Seven Colors in the rainbow

1. Red
2. Orange
3. Yellow
4. Green
5. Blue
6. Indigo
7. Violet

White in light is The fullness of light, all light together; day, white is the absent of color.

Black is the absent of light; black as a color is all colors.

Ge 1:5 And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day.

Three primary colors **Red Yellow Blue**

Three secondary colors **Green** **Orange** **Purple**

Tertiary colors are combinations of the first two sets.

Complimentary colors are opposite each other

Colors often evoke feelings of excitement.

Analogous colors are colors that are close to each other

These give a particular feeling whether it be warm and cozy or cold and depressing.

Red, Scarlet, Crimson, cerise, cherry, Rosy,

Bloodshot, Inflamed, sore, Tender

Anger, Blushing, embarrassed, Jealousy, Rage, sin, wrath

Red is a very strong color. It is a noticeable color that is often used on caution and warning signs.

It is associated with STOP, beware, passion, energy, blood and war.

Red is a good color to use for accents that need to take notice over other colors.

Red is often used in flags for nations, as it is a symbol of pride and strength.

Ge 2:15 And the LORD God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it. {man/Adam}0120 Mda 'adam, aw-dawm' RED, ruddy, a human being (an individual, mankind, person.

25:25 And the first came out red, all over like an hairy garment; and they called his name Esau. 30 And Esau said to Jacob, Feed me, I pray thee, with that same red pottage; for I am faint: therefore was his name called Edom. 49:12 His eyes shall be **red** with wine, and his teeth **white** with milk.

Ex 10:19 And the LORD turned a mighty strong west wind, which took away the locusts, and cast them into the Red sea; there remained not one locust in all the coasts of Egypt. 2Kings 3:22 And they rose up early in the morning, and the sun shone upon the water, and the Moabites saw the water on the other side as red as blood:

Orange is a combination of Red and Yellow. It is also a bright and warm color. It represents fire, the sun, fun, warmth and tropical images. It is considered a fun light color that has appetizing qualities to it. Orange increases oxygen supply to the brain and stimulates mental activity. It is highly accepted among young people. As a citrus color, orange is associated with healthy food and stimulates appetite. Any design relating to the tropics, something fun, easy going and youthful should incorporate some type of orange into the design. A darker, richer shade of orange can be associated with autumn.

Yellow is the brightest color to the human eye. It represents youth, fun, happiness, sunshine and other light playful feelings. It is a cheerful energetic color. Yellow is often used for children’s toys and clothes. Yellow is often hard to read when placed on a white background so designers must be careful when using yellow, that it isn't’t too difficult to read or notice. Though yellow is a bright cheerful color, as it starts to darken it, however, quickly becomes a dirty and unpleasant color. Yellow can also be associated with being scared and, cowards. The term "yellow belly" is proof of that.

Green is the color of nature and health. It represents growth, nature, money, fertility and safety. Green is a relaxing color that is easy on the eye and has a healing power to it. It is often used to represent anything having to do with health. Many pharmaceutical and nutritional companies use green in their logos and material to advertise safe natural products. Dark green is commonly associated with the military, money, finance, and banking. However it can also be associated with being new or inexperienced as being green or a "green horn". Green is becoming a very popular color in design for web sites.

Blue is a cool calming color that shows creativity and intelligence. It is a popular color among large corporations, hospitals and airlines. It is a color of loyalty, strength, wisdom and trust. Blue has a calming effect on the psyche. Blue is the color of the sky and the sea and is often used to represent those images. Blue is a color that generally looks good in almost any shade and is a popular color among males. Blue is not a good color when used for food as there are few blue foods found in nature and it suppresses the appetite.

Purple combines the stability of blue and the energy of red. Throughout history purple has been associated with royalty, nobility and prestige. It symbolizes mystery, magic, power and luxury. Purple is often used to portray rich powerful kings, leaders, wizards and magicians. Purple combined with gold can be flashy and portray wealth and extravagance. Light purple and pink is good for a feminine design and is a popular color among teenage girls. Bright purple along with yellow is commonly used in promoting children's products. It gives the appearance of something that is fun and easy to do.

