Animals in the Bible

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Dragons (Dinosaurs) in the Bible

Despite nearly a century of Darwinian indoctrination by public schools, the theory of evolution—which requires billions of years of earth history—is falling into disrepute. A growing number of scientists worldwide believe the earth is young & that dinosaurs (dragons) & people lived simultaneously.

The scientific methods of dating the earth that give long ages assume that there was NO global (Biblical) flood to radically shift the earth’s carbon content in one event. Dating methods that factor in a global flood date the earth closer to 6,000 years old (not 6 billion).

Psalm 148:7 “Praise the Lord from the earth, ye dragons & all deeps.”

Psalm 74:13 “Thou didst divide the sea by thy strength: thou brakest the heads of the dragons in the waters.”

Isaiah 27:1 “In that day the Lord with His sore & great & strong sword shall punish Leviathan the piercing serpent, even Leviathan that crooked serpent; & He shall slay the dragon that is in the sea.”

DRAGONS (a.k.a. MONSTER/SERPENTS/WHALES)

Hebrew word ‘Tannin’ (#H8577) Strong’s Concordance translated DRAGON or DRAGONS 33 times in the Bible:


The Dragon Leviathan (#H3882) תַנִּין is named 6 times in the Bible: Job 41:1, Ps. 74:14, 104:26, & Isaiah 27:1 (2x)

& Job 3:8 (where it’s translated ‘mourning’)

Leviathan is identified as the ‘King of the Sons of Pride’ (Job 41:34).

In Job 41:15-21, God describes Leviathan: “His scales shut up together—a close seal—one is so near to another no air can come between them. By his sneezes a light doth shine & his eyes are like the eylids of the morning. Out of his mouth go burning lamps & sparks of fire leap out. Out of his nostrils goeth smoke, as a seething pot or caldron. His breath kindleth coals and a flame goeth out of his mouth.”

The Dragon Behemoth (#H930) בֵּヘָמָה is named 6 times in the Bible in Job 40:15. (A similiar word, Behemah (#H929), ‘beast’ is used hundreds of times, referring to a 4-legged animal."

In Job 40:15-24, God describes Behemoth: “Behold now Behemoth, which I made with thee, he eateth grass as an ox. Lo, now, his strength is in his loins & his force in the navel of his belly. He moveth his tail like a cedar: the sinews of his stones are wrapped together. His bones as strong pieces of brass; his bones are like bars of iron, He is the chief of the ways of God...” Job 41:34.

The Dragon Rahab (#H7293-7294) רַחָב named 6 times in the Bible: Psalm 87:4, 89:10, Job 9:13 & 26:12 (where it is translated ‘proud’) & Isaiah 51:9 & 30:7 (where it is translated strength)”

*(Note: a similiar word, #H7343 spelled with a ‘chet’ instead of a ‘hey,’ refers to a woman in the book of Joshua & elsewhere.)*

In Ps. 74:13 it is translated ‘proud’ & in Job 9:13 the value is 7293. The value of the name Rahab is 307 (which is translated strength).

Psalm 89:10 “Thou has broken Rahab in pieces, as one that is slain, Thou has scattered Thine enemies with thy strong arm.”

Isaiah 51:9 “…Art thou not it that hath cut Rahab, & wounded the dragon?”

Info: www.AnswersinGenesis.org
www.CreationMuseum.org
www.ICR.org

**This information represents the opinion of a only few thousand scientists who are ‘swimming against the tide.’ The majority of scientists believe very differently. What you believe is your decision. (Belief in the theory of evolution has had no affect on scientific progress.)**

**Info:**

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Hebrew word ‘Reem’ (# H7214) is translated UNICORN or UNICORNS
9 times in the King James Version of the Bible:
(‘unicorn’ does not occur in modern translations of the Bible)

Numbers 23:22 “God brought them out of Egypt; He hath as it were the strength of an unicorn.”

Numbers 24:8 “God brought him forth out of Egypt; he hath as it were the strength of a unicorn…”

Deuteronomy 33:17 “His glory is like the firstling of his bullock & his horns are like the horns of unicorns: with them He shall push the people together to the ends of the earth & they are the 10,000’s of Ephraim & they are the 1,000’s of Manasseh.”

Job 39:9-10 “Will the unicorn be willing to serve thee or abide by thy crib? Canst thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow? Or will he harrow the valleys after thee?

