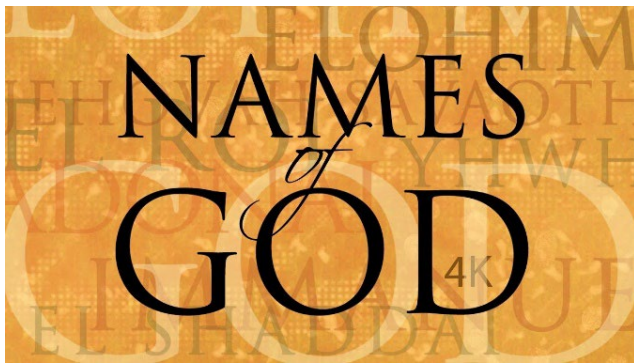




MASTER BOOKLET

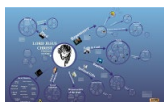
2.2 FAITH IN GOD

Who I Am



Key Objectives

- Learning about God's characteristics
- Building our faith in God
- Understanding the diversity of God



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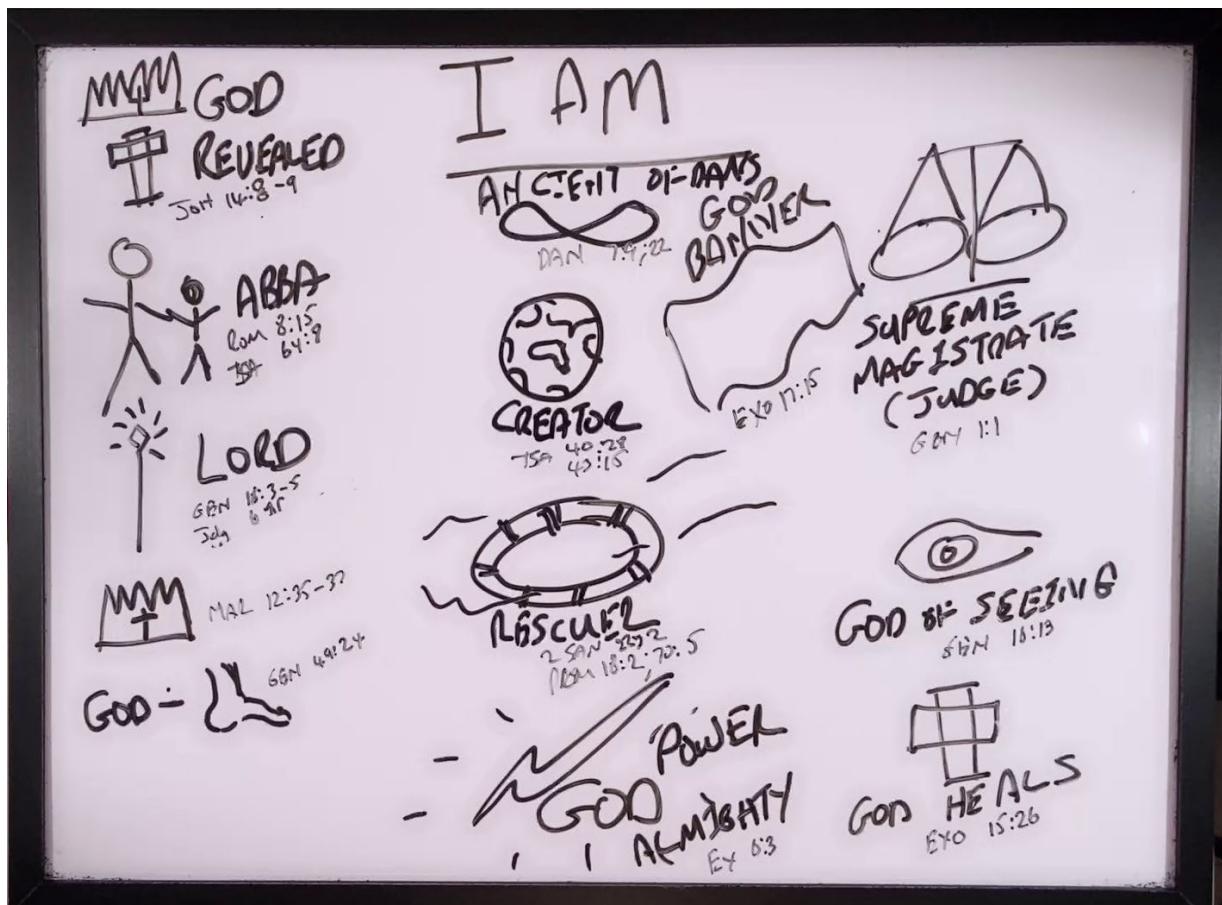
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Certificate course



