

## Appendix I: Names Listed by Book with Notes on Use

### Genesis

1:20–22, 24–26, 28, 30 *beast, cattle, fish, fowl, whale* DIR

These verses are part of the Creation account in which God created the heaven and the earth, including the animals.

The Hebrew word translated “*whale*” here is translated as such a total of 3X, but translated elsewhere as “dragon” 21X, as “serpent” 3X, and as “sea monster” 1X.

2:19 *beast, fowl* DIR

This verse, along with the previous chapter, is part of the Creation account in which God created the heaven and the earth, including the animals.

2:20 *beast, cattle, fowl* BEX

Adam gave names to the animals that God had made.

Note: Chapter 3 is the account of the Fall of man and the consequences (wages) of that sin upon all of Creation.

3:1, 2, 4, 13, 14 *beast, cattle, serpent* BEX

The “subtil” (sneaky) *serpent* was used by Satan to tempt man and was cursed, but other animals were also impacted.

Note: Chapter 4 begins with the birth of Cain, who became “a tiller of the ground,” and then brother Abel, who became “a keeper of sheep.” Eventually they both presented offerings to the LORD—Jehovah. It should be noted that those offerings are the very first offerings to the LORD actually recorded in the Scriptures as such. Abel’s offering involved animals, “firstlings of his flock.” The next time an animal is mentioned in the context of an offering is not until Chapter 8, which describes the end of the journey of the Ark.

4:2 *sheep* FCT

Abel was a keeper of *sheep*.

4:4 *flock* UCL

Abel made offerings from his *flock* to the LORD.

4:20 *cattle* FCT

Jabal was identified the father of those who lived in tents and had *cattle*.

Note: Chapters 6–9 tell the account of the great Flood, from the reasons for it to the situation after the Flood when the LORD created the covenant rainbow. Chapter 6 describes the wicked condition of humanity (v. 5) which caused the Creator to send the great Flood—the death sentence of both man and most animals.

6:7, 20 *beast, cattle, fowl*

God stated He would destroy both man and animals from the earth.

Note: Chapter 7 continues the account of the ark and Flood. However, the account of Noah and the Ark demonstrates God’s compassionate salvation.

7:2, 3, 8, 14, 21, 23 *beast, bird, cattle, fowl* BEX

The animals are brought into the ark, and the water rises causing animals to die.

Note: The first biblical reference to “clean” animals is in v. 7 in connection with the LORD’s instructions to Noah about which animals to take on board the ark.

**(Genesis cont.)**

8:1, 7–12, 17, 19 *cattle, beast, dove, fowl, raven* BEX

This chapter begins with these words, “And God remembered Noah, and every living thing, and all the cattle that was with him in the ark: and God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters assuaged [subsided, receded].” A *raven* and a *dove* were used to determine when the waters had receded sufficiently for them to exit the ark. Once the earth had dried, God said to Noah, “Go forth of the ark . . .” (v. 16), and they did. The saving of humans and animals was further proof of God’s promised salvation.

8:20 *beast, fowl* UCL

After leaving the ark, Noah built an altar unto the LORD upon which he offered burnt offerings using *clean beast* and *clean fowl*. The first mention of the use of clean animals for offerings is in 8:20. The distinction between “clean” and “unclean” becomes more important beginning in Leviticus.

9:2, 5, 10 *beast, cattle, fish, fowl* BEX

Here, we have further examples of God’s covenant. After the Flood, God blessed Noah and his sons (v. 1) and said the *beasts* would fear them, man nor *beast* is to take man’s blood, and the covenant was extended to all humanity and animals.

12:16 *ass, camel, ox, sheep* FCT

Abram was given these animals by Egyptian officials.

13:2, 5, 7 *cattle, flock, herd, herdman* FCT

Abram was rich in cattle, silver, and gold. Lot had *flocks* and *herds*, and there was strife between the *herdsmen* of Abram and Lot.

13:8 *herdman* OTH

Abram did not want strife between the *herdsmen*.

15:9–11 *bird, fowl, goat, heifer, pigeon, ram, turtledove* BEX

These animals were used as an example of God’s promises to Abram. They included that God would, “be his shield and thy exceeding great reward.” And after realizing he could not count the stars because of their great numbers, God said, “So shall thy seed be.”

18:7, 8 *calf, herd* BEX

The LORD appeared to Abraham to tell him about the coming birth of Isaac, and these animals were used to offer food to “the three men” he saw while sitting at the tent door. This was another example of a test of faith using animals.

20:14 *ox, sheep* FCT

Abimelech gave *sheep* and *oxen* to Abraham.

21:27–30 *ewe lamb, flock, ox, sheep* FCT

Abraham gave *sheep* and *oxen* to Abimelech, and a covenant was made.

22:3, 5, 7, 8, 13 *ass, lamb, ram* BEX

This chapter presents the details in which “God did tempt Abraham” by telling him “to take . . . thine only son and offer him . . . for a burnt offering.” This was a tremendous example of a test of faith using an animal.

24:10, 11, 14, 19, 20, 22, 30–32, 35, 44, 46, 61, 63, 64 *ass, camel, flock, herd* FCT

This is the account about a bride for Isaac in which *camels* were both gifts and a means of transportation, and a man’s wealth was indicated by the possession of many animals.

**(Genesis cont.)**

26:14 *flock, herd* FCT

Isaac became rich with *flocks* and *herds*.

26:20 *herdman* OTH

*Herdsmen* of Gerar quarreled with the *herdsmen* of Isaac.

27:9 *flock, goat, kid* FCT

Rebekah told Jacob to get two *kid goats* from the *flock*.

27:16 *goat, kid* OTH

This refers to the skins of *kids* of the *goats*.

29:2, 3, 6–10 *cattle, flock, sheep* FCT

Jacob meets Rachel at a well. *Flocks* of *sheep* are there, and a reference is also made to *cattle*.

30:4, 30:29, 31–33, 35, 36, 38–43 *ass, camel, cattle, flock, goat, lamb, sheep* FCT

Jacob's wealth is illustrated by the numbers of animals he owned.

31:4, 8–10, 12, 17–19, 38, 39 *beast, camel, cattle, ewe, flock, ram, sheep* FCT

This is the account of Jacob leaving Laban and these animals are very much part of the account.

31:34 *camel* OTH

Rachel put images (household idols) in the *camel's* furniture (saddle).

32:5, 7, 14, 15 *ass, bull, camel, colt, ewe, flock, foal, goat, herd, kine, ox, ram* FCT

This is the account of Jacob fearfully traveling to meet Esau. He prepares many animals as gifts for his brother.

33:13, 14, 17 *cattle, flock, herd* FCT

The account continues and the brothers meet and are friendly. Esau returned to Seir, and Jacob settled in Succoth.

The animals are just part of their daily life.

34:5, 23, 28 *ass, beast, cattle, ox, sheep* FCT

This chapter centers around the troubles of the sons of Jacob. The animals are just part of their daily life.

36:6, 7, 24 *ass, beast, cattle, mule* FCT

Esau and his family took their possessions, including animals, and moved to another land.

37:2, 12–14, 16 *flock* FCT

Joseph fed the *flock*.

37:20, 25, 31, 33 *beast, camel, goat, kid* BEX

Joseph's brothers hated him because their father, Jacob, loved him more. The entire incident, involving animals, contains an example of sinful attitudes. However, it also was an example of how God used a terrible situation to work His plan to eventually save a chosen people in Egypt.

Note: "kid of the *goats*" is a male *goat* in the Hebrew.

38:12 *sheepshearer* OTH

Judah went to his *sheepshearers*.

**(Genesis cont.)**

38:13, 17, 20, 23 *flock, kid, sheep* FCT

This is the account of Tamar and Judah, and these animals were just part daily life.

40:17, 19 *bird* BEX

This is the setting for these verses. Joseph is in prison after being falsely accused by the wife of Potiphar. While there, he interprets a dream of the chief baker who is also in prison. In that dream, *birds* were eating food from a basket, something which is natural behavior for *birds*.

41:2–4, 18–20, 26, 27 *kine* BEX

Joseph interpreted Pharaoh's dream in which *cows* played a vital part in getting God's message about the coming years of feast and famine for Egypt.

42:26, 27 *ass* FCT

*Asses* were loaded with grain.

43:18, 24 *ass* FCT

Joseph's brothers feared that they and their *asses* were being taken captive; but they were treated well, and their *asses* were fed.

44:3, 13 *ass* FCT

Men and their *asses* were sent away. Later, they again loaded their *asses* and returned to the city.

45:10, 17, 23 *ass, beast, flock, herd* FCT

Joseph sent *asses* and other things to his father, and Pharaoh told Joseph that his family and their animals could live there.

46:6, 32, 34 *cattle, flock, herd, shepherd* FCT

The sons of Israel took Jacob, their property, and their animals to Egypt.

47:1 *flock, herd* FCT

The message to Pharaoh was that Joseph's family and animals had arrived.

47:3 *shepherd* OTH

Pharaoh was told that they were *shepherds*.

47:4, 6, 16–18 *ass, cattle, flock, herd, horse* FCT

Jacob's family lives in Egypt along with their *cattle* and other possessions.

49:9, 11, 14, 17, 21, 27 *adder, ass, colt, foal, hind* (hart or female deer), *horse, lion, serpent, wolf* BEX

Israel (Jacob) told his sons "that which shall befall" them in the years to come, and he used the normal behavior of animals to illustrate what would happen.

49:24 *shepherd* OTH

This is a reference to "the *Shepherd*, the Stone of Israel."

50:8 *flock, herd* FCT

The flocks and herds were left in the land of Goshen.

50:9 *horseman* OTH

Chariots and horsemen went with them.

---

## Exodus

Note: Chapters 1–14 find the sons of Israel in Egypt where Moses was born, and who eventually leads the people out by crossing the Red Sea.

2:16, 17, 19 *flock, shepherd* FCT

*Shepherds* drove the daughters of the priest of Midian away from a well, but Moses helped the daughters by drawing water for them.

3:1 *flock* FCT

Moses pastured the *flock* of Jethro.

4:3 *serpent* DIR

In this verse, God changed Moses's rod into a *serpent*. God had previously spoken to Moses telling him to go to the people of Israel and to say to them that God was sending him as His representative to lead them out of Egypt. Moses responded by claiming the people would not believe him and would not listen to him. To convince Moses they would listen, the LORD performed the rod-to-*serpent*-to-rod event, along with other miraculous activities.

4:20 *ass* FCT

Moses put his wife and sons on an *ass* and returned to Egypt.

Note: In 7:3, the LORD stated that He would harden Pharaoh's heart so the "signs" and "wonders" would be multiplied. In v. 5, the reason is identified. It was so that, "the Egyptians shall know that I am the LORD." As a result, many verses were categorized as DIR or BEX.

7:9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 21 *fish, serpent* DIR

When Moses and Aaron were before Pharaoh, the LORD turned the rod (staff) into a *serpent*. The rods of the servants also turned into *serpents*, but they were then eaten by Aaron's rod. Next, the Nile was turned into blood and the *fish* died.

8:2–9, 11–13, 16–18, 21, 22, 24, 29, 31 *beast, fly, frog, lice* DIR

The LORD continued plaguing Egypt with *frogs, lice, and flies* on man and *beast*.

9:3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 20–22, 25 *ass, beast, camel, cattle, horse, ox, sheep* DIR

Here, the LORD caused only Egyptians' animals to be killed by "a very grievous murrain" (pestilence), boils to break out on man and *beast*, and damaging hail.

Chapter 10 gives details of the plague of *locusts* in Egypt, because Pharaoh would not let the people go. This was yet another lesson or example to Pharaoh from the LORD.

10:4 *locust* DIR

This verse gives the message that the LORD would send the *locusts*.

10:9 *flock, herd* BEX

Moses told Pharaoh that the people, their *flocks*, and *herds* would leave.

10:12–14, 19 *locust* DIR

The *locusts* arrived causing harm to the land, so Pharaoh relented, and the LORD sent a wind to blow the *locusts* away.

**(Exodus cont.)**

10:24, 26 *cattle, flock, herd* BEX

Pharaoh said the people could leave, but their animals were to remain. Moses responded that the animals would also go.

11:5, 7 *beast, dog* BEX

These animals were among the examples of those who would die as part of the last plague in which all of the “firstborn would” die.

12:3–5 *goat, lamb, sheep* UCL

Instructions are given for preparing the Passover *lamb*.

12:12 *beast* DIR

The LORD declares that the firstborn of man and *beast* will die unless protected by the blood on the lintel and door posts.

12:21 *lamb* UCL

The Passover *lamb* was to be slain.

12:29 *cattle* DIR

At midnight, the firstborn were struck by the LORD.

12:32, 38 *cattle, flock, herd* FCT

The people and animals left.

13:2, 12, 13 *ass, beast, lamb* UCL

Instructions are given in this chapter for the “sanctification” or consecration of all of the firstborn.

13:15 *beast* DIR

The LORD killed the firstborn of man and *beast* because Pharaoh would not let the people go.

14:9, 17 *horse, horseman* BEX

Here, Pharaoh and his army are in pursuit of the sons of Israel as they flee from Egypt. The *horses*’ natural behavior was being used to carry the army.

14:18, 26, 28 *horseman* OTH

The Egyptians would know who the LORD was because of what happened to the *horses* and *horsemen*.

Note: Chapters 15–19 describe the journey of the people after having crossed the Red Sea to Sinai where the LORD called Moses from the mountain; while, Chapters 20–24 include instructions for living, starting with the Ten Commandments. In addition, ordinances were detailed, property rights and various laws were given, and worship feasts were identified.

15:1, 19, 21 *horse, horseman* DIR

Moses relates the details of what happened in their escape from Pharaoh.

16:13, 20, 24 *quail, worm* DIR

Here we find the people are now in the wilderness, and they begin to complain about the lack of food. The LORD provided food, some of which involved animals.

**(Exodus cont.)**

17:3 *cattle* BEX

The people complained to Moses about a lack of water for both them and the *cattle*.

19:4, 13 *beast, eagle* BEX

The people are in the wilderness of Sinai where the LORD gave Moses a message for the people to hear, which began with a reminder, “Ye have seen . . . how I bare you on eagles’ wings.” Moses was then to go up on the mountain, but the LORD gave a severe warning—no one was to even touch it, not even a *beast*! Or else!

20:10 *cattle* UCL

On the Sabbath, even *cattle* were not to work.

20:10, 17, 24 *ass, cattle, ox, sheep* UCL

In this chapter, Moses gives to the people the instructions known as the Ten Commandments which the LORD had given him on Mt. Sinai. V. 10 deals with not working on the Sabbath, and v. 17 is about not coveting.

20:17 *ass* UCL

This a commandment about not coveting a neighbor’s things, including an *ass*.

20:24 *sheep* UCL

*Sheep* are used for burnt offerings.

21:28, 29, 32–36 *ass, beast, ox* UCL

Ordinances are given here relative to injury and damage caused by these animals.

22:1, 4, 5, 9, 10, 19, 30, 31 *ass, beast, dog, ox, sheep* UCL

Additional instructions are given involving these animals, whether involving damage, theft, fire, etc.

23:4, 5, 11, 12, 19 *ass, beast, kid, ox* UCL

Further instructions are given involving these animals, including how to treat them, resting the land every seven years, and their use in worship feasts.

23:28, 29 *beast, hornet* DIR

In this chapter, the LORD told the people that He was going to send an angel to help take them to the land which He had already prepared for them. In addition, the people already living there would be driven out of that land, and one of the tools for that would be *hornets* which He would send.

24:5 *ox* UCL

*Oxen* were sacrificed for peace offerings.

Note: The remainder of Exodus, Chapters 25–40, deals with the Tabernacle: its location, construction, equipment, priests, and sacrifices.

25:4, 5 *badger, goat, ram* OTH

The building of the tabernacle included *goat’s* hair and *badger* skins.

26:7, 14 *badger, goat, ram* OTH

The building of the tabernacle included *goat’s* hair and *badger* and *ram’s* skins.

29:1, 3, 10–12, 14–20, 22, 26, 27, 31, 32, 36, 39, 40, 41 *bullock, lamb, ram* UCL

The use of these animals in offerings/sacrifices is detailed here along with the rules for the consecration of priests.

## **(Exodus cont.)**

32:4, 8, 19, 20, 24, 35 *calf* OTH

This is a reference to the molten *calves* the people made.

34:3 *flock, herd* FCT

Neither man nor these animals were to go up on Mt. Sinai with Moses.

34:19, 20, 26 *ass, cattle, kid, lamb, ox, sheep* UCL

More instructions are given for the use of these animals in offerings/sacrifices.

35:6, 7, 23, 26 *badger, goat, ram* OTH

Items made with *goat's* hair, *ram* skins, and *badger* skins were to be part of their offerings.

36:14, 19 *badger, goat, ram* OTH

The skins of these animals were to be used for the tabernacle.

39:34 *badger, ram* OTH

The skins of these animals were to be used for the tabernacle.

---

## **Leviticus**

Note: This book of the Bible is sometimes referred to as “The Book of Worship.” The word “holy” occurs more than 80 times.

Chapters 1–7 focus on how to use specific animals in offerings.

1:2, 3, 5, 10, 14 *bullock, cattle, flock, fowl, goat, herd, pigeon, sheep, turtledove* UCL

3:1, 6, 7, 12 *flock, goat, herd* UCL

4:3–5, 7, 8, 10–12, 14–16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 32, 35 *bullock, goat, kid, lamb* UCL

5:2, 6, 7, 11, 15, 16, 18 *beast, cattle, flock, goat, kid, lamb, pigeon, ram, turtledove* UCL

6:6 *flock, ram* UCL

7:21, 23–26 *beast, fowl, goat, ox, sheep* UCL

Note: Chapters 8–10 emphasize the rules for priests related to offerings.

8:2, 14, 17, 18, 20–22, 29 *bullock, ram* UCL

9:2–4, 8, 15, 18, 19 *bullock, calf, goat, kid, lamb, ram* UCL

10:16 *goat* UCL

Note: Chapters 11–22 present rules for holiness in daily living, including but not limited to what can/cannot be eaten, clean/unclean, motherhood, leprosy, cleansing unhealthiness, atonement, morality, idolatry, and rules for priests.