Psalm 22:21b “…for Thou hast heard me from the horns of the unicorns.”

Psalm 29:6 “He maketh them also to skip like a calf; Lebanon & Sirion like a young unicorn.”

Psalm 92:10 “But my horn shalt Thou exalt like the horn of a unicorn…”

Isaiah 34:7a “And the unicorns shall come down with them & the bullocks with the bulls…”

Although many historical sources testify of the existence of unicorns, modern scientists call these accounts mistaken & relegate unicorns to mythology—although there are no unicorns in Greek mythology.

Aristotle described a one-horned donkey which could have been a unicorn. Marco Polo & others also claimed to have seen unicorns.

Like many animals, unicorns are now extinct, but fanciful stories have been created about them, including giving them wings & the ability to fly! And, unfortunately, there are people in the New Age movement who have adopted the unicorn as their symbol. But beware, some of these people are mixed up in practices that God in His Holy Word has commanded us to avoid—for our own good. (Deuteronomy 18:10)

The unicorn may also represent the tribe of Israel that is ‘cut off’ (made extinct) because of idolatry (Hosea 4:17), Ephraim, since each of the 13 tribes is represented by an animal in the Bible. (Gen. 49, Deut. 33, Job 39)
Lions in the Bible

There are about **7 Hebrew words** that are usually translated ‘lion,’ ‘lions,’ ‘pride,’ or ‘lionness’ in the Old Testament:

- ari/aryeh/ariel (#H738-H739, H744)  (Strong’s Concordance #numbers)
- kephiyr (#H3715)  labiya/lebaoth (#H3833)
- shachal (#H7826)  layish (#H3918)
- shachats (#H7830)

The **Greek word** used for ‘lion’ in the New Testament is ‘leon’ (G3023)

The first mention of a **lion** is in Genesis 49:9 where Jacob blesses his son Judah & calls him a ‘lion’s whelp.’ This became the symbol of the tribe of Judah (Jesus was a Judahite). Jesus was called the ‘Lamb of God’ by John the Baptist (John 1:29), but will appear next as the ‘**Lion of the Tribe of Judah.**’ (Revelation 5:5). The word ‘Judah’ was shortened to ‘Jew’ later in history (after most of the other tribes were taken captive by Assyrians & Babylonians & sent to other countries).

King David was of the tribe of Judah and his first recorded victory was to kill a lion (1 Samuel 17:34-36) to protect his sheep.

**Here are some Old Testament places to find lions:**

**Here are some New Testament places to find lions:**
- 2 Timothy 4:17, Hebrews 11:33, 1 Peter 5:8, Revelation 4:7, 5:5, 9:8, 9:17, 10:3, 13:2

Daniel was thrown into a den of hungry lions but God ‘shut their mouths’ so that he was not eaten. (Daniel 6) Even lions must obey God!

It’s likely that all the varieties of cats today were in the gene pool of the 2 cats that came off of Noah’s Ark.

Animals & people were originally all vegetarians. There is at least one recent instance recorded of a pet lion, ’Little Tyke,’ who refused all meats (even milk), preferring only vegetables.  
www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v22/i2/lion.asp

Perhaps Little Tyke is a forerunner of the animals in the age to come.  
(Isaiah 11:6)

**Female lions (lionesses) raise the young & are protective. They do not have the big fluffy manes.**

In the blessing of Moses, the tribe of Gad are called ‘lionesses’ (Deuteronomy 33:20).
Eagles in the Bible

Eagles are known for their great vision (they see at least 8 times better than we do and can look directly into the sun—they have an extra eyelid that protects their eyes), their ability to fly up to 10,000 feet (even rising above storms—riding the wind current), their speed (up to 35 mph) & their ferocity at catching prey (they can grasp & transport live animals).

Eagles molt (lose feathers) and regrow all 7,000 feathers after each summer. “...thy youth is renewed like the eagle’s.” (Psalm 103:5b). “But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint.” (Isaiah 40:31)

Golden eagles only eat fresh meat. Bald eagles eat both, but live longer if they eat fresh meat. Vultures are in the same family, but eat dead meat.