:-) The heart is questions with the focus mostly on our heart. The scripture and insight questions do not necessary change our character but could only build knowledge. Putting our knowledge into practice will teach us the truth, and that will change our hearts and lives (John 8:31-32).

What are the names of God? What do the names of God mean?

The Bible contains literally hundreds of different names and titles of God the Father, Jesus Christ, and the Holy Spirit. For the purposes of this article, we will look at the names of God the Father, many of which are found in the Old Testament and are noted in the Hebrew and in English. Each of God's names and titles describes a different aspect of His nature and character.



GOD Revealed



Joh 14:8-9 Philip saith unto him, Lord, shew us theread all

What did Philip want from Jesus?

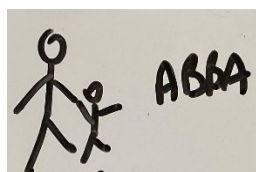
What happens if we don't know our father? What is it about knowing a father that is important?



What would it do for you if you know God your father better?

What can you do to know God as your father better?

ABBA



Mar 14:36 "Abba, Father," he said, "everything isread all

Rom 8:15 The Spirit you received does not makeread all

Gal 4:3-7 Because you are his sons, God sent theread all



Abba (ab-bah), *Patēr* (pat-ayr)

Of Chaldee origin [[H2](#)]; father (as a vocative): - Abba.

Apparently a primary word; a "father" (literally or figuratively, near or more remote): - father, parent.

First spoken by Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane the night before His crucifixion, "Abba" indicates an intimacy with God as that of a child to his/her father (Joh 17:1). When we come to Christ in faith, we receive the "Spirit of sonship" and can then approach God as our loving, forgiving Father.



Isa 64:8 Yet you, LORD, are our Father. We are theread all

People in the Old Testament didn't often think of God in fatherly terms. It took Jesus to show us the loving mercies of our heavenly Father who so loved the world that He sent His Son so that all who believe on Him can have eternal life ([John 3:16](#)). In the New Testament, God is often referred to as Father. He is the "Father of Glory" ([Ephesians 1:17](#)), "Father of Lights" ([James 1:17](#)), "Father of Mercies" ([2 Corinthians 1:3](#)), "Father of Spirits" ([Hebrews 12:9](#)), and the "Father of our Lord Jesus Christ" ([Colossians 1:3](#)).

Who does God want to be to you and me?

Do you have a good father figure?

How can a poor earthly father figure affect our relationship with God?

What do you expect of a father figure?



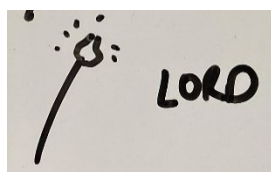
Do you think that God lives up to a perfect father figure?

Are you angry with God for something?

Do you live your life as if God, creator of heaven and earth, is your loving father?

What can you do so that God can be more of a father to you?

LORD: "ADONAI"



Gen 18:3-5 And said, My Lord, if now I have foundread all
Jdg 6:15 "Pardon me, my lord," Gideon replied, "but how can I ...read all

ădônây (ad-o-no) - KJV occurrences: 438

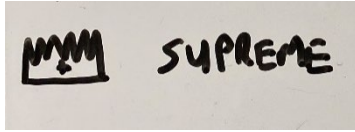
An emphatic form of **H113**; the Lord (used as a proper name of God only): - (my) Lord

Used in place of YHWH, which was thought by the Jews to be too sacred to be uttered by sinful men. "Adonai" is from a Hebrew root word meaning to rule. It refers to a sovereign controller, lord, master, owner.