Black is often a color used to portray something evil, depressing, scary or even death in western civilization. It has negative imagery with it at times such as "black mail" "black list" "black hole" etc. Black is also a very powerful color that also portrays one of class elegance and wealth. Classy clothing is designed in black from the "power suit" to the "sexy black dress" to formal "black-tie attire". Black combined with other colors can have a very strong statement. Black is a color that can fit into almost every design to add contrast, type, and make the other colors stand out more.

**White** is often associated with being pure, clean, fresh and good. The color of a fresh snowstorm brings up images of a peaceful and pure winter scene. White is a common background for Webster's as it is easy to read black or dark text on it. When used with a design using lots of negative space it gives a very clean look to it. White is also used lots for charities and non-profit organizations to denote something good and positive. Hollywood often portrays their characters in white as being good; the white horse, the cowboy with the white hat, the white wizard etc. White usually is associated with being pure and almost heavenly. White is associated with hospitals, doctors, and heaven.

***Bible***

**"When God appeared unto Noah after the flood, and placed a rainbow in the sky, He did much more than show him a phenomenon.**

**In the seven colors, beginning with red and ending with purple, God was displaying a natural miracle**

**that demonstrated the complete redemption of man".**

**Antipas/M. Stewart**

**This is a compilation of many interpretations of biblical colors meaning that I have collected over the last several years.**

**I hope that you find it biblical and authentic.**

**From Genesis to Revelations the Word of God is full of symbolic (biblical) color meaning.**

**Using colors to express how we feel towards God in dramatic worship (with banners)**

**can be very therapeutic and beneficial to us and a blessing to God's people.**

**I have**

**found that when we enjoy worshipping the Lord He enjoys receiving our worship.**

**Blessing and strengthening and uplifting the Body of Christ uplifts and unifies the Lord's work .**

**I hope that you will be able to utilize the many color difinitions. I do know that God loves color.**

**The colors that we see here on the earth realm are only a portion of what is in heaven.**

**May you be blessed by what is here and I hope that it releases you into a deeper**

**understand of the impact that color brings.**

**Biblical Color Meaning In The Bible**

**Zephaniah 3:9,10**

**For then I will restore to the peoples a pure language, that they all may call**

**on the name of the Lord, to serve Him with one accord. From beyond the rivers of**

**Ethiopia My Worshipers, the daughter of My dispersed ones, shall bring My offering.**

RED

[](http://raisedpraise.com/id14.html)

[](http://raisedpraise.com/id8.html)

**Red: symbolizes blood atonement; sacrifice of Christ's blood;covenant of grace; cleansing justification; sin, atonement;war; the wrath of God; judgement; death; love; life;the earth; redemption; sacrifice; consuming fire; the person of Jesus;the cross; refers to flesh. Isaiah: 1:18, Hebrew 9:14.**

**Red con not be formulated by mixing any other color together. The Hebrew word "OUDEM" means "red clay". It is the root word from the name Adam, Esau, and Edom; all speak of flesh.**

**Burgundy: The Red earth;selfish;Covetous sin, copper and gold, washing by the word, righteousness, right standing.**

**Rose Pink: Messiah, glory, Rose of Sharon, the Father's heavenly care over the Lillies of the Field-His children,**

**Jesus loves me-this I know! Symboizes right relationships, heart of flesh, intimacy, child-like faith (Romans 3:25;**

**Rev. 19:8; Ez. 11:19; 1 Peter 5:5-6; Song 1:2; Matt. 18: 3-5.**

**Fuschia: Joy, right relationships, compassion, heart of flesh, passionfor Jesus, the**

**Bridegroom's heart, koinonea.**

**Plum: Richness, abundance, infillng of the Holy Spirit**

**ORANGE**

[](http://raisedpraise.com/id43.html)

**Gold or Yellow: Symbolizes the Glory of God ; divine nature; holiness; eternal deity; the Godhead; Purification;**

**majesty; righteousness; divine light; kingliness; trial by fire; mercy; power; His Deity; Glory.**

**Revelations 3:18; Revelations 4:4; Mal: 3:3; 1 Peter: 1:7**

**Yellow or Gold is also primary. It always speaks of trial and purging.**

**"That trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that perishes,**

**though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise and honour and glory**

**at the appearing of Jesus Christ".(1 Peter 1:7)**

**Amber: Glory of God, the Father's heavenly care, fiery passion, flaming throne of God,**

**the temple of God, wisdom.**

**Orange: Praise, Warfare, Passion, power, fire, harvest season, fruitfulness, joy**

**Bronze: Judgment upon sin; fires of testing.**

**Brown: Man as we are on earth.**

**GREEN**

[](http://raisedpraise.com/id57.html)

