treating people fairly according to God's laws. Human laws that reflect God's standard of right behavior toward others are also just.

- To be "just" is to act in a fair and right way toward others. It also implies honesty and integrity to do what is morally right in God's eyes.
- To act "justly" means to treat people in a way that is right, good, and proper according to God's laws.
- To receive "justice" means to be treated fairly under the law, either being protected by the law or being punished for breaking the law.
- Sometimes the term "just" has the broader meaning of "righteous" or "following God's laws."
- To "vindicate" someone whom others have accused of wrongdoing is to show that he has actually done what is right.

The terms "unjust" and "unjustly" refer to treating people in an unfair and often harmful manner.

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- Strong's: H251, H1350, H1353, H1730, H4129, H4130, H4138, H4940, H7138, H7607, G1085, G4773

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

kin, kindred, kinfolk, kinsfolk, kinsman, kinsmen, relative, relatives

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kindred, kinfolk, kinsman, relative

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The term "kin" refers to a person's blood relatives, considered as a group. The word "kinsman" refers specifically to a male relative.

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- In ancient Israel, if a man died, his nearest male relative was expected to marry his widow, manage his property, and help carry on his family name. This relative was called a "kinsman-redeemer."
- This term "kin" could also be translated as, "relative" or "family member."

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**Picture showing Kinds:**

**Translation Suggestions**

- Ways to translate this term could include "type" or "class" or "group" or "animal (plant) group" or "category."

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- Genesis 01:21
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**Related Ideas:**

kingly, kingship

**Definition:**

The term "king" refers to a man who is the supreme ruler of a city, state, or country.

- A king was usually chosen to rule because of his family relation to previous kings.
- When a king died, it was usually his oldest son who became the next king.
- In ancient times, the king had absolute authority over the people in his kingdom.
- Rarely the term "king" was used to refer to someone who was not a true king, such as "King Herod" in the New Testament.
- In the Bible, God is often referred to as a king who rules over his people.
- The "kingdom of God" refers to God's rule over his people.
- Jesus was called "king of the Jews," "king of Israel," and "king of kings."
- When Jesus comes back, he will rule as king over the world.
- This term could also be translated as "supreme chief" or "absolute leader" or "sovereign ruler."
- The phrase "king of kings" could be translated as "king who rules over all other kings" or "supreme ruler who has authority over all other rulers."

(See also: authority, Herod Antipas, kingdom, kingdom of God)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Timothy 06:15-16
- 2 Kings 05:18
- 2 Samuel 05:03
- Acts 07:9-10
- Acts 13:22
- John 01:49-51
- Luke 01:05
- Luke 22:24-25
- Matthew 05:35
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H4427, H4428, H4430, G935, G936, G937

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power to rule

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- The Bible also talks about Satan having a "kingdom" in which he temporarily rules over many things on this earth. His kingdom is evil and is referred to as "darkness."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- When referring to a physical region that is ruled over by a king, the term "kingdom" could be translated as "country (ruled by a king)" or "king's territory" or "region ruled by a king."
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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- The phrase "kingdom of light" could be translated as "God's reign that is good like light" or "when God, who is light, rules people" or "the light and goodness of God's kingdom." It is best to keep the word "light" in this expression since that is a very important term in the Bible.
- Note that the term "kingdom" is different from an empire, in which an emperor rules over several countries.

(See also: authority, king, kingdom of God, kingdom of Israel, Judah, Judah, priest)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Thessalonians 02:12
- 2 Timothy 04:17-18
- Colossians 01:13-14
- John 18:36
- Mark 03:24
- Matthew 04:7-9
- Matthew 13:19
- Matthew 16:28
- Revelation 01:09

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H4410, H4437, H4438, H4467, H4468, H4474, H4475, G932

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

kingdom, kingdoms, power to rule, kingship

## kingdom

**Related Ideas:**

power to rule

**Definition:**

A kingdom is a group of people ruled by a king. It also refers to the realm or political regions over which a king or other ruler has control and authority.

- A kingdom can be of any geographical size. A king might govern a nation or country or only one city.
- The term "kingdom" can also refer to a spiritual reign or authority, as in the term "kingdom of God."
- God is the ruler of all creation, but the term "kingdom of God" especially refers to his reign and authority over the people who have believed in Jesus and who have submitted to his authority.
- The Bible also talks about Satan having a "kingdom" in which he temporarily rules over many things on this earth. His kingdom is evil and is referred to as "darkness."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- When referring to a physical region that is ruled over by a king, the term "kingdom" could be translated as "country (ruled by a king)" or "king's territory" or "region ruled by a king."
- In a spiritual sense, "kingdom" could be translated as "ruling" or "reigning" or "controlling" or "governing."
- One way to translate "kingdom of priests" might be "spiritual priests who are ruled by God."

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kingdom of Christ and God, kingdom of heaven

**Definition:**

The terms "kingdom of God" and "kingdom of heaven" both refer to God's rule and authority over his people and over all creation.

- The Jews often used the term "heaven" to refer to God, to avoid saying his name directly.
- In the New Testament book that Matthew wrote, he referred to God's kingdom as "the kingdom of heaven," probably because he was writing primarily for a Jewish audience.
- The kingdom of God refers to God ruling people spiritually as well as ruling over the physical world.
- The Old Testament prophets said that God would send the Messiah to rule with righteousness. Jesus, the Son of God, is the Messiah who will rule over God's kingdom forever.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, "kingdom of God" can be translated as "God's rule (as king)" or "when God reigns as king" or "God's rule over everything."
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**Bible References:**

- 2 Thessalonians 01:05
- Acts 08:12-13
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G932, G2316, G3772

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

kingdom of Christ and God, kingdom of God, kingdom of heaven

## kingdom of God

**Related Ideas:**

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- Some cultures kiss each other on the cheek as a form of greeting or to say goodbye.
- A kiss can communicate deep love between two people, such as a husband and wife.
- The expression to "kiss someone farewell" means to say goodbye with a kiss.
- Sometimes the word "kiss" is used to mean "say goodbye to." When Elisha said to Elijah, "Let me first go and kiss my father and mother," he wanted to say goodbye to his parents before leaving them to follow Elijah.

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### Related Ideas:

knowledge, make known, unknowingly, unknown

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To "know" means to understand something or to be aware of a fact. The expression "make known" is an expression that means to tell information.

- The term "knowledge" refers to information that people know. It can apply to knowing things in both the physical and spiritual worlds.
- To "know about" God means to understand facts about him because of what he has revealed to us.
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- If a person does something "unknowingly," he does it without knowing that he is doing it.

### Translation Suggestions

- Depending on the context, ways to translate "know" could include "understand" or "be familiar with" or "be aware of" or "be acquainted with" or "be in relationship with."


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- Some languages have two different words for "know," one for knowing facts and one for knowing a person and having a relationship with him.
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## know

**Related Ideas:**

knowledge, make known, unknowingly, unknown

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- The term "knowledge" refers to information that people know. It can apply to knowing things in both the physical and spiritual worlds.
- To "know about" God means to understand facts about him because of what he has revealed to us.
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- Depending on the context, ways to translate "know" could include "understand" or "be familiar with" or "be aware of" or "be acquainted with" or "be in relationship with."

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- Strong's: H502, H1843, H1844, H1847, H1875, H2713, H2372, H3045, H3046, H3925, H4093, H4486, H5046, H5234, H5475, H5869, G50, G56, G1097, G1107, G1108, G1492, G1834, G1921, G1922, G1987, G2467, G5319, G2589, G2657, G4267, G4894, G5318

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

knew, know, know ... beforehand, knowing, knowledge, known, knows, made ... known, made known, make ... known, makes known, unknowingly, unknown

## know

**Related Ideas:**

knowledge, make known, unknowingly, unknown

**Definition:**

To "know" means to understand something or to be aware of a fact. The expression "make known" is an expression that means to tell information.

- The term "knowledge" refers to information that people know. It can apply to knowing things in both the physical and spiritual worlds.
- To "know about" God means to understand facts about him because of what he has revealed to us.
- To "know" God means to have a relationship with him. This also applies to knowing people.
- To know God's will means to be aware of what he has commanded, or to understand what he wants a person to do.
- To "know the Law" means to be aware of what God has commanded or to understand what God has instructed in the laws he gave to Moses.
- Sometimes "knowledge" is used as a synonym for "wisdom," which includes living in a way that is pleasing to God.
- The "knowledge of God" is sometimes used as a synonym for the "fear of Yahweh."
- If a person does something "unknowingly," he does it without knowing that he is doing it.

**Translation Suggestions**

- Depending on the context, ways to translate "know" could include "understand" or "be familiar with" or "be aware of" or "be acquainted with" or "be in relationship with."

- Some languages have two different words for "know," one for knowing facts and one for knowing a person and having a relationship with him.
- The term "make known" could be translated as "cause people to know" or "reveal" or "tell about" or "explain."
- To "know about" something could be translated as "be aware of" or "be familiar with."
- The expression "know how to" means to understand the process or method of getting something done. It could also be translated as "be able to" or "have the skill to."
- The term "knowledge" could also be translated as "what is known" or "wisdom" or "understanding," depending on the context.
- To "train for" an activity is to learn now to do it well. To train for war is to learn by practice how to be a good fighter.

(See also: law of Moses, reveal, understand, wise)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 02:12-13
- 1 Samuel 17:46
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## labor

**Related Ideas:**

fellow laborers, forced labor, hard labor, hard-working, laborer, occupation, strive, struggle, toil

**Definition:**

The term "labor" refers to doing physical work of any kind.

- In general, labor is any task which uses energy. It is often implied that the task is difficult.
- A laborer is a person who does any type of labor.
- In English, the word "labor" is also used for part of the process of giving birth. Other languages may have a completely different word for this.
- Ways to translate "labor" could include "work" or "hard work" or "difficult work" or to "work hard."
- "Toil" is hard, unpleasant work, and to "toil" is to do hard, unpleasant work.
- An "occupation" is the work or labor that a person does to obtain food, clothing, shelter, and the other things he needs to live.
- Sometimes "strive" and "struggle" mean to work very hard to do something.

(See also: hard, labor pains)

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## lamb

**Related Ideas:**

Lamb of God

**Definition:**

The term "lamb" refers to a young sheep. Sheep are four-legged animals with thick, woolly hair, used for sacrifices to God. Jesus is called the "Lamb of God" because he was sacrificed to pay for people's sins.

- These animals are easily led astray and need protecting. God compares human beings to sheep.
- God instructed his people to sacrifice physically perfect sheep and lambs to him.
- Jesus is called the "Lamb of God" who was sacrificed to pay for people's sins. He was a perfect, unblemished sacrifice because he was completely without sin.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- If sheep are known in the language area, the name for their young should be used to translate the terms "lamb" and "Lamb of God."
- "Lamb of God" could be translated as "God's (sacrificial) Lamb," or "Lamb sacrificed to God" or "(sacrificial) Lamb from God."
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(See also: sheep, shepherd)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Samuel 12:03
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**Word Data:**

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**Word Data:**

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## lament

**Related Ideas:**

dirge, lamentation



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**Definition:**

The terms "lament" and "lamentation" refer to a strong expression of mourning, sorrow, or grief.

- Sometimes this includes deep regret for sin, or compassion for people who have experienced disaster.
- A lamentation could include moaning, weeping, or wailing.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term to "lament" could be translated as to "deeply mourn" or to "wail in grief" or to "be sorrowful."
- A "lamentation" (or a "lament") could be translated as "loud wailing and weeping" or "deep sorrow" or "sorrowful sobbing" or "mournful moaning."
- A "dirge" is a song that people sing at a funeral because they are sad that someone they love has died.

**Bible References:**

- Amos 08:9-10
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## lamp

**Related Ideas:**

torch

**Definition:**

The term "lamp" generally refers to something that produces light. The lamps used in Bible times were usually oil lamps.

- An ordinary oil lamp usually consisted of a common piece of pottery filled with olive oil, with a wick placed in the oil to burn.
- For some lamps, the pot or jar was oval, with one end pinched close together to hold the wick.

- An oil lamp could be carried or placed on a stand so that its light could fill a room or house.
- In scripture, lamps are used in several figurative ways as symbols of light and life.
- A torch is a light that is meant to be carried around outside. It might be a long piece of wood that burns at the top. It might also be a pole with an oil lamp or a cloth soaked in oil at the top.

(See also: lampstand, life, light)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 11:36
- Exodus 25:3-7
- Luke 08:16-18
- Matthew 05:15
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3940, H3974, H4501, H5215, H5216, G2985, G3088

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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Related Ideas:**

last times, latter days

**Definition:**

The term "last days" or "latter days" refers generally to the time period at the end of the current age.

- This time period will have an unknown duration.
- The "last days" are a time of judgment upon those who have turned away from God.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "last days" can also be translated as "final days" or "end times."
- In some contexts, this could be translated as "end of the world" or "when this world ends."

(See also: day of the Lord, judge, turn, world)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Peter 03:3-4
- Daniel 10:14-15
- Hebrews 01:02
- Isaiah 02:02
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- Strong's: H319, H3117, G2078, G2250

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- Strong's: H319, H3117, G2078, G2250

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

last day, last days, last times, latter days

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**Related Ideas:**

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**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "last days" can also be translated as "final days" or "end times."
- In some contexts, this could be translated as "end of the world" or "when this world ends."

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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

law, lawbreaker, lawbreakers, lawgiver, laws, lawyer, principle, principled, principles


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

## law

**Related Ideas:**

lawbreaker, lawgiver, lawyer, principle

**Definition:**

A "law" is a legal rule that is usually written down and enforced by someone in authority. A "principle" is a guideline for decision-making and behavior.

- Often the term "law" refers to the "law of Moses." This is the commands and instructions that God gave the Israelites.
- God is the lawgiver, the one who made the laws and commanded people to obey them.
- A "lawyer" is a person who studies the law and understands it well.
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**Related Ideas:**

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- The phrase "the law and the prophets" is used in the New Testament to refer to the Hebrew scriptures (or "Old Testament")

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## lawful

**Related Ideas:**

lawfully, lawless, lawlessness, permitted, unlawful

**Definition:**

The term "lawful" refers to something that is permitted to be done according to a law or other requirement. The opposite of this is "unlawful," which simply means "not lawful."

- In the Bible, something was "lawful" if it was permitted by God's moral law, or by the Law of Moses and other Jewish laws. Something that was "unlawful" was "not permitted" by those laws.
- To do something "lawfully" means to do it "properly" or "in the right way."
- Many of the things that the Jewish laws considered lawful or not lawful were not in agreement with God's laws about loving others.
- Depending on the context, ways to translate "lawful" could include "permitted" or "according to God's law" or "following our laws" or "proper" or "fitting."
- The phrase "Is it lawful?" could also be translated as "Do our laws allow?" or "Is that something our laws permit?"

The terms "unlawful" and "not lawful" are used to describe actions that break a law.

- In the New Testament, the term "unlawful" is not only used to refer to breaking God's laws, but also often refers to breaking Jewish man-made laws.

- Over the years, the Jews added to the laws that God gave to them. The Jewish leaders would call something "unlawful" if it did not conform to their man-made laws.
- When Jesus and his disciples were picking grain on a Sabbath day, the Pharisees accused them of doing something "unlawful" because it was breaking the Jewish laws about not working on that day.
- When Peter stated that eating unclean foods was "unlawful" for him, he meant that if he ate those foods he would be breaking the laws God had given the Israelites about not eating certain foods.

The term "lawless" describes a person who does not obey laws or rules. When a country or group of people are in a state of "lawlessness," there is widespread disobedience, rebellion, or immorality.

- A lawless person is rebellious and does not obey God's laws.
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

lawful, lawfully, lawless, lawlessness, not lawful, permitted, unlawful

## lawful

**Related Ideas:**

lawfully, lawless, lawlessness, permitted, unlawful



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## learned men

**Definition:**

"Learned men" or "educated men" were men who were taught by a teacher and knew a lot about one or many topics.

- In Matthew's account of the birth of Christ, "learned men" brought gifts to Jesus in Bethlehem sometime after he was born there.
- These men traveled a long way from a country far to the east of Israel. It is not known exactly where they came from or who they were. But they were obviously scholars who studied the stars.
- They may have been descendants of the wise men who served the Babylonian kings in Daniel's time and who were trained in many things, including studying the stars and interpreting dreams.
- Traditionally people have said that there were three of these men because they brought three gifts to Jesus. However, the Bible does not say how many men there were.

(See also: Babylon, Bethlehem, Daniel)

**Bible References:**

- Daniel 02:27
- Daniel 05:7
- Matthew 02:01
- Matthew 02:07
- Matthew 02:16

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G3097

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

learned men

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## leopard

**Definitions:**

A leopard is a large, cat-like, wild animal that is brown with black spots.

- A leopard is a kind of animal which catches other animals and eats them.
- In the Bible, the suddenness of disaster is compared to a leopard, which pounces suddenly on its prey.
- The prophet Daniel and the apostle John tell about visions in which they saw a beast that looked like a leopard.

(See also: beast, Daniel, prey, vision)

**Bible References:**

- Daniel 07:06
- Hosea 13:07
- Revelation 13:1-2
- Song of Solomon 04:8

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H5245, H5246

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

leopard, leopards

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## leper

**Related Ideas:**

leprosy, leprous

**Definition:**

The term "leprosy" is used in the Bible to refer to several different skin diseases. A "leper" is a person who has leprosy. The term "leprous" describes a person or body part that is infected with leprosy.

- Certain kinds of leprosy cause the skin to become discolored with white patches, as when Miriam and Naaman had leprosy.
- In modern times, leprosy often causes hands, feet, and other body parts to become damaged and deformed.
- According to the instructions that God gave to the Israelites, when a person had leprosy, he was considered "unclean" and had to stay away from other people so that they would not become infected with the disease.
- A leper would often call out "unclean" so that others would be warned not to come near him.
- Jesus healed many lepers, and also people who had other kinds of diseases.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "leprosy" in the Bible can be translated as "skin disease" or "dreaded skin disease."
- Ways to translate "leprous" could include "full of leprosy" or "infected with skin disease" or "covered with skin sores."

(See also: Miriam, Naaman, clean)

**Bible References:**

- Luke 05:13
- Luke 17:12
- Mark 01:40
- Mark 14:03
- Matthew 08:03
- Matthew 10:8-10
- Matthew 11:05

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H6879, H6883, G3014, G3015

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- A leper would often call out "unclean" so that others would be warned not to come near him.
- Jesus healed many lepers, and also people who had other kinds of diseases.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "leprosy" in the Bible can be translated as "skin disease" or "dreaded skin disease."
- Ways to translate "leprous" could include "full of leprosy" or "infected with skin disease" or "covered with skin sores."

(See also: Miriam, Naaman, clean)

**Bible References:**

- Luke 05:13
- Luke 17:12
- Mark 01:40
- Mark 14:03
- Matthew 08:03
- Matthew 10:8-10
- Matthew 11:05

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H6879, H6883, G3014, G3015

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

leper, lepers, leprosy, leprous

## leper

**Related Ideas:**

leprosy, leprous

**Definition:**

The term "leprosy" is used in the Bible to refer to several different skin diseases. A "leper" is a person who has leprosy. The term "leprous" describes a person or body part that is infected with leprosy.

- Certain kinds of leprosy cause the skin to become discolored with white patches, as when Miriam and Naaman had leprosy.
- In modern times, leprosy often causes hands, feet, and other body parts to become damaged and deformed.
- According to the instructions that God gave to the Israelites, when a person had leprosy, he was considered "unclean" and had to stay away from other people so that they would not become infected with the disease.
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- Ways to translate this term could include "written message" or "written down words" or "writing."

(See also: courage, exhort, teach)

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## life

**Related Ideas:**

alive, come to life, conduct, exist, fresh, life-giving, lifetime, live, revive, survive, survivor

**Definition:**

All these terms refer to being physically alive, not dead. They are also used figuratively to refer to being alive spiritually. The following discusses what is meant by "physical life" and "spiritual life."

**1. Physical life**

- Physical life is the presence of the spirit in the body. God breathed life into Adam's body, and he became a living being.
- A "life" can also refer to an individual person as in "a life was saved".
- Sometimes the word "life" refers to the experience of living as in, "his life was enjoyable."
- It can also refer to a person's lifespan, as in the expression, "the end of his life."
- The term "living" may refer to being physically alive, as in "my mother is still living." It may also refer to dwelling somewhere as in, "they were living in the city."
- In the Bible, the concept of "life" is often contrasted with the concept of "death."
- To "revive" is for someone who is dead or almost dead to live again, or to take something or someone who is dead or almost dead and make him live again.
- A person who "survives" has almost died for some reason but is still alive.
- The same Hebrew words can be translated "fresh" water or "living" water.
- Things that are "lifeless" either have never been alive or were once alive but are now dead.
- The way a person "conducts" himself or his life is the way he lives his life, most importantly the morally good or bad things he does.

**2. Spiritual life**

- A person has spiritual life when he believes in Jesus. God gives that person a transformed life with the Holy Spirit living in him.
- This life is also called "eternal life" to indicate that it does not end.
- The opposite of spiritual life is spiritual death, which means being separated from God and experiencing eternal punishment.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, "life" can be translated as "existence" or "person" or "soul" or "being" or "experience."
- Depending on the context, the term "live" could be translated by "dwell" or "reside" or "exist."
- The expression "end of his life" could be translated as "when he stopped living."
- The expression "spared their lives' could be translated as "allowed them to live" or "did not kill them."
- The expression "they risked their lives" could be translated as "they put themselves in danger" or "they did something that could have killed them."
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All these terms refer to being physically alive, not dead. They are also used figuratively to refer to being alive spiritually. The following discusses what is meant by "physical life" and "spiritual life."

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(See also: death, eternity)

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

alive, come to life, conduct, conducted, existed, fresh, keep ... alive, life, life-giving, lifeless, lifetime, live, lived, lives, living, revive, revived, survive, survived, survivor, survivors

## life

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- Depending on the context, "life" can be translated as "existence" or "person" or "soul" or "being" or "experience."
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## light

**Related Ideas:**

bright, brightness, enlighten, shine

**Definition:**

There are several figurative uses of the term "light" in the Bible. It is often used as a metaphor for righteousness, holiness, and truth.

- Jesus said, "I am the light of the world" to express that he brings God's true message to the world and rescues people from the darkness of their sin.
- Christians are commanded to "walk in the light," which means they should be living the way God wants them to and avoiding evil.
- The apostle John stated that "God is light" and in him there is no darkness at all.
- Light and darkness are complete opposites. Darkness is the absence of all light.
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- When translating, it is important to keep the literal terms "light" and "darkness" even when they are used figuratively.
- It may be necessary to explain the comparison in the text. For example, "walk as children of light" could be translated as, "live openly righteous lives, like someone who walks in bright sunlight."
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(See also: darkness, holy, righteous, true)

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bright, brightness, enlighten, enlightened, light, lighting, lights, shining



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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

bright, brightness, enlighten, enlightened, light, lighting, lights, shining

## light

**Related Ideas:**

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(See also: darkness, holy, righteous, true)

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(See also: darkness, holy, righteous, true)

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

bright, brightness, enlighten, enlightened, light, lighting, lights, shining

## light

**Related Ideas:**

bright, brightness, enlighten, shine



generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Definition:**

There are several figurative uses of the term "light" in the Bible. It is often used as a metaphor for righteousness, holiness, and truth.

- Jesus said, "I am the light of the world" to express that he brings God's true message to the world and rescues people from the darkness of their sin.
- Christians are commanded to "walk in the light," which means they should be living the way God wants them to and avoiding evil.
- The apostle John stated that "God is light" and in him there is no darkness at all.
- Light and darkness are complete opposites. Darkness is the absence of all light.
- Jesus said that he was "the light of the world" and that his followers should shine like lights in the world by living in a way that clearly shows how great God is.
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(See also: darkness, holy, righteous, true)

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- 1 John 01:07
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

bright, brightness, enlighten, enlightened, light, lighting, lights, shining

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**Related Ideas:**

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The terms "like" and "likeness" refer to something being the same as, or similar to, something else.

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(See also: beast, flesh, image of God, image, perish)

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- Ezekiel 01:05
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according to, alike, as, as if, compare, in the same way, just as, liken, likeness, likewise, resemble, similar, similarly, unlike


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Definition:**

The terms "like" and "likeness" refer to something being the same as, or similar to, something else.

- To "compare" two things is to look at how they are the same or how they are different.
- The word "like" is also often used in a figurative expressions called a "simile" in which something is compared to something else, usually highlighting a shared characteristic. For example, "his clothes shined like the sun" and "the voice boomed like thunder."
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- To have "the likeness of" something or someone means to have characteristics that look like that thing or person.
- The word "likewise" means "in the same way," referring to something that the speaker has just said.
- The word "unlike" means "not like."

**Translation Suggestions**

- In some contexts, the expression "the likeness of" could be translated as "what looked like" or "what appeared to be."
- The expression "in the likeness of his death" could be translated as "sharing in the experience of his death" or "as if experiencing his death with him."
- The expression "in the likeness of sinful flesh" could be translated as "being like a sinful human being" or to "be a human being." Make sure the translation of this expression does not sound like Jesus was sinful.
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(See also: beast, flesh, image of God, image, perish)

**Bible References:**

- Ezekiel 01:05
- Mark 08:24
- Matthew 17:02
- Matthew 18:03
- Psalms 073:05
- Revelation 01:12-13

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1819, H1823, H3644, H4915, H7737, H8403, H8544, G1503, G1504, G2509, G2531, G3664, G3665, G3666, G3667, G3668, G3669, G3697, G4793, G4833, G5108, G5615, G5616, G5618, G5619

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The terms "like" and "likeness" refer to something being the same as, or similar to, something else.

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- The word "like" is also often used in a figurative expressions called a "simile" in which something is compared to something else, usually highlighting a shared characteristic. For example, "his clothes shined like the sun" and "the voice boomed like thunder."
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- The word "likewise" means "in the same way," referring to something that the speaker has just said.
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**Translation Suggestions**

- In some contexts, the expression "the likeness of" could be translated as "what looked like" or "what appeared to be."
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(See also: beast, flesh, image of God, image, perish)

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- Ezekiel 01:05
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A lion is a large, cat-like, that has animal, with powerful teeth and claws for killing and tearing apart its prey.

- Lions have powerful bodies and great speed to catch their prey. Their fur is short and golden-brown.
- Male lions have a mane of hair that encircles their heads.
- Lions kill other animals to eat them and can be dangerous to human beings.
- When King David was a boy, he killed lions that tried to attack the sheep he was caring for.
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(See also: David, leopard, Samson, sheep)

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- Male lions have a mane of hair that encircles their heads.
- Lions kill other animals to eat them and can be dangerous to human beings.
- When King David was a boy, he killed lions that tried to attack the sheep he was caring for.
- Samson also killed a lion, with his bare hands.
- A "lioness" is a female lion.

(See also: David, leopard, Samson, sheep)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 11:22-23
- 1 Kings 07:29
- Proverbs 19:12
- Psalms 017:12
- Revelation 05:05

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H738, H739, H744, H3715, H3833, H3918, H7826, H7830, G3023

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

lion, lion's, lioness, lionesses, lions, lions'

## livestock

**Definitions:**

The term "livestock" refers to animals which are raised to provide food and other useful products. Some types of livestock are also trained as work animals.

- Kinds of livestock include sheep, cattle, goats, horses, and donkeys.
- In Biblical times, wealth was partly measured by how much livestock a person had.
- Livestock are used to produce items such as wool, milk, cheese, housing materials, and clothing.
- This term could also be translated as "farm animals."

(See also: cow, donkey, goat, horse, sheep)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Kings 03:15-17
- Genesis 30:29
- Joshua 01:14-15
- Nehemiah 09:36-37
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- Strong's: H929, H1165, H4399, H4735

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

livestock

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### Forms Found in the English ULB:

livestock

## locust

### Related Ideas:

grasshopper, locust swarms

### Definitions:

The term "locust" refers to a type of large, flying grasshopper that sometimes flies with many others of its kind in a very destructive swarm that eats all vegetation.

- Locusts and other grasshoppers are large, straight-winged insects with long, jointed back legs that give them the ability to jump a long distance way.
- In the Old Testament, swarming locusts were referred to figuratively as a symbol or picture of the overwhelming devastation that would come as a result of Israel's disobedience.
- God sent locusts as one of the ten plagues against the Egyptians.
- The New Testament says that locusts were a main source of food for John the Baptist while he was living in the desert.

(See also: captive, Egypt, Israel, John (the Baptist), plague)

### Bible References:

- 2 Chronicles 06:28
- Deuteronomy 28:38-39
- Exodus 10:3-4
- Mark 01:06
- Proverbs 30:27-28

### Word Data:

- Strong's: H697, H1357, H1462, H1501, H2284, H3218, H5556, H6767, G200


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## loins

**Related Ideass:**

side, thigh, waist

**Definition:**

The term "loins" refers to the part of the body of an animal or person that is between the lower ribs and the hip bones, also known as the lower abdomen.

- The expression "gird up the loins" refers to preparing to work hard. It comes from the custom of tucking the bottom of one's robe into a belt around the waist in order to move with ease.
- The term "loins" is often used in the Bible to refer to the lower back part of an animal that was sacrificed.
- In the Bible, the term "loins" often refers figuratively and euphemistically to a man's reproductive organs as the source of his descendants.
- The expression "will come from your loins" could also be translated as, "will be your offspring" or "will be born from your seed" or "God will cause to come from you."
- When referring to a part of the body, this could also be translated as "abdomen" or "hips" or "waist," depending on the context.

(See also: descendant, gird, offspring)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Peter 01:13
- 2 Chronicles 06:09
- Deuteronomy 33:11
- Genesis 37:34
- Job 15:27

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2504, H3409, H3689, H4975, G3751

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

loins, hips, side, thigh, thighs, waist

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## lord

**Related Ideas:**

landowner, Lord, master, master of the house, mistress, owner, owner of a house, sir

**Definition:**

The term "lord" refers to someone who has ownership or authority over other people.

- This word is sometimes translated as "master" when addressing Jesus or when referring to someone who owns slaves.
- Some English versions translate this as "sir" in contexts where someone is politely addressing someone of higher status.

When "Lord" is capitalized, it is a title that refers to God. (Note, however, that when it is used as a form of addressing someone or it occurs at the beginning of a sentence it may be capitalized and have the meaning of "sir" or "master.")

- In the Old Testament, this term is also used in expressions such as "Lord God Almighty" or "Lord Yahweh" or "Yahweh our Lord."
- In the New Testament, the apostles used this term in expressions such as "Lord Jesus" and "Lord Jesus Christ," which communicate that Jesus is God.
- The term "Lord" in the New Testament is also used alone as a direct reference to God, especially in quotations from the Old Testament. For example, the Old Testament text has "Blessed is he who comes in the name of Yahweh" and the New Testament text has "Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord."
- In the ULB and UDB, the title "Lord" is only used to translate the actual Hebrew and Greek words that mean "Lord." It is never used as a translation of God's name (Yahweh), as is done in many translations.

**Translation Suggestions:**

Translating "lord": * * The term "lord" can be translated with the equivalent of "master" when it refers to a person who owns slaves. It can also be used by a servant to address the person he works for. * When it refers to Jesus, if the context shows that the speaker sees him as a religious teacher, it can be translated with a respectful address for a religious teacher, such as "master." * If the person addressing Jesus does not know him, "lord" could be translated with a respectful form of address such as "sir." This translation would also be used for other contexts in which a polite form of address to a man is called for.

Translating "Lord": * When referring to God the Father or to Jesus, this term is considered a title, written as "Lord" (capitalized) in English. * In the appropriate contexts, many translations capitalize the first letter of this term to make it clear to the reader that this is a title referring to God. * When "Lord" refers to Jesus Christ (the Son of God), it should be translated with the same word that is used for "Lord" when it refers to God the Father. Or if it is translated with different words, both words should express the same degree of honor. * Some languages translate "Lord" as "Master" or "Ruler" or some other term that communicates ownership or supreme rule. * For places in the New Testament where there is a quote from the Old Testament, the term "Lord God" could be used to make it clear that this is a reference to God.

(See also: God, Jesus, ruler, Yahweh)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 39:02
- Joshua 03:9-11
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- James 02:01
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- Jude 01:05
- Revelation 15:04

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H113, H136, H1167, H1376, H1404, H4756, H5633, H7218, H7980, H8323, G1203, G2634, G2961, G2962, G3617

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Lord, Lord's, landowner, lord, lord's, lords, master, master of the house, master's, masters, mistress, owner, owner of a house, sir, sirs

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- Strong's: H113, H136, H1167, H1376, H1404, H4756, H5633, H7218, H7980, H8323, G1203, G2634, G2961, G2962, G3617


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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## lord

**Related Ideas:**

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- This word is sometimes translated as "master" when addressing Jesus or when referring to someone who owns slaves.
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When "Lord" is capitalized, it is a title that refers to God. (Note, however, that when it is used as a form of addressing someone or it occurs at the beginning of a sentence it may be capitalized and have the meaning of "sir" or "master.")

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(See also: God, Jesus, ruler, Yahweh)

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Translating "Lord": * When referring to God the Father or to Jesus, this term is considered a title, written as "Lord" (capitalized) in English. * In the appropriate contexts, many translations capitalize the first letter of this term to make it clear to the reader that this is a title referring to God. * When "Lord" refers to Jesus Christ (the Son of God), it should be translated with the same word that is used for "Lord" when it refers to God the Father. Or if it is translated with different words, both words should express the same degree of honor. * Some languages translate "Lord" as "Master" or "Ruler" or some other term that communicates ownership or supreme rule. * For places in the New Testament where there is a quote from the Old Testament, the term "Lord God" could be used to make it clear that this is a reference to God.

(See also: God, Jesus, ruler, Yahweh)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 39:02
- Joshua 03:9-11
- Psalms 086:15-17
- Jeremiah 27:04
- Lamentations 02:02
- Ezekiel 18:29
- Daniel 09:09
- Daniel 09:17-19
- Malachi 03:01
- Matthew 07:21-23
- Luke 01:30-33
- Luke 16:13
- Romans 06:23
- Ephesians 06:9
- Philippians 02:9-11
- Colossians 03:23
- Hebrews 12:14
- James 02:01
- 1 Peter 01:03
- Jude 01:05
- Revelation 15:04

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H113, H136, H1167, H1376, H1404, H4756, H5633, H7218, H7980, H8323, G1203, G2634, G2961, G2962, G3617

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Lord, Lord's, landowner, lord, lord's, lords, master, master of the house, master's, masters, mistress, owner, owner of a house, sir, sirs

## lord

**Related Ideas:**

landowner, Lord, master, master of the house, mistress, owner, owner of a house, sir

**Definition:**

The term "lord" refers to someone who has ownership or authority over other people.

- This word is sometimes translated as "master" when addressing Jesus or when referring to someone who owns slaves.
- Some English versions translate this as "sir" in contexts where someone is politely addressing someone of higher status.


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When "Lord" is capitalized, it is a title that refers to God. (Note, however, that when it is used as a form of addressing someone or it occurs at the beginning of a sentence it may be capitalized and have the meaning of "sir" or "master.")

- In the Old Testament, this term is also used in expressions such as "Lord God Almighty" or "Lord Yahweh" or "Yahweh our Lord."
- In the New Testament, the apostles used this term in expressions such as "Lord Jesus" and "Lord Jesus Christ," which communicate that Jesus is God.
- The term "Lord" in the New Testament is also used alone as a direct reference to God, especially in quotations from the Old Testament. For example, the Old Testament text has "Blessed is he who comes in the name of Yahweh" and the New Testament text has "Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord."
- In the ULB and UDB, the title "Lord" is only used to translate the actual Hebrew and Greek words that mean "Lord." It is never used as a translation of God's name (Yahweh), as is done in many translations.

**Translation Suggestions:**

Translating "lord": * * The term "lord" can be translated with the equivalent of "master" when it refers to a person who owns slaves. It can also be used by a servant to address the person he works for. * When it refers to Jesus, if the context shows that the speaker sees him as a religious teacher, it can be translated with a respectful address for a religious teacher, such as "master." * If the person addressing Jesus does not know him, "lord" could be translated with a respectful form of address such as "sir." This translation would also be used for other contexts in which a polite form of address to a man is called for.

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Lord, Lord's, landowner, lord, lord's, lords, master, master of the house, master's, masters, mistress, owner, owner of a house, sir, sirs

## lots

**Related Ideas:**

allotted, allotted portion, cast lots, chosen by lot, divide up by lot

**Definition:**

A "lot" is a marked object that is chosen from among other similar objects as a way of deciding something. "Casting lots" referred to tossing marked objects onto the ground or other surface.

- Often the lots were small marked stones or pieces of broken pottery.
- Some cultures "draw" or "pull out" lots using a bunch of straws. Someone holds the straws so that no one can see how long they are. Each person pulls out a straw and the one who picks the longest (or shortest) straw is the one who is chosen.
- The practice of casting lots was used by the Israelites to find out what God wanted them to do.
- As in the time of Zechariah and Elizabeth, it was also used to choose which priest would perform a specific duty in the temple at a specific time.
- The soldiers who crucified Jesus cast lots to decide who would get to keep Jesus' robe.
- The phrase "casting lots" can be translated as "tossing lots" or "drawing lots" or "rolling lots." Make sure the translation of "cast" does not sound like the lots were being thrown a long distance.
- Depending on the context, the term "lot" could also be translated as "marked stone" or "pottery piece" or "stick" or "piece of straw."
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**Bible References:**

- Jonah 01:07
- Luke 01:8-10
- Luke 23:34
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- Matthew 27:35-37
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## love

**Related Ideas:**

brotherly love

**Definition:**

To love another person is to care for that person and do things that will benefit him. There are different meanings for "love" some languages may express using different words:

1. The kind of love that comes from God is focused on having good things happen to others even when those good things do not happen to the one who loves. This kind of love cares for others, no matter what they do. God himself is love and is the source of true love.

2. Jesus showed this kind of love by sacrificing his life in order to rescue us from sin and death. He also taught his followers to love others sacrificially.

3. When people love others with this kind of love, they act in ways that show they are thinking of what will cause the others to thrive. This kind of love especially includes forgiving others.

4. In the ULB, the word "love" refers to this kind of sacrificial love, unless a Translation Note indicates a different meaning.

5. Another word in the New Testament refers to brotherly love, or love for a friend or family member.
6. This term refers to natural human love between friends or relatives.
7. The term can also be used in such contexts as, "They love to sit in the most important seats at a banquet." This means that they "like very much" or "greatly desire" to do that.
8. The word "love" can also refer to romantic love between a man and a woman.
9. In the figurative expression "Jacob I have loved, but Esau I have hated," the term "loved" refers to God's choosing of Jacob to be in a covenant relationship with him. This could also be translated as "chosen." Although Esau was also blessed by God, he wasn't given the privilege of being in the covenant. The term "hated" is used figuratively here to mean "rejected" or "not chosen."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Unless indicated otherwise in a Translation Note, the word "love" in the ULB refers to the kind of sacrificial love that comes from God.
- Some languages may have a special word for the kind of unselfish, sacrificial love that God has. Ways to translate this might include, "devoted, faithful caring" or "care for unselfishly" or "love from God." Make sure that the word used to translate God's love can include giving up one's own interests to benefit others and loving others no matter what they do.
- Sometimes the English word "love" describes the deep caring that people have for friends and family members. Some languages might translate this with a word or phrase that means, "like very much" or "care for" or "have strong affection for."
- In contexts where the word "love" is used to express a strong preference for something, this could be translated by "strongly prefer" or "like very much" or "greatly desire."
- Some languages may also have a separate word that refers to romantic or sexual love between a husband and wife.
- Many languages must express "love" as an action. So for example, they might translate "love is patient, love is kind" as, "when a person loves someone, he is patient with him and kind to him."