Gen 18:3 And said, My Lord, if now I have found favour in thy sight, pass not away, I pray thee, from thy servant:



Mar 12:35-37 And Jesus answered and said, while heread all



kurios (koo'-ree-os) - KJV occurrences: 748

From *κύριος* *kuros* (supremacy); supreme in authority, that is, (as noun) controller; by implication Mr. (as a respectful title): - God, Lord, master, Sir.

Who did David and Jesus refer to in this discussion?

What is the key connection between the old and the new Testament?

How do we know if some-one has a master?

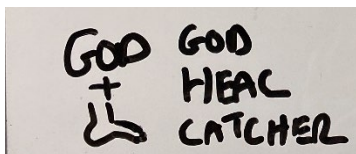


Have you made Jesus the Lord of every area of your life?

Which area of your life have you not surrendered to the Lord?

What can you do to surrender every area of your life to the Lord?

MIGHTY GOD OF JACOB: "aw-beer yah-ak-obe"



Gen 49:24 But his bow remained steady, his strong ...read all
Psa 132:2 He swore an oath to the LORD, he maderead all

âbîyr (aw-beer) *ya 'ăqôb* (yah-ak-obe) - KJV occurrences: 25

From **H82**; mighty (spoken of God): - mighty (one). From **H6117**; heel catcher (that is, supplanter); Jaakob, the Israelitish patriarch: - Jacob.

Who did God almighty associate himself with in His name?

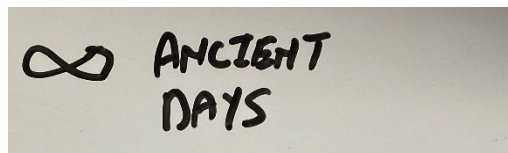
What does that say about God?

Speaks to God's ultimate and sovereign power over all. Other similar names are "Lord Almighty" ([2 Corinthians 6:18](#)), "Lord God Almighty" ([Revelation 15:3](#)), "Lord God Omnipotent" ([Revelation 19:6](#)), and "Mighty One of Israel" ([Isaiah 1:24](#)).

ANCIENT OF DAYS: "attîyq"



Dan 7:9 "As I looked, "thrones were set in place, andread all
Dan 7:13 "In my vision at night I looked, and there before me ...read all
Dan 7:22 until the Ancient of Days came and pronouncedread all



attîyq (at-teek)

(Chaldee); corresponding to **H6267**; venerable: - ancient.

Found only in these three verses in Daniel's vision of the end times, referring to God as the "Ancient of Days" denotes His eternity. Unlike the four worldly empires of Daniel 7, which will crumble and fall, the Ancient of Days always existed and always will exist. Daniel sees the Ancient of Days with hair and clothing white as snow and with a river of fire coming from Him (Daniel 7:9-10).

What does "Ancient of Days" teach us about God?

CREATOR: "bârâ"



Isa 40:28 Do you not know? Have you not heard? The
Isa 43:15 I am the LORD, your Holy One, Israel's Creator, your



bârâ (baw-raw)

A primitive root; (absolutely) to create; (qualified) to cut down (a wood), select, feed (as formative processes): - choose, create (creator), cut down, dispatch, do, make (fat).

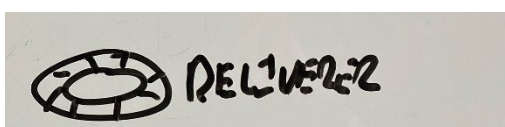
God, the Creator of the world has made it, upholds it, governs it, and judges righteously in it. He who created everything is from everlasting to everlasting, unchangeably the same. As the One who created everything, He is the self-existent and all comprehending Being, the maker and former and upholder of all things. As Isaiah reminded the people of Israel, only the Creator God is worthy of our worship.

