



Lesson 1

What's in A Name?

Key Scripture

Matthew 28:18-20

¹⁸ And Jesus came and spoke to them, saying, “All authority has been given to Me in heaven and on earth. ¹⁹ Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, ²⁰ teaching them to observe all things that I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the age.” Amen. NKJV

Introduction

What's in a name? Many things — information about you and your family are all contained in your name. For example, my name is Thomas Blair. Thomas means “seeker of truth”, and that is exactly what I do. Thomas also means twin, and that is also true about me. While I do not have a twin brother, there is a constant battle between the two parts that I am, Thomas the flesh man and Thomas the spiritual man. From my surname, you also know what (tribe) family I am from. Therefore, before you even meet me, you know several things about me. You know that I am a seeker of truth, that there is a battle between my flesh and spirit, just as Paul had, and you know my family clan or tribe. In essence my name makes me unique; it gives me identity, by setting me apart from the rest of the world. My name is my own, no one else's.

In scripture we see the same thing. People's names mean something and they are important because they describe their identity. As a matter of fact, when the Father changed their identity, He also changed their name. Abram being changed to Abraham, Jacob to Israel and Sarai to Sarah are a few examples.

Why is all this important? Because as humans we are relational people and everything we experience in this life is through the context of relationship. When we are in relationship with someone, we know them by name and we use their name when referring to them or their life. For example, because I care about the health of our relationship, when I address my wife, I call her by name and not, “Hey you there, woman”. I call her Jody out of respect and love. I don't call her “Woman, Sally, Mary or Sue”, because that is not her name.

So it is in our spiritual relationship with Messiah and our heavenly Father. We need to know them by name, their REAL names. Let me explain

One morning during my prayer time, I was praying about the Great Commission found in Matthew 28:18-20 when the Father spoke to me. I listened, and He began to tell me how I had failed to uphold His Great Commission in my ministry. This greatly distressed me, because I have been a pastor for some time. I asked how I had failed Him in this area of ministry, and He told me two things. First, I had not taught followers to everything the Messiah commanded, and second, I had not baptized believers in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. I was completely stunned. Because I have baptized many, I asked, “How could this be?” The Father then asked me a question that would not only change my ministry, but also my life. He said, “Tom, what is My Name?” All I could do was cry in the silence, because I didn't know. I came up with all the automatic things: Lord, God, Father, Almighty, but the truth is, I didn't know His Name. Then the truth really hit me: if I didn't know His name, then how could I baptize people in His Name? I wanted to know the truth, because I want that deep personal relationship with my Savior and my heavenly Father. The truth is shocking, but it must now be brought forth because time is short.

Purpose

The purpose of these lessons is to bring the student to an awareness of the restored Sacred Names, so that their relationship can grow deeper. We will scripturally investigate the restored names, why they were hidden, and how we have been deceived.

Lesson 1 - YHWH

I. DECLARATION - Who Is He - I AM

Isaiah 42:8

I am the LORD, that is My name; and My glory I will not give to another, Nor My praise to graven images. NKJV

In this prophesy of Isaiah, we see that the Father makes His own declaration of His Name. To understand the deeper meaning, let's examine this Scripture in the Interlinear Scriptures so that we can understand the Hebrew words.

Isaiah 42:8

8 'Aniy 589 I	added text 9999 am	Yahweh 3068 the LORD:	huw' 1931 that	added text 9999 is
sh ^a miy 8034 my name:	Uwkbowdiy 3519 and my glory	l ^a 'acheer 312 to another,	lo' - 3808 not	
'eteen 5414 will I give	uwt ^a hilaatiy 8416 neither my praise	lap ^a ciyliym 6456 to graven images.		

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Definition of Terms

Yehovah (yeh-ho-vaw'); from OT:1961; (the) self-Existent or Eternal; Jewish national name of God: **Strong's OT:3068**

KJV - the Lord. Compare OT:3050, OT:3069.

II. Yahh (yaw) – contraction for OT:3068, and meaning the same; Yah, the sacred name: **Strong's # OT:3050**

KJV - Yah, the Lord, most vehement. Compare names in “-iah,” “-jah.”

Yehovih (yeh-ho-vee'); a variation of OT:3068 [used after OT:136, and pronounced by Jews as OT:430, **Strong's #OT 3069** in order to prevent the repetition of the same sound, since they elsewhere pronounce OT:3068 as OT:136]:

KJV - God.

shem (shame); a primitive word **Strong's # OT8034**[perhaps rather from OT:7760 through the idea of definite and conspicuous position; compare OT:8064]; an appellation, as a mark or memorial of individuality; by implication honor, authority, character:

KJV - + base, [in-] fame [-ous], named (-d), renown, report.

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This scripture, Isaiah 42:8, is directly linked to Exodus 3:14, where Moses addresses the Father during his burning bush experience.