(See also: covenant, death, sacrifice, save, sin)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 13:07
- 1 John 03:02
- 1 Thessalonians 04:10
- Galatians 05:23
- Genesis 29:18
- Isaiah 56:06
- Jeremiah 02:02
- John 03:16
- Matthew 10:37
- Nehemiah 09:32-34
- Philippians 01:09
- Song of Solomon 01:02

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H157, H158, H159, H160, H1730, H2245, H2532, H2617, H2836, H3039, H4261, H5689, H5690, H7355, H7356, H7453, H7474, G25, G26, G5360, G5361, G5362, G5363, G5365, G5367, G5368, G5369, G5377, G5383, G5388

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

brotherly love, love, loved, loves, loving


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## love

**Related Ideas:**

brotherly love

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1. The kind of love that comes from God is focused on having good things happen to others even when those good things do not happen to the one who loves. This kind of love cares for others, no matter what they do. God himself is love and is the source of true love.
2. Jesus showed this kind of love by sacrificing his life in order to rescue us from sin and death. He also taught his followers to love others sacrificially.
3. When people love others with this kind of love, they act in ways that show they are thinking of what will cause the others to thrive. This kind of love especially includes forgiving others.
4. In the ULB, the word "love" refers to this kind of sacrificial love, unless a Translation Note indicates a different meaning.
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(See also: covenant, death, sacrifice, save, sin)

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brotherly love, love, loved, loves, loving

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2. Jesus showed this kind of love by sacrificing his life in order to rescue us from sin and death. He also taught his followers to love others sacrificially.

3. When people love others with this kind of love, they act in ways that show they are thinking of what will cause the others to thrive. This kind of love especially includes forgiving others.

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5. Another word in the New Testament refers to brotherly love, or love for a friend or family member.

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

brotherly love, love, loved, loves, loving

## love

**Related Ideas:**

brotherly love


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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- Song of Solomon 01:02

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brotherly love, love, loved, loves, loving

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brotherly love, love, loved, loves, loving

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brotherly love, love, loved, loves, loving

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brotherly love



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(See also: covenant, death, sacrifice, save, sin)

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

brotherly love, love, loved, loves, loving

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brotherly love, love, loved, loves, loving

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brotherly love



generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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brotherly love, love, loved, loves, loving

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generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

- Song of Solomon 01:02

**Word Data:**

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brotherly love, love, loved, loves, loving

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brotherly love, love, loved, loves, loving

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brotherly love, love, loved, loves, loving

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brotherly love



generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

brotherly love, love, loved, loves, loving

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**Related Ideas:**

brotherly love



generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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brotherly love, love, loved, loves, loving

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(See also: covenant, death, sacrifice, save, sin)

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

brotherly love, love, loved, loves, loving

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brotherly love, love, loved, loves, loving

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brotherly love



generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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brotherly love, love, loved, loves, loving

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- Song of Solomon 01:02

**Word Data:**

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brotherly love, love, loved, loves, loving

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**Definition:**

The term "lover" literally means "person who loves."

- Usually "lover" refers to people who are in a sexual relationship with each other.
- In the Old Testament book Song of Songs, the term "lover" is used in a positive way.
- In other parts of the Bible, it often refers to a person who is involved in a sexual relationship with someone he or she is not married to.
- This wrong sexual relationship is often used in the Bible to refer to Israel's disobedience to God in worshiping idols. So the term "lovers" is also used in a figurative way to refer to the idols that the people of Israel worshiped. In these contexts, this term could possibly be translated by "immoral partners" or "partners in adultery" or "idols."

(See also: adultery, god, god, love)

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**Related Ideas:**

bring down, low condition, low position, lowliest, lowliness

**Definition:**

The terms "lowly" and "lowliness" refer to being poor or having low status. Being lowly can also have the meaning of being humble.

- Jesus humbled himself to the lowly position of becoming a human being and serving others.
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(See also: humble, proud)

**Bible References:**

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(See also: humble, proud)

**Bible References:**

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**Word Data:**

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- A lute is very similar to a modern-day acoustic guitar, having a wooden sound box and an extended neck on which strings are strung.

- In playing a lute, certain strings are held down with the fingers of one hand while these and other strings are plucked or strummed with the other hand.
- The number of strings varied, but the Old Testament specifically mentions instruments that had ten strings.

(See also: harp)

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- 1 Kings 10:11-12
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**Related Ideas:**

magical, magician, spiritist, those who talk with spirits

**Definition:**

The term "magic" refers to the practice of using supernatural power that does not come from God. A "magician" is someone who practices magic.

- In Egypt, when God did miraculous things through Moses, the Egyptian pharaoh's magicians were able to do some of the same things, but their power did not come from God.
- Magic often involves casting spells or repeating certain words in order to make something supernatural happen.
- God commands his people not to do any of these practices of magic or divination.
- A sorcerer is a type of magician, usually one who uses magic to do harm to others.
- A spiritist is a person who talks with spirits.

(See also: divination, Egypt, Pharaoh, power, sorcery)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 41:08
- Genesis 41:22-24
- Genesis 44:3-5
- Genesis 44:15


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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H178, H2748, H2749, H3049, G3097

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- In Bible times, a magistrate also settled disputes between people.
- Depending on the context, ways to translate this term could include "ruling judge" or "legal officer" or "city leader."

(See also: judge, law of Moses)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 16:20
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## majesty

**Related Ideas:**

great, greatness, magnificent, majestic

**Definition:**

The term "majesty" refers to greatness and splendor, often in relation to the qualities of a king.

- In the Bible, "majesty" frequently refers to the greatness of God, who is the supreme King over the universe.
- "Your Majesty" is a way of addressing a king.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- This term could be translated as "kingly greatness" or "royal splendor."
- "Your Majesty" could be translated as something like "your Highness" or "your Excellency" or using a natural way of addressing a ruler in the target language.
- To be "great" is to be more famous or powerful or good than most people. Great kings are more powerful than most other kings. Great people are good or famous or powerful, but they do not have to be kings.
- "Magnificent" deeds are deeds worthy of a king or a great person or divine being.

(See also: king)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Peter 01:16-18
- Daniel 04:36
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- Jude 01:25
- Micah 05:04

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H117, H1347, H1348, H1419, H1420, H1431, H1923, H1926, H1935, H4768, H7227, H7229, H7238, H7613, H7690, G3168, G3169, G3172, G3173

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

great, greater, greatest, greatness, magnificent, majestic, majesty

## majesty

**Related Ideas:**

great, greatness, magnificent, majestic

**Definition:**

The term "majesty" refers to greatness and splendor, often in relation to the qualities of a king.

- In the Bible, "majesty" frequently refers to the greatness of God, who is the supreme King over the universe.
- "Your Majesty" is a way of addressing a king.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- This term could be translated as "kingly greatness" or "royal splendor."
- "Your Majesty" could be translated as something like "your Highness" or "your Excellency" or using a natural way of addressing a ruler in the target language.
- To be "great" is to be more famous or powerful or good than most people. Great kings are more powerful than most other kings. Great people are good or famous or powerful, but they do not have to be kings.
- "Magnificent" deeds are deeds worthy of a king or a great person or divine being.

(See also: king)

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## man of God

**Facts:**

The expression "man of God" is a respectful way of referring to a prophet of Yahweh. It is also used to refer to an angel of Yahweh.

- When referring to a prophet, this could also be translated as "man who belongs to God" or "man whom God has chosen" or "man who serves God."
- When referring to an angel this could also be translated as "messenger of God" or "your angel" or "heavenly being from God who looks like a man."

(See also: angel, honor, prophet)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 23:12-14
- 1 Kings 12:22
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**Related Ideas:**

engage, manage, management, steward, stewardship

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- A steward was given a lot of responsibility, which included supervising the work of other servants.
- The term "manager" is a more modern term for a steward. Both terms refer to someone who manages practical affairs for someone else.
- The terms "management" and "stewardship" refer to the work that a manager or steward does.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- This could also be translated as "supervisor" or "household organizer" or "servant who manages" or "person who organizes."

(See also: servant)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Timothy 03:4-5
- Genesis 39:04
- Genesis 43:16
- Isaiah 55:10-11
- Luke 08:03
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- Matthew 20:8-10
- Titus 01:07

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H4453, H6485, G2012, G3616, G3621, G3622, G3623, G4291

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**Definition:**

Manna was a white, grain-like food that God provided for the Israelites to eat during the 40 years of living in the wilderness after they left Egypt.

- Manna looked like white flakes which appeared each morning on the ground under the dew. It tasted sweet, like honey.
- The Israelites gathered the manna flakes every day except on the Sabbath.
- On the day before the Sabbath, God told the Israelites to gather twice the amount of manna so they wouldn't have to gather it on their day of rest.
- The word "manna" means "what is it?"
- In the Bible, manna is also referred to as "bread from heaven" and "grain from heaven."

**Translation Suggestions**

- Other ways to translate this term could include "thin white flakes of food" or "food from heaven."
- Also consider how this term is translated in a Bible translation in a local or national language.

(See also: bread, desert, grain, heaven, Sabbath)

**Bible References:**

- Deuteronomy 08:3
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## mediator

**Related Ideas:**

intermediary, mediate

**Definition:**

A mediator is a person who helps two or more people to resolve their disagreements or conflicts with each other. He helps them to become reconciled.

- Because people have sinned, they are God's enemies who deserve his wrath and punishment. Because of sin, the relationship between God and his people is broken.
- Jesus is the mediator between God the Father and his people, restoring that broken relationship through his death as payment for their sin.
- An "intermediary" is a person who represents one person in a discussion or conflict with another person. This is different from a "mediator," who listens to both persons and tries to be neutral.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Ways to translate "mediator" could be "go-between person" or "reconciler" or "person who brings peace."
- Compare this term with how the term "priest" is translated. It is best if the term "mediator" is translated differently.

(See also: priest, reconcile)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Timothy 02:05
- Galatians 03:20
- Hebrews 08:06
- Hebrews 12:24
- Luke 12:14

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3887, H6419, G3312, G3316

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intermediary, mediated, mediator


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(See also: priest, reconcile)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Timothy 02:05
- Galatians 03:20
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- Hebrews 12:24
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3887, H6419, G3312, G3316

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

intermediary, mediated, mediator

## mediator

**Related Ideas:**

intermediary, mediate

**Definition:**

A mediator is a person who helps two or more people to resolve their disagreements or conflicts with each other. He helps them to become reconciled.

- Because people have sinned, they are God's enemies who deserve his wrath and punishment. Because of sin, the relationship between God and his people is broken.
- Jesus is the mediator between God the Father and his people, restoring that broken relationship through his death as payment for their sin.
- An "intermediary" is a person who represents one person in a discussion or conflict with another person. This is different from a "mediator," who listens to both persons and tries to be neutral.

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**Related Ideas:**

gentle, gentleness, meekness

**Definition:**

The term "meek" describes a person who is gentle, submissive, and willing to suffer injustice. Meekness is the ability to be gentle even when harshness or force might seem appropriate.

- Meekness is often associated with humility.
- This term could also be translated as "gentle" or "mild-mannered" or "sweet-tempered."
- The term "meekness" could be translated as "gentleness" or "humility."

(See also: humble)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Peter 03:15-17
- 2 Corinthians 10:1-2
- 2 Timothy 02:25
- Matthew 05:05
- Matthew 11:29
- Psalms 037:11

**Word Data:**

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## melt

**Related Ideas:**

molten



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**Definitions:**

The term "melt" refers to something becoming liquid when it is heated. Something that is melted is described as being "molten."

- Different kinds of metals are heated until they melt and can be poured into molds in order to make things such as weapons or idols. The expression "molten metal" refers to a metal that is melted.
- As a candle burns, its wax melts and drips. In ancient times, letters were often sealed by pouring a small amount of melted wax on the edges.

The term "melt" can also be used in figurative ways.

- A figurative use of "melt" means to become soft and weak, like melted wax.
- The expression "their hearts will melt" means that they will become very weak because of fear.
- Another figurative expression "they will melt away" means that they will be forced to go away or they will be shown to be weak and will go away in defeat.

**Translation Suggestions**

- The literal meaning of "melt" could be translated as "become liquid" or "liquefy" or "cause to become liquid."
- Ways to translate the figurative meanings of "melt" could include "become soft" or "become weak" or "be defeated."

(See also: heart, god, image, seal)

**Bible References:**

- Psalms 112:10

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2046, H3988, H4127, H4541, H4549, H5140, H5413, H8557, G3089, G5080

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

melt, melted, melting, melts, molten

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- 1 Corinthians 06:15
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- Strong's: H1004, H1121, H3338, H5315, G1010, G3196, G3609

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

member, members

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## memorial offering

**Related Ideas:**

memorial

**Definition:**

The term "memorial" refers to an action or object that causes someone or something to be remembered.

- This word is also used as an adjective to describe something that is to remind them of something, as in a "memorial offering," a "memorial portion" of a sacrifice or "memorial stones."
- In the Old Testament memorial offerings were made so the Israelites would remember what God had done for them.
- God told the Israelite priests to wear special clothing that had memorial stones. These stones had the names of the twelve tribes of Israel engraved on them. These were perhaps to remind them of God's faithfulness to them.
- In the New Testament, God honored a man named Cornelius because of his charitable deeds for the poor. These deeds were said to be a "memorial" before God.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- This could also be translated as "lasting reminder."
- A "memorial stone" could be translated as a "stone to remind them (of something)."

**Bible References:**

- Acts 10:04
- Exodus 12:12-14
- Isaiah 66:3
- Joshua 04:6-7
- Leviticus 23:23-25

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2142, H2146, G3422


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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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memorial, memorial offering

## mercy

**Related Ideas:**

kindness, merciful, spare

**Definition:**

The terms "mercy" and "merciful" refer to helping people who are in need, especially when they are in a lowly or humbled condition.

- The term "mercy" can also include the meaning of not punishing people for something they have done wrong.
- A powerful person such as a king is described as "merciful" when he treats people kindly instead of harming them.
- To "be merciful" or "spare" someone who has done wrong to another means to forgive that person.


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- An evil person who "spares" those who have done nothing wrong does not do the same wrong to them that he has done to others.
- We show mercy when we help people who are in great need.
- God is merciful to us, and he wants us to be merciful to others.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, "mercy" could be translated as "kindness" or "compassion" or "pity."
- The term "merciful" could be translated as "showing pity" or "being kind to" or "forgiving."
- To "show mercy to" or "have mercy on" could be translated as "treat kindly" or "be compassionate toward."

(See also: compassion, forgive)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Peter 01:3-5
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**Word Data:**

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kindness, mercies, merciful, mercy, spare, spared, spares, tender mercy

## mercy

**Related Ideas:**

kindness, merciful, spare

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- Depending on the context, "mercy" could be translated as "kindness" or "compassion" or "pity."
- The term "merciful" could be translated as "showing pity" or "being kind to" or "forgiving."
- To "show mercy to" or "have mercy on" could be translated as "treat kindly" or "be compassionate toward."

(See also: compassion, forgive)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Peter 01:3-5
- 1 Timothy 01:13
- Daniel 09:17
- Exodus 34:06
- Genesis 19:16
- Hebrews 10:28-29
- James 02:13
- Luke 06:35-36
- Matthew 09:27
- Philippians 02:25-27
- Psalms 041:4-6
- Romans 12:01

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2550, H2551, H2603, H2604, H2617, H3722, H7349, H7355, H7356, H7359, H8467, G1653, G1655, G1656, G2433, G2436, G3628, G3629, G4698, G5363, G5544

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

kindness, mercies, merciful, mercy, spare, spared, spares, tender mercy

## mercy

**Related Ideas:**

kindness, merciful, spare

**Definition:**

The terms "mercy" and "merciful" refer to helping people who are in need, especially when they are in a lowly or humbled condition.

- The term "mercy" can also include the meaning of not punishing people for something they have done wrong.
- A powerful person such as a king is described as "merciful" when he treats people kindly instead of harming them.
- To "be merciful" or "spare" someone who has done wrong to another means to forgive that person.
- An evil person who "spares" those who have done nothing wrong does not do the same wrong to them that he has done to others.
- We show mercy when we help people who are in great need.
- God is merciful to us, and he wants us to be merciful to others.

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## mighty

### Related Ideas:

Mighty One, mightily, mighty host, mighty men, mighty work

### Definition:

The terms "mighty" and "might" refer to having great strength or power.

- Often the word "might" is another word for "strength." When talking about God, it can mean "power."
- The phrase "mighty men" often refers to men who are courageous and victorious in battle. David's band of faithful men who helped protect and defend him were often called "mighty men."
- The phrase "the Might One" refers to God.
- The phrase "a mighty one" can refer to God or to a man.
- The phrase "mighty works" usually refers to the amazing things God does, especially miracles.
- This term is related to the term "almighty," which is a common description for God, meaning that he has complete power.

### Translation Suggestions:

- Depending on the context, the term "mighty" could be translated as "powerful" or "amazing" or "very strong."
- The phrase "his might" could be translated as "his strength" or "his power."
- In Acts 7, Moses is described as a man who was "mighty in word and deed." This could be translated as "Moses spoke powerful words from God and did miraculous things" or "Moses spoke God's word powerfully and did many amazing things."
- Depending on the context, "mighty works" could be translated as "amazing things that God does" or "miracles" or "God doing things with power."
- The term "might" could also be translated as "power" or "great strength."
- Do not confuse this term with the English word that is used to express a possibility, as in "It might rain."

(See also: Almighty, miracle, power, strength)

### Bible References:

- Acts 07:22
- Genesis 06:4
- Mark 09:38-39
- Matthew 11:23

### Word Data:

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(See also: Almighty, miracle, power, strength)

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Mighty One, might, mightier, mightily, mighty, mighty host, mighty men, mighty one, mighty ones, mighty work, mighty works

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**Related Ideas:**

Mighty One, mightily, mighty host, mighty men, mighty work

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The terms "mighty" and "might" refer to having great strength or power.

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- The phrase "a mighty one" can refer to God or to a man.
- The phrase "mighty works" usually refers to the amazing things God does, especially miracles.
- This term is related to the term "almighty," which is a common description for God, meaning that he has complete power.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, the term "mighty" could be translated as "powerful" or "amazing" or "very strong."
- The phrase "his might" could be translated as "his strength" or "his power."
- In Acts 7, Moses is described as a man who was "mighty in word and deed." This could be translated as "Moses spoke powerful words from God and did miraculous things" or "Moses spoke God's word powerfully and did many amazing things."
- Depending on the context, "mighty works" could be translated as "amazing things that God does" or "miracles" or "God doing things with power."
- The term "might" could also be translated as "power" or "great strength."
- Do not confuse this term with the English word that is used to express a possibility, as in "It might rain."

(See also: Almighty, miracle, power, strength)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:22
- Genesis 06:4
- Mark 09:38-39
- Matthew 11:23

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H46, H47, H117, H202, H352, H386, H410, H533, H650, H1219, H1368, H1369, H1396, H1397, H1419, H2220, H2389, H2428, H3201, H3524, H3581, H3966, H4101, H5794, H5797, H5808, H6099, H6105, H6108, H6184, H7227, H7580, H8623, H8624, G1411, G1415, G1498, G2478, G2479, G2900, G2904, G3167, G3173

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Mighty One, might, mightier, mightily, mighty, mighty host, mighty men, mighty one, mighty ones, mighty work, mighty works

## mind

**Related Ideas:**

expect, intention, likeminded, mindful, sober, think

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(See also: believe, heart, soul)

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- Luke 10:27
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generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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attend to someone's needs, care for, mission, offer as a priest, perform the service, provide for others' needs, tend

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## miracle

**Related Ideas:**

miraculous

**Definition:**

A "miracle" is something amazing that is not possible unless God causes it to happen.

- Examples of miracles that Jesus did include calming a storm and healing a blind man.
- Miracles are sometimes called "wonders" because they cause people to be filled with wonder or amazement.
- The term "wonder" can also refer more generally to amazing displays of God's power, such as when he created the heavens and the earth.
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- The frequent expression "signs and wonders" could be translated as "proofs and miracles" or "miraculous works that prove God's power" or "amazing miracles that show how great God is."
- Note that this meaning of a miraculous sign is different from a sign that gives proof or evidence for something. The two can be related.

(See also: power, prophet, apostle, sign)

### Bible References:

- 2 Thessalonians 02:8-10
- Acts 04:17
- Acts 04:22
- Daniel 04:1-3
- Deuteronomy 13:01
- Exodus 03:19-22
- John 02:11
- Matthew 13:58

### Word Data:

- Strong's: H4159, H6381, H6382, G1411, G1605, G4592, G5059

### Forms Found in the English ULB:

miracle, miracles, miraculous



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## miracle

### Related Ideas:

miraculous

### Definition:

A "miracle" is something amazing that is not possible unless God causes it to happen.

- Examples of miracles that Jesus did include calming a storm and healing a blind man.
- Miracles are sometimes called "wonders" because they cause people to be filled with wonder or amazement.
- The term "wonder" can also refer more generally to amazing displays of God's power, such as when he created the heavens and the earth.
- Miracles can also be called "signs" because they are used as indicators or evidence that God is the all-powerful one who has complete authority over the universe.
- Some miracles were God's acts of redemption, such as when he rescued the Israelites from being slaves in Egypt and when he protected Daniel from being hurt by lions.
- Other wonders were God's acts of judgment, such as when he sent a worldwide flood in Noah's time and when he brought terrible plagues on the land of Egypt during the time of Moses.
- Many of God's miracles were the physical healings of sick people or bringing dead people back to life.
- God's power was shown in Jesus when he healed people, calmed storms, walked on water, and raised people from the dead. These were all miracles.
- God also enabled the prophets and the apostles to perform miracles of healing and other things that were only possible through God's power.

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## mock

**Related Ideas:**

defy, laughingstock, mocker, mockery, ridicule, scoff at, taunt

**Definition:**

The terms "mock," ridicule," "scoff at," and "taunt" all refer to making fun of someone, especially in a cruel way.

- Mocking often involves imitating people's words or actions with the intent to embarrass them or show contempt for them.
- The Roman soldiers mocked or ridiculed Jesus when they put a robe on him and pretended to honor him as king.
- A group of young people ridiculed or scoffed at Elisha when they called him a name, making fun of his bald head.
- The term "scoff at" can also refer to ridiculing an idea that is not considered believable or important.
- A "mocker" is someone who mocks and ridicules consistently.
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The terms "mock," ridicule," "scoff at," and "taunt" all refer to making fun of someone, especially in a cruel way.

- Mocking often involves imitating people's words or actions with the intent to embarrass them or show contempt for them.
- The Roman soldiers mocked or ridiculed Jesus when they put a robe on him and pretended to honor him as king.
- A group of young people ridiculed or scoffed at Elisha when they called him a name, making fun of his bald head.
- The term "scoff at" can also refer to ridiculing an idea that is not considered believable or important.
- A "mocker" is someone who mocks and ridicules consistently.
- A person who "defies" another mockingly challenges that other person to do something the mocker believes the other person cannot do.

**Bible References:**

- 2 Peter 03:04
- Acts 02:12-13
- Galatians 06:6-8
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1422, H2048, H2049, H2778, H2781, H3213, H3887, H3931, H3932, H3933, H3934, H3944, H3945, H4167, H4426, H4485, H4912, H5058, H5607, H6026, H6711, H7046, H7048, H7814, H7832, H8103, H8437, H8591, H8595, G1592, G1701, G1702, G1703, G2301, G2606, G3456, G5512

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

defied, defy, laugh in mockery, laughingstock, mock, mocked, mocker, mockers, mockery, mocking, mocks, ridicule, ridiculed, scoff at, scoffed at, scoffing, taunted, taunting song, taunts

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## mold

**Related Ideas:**

cast, molder

**Definition:**

A mold is a hollowed-out piece of wood, metal, or clay that is used to form objects out of gold, silver, or other materials that can be softened and then shaped by the mold. To mold something means to form an object into a certain shape or likeness by using a mold or the hands to form a certain shape.

- Molds were used to make jewelry, dishes, and utensils for eating, among other things.
- In the Bible, molds are mentioned mainly in connection with molding statues to be used as idols.
- Metals have to be heated to a very high temperature so that they can be poured into the mold.

**Translation Suggestions**

- This term could also be translated as "form" or "shape" or "cast."

(See also: god, gold, god, silver)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 7:37
- Jeremiah 10:16
- Romans 9:20-21

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H4541, H4165, G4110, G4111

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

mold, molded, molder, molding, molds

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monthly

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- In the lunar calendar, the length of each month is based on the amount of time it takes for the moon to go around the earth, about 29 days. In this system there are 12 or 13 months in a year. Despite the year being 12 or 13 months, the first month is always called the same name even though it may be a different season.
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## mourn

### Related Ideas:

funeral song, grief, grieve, howl, mourner, mournful, sorrow, sorrowful, tears, wail, weep, with tears

### Definitions:

The terms "mourn" and "mourning" refer to expressing deep grief, usually in response to the death of someone.

- In many cultures, mourning includes specific outward behaviors that show this sadness and grief.
- The Israelites and other people groups in ancient times expressed mourning through loud wailing and lamenting. They also wore rough clothing made of sackcloth and put ashes on themselves.
- Hired mourners, usually women, would loudly weep and wail from the time of death until well after the body was put in the tomb.
- The typical period of mourning was seven days, but could last as long as thirty days (as for Moses and Aaron) or seventy days (as for Jacob).
- The Bible also uses the term figuratively to talk about "mourning" because of sin. This refers to feeling deeply grieved because sin hurts God and people.
- A "howl" is the crying sound an animal makes. People who "howl" are hurt, sad, or angry.

(See also: sackcloth, sin)


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**Bible References:**

- 1 Samuel 15:34-35
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## multiply

**Related Ideas:**

abound, abundance, abundant, even more, exceeding, grow in number, increase, make to grow, multiplication, multitudes, numerous

**Definition:**

The term "multiply" means to greatly increase in number. It can also mean to cause something to increase in amount, such as causing pain to multiply.

- God told animals and human beings to "multiply" and fill the earth. This was a command to reproduce many more of their own kind.
- Jesus made the bread and fish multiply in order to feed the 5,000 people. The amount of food kept increasing so that there was more than enough food to feed everyone.
- An "abundance" of something is a large quantity of something.

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- Depending on the context, this term could also be translated as "increase" or "cause to increase" or "greatly increase in number" or "become greater in number" or "become more numerous."
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## myrrh

**Definition:**

Myrrh is an oil or spice that is made from the resin of a myrrh tree that grows in Africa and Asia. It is related to frankincense.

- Myrrh was also used to make incense, perfume, and medicine, and to prepare dead bodies for burial.
- Myrrh was one of the gifts that the learned men gave to Jesus when he was born.
- Jesus was offered wine mixed with myrrh in order to ease the pain when he was crucified.

(See also: frankincense, learned men)

**Bible References:**

- Exodus 30:22-25
- Genesis 37:25-26
- John 11:1-2
- Mark 15:23
- Matthew 02:11-12

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3910, H4753, G3464, G4666, G4669

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Myrrh is an oil or spice that is made from the resin of a myrrh tree that grows in Africa and Asia. It is related to frankincense.

- Myrrh was also used to make incense, perfume, and medicine, and to prepare dead bodies for burial.
- Myrrh was one of the gifts that the learned men gave to Jesus when he was born.
- Jesus was offered wine mixed with myrrh in order to ease the pain when he was crucified.

(See also: frankincense, learned men)

**Bible References:**

- Exodus 30:22-25
- Genesis 37:25-26
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- Matthew 02:11-12

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hidden meaning, hidden truth, secrets

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**Related Ideas:**

fame, nameless, notorious, reputation

**Definition:**

In the Bible, the word "name" was used in several figurative ways.

- In some contexts, "name" could refer to a person's reputation, as in "let us make a name for ourselves."
- The term "name" could also refer to the memory of something. For example, "cut off the names of the idols" means to destroy those idols so that they are no longer remembered or worshiped.
- Speaking "in the name of God" meant speaking with his power and authority, or as his representative.
- The "name" of someone could refer to the entire person, as in "there is no other name under heaven by which we must be saved."
- People who are "nameless" are unimportant, so few people know about them or care about them.
- A person who is "notorious" is one who has a reputation for evil or foolishness.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- An expression like "his good name" could be translated as "his good reputation."
- Doing something "in the name of" could be translated as "with the authority of" or "with the permission of" or "as the representative of" that person.
- The expression "make a name for ourselves" could be translated "cause many people to know about us" or "make people think we are very important."
- The expression "call his name" could be translated as "name him" or "give him the name."
- The expression "those who love your name" could be translated as "those who love you."
- The expression "cut off the names of idols" could be translated as "get rid of pagan idols so that they are not even remembered" or "cause people to stop worshiping false gods" or "completely destroy all idols so that people no longer even think about them."

(See also: call)

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H5344, H7761, H8034, H8036, G2028, G2564, G3140, G3141, G3686, G3687, G5122

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fame, name, name's, named, nameless, names, notorious, reputation

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**Related Ideas:**

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In the Bible, the word "name" was used in several figurative ways.

- In some contexts, "name" could refer to a person's reputation, as in "let us make a name for ourselves."
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- An expression like "his good name" could be translated as "his good reputation."
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

fame, name, name's, named, nameless, names, notorious, reputation

## name

**Related Ideas:**

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**Definition:**

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- In some contexts, "name" could refer to a person's reputation, as in "let us make a name for ourselves."
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- Speaking "in the name of God" meant speaking with his power and authority, or as his representative.
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**Definition:**

A nation is a large group of people ruled by some form of government. The people of a nation often have the same ancestors and share a common ethnicity.

- A "nation" usually has a well-defined culture and territorial boundaries.
- In the Bible, a "nation" could be a country (like Egypt or Ethiopia), but often it is more general and refers to a people group, especially when used in the plural. It is important to check the context.
- Nations in the Bible included the Israelites, the Philistines, the Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Canaanites, the Romans, and the Greeks, among many others.
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- The plural term "nations" can often be translated as "people groups."
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## new moon

**Definition:**

The term "new moon" refers to the moon when it looks like a small, crescent-shaped sliver of light. This is the beginning phase of the moon as it moves in its orbit around the planet Earth at sunset. It also refers to the first day a new moon should be visible after the moon has been dark for a few days.

- In ancient times, new moons marked the beginnings of certain time periods, such as months.
- The Israelites celebrated a new moon festival that was marked by the blowing of a ram's horn.
- The Bible also refers to this time as the "beginning of the month."

(See also: month, earth, festival, horn, sheep)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 23:31
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## noble

**Related Ideas:**

nobility, nobleman

**Definition:**

The term "noble" describes someone or something that is excellent or of high quality.

- A "nobleman" or a "noble" is a person who belongs to a high political or social class. A nobleman was often an officer of the state, a close servant to the king.
- The "nobility" refers to the people who belong to a high political or social class.
- A man "of noble birth" is one who was born a nobleman.

Translation Suggestion

- The term "nobleman" could also be translated by, "king's official" or "government officer."

**Bible References:**

- 2 Chronicles 23:20-21
- Daniel 04:36
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H117, H193, H1419, H2715, H3358, H3513, H5081, H6440, H6579, H7261, H8282, H8269, G937, G2104

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nobility, noble, nobleman, noblemen, nobles

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## oak

**Related Ideas:**

terebinth

**Definition:**

An oak, or oak tree, is a tall shade tree with a large trunk and wide spreading branches.

- Oak trees have strong, hard wood that was used to build ships and to make farming plows, oxen yokes and walking sticks.
- The seed of an oak tree is called an acorn.
- The trunks of certain oak trees could bemeasured up to 6 meters around.
- Oak trees were symbolic of long life and had other spiritual meanings. In the Bible, they were often associated with holy places.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Many translations will find it important to use the term "oak tree" rather than just the word "oak."
- If oak trees are not known in the receptor area, "an oak" could be translated as "an oak, which is a large shade tree like…," then give the name of a local tree that has similar characteristics.

- See:

(See also: holy)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Samuel 10:3-4
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H352, H424, H427, H436, H437, H438


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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

oak, oaks, terebinths

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**Related Ideas:**

terebinth

**Definition:**

An oak, or oak tree, is a tall shade tree with a large trunk and wide spreading branches.

- Oak trees have strong, hard wood that was used to build ships and to make farming plows, oxen yokes and walking sticks.
- The seed of an oak tree is called an acorn.
- The trunks of certain oak trees could bemeasured up to 6 meters around.
- Oak trees were symbolic of long life and had other spiritual meanings. In the Bible, they were often associated with holy places.

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- In a court of law, a witness often gives an oath to promise that whatever he says will be true and factual.
- In the Bible, the term "swear" means to speak an oath.

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- Sometimes these terms are used together, as in "swear an oath."
- Abraham and Abimelech swore an oath when they made a covenant together concerning the use of a well.
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oath, oath-taking, oaths, swear, swear by, swearing, swears, swears by, swore, swore an oath, sworn

## oath

**Related Ideas:**

swear, swear by

**Definition:**

In the Bible, an oath is a formal promise to do something. The person making the oath is required to fulfill that promise. A person who swears an oath commits himself to being faithful and truthful, and by doing so he is saying that God has the right to punish him if he breaks the oath.

- In a court of law, a witness often gives an oath to promise that whatever he says will be true and factual.
- In the Bible, the term "swear" means to speak an oath.
- The term "swear by" means to use the name of something or someone as the basis or power on which the oath is made.
- Sometimes these terms are used together, as in "swear an oath."
- Abraham and Abimelech swore an oath when they made a covenant together concerning the use of a well.
- Abraham told his servant to swear (formally promise) that he would find Isaac a wife from among Abraham's relatives.
- God also made oaths in which he made promises to his people.
- A modern-day meaning of the word "swear" is "use foul language." This is not its meaning in the Bible.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, "an oath" could also be translated as "a pledge" or "a solemn promise."
- To "swear" could be translated as to "formally promise" or to "pledge" or to "commit to do something."
- Other ways to translate "swear by my name" could include "make a promise using my name to confirm it."
- To "swear by heaven and earth" could be translated as to, "promise to do something, stating that heaven and earth will confirm it."
- Make sure the translation of "swear" or "oath" does not refer to cursing. In the Bible it does not have that meaning.

(See also: Abimelek, covenant, vow)

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**Related Ideas:**

follow, give ear, hear, hold securely, hold to, keep, listen, obedience, obedient

**Definition:**

The term "obey" means to do what is required or commanded. The term "obedient" describes someone who obeys. "Obedience" is the characteristic that an obedient person has.

- Usually the term "obey" is used in the context of obeying the commands or laws of a person in authority.
- For example, people obey laws which are created by the leaders of a country, kingdom, or other organization.
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follow, give ear, hear, hold securely, hold to, keep, listen, obedience, obedient

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- A king often had many officials to serve him.
- When someone makes an "official visit," it means a person with authority is visiting a person or place as part of his job.
- An officer is a person who carries out the orders of an official or a judge and issues orders only to officers of lesser rank and to people subject to the government.

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 39:1
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- Strong's: H5461, H5631, H6496, H7860, H8269, G758, G3175, G4173, G5257

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

officer, officers, official, officials

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officer

**Definition:**

The terms "official" and "officer" refer to people who hold positions within a government or organization. Leaders within the government or organization give the official or officer certain authority and duties to perform as long as he remains in the position.

- A king often had many officials to serve him.
- When someone makes an "official visit," it means a person with authority is visiting a person or place as part of his job.
- An officer is a person who carries out the orders of an official or a judge and issues orders only to officers of lesser rank and to people subject to the government.

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**Definition:**

The term "offspring" is a general reference to the biological descendants of people or animals.

- Often in the Bible, "offspring" has the same meaning as "children" or "descendants."
- The term "seed" is sometimes used figuratively to refer to offspring.

(See also: descendant, seed)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 17:29
- Exodus 13:11-13
- Genesis 24:07
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**Word Data:**

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ointment

### Definition:

Oil is a thick, clear liquid that can be taken from certain plants. In Bible times, oil usually came from olives.

- Olive oil was used for cooking, anointing, sacrifice, lamps, and medicine.
- In ancient times, olive oil was highly prized, and the possession of oil was considered a measurement of wealth.
- Make sure the translation of this term refers to the kind of oil that can be used in cooking, not motor oil. Some languages have different words for these different kinds of oil.

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The olive is the small, oval fruit from an olive tree, which is mostly grown in the regions surrounding the Mediterranean Sea.

- Olive trees are a type of large evergreen shrub with tiny white flowers. They grow best in hot weather and can survive well with little water.
- The olive tree's fruit starts out green and changes to black as they ripen. Olives were useful for food and for the oil that could be extracted from them.
- Olive oil was used for cooking in lamps and for religious ceremonies.
- In the Bible, olive trees and branches are sometimes used figuratively to refer to people.

(See also: lamp, the sea, Mount of Olives)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 27:28-29
- Deuteronomy 06:10-12
- Exodus 23:10-11
- Genesis 08:11
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- Luke 16:06
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2132, H3323, G65, G1636, G1637, G2565

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

olive, olives

## olive

**Definition:**

The olive is the small, oval fruit from an olive tree, which is mostly grown in the regions surrounding the Mediterranean Sea.

- Olive trees are a type of large evergreen shrub with tiny white flowers. They grow best in hot weather and can survive well with little water.
- The olive tree's fruit starts out green and changes to black as they ripen. Olives were useful for food and for the oil that could be extracted from them.
- Olive oil was used for cooking in lamps and for religious ceremonies.
- In the Bible, olive trees and branches are sometimes used figuratively to refer to people.

(See also: lamp, the sea, Mount of Olives)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 27:28-29
- Deuteronomy 06:10-12
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## on high

**Related Ideas:**

in the highest

**Definition:**

The terms "on high" and "in the highest" are expressions that usually mean "in heaven."

- Another meaning for the expression "in the highest" could be "the most honored."
- This expression could also be used literally, as in the expression "in the highest tree, " which means "in the tallest tree."
- The expression "on high" could also refer to being high in the sky, such as a bird's nest that is on high. In that context it could be translated as "high in the sky" or "at the top of a tall tree."
- The word "high" could also indicate the elevated location or importance of a person or thing.
- The expression "from on high" could be translated as "from heaven."

(See also: heaven, honor)

**Bible References:**

- Lamentations 01:13
- Psalms 069:29

**Word Data:**

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**Related Ideas:**

oppression, oppressive, oppressor, ruthless

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- The term "oppression" especially refers to a situation where people of greater strength mistreat or enslave people who are under their power or rule.
- The term "oppressed" describes the people who are being harshly treated.
- Often enemy nations and their rulers were oppressors to the people of Israel.
- The term "ruthless" describes who show no pity or compassion to others. Oppressors are ruthless.


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**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, "oppress" could be translated as, "severely mistreat" or "cause to be heavily burdened" or "put under miserable bondage" or "rule harshly."
- Ways to translate "oppression" could include "heavy suppression and bondage" or "burdensome control."
- The phrase "the oppressed" could be translated as "oppressed people" or "people in terrible bondage" or "those who are treated harshly."
- The term "oppressor" could be translated as "person who oppresses" or "nation who controls and rules harshly" or "persecutor."

