

Bible Study Tools – Bible Concordances

Bible Study Tools activities are designed to give students practice in basic Bible study skills: the use of Bible maps, cross-reference systems, concordances and lexicons. This is a KJV Bible concordance worksheet. It requires the use of Strong's Concordance.

Bible Concordances

Two of the most widely used Bible concordances are Young's and Strong's. *Young's Analytical Concordance to the Holy Bible* was published in 1879. *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible* was published in 1894. Both concordances list the words that are used in the King James Version of the Bible (KJV).¹

¹ Strong's Concordance also lists the words used in the English Revised Version (RV or ERV) of 1881/1885.

Bible Study Tools – Bible Concordances
Bible Word Studies Using Strong's Concordance

1 – Look up the word *everlasting* in the concordance. Which Gospel writer uses this word more than the others? What is he talking about when he uses the word?

What is the New Testament Strong's Number for *everlasting*?

Find this Strong's Number in the Greek Dictionary at the back of the concordance. The corresponding Greek word is *aionios*. What does it mean?

How else is this Greek word translated in the King James New Testament?

2 – Look up the word *eternal* in the concordance. Which Gospel writer uses this word more than the others? What is he talking about when he uses the word?

What do you notice about the Strong's Number for *eternal*?

Which of the four Gospels could be called "the Gospel of unending life"?

- 3 – Look up the word *world* in the concordance. How many different Greek words are translated as *world* in the King James New Testament? What are their Strong's Numbers?

Which of the words (Strong's Numbers) is used most often in the New Testament?

Find Strong's Number *2889* in the Greek Dictionary at the back of the concordance. The corresponding Greek word is *kosmos*. What does it mean?

Sometimes the dictionary definition of a Bible word can be difficult to understand. It is always a good idea to see how the word is actually used in the Bible itself if we want to get a better understanding of what it means. Let's do this with the word *kosmos*. Look up the following passages in a King James Bible and answer the questions that go with each one:

- Matthew 18:7 – What is the *world* guilty of?

What *world* is this? Circle the best answer.

LAND, SEA, AND SKY

PLANTS AND ANIMALS

MANKIND

SOMETHING ELSE = _____

- Mark 16:15 – What is this *world* made up of, and what is it capable of understanding?

What *world* is this? Circle the best answer.

LAND, SEA, AND SKY

PLANTS AND ANIMALS

MANKIND

SOMETHING ELSE = _____

- Luke 12:29-30 – What is this *world* made up of, and what is it concerned about?

What *world* is this? Circle the best answer.

LAND, SEA, AND SKY

PLANTS AND ANIMALS

MANKIND

SOMETHING ELSE = _____

- John 1:29 – What does this *world* have that needs to be taken away?

What *world* is this? Circle the best answer.

LAND, SEA, AND SKY

PLANTS AND ANIMALS

MANKIND

SOMETHING ELSE = _____

- Romans 3:19 – What is the state of this *world* before God?

What *world* is this? Circle the best answer.

LAND, SEA, AND SKY

PLANTS AND ANIMALS

MANKIND

SOMETHING ELSE = _____

- 1 Corinthians 1:21 – What does this *world* have that keeps it from knowing God?

What *world* is this? Circle the best answer.

LAND, SEA, AND SKY

PLANTS AND ANIMALS

MANKIND

SOMETHING ELSE = _____

Look again at the word *world* in the main body of Strong's Concordance. Confirm the fact that *kosmos* (Strong's Number 2889) is used in each of the six passages above.

In all of these passages, the *world* (*kosmos*) is best understood to mean:

LAND, SEA, AND SKY

PLANTS AND ANIMALS

MANKIND

SOMETHING ELSE = _____

4 – When studying a Bible passage, a bit of concordance work often turns up other helpful passages that are not included in the cross-references. Let's see this by looking at Psalm 37:11.

Psalm 37 (KJV)

11 But **Ɔ** the meek shall inherit the earth; and shall delight themselves in **Ɔ** the abundance of peace.

Cross-References:

11 **Ɔ** Cited Matt.5:5.

Ɔ Psa.119:165.

Cp. Isa.32:17.

This is a wonderful Old Testament promise that Jesus repeats to his disciples in the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5:5). But who are *the meek*? What is a *meek* person like? These are questions worth exploring in the Bible, so let's do a little concordance work.

Find *meek* (Psalm 37:11) in the concordance. What is its Strong's Number?

From what Hebrew word is it translated?

What does the word mean?

How else is this Hebrew word translated in the KJV Old Testament?

Find the other places where the same Hebrew word is used in the Old Testament. Identify two or three of these passages that help you better understand what it means to be *meek* in a biblical sense. Copy the passages down and explain what you learn from them.

At this point, if you have a Bible app on your phone or electronic device, go ahead and use it. Enjoy the speed and convenience.