Exodus 3:14

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.’ “ NKJV

Exodus 3:14

4 Wayo'mer 559	'Elohiym 430	'el- 413	Mosheh 4872	'EH*YEH 1961
And said	God	unto	Moses,	I AM
'aSHER 834	'EH*YEH 1961	Wayo'mer 559	koh 3541	
THAT	I AM:	and he said,	Thus	
to'mar 559	libneey 1121	Yisraa'eel 3478		
shalt thou say	unto the children of	Israel,		
'EH*YEH 1961	sh'laachaniy 7971	'aleeykem 413		
I AM	hath sent me	unto you.		

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Definition of Terms

hayah (haw-vaw); a primitive root **Strong's # 1961**[compare OT:1933]; to exist, i.e. be or become, come to pass (always emphatic, and not a mere copula or auxiliary):

KJV - beacon, X altogether, be (-come), accomplished, committed, like), break, cause, come (to pass), do, faint, fall, + follow, happen, X have, last, pertain, quit (oneself-), require, X use.

hava' (haw-vaw'); or **havah (haw-vaw')**; a primitive root **Strong's # 1933** [compare OT:183, OT:1961] supposed to mean properly, to breathe; to be (in the sense of existence):

KJV - be, X have.

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In both of these examples, the Father is revealing Himself through His name for the purpose of relationship. Through His Name the Father reveals His sovereignty, His power, and His authority.

Definition of Terms

Sovereignty: Hebrew word *malak (maw-lak')* – **Strong's # OT 4427** – defined as to reign, to ascend the throne, royalty. (See also **Strong's #'s OT 4438 & 4437.**)

KJV – king, kingdom, reign

Power: Hebrew word *koach or kowach (ko'-akh)*. **Strong's #3581**, defined as to be firm, vigor, unmovable.

KJV – strength, wealth, substance

Authority: Hebrew word *taqaph (taw-kaf)* **Strong's #8630** defined as to overpower

KJV – prevail, authority.

Another trait of the Father that is revealed by His Name, Yahweh, is His eternal state, no beginning and no end. Not only is His omniscience in the definition of the name Yahweh, but it is also depicted in the re-telling of the creation story in Genesis 2:4

Genesis 2:4

4 'Eeleh 428 These	added text 9999 are	towl ^a dowt 8435 the generations of	hasaamayim 8064 the heavens
w ^a haa'aarets 776 and of the earth	b ^a hibaar ^a 'aam 1254 when they were created,		
b ^a yowm 3117 in the day	^a sowt 6213 made	added text 9999 that	Yahweh 3068 the LORD
'erets 776 the earth	w ^a shaamaayim 8064 and the heavens,		'Elohiym 430 God

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NOTE: every time we read “the LORD” in the Scriptures it was translated from “Yahweh” (we will discuss this in more detail in future lessons). Therefore, according to Scripture, Yahweh existed before the earth and heavens were created. In other words, before anything was, Yahweh is.

III. PROCLAMATION – Covenant – We are

Yahweh not only reveals His own identity, but He also reveals our identity through His name as well. If we have gained salvation through the Messiah, then we are in covenant relationship with Yahweh. Through the Messiah, we have access to all that is Yahweh: His authority, His power — everything. In short, according to 2 Corinthians 5:20, we are Yahweh’s ambassador’s in this world. By definition, ambassadors are legal representatives with full legal authority in foreign lands by legal mandate. Yahweh’s legal mandate for us is His covenants which lead to the Blood Covenant — the atonement at Calvary. It is through these covenants that we become defined by Yahweh’s nature and become heirs to the PROMISE.

Hebrews 13:20-21

20 Ho 3588 the	dé 1161 Now	Theós 2316 God	teés 3588 of	eireénees 1515 peace,	ho 3588 that
anagagoón 321 brought again	ek 1537 from	added text 9999 the	nekroón 3498 dead	tón 3588 not translated	
Poiména 4166 shepherd	toón 3588 of the	probátoon 4263 sheep,	tón 3588 that	mégan 3173 great	

en	added text	haímati	diatheékees			
1722	9999	129	1242			
through	the	blood	covenant,			
	aiooníou	tón	Kúrion	heemoón	Ieesoún	
	166	3588	2962	2257	2424	
of the everlasting	not translated		Lord	our	Jesus,	
21 katartísai	humás	en	pantí	agathoó		
2675	5209	1722	3956	18		
Make perfect	you	in	every	good		
Added text	eis	tó	poieésai	tó		
9999	1519	3588	4160	3588		
work	to	not translated	do	not translated		
théleema	autoú	poioón	en	heemín		
2307	846	4160	1722	2254		
will,	his	working	in	you		
	tó	euáreston	enoó pion	autoú		
	3588	2101	1799	846		
that which	is wellpleasing		in sight,	his		
	diá	Ieesoú	Christoú	hoó	added text	
	1223	2424	5547	3739	9999	
through	Jesus	Christ;	to whom	be		
	hee	dóxa	eis	toús	aioónas	added text
	3588	1391	1519	3588	165	9999
not translated	glory	for	not translated	ever	and	not translated
	aioónoon	Ameén				
	165	281				
ever.	Amen.					