**Green: Praise, eternal life, vigor, prosperity, mercy, restoration, health, healing, new beginning, freshness, God's holy seed, harvest, sowing and reaping, immortality, fresh oil, new life, joy in hope. Rom 12:12; Ps. 23:2; Gen. 1:30; Lk. 23:31; Rev. 22:2; Ps. 92:14.**

**BLUE**

[](http://raisedpraise.com/id1.html)

**Blue speaks to us of the eternal presence of YAHWEH. The color of God's chosen nation, the people of Israel, blue dating back to the time of David. We also note in Ezek. 1:26, that the restored throne of David which will rule supreme in all the earth, being God's throne, is spoken of as sapphire, which is blue. Blue also speaks of healing. Matt. 9:21 M. Stewart**

**Blue: Symbolizes the heavenly realm; prayer; priesthood; authority; revealed God; grace; divinity; Holy Spirit; overcomer; revelation knowledge; the Truth; the Word of God; the Word; Messiah.**

**Light blue: Heaven, Heavenly Ezek. :26**

**Turquoise (is a bluish-green): River of God, sanctification, healing, life-givin flow of the Holy Spirit, the New Jerusalem.**

**PURPLE**

[](http://raisedpraise.com/id8.html)

**Purple: Symbolizes Jesus' royalty; believer's royalty; majesty; wealth; power; penitence; the name of God; kingdom authority; dominion, son-ship; the promises of God; inheritance; mediator; inheritance; priesthood. Revelations 5:10, "And has made us unto our God kings and priests and we shall reign on the earth."**

**RAINBOW**

**Rainbow: Symbolizes God's promises (Rev. 4:3) Covenant (Gen 9:13 and 16).**

**Noah looking at the rainbow saw seven steps (the number of spiritual perfection), beginning with flesh, going through trial, being guided by the Word of God, bringing forth immortality and priesthood; thus fulfilling Rev. 5:10, "and hast made us unto our God kings and priests: and we shall reign on the earth." This is further emphasized in Ezekiel's glorious vision of the Cherubim, the immortalized host of God, as outlined in his first chapter. (colors of the rainbow)--Antipas, M. Stewart.**

[](http://raisedpraise.com/id43.html)

**WHITE**

**White: Symbolizes Creator; righteousness acquired through blood of Christ; Bride's garment; salvation; surrender; holiness, saints; angels, peace; triumph; victory; glory; joy; light. Rev. 4:4, 6:2**

**Iridescent: Fruit of the Spirit (Rev. 4:3) Overcomer, Rainbow Promise, Precious Stones Rev. 21:7; Rev. 4:3; 2: 11:19.**

**Clear, Transparent: Water Baptism, Wind, Holy Spirit, Born Again, Matt 3:11; John. 3:3; 5:7 Iridescent Crystal: Cleansing Work of the Holy Spirit, blessings of God, sanctification, the Bride of Christ, Truth.**

**Black: Righteous Judgement; Death; Death of old self; Famine; Mourning; Evil; Humiliation; Affliction; Calamity Primordial color of creation; Sign of humiliation. Lam. 4:8, Rev. 6:5, Jer. 8:21.**

**Color black in Scripture: And I looked and behold a black horse; and he who sat on it had a pair of scales in his hand (rev 6:5). Their appearance is blacker than soot, they are not recognized in the streets; their skin is shriveled on their bones, it has become like wood (lamentations 4:8).**

**Black symbolizes death, punishment, famine, sin, affliction, death, repentance, bondage (John 3:19-20).**

**Silver: Symbolizes paid price for redemption; price of a soul; Word of God; strength; Spirit; Revelation; Grace; The Word of God; divinity; wisdom; purity; strengthened faith (Matt. 27: 3-8)**

