

Chapter One

STRONG'S EXHAUSTIVE CONCORDANCE

by James Strong

INTRODUCTORY

The following explanation concerning the use of the Strong's Concordance is based upon the older Copyrighted Edition (1890), by Abingdon Press, New York.

However, a newer edition, printed by Thomas Nelson Publishers, New York (1984) improves upon the original volume in several significant ways, as noted here.

- * Modern easy-to-read typesetting
- * Most accurate numbering system
- * Corrections of errors in previous editions
- * Improved design and format
- * Variant spellings of proper names from modern versions of the Bible, with definitions and pronunciations
- * Appendix to Main Concordance reset and corrections made
- * A Key Verse Comparison Chart of six major translations of the Scriptures is provided. i.e., KJV, NKJV, NASB, NIV, RSV and TEV
- * The Laws of the Bible
- * Teachings and Illustrations of Christ
- * Jewish Calendar and Jewish Feasts
- * Monies, Weights and Measures Chart

This edition is strongly recommended to the student for use. However, the following is based upon the older editions, but the same procedure is applicable for the newer editions of Strong's Concordance also.

I. THE PURPOSE OF THE BOOK (Its Value and Use)

The purpose of this book is to list every occurrence of every word used in the King James' Version of the Bible and link each word with its specific Hebrew or Greek counterpart. This is done without necessitating any knowledge of the original languages on the part of the student. Its value is derived mainly from its accomplishment of its exhaustive purpose.

This book can be used in three main areas:

- A. It can be used for finding the reference to a partially known verse of Scripture. If the student can only remember one significant word in a verse, by using this book he can locate its reference.
- B. It can be used for finding the Hebrew or Greek word, and its definition, behind any English word in the King James' Version of the Bible. Without knowing Hebrew or Greek the student can look up the original words involved in any particular text he is studying, and find their derivation and basic definition.

- C. It can be used for doing “word studies” in Scripture. This could include studying the significance and usage of a single word throughout Scripture, comparing words in Scripture (e.g. synonyms or antonyms), or studying a subject relative to one single word.

II. A DESCRIPTION OF THE BOOK (Its Design and Parts)

The Strong’s Concordance consists of the following parts:

- A. **Introductory Page** — This page includes a general preface to the book setting forth its purpose, explaining its design and giving directions for its use. This page should be read carefully, especially noting the key to the abbreviation of the names of the books of the Bible. (Song of Solomon is called Canticles and is abbreviated “Ca”.)

B. Main Concordance

1. Listings

This comprises the major portion of the book, covering 1211 pages. Here every word (with the exception of those mentioned on the Introductory Page) that is used in the Authorized King James’ Version of the Bible is listed in alphabetical order. Under each word is a complete listing of every Scripture reference in which that particular word occurs along with a written out portion of that verse. In each written out phrase the word under consideration is abbreviated by its initial letter which is also italicized and followed by an inverted period.

abide

Ge 19:2 we will *a’* in the street all night

2. Page Headings

Each page is divided into three columns which are meant to be followed from left to right. At the top of each page on its outside corner will be found not only the page number but also two words, one above another. The top word is that word which is the first to begin its heading on the left-hand page of each *double* page. The exception to this occurs when a word begun on a previous page continues its listing through the left-hand page and into the right-hand page. Then the word begun on a previous page is listed on top on both pages of a double page (see pages 61-63). The bottom word indicates the last word on the right-hand page to begin its listing. If there is only one word at the top of a double page, this indicates that both pages are filled with its listing; that it has its beginning on a preceding page and its ending on a succeeding page.

3. Dictionary Numbers

At the right-hand side of each column is a number or an inverted quotation mark (a ditto "). The ditto automatically refers back to the nearest previously mentioned number. (Note — The New Strong’s Concordance lists the number and not the ditto).

The regular print numbers beside the Old Testament references are meant to lead the student to the Hebrew or Chaldee word used in that verse. The numbers correspond with the numbers beside each word in the Hebrew-Chaldee dictionary at the back of the Concordance.

The ITALIC numbers beside the New Testament references lead to the Greek Dictionary of the New Testament which follows the Hebrew-Chaldee format. The student should be careful not to confuse these two distinct numbering systems.

abounding

Pro	8:24	no fountains <i>a’</i> with water	3513
1 Co	15:58	always <i>a’</i> in the work of the Lord	4052
Col	2:7	<i>a’</i> therein with thanksgiving	4052

The numbers in the main concordance may be preceded by an asterisk (*) indicating a difference in translation in the Revised Version. The obelisk (†) and the double obelisk (§) mark similar changes.

