



**WELCOME
TO
BIBLE HOUSE
OF
GRACE**

If you think items presented on this site to be in error, please let me know and I will gladly reconsider the content.

Ee

**Bible Dictionary
And Various
Biblical Meanings**

(2019)

Bible House of Grace contains an easy to read New and Old Testament commentary full of spiritual treasures and pearls, complete with an insightful resource guide illuminating God's love and grace.



Although I believe my aim is pure and God's will perfect this document is still the product of a human man, as to such I neither claim perfect knowledge or perfect understanding.

EAGLE

The eagle: is a common name for sixty species of large birds of prey. Eagles are large, powerfully built birds of prey with a heavy head and beak. Even the smallest of eagles have long and broad wings which enable them to fly at great speeds when in flight despite the reduced size of their feathers. The length of a full-grown eagle's wing is around 1.06 m (3ft 6in) and its wingspan is about is around 2.27m (7ft 5in). Most eagles are larger than any other raptors (i.e., birds of prey that hunt and feed on other animals) apart from some vultures. Like all birds of prey, eagles have very large hooked beaks for tearing flesh from their prey, strong muscular legs, and powerful talons. Eagles' eyes are extremely powerful, having up to three and a half times the sharpness of eye sight that humans have which enables them to spot potential prey from a very long distance. This keen eyesight is primarily attributed to their extremely large pupils that ensure minimal diffraction (scattering) of the incoming light. The nests are not in plains, but in high trees and inaccessible high cliffs and often shielded from the weather by some jutting crag that hangs over it they are constructed of sticks of five or six feet in length, interlaced with twigs, and covered with layers of rushes and moss. With occasional repairs the nest would normally serve the same couple during their lives unless it is destroyed by some accident. From here it spies out its prey.

Many species lay two eggs, but the older, larger chick frequently kills its younger sibling once it has hatched. The dominant chick tends to be a female, as they are bigger than the male. The parents take no action to stop the killing. Due to the size and power of many eagle species, they are ranked at the top of the food chain in the world of birds. Most eagles grab prey without landing and take flight with it so the prey can be carried to a perch and torn apart. However, if an eagle does target prey too heavy to carry in flight it is either eaten at the site of the kill or taken in pieces back to a perch or its nest. It has been observed that most birds of prey look back over their shoulders before striking prey (or shortly thereafter); since they may have a bird hunting them. All hawks seem to have this habit, from the smallest to the largest, but not the eagle. The eagle has always been celebrated for the height to which it is able to soar directly upward till they are out of sight, which no other bird can do. This is why the ancients gave it the name, "the bird of heaven." In the same way that a lion is considered, the king of beasts the eagle is regarded as the king of birds and considered the king of the skies and messenger of the highest gods. In mythology the eagle is connected by the Greeks to the god of Zeus, by the Romans to the god of Jupiter by the Germanic tribes to the god of Odin and by Judeo-Christian Scriptures to those who hope in God (Isa 40:31).

Eagle (Greek *aetos*'aer) (vultures in ESV) refers to an eagle from its wind-like flight to and carries the idea of breathing unconsciously, inhaling and exhaling and by analogy to blow.

Eagle (*Greek aetos*) refers to an eagle (from its wind-like flight) and carries the idea of performing God's will and protecting the faithful or punishing them.

Eagle (*Hebrew neshar*) means to lacerate, wound, harm or damage. Neshar can refer the eagle or any other large bird of prey and in Scripture is sometimes translated eagle and at other times vulture (Hosea 8:1).

Eagle in Scripture: The LORD bore Israel on eagles (*neshar*) wings when he destroyed Egypt with the ten plagues and brought them to himself (Exod. 19:4). The LORD found Israel in a desert land, and in the howling waste of the wilderness; he encircled him, he cared for him, he kept him as the apple of his eye. Like an eagle (*neshar*) that stirs up its nest, that

flutters over its young, spreading out its wings, catching them, bearing them on its pinions, the LORD alone guided him. (Deut. 32:10-12). The LORD says and enemy will fly swiftly like an eagle (*nesher*) and spread his wings against Moab to destroy them (Jer. 48:40-42). Israel's enemies are over the house of Israel like a vulture (*nesher*) because Israel has rebelled against God's covenant and law (The translators have translated *nesher* as vulture here because Israel has rebelled against God) (Hosea 8:1).