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In order for us to be Yahweh's identity ambassadors in this world, we must be redefined so that we no longer represent ourselves, but rather the King. Through the atonement at Calvary, the Blood Covenant, this process is possible. Accepting the Messiah as our personal Savior is only the beginning of this process. We must make the decision to allow Yahweh to define Himself in us, making us a new creation as described in 2 Corinthians 5:17.

2 Corinthians 5:17

Therefore, if anyone is in Christ, he is a new creation; old things have passed away; behold, all things have become new. NKJV

Only by Yahweh defining Himself in us, do we fully become Abraham's seed and heirs to the promise.

Galatians 3:28-29

²⁸ There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free, there is neither male nor female; for you are all one in Christ Jesus. ²⁹ And if you are Christ's, then you are Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise. NKJV

Galatians 3:29

28 Ouk	éni	Ioudaíos	oudé	Helleen
3756	1762	2453	3761	1672
neither	There is	Jew	nor	Greek,

ouk	éni	doúlos	oudé	eleútheros
3756	1762	1401	3761	1658
neither	there is	bond	nor	free,

ouk	éni	ársen	kaí	theélu
3756	1762	730	2532	2338
neither	there is	male	nor	female:

pántes	gár	humeís	heís	este	en
3956	1063	5210	1520	2075	1722
all	for	ye	one	are	in

Christoó	Ieesoú
5547	2424
Christ	Jesus.

29 Ei	dé	humeís	added text	Christoú	ára
1487	1161	5210	9999	5547	686
if	And	ye	be	Christ's,	then

toú	Abraám	spérma	esté	kat
3588	11	4690	2075	2596
not translated	Abraham's	seed,	are ye	according

epangelían	added text	kleeronómoi
1860	9999	2818
to the promise.	and	heirs

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Definition of Terms

Heir: root word *kleronomos* (*klay-ron-om'-os*) Strong's NT:2818 from NT:2819 and the base of NT:3551 (in its original sense of partitioning, i.e. [reflexively] getting by apportionment); a sharer by lot, i.e. inheritor (literally or figuratively); by implication, a possessor:

KJV - heir.

Promise: Hebrew word *epaggelia* (*ep-ang-el-ee'-ah*) Strong's NT:1860 from NT:1861; an announcement (for information, assent or pledge; especially a divine assurance of good)

KJV - message, promise.

Seed: Hebrew word *zara`* (*zaw-rah'*); a primitive root Strong's OT:2232 to sow; figuratively, to disseminate, plant, fructify:

KJV - bear, conceive seed, set with sow (-er), yield.

As Abraham's seed and heirs to the promise, we can proclaim "we are" in response to Yahweh's declaration "I AM". We see this in the Messiah's words in John 17:6.

John 17:6

"I have manifested Your name to the men whom You have given Me out of the world. They were Yours, You gave them to Me, and they have kept Your word. NKJV

John 17:6

6 Efanéroosá 5319	sou 4675	tó 3588	ónoma 3686		
I have manifested	thy	not translated	name		
toís 3588	anthroópois 444	hoús 3739	édookás 1325	moi 3427	
unto the	men	which	thou gavest	me	
ek 1537	toú 3588	kósmou 2889	Soí 4671	eésan 2258	kamoi 2504
out of	the	world:	thine	they were,	me;
autoús 846	édookas 1325	kaí 2532	tón 3588	lógon 3056	sou 4675
them	thou gavest	and	not translated	word.	thy
teteérekan 5083					
they have kept					

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Definition of Terms

onoma (on'-om-ah); from a presumed derivative of the base of NT:1097 (compare NT:3685); **Strong's #NT3686** a "name" (literally or figuratively) [authority, character]:

KJV - called, (+sur-) name (-d).

ginosko (ghin-occe'-ko); a prolonged form of a primary verb; to "know" (absolutely) in a great variety of applications and with many implications **Strong's #NT1097** (as follow, with others not thus clearly expressed):

KJV - allow, be aware (of), feel, (have) know (-ledge), perceived, be resolved, can speak, be sure, understand.

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IV. SITUATION – Lord

In the New King James Version Old Testament scriptures, the word “Lord” appears over 5,000 times. If we study these same scriptures in Hebrew, something amazing begins to happen. In almost every case, every time we see Lord, it has been translated either from Yahweh or Adonai.

