

BE'ING, ppr. [See Be.] Existing in a certain state. Man, being in honor, abideth not. Ps.49.

BE'ING,n. Existence; as, God is the author of our being. In God we live, and move, and have our being. Acts 17.

1. A particular state or condition. [This is hardly a different sense.]

2. A person existing; applied to the human race.

3. An immaterial, intelligent existence, or spirit. Superior beings, when of late they saw. A mortal man unfold all nature's law--

4. An animal; any living creature. Animals are such beings, as are endowed with sensation and spontaneous motion.

Bookend:
The
Righteousness
of Christ:
Romans
1:16-17
For
I am not
ashamed
of the
gospel
of Christ:
for it is
the power
of God
unto
salvation
to every
one
that
believeth;
to the Jew
first,
and also
to the
Greek.
[17] For
therein
is the
righteousness
of God
revealed
from
faith
to faith:
as it is
written,
The just
shall
live
by faith
Bk: by Jerry
Bridges:
Bookend.

PHYSICAL, a. Pertaining to nature or natural productions, or to material things, as opposed to things moral or imaginary. We speak of physical force or power, with reference to material things; as, muscular strength is physical force; armies and navies are the physical force of a nation; whereas wisdom, knowledge, skill, &c. constitute moral force. A physical point is a real point, in distinction from a mathematical or imaginary point. A physical body or substance is a material body or substance, in distinction from spirit or metaphysical substance.

1. External; perceptible to the senses; as the physical characters of a mineral; opposed to chymical.

2. Relating to the art of healing; as a physical treatise.

3. Having the property of evacuating the bowels; as physical herbs.

4. Medicinal; promoting the cure of diseases.

5. Resembling physis; as a physical taste.

[In the three latter senses, nearly obsolete among professional men.]

Physical education, the education which is directed to the object of giving strength, health and vigor to the bodily organs and powers.

PHYSICAL:

PER'SONAL, a. [*L. personalis.*] Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real.

Every man so termed by way of personal difference only.

1. Relating to an individual; affecting individuals; peculiar or proper to him or her, or to private actions or character.

The words are conditional; if thou doest well; and so personal to Cain.

Character and success depend more on personal effort than on any external advantages.

So we speak of personal pride, personal reflections.

2. Pertaining to the corporal nature; exterior; corporal; as personal charms or accomplishments.

3. Present in person; not acting by representative; as a personal interview.

The immediate and personal speaking of God almighty to Abraham, Job and Moses.

Personal estate, in law, movables; chattels; things belonging to the person; as money, jewels, furniture, &c. as distinguished from real estate in land and houses. Personal action, in law, a suit or action by which a man claims a debt or personal duty, or damages in lieu of it; or wherein he claims satisfaction in damages for an injury to his person or property; an action founded on contract or on tort or wrong; as an action on a debt or promise, or an action for a trespass, assault or defamatory words; opposed to real actions, or such as concern real property.

Personal identity, in metaphysics, sameness of being, of which consciousness is the evidence. Personal verb, in grammar, a verb conjugated in the three persons; thus called in distinction from an impersonal verb, which has the third person only.

PER'SONAL, n. A movable. [Not in use.]

Bookend:
The Power
of the
Holy Spirit:
Ephesians
3:16-19

That He would grant you, according to the riches of His glory, to be strengthened with might by His Spirit in the inner man; [17] That Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith; that ye, being rooted and grounded in love, [18] May be able to comprehend with all saints what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height; [19] And to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with all the fulness of God.

Following After: Rom 8:4-5; 9:30; 14:19; **127:** Gen 1:27; Ps127; Phi 1:27; James 1:27; **Better Way:** 1 Cor 12:27, 31; Heb 7:20; 8:6; 9:10-11.

Pure [James 1; Titus 2] **Unspotted** [Jim 1:27] **Revelation** [Eph 3; 2 Cor 12] **Enthusiastically** [Rom 12:11; 2 Cor 8:9-13; Eph 6:7; Col3:23]

Galatians 5:22-23 But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, [23] Meekness, temperance: against such there is no law.

2 Peter 1:5-7 ..giving all diligence, add to your faith virtue; & to virtue knowledge; [6]& to knowledge temperance;& to temperance patience;& to patience godliness; [7]And to godliness brotherly kindness;and to brotherly kindness charity.

BE: BE, v.i. substantive, ppr.being; pp.been.[The sense is to stand, remain or be fixed; hence to continue. This verb is defective, and its defects are supplied by verbs from other roots, as, is, was, were, which have no radical connection with be. The case is the same with the substantive verb in most languages.]

1. To be fixed; to exist; to have a real state or existence,for a longer or shorter time.

Let this mind be in you, which was in Christ Jesus. Phil.2.

To be, contents his natural desire.

2. To be made to be; to become.

And they twain shall be one flesh.

Math.19. Jer.32.

3. To remain. Let the garment be as it was made.

4. To be present in a place. Where was I at the time? When will you be at my house?

LEFT, pret. and pp. of leave.