The eagle and the vulture were not to be eaten: it was an abomination for the eagle (*nesher*) and the vulture (*da'ah*) to be eaten (Deut. 14:12-13) (Lev. 11:13-14).

Eagles are at God's command: it is at the command of the LORD that the eagle (*nesher*) mounts up and makes his nest on a high rock and stronghold and from there spies out the prey and feeds his young ones were the dead are there he is. (Job 39:27-30).

In the shadow of your wings: in Psalms it is written:

- O God, be merciful to me, for in you my soul takes refuge; in the shadow of your wings I will take refuge, till the storms of destruction pass by (Psalm 57:1).

David's while in the midst of hardships, troubles and sorrows takes refuge in the shadow of God's wings. The picture here is of a baby eagle gathering under the wings of the King of birds and of the parent eagle protecting the helpless little chick from every type of predator that seeks to devour it.

- The LORD found him (Israel) in a desert land, and in the howling waste of the wilderness; he encircled him, he cared for him, he kept him as the apple of his eye. ¹¹Like an eagle that stirs up its nest, that flutters over its young, spreading out its wings, catching them, bearing them on its pinions (Deut. 32:11).

These verses picture the LORD as an eagle caring for his young and building nests of warmth and spreading out His wings over them to shelter and protect them from harm and when they do fall catching them and lifting them up to be with Him and His family. The nest being built can be seen to symbolise God's love, grace and mercy, His wings can be seen as His Spirit and the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ and He lifts us up by His forgiveness. Notice God encircled His people and cared for them as the apple of His eye, meaning His greatest love. The faithful who belong to His global family will make up His treasured possession in the Lord's Kingdom. The prophet Isaiah wrote:

- They who wait for the LORD shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings like eagles; they shall run and not be weary; they shall walk and not faint. (Isa. 40:31).

This can be applied to a particular trial, sorrow or grief that we are patiently praying will pass, but its ultimate fulfilment will be when the Lord Jesus Christ returns in glory to gather those who are his to himself. Those who endure to this glorious day will be raised to immortality and eternal life where happiness is everlasting and suffering, sorrow and grief is swallowed up in joy and laughter and weariness and strife is replaced with endless vitality and peace.

EARRINGS

Religious earrings: Jacob tells the people of Israel to remove the rings that were in their ears (Gen. 35:4) this does not refer to earrings that are worn as ornaments, but to those worn for superstitious purposes such as good luck charms and those pagans wore for the honour of their idols. Earrings and bracelets are universally worn in the East that have engraved upon them images of the sun, the moon and their gods and are often connected with spells and idolatry and worn in honour of their gods. They

are worn in the same superstitious way that some religious people wear a gold or wooden cross around their neck as a lucky charm or something the wearer puts their faith in to protect them or bring them prosperity and blessings. When a person wears the cross with this mindset it is just as much an abomination to God as the superstitious earrings and bracelets the pagans wore. It perhaps should be mentioned here that there is nothing wrong with wearing such a cross if it is simply worn as a piece of jewellery or to let others know that the person wearing it is a Christian.

It is only when it is worn as described above that it becomes an offence to God and a mockery to what Christ achieved for us when he surrendered his life to it. There is only one place a Christian should place their faith and their trust and that is in their King and Saviour and not in a cross no matter how beautiful it may appear or what sentimental value it may have. (Also see Garments (religious garments) in, this Bible Dictionary.

EARTH

Earth (Hebrew *'erets*) literally means to be firm and can refer to the earth at large, to land, a country or field, the ground, to nations, the wilderness and the world. When used figuratively it can represent Israel and Judah. Earth (*Greek ghay*) means soil and by extension can refer to a region or the solid part (in contrast to rivers and seas) or the whole of the terrene of the globe (all these applications include the occupants). In different contexts it can refer to the country, an area of ground or land and the world. It helps in understanding some chapters and verses if the word earth is thought of as land, (i.e., replace the word earth with land), this is because in some contexts when Scripture says all the earth it refers to all Israel and at other times to all the people dwelling on the entire area of land in focus at that time. It is interesting to notice that earth is the only planet not named after a god. (this may not be so with new one's astronomers are finding today).

