

Level 1: Definitions and Scriptures:

ABI'DE, v. i. pert. and part. abode.

abada, to be, or exist, to continue; W. bod, to be; to dwell, rest, continue, stand firm, or be stationary for anytime indefinitely. Class Bd. No 7.]

1. To **rest**, or **dwell**. Gen. xxix 19.
2. To tarry or stay for a short time. Gen. xxiv. 55.
3. To **continue** permanently or in the same **state**; to be firm and immovable. Ps. cxix. 90.
4. To **remain**, to **continue**. Acts, xxvii. 31. Eccles. viii. 15.

ABI'DE, v.t.

1. To wait for; to be prepared for; to await.

Bonds and afflictions abide me. Acts, 20:23.

[For is here understood.]

2. To endure or sustain.

To abide the indignation of the Lord. Joel 10.

3. To bear or endure; to bear patiently. "I cannot abide his impertinence."

This verb when intransitive, is followed by in or at before the place, and with before the person. "Abide with me - at Jerusalem or in this land." Sometimes by on, the sword shall abide on his cities; and in the sense of wait, by far, abide for me. Hosea, iii. 3. Sometimes by by, abide by the crib. Job, xxxix.

In general, abide by signifies to adhere to, maintain, defend, or stand to, as to abide by a promise, or by a friend; or to suffer the consequences, as to abide by the event, that is, to be fixed or permanent in a particular condition.

Scriptures:

Deuteronomy 12:11

11 then there will be the place where the LORD your God chooses to make His name **abide**.

There you shall bring all that I command you: your burnt offerings, your sacrifices, your tithes, the heave offerings of your hand, and all your choice offerings which you vow to the LORD.

Deuteronomy 14:23

23 And you shall eat before the LORD your God, in the place where He chooses to make His name **abide**, the tithe of your grain and your new wine and your oil, of the firstborn of your herds and your flocks, that you may learn to fear the LORD your God always.

Deuteronomy 16:6

6 but at the place where the LORD your God chooses to make His name **abide**, there you shall sacrifice the Passover at twilight, at the going down of the sun, at the time you came out of Egypt.

Deuteronomy 16:11

11 You shall rejoice before the LORD your God, you and your son and your daughter, your male servant and your female servant, the Levite who is within your gates, the stranger and

the fatherless and the widow who are among you, at the place where the LORD your God chooses to make His name **abide**.

Deuteronomy 26:2

2 that you shall take some of the first of all the produce of the ground, which you shall bring from your land that the LORD your God is giving you, and put it in a basket and go to the place where the LORD your God chooses to make His name **abide**.

Job 24:13

13 "There are those who rebel against the light;
They do not know its ways
Nor **abide** in its paths.

Psalms 15:1

1 A Psalm of David.
LORD, who may **abide** in Your tabernacle?
Who may dwell in Your holy hill?

Psalms 61:4

4 I will **abide** in Your tabernacle forever;
I will trust in the shelter of Your wings.
Selah

Psalms 61:7

7 He shall **abide** before God forever.
Oh, prepare mercy and truth, which may preserve him!

Psalms 91:1

1 Safety of Abiding in the Presence of God
He who dwells in the secret place of the Most High
Shall **abide** under the shadow of the Almighty.

Proverbs 15:31

31 The ear that hears the rebukes of life
Will **abide** among the wise.

Proverbs 19:23

23 The fear of the LORD leads to life,
And he who has it will **abide** in satisfaction;
He will not be visited with evil.

Hosea 3:4

4 For the children of Israel shall **abide** many days without king or prince, without sacrifice or sacred pillar, without ephod or teraphim.

Joel 3:20

20 But Judah shall **abide** forever,
And Jerusalem from generation to generation.

Micah 5:4

4 And He shall stand and feed His flock
In the strength of the LORD,
In the majesty of the name of the LORD His God;
And they shall **abide**,
For now He shall be great
To the ends of the earth;

Luke 24:29

29 But they constrained Him, saying, "**Abide** with us, for it is toward evening, and the day is far spent." And He went in to stay with them.

John 8:31

31 Then Jesus said to those Jews who believed Him, "If you **abide** in My word, you are My disciples indeed.

John 8:35

35 And a slave does not **abide** in the house forever, but a son **abides** forever.

John 12:46

46 I have come as a light into the world, that whoever believes in Me should not **abide** in darkness.

John 14:16

16 And I will pray the Father, and He will give you another Helper, that He may **abide** with you forever --

John 15:4

4 **Abide** in Me, and I in you. As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, unless it **abides** in the vine, neither can you, unless you **abide** in Me.

John 15:6

6 If anyone does not **abide** in Me, he is cast out as a branch and is withered; and they gather them and throw them into the fire, and they are burned.

John 15:7

7 If you **abide** in Me, and My words **abide** in you, you will ask what you desire, and it shall be done for you.

John 15:9

9 "As the Father loved Me, I also have loved you; **abide** in My love.

John 15:10

10 If you keep My commandments, you will **abide** in My love, just as I have kept My Father's commandments and **abide** in His love.

1 Corinthians 13:13

13 And now **abide** faith, hope, love, these three; but the greatest of these is love.

1 John 2:24

24 Therefore let that **abide** in you which you heard from the beginning. If what you heard from the beginning **abides** in you, you also will **abide** in the Son and in the Father.

1 John 2:27

27 But the anointing which you have received from Him **abides** in you, and you do not need that anyone teach you; but as the same anointing teaches you concerning all things, and is true, and is not a lie, and just as it has taught you, you will **abide** in Him.

1 John 2:28

28 And now, little children, **abide** in Him, that when He appears, we may have confidence and not be ashamed before Him at His coming.

1 John 3:17

17 But whoever has this world's goods, and sees his brother in need, and shuts up his heart from him, how does the love of God **abide** in him?

1 John 4:13

13 By this we know that we **abide** in Him, and He in us, because He has given us of His Spirit

2 John 9

9 Whoever transgresses and does not **abide** in the doctrine of Christ does not have God. He who **abides** in the doctrine of Christ has both the Father and the Son.

STATE, n. [L., to stand, to be fixed.]

1. **Condition**; the **circumstances** of a **being** or **thing** at any given **time**. These circumstances may be internal, constitutional or peculiar to the being, or they may have relation to other beings. We say, the body is in a sound state, or it is in a weak state; or it has just recovered from a feeble state. The state of his health is good. The state of his mind is favorable for study. So we say, the state of public affairs calls for the exercise of talents and wisdom. In regard to foreign nations, our affairs are in a good state. So we say, single state, and married state.

Declare the past and present state of things.

2. Modification of any thing.

Keep the state of the question in your eye.

3. Crisis; stationary point; highth; point from which the next movement is regression.

Tumors have their several degrees and times, as beginning, augment, state and declination.

[Not in use.]

4. Estate; possession. [See Estate.]

5. A political body, or body politic; the whole body of people united under one government, whatever may be the form of the government.

Municipal law is a rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state.

More usually the word signifies a political body governed by representatives; a commonwealth; as the States of Greece; the States of America. In this sense, state has sometimes more immediate reference to the government, sometimes to the people or community. Thus when we say, the state has made provision for the paupers, the word has reference to the government or legislature; but when we say, the state is taxed to support paupers, the word refers to the whole people or community.

6. A body of men united by profession, or constituting a community of a particular character; as the civil and ecclesiastical states in Great Britain. But these are sometimes distinguished by the terms church and state. In this case, state signifies the civil community or government only.

7. Rank; condition; quality; as the state of honor.

8. Pomp; appearance of greatness.

In state the monarchs marchd.

Where least of state, there most of love is shown.

9. Dignity; grandeur.

She instructed him how he should keep state, yet with a modest sense of his misfortunes.

10. A seat of dignity.

This chair shall be my state.

11. A canopy; a covering of dignity.

His high throne, under state of richest texture spread-- [Unusual.]

12. A person of high rank. [Not in use.]

13. The principal persons in a government.

The bold design pleased highly those infernal states.

14. The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country; as the states general.

15. Joined with another word, it denotes public, or what belongs to the community or body politic; as state affairs; state policy.

Scriptures:

__Ps 39:5

__Ps 136:23

__Ps 144:15

__Prov 27:23

__Isa 43:26

__Ezek 16:55

__Luke 1:48

__Acts 23:30

__Phil 2:19

__Phil 2:20

__Phil 4:11

CONTINUE, v.i. [L., to hold. See Tenet.]

1. To **remain** in a **state**, or **place**; to **abide** for any **time** indefinitely.

The multitude continue with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. Matthew 15.

2. To last; to be durable; to endure; to be permanent.

Thy kingdom shall not continue. 1 Samuel 13.

3. To persevere; to be steadfast or constant in any course.

If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. John 8.

Scriptures:

__Lev 12:4

__Lev 12:5

__Num 34:4

__1 Sam 12:14

__1 Sam 13:14

__2 Sam 7:29

__1 Kings 8:11

__2 Kings 17:34

__1 Chron 17:27

__2 Chron 5:14

__Job 14:2

__Job 15:29

__Ps 36:10

__Ps 49:9

__Ps 72:17

__Ps 101:7

__Ps 102:28

__Ps 119:91

__Isa 5:11

__Isa 64:5

__Dan 11:8

__Hab 1:17

__Zech 8:21

__Mal 2:4

__Acts 11:23

__Acts 13:43

__Acts 14:22

__Rom 6:1

__Rom 11:22

__Rom 11:23

__2 Cor 11:12

__Gal 2:5

__Gal 3:10

__Phil 1:25

__Col 1:23

__Col 4:2

__1 Tim 2:15

__1 Tim 4:16

__2 Tim 3:14

__Heb 8:9

__Heb 13:1
__2 Peter 3:4
__Rev 13:5
__Rev 17:10

DWELL, v.i. pret. dwelled, usually contracted into dwelt. [See Dally.]

1. To **abide** as a permanent **resident**, or to **inhabit** for a **time**; to **live** in a **place**; to **have** a **habitation** for some **time** or **permanence**.

God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem. *Genesis 9.*

Dwell imports a residence of some continuance. We use abide for the resting of a night or an hour; but we never say, he dwelt in a place a day or a night. Dwell may signify a residence for life or for a much shorter period, but not for a day. In scripture, it denotes a residence of seven days during the feast of tabernacles.

Ye shall dwell in booths seven days. *Leviticus 23.*

The word was made flesh, and dwelt among us. *John 1.*

2. To **be** in any **state** or **condition**; to **continue**.

To dwell in doubtful joy.

3. To **continue**; to be **fixed** in **attention**; to **hang** upon with **fondness**.

The attentive queen dwelt on his accents.

