Coming to Know God For Who He Is - "The Names of God Reveal His Nature"

Introduction:
A. The Jehovah’s Witnesses have gone out into the world declaring that God’s name is “Jehovah.”
   1. The KJV uses this name 8 times.
   2. The ASV uses it 5,818 times
   3. But in most other translations, it does not appear at all.
B. Names in the Bible are often more than just personal titles - often instruments of disclosure:
   1. Abram - Abraham (Gen. 17:5) Father of many/multitude
      a. Example: Abram - Genesis 17:1-7
      b. Abram means “high father”
      c. God changed his name to “father of a multitude”
         (1) Because Abram took on the name Abraham without evidence that he would sire a multitude of children, demonstrates his faith in God’s promise
   2. Sarai - Sarah (Gen. 17:15) Princess/mother of nations
   3. Isaac (Gen. 17:19) Laughter
   4. Peter (Mat. 16:18) Rock
C. Why Before answering the question, we need to realize that names play a significant role in the Bible
   1. We tend to select names because of how they sound, or because a favorite relative or a famous person had the name.
   2. In biblical times names were selected because of ideas or events surround the birth of the child
   3. Example: Esau and Jacob - Genesis 25:24-26
      a. When Esau was born, he was covered with red hair, hence he was called “Esau,” which means “hairy” in Hebrew.
      b. Jacob was born holding onto his brother’s heal, so he was named “heel catcher.”
         (1) This is the word used to describe the jokester who sticks out his foot to trip you while you are walking.
         (2) The name turned out to be appropriate for Jacob as Jacob ended up supplanting his older brother by gaining both the birthright and the blessing.
   4. As we read through the Scriptures, we find a variety of names for God
      a. Understanding each name gives us insight into the nature and character of God.
      b. Yet any one name is inadequate to describe the infinite being whom we call God.
D. God’s names likewise are of great importance as they are Divine in origin and help reveal His nature, character and power.
   1. Should not be surprised to discover that there are many names used for God in the Bible.
      a. If the universe overflows with the whole of God, how can one name contain the whole of His essence?
E. God’s names are significant and holy.
   1. Not to be used in common or flippant manners.
   2. Hold His name in reverence as it stands for Him. (Ex. 20:7 "You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain, for the Lord will not leave him unpunished who takes His name in vain.")

II. BASIC NAMES USED OF GOD IN THE OLD TESTAMENT
A. "EL" (God)
   1. One of the oldest designations for deity in the ancient world.
      a. Common name for Jehovah and idols as well (a generic name).
   2. Definition: to be strong; to have extended sphere of control; to possess binding force; prominent
      a. All of these ideas stress power and authority; distance between God and man; fear and trembling in face of overwhelming majesty.
3. **Uses:**
   
a. **Gen. 17:1-5** making covenant with Abraham; had the power and authority to make such a covenant and carry it to completion; beyond what a mere human could have done.
   
   (1) **Genesis 17:1-5** (NKJV) - 1 When Abram was ninety-nine years old, the Lord appeared to Abram and said to him, ‘I am Almighty God; walk before Me and be blameless. 2 And I will make My covenant between Me and you, and will multiply you exceedingly.’ 3 Then Abram fell on his face, and God talked with him, saying: 4 ‘As for Me, behold, My covenant is with you, and you shall be a father of many nations. 5 No longer shall your name be called Abram, but your name shall be Abraham; for I have made you a father of many nations.

b. **2 Sam. 22:31-33** strong authoritative figure who can not be surpassed in power or compassion
   
   (1) 2 Samuel 22:31-33 (NKJV) - 31 As for God, His way is perfect; The word of the Lord is proven; He is a shield to all who trust in Him. 32 ‘For who is God, except the Lord? And who is a rock, except our God? 33 God is my strength and power, And He makes my way perfect.

c. **Neh. 1:4-5; 9:32** strong, awesome; superiority to any on earth; One capable of granting petitions - authority and power.
   