The future of earth: God will create a new heaven and a new earth (Isaiah 66:22) (Rev. 21:1) and the meek, will inherit it and delight themselves in the abundance of peace. (Psalm 37:11) (Matt. 5:5). God will inherit all nations, but cast the wicked out, and those who endure and wait for the Lord's return will be blessed and inherit the earth. (Psalm 37:9) (Psalm 37:22) (Psalm 82:8). No-one will be hurt or anything destroyed on Zion God's holy mountain and all the earth will be full of the knowledge of the LORD, as the waters cover the sea (Isaiah 11:9) (Hab. 2:14). All nations will walk in the glory of the LORD and the light of the Lamb and the kings of the earth will bring their glory into the New and Holy City of Jerusalem (Rev. 21:10) (Revelation 21:24).

In the midst of the earth: from heavens view Jerusalem is seen as the centre of the earth this is why the Scriptures when referring to Jerusalem use expressions such as, "in the midst of the earth," meaning in the middle and centre of the earth (the earth in various contexts can also refer to the land of Canaan (i.e., the Promised Land).

EARTHLY

Earthly (*Greek epi*) means worldly, fleshy, unregenerate it carries the idea of love the things of this world rather than the things of God.

EARTHQUAKES

The following verse shows that when earthquakes are used figuratively, they are used to highlight the enormity, magnitude, horror and dread of a battle:

- LORD, when you went out from Seir, when you marched from the region of Edom, the earth trembled and the heavens dropped, yes, the clouds dropped water. ⁵The mountains quaked before the LORD, even Sinai before the LORD, the God of Israel. (Judges 5:4-5)

The mountains didn't quake, this is describing the fierceness and horror of the battle in which Deborah and Balak defeated the king of Sisera and sang this song (see Judges 4). It can also be seen as a reflection of God's majestic and awesome power concerning the flood during Noah's generation; the destructive hail upon the Egyptians; God descending upon Mount Sinai; the Red Sea parting and all the great victories and triumphs God gave to Israel especially since the entire Psalm is highlighting God's awesome power displayed throughout history. The following verse show that earthquakes are also used in Scripture to magnify the power of God's awesome presence.

- Mount Sinai was wrapped in smoke because the LORD had descended on it in fire. The smoke of it went up like the smoke of a kiln, and the whole mountain trembled greatly. (Exodus 19:18).

EAST

The East is a significant direction because it is on the East side that the sun rises and for the following reasons:

- God planted the garden in Eden, in the east. (Gen. 2:8).
- The priest was to sprinkle the blood of the bull on the front of the mercy seat on the east side (Lev 16:14).
- The standard of the camp of Judah was on the east side toward the sunrise. (Num. 2:3).
- Moses, Aaron and his sons were to guard the sanctuary of the tabernacle on the east, before the tent of meeting toward the sunrise. (Num. 3:38).
- The king's gate was on the east side of the house of the LORD (1 Chron. 9:18).
- The cherubim lifted up their wings and mounted up from the earth and stood at the entrance of the east gate of the house of the LORD, and the glory of the God of Israel was over them. (Ezek. 10:19).
- The glory of the LORD went up from the midst of the city and stood on the mountain on the east side of the city. (Ezek. 11:23).
- Ezekiel was led to the gate facing east and he saw the glory of the God of Israel coming from the east and the sound of his coming was like the sound of many waters, and the earth shone with his glory. (Ezek. 43:1-2).
- The glory of the LORD entered the temple by the gate facing east. (Ezek. 43:4).
- The water of the temple was issuing from below the threshold of the temple toward the east (for the temple faced east). (Ezek. 47:1).
- On that day his feet shall stand on the Mount of Olives that lies before Jerusalem on the east, and the Mount of Olives shall be split in two from east to west by a very wide valley. (Zech. 14:4).
- When they (the wise men) had heard the king, they departed; and, lo, the star, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was. (Matt. 2:9).

