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Glossary of Metaphors

**for Studies related to the “Third Day” series of shows
from the Threshing Floor**

**From the forthcoming book: “Trumpet Judgments Unveiled”
By Sue Patterson**

Abomination of Desolation - The Abomination of Desolation was spoken about by Jesus in the gospels warning those that see (understand, perceive) this occur they are to flee Judea (spiritual/church/Babylon) (Matt. 24:15, Mark 13:14, Luke 21:20). This is the lifting up of Israel into a status of preeminence the nation of Israel and the star of David (Solomon). This will also likely usher in the renewal of animal sacrifice in Israel.

Asses - The asses (jack) are a metaphor for the serpents. They are actually wild asses that do as they please. You can find verses pertaining to this group, as the wild asses of the desert (Job 24:5), the wild asses that stand upon the high places (Jer. 14:6), and other references (Isa. 30:6, 32:14, Eze. 23:20). There is a chariot of asses that arrives as the second woe in Isa. 21:7.

Babylon - Babylon is the church construct that is divided into thirds in Rev. 16:19. It is comprised of three parts. The 2/3 apostate and the Multitude. Babylon's destruction is caused by an implosion. The 2/3 apostate come upon the Multitude and destroys the 1/3. The Multitude flees Babylon (comes to the truth) and is killed. The destruction of Babylon is detailed in Jer. 50, 51 and Rev. 18. Babylon falls (is fallen, is fallen) at the 5th and 6th trumpets which occur concurrently.

Border of Wickedness - The Border of Wickedness is the name the Lord has given to the apostate that follow after the ways of Esau (Mal. 1:4). The apostate rebuilds the desolate places and resurrects mount Esau. These are the spiritual Edomites (CUFI) that commit the Abomination of Desolation.

Beasts of the earth - The Lord tells us of celestial and terrestrial divisions of groups of flesh and hosts of heaven in 1 Corin. 15:39,40. There are two groups of beasts of the earth. One is terrestrial; normal fleshly beasts of the earth and one celestial; celestial (spiritual) beasts of the earth. The celestial beasts of the earth are the serpents that devour the flesh (murder) of the Multitude (Deut. 28:26, Psalm 79:2, Isa. 18:6, Jer.



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7:33, 15:3, 16:4, 19:7, 34:20, Rev. 6:8). Beasts of the earth are one of the four sore judgements the Lord (Jer. 15:3). The beasts of the earth are paired together with the fowls of the heaven in the verses quoted above. The beasts of the earth are also referred to as the beasts of the field and the beasts in the forest occasionally (Psalm 104:20, Isa. 56:9, Mic. 5:8). They are all one in the same.

Brass - The brass is representative of the serpents. The brass serpent that Moses made in Num. 21:9 was constructed for those that were bitten by the fiery serpents in the wilderness (Num. 21:6). The heavens and earth above and below the Multitude will be as brass and iron. (Lev. 26:19, Deut. 28:23). Jer. 6:28 states that grievous revolvers of Israel are corrupters. They are full of slanders, they are brass and iron. The Lord esteems brass as rotten wood (Job 41:27).

Briers - The briers are the scorpions. They are always spoken about as one of a pair, the thorns and the briers. Briers and thorns grow up in the vineyard, and Israel, which are one in the same (Isa. 5:6, 7:23, 32:13). They come up in the rebellious house (revolvers) (Eze. 2:6). They mount up (arise) from the smoke of the pit (Isa. 9:18, Rev. 9:2,3). They are totally destroyed (Isa. 10:17, Heb. 6:8).

Calves of the stall - The calves of the stall are the Multitude. They are eaten by the ones lying upon beds of ivory and stretch upon beds (Amos 6:4). When the Lord (Sun of righteousness) arises with healing in his wings (heals the stroke of the Multitude's wound) the Multitude grows up like calves in the stall (Mal. 4:2). The calves (oxen) are also seen as one of the animals that the moneychangers were selling in the temple when Jesus overturned the tables and chased them out with a whip (John 2:15).

Chariots - The chariots are the metaphoric militaristic vehicle that the apostate comes riding in on to crush the Multitude. The three chariots of Isa. 21:7 are the three woes of Revelation, the 5th, 6th, and 7th trumpets. There are numerous verses speaking about chariots coming against the Multitude (Isa. 22:7, 66:15, Jer. 4:13, 46:9, Eze. 23:24, 26:7, 26:10, 39:20, Dan. 11:40, Joel 2:5, Nahum 2:3,4, 3:2). Jer. 4:13 and Isa. 66:15 states that his chariots shall be as the whirlwind. The sounds of the wings of the locusts (scorpions) in the 5th trumpet as as the sound of chariots (Rev. 9:9).

