

LOCUST(S) TEXTS

Exodus 10:4

Else, if thou refuse to let my people go, behold, to morrow will I bring the **locusts** into thy coast:

Exodus 10:12

And the LORD said unto Moses, Stretch out thine hand over the land of Egypt for the **locusts**, that they may come up upon the land of Egypt, and eat every herb of the land, even all that the hail hath left.

Exodus 10:13

And Moses stretched forth his rod over the land of Egypt, and the LORD brought an east wind upon the land all that day, and all that night; and when it was morning, the **east wind brought the locusts**.

Exodus 10:14

And the **locusts went up over all the land of Egypt**, and rested in all the coasts of Egypt: very grievous were they; before them there were no such locusts as they, neither after them shall be such.

Exodus 10:19

And the LORD turned a mighty strong west wind, which took away the locusts, and cast them into the Red sea; there remained not one **locust** in all the coasts of Egypt.

Leviticus 11:22

Even these of them ye may eat; the **locust** after his kind, and the **bald locust** after his kind, and the **beetle** after his kind, and the **grasshopper** after his kind.

Deuteronomy 28:38

Thou shalt carry much seed out into the field, and shalt gather but little in; for the locust shall consume it.

Deuteronomy 28:42

All thy trees and fruit of thy land shall the locust consume.

1 Kings 8:37

If there be in the land famine, if there be pestilence, blasting, mildew, **locust**, or if there be **caterpillar**; if their enemy besiege them in the land of their cities; whatsoever plague, whatsoever sickness there be;

Psalms 78:46

He gave also their increase unto the **caterpillar**, and their labour unto the **locust**.

Psalms 109:23

I am gone like the shadow when it declineth: I am tossed up and down as the **locust**.

2 Chronicles 6:28

If there be dearth in the land, if there be pestilence, if there be blasting, or mildew, **locusts, or caterpillars**; if their enemies besiege them in the cities of their land; whatsoever sore or whatsoever sickness there be:

2 Chronicles 7:13

If I shut up heaven that there be no rain, or if I command the **locusts to devour the land**, or if I send pestilence among my people;

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Psalms 105:34

He spake, and the **locusts came, and caterpillers**, and that without number,

Proverbs 30:27

The **locusts** have no king, yet go they forth all of them by bands;

Isaiah 33:4

And your spoil shall be gathered like the gathering of the caterpillar: as the running to and fro of locusts shall he run upon them.

Joel 1:4

That which the **palmerworm** hath left hath the **locust** eaten; and that which the **locust** hath left hath the **cankerworm** eaten; and that which the **cankerworm** hath left hath the **caterpillar** eaten.

Joel 2:25

And I will restore to you the years that the locust hath eaten, the **cankerworm**, and the **caterpillar**, and the palmerworm, my great army which I sent among you.

Nahum 3:15

There shall the fire devour thee; the sword shall cut thee off. it shall eat thee up like the cankerworm: make thyself many as the cankerworm, make thyself many **as the locusts**.

Nahum 3:17

Thy crowned are as the locusts, and thy captains as the great grasshoppers, which camp in the hedges in the cold day, but when the sun ariseth they flee away, and their place is not known where they are.

Matthew 3:4

And the same John had his raiment of camel's hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins; and his meat was locusts and wild honey.

Mark 1:6

And John was clothed with camel's hair, and with a girdle of a skin about his loins; and he did eat locusts and wild honey;

Revelation 9:3

And there came out of the smoke **locusts upon the earth**: and unto them was given power, as the scorpions of the earth have power.

Revelation 9:7

And the shapes of the locusts were like unto horses prepared unto battle; and on their heads were as it were crowns like gold, and their faces were as the faces of men.

Gebim

"Cisterns, (rendered "pits," Jer. 14:3; "locusts," Isa. 33:4), a "small place north of Jerusalem, whose inhabitants fled at the" approach of the Assyrian army (**Isa. 10:31**). It is probably the modern el-Isawiyeh.

Definition of Gebim:

"grasshopper, height"

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Apollyon

"Destroyer, the name given to the king of the hosts represented" by the locusts (**Rev. 9:11**). It is the Greek translation of the Hebrew Abaddon (q.v.).

