

MY KING & MY GOD

LESSON 1

# His Existence

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# God's Knowability

- **Taken for granted by the writers of Scripture**
  - Genesis 1:1
  - Psalm 14:1
  - Romans 1:18–20

# Views That Deny God's Existence

<u>Atheism</u>	There is no God.
<u>Agnosticism</u>	It is impossible to know if there is a God.
<u>Pantheism</u>	God is everything.
<u>Polytheism</u>	There are many gods.

# Views That Deny God's Existence

<u>Dualism</u>	There are two gods—one good and one bad.
<u>Deism</u>	God created the universe and left it to operate on its own.
<u>Modernism</u>	If there is a God, He is finite and impersonal (merely a “force”).
<u>Post-Modernism</u>	God is whatever you want Him to be.

# Universality of Belief

- All people, and tribes, whether civilized or not, have an innate belief that there is a God.

# Universality of Belief

- **Cosmological**
  - The argument from cause/creation
  - This means that “For every effect there is an equal cause.”

# Universality of Belief

- **Teleological**
  - The argument from design
- **Anthropological**
  - The argument of a moral, intellectual creature (man) who knows right from wrong



# True or False?

- “There are no rights and wrongs. It’s just the way you were brought up.”
  - False

# True or False?

- “Right and wrong is purely a matter of your culture.”
  - False

# True or False?

- “Your conscience tells you what is right and wrong.”
  - True

# Universality of Belief

- **Theological**
  - The argument from Scripture
  - How do we know that George Washington existed?
    - History books tell us so.

# Universality of Belief

- Have history books ever been in error?
  - Yes
- Does that mean we throw out all history as trash?
  - No

# Universality of Belief

- How do we know God exists?
  - The Bible plainly teaches His existence.

# Universality of Belief

- Has the Bible ever been found to be in error?
  - No
- Then what can we conclude about its declaration that there is a God?
  - It is true.

# The Greatest Proofs

- The existence of the Jews
- The existence of the Bible
- Fulfilled prophecy
- The most minute findings of archaeology



# What Good Are These Arguments?

- Although they don't conclusively prove the existence of God, they may help an unbeliever see that there is a logical reason for belief in the existence of God.

# What Good Are These Arguments?

- They testify to the believer that what he has already accepted as fact is reasonable and logical.

# What Good Are These Arguments?

- Ultimately, belief in the God of the Bible is impossible without faith, which is God's gift to us (Eph. 2:8–10).



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LESSON 2

# His Nature— Spirituality

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# Essence, Nature, and Attributes

- Essence is what underlies all that God is. It is the reality itself.
- The “nature” of God refers to different aspects of His essence.

# Essence, Nature, and Attributes

- God's attributes are those qualities that describe God's character.
- God's nature deals with four things: His spirituality, His personality, His unity, and His trinity.

# The Spirituality of God

## “God Is Spirit” (John 4:24)

- **Stated**
  - God does not dwell in temples made with hands.



# The Spirituality of God

- **Understood**

- Luke 24:39—A spirit does not have flesh and bones. So, He is “incorporeal”—that is, without a body.
- Colossians 1:15—God is invisible, so He is not material. (See also 1 Tim. 1:17)

# The Spirituality of God

- **Applied**
  - With reference to idolatry

# True or False?

- It would be acceptable to make a wooden representation of God, provided that we made sure we don't worship the wooden figure and provided we realize the figure only represents God.
  - False

# The Spirituality of God

- With reference to worship
  - John 4:24—Those who worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth.

# To Worship God in Spirit:

- What matters most is not the place or the form (ritual); neither is it the words used that constitute worship. Rather, it is the attitude (spirit) of the worshiper.

# To Worship God in Spirit:

- Therefore, worshiping God in spirit is an attitude (Phil. 3:3).

# To Worship God in Truth:

- We must worship God in light of the Word of God and in light of who our God is.

# Problems

- If God is “Spirit” then how can man be made in “His image”?
  - Ephesians 4:24—The new man is created in God’s moral likeness, not His shape.
  - Romans 8:29—All believers are being conformed to His image.



# Problems

- If God has no body, then what do you do with those verse that refer to His hands, feet, arms, eyes, and ears?
  - These are mere human expressions to help our finite minds comprehend an infinite subject. They are called anthropomorphisms.

# Problems

- How can we reconcile Exodus 24:10 and 33:18–23 with John 1:18 and Exodus 33:20?

# Problems

- The Spirit of God can be manifested in a physical form. But what you are seeing is not the actual Spirit but only a physical manifestation.

Example: The Holy Spirit came as a dove.

# Problems

- What did the elders see in Exodus 24:9–10?
  - An appearance of God, but not the actual essence of God



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LESSON 3

# His Nature— Personality

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# Impersonal Concepts of God

- God is a “force.”
  - Example: Star Wars  
(“May the force be with you.”)
- God is nature (“Mother Nature”)—Pantheism.
  - Example: Hindu animal worship

# Personality Defined

- **Personality consists of three aspects:**
  - Emotion
  - Will
  - Intellect



# Personality Proven

- His names prove it.
  - *Yahweh-Jireh*—The Lord will provide (Gen. 22:13–14).
  - *Yahweh-Raah*—The Lord is my Shepherd (Ps. 23:1)

# Personality Proven

- I Am that I Am—The verb “to be” means to be “self-existent” (Ex. 3:14).