4. **Addenda**

This is an addition to the main concordance including additions and corrections to it. It covers pages 1211 to 1217. When a word appears in the addenda adding references that are not to be found in the main concordance then a caret mark (^) appears immediately after the word in that *main* concordance. If an entire word has been left out of the main concordance then a horizontal caret mark (>) appears in its alphabetical place in the main concordance. Thus the student need only refer to the addenda when he finds these caret marks in the main concordance. In all other respects the addenda follows the same format as the main concordance.

5. **Appendix**

The appendix contains a listing of all the references (book, chapter and verse only) in which the forty-seven particles not listed in the main concordance are used. These are listed in this manner primarily because of the frequency of their usage in Scripture. This section covers pages 1219 to 1340.

6. **Comparative Concordance**

The older editions contain a Comparative Concordance with Preface, Explanation, of the Authorized (King James Version) and Revised Versions of the Scriptures setting out the different word (or different words) in each version.

This section cover 262 pages including its Notanda (a small section dealing with extreme variations or alterations in the versions) and a short Addenda.

Its purpose is to bring together in a sharper focus the differences between the two translations, the Authorized and Revised Versions.

7. **Hebrew and Chaldee Dictionary**

This section comprises an alphabetical listing according to the Hebrew alphabet of all the words used in the Bible. The student should take note of the introductory page to this section, its Preface and Plan of the Book and especially its explanation of the Abbreviations and Symbols used in the Dictionary.

- * Each word has a *number* immediately preceding its listing which corresponds to its English equivalents in the main concordance.
- * The Hebrew word comes immediately after the number.
- * The Hebrew word is followed by its *English transliteration in bold print*.
- * Next follows the *English pronunciation* in italics.
- * Then a concise *etymology and definition* of the word follows often using abbreviated words from the introduction to explain the word's signification.
- * Finally, after the colon and dash (:—) are given *all the different English words* that somewhere in the King James' version are used to translate the thought of that particular Hebrew word.

CAUTION: The words that appear *after* the colon and dash (:—) are not a part of the definition of that word. This section is numbered from 1 to 126.

Note:— Immediately following the Hebrew-Chaldee Dictionary is a page listing the place where the Hebrew and English Bibles differ in the division of the text into chapters and verses.

8. Greek Dictionary

The Greek Dictionary follows the same format as the Hebrew Dictionary, the only difference being that the numbers assigned to words are printed in italics to allow a distinction between the two languages in the main concordance. This section is numbered from 1 to 79.

Again, the student needs to read the Plan of the Book and especially the Abbreviations and Symbols employed.

Note:— At the conclusion of the Greek Dictionary is a short list of variant verse numberings between the Greek and English New Testaments.

WORKSHOP EXAMPLES

Following is an example from both the Hebrew and Greek Dictionaries illustrating an eightfold approach in the use of Strong's Concordance for the discovery of the meaning of a word.

HEBREW/CHALDEE DICTIONARY

The Scripture in Isaiah 56:7 tells us that God's house is to be "a house of PRAYER for all nations."

To discover the meaning of the word "prayer" here, we would follow this procedure once the Dictionary Number has been discovered from the right hand column in Strong's Concordance.

8605. תְּפִלָּה *t^ophillâh*, *tef-il-law'*; from 6419; *intercession, supplication; by impl. a hymn:—prayer.*

6419. פָּלַל *pālāl*, *paw-lal'*; a prim. root; to judge (officially or mentally); by extens. to *intercede, pray:—intreat, judge (-ment), (make) pray (-er, -ing), make supplication.*

1. **The English Word** — Prayer.
2. **The Strong's Concordance Number** — SC 8605.
3. **The Hebrew** — (Not compulsory unless knowledgeable of such).
4. **The Transliteration** — tephillah.
5. **The Pronunciation** — tef-il-law
6. **The Etymology and Definition of the word** — From SC 6419; intercession, supplication; by implic. a hymn.
(Note also SC 6419 as above and definition of word.)
7. **The Ways the word is translated** — Prayer.
8. **Summary of word definition** — The word "prayer" here speaks of intercession, supplication and can be a hymn of prayer, or a hymn of intercession and supplication to God in His house.