Doves - Doves are a metaphor for the Multitude. They are the doves of the valley in Eze. 7:16. The doves are also seen as one of the animals that the moneychangers were selling in the temple when Jesus overturned the tables and chased them out with a whip (John 2:15,16).

Eagle - The eagle can be a metaphor of the protection (Ex. 19:4, Is. 40:31, Rev. 12:14),



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or it can be a metaphor for destruction in the form of the serpents (Jer. 4:13, Matt. 24:28, Luke 17:37). The eagles (serpents) are gathered around the bodies of those that are taken, the ones taken being the Multitude. (Matt. 24:28, Luke 17:37).

Esau Effect - The Esau Effect is the apostate church following in the footsteps of Esau in giving away their birthright. They give away their birthright to the physical Israel and the physical Jew. Through this process, they lift up the physical nation of Israel and the physical Jews as the chosen people and thereby commit the Abomination of Desolation. The spiritual Edomites also blasphemy the spiritual Jews who claim their spiritual birthright.

Fig Tree - The fig tree is a metaphor for both physical and spiritual Israel on two different layers. The establishment of Israel in 1948 is the fig tree that today's church looks towards. The spiritual fig tree is today's modern church. The branch that shoots forth on the fig tree is CUFI (Matt. 24:32, Mark 13:28, Luke 21:29). The locusts (scorpions) bark (strip) the fig tree and make the branches white (Multitude) in Joel 1:7. The Lord comes upon a fig tree that is not producing any fruit (the church is fruitless) and curses it (Matt. 21:19-21, Mark 11:13, 11:20,21). The stars (serpents) that fall from heaven are as untimely (unripe) figs (Rev. 6:13).

Fire - Fire is one of the two components of the 1st trumpet that burns up the 1/3 of the trees (Multitude). Fire is a metaphor for not only the Lord's wrath but also the scorpions. Fire kindles in the south forest (the trees located in the scorpions territory) and burns to the north (the serpents territory) (Eze. 20:47). 'The Lord shall kindle a fire' is spoken about in many verses (Jer. 17:27, 21:14, 43:12, 49:27, 50:32, Eze. 20:47, Amos 1:14). Fire is a metaphor for the devouring, consuming, and destruction of the Multitude by the scorpions and then the serpents.

Fishes - The Lord tells us of celestial and terrestrial divisions of groups of flesh and hosts of heaven in 1 Corin. 15:39,40. There are two groups fishes. One is terrestrial; normal fleshly fish of the sea and one celestial (spiritual) fish of the sea. The Lord makes men as the fishes (Hab. 1:14). An evil net is a metaphor for catching fish and is likened to snaring a man in an evil time (Ecc. 9:12). The Lord likens the kingdom of heaven to a net cast into the sea and the catch being brought to shore. The good and the bad fish are separated from one another. The good are put into vessels and the bad are cast away (Matt. 13:47-50). In the second trumpet, 1/3 of the creatures (fish) that had life died (Multitude) (Rev. 8:9). The fish of the rivers will be meat for the fowls of the heaven and the beasts of the field (Eze. 29:5).



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Fowls of the heaven - The fowls of the heaven are again divided into celestial and terrestrial groups (1 Corin. 15:39,40). The terrestrial (flesh) birds you see everyday. The celestial (spiritual) fowls of the heaven. These are the scorpions, the celestial fowls of the heaven. There are numerous passages referring to the fowls of the heaven (Jer. 7:33, 15:3, 19:7, 34:20, Eze. 29:5, 31:13, 32:4). The fowls of the heaven (scorpions) are always paired with the beasts of the earth (serpents) in the prophetic books. The fowls of the heaven are also one of the four sore judgements of the Lord (Jer. 15:3).

Grass - The grass is a metaphor for flesh, possessions, wealth, or riches (Psalms 37:2, 92:7, 129:6, Isa. 37:27, 40:6,7, James 1:10,11, 1 Peter 1:24). All of the green grass of the Multitude is burned up. They are burned up and are stripped of all of their possessions. The tares (wicked) are also defined as grass (Psalm 92:7). The green grass is also the possessions of the rich man. The flower of the grass is equated to the grace (goodliness) of that person (James 1:10,11).

