

PRAISE FOR *THE PROPHET'S DICTIONARY* AND PAULA PRICE

For those of you who want to know and understand more about this thing called “the prophetic,” *The Prophet’s Dictionary* is filled to the brim with revelation and explanation concerning “all things prophetic.” If you are one of those who refuse to settle for less than all God has for you...if you won’t be intimidated by those who claim that God doesn’t still speak today, then you’ll love the answers and clarity you’ll discover for this complex and often misunderstood subject!

—Steve Shultz

Elijah List

www.elijahlist.com

Dr. Paula Price is astounding! *The Prophet’s Dictionary* brings forth prophetic terminology that helps provide revelation for this prophetic age in which we live. Her wisdom in the prophetic is displayed so every reader will get an understanding of the prophetic dimension. Every believer should own a copy of this book!

—Prophet Jeremy Lopez

www.identitynetwork.net

Dr. Paula Price’s vast knowledge of the Bible, coupled with her common sense approach to life, enable her to teach practical, in-depth wisdom for the Christian walk. Dr. Price has an amazing wealth of knowledge and wisdom from God’s Word. That, coupled with her many years of experience as a corporate executive in the business world, gives her the ability to apply God’s wisdom to the workplace in a practical, no-nonsense way that is both refreshing and insightful.

—Mark Gorman

Founder and President
Leading Edge Network, Intl.

Dr. Paula Price has a unique and powerful ministry to the body of Christ. As an apostolic and prophetic teacher and consultant to business and ministry, she is filled with the wisdom of God.

—**Stan E. DeKoven, Ph.D.**
President
Vision International Education Network

Dr. Paula Price is one of today's blue ribbon Christian leaders. Here is a person whose extensive experience both in the business world and in the church have equipped her to see and to understand the big picture with more insight than most others. I love to watch her creative mind discerning what the Spirit is saying to the churches and then moving boldly ahead to open new frontiers for the kingdom. I am privileged to be associated with Dr. Price and to have benefited greatly from her apostolic and prophetic gifts.

—**C. Peter Wagner**
Presiding Apostle
International Coalition of Apostles

P^{The}PROPHET'S DICTIONARY

The Ultimate Guide to Supernatural Wisdom

PAULA A. PRICE, PH.D.



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THE PROPHET'S DICTIONARY
Revised and Expanded, Hardcover Edition

Paula Price Ministries
7107 S. Yale Ave.
Tulsa, OK 74136
www.drpaulaprice.com

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FOREWORD

Dr. Paula Price has done some exhaustive research and creative thinking to produce *The Prophet's Dictionary*. There are more words found in this dictionary than the average person would use in a lifetime. However, like in a Webster's Dictionary of general terms used in human conversation, these terms provide a research resource for clarification of words used by prophetic people.

Proper communication between people can only be readily workable when the words that are used convey the same meaning to each party. Every profession has its own terms to explain its special work. Dr. Paula Price has endeavored to produce a dictionary of terms that are relevant to prophetic ministry. She includes terms that are not always used by every present-day prophet. However, it is essential to know the terms that the false and counterfeit use in order to discern the difference between the truly God-ordained prophetic and the occultic, psychic, and demonic.

Many of the prophets of today do not use all the prophetic terms in this dictionary to explain their ministry and how they function. Therefore, *The Prophet's Dictionary* provides a vital tool for the body of Christ. The hope is that it will bring greater understanding, wisdom, balance, and unity among all who are prophets and all those who desire to derive the blessings of God's present-day prophets and prophetic ministry. May God's blessing rest upon this tremendous work. Dr. Paula is to be commended for her innovative production and the endless hours it took to produce *The Prophet's Dictionary*.

—Dr. Bill Hamon
Founder and President
Christian International Ministries Network

THE UNIQUENESS OF THE PROPHET'S DICTIONARY

The Prophet's Dictionary provides relevant definitions of terms and phrases for the prophetic realm of Christian ministry. The meanings are presented as Creator God ordained and implemented them to be applied to the prophetic. From this book you not only get useful meanings for significant prophetic terms but, where possible, it also provides practical insights on their operation in our modern world. The book provides you with an understanding of prophetic dreams, spiritual versus natural dreams, prophetic visions in general, and helpful clues for interpreting their symbolism, imagery, and signs from these definitions.

The Prophet's Dictionary gives spiritual and symbolic meanings of everyday words that are typically employed for their eternal, ancient, and contemporary prophetic implements. Keys, clocks, skies, and the elements, for example, are some of the terms that serve as Creator God's prophetic appliances. Ancient pagan rites and their deities are described to help prophets recognize their ancient past in today's world, especially their strategic use in today's world of entertainment. Every term is defined for you in prophetic contexts for an understanding of its meanings and the prophecies of the Bible. Prophetic explanations show how God uses His creation to depict His behind-the-veil actions in our world, and how and why the Lord uses nature, in fact all creation and its creatures, to say what He wants to say prophetically. Definitions include how He incorporates the use of His invisible forces and divine agencies like His holy angels to transmit and execute His prophecies.

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You are in for an extraordinary education in the supernatural by just looking up the meanings of prophetic words and phrases that have interested you in the past or those that come to you in the future.

Naturally, not everything can be included in a book like this, nor should it be. Only those subjects and objects that have decidedly prophetic input, and impact, are included. Its purpose is to help you explore your prophetic experiences and expand your insight into Creator God's spiritual activities. As you use this book, keep in mind that while everything God has done or will do has a prophetic origin and ignition, not all of it is prophetically intended. Because of this, you should be careful in your use of this material. It is meant *for prophetic purposes only*, and therefore, readers should guard against reading its definitions with unwarranted prophetic inferences. Avoid making deductions and conclusions that have no biblically sound or tangible relationship to the prophetics of the Lord Jesus Christ.

As a reference tool, *The Prophet's Dictionary* helps prophets, prophesiers and prophetic types, psalmists, seers, dreamers of dreams, intercessors, and pastors grasp God's mind on His spiritual and supernatural creation. He actuates and employs the prophetic to bring His eternal word to pass in intended generations. This tool is indispensable to everyone who has sought a reliable source of basic revelatory and frankly prophetic definitions. People from all walks of life can benefit from this book. Bible students will find it a potent complement to their Bible knowledge and ministry preparation. Schools and learning institutions can use it to augment their teachings on related subject matter.