   (1) Nehemiah 1:4-5 (NKJV) - 4 So it was, when I heard these words, that I sat down and wept, and mourned for many days; I was fasting and praying before the God of heaven. 5 And I said: “I pray, Lord God of heaven, O great and awesome God, You who keep Your covenant and mercy with those who love You and observe Your commandments,

   (2) Nehemiah 9:32 (NKJV) - 32 “Now therefore, our God, The great, the mighty, and awesome God, Who keeps covenant and mercy: Do not let all the trouble seem small before You That has come upon us, Our kings and our princes, Our priests and our prophets, Our fathers and on all Your people, From the days of the kings of Assyria until this day.

4. **Elohim** is the plural of "EL" - used over 2000 times in the OT
   
a. Plural of intensity - showing Jehovah to be over and beyond any idol god.

b. Multiple personages possessing that Divine essence

B. **"YAHWEH"** (Jehovah)
   
1. A uniquely Jewish name for Deity; closest we have to a personal name for God; used infrequently prior to Moses, but with development of nation grew in popularity.
   
a. In KJV often translated as "Lord"; in ASV most translated "Jehovah" - used 6,823 times.

2. **Definition: He which is; He who is truly present** - from Hebrew root "havah" which means "to be" suggesting the One who in Himself possesses essential life, permanent existence.

3. The name Jehovah places an emphasis on the ever-presence of God.
   
a. **Ex. 20:2** (“I am the Lord your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of slavery.”) Jehovah used in preface to the Ten Commandments; shows the basis of its authority; comes from the ever-present One.

   b. There is a closeness associated with this name; often used when men implored God for some favor or protection.

4. **Jews would not pronounce this name in fear of profaning it.** Scribes would wash hands before writing this name.
   
a. **Lev. 24:16** "Moreover, the one who blasphemes the name of the Lord shall surely be put to death; all the congregation shall certainly stone him. The alien as well as the native, when he blasphemes the Name, shall be put to death."

5. **How Yahweh became Jehovah:**
   
a. Israelites were concerned God’s name would be taken in vain

   b. By 300 BC it was traditional not to pronounce God’s name; instead, when it was found in a reading, the word “Lord” was used in its place.

   c. This tradition was picked up by the Septuagint translation where the Greek word for Lord was used
wherever YHWH was found.

d. By the sixth century, Hebrew was no longer commonly spoken and those in the Jewish community were afraid that people would forget how to pronounce the language (since it was composed only of consonants in written form). Vowel pointers were added, but when they came to the word YHWH, the vowels for Lord were used since they said Lord when the word was read.

e. Jumping ahead, when Hebrew was transliterated into English, the German system was used (as was common in early English). (J’s sound like Y’s and V’s like W’s).

f. The early translators did not know about the vowel shift, so they picked up the wrong vowels from the Hebrew text.

g. The KJV did not consistently use Jehovah for YHWH in its text. Instead, they usually followed the old tradition of using Lord, but they wrote it in all capitals to indicate that it came from YHWH.

h. The ASV, striving for more consistency used Jehovah most of the time.

i. It wasn’t until the mid 1900’s that people learned the correct pronunciation of YHWH, which they learned by reading older transliterations into other languages prior to the tradition not to say YHWH.

6. When the Old Testament is translated into the Greek, the Hebrew word YHWH was translated to “Lord” kurios in Greek. This pattern is then retained in translations into English. YHWH is translated as LORD, written in all capitals to indicate it comes from YHWH.

7. As with God, LORD is sometimes combined with other words, such as Hannah’s prayer (I Samuel 1:11) where she speaks of the LORD of hosts (where hosts is a reference to armies).

a. 1 Samuel 1:11 (NKJV) - 11 Then she made a vow and said, “O Lord of hosts, if You will indeed look on the affliction of Your maidservant and remember me, and not forget Your maidservant, but will give Your maidservant a male child, then I will give him to the Lord all the days of his life, and no razor shall come upon his head.”

b. James speaks of the Lord of Sabaoth - James 5:4 (NKJV) - 4 Indeed the wages of the laborers who mowed your fields, which you kept back by fraud, cry out; and the cries of the reapers have reached the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth.