GREEK DICTIONARY

The Scripture tells us in Ephesians 4:1 that we are “to WALK worthy of the vocation wherewith we are called.”

To discover the meaning of the word “walk” here, we would follow the same procedure as above once the Dictionary Number from Strong’s has been discovered from the right hand column.

The number here is SC 4043 and now we turn to the Greek Dictionary to find the information recorded there.

4043. περιπατέω *pérīpatēō*, *per-ee-pat-eh’-o*; from *perí* and *patō*; to tread all around, i.e. walk at large (espec. as proof of ability); fig. to live, deport oneself, follow (as a companion or votary):—go, be occupied with, walk (about).

4012. περί *péri*, *per-ee’*; from the base of *perō*; prop. through (all over), i.e. around; fig. with respect to; used in various applications, of place, cause or time (with the gen. denoting the subject or occasion or superlative point; with the acc. the locality, circuit, matter, circumstance or general period):—(there-) about, above, against, at, on behalf of, × and

3961. πατέω *patēō*, *pat-eh’-o*; from a der. prob. of *patrō* (mean. a “path”); to trample (lit. or fig.):—tread (down, under foot).

1. **The English Word** — Walk.
2. **The Strong’s Concordance Number** — SC 4043
3. **The Greek** — (Not compulsory unless knowledgeable of Greek).
4. **The Transliteration** — peripateo.
5. **The Pronunciation** — per-ee-pat-eh’-o.
6. **The Etymology and Definition of the word** — From SC 4012 and 3961; to tread all around, i.e., walk at large (espec. as proof of ability); fig. to live, deport oneself, follow (as a companion or votary):—

(Note:— To discover more fully the etymology and definition of the word, the student would need to refer to the other numbers, SC 4012 and 3961, as this word is made up of at least two other Greek words as the above example from Strong’s shows).

7. **The Ways the word is translated** — “:— go, be occupied with, walk (about).”
8. **Summary of word definition** —

The word “walk” speaks of “the way one treads around, how he lives, departs himself, how he follows someone.”

III HOW TO USE THE BOOK

The way in which a student uses this book is of necessity dependent upon the purposes for which he desires to use it.

The basic procedure is that of finding the word that is being studied in the Main Concordance and using the number system to find its corresponding Hebrew or Greek word in the Dictionaries at the back of the book and then to discover its meaning by following the above example procedures.

STRONG'S WORKSHOP

assignment #1

TOOLS NEEDED: Strong's Concordance

ASSIGNMENT: Work through the following questions and statements. If you have any difficulty, raise your hand and an instructor will assist you.

1. Foundational to the study of Scripture and the use of a Strong's Concordance is a knowledge of the names of the books of the Bible, their order, and their abbreviations. Can you recite the 66 books of the Bible in order? If not, learn them *immediately*. Reviewing them several times daily in the next few weeks will help to firmly implant them in your mind.

Write out the books that these abbreviations stand for:

La —	Ca —
Joe —	De —
Jg —	Mic —
2 Th —	Ps —
Re —	Mr —
Le —	Ne —
Ob —	Jas —
Ga —	

Write the abbreviations for these books:

Philemon —	I Corinthians —
Philippians —	II Chronicles —
Ezra —	Zephaniah —
Esther —	Zechariah —
Joshua —	Matthew —

2. Since the words considered in Strong's are listed alphabetically, the student should not have any difficulty finding the word he wants to look up. Just to be sure, write the page numbers on which the following words occur:

Angel —
Triumph —
Lamp —
Faith —
Swine —

STRONG'S WORKSHOP

assignment #2

TOOLS NEEDED: Strong's Concordance and a King James Version of the Bible.

ASSIGNMENT: Work through the following directions. If you have any difficulty, raise your hand and an instructor will assist you.

1. Have you ever known a verse of Scripture but couldn't find where it is? With a Strong's Concordance you can solve that problem. If you know at least one significant word in the verse you can find its location by using your Strong's. The following are phrases from the Bible. Use your Strong's to find the book, chapter, and verse in which they are found. To make this as quick and easy as possible, circle the word that you think is used least often in the Bible and look it up to find your verse. Then use your Bible to check your answer.