They stand at a distance, dwelling on his looks and language, fixed in amazement.

4. To continue long; as, to dwell on a subject, in speaking, debate or writing; to dwell on a note in music.

Dwell, as a verb transitive, is not used. *We who dwell this wild, in Milton, is not a legitimate phrase.*

Scriptures: (Only references from Psalms, Proverbs and NT)

__Ps 4:8
__Ps 5:4
__Ps 15:1
__Ps 23:6
__Ps 24:1
__Ps 25:13
__Ps 27:4
__Ps 37:3
__Ps 37:27
__Ps 37:29
__Ps 65:4
__Ps 65:8
__Ps 68:6
__Ps 68:16
__Ps 68:18
__Ps 69:35
__Ps 69:36
__Ps 72:9
__Ps 78:55
__Ps 80:1

__Ps 84:4
__Ps 84:10
__Ps 85:9
__Ps 98:7
__Ps 101:6
__Ps 101:7
__Ps 107:4
__Ps 107:34
__Ps 107:36
__Ps 120:5
__Ps 123:1
__Ps 132:14
__Ps 133:1
__Ps 139:9
__Ps 140:13
__Ps 143:3
__Prov 1:33
__Prov 2:21
__Prov 8:12
__Prov 21:9
__Prov 21:19
__Prov 25:24
__Matt 12:45
__Luke 11:26
__Luke 21:35
__Acts 2:14
__Acts 4:16
__Acts 7:4
__Acts 7:6
__Acts 7:48
__Acts 13:27
__Acts 17:24
__Acts 17:26
__Acts 28:16
__2 Cor 6:16
__Eph 3:17
__Col 1:19
__Col 3:16
__1 Peter 3:7
__Rev 2:13
__Rev 3:10
__Rev 6:10
__Rev 7:15
__Rev 11:10
__Rev 12:12
__Rev 13:6

__Rev 13:8
__Rev 13:12
__Rev 13:14
__Rev 14:6
__Rev 17:8
__Rev 21:3

REMA'IN, v.i. [L. remaneo; re and maneo, Gr.]

1. To **continue**; to **rest** or **abide** in a **place** for a **time** indefinite. They remained a month in Rome. We remain at an inn for a night, for a week, or a longer time.
Remain a widow at thy father's house, till Shelah my son be grown. *Gen. 38.*
2. To be left after others have withdrawn; to rest or abide in the same place when others remove, or are lost, destroyed or taken away.
Noah only remained alive, and they that were with him in the ark. *Gen. 7.*
3. To be left after a part or others have past. Let our remaining time or years be employed in active duties.
4. To **continue** unchanged, or in a particular **state**. He remains stupid; he remains in a low state of health.
5. Not to be lost; not to escape; not to be forgotten.
All my wisdom remained with me.
6. To be left, out of a greater number or quantity. Part of the debt is paid; that which remains will be on interest.
That which remaineth over, lay up for you to be kept till the morning. *Ex. 16.*
7. To be left as not included or comprised. There remains one argument which has not been considered.
That an elder brother has power over his brethren, remains to be proved.
8. To continue in the same state.
Children thou art, childless remain.

Scriptures: (Only references from Psalms, Proverbs, and NT)

__Ps 49:12
__Ps 55:7
__Prov 2:21
__Luke 10:7
__John 6:12
__John 15:11
__John 15:16
__John 19:31
__John 21:22
__John 21:23
__Acts 15:34
__1 Cor 7:8
__1 Cor 7:11
__1 Cor 7:20
__1 Cor 7:24
__1 Cor 7:26

__1 Cor 15:6
__1 Cor 16:6
__Phil 1:24
__Phil 1:25
__1 Thess 4:15
__1 Thess 4:17
__1 Tim 1:3
__Heb 1:11
__Heb 12:27
__Rev 3:2

REST, v.i.

1. To **cease** from **action** or **motion** of any kind; to **stop**; a word applicable to any body or being, and to any kind of motion.
2. To cease from labor, work or performance.
God rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. Gen. 2.
So the people rested on the seventh day. Ex. 16.
3. To be **quiet** or **still**; to be undisturbed.
There rest, if any rest can harbor there.
4. To cease from war; to be at peace.
And the land rested from war. Josh. 11.
5. To be **quiet** or **tranquil**, as the **mind**; not to be **agitated** by **fear**, **anxiety** or other **passion**.
6. To lie; to repose; as, to rest on a bed.
7. To sleep; to slumber.
Fancy then retires into her private cell, when nature rests.
8. To sleep the final sleep; to die or be dead.
Glad I'd lay me down, as in my mother's lap; there I should rest, and sleep secure.
9. To **lean**; to **recline** for **support**; as, to rest the arm on a table. The truth of religion rests on divine testimony.
10. To stand on; to be supported by; as, a column rests on its pedestal.
11. To be satisfied; to acquiesce; as, to rest on heaven's determination.
12. To **lean**; to **trust**; to **rely**; as, to rest on a man's promise.
13. To continue fixed. Is. 51.
14. To terminate; to come to an end. Ezek. 16.
15. To hang, lie or be fixed.
Over a tent a cloud shall rest by day.
16. To **abide**; to **remain** with.
They said, the spirit of Elijah doth rest on Elisha. 2Kings 2. Eccles 7.
17. To be calm or composed in mind; to enjoy peace of conscience.

Scriptures: (Only references from Psalms, Proverbs, and NT)

__Ps 16:9
__Ps 17:14
__Ps 37:7
__Ps 55:6
__Ps 94:13

__Ps 95:11
__Ps 116:7
__Ps 125:3
__Prov 21:16
__Prov 24:33
__Prov 29:17
__Matt 11:25
__Matt 11:28
__Matt 11:29
__Matt 12:43
__Matt 22:6
__Matt 27:49
__Mark 6:31
__Mark 16:13
__Luke 8:10
__Luke 10:6
__Luke 11:24
__Luke 12:26
__Luke 24:9
__John 11:13
__Acts 2:26
__Acts 2:37
__Acts 5:13
__Acts 7:49
__Acts 15:17
__Acts 17:9
__Acts 27:44
__Acts 28:9
__Rom 2:17
__Rom 11:7
__1 Cor 7:12
__1 Cor 11:34
__2 Cor 2:13
__2 Cor 7:5
__2 Cor 12:9
__2 Cor 13:2
__Gal 2:13
__Eph 4:17
__Phil 1:13
__Phil 4:3
__2 Thess 1:7
__1 Tim 5:20
__Heb 3:11
__Heb 3:18
__Heb 4:1
__Heb 4:3

__Heb 4:5
__Heb 4:8
__Heb 4:9
__Heb 4:10
__Heb 4:11
__1 Peter 1:13
__1 Peter 4:2
__2 Peter 3:16
__Rev 2:24
__Rev 4:8
__Rev 6:11
__Rev 9:20
__Rev 11:13
__Rev 12:17
__Rev 14:11
__Rev 14:13
__Rev 19:21
__Rev 20:5

Level 2: Definitions and Scriptures:

AC'TION, n. [L. actio. See Act.]

1. Literally, a driving; hence, the state of acting or moving; exertion of power or force, as when one body acts on another; or action is the effect of power exerted on one body by another; motion produced. Hence, action is opposed to rest. Action, when produced by one body on another, is mechanical; when produced by the will of [a] living being, [is] spontaneous or voluntary.

[See Def. 3.]

2. An act or thing done; a deed.

The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him are actions weighed. 1Sam. 2.

3. In mechanics, agency; operation; driving impulse; effort of one body upon another; as, the action of wind upon a ship's sails. Also the effect of such action.

4. In ethics, the external signs or expression of the sentiments of a moral agent; conduct; behavior; demeanor; that is, motion or movement, with respect to a rule or propriety.

5. In poetry, a series of events, called also the subject or fable; this is of two kinds; the principal action which is more strictly the fable, and the incidental action or episode.

6. In oratory, gesture or gesticulation; the external deportment of the speaker, or the accommodation of his attitude, voice, gestures, and countenance to the subject, or to the thoughts and feelings of the mind.

7. In physiology, the motions or functions of the body, vital, animal and natural; vital and involuntary, as the action of the heart and lungs; animal, as muscular, and all voluntary motions; natural, as manducation, deglutition, and digestion.

8. In law, literally, an urging for right; a suit or process, by which a demand is made of a right; a claim made before a tribunal. Actions are real, personal or mixed; real, or feudal, when the demandant claims a title to real estate; personal when a man demands a debt, personal duty, or damages in lieu of it, or satisfaction for an injury to person or property; and mixed, when real estate is demanded, with damages for a wrong sustained. Actions are also civil or penal; civil, when instituted solely in behalf of private persons, to recover debts or damages; penal, when instituted to recover a penalty, imposed by way of punishment. The word is also used for a right of action; as, the law gives an action for every claim.

A chose in action, is a right to a thing, in opposition to the possession. A bond or note is a chose in action and gives the owner a right to prosecute his claim to the money, as he has an absolute property in a right, as well as in a thing, in possession.

9. In some countries of Europe, action is a share in the capital stock of a company, or in the public funds, equivalent to our term share; and consequently, in a more general sense, to stocks. The word is also used for movable effects.

10. In painting and sculpture, the attitude or position of the several parts of the body, by which they seem to be actuated by passions; as, the arm extended, to represent the act of giving or receiving.

11. Battle; fight; engagement between troops in war, whether on land or water, or by a greater or smaller number of combatants. This and the 8th definition exhibit the literal meaning of action - a driving or urging.

Quantity of action, in physics, the product of the mass of a body by the space it runs through and its velocity.

In many cases action and act are synonymous; but some distinction between them is observable. Action seems to have more relation to the power that acts, and its operation and process of acting; and act, more relation to the effect or operation complete. Action is also more generally used for ordinary transactions; and act, for such as are remarkable, or dignified; as, all our actions should be regulated by prudence; a prince is distinguished by acts of heroism or humanity.

Action taking, in Shakespeare, is used for litigious.

Scriptures:

No references found for "action"

Actions:

__1 Sam 2:3

ANXI'ETY, n. angzi'ety. [L. anxietas, from anxius, solicitous; L. ango. See Anger.]

1. Concern or solicitude respecting some event, future or uncertain, which disturbs the mind, and keeps it in a state of painful uneasiness. It expresses more than uneasiness or disturbance, and even more than trouble or solicitude. It usually springs from fear or serious apprehension of evil, and involves a suspense respecting an event, and often, a perplexity of mind, to know how to shape our conduct.