(See also: bind, enslave, persecute)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Samuel 10:17-19
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- Depending on the context, "oppress" could be translated as, "severely mistreat" or "cause to be heavily burdened" or "put under miserable bondage" or "rule harshly."
- Ways to translate "oppression" could include "heavy suppression and bondage" or "burdensome control."
- The phrase "the oppressed" could be translated as "oppressed people" or "people in terrible bondage" or "those who are treated harshly."
- The term "oppressor" could be translated as "person who oppresses" or "nation who controls and rules harshly" or "persecutor."

(See also: bind, enslave, persecute)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Samuel 10:17-19
- Deuteronomy 26:07
- Ecclesiastes 04:1
- Job 10:03
- Judges 02:18-19
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1790, H1792, H2541, H2555, H2556, H3238, H3905, H3906, H4642, H5065, H6031, H6115, H6125, H6184, H6206, H6216, H6217, H6231, H6233, H6234, H6693, H7429, H7533, H7701, H8496, G2561, G2616, G2669

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

oppress, oppressed, oppresses, oppressing, oppression, oppressive, oppressor, oppressors, ruthless

## oppress

**Related Ideas:**

oppression, oppressive, oppressor, ruthless

**Definition:**

The terms "oppress" and "oppression" refer to treating people harshly. An "oppressor" is a person who oppresses people.

- The term "oppression" especially refers to a situation where people of greater strength mistreat or enslave people who are under their power or rule.
- The term "oppressed" describes the people who are being harshly treated.
- Often enemy nations and their rulers were oppressors to the people of Israel.
- The term "ruthless" describes who show no pity or compassion to others. Oppressors are ruthless.

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**Related Ideas:**

ordination

**Definition:**

To ordain means to formally appoint a person for a special task or role. It also means to formally make a rule or decree.

- The term "ordain" often refers to formally appointing somebody as a priest, minister, or rabbi.
- For example, God ordained Aaron and his descendants to be priests.
- It can also mean to institute or establish something, such as a religious feast or covenant.
- Depending on the context, to "ordain" could be translated as to "assign" or to "appoint" or to "command" or to "make a rule" or to "institute."

(See also: command, covenant, decree, law, law of Moses, priest)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 12:31-32
- 2 Samuel 17:13-14
- Exodus 28:40-41
- Numbers 03:03
- Psalms 111:7-9

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**Definition:**

An ordinance is a public regulation or law that gives rules or instructions for people to follow. This term is related to the term "ordain."

- Sometimes an ordinance is a custom that has become well established through years of practice.
- In the Bible, an ordinance was something that God commanded the Israelites to do. Sometimes he commanded them to do it forever.
- The term "ordinance" could be translated as "public decree" or "regulation" or "law," depending on the context.

(See also: command, decree, law of Moses, ordain, statute)

**Bible References:**

- Deuteronomy 04:13-14
- Exodus 27:20-21
- Leviticus 08:31-33
- Malachi 03:6-7

**Word Data:**

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**Related Ideas:**

overseer, supervise, supervisor, visitation

**Definition:**

The term "overseer" refers to a person who is in charge of the work and welfare of other people.

- In the Old Testament, an overseer had the job of making sure the workers under him did their work well.
- In the New Testament, overseers were leaders of the early Christian church. Their work was to take care of the spiritual needs of the church, making sure the believers received accurate biblical teaching.
- Paul refers to an overseer as being like a shepherd who takes care of the believers in a local church, who are his "flock."
- The overseer, like a shepherd, keeps watch over the flock. He guards and protects the believers from false spiritual teaching and other evil influences.
- In the New Testament, the terms "overseers," "elders," and "shepherds/pastors" are different ways of referring to the same spiritual leaders.
- The word "supervisor" is another word for an overseer.
- The word "visitation" refers to an overseer coming to make sure that the workers over whom he has charge are working well.

**Translation Suggestions**

- Other ways to translate this term could be "caretaker" or "manager."
- When referring to a leader of a local group of God's people, this term could be translated with a word or phrase that means "spiritual supervisor" or "someone who takes care of the spiritual needs of a group of believers" or "person who oversees the spiritual needs of the Church."


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(See also: church, elder, pastor, shepherd)

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- 1 Chronicles 26:31-32
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- In the New Testament, overseers were leaders of the early Christian church. Their work was to take care of the spiritual needs of the church, making sure the believers received accurate biblical teaching.
- Paul refers to an overseer as being like a shepherd who takes care of the believers in a local church, who are his "flock."
- The overseer, like a shepherd, keeps watch over the flock. He guards and protects the believers from false spiritual teaching and other evil influences.
- In the New Testament, the terms "overseers," "elders," and "shepherds/pastors" are different ways of referring to the same spiritual leaders.
- The word "supervisor" is another word for an overseer.
- The word "visitation" refers to an overseer coming to make sure that the workers over whom he has charge are working well.

**Translation Suggestions**

- Other ways to translate this term could be "caretaker" or "manager."
- When referring to a leader of a local group of God's people, this term could be translated with a word or phrase that means "spiritual supervisor" or "someone who takes care of the spiritual needs of a group of believers" or "person who oversees the spiritual needs of the Church."

(See also: church, elder, pastor, shepherd)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 26:31-32
- 1 Timothy 03:02
- Acts 20:28
- Genesis 41:33-34
- Philippians 01:01

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3256, H6485, H6486, H6496, H7287, H7860, H8104, H8269, G1983, G1984, G1985

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

oversee, overseeing, overseen, overseer, overseers, oversees, supervise, supervised, supervisor, supervisors, visitation

## overseer

### Related Ideas:

overseer, supervise, supervisor, visitation

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## overtake

### Definition:

The terms "overtake" and "overtook" refer to gaining control over someone or something. It usually includes the idea of catching up to something after pursuing it.

- When military troops "overtake" an enemy, it means they defeat that enemy in battle.
- When a predator "overtakes" its prey, it means that it pursues and catches its prey.
- If a curse "overtakes" someone, it means that whatever was said in that curse happens to that person.


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- If blessings "overtake" people, it means that those people experience those blessings.
- When used in a warning that darkness or punishment or terrors will "overtake" people because of their sin, it means that those people will experience these negative things if they don't repent.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, "overtake" and "overcome" could be translated as "conquer" or "capture" or "defeat" or "catch up to" or "completely affect."
- The past action "overtook" can be translated as "caught up to" or "came alongside of" or "conquered" or "defeated" or "caused harm to."

(See also: bless, curse, prey, punish)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Kings 25:4-5
- John 12:35

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H579, H857, H935, H1692, H4672, H5066, H5381, G2638, G2983

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## pagan

**Definition:**

In Bible times, the term "pagan" was used to describe people who worshiped false gods instead of Yahweh.

- Anything associated with these people, such as the altars where they worshiped, the religious rituals they performed, and their beliefs, were also called "pagan."
- Pagan belief systems often included the worship of false gods and the worship of nature.
- Some pagan religions included sexually immoral rituals or the killing of human beings as part of their worship.

(See also: altar, god, sacrifice, worship, Yahweh)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 10:20-22
- 1 Corinthians 12:1-3
- 2 Kings 17:14-15
- 2 Kings 21:4-6

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1471, G1482, G1484

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Definition:**

The term "palace" refers to the building or house where a king lived, along with his family members and servants.

- The high priest also lived in a palace complex, as mentioned in the New Testament.
- Palaces were very ornate, with beautiful architecture and furnishings.
- The buildings and furnishings of a palace were constructed of stone or wood, and often were overlaid with expensive wood, gold, or ivory.
- Many other people also lived and worked in the palace complex, which usually included several buildings and courtyards.

(See also: court, high priest, king)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Chronicles 28:7-8
- 2 Samuel 11:2-3
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- Matthew 26:3-5
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H759, H1002, H1004, H1055, H1406, H1964, H1965, G833, G933, G4232

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## palm

**Related Ideas:**

palm branch

**Definition:**

The term "palm" refers to a type of tall tree with long, flexible, leafy branches extending from the top in a fan-like pattern.

- The palm tree in the Bible usually refers to a type of palm tree that produces a fruit called a "date." The leaves have a feather-like pattern.
- Palm trees typically grow in places that have a hot, humid climate. Their leaves stay green all year long.
- As Jesus was entering Jerusalem riding on a donkey, the people laid palm branches on the ground in front of him.
- Palm branches signified peace and the celebration of a victory.

(See also: donkey, Jerusalem, peace)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 06:29-30
- Ezekiel 40:14-16
- John 12:12-13
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3712, H8558, H8560, H8561, G5404

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## parable

**Related Ideas:**

hard question, lesson, riddle

**Definition:**

The term "parable" usually refers to a short story or object lesson that is used to explain or teach a moral truth. It can also refer to a saying that is difficult to understand and about which the hearer will have to think carefully before he can understand what the speaker is teaching.

- Jesus used parables to teach his disciples. Although he also told parables to the crowds of people, he did not always explain the parable.
- Jesus used parables to reveal truth to his disciples and to hide the truth from people like the Pharisees who did not believe in him.
- The prophet Nathan told David a parable to show the king his terrible sin.
- The story of the Good Samaritan is an example of a parable that is a story. Jesus' comparison of old and new wineskins is an example of a parable that was an object lesson to help the disciples understand Jesus' teachings.
- A "riddle" is a type of "hard question." The one who asks a hard question does not know the correct answer, but he hopes the hearer can answer correctly. The one who asks a riddle does not want the hearer to be able to answer the question correctly.

**Translation Suggestions**

- The word "parable" can be translated as "illustration".

(See also: Samaria)

**Bible References:**

- Proverbs 01:06
- Luke 05:36
- Luke 06:39
- Luke 08:04
- Luke 08:9-10
- Mark 04:01
- Matthew 13:03
- Matthew 13:10
- Matthew 13:13

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1819, H2420, H4426, H4912, G3850, G3942

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

hard questions, lesson, parable, parables, riddle, riddles

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1819, H2420, H4426, H4912, G3850, G3942

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

hard questions, lesson, parable, parables, riddle, riddles

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- This is similar to showing favoritism, which means to treat some people better than others.
- Usually partiality or favoritism is shown to people because they are richer or more popular than other people.
- God instructs his people to not show partiality or favoritism to people who are rich or of high status.
- In his letter to the Romans, Paul teaches that God judges people fairly and with no partiality.
- The book of James teaches that it is wrong to treat rich people better than poor people.

(See also: favor)

**Bible References:**

- Deuteronomy 01:17
- Malachi 02:09
- Mark 12:13-15
- Matthew 22:16
- Romans 02:10-12

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H5234, H5375, H6440, G991, G2983, G4299, G4381, G4382, G4383

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

be partial, partial, partiality, show partiality

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**Definition:**

The term "pastor" is literally the same word as "shepherd." It is used as a title for someone who is the spiritual leader for a group of believers.

- In English Bible versions, "pastor" only occurs one time, in the book of Ephesians. It is the same word as is translated as "shepherd" elsewhere.
- In some languages, the word for "pastor" is the same as the word for "shepherd."
- It is also the same word as is used to refer to Jesus as the "good Shepherd."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- It is best to translate this term with the word for "shepherd" in the project language.
- Other ways to translate this term could include "spiritual shepherd" or "shepherding Christian leader."

(See also: shepherd, sheep)

**Bible References:**

- Ephesians 04:11-13

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G4166

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

pastor, pastors


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**Related Ideas:**

impatient, patience

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- The term "impatient" means not patient.

(See also: endure, forgive, persevere)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Peter 03:20
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H750, H753, H2342, H3803, H3811, H6960, H7114, G420, G463, G3114, G3115, G3116, G5278, G5281

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**Definition:**

The term "patriarch" in the Bible refers to someone who was a founding ancestor of the Jewish people, particularly Abraham, Isaac, or Jacob.

- It also can refer to the twelve sons of Jacob who became the 12 patriarchs of the 12 tribes of Israel.
- The term "patriarch" has a similar meaning to "forefather," but more specifically refers to the most well-known male ancestral leaders of a people group.

(See also: father)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 02:29-31
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

patriarch, patriarchs

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**Related Ideas:**

peaceable, peaceful, peacemaker, quiet



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peace, peaceable, peaceably, peaceful, peacefully, peacemakers, quiet, quiets

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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

peace, peaceable, peaceably, peaceful, peacefully, peacemakers, quiet, quiets

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**Related Ideas:**

peaceable, peaceful, peacemaker, quiet

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

peace, peaceable, peaceably, peaceful, peacefully, peacemakers, quiet, quiets

## people of God

**Related Ideas:**

God's people, people for God's possession

**Definition:**

The term "people of God" refers to people whom God has called out from the world to have a special relationship with him.

- When God says "my people" he is talking about the people whom he has chosen and who have a relationship with him.
- God's people are chosen by him and are set apart from the world to live in a way that is pleasing to him. He also calls them his children.
- In the Old Testament, "people of God" refers to the nation of Israel which was chosen by God and set apart from among the other nations of the world to serve and obey him.
- In the New Testament, "people of God" especially refers to all those who believe in Jesus and are called the Church. This includes both Jews and Gentiles.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "people of God" could be translated as "God's people" or "the people who worship God" or "people who serve God" or "people who belong to God."
- When God says "my people" other ways to translate it could include "the people I have chosen" or "the people who worship me" or "the people who belong to me."
- Similarly, "your people" could be translated as "the people who belong to you" or "the people you chose to belong to you."
- Also "his people" could be translated as "the people who belong to him" or "the people God chose to belong to himself."

(See also: Israel, people group)


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**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 11:02
- Acts 07:34
- Acts 07:51-53
- Acts 10:36-38
- Daniel 09:24-25
- Isaiah 02:5-6
- Jeremiah 06:20-22
- Joel 03:16-17
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- Revelation 13:7-8

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H430, H5971, G2316, G2992

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God's people, my people, people for God's possession, people of God

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## perfect

**Related Ideas:**

perfecter, perfection, perfectly

**Definition:**

The term "perfect" describes something that has no flaw. To "perfect" something means to work at it until it is excellent and without flaws.

- Only God and what he does is absolutely perfect.
- When Christians study the Bible and obey it, they become perfect and mature because they become more like Christ in their character.
- Being perfect and mature means that a Christian is obedient; it does not mean that he is sinless.
- The term "perfect" also has the meaning of being "complete" or "whole."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "perfect" could be translated as "without flaw" or "without error" or "flawless" or "without fault" or "not having any faults."
- The term "perfectly" could be translated "completely" or "fully."

**Bible References:**

- Hebrews 12:02
- James 03:02
- Matthew 05:46-48
- Psalms 019:7-8

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3615, H3632, H3634, H4359, H4390, H8003, H8503, H8535, H8537, H8549, H8552, G2005, G2038, G2675, G2676, G3647, G4135, G4137, G5046, G5047, G5048, G5050, G5055

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

perfect, perfected, perfecter, perfection, perfectly

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- When Christians study the Bible and obey it, they become perfect and mature because they become more like Christ in their character.
- Being perfect and mature means that a Christian is obedient; it does not mean that he is sinless.
- The term "perfect" also has the meaning of being "complete" or "whole."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "perfect" could be translated as "without flaw" or "without error" or "flawless" or "without fault" or "not having any faults."
- The term "perfectly" could be translated "completely" or "fully."

**Bible References:**

- Hebrews 12:02
- James 03:02
- Matthew 05:46-48
- Psalms 019:7-8

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3615, H3632, H3634, H4359, H4390, H8003, H8503, H8535, H8537, H8549, H8552, G2005, G2038, G2675, G2676, G3647, G4135, G4137, G5046, G5047, G5048, G5050, G5055

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

perfect, perfected, perfecter, perfection, perfectly

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**Related Ideas:**

imperishable, perishable

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(See also: death, eternity)

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H6, H7, H622, H1197, H1478, H1820, H1826, H5486, H5595, H7921, H8045, G599, G622, G684, G853, G5356

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

imperishable, perish, perishable, perished, perishes, perishing

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The term "perish" means to die or be destroyed, usually as the result of violence or other disaster.

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- Depending on the context, ways to translate this term could include "die" or "be destroyed" or "be punished in hell" or "will be punished in hell."
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(See also: death, eternity)

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- Acts 07:52
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- Matthew 13:20-21
- Philippians 03:06

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1814, H7291, H7852, G1375, G1376, G1377, G1559, G2347

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

persecute, persecuted, persecuting, persecution, persecutions, persecutor, persecutors

## persecute

**Related Ideas:**

persecution, persecutor

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- The Jewish religious leaders persecuted Jesus because they did not like what he was teaching.
- After Jesus went back to heaven, the Jewish religious leaders and the Roman government persecuted his followers.

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- The term "persecute" could also be translated as "keep oppressing" or "treat harshly" or "continually mistreat."
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crooked, perversion, perversity, pervert, twisted

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The terms "perverse," "crooked," and "twisted" are used to describe a person or action that is morally bad. The term "perversely" means "in a perverse manner." To "pervert" something means to twist it or turn it away from what is right or good. "Perversity" is perverse thoughts, words, and actions.

- Someone or something that is perverse has deviated from what is good and right.
- In the Bible, the Israelites acted perversely when they disobeyed God. They often did this by worshiping false gods.
- Any action which is against God's standards or behavior is considered perverse.

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- Ways to translate "perverse" could include "morally twisted" or "immoral" or "turning away from God's straight path," depending on the context.
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(See also: corrupt, deceive, disobey, evil, turn)

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## pierce

**Related Ideas:**

gore, thrust through

**Definition:**

The term "pierce" means to stab something or to make a hole with a sharp, pointed object. It is also used figuratively to refer to causing someone deep emotional pain.

- A soldier pierced Jesus' side when he was hanging on the cross.
- In Bible times, a slave who was set free would have his ear pierced as a sign that he was choosing to continue working for his master.
- Simeon spoke figuratively when he told Mary that a sword would pierce her heart, meaning that she would experience deep grief because of what would happen to her son Jesus.
- To "thrust someone through" or "thrust a sword through someone" is to push a sword all the way through him so the sword comes out the other side.
- To "gore" is for an animal to thrust a horn into another animal or a person.

(See also: cross, Jesus, servant, Simeon)

**Bible References:**

- Job 16:13
- Job 20:23-25
- John 19:37
- Psalms 022:16

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1856, H1920, H2342, H2490, H2491, H2944, H3738, H5055, H5181, H5344, H5365, H6398, G1330, G1338, G1574, G2660, G3572, G4044

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- Strong's: H1856, H1920, H2342, H2490, H2491, H2944, H3738, H5055, H5181, H5344, H5365, H6398, G1330, G1338, G1574, G2660, G3572, G4044

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

gore, gored, holes, pierce, pierced, pierces, piercing, thrust ... through

## pierce

**Related Ideas:**

gore, thrust through

**Definition:**

The term "pierce" means to stab something or to make a hole with a sharp, pointed object. It is also used figuratively to refer to causing someone deep emotional pain.

- A soldier pierced Jesus' side when he was hanging on the cross.
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## pig

**Related Ideas:**

boar, pork, swine


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**Definition:**

A pig is a type of four-legged, hoofed animal that is raised for meat. Its meat is called "pork." The general term for pigs and related animals is "swine."

- God told the Israelites not to eat pig meat and to consider it unclean. Jews today still view pigs as unclean and do not eat pork.
- Pigs are raised on farms to be sold to other people for their meat.
- There is a kind of swine that is not raised on farms but rather lives out in the wild; it is called a "wild boar." Wild boars have tusks and are considered to be very dangerous animals.
- Sometimes large pigs are referred to as "hogs."
- A "boar" is a wild pig. Wild pigs are usually fierce and dangerous.

(See also: clean)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Peter 02:22
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## pillar

**Related Ideas:**

column



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**Definition:**

The term "pillar" usually refers to a large vertical structure that is used to hold up a roof or other part of a building. Another word for "pillar" is "column."

- In Bible times, pillars used as support in buildings were normally carved from a single piece of stone.
- When Samson in the Old Testament was captured by the Philistines, he destroyed their pagan temple by pushing the supporting pillars and causing the temple to collapse.
- The word "pillar" sometimes refers to a large stone or boulder that is set up as a memorial to mark a grave or to mark the place where an important event happened.
- It can also refer to an idol that was made to worship a false god. It is another name for a "carved image" and could be translated as "statue."
- The term "pillar" is used to refer to something that is shaped like a pillar, such as the "pillar of fire" that led the Israelites at night through the desert or the "pillar of salt" that Lot's wife became after she looked back at the city.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- As a structure supporting a building, the term "pillar" or "column" could be translated as "upright stone support beam" or "supporting stone structure."
- Other uses of "pillar" could be translated as "statue" or "pile" or "mound" or "monument" or "tall mass," depending on the context.

(See also: found, god, image)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Kings 18:04
- Exodus 13:21
- Exodus 33:09
- Genesis 31:45
- Proverbs 09:1-2

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H352, H547, H2106, H3730, H4552, H4676, H4678, H4690, H5324, H5333, H5982, H8490, G4769

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

column, columns, pillar, pillars

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- The word "pillar" sometimes refers to a large stone or boulder that is set up as a memorial to mark a grave or to mark the place where an important event happened.
- It can also refer to an idol that was made to worship a false god. It is another name for a "carved image" and could be translated as "statue."
- The term "pillar" is used to refer to something that is shaped like a pillar, such as the "pillar of fire" that led the Israelites at night through the desert or the "pillar of salt" that Lot's wife became after she looked back at the city.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- As a structure supporting a building, the term "pillar" or "column" could be translated as "upright stone support beam" or "supporting stone structure."
- Other uses of "pillar" could be translated as "statue" or "pile" or "mound" or "monument" or "tall mass," depending on the context.

(See also: found, god, image)


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**Bible References:**

- 2 Kings 18:04
- Exodus 13:21
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- Genesis 31:45
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H352, H547, H2106, H3730, H4552, H4676, H4678, H4690, H5324, H5333, H5982, H8490, G4769

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

column, columns, pillar, pillars

## pillar

**Related Ideas:**

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The term "pillar" usually refers to a large vertical structure that is used to hold up a roof or other part of a building. Another word for "pillar" is "column."

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pitfall, quarry

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H875, H953, H1356, H1475, H2352, H4087, H4113, H4379, H6354, H7585, H7745, H7816, H7825, H7845, H7882, G12, G999, G5421

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

pit, pitfall, pits, quarry

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**Related Ideas:**

pitfall, quarry

**Definition:**

A "pit" is a deep hole that has been dug in the ground. A "pitfall" is a trap made of a pit that is hidden with a cover. A "quarry" is a pit from which people take valuable stones.

- People dig pits for the purpose of trapping animals or finding water.
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**Definition:**

Plagues are events which cause suffering or death to a large number of people. Often a plague is a disease that spreads quickly and causes many people to die before it can be stopped.

- Many plagues have natural causes, but some were sent by God to punish people for sin.

- In the time of Moses, God sent ten plagues against Egypt to force Pharaoh to let Israel leave Egypt. These plagues included water turning into blood, physical diseases, destruction of crops by insects and hail, three days of complete darkness, and death of the firstborn sons.
- This could also be translated as "widespread disasters" or "widespread disease," depending on the context.

(See also: hail, Israel, Moses, Pharaoh)

**Picture of a Plague of skin:**



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- 2 Samuel 24:13-14
- Exodus 09:14
- Genesis 12:17-20
- Luke 21:11
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**Word Data:**

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appeal, ask earnestly, humble request, plea

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- A "legal plea" or "cause" is what someone who is trying to get justice tells a judge in a court trial.
- An "earnest appeal" is a serious, humble request.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "plead" could also be translated as "beg" or "implore" or "urgently ask."
- The term "plea" could also be translated as "urgent request" or "strong urging."

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- 2 Corinthians 08:3-5
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1777, H2603, H3198, H4941, H6279, H6293, H6664, H6419, H7378, H7379, H7775, H8199, H8467, H8469, G1162, G1189, G1793, G2065, G3870, G3874

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

appeal, asked ... earnestly, cause, earnest appeal, earnest appeals, earnestly appeal, earnestly appealed, humble request, humble requests, legal plea, moved by ... plea, plea, plea for favor, plead, plead ... cause, pleaded, pleading, pleadings, pleads, pleas

## plead

**Related Ideas:**

appeal, ask earnestly, humble request, plea

**Definitions:**

The terms "plead" and "pleading" refer to urgently asking someone to do something. A "plea" is an urgent request.

- Pleading often implies that the person feels in very great need or strongly desires help.
- People can plead or make an urgent appeal to God for mercy or to ask him to grant something, either for themselves or someone else.
- Make sure it is clear in the context that this term does not refer to begging for money.
- The word translated "humble request" refers specifically to a humble request for favor or mercy.
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## plow

**Related Ideas:**

farmer, plowman, plowshare, unplowed

**Definition:**

A "plow" is a farm tool that is used for breaking up soil to prepare a field for planting.

- Plows have sharp, pointed prongs or blades that dig into the soil. They usually have handles that the farmer uses to guide the plow.
- A "plowshare" is the main cutting blade on a plow.
- In Bible times, plows were usually pulled by a pair of oxen or other work animals.
- Most plows were made of hard wood, except for the sharp points which were made of a metal, such as bronze or iron.
- A "plowman" or a "plower" is a person who uses a plow.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The terms "plowman" and "plower" can also be translated more generally as "farmer."

(See also: bronze, cow)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Samuel 08:10-12
- Deuteronomy 21:04
- Luke 09:62
- Luke 17:07
- Psalm 141:5-7

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H406, H855, H2758, H2790, H5215, H5647, H5656, H5674, H6213, H6398, G722, G723

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## possess

**Related Ideas:**

belongings, dispossess, possession, property

**Definitions:**

The terms "possess" and "possession" usually refer to owning something. They can also mean to gain control over something or occupy an area of land.

- In the Old Testament, "possess" is often used in the context of "possessing" or "taking possession of" an area of land.
- When Yahweh commanded the Israelites to "possess" the land of Canaan, it meant that they should go into the land and live there. This involved first conquering the Canaanite peoples who were living on that land.
- Yahweh told the Israelites that he had given them the land of Canaan as "their possession." This could also be translated as "their rightful place to live."
- The people of Israel were also called Yahweh's "special possession." This means that they belonged to him as his people whom he had specifically called to worship and serve him.
- The term "dispossess" meant "take someone's property."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "possess" could also be translated as "own" or "have" or "have charge over."
- "Possessions" are also called "belongings" and "property."
- The phrase "take possession of" could be translated as "take control of" or "occupy" or "live on," depending on the context.
- When Yahweh calls the Israelites "my special possession" this could also be translated as "my special people" or "people who belong to me" or "my people whom I love and rule."
- The sentence, "they will become their possession" when referring to land, means "they will occupy the land" or "the land will belong to them."
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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- Depending on the context, the term "power" could also be translated as "ability" or "strength" or "energy" or "ability to do miracles" or "control."
- Possible ways to translate the term "powers" could include "powerful beings" or "controlling spirits" or "those who control others."
- An expression like "save us from the power of our enemies" could be translated as "save us from being oppressed by our enemies" or "rescue us from being controlled by our enemies." In this case, "power" has the meaning of using one's strength to control and oppress others.

(See also: Holy Spirit, Jesus, miracle)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Thessalonians 01:05
- Colossians 01:11-12
- Genesis 31:29
- Jeremiah 18:21
- Jude 01:25
- Judges 02:18
- Luke 01:17
- Luke 04:14
- Matthew 26:64
- Philippians 03:21
- Psalm 080:02

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H410, H1368, H1369, H1370, H2220, H2393, H2428, H2632, H3027, H3201, H3581, H4475, H4910, H5794, H5797, H5807, H6109, H6184, H7980, H7981, H7983, H7989, H8592, H8633, G1410, G1411, G1415, G1743, G1754, G1832, G1849, G1850, G2159, G2478, G2479, G2480, G2904, G3168

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

ability, able, am ... able, are ... able, are ... possible, be ... unable, be able, be mastered, can, cannot, capable, could, could not, impossible, incapable, is ... able, may ... be able, miraculous powers, possible, power, powerful, powerfully, powers, was ... able, were ... able, will ... be able, won

## power

**Related Ideas:**

ability, able, mastered, can, capable, could, impossible, incapable, powerful, won, unable



generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Definition:**

The term "power" refers to the ability to do things or make things happen, often using great strength. "Powers" refers to people or spirits who have great ability to cause things to happen.

- The "power of God" refers to God's ability to do everything, especially things that are not possible for people to do.
- God has complete power over everything that he has created.
- God gives his people power to do what he wants, so that when they heal people or do other miracles, they do this by the power of God.
- Because Jesus and the Holy Spirit are also God, they have this same power.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, the term "power" could also be translated as "ability" or "strength" or "energy" or "ability to do miracles" or "control."
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(See also: Holy Spirit, Jesus, miracle)

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## praise

**Related Ideas:**

praiseworthy



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**Definition:**

To praise someone is to express admiration and honor for that person. Something that is praiseworthy is good and deserves to be praised.

- People praise God because of how great he is and because of all the amazing things he has done as the Creator and Savior of the world.
- Praise for God often includes being thankful for what he has done.
- Music and singing is often used as a way to praise God.
- Praising God is part of what it means to worship him.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term to "praise" could also be translated as to "speak well of" or to "highly honor with words" or to "say good things about."
- The noun "praise" could be translated as "spoken honor" or "speech that honors" or "speaking good things about."

(See also: worship)

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

praise, praised, praises, praiseworthy, praising, sing praise, sing praises

## praise

**Related Ideas:**

praiseworthy

**Definition:**

To praise someone is to express admiration and honor for that person. Something that is praiseworthy is good and deserves to be praised.

- People praise God because of how great he is and because of all the amazing things he has done as the Creator and Savior of the world.
- Praise for God often includes being thankful for what he has done.
- Music and singing is often used as a way to praise God.
- Praising God is part of what it means to worship him.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term to "praise" could also be translated as to "speak well of" or to "highly honor with words" or to "say good things about."
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- Praying includes confessing our sins to God and asking him to forgive us.
- Talking to God is sometimes called "communing" with him as our spirit communicates with his spirit, sharing our emotions and enjoying his presence.
- This term could be translated as "talking to God" or "communicating with God." The translation of this term should be able to include praying that is silent.

(See also: god, forgive, praise)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Thessalonians 03:09
- Acts 08:24
- Acts 14:26
- Colossians 04:04
- John 17:09
- Luke 11:1
- Matthew 05:43-45
- Matthew 14:22-24

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H577, H1156, H2470, H3908, H6279, H6293, H6419, H6739, H7592, H7879, H8034, H8605, G154, G1162, G1189, G1783, G2065, G2171, G2172, G3870, G4335, G4336

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

heard ... prayer, pray, prayed, prayer, prayers, praying, prays, urgently pray

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- Strong's: G312, G518, G1344, G2097, G2511, G2782, G2783, G2784, G2980, G3142, G3870, G4283

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

preach, preached, preacher, preaching

## preach

**Related Ideas:**

preacher

**Definition:**

To "preach" means to speak to a group of people, teaching them about God and urging them to obey him.

- Often preaching is done by one person to a large group of people. It is usually spoken, not written.
- "Preaching" and "teaching" are similar, but are not exactly the same.
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- The term "preach" is usually used with the word "gospel."
- What a person has preached to others can also be referred to in general as his "teachings."

(See also: good news, Jesus, kingdom of God)

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## precious

**Related Ideas:**

costly, expensive, valuable

**Definitions:**

The term "precious" describes people or things that are considered to be very valuable.

- The term "precious stones" or "precious jewels" refers to rocks and minerals that are colorful or have other qualities that make them beautiful or useful.
- Examples of precious stones include diamonds, rubies, and emeralds.
- Gold and silver are called "precious metals."
- Yahweh says that his people are "precious" in his sight (Isaiah 43:4).


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- Peter wrote that a gentle and quiet spirit is precious in God's sight (1 Peter 3:4).
- The terms "costly" and "expensive" describe something that costs a lot of money to buy.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "precious' could also be translated as "valuable" or "very dear" or "cherished" or "highly valued."

(See also: gold, silver)

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costly, expensive, precious, precious things, precious treasures, valuable, valuables

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## predestine

**Related Ideas:**

decide in advance

**Definition:**

The terms "predestine" and "predestined" refer to deciding or planning beforehand that something will happen.

- This term especially refers to God predestining people to receive eternal life.
- Sometimes the word "foreordain" is used, which also means to decide beforehand.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "predestine" could also be translated as "decide before" or "decide ahead of time."
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- A phrase such as "predestined us" could be translated as "decided long ago that we" or "already decided ahead of time that we."
- Note that the translation of this term should be different from the translation of the term "foreknew."

(See also: foreknow)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 02:6-7

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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- This term especially refers to God predestining people to receive eternal life.
- Sometimes the word "foreordain" is used, which also means to decide beforehand.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "predestine" could also be translated as "decide before" or "decide ahead of time."
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(See also: foreknow)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 02:6-7



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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: G4309

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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princess

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- Because of Abraham's wealth and importance, he was referred to as a "prince" by the Hittites he was living among.


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- When referring to angels, this could also be translated as, "spirit ruler" or "leading angel."
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- Strong's: H117, H2831, H3548, H4502, H5057, H5081, H5139, H5257, H5387, H5461, H5633, H5993, H6579, H7333, H7786, H8269, H8282, H8323, G747, G758, G1413, G3175

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

prince, princes, princess, princesses

## prince

**Related Ideas:**

princess

**Definition:**

A "prince" is the son of a king. A "princess" is a daughter of a king.

- The term "prince" is often used figuratively to refer to a leader, ruler, or other powerful person.
- Because of Abraham's wealth and importance, he was referred to as a "prince" by the Hittites he was living among.
- In the book of Daniel, the term "prince" is used in the expressions "prince of Persia" and "prince of Greece," which in those contexts probably refer to powerful evil spirits who had authority over those regions.
- The archangel Michael is also referred to as a "prince" in the book of Daniel.
- Sometimes in the Bible Satan is referred to as "the prince of this world."
- Jesus is called the "Prince of Peace" and the "Prince of Life."
- In Acts 2:36, Jesus is referred to as "Lord and Christ" and in Acts 5:31 he is referred to as "Prince and Savior," showing the parallel meaning of "Lord" and "Prince."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Ways to translate "prince" could include, "king's son" or "ruler" or "leader" or "chieftain" or "captain."
- When referring to angels, this could also be translated as, "spirit ruler" or "leading angel."
- When referring to Satan or other evil spirits, this term could also be translated as, "evil spirit ruler" or "powerful spirit leader" or "ruling spirit," depending on the context.

(See also: angel, authority, Christ, demon, lord, power, ruler, Satan, Savior, spirit)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 05:29-32
- Genesis 12:15
- Genesis 49:26
- Luke 01:52

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**Related Ideas:**

custody, dungeon, imprison, imprisonment, prisoner

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The term "prison" refers to a place where criminals are kept as a punishment for their crimes. A "prisoner" is someone who has been put in the prison.

- The term "prisoners" can also refer in general to people who have been captured by an enemy and kept somewhere against their will.
- The term "imprisoned" means "kept in a prison" or "kept in captivity."
- Many prophets and other servants of God were put in prison even though they had not done anything wrong.
- To "hold someone in custody" is to put him in a prison or other place from which he cannot escape. Sometimes people were held in custody while they waited to be judged in a trial.
- A "dungeon" is an underground prison that is dark and damp.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Another word for "prison" is "jail."
- The term "prison" could also be translated as "dungeon" in contexts where the prison is probably underground or beneath the main part of a palace or other building.
- The term "prisoners" can also be translated as "captives." Other ways to translate "imprisoned" could be "kept as a prisoner" or "kept in captivity" or "held captive" or "shut up."

(See also: captive)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 25:04
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(See also: captive)

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**Definition:**

To profane something means to act in a way that defiles, pollutes, or disrespects something that is holy.

- A profane person is one who acts in a way that is unholy and dishonoring of God.
- The verb to "profane" could be translated as to "treat as unholy" or to "be irreverent toward" or to "dishonor."
- God told the Israelites that they "profaned" themselves with idols, meaning that the people were making themselves "unclean" or "dishonored" by this sin. They were also dishonoring God.
- Depending on the context, the adjective "profane" could be translated as "dishonoring" or "godless" or "unholy."

(See also: defile, holy, clean)

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- 2 Timothy 02:16-18
- Ezekiel 20:09
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## profit

**Related Ideas:**

profitable, unprofitable

**Definition:**

In general, the terms "profit" and "profitable" refer to gaining something good through doing certain actions or behaviors.

Something is "profitable" to someone if it brings them good things or if it helps them bring about good things for other people.

- More specifically, the term "profit" often refers to money that is gained from doing business. A business is "profitable" if it gains more money than it spends.
- Actions are profitable if they bring about good things for people.
- 2 Timothy 3:16 says that all Scripture is "profitable" for correcting and training people in righteousness. This means that the Bible's teachings are helpful and useful for teaching people to live according to God's will.

The term "unprofitable" means to not be useful.

- It literally means to not profit anything or to not help someone gain anything.
- Something that is unprofitable is not worth doing because it does not give any benefit.
- This could be translated as "useless" or "worthless" or "not useful" or "unworthy" or "not beneficial" or "giving no benefit."

To "take advantage of" someone is to make extra profit from him because he is weak and unable to demand greater return.

(See also: worthy)

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, the term "profit" could also be translated as "benefit" or "help" or "gain."
- The term "profitable" could be translated as "useful" or "beneficial" or "helpful."
- To "profit from" something could be translated as "benefit from" or "gain money from" or "receive help from."
- In the context of a business, "profit" could be translated with a word or phrase that means "money gained" or "surplus of money" or "extra money."

**Bible References:**

- Job 15:03
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- In the context of a business, "profit" could be translated with a word or phrase that means "money gained" or "surplus of money" or "extra money."

**Bible References:**

- Job 15:03
- Proverbs 10:16
- Jeremiah 02:08
- Ezekiel 18:12-13
- John 06:63
- Mark 08:36
- Matthew 16:26
- 2 Peter 02:1-3

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1214, H3148, H3276, H3504, H4195, H4768, H5532, H7939, H7965, G147, G512, G890, G1281, G2108, G2585, G2770, G2771, G3408, G3685, G4122, G4297, G4851, G5622, G5623

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## promise

**Related Ideas:**

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**Definition:**

A promise is a pledge to do a certain thing. When someone promises something, it means he is committing to do something.

- The Bible records many promises that God has made for his people.
- Promises are an important part of formal agreements such as covenants.
- A promise is often accompanied by an oath to confirm that it will be done.

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- The term "promise" could be translated as "commitment" or "assurance" or "guarantee."
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prophecy, prophesy, prophetic, seer

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**Bible References:**

- 1 Thessalonians 02:14-16
- Acts 03:25
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2372, H2374, H4853, H5012, H5013, H5016, H5017, H5029, H5030, H5031, H5046, H5197, H7200, H7203, G2495, G4394, G4395, G4396, G4397, G4398, G5578

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

give ... prophecies, prophecies, prophecy, prophesied, prophesies, prophesy, prophesying, prophet, prophet's, prophetess, prophetic, prophets, seer, seer's, seers, seers'

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## prosper

**Related Ideas:**

prosperity, prosperous

**Definition:**

The term "prosper" generally refers to living well and can refer to prospering physically or spiritually. When people or countryies are "prosperous," it means they are wealthy and have all that they need to be successful. They are experiencing "prosperity."

- The term "prosperous" often refers to success in owning money and property or in producing everything needed for people to live well.
- In the Bible, the term "prosperous" also includes good health and being blessed with children.
- A "prosperous" city or country is one that has many people, good production of food, and businesses that bring in plenty of money.
- The Bible teaches that a person will prosper spiritually when he obeys God's teachings. He will also experience the blessings of joy and peace. God does not always give people a lot of material wealth, but he will always prosper them spiritually as they follow his ways.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, the term "prosper" could also be translated as "succeed spiritually" or "be blessed by God" or "experience good things" or "live well."
- The term "prosperous" could also be translated as "successful" or "wealthy" or "spiritually fruitful."
- "Prosperity" could also be translated as "well-being" or "wealth" or "success" or "abundant blessings."
- "Welfare" is another word for "prosperity."