THE VALUE OF *THE PROPHET'S DICTIONARY*

The key to the success of any profession or industry is an organized dispensation of its wisdom. The best way to standardize any institution's field of knowledge, and to uniform its disciplines, is by unifying its terminology. Definitions that facilitate accurate application of its vocabulary (and vernacular) are a sure way of unifying and harmonizing a guild's information streams. With God's institution of the prophetic it is no different. Its wisdom, too, must be collected, organized, and crisply defined to benefit His ministers and their audiences.

For prophets and prophetic types to receive the respect and success their vocation affords, there must be an aggregation of its common terms and phrases to exemplify and consolidate its knowledge. Such a tool promotes keen understanding of its service functions in the generations it spans to advise. The best solution is a dictionary. Such an approach to the prophetic effectively establishes its vital uniformity, creating prophet stability and legitimizing its authoritative actions.

For these reasons, prophets need a cohesive means of applying and confirming their revelatory knowledge and validating their prophetic actuations before dispensing them to those they serve. That need calls for a dictionary of its most commonly used and essential terms, which this book provides. Since the Lord speaks uniquely to His prophets, because it is His speaking that constitutes the essence of their mantles' service, those whom He calls to His prophetic service must agree on what He has said, is saying, and will say.

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Therefore, typical Creator-related terms commonly applied in prophetic contexts have been gathered and defined for you here in *The Prophet's Dictionary*. Studying and using them is a sure way to enhance any prophetic messenger's ministry.

The words and phrases contained herein are spiritually and symbolically important because poor terminology and phraseology usage can hinder prophecy potential. Remembering that communications are the linchpin of prophetics, weak revelatory communications can easily create a prophetic barrier that reduces the minister's effectiveness. Often a modern prophet's inexperience is due to inadequate prophetic language. As a result, many of them are needlessly limited in ministry. A prophet's prophetic language stream is important because language defines every profession or activity. The prophetic is no different. It too must be professionally defined for credibility and reliability, a problem easily remedied with this handy reference tool.

Genuine prophets acknowledge that there are distinct operations and prophetic activities encompassing the ministry. Their distinctions, because they are largely intangible in appearance and effect, are often obscure and difficult to identify or uniformly assimilate into their professions. Those operations, while unique to their ministry, should be explained somewhere so the people prophets encounter and minister to can reference their prophetic occurrences. For example, dreams and visions are universally accepted as the chief ligature of prophetics. In addition, worldwide glossaries give the meanings of visions and dreams for many occupations to enable interpretation of them for many people. For prophets, that requirement is even more essential. It is, in fact, more crucial for their activities since God's constant use of them is the core of the prophets' vocation. Prophets cannot afford to be incognizant of how He uses all prophetic activities to delegate and dispatch their assignments. Yet, for many prophets, this reality is typically misunderstood even though visions and dreams are the mainstay of their professions. *The Prophet's Dictionary* fills

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this void allowing dreams and visions to be easily researched and understood. Dreams and visions are the most important spiritual communication the Lord uses to induct prophets into office. This book allows an understanding of them that is vital to the success of any prophetic application. It enables practicing prophets to distribute their meanings into their prophetic communications and broaden their range of contemporary prophetic service. The book better equips prophets to competently handle the Lord's affairs. Another case in point is colors. They, too, are frequently applied to interpretive and futuristic situations. Colors further show their usefulness in revelation. Manifesting colors have been known to reveal or relate to a supernatural presence or spiritual operation at the hands of God's power officers or in cooperation with His supernatural agencies.

A clear example of the link between colors and spiritual activity is the Lord's rainbow. After having accomplished His intent, that of evacuating earth of the godless tyranny of Satan's rebellious, humanistic, and demonic race, God vowed to not attack His planet the same way again. That vow is recorded in Genesis as a covenant symbolized by the rainbow in the sky—a multicolored arch that appears after a storm to comfort the earth's population who recalled the devastating antediluvian storm. Remembering how it completely annihilated every living thing on the planet could cause them to fear a repeat of the same. God wanted to allay such fears that could arise whenever there was a thunderstorm or extensive deluge from heaven. The colors in that rainbow ended up being what is called the primary colors and from them every other color is made.

Along with colors, visions and dreams are the prophet's main tool of service—prophesying. A general knowledge of how God's messengers get their prophetic messages is important to them and those to whom they speak. Such knowledge assures they accurately receive and communicate the word of the Lord deposited in them. Oddly, the medium of visions and dreams surfaces again

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in this definition because prophetic dreams portray color symbolism. It joins audible communications to complete the means by which prophets hear from God, and this book describes some typical methods of prophetic induction and preparation used by the Lord.

PROPHETIC LANGUAGE AND PROPHETIC LESSONS

The Bible supports previously explained methods of prophetic preparation entirely. It presents accounts of dreams and visions delivered to prophets, which communicate spiritual information to them. Prophetic vessels, by these, learn their role in the diverse apparitions seen on earth. What is not often clearly explained is how God's spiritual operations translate to prophecy. How do those images and events, seen during sleep, trances, or meditation, equate to a relevant word from the Lord? The answer is symbolism. Its imagery in general is how prophets know the Lord has spoken. It is also how they understand what they must say as a result. However, the means by which they apply those images must be defined for a wider appreciation of the prophetic's *pneuma* operations so they reach the widest audience possible with their supernatural equipment. The ability to rightly divide the words the Lord gives and to interpret them for the productive application of God's wisdom constitute professional prophetics. This term means the Lord, by any combination of means, has so trained His messenger that he or she can skillfully be used in unity with His supernatural forces to competently bring His word to pass on earth. The bulk of that training begins with the prophetic communicating to earth on behalf of eternity. For the prophetic institution the Lord is erecting today, there must be uniformity to become and remain credibly functional. It is prophetic education replete with uniform vocabulary that helps this objective along greatly.

Prophets (and the prophetic) have a language for their prophecies that is instrumental, sometimes even vital, to their

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manifestations. That language is instinctually understood by one with the prophet's spirit or by those enlightened by the Holy Spirit during the prophetic messenger's training. Prophetic lessons are essential for prophets to be equipped to relay the word of the Lord and apply its spiritual insights as gained from God to situations his or her mantle is raised up to treat. It takes the right combination and application of God's words to mobilize and dispatch the right forces needed to address earth's and humanity's issues.

