**Bible Study Tools – Cross-References**

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.

**Cross-Reference Systems**

Cross-references identify biblical connections for us. Here are five kinds of connections that commonly occur in the Bible:

1. **Direct Quotations.** A later passage quotes an earlier passage.
2. **Prophecies and Fulfillments.** What is foretold in one place is also foretold or fulfilled in another.
3. **Parallel Accounts.** A story is told in more than one place, often with different details.
4. **Related Subjects.** The subject of one passage is connected in some way to that of another passage.
5. **Repeating Principles.** The fundamentals of God’s plan for mankind are repeated in many places throughout the Bible.

Cross-references are valuable, but they are easy to ignore. This activity encourages students to make better use of the cross-references in their Bible.
The internal harmony of the Bible makes it possible to find thousands of passages that are related to each other in some way. Cross-references identify many of these passages for us. They take us to additional passages that relate to the one we are reading.

A useful analogy

Cross-references in the Bible are like links on a web page. Click on any link and it takes you to another page that is related to the one you are reading. That page probably has more links, and you can keep going. Bible cross-references work the same way. They link one passage to another and another.

Bible students have been identifying links between passages for centuries, long before anyone thought about web pages. Over the years, scholars have compiled lists of these links, and the result has been the development of cross-reference systems. A cross-reference system is, in fact, a kind of "Bible web."

Bible cross-reference systems vary widely. In terms of the web page analogy, some Bibles have a lot of links on a page while others don’t have many at all. Some links are also more valuable than others and we’re glad when we’ve clicked on them.

Any cross-reference on a Bible page is an invitation to look at another passage and learn something. It is an invitation to understand the Bible better.

1 – The cross-references for Matthew 1:1 are shown in four different Bibles, starting on the next page:

Hendrickson King James Wide-Margin Bible
Zondervan King James Reference Bible
Aletheia Interlinear AV & RV Wide Margin Bible
MacArthur Study Bible, English Standard Version

In addition, the cross-references for Matthew 1:1 are shown in

The Treasury of Scripture Knowledge.¹

¹ The Treasury of Scripture Knowledge is an entire book of Bible cross-references, first published around 1830. It lists cross-references for every verse of the Bible, starting in Genesis 1 and ending in Revelation 22. Altogether, it contains more than 500,000 cross-references. Many modern Bible apps include the Treasury of Scripture Knowledge (TSK) as one of their cross-reference systems.
Notice the similarities and differences from one Bible to the next. Then answer the questions that follow.

- Hendrickson King James Wide-Margin Bible with end-of-verse cross-references:

![Hendrickson Bible](image1)

- Zondervan King James Reference Bible with center-column cross-references:

![Zondervan Bible](image2)
- Aletheia Interlinear AV & RV Wide Margin Bible with center-column cross-references:

- MacArthur Study Bible, English Standard Version, by Crossway, with center-column cross-references:
a. Which cross-reference system offers the most cross-references for Matthew 1:1? Which one offers the fewest?

b. Which of the Hendrickson cross-references for Matthew 1:1 are included in the Zondervan cross-references? Which one is not?

c. Which two Bibles use the same cross-reference system (with one difference)?

d. Zondervan, Aletheia, MacArthur, and TSK organize the cross-references for Matthew 1:1 into three groups according to the main ideas in the verse. What are the three main ideas of Matthew 1:1?

   How do Zondervan, Aletheia, and MacArthur draw attention to these ideas?

   How does TSK draw attention to these ideas?

e. Is the identification of Bible cross-references an exact science? How do you know?
2 – Here is Psalm 8:4 in the Aletheia AV & RV Bible. It has four groups of cross-references, identified as f, g, h, and i.

![Ps. 8, v. 3]

3 When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, The moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained;
4 What is man, that thou art mindful of him? And the son of man, that thou visitest him?
5 For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, And hast crowned him with glory and honour.
6 Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands;

a. The cross-referenced passages that go with this verse are printed below. Read each one carefully and see if you can tell which part of Psalm 8:4 it relates to (f, g, h, or i).

The answers are shown in the box at the end. Check yourself when you are done and see if you agree with the scholars who developed this cross-reference system.

**Genesis 8:1** And God remembered Noah, and every living thing, and all the cattle that was with him in the ark:

   f  g  h  i

**Genesis 21:1** And the LORD visited Sarah as he had said, and the LORD did unto Sarah as he had spoken.

   f  g  h  i

**Genesis 50:24** And Joseph said unto his brethren, I die: and God will surely visit you, and bring you out of this land unto the land which he sware to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob.

   f  g  h  i

**Job 7:17** What is man, that thou shouldest magnify him? and that thou shouldest set thine heart upon him?

   f  g  h  i

**Job 25:6** How much less man, that is a worm? and the son of man, which is a worm?

   f  g  h  i
Psalm 65:9 Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it: thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water: thou preparest them corn, when thou hast so provided for it.

Psalm 80:17 Let thy hand be upon the man of thy right hand, upon the son of man whom thou madest strong for thyself.

Psalm 144:3 LORD, what is man, that thou takest knowledge of him! or the son of man, that thou makest account of him!

Hebrews 2:6 But one in a certain place testified, saying, What is man, that thou art mindful of him? or the son of man, that thou visitest him?

b. What important ideas do the cross-reference passages have in common with Psalm 8:4? How many can you identify?