Doctrine of Locust

1. Locusts often occur in great numbers and sometimes are so numerous they obscure the sun.
   - Exodus 10:15 For they covered the face of the whole earth, so that the land was darkened; and they did eat every herb of the land, and all the fruit of the trees which the hail had left: and there remained not any green thing in the trees, or in the herbs of the field, through all the land of Egypt.

2. Locusts have a voracious appetite.
   - Joel 1:4 That which the palmerworm [gnawer] hath left hath the locust [multiplier] eaten; and that which the locust hath left hath the cankerworm [licker] eaten; and that which the cankerworm hath left hath the caterpillar [devourer] eaten….7 He hath laid my vine waste, and barked my fig tree: he hath made it clean bare, and cast it away; the branches thereof are made white….12 The vine is dried up, and the fig tree languisheth; the pomegranate tree, the palm tree also, and the apple tree, even all the trees of the field, are withered: because joy is withered away from the sons of men.

Special Note.

- Palmerworm. A caterpillar that suddenly appears in great numbers devouring herbage.
- Locust. A short-horned grasshopper; especially a migratory grasshopper often traveling in vast swarms and stripping the areas passed of all vegetation; cicada.
- Cankerworm. Either of two geometrid moths and especially their larvae which are harmful pests of forest and shade trees.
- Caterpillar. The elongated wormlike larva of a butterfly or moth; also: any of various similar larvae

3. Locusts are compared to horses.
   - Joel 2:4 The appearance of them is as the appearance of horses; and as horsemen, so shall they run.

4. Locusts make a fearful noise in their flight.
   - Joel 2:5 Like the noise of chariots on the tops of mountains shall they leap, like the noise of a flame of fire that devoureth the stubble, as a strong people set in battle array.
   - Revelation 9:9 And they had breastplates, as it were breastplates of iron; and the sound of their wings was as the sound of chariots of many horses running to battle.
5. Though they travel in an organized manner, locusts have no king.

- Proverbs 30:27 The locusts have no king, yet go they forth all of them by bands;

6. Individuals are terrified of a locust invasion.

- Joel 2:6 Before their face the people shall be much pained: all faces shall gather blackness.

7. A locust invasion cannot be resisted.

- Joel 2:7 They shall run like mighty men; they shall climb the wall like men of war; and they shall march every one on his ways, and they shall not break their ranks:

8. Locusts can invade ever corner and facet of buildings.

- Joel 2:8 Neither shall one thrust another; they shall walk every one in his path: and when they fall upon the sword, they shall not be wounded. 9 They shall run to and fro in the city; they shall run upon the wall, they shall climb up upon the houses; they shall enter in at the windows like a thief.

9. During swarming, locusts slowly fly with the wind during daylight hours and rest at night.

- Nahum 3:17 Thy crowned are as the locusts, and thy captains as the great grasshoppers, which camp in the hedges in the cold day, but when the sun ariseth they flee away, and their place is not known where they are.

10. The sea destroys a large number of locusts thereby causing a horrible smell.

- Joel 2:20 But I will remove far off from you the northern army, and will drive him into a land barren and desolate, with his face toward the east sea, and his hinder part toward the utmost sea, and his stink shall come up, and his ill savour shall come up, because he hath done great things.

11. Locusts are used as food.

- Matthew 3:4 And the same John had his raiment of camel's hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins; and his meat was locusts and wild honey.

- Leviticus 11:21 Yet these may ye eat of every flying creeping thing that goeth upon all four, which have legs above their feet, to leap withal upon the earth; 22 Even these of them ye may eat; the locust after his kind, and the bald locust after his kind, and the beetle after his kind, and the grasshopper after his kind.