# Personality Proven

- **Personal pronouns**
  - Jesus prayed that we would “know you/Thee” — His Father (John 17:3).

# Personality Proven

- His contrast with idols proves it.
  - What idols don't do:
    - Speak, talk, see, hear prayers, answer prayer
  - What God does:
    - Walks, speaks, does good, expresses wrath, has intellect, wills, hears

# Personality Proven

- His emotions prove it.
  - He experiences sorrow (or repents) (Gen. 6:6).
  - He is grieved (Gen. 6:6).
  - He is angry (1 Kings 11:9).

# Personality Proven

- He is jealous (Deut. 6:15).
- He loves (Rev. 3:19).
- He hates (Prov. 6:16).

# Personality Proven

- His involvement in the lives of people proves it.

Passage	Description	Implication
Genesis 1:1	<u>He is the Creator.</u>	<u>He has a mind (intellect).</u>
Hebrews 1:3 Colossians 1:15–17	<u>He is the Sustainer (holds all things together).</u>	<u>He has power and authority and intelligently guides our universe).</u>



Passage	Description	Implication
Psalm 104:27–30 Matthew 6:28–30 Matthew 10:29–30	<u>He watches over man, provides all man's needs, and knows everything about man.</u>	<u>He is concerned. He cares.</u>
Hebrews 1:3 Colossians 1:15–17	<u>He is the Judge of the earth, controlling who will rule.</u>	<u>He is in control of the history of mankind.</u>

# Personality Applied

- **Since God is a real person:**
  - He desires an intimate, personal relationship and communion.

# Personality Applied

- What's so ridiculous about this scenario?
  - Man cannot communicate with nor have an intimate relationship with an inanimate object.

**“True religion may be defined as  
the communion between two  
persons: God and man. Religion  
is a personal relationship  
between God in heaven and  
man on earth.”**

**“If God were not a person, there could be no communion; if both God and man were one, there could be no communion, and consequently, no religion. An independent personal relationship on both sides is absolutely necessary to communion.”**

**“Man can have no communion with an influence, a force, an impersonal something; nor can an influence have any moving or affection towards man. It is absolutely necessary to the true definition of religion that both God and man be persons.”**

—William Evans, *The Great Doctrines of the Bible*



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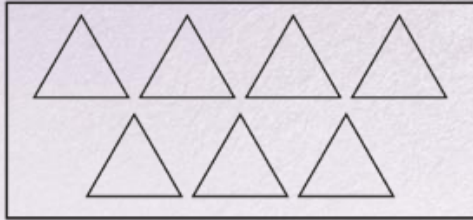
LESSON 4

# His Nature— Unity

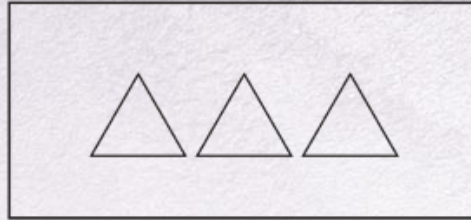
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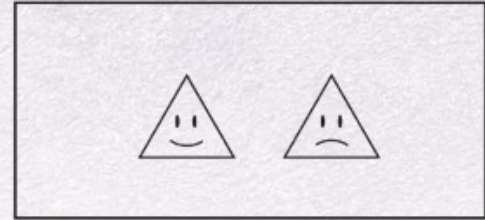
# Three False Concepts



Polytheism



Tri-theism



Dualism

# Unity Defined

- By the unity of God we mean that there is one God and that the divine nature is undivided and indivisible.

**“No other truth of the Scripture,  
particularly of the Old  
Testament receives more  
prominence than that of the  
unity of God. This truth is  
clearly pronounced also in the  
material universe; it is the  
introduction and conclusion of  
all scientific researches.”**

**“Any other representation  
contradicts both creation and  
revelation . . . Let this then be  
our first and necessary  
conclusion—that Deity ,whether  
creating, inspiring, or otherwise  
manifesting itself, is one God;  
one, and no more.”**

*—Cerdo*

# Unity Emphasized

- **God's unity is emphasized by two sources:**
  - Creation
  - Revelation
- **God reveals and emphasizes that He is one and that there is no other in more than 50 passages of Scripture.**

# Unity Emphasized

- **Passages that affirm God's unity:**
  - Deuteronomy 6:4
  - Isaiah 44:6–8
  - Isaiah 45:5
  - 1 Timothy 2:5
  - 1 Corinthians 8:4

# Unity Understood

- The scriptural uses of the word “one”

# Unity Understood

- Two Hebrew words that can be translated “one”:
  - Yachid—“one” in the absolute sense. It is never used of the unity of God.
  - Echad—“one” in a collective sense of compound unity. It is always used in Scripture to describe the oneness of God.