2. In medical language, uneasiness; unceasing restlessness in sickness.

Scriptures:

__Prov 12:25

__Ezek 4:16

__Ezek 12:18

__Ezek 12:19

ATTEN'TION, n.

1. The act of attending or heeding; the due application of the ear to sounds, or of the mind to objects presented to its contemplation. [Literally, a stretching towards.]

They say the tongues of dying men

Enforce attention like deep harmony.

2. Act of civility, or courtesy; as attention to a stranger.

Scriptures:

__1 Kings 18:29

__2 Kings 21:9

__Job 32:12

__Prov 4:1

__Prov 4:20

__Prov 5:1

__Prov 7:24

__Prov 29:12

__Acts 3:5

__Acts 26:26

__1 Tim 4:13

__James 2:3

BE'ING,n. Existence; as, God is the author of our being.

In God we live, and move, and have our being. Acts 17.

1. A particular state or condition. [This is hardly a different sense.]

2. A person existing; applied to the human race.

3. An immaterial, intelligent existence, or spirit.

Superior beings, when of late they saw.

A mortal man unfold all nature's law--

4. An animal; any living creature.

Animals are such beings, as are endowed with sensation and spontaneous motion.

Scriptures: (Only references from Psalms, Proverbs, and NT)

__Ps 104:33

__Ps 139:16

__Ps 146:2

__Prov 3:26

__Prov 11:15

__Prov 23:16

__Matt 1:19

__Matt 1:24

__Matt 2:12

__Matt 2:22

__Matt 7:11

__Matt 12:34

__Matt 16:8

__Matt 26:45

__Matt 27:12

__Mark 3:5

__Mark 8:1

__Mark 8:17

__Mark 9:31

__Mark 14:3

__Mark 14:41

__Luke 1:74

__Luke 3:1

__Luke 3:19

__Luke 3:23

__Luke 4:1

__Luke 4:2

__Luke 4:15

__Luke 7:12

__Luke 11:13

__Luke 13:16

__Luke 14:21

__Luke 16:23
__Luke 20:36
__Luke 22:44
__John 4:6
__John 4:9
__John 5:13
__John 6:71
__John 7:50
__John 8:9
__John 10:33
__John 11:49
__John 11:51
__John 13:2
__John 14:25
__John 16:21
__John 19:38
__John 20:19
__John 20:26
__Acts 1:3
__Acts 1:4
__Acts 2:23
__Acts 2:30
__Acts 2:33
__Acts 2:47
__Acts 4:2
__Acts 4:23
__Acts 5:2
__Acts 7:55
__Acts 8:36
__Acts 13:4
__Acts 13:12
__Acts 13:49
__Acts 15:3
__Acts 15:21
__Acts 15:25
__Acts 15:32
__Acts 15:40
__Acts 16:20
__Acts 16:21
__Acts 17:28
__Acts 18:25
__Acts 19:40
__Acts 22:11
__Acts 23:6
__Acts 24:2
__Acts 24:21

__Acts 26:11
__Acts 27:41
__Rom 1:20
__Rom 1:29
__Rom 2:18
__Rom 3:21
__Rom 3:24
__Rom 4:19
__Rom 4:21
__Rom 6:13
__Rom 9:11
__Rom 10:3
__Rom 11:15
__Rom 11:17
__1 Cor 1:18
__1 Cor 4:12
__1 Cor 4:13
__1 Cor 8:7
__1 Cor 9:21
__1 Cor 12:12
__1 Cor 15:45
__2 Cor 2:15
__2 Cor 3:18
__2 Cor 4:16
__2 Cor 5:4
__2 Cor 8:17
__2 Cor 10:1
__2 Cor 10:6
__2 Cor 11:9
__2 Cor 12:16
__2 Cor 13:2
__2 Cor 13:10
__Gal 1:14
__Gal 2:3
__Gal 2:14
__Gal 3:3
__Eph 1:11
__Eph 1:18
__Eph 2:12
__Eph 2:20
__Eph 2:21
__Eph 2:22
__Eph 3:17
__Eph 4:18
__Eph 4:19
__Eph 6:18

__Phil 1:6
__Phil 1:11
__Phil 1:25
__Phil 2:2
__Phil 2:6
__Phil 2:8
__Phil 2:17
__Phil 3:10
__Col 1:10
__Col 2:2
__Col 2:13
__Col 4:2
__1 Tim 2:14
__1 Tim 3:6
__1 Tim 3:10
__2 Tim 1:4
__2 Tim 3:13
__2 Tim 4:6
__Titus 1:16
__Titus 3:11
__Philem 9
__Heb 1:3
__Heb 2:11
__Heb 2:18
__Heb 4:2
__Heb 6:8
__Heb 7:2
__Heb 7:12
__Heb 10:14
__Heb 11:4
__Heb 11:7
__Heb 11:37
__Heb 12:27
__1 Peter 2:5
__1 Peter 2:8
__1 Peter 3:5
__1 Peter 3:18
__1 Peter 3:20
__1 Peter 5:3
__1 Peter 5:3
__2 Peter 3:6
__2 Peter 3:12
__2 Peter 3:17
__Rev 12:2

CIRCUMSTANCE, n.

1. Something attending, appendant, or relative to a fact, or case; a particular thing, which, though not essential to an action, in some way affects it; the same to a moral action, as accident to a natural substance; as, the circumstances of time, place and persons, are to be considered.
2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal, or make an accusation more or less probable; accident; something adventitious; incident; event.
3. Circumstances, in the plural, condition, in regard to worldly estate; state of property; as a man in low circumstances, or in easy circumstances.

Scriptures:

Col. 4:18

CONDITION, n. [L., to build or make, to ordain; properly, to set or fix, or to set together or in order; con and do, to give; properly, to send.]

1. State; a particular mode of being; applied to external circumstances, to the body, to the mind, and to things. We speak of a good condition or a bad condition, in reference to wealth and poverty; in reference to health and sickness; in reference to a cheerful or depressed disposition of mind; and with reference to a sound or broken, perishing state of things. The word signifies a setting or fixing, and has a very general and indefinite application, coinciding nearly with state, from sto, to stand, and denotes that particular frame, form, mode or disposition, in which a thing exists, at any given time. A man is in a good condition, when he is thriving. A nation, with an exhausted treasury and burthened with taxes, is not in a condition to make war. A poor man is in a humble condition. Religion affords consolation to man in every condition of life. Exhortations should be adapted to the condition of the mind.

Condition, circumstance, is not the thing; bliss is the same in subject or in king.

2. Quality; property; attribute.

It seemed to us a condition and property of divine powers and belongs to be hidden and unseen to others.

3. State of mind; temper; temperament; complexion. [See No. 1.]

4. Moral quality; virtue or vice.

[These senses however fall within the first definition.]

5. Rank, that is, state with respect to the orders or grades of society, or to property; as, persons of the best condition.

6. Terms of a contract or covenant; stipulation; that is, that which is set, fixed, established or proposed. What are the conditions of the treaty?

Make our conditions with yon captive king.

He sendeth and desireth conditions of peace. Luke 14.

7. A clause in a bond, or other contract containing terms or a stipulation that it is to be performed, and in case of failure, the penalty of the bond is to be incurred.

8. Terms given, or provided, as the ground of something else; that which is established, or to be done, or to happen, as requisite to another act; as, I will pay a sum of money, on condition you will engage to refund it.

A condition is a clause of contingency, on the happening of which the estate granted may be defeated.

Scriptures:

__ 2 Chron 24:13

__ Eccl 3:18

__ John 5:6

__ Rom 9:30

__ Heb 4:11

COURSE, n.

1. In its general sense, a passing; a moving, or motion forward, in a direct or curving line; applicable to any body or substance, solid or fluid.

Applied to animals, a running, or walking; a race; a career; a passing, or passage, with any degree of swiftness indefinitely.

Applied to fluids, a flowing, as in a stream in any direction; as a straight course, or winding course. It is applied to water or other liquids, to air or wind, and to light, in the sense of motion or passing.

Applied to solid bodies, it signifies motion or passing; as the course of a rolling stone; the course of a carriage; the course of the earth in its orbit.

Applied to navigation, it signifies a passing or motion on water, or in balloons in air; a voyage.

2. The direction of motion; line of advancing; point of compass, in which motion is directed; as, what course shall the pilot steer? In technical language, the angle contained between the nearest meridian and that point of compass on which a ship sails in any direction.

3. Ground on which a race is run.

4. A passing or process; the progress of any thing; as the course of an argument, or of a debate; a course of thought or reflexion.

5. Order of proceeding or of passing from an ancestor to an heir; as the course of descent in inheritance.

6. Order; turn; class; succession of one to another in office, or duty.

The chief fathers of every course. 1 Chronicles 27.

Solomon appointed the courses of the priests. 2 Chronicles 8.

7. Stated and orderly method of proceeding; usual manner. He obtained redress in due course of law. Leave nature to her course.

8. Series of successive and methodical procedure; a train of acts, or applications; as a course of medicine administered.

9. A methodical series, applied to the arts or sciences; a systemized order of principles in arts or sciences, for illustration of instruction. We say, the author has completed a course of principles or of lectures in philosophy. Also, the order pursued by a student; as, he has completed a course of studies in law or physics.

10. Manner of proceeding; way of life or conduct; deportment; series of actions.

That I might finish my course with joy. Acts 20.

Their course is evil. Jeremiah 23.

11. Line of conduct; manner of proceeding; as, we know not what course to pursue.

12. Natural bent; propensity; uncontrolled will. Let not a perverse child take his own course.

13. Tilt; act of running in the lists.

14. Orderly structure; system.

The tongue setteth on fire the course of nature. James 3.

15. Any regular series. In architecture, a continued range of stones, level or of the same highth, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture. A laying of bricks, &c.

16. The dishes set on table at one time; service of meat.

17. Regularity; order; regular succession; as, let the classes follow in course.

18. Empty form; as, compliments are often words of course.

Of course, by consequence; in regular or natural order; in the common manner of proceeding; without specila direction or provision. This effect will follow of course. If the defendant resides no in the state, the cause is continued of course.

Scriptures:

__ 2 Chron 21:19

__ Job 1:5

__ Job 10:1

__ Ps 119:32

__ Isa 48:7

__ Jer 8:6

__ Jer 23:10

__ Acts 13:25

__ Acts 16:11

__ Acts 21:1

__ Eph 2:2

__ James 3:6

FEAR, n. [See the Verb.]