What does "creator" teach us about God?

How do you feel about things that you took a great deal of effort in to create?

What does that teach us about God?

DELIVERER: "pâlaṽ"



 **2Sa 22:2** He said: "The LORD is my rock, my fortress and

Psa 18:2 The LORD is my rock, my fortress and my deliverer; my

Psa 70:5 But as for me, I am poor and needy; come quickly to

pâlaṽ (paw-lat)

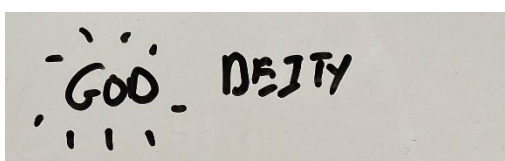
A primitive root; to slip out, that is, escape; causatively to deliver: - calve, carry away safe, deliver, (cause to) escape.

A favourite name for God used by David, probably because of the number of times God faithfully delivered David from his enemies, including King Saul who tried often to kill him. God may not choose to deliver us from all of life's dangers, but He has provided the ultimate deliverance in His Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, by whose sacrifice on the cross we are delivered from the ultimate danger—eternity in hell for sin.

EI

Exo 6:2 God also said to Moses, "I am the *Yehôvâh* (LORD). **3** I appeared to Abraham, to Isaac and to Jacob as *'êl* (God) *shadday*

(Almighty), but by my name the *Yehôvâh* (LORD) I did not make myself fully known to them.



HEBREW: **êl shadday** (ale shad-dah'ee) Shortened from H352; strength; as adjective mighty; especially the Almighty (but used also of any deity): - God

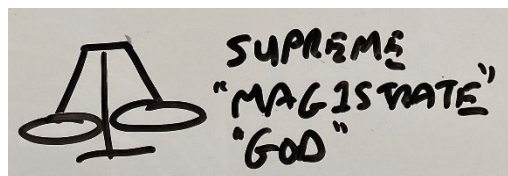
Other adjective names

Elyon	("Most High God"),
êl shadday	("God Almighty"),
El `Olam	("Everlasting God"),
El Hai	("Living God"),
El Ro'i	("God of Seeing"),
El Elohe Israel	("God, the God of Israel"),
El Gibbor	("God of Strength")

SUPREME GOD: "elohim"



Gen 1:1 In the beginning God created the heavens and



ēlôhîym (el-o-heem)

Plural of **H433**; gods in the ordinary sense; but specifically used (in the plural thus, especially with the article) of the supreme God; occasionally applied by way of deference to magistrates; and sometimes as a superlative: - angels, X exceeding, God (gods) (-dess, -ly), X (very) great, judges, X mighty.

the plural form of El or Eloah, which shows the triune nature of God. From the Bible's first sentence, the God's power is evident as He (Elohim) speaks the world into existence. Genesis 1:26 describes the inter-trinitarian communication: "Then God said, 'Let **us** make man in **our** image, after our likeness...'" (emphasis added).

What does it mean to be supreme?

What did the supreme God do?



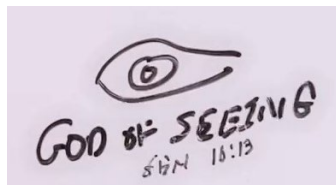
Who is supreme in your life?

What can you do about it?

GOD OF SEEING: "el roi"



Gen 16:13 She gave this name to the LORD who spoke to



êl (ale) rôîy (ro-ee)

Shortened from **H352**; strength; as adjective mighty; especially the Almighty (but used also of any deity): - God (god), X goodly, X great, idol, might (-y one), power, strong. Compare names in "-el."

From **H7200**; sight, whether abstractly (vision) or concretely (a spectacle): - gazingstock, look to, (that) see (-th).