**Cream: healing.**

**Brazen: Christ the Healer**

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| **Amber**  [**Chashmal**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=02830) (khash-mal') | The color amber is only found in the KJV book of Ezekiel. Its use demonstrates God's overbearingly bright and immediate presence.  **Direct Meaning:**   * God's glory and the brightness of His presence. - Ezekiel 1:4; 1:27-28; 8:2 (KJV)   **Color Symbolism:**   * Christ as the glory of God - Ezekiel 1:28, II Corinthians 4:6, Revelation 21:23   **Associated Symbols:**   * fire - *God's presence* (Hebrews 12:29, Exodus 3:2), *God's judgment* (Genesis 19:24, II Kings 1:10-14, Isaiah 66:15, II Thessalonians 1:7-8) |
| **Black**  [**Chashak**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=02821) (shaw-khar') [**Kamar**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=03648) (kaw-mar') [**Kimriyr**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=03650) (kim-reer') [**Qadar**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=06937) (kaw-dar') [**Shachar**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=07835) (shaw-khar') [**Shachor**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=07838) (shaw-khore')  [**Melas**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=3189) (mel'-as) | Black is primarily associated with the negative aspects of human experience - including death, disease, famine, and sorrow - all of which are the results of sin. The exception is the implication of health when describing hair.  **Direct Meaning:**   * sin - Job 6:15-16 * disease - Job 30:30 * famine - Lamentations 4:8; 5:10, Revelation 6:5-6 * death - Jude 1:12-13 * sorrow - Jeremiah 8:21 (KJV)   **Opposite Meaning:**   * health - Leviticus 13:37, Song of Solomon 1:5-6; 5:11   **Color Symbolism:**   * judgment - Jeremiah 14:2, Leviticus 13:37, Job 3:5   **Associated Symbols:**   * sackcloth - *mourning* (Genesis 37:34, Isaiah 50:3, Revelation 6:12) |
| **Blue**  [**T@keleth**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=08504) (tek-ay'-leth) | The color blue is used quite extensively in the Old Testament to describe the various hangings in the holy places. It is also used as a symbol of wealth and the corruptions thereof, but it should be noted that purple is used far more frequently for such distinctions. In general blue should be viewed as a heavenly color. Below is only a representation of the color's use in scripture, it occurs far more frequently than demonstrated here.  **Direct Meaning:**   * describing hangings, curtains, coverings (along with [**purple**](http://www.ridingthebeast.com/articles/colors/#purple) and [**scarlet**](http://www.ridingthebeast.com/articles/colors/#scarlet) / [**crimson**](http://www.ridingthebeast.com/articles/colors/#crimson)) - Exodus 26:1;36; 27:16; 28:8, II Chronicles 3:14; etc. * holy covering - Exodus 28:31, Numbers 4:5-7;11-12, Esther 8:15 * the Lord's commandments - Numbers 15:38-40   **Opposite Meaning:**   * corruption through vanity, whoredoms and idolotry - Jeremiah 10:8-9, Ezekiel 23:3-8   **Color Symbolism:**   * heavenly - Exodus 24:10, Ezekiel 1:26; 10:1 (sapphire) * holy service - Exodus 28:31, Esther 8:15 * chastening - Proverbs 20:30 (KJV)   **Associated Symbols:**   * water(s) - *spirit* (John 4:13-14; 7:37-39, Revelation 21:6; 22:17, Matthew 3:11-16), *people / multitudes* (Revelation 17:15, Jeremiah 46:7-8; 47:1-3, Isaiah 8:7; 17:13) |