There are many other reasons that East is significant, but one of the greatest is that the river of (Ezek. 47:1) is seen flowing from the Temple of God toward the East. The significance of this is that east of Jerusalem are the nations of Moab, Ammon, Edom, Assyria, Babylon Syria and Iraq etc., which means that the river flowing east can be seen as a symbol of the Spirit and word of God going out to the Gentile nations and

establishing God's Kingdom of righteousness, prosperity, justice (for all) and joy and peace not only in the land of Israel and the Middle East, but out into the entire world. For further information concerning this river see Ezekiel 47 in, Commentary NT (ON WEBSITE MENU)

ECHOES (SAMPLES OF ECHOES IN SCRIPTURE)

An echo is a Scripture or inspired writing that within its language it allows the message to not only apply to the local time it is written in, but also transcend to a future age. Often a Bible echo will have a limited fulfilment for the time it is written, but because of the lack of names or locations the message can transcend to a future age, completely fulfilling the same inspired message. When a prophet or a king (especially David) or any other writer or author of Scripture is writing about themselves or a particular topic or a particular time period and the style of the language and the way it is spoken or written is such that the message can also be applied to another person (especially Christ) or to another topic or another time frame it is referred to as an echo.

When they are strong and clear they are simply referred to as an echo and when not so strong and clear as a faint echo. Many Scriptures (especially when in a prophecy) may not have the future as the focus of its subject matter, but because of the style of the language they can often point forward to a future period of time. These types of prophecies have a partial local fulfilment while at the same time point forward to a more perfect fulfilment in a future age. The following are some examples of Bible echoes.

Evil doers encompass me: Psalm twenty-two says, "for dogs encompass me; a company of evildoers encircles me; they have pierced my hands and feet, they stare and gloat over me" (Psalm 22:16-17) Here David is referring to his enemies, but at the same time is prophetically echoing the Lord Jesus Christ on the cross.

They divide my garments among them: King David in Psalm twenty-two said, "They divide my garments among them, and for my clothing they cast lots" (Psalm 22:18) David is speaking about his own enemies betraying him etc., but prophetically it is an echo of the soldiers casting lots for the Lord's garments at his crucifixion (John 19:23-24).

Psalm twenty-two: this Psalm of David consists of his complaints and fervent prayers, and predictions of his deliverance, and of the ruin of his enemies. But the structure of the language of the Psalm is like that of many others in that though the primary focus is upon David within the Psalm are singular passages which he speaks that echo Christ. This should not surprise us since David was a prophet and is often seen as a type of Christ in his thoughts and emotions and therefore his Psalms often express the inner thoughts, emotions and sufferings of Christ.

No bones broken: Psalm thirty is a Psalm of David, but it echoes Christ on the cross i.e. "for it is written many are the afflictions of the righteous, but the LORD delivers him out of them all, he keeps all his bones" (Psalm 34:19-20) which can be seen as a faint echo of Christ being cruelly beaten and crucified but none of his bones were broken. (John 19:33) (John 19:36).

They gave me sour wine to drink: in Psalm sixty-nine it is written, "they gave me poison for food, and for my thirst they gave me sour wine (vinegar in KJV) to drink." (Psalm 69:21) which is an echo of the men offering sour wine to the Lord Jesus Christ prior to his crucifixion and while he hung on the cross (John 19:28-29).

Edify (*Greek oikodome and doma*) (upbuilding in ESV) means architecture, a structure, to build an edifice especially a roof or housetop, figuratively it carries the idea of confirmation and acceptance.

EL

The letters (*'el*) mean belonging to God they are a shortened form of the Hebrew word (*'ayil*) which means strength and mighty. It especially refers to the Almighty, but it is also used of any deity such as gods and of a great idol this is because it carries the idea of being mighty and powerful so even though an idol has no power if multitudes believe it to be a powerful god then it can apply to such an idol, but the letters (*el*) is not limited to these since it carries the idea of a mighty and powerful one who belongs to God so it can also be applied to a mighty and strong king who belongs to God.