Examine, for instance, the Lord's prophetic lessons in the book of Exodus when He commissioned Moses. Moses was given a few prophetic lessons before his dispatch to the Egyptians to demand the release of his countrymen. Since his assignment entailed taking on all the gods of Egypt (Exodus 12:12), God's training included object lessons that enabled his summons and actuation of the right creation powers. These forces were to perform awesome feats that demonstrated the Most High's superiority over Egypt's gods. Moses was taught the secret power God hid in his staff, rod, and given flash lessons on motivating nature to obey his word. He was introduced to the spiritual forces that would see to his success and guarantee divine audience with the God of gods on request. All this he received before he set out on his monumental task of setting Yahweh's people free from Egyptian bondage. That guarantee constituted his ministry covenant and included his affirmation and authority in the true Creator's spirit realms. To supernaturally fortify the endeavor, God deployed a host of angelic servants to Moses' ministry to conduct the behind-the-scenes warfare his confrontation with Pharaoh would kindle. Overall, the Bible scatters the details of the intricate campaign over its sixty-six books. For example, it is mentioned in Hosea 10:12–13 and again in Acts 7 by Stephen. Paul drew on the campaign another time in his letter to Timothy in referring to Jannes and Jambres. It is covered again in Hebrews 3 and 11.

Amos is another case in point. Before he was sent to Israel's rebellious monarchy, he had several prophetic object lessons

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centering on dream and vision interpretation. God used symbolism for His audition and rehearsal. Here is how it happened. God showed Amos dreams that he was to interpret and later translate into prophecy. Once shown, for the symbolic imagery of the word to be explained, the Lord asked Amos what he saw. After Amos identified what was shown him in a vision, God gave its prophetic meaning for the prophet to take to the king. Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Isaiah were all prepared for their service and subsequent ministries in a similar manner.

Hence, to validate the prophet's ministry, its common and distinct language and learning systems must be available to all inducted into the office or affected by the prophet's mantle. Otherwise, consistently steering the mantle's operation according to the Lord's standards and purposes becomes impossible. Also, unfolding the mysteries it receives from the Lord is unlikely.

With a tool like *The Prophet's Dictionary*, many of these previously untreatable hindrances to successful and effective prophetics are eliminated. See **Prophetic Language** and **Visions and Dreams** to comprehend how and why.

WHAT YOU GET FROM THE PROPHET'S DICTIONARY

The Prophet's Dictionary, as said earlier, gives the definitions of words and terms that generally apply to prophets and active prophetic ministry. It contains the meanings of over 1,600 words and phrases anyone entering or affected by the prophetic in any way needs to know or comprehend about this high-powered field of ministry. Many users will even find the book helpful in prophetic counseling and prayer sessions, two functions of prophetic administration that are identified in this book under **Prophetic Treatments**, making this text a prophet's handbook as well as a dictionary.

The definitions within promise to revolutionize your prophetic service as you study its ancient and contemporary terminology. Information such as this effectively empowers you for prophetic practice in the future.

Among its many values, *The Prophet's Dictionary* helps you learn the meanings and expressions of what takes place in you if you are called, or are being called, to the prophetic. Intelligently and graphically it discloses what is currently being activated in you by the Spirit of God. You will read the language of interpretation, explanations, and insight for prophetic counsel and revelation. With these, the ministry guidelines for everyday prophetic communication are given.

If you are not a prophet, but inquire of them at the leading of the Lord, you'll understand your prophetic words when they are delivered. It does not matter if they are given in parables,

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similitudes, or symbols, *The Prophet's Dictionary* can lead you into decoding them all.

For you who are not called to be prophets, this dictionary is still quite useful. It aids your understanding of what you may expect from prophets or prophetic ministry. This dictionary demonstrates how to assess the accuracy of the prophets and prophecies that come your way and shows you your place in God's world of the prophetic. Studying it carefully and referring to it again and again confirms your prophetic visitations and legitimizes those you trust with your prophetic coverage.

Moreover, you can use the material in this book to differentiate between prophecy and divination, and verbalize where and how they differ. It helps you authenticate those who are from the Lord Jesus Christ, who is the Spirit of prophecy, and know those who are not.

See how quickly and easily it is to get the meanings of prophetic terms and phrases that unfold foundational Bible truths. Explore firsthand the spiritual information that answers questions about prophetic symbolism and parables. Gain insight into the supernatural agencies of God that orchestrate His prophetic affairs, and interpret the imagery He uses to send His messages into the earth. Discover how and why the distinctions between visions and dreams is important, and learn about the ancient pagan deities and their rituals. Learn for yourself how they found their way back to us today and apply your new knowledge to the future work of prophetic ministry. Much of what you need to know and understand about this subject, past, present, and future, is covered here.

USING THE DICTIONARY

The Prophet's Dictionary is arranged alphabetically and, for reference purposes, each entry is numbered to quickly return to again and again. In fact, you can think of this unique prophetic resource as a combination of a professional manual and a reference

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handbook in one. It is expressly suited for researching the largely heretofore-elusive details of the prophetic. Whatever your call or your function in the body of Christ, *The Prophet's Dictionary* gives you a giant leap into the prophetic destinies of the next century. Teachers, pastors, individuals, and schools of all walks of life, too, can find this source of supernatural knowledge and spiritual competence immensely enriching as an important reference.

The ultimate aim of this work is the cultivation of prophetic scholarship. Prophets and apostles are the only officers today who have no broad-based scholastic genre to use in getting ready for the Lord's service. Much prophetic education begins at the door of technique, in particular with prophesying techniques. While this start gate served well in the past, today far more is needed for prophets and apostles to effectively combat the tide of devious spirituality flooding the earth. Prophets skilled in retrieving and delivering prophecy often lack the supporting wisdom they need to corroborate their prophetic expertise when challenged or called upon. The main complaint about New Creation prophets and prophetics today is that they lack balance. Most people who encounter contemporary prophets say that their performance is often too showy, their prophecies too stunted or prejudicial, and their knowledge generally lacking divine wisdom. A uniform prophetic curriculum is one answer to such inadequacy. Beginning with universal terms and phrases that are relevant to the work of the ministry is an important first step. Sad to say, because of fragmented information, prophetic training is splintered. A little bit of prophetic knowledge is usually crammed into mere days or weeks, while the same cannot be said of other spiritual learners. Today's prophets tend to lag woefully behind their occultic counterparts in spiritual knowledge and accessing as well as operating the supernatural resources of Creator God's creation. The best way to remedy this is with prophetic education that truly exposes the officer to the real issues the Lord God addresses with the prophet's mantle.

