

Names of God - Part 4

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I. Introduction.

II. Jehovah-Shalom.

- A. It means God is our peace. (Judges 6:24)
- B. Peace can only come from God - no religion can provide it. It is a peace that surpasses understanding. (Ephesians 4:6-7)
- C. Every heart is at turmoil without God. (Isaiah 57:20-21)
- D. Application.

III. Jehovah-Ropheka.

- A. It means the Lord our healer. (Exodus 15:26)
- B. Healing comes out of healing and forgiveness. (2 Chronicles 7:14)
- C. Four levels of forgiveness.
 - 1. From Jehovah it is absolute and complete.
 - 2. Judicially - it is conditional.
 - 3. Societal - it never forgives.
 - 4. Our bodies - they never forgive.
- D. God's forgiveness is thankfully the one that is absolute above the others.

IV. Jehovah-Jireh.

- A. It means the Lord will provide.
- B. God provides what is needed for worship.
- C. The host always provided the wedding garments for the guest. (Matthew 22:12)
- D. Christ is the great nourisher and satisfier as the Bread of Life.
 - 1. What about those who are starving then?

2. When judgment falls upon the earth people learn righteousness. (Isaiah 26:9-10)
3. The speaker could not simply pray for peace but had to pray for righteousness.
4. Sin has messed up the distribution system.

II. Jehovah-Nissi.

A. It means the Lord our banner. (Exodus 17:15)

B. We are called to display the Lord as a banner. (Song of Solomon 2:4; Psalm 20:5; Isaiah 13:2)

1. The largest number of people live on earth today without knowing Christ.
2. Unless something changes they will not know Christ.
3. The gospel is to be preached as a witness. (Matthew 24:14)

C. Practical applications.

1. Christians are a fragrance for Christ for those perishing and for those being saved. This pictures the triumphal entry of a victorious army. (2 Corinthians 14-16)

2. Reaching the world for Christ does not mean that all will be saved but that everyone will be impacted.

3. The purpose of the law is so that all will be convicted. The Christians marching in triumph is a reminder to the lost of destruction. (Romans 3:19; Revelation 20:12-15; John 10:10)

4. Evangelism is engaging in sowing, watering and reaping. (John 4:35-38; 1 Corinthians 3:6-8)

a. Spontaneous evangelism - this is plowing. We often do not reap more because not every Christian is prepared. Christians need to be prepared to be closers.

b. Structured evangelism - for the unplanned heart you need sowing and watering. This is indiscriminate. Sometimes it is structured.

c. Systematic evangelism - carrying the banner is the real heart of evangelism. This is doing good. One is to think in terms of impact. (Matthew 5:41; Acts 10:38; Romans 13:3, 2 John 3; Psalm 37:3; 1 Corinthians 4:9)

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. Why does the speaker focus on systematic evangelism as the heart of spreading the good news? Why is this an appropriate topic to end the series on? What is your personal plan for evangelism?