ELDER

Elder (*Greek presbuteros*) means elderly, older and senior, especially an Israelite Sanhedrist it is also figurative of an overseer of a Christian church. Following are the qualities of an elder and overseer:

- To be above reproach and the husband of one wife and believing children.
- Not be self-indulgent or of immoral behaviour and have well behaved children.
- Not to be arrogant, quick-tempered, a drunkard, violent or greedy for gain.
- To be hospitable, a lover of good and self-controlled.
- To be upright, holy, disciplined and hold firm to the word of the Lord.
- Able to teach sound doctrine and rebuke those who contradict it. (Titus 1:6-9).

ELECT

Elect (*Hebrew bachar*) means select, choose and chosen it carries the idea of being selected as acceptable and appointed to a position or service. Elect (*Greek eklektos and eklegomai*) means to select or make a choice, to choose out and by implication the favourite or chosen.

ELEMENTARY

In Galatians it is written, "We were children enslaved to the elementary principles of the world." The King James Bible says, "Were in bondage under the elements of the world." (Gal. 4:3). The word elementary (*Greek stoicheion and stoicheo*) means something fundamental, orderly in arrangement, to march in rank, to keep step, to conform. In the context of this verse it carries the idea of being conformed to the basic ways of this world, to walk and live as those in this world do, to set the heart on the pleasures of this world and its possessions, riches and wealth in contrast to following Christ and his ways.

EMMANUEL

Emmanuel (*Hebrew `Immanuw'el*) means God with us and God with you, it carries the idea of God's favour now being upon and with His nation Israel and His people collectively or upon and with an individual believer. It is also a name of Christ and a name of Isaiah's son.

EMASCULATE

Emasculate (*Greek apo and kopto*) it means to amputate, to castrate, to cut off, to mutilate (the privy parts) and usually signifies separation, departure, cessation, completion and reversal, etc.

ENCOURAGEMENT

Encouragement (*parakaleo and kaleo*) (consolation in KJV) means to urge and persuade by comfort, consolation, comfort, support, relief and help. To beseech appeal, call or request by prayer, to call near and invite. It carries the idea of calling and inviting near, to implore, beg, request and plead.

ENCHANTERS

Enchanters (*Hebrew `anan*) means, to cover and to cloud over. Figuratively to act covertly (i.e. practise magic, and observer of times, soothsayer, sorcerer). The Bible dictionary says enchantment is the use of any form of magic, including divination. Several Hebrew and Greek words are variously translated enchanters. God's people were forbidden to practice any form of enchantment (Deut. 18:10) (Acts 8:9 11) (Acts 8, 10) (Acts 19:19). The English Dictionary says enchanter means to charm, delight, or captivate somebody or to put somebody under spell. (See also Magic in this Bible Dictionary).

Originally the word magic meant the science of art of the Magi and applied to the Persian priestly caste, who, like the Levites, were devoted to the practice of religion. However, overtime the word Magi came to embrace a much wider and broader meaning as did the word magic which eventually came to be a title that embraced all occult rituals and processes deigned to influence or control the course of nature, to dominate people or circumstances by the alliance, aid and use of supernatural powers. Magic in its widest sense embraces all methods used to seek or contact the forces of an unseen world. Divination, being the art of forecasting the future with a view to avoiding future troubles and sorrows or discovering the future so a person can make choices accordingly would also be included in the definition of magic because the methods used were often of the same classification as those used in magic.

Ends of the Earth

ENDS OF THE EARTH

In Psalms it is written, "May he have dominion from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth!" (Psalm 72:8). The ends of the earth can refer to the region of land along the Mediterranean Sea which is the end of the land of Canaan (i.e. the end of the Promised Land) which would also carry the idea of it being the end of the Land of Israel. But the expression the ends of the earth can also carry the idea, to the end of the world, or to the remotest parts of the earth, or throughout the whole world and in some contexts to the Kingdom of Christ.