THE PROPHET'S DICTIONARY EXPOSES ANCIENT RELIGIOUS SEDUCTIONS

When you think of the world's relentless return to paganistic, demonic, and idolatrous worship, the need for *The Prophet's Dictionary* becomes abundantly clear. In today's dark spiritual climate, it is necessary for *every minister of the Lord Jesus Christ*, whether or not he is a prophet or called to the prophetic, to understand the dangerous strategy implemented on modern society. Modern presentations of so-called enlightened spiritual knowledge, though foreign, are not new at all. They are the very mystical practices of ancient religions being force-fed to us by the modern media in the guise of entertainment. Take the following cases in point.

The institutionalization of gratuitous sex. Have you wondered why more than ninety-five percent of the movies and songs popularized by today's entertainment world must include some type of sex act or sexual innuendo? The industry itself even calls it gratuitous because they are actually contemporary versions of the ancient fertility rites and offerings to pagan gods. Insofar as the word *gratuitous* is concerned, among the many meanings of the word, one of them is "uncalled for." So why are we constantly inflicted with uncalled for sex? The worship of ancient demons. In earlier times, sex was executed publicly as an offering to a deity of an old town or village. Eli's sons resorted to it in 1 Samuel 2:22.

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Another meaning of the word *gratuitous* is “complimentary.” In light of this meaning, the question becomes then, who are they complimenting by their obscene acts? A third, and perhaps most poignant, meaning is “a gift bestowed as a thank offering.” To whom are those who impose their religious rites on us in the guise of entertainment thankful? To whom are they so grateful that they drag their viewers into their sexual sanctuaries to observe their worship of their gods? And for what are they thankful?

Why has the illusory, mythical, and magical taken hold so powerfully in these last days? Why are they pushed upon us by the media as the only cultural ideal? For example, how has Greek mythology, a study of the ancient gods and religions of that culture, earned the right to become part of standard academia? Yet one cannot mention anything about Christ. Have you ever wondered why separation of church and state only works against the Christian church? Astrology and horoscopes are forced upon us everywhere as if their origins are not religious. They are, as you will find from this book, ritual offerings, worship forms, and perverse prophetic at work in commemoration of ancient deities and spirits long forgotten but not gone away.

To continue, have you given any thought to how many films and programs are saturated with violence and vulgarity? They are portrayed to introduce and educate us to the gods and goddesses of old and assure the spirit of their bloody sacrifices is revived and ultimately appeased.

As you will learn from *The Prophet's Dictionary*, vulgarity, violence, ritual sex, nudity, and revelry were all required by the deities of the ancient world. This truth explains why there is such a move in the media and the world to portray celebrities as gods and goddesses.

Many creators of these programs have done their homework well. They have forged ministry covenants with the dark powers of the supernatural that have rewarded them handsomely for answering their call to demonic priestly service today. Their

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so-called entertainment is really no more than ancient pagan practices that destroyed the very civilizations of old they seek to emulate. They are inspired by the same devils that have occupied the spiritual spheres of God's creation since Adam's transgression. These agents of demonism are the driving force behind their compulsory resurgence today.

The new tactic is to infiltrate and control the mind of modern generations with New Age-clad occultic versions of ancient and medieval idolatry. The only difference now is that they are more spherical in today's world than literal, while their true roots and inspirations are obscured.

Adam's transgression, and the familiar spirits born from them, forged the godless and fatal link between the devils of the Creator's eternal world and the darkness in human beings. With this, the prophets of the next century must contend, according to Revelation 9:20. Reading *The Prophet's Dictionary* will show you, believe it or not, that we are fast approaching another Mount Carmel showdown as in the days of Elijah. To succeed, God's prophets must have its penetrating knowledge, information, and insight. After all, that is what being born again and elevated in this information age is really all about, isn't it? Having the knowledge of the Holy One, which is genuine understanding. *The Prophet's Dictionary* does this for you—and so much more.

WHAT IS A PROPHET'S MANTLE?

Throughout the book the phrase *prophet's mantle* is used in many of the definitions. For clarity and ease of understanding, a prophet's mantle is the prophet's cloak. Seen more spiritually than visibly, it represents to God's creatures the insignia of the office. The mantle reflects the prophet's scope of authority, discretionary latitude, and the sphere of prophetic service they are assigned by God. It also contains their anointing and its intensifying history, the income source or stream that it issues, and the range of prophecies and their subject matter the prophet is limited or released to treat. The prophet's power and source are wrapped up in the mantle. Study Elisha's activities upon taking on his predecessor and mentor Elijah's mantle in First and Second Kings.

See **Mantle**.

A

AARON TO AZARIAH

1. Aaron—Moses' brother who was dedicated by Jehovah as a prophet to Moses. His name means “light bringer.” Exodus 7:1.

2. Aaronic Priesthood—The express name for the literal priests who served the altar and exclusively handled the holy things of Jehovah in the Jewish religion, according to the Old Testament. The priests were in charge of offerings and sacrifices as distinguished from the Levites who were their servants.

3. Abba—A) Ancient Aramaic term for father. B) Used by the Savior to refer to His Father, Creator God. C) Recorded to let us know the relationship Christians would have with the Creator God as revealed by His Son Jesus Christ upon their New Birth and the indwelling Holy Spirit. Mark 14:36; Romans 8:15; Galatians 4:6.

4. Abaddon—In the book of Revelation, the name refers to Satan, the messenger of death and the destroyer of the lost. This is a punitive agent whose task is to remove all unbelievers from the earth. Ruination is the purpose for which this creature exists; that is, to execute God's judgments of death and destruction upon His rejecters. The word's most frequent use is found in the book of Job. Job 26:6, 28:22, and 31:12; Psalm 88:11; Proverbs 15:11 and 27:20; Revelation 9:11.