Scriptures say that God will ‘bare on eagle’s wings’ those who obey His voice & keep His covenant. (Ex. 19:4, Rev. 12:14). But those who do not serve Him with joy will be overtaken by a foreign nation that shall fly like an eagle. (Hosea 8:1, Habakkuk 1:8)

UNCLEAN (not for food): Eagles, like cats, shellfish, pigs, rabbits & dogs, are unclean animals according to Leviticus 11 & Deuteronomy 14.

Since 1782, the United States symbol has been the bald EAGLE. The eagle was also the symbol of ancient Rome.

Here are some Old Testament places to find eagles:
Lamentations 4:19; Ezekiel 1:10, 10:14, 17:3-7; Daniel 4:33, 7:4; Hosea 8:1; Obadiah 1:4, Micah 1:16, Habakkuk 1:8

Here are some New Testament places to find eagles:

The 4 Living Creatures of Ezek. 1:10, 10:14 & Rev. 4:7 have 4 faces: OX, EAGLE, MAN, LION
Horses in the Bible

Here are Old Testament places to find horses:


Here are New Testament places to find horses: Revelation 6:2-8, 9:7-17, 14:20, 18:13, 19:11-21

Horses are known for their speed (Isaiah 30:16 & Jer. 12:5) & great strength—but neither manpower nor horsepower impress God (Psalm 147:10). What impresses Him is humility & faith.

Kings and those to be honored ride a horse (Esther 6:9), yet Jesus chose to ride a donkey (Matt. 21:5-8) into Jerusalem because he came to His people first as a Servant. When He returns, He will ride a white horse (Revelation 19:11), for He will come as King.

Elijah was taken up to heaven in a chariot with horses of fire (2 Kings 2:11). Chariots and horses of fire appeared later to Elisha & others (2 Kings 6:17).

The Hebrew (Old Testament) word for ‘horse’ is: soos #H5483

The Greek (New Testament) word for ‘horse’ is fruasso #G2462

Horses in the Bible are usually mentioned in the context of war or economic prosperity (Gen. 47:17, Deut. 11:4, 17:16, Is. 2:7). Nations were proud of how many horses they amassed for war (2 Sam. 15:1, 1 Kings 4:26, 2 Kings 18:23). A WAR HORSE is described in Job 39:18-19.
Snakes (Serpents) in the Bible

The word ‘snake’ isn’t in the King James Version (KJV) Bible. They are called ‘serpents,’ ‘vipers,’ ‘adders’ and ‘asps.’ The first serpent mentioned in the Bible was the one used by satan to tempt Eve. He may have had legs before this, since God said to him: “because thou hast done this, thou art cursed above all cattle & above every beast of the field; upon thy belly shalt thou go and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life…” (Gen. 3:14).

Notice that he could speak to Eve (it may be that all the animals spoke in the garden of Eden).

When God made the world and the creatures, He said that it was all GOOD. There were ORIGINALLY no poisonous snakes or plants, no disease, no death. Someday, all things will be restored to their original state. (Acts 3:21)

In Exodus 7:9-12, the word usually translated ‘sea serpent’ or ‘dragon’ is translated ‘serpent’ instead. In other words, Moses’ rod probably became some kind of a dragon, rather than a typical snake. Later, Jesus said saints have power over all poisonous snakes (Luke 10:19, Acts 28:3-5).

The brass serpent lifted up in the wilderness (Numbers 21:6-9) was a replica of a poisonous snake. It represented SIN. When the Israelites were bit by poisonous snakes, if they looked up at the brass serpent on the crossbar, they would not die. This represented what would happen 1400 years later when Jesus took the sins & sicknesses of the whole world upon Himself on the Cross (John 3:14).

A symbol is used today by medical doctors called the Caduceus that has 2 snakes on a pole. Those who don’t believe the Bible say it’s from Greek mythology but those who have read the story in the Bible know the Truth and understand that the Cross of Christ is the antidote for sin & sickness.

Here are Old Testament places to find serpent, cockatrice, asp, adder or viper:

Here are New Testament places to find serpent or viper(s):
Deer in the Bible

6 Hebrew (Old Testament) words for deer are:
- opher #H6082 (hart, hind)
- ayal #H354 (stag)
- ayalah/ayeleth #355/#365 (roe, doe)
- tsebe #H6643 (buck, roebuck)
- tsebeyah #H6646 (gazelle)
- yachmur #H3180 (deer, fallow deer)

There are no deer in the New Testament.