### **(Leviticus cont.)**

11:2–7, 13–20, 22, 26, 27, 29, 30, 39, 46, 47 *bat, beast, beetle, camel, chameleon, coney, cormorant, cuckow, eagle, ferret, fowl, gier eagle, grasshopper, hare, hawk, heron, kite, lapwing, lizard, locust, mole, mouse, osprey, ossifrage, owl, pelican, raven, snail, stork, swan, swine, tortoise, vulture, weasel* UCL

Chapter 11 identifies the animals which the children of Israel were allowed to eat (“clean”), which animal carcasses they could touch, and those they were not to eat (“unclean”). Animals are identified by name and/or by characteristic. The names of the unclean have been underlined. Keep in mind (1) that *beast* and *fowl* are general names and can refer to both the clean and unclean, and (2) not every clean or unclean animal has been identified by name here.

12:6, 8 *lamb, pigeon, turtle[dove], turtledove* UCL

This chapter deals with a mother being declared unclean for a period following giving birth, and these animals were to be used as offerings for her “purifying.”

14:4–7, 10, 12, 13, 21, 22, 24, 25, 30, 49–53 *bird, ewe lamb, he lamb, lamb, pigeon, turtledove* UCL

Here the laws governing offerings (involving these animals) for cleansing of lepers and their homes are detailed.

Note: “*Ewe lamb*” is a female *lamb*, and “*he lamb*” is a male.

15:14, 29 *pigeon, turtle[dove], turtledove* UCL

More cleansing laws are included here for unhealthiness.

Chapters 16 & 17 present the laws for the atonement offerings, including those involving animals.

16:3, 5–10, 15, 18, 20–22, 26, 27 *bullock, goat, kid, ram* UCL

17:3, 13, 15 *beast, fowl, goat, lamb, ox* UCL

18:23 *beast* UCL

This is the law regarding immorality involving animals.

19:19, 21, 22 *cattle, ram* UCL

V. 19 gives a law about *cattle* breeding, and vv. 21 & 22 have to do with guilt offerings.

20:15, 16, 25 *beast, fowl* UCL

Vv. 15 & 16 repeat the admonition about immorality with animals, and v. 25 stresses the difference between clean *beast* and unclean.

22:8, 19, 21, 23, 27, 28 *beast, beeve, bullock, cow, ewe, goat, lamb, sheep* UCL

Here we have various rules for priests and sacrifices.

23:12, 18–20 *bullock, goat, kid, lamb, ram* UCL

Laws for religious festivals involving these animals are presented in these verses.

24:18, 21 *beast* UCL

Instructions are given for when a man kills an animal.

25:7 *beast, cattle* UCL

Sabbath year rules even involved these animals.

26:6, 22 *beast, cattle* UCL

V. 6 indicates how obedience will impact animals, and v. 22 how disobedience will.

## **(Leviticus cont.)**

27:9–11, 26–28, 32 *beast, flock, ox, sheep* UCL

The instructions here relate to how animals are valued and how they affect tithing.

---

## **Numbers**

Note: Some have called this the “Book of Wandering,” because the LORD’s plan was for Israel to march directly from Sinai to Canaan, but unbelief caused 39 years of “wandering.”

3:13 *beast* BEX

This is a brief review of the situation back in Egypt when the firstborn of even animals were killed during the last plague.

3:41, 45 *cattle* FCT

The LORD explained that because He smote (“struck”) the firstborn in Egypt to force Pharaoh to free the Israelites, the firstborn of both man and *beast* are His, and *cattle* were to be counted as well as people.

4:6, 8, 10–12, 14, 25 *badger* OTH

*Badger* skins covered the ark.

5:8 *ram* UCL

This refers to a “*ram of atonement*” in cases when restitution for sin cannot be made to a relative.

6:10, 12, 14, 17, 19 *ewe lamb, he lamb, lamb, pigeon, ram, turtle[dove]* UCL

These verses are part of the laws pertaining to Nazarites, and these animals are involved in the related offerings.

7:3, 6–8, 15–17, 21–23, 27–29, 33–35, 39–41, 45–47, 51–53, 57–59, 63–65, 69–71, 75–77, 81–83, 87, 88  
*bullock, goat, kid, lamb, ox, ram* UCL

This chapter contains Moses’s instructions for the offerings of the leaders involving these animals.

8:8, 12, 17 *beast, bullock* UCL

A *bullock* was to be part of the cleansing of the Levites. Moses also presented a reminder of a past event, that is, when the LORD’s people and their animals were passed over and not killed in Egypt.

Note: Numbers 3:13 and 8:17 both refer to the same historical event, and both could have been categorized as either BEX or UCL. They were not because of the word “sanctified.”

11:5, 22 *fish, flock, herd* BEX

Animals were used to illustrate the people’s complaints about the lack of food; they even asked why they ever left Egypt.

11:31, 32 *quail* DIR

The people had developed a bad attitude and complained about the food, even saying they had more while in Egypt. The LORD sent food in the form of *quail*. That was then followed by a plague because of their attitude.

13:33 *grasshopper* BEX

When the men returned from spying out the land to which the LORD was sending His people, they gave a bad report and said that there were “giants” in the land which made them feel like *grasshoppers*.

15:3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 24, 27 *bullock, flock, goat, herd, kid, lamb, ram* UCL

These animals were to be used in offerings once the people entered Canaan.

**(Numbers cont.)**

16:15 *ass* UCL

This is part of the account about the rebellion of Korah where Moses became angry and spoke to the LORD.  
Note: This verse was placed in this category because it was part of a statement about the offerings of Korah.

18:15, 17 *beast, cow, goat, sheep* UCL

This chapter details rules for the Levitical priesthood, including the use of these animals.

19:2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 17 *heifer* UCL

This chapter concerns the ordinance of the *red heifer*.

20:4, 8, 11, 19 *beast, cattle* FCT

During their first month in the wilderness, the people complained to Moses about the lack of water for them and their animals.

21:6–9 *serpent* FCT

Again, the people complained to Moses, and the LORD sent *serpents*.

22:4 *ox* BEX

Moab was fearful of the children of Israel and described that fear by saying they would defeat others as easily “as the *ox* licketh up the grass.”

22:21–23, 25, 27–30, 32, 33 *ass* DIR

This is the famous account about Balaam and the *ass* (donkey).

22:40 *ox, sheep* UCL

*Ox* and *sheep* were offered.

23:1, 2, 4, 14 *bullock, ox, ram* UCL

Altars were made, and animals were sacrificed.

23:22, 24 *lion, unicorn* BEX

This prophecy of Balaam to Balak mentions the LORD’s role in getting the people out of Egypt and illustrates God’s strength by referring to the strength of a *unicorn* (“wild ox” in NIV, ESV, NASB, and CSB). The people of Israel will rise like a *lion*.

23:29 *bullock, ram* UCL

*Bullocks* and *rams* were offered.

24:8, 9 *lion, unicorn* BEX

The prophecy of 23:22, 24 is referred to again.

27:17 *sheep, shepherd* BEX

When Moses spoke to the LORD and requested the appointment of his replacement, he said, “that the congregation be not as *sheep* without a *shepherd*.” That analogy is used numerous times in the Bible.

28:3, 4, 7–9, 11–15, 19–22, 27–30 *bullock, goat, kid, lamb, ram* UCL

This chapter and the next contain laws for offerings involving these animals.

29:2–5, 8–11, 13–34, 36–38 *bullock, goat, kid, lamb, ram* UCL

This chapter contains laws for offerings involving these animals.

## (Numbers cont.)

31:9, 11, 20, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 43–45, 47 *ass, beast, beeve, cattle, flock, goat, sheep* FCT  
Animals were part of the booty from a war with Midian. Because the people defied the LORD's orders, they were to purify themselves and garments of *goat's* hair. The booty had to be counted and divided.

32:1, 4, 16, 24, 26, 36 *cattle, flock, sheep, sheepfold* FCT

They settled in Gilead, and that involved building places to keep and provide for the livestock.

35:3 *beast, cattle* FCT

The Levites were given land for their *beasts* and other animals.

---

## Deuteronomy

Note: Deuteronomy means 'second law,' which is actually not a second law or a second section of the law, but a review or restatement of what had already been given. Therefore, some refer to this book as the 'Book of Reviews.'

1:44 *bee* BEX

As Moses was retelling the history of the people in the wilderness, he likened the attack of the Amorites to *bees* attacking.

2:35 *cattle* FCT

*Cattle* were taken as booty.

3:7, 19 *cattle* FCT

*Cattle* were taken as booty, and *cattle* would remain in the cities.

4:17, 18 *beast, fish, fowl* UCL

This is a warning about not worshipping false gods, in this case, animals.

5:14, 21 *ass, cattle, ox* UCL

Here, we have a repeated warning about breaking Sabbath rules and coveting things belonging to others.

7:13, 14 *cattle, flock, kine, sheep* UCL

In preparation for entering the promised land, the LORD gave both warnings and promises, including the promise that He would bless the people. These blessings involved these animals.

Note: This was categorized UCL because it was specifically part of His covenant. It could just as easily be categorized as BEX.

7:20 *hornet* DIR

In this chapter, God is again telling the people how He is going to help them as they proceed to the land that had been promised to them. This verse again mentions the use of *hornets*.

7:22 *beast* BEX

This is part of God's message to His people concerning their entry into the promised land, in which lived nations who were referred to as *beasts*.

8:13, 15 *flock, herd, scorpion, serpent* BEX

The LORD's message to His people who were about to enter the new land included words telling of great benefits (*herds* and *flocks*), but it also contained a warning about what would happen (*serpents, scorpions, drought*) if they failed to obey His commands.

**(Deuteronomy cont.)**

9:16, 21 *calf* OTH

This is another reference to the golden *calf*.

11:4, 15 *cattle, horse* BEX

This is a reference to what God had done to the chariots and *horses* of the Egyptians as a warning to the Israelites against disobedience. If they obey, their *cattle* will have food.

12:6, 15, 17, 21, 22 *flock, hart, herd, roebuck* UCL

These animals were involved in the laws for the sanctuary.

13:15 *cattle* BEX

Here are more examples of the benefits of obeying the Creator who brought them out of Egypt and through the wilderness.

14:4–8, 11–18, 20–23, 26 *bat, beast, bird, camel, chamois, coney, cormorant, cuckow, eagle, fallow deer, flock, fowl, gier, glade, goat, hare, hart, herd, heron, kid, kite, lapwing, ospray, ossifrage, owl, ox, pelican, pyrang, raven, roebuck, sheep, stork, swan, swine, vulture* UCL

Moses starts this chapter by telling the people that they “are the children of the LORD ... an holy people.” These animals are part of the rules pertaining to what is “clean” and “unclean.”

15:14, 19, 22 *bullock, flock, hart, herd, roebuck, sheep* UCL

These rules deal with the sabbatical year, sanctifying (consecrating) animals, etc.

16:2 *flock, herd* UCL

These animals were to be used in the Feast of the Passover.

17:1, 16 *bullock, horse, sheep* UCL

Administration of justice rules are mentioned, including the role of these animals.

18:3, 4 *ox, sheep* UCL

These rules involve the Levitical priests, which include the role of these animals.

20:1 *horse* BEX

Here is another example of God’s care—don’t even worry about the *horses* of the enemy.

20:14 *cattle* UCL

Here we see the rules for warfare as they enter the promised land.

21:3, 4, 6 *heifer* UCL

This animal plays a role after a man has been murdered.

22:1, 3, 4, 6, 10 *ass, bird, ox, sheep* UCL

Here we have various laws involving these animals.

23:18 *dog* UCL

The price (wages) of a *dog* were not to be brought into the house of the LORD.

Note: The TNIV substitutes “male prostitute” for “*dog*.”

25:4 *ox* UCL

Here is another rule, one that is often stated today as, “Thou shalt not muzzle the *ox* when he treadeth out the corn.”

## **(Deuteronomy cont.)**

27:21 *beast* UCL

This rule involves having sex with an animal.

28:4, 11, 18, 26, 31, 38, 39, 42, 49, 51 *ass, beast, cattle, eagle, flock, fowl, kine, locust, ox, sheep, worm* BEX  
Examples of blessings for obedience and consequences of disobedience are presented, and they involve these animals.

29:18 *wormwood* OTH

This is a reference to a poisonous fruit and *wormwood*.

30:9 *cattle* BEX

Here is yet another example of a blessing for obedience involving these animals.

32:11, 14, 33 *asp, dragon, eagle, goat, kine, lamb, ram, sheep* BEX

This chapter contains what some call the “Song of Moses.” He spoke it near the end of his life and just before the people were to enter the new land: the land promised. At the beginning, blessings for obedience are detailed, followed by the warnings for disobedience; and, once again, these include these animals. Like an *eagle* that stirs up its nest, that hovers over its young, the LORD spread His wings and caught them; He carried them on His pinions. Jacob was given *lamb’s* fat while in the wilderness. “Their [enemies’] wine is...the cruel venom of *asps*.”

32:24 *beast, serpent* DIR

Here the warning includes arrows, hunger, plague, burning heat, teeth of *beasts*, and *serpents* that would be sent.

33:17 *bullock, unicorn* UCL

Moses said Joseph was like a firstborn *bullock* in terms of his “glory” (majesty).

Note: This was categorized as UCL because the term “first-born,” when applied to animals, is most always within the context of sacrifices. However, it can be argued that the BEX category is equally appropriate.

33:20, 22 *lion* BEX

Here, we have more blessings from Moses containing more analogies involving animals.

---

## **Joshua**

1:14 *cattle* FCT

Joshua reminds the people that they and their *cattle* will remain in the new land.

6:4–6, 8, 13 *ram* OTH

*Ram* horns were used in the conquest of Jericho.

6:21 *ass, ox, sheep* FCT

After Jericho was defeated, much was destroyed, including *asses, ox, and sheep*.

7:24 *ass, ox, sheep* FCT

Joshua took Achan to the valley of Achor with many possessions, including *asses*.

8:2, 27 *cattle* FCT

The people are told to take Ai’s spoil and *cattle*.

## **(Joshua cont.)**

9:4 *ass* FCT

*Asses* were used to carry old sacks.

11:4, 6, 9, 14 *cattle, horse* FCT

The sons of Israel took the spoil and *cattle* from the cities.

14:4 *cattle* FCT

The Levites were given cities to live in and land for their *cattle*.

15:18 *ass* FCT

Achsah got off of her *ass* (*donkey*).

21:2 *cattle* FCT

The Levites were given cities to live in and land for their *cattle*.

22:8 *cattle* FCT

Joshua told them to return to their tents with great riches, including *cattle*.

24:6 *horseman* OTH

Egypt pursued with chariots and *horsemen*.

24:12 *hornet* DIR

This is a review of the past use of *hornets* to assist the people in their taking possession of the land.

---

## **Judges**

1:14 *ass* FCT

Achsah got off of her *ass* (*donkey*).

3:31 *ox* OTH

Anath killed many Philistines with an *ox* goad.

5:10, 16 *ass, flock, sheepfold* FCT

Some people rode on white *asses* (donkeys), and some were in *sheepfold* and heard *flocks*.

5:22 *horsehoofs* OTH

Reference is made to *horsehoofs*.

6:4, 5, 19 *ass, camel, cattle, grasshopper, kid, ox, sheep* BEX

“And the children of Israel did evil in the sight of the LORD,” therefore they were delivered into the hand of Midian. Having such animals destroyed was an example of the result of disobedience. Gideon, when visited by an angel of the LORD, wanted to know, “why then is all of this befallen us?” He then wanted a sign that the LORD really was with them, and a *kid* became part of the example that the LORD was with them.

6:25, 26, 28 *bullock* UCL

Gideon used a *bullock* to tear down the altar of Baal, and a second one was sacrificed on an “altar unto the LORD.”

## **(Judges cont.)**

7:5, 12 *camel, dog, grasshopper* BEX

Part of the test Gideon was to use to determine who would be part of the 300 chosen men was to see who, “lappeth water like a *dog*.” To illustrate that a large number of the enemy were in opposition, the verse states that they, “lay along in the valley like *grasshoppers* for multitude.”

8:21, 26 *camel* FCT

Ornaments were on *camel’s* necks.

10:4 *ass colts* FCT

Jair had thirty sons, and they rode on *ass colts*.

Note: *Ass colts* refer to one animal. It is the KJV’s way of saying “male colt.”

12:14 *ass colts* FCT

Abdon had many sons and grandsons who rode on seventy *ass colts*.

Note: See note for 10:4.

13:15 *kid* FCT

A *kid* was to be made ready.

13:19 *kid* UCL

Manoah offered a *kid* upon a rock to the LORD.

14:5, 6, 8, 9, 18 *bee, heifer, kid, lion* BEX

This is the account of Samson killing a lion as easily as if it were just a *kid*. Later he proposed a riddle which involved animal analogies. The body of the *lion* that Samson killed contained *bees*.

15:1, 4, 15, 16 *ass, fox, kid* BEX

Here are more examples or illustrations of Samson’s strength, again using animals.

18:21 *cattle* FCT

The five spies put the children and *cattle* in front of them.

19:3, 10, 19, 21, 28 *ass* FCT

A husband traveled with his servant and a pair of *asses*.

20:48 *beast* BEX

An animal is used to illustrate the extent to which “the men of Israel ... smote ... the children of Benjamin.”

---

## **Ruth**

No animal names.

---

## **1 Samuel**

1:24, 25 *bullock* UCL

A *bullock* was involved in the dedication of Samuel to the LORD.

6:4, 5, 11, 18 *mouse* OTH

Gold *mice*.



**(1 Samuel cont.)**

6:7, 10, 12, 14 *calf, kine* UCL

*Calves* were taken away from their mothers, so the mothers could be used to cart the ark. During the process of returning the ark to Israel, a sacrifice was made.

7:9 *lamb* UCL

Samuel sacrificed a *lamb* when the Philistines were going against Israel.

8:11 *horseman* OTH

The king's *horsemen*.

8:16, 17 *ass, sheep* BEX

Samuel told the people how they would be negatively affected if their wish to have a king were to be granted, including the fact that a king would take these animals from them.

9:3, 5, 20 *ass* FCT

There is a search for the *asses* of Kiah.

10:2, 3, 14, 16 *ass, kid* FCT

The *asses* had been found.

11:5 *herd* FCT

Saul came after the *herd* in the field.

11:7 *ox* BEX

Saul used pieces of a cut-up animal to illustrate what would happen to those who would not follow him.

12:3 *ass, ox* BEX

Samuel used these animals to illustrate that he had not defrauded the people.