(1) Sabaoth is a military term in Greek referring to armies
(2) Hence God is the ruler of armies. It emphasizes His control and power over the world, and His capability to execute justice.

C. "ADONAI" (Lord)

1. Definition: Master, Owner. Designates One having authority and surpassing power.

a. Shows that we are under the rule of God. He is to be in control, not us. His will is to be done not ours.

2. Suggests a "Master-Slave" relationship.

a. Deut. 10:17 "For the Lord your God is the God of gods and the Lord of lords, the great, the mighty, and the awesome God who does not show partiality, nor take a bribe."

b. Adonai. The Hebrew word adonai is translated "Lord." This points to God as the almighty Ruler, to whom everything is subject, and to whom man is related as a servant."God is the owner of the entire creation and, consequently, He demands unrestricted obedience of all of it.

c. The claim upon man which is indicated by this designation is well illustrated by Malachi 1:6-"A son honoreth his father, and a servant his master: if then I be a father, where is mine honor? And if I be a master, where is my fear?"

d. Jesus related this same idea when He said, "And why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?" (Lk. 6:46).

(1) The significance of the designation adonai is the absolute lordship of God over His creation and the consequent responsibility of His creation to obey Him. One of the most significant facts
about this word is that it was used as a substitute for Jehovah (YHVH).

(2) The Jews developed a superstition about pronouncing the name of God; hence, when they read the name YHVH (Jehovah), in the text, they pronounced adonai. Consequently, in the Hebrew text, the vowel points of adonai are written with YHVH.

(3) This name of God calls upon each of us to submit to the revealed will of God.

(4) As our Lord, He has the right to command and we have the responsibility to obey. If we can understand the role of civil authorities and employers over us, we should certainly be able to comprehend the right of God to command us.

III. SECONDARY NAMES FOR GOD IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

A. "El SHADDAY" (The Almighty God)
   1. Stresses the role of God as creator, sustainer of the universe; the initiator and keeper of covenants.
   2. God is not being conceited or haughty when using this name - just stating facts.
      a. Selected uses:
         (1) Gen. 17:1-ff covenant with Abraham
         (2) Gen. 18:14 repeat promise to Sarah
            (a) Genesis 18:14 (NKJV) - 14 Is anything too hard for the Lord? At the appointed time I will return to you, according to the time of life, and Sarah shall have a son.”
         (3) Psa. 91:1-ff comfort and security in serving such a God.
            (a) Psalm 91:1-3 (NKJV) - 1 He who dwells in the secret place of the Most High Shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. 2 I will say of the Lord, "He is my refuge and my fortress; My God, in Him I will trust." 3 Surely He shall deliver you from the snare of the fowler And from the perilous pestilence.
      b. Almighty God possess all power:
         (1) Power to create (Acts 17:24-26)
            (a) Acts 17:24-26 (NKJV) - 24 God, who made the world and everything in it, since He is Lord of heaven and earth, does not dwell in temples made with hands. 25 Nor is He worshiped with men’s hands, as though He needed anything, since He gives to all life, breath, and all things. 26 And He has made from one blood every nation of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, and has determined their preappointed times and the boundaries of their dwellings,
         (2) Power to destroy (2 Peter 3:7-15)
            (a) 2 Peter 3:7-15 (NKJV) - 7 But the heavens and the earth which are now preserved by the same word, are reserved for fire until the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men. 8 But, beloved, do not forget this one thing, that with the Lord one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day. 9 The Lord is not slack concerning His promise, as some count slackness, but is longsuffering toward us, not willing that any should perish but that all should come to repentance. 10 But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night, in which the heavens will pass away with a great noise, and the elements will melt with fervent heat; both the earth and the works that are in it will be burned up. 11 Therefore, since all these things will be dissolved, what manner of persons ought you to be in holy conduct and godliness, 12 looking for and hastening the coming of the day of God, because of which the heavens will be dissolved, being on fire, and the elements will melt with fervent heat? 13 Nevertheless we, according to His promise, look for new heavens and a new earth in which righteousness dwells. 14 Therefore, beloved, looking forward to these things, be diligent to be found by Him in peace, without spot and blameless; 15 and consider that the longsuffering of our Lord is salvation—as also our beloved brother Paul, according to the wisdom given to him, has written to you,
         (3) Power for salvation (Rom. 1:16)
3. **How should we view this Almighty God?**

   a. **Revelation 1:8** (NKJV) - 8 “I am the Alpha and the Omega, the Beginning and the End,” says the Lord, “who is and who was and who is to come, the Almighty.”

