

Names of God - Part 3

Jim Downing

I. Introduction.

A. Reactions to the person of Jehovah.

1. Worship.

2. Reverence.

II. Jehovah-Shammah. (Ezekiel 45:48)

A. It means God is there.

B. Moses was quick to remember the importance of God going with them. (Exodus 33)

C. It is possible that two worlds can simultaneously exist. We are seated in heavenly places.

1. God can modify our frequency so that we can see on in a different realm. He is a God who is near (and this will be made more clearly known). Elijah, Balaam, and guardian angels all testify to this. (2 Kings 6; Psalm 34:7)

2. The reason that we do not see God now is that He operates on frequency holiness and we operate on frequency sinfulness - it is dangerous for us to connect with God on the same realm, and God in his mercy keeps us out of His frequency until when we get our new body when we will be able to interact on His frequency. (Hebrews 10; 12:29)

3. Christ is in us although He dwells in a high and holy place. (Colossians 1:22; Isaiah 57:15)

4. We are guided by what we do not see. (Deuteronomy 32:11-12)

D. Application.

1. We walk by faith and not by sight.

2. We can be conscious of God.

III. Jehovah-Tsidkenu.

A. It means God our righteousness.

B. Righteousness was imputed to Abraham and David. (Romans 4)

C. Imputation means God has imputed the sin of Adam to the human race, that God has imputed the sin of the human race to Christ and God has imputed the righteousness of Jesus Christ to every believer. (Romans 5:12)

IV. Jehovah-Mekaddishkem.

- A. It means God our sanctifier. (Leviticus 20:8)
- B. God sets apart for His personal use.
- C. No matter where you are God desires a relationship where you have been set apart for His personal use. The most important thing that any person is doing wherever he is at is representing Jesus Christ - even in one's occupation.
- D. Application.

V. Adonai.

- A. It appears both in the New and Old Testaments and means Lord-master.
 - 1. In the New Testament it refers to Christ.
 - 2. Abraham refers to God as Adonai. (Genesis 15:1-2)
 - 3. Paul refers to Himself as a bond-slave of God, which was a slave who refused to be freed from his master voluntarily. (Exodus 21:1-6) The only place of perfect freedom is in being a bond-slave to Christ since He takes all the responsibility for a person. If one is not in bondage to Christ, he is in bondage to something else.
- B. Jesus Christ is our advocate and that gives us freedom - we refer people to Him in our struggles. Having Christ as our Lord is the only place of total freedom.
- C. Application: serve.

VI. Elohim.

- A. It means creator, omnipotent power, sovereign.
- B. It is possible for us to be perfect today in reference to the Creator. (Ephesians 4:11-13)
- C. To the degree in which the created object is fulfilling the purpose for which it was created it is in that instant perfect.
- D. Application: fulfill one's purpose.

VII. Jehovah

- A. It means the Lord is my Shepherd. (Psalm 23:1).
- B. The Shepherd restores the soul of the believer in communion.
- C. The Shepherd leads his sheep - His sheep follow. (John 10)
- D. It is the butcher that leads the sheep to the slaughter by contrast.

Application questions.

1. What are the names of God the speaker spoke of today? What do they mean?

2. What do these names mean to you? Write a personal application beyond those given in the message for each.

3. What has struck you about the many names there are for God? Take a moment and reflect back to God in adoration all that He is to man and all that He is to you personally.