| **Crimson**  [**Karmiyl**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=03758) (kar-mele') [**Shaniy**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=08144) (shaw-nee') [**Towla'**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=08438) (to-law') | Crimson is used to describe fine materials and sin. The dye was extracted from the dried body of of the insect *coccus ilicis*; *qirmiz* (or *kermes*) as transliterated in Arabic. (Also see [**scarlet**](http://www.ridingthebeast.com/articles/colors/#scarlet))  **Direct Meaning:**   * fine materials (along with [**purple**](http://www.ridingthebeast.com/articles/colors/#purple) and [**blue**](http://www.ridingthebeast.com/articles/colors/#blue)) - 2 Chronicles 2:7;14; 3:14, Jeremiah 4:30 * sin - Isaiah 1:18   **Associated Symbols:**   * blood - *life* (Genesis 9:4-5, Deuteronomy 12:23), *sacrifice* (Exodus12:13; 23:18) , *remission of sin* (Hebrews 9:22, I John 1:7, Revelation 1:5), *covenant* (Exodus 24:8, Matthew 26:28, Romans 5:9, Hebrews 9:12; 13:12), *war* (I Kings 2:5, I Chronicles 22:8) |
| **Gray**  [**Seybah**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=07872) (say-baw') [**Siyb**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=07867) (seeb) | Grey is used to denote old age (for obvious reasons). We can try to gain a bit more meaning by looking at the symbolism of ash even though the two are never directly associated in Scripture.  **Direct Meaning:**   * old age - Genesis 42:38, Deuteronomy 32:25, I Samuel 12:2, Job 15:10, Psalm 71:18 * beauty of old age - Proverbs 20:29 * weakness - Hosea 7:9   **Associated Symbols:**   * ash - *of little worth* (Genesis 18:27, Job 30:19), *destruction* (Exodus 9:10, Ezekiel 28:18, Malachi 4:3, II Peter 2:6) , *purification* (Numbers 19:17), *sorrow* (II Samuel 13:19) , *mourning* (Esther 4:3, Jeremiah 6:26) , *repentance* (Job 42:6, Matthew 11:21), *scattered* (Psalm 147:16) |
| **Green**  [**'abiyb**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=024) (aw-beeb') [**Ra'anan**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=07488) (rah-an-awn') [**Y@raqraq**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=03422) (yer-ak-rak') [**Yaraq**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=03419) (yaw-rawk') [**Yarowq**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=03417) (yaw-rawk') [**Yereq**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=03418) (yeh'-rek) | Green is primarily associated with plant life. As a result we can view it as a symbol of natural growth and life. The exception is its use in Leviticus to denote disease.  **Direct Meaning**:   * describing a meat offering - Leviticus 2:14 * describing edible plants - Genesis 1:30; 9:3, II Kings 19:26, Job 39:8, Psalm 37:2 * trees - Exodus 10:15, Deuteronomy 12:2, I Kings 14:23, 2 Kings 16:4; 17:10, II Chronicles 28:4, Psalm 37:35; 52:8, Isaiah 37:27, Jeremiah 2:20   **Opposite Meaning:**   * disease - Leviticus 13:49; 14:37   **Color Symbolism:**   * rest - Psalm 23:2 * life - Isaiah 15:6, Psalm 23:2, Ezekiel 17:24, Luke 23:31 * growth - Ezekiel 17:24 * fruitful - Jeremiah 11:16; 17:8, Hosea 14:8, Luke 23:31 * fresh / undefiled - Song of Solomon 1:16, Luke 23:31 * maturity - Job 15:31-32 * frailty - Psalm 37:2   **Associated Symbols:**   * grass - *man / flesh* (Psalm 37:1-2; 92:7; Revelation 8:7, I Peter 1:24, Isaiah 40:6-8; 51:12), *weakness* (Psalm 102:4; 102:11, Revelation 8:7), *growth* (Psalm 72:16; 92:7, Job 5:25) * trees - *coverage* (Psalm 37:35), *trust* (Psalm 52:8), *man* (Matthew 3:10; 7:15-18, Mark 8:24), *The Cross* (Acts 5:30, I Peter 2:24) |
| **Ivory**  [**Shen**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=08127) (shane) [**Shenhabbiym**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=08143) (shen-hab-beem')  [**Elephantinos**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=1661) (el-ef-an'-tee-nos) | Ivory is never mentioned by describing the color of something but always as the material itself. Its use denotes costly ornamentation and fine craftsmanship. It symbolizes beauty when describing the body.  **Direct Meaning:**   * a throne - I Kings 10:18, II Chronicles 9:17 * cargo / merchandise - I Kings 10:22, II Chronicles 9:21, Ezekiel 27:15, Revelation 18:12 * houses - I Kings 22:39, Amos 3:15 * beds - Amos 6:4 * body parts - Song of Solomon 5:14; 7:4 * inlays - Ezekiel 27:6   **Color Symbolism:**   * beauty - see "body parts" above   **Associated Symbols:**   * throne - *power* (I Kings 1:37, II Kings 25:28), *kingship* (Genesis 41:40, Deuteronomy 17:18, II Samuel 7:16) , *glory* (I Samuel 2:8, II Chronicles 18:18, Psalm 103:19, Jeremiah 14:21, Matthew 19:28; 25:31), *judgment* (Psalm 9:4;7; 122:5, Proverbs 20:8, Matthew 19:28), *holiness* (Psalm 47:8), *grace* (Hebrews 4:16) * neck - *posession* (Genesis 27:40; 41:42; 49:8, Deuteronomy 28:48, II Samuel 22:41, Nehemiah 3:5, Psalm 18:40, Proverbs 3:3, Isaiah 10:27, Jeremiah 27:12; 30:8, Acts 15:10), *embrace* (Genesis 33:4; 45:14; 46:29, Luke 15:20, Acts 20:37), *strength* (Song of Solomon 4:4; 7:4), *beauty* (Isaiah 3:16, Song of Solomon 1:10), *stubbornness / rebellion* (when hardened or stiff) (Deuteronomy 10:16; 31:27, II Kings 17:14, II Chronicles 36:13, Nehemiah 9:16-17, Isaiah 48:4, Jeremiah 7:26; 17:23, Acts 7:51) * belly - *emotions / desires* (Job 15:35; 20:20, Psalm 31:9, Proverbs 13:25; 20:27, Romans 16:18, Revelation 10:9) * beds - *fornication* (I Chronicles 5:1, Ezekiel 23:17, Revelation 2:22 [spiritual as well]) |
| **Purple**  [**'argaman**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=0713) (ar-gaw-mawn')  [**Porphura**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=4209) (por-foo'-rah) [**Porphuropolis**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=4211) (por-foo-rop'-o-lis) [**Porphurous**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=4211) (por-foo-rooce') | Along with [**blue**](http://www.ridingthebeast.com/articles/colors/#blue), [**scarlet**](http://www.ridingthebeast.com/articles/colors/#scarlet), and [**crimson**](http://www.ridingthebeast.com/articles/colors/#crimson), purple is used to describe hangings and fine materials. The dye was extracted from a particularly scarce family of shellfish which made it quite valuable. Purple became a symbol of royalty and riches due to the scarcity of its dye.  **Direct Meaning:**   * describing hangings, curtains, coverings (along with [**blue**](http://www.ridingthebeast.com/articles/colors/#blue) and [**scarlet**](http://www.ridingthebeast.com/articles/colors/#scarlet) / [**crimson**](http://www.ridingthebeast.com/articles/colors/#crimson)) - Exodus 26:1;36; 27:16; 28:8, II Chronicles 3:14; etc. * fine materials - Numbers 4:13, Judges 8:26, Proverbs 31:22, Luke 16:19, Revelation 17:4 * describing the dying trade - II Chronicles 2:7, Ezekiel 27:16, Acts 16:14, Revelation 18:12   **Opposite Meaning:**   * royalty, but in mockery - Mark 15:17;20, John 19:2;5   **Color Symbolism:**   * royalty - Judges 8:26 * riches - Revelation 18:16, Luke 16:19 * corruption of riches - Revelation 17:4   **Associated Symbols:**   * robes - *righteousness / righteous judgment* (Job 29:14, Isaiah 61:10, Luke 15:22, Revelation 6:11; 7:9;14), *kingship* (I Kings 22:10; 30-33, I Chronicles 15:27, Isaiah 22:21, Jonah 3:6), *outward show* (Luke 20:46), *virginity* (II Samuel 13:18-19) * curtains - *seperation / hidden* (II Samuel 7:2, I Chronicles 17:1), *the heavens* (Psalm 104:2, Isaiah 40:60), *habitations* (Isaiah 54:2, Jeremiah 4:20; 10:20, Habakkuk 3:7)   The Hebrew equivalent is 'argaman; Greek porphura. The latter word refers to the source of the dye, namely, a shell-fish found on the shores of the Mediterranean. |