13:5 *horseman* OTH

The Philistines had chariots and *horsemen*.

14:14, 32, 34 *calf, ox, sheep* FCT

A yoke of *oxen* might plow a half-acre, and the spoil included *calves, oxen, and sheep*.

15:3, 9, 14, 15, 21, 22 *ass, camel, fatling, lamb, ox, ram, sheep* BEX

Samuel went to Saul with a message from the LORD, which was that He remembered what Amalek had done to Israel, and therefore punishment was coming for Amalek. Next, the LORD told Saul to attack Amalek and, "utterly destroy all that they have." The "all" included the animals. However, they did not do that because they spared some of the best. The truth they should have already known came from Samuel and begins with these famous words: "Hath the LORD as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the LORD?" The very powerful message did not just stop there but continued.

Note: "*Fatling*" is probably a fat *lamb*.

16:2 *heifer* UCL

The LORD instructed Samuel to take a *heifer* for a sacrifice as he went to Jesse because He had selected a replacement for King Saul.

16:11, 19, 20 *ass, kid, sheep* FCT

Jesse said his youngest kept *sheep*. He sent David to Saul with a *kid* and other items loaded upon an *ass*.

**(1 Samuel cont.)**

17:15, 20, 28, 34, 36 *bear, flock, lamb, lion, sheep* FCT

David, who tended his father's *sheep*, left as commanded. Later, he killed a *lion* and a *bear*.

17:37 *bear, lion* BEX

David ascribed his strength to the LORD and illustrated it with his killing of powerful and fearsome animals.

17:40 *shepherd* OTH

David put stones in a *shepherd's* bag.

17:43, 44, 46 *beast, dog, fowl* BEX

Goliath told David that he would feed him to the *birds* and *beasts*. David replied by saying the LORD would deliver Goliath to him, and Goliath's fellow soldiers would be eaten by the *birds* and *beasts*.

19:13, 16 *goat* (actually *goat's* hair) BEX

David's wife deceived Saul using an animal skin in order to keep David from being killed. This illustrates deception using an animal.

Note: These verses could have just as easily been classified as OTH.

21:7 *herdman* OTH

Doeg was a chief *herdman*.

22:19 *ass, ox, sheep* FCT

Animals were killed at Nob.

23:5 *cattle* FCT

*Cattle* were taken at Keilah.

24:2 *goat* FCT

Wild *goats* lived among rocks.

24:3 *sheepcote* OTH

There was a cave near the *sheepcotes*.

24:14 *dog, flea* BEX

David told Saul he could have killed him but did not. In the process, David likened himself to a *dog* or *flea*.

25:2, 4, 16 *goat, sheep* FCT

A man in Maon owned many *goats* and *sheep*, and David heard that Nabal was shearing his *sheep*.

25:7 *shepherd* OTH

*Shepherds* were not harmed.

25:16, 18, 20, 23, 42 *ass, sheep* FCT

*Sheep* were tended. Also, Abigail took five *sheep* "ready dressed," loaded them on her *ass*, and then she rode on her *ass* to meet David and his men.

26:20 *flea, partridge* BEX

David had opportunities to kill Saul and his men, but he did not. In his explanation to Saul, David made an analogy between himself and these two animals.

## (1 Samuel cont.)

27:9 *ass, camel, sheep, ox* FCT

David took animals away.

28:24 *calf* FCT

A *calf* was slaughtered.

30:17, 20 *camel, cattle, flock, herd* FCT

Men who rode on *camels* escaped, and other animals were captured.

---

## 2 Samuel

1:6 *horseman* OTH

Chariots and *horsemen* pursued Saul.

1:23 *eagle, lion* BEX

David's dirge describes Saul and Jonathan as, "swifter than *eagles*," and, "stronger than *lions*."

2:18 *roe* BEX

Ashel is described, "as swift as a wild *roe*."

3:8 *dog* BEX

In anger against Ishbosheth, Abner claimed he was no "*dog's* head."

6:6 *ox* BEX

This is a classic example that the end (in this case to keep the ark from falling), does not justify the means (touching the ark), because the LORD had said it was not to be touched. Uzzah touched the ark and died! A related example is found in 1 Samuel 6:19 and the warning is found in Numbers 4:15.

Note: "*fatling*" is probable a fat lamb.

6:13 *fatling, ox* UCL

When the ark was being moved, a sacrifice was made.

7:8 *sheep, sheepcote* BEX

Nathan took a message from the LORD to David, that in part, explained how David was taken from being an insignificant *shepherd* to being ruler over Israel, and animals were used to teach that lesson.

8:4 *horse, horseman* BEX

David captured horses and horsemen.

9:8 *dog* BEX

Mephibosheth compared himself to a "dead *dog*" to stress his unworthiness in response to David's kindness.

10:18 *horseman* OTH

David killed *horsemen*.

12:2–4, 6 *ewe, flock, herd, lamb* BEX

Nathan, in rebuking David for his sin with Bathsheba, used animals to illustrate the seriousness of the issue.

Note: *ewe* is a female lamb.

## (2 Samuel cont.)

13:23, 24, 29 *mule, sheepshearer* FCT

Absalom had *sheepshearers* and the king's sons mounted their *mules*.

15:1 *horse* FCT

Absalom had *horses*.

16:1, 2 *ass* FCT

*Asses* were loaded with food

16:9 *dog* BEX

The character of a man is likened to that of a “dead *dog*.”

17:8, 10 *bear, lion* BEX

The fierceness of men is likened to the of a mother *bear*, and valiant men's hearts to that of a *lion*.

17:23, 29 *ass, kine, sheep* FCT

An *ass* was saddled, and people brought items, including *sheep*, to David.

18:9 *mule* FCT

Absalom rode on his *mule*.

19:26 *ass* FCT

An *ass* would be saddled.

21:10 *beast, bird* BEX

In the account of David avenging what had been done to the Gibeonites, a sackcloth was used by Rizpah and animals were kept from resting on it.

22:34 *hind* BEX

Feet are like *hinds'* feet.

23:20 *lion, lionlike* OTH

*Lionlike* men and a *lion* were killed.

24:17 *sheep* BEX

David admitted to the LORD it was he who had sinned, not the people, and in doing so he referred to the people as *sheep*.

24:22, 24 *ox* UCL

David offered a sacrifice.

---

## 1 Kings

1:5 *horseman* OTH

Adonijah prepared chariots and *horsemen*.

**(1 Kings cont.)**

1:9, 19, 25, 33, 38, 44 *cattle, mule, ox, sheep* FCT

Note: This chapter contains the account of the illegitimate attempt of Adonijah to become king instead of Solomon. Even though some of the animals here were used for sacrifices, the main thrust of the account deals with the facts of life during the attempted usurpation of the throne. Adonijah prepared a feast with *cattle* and other animals, and the context suggests a feast rather than worship, thus the FCT categorization.

2:40 *ass* FCT

Shimei saddled his *ass*.

4:23, 26, 28, 33 *beast, dromedary, fallowdeer, fish, fowl, hart, horse, horseman, ox, roebuck, sheep* FCT

These animals are used as illustrations to describe Solomon's wealth and wisdom.

7:25, 29, 36, 44 *lion, ox* FCT

Factual details of the construction of the temple are given here.

Note: These verses could have been categorized OTH since the animals here are actually images.

8:5 *ox, sheep* UCL

When the ark arrived at the temple, Solomon offered a sacrifice.

8:37 *caterpillar, locust* BEX

These are part the examples of the result of sin.

8:63 *ox, sheep* UCL

When the ark arrived at the temple, Solomon offered a sacrifice.

9:19, 22 *horseman* OTH

This is a reference to Solomon's chariots and *horsemen*.

10:2 *camel* FCT

The Queen of Sheba came with *camels*.

10:19, 20 *lion* BEX

The *lion* statue here is just one example of Solomon's wealth.

Note: The category here could have been OTH.

10:22, 25 *ape, horse, mule, peacock* FCT

More facts about Solomon's wealth are given.

10:26 *horseman* OTH

Solomon gathered chariots and *horsemen*.

10:28, 29 *horse* FCT

*Horses* were imported.

12:11, 14 *scorpion* FCT

Rehoboam took the wrong advice about how to treat, "Jeroboam and all Israel," and the mention of *scorpions* was part of his threat.

Note: These verses could just as easily have been categorized BEX. See also 2 Chronicles 10:11, 14.

12:28, 32 *calf* OTH

Golden *calves*.

## **(1 Kings cont.)**

13:13, 23 *ass* FCT

Instruction was given to saddle an *ass*.

13:24–29 *ass, lion* DIR+BEX+FCT

A *lion* was sent by the LORD to kill a disobedient prophet.

Note: These verses really are all three of the categories.

14:11 *dog, fowl* BEX

The LORD sent a message to King Jeroboam via the prophet Ahijah which, in effect, said that because of the king's sin, judgement would come to his family. Those that died in the city would be eaten by *dogs*, and those that died in the field would be eaten by *fowls*.

16:4 *dog, fowl* BEX

While this prophecy was against Baasha, it is the same as that of Jeroboam as stated in 14:11.

17:4, 6 *raven* DIR

Elijah told Ahab that it would not rain, nor would there be dew for three years. The LORD then sent Elijah away to hide and said He would provide *ravens* to bring him food while there.

18:5 *beast, horse, mule* FCT

Instructions were given to gather food for animals.

18:23, 25, 26, 33 *bullock* BEX

This is the famous account of Elijah vs. the prophets of Baal in which animals were used to demonstrate who the true God was.

19:19–21 *ox* FCT

*Ox* were used for plowing.

20:1, 20, 21, 25, 27 *flocks, horse, kids* FCT

*Horses* were used in battles.

20:36 *lion* BEX

A man was killed by a *lion* because he had not listened to the LORD.

21:19, 23, 24 *dog* BEX

The LORD sent Elijah to King Ahab to tell him that *dogs* would lick his blood as had happened to Naboth.

22:4 *horse* FCT

Both kings had *horses*.

22:17, 38 *dog, sheep, shepherd* BEX

Micaiah predicted defeat using the analogy of *sheep* without a *shepherd*, and the prediction of *dogs* licking Ahab's blood as stated in 21:19, 23, 24 was accurate.

---

## **2 Kings**

2:11 *horse* FCT

As Elijah and Elisha walked and talked, a *horse* chariot and *horses* appeared and separated them.

## (2 Kings cont.)

2:12 *horseman* OTH

Elisha said he saw chariots and *horsemen*.

2:24 *bear* FCT

Two *bears* killed forty-two children who had mocked Elisha after he had cursed them in the name of the LORD.

Note: This verse could just as easily have been categorized BEX.

3:4, 7, 9 *cattle, horse, lamb, ram, sheepmaster* FCT

At one time, Mesha king of Moab was a *sheepmaster* and paid the king of Israel with *lambs*. Jehoshaphat told Jehoram his people and *horses* would help, but as they traveled there was no water for the people or *cattle*.

3:17 *beast, cattle* BEX

Elisha took a message from the LORD to Jehoram, king of Israel, which included these animals as examples of what he would do. In addition, he told the king (in the next verse) that it, “is but a light thing in the sight of the LORD.”

4:22, 24 *ass* FCT

An *ass* was saddled.

5:9, 17, 26 *horse, mule, ox, sheep* FCT

Naaman went to Elisha with his chariot and *horses*. He asked for two *mule*'s load of earth and gifts, including *ox* and *sheep*.

6:14, 15, 17 *horse* FCT

*Horses* and chariots were sent.

6:25 *ass, dove* BEX

Animals are used to explain how severe the famine was: A *dove*'s dung and the head of an *ass* were sold for silver.

7:6 *horse* DIR

The LORD caused the Syrians to hear the sound of *horses*.

7:7, 10, 13, 14 *ass, horse* FCT

Syrians heard *horses* and chariots and fled, leaving behinds *horses* and *asses*.

8:9 *camel* FCT

*Camels* carried things.

8:13 *dog* BEX

An analogy is made between a servant and a *dog*.

9:10 *dog* BEX

Jehu was appointed King over Israel by the LORD who told him to “smite the house of Ahab” to avenge the blood of His servants. The destruction was detailed by stating that the “*dogs* shall eat Jezebel.”

9:17 *horseman* OTH

A *horseman* was sent to meet Jehu.

9:18, 19 *horseback* FCT

Two men on *horseback* were sent.

## **(2 Kings cont.)**

9:33, 36 *dog, horse* BEX

Jezebel was thrown out of a window, and her blood sprinkled on the wall and *horses*. A message was given that *dogs* would eat her.

10:2 *horse* FCT

Chariots and *horses* are there.

10:29 *calf* OTH

Golden *calves* had been made.

11:16 *horse* OTH

*Horse* entrance.

13:7, 14 *horseman* OTH

Fifty *horsemen*.

14:9 *beast* BEX

An analogy is made between the behavior of people and a plant (thistle) and animal (*beast*).

14:20 *horse* FCT

Amaziah was brought on *horses*.

16:17 *ox* OTH

Brazen *ox*.

17:16 *calf* OTH

Golden *calves* had been made.

17:25, 26 *lion* DIR

This is the account of the King of Assyria putting people from other countries, “who did not fear the LORD,” to live in Samaria, “instead of the children of Israel,” so the LORD sent *lions* to kill some of them.

18:4 *serpent* BEX

Hezekiah became king over Judah and “did that which was right in the sight of the LORD.” One illustration of Hezekiah’s righteousness was the fact that he “broke in pieces the brazen *serpent* that Moses had made.”

18:23 *horse* FCT

*Horses* will be given.

18:24 *horseman* OTH

Chariots and *horsemen*.

23:11 *horse* FCT

*Horses* were taken away.

---

## **1 Chronicles**

4:39, 41 *flock* FCT

Descendants of Simeon sought pasture for their *cattle*, and later the Menuites put their *cattle* there.



## **(1 Chronicles cont.)**

5:9, 21 *ass, camel, cattle, sheep* FCT

Reuben's *cattle* increased, and later they took many animals after a battle.

7:21 *cattle* FCT

*Cattle* were taken.

11:22 *lion, lionlike* FCT

Benaiah slew two *lionlike* men and a *lion*.

12:8, 40 *ass, camel, lion, mule, ox, roe, sheep* FCT

Some men had faces like *lions*, and numerous animals were brought.

13:9 *ox* BEX

This is a repeat of the incident stated in 2 Samuel 6:6 in which Uzza touched the ark and died.

15:26 *bullock, ram* UCL

Seven *bullocks* were sacrificed in preparation for moving the ark of the covenant to Jerusalem.

17:7 *sheep, sheepcote* BEX

This is a repeat of the situation detailed in 2 Samuel 7. Nathan took a message from the LORD to David, which in part, explained how David was taken from being an insignificant *shepherd* to being ruler over Israel, and animals were used to teach that lesson.

18:4 *horse, horseman* BEX

David defeated Hadadezer and took *horses* and *horsemen*.

19:6 *horseman* OTH

Chariots and *horsemen* were bought.

21:17 *sheep* BEX

David confessed his sin to the LORD, and in the process referred to the people as *sheep*.

Note: See 2 Samuel 24:17.

21:23 *ox* UCL

Ornan gave an *ox* to David for a sacrifice.

27:29–31 *ass, camel, flock, herd* FCT

This lists who was in charge of these animals.

29:21 *bullock, lamb, ram* UCL

The people offered a sacrifice “unto the LORD.”

---

## **2 Chronicles**

1:14 *horseman* OTH

Solomon gathered chariots and *horsemen*.

1:16, 17 *horse* FCT

Solomon had *horses*.

## (2 Chronicles cont.)

4:3, 4, 15 *ox* UCL

Figures of *ox* were made for the temple.

5:6 *ox, sheep* UCL

Solomon sacrificed these animals.

6:28 *caterpillar, locust* BEX

In Solomon's prayer of dedication for the temple, he used animals, among other things, as examples of the results of sin.

7:5 *ox, sheep* UCL

Solomon sacrificed these animals.

7:13 *locust* DIR

Solomon completed the building of the "house of the LORD," and then the LORD appeared and said that He had chosen that place for "a house of sacrifice" and makes a promise to "establish the throne" of Solomon's kingdom. However, the LORD specified a condition that Solomon would live as David did in obeying God's commands. That was prefaced by giving a reminder of His power, which included the fact that He could send *locusts* to "devour the land."

8:6, 9 *horseman* OTH

Solomon had *horsemen*.

9:1 *camel* FCT

The Queen of Sheba came with *camels*.

9:18, 19 *lion* BEX

Here, we have images of *lions*, among other items, cited as examples of Solomon's great wealth.

Note: These verses were categorized as BEX because they help illustrate who Solomon was.

9:21, 24, 25, 28 *ape, horse, horseman, mule, peacock* FCT

Solomon had these animals brought from other lands.

10:11, 14 *scorpion* FCT

Rehoboam took the wrong advice about how to treat, "Jeroboam and all Israel," and the mention of *scorpions* was part of his threat.

Note: These verses could just as easily have been categorized BEX. See also 1 Kings 12:11, 14.

11:15 *calf* OTH

*Calf* idols had been made.

12:3 *horseman* OTH

A king of Egypt came against Jerusalem with many chariots and *horsemen*.

13:8 *calf* OTH

This is another reference to *calf* idols.

13:9 *bullock, ram* UCL

An accusation is made about self-made priests making sacrifices.

**(2 Chronicles cont.)**

14:15 *camel, cattle, sheep* FCT

These animals were part of the booty from a war.

15:11 *ox, sheep* UCL

Asa removed idols and sacrifices “offered unto the LORD.”

16:8 *horseman* OTH

The Ethiopians and the Lubim had many chariots and *horsemen*.

17:11 *flock, goat, ram* FCT

The Philistines brought gifts which included animals.

18:2 *ox, sheep* FCT

Ahab killed many animals.

18:16 *sheep, shepherd* BEX

Once again, the condition of Israel is seen as analogous to *sheep* without a *shepherd*.

23:15 *horse* OTH

This is a reference to the *Horse Gate*.

25:18 *beast* BEX

This is a repeat of the situation found in 2 Kings 14:9. An analogy is made between the behavior of people and a plant (thistle) and an animal (*beast*).

25:28 *horse* FCT

Amaziah was brought back on a *horse*.

26:10 *cattle* FCT

Uzziah had many *cattle*.