ENDURE

Endure (*Greek hupophero*) (Bear in KJV) means to bear from underneath, to undergo hardship, to stay under and remain; to undergo and bear trials, to have fortitude, to patiently persevere abide, endure and remain steadfast while suffering. It carries the idea of having fortitude and remaining faithful, loyal and patient while suffering and enduring under trials.

ENEMY

Enemy (*Greek echthros*) means an adversary and foe it carries the idea of being hated or of hating another and be hostile toward them.

ENLIGHTENMENT

Enlightenment to the mind is often spoken of as an angel came.

ENMITY

Enmity (*Greek echthros*) (hatred in KJV) means hostility and hatred or to hate and act as an adversary (i.e. to find a reason for opposition, or being actively hostile).

ENGRAFTED

Engrafted (implanted in ESV) means entrenched, imbedded and planted it carries the idea of being transplanted to germinate grow, sprout, produce and spring up.

ENTREAT

Entreat (intreat in KJV) means to call near, invite, summon, appeal to by urging, soliciting, persuading or inducing. It carries the idea of inviting by consolation, comfort, compassion, encouragement and praise.

ENTICING

Enticing (plausible in ESV) means persuasive to convince by argument, true or false, to agree to evidence or authority. To rely by inward certainty, assure, believe, have confidence or be confident, obey, persuade, trust and yield.

ENSLAVED

In the King James Bible means to be brought under the power.

ENVY

Envy in a positive sense means to earnestly have warmth of feeling toward another for the blessings in their life. Envy in a negative sense means to earnestly covet, crave, desire and long to have. It carries the idea of moving with envy and spite and being zealously and passionately

jealously affected by what others have and feeling ill-well toward others and jealous and spiteful of. It is grieving at the good of another, rather than being joyful and celebrating their blessing. Instead of being happy for a person's success there is jealousy. This attitude will not only rob us of happiness, but is also a sin that is offensive to God and hurtful to ourselves and our neighbours. We must always be careful that this passion of envy does not rise up in our minds and hearts when the Lord is good and blesses our neighbour.

EPHAH

Ephah (*Hebrew 'eyphah*) refers to a dry measure about twenty-two litres or sixty gallons. It literally means a measure for grain, but can refer to a measure in general.

EPHOD

Ephod (*Hebrew 'ephowd*) can refer to a girdle (i.e., a belt or sash), especially the high-priest's shoulder-piece and when used generally to an image.

EPHRATH

Ephrath (*Hebrew parah*), it literally means fruitfulness and carries the idea of bearing fruit, bringing forth fruit, to make fruitful and causing fruit to grow and is also another name for Bethlehem.

EPIPHANY

Epiphany is a word that embraces moments when we have a revelation or a moment with God.

EQUAL (JESUS/GOD)

God the Father has not only exalted Jesus above every authority, principality and power and at his water baptism poured out His Spirit upon him without measure (meaning without limit), but also exalted his name above all names (even God's own name) and seated him at His right-hand side. This means that God has given Jesus all judgment and the power to give eternal life to those he judges worthy. It should be mentioned here that those Jesus will judge worthy are not those who overcome every sin in their life, especially every sinful dysfunction and aberration that dwells with the heart and mind since none of us can do this, if we could Christ died for no reason, nor is it those who strictly adhere to ceremonial rites, holy days and religious customs and traditions, but those who by faith trust that in him they are counted righteous by his righteousness and not their own and trust in God's grace and not their own works, religious deeds and self-effort. (John 5:21-22).

EQUITY

Equity means equal and carries the idea of evenness.

ESSENES

The Essenes are reported to have numbered about four-thousand and it is supposed that the name Essenes denotes the holy ones. Though they are not mentioned in the New Testament they founded a sect of the Jews in Palestine during the time of Christ. The Essenes practiced strict rules of conduct and were mostly unmarried. They lived a simple life of sharing everything in common and mostly dwelt in settlements, but some resided in the cities of the Jews.