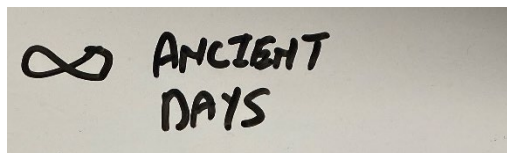
Sarah's servant, Hagar, called God by this name when the angel of the Lord appeared to her in the wilderness. Alone and desperate after being driven out by Sarah (**Genesis 16:1-14**), the Lord assured her that He was aware of her plight and that He would make of her unborn son, Ishmael, a great nation. El Roi is not a distant and aloof God, but one who sees the needs of His people, hears our prayers and comes to our aid in times of trouble.

EVERLASTING GOD: "el-olam"



Gen 21:33 Abraham planted a tamarisk tree in Beersheba,.....

Psa 90:1-3 A prayer of Moses the man of God. Lord, you have



'ôlâm 'ôlâm (o-lawm', o-lawm) êl (ale)

From **H5956**; properly concealed, that is, the vanishing point; generally time out of mind (past or future), that is, (practically) **eternity**; frequentative adverbially (especially with prepositional prefix) always: - always (-s), ancient (time), any more, continuance, eternal, (for, [n-]) ever (-lasting, -more, of old), lasting, long (time), (of) old (time), perpetual, at any time, (beginning of the) world (+ without end). Compare **H5331**, **H5703**.

Shortened from **H352**; strength; as adjective mighty; especially the Almighty (but used also of any deity): - **God** (god), X goodly, X great, idol, might (-y one), power, strong. Compare names in "-el."

God's nature is without beginning and without end, the One who will never cease to be. He is outside of time and, in fact, created and controls time without being constrained by it in any way. "From everlasting to everlasting, you are God" ([Psalm 90:2](#)).

HOLY ONE: "qâdôsh qâdôsh"



Isa 43:15 *I am the LORD, your Holy One, Israel's Creator,*

qâdôsh qâdôsh (kaw-doshe', kaw-doshe)

From [H6942](#); *sacred (ceremonially or morally); (as noun) God (by eminence), an angel, a saint, a sanctuary: - holy (One), saint.*

Also called the "Holy One of Israel" ([Isaiah 1:4](#), [12:6](#), [60:9](#)) and the "Holy One of Jacob" ([Isaiah 29:23](#)), God's premiere attribute of holiness is on display in these names. God's holiness is more than just His perfection or sinless purity; it is the essence of His transcendence, the quality of being separate—outside and above all of creation. God's holiness embodies His mysterious awesomeness and, because of His transcendent holiness, we gaze in awe at Him. The Holy One's purity makes it impossible for Him to tolerate sin, and to satisfy His own holiness, He provided a way for sinful mankind to approach Him—through the sacrifice of Christ, the sinless Son of God.

I AM: "hâyâh"



Exo 3:14 God said to Moses, "I AM WHO I AM. This is what

hâyâh (haw-yaw)

"I Am," meaning the eternal self-existent God

A primitive root (compare *H1933*); **to exist**, that is, be or become, come to pass (always emphatic, and not a mere copula or auxiliary): - beacon, X altogether, be (-come, accomplished, committed, like), break, cause, come (to pass), continue, do, faint, fall, + follow, happen, X have, last, pertain, quit (one-) self, require, X use.

This name for God, given by Him to Moses, is a form of the Hebrew "to be." It expresses His self-existence and the unchangeableness of His nature. He is the "eternal present," because He always was and always will be. Because He is outside time, He is always in the present. He does not change or change His mind. He is immutable.

Gen 2:4 *These are the generations of the heavens and of the earth when they were created, in the day that the *Yêhōvâh* (Lord) *Ēlôhîym* (God) made the earth and the heavens, 5 And every plant of the field before it was in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew: for the *Yêhōvâh* *Ēlôhîym* had not caused it to rain upon the earth, and there was not a man to till the ground.*

Isa 42:8 *I am the *Yêhōvâh* (LORD): that is my name: and my glory will I not give to another, neither my praise to graven images.*

HEBREW: *Yêhōvâh* (yeh-ho-vaw') From H1961; (the) self Existent or eternal

LORD: "Yahweh / Yhwh / Jehovah"



Deu 6:4 Hear, O Israel: The LORD our God, the LORD is

Dan 9:14 The LORD did not hesitate to bring the disaster on us.....

yêhōvâh (yeh-ho-vaw)

From *H1961*; (the) self Existent or eternal; Jehovah, Jewish national name of God: - Jehovah, the Lord. Compare *H3050*, *H3069*.