   (1) **Revelation 1:17** (NKJV) - 17 And when I saw Him, I fell at His feet as dead. But He laid His right hand on me, saying to me, “Do not be afraid; I am the First and the Last.

   b. **Ezek. 1:24, 28b** "I also heard the sound of their wings like the sound of abundant waters as they went, like the voice of the Almighty, a sound of tumult like the sound of an army camp; whenever they stood still, they dropped their wings. As the appearance of the rainbow in the clouds on a rainy day, so was the appearance of the surrounding radiance. Such was the appearance of the likeness of the glory of the LORD. And when I saw it, I fell on my face and heard a voice speaking."

b. "EL OLAM" (The Eternal God)

   1. Stresses the eternal duration of God.
   2. As such God is without:
      a. **Beginning** (Psa. 90:1-2) "Lord, You have been our dwelling place in all generations. Before the mountains were born or You gave birth to the earth and the world, Even from everlasting to everlasting, You are God."
      b. **End** (Psa. 102:26-27) "Even they will perish, but You endure; And all of them will wear out like a garment; Like clothing You will change them and they will be changed. But You are the same, and Your years will not come to an end.

3. Gives us reason to trust and fear.
   a. "Do you not know? Have you not heard? The Everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth does not become weary or tired. His understanding is inscrutable." (Isa. 40:28)

C. Other names: I AM - **Exodus 3:13-14** (NKJV) - 13 Then Moses said to God, “Indeed, when I come to the children of Israel and say to them, ‘The God of your fathers has sent me to you,’ and they say to me, ‘What is His name?’ what shall I say to them?” 14 And God said to Moses, “I AM WHO I AM.” And He said, “Thus you shall say to the children of Israel, ‘I AM has sent me to you.’ ”

1. The Hebrew word is hayah, which scholars believe is related to YHWH. It is a common enough Hebrew word that means “to be.”
   a. Hence, when used as God’s name, it emphasizes God’s self-existence and eternal nature.
   2. This is why the Jews were upset with Jesus - **John 8:58-59** (NKJV) - 58 Jesus said to them, “Most assuredly, I say to you, before Abraham was, I AM.” 59 Then they took up stones to throw at Him; but Jesus hid Himself and went out of the temple, going through the midst of them, and so passed by.
   a. To claim “I am” is to claim to be deity.

D. The Most High - **Deuteronomy 32:8** (NKJV) - 8 When the Most High divided their inheritance to the nations, When He separated the sons of Adam, He set the boundaries of the peoples According to the number of the children of Israel.

1. Emphasizes God’s position. There is none higher.
2. **Deuteronomy 10:17** - God of gods and Lord of Lords makes the same point.
   a. **Deuteronomy 10:17** (NKJV) - 17 For the Lord your God is God of gods and Lord of lords, the great God, mighty and awesome, who shows no partiality nor takes a bribe.

E. The Judge - **Genesis 18:25** (NKJV) - 25 Far be it from You to do such a thing as this, to slay the righteous with the wicked, so that the righteous should be as the wicked; far be it from You! Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?”

1. God is the ultimate Judge of all that occurs.
2. Again this is a role that Jesus claimed - **John 5:22** (NKJV) - 22 For the Father judges no one, but
has committed all judgment to the Son,

F. Holy One of Israel - Psalm 71:22 (NKJV) - 22 Also with the lute I will praise You— And Your faithfulness, O my God! To You I will sing with the harp, O Holy One of Israel.

G. Creator or Maker - Ecclesiastes 12:1 (NKJV) - 1 Remember now your Creator in the days of your youth, Before the difficult days come, And the years draw near when you say, “I have no pleasure in them”:

H. The Rock - Isaiah 30:29 (NKJV) - 29 You shall have a song As in the night when a holy festival is kept, And gladness of heart as when one goes with a flute, To come into the mountain of the Lord, To the Mighty One of Israel.