Essenes and religion: The Essenes did not participate in temple worship because they had their own purification rites. They very strictly observed the Sabbath Day and greatly venerated Moses. New members were required to swear a series of strong oaths after going through a three-year probationary period and swear that they would co-operate in every way with the organisation and never reveal any of the affairs or beliefs of the sect to outsiders. They perished in the wars against the Romans and those who did survive most likely became Christians.

ESTATE (FIRST ESTATE)

The expression, "the first estate," can carry two ideas, firstly a beginning or commencement of a thing, and secondly the chief (i.e., principle, foremost and dominant) in various applications of order, time, place and rank (i.e., a magistrate or one who has authority, power, rule or to a heavenly principality or power).

ETERNAL (BODY)

Eternal (*Hebrew qedem*) means eternal and everlasting. Eternal (*Greek aionios*) (everlasting in KJV) can mean any of the following, perpetual (used of past time and future time) eternal, forever, evermore, everlasting. Eternal (*Greek aion*) can refer to an age and by extension perpetuity (i.e., endlessness and timelessness) (of past or future). By implication the world (began without end), and especially the Messianic period (present or future).

Eternal life means a person cannot die anymore (Luke 20:36). The new eternal body will no longer have any internal struggle or pollution from the impurities of sin, because sin will no longer have any influence over those who have been resurrected all who are raised from the dead when Christ returns in glory will literally be able to stand pure before God without any blemish. Today in some circles of Christianity miracles are given the highest value, but it is not miracles that should be held highest in the Christian mind, but the power of the resurrection and the glory of the immortal eternal body and the and the enormous joy of having sin eradicated from it.

EUNUCH

Eunuch Hebrew (*Rab-Cariyc*) means to castrate. Eunuch (*Hebrew rabab*) means abundant (in quantity, size, age, number, rank, quality) a great man, (i.e., a captain, elder, officer and prince etc.). Eunuch (*Greek eunouchos*) refers to a castrated person being employed in Oriental bed-chambers) and by extension an impotent or unmarried man; by implication a chamberlain (state-officer).

Summary of eunuchs: the word eunuch comes from the Greek word "eunouchos" and means "keeping the bed" it applied to a castrated human male, (i.e., one who has had the testes (the organs that contain spermatozoa) removed). From ancient times, in the Far and Middle East eunuchs were used to take charge of the women in harems or to serve as chamberlains. They often attained positions of great influence.

EVENING

Evening (*Hebrew `arab*) can apply to late afternoon, early evening, nightfall or late in the day and by extension after the close of the day or at the end of the day.

EVERLASTING

Everlasting and forever in the New Testament, the King James Bible uses the word everlasting instead of forever, while the New King James Bible uses the word forever instead of everlasting showing that everlasting and forever both carry the same meaning. Everlasting (*Hebrew `owlam*) means eternal, everlasting, forever, eternity, age, a perpetuity of time, an indefinite period of time, an unbroken age, a long duration or a universal period of time. It can refer to an unending period of time, a season of time or a long or short period of time, the world beginning without end and that which always has been and always will be.

Everlasting to everlasting: means, in the eternal God, there is no beginning and no end that is why everlasting to everlasting is such an appropriate term. God dwells outside of our time zone in eternity where there is no time, a concept we cannot comprehend with our mortal finite minds. This is why God was able to inspire the prophets He has already seen the end of sinful mankind upon the earth and in His eternal mind and eternal foreknowledge has planned and purposed mankind's eternal salvation before the beginning of time accordingly.

EVIL

Evil Hebrew (*ra`a`*) means naturally or morally bad. It embraces adversity, affliction, calamity, distress, harm, hurt, exceedingly great grief and to literal spoil by breaking to pieces. Figuratively it means to make (or be) good for nothing (i.e. bad physically, socially or morally). It refers to a wicked person that afflicts, harms and hurts others and causes misery, sadness, sorrow and to one that behaves wickedly and deals corruptly. Evil has various applications, it can refer to the evil in that part of the essential character of human nature that has degenerated from its original virtue and become worthless, depraved and morally corrupt (self, ego and pride etc.) It also embraces within it meaning guilt.