FEMALE deer are called hind or roe in the Bible. Deer see colors differently from humans & cannot tell orange or green from red, but see blue very well. They are very fast, jump high & are always on alert.

David wrote “God is my strength and power, and he maketh my way perfect. He maketh my feet like hinds’ feet, and setteth me upon my high places.” (Ps. 18:32-33) Habakkuk 3:19: “The Lord is my strength, and He will make my feet like hinds’ feet.”

“As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God. My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God...” (Psalm 42:1-2b) Deer require lots of water and, because they live in the wild and are hunted by men, they often lack water & lick the dew on plants. They arise early and feed before dawn. Unlike most mammals, they do not have a gallbladder. (The Bible associates ‘gall’ with bitterness—Acts 8:23)

Deer are plant eaters and even eat the bark off trees. God mentions that they calve unexpectedly. (Job 39:1) They are so physically fit that it’s difficult to tell when they are pregnant. They bring forth their young standing up and often have twins. A baby is immediately on it’s feet and usually nurses standing up. They are one of the most peaceful, graceful, sensitive & alert animals in the forest but are hunted because they destroy crops when they are over-populated.

Here are Old Testament places to find a word for deer (hind, hart, roebuck):
- Genesis 49:21
- Isaiah 13:14, 35:6, Jeremiah 14:5
- Lamentations 1:6, Habakkuk 3:19

Words for ‘deer’ are not in the New Testament
Donkeys (asses) in the Bible

There are 6 Hebrew words for donkeys/mules in the Old Testament:
- awthone (she-ass) #H860
- khamore (he-ass) #H2543/H2544
- arad/arod (wild ass) #H6167/H6171
- ayir (colt, foal) #H5895
- pereh (wild onager) #H6501
- pered/perdah (mule) #H6505/6506

The 4 Greek words for donkeys the New Testament are:
- onos (ass) #G3688
- hupozugion (yoked ass) #G5268
- onareon (young ass) #G3678
- polos (colt) #G4454

A man named Balaam was offered a job cursing God's chosen people, the Jews, in exchange for money. On his way to do it, an angel from God stood in his path with a drawn sword—but his donkey refused to budge. So, he beat the donkey. Finally, God allowed the donkey to speak to him and tell him about the angel. That donkey saved his life. Num. 22:22-34, 2 Peter 2:16

A mule is the offspring of a male donkey and a female horse. A hinny is the offspring of a male horse and a female donkey. Mules & hinnys can't reproduce (have babies).

The Spanish word for donkey is a burro. A male donkey is called a jack, a female a jenny and offspring less than one year old, a foal colt (male) or filly (female). They are stubborn and can bite or kick.

Donkeys are known for their ability to carry enormous burdens on their backs. They are sure-footed and not easily spooked. That's why they're used to carry travelers into the Grand Canyon. That may also be why Jesus chose to ride a donkey into Jerusalem amidst the throng of people shouting 'Hosanna!' Zech. 9:9 & Matthew 21:2-7. King David also rode upon a donkey when he was rejected by his people. 2 Samuel 16

The jawbone of an ass can be a lethal weapon—See Judges 15:15

Issachar (one of the 12 tribes of Israel) is called a 'strong ass.' Gen. 49:14

Here are some Old Testament places to find ass, asses, foal, wild, or colt


Fish (& Whales) in the Bible

Fish are good food. Jesus multiplied fishes & bread to feed many people and He cooked fish for His disciples after He was raised from the dead. John 21:5-13

Fishing is profitable. Jesus told Peter to go catch a fish and he’d find enough money inside the fish to pay their temple taxes. Matthew 17:24-27

Many of the disciples were fishermen and Jesus instructed them to keep fishing—only not for fish, for souls. The fish became a symbol of Christianity.

Here are some Old Testament places to find ‘fish:’

**Genesis** 1:26-28, 9:2, **Exodus** 7:18-21, **Numbers** 11:5 & 22, **Deuteronomy** 4:18, **2 Chronicles** 33:14, **1 Kings** 4:33, **Nehemiah** 3:3, 12:39, 13:16, **Job** 12:8, **Psalms** 8:7-8, 105:29, **Ecclesiastes** 9:12, **Isaiah** 50:2, **Jeremiah** 16:16, **Ezekiel** 29:4-5, 38:20, 47:9-10, **Hosea** 4:3, **Jonah** 1:17, 2:1, **Habakkuk** 1:14, **Zephaniah** 1:3 & 10

Here are some New Testament places to find ‘fish:’

Hebrew words that are translated ‘ostrich’ or ‘peacock’ in the Old Testament:

Sometimes these same words are translated simply ‘feathers’ or ‘goodly.’
renan/ranan (ostrich, shout, sing) (#H7443) notsaw (feathers, ostrich) (#H5133)
yawane (ostrich) (#H3283) tookie (peacock) (#H8500)

There are no words indicating ostriches or peacocks in the Greek New Testament.