The question then arises, if we are using Lord to refer to our heavenly Father, instead of His Name, then what does Lord mean? The answer will reveal the fullness of Jeremiah 23:27.

According to Webster’s Dictionary, the word Lord is not a name but a title. This title is attributed to English noble men who own property. It is a title that denotes power, authority and wealth. It is also used to describe people of substance. In addition, according to New Unger’s Bible Dictionary, the title lord is used to describe the prefix *ba’al*. Such is the case in Exodus 14:2 where we find *baal-Zephon*, which translated is “lord of the North”. Subsequently, the title lord is also attributed to *baal*, a pagan deity found throughout scripture by many names. The names *baal*, *bel* and *belu* all described the same pagan deity as the supreme god. The particular spelling of *baal* depended on geographical location. For example, *baal Strong’s #s OT 1167* and *1168* describe the Supreme Phoenician pagan deity. Likewise, *bel Strong’s # OT 1078* is a contraction of the root word *OT 1168* and describes the Supreme Babylonian pagan god. The pagan worship of this idol was common among the Canaanites, and therefore infected the Hebrew people and compromised their relationship with Yahweh. Evidence of this is seen throughout the Old Testament, but it can clearly be seen as the main reason the 10 tribes of the Northern Kingdom, Israel, were exiled by the Assyrians and are still scattered to this day.

In short, the word lord is not a name, but rather a title. It is a title used to describe a broad group of manmade statues, idols and pagan deities.

V. CLOSING COMMENTS

Yahweh created us in His image to have relationship with Him. Through this relationship we are to be His ambassadors in this world. That relationship was purchased for us by the blood of His son, the Messiah on the cross. As Yahweh’s children, we have a responsibility to that relationship. When we refer to Yahweh, by Lord or any other name, we are putting Him in the same category as manmade statues, idols and pagan deities. By doing so, we are committing blasphemy, which greatly grieves our heavenly Father. This being the case, we are now just as guilty as the early fathers of the Northern Kingdom of Israel. We are guilty today of the very thing that the prophet Jeremiah wrote of in Jeremiah 23:27

Jeremiah 23:26-27

²⁶ “How long will this be in the heart of the prophets who prophesy lies? Indeed they are prophets of the deceit of their own heart, ²⁷ who try to make My people forget My name by their dreams which everyone tells his neighbor, as their fathers forgot My name for Baal. NKJV

Jeremiah 23:27

27 added text	hachosh ^a biym	l ^a hashkiyach	‘et-	
9999	2803	7911	853	
Which	think	to cause to forget	not translated	
`amiy	sh ^a miy	bach ^a lowmotaam	‘ ^a sher	
5971	8034	2472	834	
my people	my name	by their dreams	which	
y ^a capruw	‘iysh	l ^a ree`eehuw	ka ^a ‘sher	
5608	376	7453	834	
they tell	every man	to his neighbour,	as	
shaak ^a chuw	‘ ^a bowtaam	‘et-	sh ^a miy	ba-Baa`al
7911	1	853	8034	1168
have forgotten	their fathers	not translated	my name	for baal.

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As we enter the last days, it is becoming very important to repent, and correct the problem. Out of respect, love and praise, we, as Yahweh’s people, need to refer to our heavenly Father by His Name, YAHWEH. Anything else is breaking the third Commandment.

It is also important to be aware of the other names that have been attributed to Yahweh due to bad translation. For example, the Jehovah names, Jehovah-jireh, Jehovah-nissi, Jehovah-shalom, Jehovah-shammah, Jehovah-tsebaoth, and Jehovah Eloie Israel which all are mistranslations of Jehovah and should be replaced by Yahweh, as in Yahweh-jireh, Yahweh-nissi, etc. El has also been attributed as a name of the Father, yet it is not a name but rather a title. By itself it refers to a god in the most general sense. It was widely used in ancient Eastern cultures whose languages were similar to Hebrew and therefore may refer either to Yahweh or pagan gods. For example, El is used to refer to the Canaanite pagan god who was the son of baal.

VI. SCRIPTURES ABOUT THE NAME

Deuteronomy 18:17-20	Genesis 22:14
1 Samuel 24:4-6	Exodus 17:15
Jeremiah 14:14-16	Judges 6:24
Proverbs 30:4	Ezekiel 48:35
Deuteronomy 6:4	1 Samuel 1:3
John 14:11-14	1 Samuel 15:29
John 14:25-26	Isaiah 1:24
Matthew 18:2	

Matthew 7:13-14

¹³ “Enter by the narrow gate; for wide is the gate and broad is the way that leads to destruction, and there are many who go in by it. ¹⁴ Because narrow is the gate and difficult is the way which leads to life, and there are few who find it. NKJV