28:15 *ass* FCT

*Asses* were used to take people to Jericho.

29:21–23, 32, 33 *bullock, goat, lamb, ox, ram, sheep* UCL

Hezekiah restored temple worship.

30:24 *bullock, sheep* UCL

Passover was reinstated.

31:6 *ox, sheep* UCL

They brought a tithe of these animals.

32:28, 29 *beast, flock, herd* FCT

Hezekiah had many animals.

33:14 *fish* OTH

This is a reference to the *Fish Gate*.

35:7–9, 12 *bullock, cattle, flock, kid, lamb, ox* UCL

Passover was observed.

---

## Ezra

1:4, 6 *beast* FCT

Cyrus ordered that the people who returned to Jerusalem be provided with supplies, including *beasts*.

2:66, 67 *ass, camel, horse, mule* FCT

The assembly that returned from Babylon included these animals.

6:9, 17 *bullock, goat, lamb, ram* UCL

A decree made by a Babylonian king provided these animals for sacrifices.

7:17 *bullock, lamb, ram* UCL

Money was provided for the purchase of animals for sacrifices.

8:22 *horseman* OTH

Ezra said he was ashamed to request from the king soldiers and *horsemen*.

8:35 *bullock, goat, lamb, ram* UCL

The children of those who had been taken into captivity offered sacrifices.

10:19 *flock, ram* UCL

Trespass offerings were made which included these animals.

---

## Nehemiah

2:9 *horseman* OTH

King Artaxerxes sent *horsemen*.

2:12–14 *beast, dragon* FCT

Nehemiah rode a *beast* in the direction of the *Dragon's* wall to inspect the walls of Jerusalem.

3:1, 3, 28, 32 *fish, horse, sheep* OTH

The *sheep* and horse *gates* were built.

4:3 *fox* BEX

The work of rebuilding Jerusalem's wall is ridiculed by Sanballat. He used the example of a *fox* causing the wall to fall simply by jumping on it to illustrate how fragile the wall was.

5:18 *fowl, ox, sheep* FCT

*Sheep* and other animals were provided.

7:68, 69 *ass, camel, horse, mule* FCT

The assembly that returned to Jerusalem included animals.

9:18 *calf* OTH

Golden *calves* had been made.

## (Nehemiah cont.)

9:37 *cattle* BEX

This is part of a review of Israel's sinful history and God's compassion when they return to the LORD. One example of sin was their worship of a molten *calf*, and one example of the results of sin was their enemy's rule over both them and their *cattle*.

10:36 *cattle, flock, herd* UCL

These animals were to be part of the tithe to "the house of our God."

12:39 *fish, sheep* OTH

This a reference to the *fish* and *sheep* gates.

13:15, 16 *ass, fish* UCL

These animals were part of the violation of the Sabbath.

---

## Esther

6:8–11 *horse, horseback* FCT

Mordecai rode *horseback* on a *horse*.

8:10, 14 *camel, dromedary, horseback, mule* FCT

Letters were sent by posts on these animals.

---

## Job

Note: The book of Job contains the account of a man by that name that was tested because of Satan's challenge to the Creator. The LORD accepted the challenge in order to demonstrate an example of true allegiance to Him. Therefore, God allowed Job's trials to proceed. Satan's challenge failed! Job remained true to the LORD! All of the animals in this book are part of that great example, though many, if not most, would fall into this category in and of themselves. Therefore, all have been categorized BEX except for 41:7 and 42:8 which have been categorized OTH and UCL respectively.

1:3, 14, 16, 17 *ass, camel, ox, sheep*

These are examples of the extent of Job's wealth and then his loss.

4:10, 11, 19 *lion, moth*

Eliphaz argues that innocent people do not perish, but evil doers do by the hand of God. He illustrates that by saying *lion's* teeth break, and humans in their houses of clay can be as easily crushed as a *moth*.

5:22, 23 *beast*

The man who God reproves will have no need to be afraid of wild *beasts*.

6:5 *ass, ox*

Job makes a point by rhetorically asking if an *ass* or *ox* complains when they have food to eat.

7:5, 12 *whale, worm*

Job comments about his life by stating his body is covered with *worms* and also asks if anyone watches over him like a *whale* in the sea.

Note: "*Whale*" in other translations is "sea monster."

**(Job cont.)**

8:14 *spider*

Those who forget God have a fragile confidence like those who trust in the web of a *spider*.

Note: The context caused this to be categorized as BEX; otherwise it would be OTH.

9:26 *eagle*

Now my days are swifter than a runner (v. 25) . . . They slip by . . . like an *eagle* that swoops down on its prey.

10:16 *lion*

In his despair, Job is fearful of God hunting him like a *lion*.

11:12 *ass, colt*

Zophar rebukes Job and in the process compares the unlikeliness of a “vain man” (idiot) becoming wise to that of a man being born of an *ass*.

12:7, 8 *beast, fish, fowl*

Job responds to his friends and tells them to let these animals teach them.

13:28 *moth*

The sad condition of Job’s body is compared to that of a *moth*-eaten garment.

17:14 *worm*

Job complains that he is just a byword (v. 6) and used the *worm* to help explain his hopeless situation.

18:3 *beast*

Bildad asks why Job considers his friends to be dumb *beasts*.

19:26 *worm*

Job states that even after *worms* have eaten his body, he will see God.

20:14, 16 *asp, viper*

Zophar describes the wicked as one whose food has turned into, “the gall of *asps*,” and he shall, “suck the poison of *asps*.”

21:10, 11, 26 *calf, cow, flock, worm*

In Job’s complaint about the wicked prospering, he makes his point by saying, “Their *bull* gendereth, and faileth not; Their *cow* calveth, and casteth not her *calf*. They send forth their little ones like a *flock* . . .” (Job 21:10–11). Later he also writes about the wicked being covered in *worms*.

24:2, 3, 5, 20 *ass, flock, ox, worm*

Job suggests God ignores wrongs by mentioning *flocks*, *asses*, and *ox* being taken or driven away, and a *worm* is remembered no more.

25:6 *worm*

Bildad states that man is greater than *worms*.

26:13 *serpent*

In writing about the greatness of God, it is said that “His hand pierced the fleeing *serpent*.”

27:18 *moth*

The wicked builds his house like a *moth* (*spider’s* web).

### **(Job cont.)**

28:7, 8, 21 *fowl, lion, vulture*

The path taken by man to retrieve treasure from the earth is not known by *fowls, vultures, nor lions*.

30:1, 29 *dog, dragon, flock, owl*

The children “whose fathers [Job] would have disdained to have set with the *dogs* of [his] *flock*” now have distain for him. He is also considered to be a brother to *dragons* and a friend of *owls*.

31:20 *sheep*

The fleece of Job’s *sheep* warmed others.

35:11 *beast, fowl*

Elihu in effect tells Job that God teaches man more than the *beasts* and *birds*.

36:33 *cattle*

Both lightning and *cattle* announce the coming of a storm.

37:8 *beast*

Elihu told Job that it is God that makes *beasts* go into their dens and stay there.

38:39, 41 *lion, raven*

God speaks to Job and asks a series of questions, the answers to which reveal God is the Creator, not man, and cares for these animals.

39: 1, 5, 9, 10, 13, 15, 18–20, 26, 27 *ass, beast, eagle, goat, grasshopper, hawk, hind, horse, ostrich, peacock, unicorn*

God continues instructing Job about the ways of His creation and who is really in control.

40:15, 20 *beast, behemoth, ox*

God continues instructing Job about the ways of His creation and who is really in control.

41:1, 5 *bird, leviathan,*

God continues instructing Job about the ways of His creation and who is really in control.

41:7 *fish* OTH

*Fish* spear.

42:8 *bullock, ram* UCL

The LORD told Job’s ‘friends’ to make a burnt offering.

42:12 *ass, camel, ox, sheep*

Job’s wealth is restored.

---

### **Psalms**

7:2 *lion* BEX

David compares the ability of his enemies to harm him to the ability of a *lion* to tear an animal into pieces.

8:7, 8 *beast, fish, fowl, ox, sheep* BEX

David expresses the greatness of “the son of man” (v. 3), stating that He rules over “all things” (v. 6), including animals.

**(Psalms cont.)**

10:9 *lion* BEX

The psalmist compares the tactic of the wicked to that of a *lion*.

11:1 *bird* BEX

David asks, “How say ye to my soul, Flee as a *bird* to your mountain?” when the wicked “bend their bow.” Instead of fleeing, David will take refuge in the LORD.

17:12 *lion* BEX

David again compares enemy action against him to that that of a *lion*.

18:33 *hind* BEX

Feet are like *hind*'s feet.

20:7 *horse* BEX

According to David, some people trust in the LORD (for help); while, others trust in their *horses*.

22:6, 12, 13, 16, 20, 21 *bull, dog, lion, unicorn, worm* BEX

Here David expresses his anguish over his condition as he feels “despised of the people” and compares himself to animals and their power to do harm.

23:1 *shepherd* OTH

The LORD is my *shepherd*.

29:6, 9 *calf, hind, unicorn* BEX

The LORD makes Lebanon skip like a *calf* and Sirion (one of the names for Mt. Hermon) like a young wild *ox*, and He causes *hinds* to *calve*.

32:9 *horse, mule* BEX

After mentioning instruction and teaching (v. 8), David says to not be without understanding, as are these animals.

33:17 *horse* BEX

After writing about God's power, the psalmist uses the *horse* as an example of what not to depend upon.

34:10 *lion* BEX

David writes that those who depend upon the LORD are better off than even *lions*.

35:17 *lion* BEX

David draws an analogy between his enemies and *lions* when asking for protection from the LORD.

36:6 *beast* BEX

David compares God's lovingkindness, faithfulness, righteousness, and judgements to physical characteristics of the earth (vv. 5, 6) and uses those to state that He is able to preserve both man and animals.

37:20 *lamb* BEX

David compares the “enemies of the LORD” to objects that will vanish or be consumed like smoke.  
Note: The KJV refers to “fat of *lambs*,” while other translations use “Glory of the pastures.”

39:11 *moth* BEX

An analogy is made here between how a *moth* consumes thigs and how the LORD consumes what is precious to man in his iniquity.



**(Psalms cont.)**

42:1 *hart* BEX

Here the analogy is between how a *hart* or *deer* desires water and how the psalmist desires God.

44:11, 19, 22 *dragon, sheep* BEX

The problems the people (as *sheep*) were having because of their enemies are compared to the force of a *dragon* or *jackal*.

49:12, 14, 20 *beast, sheep* BEX

Rich men are like *beasts* in that they will not endure; they too will die

50:9–11, 13 *beast, bull, bullock, cattle, fowl, goat* BEX

Through Asaph, the LORD testified against the people with these animals.

51:19 *bullock* UCL

David said that a *bullock* will be offered on God's alter.

55:6 *dove* BEX

David expresses a desire to be able to fly away from his troubles like a *dove* flies.

57:4 *lion* BEX

David compares his persecutors to *lions* who want to do him harm.

58:4, 6, 8 *adder, lion, serpent, snail* BEX

Here David prays for the punishment of the wicked, illustrates what they do, and what should happen to them using animals.

59:6, 14 *dog* BEX

The psalmist compares the actions of enemies to that of *dogs*.

63:10 *fox* BEX

David provides an example of what will happen to "those that seek my soul" (his enemies) by citing the behavior of *foxes*.

65:13 *flock* BEX

The abundance of *flocks* is given as one example of God's abundant favor to earth and man.

66:15 *bullock, fatling, goat, ram* UCL

The psalmist said he would offer these.

68:13, 23, 30, *bull, calf, dog, dove* BEX

While mentioning God's protection of the people, David compares them to the "wings of a *dove* covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold." He states that *dogs* will eat their enemies. David also requests God to rebuke the enemies with their many *bulls* and *calves*.

69:31 *bullock, ox* BEX

David states that he will "praise the name of God . . . magnify Him with thanksgiving," and that it will "please the LORD better than an *ox* or *bullock*."

## (Psalms cont.)

73:22 *beast* BEX

Asaph wrote about the perceived success of the wicked while at the same time he was chastened. When he pondered the evident inconsistency of that situation, he became embittered (“my heart was grieved”), which caused a reaction in which he compared himself to a *beast*, (“I was as a *beast* before thee”).

74:1, 13, 14, 19 *dragon, leviathan, sheep, turtledove* BEX

Asaph is again bothered about the situation of the people in view of the enemy’s actions. He begins by comparing the people to *sheep* in God’s pasture who are the object of His anger. Later he recognizes the LORD’s power and illustrates it by referring to the fact that He divides the sea and “brakest the heads of *dragons*” and *leviathan*. He also compares the people to another animal while asking for salvation: “O deliver not the soul of thy *turtledove* unto the multitude of the wicked.”

76:6 *horse* BEX

An example of God’s power is given by illustrating by what He is able to do to a *horse*.

77:20 *flock* BEX

This states that God leads His people like a *flock* is led.

78:27 *fowl* BEX

The LORD’s abundant provisions for His people contains a comparison of the great numbers of *fowl* to the great numbers of sand.

78:45, 46, 48, 52 *caterpillar, cattle, flock, fly, frog, locust, sheep* DIR

This psalm is ascribed to Asaph and can be summarized by saying it is about God’s care and guidance of His people in spite of their being unfaithful. Among other things, animals were used to carry out His plan.

78:70 *sheepfold* OTH

David was selected and taken from the *sheepfold*.

78:71 *ewe* DIR

David, who had taken care of *ewes*, was chosen by the LORD

79:2, 13 *beast, fowl, sheep* BEX

To illustrate the severity of what the enemies did to Jerusalem, it states that the dead bodies of the people were used as food for *fowl* and *beasts*. At the end of the psalm, Asaph again compares the people to the *sheep* of His pasture.

80:1, 13 *beast, boar, flock, shepherd* BEX

Here the psalmist petitions the “*Shepherd* of Israel” (the LORD) for rescue. In the opening verse, an analogy is made with God as *shepherd* and Israel as a *flock*. Later, the enemy causing destruction is seen as a *boar*.

Note: The KJV also includes a *beast* in v. 13, while some other translations do not.

84:3 *sparrow, swallow* BEX

This psalm speaks of a longing for temple worship and compares that to the longing of a *bird* for its nest.

91:3 *fowler* OTH

The LORD delivers from the snare of the *fowler*.

91:13 *adder, dragon, lion* BEX

This psalm is about the security of the person who trusts in the LORD, and this verse provides examples of that using animals.

**(Psalms cont.)**

92:10 *unicorn* BEX

The psalmist likens his horn to that of a *unicorn*.

95:7 *sheep* BEX

Again, God's people are compared to *sheep* in His pasture.

100:3 *sheep* BEX

Again, God's people are compared to *sheep* in His pasture.

102:6, 7 *owl, pelican, sparrow* BEX

This psalmist feels afflicted and cries out to the LORD. In his cry, he states that his condition resembles these animals.

103:5 *eagle* BEX

David, in blessing the LORD, claims that "thy youth is renewed like an *eagle's*."

104:11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 25, 26 *ass, beast, bird, cattle, coney, fowl, goat, leviathan, lion, stork* BEX

The psalmist used many animals as examples of caring for His creation.

105:29–31, 34, 40 *caterpillar, fish, fly, frog, lice, locust, quail* BEX

This is a review of the LORD's care for Israel in the process of getting them out of Egypt, and these animals are cited as examples of how He did it.

Note: These verses from Psalms could have been categorized as BEX or DIR. While the Exodus is historically DIR, within the context of Psalms as a whole, these verses are BEX.

106:19 *calf* OTH

Golden *calf*.

106:20 *ox* BEX

These animals are cited as examples of Israel's sin in the wilderness. They worshipped an image which they had made.

107:38, 41 *cattle, flock* BEX

In this psalm about the LORD's deliverance, the psalmist details the LORD's care with specific examples: their *cattle* did not decrease, and He made families like a *flock*.

109:23 *locust* BEX

David describes his situation when he writes: "I am tossed up and down as the *locust*," or "I am shaken off like a *locust*."

114:4, 6 *lamb, ram* BEX

This psalm is about Israel's deliverance from Egypt, and it uses images in which "mountains skipped like *rams*, and the little hills like *lambs*."

118:12 *bee* BEX

In v. 10, we read, "All nations compassed me about," or they surrounded me. The psalmist likens it to being surrounded by *bees*.

119:176 *sheep* BEX

Here the writer compares his going astray to that of a lost *sheep*.

## (Psalms cont.)

124:7 *bird, fowler* BEX

David compares Israel's escape to that of a *bird* escaping from a trap or snare.

135:8 *beast* BEX

The greatness of the LORD is praised in this psalm, and the Passover in Egypt is cited as an example in which the firstborn were saved from death, both man and animal.

140:3 *adder, serpent* BEX

Here, the acts of the wicked are compared to those of the *adder* and *serpent*.

144:13, 14 *ox, sheep* BEX

In this psalm, David prays for prosperity. Two examples are that the *sheep* will have many offspring, and that their *ox* will be strong for work.

147:9, 10 *beast, horse, raven* BEX

Here praises are given to the LORD for several things, and one example is how he feeds animals (*beast* and *raven*). The writer also uses the *horse* to express the truth that He does not delight in the strength of a *horse* but those (humans) who fear Him.

148:7, 10 *beast, cattle, dragon, fowl* BEX

Man is challenged to praise the LORD for all of His creation, and so are the animals.

---

## Proverbs

1:17 *bird* BEX

In the midst of warnings about being enticed by sinners and as an example of deceitfulness, the writer states that it is "in vain" (useless) to set a "net" (trap) for a *bird* when it can see the trap.

5:4 *wormwood* OTH

An adulteress is as bitter as *wormwood*.

5:19 *hind, roe* BEX

This chapter is about the pitfalls of immorality. The previous verse states that a man should "rejoice" in his wife, and then here an analogy is made to "the loving *hind* and pleasant *roe*."

6:5, 6 *ant, bird, fowler, roe* BEX

This chapter begins with the situation in which a person has been "snared with the words of thy mouth" and admonishes that action is to take place—"deliver thyself," just as a *bird* and *roe* does. In addition, the sluggard is instructed to be wise and observe the *ant* as an example of how not to be a sluggard.

7:22, 23 *bird, ox* BEX

Here, we have warnings about the wiles of a harlot and these animals are used as examples of the results of falling for her ways.