# Unity Understood

- Consider the following verses. In each case the word for “one” is the Hebrew word *echad*.
  - Genesis 2:24—This “one” consists of two people—united as one.
  - Genesis 11:6—The whole world population is “one”—again, united as one.

# Unity Understood

- 1 Corinthians 3:6–8—The planter and waterer are “one.”
- 1 Corinthians 12:13—All believers together are “one.”
- John 17:22–23—The disciples in Christ were “one.”

# The Biblical Name “God”

- The Hebrew word for God: Elohim = plural God
- Note the use of plural pronouns
  - Genesis 1:26—“Let Us make man in Our image.”
  - Isaiah 6:8—“Who will go for us?”
  - Genesis 3:22—“The man has become like “one of Us.””

# The Biblical Name “God”

- Some say “Us” refers to angels, not God. How can we answer this charge?
  - Isaiah 40:14—Angels do not counsel God or enter into His deliberations as though they were equal with Him.

# The Biblical Name “God”

- Genesis 1:27—We were made in the image of “God,” not “angels.”

# Unity Applied

- God's unity means that we should love Him with all our heart (Deut. 6:4-5).

# Unity Applied

- God's unity means that as He is,  
so are we—one with Him and  
one with each other  
(John 17:3, 11, 21–23, 26).



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LESSON 5

# His Nature— Tri-Unity

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# True or False?

- To say that God is one being with three persons is illogical and cannot be true.
  - False

# True or False?

- I do not accept anything as truth that I cannot understand or logically explain.
  - False

# Accepting the Unexplainable

- Things we can't explain or understand:
  - Electricity
  - How a brown cow eats green grass and gives white milk
  - Photosynthesis
  - Magnetism

# Defining the Trinity

- By the Trinity we mean that there are three distinctions in the one divine essence known respectively as the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

# Defining the Trinity

- A more correct term would be Tri-unity. That is, God is one but consists of three persons.

# Old Testament Proof

- **Seen in the use of the Hebrew word “one”**
  - Echad
    - Genesis 1:5 — Morning and evening are “one.”
    - Numbers 13:23 — A cluster of grapes

# Old Testament Proof

- Ezra 2:64—A whole congregation together (*echad*) was 42,360.
- Jeremiah 32:38–39—Israel will be given one heart and one way.



# Old Testament Proof

## – Yachid

- Genesis 22:2—Abraham's only son, Isaac
- Proverbs 4:3—I was my mother's only son.

# Old Testament Proof

- Psalm 22:20—Deliver my “darling” (only beloved)
- Judges 11:34—Only child
- Jeremiah 6:26; Amos 8:10; Zechariah 12:10—Only son

# Old Testament Proof

- Every time “one” is used of God, it is the collective “one,” never the singular “one.”

# Deuteronomy 6:4–5

- “Hear (*shema*), O Israel (*Yisrael*);  
the LORD (*Yahweh*) our God  
(*Elohenu*), the LORD (*Yahweh*) is  
one (*echad*).”

# Deuteronomy 6:4-5

Shema	Yisrael	Yahweh
<u>Hear</u>	<u>Israel</u>	<u>LORD</u>
Elohenu	Yahweh	Echad
<u>Our Gods</u>	<u>LORD</u>	<u>One</u>

# The Plural Name for God

- Elohim = Plural
- El = Singular
  - Exodus 20:2–3
    - The word for “God” and “gods” is the same—Elohim (plural).
  - Deuteronomy 6:4

# The Plural Name for God

- *Elohenu* = plural personal pronoun “our” with Elohim

# God Speaking to Himself

- Genesis 1:26–27
  - “Our,” “Us”—plural
  - “Image,” “likeness”—one being calling Himself plural
- Genesis 11:7–8
  - “Let Us go down . . .”



# References to God's God

- **Psalm 45:6–7**
  - Elohim has an Elohim.
- **Psalm 110:1**
  - There are two Lords—Yahweh Lord and Adonai Lord. Yet, there is only one Lord.

# New Testament Proof

- **Matthew 3:16–17—All three persons of the Godhead are present and distinct.**

# New Testament Proof

- Matthew 28:19—We are baptized in the name (singular) of all three persons.

# New Testament Proof

- 2 Corinthians 13:14—All three persons are in the apostolic benediction.

# New Testament Proof

- **Compare:**
  - Romans 1:7—The Father is God.
  - Hebrews 1:8—The Son is God.
  - Acts 5:3–4—The Spirit is God.

# Applying the Tri-Unity of God

- On this doctrine rests the deity of Christ.
- Why is the deity of Christ so important?
  - If He is not God, He cannot die for our sins. Only God could save our souls through His death.