Emus are in the ostrich family and are raised locally in Tennessee for their meat, oil & feathers. Emu oil is good to help burns and injuries heal quickly, without scarring. Emu meat is low in cholesterol and tastes somewhat like beef. Emu feathers are used to make feather dusters to clean computer screens. Every part of the emu is valuable.

The Hebrew word ‘renan’ (ostrich) is pronounced differently but spelled the same as ‘ranan’ (#H7442) (there are no vowels in ancient Hebrew) which means ‘triumph,’ ‘sing,’ ‘singing,’ ‘rejoice,’ joy,’ ‘shout,’ aloud,’ ‘crieth’ & ‘cry.’

In fact, ‘make a joyful noise’ (in Psalm 100:1) is literally ‘make an ostrich sound.’

Both the ostrich & peacock make very loud screeching sounds. And, ostrich & peacock feathers are valuable. Neither kind of bird is good at flying, though. Their feathers are mostly ornamental, used in hats & jewelry.

Ostriches only have 2 toes (all other birds have 3 or 4 toes). Like the camel, they can store up water and food and survive in dry places. Ostriches can outrun a horse & use their wings to propel them with wind.

Ostriches aren’t very protective parents, seeming to expect their offspring to survive on their own. They are very hardy, don’t get diseases, and hot & cold weather don’t bother them. Ostriches can be tamed, but will jump a tall fence easily and can kill a dog by kicking with their strong legs.

Here are 2 Old Testament places to find ‘ostriches:’
Job 39:13, Lamentations 4:3 and 3 places to find ‘peacocks’
1 Kings 10:22, 2 Chronicles 9:21, Job 39:13
Goats & Ibex (wild goats) in the Bible

11 Hebrew (Old Testament) words are translated ‘goat:’
- akko (wild goat or ibex) #H689
- az/aze (he & she goats) #H5795/#H5796
- ahazel (scapegoat) #H5799
- attend (full grown goat) #H6260
- ya-ale (ibex) #H3277
- saiyr (hairy he-goat) #H8163
- sehiyra (she goat) #H8166
- yahalah (female ibex) #H3280
- tsephyr/tsaphyr (he-goats) #H6841/#H6842
- tayesh (he-goats that butt) #H8495
- ghedee/ghedeya (he & she kids) #H1423/#H1429

3 Greek (New Testament) words for ‘goat’ are:
- aigeios (goat) #G122
- eriphion/eriphos (kid goat) #G2055/#G2056
- tragos (he-goat) #G5131

Goats in the Bible represent SIN
In Leviticus 16:5, God told Moses to have 2 kid goats brought to the High Priest (his brother, Aaron) once a year as SIN offerings for the people.

HOW TO GET RID OF SIN (Leviticus 16:21-22)

Goat 1: Aaron cast lots to choose one goat to be offered up to the Lord. This goat was killed & its blood sprinkled 7 times on the mercy seat & on the altar to make ATONEMENT for the SINS of the people (after a bull’s blood was used for the sins of the leaders). This goat’s death showed how blood (Hebrews 9:22) was necessary to pay the penalty for the 7 deadly sins we all inherit (Proverbs 6:16-19: PRIDE, DECEIT, VIOLENCE, LUST, SELFISHNESS, DISHONESTY, ENVY).

Goat 2: The other goat was called the scapegoat. It did NOT die. Instead, Aaron would put his hands on its head and confess the SINS of the people. Then, a strong man would drive the scapegoat far, far, far away into an uninhabited place. This goat represented how God takes CONFESSIONS SIN away from His people— as far as the east is from the west (Psalm 103:12).
Note: sometimes satan is represented by a picture of a goat’s head, since he has been driven away from the presence of God & is the embodiment of sin.