I. Father

1. While not used often in the Old Testament, it becomes a frequent name in the New Testament
2. Psalm 89:26; Isaiah 63:16; 64:8

a. Psalm 89:26 (NKJV) - 26 He shall cry to Me, ‘You are my Father, My God, and the rock of my salvation.’

b. Isaiah 63:16 (NKJV) - 16 Doubtless You are our Father, Though Abraham was ignorant of us, And Israel does not acknowledge us. You, O Lord, are our Father; Our Redeemer from Everlasting is Your name.

c. Isaiah 64:8 (NKJV) - 8 But now, O Lord, You are our Father; We are the clay, and You our potter; And all we are the work of Your hand.

3. The name emphasizes our relationship with God with God being the Father, Jesus being the Son, and Christians as adopted children into God’s family - Galatians 4:4-7

a. Galatians 4:4-7 (NKJV) - 4 But when the fullness of the time had come, God sent forth His Son, born of a woman, born under the law, 5 to redeem those who were under the law, that we might receive the adoption as sons. 6 And because you are sons, God has sent forth the Spirit of His Son into your hearts, crying out, “Abba, Father!” 7 Therefore you are no longer a slave but a son, and if a son, then an heir of God through Christ.

J. Redeemer, Savior

1. Isaiah 54:5 (NKJV) - 5 For your Maker is your husband, The Lord of hosts is His name; And your Redeemer is the Holy One of Israel; He is called the God of the whole earth.

a. Isaiah 49:26 (NKJV) - 26 I will feed those who oppress you with their own flesh, And they shall be drunk with their own blood as with sweet wine. All flesh shall know That I, the Lord, am your Savior, And your Redeemer, the Mighty One of Jacob.”

2. This name tells us what God does for His people.

3. He restores them from the oppression of sin. He rescues them from their own iniquities - Isaiah 63:16 (NKJV) - 16 Doubtless You are our Father, Though Abraham was ignorant of us, And Israel does not acknowledge us. You, O Lord, are our Father; Our Redeemer from Everlasting is Your name.

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c. Righteous One

d. God of Sabaoths (Hosts)

IV. **New Testament Names of God.** The variety of names which characterizes the Old Testament is lacking in the New Testament, where we are all but limited to two names, each of which corresponds to several in the Old Testament. The most frequent is the name "God" (Theos) occurring over 1,000 times, and corresponding to El, Elohim, etc., of the Old Testament.

A. "THEOS" (God): - It may, as ['Elohim], be used by accommodation of heathen gods; but in its true sense it expresses essential Deity, and as expressive of such it is applied to Christ as to the Father (John 20:28; Romans 9:5).

1. **John 20:28** (NKJV) - 28 And Thomas answered and said to Him, “My Lord and my God!”

   a. **Romans 9:5** (NKJV) - 5 of whom are the fathers and from whom, according to the flesh, Christ came, who is over all, the eternally blessed God. Amen.

2. *General term for deity (equates to "EL" of the OT)* expresses self-sufficiency, self-determination and absolute righteousness

3. Used in *reference to all three personalities in the "God-head"*

   a. **Father** - *[John 5:18; 13:3]*

      (1) **John 5:18** (NKJV) - 18 Therefore the Jews sought all the more to kill Him, because He not only broke the Sabbath, but also said that God was His Father, making Himself equal with God.

      (2) **John 13:3** (NKJV) - 3 Jesus, knowing that the Father had given all things into His hands, and that He had come from God and was going to God,

   b. **Son** - *[Mat. 1:23; John 1:1; 20:28]*

      (1) **Matthew 1:23** (NKJV) - 23 “Behold, the virgin shall be with child, and bear a Son, and they shall call His name Immanuel,” which is translated, “God with us.”