# Applying the Tri-Unity of God

- On this doctrine rests the doctrine of prayer.
  - To whom do we pray? God the Father
  - In whose name do we pray? God the Son
  - In whose power do we pray? God the Spirit



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LESSON 6

# His Names

MY KING & MY GOD

# The Most Important Thing

<b>John Calvin</b>	“Sacred <u>doctrine</u> consists almost entirely of these two parts: the <u>knowledge</u> of <u>God</u> , and the knowledge of <u>ourselves</u> ” (first sentence in John Calvin’s famous <i>Institutes of the Christian Religion</i> ).
<b>Apostle Paul</b>	To “ <u>know</u> <u>Him</u> ” (Phil. 3:10)

# The Most Important Thing

<b>Jesus Christ</b>	To <u>know</u> “the only true <u>God</u> ” (John 17:3)
<b>Average person</b>	<u>Wisdom</u> (education), <u>might</u> (skill), (Jer. 9:23), and <u>riches</u>
<b>God the Father</b>	The most valuable thing that can be said of us is that we <u>understand</u> and <u>know</u> God (Jer. 9:24).

# What Is Knowing God?

- **Two kinds of knowledge in the New Testament**
  - *Gnosis*: seek to know; to investigate; to study
  - *Epignosis*: full knowledge; participation by the knower in the object known

# 2 Peter 1:2–5

Verse 2: “the knowledge of God, and of Jesus, our Lord”	<u>Epignosis</u>
Verse 3: “the knowledge of Him”	<u>Epignosis</u>
Verse 5: “add . . . knowledge”	<u>Gnosis</u>

# What Is Knowing God?

- Knowing God is not merely knowing about God (Hos. 4:1).
- Knowing God is knowing Him intimately and completely (2 Pet. 1:2–3)

# What Is Knowing God?

- Through:
  - Experience (involvement)
  - Fellowship (communion)
  - Meditation (observation)

# Why Jesus Came to Earth

- To reveal God to us (John 1:18)
- To reveal His grace and truth (John 1:14)
- To reveal His name (John 17:6, 26)



# What's In a Name?

- Old Testament names had significance.
  - Genesis 17:5—Abram became Abraham.
  - Genesis 32:28—Jacob became Israel.
  - Daniel 1:7—Daniel became Belteshazzar.

# What's In a Name?

- **New Testament names had significance.**
  - John 1:42 — Simon, son of Jona became Cephas or Peter.
  - Acts 13:9 — Saul became Paul.

# What's In a Name?

- **God's names have significance.**
  - Psalm 8:1 — His name is excellent. His name surpasses all other names.
  - Psalm 20:7 — His name is to be remembered.
  - Psalm 22:22 — His name is to be declared.

# What's In a Name?

- Psalm 54:1—We are saved by His name.
- Psalm 69:30—We are to praise His name.

# What's In a Name?

- Isaiah 50:10—We are to trust in and stay (lean, rest) on His name.
- Isaiah 52:6—We are to know His name.

# Knowing God's Name

- **Three primary names**
  - God—*Elohim*
  - Lord—*Adonai*
  - LORD—*Yahweh*



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LESSON 7

# His Names — *EI*

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# God's Three Primary Names

Name	Singular	Plural
God	<u>El</u>	<u>Elohim</u>
Lord	<u>Adon</u>	<u>Adonai</u>
LORD	<u>Yahweh</u>	

# Psalm 91

the <u>Most High</u>	<u>El Shaddai</u>
the <u>Almighty</u>	<u>El Elyon</u>
the <u>LORD</u>	<u>Yahweh</u>
my <u>God</u>	<u>Elohim</u>
<u>on high</u>	<u>El Elyon</u>

# Why Do I Need to Know the Various Names of God?

- Answer: When we know God's name, and call upon that name, we will see Him act by that name.

***EI***

- Translated 250 times as “God”

# Scripture

- Numbers 23:22—El brought Israel out of Egypt.
- Deuteronomy 10:17—“Yahweh your Elohim is Elohim of Elohim, and Adonai of Adonai, the great El . . . .”

# Scripture

- Psalm 77:14—the El who does wonders
- Psalm 68:35—the El of Israel who gives strength and power to His people
- Psalm 22:1—“My El, My El . . .”

# Meaning

- God is mighty, strong, and powerful.

# Application

- Numbers 12:13— *E/* is the healer.
- Psalm 10:12— *E/* is the defender.
- Psalm 22:1— *E/* is the one to whom we turn during trials.



# Application

- Psalm 63 superscription and 63:1 — *E/* is the one who ought to be the object of our greatest desire.

# Application

- **Only the Lord our *E/* has the power to save our souls.  
(Isaiah 45:22)**
  - John 14:6
  - Acts 4:12
  - Romans 10:13



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LESSON 8

# His Names— *Elohim*

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# ***Elohim***

- Translated 2,570 times as "God"

# Scripture

- Genesis 1:1 — *Elohim* created.
- Genesis 6 — *Elohim* saw the corruption of the earth and determined to judge it.

# Scripture

- 1 Kings 8:23— *Yahweh* (LORD), *Elohim* (God) of Israel, is like no other in that He keeps His covenants with His servants.

# Scripture

- Jeremiah 31:33—Elohim covenanted with Israel to be their Elohim and to make them His people.



# Meaning

- Elohim is a collective noun that portrays God as the omnipotent Trinity, creating and keeping covenant with His people.