Hail - Hail are pieces of ice. Hail comes down at the 1st trumpet and is coupled with fire (scorpions). Hail is a metaphor for the serpents. Hail was one of the ten plagues that came down upon Egypt at the time of the Exodus (Ex. 9:23). Hail comes down upon the forest (trees) (Isa. 32:19). Hail is part of the overflowing scourge/storm that comes down upon the people. (Is. 28:2, Is. 28:17).

Horses - Horses show up in both the 5th and 6th trumpets. The scorpions have an appearance of horses prepared for battle. The serpents are an army of horsemen. Horses are in many verses. Just a few verses are quoted here. A couple of these even have the horses connected to the whirlwind; Is. 5:28, Jer. 4:13, 6:23, 47:3, 51:27. A chariot of horses shows up as the first woe in Isa. 21:7.

Iron - The breastplates of the scorpions worn in the 5th trumpet are iron. Iron signifies bondage (Deut. 28:48, Jer. 28:14). The heavens and earth above and below the Multitude will be as iron and brass. (Lev. 26:19, Deut. 28:23). Jer. 6:28 states that grievous revolvers of Israel are corrupters, full of slanders. They are brass and iron. The Lord esteems iron as straw (Job 41:27).

Israel - Israel used in the Bible is speaking about the church. Both the apostate and the remnant. The verse and its construct determines which group of Israel is being spoken about. The names Judah, Jerusalem, Jacob, and other names are speaking about Israel. "...For they are not all Israel, which are of Israel:" (Rom. 9:6).

Judas Cycle - The Judas Cycle is the replay of the entire betrayal and crucifixion of



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Jesus Christ. Judas betrayed Jesus to the Scribes, Pharisees, and Sadducees. They accused Jesus of blasphemy and brought him to Pontius Pilate who condemned Jesus to death. This entire event will be replayed again with the scorpions as Judas. The serpents as the Scribes, Pharisees, and Sadducees and the beast government as Pontius Pilate. The Multitude will be in the position of Jesus. They will be accused of blasphemy and sentenced to death for claiming their birthright to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob through Jesus Christ.

Lambs of the flock - The lambs of the flock are the Multitude. They are the pieces of the lamb that are removed by the shepard from the lion's mouth (Amos 3:12). They are taken out of Samaria and Damascus in this fashion. Those that lie upon beds of ivory and stretch themselves upon couches eat the lambs out of the flock (Amos 6:4). The lambs (sheep) are also seen as one of the animals that the moneychangers were selling in the temple when Jesus overturned the tables and chased them out with a whip (John 2:15).

Leopard - The leopard is a metaphor for the scorpions. They are fast and watchful (Jer. 5:6, Hab. 1:8, Hos. 13:7). The leopard is also one of the three attributes of the final beast (Rev. 13:2).

Lion - The lion is a metaphor for both the scorpions and the serpents. The scorpions have the teeth of a lion and the serpents have the mouth of a lion. A lion is seen by the watchman in Isa. 21:8 which is defined as a violent gathering (Strong's 738, 717). This lion is seen at the arrival of the three chariots (three woes). The children of Israel will be taken out of the lion's mouth by the shepard (Jesus Christ) in Amos 3:12. The lion is also a component of the final beast as the mouth of the beast (Rev. 13:2). There are numerous verses portraying the lion as a devourer. The devil is referred to as a roaring lion in 1 Peter 5:8.

Locusts - The locusts in the 5th trumpet are a metaphor for the 1st third of the apostate that play the role of Judas. They betray the Multitude for reward. They strip the Multitude of their possessions as locusts strip vegetation. They are an army of 4 types of locusts in Joel 1:4 and 2:25. Locusts were one of the ten plagues of Egypt (Exo. 10:14). Locusts are spoken about as a creature that spoils (removes their possessions) the people (Isa. 33:4, Nahum 3:15,17).

Moon - The moon can be a terrestrial (physical) moon, or a celestial (spiritual) moon. 1 Corin. 15:40,41 tells us that there are both. There is also a glory of the moon, sun, and stars. Both terrestrial and celestial. The celestial moon is a metaphor for the Multitude.



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The celestial moon is darkened (Multitude killed, Joel 2:10, 3:15, Rev. 8:12) and it will be turned into blood (Multitude's blood, Joel 2:21, Acts 2:20). The moon will also not give her light (Isa. 13:10, Eze. 32:7, Matt. 24:29, Mark 13:24).