(See also: bless, fruit, spirit)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 29:22-23
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- Psalms 001:3

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H202, H1129, H1767, H1878, H1879, H1995, H2428, H2896, H2898, H2981, H3027, H3190, H3444, H3498, H3519, H3787, H4195, H5381, H6500, H6509, H6555, H6743, H6744, H7230, H7487, H7919, H7951, H7961, H7963, H7965, H8454, G2137

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## prostitute

**Related Ideas:**

prostitution



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**Definition:**

The terms "prostitute" and "harlot" both refer to a person who performs sexual acts for money or for religious rites. Prostitutes or harlots were usually female, but some were male.

- In the Bible, the word "prostitute" is sometimes used figuratively to refer to a person who worships false gods or who practices witchcraft.
- The expression "play the harlot" means to act like a harlot by being sexually immoral. This expression is also used in the Bible to refer to a person who worships idols.
- To "prostitute oneself" to something means to be sexually immoral or when used figuratively, to be unfaithful to God by worshiping false gods.
- In ancient times, some pagan temples used male and female prostitutes as part of their rituals.
- This term could be translated by the word or phrase that is used in the project language to refer to a prostitute. Some languages may have a euphemistic term that is used for this.

(See also: adultery, god, sexual immorality, god)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 34:31
- Genesis 38:21
- Luke 15:30
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**Word Data:**

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act like a prostitute, acted like a prostitute, acted like prostitutes, prostitute, prostitute's, prostituted, prostitutes, prostitution

## proud

**Related Ideas:**

pride, prideful

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**Definition:**

The terms "proud" and "prideful" refer to a person thinking too highly of himself, and especially, thinking that he is better than other people.

- A proud person often does not admit his own faults. He is not humble.
- Pride can lead to disobeying God in other ways.
- The terms "proud" and "pride" can also be used in a positive sense, such as being "proud of" what someone else has achieved and being "proud of" your children. The expression "take pride in your work" means to find joy in doing your work well.

- Someone can be proud of what he has done without being prideful about it. Some languages have different words for these two different meanings of "pride."
- The term "prideful" is always negative, with the meaning of being "arrogant" or "conceited" or "self-important."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The noun "pride" could be translated as "arrogance" or "conceit" or "self-importance."
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- To be "proud of" could also be translated as "happy with" or "satisfied with" or "joyful about (the accomplishments of)."
- The phrase "take pride in your work" could be translated as, "find satisfaction in doing your work well."
- The expression "take pride in Yahweh" could also be translated as "be delighted about all the wonderful things Yahweh has done" or "be happy about how amazing Yahweh is."

(See also: arrogant, humble, joy)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Timothy 03:6-7
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

pride, prideful, proud, proudly, source of pride

## proud

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## proverb

**Definition:**

A proverb is a short statement that expresses some wisdom or truth.

- Proverbs are powerful because they are easy to remember and repeat.
- Often a proverb will include practical examples from everyday life.
- Some proverbs are very clear and direct, while others are more difficult to understand.
- King Solomon was known for his wisdom and wrote over 1,000 proverbs.
- Jesus often used proverbs or parables when he taught people.
- Ways to translate "proverb" could include "wise saying" or "true word."

(See also: Solomon, true, wise)

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- 1 Kings 04:32-34
- 1 Samuel 24:12-13
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**Word Data:**

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## province

**Related Ideas:**

provincial

**Definitions:**

A province is a division or part of a nation or empire. The term "provincial" describes something that is related to a province, such as a provincial governor.

- For example, the ancient Persian Empire was divided up into provinces such as Media, Persia, Syria, and Egypt.
- During the time of the New Testament, the Roman Empire was divided up into provinces such as Macedonia, Asia, Syria, Judea, Samaria, Galilee, and Galatia.
- Each province had its own ruling authority, who was subject to the king or ruler of the empire. This ruler was sometimes called a "provincial official" or "provincial governor."
- The terms "province" and "provincial" could also be translated as "region" and "regional."

(See also: Asia, Egypt, Esther, Galatia, Galilee, Judea, Macedonia, Media, Rome, Samaria, Syria)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 19:30
- Daniel 03:02
- Daniel 06:02
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province, provinces, provincial

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provocation

**Definitions:**

The term "provoke" means to cause someone to experience a negative reaction or feeling.

- To provoke someone to anger means to do something that causes that person to be angry. This could also be translated as to "cause to become angry" or to "anger."
- When used in a phrase such as, "do not provoke him," this could be translated as "do not anger him" or "do not cause him to be angry" or "do not make him angry with you."

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**Bible References:**

- Ezekiel 20:27-29

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**Related Ideas:**

praise in song, psalmist, psalm of praise, song

**Definition:**

The term "psalm" refers to a sacred song, often in the form of a poem that was written to be sung.

- The Old Testament Book of Psalms has a collection of these songs written by King David and other Israelites such as Moses, Solomon, and Asaph, among others.
- The psalms were used by the nation of Israel in their worship of God.
- Psalms can be used to express joy, faith, and reverence, as well as pain and sorrow.
- In the New Testament, Christians are instructed to sing psalms to God as a way of worshiping him.
- A "psalmist" is someone who composes or sings psalms.

(See also: David, faith, joy, Moses, holy)

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- Acts 13:35
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- Strong's: H2158, H2167, H4210, G5567, G5568

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

praise ... in song, psalm, psalmist, psalms, psalms of praise, songs

## psalm

**Related Ideas:**

praise in song, psalmist, psalm of praise, song

**Definition:**

The term "psalm" refers to a sacred song, often in the form of a poem that was written to be sung.

- The Old Testament Book of Psalms has a collection of these songs written by King David and other Israelites such as Moses, Solomon, and Asaph, among others.
- The psalms were used by the nation of Israel in their worship of God.
- Psalms can be used to express joy, faith, and reverence, as well as pain and sorrow.
- In the New Testament, Christians are instructed to sing psalms to God as a way of worshiping him.
- A "psalmist" is someone who composes or sings psalms.

(See also: David, faith, joy, Moses, holy)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 13:33
- Acts 13:35
- Colossians 03:16
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## puffed up

**Definition:**

The term "puffed up" refers literally to something that is full of air and so larger than its normal size. is a figurative expression that refers to being boastful, proud, or arrogant.

- A person who is puffed up has an attitude of feeling superior to others.
- Paul taught that knowing a lot of information or having religious experiences can lead to being "puffed up" or proud.
- Other languages may have a similar idiom or a different one that expresses this meaning, such as "having a big head."

- This could also be translated as "very proud" or "disdainful of others" or "haughty" or "thinking oneself better than others."

(See also: arrogant, proud)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 04:6-7
- 1 Corinthians 08:01
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- Habakkuk 02:04

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## punish

**Related Ideas:**

bring down judgment, deal with, inflict punishment, judgment, punishment, unpunished


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**Definition:**

The term "punish" means to cause someone to suffer a negative consequence for doing something wrong. The term "punishment" refers to the negative consequence that is given as a result of that wrong behavior.

- Often punishment is intended to motivate a person to stop sinning.
- God punished the Israelites when they disobeyed him, especially when they worshiped false gods. Because of their sin, God allowed their enemies to attack and capture them.
- God is righteous and just, so he has to punish sin. Every human being has sinned against God and deserves punishment.
- Jesus was punished for all the evil things that every person has ever done. He received each person's punishment on himself even though he did nothing wrong and did not deserve that punishment.
- The expression "leave someone unpunished" means to decide not to punish someone for their wrongdoing.
- The expression "go unpunished" means to sin and not be punished for it. God often allows people to go unpunished as he waits for them to repent.
- To "bring down judgment" on someone is to punish him after declaring him guilty of wrongful behavior.
- Sometimes "judgment" refers to punishment.
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(See also: justice, repent, righteous, sin)

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### Forms Found in the English ULB:

bring down judgment, go ... unpunished, inflicted punishment, inflicting punishment, judgment, leave ... unpunished, punish, punished, punishes, punishing, punishment, unpunished

## punish

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## pure

**Related Ideas:**

impure, purge, purification, purify, purity, refine



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**Definition:**

To be "pure" means to have no flaw or to have nothing mixed in that is not supposed to be there. To purify something is to cleanse it and remove anything that contaminates or pollutes it.

- In regard to Old Testament laws, "purify" and "purification" refer mainly to the cleansing from things that make an object or a person ritually unclean, such as disease, body fluids, or childbirth.
- The Old Testament also had laws telling people how to be purified from sin, usually by the sacrifice of an animal. This was only temporary and the sacrifices had to be repeated over and over again.
- In the New Testament, to be purified often refers to being cleansed from sin.
- The only way that people can be completely and permanently purified from sin is through repenting and receiving God's forgiveness, through trusting in Jesus and his sacrifice.
- Something that is "impure" is not pure.
- To "refine" is to purify metal. This is done by heating the metal over a fire until it melts and removing what should not be there.
- Someone who has pure motives is somone who only wants to do what is good.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "purify" could be translated as "make pure" or "cleanse" or "cleanse from all contamination" or "get rid of all sin."
- A phrase such as "when the time for their purification was over" could be translated as "when they had purified themselves by waiting the required number of days."
- The phrase "provided purification for sins" could be translated as "provided a way for people to be completely cleansed from their sin."
- Other ways to translate "purification" could include "cleansing" or "spiritual washing" or "becoming ritually clean."
- Other ways to translate "pure motives" or "purity of motives" is "sincere" or "sincerity."

(See also: atonement, clean, spirit)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Timothy 01:05
- Exodus 31:6-9
- Hebrews 09:13-15
- James 04:08
- Luke 02:22
- Revelation 14:04

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H571, H1249, H1305, H2134, H2135, H2141, H2212, H2398, H2403, H2889, H2890, H2891, H2892, H2893, H3795, H2896, H3800, H5079, H5343, H5462, H6337, H6884, H6942, G48, G49, G53, G54, G169, G185, G505, G1103, G1506, G2511, G2512, G2513

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

impure, impure thing, impurities, impurity, pure, purer, purge, purification, purified, purifies, purify, purity, refine, refined, refiner, refiner's, refining

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generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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- The term "purify" could be translated as "make pure" or "cleanse" or "cleanse from all contamination" or "get rid of all sin."
- A phrase such as "when the time for their purification was over" could be translated as "when they had purified themselves by waiting the required number of days."
- The phrase "provided purification for sins" could be translated as "provided a way for people to be completely cleansed from their sin."
- Other ways to translate "purification" could include "cleansing" or "spiritual washing" or "becoming ritually clean."
- Other ways to translate "pure motives" or "purity of motives" is "sincere" or "sincerity."

(See also: atonement, clean, spirit)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Timothy 01:05
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H571, H1249, H1305, H2134, H2135, H2141, H2212, H2398, H2403, H2889, H2890, H2891, H2892, H2893, H3795, H2896, H3800, H5079, H5343, H5462, H6337, H6884, H6942, G48, G49, G53, G54, G169, G185, G505, G1103, G1506, G2511, G2512, G2513

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

impure, impure thing, impurities, impurity, pure, purer, purge, purification, purified, purifies, purify, purity, refine, refined, refiner, refiner's, refining

## pure

**Related Ideas:**

impure, purge, purification, purify, purity, refine



generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Definition:**

To be "pure" means to have no flaw or to have nothing mixed in that is not supposed to be there. To purify something is to cleanse it and remove anything that contaminates or pollutes it.

- In regard to Old Testament laws, "purify" and "purification" refer mainly to the cleansing from things that make an object or a person ritually unclean, such as disease, body fluids, or childbirth.
- The Old Testament also had laws telling people how to be purified from sin, usually by the sacrifice of an animal. This was only temporary and the sacrifices had to be repeated over and over again.
- In the New Testament, to be purified often refers to being cleansed from sin.
- The only way that people can be completely and permanently purified from sin is through repenting and receiving God's forgiveness, through trusting in Jesus and his sacrifice.
- Something that is "impure" is not pure.
- To "refine" is to purify metal. This is done by heating the metal over a fire until it melts and removing what should not be there.
- Someone who has pure motives is somone who only wants to do what is good.

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The term "purple" is the name of a color that is a mixture of blue and red.

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- Because it was costly and time-consuming to produce this dye, purple clothing was considered a sign of wealth, distinction, and royalty.
- Purple was also one of the colors used for the curtains in the tabernacle and temple, and for the ephod worn by the priests.

- Purple dye was extracted from a kind of sea snail by either crushing or boiling the snails or by causing them to release the dye while still alive. This was an expensive process.
- Roman soldiers put a purple royal robe on Jesus before his crucifixion, to mock him for his claim to be King of the Jews.
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(See also: ephod, Philippi, royal, tabernacle, temple)

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**Definition:**

The term "push" literally means to physically move something away using force. There are also several figurative meanings of this term.

- The expression "push away" can mean "reject" or "refuse to help."
- To "push down" can mean to "oppress" or "persecute" or "defeat."
- To "push someone out" can mean to get rid of someone or send someone away.
- The expression "push ahead" means to persevere or to continue doing something without really making sure it is right or safe.

(See also: oppress, persecute, reject)

**Bible References:**

**Word Data:**

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**Definition:**

A queen is either the female ruler of a country or the wife of a king.

- Esther became the queen of the Persian empire when she married King Xerxes.
- Queen Jezebel was the evil wife of King Ahab.
- The Queen of Sheba was a famous ruler who came to visit King Solomon.
- A term such as "queen mother" usually referred to the mother or grandmother of a ruling king or the widow of the previous king. A queen mother had much influence; Athaliah, for example, influenced the people to worship idols.

(See also: Xerxes, Athaliah, Esther, king. Persia ruler, Sheba)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 10:10
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**Word Data:**

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**Related Ideas:**

put out, unquenchable

**Definition:**

The term "quench" means to stop something that is demanding to be satisfied. The expression "put out" can also mean the same.

- The term "quench" is usually used in the context of quenching thirst, and means to stop being thirsty by drinking something.
- The expressions "quench" and "put out" can also be used to refer to stopping a fire.
- Both thirst and fire are quenched with water.
- A fire that is "unquenchable" cannot be stopped. It continues to burn.
- Paul uses the term "quench" in a figurative way when he instructs believers to not "quench the Holy Spirit." This means to not discourage people from allowing the Holy Spirit to produce his fruits and gifts in them. Quenching the Holy Spirit means preventing the Holy Spirit from freely manifesting his power and work in people.

(See also: fruit, gift, Holy Spirit)


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**Bible References:**

- 1 Thessalonians 05:19
- Ezekiel 20:47
- Isaiah 01:31
- Jeremiah 21:12

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1846, H3518, H7665, G762, G4570

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- Paul uses the term "quench" in a figurative way when he instructs believers to not "quench the Holy Spirit." This means to not discourage people from allowing the Holy Spirit to produce his fruits and gifts in them. Quenching the Holy Spirit means preventing the Holy Spirit from freely manifesting his power and work in people.

(See also: fruit, gift, Holy Spirit)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Thessalonians 05:19
- Ezekiel 20:47
- Isaiah 01:31
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1846, H3518, H7665, G762, G4570

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

put out, quench, quenched, unquenchable

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put out, unquenchable

**Definition:**

The term "quench" means to stop something that is demanding to be satisfied. The expression "put out" can also mean the same.

- The term "quench" is usually used in the context of quenching thirst, and means to stop being thirsty by drinking something.
- The expressions "quench" and "put out" can also be used to refer to stopping a fire.
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(See also: anger, self-control)


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## raise

### Related Ideas:

arise, rise, risen

### Definition:

### raise, raise up

In general, the word "raise" means to "lift up" or "make higher."

- The figurative phrase "raise up" means to cause something to come into being or to appear. It can also mean to appoint someone to do something.
- Sometimes "raise up" means to restore or rebuild.
- "Raise" has a specialized meaning in the phrase "raise from the dead." It means to cause a dead person to become alive again.
- Sometimes "raise up" means to exalt someone or something or make someone or something truly great.

### rise, arise

To "rise" or "arise" means to "go up" or "get up." The terms "risen," "rose," and "arose" express past action.

- When a person gets up to go somewhere, this is sometimes expressed as "he arose and went" or "he rose up and went."
- If something "arises" it means it "happens" or "begins to happen."
- Jesus predicted that he would "rise from the dead." Three days after Jesus died, the angel said, "He has risen!"
- A person who suddenly becomes important is said to "arise."

### Translation Suggestions:

- The term "raise" or "raise up" could be translated as "lift up" or "make higher."
- To "raise up" could also be translated as to "cause to appear" or to "appoint" or to "bring into existence."
- To "raise up the strength of your enemies" could be translated as, "cause your enemies to be very strong."
- The phrase "raise someone from the dead" could be translated as "cause someone to return from death to life" or "cause someone to come back to life."
- Depending on the context, "raise up" could also be translated as "provide" or to "appoint" or to "cause to have" or "build up" or "rebuild" or "repair."
- The phrase "arose and went" could be translated as "got up and went" or "went."
- Depending on the context, the term "arose" could also be translated as "began" or "started up" or "got up" or "stood up."

(See also: resurrection, appoint, exalt)

### Bible References:

- 2 Chronicles 06:41
- 2 Samuel 07:12
- Acts 10:40
- Colossians 03:01
- Deuteronomy 13:1-3
- Jeremiah 06:01
- Judges 02:18
- Luke 07:22
- Matthew 20:19



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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1804, H2210, H2224, H5375, H5549, H5782, H5927, H5975, H6965, H6966, H7613, G305, G386, G393, G450, G1127, G1326, G1453, G1525, G1817, G1825, G1892, G1999, G4891, G5312

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(See also: resurrection, appoint, exalt)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Chronicles 06:41
- 2 Samuel 07:12
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Related Ideas:**

arise, rise, risen

**Definition:**

**raise, raise up**

In general, the word "raise" means to "lift up" or "make higher."

- The figurative phrase "raise up" means to cause something to come into being or to appear. It can also mean to appoint someone to do something.
- Sometimes "raise up" means to restore or rebuild.
- "Raise" has a specialized meaning in the phrase "raise from the dead." It means to cause a dead person to become alive again.
- Sometimes "raise up" means to exalt someone or something or make someone or something truly great.

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To "rise" or "arise" means to "go up" or "get up." The terms "risen," "rose," and "arose" express past action.

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- As a verb, to "ransom" means to make a payment or to do something self-sacrificially in order to rescue someone who has been captured, enslaved or imprisoned. This meaning of "buy back" is similar to the meaning of "redeem."
- Jesus allowed himself to be killed as a ransom to free sinful people from their enslavement to sin. This act of God buying back his people through paying the penalty of their sin is also called "redemption" in the Bible.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term to "ransom" could also be translated as to "pay to release" or to "pay a price to free" or to "buy back."
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- The terms a "ransom" and a "redemption" have the same meaning in English but are sometimes used slightly differently. Other languages may have only one term for this concept.
- Make sure this is translated differently from "atonement."

(See also: atonement, redeem)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Timothy 02:06
- Isaiah 43:03
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- Matthew 20:28
- Psalms 049:07

**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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The term "reap" means to harvest crops such as grain. A "reaper" is someone who harvests the crop.

- Usually reapers harvested the crops by hand, pulling up the plants or cutting them with a sharp cutting tool.
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- Galatians 06:9-10
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The term "reap" means to harvest crops such as grain. A "reaper" is someone who harvests the crop.

- Usually reapers harvested the crops by hand, pulling up the plants or cutting them with a sharp cutting tool.
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- This term is also used figuratively to refer to the consequences that come from a person's actions, as in the saying "a man reaps what he plants."
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(See also: good news, harvest)

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- Galatians 06:9-10
- Matthew 06:25-26
- Matthew 13:30
- Matthew 13:36-39
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**Word Data:**

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- The phrase "the rebellion" or "a rebellion" can also refer to an organized group of people who publicly rebel against ruling authorities by breaking the law and attacking leaders and other people. Often they try to get other people to join them in rebelling.

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- The term "rebellion" means "refusal to obey" or "disobedience" or "law-breaking."
- The phrase "the rebellion" or "a rebellion" can also refer to an organized group of people who publicly rebel against ruling authorities by breaking the law and attacking leaders and other people. Often they try to get other people to join them in rebelling.

(See also: authority, governor)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 12:18-19
- 1 Samuel 12:14
- 1 Timothy 01:9-11
- 2 Chronicles 10:17-19
- Acts 21:38
- Luke 23:19

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H4754, H4775, H4776, H4777, H4779, H4780, H4784, H4805, H5327, H5627, H5637, H6586, H6588, H7300, H7846, G436, G485, G498, G506, G3893, G4955

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

rebel, rebelled, rebelling, rebellion, rebellious, rebelliousness, rebels, revolt

## rebel

**Related Ideas:**

rebellion, rebellious, rebelliousness

**Definition:**

The term "rebel" means to refuse to submit to someone's authority. A "rebellious" person often disobeys and does evil things. This kind of person is called "a rebel."

- A person is rebelling when he does something the authorities over him have told him not to do.
- A person can also rebel by refusing to do what the authorities have commanded him to do.
- Sometimes people rebel against their government or leader who is ruling over them.
- The term to "rebel" could also be translated as to "disobey" or to "revolt," depending on the context.
- "Rebellious" could also be translated as "continually disobedient" or "refusing to obey."
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**Related Ideas:**

correct, correction

**Definition:**

To rebuke is to give someone a stern verbal correction, often in order to help that person turn away from sin. Such a correction is a rebuke.

- A rebuke is typically given to prevent those who committed a wrong from further involving themselves in sin.
- The book of Proverbs instructs parents to rebuke their children when they are disobedient.
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**Translation Suggestions:**

- This could be translated by "sternly correct" or "admonish."
- The phrase "a rebuke" could be translated by "a stern correction" or "a strong criticism."
- "Without rebuke" could be translated as "without admonishing" or "without criticism."

(See also admonish, disobey)

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## receive

**Related Ideas:**

abstain, receiver

**Definition:**

The term "receive" generally means to get or accept something that is given, offered, or presented.

- To "receive" can also mean to suffer or experience something, as in "he received punishment for what he did."
- There is also a special sense in which we can "receive" a person. For example, to "receive" guests or visitors means to welcome them and treat them with honor in order to build a relationship with them.
- To "receive the gift of the Holy Spirit" means we are given the Holy Spirit and welcome him to work in and through our lives.

- To "receive Jesus" means to accept God's offer of salvation through Jesus Christ.
- When a blind person "receives his sight" means that God has healed him and enabled him to see.
- The word "abstain" means to refuse to take or receive or have something.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, "receive" could be translated as "accept" or "welcome" or "experience" or "be given."
- The expression "you will receive power" could be translated as "you will be given power" or "God will give you power" or "power will be given to you (by God)" or "God will cause the Holy Spirit to work powerfully in you."
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- In the Bible, this term usually refers to God reconciling people to himself through the sacrifice of his Son, Jesus Christ.
- Because of sin, all human beings are God's enemies. But because of his compassionate love, God provided a way for people to be reconciled to him through Jesus.
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

redeem, redeemed, redeemer, redeems, redemption

## redeem

**Related Ideas:**

redeemer, redemption



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**Definition:**

To "redeem" and "redemption" refer to buy back something or someone that was previously owned or held captive. "Redemption" is the action of doing that. A "redeemer" is someone who redeems something or someone.

- God gave laws to the Israelites about how to redeem people or things.
- For example, someone could redeem a person who was in slavery by paying the price so that the slave could go free. The word "ransom" also refers to this practice.
- If someone's land had been sold, a relative of that person could "redeem" or "buy back" that land so that it would stay in the family.
- These practices show how God redeems people who are in slavery to sin. When he died on the cross, Jesus paid the full price for people's sins and redeemed all those who trust in him for salvation. People who have been redeemed by God are set free from sin and its punishment.

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## refuge

**Related Ideas:**

refugee, shelter

**Definition:**

The term "refuge" refers to a place or condition of safety and protection. A "refugee" is someone who is seeking a safe place. A "shelter" refers to a place that can protect from weather or danger.

- In the Bible, God is often referred to as a refuge where his people can be safe, protected, and cared for.
- The term "city of refuge" in the Old Testament referred to one of several cities where a person who accidentally killed someone could go for protection from people who would attack them in revenge.
- A "shelter" is often a physical structure such as a building or roof that can provide protection to people or animals.
- Sometimes "shelter" means "protection," as when Lot said that his guests were "under the shelter" of his roof. He was saying that they should be safe because he was taking responsibility to protect them as members of his household.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "refuge" could be translated as "safe place" or "place of protection."
- "Refugees" are people leaving their home to escape from a dangerous situation, and could be translated as "aliens," "homeless people," or "exiles."
- Depending on the context, the term "shelter" could be translated as "something that protects" or "protection" or "protected place."
- If it refers to a physical structure, "shelter" could also be translated as "protective building" or "house of safety."
- The phrase "into safe shelter" could be translated as "into a safe place" or "into a place that will protect."
- To "find shelter" or to "take shelter" or to "take refuge" could be translated as to "find a place of safety" or to "put oneself in a protected place."

**Bible References:**

- 2 Samuel 22:3-4
- Deuteronomy 32:37-38
- Isaiah 23:14
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- Numbers 35:24-25
- Psalm 046:01
- Psalms 028:08

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2620, H4268, H4498, H4581, H4585, H4733, H4869

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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- When Jesus Christ returns, he will openly reign as king over the whole world, and Christians will reign with Him.
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(See also: kingdom)

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- Strong's: H3427, H4427, H4437, H4438, H4467, H4468, H4475, H4791, H4910, G936, G2231, G4821

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

reign, reigned, reigning, reigns, set ... to reign

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**Definition:**

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**Related Ideas:**

deny, despise, refuse, rejection, scorn, set aside, stay away from, throw away

**Definition:**

To "reject" someone or something means to refuse to accept that person or thing. The term "reject" can also mean to "refuse to believe in" something. To reject God or his laws means to refuse to obey him.

- To "deny" what someone says is to say that it is not true.
- To "deny" someone is to say that one does not associate with that person.
- To "despise" or "scorn" people or things is to have no respect for them.
- An "object of scorn" is someone or something that people have no respect for.

**Translation Suggestions**

- Depending on the context, the term "reject" could also be translated by "not accept" or "stop helping" or "refuse to obey" or "stop obeying."
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**Definition:**

To "reject" someone or something means to refuse to accept that person or thing. The term "reject" can also mean to "refuse to believe in" something. To reject God or his laws means to refuse to obey him.

- To "deny" what someone says is to say that it is not true.
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- To "despise" or "scorn" people or things is to have no respect for them.
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**Translation Suggestions**

- Depending on the context, the term "reject" could also be translated by "not accept" or "stop helping" or "refuse to obey" or "stop obeying."
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- Galatians 04:12-14
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

denied, denies, deny, despise, despised, despises, refuse, refused, reject, rejected, rejecting, rejection, rejects, scorn, scorns, set ... aside, sets ... aside, stay away from, throw away, tossed aside

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To "reject" someone or something means to refuse to accept that person or thing. The term "reject" can also mean to "refuse to believe in" something. To reject God or his laws means to refuse to obey him.

- To "deny" what someone says is to say that it is not true.
- To "deny" someone is to say that one does not associate with that person.
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## remnant

**Related Ideas:**

remaining

**Definition:**

The term "remnant" literally refers to people or things that are "remaining" or "left over" from a larger amount or group.

- Often a "remnant" refers to people who survive a life-threatening situation or who remain faithful to God while undergoing persecution.

- Isaiah referred to a group of Jews as being a remnant who would survive attacks from outsiders and live to return to the Promised Land in Canaan.
- Paul talks about there being a "remnant" of people who were chosen by God to receive his grace.
- The term "remnant" implies that there were other people who did not remain faithful or who did not survive or who were not chosen.
- An "escaped remnant" is a small number of people who did not die when most of their people did die in a war.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- A phrase such as "the remnant of this people" could be translated as "the rest of these people" or "the people who remain faithful" or "the people who are left."
- The "whole remnant of people" could be translated by "all the rest of the people" or "the remaining people."

**Bible References:**

- Acts 15:17
- Amos 09:12
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3498, H3499, H4422, H6413, H7604, H7605, H7611, H8300, G2640, G3005

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## repent

**Related Ideas:**

change his mind, hold back, regret, relent, repentance

**Definition:**

The terms "repent" and "repentance" refer to turning away from sin and turning back to God.

- To "repent" literally means to "change one's mind."
- In the Bible, "repent" usually means to turn away from a sinful, human way of thinking and acting, and to turn to God's way of thinking and acting.
- When people truly repent of their sins, God forgives them and helps them start obeying him.
- A person who "relents" decides not to punish another person.
- A person who "regrets" having done something wishes he had never done that thing.


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- The term "repent" can be translated with a word or phrase that means "turn back (to God)" or "turn away from sin and toward God" or "turn toward God, away from sin."
- Often the term "repentance" can be translated using the verb "repent." For example, "God has given repentance to Israel" could be translated as "God has enabled Israel to repent."
- Other ways to translate "repentance" could include "turning away from sin" or "turning to God and away from sin."

(See also: forgive, sin, turn)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 03:19-20
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- Luke 03:8
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**Definition:**

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- To "repent" literally means to "change one's mind."
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## report

**Related Ideas:**

account, bring news, give an account, news, rumor

**Definition:**

The term to "report" means to tell people about something that happened, often giving details about that event. A "report" is what is told, and can be spoken or written.

- "Report" could also be translated as "tell" or "explain" or "tell the details of."
- The expression "Report this to no one" could be translated as, "Don't talk about this with anyone" or "Don't tell anyone about this."
- Ways to translate "a report" could include "an explanation" or "a story" or "a detailed account," depending on the context.
- A "rumor" is a report that no one knows for sure is true.

**Bible References:**

- Acts 05:22-23
- John 12:38
- Luke 05:15
- Luke 08:34-35
- Matthew 28:15

**Word Data:**

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## rest

**Related Ideas:**

at ease, pause, refresh, relief, restless

**Definition:**

The term to "rest" literally means to stop working. Usually it means to stop working in order to relax or regain strength. A "rest" is what someone has when he stops working. To "rest secure" is to feel safe. To "rest" an object on something means to "place" or "put" it there. An object that is "resting" somewhere is simply in that place. A boat that "comes to rest" somewhere has "stopped" or "landed" there. The phrase "the rest of" refers to the remainder of something.

- God commanded the Israelites to rest on the seventh day of the week. This day of not working was called the "Sabbath" day.
- To be "at ease" is to feel safe or comfortable.
- To "pause" is to stop doing something for a while.
- To "refresh" someone is to give him rest and whatever else he needs so he can get his strength back.
- "Relief" is the rest a person has when a problem becomes less severe or ends.
- If someone is "restless," he feels anxious or bored and cannot rest.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- When Jesus said, "I will give you rest," this could also be translated as " I will cause you to stop carrying your burden" or "I will help you be at peace."
- God said, "they will not enter my rest," and this statement could be translated as "they will not experience my blessings of rest" or "they will not experience the peace that comes from trusting in me."
- The term "the rest" could be translated as "those that remain" or "all the others" or "everything that is left."

(See also: remnant, Sabbath)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Chronicles 06:41
- Genesis 02:03
- Jeremiah 06:16-19
- Matthew 11:29
- Revelation 14:11

**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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- Strong's: H14, H1824, H1826, H2308, H3427, H3498, H3499, H3885, H4494, H4496, H4771, H5117, H5118, H5162, H5183, H5315, H5564, H6314, H6960, H7258, H7280, H7599, H7604, H7605, H7606, H7611, H7663, H7673, H7677, H7901, H7931, H7951, H7961, H8172, H8252, H8300, G372, G373, G425, G1515, G1879, G1954, G2270, G2663, G2664, G2838, G4520

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

at ease, be at rest, give ... rest, pause, refresh, refreshed, relief, rest, rest secure, rested, rested secure, resting, resting place, resting places, restless, rests

## restore

**Related Ideas:**

bring back, mend, recover, restoration, reverse

**Definition:**

The terms "restore" and "restoration" refer to causing something to return to its original and better condition.

- When a diseased body part is restored, this means it has been "healed."
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- Depending on the context, ways to translate "restore" could include "renew" or "repay" or "return" or "heal" or "bring back."
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The term "resurrection" refers to the act of becoming alive again after having died.

- To resurrect someone means to bring that person back to life again. Only God has the power to do this.
- The word "resurrection" often refers to Jesus' coming back to life after he died.
- When Jesus said, "I am the Resurrection and the Life" he meant that he is the source of resurrection, and the one who causes people to come back to life.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- A person's "resurrection" could be translated as his "coming back to life" or his "becoming alive again after being dead."
- The literal meaning of this word is "a rising up" or "the act of being raised (from the dead)." These would be other possible ways to translate this term.

(See also: life, death, raise)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 15:13
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## reveal

**Related Ideas:**

revelation

**Definition:**

The term "reveal" means to cause something to be known. A "revelation" is something that has been made known.

- God has revealed himself through everything he has created and through his communication with people by spoken and written messages.
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- Other ways to translate "reveal" could include "make known" or "disclose" or "show clearly."
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(See also: dream, vision)

**Bible References:**

- Daniel 11:1-2
- Ephesians 03:05
- Galatians 01:12
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1540, H1541, H1540, H5046, H7200, G601, G602, G1213, G1453, G3377, G5318, G5319, G5537

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respect, respectful, reverence, reverent

**Definition:**

The term "reverence" refers to feelings of profound, deep respect for someone or something. "Revere" someone or something is to show reverence towards that person or thing.

- Feelings of reverence can be seen in actions that honor the person who is revered.
- The fear of the Lord is an inner reverence that manifests itself in obedience to God's commandments.
- This term could also be translated as "fear and honor" or "sincere respect."

(See also: fear, honor, obey)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Peter 01:15-17
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**Word Data:**

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**Related Ideas:**

pay, penalty, prize, recompense, retribution, rewarder, wage

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- A reward can be a good thing that a person receives because he has done something well or because he has obeyed God.
- Sometimes a reward can refer to bad things that may result from bad behavior, such as "the reward of the wicked." This is either punishment or other painful things that happen to people because of their sinful actions.
- "Payment" and "wages" refer to what a person earns for working. These ideas can also be used to refer to a reward for doing good or to punishment for doing bad.
- A "prize" is a reward that someone receives for winning a contest.
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- Deuteronomy 32:06


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- Isaiah 40:10
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

pay, pay ... back, pays ... back, payment, penalty, prize, recompense, repay, repayment, retribution, reward, rewarded, rewarder, rewarding, rewards, wage, wages

## reward

**Related Ideas:**

pay, penalty, prize, recompense, retribution, rewarder, wage

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(See also: punish)

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pay, pay ... back, pays ... back, payment, penalty, prize, recompense, repay, repayment, retribution, reward, rewarded, rewarder, rewarding, rewards, wage, wages

## reward

**Related Ideas:**

pay, penalty, prize, recompense, retribution, rewarder, wage

**Definition:**

The term "reward" refers to what a person receives or earns because of something he has done, either good or bad. To "reward" someone is to give someone something he deserves.

- A reward can be a good thing that a person receives because he has done something well or because he has obeyed God.
- Sometimes a reward can refer to bad things that may result from bad behavior, such as "the reward of the wicked." This is either punishment or other painful things that happen to people because of their sinful actions.
- "Payment" and "wages" refer to what a person earns for working. These ideas can also be used to refer to a reward for doing good or to punishment for doing bad.
- A "prize" is a reward that someone receives for winning a contest.
- A "penalty" is a punishment for breaking the law.
- "Recompense" can be either good or bad. Good recompense is for good deeds, and bad recompense is for bad deeds.
- "Retribution" is punishment for doing wrong.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, the term "reward" could be translated as "payment" or "something that is deserved" or "punishment."
- To "reward" someone could be translated by to "repay" or to "punish" or to "give what is deserved."

(See also: punish)

**Bible References:**

- Deuteronomy 32:06
- Isaiah 40:10
- Luke 06:35
- Mark 09:40-41
- Matthew 05:11-12
- Matthew 06:3-4
- Psalms 127:3-5

- Revelation 11:18

**Word Data:**

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**Related Ideas:**

righthand side

**Definition:**

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- The Bible describes Jesus as sitting "at the right hand of" God the Father as the head of the body of believers (the Church) and in control as ruler of all creation.
- A person's right hand was used to show special honor when placed on the head of someone being given a blessing (as when the patriarch Jacob blessed Joseph's son Ephraim).
- To "serve at the right hand" of someone means to be the one whose service is especially helpful and important to that person.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Sometimes the term "right hand" literally refers to a person's right hand, as when Roman soldiers put a staff into Jesus' right hand to mock him. This should be translated using the term that the language uses to refer to this hand.
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generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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The figurative expression "right hand" refers to the place of honor or strength on the right side of a ruler or other important individual.

- The right hand is also used as a symbol of power, authority, or strength.
- The Bible describes Jesus as sitting "at the right hand of" God the Father as the head of the body of believers (the Church) and in control as ruler of all creation.
- A person's right hand was used to show special honor when placed on the head of someone being given a blessing (as when the patriarch Jacob blessed Joseph's son Ephraim).
- To "serve at the right hand" of someone means to be the one whose service is especially helpful and important to that person.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Sometimes the term "right hand" literally refers to a person's right hand, as when Roman soldiers put a staff into Jesus' right hand to mock him. This should be translated using the term that the language uses to refer to this hand.
- Regarding figurative uses, if an expression that includes the term "right hand" does not have the same meaning in the project language, then consider whether that language has a different expression with the same meaning.
- The expression "at the right hand of" could be translated as "on the right side of" or "in the place of honor beside" or "in the position of strength" or "ready to help."
- Ways to translate "with his right hand" could include "with authority" or "using power" or "with his amazing strength."
- The figurative expression "his right hand and his mighty arm" uses two ways of emphasizing God's power and great strength. One way to translate this expression could be "his amazing strength and mighty power."
- The expression "their right hand is falsehood" could be translated as, "even the most honorable thing about them is corrupted by lies" or "their place of honor is corrupted by deception" or "they use lies to make themselves powerful."

(See also: accuse, evil, honor, mighty, punish, rebel)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 02:33
- Colossians 03:01
- Galatians 02:09
- Genesis 48:14
- Hebrews 10:12
- Lamentations 02:03
- Matthew 25:33
- Matthew 26:64
- Psalms 044:03
- Revelation 02:1-2

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3225, H3231, G1188

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

right hand, right hands, righthand side


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

## righteous

**Related Ideas:**

right, rightly, righteousness, rightful, upright

**Definition:**

The term "righteousness" refers to God's absolute goodness, justice, faithfulness, and love. Having these qualities makes God "righteous." Because God is righteous, he must condemn sin.

- These terms are also often used to describe a person who obeys God and is morally good. However, because all people have sinned, no one except God is completely righteous.
- Examples of people the Bible who were called "righteous" include Noah, Job, Abraham, Zachariah, and Elisabeth.
- When people trust in Jesus to save them, God cleanses them from their sins and declares them to be righteous because of Jesus' righteousness.

The term "unrighteous" means to be sinful and morally corrupt. "Unrighteousness" can refer to sin or the condition of being sinful.