      (2) **John 1:1** (NKJV) - 1 In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

      (3) **John 20:28** (NKJV) - 28 And Thomas answered and said to Him, “My Lord and my God!”

   c. **Holy Spirit** - *[Acts 5:3-4]*

      (1) **Acts 5:3-4** (NKJV) - 3 But Peter said, “Ananias, why has Satan filled your heart to lie to the Holy Spirit and keep back part of the price of the land for yourself? 4 While it remained, was it not your own? And after it was sold, was it not in your own control? Why have you conceived this thing in your heart? You have not lied to men but to God.”

B. "KURIOS" (Lord) - Similar to Adonai - Master, Control:

1. *Five times "Lord" is a translation of despotes (Luke 2:29; Acts 4:24; 2 Peter 2:1 the King James Version; Jude 1:4; Revelation 6:10 the King James Version).*

   a. **Luke 2:29** (NKJV) - 29 “Lord, now You are letting Your servant depart in peace, According to Your word;

      (1) **Acts 4:24** (NKJV) - 24 So when they heard that, they raised their voice to God with one accord and said: “Lord, You are God, who made heaven and earth and the sea, and all that is in them,

      (2) **2 Peter 2:1** (NKJV) - 1 But there were also false prophets among the people, even as there will be false teachers among you, who will secretly bring in destructive heresies, even denying the Lord who bought them, and bring on themselves swift destruction.

   b. **Jude 4** (NKJV) - 4 For certain men have crept in unnoticed, who long ago were marked out for this condemnation, ungodly men, who turn the grace of our God into lewdness and deny the only Lord God and our Lord Jesus Christ.

      (1) **Revelation 6:10** (NKJV) - 10 And they cried with a loud voice, saying, “How long, O Lord, holy and true, until You judge and avenge our blood on those who dwell on the earth?”

2. In each case there is evident *emphasis on sovereignty and correspondence to the 'Adhon of the Old*
3. The most common Greek word for Lord is Kurios, representing both Yahweh and 'Adhonai of the Old Testament, and occurring upwards of 600 times.

(a) In post-resurrection narratives used frequently of Jesus (Lk. 24:34; John 20:18; 21:20)
   (1) Luke 24:34 (NKJV) - 34 saying, “The Lord is risen indeed, and has appeared to Simon!”
   (2) John 20:18 (NKJV) - 18 Mary Magdalene came and told the disciples that she had seen the Lord, and that He had spoken these things to her.
   (3) John 21:20 (NKJV) - 20 Then Peter, turning around, saw the disciple whom Jesus loved following, who also had leaned on His breast at the supper, and said, “Lord, who is the one who betrays You?”

(b) Its use for Yahweh was in the spirit of both the Hebrew scribes, who pointed the consonants of the covenant name with the vowels of Adhonay, the title of dominion, and of the Septuagint, which rendered this combination as Kurios. Consequently quotations from the Old Testament in which Yahweh occurs are rendered by Kurios.

c. It is applied to Christ equally with the Father and the Spirit, showing that the Messianic hopes conveyed by the name Yahweh were for New Testament writers fulfilled in Jesus Christ; and that in Him the long hoped for appearance of Yahweh was realized.

C. Descriptive and Figurative Names:

1. As in the Old Testament, so in the New Testament various attributive, descriptive or figurative names are found, often corresponding to those in the Old Testament. Some of these are:

(a) The "Highest" or "Most High" hupsistos), found in this sense only in Luke (1:32,35,76; 2:14, etc.), and Equivalent to 'Elyon
   (1) Luke 1:32 (NKJV) - 32 He will be great, and will be called the Son of the Highest; and the Lord God will give Him the throne of His father David.
   (2) Luke 1:35 (NKJV) - 35 And the angel answered and said to her, “The Holy Spirit will come upon you, and the power of the Highest will overshadow you; therefore, also, that Holy One who is to be born will be called the Son of God.
   (3) Luke 1:76 (NKJV) - 76 “And you, child, will be called the prophet of the Highest; For you will go before the face of the Lord to prepare His ways,
   (4) Luke 2:14 (NKJV) - 14 “Glory to God in the highest, And on earth peace, goodwill toward men!”