GOAT & SHEEP NATIONS
When Jesus judges nations, He divides them into 2 categories: sheep & goat nations (Matthew 25:31-46). The ‘goat’ nations are the ones who have NOT provided for or protected the Jews (the brethren of Jesus).
The ‘sheep’ nations are those who have provided for & protected the Jews. The United States has been a protector of Jews for 400 years & Israel for 60 years. However, lately, the U.S. government has pressured Israel to give up their land—and each time, has experienced a natural disaster shortly thereafter (i.e. Hurricane Katrina left 120,000 U.S. families homeless just 40 days after 120 families in Israel were forced—to leave their homes in the Gaza region.)

Baby goats are called kids. Male goats are bucks or billys. Female goats are nanny or does.

The wild goat or mountain goat is called an ibex.

Here are some Old Testament places to find words for goats (sometimes the same word translated ‘goat’ in one place is translated ‘wild,’ ‘kid,’ ‘rams,’ ‘hairy,’ ‘devils,’ ‘satyrs’ in another place in the Bible).

Here are the New Testament places to find goat(s): Matthew 25:32-33, Hebrews 9:12-19, 10:4
Bullocks (Kine) & Oxen in the Bible

11 Hebrew (Old Testament) words for cows are:
- aleph/eleph #H441/#H443/#H504/#H505 (ox)
- eglah/egel #H5695/5697 (calf)
- shore #H7794 (bull or bullock)
- behere #H1165 (beast, cattle)
- behemah #H930 (beast, water ox)
- tehotow #H8377 (wild ox)
- pawraw #H6510 (heifer)
- parpawr #H6499 (bullock)
- behere #H1165 (beast, cattle)
- behemah #H930 (beast, water ox)
- tehotow #H8377 (wild ox)

3 Greek (New Testament) words for cows are:
- bous #G1016 (ox)
- moskos #G3448 (calf)
- towros #G5022 (bullock, ox)

The bullock was the sacrificial animal—its blood made atonement for sins of the people (for “without the shedding of blood, there is no forgiveness of sin”—Hebrews 9:22). Bulls were barbequed twice a day in the Tabernacle (later, in the Temple) as food for the priests. Both the blood (representing LIFE) and the fat (representing ENERGY) were to be offered up to God and NOT eaten by men. We now know that there can be diseases in the blood of animals that could make people sick. We also now know that the fat of animals is not healthy for people to eat.

3 Cattle—shadows of God’s remedies for SIN:
- Ex. 12— a perfect LAMB (saves from sin nature)
- Lev. 16—scape GOAT (takes confessed sins away)
- Num.19—ashes of a red COW (cleanses from sin)
All of these had their BLOOD sprinkled 7 times (Jesus shed His blood 7 times at Calvary).

The Bible mentions goat, sheep & cow’s milk made into cheese & butter. (Deut. 32:14, 1 Sam. 6:7, 2 Sam. 17:29)

Is it Kosher—Meat & Dairy?
Orthodox Jews today don’t eat meat and milk together because Exodus 23:19 says: ‘you shall not seethe (cook) a kid in his mother’s milk.’ This rule has been taken to such an extreme that ‘kosher’ now means that meat & milk products aren’t even in the same kitchen! However, Abraham served God’s angels both butter, milk and meat at the same meal (Genesis 18:8).

Kosher—No Blood (Acts 15:20, Lev. 3:17)
Meat (from edible animals—not cats, dogs, pigs...Lev.11) should be drained of all blood when killed in order for the meat to be eaten later—because life is in blood. (Lev. 17:11)

Here are some Old Testament places to find kine, cows, bulls, bullocks, wild bulls, ox, oxen:

Here are some New Testament places to find cows & oxen:
Wolves & Dogs in the Bible

The **Hebrew word** translated 'wolf' in the Old Testament is 'zeeb' #H2061.
The **Greek word** translated 'wolf' in the New Testament is 'lukos' #G3074.
Wolves are mentioned a total of **13 times in the Bible**.
The **Hebrew word** translated 'dog' in the Old Testament is 'caleb' #H3611.
The **Greek word** translated 'dog' in the New Testament is 'kuon' #G2965.
Dogs are mentioned 32 times in the Bible.

"The **wolf** also shall dwell with the lamb..." Isaiah 11:6 & "the **wolf** and the lamb shall feed together..." Isaiah 65:25 in the new heavens & new earth (Isaiah 65:17) In other words, **wolves** will return to being vegetarian someday!