- These terms especially refer to living in a way that disobeys God's teachings and commands.
- Unrighteous people are immoral in their thoughts and actions.
- Sometimes "the unrighteous" refers specifically to people who do not believe in Jesus.
- "Unrighteousness" can be an abstract noun that refers to words or actions that are unrighteous.

The terms "upright" and "uprightness" refer to acting in a way that follows God's laws.

- The meaning of these words includes the idea of standing up straight and looking directly ahead.
- A person who is "upright" is someone who obeys God's rules and does not do things that are against his will.
- Terms such as "integrity" and "righteous" have similar meanings and are sometimes used in parallelism constructions, such as "integrity and uprightness."

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- When it describes God, the term "righteous" could be translated as "perfectly good and just" or "always acting rightly."
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- The phrase "the righteous" could also be translated as "righteous people" or "God-fearing people."
- Depending on the context, "righteousness" could also be translated with a word or phrase that means "goodness" or "being perfect before God" or "acting in a right way by obeying God" or "doing perfectly good

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- The term "unrighteous" could simply be translated as "not righteous."

- Depending on the context, other ways to translate this could include "wicked" or "immoral" or "people who rebel against God" or "sinful."
- The phrase "the unrighteous" could be translated as "unrighteous people."
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- If possible, it is best to translate this in a way that shows its relationship to "righteous, righteousness."

- Ways to translate "upright" could include "acting rightly" or "one who acts rightly" or "following God's laws" or "obedient to God" or "behaving in a way that is right."

- The term "uprightness" could be translated as "moral purity" or "good moral conduct" or "rightness."

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(See also: evil, faithful, good, holy, integrity, justice, law, law of Moses, obey, pure, sin, lawful)

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## righteous

**Related Ideas:**

right, rightly, righteousness, rightful, upright


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Definition:**

The term "righteousness" refers to God's absolute goodness, justice, faithfulness, and love. Having these qualities makes God "righteous." Because God is righteous, he must condemn sin.

- These terms are also often used to describe a person who obeys God and is morally good. However, because all people have sinned, no one except God is completely righteous.
- Examples of people the Bible who were called "righteous" include Noah, Job, Abraham, Zachariah, and Elisabeth.
- When people trust in Jesus to save them, God cleanses them from their sins and declares them to be righteous because of Jesus' righteousness.

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The terms "upright" and "uprightness" refer to acting in a way that follows God's laws.

- The meaning of these words includes the idea of standing up straight and looking directly ahead.
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- Terms such as "integrity" and "righteous" have similar meanings and are sometimes used in parallelism constructions, such as "integrity and uprightness."

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- The phrase "the righteous" could also be translated as "righteous people" or "God-fearing people."
- Depending on the context, "righteousness" could also be translated with a word or phrase that means "goodness" or "being perfect before God" or "acting in a right way by obeying God" or "doing perfectly good

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## righteous

**Related Ideas:**

right, rightly, righteousness, rightful, upright


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Definition:**

The term "righteousness" refers to God's absolute goodness, justice, faithfulness, and love. Having these qualities makes God "righteous." Because God is righteous, he must condemn sin.

- These terms are also often used to describe a person who obeys God and is morally good. However, because all people have sinned, no one except God is completely righteous.
- Examples of people the Bible who were called "righteous" include Noah, Job, Abraham, Zachariah, and Elisabeth.
- When people trust in Jesus to save them, God cleanses them from their sins and declares them to be righteous because of Jesus' righteousness.

The term "unrighteous" means to be sinful and morally corrupt. "Unrighteousness" can refer to sin or the condition of being sinful.

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The terms "upright" and "uprightness" refer to acting in a way that follows God's laws.

- The meaning of these words includes the idea of standing up straight and looking directly ahead.
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- Terms such as "integrity" and "righteous" have similar meanings and are sometimes used in parallelism constructions, such as "integrity and uprightness."

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- The phrase "the righteous" could also be translated as "righteous people" or "God-fearing people."
- Depending on the context, "righteousness" could also be translated with a word or phrase that means "goodness" or "being perfect before God" or "acting in a right way by obeying God" or "doing perfectly good

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## righteous

**Related Ideas:**

right, rightly, righteousness, rightful, upright


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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- These terms are also often used to describe a person who obeys God and is morally good. However, because all people have sinned, no one except God is completely righteous.
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## righteous

**Related Ideas:**

right, rightly, righteousness, rightful, upright


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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- These terms are also often used to describe a person who obeys God and is morally good. However, because all people have sinned, no one except God is completely righteous.
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## righteous

**Related Ideas:**

right, rightly, righteousness, rightful, upright


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Definition:**

The term "righteousness" refers to God's absolute goodness, justice, faithfulness, and love. Having these qualities makes God "righteous." Because God is righteous, he must condemn sin.

- These terms are also often used to describe a person who obeys God and is morally good. However, because all people have sinned, no one except God is completely righteous.
- Examples of people the Bible who were called "righteous" include Noah, Job, Abraham, Zachariah, and Elisabeth.
- When people trust in Jesus to save them, God cleanses them from their sins and declares them to be righteous because of Jesus' righteousness.

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The terms "upright" and "uprightness" refer to acting in a way that follows God's laws.

- The meaning of these words includes the idea of standing up straight and looking directly ahead.
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- Terms such as "integrity" and "righteous" have similar meanings and are sometimes used in parallelism constructions, such as "integrity and uprightness."

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## righteous

**Related Ideas:**

right, rightly, righteousness, rightful, upright


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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- These terms are also often used to describe a person who obeys God and is morally good. However, because all people have sinned, no one except God is completely righteous.
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## righteous

**Related Ideas:**

right, rightly, righteousness, rightful, upright


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Definition:**

The term "righteousness" refers to God's absolute goodness, justice, faithfulness, and love. Having these qualities makes God "righteous." Because God is righteous, he must condemn sin.

- These terms are also often used to describe a person who obeys God and is morally good. However, because all people have sinned, no one except God is completely righteous.
- Examples of people the Bible who were called "righteous" include Noah, Job, Abraham, Zachariah, and Elisabeth.
- When people trust in Jesus to save them, God cleanses them from their sins and declares them to be righteous because of Jesus' righteousness.

The term "unrighteous" means to be sinful and morally corrupt. "Unrighteousness" can refer to sin or the condition of being sinful.

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The terms "upright" and "uprightness" refer to acting in a way that follows God's laws.

- The meaning of these words includes the idea of standing up straight and looking directly ahead.
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- Terms such as "integrity" and "righteous" have similar meanings and are sometimes used in parallelism constructions, such as "integrity and uprightness."

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## robe

**Related Ideas:**

cloak, coat, skirt, wings

**Definition:**

A robe is an outer garment with long sleeves that can be worn by a man or a woman. It is similar to a coat.

- Robes are open in the front and are tied shut with a sash or belt.
- Robes can be long or short.
- Purple robes were worn by kings as a sign of royalty, wealth, and prestige.
- The edges of a robe are called its "wings." When one person covers another person with his "wings," he covers him with that part of his robe.
- A "cloak" is a long outer garment that hangs loosely from the shoulders. It covers the back and hangs loosely in the front.
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- A "cloak" is a long outer garment that hangs loosely from the shoulders. It covers the back and hangs loosely in the front.
- A "skirt" is a woman's garment that hangs loosely from the waist and covers the legs.

(See also: royal, tunic)

**Bible References:**

- Exodus 28:4-5
- Genesis 49:11-12
- Luke 15:22
- Luke 20:46
- Matthew 27:27-29

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H145, H155, H899, H1545, H2436, H2684, H3671, H3801, H3830, H3847, H4060, H4254, H4598, H5497, H5622, H6614, H7640, H7897, H8008, H8071, G1746, G2067, G2440, G4749, G4016, G5511


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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

cloak, cloaks, coat, fancy robes, robe, robed, robes, skirt, skirts, wings

## robe

**Related Ideas:**

cloak, coat, skirt, wings

**Definition:**

A robe is an outer garment with long sleeves that can be worn by a man or a woman. It is similar to a coat.

- Robes are open in the front and are tied shut with a sash or belt.
- Robes can be long or short.
- Purple robes were worn by kings as a sign of royalty, wealth, and prestige.
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measuring rod

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- A wooden rod was used by a shepherd to defend the sheep from other animals. It was also thrown toward a wandering sheep to bring it back to the the flock.
- In Psalm 23, King David used the terms "rod" and "staff" as metaphors to refer to God's guidance and discipline for his people.
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- Another metaphorical expression, "rod of iron," refers to God's punishment for people who rebel against him and do evil things.


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- In the Bible, a wooden rod was also referred to as an instrument to discipline children.
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(See also: staff, sheep, shepherd)

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- 1 Samuel 14:43-44
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- Exodus 27:9-10
- Revelation 11:01

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2415, H4294, H4731, H7626, G2563, G4463, G4464

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

measuring rod, rod, rods

## rod

**Related Ideas:**

measuring rod

**Definition:**

The term "rod" refers to a narrow, solid, stick-like tool that was used in several different ways. It was probably at least a meter in length.

- A wooden rod was used by a shepherd to defend the sheep from other animals. It was also thrown toward a wandering sheep to bring it back to the the flock.
- In Psalm 23, King David used the terms "rod" and "staff" as metaphors to refer to God's guidance and discipline for his people.
- A shepherd's rod was also used to count the sheep as they passed under it.
- Another metaphorical expression, "rod of iron," refers to God's punishment for people who rebel against him and do evil things.
- In the Bible, a wooden rod was also referred to as an instrument to discipline children.
- In ancient times, measuring rods made of metal, wood, or stone were used to measure the length of a building or object.

(See also: staff, sheep, shepherd)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 04:21
- 1 Samuel 14:43-44
- Acts 16:23
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**Related Ideas:**

kings', royalty

**Definition:**

The term "royal" describes people and things associated with a king or queen.

- Examples of things that could be called "royal" include a king's clothing, palace, throne, and crown.
- A king or queen usually lived in a royal palace.
- A king wore special clothing, sometimes called "royal robes." Often a king's robes were purple, this color could only be produced by a rare and expensive type of dye.
- In the New Testament, believers in Jesus were called a "royal priesthood." Other ways to translate this could include "priests who serve God the King" or "called to be priests for God the King."
- The term "royal" could also be translated as "kingly" or "belonging to a king."

(See also: king. palace, priest, purple, queen, robe)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 10:13
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H643, H1935, H4410, H4428, H4430, H4437, H4438, H4467, H4468, H7985, G933, G934, G937

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

kings', royal, royal official, royalty

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## ruin

**Related Ideas:**

rubble, ruins

**Definition:**

To "ruin" something means to spoil, destroy, or cause to be useless. The term "ruin" or "ruins" refers to the rubble and spoiled remains of something that has been destroyed.

- The prophet Zephaniah spoke about the day of God's wrath as a "day of ruin" when the world will be judged and punished.
- The book of Proverbs says that ruin and destruction await those who are ungodly.
- Depending on the context, to "ruin" could be translated as to "destroy" or to "spoil" or to "make useless" or to "break."
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- 2 Kings 19:25-26
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## ruler

**Related Ideas:**

overrule, rule

**Definition:**

The term "ruler" is a general reference to a person who has authority over other people, such as a leader of a country, kingdom, or religious group. A ruler is one who "rules," and his authority is his "rule."

- In the Old Testament, a king was sometimes referred to generally as a "ruler," as in the phrase "appointed him ruler over Israel."
- God was referred to as the ultimate ruler, who rules over all other rulers.
- In the New Testament, the leader of a synagogue was called a "ruler."
- Another type of ruler in the New Testament was a "governor."
- Depending on the context, "ruler" could be translated as "leader" or "person who has authority over."
- The action to "rule" means to "lead" to "have authority over." It is means the same thing as "reign" when it refers to the ruling of a king.
- To "overrule" people or their plans is to use one's higher authority to prohibit people from doing what they have planned.

(See also: authority, governor, king, synagogue)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 03:17-18
- Acts 07:35-37
- Luke 12:11
- Luke 23:35
- Mark 10:42
- Matthew 09:32-34
- Matthew 20:25
- Titus 03:01

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H117, H995, H1166, H1167, H1404, H2708, H2710, H3027, H3548, H3920, H4043, H4410, H4428, H4438, H4467, H4474, H4475, H4896, H4910, H4941, H5057, H5065, H5387, H5401, H5461, H5633, H5715, H6113, H6213, H6485, H6957, H7101, H7218, H7287, H7336, H7786, H7860, H7980, H7981, H7985, H7989, H7990, H8199, H8269, H8323, H8451, G746, G752, G757, G758, G932, G936, G1018, G1203, G1299, G1778, G1785, G2232, G2233, G2525, G2888, G2961, G3545, G3841, G4165, G4291

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overruled, overrules, rule, ruled, ruler, rulers, rules, ruling, rulings

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- Strong's: H117, H995, H1166, H1167, H1404, H2708, H2710, H3027, H3548, H3920, H4043, H4410, H4428, H4438, H4467, H4474, H4475, H4896, H4910, H4941, H5057, H5065, H5387, H5401, H5461, H5633, H5715, H6113, H6213, H6485, H6957, H7101, H7218, H7287, H7336, H7786, H7860, H7980, H7981, H7985, H7989, H7990, H8199, H8269, H8323, H8451, G746, G752, G757, G758, G932, G936, G1018, G1203, G1299, G1778, G1785, G2232, G2233, G2525, G2888, G2961, G3545, G3841, G4165, G4291

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

overruled, overrules, rule, ruled, ruler, rulers, rules, ruling, rulings

## ruler

**Related Ideas:**

overrule, rule

**Definition:**

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flee, flow, move swiftly, runner

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This main meaning of "run" is also used in figurative expressions such as the following:

- To "run in such a way as to win the prize" refers to persevering in doing God's will with the same perseverance as running a race in order to win.
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The following figurative uses are about non-living things that are said to run.

- Water and other liquids such as tears, blood, sweat, and rivers are said to "run." This could also be translated as, "flow."

- The border or boundary of a country or region is said to "run along" a river or the border of a different country. This could be translated by saying that the country's border "is next to" the river or other country or by saying that the country "borders" the river or other country."
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(See also: god, persevere, refuge, turn)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 06:18
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generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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Literally the term "run" means "move very quickly on foot," usually at a greater speed than can be accomplished by walking. To "run after" or "pursue" someone or something is to move as quickly as possible to try to catch that person or thing. To run away from someone or something is to "flee."

This main meaning of "run" is also used in figurative expressions such as the following:

- To "run in such a way as to win the prize" refers to persevering in doing God's will with the same perseverance as running a race in order to win.
- To "run in the path of your commands" means to gladly and quickly obey God's commands.
- To "run after other gods" means to persist in worshiping other gods.
- "I run to you to hide me" means to quickly turn to God for refuge and safety when faced with difficult things.

The following figurative uses are about non-living things that are said to run.

- Water and other liquids such as tears, blood, sweat, and rivers are said to "run." This could also be translated as, "flow."
- The border or boundary of a country or region is said to "run along" a river or the border of a different country. This could be translated by saying that the country's border "is next to" the river or other country or by saying that the country "borders" the river or other country."
- Rivers and streams can "run dry," which means that they no longer have water in them. This could be translated as "have dried up" or "have become dry."
- The days of a feast can "run their course," which means they "have passed by" or "are finished" or "are over."

(See also: god, persevere, refuge, turn)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 06:18
- Galatians 02:02
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- Philippians 02:16
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**Word Data:**

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## sackcloth

**Definition:**

Sackcloth was a coarse, scratchy type of cloth that was made from goat hair or camel hair.

- A person who wore clothing made from it would be uncomfortable. Sackcloth was worn to show mourning, grief, or humble repentance.
- The phrase "sackcloth and ashes" was a common term referring to a traditional expression of grief and repentance.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- This term could also be translated as "coarse cloth from animal hair" or "clothes made of goat hair" or "rough, scratchy clothing."
- Another way to translate this term could be "rough, scratchy mourning clothes."
- The phrase "sit in sackcloth and ashes" could be translated as "show mourning and humility by wearing scratchy cloth and sitting in ashes."

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## sacrifice

**Related Ideas:**

offering

**Definition:**

In the Bible, the terms "sacrifice" and "offering" refer to special gifts given to God as an act of worshiping him. People also offered sacrifices to false gods.

- The word "offering" generally refers to anything that is offered or given. The term "sacrifice" refers to something that is given or done at great cost to the giver.
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- The figurative expression "offer yourselves as a living sacrifice" means, "live your life in complete obedience to God, giving up everything in order to serve him."

**Translation Suggestions**

- The term "offering" could also be translated as "a gift to God" or "something given to God" or "something valuable that is presented to God."
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sanctification

**Definition:**

To sanctify is to set apart or to make holy. Sanctification is the process of being made holy.

- In the Old Testament, certain people and things were sanctified, or set apart, for service to God.
- The New Testament teaches that God sanctifies people who believe in Jesus. That is, he makes them holy and sets them apart to serve him.
- Believers in Jesus are also commanded to sanctify themselves to God, to be holy in everything they do.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, the term "sanctify" can be translated as "set apart" or "make holy" or "purify."
- When people sanctify themselves, they purify themselves and dedicate themselves to God's service. Often the word "consecrate" is used in the Bible with this meaning.

- When its meaning is "consecrate," this term could be translated as "dedicate someone (or something) to God's service."
- Depending on the context, the phrase "your sanctification" could be translated as "making you holy" or "setting you apart (for God)" or "what makes you holy."

(See also: consecrate, holy, set apart)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Thessalonians 04:3-6
- 2 Thessalonians 02:13
- Genesis 02:1-3
- Luke 11:2
- Matthew 06:8-10

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H6942, G37, G38

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

sanctification, sanctified, sanctifies, sanctify, sanctifying, sanctifying work

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generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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**Definition:**

The term "sanctuary" literally means "holy place" and refers to a place that God has made sacred and holy. It also can refer to a place that provides protection and safety.

- In the Old Testament, the term "sanctuary" was often used to refer to the tabernacle or temple building where the "holy place" and "most holy place" were located.
- God referred to the sanctuary as the place where he lived among his people, the Israelites.
- He also called himself a "sanctuary" or safe place for his people where they can find protection.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- This term has a basic meaning of "holy place" or "place that is set apart."
- Depending on the context, the term "sanctuary" could be translated as "holy place" or "sacred building" or "God's holy dwelling place" or "holy place of protection" or "sacred place of safety."
- The phrase "shekel of the sanctuary" could be translated as "kind of shekel given for the tabernacle" or "shekel used in paying the tax to take care of the temple."
- Note: Be careful that the translation of this term does not refer to a worship room in a modern-day church.

(See also: holy, Holy Spirit, holy, set apart, tabernacle, tax, temple, )

**Bible References:**

- Amos 07:13
- Exodus 25:3-7
- Ezekiel 25:03
- Hebrews 08:1-2
- Luke 11:49-51
- Numbers 18:01
- Psalms 078:69

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**Definition:**

A sandal is a simple flat-soled shoe held onto the foot by straps that go around the foot or ankle. Sandals are worn by both men and women.

- A sandal was sometimes used to confirm a legal transaction, such as the selling of property: one man would take off a sandal and give it to the other.
- Removing one's shoes or sandals was also a sign of respect and reverence, especially in God's presence.

- John said that he was not worthy to even untie Jesus' sandals, which would have been the task of a lowly servant or slave.

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:33
- Deuteronomy 25:10
- John 01:27
- Joshua 05:15
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## save

**Related Ideas:**

make well, preserve, safe, salvation

**Definition:**

The term "save" refers to keeping someone from experiencing something bad or harmful. To "be safe" means to be protected from harm or danger.

- In a physical sense, people can be saved or rescued from harm, danger, or death.
- In a spiritual sense, if a person has been "saved," then God, through Jesus' death on the cross, has forgiven him and rescued him from being punished in hell for his sin.
- People can save or rescue people from danger, but only God can save people from being punished eternally for their sins.

The term "salvation" refers to being saved or rescued from evil and danger.

- In the Bible, "salvation" usually refers to the spiritual and eternal deliverance granted by God to those who repent of their sins and believe in Jesus.
- The Bible also talks about God saving or delivering his people from their physical enemies.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Ways to translate "save" could include "deliver" or "keep from harm" or "take out of harm's way" or "keep from dying."
- In the expression "whoever would save his life," the term "save" could also be translated as "preserve" or "protect."

- The term "safe" could be translated as "protected from danger" or "in a place where nothing can harm."

- The term "salvation" could also be translated using words related to "save" or "rescue," as in "God’s saving people (from being punished for their sins)" or "God’s rescuing his people (from their enemies)."

- "God is my salvation" could be translated as "God is the one who saves me."
- "You will draw water from the wells of salvation" could be translated as "You will be refreshed as with water because God is rescuing you."

(See also: cross, deliver, punish, sin, Savior)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 49:18
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- Psalms 080:03
- Jeremiah 16:19-21
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generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

be made well, brought safely, brought safely through, place of safety, preserve, safe, safely, safety, salvation, save, saved, saves, saving

## save

**Related Ideas:**

make well, preserve, safe, salvation

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The term "save" refers to keeping someone from experiencing something bad or harmful. To "be safe" means to be protected from harm or danger.

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make well, preserve, safe, salvation

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## scepter

**Definition:**

The term "scepter" refers to an ornamental rod or staff held by a ruler, such as a king.

- Scepters were originally a branch of wood with carved decorations. Later scepters were also made of precious metals such as gold.
- The scepter was a symbol of royalty and authority and also symbolized the honor and dignity associated with a king.
- In the Old Testament, God was described as having a scepter of righteousness because God rules as king over his people.
- An Old Testament prophecy referred to the Messiah as a symbolic scepter that would come from Israel to rule over all nations.
- This could also be translated as "ruling rod" or "king's rod.

(See also: authority, Christ, king, righteous)

**Picture of a Persian Scepter:**

**Bible References:**

- Amos 01:5
- Esther 04:11
- Genesis 49:10
- Hebrews 01:08
- Numbers 21:18
- Psalms 045:06

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2710, H4294, H7626, H8275, G4464

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

scepter, scepters

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## scribe

**Related Ideas:**

clerk, scholar



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Scribes were officials who were responsible for writing or copying important government or religious documents by hand. Another name for a Jewish scribe was "expert in Jewish law."

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**Bible References:**

- Acts 04:05
- Luke 07:29-30
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- Mark 01:22
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## scroll

**Related Ideas:**

book, certificate, document, literature

**Definition:**

In ancient times, a scroll was a type of book made of one long, rolled-up sheet of papyrus or leather.

- After writing on a scroll or reading from it, people rolled it up by using the rods attached to its ends.
- Scrolls were used for legal documents and scripture.
- Sometimes scrolls that were delivered by a messenger were sealed with wax. If the wax was still present when the scroll was received, then the receiver knew that no one had opened the scroll to read it or write on it since it had been sealed.
- Scrolls containing the Hebrew Scriptures were read aloud in the synagogues.
- The word "book" in the Biblerefers to scrolls or paper that had writing on them.
- A "document" is an official written record.
- A "certificate of divorce" is an official document that a man could give to his wife to end their marriage.
- "Literature" is written things that educated people considered to be great.

(See also: seal, synagogue, word of God)

**Bible References:**

- Jeremiah 29:03

- Luke 04:17
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H4039, H4040, H5612, G974, G975

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## seal

**Related Ideas:**

signet, signet ring, unsealed

**Definition:**

To seal an object means to keep it closed with something that makes it impossible to open without breaking the seal.

- Often a seal is marked with a design to show who it belongs to.
- Melted wax was used to seal letters or other documents that needed to be protected. When the wax cooled and hardened, the letter could not be opened without breaking the wax seal. The person who received the letter would see the unbroken seal and know that no one had opened it.
- A seal was put on the stone in front of Jesus' grave in order to keep anyone from moving the stone.
- Paul figuratively refers to the Holy Spirit as a "seal" showing that our salvation is secure.
- A "signet" is a small object with letters or designs carved into it. A person could use it to mark a wax seal in order to show that he was the one who closed the seal.
- A "signet ring" is a ring with a signet on it.
- Something that is "unsealed" has not been sealed.

(See also: Holy Spirit, tomb)

**Picture of a Sealed scroll:**

**Bible References:**

- Exodus 02:03
- Isaiah 29:11
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- Matthew 27:66
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2368, H2560, H2856, H2857, H2858, H5640, G2696, G4972, G4973

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seal, sealed, sealing, seals, signet, signet ring, unsealed

## seal

**Related Ideas:**

signet, signet ring, unsealed

**Definition:**

To seal an object means to keep it closed with something that makes it impossible to open without breaking the seal.

- Often a seal is marked with a design to show who it belongs to.
- Melted wax was used to seal letters or other documents that needed to be protected. When the wax cooled and hardened, the letter could not be opened without breaking the wax seal. The person who received the letter would see the unbroken seal and know that no one had opened it.
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(See also: Holy Spirit, tomb)

**Picture of a Sealed scroll:**

**Bible References:**

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- Isaiah 29:11
- John 06:27
- Matthew 27:66
- Revelation 05:02

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2368, H2560, H2856, H2857, H2858, H5640, G2696, G4972, G4973

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- Related to this, "seed" is also used to refer to a person's offspring or descendants.
- This word often has a plural meaning, referring to more than one seed grain or more than one descendant.
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- For a literal seed, it is best to use the literal term for "seed" that is used in the target language for what a farmer plants in his field.
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- For the figurative use that refers to people who are of the same family line, it may be more clear to use the word "descendant" or "descendants" instead of seed. Some languages may have a word that means "children and grandchildren."
- For a man or woman's "seed," consider how the target expresses this in a way that will not offend or embarrass people.

(See also: descendant, offspring)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 18:32
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**Word Data:**

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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

seed, seeds, semen

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## seek

**Related Ideas:**

go to find, look out for, search, try



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**Definition:**

The term "seek" means to look for something or someone. The past tense is "sought." It can also mean "try hard" or "make an effort" to do something.

- To "seek" or "look for" an opportunity to do something can mean to "try to find a time" to do it.
- To "seek Yahweh" means to "spend time and energy getting to know Yahweh and learning to obey him."
- To "seek protection" means to "try to find a person or place that will protect you from danger."
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(See also: justice, true)

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**Related Ideas:**

go to find, look out for, search, try

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**Related Ideas:**

seizure

**Definition:**

The term "seize" means to take or capture someone or something by force. It can also mean to overpower and control someone.

- When a city was taken by means of military force, the soldiers would seize the valuable property of the people they had conquered.
- When used figuratively, a person can be described as being "seized with fear." This means that the person was suddenly "overcome by fear." If a person was "seized with fear" it could also be stated that the person "suddenly became very afraid."
- In the context of labor pains that "seize" a woman, the meaning is that the pains are sudden and overpowering. This could be translated by saying that the pains "overcome" or "suddenly come upon" the woman.
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- The expression "seized and slept with her" could be translated as "forced himself on her" or "violated her" or "raped her." Make sure the translation of this concept is acceptable.
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- In the context of labor pains that "seize" a woman, the meaning is that the pains are sudden and overpowering. This could be translated by saying that the pains "overcome" or "suddenly come upon" the woman.
- This term could also be translated as "take control of" or "suddenly take" or "grab."
- The expression "seized and slept with her" could be translated as "forced himself on her" or "violated her" or "raped her." Make sure the translation of this concept is acceptable.
- The term "seizure" refers to the action of taking someone or something by force.

**Bible References:**

- Acts 16:19-21
- Exodus 15:14
- John 10:37-39
- Luke 08:29
- Matthew 26:48

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H270, H1204, H1497, H1589, H2254, H2388, H2488, H3027, H3423, H3680, G3860, H3920, H3947, H4672, H4685, H5337, H5367, H5375, H5860, H5927, H7760, H8610, G724, G726, G1949, G2638, G2666, G2902, G2983, G3346, G4023, G4084, G4815, G4884, G4912

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

seize, seized, seizes, seizing, seizure

## seize

**Related Ideas:**

seizure

**Definition:**

The term "seize" means to take or capture someone or something by force. It can also mean to overpower and control someone.

- When a city was taken by means of military force, the soldiers would seize the valuable property of the people they had conquered.
- When used figuratively, a person can be described as being "seized with fear." This means that the person was suddenly "overcome by fear." If a person was "seized with fear" it could also be stated that the person "suddenly became very afraid."
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

seize, seized, seizes, seizing, seizure

## selah

**Definition:**

The term "selah" is a Hebrew word that occurs mostly in the book of Psalms. It has several possible meanings.

- It could mean "pause and praise," which would invite the audience to think carefully about what was just said.
- Since many of the Psalms were written as songs, it is thought that "selah" may have been a musical term to instruct the singer to pause in his singing to allow for the musical instruments to play alone or to encourage listeners to think about the words of the song.

(See also: psalm)

**Bible References:**

- Psalm 003:3-4
- Psalm 024:5-6
- Psalms 046:6-7

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H5542

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

selah

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

selah

## self-control

**Related Ideas:**

self-indulgence, sensible, use good sense

**Definition:**

Self-control is the ability to control one's behavior in order to avoid sinning.

- It refers to good behavior, that is, avoiding sinful thoughts, speech, and actions.
- Self-control is a fruit or characteristic that the Holy Spirit gives to Christians.
- A person who is using self-control is able to stop himself from doing something wrong that he may want to do. God is the one who enables a person to have self-control.
- "Self-indulgence" is the opposite of self-control. Someone who is full of self-indulgence does whatever he wants.

(See also: fruit, Holy Spirit)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 07:8-9
- 2 Peter 01:5-7
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

self-control, self-controlled, self-indulgence, sensible, use good sense

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## send

**Definition:**

To "send" is to cause someone or something to go somewhere. To "send out" someone is to tell that person to go on an errand or a mission.

- Often a person who is "sent out" has been appointed to do a specific task.
- Phrases like "send rain" or "send disaster" mean to "cause rain to come" or "cause a disaster to come." This type of expression is usually used in reference to God causing these things to happen.
- The term "send" is also used in expressions such as "send word" or "send a message," which means to give someone a message to tell someone else.
- To "send" someone "with" something can mean to "give" that thing "to" someone else, usually moving it some distance in order for the person to receive it.
- To "send someone on his way" or "help someone on his way" is to give him what he needs for his journey.
- Jesus frequently used the phrase "the one who sent me" to refer to God the Father, who "sent" him to earth to redeem and save people. This could also be translated as "the one who commissioned me."

(See also: appoint, redeem)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:33-34
- Acts 08:14-17
- John 20:21-23
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**Word Data:**

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(See also: appoint, redeem)

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- Acts 07:33-34
- Acts 08:14-17
- John 20:21-23
- Matthew 09:37-38
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- Matthew 10:40
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adder, asp, snake, viper

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These terms all refer to a kind of reptile that has a long, thin body and large, fanged jaws, and that moves by slithering back and forth across the ground. The term "serpent" usually refers to a large snake. The terms "viper," "adder," and "asp" refer to types of snakes that have venom which they uses to poison their prey.

- This animal is also used figuratively to refer to a person who is evil, especially someone who is deceitful.
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- In the garden of Eden, Satan took the form of a serpent when he talked to Eve and tempted her to disobey God.
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## servant

**Related Ideas:**

assistant, attendant, hired worker, maidservant, office, serve, service

**Definition:**

The word "servant" refers to a person who works for another person, either by choice or by force. Some servants were slaves, and the surrounding text usually makes it clear whether or not a particular servant was a slave. In Bible times, there was less of a difference between a servant and a slave than there is today. Both servants and slaves were an important part of their master's household and many were treated almost like members of the family. Sometimes a servant would choose to become a lifetime servant to his master.

- A slave was a kind of servant who was the property of the person he worked for. The person who bought a slave was called his "owner" or "master." Some masters treated their slaves very cruelly, while other masters treated their slaves very well, as a servant who was a valued member of the household.
- In ancient times, some people became slaves to a person they owed money to in order to pay off their debt to that person.
- In the Bible, the phrase "I am your servant" was used as a sign of respect and service to a person of higher rank, such as a king. It did not mean that the person speaking was an actual servant.
- In the Old Testament, God's prophets and other people who worshiped God were often referred to as his "servants."
- In the New Testament, people who obeyed God through faith in Christ were often called his "servants."
- Christians are also called "slaves to righteousness," which is a metaphor that compares the commitment to obey God to a slave's commitment to obey his master.

The word "serve" means to do things to help other people. It can also mean to "worship."

- In the context of a person serving guests, this term means "care for" or "serve food to" or "provide food for." When Jesus told the disciples to "serve" the fish to the people, this could be translated as, "distribute" or "hand out" or "give."
- To "serve God" can be translated as to "worship and obey God" or to "do the work that God has commanded."
- People who teach others about God are said to serve both God and the ones they are teaching.
- The apostle Paul wrote to the Corinthian Christians about how they used to "serve" the old covenant. This refers to obeying the laws of Moses. Now they "serve" the new covenant. That is, because of Jesus' sacrifice on the cross, believers in Jesus are enabled by the Holy Spirit to please God and live holy lives.

The word "service" refers to the work that a servant does. It may also refer to worship.

The word "office" refers to the position or job that a servant has.

(See also: commit, enslave, household, lord, obey, righteous, covenant, law)

**Bible References**

- Acts 04:29-31
- Acts 10:7-8
- Colossians 01:7-8
- Colossians 03:22-25
- Genesis 21:10-11
- Luke 12:47-48
- Mark 09:33-35
- Matthew 10:24-25
- Matthew 13:27-28
- 2 Timothy 02:3-5
- Acts 06:2-4
- Genesis 25:23
- Luke 04:8


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- Luke 12:37-38
- Luke 22:26-27
- Mark 08:7-10
- Matthew 04:10-11
- Matthew 06:24

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H327, H519, H519, H4931, H5288, H5647, H5649, H5650, H5656, H5657, H5659, H5673, H6402, H6635, H7916, H8120, H8198, H8278, H8334, H8335, G1199, G1247, G1248, G1249, G1397, G1398, G1401, G1402, G2038, G2322, G2324, G2615, G2999, G3000, G3008, G3009, G3010, G3011, G3407, G3411, G3610, G3814, G3816, G4342, G5256, G5257

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female servant, female servants, hired servant, hired servants, hired worker, maidservants, male servant, male servants, office, offices, one who serves, servant, servant girl, servant girls, servant's, servants, servants', serve, served, serves, service, services, serving

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- In ancient times, some people became slaves to a person they owed money to in order to pay off their debt to that person.
- In the Bible, the phrase "I am your servant" was used as a sign of respect and service to a person of higher rank, such as a king. It did not mean that the person speaking was an actual servant.
- In the Old Testament, God's prophets and other people who worshiped God were often referred to as his "servants."
- In the New Testament, people who obeyed God through faith in Christ were often called his "servants."
- Christians are also called "slaves to righteousness," which is a metaphor that compares the commitment to obey God to a slave's commitment to obey his master.

The word "serve" means to do things to help other people. It can also mean to "worship."

- In the context of a person serving guests, this term means "care for" or "serve food to" or "provide food for." When Jesus told the disciples to "serve" the fish to the people, this could be translated as, "distribute" or "hand out" or "give."
- To "serve God" can be translated as to "worship and obey God" or to "do the work that God has commanded."
- People who teach others about God are said to serve both God and the ones they are teaching.


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- The apostle Paul wrote to the Corinthian Christians about how they used to "serve" the old covenant. This refers to obeying the laws of Moses. Now they "serve" the new covenant. That is, because of Jesus' sacrifice on the cross, believers in Jesus are enabled by the Holy Spirit to please God and live holy lives.

The word "service" refers to the work that a servant does. It may also refer to worship.

The word "office" refers to the position or job that a servant has.

(See also: commit, enslave, household, lord, obey, righteous, covenant, law)

**Bible References**

- Acts 04:29-31
- Acts 10:7-8
- Colossians 01:7-8
- Colossians 03:22-25
- Genesis 21:10-11
- Luke 12:47-48
- Mark 09:33-35
- Matthew 10:24-25
- Matthew 13:27-28
- 2 Timothy 02:3-5
- Acts 06:2-4
- Genesis 25:23
- Luke 04:8
- Luke 12:37-38
- Luke 22:26-27
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- Matthew 06:24

**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

female servant, female servants, hired servant, hired servants, hired worker, maidservants, male servant, male servants, office, offices, one who serves, servant, servant girl, servant girls, servant's, servants, servants', serve, served, serves, service, services, serving

## servant

**Related Ideas:**

assistant, attendant, hired worker, maidservant, office, serve, service

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## set apart

**Related Ideas:**

distinct, make a distinction, treat differently

**Definition:**

The term "set apart" means separated from something to fulfill a certain purpose. Also, to "set apart" people or things means to make them "set apart." This also means to "treat" them "differently." When something is "distinct," it is different from other things.

- The Israelites were set apart for service to God.
- The Holy Spirit commanded the Christians at Antioch to set apart Paul and Barnabas for the work God wanted them to do.
- A believer who is "set apart" for service to God is "dedicated to" fulfilling God's will.
- One meaning of the term "holy" is to be set apart as belonging to God and being separated from the sinful ways of the world.
- To "sanctify" someone means to set apart that person for God's service.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Ways to translate to "set apart" could include to "specially select" or to "separate from among you" or to "take aside to do a special task."
- To "be set apart" could be translated as "be separated (from)" or "be specially appointed (for)."

(See also: holy, sanctify, appoint)

**Bible References:**

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be distinct, making a distinction, set ... apart, sets ... apart, treat ... differently, treating ... differently

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- The Israelites were set apart for service to God.
- The Holy Spirit commanded the Christians at Antioch to set apart Paul and Barnabas for the work God wanted them to do.
- A believer who is "set apart" for service to God is "dedicated to" fulfilling God's will.
- One meaning of the term "holy" is to be set apart as belonging to God and being separated from the sinful ways of the world.
- To "sanctify" someone means to set apart that person for God's service.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Ways to translate to "set apart" could include to "specially select" or to "separate from among you" or to "take aside to do a special task."
- To "be set apart" could be translated as "be separated (from)" or "be specially appointed (for)."

(See also: holy, sanctify, appoint)

**Bible References:**

- Ephesians 03:17-19
- Exodus 31:12-15
- Judges 17:12
- Numbers 03:11-13
- Philippians 01:1-2
- Romans 01:01

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2764, H4390, H5144, H5674, H6395, H6918, H6942, H6944, G37, G38, G40, G2564

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

be distinct, making a distinction, set ... apart, sets ... apart, treat ... differently, treating ... differently

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**Related Ideas:**

fornicate, fornication, immoral

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2181, H8457, G1608, G4202, G4203

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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overshadow, shade

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**Word Data:**

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ashamed, shameful, shameless, unashamed

**Definition:**

The term "shame" refers to a painful feeling of being disgraced a person has because of something dishonorable or improper that he or someone else has done.

- Something that is "shameful" is "improper" or "dishonorable."
- The term "ashamed" describes how a person feels when he has done something shameful.
- The phrase "put to shame" means to cause someone to feel ashamed. It might be expose their sin or by defeating them.

- The prophet Isaiah said that those who make and worship idols will be put to shame.
- God can bring shame to a person who does not repent by exposing that person's sin and causing him to be humiliated.
- A person that is "unashamed" does not feel shame.
- A person is "shameless" if he does something shameful but does not feel ashamed.
- A "shameless act" is something a person should feel ashamed about doing, but he does not feel ashamed.

Sometimes the word "shame" is used figuratively to refer to a person's nakedness or private parts.

(See also: god, humble, humiliate, Isaiah, repent, sin, worship)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Peter 03:15-17
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**Word Data:**

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## sheep

**Related Ideas:**

ewe, ram, sheepfold, sheepshearer, sheepskin

**Definition:**

A "sheep" is a medium-sized animal with four legs that has wool all over its body. A male sheep is called a "ram." A female sheep is called a "ewe." The plural of "sheep" is also "sheep."