9:2 *beast* BEX

This chapter is about the ways and benefits of wisdom. Here is an example about preparing food using this animal.

Note: The KJV states that, "she hath killed her *beasts*"; while some other translations do not mention an animal. The NASB states, "She has prepared her food."

**(Proverbs cont.)**

11:22 *swine* BEX

This proverb likens a woman without discretion to a gold jewel (ring) in a *swine*'s snout.

12:10 *beast* BEX

An animal is used to illustrate how a righteous man acts when compared to the wicked. The righteous man treats his *beast* properly; while the wicked man is cruel.

14:4 *ox* BEX

This proverb cites the value of an *ox*'s strength as part of other contrasts between the upright with the wicked.

15:17 *ox* BEX

Here love is said to be better than hatred even if it means eating vegetables instead of *ox* meat.

17:12 *bear, whelps* BEX

This proverb states that it is better to deal with a *bear* and her *whelps* (cubs) than with a fool.

19:12 *lion* BEX

A king's wrath is compared with his favor by contrasting a *lion* and dew on grass.

20:2 *lion* BEX

The terror of a king is analogous to that of a *lion*.

21:31 *horse* BEX

While a *horse* is prepared for battle, real victory comes from the LORD.

22:13 *lion* BEX

A "slothful" (sluggard) man uses a *lion* as an excuse for not working.

23:5, 32 *adder, eagle, serpent* BEX

Setting one's desire on riches is not worth it because they will fly away like an *eagle*. And, the dangers of wine are compared to the bite of an *adder* and *serpent*.

26:2, 3, 11, 13, 17 *ass, bird, dog, horse, lion, swallow* BEX

A curse without a cause is seen as similar to a wandering *bird* and a flying *sparrow*. Just as a whip is used on a *horse* and a bridle on an *ass*, a rod is to be used on the back of a fool. As a *dog* returns to his vomit, so is a fool who repeats his folly. Once again, the sluggard uses a *lion*'s presence for an excuse for not doing what he should. A person who meddles in business not belonging to him is likened to taking a *dog* by its ears.

27:8, 23, 26, 27 *bird, flock, goat, herd, lamb* BEX

A person who wanders from his home is like a *bird* that leaves its nest. These five verses (27:23–27) belong together, and all are part of the admonition to take care of your animals because riches do not last forever.

28:1, 15 *bear, lion* BEX

In both verses, the animals are used as an example. First, the *lion* illustrates the boldness of a righteousness man when compared to the wicked who flee. Second, the *lion* and the *bear* are examples of how a wicked ruler treats poor people.

## (Proverbs cont.)

30:15, 17, 19, 25–28, 30, 31 *ant, beast, coney, eagle, goat, greyhound, horseleech, lion, locust, raven, serpent, spider* BEX

The *horseleech* is used to illustrate a certain type of person. The *eagle* and *raven* are used as figures of speech to illustrate what will happen to those who mock and despise their parents. The *eagle* and *serpent* are used by the author as two of the four things that he considered beyond his understanding (v. 18). Here (v. 24), four animals are cited as examples of things being wise though small, and three animals and a king are cited as examples of things that are “comely in their going” (stately in their march).

---

## Ecclesiastes

Note: The overall purpose of this book seems to be to make the case that every endeavor of man to be happy is useless, (all is vanity). The term “vanity of vanities” appears 34 times. The Hebrew word here is *Hebel* and means something without meaning and purpose. However, the book ends with a great conclusion. Man’s duty is to fear God and keep His commandments. This book can be thought of as one big example of man’s life journey, and, therefore, the animals are all part of that example.

2:7 *cattle* BEX

Job wealth included great possessions of *cattle*.

3:18, 19, 21 *beast* BEX

An analogy is made between man and beasts and their fate.

9:4, 12 *bird, dog, fish, lion* BEX

“A living *dog* is better than a dead *lion*,” and man’s status is compared to that of *birds* and *fishes*.

10:1, 7, 8, 11, 20 *bird, fly, horse, serpent* BEX

The preacher continues to write about hard-to-understand concepts, and, in the process, talks about what dead *flies* do to perfume, contrasts slaves riding on *horses* with princes who walk like slaves, states how the one who digs a hole may fall into the pit, explains that one who breaks a hedge (wall) may be bit by a *serpent*, and tells how a *snake* charmer may lose his profit if the *snake* bites. There is also a warning about heeding what you say in your bedroom because a *bird* may reveal what you say.

12:4, 5 *bird, grasshopper* BEX

This concluding chapter begins with an admonition to remember the Creator before the evil days come. Part of the evil days involves rising at the sound of a *bird* and observing a *grasshopper* dragging himself along.

12:11 *shepherd* OTH

Reference is made to one *shepherd*.

---

## Song of Solomon

Note: This book is a love song (poem) written by Solomon. In some instances, the animals cited could easily have been placed in the FCT category (simple facts). For example: 1:7 *flock* (thy *flock*). However, the majority obviously belong in the BEX category. For example, 1:15 *dove* (thou hast *doves*’ eyes). Therefore, all of the verses in this book were categorized as BEX.

1:7–9, 15 *dove, flock, horse, kid, shepherd* BEX

The bridegroom uses the *dove* to help describe his love for his bride. “My love” is compared to a company of *horses*, and her eyes to those of a *dove*.

### (Song of Solomon cont.)

2:7, 9, 12, 14, 15, 17 *bird, dove, fox, hart, hind, roe, turtle* BEX

The bridegroom used characteristics of animals to express love.

3:5 *hind, roe* BEX

“I charge you . . . by the *roes* and *hinds* of the field . . .”

4:1 2, 5, 8 *dove, flock, goat, leopard, lion, roe, sheep* BEX

Beautiful eyes are described by comparing them to a *dove*'s eyes, hair to a flock of *goats*, teeth to a flock of *sheep*, and her breasts to twin *roes*. There is also an invitation to look down from up high where *lions* and *leopards* live.

5:2, 11, 12 *dove, raven* BEX

She is again lovingly described as a *dove*, and she describes his hair as being black as a *raven* and his eyes as a *dove*.

6:5, 6, 9 *dove, flock, goat, sheep* BEX

Hair is described as a *flock* of *goats*, and teeth as a *flock* of *sheep*.

7:3 *roe* BEX

Again, breasts are described as twin *roes*.

8:14 *hart, roe* BEX

Encouragement is given to hurry like a *roe* or *hart*.

---

### Isaiah

1:3 *ass, ox* BEX

Isaiah begins with a message from the LORD—His children have rebelled! This verse explains that fact by stating that while “an *ox* knoweth his owner,” and an “*ass* his master’s crib,” Israel does not know (understand) Him.

1:11 *beast, bullock, goat, lamb, ram* UCL

The message to Sodom and Gomorrah included a statement about their useless and worthless sacrifices.

2:7, 20 *bat, horse, mole* BEX

The previous verse (v. 6) makes the case that the LORD “hast forsaken” (abandoned) the people, and then the following verses give examples of why. They were full of riches, including many *horses*, but they still rebelled. Because of their rebellion, there will be a day of reckoning (v. 12), man will be humbled (v. 17), and he will throw his idols away to these animals.

5:17, 28, 29 *Horse, lamb, lion* BEX, FCT

Eventually, the LORD will “be exalted in judgement,” and an example of that will be the fact that *lambs* will graze in their pasture, and a coming whirlwind will roar like a *lion*.

Note: 5:28 was categorized as FCT due to context, but perhaps should be OTH.

7:18, 21, 25 *bee, cattle, cow, fly, ox, sheep* BEX

Here, we have a warning that the “LORD shall bring . . . days that have not come,” and then provides several examples, some of which include animals. *Flies* and *bees* will come in abundance, *cows* and *sheep* will be few, and land that grew crops will be a pasture.

**(Isaiah cont.)**

11:6–8 *asp, bear, calf, cockatrice, cow, fatling, kid, lamb, leopard, lion, ox, wolf* BEX

This chapter speaks of the future reign of Christ under which the behavior of dangerous animals will no longer attack each other or humans.

13:14, 21, 22 *beast, dragon, owl, roe, satyr, sheep* BEX

This chapter contains prophecies about Babylon and these animals are used as examples of life “in the wrath of the LORD of hosts” (v. 13).

13:20 *shepherd* OTH

*Shepherds* will not make *sheep* lie down in Babylon.

14:11, 23, 29 *bittern, cockatrice, serpent, worm* BEX

Here, the animals are used as examples of life when the situation changes, that is, when “the LORD will have mercy on Jacob.”

15:5 *heifer* BEX

Note: In the KJV, Zoar is referred to as a “*heifer* of three years old.” However, other translations do not include this, but place “Eglath-shelishiyah” in its place.

15:9 *lion* DIR

In this chapter and the next, the prophet describes some details of God’s judgement of Moab, including the use of *lions*.

16:1, 2 *bird, lamb* BEX

God advises Moab to reform and pay the tribute (*lamb*) and compares their wandering to a *bird* being cast out of its nest.

17:2 *flock* BEX

In this prophecy about Damascus, we learn that it will become a fallen ruin. To illustrate the point, we read that there will be no one around to disturb *flocks* which are lying down.

18:6 *beast, fowl* BEX

In this message to Ethiopia, we are told that an example of what will happen to them is the fact that their grapes will be eaten by animals.

19:8 *fisher* OTH

A *fisher* (*fisherman*) will lament.

19:10 *fish* BEX

Note: Here we have another instance where the KJV makes reference to an animal, and some other versions do not. This is a message to Egypt that it will be brought low. The KJV states that, “all that make sluices and ponds for *fish*.” But some other versions make no reference to any animal in this verse, but simply mention something like “hired laborers” or “wage earners.”

21:7, 8 *ass, camel, horseman, lion* BEX

This chapter contains commands that Babylon be taken, and, therefore, a watchman was to be put into place. Then, what he is to look for is mentioned, and when that happens, he is to call out like a *lion*.

21:9 *horseman* OTH

*Horsemen* will come.



**(Isaiah cont.)**

22:6, 7 *horseman* OTH

Elam traveled with *horsemen*.

22:13 *ox, sheep* BEX

This chapter concerns the situation in Jerusalem. The animals mentioned in this verse are used as examples of the people's wrongful behavior. The LORD had brought calamity because of their sin and called them to weeping. However, there was "joy and gladness," including eating *oxen* and *sheep*.

27:1 *dragon, leviathan, serpent* DIR

This chapter presents some detail of God's deliverance of Israel from Sennacherib, including the use of animals as punishment in the process.

27:10 *calf* BEX

This chapter concerns the deliverance of Israel. One example of that is a *calf* will lay down and graze in a desolate city.

28:28 *horseman* OTH

Bread corn will not be bruised with *horsemen*.

30:6, 16, 23, 24 *ass, beast, camel, cattle, horse, lion, ox, serpent, viper* BEX

This chapter begins with a warning to the people who have their own plan of action (making an alliance with Egypt) instead of God's. These animals are examples of what they would face for not consulting the LORD. The second half of the chapter deals with God's graciousness to His people. A powerful truth is presented in v.18—"Blessed are all they that wait for him" (long for Him). A partial example of that extended grace appears in these verses in how these animals will benefit, and that in turn will be of benefit for the people.

31:1, 3–5 *bird, horse, horseman, lion, shepherd* BEX

Isaiah again warns the people to depend upon God, not men (Egypt). In vv. 1–3, the animals are seen as powerful, but still "flesh and not spirit," and, in vv. 4–5, the animals are examples of God's protection—"As the *birds* fly so will the LORD of hosts defend Jerusalem."

32:14, 20 *ass, flock, ox* BEX

This chapter begins with, "Behold, a king shall reign in righteousness," referring to the glorious future. These animals are part of the examples provided which describe the living conditions then. The last verse begins with, "How blessed will you be" (NASB).

33:4 *caterpillar, locust* BEX

What happens when the enemy is defeated is compared to the actions of *caterpillars* and *locusts*.

34:6, 7, 11, 13–15 *beast, bittern, bull, bullock, cormorant, dragon, goat, lamb, owl, ram, raven, satyr, unicorn, vulture* BEX

This prophecy tells about God's wrath against the nations as explained by the statement, "For it is the day of the LORD's vengeance" (v. 8). What will happen to these animals is part of numerous examples given.

35:6, 7, 9 *beast, dragon, hart, lion* BEX

There is a happy future for Zion; therefore, several examples are given, such as, "the lame man [will] leap as a *hart*," and no *lions* nor ravenous *beasts* will be present.

36:8 *horse* FCT

*Horses* will be given

**(Isaiah cont.)**

36:9 *horseman* OTH

Rabshakeh, delivering the message of the king of Assyria, asked Hezekiah how he could rely on Egypt for chariots and *horsemen*?

38:12 *shepherd* OTH

A *shepherd's* tent.

38:13, 14 *crane, dove, lion, swallow* BEX

After Hezekiah's illness and recovery, he described his condition using several analogies, such as, saying he chattered (twittered) like a *crane* and a *swallow*, and moaned like a *dove*.

40:11, 16, 22, 31 *beast, eagle, flock, grasshopper, lamb, shepherd* BEX

This chapter centers around the greatness of God and includes several animals using the "like as" phrase. As a *shepherd*, He will gather the *lambs* (His people). Nothing compares to God's greatness; even "the nations are like a drop from a bucket." V. 31 is one of the most frequently quoted verses and states, "But they that wait upon the LORD . . . mount up with wings like *eagles*."

41:14 *worm* BEX

Here Israel is called a *worm*.

43:17, 20, 23 *beast, cattle, dragon, horse, owl* BEX

The destruction of Babylon is part of the redemption of Israel, and these animals are used as illustrations of that. The "creator of Israel" (v. 15) "bringeth forth the chariot and the *horse*," and the other animals will "honor," Him.

44:28 *shepherd* OTH

The LORD calls Cyrus His *shepherd*.

46:1 *beast, cattle* FCT

Babylon's idols were carried by *beasts*.

46:11 *bird* BEX

The LORD, in stating that there is no other God like Him, claims that just as He calls a *bird*, He calls a man from a far country.

50:2 *fish* DIR

Here, the LORD reminds the people of His power to redeem them by citing how that was done in the past, including drying up waters which resulted in *fish* dying and stinking.

50:9 *moth* BEX

Isaiah states that because God helps him, those who condemn him will wear out like a *moth*-eaten garment.

51:8, 9, 20 *bull, dragon, moth, worm* BEX

Again, the LORD says the enemy will be like a *moth*-eaten garment. In addition, it is the arm of the LORD that kills the *dragon*, and the fainted sons lie helpless like a *bull* in a net.

53:6, 7 *lamb, sheep* BEX

In this chapter, Christ is seen as the suffering servant. In these verses, man is analogous to *sheep* that have strayed, and Christ is analogous to *sheep* going to be slaughtered.

## (Isaiah cont.)

56:9–11 *beast, dog, shepherd* BEX

The actions of Israel are compared to the actions of animals. *Beasts* will be welcome to come and eat the flesh of the Israelites who will be destroyed for their sins. Israel's watchmen are described as blind, greedy *dogs* which are unable to bark.

59:5, 11 *bear, cockatrice, dove, spider, viper* BEX

Isaiah begins this chapter with examples of the people's behavior which caused a separation between them and the LORD. The use of the animals listed in v. 5 are specific examples. Later, he confesses the wickedness of the people and claims that causes them to, "roar . . . like *bears*, and, mourn . . . like *doves*."

60:6–8 *camel, dove, dromedary, flock, ram* BEX

This chapter looks to a glorified future and, among other examples, describes the role these animals will play in that future.

61:5 *flock* BEX

In v. 1, Isaiah states that he had been anointed by the LORD to "preach good tidings unto the meek," (good news to the afflicted). One bit of good news has to do with the care of their *flocks*.

63:11, 13, 14 *beast, flock, horse, shepherd* BEX

These animals are cited as examples of God's mercy in the past history of the people. He led them through the Red Sea as a *horse* (v. 13) and as a *beast*.

65:4, 10, 25 *bullock, flock, herd, lamb, lion, serpent, swine, wolf* BEX

Animals are once again used as examples of what God "will do for [His] servants, that [He] may not destroy them all," (v. 9). V. 10 provides examples of *flocks* and *herds* having resting places, and v. 25 depicts dangerous animals living in peace.

66:3, 17, 20, 24 *beast, dog, horse, lamb, mouse, mule, ox, swine, worm* BEX

The LORD "will look" to the humble and contrite in v. 2. In contrast to that, the next verse provides examples of hypocrites who are rebuked using illustrations involving the *ox, lamb, dog, and swine*. Those who self-sanctify eat detestable *mice* and *swine*. V. 18 states that a time will come when, "[The LORD] will gather all nations," and they will come with offerings using *horses, mules, and beasts*. Those who have transgressed will die and their corpses will have *worms*.

---

## Jeremiah

2:15, 23, 24, 30 *ass, dromedary, lion* BEX

Jeremiah wrote about Judah's apostasy and likened the destruction of their enemies to that of a lion. In addition, he mentioned their denial of sinful behavior and likened that to the actions of the ass and dromedary, and drew an analogy between their use of the sword and the actions of a lion.

3:24 *flock, herd* BEX

These animals were given as examples of the shame resulting from the people's faithlessness.

4:7, 13, 25 *bird, eagle, horse, lion* BEX

This is a prophecy about the devastation of Judah in which the destroyer is likened to a lion, horses are said to be swifter than eagles, and an example is seen in the fact of the birds flying away.

4:29 *horseman* OTH

This is about the noise of horseman.

**(Jeremiah cont.)**

5:6, 8, 17, 27 *bird, flock, herd, horse, leopard, lion, wolf* BEX

Jeremiah writes of the peoples' godlessness and illustrates the resulting destruction using these animals. Their spiritually adulterous behavior is compared to that of a horse and houses full of deceit is compared to cages full of birds.

6:3, 23 *flock, horse, shepherd* BEX

Jeremiah warns of the destruction of Jerusalem coming from the north. The invading leaders and their armies, who will ride on horses, are compared to shepherds and their flocks.

7:20, 33 *beast, fowl* BEX

The verses preceding these contain phrases such as, *because ye have done these works...Therefore will I do....* Because of that v. 30 mentions God's *anger* and *fury...poured out*. Examples of that involving animals are given in both verses.

Among other things, he said that the LORD's anger and fury will be poured out on man, beast and other things. In addition, the dead bodies will be food for birds and beasts.