Definition of Apollyon:

"a destroyer"

Beetle

"(Heb. hargol, meaning "leaper"). Mention of it is made only in" **Lev. 11:22**, where it is obvious the word cannot mean properly" the beetle. It denotes some winged creeper with at least four "feet, "which has legs above its feet, to leap withal." The" description plainly points to the locust (q.v.). This has been an article of food from the earliest times in the East to the "present day. The word is rendered "cricket" in the Revised" Version.

Palmerworm

(Heb. gazam). The English word may denote either a caterpillar "(as rendered by the LXX.), which wanders like a palmer or" "pilgrim, or which travels like pilgrims in bands (**Joel 1:4;**" **2:25**), the wingless locusts, or the migratory locust in its" larva state.

Locusts

There are ten Hebrew words used in Scripture to signify locust. In the New Testament locusts are mentioned as forming part of the food of John the Baptist (Matt. 3:4; Mark 1:6). By the "Mosaic law they were reckoned "clean," so that he could lawfully" "eat them. The name also occurs in Rev. 9:3, 7, in allusion to" this Oriental devastating insect. "Locusts belong to the class of Orthoptera, i.e., straight-winged. They are of many species. The ordinary Syrian "locust resembles the grasshopper, but is larger and more" "destructive. "The legs and thighs of these insects are so" powerful that they can leap to a height of two hundred times the length of their bodies. When so raised they spread their wings and fly so close together as to appear like one compact moving "mass." Locusts are prepared as food in various ways. Sometimes" "they are pounded, and then mixed with flour and water, and baked" "into cakes; "sometimes boiled, roasted, or stewed in butter, and" "then eaten." They were eaten in a preserved state by the ancient" Assyrians. "The devastations they make in Eastern lands are often very appalling. The invasions of locusts are the heaviest calamities "that can befall a country. "Their numbers exceed computation:" "the hebrews called them `the countless,' and the Arabs knew them" "as `the darkeners of the sun.' Unable to guide their own flight," "though capable of crossing large spaces, they are at the mercy" "of the wind, which bears them as blind instruments of Providence" to the doomed region given over to them for the time. "Innumerable as the drops of water or the sands of the seashore," their flight obscures the sun and casts a thick shadow on the earth (Ex. 10:15; Judg. 6:5; 7:12; Jer. 46:23; Joel 2:10). It "seems indeed as if a great aerial mountain, many miles in" "breadth, were advancing with a slow, unrelenting progress. Woe to" the countries beneath them if the wind fall and let them alight! They descend unnumbered as flakes of snow and hide the ground. "It may be `like the garden of Eden before them, but behind them" is a desolate wilderness. At their approach the people are in anguish; all faces lose their colour' (Joel 2:6). No walls can stop them; no ditches arrest them; fires kindled in their path "are forthwith extinguished by the myriads of their dead, and the" "countless armies march on (Joel 2:8, 9). If a door or a window" "be open, they enter and destroy everything of wood in the house." "Every terrace, court, and inner chamber is filled with them in a" "moment. Such an awful visitation swept over Egypt (Ex. 10:1-19)," "consuming before it every green thing, and stripping the trees," till the land was bared of all signs of vegetation. A strong north-west wind from the Mediterranean swept the locusts into "the Red Sea.", Geikie's Hours, etc., ii., 149."

Husk

"In Num. 6:4 (Heb. zag) it means the "skin" of a grape. In 2" "Kings 4:42 (Heb. tsiqlon) it means a "sack" for grain, as" "rendered in the Revised Version. In Luke 15:16, in the parable" "of the Prodigal Son, it designates the beans of the carob tree," "or Ceratonia siliqua. From the supposition, mistaken, however," "that it was on the husks of this tree that John the Baptist fed," "it is called "St. John's bread" and "locust

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tree." This tree is "in "February covered with innumerable purple-red pendent" "blossoms, which ripen in April and May into large crops of pods" "from 6 to 10 inches long, flat, brown, narrow, and bent like a "horn (whence the Greek name keratia, meaning `little horns')," with a sweetish taste when still unripe. Enormous quantities of these are gathered for sale in various towns and for "exportation." "They were eaten as food, though only by the" "poorest of the poor, in the time of our Lord." The bean is "called a "gerah," which is used as the name of the smallest" "Hebrew weight, twenty of these making a shekel."