# Attributes

- Which attributes of God are most prominent in El or Elohim?

# Tri-unity in . . .

<b>EI</b>	<b>Elohim</b>
<u>Omnipotence</u>	<u>Faithfulness</u>

# Application

- **How is Elohim important in my life?**
  - When you need something God has promised, claim His promises by prayer in the name of *Elohim* (Neh. 1:5)

# Application

- Oh, my God, you are my Elohim who has promised to . . .
- When you need to remember His power, remember His name, *Elohim* (1 Sam. 17:45–46).



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LESSON 8

# His Names — *Adonai*

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# Two Words for Lord

<b>LORD</b>	<b>Lord</b>
<u>Yahweh</u>	<u>Adonai</u>



# Meaning of *Adonai*

- Owner or master

# Meaning of *Adonai*

- “The truth that God is the owner of each member of the human family, and that He consequently claims the unrestricted obedience of all”  
(Girdlestone, *Old Testament Synonyms*, page 59).

# Biblical Use of *Adonai*

- 300 times translated as "Lord"
- 215 times used of men and translated "Master," "Sir," or "Lord"

# Biblical Use of *Adonai*

- **Number**
  - Singular—Adon: Always used of men
  - Plural—Adonai: Always used of God
    - It is almost always used in the plural possessive.

# In Reference to Men

<p>Genesis 18:12 (quoted in 1 Peter 3:6) 1 Kings 1:17–18</p>	<p><u>Husband/wife relationship</u></p>
<p>Genesis 14:12</p>	<p><u>Master/slave relationship</u></p>

# Difference in Servants

Exodus 12:43–45	Leviticus 22:10–11
<u>Hired</u>	<u>Purchased Slave</u>
May <u>not eat Passover</u> with the master's family	May <u>eat Passover</u> with the master's family
May <u>not eat any holy thing</u> with the master's family	May <u>eat any holy thing</u> with the master's family
Psalm 123:2; 145:15—A purchased servant had no physical concerns because he was totally cared for by the master.	

# Biblical Use of *Adonai*

- First use—Genesis 15:2–8

# Used About God

- **Moses (Ex. 4:10)**
- **Gideon (Judges 6:13–16)**
- **David (2 Sam. 7:18–21; Ps. 8:1; 97:5; 114:7; 135:5; 141:8)**



# Used About God

- Isaiah (Is. 6:1–8)
- Jeremiah (Jer. 1:4–10)
- Ezekiel
  - *Adonai* occurs 200 times.
  - *Adonai Yahweh* speaks (Ezek. 2:4; 3:11, 27).

# Used About God

- *Adonai* claims lordship over all nations and all people (Gentiles) (Ezek. 25:3, 6, 8, 12, 15).
- **Daniel (Daniel 9:4, 5, 19)**
  - All disobedience is against His name Adonai, so forgiveness comes through that name.

# Practical Implications of *Adonai*

- When we sin, we rebel against His lordship; therefore, our sins should be confessed to Him as our Lord (Dan. 9:19).

# Practical Implications of *Adonai*

- We ought to serve our Lord  
(1 Cor. 7:22–23).
- We ought to worship and glorify  
our Lord  
(Phil. 2:9–11; 1 Cor. 6:19–20).



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LESSON 10

# His Names— *Yahweh*

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# Rabbinical Reverence of Yahweh

- The name
- The great and terrible name
- The peculiar name
- The unutterable name

# Rabbinical Reverence of Yahweh

- The separate name
- The incommunicable name
- The holy name



# Pronunciation

- Pronounced YAH-way

# Why Wasn't It Pronounced?

- Exodus 20:7—For fear of taking His name in vain or mispronouncing it

# Why Wasn't It Pronounced?

- **Leviticus 24:16 — They were deathly afraid that they would mispronounce or blaspheme His name, and therefore be guilty of a crime punishable by death.**

# Pronunciation

- **YHWH is a tetragammaton.**
  - We spell it Yahweh. (Many people spell it Jehovah and pronounce it by this spelling.)

# Meaning of *Yahweh*

- The root word—havah = to become or to be.

# Meaning of *Yahweh*

- NT definition (Rev. 1:8)
  - Who is—eternally present tense
  - Who was—always was (never had a beginning)
  - Who is to come—always will be

# Biblical Use of Yahweh

- **Frequency of use**
  - 7,000+ times in the Bible
  - 700 times in Psalms
  - 6 times in some English Bibles as Jehovah

# First Use

- **Genesis 2:7–9, 16—As Yahweh, He makes Himself personally involved in our affairs.**



# First Use

- In these verses we see *Yahweh*:
  - Creating man
  - Breathing life into man
  - Placing man in the garden

# First Use

- Making a perfect and pleasant place for man to live
- Commanding him to keep the garden and not to eat of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil

# First Use

- Compare with Genesis 1:26—As *Elohim* He creates, but there is no communion with man.

# First Use

- **Genesis 3**
  - vv.8–9—He seeks to communicate with man.
  - vs. 13—He confronts Eve with her sin.