Mountain burning with fire - The mountain burning with fire in the 2nd trumpet (Rev. 8:8) is a metaphor for Babylon. It is described in Jer. 51:25 as a destroying mountain. It is also the mount of corruption in 2 Kings 23:13. This is where Solomon built the high places for Ashteroth, Chemosh, and Milcom. The definition for both of these mountains (destroying and corruption) are the same definition (Strong's 4889).

North - The north is associated with the serpents. They are the army that comes from the north (Jer. 1:14,15, 4:6, 6:1, 6:22, 10:22, 25:9, 46:20,24, 47:2, 50:3,9,41, 51:48, Eze. 9:2, 26:7, 38:15, Dan. chapter 11). The north is cold and dreary. The hail of the 1st trumpet is ice representing the serpents. The north is also referred to as the winter house (Amos 3:15) and the beasts of the field (serpents) shall winter upon them (Multitude, Isa. 18:6). The serpents (north, ice) is also associated with Core (Jude 1:11). The definition for Core is ice (Strong's 7141).

Overturn - The word overturn is used as an alternative word for overthrow or overthrow. It is directly associated with the overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrah and the overthrow of the Egyptians in the Red Sea. The term overturn is repeated 3 times in Eze. 21:27. The third overthrow is of Babylon (Isa. 13:19). The third overthrow is the Tribulation.

Scorpions - The scorpions as they are referred to throughout this book are actually described in the 5th trumpet as locusts with the tail of a scorpion. They are the 1st third of the apostate that betray the Multitude to the serpents and strip the Multitude of their possessions in the role of Judas Iscariot. The scorpions showed up in the trek through the wilderness in Deut. 8:15. Scorpions are found in the rebellious house (Israel) in Eze. 2:6. The Lord gives the 144,000 the power to tread on serpents and scorpions in Luke 10:19. The sting of the scorpion is when he striketh a man is metaphorically the betrayal of the Multitude. Compare the definitions for the words striketh and betray (Strong's, striketh 3817 and betray 3860, 1325). They are almost identical, in fact, some of the definitions match word for word. In the Old Testament the word scorpion is defined as a knotted whip or scourge (Strong's 6137).

Serpents - The serpents are the 6th trumpet metaphor for the 2nd third of the apostate. They are in the role of the Scribes, Pharisees, and the Sadducees. Jesus and John the Baptist referred to these groups of apostate Jews as serpents and vipers (Matt. 3:7, 12:34, 23:33, Luke 3:7). They take on the role of their father (John 8:44) who is



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Leviathan (a dragon). The serpents also go by the names of adder(s), asp(s), cockatrices, viper(s), dragon(s). The definition for dragons and serpents is the same word. Dragons can be found in the following verses; Isa. 13:22, 34:13, 35:7, 43:20, Jer. 9:11, 10:22, 14:6, 49:33, 51:37. Mount Esau's heritage was laid waste and left for the dragons of the wilderness (Mal. 1:3). The Lord sent fiery serpents to Israel in the wilderness in Deut. 8:15. One of the curses that comes upon the people is serpents (Deut. 32:24).

Ships - Ships are a metaphor for people, specifically people of the church. They are vessels upon the sea of Babylon. The 1/3 of the ships that are destroyed in the 2nd trumpet are the Multitude (Rev. 8:9). The definitions tell us that the ships are sailors that plunge through the sea and their clothes (robes) are laundered or washed (Strong's 4126, 4150, 3068). In one of the definitions there is the word furnished (Strong's 4130) which links us to Matt. 22:10 which is the parable about the wedding being furnished with guests (Multitude).

Son of Perdition - The son of perdition was Judas Iscariot (John 17:12). The future son of perdition shows up in 2 Thess. 2:3 speaking about the end times group that goes bad. They don't love the truth (apostate) and have pleasure in unrighteousness. They are damned and are lost (2 Thess. 2:12, John 17:12).

South - The south is associated with the scorpions. The fire (of the 1st trumpet) kindles in the south forest (Eze. 20:47). The south is associated with heat (fire) in Luke 12:55. There are many verses which use the word south to identify the scorpions (Isa. 30:6, 43:6, Jer. 13:19, Eze. 20:46,47, 21:4, Zec. 9:14, Dan. chapter 11).

