

What's In A Name...?

Matthew 1:20-21

Illus: Can you match the Names of God?

Acts 11:26 (6BC pg 266)

(Exodus 33:13-22; Exodus 34:6-7)

Acts 9:5 (Joshua – “God saves”)

Overview of the Names of God in Scripture

(1) Elohim: The plural form of EL, meaning “_____.” (Isa. 54:5; Jer. 32:27; Gen. 1:1; Isa. 45:18; Deut. 5:23; 8:15; Ps. 68:7).

Compounds of El:

* El Shaddai: “God _____.” (Gen. 17:1; 28:3; 35:11; Ex. 6:1; Ps. 91:1, 2).

* El Elyon: “The Most _____ God.” (Gen. 14:19; Ps. 9:2; Dan. 7:18, 22, 25).

* El Olam: “The _____ God.” (Gen. 16:13).

(2) Yahweh (YHWH): “to _____, be.” (Gen. 4:3; Ex. 6:3 (cf. 3:14); 3:12).

Compounds of Yahweh:

* Yahweh Jireh (Yireh): “The Lord will _____.” (Gen. 22:14).

* Yahweh Nissi: “The Lord is my _____.” (Ex. 17:15).

* Yahweh Shalom: “The Lord is _____.” (Jud. 6:24).

* Yahweh Sabbaoth: “The Lord of _____.” (1 Sam. 1:3; 17:45).

* Yahweh Maccaddeshcem: “The Lord your _____.” (Ex. 31:13).

* Yahweh Ro'i: “The Lord my _____.” (Ps. 23:1).

* Yahweh Tsidkenu: “The Lord our _____.” (Jer. 23:6).

* Yahweh Shammah: “The Lord is _____.” (Ezek. 48:35).

* Yahweh Elohim Israel: “The Lord, the _____ of Israel.” (Jud. 5:3.; Isa. 17:6).

(3) Adonai: Like Elohim, is a plural of majesty. “_____, owner.” (Gen. 18:2; 40:1; 1 Sam. 1:15; Ex. 21:1-6; Josh. 5:14).

(4) Theos: Greek word translated “_____.” This name is used

of Christ as God in John 1:1, 18; 20:28; 1 John 5:20; Tit. 2:13; Rom. 9:5; Heb. 1:8; 2 Pet. 1:1. Its use teaches: (1) He is the only true God (Matt. 23:9; Rom. 3:30); (2) He is unique (1 Tim. 1:17; John 17:3; Rev. 15:4; 16:7); (3) He is transcendent (Acts 17:24; Heb. 3:4; Rev. 10:6); (4) He is the Savior (John 3:16; 1 Tim. 1:1; 2:3; 4:10).

(5) Kurios: Greek word translated “_____.” Stresses supreme _____ and supremacy. While it can mean sir (John 4:11), owner (Luke 19:33), master (Col. 3:22), or even refer to idols (1 Cor. 8:5) or husbands (1 Pet. 3:6), it is used mostly as the equivalent of Yahweh of the Old Testament. It is used of Jesus Christ meaning (1) Rabbi or Sir (Matt. 8:6); (2) God or Deity (John 20:28; Acts 2:36; Rom. 10:9; Phil. 2:11).

(6) Despotes: Greek word translated “_____.” Carries the idea of ownership (Luke 2:29; Acts 4:24; Rev. 6:10; 2 Pet. 2:1; Jude 4).

(7) Pater: translated “_____”. A generator/ancestor. A distinctive New Testament revelation is that through faith in Christ, God becomes our _____ Father. (Father is used of God in the Old Testament only 15 times while it is used of God 245 times in the New Testament). As a name of God, it stresses God's loving care, provision, discipline, and the way we are to address God in prayer (Matt. 7:11; Jam. 1:17; Heb. 12:5-11; John 15:16; 16:23; Eph. 2:18; 3:15; 1 Thess. 3:11).

(Malachi 2:10; John 8:44; Matthew 6:9)

Acts 2:21

Acts 4:12

Galatians 4:4-7

Romans 8:14-17

Revelation 2:17

Psalms 91:14

Isaiah 55:6

Can you match the Names of God in Scripture with their meaning?

Elohim:

El Shaddai:

El Elyon:

El Olam:

Yahweh:

Yahweh Jireh (Yireh):

Yahweh Nissi:

Yahweh Shalom:

Yahweh Sabbaoth:

Yahweh Maccaddeshcem:

Yahweh Ro'i:

Yahweh Tsidkenu:

Yahweh Shammah:

Yahweh Elohim Israel:

Adonai:

Theos:

Kurios:

Despotes:

Father:

Strong One

God Almighty

The Most High God.

The Everlasting God.

to exist, be.

The Lord will provide

The Lord is my Banner

The Lord is Peace

The Lord of Hosts

The Lord your Sanctifier

The Lord my Shepherd

The Lord our Righteousness

The Lord is there

The Lord, the God of Israel

plural of Majesty. singular form = "master, owner."

God

Lord: supreme authority and supremacy

Master: ownership

God's loving care, provision, discipline