- A baby sheep is called a "lamb."
- The Israelites often used sheep for sacrifices, especially male sheep and young sheep.
- People eat meat from sheep and use their wool to make clothing and other things.
- Sheep are very trusting, weak, and timid. They are easily influenced to wander away. They need a shepherd to lead them, protect them, and provide them with food, water, and shelter.
- In the Bible, people are compared to sheep who have God as their shepherd.
- A "sheepfold" is a place where sheep are kept safe. It has a fence or wall around it to keep the sheep from wandering out and to keep dangerous animals from getting in.
- A "sheepshearer" is a person who cuts the wool of sheep.

(See also: Israel, lamb, sacrifice, shepherd)

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**Related Ideas:**

ewe, ram, sheepfold, sheepshearer, sheepskin

**Definition:**

A "sheep" is a medium-sized animal with four legs that has wool all over its body. A male sheep is called a "ram." A female sheep is called a "ewe." The plural of "sheep" is also "sheep."

- A baby sheep is called a "lamb."
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- People eat meat from sheep and use their wool to make clothing and other things.
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- A "sheepfold" is a place where sheep are kept safe. It has a fence or wall around it to keep the sheep from wandering out and to keep dangerous animals from getting in.
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- Matthew 25:33

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H352, H1494, H1798, H2169, H3104, H3532, H3535, H3733, H3775, H5739, H5763, H6260, H6629, H6792, H7353, H7716, G4165, G4262, G4263

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- Shepherds watch over the sheep, leading them to places with good food and water. Shepherds also keep the sheep from getting lost and protect them from wild animals.
- This term is often used metaphorically in the Bible to refer to taking care of people's spiritual needs. This includes teaching them what God has told them in the Bible and guiding them in the way they should live.
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**Translation Suggestions**

- When used literally, the action "shepherd" could be translated as "take care of sheep" or "watch over sheep."
- The person "shepherd" could be translated as "person who takes care of sheep" or "sheep tender" or "sheep caregiver."
- When used as a metaphor, different ways to translate this term could include "spiritual shepherd" or "spiritual leader" or "one who is like a shepherd" or "one who cares for his people like a shepherd cares for his sheep" or "one who leads his people like a shepherd guides his sheep" or "one who takes care of God's sheep."
- In some contexts, "shepherd" could be translated as "leader" or "guide" or "caregiver."
- The spiritual expression to "shepherd" could be translated as to "take care of" or to "spiritually nourish" or to "guide and teach" or to "lead and take care of (like a shepherd cares for sheep)."
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(See also: believe, Canaan, church, Moses, pastor, sheep, spirit)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 49:24
- Luke 02:09
- Mark 06:34
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- Matthew 25:32
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H6629, H7462, H7469, H7473, G750, G4165, G4166

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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(See also: believe, Canaan, church, Moses, pastor, sheep, spirit)


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 49:24
- Luke 02:09
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H6629, H7462, H7469, H7473, G750, G4165, G4166

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

chief shepherd, herdsman, herdsmen, keeper, shepherd, shepherd's, shepherded, shepherding, shepherds

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**Definition:**

- A shepherd is a person who takes care of sheep. The verb to "shepherd" means to protect the sheep and provide them with food and water.
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- David was a shepherd who looked after sheep. God made David king over Israel to take care of the people of Israel in some ways like a shepherd takes care of sheep.
- In the New Testament, Jesus called himself the "good shepherd." The apostle Peter also referred to Jesus as "the Chief Shepherd" over the Church.
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## shield

**Related Ideas:**

shielded

**Definition:**

A shield was an object held by a soldier in battle to protect himself from being injured by the enemy's weapons. To "shield" someone means to protect that person from harm.

- Shields were often circular or oval, were made of materials such as leather, wood, or metal, andt were sturdy and thick enough to keep a sword or arrow from piercing them.
- Using this term as a metaphor, the Bible refers to God as a protective shield for his people. (See: Metaphor)
- Paul talked about the "shield of faith," which is a figurative way of saying that having faith in Jesus and living out that faith in obedience to God will protect believers from the spiritual attacks of Satan.

(See also: faith, obey, Satan, spirit)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 14:26
- 2 Chronicles 23:8-9
- 2 Samuel 22:36
- Deuteronomy 33:29
- Psalms 018:35

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2653, H4043, H5437, H5526, H6793, H7982, G2375

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shield, shielded, shields

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shield, shielded, shields

## shrewd

**Related Ideas:**

crafty

**Definition:**

The term "shrewd" describes a person who is intelligent and clever, especially in practical matters.

- Often the term "shrewd" has a meaning that is partly negative since it usually also involves being selfish.
- A shrewd person is usually focused on helping himself, not others.
- Other ways to translate this term could include "cunning" or "crafty" or "smart" or "clever," depending on the context.
- A "crafty" person knows how to deceive others so they will do what he wants them to do.

**Bible References:**

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2450, H6175, H6191, G5429

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

crafty, shrewd, shrewdly


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## sign

**Related Ideas:**

demonstration, evidence, mark, marker, omen, proof, remind, reminder, signal

**Definition:**

A sign is an object, event, or action that communicates a special meaning.

- "Reminders" are signs that "remind" people by helping them remember something, often something that was promised:
- The rainbows God creates in the sky are signs to remind people that he has promised he will never again destroy all life with a worldwide flood.
- God commanded the Israelites to circumcise their sons as a sign of his covenant with them.
- Signs can reveal or point to something:
- An angel gave shepherds a sign that would help them know which baby in Bethlehem was the newborn Messiah.
- Judas kissed Jesus as a sign to the religious leaders that Jesus was the one they should arrest.
- Signs can prove that something is true:
- The miracles performed by the prophets and apostles were signs that proved they were speaking God's message.
- The miracles that Jesus performed were signs that proved he was truly the Messiah.
- A "signal flag" is a flag that a king would raise as a sign so that people could see it and come to him or go into battle.
- An "omen" is an event that people think tells that something else will happen in the future.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on its context, "sign" could also be translated as "signal" or "symbol" or "mark" or "evidence" or "proof" or "gesture."
- To "make signs with the hands" could also be translated as "motion with the hands" or "gesture with the hands" or "make gestures."
- In some languages, there may be one word for a "sign" that proves something and a different word for a "sign" that is a miracle.

(See also: miracle, apostle, Christ, covenant, circumcise)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 02:18-19
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**Word Data:**

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demonstration, evidence, mark, marker, omen, proof, remind, reminder, signal


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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**Word Data:**

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demonstration, evidence, mark, marker, omen, omens, proof, remind, reminded, reminder, reminders, reminding, reminds, sign, signal, signal flag, signs

## sign

**Related Ideas:**

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**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on its context, "sign" could also be translated as "signal" or "symbol" or "mark" or "evidence" or "proof" or "gesture."
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(See also: miracle, apostle, Christ, covenant, circumcise)


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**Bible References:**

- Acts 02:18-19
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## silver

**Related Ideas:**

money

**Definition:**

Silver is a shiny, gray precious metal used to make coins, jewelry, containers, and ornaments.

- The various containers that are made include silver cups and bowls, and other things used for cooking, eating, or serving.
- Silver and gold were used in the building of the tabernacle and the temple.The temple in Jerusalem had containers made of silver.
- In Bible times, a shekel was a unit of weight, and a purchase was often priced at a certain number of shekels of silver. By New Testament times there were silver coins of various weights that were measured in shekels.
- Joseph's brothers sold him as a slave for twenty shekels of silver.
- Judas was paid thirty silver coins for betraying Jesus.

(See also: tabernacle, temple)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 18:9-11
- 1 Samuel 02:36
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- Acts 03:06
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Silver is a shiny, gray precious metal used to make coins, jewelry, containers, and ornaments.

- The various containers that are made include silver cups and bowls, and other things used for cooking, eating, or serving.
- Silver and gold were used in the building of the tabernacle and the temple.The temple in Jerusalem had containers made of silver.
- In Bible times, a shekel was a unit of weight, and a purchase was often priced at a certain number of shekels of silver. By New Testament times there were silver coins of various weights that were measured in shekels.
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(See also: tabernacle, temple)

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- 1 Samuel 02:36
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3701, H3702, H7192, G693, G694, G695, G696, G1406

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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sinful, sinner

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The term "sin" refers to actions, thoughts, and words that are against God's will and laws. Sin can also refer to not doing something that God wants us to do.

- Sin includes anything we do that does not obey or please God, even things that other people don't know about.
- Thoughts and actions that disobey God's will are called "sinful."
- Because Adam sinned, all human beings are born with a "sinful nature," a nature that that controls them and causes them to sin.
- A "sinner" is someone who sins, so every human being is a sinner.
- Sometimes the word "sinners" was used by religious people like the Pharisees to refer to people who didn't keep the law as well as the Pharisees thought they should.
- The term "sinner" was also used for people who were considered to be worse sinners than other people. For example, this label was given to tax collectors and prostitutes.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "sin" could be translated with a word or phrase that means "disobedience to God" or "going against God's will" or "evil behavior and thoughts" or "wrongdoing."
- To "sin" could also be translated as to "disobey God" or to "do wrong."
- Depending on the context "sinful" could be translated as "full of wrongdoing" or "wicked" or "immoral" or "evil" or "rebelling against God."
- Depending on the context the term "sinner" could be translated with a word or phrase that means, "person who sins" or "person who does wrong things" or "person who disobeys God" or "person who disobeys the law."
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- In expressions like "slaves to sin" or "ruled by sin," the term "sin" could be translated as "disobedience" or "evil desires and actions."

- Make sure the translation of this term can include sinful behavior and thoughts, even those that other people don't see or know about.
- The term "sin" should be general, and different from the terms for "wickedness" and "evil."

(See also: disobey, evil, flesh, tax)

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- Sin includes anything we do that does not obey or please God, even things that other people don't know about.
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generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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sin, sinful, sinned, sinner, sinners, sinning, sins

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**Definition:**

The "sin offering" was one of several sacrifices that God required the Israelites to offer.

- This offering involved sacrificing a bull, burning its blood and fat on the altar, and taking the rest of the animal's body and burning it on the ground outside the Israelite camp.
- The complete burning up of this animal sacrifice shows how holy God is and how terrible sin is.
- The Bible teaches that in order for there to be a cleansing from sin, blood must be shed to pay the cost for the sin that was committed.
- Animal sacrifices could not permanently bring about forgiveness of sin.
- Jesus' death on the cross paid the penalty for sin, for all time. He was the perfect sin offering.

(See also: altar, cow, forgive, sacrifice, sin)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Chronicles 29:20-21
- Exodus 29:35-37
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**Definition:**

A sister is a female person who shares at least one biological parent with another person. She is said to be that other person’s sister or the sister of that other person.

- In the New Testament, "sister" is also used figuratively to refer to a woman who is a fellow believer in Jesus Christ.
- Sometimes the phrase "brothers and sisters" is used to refer to all believers in Christ, both men and women.
- In the Old Testament book Song of Songs, "sister" refers to a female lover or wife.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- It is best to translate this term with the literal word that is used in the target language to refer to a natural or biological sister, unless this would give wrong meaning.
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- If the language has a feminine form for "believer," this may be a possible way to translate this term.
- When referring to a lover or wife, this could be translated using a feminine form of "loved one" or "dear one."

(See also: brother in Christ, spirit)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 02:16-17
- Deuteronomy 27:22
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**Related Ideas:**

slanderer, slanderous, speak evil about

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- To "slander" could be translated as to "speak against" or to "spread an evil report" or to "defame."
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(See also: blasphemy)

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## slaughter

**Definition:**

The term "slaughter" refers to killing a large number of animals or people, or to killing in a violent way. It can also refer to killing an animal for the purpose of eating it. The act of slaughtering is also called "slaughter."

- When Abraham received three visitors at his tent in the desert, he ordered his servants to slaughter and cook a calf for his guests.
- The prophet Ezekiel prophesied that God would send his angel to slaughter all those who would not follow His word.
- 1 Samuel records a great slaughter in which 30,000 Israelites were killed by their enemies because of disobedience to God.
- "Weapons of slaughter" could be translated as "weapons for killing."
- The expression "the slaughter was very great" could be translated as "a large number were killed" or "the number of deaths was very great" or "a terribly high number of people died."
- Other ways to translate "slaughter" could include "kill" or "slay" or "killing."

(See also: angel, cow, disobey, Ezekiel, servant, slain)

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- Ezekiel 21:10-11
- Hebrews 07:01
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- Jeremiah 25:34

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**Bible References:**

- Ezekiel 21:10-11
- Hebrews 07:01
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2026, H2027, H2028, H2076, H2491, H2873, H2874, H2878, H4046, H4293, H4347, H4660, H5221, H6993, H7524, H7819, H7821, G2871, G4967, G4969

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

slaughter, slaughtered, slaughtering, slaughters


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The term "slaughter" refers to killing a large number of animals or people, or to killing in a violent way. It can also refer to killing an animal for the purpose of eating it. The act of slaughtering is also called "slaughter."

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## snare

### Related Ideas:

ensnare, entrap, noose, trap

### Definition:

The terms "snare" and "trap" refer to devices that are used to catch animals and keep them from escaping. To "snare" or "ensnare" is to catch with a snare, and to "trap" or "entrap" is to catch with a trap. In the Bible, these terms were also used figuratively to talk about how sin and temptation are like hidden traps that catch people and harm them.

- A "snare" is a loop of rope or wire that suddenly pulls tight when an animal steps into it, ensnaring its leg.
- A "trap" is usually made of metal or wood and has two parts that suddenly and powerfully close together, catching an animal so it can't get away. Sometimes a trap can be a deep hole that has been made in order to get something to fall into it.
- Usually the snare or trap is hidden so that its prey is taken by surprise.
- The phrase "set a trap" means to get a trap ready to capture something.
- To "fall into a trap" refers to falling into a deep hole or pit that was dug and hidden in order to catch an animal.
- A person who is starts sinning and cannot stop can be described as "ensnared by sin" in a figurative reference to the way an animal can be ensnared and cannot escape.
- Just as an animal is endangered and hurt by being in a trap, so a person caught in the trap of sin is being harmed by that sin and needs to be set free.


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- A "noose" is a rope or vine designed to catch an animal around the neck.

(See also: free, , prey, Satan, tempt)

**Bible References:**

- Ecclesiastes 07:26
- Luke 21:34
- Mark 12:13
- Psalms 018:05

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1245, H2256, H3353, H3369, H3920, H3921, H4170, H4204, H4434, H4685, H4686, H4889, H5367, H5914, H6341, H6351, H6354, H6983, H7845, H8610, G64, G2339, G2340, G3802, G3803, G3985, G4625

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

ensnare, ensnared, ensnares, entrap, noose, snare, snares, trap, trapped, traps

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## snow

**Definitions:**

The term "snow" refers to white flakes of frozen water that can fall from clouds in places where the air temperature is cold.

- Snow falls in places of higher elevation in Israel, but does not always stay on the ground very long before melting. The peaks of mountains tend to have snow that lasts longer. One example of a place mentioned in the Bible as having snow is Mount Lebanon.
- Something that is very white often has its color compared to the color of snow. For example, in the book of Revelation Jesus' clothing and hair were described as being "white as snow."
- The whiteness of snow also symbolizes purity and cleanliness. For example, the statement that our "sins will be as white as snow" means that God will completely cleanse his people from their sins.
- Some languages might refer to snow as "frozen rain" or "flakes of ice" or "frozen flakes."
- "Snow water" refers to the water that comes from melted snow.

(See also: Lebanon, pure)

**Bible References:**

- Exodus 04:06
- Job 37:4-6
- Matthew 28:03
- Psalms 147:16
- Revelation 01:14

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- Strong's: H7949, H7950, H8517, G5510

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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The male offspring of a man and a woman is called their "son" for his entire life. He is also called a son of that man and a son of that woman. An "adopted son" is a male who has been legally placed into the position of being a son.

- "Son" was often used figuratively in the Bible to refer to any male descendant, such as a grandson or great-grandson.
- The term "son" can also be used as a polite form of address to a boy or man who is younger than the speaker.
- Sometimes "sons of God" was used in the New Testament to refer to believers in Christ.
- God called Israel his "firstborn son." This refers to God's choosing of the nation of Israel to be his special people. It is through them that God's message of redemption and salvation came, with the result that many other people have become his spiritual children.
- The phrase "son of" often has the figurative meaning "person having the characteristics of." Examples of this include "sons of the light," "sons of disobedience," "a son of peace," and "sons of thunder."
- The phrase "son of" is also used to tell who a person's father is. This phrase is used in genealogies and many other places.
- Using "son of" to give the name of the father frequently helps distinguish people who have the same name. For example, "Azariah son of Zadok" and "Azariah son of Nathan" in 1 Kings 4, and "Azariah son of Amaziah" in 2 Kings 15 are three different men.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- In most occurrences of this term, it is best to translate "son" by the literal term in the language that is used to refer to a son.
- When translating the term "Son of God," the project language's common term for "son" should be used.
- When used to refer to a descendant rather than a direct son, the term "descendant" could be used, as in referring to Jesus as the "descendant of David" or in genealogies where sometimes "son" referred to a male descendant who was not an actual son.
- Sometimes "sons" can be translated as "children," when both males and females are being referred to. For example, "sons of God" could be translated as "children of God" since this expression also includes girls and women.
- The figurative expression "son of" could also be translated as "someone who has the characteristics of" or "someone who is like" or "someone who has" or "someone who acts like."

(See also: Azariah, descendant, father, firstborn, Son of God, sons of God)

**Bible References:**

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**Related Ideas:**

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**Definition:**

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- Some people interpret the term "sons of God" that appears in Genesis 6 to mean fallen angels—evil spirits or demons. Others think it may refer to powerful political rulers or to the descendants of Seth.
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- Strong's: H430, H1121, G5207, G5043

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

children of God, sons of ... God

## sons of God

**Related Ideas:**

children of God

**Definition:**

The term "sons of God" is a figurative expression that has several possible meanings.

- In the New Testament, the term "sons of God" refers to all believers in Jesus and is often translated as "children of God" since it includes both males and females.
- This use of the term speaks of a relationship with God that is like the relationship between a human son and his father, with all the privileges associated with being sons.
- Some people interpret the term "sons of God" that appears in Genesis 6 to mean fallen angels—evil spirits or demons. Others think it may refer to powerful political rulers or to the descendants of Seth.
- The title "Son of God" is a different term: it refers to Jesus, who is God's only Son.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- When "sons of God" refers to believers in Jesus, it could be translated as "children of God."
- In Genesis 6:2 and 4 ways to translate "sons of God" could include "angels," "spirit beings," "supernatural creatures," or "demons."
- Also see the link for "son."

(See also: angel, demon, son, Son of God, ruler, spirit)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 06:02
- Genesis 06:4
- Job 01:06
- Romans 08:14

**Word Data:**

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## sorcery

**Related Ideas:**

sorcerer, sorceress, witchcraft

**Definition:**

"Sorcery" or "witchcraft" refers to using magic, which involves doing powerful things through the help of evil spirits. A "sorcerer" is a man who does these powerful, magical things. A "sorceress" is a woman who does these things.

- The use of magic and sorcery can involve both beneficial things (such as healing someone) and harmful things (such as putting a curse on someone). But all kinds of sorcery are wrong, because they use the power of evil spirits.
- In the Bible, God says that the use of sorcery is as evil as other terrible sins (such as adultery, worshiping idols, and child sacrifice).
- The terms "sorcery" and "witchcraft" could also be translated as "evil spirit power" or "casting spells."
- Possible ways to translated "sorcerer" could include "worker of magic" or "person who casts spells" or "person who does miracles using evil spirit power."
- Note that "sorcery" has a different meaning than the term "divination," which refers to attempting to contact the spirit world.

(See also: adultery, demon, divination, god, magic, sacrifice, worship)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 08:9-11
- Exodus 07:11-13
- Galatians 05:19-21
- Revelation 09:20-21

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H178, H3784, H3785, H3786, H6049, G3095, G3096, G5331, G5332, G5333

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## soul

**Related Ideas:**

person

**Definition:**

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- The terms "soul" and "spirit" may be two different concepts, or they may be two terms that refer to the same concept.
- When a person dies, his soul leaves his body.
- The word "soul" is sometimes used figuratively to refer to the whole person. For example, "the soul who sins" means "the person who sins" and "my soul is tired" means,"I am tired."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "soul" could also be translated as "inner self" or "inner person."
- In some contexts, "my soul" could be translated as "I" or "me."
- Usually the phrase "the soul" can be translated as "the person" or "he" or "him," depending on the context.
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- In Hebrews 4:12, the figurative phrase "dividing soul and spirit" could mean "deeply discerning or exposing the inner person."

(See also: spirit)

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- 2 Peter 02:08
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

person, persons, soul, souls

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- The terms "soul" and "spirit" may be two different concepts, or they may be two terms that refer to the same concept.
- When a person dies, his soul leaves his body.
- The word "soul" is sometimes used figuratively to refer to the whole person. For example, "the soul who sins" means "the person who sins" and "my soul is tired" means,"I am tired."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "soul" could also be translated as "inner self" or "inner person."
- In some contexts, "my soul" could be translated as "I" or "me."
- Usually the phrase "the soul" can be translated as "the person" or "he" or "him," depending on the context.
- Some languages might only have one word for the concepts "soul" and "spirit."
- In Hebrews 4:12, the figurative phrase "dividing soul and spirit" could mean "deeply discerning or exposing the inner person."

(See also: spirit)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Peter 02:08
- Acts 02:27-28
- Acts 02:41
- Genesis 49:06
- Isaiah 53:10-11
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- Revelation 20:4

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H5315, G5590


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

person, persons, soul, souls

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**Related Ideas:**

plant, plantation, transplanted

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A "plant" is generally something that grows and is attached to the ground. To "plant" something is to put it in the ground so that it can grow. To "sow" is to scatter seeds on the ground so they can go into the ground and grow. A "sower" is a person who sows seeds.

- Sometimes people plant seeds or plants by making holes in the soil and placing seeds or a plant in each hole.
- When someone plants seeds by sowing, he takes handfuls of seeds and scatters them on the ground.

- The term "sow" can be used figuratively, as in "a person will reap what he sows." This means that if a person does something evil, he will receive a negative result, and if a person does good, he will receive a positive result.
- A "plantation" is a large field where people plant crops.
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- Matthew 13:04
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- Matthew 25:24

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2221, H2232, H2233, H2236, H3759, H4218, H4302, H5193, H7971, H8362, G4687, G4703, G5452

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

place ... planted, plant, plantation, planted, planting, plants, replanted, sow, sowed, sowing, sown, sows, transplanted

## sow

**Related Ideas:**

plant, plantation, transplanted

**Definition:**

A "plant" is generally something that grows and is attached to the ground. To "plant" something is to put it in the ground so that it can grow. To "sow" is to scatter seeds on the ground so they can go into the ground and grow. A "sower" is a person who sows seeds.

- Sometimes people plant seeds or plants by making holes in the soil and placing seeds or a plant in each hole.
- When someone plants seeds by sowing, he takes handfuls of seeds and scatters them on the ground.
- The term "sow" can be used figuratively, as in "a person will reap what he sows." This means that if a person does something evil, he will receive a negative result, and if a person does good, he will receive a positive result.
- A "plantation" is a large field where people plant crops.
- To "transplant" something is to move it from one place and plant it in another place.

**Translations Suggestions**

- The term "sow" could be translated as "plant" if that word can include planting seeds by scattering them.

- The term "sower" could be translated as "planter" or "farmer" or "person who scatters seeds."
- The expression "a person reaps what he sows" could be translated as "just as a certain kind of seed produces a certain kind of plant, a person's good actions bring good results and a person's evil actions bring evil results."

(See also: evil, good, reap)

**Bible References:**

- Galatians 06:08
- Luke 08:05
- Matthew 06:25-26
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## spear

**Related Ideas:**

javelin, spearmen

**Definition:**

A spear is a weapon with a long wooden handle and sharp metal blade on one end that is thrown a long distance.

- Spears were commonly used for war in biblical times. They are sometimes still used in present-day conflicts between certain people groups.
- A spear was used by a Roman soldier to pierce the side of Jesus while he hung on the cross.
- Sometimes people throw spears to catch fish or other prey to eat.
- Similar weapons are the "javelin" or "lance." A javelin is a light spear that is thrown.
- Make sure that the translation of "spear" is different from the translation of "sword," which is a weapon that is used for thrusting or stabbing, not throwing. Also, a sword has a long blade with a handle, while a spear has a small blade on the end of a long shaft.

(See also: prey, Rome, sword, warrior)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Samuel 13:19-21
- 2 Samuel 21:19
- Nehemiah 04:12-14
- Psalm 035:03

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1265, H2595, H3591, H4294, H6767, H7013, H7420, G3057

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ghost, spiritual

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- The term "spirit" can refer to a being that does not have a physical body, especially an evil spirit.
- A person's spirit is the part of him that can know God and believe in him.

- In general, the term "spiritual" describes anything in the non-physical world.
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- Strong's: H178, H5397, H7307, H7308, G4151, G4152, G4153, G4861, G5326, G5427

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

ghost, spirit, spirits, spiritual, spiritually

## spirit

**Related Ideas:**

ghost, spiritual

**Definition:**

The term "spirit" refers to the non-physical part of people which cannot be seen. When a person dies, his spirit leaves his body. "Spirit" can also refer to an attitude or emotional state.

- The term "spirit" can refer to a being that does not have a physical body, especially an evil spirit.
- A person's spirit is the part of him that can know God and believe in him.
- In general, the term "spiritual" describes anything in the non-physical world.
- In the Bible, it especially refers to anything that relates to God, specifically to the Holy Spirit.
- For example, "spiritual food" refers to God's teachings, which give nourishment to a person's spirit, and "spiritual wisdom" refers to the knowledge and righteous behavior that come from the power of the Holy Spirit.
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- The phrase "spiritual maturity" could be translated as "godly behavior that shows obedience to the Holy Spirit."
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## splendor

**Related Ideas:**

splendid

**Definition:**

The term "splendor" refers to the extreme beauty and elegance that is often associated with wealth and a magnificent appearance.

- Often splendor is used to describe the wealth that a king has, or how he looks in his expensive, beautiful finery.
- The word "splendor" can also be used to describe the beauty of trees, mountains, and other things that God has created.
- Certain cities are said to have splendor because of o their natural resources, elaborate buildings and roads, and the wealth of their people, which includes rich clothing, gold, and silver.

- Depending on the context, this word could be translated as "magnificent beauty" or "amazing majesty" or "kingly greatness."
- Something that is "splendid" is extremely beautiful and elegant.

(See also: glory, king, majesty)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 16:27
- Exodus 28:1-3
- Ezekiel 28:07
- Luke 04:07
- Psalms 089:44-45
- Revelation 21:26-27

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1921, H1925, H1926, H1927, H1935, H2091, H2122, H2892, H3314, H3368, H3519, H6643, H7613, H8597, G2986

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## staff

**Related Ideas:**

club, walking stick

**Definition:**

A staff is a long wooden stick or rod, often used as a walking stick.

- When Jacob was old, he used a staff to help him walk.
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- Shepherds also used a staff to help guide their sheep, or to rescue the sheep when they fell or wandered.
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- A club is a thick, heavy stick used as a weapon to beat people.

(See also: Pharaoh, power, sheep, shepherd)

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A staff is a long wooden stick or rod, often used as a walking stick.

- When Jacob was old, he used a staff to help him walk.
- God turned Moses' staff into a snake to show his power to Pharaoh.
- Shepherds also used a staff to help guide their sheep, or to rescue the sheep when they fell or wandered.
- The shepherd's staff had a hook on the end, so it differed from the shepherd's rod, which was straight and was used to kill wild animals that were trying to attack the sheep.
- A club is a thick, heavy stick used as a weapon to beat people.

(See also: Pharaoh, power, sheep, shepherd)

**Bible References:**

- Exodus 04:1-3
- Exodus 07:09
- Luke 09:03
- Mark 06:7-9
- Matthew 10:8-10
- Matthew 27:29

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H4132, H4294, H4731, H4938, H6418, H7626, G2563, G3586, G4464

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

clubs, staff, staffs, walking stick, walking sticks

## staff

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club, walking stick

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clubs, staff, staffs, walking stick, walking sticks

## statute

**Definition:**

A statute is a specific written law that provides guidance for people to live by.

- The term "statute" is similar in meaning to "ordinance" and " command" and "law" and "decree." All these terms involve instructions and requirements that God gives to his people or rulers give to their people.
- King David said that he delighted himself in Yahweh's statutes.
- The term "statute" could also be translated as "specific command" or "special decree."

(See also: command, decree, law of Moses, ordinance, Yahweh)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 11:11-13
- Deuteronomy 06:20-23
- Ezekiel 33:15
- Numbers 19:02

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2706, H2708, H7010, G1345

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## stiff-necked

**Related Ideas:**

stiffen his neck, stubborn, stubbornness

**Definition:**

The term "stiff-necked" is an idiom used in the Bible to describe people who keep disobeying God and refuse to repent. Such people are very proud and will not submit to God's authority.

- Similarly, the term "stubborn" describes a person who refuses to change his mind or actions even when urged to do so. Stubborn people will not listen to good advice or warnings that other people give them.
- The Old Testament described the Israelites as "stiff-necked" because they did not listen to the many messages from God's prophets who urged them to repent and turn back to Yahweh.
- If a neck is "stiff" it does not bend easily. The project language may have a different idiom that communicates that a person is "unbending" in that he refuses to change his ways.
- Other ways to translate this term could include "pridefully stubborn" or "arrogant and unyielding" or "refusing to change."
- If a person "stiffens his neck," he becomes stubborn.

(See also: arrogant, proud, repent)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:51
- Deuteronomy 09:13-14
- Exodus 13:14-16
- Jeremiah 03:17

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H47, H3513, H5637, H6203, H6484, H7185, H7190, H8307, G483, G4644, G4645

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

stiff neck, stiff-necked, stiffen ... necks, stiffened ... neck, stiffened ... necks, stiffens ... neck, stubborn, stubbornly, stubbornness

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- Acts 07:57-58
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- Acts 14:05
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- John 08:4-6
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

stone, stoned, stones, stoning

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## storehouse

**Related Ideas:**

barn, storage, store cities, storerooms, treasure, treasury

**Definition:**

A "storehouse" is a large building that is used for keeping food or other things, often for a long time.

- In the Bible a "storehouse" was usually used to store extra grain and other food to be used later when there was a famine.
- The storehouses of the temple contained valuable things that had been dedicated to Yahweh, such as gold and silver. Some of these things used to repair and maintain the temple were also kept there.
- The term "storehouse" can also be used figuratively to refer to all the good things that God wants to give to his people.
- Other ways to translate "storehouse" could include "a building for storing grain" or "place for keeping food" or "room for keeping valuable things safe."
- A "treasure" is a very valuable object.
- A "treasury" is can be a place where treasures are stored, but it is more often a place where officials store money.

(See also: consecrate, dedicate, famine, gold, grain, silver, temple)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Chronicles 16:2-3
- Luke 03:17
- Matthew 03:12
- Psalms 033:07

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H214, H618, H624, H1004, H4035, H4200, H4543, G596

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## strength

### Related Ideas:

strengthen, strong, stronger, strongest

### Definitions:

The term "strength" refers to physical, emotional, or spiritual power. To "strengthen" someone or something means to make that person or object stronger.

- "Strength" can also refer to the power to withstand some kind of opposing force.
- A person has "strength of will" if he is able to avoid sinning when tempted.
- One writer of the Psalms called Yahweh his "strength" because God helped him to be strong.
- If a physical structure like a wall or building is being "strengthened," people are rebuilding the structure, reinforcing it with more stones or brick so that it can withstand an attack.

### Translation Suggestions

- In general, the term "strengthen" can be translated as "cause to be strong" or "make more powerful."
- In a spiritual sense, the phrase "strengthen your brothers" could also be translated as "encourage your brothers" or "help your brothers to persevere."

- The following examples show the meaning of these terms in longer expressions and how they can be translated.

- "puts strength on me like a belt" means "causes me to be completely strong, like a belt that completely surrounds my waist."

- "in quietness and trust will be your strength" means "acting calmly and trusting in God will make you spiritually strong."
- "will renew their strength" means "will become stronger again."
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strengthen, strong, stronger, strongest

### Definitions:

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- "Strength" can also refer to the power to withstand some kind of opposing force.
- A person has "strength of will" if he is able to avoid sinning when tempted.
- One writer of the Psalms called Yahweh his "strength" because God helped him to be strong.
- If a physical structure like a wall or building is being "strengthened," people are rebuilding the structure, reinforcing it with more stones or brick so that it can withstand an attack.

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- In general, the term "strengthen" can be translated as "cause to be strong" or "make more powerful."
- In a spiritual sense, the phrase "strengthen your brothers" could also be translated as "encourage your brothers" or "help your brothers to persevere."

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(See also: faithful, persevere, right hand, save)

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

become strong, made ... strong, made ... stronger, make ... strong, makes ... strong, strength, strengthen, strengthened, strengthening, strengthens, strong, stronger, strongest

## strength

**Related Ideas:**

strengthen, strong, stronger, strongest

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strengthen, strong, stronger, strongest

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## strife

### Related Ideas:

argue, argument, conflict, contention, dispute, quarrel

### Definition:

The term "strife" refers to physical or emotional conflict between people.

- A person who causes strife does things that result in strong disagreements between people and in hurt feelings.

- Sometimes the use of the word "strife" implies that strong emotions are involved, such as anger or bitterness.
- Other ways to translate "strife" could include "argument" or "contention" or "disagreement" or "dispute" or "conflict."

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## strong drink

**Definition:**

The term "strong drink" refers to drinks that have been fermented and have alcohol in them.

- Alcoholic drinks are made from either grain or fruit and have undergone fermentation.
- Kinds of "strong drink" include grape wine, palm wine, beer, and apple cider. Distilled alcoholic drinks had not been invented yet. In the Bible, grape wine was the most frequently mentioned strong drink.
- Priests and anyone who took a special vow such as the "Nazirite vow" were not permitted to drink fermented drinks.
- This term could also be translated as "fermented drink" or "alcoholic drink."

(See also: grape, Nazirite, vow, wine)

**Bible References:**

- Isaiah 05:11-12
- Leviticus 10:09
- Luke 01:14-15
- Numbers 06:03

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H5435, H7941, H8248, G4608

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## stronghold

**Related Ideas:**

battlement, city wall, fortification, fortified, fortress

**Definition:**

The terms "stronghold" and "fortress" both refer to places that are well protected against an attack by enemy soldiers. The term "fortified" describes a city or other place that has been made safe from attack.

- Often, strongholds and fortresses were manmade structures with defensive walls. They could also have been places with natural protective barriers such as rocky cliffs or high mountains.
- People fortified strongholds by building thick walls or other structures that made it difficult for an enemy to break through.
- "Stronghold" or "fortress" could be translated as "securely strong place" or "strongly protected place."
- The term "fortified city" could be translated as "securely protected city" or "strongly built city."
- These ideas were also used figuratively to refer to God as a stronghold or fortress for those who trust in him.
- Another figurative meaning for the term "stronghold" referred to something that someone wrongly trusted in for security, such as a false god or other thing that was worshiped instead of Yahweh. This could be translated as "false strongholds."
- This term should be translated differently from "refuge," which emphasizes safety more than the concept of being fortified.
- A "city wall" was tall, strong wall around a city that was meant to keep enemies out of the city.
- A "battlement" is a low wall along the top of a city wall that soldiers could hide behind and shoot through at their enemies below.

(See also: god, god, refuge, Yahweh)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Corinthians 10:04
- 2 Kings 08:10-12
- 2 Samuel 05:8-10
- Acts 21:35
- Habakkuk 01:10-11

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H759, H1001, H1002, H1003, H1219, H1225, H2388, H4013, H4026, H4581, H4526, H4679, H4685, H4686, H4692, H4694, H4869, H5794, H5797, H5800, H6438, H7682, G3794, G3925

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**Related Ideas:**

reel

**Definition:**

The term "stumble" means "almost fall" when walking or running. Usually it involves tripping over something.

- Figuratively, to "stumble" can mean to "sin" or to "falter" in believing.
- This term can also refer to faltering or showing weakness when fighting a battle or when being persecuted or punished.
- "Stumble" can also be used figuratively to mean "sin" or "stop believing.""
- The word "reel" means to lose one's balance and have trouble walking.

**Translation Suggestions**

- In contexts where the term "stumble" means to physically trip over something, it should be translated with a term that means "almost fall" or "trip over."
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- The phrase "made to stumble" could be translated as "caused to become weak" or "caused to falter."

(See also: believe, persecute, sin, stumbling block)


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- In contexts where the term "stumble" means to physically trip over something, it should be translated with a term that means "almost fall" or "trip over."
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### Bible References:

- 1 Peter 02:08
- Hosea 04:05
- Isaiah 31:3
- Matthew 11:4-6


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- Matthew 18:08

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1762, H3782, H4383, H5062, H5063, H5307, H6328, H6761, H8058, G679, G4348, G4350, G4417, G4624, G4625

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

causes ... to stumble, reeling, stumble, stumbled, stumbles, stumbling

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**Related Ideas:**

reel

**Definition:**

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**Related Ideas:**

occasion for stumbling, stone of stumbling

**Definition:**

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## subject

**Related Ideas:**

force to become slaves, subdue, subject, subjection

**Definitions:**

A person is the "subject" of another person if the second person rules over the first. To "be subject to" is to "obey" or to "submit to the authority of."

- The phrase "put in subjection to" refers to causing people to be under the authority of a leader or ruler.
- To "subject someone to something" means to cause that person to experience something negative, such as punishment.
- Sometimes the term "subject" is used to refer to being the topic or focus of something, such as in, "you will be the subject of ridicule."
- The phrase "be subject to" means the same as "be submissive to" or "submit to."

(See also: submit)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 02:14-16
- 1 Kings 04:06
- 1 Peter 02:18-20
- Hebrews 02:05
- Proverbs 12:23-24

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1697, H3533, H3665, H4522, H5647, H5927, H8214, G350, G1396, G1777, G4029, G5293

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force to become slaves, subdue, subject, subjection

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- The Bible tells believers in Jesus to submit to God and other authorities in their lives.
- The instruction to "submit to one another" means to humbly accept correction and to focus on the needs of others rather than on our own needs.
- To "live in submission to" means to put oneself under the authority of something or someone.

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- The command "submit to" could be translated as "put yourself under the authority of" or "follow the leadership of" or "humbly honor and respect"
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**Word Data:**

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in submission, submission, submit, submits, submitted, submitting

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misery

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- Matthew 16:21

- Psalms 022:24
- Revelation 01:09
- Romans 05:3-5

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H816, H943, H1741, H1934, H4531, G4912, H5142, H5375, H5999, H6001, H6031, H6040, H6041, H6090, H6770, H6869, H6887, H7489, H7661, G91, G941, G971, G2210, G2346, G2347, G2552, G2553, G2561, G3804, G3958, G4310, G4778, G4777, G4841, G5004

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

miseries, suffer, suffered, suffering, sufferings, suffers

## sulfur

**Definition:**

Sulfur is a yellow substance that becomes a burning liquid when it is set on fire.

- Sulfur also has a very strong smell that is like the odor of rotten eggs.
- In the Bible, burning sulfur is a symbol of God's judgment on ungodly and rebellious people.
- During the time of Lot, God rained down fire and sulfur on the evil cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.
- In some English Bible versions, sulfur is referred to as "brimstone," which literally means "burning stone."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Possible translations of this term could include "yellow stone that burns" or "burning yellowish rock."

