

pron. *arize*, *aroze*, *ariza*. [*Sax. arisan*; *D. eizen*; *Goth. reisan*. It may be allied to *Ar.* *ar*—*ē*]

1. To be the head or chief; *Heb. Ch.* *אֶרֶץ*.

*Syr. Sam. Eth.* *ܐܪܝܬ* head, origin.]

2. To ascend, mount up or move to a higher place; as, vapors *arise* from humid places.
3. To emerge from below the horizon; as, the sun or a star *arises* or *rises*.

4. To get out of bed; to leave the place or state of rest; or to leave a sitting or lying posture.

The king *arose* early and went to the den. *Dan. vi.*

5. To begin; to spring up; to originate.

A persecution *arose* about Stephen. *Acts xi.*

6. To revive from death; to leave the grave.

Many bodies *arise* *arose*. *Math. xxvii.*

*Figuratively*, to awake from a state of sin and stupidity; to repent.

*Arise* from the dead, and Christ shall give thee life. *Eph. v.*

7. To begin to act; to exert power; to move from a state of inaction.

Let God *arise*; let his enemies be scattered. *Ps. lxxiii.*

8. To appear, or become known; to become visible, sensible or operative.

To you shall the sun of righteousness *arise*. *Math. iv.*

Till the day star shall *arise* in your hearts. *2 Pet. i.*

9. To be put in motion; to swell or be agitated; as, the waves *arise*.

To be excited or provoked; as, the wrath of the king shall *arise*.

10. To emerge from poverty, disconsolation or distress.

By whom shall Jacob *arise*? for he is small. *Amos vii.*

11. To appear in a particular character; to enter upon an office.

There *arose* a new king who knew not Joseph. *Ex. i.*

12. To begin sedition, insurrection, or mutiny; as, the men *arose*, or *rose* upon their officers.

13. To invade, assault or begin hostility; followed by *against*.

When he *arose against* me, I caught him by the beard. *1 Sam. xvii.*

In this sense, the word *against* really belongs to the verb, and is necessary to give it this meaning. [See *Rise*, another form of this verb, which has the same signification, and is more generally used in popular language.]

14. *ARISING*, *ppr.* Ascending; moving upward; originating or proceeding; getting up; springing up; appearing.

15. *ARIST A. n.* [*L.* *aristia*, *awn*, the long pointed beard which issues from the husk, or scaly flower cup of the grasses, called the glume. *Milne.*]

16. *ARISTARCHY*, *n.* [*Gr.* *aristos*, best, and *arche*, rule.]

A body of good men in power, or government by excellent men. *Harington.*

17. *ARISTOCRACY*, *n.* [*Gr.* *aristos*, best, and *cratos*, to hold or govern.]

A form of government, in which the whole supreme power is vested in the principal persons of a state; or in a few men distinguished by their rank and opulence.

When the supreme power is exercised by a small number, the government is called an *oligarchy*. The latter word however

is usually applied to a corrupted form of aristocracy.

18. *ARISTOCRAT*, *n.* One who favors an aristocracy in principle or practice; one who is a friend to an aristocratical form of government. *Burke.*

19. *ARISTOCRATIC*, *a.* Pertaining to aristocracy.

20. *ARISTOCRATICAL*, *a.* Pertaining to aristocracy; consisting in a government of nobles, or principal men; as an *aristocratic* constitution.

21. Partaking of aristocracy; as, an *aristocratic* measure; *aristocratic* pride or manners.

22. *ARISTOCRATICALLY*, *adv.* In an aristocratical manner.

23. *ARISTOCRATICNESS*, *n.* The quality of being aristocratical.

24. *ARISTOTELIAN*, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle, a celebrated philosopher, who was born at Stagira, in Macedonia, about 384 years before Christ. The *Aristotelian* philosophy is otherwise called *peripatetic*.

25. *ARISTOTELIAN*, *n.* A follower of Aristotle, who was a disciple of Plato, and founded the sect of *peripatetics*. [See *Peripatetic*.]

26. *ARISTOTELIANISM*, *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of Aristotle.

27. *ARISTOTELIC*, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy.

The pernicious effects of the *Aristotelian* system. *Schlegel, Trans.*

28. *ARITHMANCY*, *n.* [*Gr.* *arithmos*, number, and *metron*, division.]

29. Division or the foretelling of future events by the use or observation of numbers.

30. *ARITHMETIC*, *n.* [*Gr.* *arithmos*, to number, *arithmetikos*, the art of numbering, from *arithmos*, number; from *metron*, number, rhythm, order, agreement.]