# First Use

- vv.14–19—He curses the animals and the ground and pronounces the negative results of sin on Eve and Adam.
- vs. 21—He provides a covering for mankind (mercy and grace).

# First Use

- vv.22–24—He drives mankind out of the Garden of Eden.

# Further Use

- Exodus 6: God's dealings with Moses and Israel in the land of Egypt
  - Yahweh was unknown by Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

# Further Use

– *As Yahweh, He will . . .*

- Deliver Israel from bondage (vs. 6).
- Redeem them by His power (vs. 6).
- Be their God and they would be His people (vs. 7).
- **Bring them to the Promised Land**  
**(vs. 8).**



# Summary

- He is eternal (Mal. 3:6).
- He is personally involved with His people.

# Practical Implications

- He is righteous and holy—  
always right and never wrong.
  - Isaiah 6:2–3
  - Daniel 9:14
- He loves righteousness  
(Psalm 11:7).

# Practical Implications

- He demands righteousness.
  - Exodus 19:3–8; 20:1–17
  - Leviticus 19:2; 20:24–26

# Practical Implications

- He judges unrighteousness.
  - Genesis 3:14–24—Adam and Eve
  - Genesis 4:4–15—Cain
  - Genesis 6:3, 6–8—men of Noah's day

# Practical Implications

- Genesis 11:8–9—men of Babylon at the Tower of Babel
- Genesis 19:24—Sodom and Gomorrah
- Exodus 32:33—whoever sins against Him

# Practical Implications

- He loves people.
- He makes people righteous.
  - Jeremiah 31:31–34
  - Romans 5:19
  - Jeremiah 23:6

# Practical Implications

- Leviticus 1–7
  - Yahweh occurs 86 times.
- Genesis 6:19, 22, and 7:1–2

# Practical Implications

- As *Elohim*, He was to bring two of every kind into the ark.  
As Yahweh, He was to bring seven of every kind into the ark.  
Why? Because the seventh animal was to be used as a blood sacrifice.





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LESSON 11

# The Compound Names of *EI*

MY KING & MY GOD

# Compound Names of God

<i>El</i>	<i>Yahweh</i>
Elyon	Jireh
Roi	M'Kaddesh
Shaddai	Tsidkenu
	Nissi
	Shammah

# ***El Elyon***

- Meaning: Most High God
- The word *heleyon* or *elyon* means “the highest one.”

# Other Renderings

- Uppermost basket—(Gen. 40:17)
- High (upper) house—(Neh. 3:25)
- Higher gate—(Ezek. 9:2; 41:7)

# Applied to *Yahweh*

- The Highest (Psalm 18:13; 87:5)
- The Most High  
(Num. 24:16; Deut. 32:8)

# Applied to Yahweh

- The Most High God—  
(Gen. 14:18–22)
- God Most High (Psalm 57:2)
- Yahweh Most High  
(Psalm 7:17; 47:2)

# Frequency

Reference	Times
Genesis 14:18–22	<u>4</u>
Numbers 24:16	<u>1</u>
Deuteronomy 32:8	<u>1</u>
Psalms	<u>20</u>
Lamentations	<u>2</u>
Daniel	<u>12</u>
	Total: <u>40</u>



# Application

- There is no god above Him (Ps. 97:9; 83:18).
- He possesses heaven and earth (Gen. 14:19).
- He defeats the enemy (Gen. 14:20).

# Application

- He rules in the kingdoms of men (Dan. 4:25).
- He is sovereign (Ps. 110:4–7; Zech. 6:13).
  - “Rulers may propose, but only the Most High God can dispose” (Ps. 110:4–7; Zech. 6:13).

# Application

- He is worthy of our worship (Ps. 7:17; 47:1–2).
- Those who are humble and contrite have the privilege of dwelling on high with Him (Is. 57:15).

# ***El Roi***

- **Use**
  - Frequency: 1 time (Gen. 16:13–14)
- **Meaning**
  - God Who Sees
  - *Roi*—to see, sight

# ***El Roi***

- **Application**
  - He sees us when we are in need (Gen. 16:13–14).
  - He sees us when we are sinning (Gen. 6:5–7; 11–13).

# ***El Roi***

- He sees us when we are hiding (Ps. 139:7–12).
- He sees those who are hoping in Him (Ps. 33:18).

# ***El Shaddai***

- **Translated:**
  - God Almighty, All-Sufficient One

# ***El Shaddai***

- **Use**
  - First mention—Genesis 17:1–8
  - Frequency
    - *El Shaddai*—8 times
    - *Shaddai*—40 times in Old Testament
    - 10 times in the New Testament



# ***El Shaddai***

- **Meaning**
  - God's almightiness; His power to fulfill every promise He has made
  - God's faithfulness in fulfilling every promise He has spoken  
(Gen. 17:1–2; 48:3–4; 49:25)

# ***El Shaddai***

- *El* = to be strong
- *Shad* = breast
- *Shaddai* = bounty, blessing
- *El Shaddai* = The All-Sufficient One

# ***El Shaddai***

- **Application**
  - As *El Shaddai*, He blesses His people (Gen. 28:3).
    - To experience His sufficiency, we must realize our insufficiency (John 15:5; 2 Cor. 12:9)

# ***El Shaddai***

- To realize our insufficiency, El Shaddai often has to reduce us  
(Ruth 1:20–21; Job 1–2; John 15:2)

# ***El Shaddai***

- As *El Shaddai*, he pours out judgment (Rev. 16:7, 14; 19:15).
- As *El Shaddai*, He will bless us forever (Rev. 21:22–23).