(See also: Gomorrah, judge, Lot, rebel, Sodom, godly)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 19:24
- Isaiah 34:09
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**Definitions:**

To "sweep" usually means to remove dirt by making broad, quick movements with a broom or brush. "Swept" is the past tense of "sweep." These words are also used figuratively.

- The term "sweep" is used figuratively to describe how an army attacks with swift, decisive, wide-reaching movements.
- For example, Isaiah prophesied that the Assyrians would "sweep through" the Kingdom of Judah. This means they would destroy Judah and capture its people.
- The term "sweep" can also be used to describe the manner in which rapidly flowing water pushes things and forces them away.
- When overwhelming, difficult things are happening to a person, it can be said that they are "sweeping over" him.

(See also: Assyria, Isaiah, Judah, prophet)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 16:03
- Daniel 11:40-41
- Genesis 18:24
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H857, H1640, H2498, H2894, H3261, H5500, H5595, H5674, H7857, G4216, G4563, G4951

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## sword

**Related Ideas:**

dagger, swordsmen


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**Definition:**

A sword is a flat-bladed metal weapon used to cut or stab. It has a handle and a long, pointed blade with a very sharp cutting edge.

- In ancient times the length of a sword’s blade was about 60 to 91 centimeters.
- Some swords have two sharp edges and are called "double-edged" or "two-edged" swords.
- Jesus' disciples had swords for self defense. With his sword, Peter cut off the ear of the high priest's servant.
- Both John the Baptist and the apostle James were beheaded with swords.
- A "dagger" is a short sword used to stab people who are close by.

**Translation Suggestions**

- A sword is used as a metaphor for God's word. God's teachings in the Bible exposed people's innermost thoughts and convicted them of their sin. In a similar way, a sword cuts deeply, causing pain.
- One way to translate this figurative use would be, "God's word is like a sword, which cuts deeply and exposes sin."
- Another figurative use of this term occurred in the book of Psalms, where the tongue or speech of a person was compared to a sword, which can injure people. This could be translated as "the tongue is like a sword that can badly injure someone."
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- Acts 12:02
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- A sword is used as a metaphor for God's word. God's teachings in the Bible exposed people's innermost thoughts and convicted them of their sin. In a similar way, a sword cuts deeply, causing pain.

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

dagger, sword, swords, swordsmen

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**Definition:**

A sword is a flat-bladed metal weapon used to cut or stab. It has a handle and a long, pointed blade with a very sharp cutting edge.

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## tabernacle

**Related Ideas:**

dwelling place, habitation

**Definition:**

The word "tabernacle" means "dwelling place."

The tabernacle was a special tent-like structure where the Israelites worshiped God during the 40 years they traveled around in the desert.

- God had given the Israelites detailed instructions for building this large tent, which had two rooms and was surrounded by an enclosed courtyard.
- Each time the Israelites moved to a different place in the desert to live, the priests would take the tabernacle apart and carry it to their next campsite. Then they would set it up again in the center of their new camp.
- The tabernacle was constructed of wood frames hung with curtains made of cloth, goat hair, and animal skins. The courtyard surrounding it was enclosed with more curtains.
- The two sections of the tabernacle were the Holy Place (where the altar for burning incense was located) and the Most Holy Place (where the ark of the covenant was kept).
- The courtyard of the tabernacle had an altar for burning animal sacrifices and a special washbasin for ritual cleansing.
- The Israelites stopped using the tabernacle when the temple was built in Jerusalem by Solomon.
- Another word for "dwelling place" is "habitation."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Other ways to translate "tabernacle" could include, "sacred tent" or "tent where God was" or "God's tent."
- Make sure that the translation of this term is different from the translation of "temple."

(See also: altar, altar of incense, ark of the covenant, temple, tent of meeting)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 21:30
- 2 Chronicles 01:2-5
- Acts 07:43
- Acts 07:45
- Exodus 38:21
- Joshua 22:19-20
- Leviticus 10:16-18

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H168, H4908, H7900, G3613, G4633

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dwelling place, dwellings, habitation, tabernacle

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- Another word for "dwelling place" is "habitation."

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- Other ways to translate "tabernacle" could include, "sacred tent" or "tent where God was" or "God's tent."
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H168, H4908, H7900, G3613, G4633

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

dwelling place, dwellings, habitation, tabernacle

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**Related Ideas:**

dwelling place, habitation

**Definition:**

The word "tabernacle" means "dwelling place."

The tabernacle was a special tent-like structure where the Israelites worshiped God during the 40 years they traveled around in the desert.

- God had given the Israelites detailed instructions for building this large tent, which had two rooms and was surrounded by an enclosed courtyard.
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tax collector, taxation, taxpayers, toll

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- The amount of money that is paid as a tax is usually based on the value of an item or on how much a person's property is worth.
- In the time of Jesus and the apostles, the Roman government required taxes from everyone living in the Roman empire, including the Jews.
- If taxes are not paid, the government can take legal action against a person to get the money that is owed.
- Joseph and Mary traveled to Bethlehem to be counted in the census held to tax everyone living in the Roman empire.

- The term "tax" could also be translated as, "required payment" or "government money" or "temple money," depending on the context.
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**Related Ideas:**

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shrine

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A temple is a special building in which people worship their god or gods. The most important temple in the Bible was where the Israelites worshiped the true God with prayers and sacrifices. It was located on Mount Moriah in the city of Jerusalem.

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- King Solomon built the Temple during his reign. It was supposed to be the permanent place of worship in Jerusalem.
- In the New Testament, the term "temple of the Holy Spirit" is used to refer to believers in Jesus as a group, because the Holy Spirit lives in them.
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shrine, shrines, temple, temples

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## tempt

**Related Ideas:**

temptation, tempter

**Definition:**

To tempt someone is to try to get that person to do something wrong.

- A temptation is something that causes a person to want to do something wrong.
- People are tempted by their own sinful nature and by other people.
- Satan also tempts people to disobey God and to sin against God by doing wrong things.
- Satan tempted Jesus and tried to get him to do something wrong, but Jesus resisted all of Satan's temptations and never sinned.
- Someone who is "tempting God" is not trying to get him to do something wrong, but rather, is continuing in stubborn disobedience of him to the point that God must respond by punishing him. This is also called "testing God."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "tempt" can be translated as, "try to cause to sin" or "entice" or "cause a desire to sin."
- Ways to translate "temptations" could include, "things that tempt" or "things that entice someone to sin" or "things that cause desire to do something wrong.
- To "tempt God" could be translated as to "put God to the test" or to "test God" or to "try God's patience" or to "cause God to have to punish" or to "stubbornly keep disobeying God."

(See also: disobey, Satan, sin, test)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Thessalonians 03:4-5
- Hebrews 04:15
- James 01:13
- Luke 04:02
- Luke 11:04
- Matthew 26:41


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- A temptation is something that causes a person to want to do something wrong.
- People are tempted by their own sinful nature and by other people.
- Satan also tempts people to disobey God and to sin against God by doing wrong things.
- Satan tempted Jesus and tried to get him to do something wrong, but Jesus resisted all of Satan's temptations and never sinned.
- Someone who is "tempting God" is not trying to get him to do something wrong, but rather, is continuing in stubborn disobedience of him to the point that God must respond by punishing him. This is also called "testing God."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term "tempt" can be translated as, "try to cause to sin" or "entice" or "cause a desire to sin."

- Ways to translate "temptations" could include, "things that tempt" or "things that entice someone to sin" or "things that cause desire to do something wrong.
- To "tempt God" could be translated as to "put God to the test" or to "test God" or to "try God's patience" or to "cause God to have to punish" or to "stubbornly keep disobeying God."

(See also: disobey, Satan, sin, test)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Thessalonians 03:4-5
- Hebrews 04:15
- James 01:13
- Luke 04:02
- Luke 11:04
- Matthew 26:41

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H4531, H5254, G551, G3985, G3986, G3987

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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A tent is a portable shelter made of sturdy fabric that is draped over a structure of poles and attached to them.

- Tents can be small, with just enough space for a few people to sleep in, or they can be very large, with space for an entire family to sleep, cook, and live in.
- For many people, tents are used as permanent dwelling places. For example, during most of the time that Abraham's family lived in the land of Canaan, they dwelled in large tents constucted from sturdy cloth made of goat hair.

- The Israelites also lived in tents during their forty-year wanderings through the desert of Sinai.
- The tabernacle building was a kind of very large tent, with thick walls made of cloth curtains.
- When the apostle Paul traveled to different cities to share the gospel, he supported himself by making tents.
- The term "tents" is sometimes used figuratively to refer generally to where people live. This could also be translated as "homes" or "dwellings" or "houses" or even "bodies."
- To "camp" is to sleep in tents or other temporary shelters.
- To "encamp" is for an army to set up camp near a place they will attack.

(See also: Abraham, Canaan, curtain, Paul, Sinai, tabernacle, tent of meeting)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 05:10
- Daniel 11:45
- Exodus 16:18
- Genesis 12:09

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H167, H168, H2918, H3407, H4908, H6898, G3925, G4633, G4636

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

camp, camped, camping, camps, encamp, encamped, encampments, encamps, tent, tentmakers, tents

## tenth

**Related Ideas:**

tithe

**Definition:**

The terms "tenth" and "tithe" refer to "ten percent" or "one-out-of-ten portion" of one's money, crops, livestock, or other possessions, which is given to God.

- In the Old Testament, God instructed the Israelites to set aside a tenth of their belongings to give as an offering of thanksgiving to him.
- This offering was used to support the Levite tribe of Israel who served the Israelites as priests and caretakers of the tabernacle and later, the temple.
- In the New Testament, God does not require giving a tithe, but instead he instructs believers to generously and cheerfully help people in need and support the work of Christian ministry.
- This could also be translated as "one-tenth" or "one out of ten."

(See also: believe, Israel, Levi, livestock, Melchizedek, minister, sacrifice tabernacle, temple)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 14:19-20
- Genesis 28:20-22
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**Word Data:**

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## terror

**Related Ideas:**

panic, terrible, terrify, terrorize

**Definition:**

The term "terror" refers to a feeling of extreme fear. To "terrify" someone means to cause that person to feel very afraid.

- A "terror" is something or someone that causes great fear or dread. An example of a terror could be an attacking enemy army or a plague or disease that is widespread, killing many people.
- These terrors can be described as "terrifying." This term could be translated as, "fear-causing" or "terror-producing."
- The judgment of God will someday cause terror in unrepentant people who reject his grace.
- The "terror of Yahweh" could be translated as "the terrifying presence of Yahweh" or "the dreaded judgment of Yahweh" or "when Yahweh causes great fear."
- Ways to translate "terror" could also include "extreme fear" or "deep dread."
- To "terrorize" people means to do things that cause them to be extremely afraid.
- The word "panic" refers to a sudden strong fear that may cause people to do things without thinking clearly about the situation.

(See also: adversary, fear, judge, plague, Yahweh)

**Bible References:**

- Deuteronomy 02:25
- Exodus 14:10
- Luke 21:09
- Mark 06:48-50

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H366, H367, H926, H928, H1091, H1161, H1204, H1205, H1763, H2111, H2113, H2189, H2729, H2731, H2847, H2851, H2865, H3372, H3707, H4032, H4172, H4288, H4637, H6184, H6206, H6343, H6973, H7374, G1629, G1630, G1719, G4422, G4426, G5400, G5401

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

panic, terrible, terrified, terrify, terrifying, terrifying events, terrifying thing, terror, terrorize, terrorized, terrors

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put to the test

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- God tests people, but he does not tempt them to sin. Satan, however, tempts people to sin.
- God sometimes uses tests to expose people's sin. A test helps a person to turn away from sin and to draw closer to God.
- Gold and other metals are tested with fire to find out how pure and strong they are. This is a picture of how God uses painful circumstances to test his people.
- To "put to the test" can mean, "challenge something or someone to prove its value."
- In the context of putting God to the test, it means to try to make him do a miracle for us, taking advantage of his mercy.

- Jesus told Satan that it is wrong to put God to the test. He is the almighty, holy God who is above everything and everyone.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term to "test" could also be translated as, to "challenge" or to "cause to experience difficulties" or to "prove."
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- In some contexts, when God is not the subject, the term "test" can mean "tempt."

(See also: tempt)

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- 1 John 04:01
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- To "put to the test" can mean, "challenge something or someone to prove its value."
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- To "put to the test" can mean, "challenge something or someone to prove its value."
- In the context of putting God to the test, it means to try to make him do a miracle for us, taking advantage of his mercy.
- Jesus told Satan that it is wrong to put God to the test. He is the almighty, holy God who is above everything and everyone.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The term to "test" could also be translated as, to "challenge" or to "cause to experience difficulties" or to "prove."
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(See also: tempt)

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- 1 John 04:01
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

put ... to the test, test, tested, testing, tests

## test

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## testimony

**Related Ideas:**

eyewitness, testify, witness

**Definition:**

When a person gives "testimony" he makes a statement about something he knows, claiming that the statement is true. To "testify" is to give "testimony."

- Often a person "testifies" about something he has experienced directly.
- A witness who gives "false testimony" does not tell the truth about what happened.
- Sometimes the term "testimony" refers to a prophecy that a prophet has stated.
- In the New Testament, this term was often used to refer to how Jesus' followers testified about the events of Jesus' life, death, and resurrection.

The term "witness" refers to a person who has personally experienced something that happened. Usually a witness is also someone who testifies about what they know is true. The term "eyewitness" emphasizes that the person was actually there and saw what happened.

- To "witness" something means to see it happen.
- At a trial, a witness "gives witness" or "bears witness." This has the same meaning as "testify."
- Witnesses are expected to tell the truth about what they have seen or heard.
- A witness who does not tell the truth about what happened is called a "false witness." He is said to "give false witness" or to "bear false witness."
- The expression "be a witness between" means that something or someone will be evidence that a contract has been made. The witness will make sure each person does what he has promised to do.

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Translating "testify" and "testimony": * The term "testify" or "give testimony" could also be translated as, "tell the facts" or "tell what was seen or heard" or "tell from personal experience" or "tell what happened." * Ways to translate "testimony" could include, "report of what happened" or "statement of what is true" or "what has been said." * The phrase, "as a testimony to them" could be translated as, to "show them what is true" or to "prove to them what is true." * The phrase, "as a testimony against them" could be translated as, "which will show them their sin" or "exposing their hypocrisy" or "which will prove that they are wrong." * To "give false testimony" could be translated as "say false things about" or "state things that are not true."

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(See also: ark of the covenant, guilt, judge, prophet, true)

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- Deuteronomy 31:28
- Micah 06:03
- Matthew 26:60
- Mark 01:44
- John 01:07
- John 03:33
- Acts 04:32-33
- Acts 07:44
- Acts 13:31
- Romans 01:09
- 1 Thessalonians 02:10-12
- 1 Timothy 05:19-20
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eyewitness, eyewitnesses, testified, testifies, testify, testify against, testifying, testimony, witness, witnessed, witnesses


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**Related Ideas:**

eyewitness, testify, witness

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eyewitness, eyewitnesses, testified, testifies, testify, testify against, testifying, testimony, witness, witnessed, witnesses

## testimony

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## testimony

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H5707, H5713, H5715, H5749, H6030, H6315, H8584, G267, G1263, G1957, G2649, G3140, G3141, G3142, G3143, G3144, G4828, G4901, G5575, G5576, G5577

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eyewitness, eyewitnesses, testified, testifies, testify, testify against, testifying, testimony, witness, witnessed, witnesses

## testimony

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- Often a person "testifies" about something he has experienced directly.
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The term "witness" refers to a person who has personally experienced something that happened. Usually a witness is also someone who testifies about what they know is true. The term "eyewitness" emphasizes that the person was actually there and saw what happened.

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## tetrarch

**Definition:**

The term "tetrarch" refers to a governing official who ruled over part of the Roman Empire. Each tetrarch was under the authority of the Roman emperor.

- The title "tetrarch" means "one of four joint rulers."
- Starting under the Emperor Diocletian, there were four major divisions of the Roman Empire and each tetrarch ruled one division.
- The kingdom of of Herod "the Great," who was king at the time of the birth of Jesus, was divided into four sections after his death, and ruled by his sons as "tetrarchs," or "rulers of a fourth."
- Each division had one or more smaller parts called "provinces," such as Galilee or Samaria.
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## the sea

**Facts:**

In the Bible, the "Great Sea" or "western sea" refers to what is now called the "Mediterranean Sea," which was the largest body of water known to the people of Bible times.

- The Mediterranean Sea is bordered by : Israel (east), Europe (north and west), and Africa (south).
- This sea was very important in ancient times for trade and travel since it bordered so many countries. Cities and people groups located on the coast of this sea were very prosperous because of how easy it was to access goods from other countries by boat.
- Since the Great Sea was located to the west of Israel, it was sometimes referred to as the "western sea."

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

the eleven, the twelve

## the twelve

**Related Ideas:**

the eleven

**Definition:**

The term "the twelve" refers to the twelve men that Jesus chose to be his closest disciples, or apostles. After Judas killed himself, they were called "the eleven."

- Jesus had many other disciples, but the title "the twelve" distinguished those who were apparently closest to Jesus.
- The names of these twelve disciples are listed in Matthew 10, Mark 3, and Luke 6.
- Some time after Jesus had returned to heaven, "the eleven" chose a disciple named Matthias to take Judas' place. Then they were called "the twelve" again.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- For many languages it may be clearer or more natural to add the noun and say, "the twelve apostles" or "Jesus' twelve closest disciples."
- "The eleven" could also be translated as "Jesus' eleven remaining disciples."
- Some translations may prefer to use a capital letter to show that it was used as a title, as in "the Twelve" and "the Eleven."



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(See also: apostle, disciple)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 15:5-7
- Acts 06:02
- Luke 09:01
- Luke 18:31
- Mark 10:32-34
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## thief

**Related Ideas:**

bandit, booty, loot, marauding band, plunder, raider, revolutionary, rob, robber, robbery, steal

**Definitions:**

The term "thief" refers to a person who steals money or property from other people. The plural of "thief" is "thieves." The term "robber" often refers to a thief who also physically harms or threatens the people he is stealing from.

- Jesus told a parable about a Samaritan man who took care of a Jewish man who had been attacked by robbers. The robbers had beaten the Jewish man and wounded him before stealing his money and clothing.
- Both thieves and robbers come suddenly to steal, when people are not expecting it. Often they use the cover of darkness to hide what they are doing.


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- In a figurative sense, the New Testament describes Satan as a thief who comes to steal, kill, and destroy. This means that Satan's plan is to try to get God's people to stop obeying him. If he succeeded in doing this Satan would be stealing from them the good things that God has planned for them.
- Jesus compared the suddenness of his return to the suddenness of a thief coming to steal from people. Just as a thief comes at a time when people are not expecting it, so Jesus will return at a time when people do not expect it.
- "Marauding bands" and "raiding parties" are large groups people who go from place to place to steal things and cause others harm.
- "Bandits" are thieves who work together.
- "Plunder" and "loot" are words that mean the same thing as "steal." They are used to speak of stealing many things at one time.
- "Raiders" are people who attack others, stealing and destroying property, and often killing and harming the people whose property they are stealing.
- The words "booty," "loot," and "plunder" also refer to the things that are stolen.

(See also: bless, crime, crucify, darkness, destroy, power, Samaria, Satan)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Peter 03:10
- Luke 12:33
- Mark 14:48
- Proverbs 06:30
- Revelation 03:03

**Word Data:**

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bandits, booty, loot, marauding band, marauding bands, plunder, plundered, plundered things, raiders, raiding parties, raiding party, revolutionary, rob, robbed, robber, robbers, robbery, robbing, robs, steal, stealing, steals, stolen, thief, thieves

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- In a figurative sense, the New Testament describes Satan as a thief who comes to steal, kill, and destroy. This means that Satan's plan is to try to get God's people to stop obeying him. If he succeeded in doing this Satan would be stealing from them the good things that God has planned for them.
- Jesus compared the suddenness of his return to the suddenness of a thief coming to steal from people. Just as a thief comes at a time when people are not expecting it, so Jesus will return at a time when people do not expect it.
- "Marauding bands" and "raiding parties" are large groups people who go from place to place to steal things and cause others harm.
- "Bandits" are thieves who work together.
- "Plunder" and "loot" are words that mean the same thing as "steal." They are used to speak of stealing many things at one time.
- "Raiders" are people who attack others, stealing and destroying property, and often killing and harming the people whose property they are stealing.
- The words "booty," "loot," and "plunder" also refer to the things that are stolen.

(See also: bless, crime, crucify, darkness, destroy, power, Samaria, Satan)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Peter 03:10
- Luke 12:33
- Mark 14:48
- Proverbs 06:30
- Revelation 03:03

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H957, H962, H1214, H1416, H1497, H1589, H1590, H1980, H4455, H6530, H7703, H7997, G727, G941, G2417, G2812, G3027

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

bandits, booty, loot, marauding band, marauding bands, plunder, plundered, plundered things, raiders, raiding parties, raiding party, revolutionary, rob, robbed, robber, robbers, robbery, robbing, robs, steal, stealing, steals, stolen, thief, thieves

## thief

**Related Ideas:**

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**Definitions:**

The term "thief" refers to a person who steals money or property from other people. The plural of "thief" is "thieves." The term "robber" often refers to a thief who also physically harms or threatens the people he is stealing from.

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## thorn

**Related Ideas:**

thistle, thornbush

**Definitions:**

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- A "thorn" is a hard, sharp growth on the branch or stem of a plant. A "thornbush" is a type of small tree or shrub that has many thorns on its branches.
- A "thistle" is a plant with prickly stems and leaves. Often the flowers are purple.
- Thorn and thistle plants multiply quickly and can cause nearby plants or crops to not be able to grow. This is a picture of how sin keeps a person from producing good spiritual fruit.
- A crown made of twisted thorn branches was placed on Jesus' head before he was crucified.
- If possible, these terms should be translated by the names of two different plants or bushes that are known in the language area.

(See also: crown, fruit, spirit)

**Bible References:**

- Hebrews 06:7-8
- Matthew 13:07
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thistle, thistles, thorn, thorn hedge, thornbush, thornbushes, thorns

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## thresh

**Related Ideas:**

beat out

**Definition:**

The terms "thresh" and "threshing" refer to the first part of the process of separating wheat grain from the rest of the wheat plant.

- Threshing the wheat plant loosens the grain from the straw and the chaff. Afterwards the grain is "winnowed" to completely separate the grain from all unwanted materials, leaving only the part the grain that can be eaten.
- In Bible times, a "threshing floor" was a large flat rock or an area of packed-down dirt, giving a hard, level surface to crush the grain stalks and remove the grain.
- A "threshing cart" or "threshing wheel" was sometimes used to crush the grain and help separate it from the straw and chaff.
- A "threshing sledge" or "threshing board" was also used for separating grain. It was made of wooden boards that had sharp metal spikes on the end.
- To "beat out" is to separate the grain from the straw either by spreading the stalks on the ground and hitting them with a stick or board or by holding the base of a bundle of stalks and hitting the heads on a hard surface.

(See also: chaff, grain, winnow)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Chronicles 03:1-3
- 2 Kings 13:07
- 2 Samuel 24:16


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- Daniel 02:35
- Luke 03:17
- Matthew 03:12
- Ruth 03:1-2

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H212, H4173, H1637, H1758, H1786, H1869, H2251, H2742, G248

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

beat ... out, beaten ... out, floors for threshing, thresh, threshed, threshes, threshing, threshing floor, threshing sledges

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

beat ... out, beaten ... out, floors for threshing, thresh, threshed, threshes, threshing, threshing floor, threshing sledges


generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

## thresh

**Related Ideas:**

beat out

**Definition:**

The terms "thresh" and "threshing" refer to the first part of the process of separating wheat grain from the rest of the wheat plant.

- Threshing the wheat plant loosens the grain from the straw and the chaff. Afterwards the grain is "winnowed" to completely separate the grain from all unwanted materials, leaving only the part the grain that can be eaten.
- In Bible times, a "threshing floor" was a large flat rock or an area of packed-down dirt, giving a hard, level surface to crush the grain stalks and remove the grain.
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**Related Ideas:**

enthroned, seat of authority

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- A throne is also a symbol of the authority and power that a ruler has.
- The word "throne" is often used figuratively to refer to the ruler, his reign, or his power.
- In the Bible, God was often portrayed as a king who sits on his throne. Jesus was described as sitting on a throne at the right hand of God the Father.
- Jesus said that heaven is God's throne. One way to translate this could be, "where God reigns as king."
- "Seat of authority" is another way to refer to a throne.
- "Enthroned" means "sitting on a throne." In the Bible, this talks about Yahweh ruling from heaven or his presence being between the cherubim on the ark of the covenant.

(See also: authority, power, king, reign)

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**Definitions:**

In the Bible the term "time" was often used to refer to a specific season or period of time when certain events took place. It has a meaning similar to "age" or "epoch" or "season."

- In both Daniel and Revelation speak of a "time" of great trouble or tribulation that will come upon the earth.
- In the phrase "time, times, and half a time" the term "time" means "year." This phrase refers to a three-and-a-half-year period of time during the great tribulation at the end of this present age.
- "Time" can mean "occasion" in a phrase like "third time." The phrase "many times" can mean "on many occasions."
- To be "on time" means to do something when expected or needed, not late.
- Depending on the context, the term "time" could be translated as, "season" or "time period" or "moment" or "event" or "occurrence."

(See also: age, tribulation)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 01:07
- Daniel 12:1-2
- Mark 11:11
- Matthew 08:29
- Psalms 068:28-29
- Revelation 14:15

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H116, H227, H1697, H1755, H2165, H2166, H2233, H2465, H3027, H3117, H3118, H3119, H3259, H3427, H4150, H4279, H4489, H4557, H4592, H5331, H5703, H5732, H5750, H5769, H6235, H6256, H6440, H6471, H6924, H7105, H7138, H7223, H7272, H7637, H7651, H7655, H7659, H7674, H8027, H8032, H8138, H8145, H8160, H8462, H8543, G744, G530, G1074, G1208, G1441, G1597, G1626, G2034, G2119, G2121, G2250, G2540, G3461, G3568, G3764, G3819, G3999, G4181, G4183, G4218, G4287, G4340, G4455, G5151, G5305, G5550, G5551, G5610

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

time, times

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**Related Ideas:**

burial place, grave, gravediggers

**Definition:**

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- In New Testament times, it was common to roll a large, heavy stone in front of the opening of a tomb in order to close it.
- If in the target language the word for a tomb can only refer to a hole in which the body is placed below the ground, other ways to translate this could include "cave" or "hole in the side of a hill."
- A gravedigger is a person who digs a grave to put a dead body in it.
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(See also: bury, death)

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- Genesis 23:06
- Genesis 50:05
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- Romans 03:13

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1430, H6900, H6913, H7585, H7845, G3418, G3419, G5028

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

burial place, grave, gravediggers, graves, tomb, tombs

## tongue

**Related Ideas:**

language

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- 1 Corinthians 12:10
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H3956, G1100, G1258, G2084, G5456

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

language, languages, tongue, tongues

## tongue

**Related Ideas:**

language

**Definition:**

There are several figurative meanings of "tongue" in the Bible.

- In the Bible, the most common figurative meaning for this term is "language" or "speech."
- Sometimes "tongue" may refer to a human language spoken by a certain people group.
- Other times it refers to a supernatural language that the Holy Spirit gives believers in Christ as one of the "gifts of the Spirit."
- The expression "tongues" of fire refers to "flames" of fire.
- In the expression "my tongue rejoices," the term "tongue" refers to the whole person.
- The phrase "lying tongue" refers to a person's voice or speech. (See: metonymy)

**Translation Suggestions**

- Depending on the context, the term "tongue" can be translated by "language" or "spiritual language." If it is not clear which one it is referring to, it is better to translate it as "language."
- When referring to fire, this term could be translated as "flames."
- The expression "my tongue rejoices" could be translated as "I rejoice and praise God" or "I am joyfully praising God."
- The phrase, "tongue that lies" could be translated as "person who tell lies" or "people who lie."
- Phrases such as "with their tongues" could be translated as "with what they say" or "by their words."

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**Related Ideas:**

tormentors, torture, torturer

**Definitions:**

The term "torment" refers to terrible suffering. To "torment" or "torture" someone means to cause that person to suffer, often in a cruel way.

- Sometimes the term "torment" refers to strong physical pain and suffering. For example, the book of Revelation describes physical torment that worshipers of the "beast" will suffer in the end times.
- Sometimes the term "torment" refers to strong spiritual and emotional pain, as experienced by Job.
- The apostle John wrote in the book of Revelation that people who do not believe in Jesus as their Savior will experience eternal torment in the lake of fire.
- The term "torment" could be translated as "terrible suffering" or "cause someone to suffer greatly" or "agony." Some translators may add "physical" or "spiritual" to make the meaning clear.
- A "tormentor" or a "torturer" is someone who torments or tortures other people.

(See also: beast, eternity, Job, Savior, spirit, suffer, worship)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Peter 02:08
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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- An example of "trampling" is the smashing down of grass by the feet of people running in a field.
- In ancient times, wine was sometimes made by treading on grapes, or trampling grapes, to remove the juice from them.
- The term "trample" is also used figuratively in the Bible to mean "destroy" or "defeat" or "humiliate."
- Other ways that "trample" could be translated include "crush with the feet" or "smash down with the feet" or "stomp on and crush" or "smash into the ground."

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**Bible References:**

- Hebrews 10:29
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offend, offense, transgression, transgressor

**Definition:**

The term "transgression" refers to the breaking of a command, rule, or moral code. To "transgress" is to commit a "transgression."

- Figuratively, to "transgress" can also be described as to "cross a line," that is, to go beyond a limit or boundary that has been set for the good of the person and others.
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**Translation Suggestions:**

- To "trangress" could be translated as to "sin" or to "disobey" or to "rebel."
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- Strong's: H898, H6087, H6586, H6588, G3847, G3848, G3892

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

offend, offended, offense, offenses, transgress, transgressed, transgresses, transgressing, transgression, transgressions, transgressor, transgressors

## transgress

**Related Ideas:**

offend, offense, transgression, transgressor

**Definition:**

The term "transgression" refers to the breaking of a command, rule, or moral code. To "transgress" is to commit a "transgression."

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shake

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To "trespass" means to break a law or to violate the rights of another person. A "trespass" is the action of "trespassing."

- A trespass can be a violation of moral or civil law or a sin committed against another person.
- This term is related to the terms "sin," and "transgress," especially as it relates to disobeying God.
- All sins are trespasses against God.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, to "trespass against" could be translated as to "sin against" or to "break the rule."
- Some languages may have an expression like "cross the line" that could be used to translate "trespass."
- Consider how this term fits with the meaning of the surrounding Bible text and compare it to other terms that have a similar meaning, such as "transgress" and "sin."

(See also: disobey, iniquity, sin, transgress)

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- 1 Samuel 25:28
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- Colossians 02:13
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- Romans 05:17
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**Word Data:**

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**Word Data:**

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**Related Ideas:**

case, on trial, plead a case

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The term "trial" is also used figuratively.

- The term "trial" can also refer to difficult circumstances that a person goes through as God tests their faith. Another word for this is "testing. "Temptation" is a particular kind of trial.
- Many people in the Bible were tested to see if they would continue to believe and obey God. They went through trials which included being beaten, imprisoned, or even killed because of their faith.


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(See also: tempt, test, innocent, guilt)

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- Deuteronomy 04:34
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tribal

**Definition:**

A tribe is a group of people who are descended from a common ancestor.

- People from the same tribe usually also share a common language and culture.
- In the Old Testament, God divided the people of Israel into twelve tribes. Each tribe was descended from a son or grandson of Jacob.
- A tribe is smaller than a nation, but larger than a clan.

(See also: clan, nation, people group, twelve tribes of Israel)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Samuel 10:19
- 2 Kings 17:16-18
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- Genesis 49:17
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- Strong's: H4689, H4691, H6862, H6869, H6887, H7185, H7451, G1453, G1568, G2347, G3076, G4912, G4928

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

distress, distressed, distresses, tribulation, tribulations

## tribulation

**Related Ideas:**

distress

**Definition:**

The term "tribulation" refers to a time of hardship, suffering, and distress.

- It is explained in the New Testament that Christians will endure times of persecution and other kinds of tribulation because many people in this world are opposed to Jesus' teachings.
- "The Great Tribulation" is a term used in the Bible to describe a period of time just before Jesus' second coming when God's wrath will be poured out on the earth for several years.
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(See also: earth, teach, wrath)

**Bible References:**

- Mark 04:17
- Mark 13:19
- Matthew 13:20-21
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- Often the tribute would include things besides money, such as foods, spices, rich clothing, and expensive metals such as gold.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, "tribute" could be translated as "official gifts" or "special tax" or "required payment."

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- 1 Chronicles 18:1-2
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- 2 Kings 17:03
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troublesome

**Definition:**

A "trouble" is an experience in life that is very difficult and distressing. To "trouble" someone means to "bother" that person or to cause him distress. Something that is "troubling" causes people to feel distressed. Someone who is troublesome causes problems. To be "troubled" means to feel upset or anxious or distressed about something.

A "tumult" is a group of people making much noise because they are troubled or unhappy.

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- 1 Kings 18:18-19
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- Matthew 24:06
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

trouble, troubled, troubles, troublesome, troubling

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A "tumult" is a group of people making much noise because they are troubled or unhappy.

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## true

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certain, certainly, certainty, indeed, real, sure, surely, truly, truth, truthful, truthfulness, truths

**Definition:**

The term "truth" refers to one or more concepts that are facts, events that actually happened, and statements that were actually said. Such concepts are said to be "true."

- True things are real, genuine, actual, rightful, legitimate, and factual.
- The truth is an understanding, belief, fact, or statement that is true.
- To say that a prophecy "came true" or "will come true" mean that it actually happened as predicted or that it will happen that way.
- The word "truly" is used to emphasize what the speaker is saying. "Truly" is sometimes translated as "surely" or "certainly."
- Truth includes the concept of acting in a way that is reliable and faithful.
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- The word "certainty" refers to a truth about which one can be certain that it is true.

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- Depending on the context and what is being described, the term "true" could also be translated by "real" or "factual" or "correct" or "right" or "certain" or "genuine."
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(See also: believe, faithful, fulfill, obey, prophet, understand)


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## trumpet

**Related Ideas:**

trumpet call, trumpeter

**Definition:**

The term "trumpet" refers to an instrument for producing music or for calling people to gather together for an announcement or meeting.

- A trumpet was commonly made from either metal, seashell, or an animal horn.
- Trumpets were most commonly blown to call people to come together for battle, and for Israel's public assemblies.
- The book of Revelation describes a scene in the end times in which angels blow their trumpets to signal the outpouring of the wrath of God on the earth.

(See also: angel, assembly, earth, horn, Israel, wrath)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 13:7-8
- 2 Kings 09:13
- Exodus 19:12-13
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- Strong's: H530, H539, H540, H571, H982, H1556, H2620, H3176, H4009, H4268, H7365, G1679, G3860, G3982, G4100, G4103

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

entrust, entrusted, entrusting, trust, trusted, trusting, trusts, trustworthiness, trustworthy

## trust

**Related Ideas:**

entrust, trustworthiness, trustworthy

**Definition:**

To "trust" something or someone is to believe that the thing or person is true or dependable. That belief is also called "trust." A "trustworthy" person is one you can trust to do and say what is right and true, and therefore one who has the quality of "trustworthiness."

- Trust is closely related to faith. If we trust someone, we have faith in that person to do what they promised to do.
- Having trust in someone also means depending on that person.
- To "trust in" Jesus means to believe that he is God, to believe that he died on the cross to pay for our sins, and to rely on him to save us.
- A "trustworthy saying" refers to something that is said that can be counted on to be true.

- For one person to "entrust" something to a second person is for the first person to give that thing to the second person and expect that the second person will do what the first person tells him to do.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Ways to translate "trust" could include "believe" or "have faith" or "have confidence" or "depend on."
- The phrase "put your trust in" is very similar in meaning to "trust in."
- The term "trustworthy" could be translated as "dependable" or "reliable" or "can always be trusted."

(See also: believe, confidence, faith, faithful, true)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 09:22-24
- 1 Timothy 04:09
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- This term could be translated as "long shirt" or "long undergarment" or "shirt-like garment." It could also be written in a similar way to "tunic," with a note to explain what kind of clothing it was.

(See Also: robe)

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- Daniel 03:21-23
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## turn

**Related Ideas:**

apostasy, apostate

**Definition:**

To "turn" means to physically change direction or to cause something else to change direction.

- The term "turn" can also mean "turn around" to look behind or to face a different direction.
- To "turn back" or "turn away" means to "go back" or "go away" or "cause to go away."
- To "turn away from" something can mean either to stop doing it or to not start doing it.
- To "turn away from" someone means either to refuse to have anything to do with him or to reject him.
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- "Apostasy" is the act of turning away from God.
- An "act of apostasy" is an action that someone does to show that he no longer wants to obey God or because he no longer obeys God.
- The term "apostate" describes people who have turned away from God.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, "turn" can be translated as "change direction" or "go" or "move."
- In some contexts, "turn" could be translated as "cause" (someone) to do something. To "turn (someone) away from" could be translated as "cause (someone) to go away" or "cause (someone) to stop."
- The phrase "turn away from God" could be translated as "stop worshiping God."
- The phrase "turn back to God" could be translated as "start worshiping God again."
- When enemies "turn back," it means they "retreat." To "turn back the enemy" means to "cause the enemy to retreat."
- Used figuratively, when Israel "turned to" false gods, they "started to worship" them. When they "turned away" from idols, they "stopped worshiping" them.
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- The phrase "turn into" could be translated as "become." When Moses' rod "turned into" a snake, it "became" a snake." It could also be translated as "changed into."

(See also: god, leper, worship)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Kings 11:02
- Acts 07:42
- Acts 11:21
- Jeremiah 36:1-3
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- Malachi 04:06
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## turn

**Related Ideas:**

apostasy, apostate

**Definition:**

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- The term "turn" can also mean "turn around" to look behind or to face a different direction.
- To "turn back" or "turn away" means to "go back" or "go away" or "cause to go away."
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- Malachi 04:06
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**Word Data:**

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## twelve tribes of Israel

**Related Ideas:**

children of Israel, descendants of Israel, people of Israel, twelve tribes, twelve tribes of the children of Israel, twelve tribes of the sons of Israel

**Definition:**

The term "twelve tribes of Israel" refers to the twelve sons of Jacob and their descendants.

- Jacob was Abraham's grandson. God later changed Jacob's name to Israel.
- These are the names of the tribes: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher, Issachar, Zebulun, Joseph and Benjamin.
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- There are several places in the Bible where the list of the twelve tribes is slightly different. Sometimes Levi, Joseph, or Dan is left out of the list and sometimes Joseph's two sons Ephraim and Manasseh are included in the list.

(See also: inherit, Israel, Jacob, priest, tribe)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 26:07
- Genesis 49:28
- Luke 22:28-30
- Matthew 19:28

**Word Data:**

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- Joseph received a double inheritance of land, which was passed on to his two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh.
- There are several places in the Bible where the list of the twelve tribes is slightly different. Sometimes Levi, Joseph, or Dan is left out of the list and sometimes Joseph's two sons Ephraim and Manasseh are included in the list.