1. A painful emotion or passion excited by an expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger. Fear expresses less apprehension than dread, and dread less than terror and fright. The force of this passion, beginning with the most moderate degree, may be thus expressed, fear, dread, terror, fright. Fear is accompanied with a desire to avoid or ward off the expected evil. Fear is an uneasiness of mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us.

Fear is the passion of our nature which excites us to provide for our security, on the approach of evil.

2. Anxiety; solicitude.

The principal fear was for the holy temple.

3. The cause of fear.

Thy angel becomes a fear.

4. The object of fear.

Except the God of Abraham, and the fear of Isaac, had been with me. Gen 31.

5. Something set or hung up to terrify wild animals, by its color or noise. Is. 24. Jer. 48.

6. In scripture, fear is used to express a filial or a slavish passion. In good men, the fear of God is a holy awe or reverence of God and his laws, which springs from a just view and real love of the divine character, leading the subjects of it to hate and shun every thing that can offend such a holy being, and inclining them to aim at perfect obedience. This is filial fear.

I will put my fear in their hearts. Jer. 32.

Slavish fear is the effect or consequence of guilt; it is the painful apprehension of merited punishment. Rom. 8.

The love of God casteth out fear. 1John 4.

7. The worship of God.

I will teach you the fear of the Lord. Ps. 34.

8. The law and word of God.

The fear of the Lord is clean, enduring for ever. Ps. 19.

9. Reverence; respect; due regard.

Render to all their dues; fear to whom fear. Rom. 13.

Scriptures: (Only references from Psalms, Proverbs, and NT)

__Ps 2:11

__Ps 5:7

__Ps 9:20

__Ps 14:5

__Ps 15:4

__Ps 19:9

__Ps 22:23

__Ps 22:25

__Ps 23:4

__Ps 25:14

__Ps 27:1

__Ps 27:3

__Ps 31:13

__Ps 31:19

__Ps 33:8

__Ps 33:18

__Ps 34:7

__Ps 34:9

__Ps 34:11

__Ps 36:1

__Ps 40:3

__Ps 46:2

__Ps 48:6

__Ps 49:5

__Ps 52:6

__Ps 53:5

__Ps 55:19

__Ps 56:4

__Ps 60:4

__Ps 61:5

__Ps 64:1

__Ps 64:4

__Ps 64:9

__Ps 66:16

__Ps 67:7

__Ps 72:5
__Ps 78:33
__Ps 78:53
__Ps 85:9
__Ps 86:11
__Ps 90:11
__Ps 102:15
__Ps 103:11
__Ps 103:13
__Ps 103:17
__Ps 105:38
__Ps 111:5
__Ps 111:10
__Ps 115:11
__Ps 115:13
__Ps 118:4
__Ps 118:6
__Ps 119:63
__Ps 119:74
__Ps 119:79
__Ps 119:120
__Ps 128:1
__Ps 135:20
__Ps 145:19
__Ps 147:11
__Prov 1:7
__Prov 1:29
__Prov 1:33
__Prov 2:5
__Prov 3:7
__Prov 8:13
__Prov 9:10
__Prov 10:24
__Prov 10:27
__Prov 14:26
__Prov 14:27
__Prov 15:16
__Prov 15:33
__Prov 16:6
__Prov 19:1
__Prov 19:23
__Prov 22:4
__Prov 23:17
__Prov 24:21
__Prov 29:25
__Matt 10:26

__Matt 10:27
__Matt 10:28
__Matt 10:31
__Matt 14:26
__Matt 21:26
__Matt 28:4
__Matt 28:8
__Luke 1:12
__Luke 1:50
__Luke 1:65
__Luke 1:74
__Luke 5:26
__Luke 7:16
__Luke 8:37
__Luke 12:4
__Luke 12:5
__Luke 12:7
__Luke 12:32
__Luke 18:2
__Luke 18:4
__Luke 21:26
__Luke 23:40
__John 7:13
__John 19:38
__John 20:19
__Acts 2:43
__Acts 5:5
__Acts 5:11
__Acts 9:31
__Acts 13:16
__Acts 13:26
__Acts 19:17
__Rom 3:18
__Rom 8:15
__Rom 11:20
__Rom 13:7
__1 Cor 2:3
__1 Cor 16:10
__2 Cor 7:1
__2 Cor 7:11
__2 Cor 7:15
__2 Cor 11:3
__2 Cor 12:20
__Eph 5:21
__Eph 6:5
__Phil 1:14

__Phil 2:12
__1 Tim 5:20
__2 Tim 1:7
__Heb 2:15
__Heb 4:1
__Heb 5:7
__Heb 11:7
__Heb 12:28
__Heb 13:6
__1 Peter 1:17
__1 Peter 2:17
__1 Peter 2:18
__1 Peter 3:2
__1 Peter 3:15
__1 John 4:18
__Jude 12
__Jude 23
__Rev 2:10
__Rev 11:11
__Rev 11:18
__Rev 14:7
__Rev 15:4
__Rev 18:10
__Rev 18:15
__Rev 19:5

FOND'NESS, n.

1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense or judgment. Obs.
2. Foolish tenderness.
3. Tender passion; warm affection.
Her fondness for a certain earl began when I was but a girl.
4. Strong inclination or propensity; as a fondness for vice or sin.
5. Strong appetite or relish; as fondness for ardent spirit, or for a particular kind of food.
[It is now used chiefly in the three latter senses.]

Scriptures:

No references found

HABITA'TION, n. [L. habitatio, from habito, to dwell, from habeo, to hold, or as we say in English, to keep.

1. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling.
2. Place of abode; a settled dwelling; a mansion; a house or other place in which man or any animal dwells.

The stars may be the habitations of numerous races of beings.

The Lord blesseth the habitation of the just. Prov.3.

Scriptures:

__ Ex 15:13
__ Deut 26:15
__ Ps 26:8
__ Ps 68:5
__ Isa 27:10
__ Isa 32:18
__ Isa 34:13
__ Isa 35:7
__ Isa 63:15
__ Jer 25:30
__ Jer 41:17
__ Jer 50:7
__ Obad 3
__ Hab 3:11
__ Zech 2:13
__ 2 Cor 5:2

MIND, n. [L. *reminiscor*; L. *mens*; Gr. *memory*, *mention*, *to remember*, *mind*, *ardor of mind*, *vehemence*; *anger*. *Mind* signifies properly *intention*, *a reaching or inclining forward to an object*, from the primary sense of *extending*, *stretching or inclining*, or *advancing eagerly*, *pushing or setting forward*, whence the *Greek sense of the word*, in analogy with the *Teutonic mod, moed, muth, mind, courage, spirit, mettle*. So L. *animus, animosus*.]

1. *Intention; purpose; design.*

The sacrifice of the wicked is abomination; how much more, when he bringeth it with a wicked mind. Prov.21.

2. *Inclination; will; desire; a sense much used, but expressing less than settled purpose; as in the common phrases, "I wish to know your mind;" "let me know your mind;" "he had a mind to go;" "he has a partner to his mind."*

3. *Opinion; as, to express one's mind. We are of one mind.*

4. *Memory; remembrance; as, to put one in mind; to call to mind; the fact is out of my mind; time out of mind. From the operations of the intellect in man, this word came to signify.*

5. *The intellectual or intelligent power in man; the understanding; the power that conceives, judges or reasons.*

I fear I am not in my perfect mind.

So we speak of a sound mind, a disordered mind, a weak mind, a strong mind, with reference to the active powers of the understanding; and in a passive sense, it denotes capacity, as when we say, the mind cannot comprehend a subject.

6. *The heart or seat of affection.*

Which were a grief of mind to Isaac and Rebekah. Gen.26.

7. *The will and affection; as readiness of mind. Acts.17.*

8. *The implanted principle of grace. Rom.7.*

Scriptures: (Only references from Psalms, Proverbs, and NT)

__ Ps 26:2

__Ps 31:12
__Ps 73:21
__Matt 22:37
__Mark 3:21
__Mark 5:15
__Mark 12:30
__Mark 14:72
__Luke 8:35
__Luke 10:27
__Luke 12:29
__Rom 1:28
__Rom 7:23
__Rom 7:25
__Rom 8:7
__Rom 8:27
__Rom 12:2
__Rom 12:16
__Rom 14:5
__Rom 15:6
__1 Cor 1:10
__1 Cor 2:16
__1 Cor 14:23
__2 Cor 5:13
__2 Cor 8:12
__2 Cor 8:19
__2 Cor 13:11
__Gal 5:10
__Eph 2:3
__Eph 4:17
__Eph 4:23
__Phil 1:27
__Phil 2:2
__Phil 2:3
__Phil 2:5
__Phil 3:15
__Phil 3:16
__Phil 3:19
__Phil 4:2
__Col 1:21
__Col 2:18
__Col 3:2
__1 Thess 4:11
__2 Thess 2:2
__2 Tim 1:7
__Titus 1:15
__Heb 8:10

__Heb 11:15
__1 Peter 1:13
__1 Peter 3:8
__1 Peter 4:1
__3 John 10
__Rev 17:9
__Rev 17:13
__Rev 17:17

MO'TION, n. [L. motio. See Move.] The act or process of changing place; change of local position; the passing of a body from one place to another; change of distance between bodies; opposed to rest.

Animal motion is that which is performed by animals in consequence of volition or an act of the will; but how the will operates on the body in producing motion, we cannot explain.

Mechanical motion is effected by the force or power of one body acting on another.

Perpetual motion is that which is effected or supplied by itself, without the impulse or intervention of any external cause. Hitherto it has been found impossible to invent a machine that has this principle.

1. Animal life and action.

Devoid of sense and motion.

2. Manner of moving the body; port; gait; air.

Each member move and every motion guide.

3. Change of posture; action.

Watching the motion of her patron's eye.

4. Military march or movement.

5. Agitation; as the motions of the sea.

6. Internal action; excitement; as the motions of the breast.

7. Direction; tendency.

In our proper motion we ascend.

8. The effect of impulse; action proceeding from any cause, external or internal. In the growth of plants and animals, there must be a motion of the component parts, though invisible. Attraction or chymical affinity produces sensible motion of the parts of bodies.

Motions of the mind ascribed to the invisible agency of the Supreme Being, are called good motions.

Let a good man obey every good motion rising in his heart, knowing that every such motion proceeds from God.

9. Proposal made; proposition offered; particularly, a proposition made in a deliberative assembly. A motion is made for a committee; a motion for introducing a bill; a motion to adjourn.

Scriptures:

No references found

PAS'SION, n. [L. passio, from patior, to suffer.]

1. The impression or effect of an external agent upon a body; that which is suffered or received.

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when set in motion, it is rather a passion than an action in it.