(b) "Almighty," Pantokrator (2 Corinthians 6:18; Revelation 1:8, etc.), corresponding to Shadday
   (1) 2 Corinthians 6:18 (NKJV) - 18 “I will be a Father to you, And you shall be My sons and daughters, Says the Lord Almighty.”
   (1) Revelation 1:8 (NKJV) - 8 “I am the Alpha and the Omega, the Beginning and the End,” says the Lord, “who is and who was and who is to come, the Almighty.”

(b) "Father," as in the Lord's Prayer, and elsewhere (Matthew 6:9; 11:25; John 17:25; 2 Corinthians 6:18);
   (1) Matthew 6:9 (NKJV) - 9 In this manner, therefore, pray: Our Father in heaven, Hallowed be Your name.
   (2) Matthew 11:25 (NKJV) - 25 At that time Jesus answered and said, “I thank You, Father, Lord of heaven and earth, that You have hidden these things from the wise and prudent and have revealed them to babes.
   (3) John 17:25 (NKJV) - 25 O righteous Father! The world has not known You, but I have known You; and these have known that You sent Me.
   (4) 2 Corinthians 6:18 (NKJV) - 18 “I will be a Father to you, And you shall be My sons and daughters, Says the Lord Almighty.”

(c) "King" (1 Timothy 1:17);
(1) 1 Timothy 1:17 (NKJV) - 17 Now to the King eternal, immortal, invisible, to God who alone is wise, be honor and glory forever and ever. Amen.

d. "King of kings" (1 Timothy 6:15);

(1) 1 Timothy 6:15 (NKJV) - 15 which He will manifest in His own time, He who is the blessed and only Potentate, the King of kings and Lord of lords,

e. "King of kings," "Lord of lords" (Revelation 17:14; 19:16);

(1) Revelation 17:14 (NKJV) - 14 These will make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb will overcome them, for He is Lord of lords and King of kings; and those who are with Him are called, chosen, and faithful."

(2) Revelation 19:16 (NKJV) - 16 And He has on His robe and on His thigh a name written: KING OF KINGS AND LORD OF LORDS.

f. "Potentate" (1 Timothy 6:15);

(1) 1 Timothy 6:15 (NKJV) - 15 which He will manifest in His own time, He who is the blessed and only Potentate, the King of kings and Lord of lords,

g. "Master" (Kurios. Ephesians 6:9; 2 Peter 2:1; Revelation 6:10);

(1) Ephesians 6:9 (NKJV) - 9 And you, masters, do the same things to them, giving up threatening, knowing that your own Master also is in heaven, and there is no partiality with Him.

(2) 2 Peter 2:1 (NKJV) - 1 But there were also false prophets among the people, even as there will be false teachers among you, who will secretly bring in destructive heresies, even denying the Lord who bought them, and bring on themselves swift destruction.

(3) Revelation 6:10 (NKJV) - 10 And they cried with a loud voice, saying, “How long, O Lord, holy and true, until You judge and avenge our blood on those who dwell on the earth?”

h. "Shepherd," "Bishop" (1 Peter 2:25).

(1) 1 Peter 2:25 (NKJV) - 25 For you were like sheep going astray, but have now returned to the Shepherd and Overseer of your souls.

(a) LITERATURE. Theology of Old Testament by various authors: Oehler, Schultz, Davidson; Delitzsch, Psychology of the Old Testament; H.P. Smith, "Theophorous Names of OT" in Old Testament and Semitic Studies; Gray, HPN; "God" in HDB and EB. Edward Mack

II. In Conclusion - This is not an exhaustive list

A. While YHWH is the most common name, it is not used exclusively.

B. Since the inspired New Testament uses Lord for YHWH, it is appropriate to use Lord in other translations as well.

C. The variety of names give us insight into God’s character.

D. God is our Savior, and there is an opportunity to accept salvation today.

1. Ex. 20:7 "You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain, for the LORD will not leave him unpunished who takes His name in vain.

2. Popular to use the names of God as common exclamations when no honor is intended for Him at all - be warned we are on "holy ground."

3. His names are precious as they help us to understand the One who sent His Son and He who died for us.