Before the Creator's divine revelation of this spiritual agent, darkened ancient religionists saw Abaddon as a positive initiation instrument. The term was used to identify a pit or cave where students of mysterious religious education would dwell in to meet the deities of their service. Its experience was seen as a rite of passage into the deeper secrets of the religion, which the deity would share by way of divine visitation. Intoxication by some herbal hallucinogen accompanied the learner's preparation for

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the encounter. The disciple's altered state of consciousness was essential to induce the trance that allowed him to hear from or discern the apparition of the invisible figure transmitting spiritual information to him.

Frightful or gory visions were received frequently in this state, torturing the candidate to fully acquaint them with the forces they were likely to meet and interact with in the god or goddess's service.

The term *hell* came to apply to Abaddon because of the painful, horrific interchange with the supernatural that marked these consecratory rendezvous with divine beings. These were expected as part of the process necessary to remove all hindrances to knowing the mind of the god. The Lord Jesus pointed to these customary episodes of religious and supernatural preparation in His hell sermons. They describe the fate awaiting those who rejected His Father's redemption in favor of remaining servants and vessels of those agents created to spend eternity in hell. The Lord stressed that hell was originally made for the devil and his angels, although Adam's treason saw to it that humans were sentenced there as well. Christ's mere mention of hell conjured up pictures and recollections, no doubt, shared by previous initiates who recounted their escapades in the hellish caves that prepared them for ministry. What Jesus sought to do was convey the idea of those horror-filled moments that were common knowledge to the religious and spiritual communities of the day. He wanted His audience to know that the destruction of their worldly self for pious reasons, whether priestly or some other official service, was nothing compared to His Father's eternal body and soul damnation of the wicked. Refer to Matthew 25:41.

As Co-Creator with the Most High God, Jesus obviously knew the Godhead's motivating rationale and their corresponding factors that necessitated the creation of hell, eternity's prison. His mission as Savior thus sought to save humans from being sentenced to spend eternity in hell, since it was never intended by the Godhead

that they should go there. His Matthew 25 talk stripped Abaddon of his deception and revealed a characteristic of Satan's usual devious tactics. The vitiate Abaddon tale was merely an elaborate contrivance to assure his fate as prince of darkness and supply him subjects over which to reign forever when he was banished to the abyss. Here is what Isaiah 14:9–21 (compare with Genesis 3:22) and Ezekiel 28:11–19 refer to. Consequently, when John the apostle received in his apocalyptic vision the name *Abaddon*, he well recognized what Jesus meant when He spoke about Abaddon or Apollyon in Revelation 9:11. *“And they had a king over them, which is the angel of the bottomless pit, whose name in the Hebrew tongue is Abaddon, but in the Greek tongue hath his name Apollyon.”*

John was trained by Jesus directly. He was well aware, because of that training, of who and what the creature Abaddon was and its original purpose ordained by the Lord. John knew about its beguiling fabrications, which seduce people into making a choice of their own free will to desire hell perpetually. That knowledge inspired his applied interpretation of the vision of the bottomless pit. See **Hell**.

5. Abel—The second son born to Adam and Eve after their transgression and banishment from the garden of Eden. Abel was killed by his elder brother because of jealousy. He spiritually understood the proper sacrifice ordained by the Lord for the sins of his father. The elder brother, Cain, resented Abel's obedience to the Lord and killed him after the Lord flatly rejected his offering of the fruit of the ground. Today we would understand this as nature worship where the creature is worshipped over and in place of the Creator.

Abel's blood shocked creation and caused the Lord to punish Cain by sending him into exile. His death was recorded as martyrdom and his name is mentioned in God's eternal chronicle of faith. See Hebrews 11.

Of the twelve times Abel's name is mentioned in the Bible, he is recalled by the Lord Jesus twice in the Gospels and

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remembered twice in the epistle to the Hebrews. See Matthew 23:35; Luke 11:51; Hebrews 11:4 and 12:24. From this, it is clear the Lord saw Abel as an innocent victim in the entire affair. The others were marked and recalled only as criminals by God's chronicles of their lives. The book of Hebrews lets us know that only Abel inherited eternal life. The earthly banishment of the others—Adam, Eve, Cain—signifies their eternal banishment from the presence of God, for to be included or eliminated from God's earthly records, that is blotted out of or entered into His books, is to be included or eliminated from His eternal life. In Genesis 5:3 neither of the first two children of the rebellious couple are mentioned. Adam's name is mentioned and after that the birth of his son Seth begins the line of godly seed. Moses was aware of the importance of God's eternal book as can be seen from Exodus 32:32–33. See in addition to these Revelation 3:5, 8 and 17:8. Another case in support of this truth is Bathsheba. In recalling the genealogy of Jesus Christ, the writer of the lineage merely referred to David's wayward wife as "*her who had been the wife of Uriah*" (Matthew 1:6 NKJV). For further information, see the **Books of God**.

6. Abilities—Personal resources, inner gifts, and talents along with acquired skills that enable one to perform certain works, tasks, assignments, and jobs. Refer to **Prophetic Competence**. Leviticus 27:8; Ezra 2:69; Nehemiah 5:8; Daniel 1:4; Matthew 25:15; 1 Peter 4:11.

7. Abomination—A) That which provokes spiritual, moral, religious, social, and ceremonial offense, and uncleanness against the Almighty God. B) What severely distorts His intended design and use of His creation and creaturehood. C) The Bible calls the images and practices of paganism and idolatry abominable. D) Definitions of abomination include their spiritual affects, which include releasing a stench akin to "breaking wind" in the land. E) Jehovah condemned as abominable, blemished and maimed animals offered up to Him by His priests.

Transvestitism and homosexuality were considered abominations, along with bestiality. See Leviticus 18. Witchcraft, magic, and spiritism are other practices that were condemned as abominable. The word refers to the rejected, the loathsome, and the detestable. The repugnant and abhorrent, too, are classified as abominable. Heathen gods, especially those that required orgiastic rituals and human sacrifice, were also called abominable.

The word *abominable* contains in its meanings “an evil omen portending an influx of evil in the community or nation that sanctioned and practiced its deeds.” Leviticus 18:22; Jeremiah 8:12; Ezekiel 16:50; Daniel 12:11; Malachi 2:11. Also, Mark 13:14; Luke 16:15; Revelation 21:27.