2. Susceptibility of impressions from external agents.

The differences of moldable and not moldable, &c., and many other passions of matter, are plebeian notions. [Little used.]

3. Suffering; emphatically, the last suffering of the Savior.

To whom also he showed himself alive after his passion, by many infallible proofs. Acts 1.

4. The feeling of the mind, or the sensible effect of impression; excitement, perturbation or agitation of mind; as desire, fear, hope, joy, grief, love, hatred. The eloquence of the orator is employed to move the passions.

5. Violent agitation or excitement of mind, particularly such as is occasioned by an offense, injury or insult; hence, violent anger.

6. Zeal; ardor; vehement desire.

When statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no passion for the glory of their country.

7. Love.

He owned his passion for Amestris.

8. Eager desire; as a violent passion for fine clothes.

Scriptures:

__ 1 Cor 7:9

__ Col 3:5

__ 1 Thess 4:5

PER'MANENCE, n. [See Permanent.] Continuance in the same state, or without a change that destroys the form or nature of a thing; duration; fixedness; as the permanence of a government or state; the permanence of institutions or of a system of principles.

1. Continuance in the same place or at rest.

Scriptures:

No references found

PLACE, n.

1. A particular portion of space of indefinite extent, occupied or intended to be occupied by any person or thing, and considered as the space where a person or thing does or may rest or has rested, as distinct from space in general.

Look from the place where thou art. Gen.13.

The place where thou standest is holy ground. Ex.3.

Every place whereon the soles of your feet shall tread shall be yours. .11.

David's place was empty. 1 Sam.20.

2. Any portion of space, as distinct from space in general.

Enlargement and deliverance shall arise to the Jews from another place. Esth.4.

3. Local existence.

From whose face the earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found no place for them. Rev.20.

4. Separate room or apartment.

His catalogue had an especial place for sequestered divines.

5. Seat; residence; mansion.

The Romans shall come and take away both our place and nation.

John.11.

6. A portion or passage of writing or of a book.

The place of the Scripture which he read was this. Acts.8.

7. Point or degree in order of proceeding; as in the first place; in the second place; in the last place. Hence,

8. Rank; order of priority, dignity or importance. He holds the first place in society, or in the affections of the people.

9. Office, employment; official station. The man has a place under the government.

Do you your office, or give up your place.

10. Ground; room.

There is no place of doubting but that it is the very same.

11. Station in life; calling; occupation; condition. All, in their several places, perform their duty.

12. A city, a town; a village. In what place does he reside? He arrived at this place in the mail coach. Gen.18.

13. In military affairs, a fortified town or post; a fortress; a fort; as a strong place; a place easily defended. The place was taken by assault.

14. A country; a kingdom. England is the place of his birth.

15. Space in general.

But she all place within herself confines.

16. Room; stead; with the sense of substitution.

And Joseph said unto them, fear not; for am I in the place of God? Gen.1.

17. Room; kind reception.

My word hath no place in you. John 8.

18. The place of the moon, in astronomy, is the part of its orbit where it is found at any given time. The place of the sun or a star, is the sign and degree of the zodiac, in which it is at any given time, or the degree of the ecliptic, reckoning from the beginning of Aries, which the star's circle of longitude cuts, and therefore coincides with the longitude of the sun or star.

To take place, to come; to happen; to come into actual existence or operation; as when we say, this or that event will or will not take place. The perfect exemption of man from calamity can never take place in this state of existence.

1. To take the precedence or priority.

take the place, but sometimes to take place, omitting the article, is to occupy the place or station of another.

To have place, to have a station, room or seat. Such desires can have no place in a good heart.

1. To have actual existence.

To give place, to make room or way. Give place to your superiors.

1. To give room; to give advantage; to yield to the influence of; to listen to.

Neither give place to the devil. Eph.4.

2. To give way; to yield to and suffer to pass away.

High place, in Scripture, a mount on which sacrifices were offered.

Scriptures: (Only references from Psalms, Proverbs, and NT)

__Ps 18:11
__Ps 18:19
__Ps 24:3
__Ps 26:8
__Ps 26:12
__Ps 27:5
__Ps 31:8
__Ps 31:20
__Ps 32:7
__Ps 33:14
__Ps 37:10
__Ps 44:19
__Ps 52:5
__Ps 69:25
__Ps 74:4
__Ps 74:7
__Ps 76:2
__Ps 79:7
__Ps 81:7
__Ps 88:11
__Ps 90:1
__Ps 91:1
__Ps 91:9
__Ps 103:16
__Ps 104:8
__Ps 107:7
__Ps 107:36
__Ps 118:5
__Ps 119:114
__Ps 132:5
__Ps 132:5
__Ps 132:8
__Ps 132:13
__Ps 132:14
__Prov 4:9
__Prov 14:26
__Prov 15:3
__Prov 24:15
__Prov 25:6
__Prov 27:8
__Matt 8:32
__Matt 12:6
__Matt 14:13
__Matt 14:15

__Matt 14:35
__Matt 24:15
__Matt 24:34
__Matt 26:36
__Matt 26:52
__Matt 27:15
__Matt 27:33
__Matt 27:33
__Matt 28:6
__Mark 1:35
__Mark 5:13
__Mark 6:10
__Mark 6:10
__Mark 6:31
__Mark 6:32
__Mark 6:35
__Mark 12:1
__Mark 13:30
__Mark 14:32
__Mark 15:6
__Mark 15:22
__Mark 15:22
__Mark 16:6
__Luke 1:20
__Luke 2:2
__Luke 4:17
__Luke 4:37
__Luke 4:42
__Luke 6:17
__Luke 8:33
__Luke 9:10
__Luke 9:12
__Luke 10:1
__Luke 10:32
__Luke 11:1
__Luke 11:33
__Luke 14:7
__Luke 14:8
__Luke 14:9
__Luke 14:10
__Luke 16:28
__Luke 19:5
__Luke 21:7
__Luke 21:32
__Luke 22:40
__Luke 23:5

__ Luke 23:13
__ Luke 23:33
__ John 4:20
__ John 5:13
__ John 6:10
__ John 6:23
__ John 8:37
__ John 10:40
__ John 11:6
__ John 11:30
__ John 11:41
__ John 11:48
__ John 14:2
__ John 14:3
__ John 18:2
__ John 18:39
__ John 19:13
__ John 19:17
__ John 19:17
__ John 19:20
__ John 19:41
__ John 20:7
__ Acts 1:20
__ Acts 1:25
__ Acts 2:1
__ Acts 4:31
__ Acts 6:13
__ Acts 6:14
__ Acts 7:7
__ Acts 7:33
__ Acts 7:49
__ Acts 8:32
__ Acts 12:17
__ Acts 21:12
__ Acts 21:28
__ Acts 25:26
__ Acts 27:8
__ Acts 27:41
__ Rom 5:6
__ Rom 9:26
__ Rom 12:19
__ Rom 15:23
__ 1 Cor 1:2
__ 1 Cor 11:20
__ 1 Cor 14:16
__ 1 Cor 14:23

__ 2 Cor 2:14
__ Eph 2:22
__ Eph 4:27
__ 1 Thess 1:8
__ Heb 2:6
__ Heb 4:4
__ Heb 8:7
__ Heb 9:12
__ Heb 9:25
__ Heb 11:8
__ Heb 12:17
__ James 2:3
__ 2 Peter 1:19
__ Rev 1:1
__ Rev 1:19
__ Rev 2:5
__ Rev 4:1
__ Rev 6:14
__ Rev 12:6
__ Rev 12:8
__ Rev 12:14
__ Rev 16:16
__ Rev 18:2
__ Rev 20:11
__ Rev 22:6

QUI'ET, n. [L. quies.]

1. Rest; repose; stillness; the state of a thing not in motion.
2. Tranquility; freedom from disturbance or alarm; civil or political repose. Our country enjoys quiet.
3. Peace; security. Judges 18.

Scriptures:

__ Judg 8:28
__ Judg 16:2
__ Judg 18:7
__ Judg 18:19
__ Judg 18:27
__ 1 Sam 15:16
__ 2 Kings 11:20
__ 1 Chron 4:40
__ 2 Chron 14:1
__ 2 Chron 14:5
__ 2 Chron 20:30
__ 2 Chron 23:21
__ Job 3:13

__Job 3:26
__Ps 35:20
__Ps 107:30
__Isa 7:4
__Isa 14:7
__Isa 32:18
__Isa 33:20
__Jer 30:10
__Jer 47:6
__Jer 47:7
__Jer 49:23
__Ezek 16:42
__Zeph 3:17
__Matt 20:31
__Mark 1:25
__Mark 10:48
__Luke 4:35
__Luke 9:36
__Luke 18:39
__Acts 19:36
__1 Thess 4:11
__1 Tim 2:2
__1 Peter 3:4

RES'IDENT, n.

1. One who resides or dwells in a place for some time. A B is now a resident in London.
2. A public minister who resides at a foreign court. It is usually applied to ministers of a rank inferior to that of ambassadors.

Scriptures:

No references found

STILL, n. Calm; silence; freedom from noise; as the still of midnight. [A poetic word.]

Scriptures: (Only references from Psalms, Proverbs, and NT)

__Ps 4:4
__Ps 23:2
__Ps 46:10
__Ps 65:7
__Ps 68:21
__Ps 76:8
__Ps 78:30
__Ps 78:32
__Ps 83:1
__Ps 84:4
__Ps 89:9

__Ps 92:14
__Ps 107:29
__Ps 139:18
__Ps 141:5
__Prov 9:9
__Matt 12:46
__Matt 15:16
__Matt 17:5
__Matt 19:20
__Matt 20:32
__Matt 26:45
__Matt 26:47
__Matt 27:63
__Mark 4:39
__Mark 5:35
__Mark 8:17
__Mark 10:49
__Mark 12:6
__Mark 14:41
__Mark 14:43
__Mark 15:5
__Luke 7:14
__Luke 8:49
__Luke 9:42
__Luke 14:22
__Luke 14:32
__Luke 15:20
__Luke 18:22
__Luke 18:40
__Luke 22:37
__Luke 22:47
__Luke 22:60
__Luke 24:6
__Luke 24:41
__Luke 24:44
__John 4:35
__John 16:12
__John 20:1
__Acts 8:38
__Acts 9:1
__Acts 10:44
__Acts 18:18
__Rom 3:7
__Rom 4:11
__Rom 4:12
__Rom 5:6

__Rom 5:8
__Rom 8:24
__Rom 9:19
__1 Cor 3:2
__1 Cor 3:3
__1 Cor 15:17
__2 Cor 1:10
__Gal 1:10
__Gal 5:11
__Gal 5:11
__Phil 1:9
__2 Thess 2:5
__Heb 7:10
__Heb 9:8
__Heb 11:4
__Heb 11:36
__Rev 9:12
__Rev 10:1
__Rev 22:11

SUPPORT, n. The act or operation of upholding or sustaining.