Evil Greek (*ponos*) means hurtful, in effect or influence. Evil (*Greek kakos*) refers to the essential character. Evil (*Greek sapros*) indicates degeneracy from original virtue and figuratively calamitous, (i.e., disastrous, ruinous, terrible etc.). It also passively applies to sickness and disease, but especially applies to being morally derelict and vicious in nature. It can apply to the devil or to sinners as being bad, lewd, grievous, harmful and wicked.

The evil one: Jesus prayed that his followers would "be kept from evil," in some modern Bible versions it is translated, "be kept from the evil one." (John 17:15). The evil one in this context applies to Caiaphas the high priest because he is the one that sent the officers to get Jesus in the garden of Gethsemane and the one who said it would be better to kill one man than loose the entire nation. (John 11:41-43).

It would also apply to the entire Levitical priesthood and the ceremonial laws rules and traditions that were all opposed to the Gospel of grace. The concern of both Jesus and Paul was that the Pharisees would entice the believing Jews away from grace and back under the law. By extension the title, "the evil one," can apply to any person that is morally bankrupt or who plots sins, iniquity and wickedness or is physically, morally or verbally

hurtful to others and to those whose heart is full of malice and are vicious, corrupt, depraved, wicked, grievous and harmful or to a person that has a destructive influence and lacks any sense of moral duty. Also see the title: "Wicked and Evil (A description of a Wicked Person)," in this Bible Dictionary.

EXALTS

Exalts (*Greek hupsoo*) means to elevate exalt or lift up and to be exalted on high, the King James Bible often uses the words, 'lifted up' instead of exalts.

EXILES

Exiles Hebrew (*galah*) means to strip, to remove, depart, be gone and discard especially in a disgraceful and shameful sense. By implication to exile (i.e., captives being stripped of all they have and being led away into captivity), to depart, be gone removed

Exiles, strangers in KJV (*Greek parepidemos*) an alien alongside (i.e. a resident foreigner pilgrim and stranger). From the English Dictionary it means the official expulsion or the unwilling absence from a home country or place of residence, whether enforced by a government or court as a punishment, or self-imposed for political or religious reasons. It can also apply to somebody living outside their own country or to a citizen of one country who is forced or chooses to live in another.

EXORCISTS

Exorcists (*Greek exorkizo*) means, to materialise or call up, by asking, appealing, pleading, imploring, requesting, summoning and beseeching. It carries the idea of one that binds by an oath or binds by a spell or by bewitchment and of binding by charm.

EXHORTATION

Exhortation (*Greek paraklesis*) (*parakaleo*) means to urge, beg or beseech, to give a warning or comfort, to show compassion, encouragement and relief. It carries the idea of an appeal or prayer request to call and invite someone near.

EYE

Eye (*Hebrew `ayin*) literally means an eye and by analogy a fountain (as the eye of the landscape). Hebrew (*Greek optanomai*) also literally refers to the eye and by implication to a vision of the mind. Figuratively it carries the idea of looking and seeing with envy. Eye (*Greek horao*) means to gaze (i.e. with wide-open eyes as at something remarkable. Eye (*Greek blepo*) denotes voluntary observation.

Eye (*Greek eido*) expresses mechanical, passive or casual vision. Eye (*Greek theoreo*) signifies an earnest and continued inspection and eye (*Greek skopeo*) carries the idea of watching and looking from a distance. Eyes can also represent intelligence, speak of understanding or enlightenment and to seeing and perceiving God's word or His vision (Num. 24:1-4) (Num. 24:16), while eyes of fire represent understanding wrath and judgment.

Cast out your eye: Jesus said, "If your right eye causes you to sin (offend thee in KJV), tear it out (cast it out in KJV) and throw it away. For it is better that you lose one of your members than that your whole body be thrown into hell. (Matt. 5:29). Tearing out or casting out your eye even in this context means stop doing anything that is impeding your faith and your walk in Christ.

As the founder of Bible House of Grace, I would like to thank the many Christian scholars, commentators and theologians who have gone before me, and the many today, who have freely made available their works to enhance the knowledge of the Bible to all people worldwide. It is only with the help of these faithful writers that much of Bible House of Grace exists as it does today.

Bible House of Grace