Strictly speaking, the only proper name for God. Translated in English Bibles "LORD" (all capitals) to distinguish it from Adonai, "Lord." "Jehovah" is derived from the YHWH, the 'tetragrammaton' which is all that remains of the name from the original Hebrew. The Jews from a feeling of reverence avoided the utterance of this sacred name except on the most solemn occasions. This name specifies immanence, a presence. Yahweh is present, accessible, near to those who call on Him for deliverance (Psalm 107:13), forgiveness (Psalm 25:11), and guidance (Psalm 31:3).

THE LORD WILL PROVIDE: "YAHWEH-JIREH"



Gen 22:14 So Abraham called that place The LORD Will.....

yêhōvâh yir'eh (yeh-ho-vaw' yir-eh)

From *H3068* and *H7200*; Jehovah will see (to it); Jehovah-Jireh, a symbolical name for Mt. Moriah: - Jehovah-jireh.

Abraham called God by this name after God stayed his hand from sacrificing Isaac and instead provided a ram for the sacrifice. God still provides for His people's needs, from our daily bread to the Bread of Life who is Christ and the food of His Word.

THE LORD WHO HEALS: "YAHWEH-RAPHA"



Exo 15:26 He said, "If you listen carefully to the LORD your

yêhōvâh (yeh-ho-vaw) *râphâ* *râphâh* (raw-faw', raw-faw)

A primitive root; properly to mend (by stitching), that is, (figuratively) to cure: - cure, (cause to) heal, physician, repair, X thoroughly, make whole. See *H7503*.

"I am Jehovah who heals you" both in body and soul. Although God often heals our physical maladies in many ways, the most prominent aspect of the Lord's healing is the provision of Jesus Christ, by whose stripes we are healed of the disease of sin (Isaiah 53:5). Forgiving sin is a healing of this disease and this is available only through the blood and sacrifice on the cross of the Son of God.

The Lord Our Banner: "YAHWEH-NISSI"



Exo 17:15 Moses built an altar and called it The LORD is

yêhōvâh nissîy (yeh-ho-vaw' nis-see)

From **H3068** and **H5251** with pronominal suffix.; Jehovah (is) my banner; Jehovah-Nissi, a symbolical name of an altar in the Desert: - Jehovah-nissi.

Moses gave this name to an altar he built in the wilderness to commemorate the desert victory over the Amalekites in Exodus 17. In ancient times, armies fought under a banner that identified their tribe or nation. God's people fight the "good fight of the faith" (1 Timothy 6:12) under the banner of the Lord of Hosts.

THE LORD WHO SANCTIFIES, MAKES HOLY: "YAHWEH-M'KADDESH"



<http://biblia.com/bible/esv/Lev 20.8> **Lev 20:8** Keep my decrees and follow them. I am the LORD

Eze 37:28 Then the nations will know that I the LORD make Israel

yêhōvâh (yeh-ho-vaw) *qâdash* (kaw-dash)

A primitive root; to be (causatively make, pronounce or observe as) clean (ceremonially or morally): - appoint, bid, consecrate, dedicate, defile, hallow, (be, keep) holy (-er, place), keep, prepare, proclaim, **purify**, **sanctify** (-ied one, self), X wholly.

God alone, not the law, or any works of man, can cleanse His people and make them holy. Only through the provision of the Lord Jesus Christ, whose righteousness was exchanged for our sin on the cross (2 Corinthians 5:21), can we be sanctified and made holy.