LEFT, a. [L. lavus; Gr. probably from the root of leave, Gr. and properly weak, deficient. Applied to the hand or arm, it denotes the weak arm, as opposed to the right, the strong or dextrous. Hence the ancient idea of sinister, unfortunate, attached to the left arm or side.]

1. Denoting the part opposed to the right of the body; as the left hand, arm or side. Hence, the noun being omitted, we say, on the left, that is, on the left side or wing, as of an army.

2. The left bank of a river, is that which is on the left hand of a person whose face is towards the mouth of the river.

LEFT-HAND'ED, a.

1. Having the left hand or arm more strong and dextrous than the right; using the left hand and arm with more dexterity than the right.

2. Unlucky; inauspicious; unseasonable. Obs.

LEFT-HAND'EDNESS, n. Habitual use of the left hand, or rather the ability to use the left hand with more ease and strength than the right.

LEFT-HAND'INESS, n. Awkwardness.

RIGHT-HAND, n. The hand opposite to the left, usually the strongest, most convenient or dextrous hand, and hence its name in other languages, as well as in our.

RIGHTED, pp. Relieved from injustice; set upright.

RIGHTEOUS, a. ri'chus.

1. Just; accordant to the divine law. Applied to persons, it denotes one who is holy in heart,

5. To have a particular manner of being or happening; as, how is this affair? how was it? what were the circumstances? This verb is used as an auxiliary in forming the tenses of other verbs, and particularly in giving them the passive form; as, he has been disturbed. It forms, with the infinitive, a particular future tense, which often expresses duty, necessity or purpose; as, government is to be supported; we are to pay our just debts. Let be is to omit,or leave untouched;

to let alone. Let be,said he, my prey.

BE, a prefix, as in because, before, beset, bedeck, is the same word as by. It is common to the English, Saxon, Gothic, German, Dutch, Danish and Swedish languages. It occurs probably in the Russian, but is written po, as it is in possideo and a few other words in the Latin. It denotes nearness, closeness, about, or, at, from some root signifying to pass or to press. [See By.] That this word is the Shemitic, used as a prefix, is certain, not only from its general applications, which may be seen by comparing the uses of the word, in the Heb. for instance, with those in the Saxon; but from its use in particular phrases, particularly in its use before the name of the Supreme being in swearing.

RIGHT, a. rite. [L. rectus, from the root of rego, properly to strain or stretch, whence straight.]

Properly; strained; stretched to straightness; hence,

1. Straight. A right line in geometry is the shortest line that can be drawn or imagined between two points. A right line may be horizontal, perpendicular, or inclined to the plane of the horizon.
2. In morals and religion, just; equitable; accordant to the standard of truth and justice or the will of God. That alone is right in the sight of God, which is consonant to his will or law; this being the only perfect standard of truth and justice. In social and political affairs, that is right which is consonant to the laws and customs of a country, provided these laws and customs are not repugnant to the laws of God. A man's intentions may be right, though his actions may be wrong in consequence of a defect in judgment.
3. Fit; suitable; proper; becoming. In things indifferent, or which are regulated by no positive law, that is right which is best suited to the character, occasion or purpose, or which is fitted to produce some good effect. It is right for a rich man to dress himself and his family in expensive clothing, which it would not be right for a poor man to purchase. It is right for every man to choose his own time for eating or exercise.

Right is a relative term; what may be right for one end, may be wrong for another.

4. Lawful; as the right heir of an estate.

5. True; not erroneous or wrong; according to fact.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly right, 'let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die.'

6. Correct; passing a true judgment; not mistaken or wrong.

You are right, justice, and you weigh this well.

7. Not left; most convenient or dextrous; as the right hand, which is generally most strong or most convenient in use.

8. Most favorable or convenient.

The lady has been disappointed on the right side.

and observant of the divine commands in practice; as a righteous man. Applied to things, it denotes consonant to the divine will or to justice; as a righteous act. It is used chiefly in theology, and applied to God, to his testimonies and to his saints.

The righteous, in Scripture, denote the servants of God, the saints.

2. Just; equitable; merited.

And I thy righteous doom will bless.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, n. ri'chusness.

1. Purity of heart and rectitude of life; conformity of heart and life to the divine law.

Righteousness, as used in Scripture and theology, in which it is chiefly used, is nearly equivalent to holiness, comprehending holy principles and affections of heart, and conformity of life to the divine law. It includes all we call justice, honesty and virtue, with holy affections; in short, it is true religion.

2. Applied to God, the perfection or holiness of his nature; exact rectitude; faithfulness.

3. The active and passive obedience of Christ, by which the law of God is fulfilled. Daniel 9.

4. Justice; equity between man and man. Luke 1.

5. The cause of our justification.

The Lord our righteousness. Jer. 23.

INIQU'ITY, n. [L. iniquitas; in and oequitas, equity.]

1. Injustice; unrighteousness; a deviation from rectitude; as the iniquity of war; the iniquity of the slave trade.

2. Want of rectitude in principle; as a malicious prosecution originating in the iniquity of the author.

3. A particular deviation from rectitude; a sin or crime; wickedness; any act of injustice.

Your iniquities have separated between you and your God. Is. 59.

4. Original want of holiness or depravity.

I was shapen in iniquity. Ps. 51.