1. That which upholds, sustains or keeps from falling, as a prop, a pillar, a foundation of any kind.
2. That which maintains life; as, food is the support of life, of the body, of strength. Oxygen or vital air has been supposed to be the support of respiration and of heat in the blood.
3. Maintenance; subsistence; as an income sufficient for the support of a family; or revenue for the support of the army and navy.
4. Maintenance; an upholding; continuance in any state, or preservation from falling, sinking or failing; as taxes necessary for the support of public credit; a revenue for the support of government.
5. In general, the maintenance or sustaining of any thing without suffering it to fail, decline or languish; as the support of health, spirits, strength or courage; the support of reputation, credit, &c.
6. That which upholds or relieves; aid; help; succor; assistance.

Scriptures:

__Gen 13:6
__Gen 36:7
__Judg 16:26
__2 Sam 22:19
__1 Kings 6:6
__2 Chron 31:4
__Ezra 4:14
__Ezra 8:36
__Ezra 10:15

__Ps 18:18
__Song 3:10
__Acts 20:35
__Rom 11:18

THING, n. [The primary sense of thing is that which comes, falls or happens, like event, from L. *evenio*.]

1. An event or action; that which happens or falls out, or that which is done, told or proposed. This is the general signification of the word in the Scriptures; as after these things, that is, events.

And the thing was very grievous in Abraham's sight, because of his son. *Gen.21.*

Then Laban and Bethuel answered and said, the thing proceedeth from the Lord. *Gen.24.*

And Jacob said, all these things are against me. *Gen.42.*

I will tell you by what authority I do these things. *Matt.21.*

These things said Esaias when he saw his glory. *John 12.*

In learning French, choose such books as will teach you things as well as language.

2. Any substance; that which is created; any particular article or commodity.

He sent after this manner; ten asses laden with the good things of Egypt-- *Gen.42.*

They took the things which Micah had made. *Judges 18.*

3. An animal; as every living thing; every creeping thing. *Gen.1.*

[This application of the word is improper, but common in popular and vulgar language.]

4. A portion or part; something.

Wicked men who understand any thing of wisdom--

5. In contempt.

I have a thing in prose.

6. Used of persons in contempt.

See, sons, what things you are,

The poor thing sigh'd.

I'll be this abject thing no more.

7. Used in a sense of honor.

I see thee here,

Thou noble thing!

Scriptures: (Only references from Psalms, Proverbs, and NT)

__Ps 2:1
__Ps 141:4
__Ps 145:16
__Prov 4:7
__Prov 22:18
__Prov 27:7
__Matt 19:16
__Matt 21:24
__Matt 27:44
__Mark 5:32
__Mark 10:21
__Luke 2:15

__ Luke 6:9
__ Luke 10:42
__ Luke 18:22
__ Luke 20:3
__ Luke 22:23
__ John 5:14
__ John 7:36
__ John 9:25
__ John 9:30
__ Acts 5:4
__ Acts 17:21
__ Acts 19:32
__ Acts 21:25
__ Acts 21:34
__ Acts 26:26
__ Rom 8:39
__ Rom 9:20
__ Rom 13:6
__ 1 Cor 1:10
__ 1 Cor 4:3
__ 1 Cor 8:7
__ 1 Cor 9:11
__ 2 Cor 2:3
__ 2 Cor 5:5
__ 2 Cor 7:11
__ 2 Cor 10:5
__ 2 Cor 11:15
__ 2 Cor 12:8
__ Gal 2:10
__ Gal 4:18
__ Eph 5:27
__ Phil 1:6
__ Phil 3:13
__ 2 Thess 1:6
__ 1 Tim 1:10
__ 2 Tim 1:14
__ Philem 6
__ Heb 10:29
__ Heb 10:31
__ James 3:16
__ 1 Peter 4:12
__ 2 Peter 3:8
__ 1 John 2:8
__ Rev 2:15
__ Rev 9:4

TIME, n. [L. tempus; tempora, the falls of the head, also tempest, &c. See Tempest. Time is primarily equivalent to season; to the Gr. wpa in its original sense, opportunity, occasion, a fall, an event, that which comes.]

1. A particular portion or part of duration, whether past, present or future. The time was; the time has been; the time is; the time will be.

Lost time is never found again.

God, who at sundry times, and in divers manners, spoke in time past to the fathers by the prophets. Heb. 1.

2. A proper time; a season.

There is a time to every purpose. Eccles. 3.

The time of figs was not yet. Mark 11.

3. Duration.

The equal and uniform flux of time does not affect our senses.

Time is absolute or relative; absolute time is considered without any relation to bodies or their motions. Relative time is the sensible measure of any portion of duration, by means of motion. Thus the diurnal revolution of the sun measures a space of time or duration. Hence,

4. A space or measured portion of duration.

We were in Paris two months, and all that time enjoyed good health.

5. Life or duration, in reference to occupation. One man spends his time in idleness; another devotes all his time to useful purposes.

Believe me, your time is not your own; it belongs to God, to religion, to mankind.

6. Age; a part of duration distinct from other parts; as ancient times; modern times. The Spanish armada was defeated in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

7. Hour of travail.

She was within one month of her time.

8. Repetition; repeated performance, or mention with reference to repetition. The physician visits his patient three times in a day.

9. Repetition; doubling; addition of a number to itself; as, to double cloth four times; four times four amount to sixteen.

10. Measure of sounds in music; as common time, and treble time. In concerts, it is all important, that the performers keep time, or exact time.

11. The state of things at a particular period; as when we say, good times, or bad times, hard times, dull times for trade, &c. In this sense, the plural is generally used.

12. In grammar, tense.

In time, in good season; sufficiently early.

He arrived in time to see the exhibition.

1. A considerable space of duration; process or continuation of duration. You must wait patiently; you will in time recover your health and strength.

At times, at distinct intervals of duration. At times he reads; at other times, he rides.

The spirit began to move him at times. Judges 13.

Time enough, in season; early enough.

Stanley at Bosworth-field, came time enough to save his life.

To lose time, to delay.

1. To go too slow; as, a watch or clock loses time.

Apparent time, in astronomy, true solar time, regulated by the apparent motions of the sun.

Mean time, equated time, a mean or average of apparent time.

Siderial time, is that which is shown by the diurnal revolutions of the stars.

Scriptures: (Only references from Psalms, Proverbs, and NT)

__Ps 6:1
__Ps 21:9
__Ps 27:5
__Ps 32:6
__Ps 37:19
__Ps 37:39
__Ps 38:1
__Ps 41:1
__Ps 43:1
__Ps 69:13
__Ps 71:9
__Ps 75:2
__Ps 78:38
__Ps 81:3
__Ps 89:47
__Ps 102:13
__Ps 102:13
__Ps 105:19
__Ps 113:2
__Ps 115:18
__Ps 119:126
__Ps 121:8
__Ps 125:2
__Ps 129:1
__Ps 129:2
__Ps 131:3
__Prov 25:13
__Prov 25:19
__Prov 31:25
__Matt 1:11
__Matt 2:7
__Matt 2:16
__Matt 4:17
__Matt 8:29
__Matt 11:25
__Matt 12:1
__Matt 13:30
__Matt 14:1
__Matt 16:21
__Matt 18:1
__Matt 20:17
__Matt 24:21
__Matt 25:19

__Matt 26:16
__Matt 26:18
__Matt 26:42
__Matt 26:44
__Matt 27:16
__Mark 1:15
__Mark 4:17
__Mark 6:31
__Mark 10:30
__Mark 10:32
__Mark 13:19
__Mark 13:33
__Mark 14:41
__Mark 14:72
__Mark 15:44
__Luke 1:20
__Luke 1:57
__Luke 4:5
__Luke 4:13
__Luke 4:27
__Luke 7:45
__Luke 8:13
__Luke 8:27
__Luke 9:51
__Luke 12:54
__Luke 12:56
__Luke 13:35
__Luke 14:17
__Luke 15:29
__Luke 16:16
__Luke 18:30
__Luke 18:31
__Luke 19:44
__Luke 20:9
__Luke 21:8
__Luke 23:7
__Luke 23:22
__John 1:18
__John 3:4
__John 5:4
__John 5:6
__John 5:35
__John 5:37
__John 7:6
__John 7:6
__John 7:8

__John 11:39
__John 16:2
__John 16:4
__John 16:25
__John 21:14
__John 21:16
__John 21:17
__John 21:17
__Acts 1:6
__Acts 1:21
__Acts 5:36
__Acts 7:17
__Acts 7:20
__Acts 8:1
__Acts 8:11
__Acts 10:15
__Acts 11:8
__Acts 12:1
__Acts 13:11
__Acts 13:18
__Acts 14:3
__Acts 14:28
__Acts 15:33
__Acts 17:21
__Acts 18:20
__Acts 18:23
__Acts 19:22
__Acts 19:23
__Acts 20:16
__Acts 21:26
__Acts 21:38
__Acts 24:25
__Acts 27:9
__Acts 28:6
__Rom 3:26
__Rom 5:6
__Rom 8:18
__Rom 9:9
__Rom 11:5
__Rom 13:11
__Rom 13:11
__1 Cor 4:5
__1 Cor 7:5
__1 Cor 7:29
__1 Cor 15:8
__1 Cor 16:12

__1 Cor 16:12
__2 Cor 6:2
__2 Cor 6:2
__2 Cor 8:14
__2 Cor 9:5
__2 Cor 12:14
__2 Cor 13:2
__Gal 4:2
__Gal 4:4
__Gal 5:21
__Eph 2:12
__Eph 5:16
__Col 4:5
__1 Thess 2:5
__1 Thess 2:17
__1 Thess 2:18
__2 Thess 2:6
__1 Tim 2:6
__1 Tim 6:15
__1 Tim 6:19
__2 Tim 1:9
__2 Tim 4:3
__2 Tim 4:6
__Titus 1:2
__Titus 1:3
__Heb 1:1
__Heb 4:7
__Heb 4:16
__Heb 5:12
__Heb 9:9
__Heb 9:10
__Heb 9:28
__Heb 10:13
__Heb 11:32
__James 4:14
__1 Peter 1:5
__1 Peter 1:11
__1 Peter 1:17
__1 Peter 4:2
__1 Peter 4:17
__1 Peter 5:6
__2 Peter 2:3
__1 John 4:12
__Jude 18
__Rev 1:3
__Rev 2:21

__Rev 11:18
__Rev 12:12
__Rev 12:14
__Rev 12:14
__Rev 14:15
__Rev 17:10
__Rev 22:6
__Rev 22:10

AG'ITATED, pp. Tossed from side to side; shaken; moved violently and irregularly; disturbed; discussed; considered.