(See also: inherit, Israel, Jacob, priest, tribe)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 26:07
- Genesis 49:28
- Luke 22:28-30
- Matthew 19:28

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1121, H3478, H7626, H8147, G1427, G2474, G5443

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

children of Israel, descendants of Israel, people of Israel, twelve tribes, twelve tribes of Israel, twelve tribes of the children of Israel, twelve tribes of the sons of Israel

## understand

**Related Ideas:**

argument, craftiness, insight, intelligent, realize, unintentionally, without understanding

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(See also: believe, know, wise)

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- Luke 02:47
- Luke 08:10
- Matthew 13:12
- Matthew 13:14
- Proverbs 03:05

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H995, H998, H999, H1847, H2940, H3045, H3820, H3823, H3824, H4486, H7200, H7919, H7922, H7924, H8085, H8394, G50, G144, G145, G191, G801, G1097, G1108, G1271, G1380, G1492, G1921, G1922, G1987, G1990, G2638, G2657, G3539, G3563, G4894, G4907, G4908, G4920, G5424, G5428, G5429

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

arguments, craftiness, gain understanding, gives ... insight, insight, intelligent, realize, realized, understand, understanding, understands, understood, unintentionally, without understanding

## unleavened bread

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The term "unleavened bread" refers to bread that is made without yeast or other leavening. This kind of bread is flat because it has no leaven to make it rise.

- When God freed the Israelites from slavery in Egypt, he told them to flee Egypt quickly without waiting for their bread to rise. So they ate unleavened bread with their meal. Since then unleavened bread is used in their yearly Passover celebrations to remind them of that time.
- Since leaven sometimes is used as a picture of sin, "unleavened bread" represents the removal of sin from a person's life in order to live in a way that honors God.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Other ways to translate this term could include "bread with no yeast" or "flat bread that did not rise."
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(See also: bread, Egypt, feast, Passover, servant, sin, yeast)

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## vain

**Related Ideas:**

for no reason, for nothing, futile, futility, meaningless, of no value, useless, vanity

**Definition:**

The term "vain" describes things that are useless or have no purpose. Vain things are worthless.

- The term "vanity" refers to worthlessness. It can also refer to pride or arrogance.
- In the Old Testament, idols are described as vain things that cannot deliver or save. They are worthless and have no use or purpose.
- If something was done "in vain," it means that there was no good result from it. The effort or action did not accomplish anything. It was futile.
- To "believe in vain" means to believe in something that is not true and that gives false hope.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, the term "vain" could be translated as "empty" or "useless" or "futile" or "worthless" or "meaningless" or "of no value."
- The phrase "in vain" could be translated as "without result" or "with no result" or "for no reason" or "with no purpose."
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(See also: god, worthy)


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(See also: god, worthy)

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

for no reason, for nothing, futile, futility, meaningless, of no value, useless, uselessly, vain, vain plans, vanity, without meaning

## vain

**Related Ideas:**

for no reason, for nothing, futile, futility, meaningless, of no value, useless, vanity

**Definition:**

The term "vain" describes things that are useless or have no purpose. Vain things are worthless.

- The term "vanity" refers to worthlessness. It can also refer to pride or arrogance.
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## veil

**Related Ideas:**

unveiled

**Definition:**

The term "veil" usually refers to a thin piece of cloth that is used as a head covering, to cover the head or face so that it cannot be seen.

- Moses covered his face with a veil after he had been in the presence of Yahweh, so that the brightness of his face would be hidden from the people.
- In the Bible, women wore a veil to cover their head, and often their face as well, when they were in public or in the presence of men.
- The verb to "veil" means to cover something with a veil.
- In some English versions, the word "veil" is used to refer to the thick curtain that covered the entrance into the most holy place. But "curtain" is a better term in that context, since it refers to a heavy, thick piece of cloth.

**Translation Suggestions**

- The term "veil" could also be translated as "thin cloth covering" or "cloth covering" or "head covering."
- In some cultures, there may already be a term for a veil for women. It may be necessary to find a different word when it is used for Moses.

(See also: Moses)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Corinthians 03:12-13
- 2 Corinthians 03:16
- Ezekiel 13:18
- Isaiah 47:1-2
- Song of Solomon 04:3

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H4533, H4555, H6777, H6809, H7479, G343, G2571, G2572

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unveiled, veil, veiled, veils

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**Related Ideas:**

grapevine

**Definition:**

The term "vine" refers to a plant that grows by trailing along the ground or by climbing trees and other structures. The word "vine" in the Bible is used only of fruit-bearing vines and usually refers to grape vines.

- In the Bible, the word "vine" almost always means "grapevine."
- The branches of the grapevine are attached to the main stem which gives them water and other nutrients so that they can grow.
- Jesus called himself the "vine" and called his people the "branches." In this context, the word "vine" could also be translated as "grapevine stem" or "grape plant stem."

(See also: grape, vineyard)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 40:09
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- John 15:01
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grapevine, vine, vines

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A vineyard is a large garden area where grapevines are grown and grapes are cultivated.

- A vineyard often has a wall around it to protect the fruit from thieves and animals.
- God compared the people of Israel to a vineyard that did not bear good fruit.
- Vineyard could be also translated as "grapevine garden" or "grape plantation."
- A vine grower is a person who works in a vineyard.

(See also: grape, Israel, vine)

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

virgin, virginity, virgins

## virgin

**Related Ideas:**

virginity

**Definition:**

A virgin is a woman who has never had sexual relations.

- The prophet Isaiah said that the Messiah would be born from a virgin.
- Mary was a virgin when she was pregnant with Jesus. He did not have a human father.
- Some languages may have a term that is a polite way of referring to a virgin.
- If a person has their "virginity", it means they have never had sexual relations.

(See also: Christ, Isaiah, Jesus, Mary)

**Bible References:**

- Genesis 24:15-16
- Luke 01:27
- Luke 01:35
- Matthew 01:23
- Matthew 25:02

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(See also: Christ, Isaiah, Jesus, Mary)

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- Strong's: H2372, H2376, H2377, H2378, H2380, H2384, H4236, H4758, H4759, H7203, H7723, H8602, G3701, G3705, G3706

### Forms Found in the English ULB:

vision, visions

## vision

### Definitions:

The term "vision" refers to something that a person sees. It especially refers to something unusual or supernatural that God shows people in order to give them a message.

- Usually, visions are seen while the person is awake. However, sometimes a vision is something a person sees in a dream while asleep.
- God sends visions to tell people something that is very important. For example, Peter was shown a vision to tell him that God wanted him to welcome Gentiles.

### Translation Suggestion

- The phrase "saw a vision" could be translated as "saw something unusual from God" or "God showed him something special."
- Some languages may not have separate words for "vision" and "dream." So a sentence such as "Daniel had dreams and visions in his mind" could be translated as something like "Daniel was dreaming while asleep and God caused him to see unusual things."

(See also: dream)



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**Bible References:**

- Acts 09:10-12
- Acts 10:3-6
- Acts 10:11
- Acts 12:9-10
- Luke 01:22
- Luke 24:23
- Matthew 17:9-10

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**Related Ideas:**

rumbling, sound

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(See also: call, preach, splendor)

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- John 05:36-38
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- After a person makes a vow, he is obligated to fulfill that vow.
- The Bible teaches that a person may be judged by God if he doesn't keep his vow.
- Sometimes a person may ask God to protect him or provide for him in exchange for making the vow.
- But God is not required to fulfill a request that a person asks for in his vow.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, "vow" could be translated as "solemn promise" or "promise made to God."
- A vow is a special kind of oath that is made to God.

(See also: promise, oath)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Corinthians 07:27-28
- Acts 21:23
- Genesis 28:21
- Genesis 31:12-13
- Jonah 01:14-16
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## walk

**Definition:**

The term "walk" is often used in a figurative sense to mean "live."

- "Enoch walked with God" means that Enoch lived in a close relationship with God.
- To "walk by the Spirit" means to be guided by the Holy Spirit so that we do things that please and honor God.
- To "walk in" God's commands or God's ways means to "live in obedience to" his commands, that is, to "obey his commands" or "do his will."
- When God says he will "walk among" his people, it means that he is living among them or closely interacting with them.
- To "walk contrary to" means to live or behave in a way that is against something or someone.
- To "walk after" means to seek or pursue someone or something. It can also mean to act in the same way as someone else.

**Translation Suggestions:**

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**Related Ideas:**

lay waste, wasteland

**Definition:**

To "waste" something means to carelessly throw it away or to use it unwisely.

- To "lay waste" to a city or land means to destroy it.
- A "wasteland" is a land or a city that has been destroyed so that nothing lives in it anymore. It may also be called a "waste."
- Another word for a "wasteland" could be "desert" or "wilderness." But a wasteland also implies that people used to live there and the land used to have trees and plants that produced food.
- To "waste away" means to become more and more sick or ruined. A person who is wasting away usually becomes very thin due to illness or lack of food.

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- Ezekiel 06:06
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- Strong's: H535, H1086, H1104, H1326, H2100, H2470, H2490, H2522, H2717, H2721, H2723, H3615, H3856, H4127, H4198, H4592, H4743, H4923, H5307, H6313, H7334, H7503, H7582, H7703, H7736, H7843, H8047, H8074, H8077, H8414, G684, G1287, G2049

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

laid waste, lays waste, waste, waste away, wasted, wasteland, wastelands, wastes, wastes away, wasting

## waste

**Related Ideas:**

lay waste, wasteland

**Definition:**

To "waste" something means to carelessly throw it away or to use it unwisely.

- To "lay waste" to a city or land means to destroy it.
- A "wasteland" is a land or a city that has been destroyed so that nothing lives in it anymore. It may also be called a "waste."
- Another word for a "wasteland" could be "desert" or "wilderness." But a wasteland also implies that people used to live there and the land used to have trees and plants that produced food.
- To "waste away" means to become more and more sick or ruined. A person who is wasting away usually becomes very thin due to illness or lack of food.

**Bible References:**

- Ezekiel 06:06
- Leviticus 26:39
- Matthew 26:08
- Revelation 18:15-17
- Zechariah 07:13-14

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generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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## watch

**Related Ideas:**

keep watch, watch out, watchful, watchman

**Definition:**

The term "watch" means to look at something very closely and carefully. It also has several figurative meanings.

- To "keep watch" or "keep close watch" can mean to guard, protect or take care of someone or something.
- To "watch out" means to be careful to avoid a danger or harmful influence.
- To "be watchful" means to be alert and aware of what is happening.

- A "watchman" was someone whose job was to guard a city by looking carefully all around him for any danger or threat to the people in the city.

These ideas can also be used figuratively.

- To "watch" or "keep watch" means to always be alert and on guard against sin and evil. It can also mean to "be ready."
- The command to "watch your life and doctrine closely" means to be careful to live wisely and to not believe false teachings.

**Translation Suggestions**

- Other ways of translating "watch" could include "pay close attention to" or "be diligent" or "be very careful" or "be on guard."
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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

keep ... watch, kept ... watch, watch, watch out, watched, watchful, watching, watchman, watchmen

## watch

**Related Ideas:**

keep watch, watch out, watchful, watchman

**Definition:**

The term "watch" means to look at something very closely and carefully. It also has several figurative meanings.

- To "keep watch" or "keep close watch" can mean to guard, protect or take care of someone or something.
- To "watch out" means to be careful to avoid a danger or harmful influence.
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- A "watchman" was someone whose job was to guard a city by looking carefully all around him for any danger or threat to the people in the city.

These ideas can also be used figuratively.

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- The command to "watch your life and doctrine closely" means to be careful to live wisely and to not believe false teachings.

**Translation Suggestions**

- Other ways of translating "watch" could include "pay close attention to" or "be diligent" or "be very careful" or "be on guard."
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generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

keep ... watch, kept ... watch, watch, watch out, watched, watchful, watching, watchman, watchmen

## watchtower

**Related Ideas:**

tower

**Definition:**

The term "watchtower" refers to a tall structure built as a place from which guards could look out for any danger. These towers were often made of stone.

- Landowners sometimes built watchtowers from which they could guard their crops and protect them from being stolen.
- The towers often included rooms where the watchmen or family lived, so that they could guard the crops day and night.
- Watchtowers for cities were built higher than the city walls so that watchmen could see if any enemies were coming to attack the city.
- The term "watchtower" is also used as a symbol of protection from enemies.

(See also: adversary, watch)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 27:25-27
- Ezekiel 26:3-4
- Mark 12:1-3
- Matthew 21:33-34
- Psalm 062:02

**Word Data:**

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**Related Ideas:**

sevens

**Definition:**

The term "week" literally refers to a period of time lasting seven days.

- In the Jewish system of counting time, a week begins at sunset on Saturday and ends at sunset the following Saturday.
- In the Bible, the term "week" is sometimes used figuratively to refer to a group of seven units of time, such as seven years.
- The "Festival of Weeks" is a celebration of harvest that takes place seven weeks after Passover. It is also called "Pentecost."
- The word "sevens" can refer to either seven days, seven weeks, or seven years.

(See also: Pentecost)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 20:7-8
- Deuteronomy 16:09
- Leviticus 23:15-16

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- In the Jewish system of counting time, a week begins at sunset on Saturday and ends at sunset the following Saturday.
- In the Bible, the term "week" is sometimes used figuratively to refer to a group of seven units of time, such as seven years.
- The "Festival of Weeks" is a celebration of harvest that takes place seven weeks after Passover. It is also called "Pentecost."
- The word "sevens" can refer to either seven days, seven weeks, or seven years.

(See also: Pentecost)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 20:7-8
- Deuteronomy 16:09
- Leviticus 23:15-16

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H7620, G4521

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

sevens, week, weeks

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**Related Ideas:**

sevens



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- Cisterns were often located in the courtyard area of people's homes to catch the rainwater that would run off the roof.
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- Because water was very important for both people and livestock, the right to use a well was often a cause of strife and conflict.
- Both wells and cisterns were usually covered with a large stone to prevent anything falling in it. Often there was a rope with a bucket or pot attached to it to bring the water up to the surface.
- Sometimes a dry cistern was used as a place to imprison someone, such as happened to Joseph and Jeremiah.
- These terms are similar in meaning. The main difference is that a well continually receives water from underground springs, whereas a cistern is a holding tank for water that usually comes from rain.

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- Ways to translate "well" could include "deep water hole" or "deep hole for spring water" or "deep hole for drawing water."
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- Sometimes a dry cistern was used as a place to imprison someone, such as happened to Joseph and Jeremiah.
- These terms are similar in meaning. The main difference is that a well continually receives water from underground springs, whereas a cistern is a holding tank for water that usually comes from rain.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Ways to translate "well" could include "deep water hole" or "deep hole for spring water" or "deep hole for drawing water."
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H875, H953, H1360, H4002, H4599, H4726, H4841, G4077, G5421

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

cistern, cisterns, well, wells

## well

### Related Ideas:

cistern

### Definition:

The terms "well" and "cistern" refer to two different kinds of sources for water in Bible times.

- A well is a deep hole dug into the ground so that underground water can flow into it.
- A cistern is a deep hole dug into rock that was used as a holding tank for collecting rain water.
- Cisterns were usually dug into rock and sealed with plaster to keep the water in. A "broken cistern" happened when the plaster became cracked so that the water leaked out.
- Cisterns were often located in the courtyard area of people's homes to catch the rainwater that would run off the roof.
- Wells were often located where they could be accessed by several families or a whole community.
- Because water was very important for both people and livestock, the right to use a well was often a cause of strife and conflict.
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**Related Ideas:**

God's will, desire of God, he wishes, his will, will of my Father, will of our God and Father, will of the Lord

**Definition:**

The "will of God" refers to God's desires and plans.

- God's will especially relates to his interactions with people and how he wants people to respond to him.
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- The term to "will" means to "determine" or to "desire."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- The "will of God" could also be translated as "what God desires" or "what God has planned" or "God's purpose" or "what is pleasing to God."

**Bible References:**

- 1 John 02:15-17
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- Strong's: H6634, H7522, G1012, G1013, G2307, G2308, G2309

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

God's will, desires of God, he desires, he wishes, his will, will of God, will of my Father, will of our God and Father, will of the Lord, will of your Father, you are willing, your will

## will of God

**Related Ideas:**

God's will, desire of God, he wishes, his will, will of my Father, will of our God and Father, will of the Lord

**Definition:**

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**Translation Suggestions:**

- The "will of God" could also be translated as "what God desires" or "what God has planned" or "God's purpose" or "what is pleasing to God."

**Bible References:**

- 1 John 02:15-17
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## wine

**Related Ideas:**

new wine, wineskin

**Definition:**

In the Bible, the term "wine" refers to a kind of fermented drink made from the juice of a fruit called grapes. Wine was stored in "wineskins," which were containers made out of animal skin.

- The term "new wine" referred to grape juice that had just been taken from the grape and was not fermented yet. Sometimes the term "wine" also referred to unfermented grape juice.
- To make wine, grapes are crushed in a winepress so that the juice comes out. The juice eventually ferments and alcohol forms in it.
- In Bible times, wine was the normal drink with meals. It did not have as much alcohol as present-day wine has.
- Before wine was served for a meal, it was often mixed with water.
- A wineskin that was old and brittle would get cracks in it, which allowed the wine to leak out. New wineskins were soft and flexible, which meant they did not tear easily and could store the wine safely.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- If wine is unknown in your culture, it could be translated as "fermented grape juice" or "fermented drink made from a fruit called grapes" or "fermented fruit juice."
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(See also: grape, vine, vineyard, winepress)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Timothy 05:23
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- Strong's: H2561, H2562, H3196, H4469, H4997, H5435, H6025, H6071, H8492, G1098, G3631, G3820, G3943

### Forms Found in the English ULB:

new wine, wine, wines, wineskin, wineskins

## wine

### Related Ideas:

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**Definition:**

In the Bible, the term "wine" refers to a kind of fermented drink made from the juice of a fruit called grapes. Wine was stored in "wineskins," which were containers made out of animal skin.

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- The term "winepress" is also used figuratively in the Bible as a picture of God's wrath being poured out on wicked people.

(See also: grape, wrath)

**Bible References:**

- Isaiah 63:02
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- The term "winepress" is also used figuratively in the Bible as a picture of God's wrath being poured out on wicked people.

(See also: grape, wrath)

**Bible References:**

- Isaiah 63:02
- Mark 12:01
- Matthew 21:33



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- Revelation 14:20

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H1660, H6333, G3025, G5276

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

winepress, winepresses

## winepress

**Definition:**

During Bible times, a "winepress" was a large container or open place where the juice of grapes was extracted in order to make wine.

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winepress, winepresses

## winnow

**Related Ideas:**

sift

**Definition:**

The terms "winnow" and "sift" mean to separate grain from unwanted materials. In the Bible, both words are also used in a figurative sense to refer to separating or dividing people.

- To "winnow" means to separate grain from the unwanted parts of the plant by tossing both the grain and chaff into the air, allowing the wind to blow the chaff away.
- The word "sift" refers to shaking the winnowed grain in a sieve to get rid of any remaining unwanted materials, such as dirt or stones.
- In the Old Testament, "winnow" and "sift" are used figuratively to describe hardship that separates the righteous people from the unrighteous people.
- Jesus also used the term "sift" in this figurative way when he was telling Simon Peter about how he and the other disciples would be tested in their faith.

- To translate these terms, use the words or phrases in the project language that refer to these activities; possible translations might be "shaking" or "fanning." If winnowing or sifting are not known, then these terms could be translated by a term that refers to a different method of separating grain from chaff or dirt, or by describing this process.

(See also: chaff, grain)

**Bible References:**

- Isaiah 21:10
- Luke 22:31
- Matthew 03:12
- Proverbs 20:08
- Ruth 03:02

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2219, H5130, G4425, G4617

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

sift, sifting, winnow, winnowed, winnowing, winnows

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**Related Ideas:**

wisdom, wisely, wiser, wisest

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(See also: obey, fruit)

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- Acts 06:03
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sound wisdom, wisdom, wise, wisely, wiser, wisest



generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

## wise

### Related Ideas:

wisdom, wisely, wiser, wisest

### Definition:

The term "wise" describes someone who understands what is the right and moral thing to do and then does that. "Wisdom" is the understanding and practice of what is true and morally right.

- Being wise includes the ability to make good decisions, especially choosing to do what pleases God.
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- In the Bible, the phrase "worldly wisdom" refers to what people in this world think is wise, but which is actually foolish.

### Translation Suggestions:

- Depending on the context, other ways to translate "wise" could include "obedient to God" or "sensible and obedient" or "God-fearing."
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(See also: obey, fruit)

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- Acts 06:03
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## wise men

**Related Ideas:**

educated men

**Definitions:**

In the Bible, the phrase "wise men" often refers to men who serve God and act wisely, not foolishly. The term "wise men" or "educated men" is also a special term that refers to men with unusual knowledge and abilities who served as part of a king's court.

- Sometimes the term "wise men" is explained in the text as "prudent men" or "men with understanding." This refers to men who act wisely and righteously because they obey God.
- The "wise men" or "educated men" who served pharaohs and other kings were often scholars who studied the stars, especially looking for special meanings for the patterns that the stars made in their positions in the sky.
- Often the "wise men" or "educated men" were expected to explain the meanings of dreams. For example, King Nebuchadnezzar demanded that his wise men describe his dreams and tell him what they meant, but none of them was able to do this, except Daniel, who received this knowledge from God.
- Sometimes the "wise men" or "educated men" performed magical acts such as divination or miracles that were done through the power of evil spirits.


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**Translation Suggestions:**

- When "wise men" simply refers to men who act wisely, the word "wise" should be translated in the same or similar way to how it is translated elsewhere in the Bible.
- When "wise men" refers to men who have an important job working for a ruler, it could be translated as "wise men" or "educated men" or some other term that refers to such a job, such as "advisor."

(See also: Babylon, Daniel, divination, magic, Nebuchadnezzar, ruler, wise)

**Bible References:**

- 1 Chronicles 27:32-34
- Daniel 02:1-2
- Daniel 02:10-11

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- Strong's: H2445, H2450, H3778, H3779, G4680

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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## woe

**Definition:**

The term "woe" refers to a feeling of great distress. It also gives a warning that someone will experience severe trouble.

- The expression "woe to" is followed by a warning to people that they will experience suffering as punishment for their sins.
- In several places in the Bible, the word "woe" is repeated, to emphasize an especially terrible judgment.
- A person who says "woe is me" or "woe to me" is expressing sorrow about severe suffering.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, the term "woe" could also be translated as "great sorrow" or "sadness" or "calamity" or "disaster."
- Other ways to translate the expression "Woe to (name of city)" could include, "How terrible it will be for (name of city)" or "The people in (that city) will be severely punished" or "Those people will suffer greatly."
- The expression, "Woe is me!" or "Woe to me!" could be translated as "How sad I am!" or "I am so sad!" or "How terrible this is for me!"
- The expression "Woe to you" could also be translated as "You will suffer terribly" or "You will experience terrible troubles."

**Bible References:**

- Ezekiel 13:17-18
- Habakkuk 02:12
- Isaiah 31:1-2
- Jeremiah 45:1-3
- Jude 01:9-11
- Luke 06:24
- Luke 17:1-2
- Matthew 23:23

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H188, H190, H337, H480, H1929, H1945, H1958, G3759

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

woe

## wolf

**Related Ideas:**

wild dogs

**Definition:**

A wolf is a fierce, meat-eating animal that is similar to a wild dog.

- Wolves usually hunt in groups and stalk their prey in a clever and stealthy manner.
- In the Bible, the term "wolves" is used figuratively to refer to false teachers or false prophets who destroy believers, who are compared to sheep. False teaching causes people to believe wrong things that bring harm to them.
- This comparison is based on the fact that sheep are especially vulnerable to being attacked and eaten by wolves, because they are weak and cannot defend themselves.

**Translation Suggestion**

- This term could be translated as "wild dog" or "wild animal."
- Other names for wild dogs could be "jackal" or "coyote."
- When used figuratively to refer to people, this could be translated as "evil people who harm people like animals that attack sheep."

(See also: evil, false prophet, sheep, teach)

**Bible References:**

- Acts 20:29
- Isaiah 11:07
- John 10:11-13
- Luke 10:03
- Matthew 07:15
- Zephaniah 03:03


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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2061, H3611, G3074

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

wild dogs, wolf, wolves

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## womb

**Related Ideas:**

pregnant

**Definition:**

The term "womb" refers to where a baby grows inside its mother.

- This is an older term that is sometimes used in order to be polite and less direct.


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- A more modern term for womb is "uterus."
- Some languages use a word like "belly" to refer to a woman's womb or uterus.
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- A woman is pregnant" if she has a baby growing her her womb."

**Picture showing location of a Womb:**

**Bible References:**

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A "word" refers to something that someone has said. In the Bible, it almost always refers to an entire message, not just one word.

- An example of this is when the angel told Zechariah, "You did not believe my words," which means, "You did not believe what I said."
- Sometimes "word" refers to speech in general, such as "powerful in word and deed" which means "powerful in speech and behavior."
- Often in the Bible "the word" refers to everything God has said or commanded, as in "the word of God" or "the word of truth."
- A very special use of this term is when Jesus is called "the Word." For these last two meanings, see word of God

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Different ways of translating "word" or "words" include "teaching" or "message" or "news" or "a saying" or "what was said."

(See also: word of God)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Timothy 04:02
- Acts 08:04
- Colossians 04:03
- James 01:18
- Jeremiah 27:04
- John 01:03
- John 01:14
- Luke 08:15
- Matthew 02:08
- Matthew 07:27

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H561, H562, H565, H1697, H1703, H2656, H2706, H4405, H4406, H7878, H8052, G518, G1024, G1310, G3054, G3055, G3056, G4086, G4487, G5023, G5537, G5542

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H561, H562, H565, H1697, H1703, H2656, H2706, H4405, H4406, H7878, H8052, G518, G1024, G1310, G3054, G3055, G3056, G4086, G4487, G5023, G5537, G5542

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

word, words, message, messages

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## word of God

### Related Ideas:

God's word, his words, my word, scripture, word of Yahweh, word of the Lord, word of truth, writings

### Definition:

In the Bible, the term "word of God" refers to anything that God has communicated to people. This includes spoken and written messages. Jesus is also called "the Word of God."

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- The related terms "word of Yahweh" and "word of the Lord" often refer to a specific message from God that was given to a prophet or other person in the Bible.

- Sometimes this term occurs as simply "the word" or "my word" or "your word" (when talking about God's word).
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- Acts 12:24
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H561, H565, H1697, H3068, G3056, G4487

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

God's word, God's words, his words, my word, scripture, scriptures, word of God, word of Yahweh, word of the Lord, word of truth, words of God, writings

## word of God

**Related Ideas:**

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## work

**Related Ideas:**

act, deed, fellow worker

**Definition:**

In the Bible, the terms "work," "deed," and "act" are used to refer generally to things that God or people do.

- God's "works" and the "work of his hands" are expressions that refer to all the things he does or has done, including creating the world, saving sinners, providing for the needs of all creation and keeping the entire universe in place. The terms "deeds" and "acts" are also used to refer to God's miracles in expressions such as "mighty acts" or "marvelous deeds."
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- Other ways to translate "works" or "deeds" could be "actions" or "things that are done."
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act, action, actions, activities, acts, deed, deeds, fellow worker, fellow workers, work, works


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act, action, actions, activities, acts, deed, deeds, fellow worker, fellow workers, work, works

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

act, action, actions, activities, acts, deed, deeds, fellow worker, fellow workers, work, works

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**Related Ideas:**

act, deed, fellow worker



generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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act, action, actions, activities, acts, deed, deeds, fellow worker, fellow workers, work, works

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- Strong's: H1576, H4399, H4566, H4567, H4611, H4639, H4659, H5673, H5949, H5998, H6213, H6466, H6468, G1754, G2038, G2040, G2041, G2716, G3173

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

act, action, actions, activities, acts, deed, deeds, fellow worker, fellow workers, work, works

## work

**Related Ideas:**

act, deed, fellow worker



generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

**Definition:**

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- Other ways to translate "works" or "deeds" could be "actions" or "things that are done."
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- The expression "the work of God" could be translated as "the things that God is doing" or "the miracles God does" or "the amazing things that God does" or "everything God has accomplished."
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(See also: fruit, Holy Spirit, miracle)

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## world

**Related Ideas:**

universe, worldly



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**Definition:**

The term "world" usually refers to the part of the universe where people live: the earth. The term "worldly" describes the evil values and behaviors of people living in this world.

- In its most general sense, the term "world" refers to the heavens and the earth, as well as everything in them.
- In many contexts, "world" actually means "people in the world."
- Sometimes it is implied that this refers to the evil people on earth or the people who do not obey God.
- The apostles also used "world" to refer to the selfish behaviors and corrupt values of the people living in this world. This can include self-righteous religious practices which are based on human efforts.
- People and things characterized by these values are said to be "worldly."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, "world" could also be translated as "universe" or "people of this world" or "corrupt things in the world" or "evil attitudes of people in the world."
- The phrase "all the world" often means "many people" and refers to the people living in a certain region. For example, "all the world came to Egypt" could be translated as "many people from the surrounding countries came to Egypt" or "people from all the countries surrounding Egypt came there."
- Another way to translate "all the world went to their hometown to be registered in the Roman census" would be "many of the people living in regions ruled by the Roman empire went..."
- Depending on the context, the term "worldly" could be translated as, "evil" or "sinful" or "selfish" or "ungodly" or "corrupt" or "influenced by the corrupt values of people in this world."
- The phrase "saying these things in the world" can be translated as "saying these things to the people of the world."
- In other contexts, "in the world" could also be translated as "living among the people of the world" or "living among ungodly people."

(See also: corrupt, heaven, Rome, godly)

**Bible References:**

- 1 John 02:15
- 1 John 04:05
- 1 John 05:05
- John 01:29
- Matthew 13:36-39

**Word Data:**

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- John 01:29
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**Word Data:**

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

universe, world, world's, worldly

## world

**Related Ideas:**

universe, worldly

**Definition:**

The term "world" usually refers to the part of the universe where people live: the earth. The term "worldly" describes the evil values and behaviors of people living in this world.

- In its most general sense, the term "world" refers to the heavens and the earth, as well as everything in them.
- In many contexts, "world" actually means "people in the world."
- Sometimes it is implied that this refers to the evil people on earth or the people who do not obey God.
- The apostles also used "world" to refer to the selfish behaviors and corrupt values of the people living in this world. This can include self-righteous religious practices which are based on human efforts.
- People and things characterized by these values are said to be "worldly."

**Translation Suggestions:**

- Depending on the context, "world" could also be translated as "universe" or "people of this world" or "corrupt things in the world" or "evil attitudes of people in the world."
- The phrase "all the world" often means "many people" and refers to the people living in a certain region. For example, "all the world came to Egypt" could be translated as "many people from the surrounding countries came to Egypt" or "people from all the countries surrounding Egypt came there."
- Another way to translate "all the world went to their hometown to be registered in the Roman census" would be "many of the people living in regions ruled by the Roman empire went..."
- Depending on the context, the term "worldly" could be translated as, "evil" or "sinful" or "selfish" or "ungodly" or "corrupt" or "influenced by the corrupt values of people in this world."
- The phrase "saying these things in the world" can be translated as "saying these things to the people of the world."
- In other contexts, "in the world" could also be translated as "living among the people of the world" or "living among ungodly people."

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worshiper

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To "worship" means to honor, praise and obey someone, especially God.

- When the Israelites worshiped God, it often included sacrificing an animal on an altar.
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- The term "worship" could be translated as "bow down to" or "honor and serve" or "honor and obey."
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(See also: sacrifice, praise, honor)

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- Strong's: H5457, H5647, H7812, G1391, G2151, G2152, G2323, G2356, G2999, G3000, G3008, H3372, G4352, G4353, G4573, G4574, G4576

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

worship, worshiped, worshiper's, worshipers, worshiping, worships

## worship

**Related Ideas:**

worshiper

**Definition:**

To "worship" means to honor, praise and obey someone, especially God.

- When the Israelites worshiped God, it often included sacrificing an animal on an altar.
- Often people bow down when they worship someone.
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(See also: sacrifice, praise, honor)

**Bible References:**

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## worthy

### Related Ideas:

deserve, nullify, unworthy, worth, worthily, worthless, worthlessness, worthy

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- To "nullify" something is to make it worth nothing.

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- The phrase "is worth more than" could be translated as "is more valuable than."
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### Related Ideas:

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generated on Sat Jan 20 09:49:37 2024

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The term "worthy" describes someone or something that deserves respect or honor. To "have worth" means to be valuable or important.

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- To "nullify" something is to make it worth nothing.

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**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

deserve, deserved, deserves, deserving, nullify, unworthy, worth, worthily, worthless, worthlessness, worthy

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**Related Ideas:**

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- Depending on the context, the term, "unworthy" could also be translated as "unimportant" or "dishonorable" or "undeserving."
- The term "worthless" could be translated as "with no value" or "with no purpose" or "worth nothing."

(See also: honor)

**Bible References:**

- 2 Samuel 22:04
- 2 Thessalonians 01:11-12
- Acts 13:25
- Acts 25:25-27
- Acts 26:31
- Colossians 01:9-10
- Jeremiah 08:19
- Mark 01:07
- Matthew 03:10-12
- Philippians 01:25-27

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H457, H1100, H2428, H3276, H3644, H4242, H4373, H4392, H4592, H4941, H5541, H6994, H7385, H7386, H7723, H7939, H8602, G96, G514, G515, G516, G888, G1777, G2425, G2480, G2661, G3152, G4186, G5092

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

deserve, deserved, deserves, deserving, nullify, unworthy, worth, worthily, worthless, worthlessness, worthy

## wrath

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furious, fury

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## wrong

**Related Ideas:**

defraud, hurt, mistreat, wrongdoer, wrongdoing

**Definition:**

To "wrong" someone means to treat that person unjustly and dishonestly.

- Wrongdoing is the act of doing what is wrong. It can also refer to a behavior that is wrong.
- The term "defraud" means to illegally take money from someone by lying to them. Another word for this is "cheat."
- The terms "hurt" is more general and means to "cause someone harm in some way." It often has the meaning of "physically injure."
- The term "mistreat" means to act badly or roughly toward someone, causing physical or emotional harm to that person.
- Depending on the context, these terms could also be translated as "do wrong to" or, "treat unjustly" or "cause harm to" or treat in a harmful way" or "injure."

**Bible References:**

- Acts 07:26
- Exodus 22:21

- Genesis 16:05
- Luke 06:28
- Matthew 20:13-14
- Psalms 071:13

**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H205, H816, H2248, H2255, H2257, H2398, H2554, H2555, H3238, H3637, H4347, H4834, H5062, H5142, H5230, H5627, H5753, H5766, H5791, H5792, H5916, H5932, H6031, H6087, H6127, H6231, H6485, H6565, H6586, H7451, H7489, H7563, H7665, H7686, H8133, H8267, H8295, H8604, G91, G92, G93, G264, G824, G983, G984, G1536, G1651, G1727, G1908, G2556, G2559, G2607, G3076, G3077, G3762, G4122, G4550, G5195, G5196

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defraud, hurt, hurting, hurts, mistreat, mistreated, wrong, wrongdoer, wrongdoing, wronged, wrongfully, wronging, wrongs

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defraud, hurt, hurting, hurts, mistreat, mistreated, wrong, wrongdoer, wrongdoing, wronged, wrongfully, wronging, wrongs

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## wrong

**Related Ideas:**

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When used literally, the term "year" in the Bible refers to a period of time lasting 354 days. This is according to the lunar calendar system which is based on the time it takes for the moon to go around the earth.

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## yeast

**Related Ideas:**

leaven, unleavened

**Definition:**

"Leaven" is a general term for a substance that causes bread dough to expand and rise. "Yeast" is a specific kind of leaven.

- In some English translations, the word for leaven is translated as "yeast," which is a modern leavening agent that fills the bread dough with gas bubbles, making the dough expand before baking it. The yeast is kneaded into the dough so that it spreads throughout the entire lump of dough.
- In Old Testament times, the leavening or rising agent was produced by allowing the dough to sit for awhile. Small amounts of dough from a previous batch of dough were saved as leavening for the next batch.
- When the Israelites escaped from Egypt, they didn't have time to wait for bread dough to rise, so they made bread without leaven to take with them on their journey. As a reminder of this, every year the Jewish people celebrate Passover by eating bread that has no leaven in it.

The ideas of "leaven" and "yeast" can also be used in figurative ways.

- The terms "leaven" and "yeast" are used figuratively in the Bible as a picture of how sin spreads through a person's life or how sin can influence other people.
- They can also refer to false teaching which can spread to many people and influences them.
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**Translation Suggestions**

- This could be translated as "leaven" or "substance that causes dough to rise" or "expanding agent." The word "rise" could be expressed as "expand" or "get bigger" or "puff up."
- If a local leavening agent is used for making bread dough rise, that term can be used. If the language has a well-known, general term that means, "leavening," this would be the best term to use.

(See also: Egypt, Passover, unleavened bread)

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"Leaven" is a general term for a substance that causes bread dough to expand and rise. "Yeast" is a specific kind of leaven.

- In some English translations, the word for leaven is translated as "yeast," which is a modern leavening agent that fills the bread dough with gas bubbles, making the dough expand before baking it. The yeast is kneaded into the dough so that it spreads throughout the entire lump of dough.
- In Old Testament times, the leavening or rising agent was produced by allowing the dough to sit for awhile. Small amounts of dough from a previous batch of dough were saved as leavening for the next batch.
- When the Israelites escaped from Egypt, they didn't have time to wait for bread dough to rise, so they made bread without leaven to take with them on their journey. As a reminder of this, every year the Jewish people celebrate Passover by eating bread that has no leaven in it.

The ideas of "leaven" and "yeast" can also be used in figurative ways.

- The terms "leaven" and "yeast" are used figuratively in the Bible as a picture of how sin spreads through a person's life or how sin can influence other people.
- They can also refer to false teaching which can spread to many people and influences them.
- They are also used in a positive way to explain how the influence of God's kingdom spreads from person to person.

**Translation Suggestions**

- This could be translated as "leaven" or "substance that causes dough to rise" or "expanding agent." The word "rise" could be expressed as "expand" or "get bigger" or "puff up."
- If a local leavening agent is used for making bread dough rise, that term can be used. If the language has a well-known, general term that means, "leavening," this would be the best term to use.

(See also: Egypt, Passover, unleavened bread)

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- Exodus 12:08
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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2556, H2557, H4682, H7603, G106, G2219, G2220

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

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(See also: bind, burden, oppress, persecute, servant)

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**Word Data:**

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**Related Ideas:**

diligence, diligent, eager, eagerness, zealous, zealously

**Definition:**

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- Zeal includes having strong desire and actions that promote a good cause. It is often used to describe someone who faithfully obeys God and teaches others to do that too.
- Being zealous includes putting intense effort into doing something and continuing to persevere in that effort.
- The "zeal of the Lord" or the "zeal of Yahweh" refers to God's strong, persistent actions to bless his people or to see justice done.

**Translation Suggestions:**

- To "be zealous" could also be translated by, "be strongly diligent" or "make an intense effort."
- The term "zeal" could also be translated as "energetic devotion" or "eager determination" or "righteous enthusiasm."
- The phrase, "zeal for your house" could be translated, "strongly honoring your temple" or "fervent desire to take care of your house."

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- 1 Corinthians 12:31
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**Word Data:**

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**Word Data:**

- Strong's: H2734, H7065, H7068, G2205, G2206, G2207, G4710

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

diligence, diligent, eager, eagerness, making ... effort, zeal, zealous, zealously

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