EXAMPLE:

II Timothy 2:13 "If we believe not, yet he **abideth** faithful".

1. "Their redeemer is strong"
2. "as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats"
3. "and the stars of heaven fell unto the earth."
4. "remove thy foot from evil"
5. "sanctify yourselves: for tomorrow the Lord will do wonders among you"
6. "we ought to obey God rather than men"
7. "order my steps in thy word"
8. "God is come to prove you"
9. "whose God is their belly"

STRONG'S WORKSHOP

assignment #3

TOOLS NEEDED: Strong's Concordance.

ASSIGNMENT: Work through the following directions. If you have any difficulty, raise your hand and an instructor will assist you.

By using your Strong's Concordance write down how many different Hebrew and Greek words are translated in the KJV by the English words below. First, look up the English word and then list the dictionary numbers as illustrated below.

EXAMPLE:

abide:	<i>Hebrew</i> — 12	<i>Greek</i> — 4
	3885 1481	3306
	3427 7937	1961
	2583 3867	3887
	935 3557	4357
	5975 2342	
	1692 6965	
restore:	<i>Hebrew</i> —	<i>Greek</i> —
preach:	<i>Hebrew</i> —	<i>Greek</i> —
doctrine:	<i>Hebrew</i> —	<i>Greek</i> —
praise:	<i>Hebrew</i> —	<i>Greek</i> —
incense:	<i>Hebrew</i> —	<i>Greek</i> —

STRONG'S WORKSHOP

assignment #4

TOOLS NEEDED: Strong's Concordance and a KJV Bible.

ASSIGNMENT: Work through the following directions. If you have any difficulty, raise your hand and an instructor will assist you.

Look up the words indicated and supply the following information about each one. (Be sure to write out any abbreviated words.) Follow the eightfold procedure as in the examples.

1. The English word
2. The Strong's Concordance Dictionary Number
3. The Hebrew or Greek word (not compulsory if languages of same not known)
4. The Transliteration of the Hebrew or Greek word
5. The Pronunciation
6. The Etymology and Definition of the word
7. The Ways in which the word is translated in the KJV
8. Summary in brief of word definition, or, what your research tells you about that word

WORDS TO BE WORKED THROUGH FROM BOTH OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS

Rejoice — Php 4:4

1. The English word —
2. The Strong's Concordance Number —
3. The Greek —
4. The Transliteration —
5. The Pronunciation —
6. The Etymology and Definition of the word —
7. The Ways the word is translated —
8. Summary of word definition —

Rejoice — Php 3:3

1. The English word —
2. The Strong's Concordance Number —
3. The Greek —
4. The Transliteration —
5. The Pronunciation —
6. The Etymology and Definition of the word —
7. The Ways the word is translated —
8. Summary of word definition —

Perish — Pr 29:18

1. The English word —
2. The Strong's Concordance Number —
3. The Hebrew —
4. The Transliteration —
5. The Pronunciation —
6. The Etymology and Definition of the word —
7. The Ways the word is translated —
8. Summary of word definition —

Slew — I Jn 3:12

1. The English word —
2. The Strong's Concordance Number —
3. The Greek —
4. The Transliteration —
5. The Pronunciation —
6. The Etymology and Definition of the word —
7. The Ways the word is translated —
8. Summary of word definition —

Thanksgiving — Ps 100:4

1. The English word —
2. The Strong's Concordance Number —
3. The Hebrew —
4. The Transliteration —
5. The Pronunciation —
6. The Etymology and Definition of the word —
7. The Ways the word is translated —
8. Summary of word definition —

Novice — I Tim 3:6

1. The English word —
2. The Strong's Concordance Number —
3. The Greek —
4. The Transliteration —
5. The Pronunciation —
6. The Etymology and Definition of the word —

7. The Ways the word is translated —
8. Summary of word definition —

Gin — Am 3:5

1. The English word —
2. The Strong's Concordance Number —
3. The Hebrew —
4. The Transliteration —
5. The Pronunciation —
6. The Etymology and Definition of the word —

7. The Ways the word is translated —
8. Summary of word definition —

Spots — Jd 12

1. The English word —
2. The Strong's Concordance Number —
3. The Greek —
4. The Transliteration —
5. The Pronunciation —
6. The Etymology and Definition of the word —
7. The Ways the word is translated —
8. Summary of word definition —