THE LORD OUR PEACE: "YAHWEH-SHALOM"



<http://biblia.com/bible/esv/Judg 6.24> **Jdg 6:24** So Gideon built an altar to the LORD there and

yêhōvâh shâlôm (yeh-ho-vaw' shaw-lome)

From **H3068** and **H7965**; Jehovah (is) peace; Jehovah-Shalom, a symbolical name of an altar in Palestine: - Jehovah-shalom.

This is the name given by Gideon to the altar he built after the Angel of the Lord assured him he would not die as he thought he would after seeing God burn up the sacrificial offering. Yahweh is still the Lord of Peace, as David declares in Psalms 29:11 (NIV) – "The LORD gives strength to his people; the LORD blesses his people with peace."

LORD GOD: "YAHWEH-ELOHIM"



Genesis 2:4

Psalm 59:5

This is a combination of God's unique name YHWH and the generic "Lord," identifying Him as the Lord of Lords. There are many so-called "lords and gods," there is only one LORD God "from whom are all things and for whom we exist" (1 Corinthians 8:5-6).

THE LORD OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS: "YAHWEH-TSIDKENU"



Jeremiah 33:16

God alone provides righteousness to man, ultimately in Jesus Christ, who became sin for us "that in him we might become the righteousness of God" (2 Corinthians 5:21). There is no righteousness outside of that of God. The only way we can be righteous is to accept the gift of His Son.

JEALOUS: "Qannâ"



Exo 34:14 For thou shalt worship no other god: for the

Qannâ' (kan-naw') From H7065; jealous: - jealous.

What reason does Qannâ have to be a jealous God?

What are the things that would make Qannâ jealous?



What do you do that makes Qannâ (God) jealous?

JUDGE:



Psa 75:7 It is God who judges: He brings one down, he

Gen 18:25 Far be it from you to do such a thing--to kill the righteous with the wicked, treating the righteous and the wicked alike. Far be it from you! Will not the Judge of all the earth do right?"

Heb 12:22 But you have come to Mount Zion, to the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem. You have come to thousands upon thousands of angels in joyful assembly, **23** to the church of the firstborn, whose names are written in heaven. You have come to **God, the Judge of all**, to the spirits of the righteous made perfect, **24** to Jesus the

mediator of a new covenant, and to the sprinkled blood that speaks a better word than the blood of Abel.

Also referred to as the "Judge of all the earth" ([Genesis 18:25](#)) and "Judge of Israel" ([Micah 5:1](#)) and "Judge of all" ([Hebrews 12:23](#)), the concept of God as the ultimate Judge is found throughout Scripture. God is the ultimate dispenser of justice because He alone is worthy to do so. Only He can separate the wheat from the tares, reward the deserving and punish the pretenders. Surely the Judge of all the earth does right. No earthly judge can make such a claim.

KING: "melek"



Psa 10:16 *The LORD is King for ever and ever; the nations*

Psa 47:2 *For the LORD Most High is awesome, the great King over*

Psa 98:6 *with trumpets and the blast of the ram's horn-- shout for*

Psa 149:2 *Let Israel rejoice in their Maker; let the people of Zion*

Mat 2:2 *and asked, "Where is the one who has been born king of*



melek (meh'-lek)

From [H4427](#); a king: - king, royal.

Total KJV occurrences: 2521



Basileus (bas-il-yooce)

Probably from [G939](#) (through the notion of a foundation of power); a sovereign (abstractly, relatively or figuratively): - king.

Total KJV occurrences: 118

To the people of the ancient world, the word "king" had much greater significance than it does to us today. The ancient kings were absolute rulers with complete and total authority. Answerable to no one, their word was the law of the land. But above all earthly kings and rulers stands the ultimate King who alone is worthy of worship and obedience. He is the "King of Glory" ([Psalm 24:7-10](#)) and "the King of the ages, immortal, invisible" ([1 Timothy 1:17](#)).

What is the purpose of a king?

How is that different from a modern ruler?

When is somebody a king?