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LESSON 12

# *Yahweh-Jireh*

MY KING & MY GOD

# Compound Names of God

<i>El</i>	<i>Yahweh</i>
Elyon	Jireh
Roi	M'Kaddesh
Shaddai	Tsidkenu
	Nissi
	Shammah



# Use

- Frequency—1 time (Gen. 22:14)

# Meaning

- The Lord will provide (vs. 8).
- The Lord will see to it (vs. 14).

# Significance

- **A memorial of divine provision**
  - Genesis 2:10–11—God provides when we need it.
  - Genesis 2:12—God provides when we obey.
  - Genesis 2:13—God provides for our good and His glory.

# Significance

- A mirror of divine provision

Date	Statement	Location
2000 B. C	Where is the <u>lamb</u> ?	Mount Moriah
A. D. 30	Behold the <u>Lamb</u> of God.	Mount Moriah

# Significance

- Moriah—“Yahweh sees.”
- Verse 14—it will be seen or provided.

<b>Abraham &amp; Isaac</b>	<b>God the Father and Son</b>
Verse 2— <u>Isaac was his only son.</u>	John <u>3:16</u> —Christ was His <u>only Son.</u>
Verse 2— <u>Abraham loved his son.</u>	John <u>15:9</u> —The Father loved the <u>Son.</u>
Verse 8— <u>God will provide “Himself.”</u>	Hebrews <u>9:14</u> —Christ “ <u>offered Himself.</u> ”

## Abraham & Isaac

Verse 12—Abraham did not spare his own son.

Verse 13—Isaac was raised from the altar.

## God the Father and Son

Romans 8:32—God the Father did not spare His own Son.

Acts 2:24, 32—Christ was raised from the dead.



# Significance

- A message of divine goodness to all (Rom. 8:32)
  - Psalm 145:15—God gives food to all who wait on Him.

# Significance

- Philippians 4:19—God will supply all our needs in Christ.
- Matthew 6:25–34—God provides for plants and animals, and He cares far more for us. So don't worry—God will provide.

# Application

- Designed to test Abraham's faith (vs. 1)
  - Verse 3—He acted immediately.
  - Verse 5—He said that he and the boy would come back.

# Application

- Verse 8—He said that God would provide Himself a lamb.
- Verse 10—He still did not hesitate. He was ready to sacrifice Isaac.
- Verse 14—He named the mountain “The Lord will provide.”



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LESSON 13

***Yahweh -  
M'Kaddesh***

MY KING & MY GOD

# Compound Names of God

<i>El</i>	<i>Yahweh</i>
Elyon	Jireh
Roi	<b>M'Kaddesh</b>
Shaddai	Tsidkenu
	Nissi
	Shammah

# Use

- Frequency—not found in our English Bible but found many times in Hebrew
- First use—Leviticus 19:2



# Meaning

- The Lord Sanctifies
- Hebrew — *qodesh*
  - Holy, dedicated, consecrated, sanctified, hallowed
  - Occurs 700 times

# Meaning

- **Primary meaning: set apart or separate for a particular purpose**
  - Days
    - Genesis 2:3—set apart the seventh day as a day of rest

# Meaning

- Leviticus 23—set apart feast days and special days
- Leviticus 25:10—set apart a whole year—  
Year of Jubilee

# Meaning

## – Places and objects

- Camp of Israel
- Hill of Zion
- City of Jerusalem
- Altar of sacrifice
- Tabernacle
- Temple
- Holy Land

# Meaning

## – Persons

- Jeremiah 1:5—Jeremiah was qodesh before he was born.
- Exodus 13:2—All firstborn sons of Israel were qodesh.

# Meaning

- Exodus 28:36—The High Priest was “holy” unto the Lord.
- Deuteronomy 7:6—The nation of Israel was “holy” and “special” unto the Lord.

# Significance

- He is set apart from all things.
- His holiness is the balance for all of His attributes.

# Significance

- Power minus holiness = cruel tyranny
- Omniscience minus holiness = craftiness, guile, subtlety
- Justice minus holiness = revenge
- Goodness minus holiness = mischief
- Love minus holiness = lust



# Significance

- His holiness is His glory and beauty.
  - Exodus 15:11—He is glorious in His holiness.
  - Revelation 15:3–4—We will glorify His name because He is holy.

# Significance

- Isaiah 6:3—Holy, holy, holy is the Lord; the earth is full of His glory.
- His holiness demands holiness (Lev. 19–22).