8. Abraham—A) Immigrant from Ur of Chaldea, southern Babylon, who by covenant with the Almighty God became the father of the nation of Israel through Isaac and Jacob. B) Yahweh’s fourth prophet. C) His name means “father of a multitude.” Refer to all of Genesis; 2 Kings 13:23; Nehemiah 9:7; Matthew 1:1; John 8:39; Galatians 3:8–9 for biblical accounts of his life and service to the Almighty. Also Romans 4:16–20.

9. Abracadabra—A-Bra-Ca-Dabra actually coincides with the first few letters of the ancient alphabet of Phoenicia. When strung together, the letters comprise the name of an old disease demon. Conjurers employed the utterance to declare, “may the thing be destroyed.” The word has come to be employed by modern magicians as sort of a *voilà* term to make something appear from nothing, another attempt at conjuring. Other sources define the word’s fundamental meaning as “curses and damnation.”

10. Abraham’s Bosom—The term the Lord Jesus used in Luke 16:22–33 for the paradise section in hell. It is where those who met the criteria of the Old Covenant as Abraham’s seed were held until the Lord could make the way of eternal redemption. His work on the cross would enable their ascent into heaven in the presence of the Lord God. The New Creation that allows the deceased to depart this world to God was not yet accomplished.

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That was what Jesus did during His three-day ordeal in hell. 1 Peter 3:20; Matthew 27:52–53.

11. Absu—Chaldean spiritual term for space.

12. Abuk—The first woman according to the Dinkas. Her goddess emblem was the little snake.

13. Abydos—Holy temple of Osiris and also his grave site. It is where many of the Pharaohs were buried.

14. Acacia Tree—A) The word means “beneath the goddess Saosis.” B) This tree was worshipped as the birth site of gods and goddesses. C) It was dubbed “the tree of divine children.” D) The acacia tree symbolized Egyptian afterlife and was venerated as a magical healing tree.

15. Accad—A) Akkad in today’s language. B) One of the cities built by the mighty hunter of the Old Testament, Nimrod. See **Nimrod**.

16. Acan—Mayan god of wine.

17. Actuate—A) The effect of a prophet’s words coming to pass. B) The means and resources prophets use to set dormant, latent, or embedded powers of creation and their events or processes in motion. C) How prophets manifest the word of God in their created physical form. See **Prophetic Mobilization**. Ezekiel 37:4; James 5:17–18; Jeremiah 23.

18. Actuating Prophetics—The procedures of the prophet’s mantle that operate as the engine behind prophetic words and acts. This term characterizes the prophet’s enforcement power and wisdom to set in motion the manifestation of the prophet’s words.

Only the highly seasoned prophet’s comprehending the imperceptible and mysterious elements of the office and its authority are able to successfully perform this prerogative of the mantle. Ezra 5:1.

19. Adad—A) Also called Hadad, which was the name of the Assyrian rain god. B) He was named Rimmon as well and eventually became Adad-Rimmon according to Zechariah 12:11.

20. Adramelech—A) First-rank devil of hell. B) This spirit is called Satan's chancellor and is the source of the womanizing spirit sent from hell. C) Adramelech is an old Babylonian deity believed in ancient times to be the spiritual force behind females mating with animals, as well as human sacrifices. See **Bestiality**.

21. Adrammelech—Mesopotamian version of the Syrian god Hadad who is worshipped with human sacrifices. The *melech* suffix means king. A Sepharvaim god according to 2 Kings 17:31.

22. Adultery—A) Sexual relations outside of marriage. B) Sex with one who is not one's lawful spouse or who is the spouse of another. See Exodus 20:14; Matthew 5:27–28. C) The Greek word for adultery is *moicheuo*, which expressly identifies a male sex partner engaging in sexual activity with a woman in her secret chambers who is married to another man.

23. Advanced Prophetic Education—Pertains to the range of prophetic training that commences once a prophet has learned the fundamentals of the Christian faith and Bible doctrine commensurate with God's prophetic purposes, features, and functions that educate the minister in the spiritual and supernatural aspects of prophetic service. These include applied knowledge with a comprehension of the motivating and mitigating elements that make prophetic service effective and essential. Technical training in this context is raised to the practical treatment of issues, situations, causes, and outcomes of life, the human experience, and its conditions as the Lord ordained the prophetic to administrate and redress.

24. Afterlife—A) The term for the disposition of the incorporeal side of the human makeup upon the death of the body. B) Those who are saved know that there are only two places for the eternal soul to end up, heaven or hell.

Occultists and anti-Christ people believe in a third option: reincarnation, where the soul either returns to or never leaves the

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planet, and seizes control of a living body to avoid eternal damnation or to earn a better place or position in the afterlife. Sometimes it is also because they believe it to be the means of returning to this life in a different station, hopefully a better one.

Solomon wrote in Proverbs 23:18 that there is a hereafter. As much as humans want to ignore or alter its prospects, the end result is that what happens after this life is not in their hands, only in their imaginations. Refer to the admonition in Hebrews 9:27, which no doubt had this in mind. See **Reincarnation**.

25. Afterlife Myths—The word refers to the disposition of the soul and spirit after the death of the body. Afterlife myths and theories go back as far as the institution of Cain's religion. The fall of humanity precipitated darkness in mankind that left it with no answers to their world or the hereafter. Consequently, it bred the cornucopia of speculations and theories prevalent today. The most popular and consoling belief is that the person who died was deified and elevated to godhood or migrated to another body. Either one of these was believed to be the source of the patron and ancestral spirits that looked after the family upon the demise of a patriarchal or matriarchal figure. Apparently called soul migration (see **Soul Transmigration**), shamanism favors this belief because their priest is seen as the human escort of the dead who guards their journey to see they arrive at their predestined places safely.

Another afterlife contention that mirrors both soul transmigration and reincarnation is that the departed person simply exits their dead body for a new one. In this way they repeatedly return to the earth in other bodies or other physical life forms. Also referred to as **reincarnation**. See its explanations elsewhere in this book.