| **Red**  [**'adam**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=0119) (aw-dam') [**'adamdam**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=0125) (ad-am-dawm') [**'admoniy**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=0132) (ad-mo-nee') [**'adom**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=0122) (aw-dome')  [**Purrhazo**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=4449) (poor-hrad'-zo) [**Purrhos**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=4450) (poor-hros') | There is a diverse use of the color red throughout the Scriptures. Its primary associations are blood and war. Note that references to the Red Sea have been omitted.  **Direct Meaning:**   * skin color - Genesis 25:25 * stew - Genesis 25:30 * wine - Proverbs 23:31 * sores or plague - Leviticus 13:19;49 etc. (numerous references in Leviticus) * bloodied water - II Kings 3:22 * clothing - Isaiah 63:2 * shields of mighty men - Nahum 2:3 * horses - Zechariah 1:8; 6:2 * the sky - Matthew 16:2-3 * the great dragon (Satan) - Revelation 12:3   **Color Symbolism:**   * war - II Kings 3:22; Nahum 2:3 * vengeance - Isaiah 63:2 ([**read whole chapter**](http://bible.gospelcom.net/cgi-bin/bible?passage=ISA%2B63&language=english&version=KJV&showfn=on&showxref=on)) * temptation of sin - Genesis 25:30, Proverbs 23:31   **Associated Symbols:**   * wine - *teachings, both true and false* (fermented), *shame* (Genesis 9:21-25; 19:31-36) * winepress - *God's judgment of the wicked* (Revelation 14:19-20) * blood - [**see crimson**](http://www.ridingthebeast.com/articles/colors/#crimson) |
| **Scarlet**  [**Shaniy**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=08144) (shaw-nee') [**Tala'**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=08529) (taw-law') [**Towla'**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=08438) (to-law')  [**Kokkinos**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=2847) (kok'-kee-nos) | Scarlet is used to describe fine materials and thread. It was also used in Mosaic purification rituals. Scarlet, like crimson, is used to describe sin. Scarlet can generally be used to symbolize a marker. (Also see [**crimson**](http://www.ridingthebeast.com/articles/colors/#crimson))  **Direct Meaning:**   * a thread - Genesis 38:27-29, Joshua 2:18, Song of Solomon 4:3 (lips are like) * fine materials (along with [**purple**](http://www.ridingthebeast.com/articles/colors/#purple) and [**blue**](http://www.ridingthebeast.com/articles/colors/#blue)) - Exodus 25:4; 28:15; 36:37; etc. (many times over), Numbers 4:8, II Samuel 1:24, Proverbs 31:21 * cleansing/purification - Leviticus 14:4;52, Numbers 19:6, Hebrews 9:19 * sin - Isaiah 1:18 * clothing of a valient man - Nahum 2:3 * riches - Revelation 18:12;16   **Opposite Meaning:**   * mocking royalty - Matthew 27:28 * the beast being ridden by the harlot Babylon - Revelation 17:3 * corruption of riches - Revelation 17:4   **Color Symbolism:**   * a marker - Joshua 2:18;21, Genesis 38:28 (passover)   **Associated Symbols:**   * virtuous woman - Proverbs 31:21 * beasts - *successive worldly kingdoms* (Daniel 7:17;23 [[**Read whole chapter**](http://www.biblegateway.com/cgi-bin/bible?passage=DAN%2B7&language=english&version=KJV&showfn=on&showxref=on)]), *ignorant / lacking understanding* (Psalm 49:20; 73:22), *devouring destruction* (Isaiah 56:9, Jeremiah 15:3, Daniel 7:5), *brute fleshly nature* (II Peter 2:12, Titus 1:11-13) |
| **Vermilion**  [**Shashar**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=08350) (shaw-shar') | Vermilion is used only to describe paint, both on a house and in a portrait. Its contextual use suggests lust and unrighteousness. The color was most likely derived from iron oxide (rust) which would support the suggested meaning.  **Direct Meaning:**   * paint - Jeremiah 22:14 (a house), Ezekiel 23:14 (portraits)   **Color Symbolism:**   * unrighteousness - Jeremiah 22:13-14 * lust - Ezekiel 23:14 ([**read whole chapter**](http://bible.gospelcom.net/cgi-bin/bible?passage=EZEK%2B23&language=english&version=KJV&showfn=on&showxref=on))   **Associated Symbols:**   * paint - *a false covering* (Matthew 23:27, Acts 23:3) * rust - *corruption* (Matthew 6:19, James 5:3 [KJV]) |