Scriptures:

__Ezek 16:43

BE, v.i. substantive, ppr.being; pp.been.[The sense is to stand, remain or be fixed; hence to continue. This verb is defective, and its defects are supplied by verbs from other roots, as, is, was, were, which have no radical connection with be. The case is the same with the substantive verb in most languages.]

1. To be fixed; to exist; to have a real state or existence, for a longer or shorter time.

Let this mind be in you, which was in Christ Jesus. Phil.2.

To be, contents his natural desire.

2. To be made to be; to become.

And they twain shall be one flesh. Math.19. Jer.32.

3. To remain. Let the garment be as it was made.

4. To be present in a place. Where was I at the time? When will you be at my house?

5. To have a particular manner of being or happening; as, how is this affair? how was it? what were the circumstances?

This verb is used as an auxiliary in forming the tenses of other verbs, and particularly in giving them the passive form; as, he has been disturbed. It forms, with the infinitive, a particular future tense, which often expresses duty, necessity or purpose; as, government is to be supported; we are to pay our just debts.

Let be is to omit, or leave untouched; to let alone.

Let be, said he, my prey.

Scriptures:

Too many references to list. :o)

CEASE, v.i.

1. To stop moving, acting or speaking; to leave of; to give over; followed by from before a noun.

It is an honor for a man to cease from strife. Prov. 20.

2. To fail; to be wanting.

The poor shall never cease out of the land. Deut. 15.

3. To stop; to be at an end; as, the wonder ceases; the storm has ceased.

4. To be forgotten.

I would make the remembrance of them to cease. Deut. 32.

5. To abstain; as, cease from anger. Ps. 37.

To cease from labor, is to rest; to cease from strife, is to be quiet; but in such phrases, the sense of cease is not varied.

Scriptures: (Only references from Psalms, Proverbs, and NT)

__Ps 35:15

__Ps 37:8

__Ps 46:9

__Ps 49:8

__Ps 85:4

__Ps 89:44

__Prov 18:18

__Prov 19:27

__Prov 22:10

__Prov 23:4

__Acts 5:42

__Acts 6:13

__Acts 13:10

__Acts 20:31

__1 Cor 13:8

__Eph 1:16

__Col 1:9

__2 Peter 2:14

ENDU'RE, v.t. [L. durus, duro.]

1. To last; to continue in the same state without perishing; to remain; to abide.

The Lord shall endure forever. Ps.9.

He shall hold it [his house] fast, but it shall not endure. Job.8.

2. To bear; to brook; to suffer without resistance, or without yielding.

How can I endure to see the evil that shall come to my people? Esther 8.

Can thy heart endure, or thy hands be strong? Ezek. 22.

Scriptures:

__Gen 33:14

__Ex 18:23

__Num 31:23

__Num 31:23

__Judg 10:16

__Est 8:6

__Est 8:6

__Job 8:15

__Job 31:23

__Ps 9:7

__Ps 30:5

__Ps 72:5

__Ps 72:17
__Ps 81:15
__Ps 89:29
__Ps 89:36
__Ps 101:5
__Ps 102:12
__Ps 102:26
__Ps 104:31
__Isa 1:13
__Jer 10:10
__Ezek 22:14
__Dan 6:26
__Joel 2:11
__Nah 1:6
__Mal 3:2
__Mark 4:17
__1 Cor 4:12
__1 Cor 9:12
__1 Thess 3:1
__1 Thess 3:5
__2 Thess 1:4
__2 Tim 2:3
__2 Tim 2:10
__2 Tim 2:12
__2 Tim 4:3
__2 Tim 4:5
__Heb 12:7
__Heb 12:20
__James 5:11

FIX'ED, pp. Settled; established; firm; fast; stable.

Fixed air, an invisible and permanently elastic fluid, heavier than common air and fatal to animal life, produced from the combustion of carbonaceous bodies, as wood or charcoal, and by artificial processes; called also aerial acid, cretaceous acid, and more generally, carbonic acid.

Fixed bodies, are those which bear a high heat without evaporation or volatilization.

Fixed stars, are such stars as always retain the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other, and are thus distinguished from planets and comets, which are revolving bodies.

Fixed oils, such as are obtained by simple pressure, and are not readily volatilized; so called in distinction from volatile or essential oils.

Scriptures:

__Job 38:10
__Ps 10:8
__Prov 22:18

__Ezek 20:24

__Luke 4:20

__Luke 16:26

HANG, v.t. pret. and pp. hanged or hung.

1. To suspend; to fasten to some fixed object above, in such a manner as to swing or move; as, to hang a thief. Pharaoh hanged the chief baker. Hence,

2. To put to death by suspending by the neck.

Many men would rebel, rather than be ruined; but they would rather not rebel than be hanged.

3. To place without any solid support or foundation.

He hangeth the earth upon nothing. Job.36.

4. To fix in such a manner as to be movable; as, to hang a door or grate on hooks or by butts.

5. To cover or furnish by any thing suspended or fastened to the walls; as, to hang an apartment with curtains or with pictures.

Hung by the heavens with black--

And hung thy holy roofs with savage spoils.

Scriptures:

__Gen 40:19

__Ex 26:12

__Ex 26:13

__Ex 26:32

__Ex 26:33

__Ex 40:8

__Num 25:4

__Deut 21:22

__Deut 28:66

__2 Sam 21:6

__Est 6:4

__Est 7:9

__Job 28:4

__Prov 26:7

__Song 4:4

__Isa 22:24

__Ezek 15:3

__Matt 22:40

__Heb 12:12

HAVE, v.t. hav. pret. and pp. had. Present, I have, thou hast, he has; we, ye, they, have. [L. habeo.]

1. To possess; to hold in possession or power.

How many loaves have ye? Matt.15.

He that gathered much had nothing over. Ex.16.

I have no Levite to my priest. Judges 17.

To have and to hold, terms in a deed of conveyance.

2. To possess, as something that is connected with, or belongs to one.

Have ye a father? Have ye another brother? Gen.43, and 44.

--Sheep that have no shepherd. I Kings 22.

3. To marry; to take for a wife or husband.

In the resurrection, whose wife shall she be of the seven? for they all had her. Matt.22.

4. To hold; to regard. Thus, to have in honor, is to hold in esteem; to esteem; to honor.

To have in derision or contempt, to hold in derision or contempt; to deride; to despise.

5. To maintain; to hold in opinion.

Sometimes they will have them to be the natural heat; sometimes they will have them to be the qualities of the tangible parts.

6. To be urged by necessity or obligation; to be under necessity, or impelled by duty.

I have to visit twenty patients every day.

We have to strive against temptations.

We have to encounter strong prejudices.

The nation has to pay the interest of an immense debt.

7. To seize and hold; to catch. The hound has him. [The original, but now a vulgar use of the word.]

8. To contain. The work has many beauties and many faults.

9. To gain; to procure; to receive; to obtain; to purchase. I had this cloth very cheap.

He has a guinea a month.

He has high wages for his services.

Had rather, denotes wish or preference.

I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than dwell in the tents of wickedness. Ps.84.

Is not this phrase a corruption of would rather?

To have after, to pursue. [Not much used, nor elegant.]

To have away, to remove; to take away.

To have at, to encounter; to assail; as, to have at him; to have at you. [Legitimate, but vulgar.]

To enter into competition with; to make trial with.

Dryden uses in a like sense, have with you; but these uses are inelegant.

To have in, to contain.

To have on, to wear; to carry; as raiment or weapons.

He saw a man who had not on a wedding garment. Matt.22.

To have out, to cause to depart. 2 Sam.13.

To have a care, to take care; to be on the guard, or to guard.

To have pleasure, to enjoy.

To have pain, to suffer.

To have sorrow, to be grieved or afflicted.

With would and should.

He would have, he desires to have, or he requires.

He should have, he ought to have.

But the various uses of have in such phrases, and its uses as an auxiliary verb, are fully explained in grammars. As an auxiliary, it assists in forming the perfect tense, as I have

formed, thou hast formed, he hath or has formed, we have formed, and the prior-past tense, as I had seen, thou hadst seen, he had seen.

Scriptures:

Too many references to list. :o)

INHAB'IT, v.t. [L. inhabito; in and habito, to dwell.]

To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence. Wild beasts inhabit the forest; fishes inhabit the ocean, lakes and rivers; men inhabit cities and houses.

Thus saith the high and lofty One, that inhabiteth eternity--Is.57.

Scriptures:

__Num 13:19

__Num 15:2

__Num 35:34

__Prov 10:30

__Isa 65:21

__Isa 65:22

__Jer 17:6

__Ezek 33:24

__Amos 9:14

__Zeph 1:13

L'AST, v.i. [See Let.]

1. To continue in time; to endure; to remain in existence. Our government cannot last long unless administered by honest men.
2. To continue unimpaired; not to decay or perish. Select for winter the best apples to last. This color will last.
3. To hold out; to continue unconsumed. The captain knew he had not water on board to last a week.

Scriptures: (Only references from Psalms, Proverbs, and NT)

__Prov 5:11

__Prov 23:32

__Matt 5:26

__Matt 12:45

__Matt 19:30

__Matt 19:30

__Matt 20:8

__Matt 20:12

__Matt 20:14

__Matt 20:16

__Matt 20:16

__Matt 21:37

__Matt 22:27

__Matt 26:60

__Matt 27:64
__Mark 9:35
__Mark 10:31
__Mark 10:31
__Mark 12:6
__Mark 12:22
__Mark 15:37
__Mark 15:39
__Luke 11:26
__Luke 12:59
__Luke 13:30
__Luke 13:30
__Luke 20:32
__Luke 23:46
__John 6:39
__John 6:40
__John 6:44
__John 6:54
__John 7:37
__John 8:9
__John 11:24
__John 11:28
__John 12:48
__Acts 2:17
__Acts 5:5
__Acts 5:10
__Rom 1:10
__1 Cor 4:9
__1 Cor 15:8
__1 Cor 15:20
__1 Cor 15:26
__1 Cor 15:45
__1 Cor 15:52
__Phil 4:10
__2 Tim 3:1
__Heb 1:2
__James 5:3
__1 Peter 1:5
__1 Peter 1:20
__2 Peter 3:3
__1 John 2:18
__Jude 18
__Rev 1:11
__Rev 1:17
__Rev 2:8
__Rev 2:19

__Rev 15:1
__Rev 21:9
__Rev 22:13

LEAN, v.i. [Gr., L. clino.]