Are you willing to swear life allegiance to Jehovah Melek (King)?

Which areas of your life have you not surrendered to the King?

LAWGIVER:



Isaiah 33:22

God gave the Ten Commandments to provide a moral code for His people. His laws are the key to joy and contentment in this life and His giving them to us displays His love and care for us. "Oh how I love your law," David cries in Psalm 119:97. The inability of mankind to keep God's laws only proves our need for a Savior who perfectly fulfilled the Law so that we can experience the joy of living in Him. The Lawgiver gave the Law, then gave the perfect fulfillment of it in Jesus.

LIGHT:



Psalm 27:1

God's glory and presence were symbolized by the light of the pillar of fire to lead the Israelites escaping from Egypt. As our Light, God still guides us today, giving us insight and wisdom through His Word which is a "lamp to our feet" and a "light to our path" (Psalm 119:105). He has also given us His Son, Jesus, who is the "Light of the World" (John 8:12). In heaven there will be no need of the moon or the sun because God will be the only Light (Revelation 22:5).

LORD OF HOSTS (YAHWEH-SABAOTH):



Isaiah 1:24

Psalm 46:7

Hosts means "hordes" of angels and/or of men. Appearing 250 times in the Bible (18 times in the 18th chapter of Zechariah alone), the "Lord of Hosts" is one of the most common names for God. He who rules the universe exercises control over all the hosts of heaven and ultimate control over the armies of the earth, whether we recognize it or not.

MOST HIGH (EL-ELYON):



2 Samuel 22:14

Psalms 9:2

73:11

107:11

This name is derived from the Hebrew root for "go up" or "ascend," so the implication is of that which is the very highest. El Elyon denotes exaltation and speaks of absolute right to lordship. Nothing in all creation is higher than God. As Nebuchadnezzar discovered, "the Most High rules the kingdom of men" (Daniel 4:31-37).

ROCK:



1 Samuel 2:2

Also called the "Rock of Israel" (2 Samuel 23:3), "Rock of My Refuge" (Psalm 94:22), "Rock of My Salvation" (2 Samuel 22:47), and "Rock of My Strength" (Psalm 62:7). The Hebrew word translated "Rock" when referring to God is a massive outcropping or huge rock formation. It

describes God as the unmovable One who is not subject to the ravages of time and who stands like a mighty fortress, strong and dependable to His people.

REDEEMER:



Isaiah 54:8

Also referred to as the "Redeemer of Israel" (Isaiah 49:7), God is the ultimate rescuer of His people. To "redeem" is to ransom by means of a price or a valuable consideration. It is used in the Old Testament of captives taken in war or to redeem property that was sold by paying back the price. God's redemptive plans and power find their culmination in Jesus Christ whom the Redeemer of Israel sent to redeem His bride through His sacrifice on the cross.

SHEPHERD:



Psalms 23:1

Also called Yahweh-Rohi - the "Shepherd of Israel" (Psalms 80:1). Like a shepherd who leads his sheep to good pasture and protects them from predators, the Lord is our Shepherd, supplying our needs, giving us victory over the enemy of our souls (Satan), and leading us through life to the ultimate "valley of the shadow of death."

Laws of writing the divine names

According to Jewish tradition, the sacredness of the divine names must be recognized by the professional scribe who copies the scriptures, or inscribes the tiny scrolls inserted in the tefillin and the mezuzah. Before transcribing any of the divine names the scribe must prepare mentally to sanctify them. Once he begins a name he does not stop until it is finished, and he must not be interrupted while writing it, even to greet a king. If an error is made in writing it, it may not be erased, but a line must be drawn round it to show that it is canceled, and the whole page must be put in a genizah (burial place for scripture), and a new page begun.

References

The Names of God, Living the Word Series

By: Ken Hemphill

<https://www.compellingtruth.org/names-of-God.html>

<https://www.gotquestions.org/names-of-God.html>

Legend Key:



- Hebrew Word



- Greek Word



- Read scripture



- Heart Question