

*Therefore, since we are receiving a kingdom which cannot be shaken, let us have grace, by which we may serve God acceptably with reverence and godly fear.* Hebrews 12:28

When quarrels and factions are carried openly, it is a sign that the **reverence** of government is lost. The fear acceptable to God is a filial fear, a **reverence** full of awe of the divine nature, proceeding from a just esteem of His perfections, which produces in us an inclination to His service and an unwillingness to offend Him. **Reverence** is nearly equivalent to *veneration*, but expresses something less of the same emotion. It differs from *awe*, which is an emotion compounded of fear, dread or terror, with admiration of something great, but not necessarily implying love or affection. We feel **reverence** for a parent, and for an upright magistrate, but we stand in awe of a tyrant. This distinction may not always be observed.

2. An act of respect or obeisance; a bow or courtesy. The courtiers bowed in **reverence** to Queen Elizabeth. See 2 Samuel 9:6.

**re-vi-val**, noun [French, “to live.”]

1. Restoration; to recover life, activity, vigor or strength. After a long illness, the man of God experienced a **revival** of complete health.
2. Return, recall or recovery to life from death or apparent death; as the **revival** of a drowned person.
3. Return or recall to activity from a state of languor

(feebleness); as the **revival** of spirits.

*And now for a little while grace has been shown from the LORD our God, to leave us a remnant to escape, and to give us a peg [a secure hold] in His holy place, that our God may enlighten our eyes and give us a measure of revival in our bondage.* Ezra 9:8

4. Recall, return or recovery from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity or depression; as the **revival** of letters or learning.
5. Renewed and more active attention to religion; an awakening of men to their spiritual concerns.

When is **revival** needed?  
When carelessness and unconcern keep the people asleep. Billy Sunday



### revival

**rev-o-lu-tion**, noun [from Latin verb, *revolvere*, “turn, roll back.”]

1. In physics, rotation; the circular motion of a body on its axis; a course or motion which brings every point of the surface or periphery of a body back to the place at which it began to move; as the **revolution** of a wheel; the diurnal **revolution** of the earth.
2. The motion of a body around any fixed point or center; as the annual **revolution** of the earth or other planet in its

orbit around the center of the system.



### revolution

3. Change alteration; radical change; as a **revolution** in thought, or the industrial **revolution**.
4. A fundamental change in political organization; an overthrow of the existing government and substitution of another, by the governed. There are great differences between the American and French **revolutions**. The American **Revolution** against England resulted in the establishment of the United States of America, which has been the most free and just nation in the history of the world. The man must be bad indeed who can look upon the events of the American **Revolution** without feeling the warmest gratitude towards the great Author of the Universe whose divine interposition was so frequently manifested in our behalf. George Washington. If you make peaceful **revolution** impossible, you make violent **revolution** inevitable. President John F. Kennedy

**rhet-or-ic**, noun [Latin, *rhetorice*, “art of an orator”; from Greek verb, “to speak, to flow.” The primary sense is “to drive or send.”]

1. The art of speaking or

writing with propriety, elegance and force.

Cicero and Seneca were Roman orators well-versed in **rhetoric**.

2. One of the three ancient arts of discourse. **Rhetoric** has an important place in Christian classical education.
3. The power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms. **Rhetoric** can refer to speech that sounds good but is insincere. The politician spoke well, but we felt that it was only **rhetoric**.

**rich**, adjective [Old English, “strong, powerful, great”; Old French, “wealthy, sumptuous.”]

1. Wealthy; opulent; possessing a large portion of land, goods or money, or a larger portion than is common to other men or to men of like rank. A farmer may be **rich** with property which would not make a nobleman **rich**. An annual income of 500 sterling pounds would make a **rich** vicar, but not a **rich** bishop. Men more willingly acknowledge others to be **richer**, than to be wiser than themselves.

*Abram was very rich in live-stock, in silver and in gold.* Genesis 13:2

2. Splendid; costly; valuable; precious; sumptuous; as a **rich** dress; a **rich** border; a **rich** silk; **rich** furniture; a **rich** present.
3. Abundant in materials; yielding great quantities of anything valuable; as a **rich** mine; **rich** ore.
4. Abounding in valuable ingredients or qualities; as a **rich** flavor; **rich** spices. So we say, a **rich** description;

a discourse **rich** in ideas. The Holy Scriptures are **rich** with ways for a happy and blessed life.

5. Full of valuable achievements or works.

Each minute shall be **rich** in some great action. Nicholas Rowe

6. Fertile; fruitful; capable of producing large crops or quantities; as a **rich** soil; **rich** land; **rich** mold.
7. Abundant; large; as a **rich** crop.

8. Strong; vivid; perfect; as a **rich** color.

9. In Scripture, abounding; highly endowed with spiritual gifts; as **rich** in faith.

*Listen, my beloved brethren: has God not chosen the poor of this world to be rich in faith and heirs of the kingdom which He promised to those who love Him?* James 2:5

10. Placing confidence in outward prosperity.

*Then Jesus said to His disciples, “Assuredly, I say to you that it is hard for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. And again I say to you, it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God.”* Matthew 19:23-24

11. Self-righteous; abounding, in one’s own opinion, with spiritual graces.

*Because you say, “I am rich, have become wealthy, and have need of nothing”—and do not know that you are wretched, miserable, poor, blind, and naked.* Revelation 3:17

12. **Rich** in mercy, spoken of God, full of mercy, and ready to bestow good things on sinful men.



### rich

*But God, who is rich in mercy, because of His great love with which He loved us, even when we were dead in trespasses, made us alive together with Christ (by grace you have been saved).* Ephesians 2:4-5

*Or do you despise the riches of His goodness, forbearance, and longsuffering, not knowing that the goodness of God leads you to repentance?* Romans 2:4

*For there is no distinction between Jew and Greek, for the same Lord over all is rich to all who call upon Him.* Romans 10:12

See Webster’s 1828 Dictionary for more definitions of *Rich*.

**right**, adjective [Latin, *rectus*, “to strain or stretch”; “straight.”]

1. Straight; not crooked.
2. Conformed to justice; upright.

It is **right** to obey the law.

*And you shall do what is right and good in the sight of the LORD, that it may be well with you, and that you may go in and possess the good land of which the LORD swore to your fathers.* Deuteronomy 6:18