8:6, 7, 16 *crane, horse, stork, swallow, turtle* BEX

This chapter is about the sin of Judah and here the people do not admit it, but do their own thing like a horse charging into battle, and they do not know the *judgement of the LORD* even though these animals do know their *times*.

8:17 *cockatrice, serpent* DIR

The prophet warns Judah because of their sin, and among other things, these animals will be sent as punishment.

9:10, 11 *beast, cattle, dragon, fowl* DIR

This chapter is a lament over Zion because of disobedience. As part of the LORD's refinement process the punishment will be indicated, at least in part, by what happens to these animals.

9:15 *wormwood* OTH

The people will be fed with wormwood.

10:21, 22 *dragon, flock* DIR

The idolatry of the people is addressed and these animals are affected as part of the result.

11:19 *lamb, ox* BEX

Jeremiah compares his condition to that of a lamb or ox led to slaughter.

12:3-5, 8, 9 *beast, bird, horse, lion, sheep* BEX

In this prayer of Jeremiah he compares his situation to these animals.

13:17, 20, 23 *flock, leopard* BEX

The LORD again compares His people to a flock and then uses the leopard's spots to make a point.

14:5, 6 *ass, dragon, hind* BEX

These animals are used as examples of the effect the drought had.

15:3 *beast, dog, fowl* BEX

As part of words about coming judgement, Jeremiah gives several examples, some of which include animals.

**(Jeremiah cont.)**

16:4 *beast, fowl* BEX

The LORD told Jeremiah not to marry and have a family there because of the calamity that would happen. The people's carcasses would be food for the *fowls* and *beasts*.

16:16 *fish, fisher* DIR

The prophet deals with the LORD's future restoration of the children of Israel, including His efforts to find or *fish* for the people.

17:11 *partridge* BEX

A *partridge* that hatches eggs which are not its own is seen as analogous to a person who acquires money unjustly.

17:25 *horse* FCT

Kings and princes will enter riding on *horses*.

19:7 *beast, fowl* BEX

Because the people had forsaken the LORD, He would cause them to fall by the sword, and, once again, it is said that these animals would feed on their dead bodies. Once again, examples of the results of disobedience are presented.

21:6 *beast* BEX

Jeremiah sent a message from the LORD to Zedekiah saying that He "would turn back [on themselves] the weapons of war" which the Israelites were using to fight against Babylon. The result is that both man and *beast* would die.

22:4 *horse* FCT

Kings will enter riding on *horses*.

22:19 *ass* BEX

V. 13 provides a severe warning to unrighteous kings, and in v. 18, Jehoiakim is specifically mentioned. An example of what is to happen to him is given here: that is, he will die and be buried like an *ass* (donkey).

23:1–3 *flock, sheep* BEX

In this warning to leaders, an analogy is made between the people and *flocks* of *sheep*.

23:4, 15 *shepherd, wormwood* OTH

*Shepherds* would be appointed, and people would be fed *wormwood*.

25:34–36, 38 *flock, lion, shepherd* BEX

Here again is the analogy between the people and *flocks*, but also the King of Babylon is likened to a *lion* in hiding.

27:5, 6 *beast* BEX

The LORD's message here is about His great power and is illustrated by example—He had made the earth and all of its animals, and He was going to give them to Nebuchadnezzar.

28:14 *beast* BEX

The LORD would put a yoke of iron on the necks of all the nations and cause them to serve Nebuchadnezzar. Nebuchadnezzar would also be given control over the animals.

**(Jeremiah cont.)**

31:10, 12, 18, 24, 27 *beast, bullock, flock, herd, shepherd* BEX

These animals are used as examples of the results of redemption. His people will be cared for just as a *shepherd* cares for his flock, and Ephraim is chastened as an untrained *bullock*.

31:40 *horse* OTH

The *horse* gate is mentioned here.

32:43 *beast* BEX

Fields shall be bought in a land desolate of man and *beast*.

33:10, 12, 13 *beast, flock, shepherd* BEX

Jeremiah had said Jerusalem was desolate and gave as an example the fact that it was “without man or *beast*.”

34:18–20 *beast, calf, fowl* UCL

People who had transgressed the covenant involving *calves* will be given to their enemies and their bodies will be eaten by *fowls* and *beasts*.

36:29 *beast* BEX

An example of the destruction by the king of Babylon is that both man and *beast* will “cease” to be there.

43:12 *shepherd* OTH

Reference is made to a *shepherd* and his garment.

46:4, 9, 20–23 *bullock, grasshopper, heifer, horse, horseman, serpent* BEX

The LORD gave Jeremiah a message against the Gentiles, and the *horse* is part of the example of what will happen.

Here, Egypt is referred to as a *heifer*, soldiers as *bullocks*, their sound as the moving of a *serpent*, and they are more numerous than *grasshoppers*.

Note: In v. 20, the NASB adds, “a nation from the north as a *grasshopper*”; whereas, the KJV says, “it cometh out of the north.”

47:3 *horse* BEX

This is a message against the Philistines, and once again the *horse* is part of the example of what will happen.

48:28, 34, 40 *dove, eagle, heifer* BEX

The Moabites will be like a *dove*, like a *heifer*, and will fly like an *eagle*.

Note: V. 34 in the NASB does not mention a *heifer*, but the KJV does.

49:16, 19, 20, 22, 29, 32, 33 *camel, cattle, dragon, eagle, flock, lion, shepherd* BEX

These verses are part of the prophecy against Ammon, Edom, Damascus, Kedar, and Hazor. The Edomites live up high like an *eagle's* nest, but the LORD “will bring [them] down from thence.” Examples of what will happen to Kedar and Hazor are that their *cattle, camels, and flocks* will be taken, and *dragons* (jackals) will inhabit the place.

Note: This chapter and to the end of the book is more about the judgement of Babylon. The animals cited are just some of the examples of the results of the destruction.

### **(Jeremiah cont.)**

50:3, 6, 8, 11, 17, 27, 37, 39, 42, 44, 45 *beast, bull, bullock, flock, goat, heifer, horse, lion, sheep, shepherd, owl*  
BEX

This is a prophecy against Babylon and uses numerous animals to describe the action. Both man and *beast* will leave; His people are likened to lost *sheep* who are led astray by *shepherds*; people shall “be as the he *goats* before the *flocks*”; the people are compared to fat *heifers* and *bulls* that bellow, Israel is compared to *sheep* that were scattered by *lions*, animals will be killed; a drought will come (v. 38) so only desert animals will live there; people from the north will come (v. 41) on *horses*; one will come like a *lion*; and the Chaldeans will be dragged off like the least of the *flock*.

51:14, 21, 23, 27, 34, 37, 38, 40, 62 *beast, caterpillar, dragon, flock, goat, horse, lamb, lion, ox, ram, shepherd*  
BEX

The prophecy against Babylon continues, and animals are again used to illustrate the results. A large population is likened to that of *caterpillars*; numerous animals will be shattered; *horses* compared to *locusts*; Nebuchadnezzar is said to have swallowed the prophet like a *dragon* who roars like a *lion*; the people will be slaughtered like *rams* and *goats*; and neither man nor *beast* will live there.

52:20 *bull* OTH

This is a reference to bronze *bulls*.

---

### **Lamentations**

1:6 *hart* BEX

Zion’s princes are likened or compared to *harts*.

3:10 *bear, lion* BEX

The LORD’s treatment of Jeremiah is likened to that of both a *bear* and a *lion*, and his enemies to a *bird*.

3:15, 19 *wormwood* OTH

A bitter plant.

3:52 *bird* BEX

Jeremiah laments the fact that his enemies hunt him down like a *bird* hunts down its prey.

4:3, 19 *eagle, monster, ostrich* BEX

While sea *monsters* feed their young, the cruelty of the daughters of his people is compared to that of the *ostrich* in the wilderness, and persecutors are swifter than *eagles*.

Note: “*monster*” is sea *monster*.

5:18 *fox* BEX

The mountain of Zion is so desolate that *foxes* live there.

---

### **Ezekiel**

1:7, 10 *calf, eagle, lion, ox* BEX

In Ezekiel’s vision, he saw “the likeness of four living creatures,” in which their feet were likened to a *calf*’s, their faces were likened to a *lion*’s, an *ox*, and an *eagle*.

**(Ezekiel cont.)**

2:6 *scorpion* BEX

The prophet was sent by the LORD “to the children of Israel” and was told to not fear them even though he would be among *scorpions*.

4:2 *ram* OTH

Battering *ram* for a fort.

5:17 *beast* DIR

Famine and evil *beasts* will be sent.

7:16 *dove* BEX

The people that escape are analogous to *doves*.

8:10 *beast* BEX

This chapter is about the abominations in Jerusalem. When the prophet looked through the wall, he saw a vision with abominations, including carvings of *beasts* and other animals on the walls of the temple.

10:14 *eagle, lion* BEX

In this vision, there were four wheels beside the cherubim (v. 9), and there were faces on them, including the face of a *lion* and an *eagle*.

13:4 *fox* BEX

False prophets are seen as *foxes*.

14:13, 15, 17, 19, 21 *beast* DIR

The destruction of Jerusalem is foretold by the prophet, and part of it will include the sending of evil or wild *beasts*.

16:10 *badger* OTH

*Badger* skins were used for clothing.

17:3, 7, 15, 23 *eagle, fowl, horse* BEX

Here, two *eagles* are part of a parable. Zedekiah rebelled against the king of Babylon by sending *horses* to Egypt for aid. Therefore, he will be killed in Babylon. Additionally, the LORD will plant a cedar in Jerusalem, and *fowls* will dwell under its branches.

19:2, 3, 5, 6 *lion* BEX

Judah and the house of David are compared to a *lion*.

21:22 *ram* OTH

Battering *rams* against the gates.

22:25, 27 *lion, wolf* BEX

Israel’s prophets are compared to *lions* and her princes to *wolfs*.

23:6, 12, 20, 23 *ass, horse, horseman* BEX

Here the apostasies of Israel and Judah are likened to two harlots, and these animals are part of the message. They lusted after *horsemen* (officials) on *horses*, who are compared in their form to *asses* and *horses*.



## (Ezekiel cont.)

24:5 *flock* BEX

The LORD gave a parable to Ezekiel about the rebellious house that included cooking a pot of flesh (v. 3) that involved the choice of the *flock*.

25:5, 13 *beast, camel, flock* BEX

This chapter details the LORD's judgements on several Gentile nations. Ammon will be a place for *camels* and *flocks*; while in Edom, the LORD will cut off man and *beast* and make it desolate.

26:7, 10, 11 *horse, horseman* BEX

This chapter and the next two deal with the destruction of Tyre by the king of Babylon. In this chapter, the *horse* is a tool in that destruction.

27:14, 21 *goat, horse, horseman, lamb, mule, ram* BEX

These animals are listed as examples of Tyre's own description of its wealth while it was still strong. According to 28:2, their real spiritual condition is revealed in that they considered themselves to be god.

Note: This verse was categorized as BEX because it is part of prophecy, otherwise it would be FCT.

29:3–5, 8, 11 *beast, dragon, fish, fowl* BEX

Here the LORD's judgement against Egypt and its king is foretold. Pharaoh is represented here as a *dragon* with *fish* sticking to its scales which will become food for *beasts*. The land will also become desolate, without man or *beast*.

31:6, 13 *beast, fowl* BEX

Assyria is likened to a cedar in Lebanon, and these animals are part of the image. God warns Pharaoh by comparing him to Assyria in its greatness (including *beasts* giving birth) and then detailing its fall and ruin.

32:2, 4, 13 *beast, fowl, lion, whale* BEX

Pharaoh is compared to both a *lion* and a *whale* which will be food for *fowls*; the *beasts* will be destroyed.

33:27 *beast* BEX

Because of their sin, they will be devoured by beasts.

34:2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10–12, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 25, 28, 31 *beast, cattle, flock, goat, ram, sheep, shepherd* BEX

This prophecy is against the *shepherds* (leaders) of Israel who took care of themselves but did not take care of the people (*flock, sheep*), but the LORD will both search His *sheep* and seek them out.

In these verses, the issues are the following: (1) the people/*flock*/His *sheep* are scattered because they lack a shepherd, and (2) they became prey for *beasts*. The prophecy then turns to the restoration of Israel, illustrated in part by the promise that the *beasts* will no longer be harmful.

34:7, 9, 23 *shepherd* OTH

This prophecy is to and about *shepherds*.

36:11, 37, 38 *beast, flock* BEX

The LORD said the people would be returned to their land and be blessed, "I will multiply upon you man and beast," and, "the waste cities [shall] be filled with *flocks* of men."

37:24 *shepherd* OTH

Eventually, David will be king, and the people will have one *shepherd*.

## **(Ezekiel cont.)**

38:4, 12, 13, 15, 20 *beast, cattle, fish, fowl, horse, horseman, lion* BEX

This is prophecy about Gog and their efforts against His people after they are returned to their land. The *horses* and *horsemen* are part of the description of the greatness of the enemy. The enemy thinks they will take spoil, including *cattle*, and certain members of the enemy are referred to as young *lions*. The LORD also states that in that day there will be an earthquake which will affect the *fish, fowl, beasts, creeping things*, and man.

39:4, 17, 18, 20 *beast, bird, bullock, fowl, goat, horse, lamb, ram* BEX

The prophecy against Gog continues by stating that they will become the prey of these animals.

41:19 *lion* BEX

Chapter 40 starts a description about the building of a temple, and it continues into later chapters. Cherubim are mentioned in this chapter, and the face of one is that of a *lion*.

43:19, 21–23, 25 *bullock, flock, goat, kid, ram* UCL

These verses present details for the “ordinances of the altar.”

44:31 *beast, fowl* UCL

Priests were not to eat anything “that is dead of itself.”

45:15, 18, 22–24 *bullock, flock, goat, kid, lamb, ram* UCL

Instructions are given for what is to be offered and when.

46:4–7, 11, 13, 15 *bullock, lamb, ram* UCL

More instructions are given for what is to be offered and when.

47:9, 10 *fish, fisher* BEX

This part of the vision is about a river that flows from the temple which makes the waters of the sea healed (made fresh) so the *fish* will live.

---

## **Daniel**

2:38 *beast, fowl* BEX

Nebuchadnezzar had a dream which Daniel revealed and interpreted. Part of the dream included that fact that God had given the king a kingdom, power, and strength and glory (v. 37), and that other kingdoms would follow. An example of his power included his rule over man and *animals*.

4:12, 14–16, 21, 23, 25, 32, 33 *beast, bird, eagle, fowl, ox* BEX

Nebuchadnezzar had another dream; this one included a large tree which actually represented the king and his kingdom. Animals found shade under it, and *fowl* rested in its branches, indicating the greatness of the kingdom. However, it was chopped down (his power destroyed), causing the animals to flee. The king would be forced away and live as an animal and to “eat grass like *oxen*. . . . Hairs were grown like *eagle*’s feathers, and his nails like *birds*’ claws.” That vision was fulfilled.

5:21 *ass, beast, ox* BEX

Daniel told Belshazzar what had happened to Nebuchadnezzar.

6:7, 12, 16, 19, 20, 22, 24, 27 *lion* BEX, DIR

This is the famous account about Daniel and the den of *lions*, a great example of both the LORD’s power and being a role model for living righteously.

### **(Daniel cont.)**

7:3–7, 11, 12, 17, 19, 23 *bear, beast, eagle, fowl, leopard, lion* BEX

The focus of the first six chapters of Daniel is historical, but the focus of the last six is prophetic, in which the *beasts* are symbolic of world kingdoms. Animals are even used to describe the symbols. For example, one *beast* is said to be like a *lion*, and another like to a *bear*, etc.

8:3–8, 20, 21 *beast, goat, ram* BEX

In this vision, the two horns of the *ram* represent the kings of Media and Persia, and the *goat* represents Greece.

11:40 *horseman* OTH

The king of the North will come with chariots and *horsemen*.

---

### **Hosea**

1:7 *horse, horseman* BEX

The LORD's message was that He was going to deliver the house of Judah, but it would not be done using *horses* and *horsemen*.

2:12, 18 *beast, fowl* BEX

This is a message against the house of Israel which involved punishment using these animals.

4:3, 16 *beast, fish, fowl, heifer, lamb* BEX

Because of Israel's sinful condition, the land mourns and it affects the living there, including *beasts, fowl*, and *fish*. An additional condemnation states that "Israel slideth back as a backsliding *heifer*." Israel is compared to a stubborn *heifer* and a *lamb* in a large field.

5:6, 12, 14 *flock, herd, lion, moth* BEX

Here, an example is given of the result of the people's treachery against the LORD—"They shall go with their *flocks* and their *herds* to seek the LORD; but they shall not find him." Further, "I will be unto Ephraim as a *moth* . . . and as a *lion*."

7:11, 12 *dove, fowl* BEX

Here, Ephraim is likened to a silly *dove*.

8:1 *eagle* BEX

The enemy comes against the house of the LORD like an *eagle*.

8:5, 6, 9 *ass, calf* OTH, BEX

The LORD rejected their (golden) *calf*, and the Israelis are compared to a wild *ass*.

9:8, 11 *bird, fowler* BEX, OTH

Ephraim's "glory shall fly away like a *bird*."

10:5 *calf* OTH

This is another reference to a golden *calf*.

10:11 *heifer* BEX

Ephraim is compared to a *heifer*.

11:10, 11 *bird, dove, lion* BEX

He will roar like a *lion*, and "they will tremble as a *bird* . . . and as a *dove*."

## **(Hosea cont.)**

12:11, 12 *bullock, sheep* BEX

Ephraim is reminded of their history of sin and also of the fact that He was still their LORD. These animals are part of the examples given in their history, such as, the example of improper sacrifices using *bullocks*. In addition, Israel worked for a wife by keeping *sheep*.

13:2 *calf* OTH

This is another reference to a golden *calf*.

13:7, 8 *beast, bear, leopard, lion* BEX

Because the people forgot the LORD (v. 6), He will be like a *lion* and a *leopard* to them. He will also meet them like a *bear* robbed of her *cubs*, a *lion*, and a wild *beast*.

14:2 *calf* OTH

This is another reference to a golden *calf*.

14:3 *horse* BEX

Salvation will not come from Assyria and *horses*.

---

## **Joel**

Note: While all of the verses in Joel have been categorized BEX, they could have been DIR just as easily due to the contents of 2:25.