**Jacob's blessing to his son Benjamin:** "Benjamin shall raven as a wolf; in the morning he shall devour the prey & at night he shall divide the spoil." (Genesis 49:27) BENjamin was the **last** son of Jacob, ReuBEN was his **first**born. Wolf in Hebrew is 'Zeeb.' It is twice paired in scripture with the raven ('oreb' in Hebrew) Judges 7:25 & Psalm 83:11. Both animals get rid of dead things.

**Wolves** in the Bible are vicious scavengers. Male wolves leave their pack in order to mate—and it's very risky for them, following scents & walking 8 or more hours a day, tackling an animal twice their size for food. We know today that wolves can be singled out from their pack & tamed by a patient trainer, using food deprivation (fasting).

**Dogs** in the Bible are not the sweet, cuddly pets we have today but, in that time & region, were closer to their wolf-cousins. The word 'dog' was used in name-calling to indicate a base person—one who was only concerned about bodily appetites, behaving like an animal. When Jesus said ‘Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet & turn again and rend you’ (Matthew 7:6) and again ‘...it is not meet to take the children's bread and to cast it unto the dogs (Mark 7:27),’ He was indicating that some people have no understanding of spiritual things and think only about their own physical appetites. They are not to be entrusted with the treasures of the Kingdom of God—even though God does make exceptions (Mark 7:28) for those who diligently seek Him. The apostle Paul said to ‘be wary of dogs...’ (Philippians 3:2).

Jesus said: "behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves; be ye therefore wise as serpents and harmless as doves.” Matthew 10:16 & Luke 10:3
"...the **wolf** catcheth them (the sheep) and scattereth...” John 10:12
The apostle Paul said: ‘For I know this, that after my departing shall grievous wolves enter in among you, not sparing the flock.” Acts 20:29

**Here are some Old Testament places to find wolves:**

**Here are some New Testament places to find wolves:**

**Here are some Old Testament places to find dogs:**

**Here are some New Testament places to find dogs:**
Sheep in the Bible

14 Hebrew (Old Testament) words are translated 'sheep,' 'lamb,' 'flock' or 'ram:'
rachel (female sheep/ewe) #H7353
dekar (male sheep/ram) #H1798
zeh (young sheep/lamb) #H2089
seh/say (sheep or goat) #H7716
kebes (ram) #H3532
kibsah/kabsah (ewe lamb) #H3535
kar (ram) #H3733
keseb (lamb) #H3775
taleh (lamb) #H2924

3 Greek (New Testament) words for sheep are:
probaton/probaticos (sheep) #G4263/G4262
amnos/amion (lamb) #G286/G721
arane (male lamb) #G704

The first mention of sheep is in Genesis 4:2—Abel was a keeper of sheep. They are mentioned more than any other animal in the Bible. Their meat, milk, skin, horns & wool made them valuable, but unlike wolves, they could not survive on their own. They need a shepherd to guide & protect them.

Christians are like sheep (Psalm 100:3 “…we are His people and the sheep of His pasture…”)
Isaiah 53:6 “All we like sheep have gone astray…” Matthew 10:16 “I send you forth as sheep…”
Sheep cannot defend themselves & aren’t smart, they totally depend upon their Shepherd.

Jesus is not only called the Lamb of God, but also the Shepherd.
Psalm 23:1 “The Lord is my shepherd…” John 10:14 “I am the Good Shepherd…”
Hebrews 13:20 “Jesus, that Great Shepherd of the sheep…”

The Passover LAMB—Exodus 12:3-13, 29
About 3400 years ago, when the death angel passed over Egypt, the firstborn in every household (including animals) died—except for the firstborn in households that believed what God had told Moses & killed a lamb (a “passover” lamb) & sprinkled its blood on the top & sides of their doors.

About 1400 years later, when John the Baptist saw Jesus coming to be baptized in water, he said: ‘Behold, the Lamb of God that takes away the sin of the world.’ (John 1:29)

All the passover lambs were just shadows & types of THE real Passover Lamb—Jesus. There is in heaven a “Lamb’s Book of Life” (Rev. 21:27) with names of those who trust in His shed blood for their salvation. Are you in it?

Sheep (including lambs, ewe & rams) are mentioned 533 times in the Bible—too many to list here.