1. To deviate or move from a straight or perpendicular line; or to be in a position thus deviating. We say, a column leans to the north or to the east; it leans to the right or left.
2. To incline or propend; to tend toward.
They delight rather to lean to their old customs -
3. To bend or incline so as to rest on something; as, to lean against a wall or a pillar; to lean on the arm of another.
4. To bend; to be in a bending posture.

Scriptures:

__Judg 16:26
__Prov 3:5
__Isa 17:4
__Isa 48:2
__Ezek 34:20
__Mic 3:11

LIVE, v.i. liv.

1. To abide; to dwell; to have settled residence in any place. Where do you live? I live in London. He lives in Philadelphia. He lives in a large house on Second street. The Swiss live on mountains. The Bedouin Arabs live in the dessert.
2. To continue; to be permanent; not to perish.
Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues we write in water.
3. To be animated; to have the vital principle; to have the bodily functions in operation, or in a capacity to operate, as respiration, circulation of blood, secretions, &c.; applied to animals.
I am Joseph; doth my father yet live? Gen. 45.
4. To have the principles of vegetable life; to be in a state in which the organs do or may perform their functions in the circulation of sap and in growth; applied to plants. This tree will not live, unless watered; it will not live through the winter.
5. To pass life or time in a particular manner, with regard to habits or condition. In what manner does your son live? Does he live according to the dictates of reason and the precepts of religion?
If we act by several broken views, we shall live and die in misery.
6. To continue in life. The way to live long is to be temperate.
7. To live, emphatically; to enjoy life; to be in a state of happiness.
What greater curse could envious fortune give, than just to die, when I began to live?
8. To feed; to subsist; to be nourished and supported in life; as, horses live on grass or grain; fowls live on seeds or insects; some kinds of fish live on others; carnivorous animals live on flesh.

9. To subsist; to be maintained in life; to be supported. Many of the clergy are obliged to live on small salaries. All men in health may live by industry with economy, yet some men live by robbery.

10. To remain undestroyed; to float; not to sink or founder. It must be a good ship that lives at sea in a hurricane.

Nor can our shaken vessels live at sea.

11. To exist; to have being.

As I live, saith the Lord - Ezek. 18.

12. In Scripture, to be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual.

Ye shall therefore keep my statutes and judgments, which if a man do, he shall live in them. Lev. 18.

13. To recover from sickness; to have life prolonged.

Thy son liveth. John 4.

14. To be inwardly quickened, nourished and actuated by divine influence or faith. Gal. 2.

15. To be greatly refreshed, comforted and animated.

For now we live, if ye stand fast in the Lord. 1Thess. 3.

16. To appear as in life or reality; to be manifest in real character.

And all the writer lives in every line.

1. To live with, to dwell or to be a lodger with.

2. To cohabit; to have intercourse, as male and female.

Scriptures: (Only references from Psalms, Proverbs, and NT)

__Ps 22:26

__Ps 49:9

__Ps 55:23

__Ps 63:4

__Ps 69:25

__Ps 69:32

__Ps 72:15

__Ps 89:48

__Ps 104:33

__Ps 116:2

__Ps 118:17

__Ps 119:17

__Ps 119:77

__Ps 119:116

__Ps 119:144

__Ps 119:175

__Ps 146:2

__Prov 4:4

__Prov 7:2

__Prov 9:6

__Prov 15:27

__Matt 4:4

__Matt 9:18

__Mark 5:23

__Luke 4:4
__Luke 7:25
__Luke 8:27
__Luke 10:28
__Luke 20:38
__John 5:25
__John 6:51
__John 6:57
__John 6:58
__John 11:25
__John 14:19
__John 14:19
__Acts 1:20
__Acts 7:19
__Acts 17:28
__Acts 22:22
__Acts 25:24
__Acts 28:4
__Rom 1:16
__Rom 1:17
__Rom 6:2
__Rom 6:8
__Rom 8:5
__Rom 8:5
__Rom 8:12
__Rom 8:13
__Rom 10:5
__Rom 12:18
__Rom 14:8
__Rom 14:11
__1 Cor 7:12
__1 Cor 7:13
__1 Cor 7:17
__1 Cor 9:14
__2 Cor 4:11
__2 Cor 5:15
__2 Cor 6:9
__2 Cor 7:3
__2 Cor 13:4
__2 Cor 13:11
__Gal 2:14
__Gal 2:19
__Gal 2:20
__Gal 3:11
__Gal 3:12
__Gal 5:25

__Eph 6:3
__Phil 1:19
__Phil 1:21
__Phil 1:22
__1 Thess 3:8
__1 Thess 5:10
__2 Tim 2:11
__2 Tim 3:12
__Titus 2:12
__Heb 10:26
__Heb 10:38
__Heb 12:9
__Heb 13:18
__James 4:15
__1 Peter 2:24
__1 Peter 4:2
__1 Peter 4:6
__2 Peter 2:6
__2 Peter 2:18
__1 John 4:9
__Rev 20:5

PERSEVE'RE, v.i. [L. persevero. The last component part of this word, *severo*, must be the same as in *assevero*, with the radical sense of set, fixed or continued. So *persist* is formed with *per* and *sisto*, to stand. *Constant* and *continue* have a like primary sense. So we say, to hold on.]

To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any design or course commenced; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken; applied alike to good and evil.

Thrice happy, if they know

Their happiness, and persevere upright!

To persevere in any evil course, makes you unhappy in this life.

Scriptures: (Only references from Psalms, Proverbs, and NT)

__Rev 3:10

RECLI'NE, v.t. [L. reclino; re and clino, to lean.]

To lean back; to lean to one side or sideways; as, to recline the head on a pillow, or on the bosom of another, or on the arm.

The mother reclin'd her dying head upon his breast.

Scriptures:

__Amos 6:7

RELY', v.i. [re and lie, or from the root of lie, lay.]

To rest on something, as the mind when satisfied of the veracity, integrity or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or of evidence; to have confidence in; to trust in; to

depend; with on. We rely on the promise of a man who is known to be upright; we rely on the veracity or fidelity of a tried friend; a prince relies on the affections of his subjects for support, and on the strength of his army for success in war; above all things, we rely on the mercy and promises of God. That which is the ground of confidence, is a certainty or full conviction that satisfies the mind and leaves it at rest, or undisturbed by doubt. Because thou has relied on the king of Syria, and not relied on the Lord thy God - 2Chron. 16.

Scriptures:

__Job 24:23
__Isa 30:12
__Isa 31:1
__Isa 50:10
__Ezek 33:26

STOP, v.t. [*G.*, to stop, to check, to pose, to fill, to cram, to stuff, to quilt, to darn, to mend. See Stifle. *L.*, to stop, to stuff, to crowd; to be stupefied, whence stupid, stupor, [that is, to stop, or a stop.] The primary sense is either to cease to move, or to stuff, to press, to thrust in, to cram; probably the latter.]

1. To close, as an aperture, by filling or by obstructing; as, to stop a vent; to stop the ears; to stop wells of water. 2 Kings 3.
2. To obstruct; to render impassable; as, to stop a way, road or passage.
3. To hinder; to impede; to arrest progress; as, to stop a passenger in the road; to stop the course of a stream.
4. To restrain; to hinder; to suspend; as to stop the execution of a decree.
5. To repress; to suppress; to restrain; as, to stop the progress of vice.
6. To hinder; to check; as, to stop the approaches of old age or infirmity.
7. To hinder from action or practice.
- Whose disposition, all the world well knows, will not be rubbd nor stoppd.
8. To put an end to any motion or action; to intercept; as, to stop the breath; to stop proceedings.
9. To regulate the sounds of musical strings; as, to stop a string.
10. In seamanship, to make fast.
11. To point; as a written composition. [Not in use.]

Scriptures:

__2 Kings 3:19
__2 Chron 32:3
__Neh 5:10
__Job 38:11
__Ps 35:3
__Prov 17:14
__Prov 20:3
__Ezek 45:9
__2 Cor 11:10

TRUST, v.t. To place confidence in; to rely on. We cannot trust those who have deceived us.

He that trusts every one without reserve, will at last be deceived.

1. To believe; to credit.

Trust me, you look well.

2. To commit to the care of, in confidence. Trust your Maker with yourself and all your concerns.

3. To venture confidently.

Fool'd by thee, to trust thee from my side.

4. To give credit to; to sell to upon credit, or in confidence of future payment. The merchants and manufacturers trust their customers annually with goods to the value of millions.

It is happier to be sometimes cheated, than not to trust.

Scriptures: (Only references from Psalms, Proverbs, and NT)

__Ps 2:12

__Ps 4:5

__Ps 5:11

__Ps 7:1

__Ps 9:10

__Ps 11:1

__Ps 13:1

__Ps 16:1

__Ps 17:7

__Ps 18:2

__Ps 18:30

__Ps 22:9

__Ps 25:2

__Ps 25:20

__Ps 31:1

__Ps 31:6

__Ps 31:14

__Ps 31:19

__Ps 34:1

__Ps 34:22

__Ps 36:7

__Ps 37:3

__Ps 37:5

__Ps 37:40

__Ps 40:3

__Ps 40:4

__Ps 44:6

__Ps 49:6

__Ps 52:8

__Ps 55:1

__Ps 55:23

__Ps 56:3
__Ps 56:4
__Ps 56:11
__Ps 61:4
__Ps 62:8
__Ps 62:10
__Ps 64:10
__Ps 71:1
__Ps 71:5
__Ps 73:1
__Ps 73:28
__Ps 78:22
__Ps 91:2
__Ps 115:9
__Ps 115:10
__Ps 115:11
__Ps 118:8
__Ps 118:9
__Ps 119:42
__Ps 125:1
__Ps 131:1
__Ps 143:8
__Ps 146:3
__Prov 3:5
__Prov 22:19
__Prov 30:5
__Matt 12:21
__Mark 10:24
__Luke 16:11
__John 5:45
__2 Cor 1:9
__2 Cor 1:10
__2 Cor 1:13
__2 Cor 3:4
__2 Cor 5:11
__2 Cor 13:6
__Phil 2:19
__Phil 2:24
__1 Tim 1:11
__1 Tim 4:10
__1 Tim 6:17
__1 Tim 6:20
__Philem 22
__Heb 2:13