1:4, 6, 18, 20 *beast, cankerworm, caterpillar, cattle, flock, herd, locust, lion, palmerworm, sheep* BEX

This chapter deals with the judgement of Judah. Some examples include devastation by insects (vv. 4, 6), suffering animals, and *cattle* wandering aimlessly (vv. 18, 20).

2:4, 22, 25 *beast, cankerworm, caterpillar, horse, horseman, locust, palmerworm* BEX

The desolation of the land of Judah continues in this chapter. The swarms of insects are compared to an army which appears like *horses* and *horsemen*. Later, deliverance is promised and even the *beasts* need not fear, for the LORD will make up for the devastation caused by the insects.

---

## **Amos**

1:1, 2 *herdman, shepherd* OTH

Amos was among the *herdmen* (*shepherders*). The habitations of the *shepherds* shall mourn.

2:15 *horse* BEX

In this judgement upon Judah and Israel, the LORD reminds the people that it was He who destroyed the enemy, not them. In this verse, they are told that they will not achieve a win even if they use *horses*.

3:4, 5, 8, 12 *bird, lion, shepherd* BEX

The judgement continues with a series of rhetorical questions, some of which involve animals as examples and stress that they—out of all the nations—are His chosen people. Therefore, they will be punished for their sin. An analogy is also made between a *shepherd* saving one of his animals from a *lion* to God's salvation of Israel.

### (Amos cont.)

4:1–3, 9, 10 *cow, fishhook, horse, kine, palmerworm* BEX

In these judgements, the people are compared to *cows*, the method of their being taken away is compared to being caught by *fishhooks*, and the destruction of their land was in part due to being eaten by insects. In addition, when the pestilence (plague) killed people, it also killed their *horses*.

5:7 *wormwood* OTH

A statement is made about those who turn justice into *wormwood*.

5:19, 22 *beast, bear, lion, serpent* BEX

The LORD explains that those who desire for the day of the LORD (v. 19) are useless. It is like a man fleeing a *lion* only to be met by a *bear*, and then fleeing into his house only to be bitten by a *serpent*. Neither will the LORD accept offerings of fat *beasts* from a sinful Israel.

6:4, 12 *calf, flock, horse, lamb, ox* BEX

This chapter begins with a warning to those who were at ease in Zion because they trust in Samaria. Some of the examples of such people are given, including those who “lie on beds of ivory and . . . eat *lambs* out of the *flock*.” Judgement will not be escaped (v. 11), and that is further explained with more rhetorical questions involving riding *horses* on rocks or plowing rocks with *oxen*.

7:1, 14, 15 *flock, grasshopper, herdman* BEX, OTH

The LORD “formed *grasshoppers*” just when the spring crop was beginning as a warning to the people. Amos is an example of one who obeyed the LORD against the wishes of others. He was called from following the *flock* to take God’s warning message to the people, which, in part, said, “Israel shall surely go into captivity.”

9:3 *serpent* BEX

Even though the people try to hide from God’s punishment, it will happen. Their punishment is likened to the bite of *serpent*.

---

### Obadiah

1:4 *eagle* BEX

Edom’s arrogant, high attitude is compared to a high, flying *eagle*. Though you build high like the *eagle*, though you set your nest among the stars . . .”

---

### Jonah

1:17, 2:1, 10, 3:7, 8, 4:7,11 DIR

*beast, cattle, fish, flock, herd, worm*

This book relates the famous account of, “Jonah and the Whale.” Of the six animals, only *fish* and *worm* are most directly controlled by the LORD. The *fish* swallowed Jonah because he tried to go his own way instead of obeying God’s direction to go to Nineveh. Therefore, the *fish* was used to get Jonah to obey. Later, Jonah became angry because he did not like the LORD’s forgiveness after the people “turned from their evil way.” Later, God grew a gourd to provide shade for Jonah, but also prepared a *worm* which ate and caused the gourd to wither.

Note: The word “whale” is not actually in the text.

---

## Micah

1:8, 13, 16 *beast, dragon, eagle, owl* BEX

The prophet wails like a *dragon* in mourning and calls upon several places to also mourn for the coming wrath of the LORD. That included warning Lachish to hitch their chariots to *beasts (horses)* to prepare for a getaway. There is also a warning to “Make thee bald . . . like an *eagle*” (shave their head in mourning).

2:12 *flock, sheep* BEX

An analogy is made between the LORD’s gathering of a remnant to the gathering of a *flock of sheep*.

4:8 *flock* BEX

The prophet refers to the “tower of the *flock*,” which some consider to be the tower in the wall of Jerusalem which contains the sheep gate.

5:5 *shepherd* OTH

Seven *shepherds* and eight leaders will raise against Assyria.

5:8, 10 *beast, flock, horse, lion, sheep* BEX

“The remnant of Jacob . . . among the Gentiles” is likened to a *lion* among *beasts* and as a “*lion* among *flocks of sheep*.” Another future judgment will be the death of their *horses*.

6:6, 7 *calf, ram* BEX

The prophet asks some rhetorical questions about what God requires of man, including offerings of *calves* and *rams*.

That is followed in v. 8 by what is really required: justice, kindness, and to walk humbly. Elsewhere, the LORD’s message states that obedience is better than sacrifices.

Note: An argument could be made that this verse should be categorized as UCL.

7:14, 17 *flock, serpent, worm* BEX

His people are referred to as a *flock*, and the nations will be so surprised by God’s miracles that they will “lick the dust like a *serpent* and come out of their holes like *worms*.”

Note: In the Hebrew, “*worms*” here is really “*serpent*.” In the NASB, it is, “They will come out of their fortresses”; while in the TNIV, it is, “They will come trembling out of their dens.” “*Worms*” does not appear in either version.

---

## Nahum

2:7, 11–13 *dove, lion* BEX

Here we have words about the overthrow of Nineveh, including a statement about how “maids shall lead [Huzzab] as with the voice of *doves*.” Several analogies are made using *lions*.

3:2, 3, 15–18 *cankervorm, grasshopper, horse, horseman, locust, shepherd* BEX, OTH (just for *horseman*)  
*Horses* are involved in the destruction of Nineveh, and fire will consume the people like *cankervorms* and *locusts*. “Thy crowned” (guardsmen or officials) are like *locusts*, their captains are like *grasshoppers* which disappear, and their *shepherds* sleep.

---

## Habakkuk

1:8, 14 *eagle, fish, horse, horseman, leopard, wolf* BEX

The LORD will “raise up the Chaldeans” (v. 6), who are “terrible and dreadful” (v. 7). Examples of that are given by comparing *horses* to swifter *leopards* and *wolves*, *horsemen* to *eagles*, and men to *fish* (v. 8).

2:17 *beast* BEX

The violence done to Lebanon will include devastation of its *beasts*.

3:8, 15, 17, 19 *flock, herd, hind, horse* BEX

Habakkuk prays, “Oh LORD, revive thy work and, in wrath remember mercy” (v. 1). Included are some rhetorical questions, one of which says that God rides on His *horses*. He also claims that even though there are serious problems, including having no *flocks* and *herds*, “Yet I will rejoice in the LORD.” The book ends by stating that “The LORD is my strength,” and, because of that, he compares his feet to those of a *hind*.

---

## Zephaniah

1:3 *beast, fish, fowl* BEX

The word of the LORD through Zephaniah warned that He would “consume all things from the land,” and among the examples given are these animals.

1:10 *fish* OTH

On that day, there will be a sound of a cry from the *fish* gate.

2:6, 14, 15 *beast, cormorant, flock, shepherd* BEX

This chapter contains a list of judgements on Judah’s enemies. Some lands will be destroyed and emptied of their residents, and they will only be good for *flocks* and their *shepherds*. In other lands only animals will live there.

3:3 *lion, wolf* BEX

Princes are compared to *lions* and judges to *wolves*.

---

## Haggai

1:11 *cattle* BEX

Because the people were more concerned with their own homes when the temple “is waste” (v. 9), the LORD “called for a drought” which impacted a number of things, including *cattle*.

2:22 *horse* BEX

Here the message is that the LORD will overthrow kingdoms and destroy their strength, including their *horses*.

---

## Zechariah

1:8 *horse* FCT

A man was riding on a *red* horse.

## **(Zechariah cont.)**

2:4 *cattle* FCT

Men and *cattle* will be within Jerusalem.

5:9 *stork* BEX

In this prophecy, two women have “wings like the wings of a *stork*.”

6:2, 3, 6 *horse* FCT

In this prophecy, four chariots had different colored *horses*.

8:10 *beast* BEX

Here are words about the coming peace and prosperity, which includes some descriptions of “before these days,” during which life was not so prosperous, including there being no work for *beasts* (animals).

9:9, 10, 16 *ass, colt, flock, foal, horse* BEX

This is prophecy about the Messiah coming “upon an *ass*.” Further, He will cut off the “*horse* from Jerusalem,” and they will be saved “as the *flock* of his people.”

10:2, 3 *flock, goat, horse, shepherd* BEX

The people wandered as a *flock* because there was not a *shepherd*. The LORD’s anger was “kindled” so the *goats* (leaders) will be punished. His *flock* is the house of Judah, and He “hath made them as his godly *horse* in battle.”

11:3–5, 7, 8, 11, 15–17 *flock, lion, shepherd* BEX, OTH (just for *shepherd*)

Here the Jewish nation is referred to as a *flock*, the leaders as *shepherds*, and the princes and priests as *lions*.

12:4 *horse* BEX

When Jerusalem is attacked, the LORD will protect, an example of which is the fact that He will “strike every *horse* with astonishment.”

13:5 *cattle* FCT

A man kept *cattle* from his youth.

13:7 *sheep, shepherd* BEX

In this prophecy, Christ is the *shepherd*, and when He is struck, the *sheep* (His people/*flock*) will be scattered.

14:15 *ass, beast, camel, horse, mule* BEX

When Jerusalem is attacked, “a great tumult from the Lord shall be among” the attacking nations, so that they will attack each other (vv. 13–14). That situation is referred to as a “plague,” and an analogous “plague” will affect these animals.

14:20 *horse* FCT

*Horses* will have bells on them.

---

## **Malachi**

1:3, 14 *dragon, flock* BEX

Esau (also known as Edom) was the twin brother of Jacob who had sold his birthright. Here is a reminder that the LORD “hated Esau” and had made his land a desolation, fit only for *dragons* (jackals). At the end of the chapter, the person who claims he is sacrificing a proper animal from the *flock*, but who actually deceives by offering a “corrupt thing” (blemished), is cursed. This is an example of the LORD’s justice.



## (Malachi cont.)

4:2 *calf* BEX

A dire warning is given here that a day will come burning like an oven (furnace) in which the arrogant and evildoer will burn. However, those that “fear [God’s] name,” will go out and frolic like well-fed *calves* (TNIV). This is another reference to skipping like a *calf* as is the case with Psalm 28:6.

---

## Matthew

3:4, 7, 16 *camel, dove, locust, viper* BEX

His garment of *camel’s* hair and the fact that he ate *locusts* are examples of John’s persona. The religious leaders are compared to *vipers*. The Spirit came down like a *dove*.

4:18, 19 *fisher* BEX

Jesus compared people who share the gospel with those who catch *fish*.

6:19, 20, 26 *fowl, moth* BEX

The action of *moths* eating material making it useless is compared to gaining earthly treasures. That is expanded upon by the fact that *birds* do not store great wealth, yet the LORD provides their needs.

7:6, 10, 15 *dog, fish, serpent, sheep, swine, wolf* BEX

Within the context of “Judge not” (v. 1), Christ instructs us that reproving a certain type of person (referred to as *dogs, swine*) is counterproductive. And within the context of praying, *fish* and *serpent* are used as illustrations. Jesus further warns about false prophets, calling them *wolves* in *sheep’s* clothing.

8:20, 30–32 *bird, fox, herd, swine* BEX

In responding to a scribe’s statement (v. 19), Christ cites the fact that *foxes* and *birds* have places in which to rest. At one point, His divine power was demonstrated by commanding devils (demons) to leave two people and enter into a herd of *swine*.

9:36 *sheep, shepherd* BEX

Jesus referred to “the multitudes” as *sheep* without a *shepherd*.

Note this was categorized BEX instead of OTH because of the context.

10:6, 16, 29, 31 *dove, serpent, sheep, sparrow, wolf* BEX

Jesus instructed the disciples to take His message to “the lost *sheep* of the house of Israel,” but they were also warned about the spiritual *wolves* they would face. He commanded the disciples to be “wise as *serpents*,” yet “harmless as *doves*.”

10:29, 31 *sparrow* BEX

Jesus states that just as He cares for *sparrows*, He cares for His own.

12:11, 12, 34, 40 *sheep, whale, viper* BEX

In this section about hypocritical Pharisees, *sheep* are used as an example of wrong attitudes. In another attack upon the Pharisees, they are referred to as *vipers*, and when they asked for a sign (v. 38), Jesus answered using the example of Jonah in the *whale’s* belly.

13:4, 32 *bird, fowl* BEX

In the parable of the seeds, *fowls* are used as an example, and in the parable about the mustard seed, *birds* are used.

**(Matthew cont.)**

14:17, 19 *fish* BEX

In the feeding of the five thousand, *fish* are used as an example to demonstrate the divinity of Christ.

15:24, 26, 27, 34, 36 *dog, fish, sheep* BEX

Here is yet another example in which the Jewish people are referred to as lost *sheep*. In the case of the woman whose daughter was demon possessed, *dogs* (Gentiles) are used to make a point; and in the case of the feeding of four thousand, *fish* are used as an example of the divinity of Christ, as was the case in the previous chapter.

17:27 *fish* BEX

Jesus used a *fish* to make a point about paying taxes.

Note: This could just as easily have been classified as DIR.

18:12, 13 *sheep* BEX

Jesus uses a *sheep* that has “gone astray” to teach the importance of going after someone who has gone astray.

19:24 *camel* BEX

The problem a *camel* has in going through the eye of a needle is used to make a point about rich people and belief in Christ.

21:2, 5, 7, 12 *ass, colt, dove, foal* BEX

This is the account of Christ’s entry into Jerusalem on an *ass*, which was a fulfillment of Zech. 9:9. His entry into the temple in which He “cast out those that sold,” including *doves*, is also documented.

22:4 *fatling, ox* BEX

These animals are part of the examples used in Christ’s parable of the marriage feast.

Note: The NASB uses “fattened *livestock*” for “*fatling*,” and the NIV uses “fattened *cattle*.”

23:24, 33, 37 *camel, chicken, gnat, hen, serpent, viper* BEX

In speaking against Pharisaism, Christ accuses them of hypocrisy using a *gnat* (very small animal) and a *camel* (very large animal). He further illustrates the point by referring to them as *serpents* and *vipers*. At the end of the chapter, He shows compassion and love for the people with the image of a *hen* gathering its *chickens*.

24:28 *eagle* BEX

Christ warns of “false Christs, and false prophets” (v. 24) and likens them to *eagles* eating dead bodies.

25:32, 33 *goat, sheep, shepherd* BEX

These animals are used to illustrate how “the Son of man” (v. 31) will judge between people.

26:31, 34, 74, 75 *cock, flock, sheep, shepherd* BEX

Yet again, we have the image of Christ as the *shepherd* and Israel as a *flock* of scattered *sheep*. In addition, here is the familiar account of Peter’s denial of Christ in which the *cock* and its crow play a vital role.

27:48 *sponge* BEX

An animal, (*sponge*), is used to give Christ a drink of sour wine on the cross.

---

## Mark

1:6, 10, 13, 16, 17 *beast, camel, dove, fisher, locust* BEX

The *camel's* hair garment and the fact that he (John the Baptist) ate *locusts* are examples of this man's persona. After John baptized Jesus, the Holy Spirit descended upon Him "like a *dove*" and then "driveth [impelled] him into the wilderness" (v. 12) where there were *beasts*. Later, Jesus compared people who share the gospel with those who catch *fish*.

4:4, 32 *fowl* BEX

In the parable of the seeds, *fowls* are used as an example; and, in the parable about the mustard seed, *birds* are used.

5:11–14, 16 *herd, swine* BEX

Jesus again gave an example of divine power by causing evil spirits to leave a possessed man and enter *swine*. Note: These verses could just as easily have been categorized as DIR.

6:34, 38, 41, 43 *fish, sheep, shepherd* BEX

When Jesus saw a large number of people in a particular setting, He "was moved with compassion because they were as *sheep* not having a *shepherd*." Later, we have another telling of the account of His feeding five thousand people with bread and *fish*, which was an example of His divinity.

7:27, 28 *dog* BEX

A *dog* was used by Jesus to help teach a lesson to a woman whose daughter had a devil (unclean spirit).

8:7 *fish* BEX

This is the account of feeding four thousand with bread and *fish*, which was an example of His divinity.

9:44, 46, 48 *worm* BEX

A *worm* is used to make a point about the severity of hell.

10:25 *camel* BEX

In Jesus' teaching about entering the "kingdom of God," He states that it is easier for a *camel* to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter that kingdom.

11:2, 4, 5, 7, 15 *colt, dove* BEX

This is the account of Christ's entry into Jerusalem on a *colt* (ass), which was a fulfillment of Zechariah 9:9, and His entry into the temple in which He "cast out those that sold," including *doves*.

14:27, 30, 68, 72 *cock, sheep, shepherd* BEX

Yet again we have the image of Christ as the *shepherd* and Israel as a flock of *sheep*. *Sheep* are used to illustrate the scattering of the Christ's followers after His death (see Matthew 26:31). In addition, we have the familiar account of Peter's denial of Christ in which the *cock* and its crow play a vital role.

15:36 *sponge* BEX

An animal (*sponge*) is used to give Christ a drink of sour wine on the cross.

16:18 *serpent* BEX

Jesus commissioned the disciples, giving them miraculous power, including the handling of *serpents*.

---

## Luke

2:8 *flock, shepherd* FCT

*Shepherds* were watching their *flocks*.

2:15, 18, 20 *shepherd* OTH

*Shepherds* went to Bethlehem to see the baby Jesus.

2:24 *pigeon, turtledove* UCL

This is the account of baby Jesus being taken to Jerusalem “to present him to the LORD.” A sacrifice was to be offered according to the Law (Leviticus 5:11).

3:7, 22 *dove, viper* BEX

John the Baptist compared those who had come to be baptized to *vipers*. Later, after John had baptized Jesus, the Spirit descended “like a *dove*.”