# Application

- We must be holy  
(Lev. 19:2; 1 Pet. 1:15–16).
  - Negatively—Separation from the world  
(2 Cor. 6:14–7:1)
  - Positively—Separation unto the Lord  
(Lev. 18:3–4; 1 Thess. 1:9)

# Application

- Outwardly—Our hands must be free from defilement and sin (James 4:8).
- Inwardly—Our hearts (motives) must be pure (James 4:8).

# Application

- It is the reason we are saved (Eph. 1:4).
- It is the reason we are chastened (Heb. 12:10).
- It is God's will for our lives (1 Thess. 4:3).
- It is our destiny (Eph. 5:26–27).



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LESSON 14

***Yahweh -  
Tsidkenu***

MY KING & MY GOD

# Compound Names of God

<i>El</i>	<i>Yahweh</i>
Elyon	Jireh
Roi	M'Kaddesh
Shaddai	<b>Tsidkenu</b>
	Nissi
	Shammah



# Use

- Frequency—3 or 4 times as tsidkenu; over 1,000 times as tsedek
- First use—Jeremiah 23:5–6

# Meaning

- The Lord Our Righteousness

# Meaning

- Hebrew—tsedek
- Stiff or straight—original meaning
- Right, righteous, just, to declare innocent, true

# Significance

- **Applied to Yahweh**
  - Psalm 129:4—The Lord is righteous (right, straight).
  - Isaiah 45:21—The Lord is just.
  - Deuteronomy 32:4—The Lord is just and right.

# Significance

- Daniel 9:7–8—Righteousness belongs to the Lord.
- Exodus 34:6–7—All of the attributes listed here testify to His righteousness.
- Exodus 23:7—He will always do what is right.

# Application

- Nothing less than perfection can satisfy God; therefore, all men are sinners before God (Rom. 6:23).
- All sin must be punished by God (Rom. 6:23).

# Application

- Only *Yahweh* can provide a perfect righteousness for man (Is. 45:24–25).
- Christ came to be our righteousness (1 Cor. 1:30; 2 Cor. 5:21).

# Application

- **There is a two-fold step to becoming righteous.**
  - 2 Corinthians 5:21 — Removal of sins
  - Romans 3:26 — Declaration of righteousness



# Application

- This righteousness comes by faith (Phil. 3:9; Rom. 4:3, 5, 24).
- We are to walk righteously (Eph. 4:24; Rom. 6:18).



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LESSON 15

# ***Yahweh-Nissi and Yahweh-Shammah***

MY KING & MY GOD

# Compound Names of God

<i>El</i>	<i>Yahweh</i>
Elyon	Jireh
Roi	M'Kaddesh
Shaddai	Tsidkenu
	<b>Nissi</b>
	<b>Shammah</b>

# ***Yahweh-Nissi***

- Meaning: The Lord Our Banner
- Nissi—“lifted up”—banner, ensign, to fly

# ***Yahweh-Nissi***

- **Flags speak of loyalty, life, and love.**
  - Our loyalty is to the Lord.
  - Our life is sacrificed for the Lord.
  - Our love is directed to the Lord.

# ***Yahweh-Nissi***

- **Use**
  - Frequency—1 time (Ex. 17:15–16)
    - Reference is to Moses' hand/rod that was “lifted up” to the Lord.
    - Psalm 20:5, 7; 60:12— He is our victory.

# ***Yahweh-Nissi***

- **Other uses**
  - Isaiah 11:10, 12—He is our Ensign.
  - Numbers 21:8—pole



# ***Yahweh-Shammah***

- Frequency—1 time (Ezek. 48:35)
- The final name of God introduced in OT
- Meaning: The Lord Is There

# ***Yahweh-Shammah***

- **The glory of the Lord departs Israel (Ezekiel).**
  - 8:4—The glory of the Lord is in the temple.
  - 9:3—The glory of the Lord moves to the threshold.

# ***Yahweh-Shammah***

- 10:19 — The glory is now at the east gate of the temple.
- 11:23 — The glory is now outside the city at the Mount of Olives.

# ***Yahweh-Shammah***

- **The city is emptied.**
  - 5:11–14—Disease, famine, war and captivity rob the city.
  - 6:6, 14—God leaves a remnant because He ultimately intends to bring Israel back to the city.

# ***Yahweh-Shammah***

- **The city is restored.**
  - 11:17–20 — Seventy years later the people would return.
  - 36:6–11 — The land will again be fruitful, and the city will be rebuilt and repopulated.

# ***Yahweh-Shammah***

- 36:21–28—The city will be restored in preparation for housing His glory.
- 37:1–14—An illustration of dry bones coming together

# ***Yahweh-Shammah***

- **The glory of the Lord returns.**
  - 43:1–2—The glory returns from the east (Mount of Olives).
  - 43:4—The glory returns to the East Gate.
  - 43:5—The glory enters the temple.

# ***Yahweh-Shammah***

- **The Messiah is there.**
  - 44:1–3—The East Gate is shut until the “Prince” returns.
  - 48:35—The city will be renamed Yahweh-Shammah.





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