In keeping with the “dying elevated to godhood” motif, some religions believe that, when good people die, they are groomed for or immediately promoted to angel status en route to becoming gods. Based on this religious belief, they concoct and perform

correlating rituals handed down through the forefather and through the family's ancestral deity. Regarding afterlife beliefs, occultists, especially those subscribing to dark magic, accept that they will go to hell but do not see it as Jesus explained in Mark 9:44–48. Instead they see hell as a dark (ish) place where people who choose not to abide in the upper world opt to live forever instead. Other words for what they call *hell*—netherworld or underworld—further exemplify their belief. Their contention is that those who go to hell will reign in power having been joined to the gods over the darkness, which are not perceived as wrong or harmful. Such people believe that there are demons in hell that may be assigned to them and summoned to earth to perform godless agendas. However, they strongly feel that their privileges and powers over these beings are under their personal control as long as they remain faithful to the deity supplying their supernatural abilities and exploits. See Isaiah 28:18; Revelation 6:8.

Additional afterlife theories teach that death is merely a state of unconsciousness where people who die just fall asleep forever, feeling and knowing nothing. Some devisers of afterlife myths further teach that people float throughout space as disembodied spirits either miserable because of the irresolute disposition of their immaterial selves, or partnering with the living in their handling of life's affairs. Mystics, spiritists, and shamans favor this belief, seeing themselves as human agents destined to facilitate the peaceful escort of deceased humans to their eternal abode. These prevailing teachings on the afterlife are potent tools of deception that enlist people's wills and sentiment to get them to reject Christ and desire to descend to the heart of the earth rather than rise to the heavens in Christ.

Beyond the rigid laws governing physical and spiritual life, what makes these thoughts ludicrous is what the Creator says. The Bible teaches us that a) there is a hereafter and people are judged when they die on what they did in this life; b) that hell is a real place where one's thirst is never quenched and the bodiless

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worms of the Gehenna (the name for the ancient garbage dump) feast on their tormented beings forever; c) lastly, the Bible teaches that heaven and hell are not simply concepts of one's preferential point of view but literal places where people choose to spend eternity. As a sphere of creation whose laws and protocols are beyond human control and manipulation, hell is a facility that imprisons the spirits and souls of the rebellious until the time of Revelation 20:14. Finally, Hebrews 9:27 says humans die once and then the judgment. Study Deuteronomy 32:22; Job 26:6; Acts 2:31–32; Revelation 1:18 and 20:13.

26. Agabus—A New Testament prophet who prophesied world famine and told the apostle Paul he would be arrested in Jerusalem. His name means “grasshopper.” See Acts 11:28 and 21:10.

27. Age—A) In prophetic references to age carry two meanings. 1) The period of time in which prophetic revelation being conveyed is set. 2) The number of years a person, place, or thing has been alive or in existence. B) The degree of seasoning an object has reached to attain maturity.

When age is dreamed or envisioned prophetically, the details of the dream should be scrutinized in relation to the century, millennium, or decade in which its events take place. Volumes of information can be obtained about its meanings by doing this. The immediate benefit of this approach is comprehension of the timing of the message being conveyed in the dream. Knowing its time starts the procedure of appreciating its purpose and content.

For example, when recalling a dream that emphasizes age, take note of its background particulars. The style and era of the clothing, furniture, music, or landscape depicted in the images pinpoints the trends and fashions that were prevalent in the dream's day. They tell much about the object of the missive being transmitted. Recognizing and dating them unveils the political, social, religious, or spiritual climate of the vision's generation. Such factual indicators that say when the happenings of a dream

occurred or when it could have possibly taken place in history are extremely valuable in interpretation. Then what is to be understood in relation to the depicted era becomes clearer.

That a vision's backdrop was contemporary, old, ancient, or fixed in a civilization's early times is essential to the dreamer's apprehension of its significance. What may be discerned from these inquiries exposes the supernatural agencies operating behind the scenes or that once operated at that specific time in society in contrast to their present activities in the dreamer's time period. This makes the purpose of age, either historical, chronological, or periodic, more apparent to the dreamer. See **Visions and Dreams and Era**.

28. Agency—A representative, extension, or remote center of a principal, usually a company or a country. One with delegated authority to act on its behalf. An agency is authorized to transact business in its sender's (a principal) name. Numbers 3:7 and 26:55; 2 Samuel 5:1; Matthew 10:42; Acts 15:25 (TLB).

29. Agency Powers—A) The legitimate, delegated right to conduct business and/or handle the affairs of another. B) Biblically understood as the “spirit of a thing.” Exodus 23:23 and 32:34; Revelation 22:16. Also Genesis 24; Isaiah 4:4 and 11:2; Ephesians 1:17.

30. Agent—A) Representative, delegated official, or authorized functionary of a country, business, or organization. B) Agents conduct negotiations, handle transactions, and administrate diplomatic affairs on behalf of, or in the stead of, their sending principal. Isaiah 28:2 (NAS); Ezra 8:17; Nehemiah 2:9 and 6:3; Romans 13:4 (NIV); Galatians 2:17 (RSV); Luke 10:22 (TLB).

31. Ahab—The seventh king of Israel who plunged the nation totally into idolatry, leading to its ultimate ruin. Ahab did this by his political marriage to Jezebel, a national princess (and Baal high priestess) from Phoenicia who displaced the nation's worship of Yahweh with her national gods. See 1 Kings.

32. Ahijah—A prophet of Jeroboam's reign. His name means “brother of Yahweh.” He prophesied Israel's fragmentation at the

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reign of Jeroboam as judgment upon Solomon's defection from Yahweh to the gods of his heathen wives. 1 Kings 11:29–30 and 14:2–6.

33. Ahura Mazda—The supreme god of good of the Zoroastrian religion.

34. Aion—The name of the Phoenician goddess of passing time and life. She is also known as the mother goddess of ancient Turkey. Today the word is *aeon*, for ages or eras.

35. Air—A) An element that symbolizes spiritual over natural matter. B) Aerial dreams and visions refer to the celestial versus the terrestrial subjects and objects of God, including deities. Ephesians 2:2; 1 Thessalonians 4:17; Revelation 9:2 and 16:17.