5:2 *fisherman* OTH

Jesus saw *fishermen* washing their nets.

5:6, 9 *fish* BEX

Jesus used *fish*, boatloads of *fish*, to convince men to become His disciples.

8:5, 32, 33 *fowl, herd, swine* BEX

Jesus used parables to teach. In the parable about the sowing of seeds, *fowls* were part of the lesson. Later, He cast demons into a herd of *swine*.

9:13, 16, 58 *bird, fish, fox* BEX

This is another telling of the account of the feeding the five thousand people with bread and *fish*, which was an example of His divinity. In responding to an individual who said he would follow Jesus wherever (v. 57), Christ cited the fact that *foxes* and *birds* have places in which to rest, but He did not.

10:3, 19, 34 *beast, lamb, scorpion, serpent, wolf* BEX

In sending out the seventy, they were compared to *sheep* and the unbelievers to *wolves*. After they returned, Christ claimed divinity by telling them He had given them power over *serpents* and *scorpions*. In the lesson involving the good Samaritan, a *beast* was used to help a needy man.

11:11, 12 *fish, scorpion, serpent* BEX

In the teaching about prayer, Jesus used these animals.

12:6, 7, 24, 32 *flock, fowl, raven, sparrow* BEX

When Jesus taught the disciples “to take no thought [be anxious] for your life,” He used the example of a *bird* and its food.

Just as He cares for *sparrows*, He cares for His own. Later, the disciples were referred to as *flock*.

13:15, 19, 32, 34 *ass, fowl, fox, hen, ox* BEX

After Jesus healed a woman on the Sabbath, an official accused Him of violating a rule. Jesus answered using an *ox* and an *ass* to demonstrate how the hypocrites used the letter of the Law. He also used *fowls* as an example in the parable of a mustard seed, and He referred to Herod as a *fox*.

## **(Luke cont.)**

14:5, 19 *ass, ox* BEX

In yet another situation related to healing on the Sabbath, Jesus used the *ass* and *ox* to silence the criticism of hypocrites who used the letter of the Law. *Oxen* were also used as an example in the parable of the dinner.

15:4, 6, 23, 27, 29, 30 *calf, kid, sheep* BEX

Jesus was teaching with the parables of the lost *sheep* and the prodigal son.

16:21 *dog* BEX

Here, Jesus tells the account of the rich man and Lazarus, in which an animal was used to illustrate the degree of Lazarus' desperation.

17:7, 37 *cattle, eagle* BEX

*Cattle* are used to help teach the disciples about doing as instructed and about rewards (v. 10). In answering a question about the location of the return of "the Son of man" (v. 22), Christ replied to look where the "eagles be gathered together."

18:25 *camel* BEX

In teaching about the role riches play in gaining eternal life, Christ used the famous illustration about a *camel* passing through the eye of a needle.

19:30, 33, 35 *colt* BEX

This is the account of Christ's entry into Jerusalem on a *colt* (ass), which was a fulfillment of Zechariah 9:9. His entry into the temple in which He "cast out those that sold," including *doves*, is also depicted.

22:34, 60, 61 *cock* BEX

Here is the familiar account of Peter's denial of Christ, in which the *cock* and its crow play a vital role.

24:42 *fish* BEX

After Christ's Resurrection, He appeared to the disciples who were having difficulty believing it really was Him. The eating of *fish* was part of the proof.

---

## **John**

1:29, 32, 36 *dove, lamb* BEX

John the Baptist refers to Jesus as "the *Lamb* of God" and testifies that he saw the Spirit "descending like a *dove*" upon Jesus.

2:14–16 *dove, ox, sheep* BEX

As an example of His disgust at the happenings in the temple, Jesus drove certain individuals and animals out.

3:14 *serpent* BEX

Jesus drew an analogy between the lifting up of a *serpent* in the wilderness and to His crucifixion.

4:12 *cattle* BEX

In the account of the meeting between the Samaritan women and Jesus at Jacob's well, *cattle* are part of the example used by the woman.

5:2 *sheep* OTH

This a reference to the *sheep* gate.

## (John cont.)

6:9, 11 *fish* BEX

*Fish* are part of the feeding of the five thousand in which Jesus demonstrated His divinity.

10:1–4, 7, 8, 11–16, 26, 27 *sheep, sheepfold, shepherd, wolf* BEX

This is the parable of the good *shepherd* in which Christ is just, the *sheep* are the true believers, and the *wolf* represents thieves and robbers who attempt to cause trouble.

12:14, 15 *ass, colt* BEX

Jesus rides into Jerusalem as a king on an *ass*, fulfilling the prophecy of Zechariah 9:9.

13:38, 18:27 *cock* BEX

This is the account of Peter's denial of Christ which involved the crow of a *cock*.

19:29 *sponge* BEX

A sponge (a *sponge* is an animal) was used to put vinegar (sour wine) to the mouth of Jesus on the cross.

21:3, 6–11, 13, 15–17 *fish, fisher, fishing, lamb, sheep* BEX, OTH

When Jesus visited the disciples after the Resurrection, *fish* were part of His plan to convince them that He really was the Christ and that they were to "Feed [His] *sheep*."

---

## Acts

7:41 *calf* OTH

This is another reference to the golden *calf*.

7:42 *beast* UCL

In Stephen's defense, he retells of a time when Israel was in the wilderness and used *beasts* for sacrifices.

8:32 *lamb, sheep* BEX

Phillip was sent south so he could witness to an Ethiopian court official. During the encounter, he quoted Isaiah 53:7, which made an analogy between a *sheep* being led to slaughter and the crucifixion of Christ.

10:12; 11:6 *beast, fowl* BEX

These animals were used by the LORD to convince Peter in Joppa that there was no longer a spiritual difference between Jews and Gentiles. Later, Peter related that situation to the Jews in Jerusalem.

12:23 *worm* BEX

An angel of the LORD killed Herod "because he gave not God the glory," and he was eaten of *worms*. What a lesson!

14:13 *ox* UCL

While in Lystra, Paul healed a cripple, causing onlookers to say "the gods are come down to us." In addition, the priests of Jupiter brought *oxen* for a sacrifice.

20:28, 29 *flock, wolf* BEX

Paul instructed the elders of the Ephesus church, including a warning to guard the *flock* (believers) and to be aware of *wolves* (those who gave false teachings).

23:23, 32 *horseman* OTH

*Horsemen* were provided to take Paul to Felix.

## (Acts cont.)

### 23:24 *beast* BEX

As a prisoner, Paul was provided a *beast* on which to ride while he was being transported to the governor. This was an example of how he was being treated.

### 28:3–5 *beast, viper* BEX

While on Malta, a *viper*, also called a *beast*, was used by the LORD to demonstrate that Paul was His servant.

---

## Romans

### 1:23 *beast, bird* BEX

In this classic indictment of humans, they are said to know God, but they do not honor Him as God (v. 21) but worship animals, including *beasts*. Paul described it as holding (suppressing) “the truth in unrighteousness” (v. 18). His illustrations and examples of that condition include the false gods or images in the form of *birds* and *beasts* made by man.

### 3:13 *asp* BEX

In making his point that both Jew and Gentile are all under sin, Paul quotes several Old Testament passages. In quoting the passage from Psalm 140:3, he compares sinful man’s deceiving words to the poison of *asps*.

### 8:36 *sheep* BEX

In stressing the fact that nothing can separate us from the love of Christ (v. 35), Paul quotes Psalm 44:22 which compares believers to *sheep* who are considered for slaughter.

---

## 1 Corinthians

### 9:7, 9 *flock, ox* BEX

Here, Paul is making the case that he has the right to subsist by the ministry, and these animals are part of the examples cited.

### 10:9 *serpent* BEX

This chapter starts with some events from Israel’s history and states, “these things were our examples, to the intent that we should not lust after evil things.” One of the examples cited involved *serpents* as detailed in Numbers 21.

### 15:32, 39 *beast, bird, fish* BEX

Paul refers to the enemies which attacked him in Ephesus as *beasts*. In making the case for Christ’s Resurrection, Paul also writes, “if there is no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen (v. 13).” Later, he refutes those that claim there is no resurrection of the dead and quotes part of Isaiah 22:13 after citing an example about fighting with *beasts*. A bit later, he makes the case that man and animals are different by citing several examples.

---

## 2 Corinthians

### 11:3 *serpent* BEX

Paul used Eve being deceived by the *serpent* as an example and warning to the believers in Corinth that they not allow themselves to be corrupted (led astray) from devotion to Christ.

---

## Galatians

No animal name.

---

## Ephesians

No animal name.

---

## Philippians

3:2 *dogs* BEX

Evil workers are called *dogs*.

---

## Colossians

No animal name.

---

## 1 Thessalonians

No animal name.

---

## 2 Thessalonians

No animal name.

---

## 1 Timothy

5:18 *ox* BEX

Paul cites Deuteronomy 25:4 in making the case that those ministering the gospel should be paid for their labor, and here pastors are analogous to *oxen*.

---

## 2 Timothy

4:17 *lion* BEX

Paul testifies that “the LORD stood by me . . . strengthened me” in order that the Gentiles would hear about Christ despite persecutions, and he refers to those who have persecuted him as *lions*.

---

## Titus

1:12 *beast* BEX

Paul instructed Titus about the qualifications for elders (vv. 6–9) and also pointed out some traits of those not qualified— those who are “unruly and vain talkers and deceivers, specially they of the circumcision” (vv. 10–11). He mentioned one such individual who referred to Cretans as evil *beasts*.

---

## Philemon

No animal name.



---

## Hebrews

9:12, 13, 19 *bull, calf, goat, heifer* UCL

This is about the Old and New Covenants and the role of sacrifices.

10:4 *bull, goat* UCL

This is about the Old and New Covenants and the role of sacrifices.

11:33, 37 *goatskin, sheepskin, lion* BEX, OTH

This chapter is often referred to as the “faith chapter,” and it includes many examples of people who acted in faith and accomplished great things for the LORD, including killing *lions*, as Samson and David did. Some persecuted believers wore animal skins for clothing.

12:20 *beast* BEX

Hebrews are no longer under the Law as was the case in the Old Testament in Sinai with its many restrictions, including not even touching “the mountain.” Even if so much as a *beast* just touched it, it was to be killed.

13:11, 20 *beast, sheep, shepherd* BEX

A comparison is made between animals sacrificed for worship and Christ’s sacrifice on the cross. Christ is referred to as the “great *shepherd* of the *sheep*.”

---

## James

3:3, 7 *beast, bird, horse, serpent* BEX

Since “the tongue is a fire,” it needs to be controlled (v. 6). The effect of controlling the tongue is compared to controlling a *horse* by something as small as a bit in its mouth. *Birds* and other animals are used to write about the problem of man controlling his words. Since animals can be tamed, so can the tongue.

---

## 1 Peter

1:19 *lamb* BEX

Redemption is through the blood of Christ as a *lamb* “without blemish and without spot.”

2:25 *shepherd, sheep* BEX

This letter from Peter was written to scattered believers (v. 1). In this verse, they are compared to straying *sheep*,

“For ye were as *sheep* going astray.”

5:2–4, 8 *flock, lion, shepherd* BEX

Here, the elders are likened to *shepherds* and the believers to the *flock*. They are also given a warning about the devil who is compared to a roaring *lion*.

---

## 2 Peter

2:12, 16, 22 *ass, beast, dog, sow* BEX

False prophets are compared to *beasts* (animals). They also are compared to Balaam’s encounter with an *ass* (Numbers 22) and to a *dog* who seeks its own vomit (Proverbs 26:11).

---

## 1 John

No animal name.

---

## 2 John

No animal name.

---

## 3 John

No animal name.

---

## Jude

1:10 *beast*

Reference is made to certain ungodly persons who had crept in (v.4) who are compared to “brute *beasts*” (unreasoning animals).

---

## Revelation

Notes:

- (1) It is this author’s personal opinion (Bruce Alcorn) that the first three chapters of Revelation refer to the day they were written and to the seven eras of church history, and, therefore, are historic. There are no animal names in those three chapters. Beginning with the fourth chapter, the focus is all future, prophetic.
- (2) All but one of the verses in Revelation containing animal names are categorized BEX because all of those names are in the prophetic section and are used by the Word to illustrate or teach a truth. The one exception is Revelation 8:11 which contains only one name, *wormwood*, and is categorized OTH.
- (3) The frequency of occurrence of the various animal names in this book is of some interest because it is an indication of the role they play. The following data reflects the number of verses containing the names: *beast* (48), *lamb* (27), *lion* (6), *dragon* (12). All others occur less. *Beast* figuratively is a fierce, destructive political power or antichristian ruler who controls with Satanic power. *Lamb* is a reference to Jesus Christ.

4:6–9 *beast, calf, eagle, lion* BEX

The first verse of this book informs us that it is the revelation Jesus Christ gave to John to show His servants things to come. The setting for the fourth chapter is in heaven where there is a throne and four different *beasts* (creatures). One was like a *lion*, another like a *calf*, another had a face of a man, and one was like an *eagle*.

5:5, 6, 8, 11–14 *beast, lion, lamb* BEX

The *Lion* is from the tribe of Judah; Jesus is referred to as a *Lamb*; and the four *beasts* (creatures) worship the *Lamb*.

6:1–8, 16 *beast, horse, lamb* BEX

In the book with seven seals, Jesus is referred to as the *Lamb* who is worthy. The *beasts* talk. Red, black, and pale *horses* appear.

**(Revelation cont.)**

7:9–11, 14, 17 *beast, lamb* BEX

A multitude come out of the great tribulation and worship the *Lamb*, who will be their shepherd.

8:11 *wormwood* OTH

*Note: This verse was categorized OTH because it is the only animal name in the verse, but is also included here because of the context. As use here it is the name of a star.*

9:3, 5, 7–10, 16, 17, 19 *horse, horseman, lion, locust, scorpion, serpent* BEX, OTH (for v. 16, *horseman*)

The bottomless pit was opened, and smoke came out (v. 2), along with *locusts* which were given power like *scorpions*. However, they were told to not hurt any green thing, but only the men who did not have the “seal” (v. 4). They were not to kill men but could torment them for five months like a *scorpion* could. The heads of the *locusts* looked like those of a *horse*, their teeth were like those of a *lion*, and their *tails* were like those of a *scorpion*. The *horses* had heads like those of a *lion*, and their *tails* were like *serpents*.

10:3 *lion* BEX

An angel cried out like a *lion* roars.

11:7 *beast* BEX

After two witnesses finish their testimony, the *beast* will come out of the abyss to make war and kill them.

12:3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13–17 *eagle, dragon, lamb, serpent* BEX

Another sign appeared, and it was a great red *dragon* who wanted to devour a child (Christ). There was a war between the *dragon* and Michael with his angels, in which the *dragon*, known as the *serpent* of old, the devil, and as Satan was defeated because of the blood of the *Lamb*. Because of his defeat, the *dragon* persecuted the mother of the child. The woman received wings like an *eagle* to fly to the wilderness to escape from the *serpent*. The *serpent* became enraged and “went to make war with the remnant of her seed.”

13:1–4, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18 *bear, beast, dragon, lamb* BEX

The *beast* which came up out of the sea was like a *leopard*, with feet like a *bear* and a mouth like a *lion*. A *dragon* was worshiped because he gave authority to the *beast*, and the *beast* was worshiped as well. From the earth, a second *beast* came out that had horns like a *lamb*, spoke like a *dragon*, had the power (authority) of the first *beast*, and deceived those on earth.

14:1, 3, 4, 9–11, 20 *beast, horse, lamb* BEX

Here a *lamb* (Christ) is standing on Mt. Zion with 144,000 who had His Father’s name on their foreheads, and they sang a new song before four *beasts*. Those who worship the *beast* are doomed, and when an angel used a sickle on the earth, blood rose as high as the bridle of a *horse*. The *beast* will be tormented in the presence of the *Lamb*.

15:2, 3, 7 *beast, lamb* BEX

Those who had gotten victory over the *beast* sang a song of Moses and of the *Lamb*. One of the four *beasts* gave “vials full of the wrath of God” to the seven angels.

16:2, 10, 13 *beast, dragon, frog* BEX

An angel poured a vial on the earth, and it severely affected those who “had the mark of the *beast*.” Unclean spirits, “like *frogs*,” came out of the mouth of the *dragon*, and the *beast*, and the mouth of the false prophet.

17:3, 7, 8, 11–14, 16, 17 *beast, lamb* BEX

Mention is made of a woman on a scarlet *beast*, and her mystery is revealed, including the role of the *Lamb*. A war will be fought against the *Lamb*, and the *Lamb* will win.

**(Revelation cont.)**

18:2, 13 *beast, bird, horse, sheep* BEX

In this prophecy, it states that Babylon is, “a cage of every unclean and hateful *bird*.” An angel announced that “Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen,” and is become a place habited by unclean spirits and unclean *birds*. One of the results was that merchants no longer bought things from Babylon, including some animals.

19:4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17–21 *beast, fowl, horse, lamb* BEX

The twenty-four elders and the four *beasts* fell down and worshiped God, the marriage of the *Lamb* happened, Christ returned on a white *horse*, the heavenly armies followed on white *horses*, and an angel called the *fowls* to attend the supper. The *beast* and kings of the earth gathered to make war against Christ, but they were cast into a lake of fire.

20:2, 4, 10 *beast, dragon, serpent* BEX

An angel came with the key to the bottomless pit and “laid hold of the *dragon*, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and Satan, and bound him a thousand years, and cast him into the bottomless pit.” Those that had not worshiped the *beast* reigned with Christ for a thousand years, and, afterwards, the devil was cast into the lake of fire.

21:9, 14, 22, 23, 27 *lamb* BEX

Here is a description of a new heaven, a new earth, a new Jerusalem, and the role of the *Lamb*. The bride, the wife of the *Lamb* will be shown. The names of the twelve Apostles will be displayed on the walls of the city, “The LORD God Almighty and the *Lamb* are the temple.” The *Lamb* is the lamp providing light for the city, and reference is made to the *Lamb’s* Book of Life.

22:1, 3, 15 *dog, lamb* BEX

Featured in the beginning verses is a reference to “the throne of God and of the *Lamb*.” Near the end of the chapter, mention is made of those who are allowed to enter through the gates of the city (v. 14) and who are contrasted with those outside, who are identified as *dogs*, sorcerers, whoremongers, murders, idolaters, etc.