Stars - The stars are a metaphor for the serpents. The stars can be terrestrial (physical) stars, or celestial (spiritual) stars. 1 Corin. 15:40,41 tells us that there are both. There is also a glory of the moon, sun, and stars. Both terrestrial and celestial. The celestial stars are a metaphor for the serpents, the 2nd third of the apostate. The serpents exalt themselves and set their nest in the stars (Obad. 1:4). The stars are darkened or don't give their light (Isa. 13:10, Eze. 32:7, Joel 2:10, 3:15, Rev. 8:12). The stars fall to earth (Dan. 8:10, Matt. 24:29, Mark 13:25, Rev. 6:13, Rev. 12:4). The wandering stars are called the raging waves of the sea (Jude 1:13).

Summer - Summer is associated with the scorpions. Summer is hot (heat) and dry (scorpions). In the parable of the fig tree, we are told that when its branch shoots forth and leaves appear (CUFI) that summer is near. The 5th trumpet, the scorpions, fire and heat are on their way (Matt. 24:32, Mark 13:28, Luke 21:30). The scorpions are the



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fowls of the heaven and they shall summer upon the Multitude (Isa. 18:6). The scorpions are also the sun and Lord will smite the summer house (Amos 3:15), just as the sun is smitten in Rev. 8:12.

Sun - The sun can be terrestrial (physical) sun, or celestial (spiritual) sun. 1 Corin. 15:40,41 tells us that they are both. There is also a glory of the moon, sun, and stars. Both terrestrial and celestial. The celestial sun is a metaphor for the scorpions, the 1st third of the apostate. The sun is darkened (Is. 13:10, Jer. 15:9, Joel 2:10, 2:31, 3:15, Amos 8:9, Matt. 24:29, Mark 13:24, Acts 2:20, Rev. 8:12, Rev. 9:2). In James 1:11 the sun rises (scorpions) and withers the grass (Multitude). In the 5th trumpet (Rev. 9:2) the smoke that arises out of the pit darkens the sun.

Thorns - The thorns are a metaphor for the serpents. They are always spoken about as one of a pair, the thorns and the briers. Thorns and briers grow up in the vineyard, and Israel, which are one in the same (Isa. 5:6, 7:23, 32:13). They come up in the rebellious house (revolters) (Eze. 2:6). They mount up (arise) from the smoke of the pit (Isa. 9:18, Rev. 9:2,3). They are totally destroyed (Isa. 10:17, Heb. 6:8).

Trees - Trees are a metaphor for people, specifically people of the church. 1/3 of the trees (Multitude) are burned up in the 1st trumpet. There is the fig tree which is a metaphor for Israel. There are two olive trees that represent the two witnesses in Rev. 11:4 and Zech. 4:3,11 which is the Multitude. There are numerous verses that group the trees together into a forest. A fire kindles and burns up the forest. The forest get cut down or devoured (Isa. 9:18, 10:18,19,34, 29:17, 32:19, 56:9, Jer. 5:6, 21:14, 26:18, 46:23, Eze. 20:46,47, Hos. 2:12, Mic. 3:12, Zech. 11:2). Hail comes down on the forest in Isa. 32:19.

Whirlwind - The whirlwind is a metaphor for the Tribulation and is the culmination of the two groups of the apostate bringing God's wrath down upon the Multitude. There is a whirlwind that comes out of the south (Job 37:9) and a whirlwind that comes out of the north (Eze. 1:4). When these two collide (join together), the united whirlwind comes forth (Pr. 1:27, 10:25, Isa. 5:28, 17:13, 40:24, 41:16, 66:15, Jer. 4:13, 23:19, 25:32, 30:23, Dan. 11:40, Hos. 8:7, 13:3, Amos 1:14, Nahum 1:3, Hab. 3:14, Zech. 7:14) and destroys the Multitude. The whirlwind is associated with the Red sea account in the destruction of the Egyptians in the definition for whirlwind (Strong's 5492).

Winter - Winter is associated with the serpents. Winter is associated with hail (ice) and Core (ice) (Jude 1:11). The serpents are the beasts of the field and shall winter upon the Multitude (Isa. 18:6). The serpents are also the stars and Lord will smite the winter house (Amos 3:15), just as the stars are smitten in Rev. 8:12.



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Wormwood - Wormwood is the name of a star that falls at the 3rd trumpet (Rev. 8:11). Wormwood is the bitterness that the scorpions and the serpents feed the Multitude. It is poison and kills the Multitude (Rev. 8:11). Wormwood can be found in numerous passages in the Old Testament (Jer. 9:15, 23:15, Lam. 3:15,19, Amos 5:7). Wormwood is linked to water of gall (Jer. 8:14, Amos 6:12). When Jesus was upon the cross they gave him vinegar mixed with water of gall, which he tasted and would not drink (Matt. 27:34).