36. Akkad—Akkad is one of the Babylonian cities that Nimrod built. It is a sister city of the Babel, Calneh, Erech, Sumerian family of ancient civilizations. Akkadia, another name for it, is an off-shoot of Sumer, the ancient city that is renowned for introducing and/or recording the introduction of education, astronomy, astrology, and medicine. Babylon ultimately perfected this knowledge, which devolved to us. From Akkadia came the Amorites who were the ruling powers when the Almighty called Abram. See **Accad** in the Bible.

37. Akkadian—A) A language and people of the ancient city-state Akkad that rose out of the overthrow of the Sumerians. B) In the Bible it was called Accad. Genesis 10:10.

38. Alah—Hebrew word for the prophet's work of delivering and elevating those delivered to their exalted, and predestined, place in God according to Hosea 12:13 specifically, and Ezekiel 13:5.

39. Allah—God of the Muslim religion. This deity had existed previously and was served by three daughters who were goddesses. They were called the daughters of Allah and held to the same obscene and pagan rituals of the day. In fact, the symbol of the god, the star crest, was tied to several goddesses of the day.

40. Allegory—Figurative speech used in public assembly to illustrate true generalizations about humanity. The term is useful to

prophetic messages of a revelatory nature. The apostle Paul's allegory of Hagar and Sarah as the two birth mothers of Abraham's seed in Galatians 4:24 corresponding to the two covenants is one biblical example.

41. Almighty, the—A) The name Creator God applied to Himself when He was addressed or referred to, among or in contrast to, the gods worshipped by people outside His covenant. B) The term is necessary for those who do not know the Creator as God above all gods and have yet to recognize that the one God is higher than all others. Genesis 17:1; Exodus 6:3 and 34:14; Isaiah 43:10; Psalm 82:1 and 86:8.

42. Almond—Almonds, to the ancient world, represented semen and thus reproduction and immortality. They were connected with the Hebrews' sacred almond tree that, for them, stood for the apparent auto-generation of its adherents. Aaron's rod that budded was based upon this premise. Refer to Numbers 17:8.

The concept of auto-generative power of the almond bud is supported by God's sign to His people in using it. Its budding in support of Jehovah's choice of Moses and Aaron represented His invisible power and Godhead standing behind Aaron's priesthood and Moses as His ordained leader.

Almond symbology speaks to rejuvenation, vigilance, and delicacy. The almond in this instance also represented power over political uprising, the authenticity of dynastic government, and the disposition of rebels resisting God's theocratic government.

43. Altar—A) Platform of worship where slaughtered creatures were offered to their deities and worshippers were thought to commune with their gods. B) Altars were built as the dwelling places, or at least the meeting places, of the gods and their worshippers. C) Seven-step altars were indicative of planetary worship and were generally ascended by priests and priestesses whose private parts were often (usually purposely) exposed as they ascended the steps to perform their official duties. Babylon's

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famous ziggurat, dedicated to fertility rites, was such an altar. Genesis 8:20; Exodus 27:1. Yeshua forbade Israel to have such altars.

44. Amazon—Woman from the nation of woman warriors glamorized by ancient Greece for their warrior prowess. Their name literally meant “the breastless ones.” The Amazons killed their male offspring to maintain their feminist society and trained their daughters for war. See **Artemis (Diana)**.

45. Ambassador—A person engaged as a foreign representative to conduct diplomatic business on behalf of a country. Ambassadors ideally negotiated the terms and conditions of peace between two warring or hostile nations or factions. The general of the army, a member of the governing staff of the country, and a senator or two accompanied the old ambassadors on their assignments. They were always subject to a superior officer of one of these ranks.

Sometimes, in extenuating circumstances, ambassadors could double as jurisdictional governors in the remote lands to which they were dispatched. The only two times the word is mentioned in the New Testament are terms that indicate that Christ’s ambassadors are also bishops, namely His apostles. Isaiah 33:7 introduces us to the consequences of being without ambassadors of peace. Proverbs 13:17; Obadiah 1:1; Jeremiah 49:14; Ephesians 6:20; 2 Corinthians 5:20.

46. Amethyst—The dream stone, thus the highly prophetic stone. Its color, purple, is the apostle’s and bishop’s color. In times of old amethyst was seen as the sobriety stone and so it is fitting for it to be the twelfth stone in the foundations of New Jerusalem, according to Revelation 21:20. Interestingly, throughout the Old Testament when the stones were worn on the high priest’s vest, amethyst occupied the third row and was the ninth stone. After the work of Christ, it rose to the position of twelfth stone, the top floor of the New Creation headquarters of God, thus signifying by its changed station that sobriety is the pinnacle of New Creation achievement. Amethyst, the sobriety stone, is also called

the dream stone as in prophetic dreams and visions. The priest, apostle, and bishop stones signify their mission to clarify confusing and heretical doctrine in the church. See **Sobriety**.

47. Amon—A) The god of Thebes, the biblical No-Amon of the Ammonites. B) Eventually aligned with Amon Re, the Egyptian sun god, called the hidden one. Jeremiah 46:25.

48. Amon Re—A principal Egyptian sun deity.

49. Amorites—One of the ten ancient tribes Abraham the patriarch of Israel was to dispossess through his descendants. The Amorites were a sophisticated blend of two old Babylonian tribes, the Sumerians (residents of ancient Shinar), who merged with the Akkadians (biblical Accad). The two ultimately became the powerful Babylon and worshipped numerous deities that infiltrated Israel once in her own land.

The tribe of Dan was consumed with them and ultimately lost their place, according to Revelation 7:4–8, in God's eternal inheritance. Israel never abandoned her Amorite obsessions. Of all the Canaanite tribes, Amorite worship encompassed the widest pantheon of deities in their time. They perfected the host of pagan deities that proliferated the then-civilized world. Amorite worship shaped the ritualistic worship of the religious systems of their day and many centuries thereafter. It was inevitably adopted and worshipped in one mode or another by succeeding nations and world powers. In addition to various forms of nature worship, their idolatry included astrology, human sacrifice, animal and numinous worship, and orgiastic worship rituals. Their worship went through Jezebel, Jeroboam, and the most infamous, Manasseh.

Today we see their resurgence in New Age religion, which promulgates the broad spectrum of rituals and beliefs that flourished in ancient Amori. Refer to Manasseh in 2 Kings 21. See **Mari**.

The Bible's Hivites are Amorites, as are the Amalekites. See Genesis 15:21 and 48:22; Numbers 14:45. They are also, from