| **White**  [**Buwts**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=0948) (boots) [**Choriy**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=02751) (kho-ree') [**Chuwr**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=02353) (khoor) [**Laban**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=03836) [**\***](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=03835)  (law-bawn') [**Tsachach**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=06705) (tsaw-khakh') [**Tsachor**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=06715) (tsaw-khore')  [**Lampros**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=2986) (lam-pros') [**Leukaino**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=3021) (lyoo-kah'-ee-no) [**Leukos**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=3022) (lyoo-kos') [**Koniao**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=2867) (kon-ee-ah'-o) | White is a color of purity and righteousness. It is also used to describe things in nature. Sometimes it is used when describing the body, primarily when healthy and beautiful but also when sick.  **Direct Meaning:**   * animals - Genesis 30:35, Judges 5:10, Zechariah 1:8; 6:3;6, Revelation 6:2; 19:11;14 * plant flesh - Genesis 30:37, Joel 1:7 * baskets - Genesis 40:16 * teeth - Genesis 49:12 * Manna - Exodus 16:31 * leprosy / plague - Leviticus 13:4;10;19;42, etc., Numbers 12:10, II Kings 5:27 * linen - II Chronicles 5:12, Revelation 15:6; 19:8;14 * garments / raiment - Esther 8:15, Ecclesiastes 9:8, Daniel 7:9, Matthew 17:2; 28:3, Mark 9:3; 16:5, Luke 9:29, John 20:12, Acts 1:10, Revelation 3:4-5;18; 4:4; 6:11; 7:9;13-14; 19:14 * compared as snow - Psalm 51:7, Isaiah 1:18, Daniel 7:9, Mark 9:3 * compared as milk - Lamentations 4:7 * hair - Matthew 5:36, Revelation 1:14 * painted - Matthew 23:27, Acts 23:3 * fields - John 4:35 * a stone - Revelation 2:17 * a cloud - Revelation 14:14 * a throne - Revelation 20:11   **Color Symbolism:**   * purity / refinement / unblemished / righteousness / heavenly - Psalm 51:7, Ecclesiastes 9:8, Daniel 7:9; 11:35; 12:10, Matthew 17:2, Mark 9:3, Luke 9:29, John 20:12, Acts 1:10, Revelation 3:4-5;18; 4:4; 6:11; 7:9;13-14 * victory - Revelation 6:2; 19:11;14 * false righteousness (when only outward) - Matthew 23:27, Acts 23:3   **Associated Symbols:**   * baskets - *food* (Genesis 40:17, Exodus 29:23, Leviticus 8:26, Numbers 6:15, Jeremiah 24:2, Amos 8:1, Matthew 14:20, Mark 8:8), *escape* (Exodus 2:3, Acts 9:25, II Corinthians 11:33) , *days* (Genesis 40:18) * teeth - *devouring destruction* (Deuteronomy 32:24, Psalm 124:6, Proverbs 30:14, Isaiah 41:15, Daniel 7:7;19), *terror* (Job 41:14, Daniel 7:7;19) * milk - *first teachings* (Isaiah 28:9, I Corinthians 3:1-2, Hebrews 5:12-14, I Peter 2:2) * throne - ([**see ivory**](http://www.ridingthebeast.com/articles/colors/#ivory)) |
| **Yellow**  [**Tsahob**](http://www.studylight.org/isb/view.cgi?number=06669) (tsaw-obe') | Yellow is used to describe a leperous hair in Leviticus and in some translations the color of gold in Psalm 68. Its occurence in Scripture is too low to derive a symbolic meaning.  **Direct Meaning:**   * leperous hair - Leviticus 13:30;32;36 * describing the color of gold - Psalm 68:13 (KJV/ASV, [**green**](http://www.ridingthebeast.com/articles/colors/#green) in RSV) |

Green – Growth, life (Gen. 1:30)

Gold -Divinity, kingship

Silver -Redemption (Gen. 23:15)

Red -Blood

White -Purity

Blue -Heavenly (reminds us of where God is and how large He is Ex 24:10), Hope; Healing (think of hospitals); Grace; Freedom; Holiness Num. 15:38-41

Purple, blue, red, gold, silver, brass =royalty (Ex. 25:2-8)

**Combination colors :**

Covenant – Red, Yellow, Blue, Orange, Green, Purple (all the colors of the rainbow) Genesis 9:16

Tabernacle -Gold, Bronze, Purple, White, Scarlet, Blue, Silver Exodus 25:1-8, 28:5-12

Warfare Black - Gold, Red (these are the colors that are usually exemplified in war)