Psalm 32: You forgave the iniquity of my sin.

Psalm 32:1-11 LSB

How blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, Whose sin is covered! [2] How blessed is the man whose iniquity Yahweh will not take into account, And in whose spirit there is no deceit! [3] When I kept silent about my sin, my bones wasted away Through my groaning all day long. [4] For day and night Your hand was

9. Properly placed, disposed or adjusted; orderly; well regulated.

10. Well performed, as an art or act.

11. Most direct; as the right way from London to Oxford.

12. Being on the same side as the right hand; as the right side.

13. Being on the right hand of a person whose face is towards the mouth of a river; as the right bank of the Hudson.

RIGHT, adv.

1. In a right or straight line; directly.

Let thine eyes look right on. Prov. 4.

2. According to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice; as, to judge right.

3. According to any rule of art.

You with strict discipline instructed right.

4. According to fact or truth; as, to tell a story right.

5. In a great degree; very; as right humble; right noble; right valiant. [Obsolescent or inelegant.]

6. It is prefixed to titles; as in right honorable; right reverend.

RIGHT, is used elliptically for it is right, what you say is right, it is true, &c.

Right, cries his lordship.

On the right, on the side with the right hand.

RIGHT, n.

1. Conformity to the will of God, or to his law, the perfect standard of truth and justice. In the literal sense, right is a straight line of conduct, and wrong a crooked one. Right therefore is rectitude or straightness, and perfect rectitude is found only in an infinite Being and his will.

2. Conformity to human laws, or to other human standard of truth, propriety or justice. When laws are definite, right and wrong are easily ascertained and understood. In arts, there are some principles and rules which determine what is right. In many things indifferent, or left without positive law, we are to judge what is right by fitness or propriety, by custom, civility or other circumstances.

3. Justice; that which is due or proper; as, to do right to every man.

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight, and well deserv'd had fortune done him right.

4. Freedom from error; conformity with truth or fact.

Seldom your opinions err, your eyes are always in the right.

5. Just claim; legal title; ownership; the legal power of exclusive possession and enjoyment. In hereditary monarchies, a right to the throne vests in the heir on the decease of the king. A deed vests the right of possession in the purchaser of land. Right and possession are very different things. We often have occasion to demand and sue for rights not in possession.

6. Just claim by courtesy, customs, or the principles of civility and decorum. Every man has a right to civil treatment. The magistrate has a right to respect.

7. Just claim by sovereignty; prerogative. God, as the author of all things, has a right to govern and dispose of them at his pleasure.

8. That which justly belongs to one.

Born free, he sought his right.

9. Property; interest.

A subject in his prince may claim a right.

heavy upon me; My vitality was drained away as with the heat of summer. Selah. [5] I acknowledged my sin to You, And my iniquity I did not cover up; I said, "I will confess my transgressions to Yahweh;" And You forgave the iniquity of my sin. Selah. [6] Therefore, let every holy one pray to You at a time when You may be found; Surely in a flood of great waters they will not reach him. [7] You are my hiding place; You guard me from trouble; You surround me with songs of deliverance. Selah. [8] I will give you insight and teach you in the way which you should go; I will counsel you with My eye upon you. [9] Do not be as the horse or as the mule which have no understanding, Whose harness are bit and bridle to control them, Otherwise they will not come near you. [10] Many are the sorrows of the wicked, But he who trusts in Yahweh, lovingkindness shall surround him. [11] Be glad in Yahweh and rejoice, you righteous ones; And shout for joy, all you who are upright in heart.

Romans 4:6-8
(Ps 103:8-12; 130:4).

10. Just claim; immunity; privilege. All men have a right to the secure enjoyment of life, personal safety, liberty and property. We deem the right of trial by jury invaluable, particularly in the case of crimes. Rights are natural, civil, political, religious, personal, and public.

11. Authority; legal power. We have no right to disturb others in the enjoyment of their religious opinions.

12. In the United States, a tract of land; or a share or proportion of property, as in a mine or manufactory.

13. The side opposite to the left; as on the right. Look to the right.

1. To rights, in a direct line; straight. [Unusual.]

2. Directly; soon.

To set to rights,

To put to rights, to put into good order; to adjust; to regulate what is out of order.

Bill of rights, a list of rights; a paper containing a declaration of rights, or the declaration itself.

Writ of right, a writ which lies to recover lands in fee simple, unjustly withheld from the true owner.

RIGHT, v.t.

1. To do justice to; to relieve from wrong; as, to right an injured person.

2. In seamen's language, to right a ship, is to restore her to an upright position from a careen.

To right the helm, to place it in the middle of the ship.

RIGHT, v.i. To rise with the masts erect, as a ship.

<u>PHYSICAL BEING</u>	<u>PERSONAL BEING:</u>
being RELATIONAL	RESOLVE to obey
seeking APPROVAL	ABIDING in God
being INTENTIONAL	INTENTIONAL Living:
SPIRITUAL awakening	SACRIFICIALLY
EMOTIONAL stability	ENTHUSIASTICALLY
SACRIFICIAL serving	SERVING