31. The science of numbers, or the art of computation. The various operations of arithmetic are performed by addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

32. *ARITHMETIC*, *a.* Pertaining to arithmetic.

33. *ARITHMETICAL*, *a.* Pertaining to arithmetic; according to the rules or method of arithmetic.

34. *ARITHMETICALLY*, *adv.* According to the rules, principles or method of arithmetic.

35. *ARITHMETICIAN*, *n.* One skilled in arithmetic, or versed in the science of numbers.

36. *ARK*, *n.* [*Fr. arche*; *L. arca*; *Sp. Port. It. arca*, a chest or coffer; *Ir. airc*, *ark*; *Sax. ere* or *erk*; *G. arche*; *D. Arche*; *Ch. 1288.*]

37. 1. A small close vessel, chest or coffer, such as that which was the repository of the tables of the covenant among the Jews. [This was about three feet nine inches in length. The lid was the propitiatory, or mercy seat, over which were the cherubs. The vessel in which Moses was set afloat upon the Nile was an *ark* of bulrushes.

2. The large floating vessel, in which Noah and his family were preserved, during the deluge.

3. A depository.

*Arise*, O Lord, into thy rest, thou and the *ark* of thy strength. *Ps. cxxxii.*

4. A large boat used on American rivers, to transport produce to market.

5. *ARKITE*, *n.* A term used by Bryant to denote one of the persons who were preser-

ved in the ark; or who, according to pagan fables, belonged to the ark.

6. *ARKITE*, *a.* Belonging to the ark. *Bryant. Faber.*

7. *ARKITIZITE*, *a.* A mineral, now called *ARKITIZITE*, *n.* Wernerite.

8. *ARM*, *n.* [*Sax. arm, earn*; *D. G. Svd. Dan. arm*; *L. armus*, an arm, a shoulder, a wing. In Russ. a shoulder is *ramo*, which may be the same word as the *L. armus*. If so, this word belongs to the root, *Rm*, coinciding with *L. ramus*, a branch, that is, a shoot, like the Celtic *braich*, *L. brachium*. But if the *L. armus* is directly from the *Gr. apus*, a joint, it would seem to be formed from *Gr. apus*, to fit.]

9. 1. The limb of the human body, which extends from the shoulder to the hand.

2. The branch of a tree, or the slender part of a machine, projecting from a trunk or axis. The limbs of animals are also sometimes called arms.

3. A narrow inlet of water from the sea.

4. *Figuratively*, power, might, strength; as the secular *arm*. In this sense the word is often used in the scriptures.

5. To whom is the *arm* of the Lord revealed. *Isa. liii.*

6. *ARM*, *v. t.* [*L. armus*; *Fr. armer*; *Sp. armar*; *It. armare*; from *L. arma*.]

7. 1. To furnish or equip with weapons of offense, or defense; as, to *arm* the militia.

2. To cover with a plate, or with whatever will add strength, force, or security; as, to *arm* the hull of a sword.

3. To furnish with means of defense; to prepare for resistance; to fortify.

4. *Arm* yourselves with the same mind. *1 Pet. iv.*

5. *ARM*, *v. i.* To provide with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance; to take arms; as, the nations *arm* for war.

6. This verb is not really intransitive in this use, but reciprocal, the pronoun being omitted. The nations *arm*—for, the nations *arm themselves*.

7. *ARMA DA*, *n.* [*Sp. from arma*.]

8. A fleet of armed ships; a squadron. The term is usually applied to the Spanish fleet, called the *Invincible Armada*, consisting of 130 ships, intended to act against England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1588.

9. *ARMADILLO*, *n.* [*Sp.*; so called from being armed with a bony shell.]

10. A quadruped peculiar to America, called also *tato*, and in zoology, the *dasypus*. This animal has neither fore-teeth, nor dog-teeth; it is covered with a hard, bony shell, divided into movable belts, except on the forehead, shoulders and haunches, where it is not movable. The belts are connected by a membrane, which enables the animal to roll itself up like a hedge hog. These animals burrow in the earth, where they lie during the day time, seldom going abroad except at night. They are of different sizes; the largest 3 feet in length, without the tail. They subsist chiefly on fruits and roots; sometimes on insects and flesh. When attacked, they roll themselves into a ball, presenting their armor on all sides to any assailant; but they are inoffensive, and their flesh is esteemed good food. *Eneye.*