

THE NAMES OF GOD



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Companion Book

A Scripture-centered journey from the great "I AM" to the Kingdom yet to come



**A Companion Study to the Song by
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CHAPTER INTRODUCTION

How to Use This Companion

“Every name reveals Your glory; every name declares who You are.”

The Bible does not introduce God through a single definition. It reveals Him across a story. He speaks creation into being, calls people into covenant, rescues the oppressed, provides in the wilderness, heals what is broken, gives peace in the middle of fear, leads His people through conflict, and promises to dwell with them forever. His names and titles rise from those moments. They are not merely labels. They are windows into His character and markers along the road of His plan.

This companion follows the ten principal names celebrated in the song “The Names of God.” Each chapter begins with one name from the song and then gathers related biblical names, titles, descriptions, and name-bearing phrases around it. In this way, the book can be read as a continuous journey rather than a disconnected dictionary.

A necessary distinction

Strictly speaking, YHWH is the principal personal covenant name of God in the Hebrew Scriptures. Words such as Elohim, Adonai, Shaddai, and Elyon function mainly as titles or divine designations. Other familiar expressions, including YHWH-Yireh, YHWH-Nissi, and YHWH-Shalom, are connected in their immediate passages with a place or altar. Still other expressions are sentences about what YHWH does: “YHWH your healer,” “YHWH who sanctifies you,” or “YHWH is my shepherd.” Devotional tradition often calls all of these “names of God,” and this book uses that familiar language while also explaining the difference.

TRANSLATION NOTE

YHWH, Yahweh, Jehovah, and LORD

These forms ordinarily point to the same four Hebrew consonants, YHWH. “Yahweh” is the common scholarly reconstruction; “Jehovah” is a traditional English form; and many Bibles print the name as LORD in small capitals. The shortened form is Yah or Jah, preserved in the word Hallelujah: “Praise Yah.”

The story map

- Yahweh - the eternal God who is, who was, and who remains faithful to His covenant.
- Elohim - the Creator whose word brings order, life, purpose, and the promise of a new creation.
- El Shaddai - the Almighty who is not limited by human weakness or impossible circumstances.
- Adonai - the Lord and King whose authority calls for trust, obedience, and allegiance.
- El Elyon - the Most High who stands above every throne, nation, power, and fear.
- YHWH Yireh - the God who sees beforehand and faithfully provides what His purpose requires.
- YHWH Rapha - the healer and restorer who deals with wounds, sin, corruption, and death.
- YHWH Shalom - the giver of peace whose presence makes wholeness possible.
- YHWH Nissi - the banner and victorious leader who gathers His people under His cause.
- YHWH Rohi - the shepherd who guides the flock toward life, righteousness, and the Kingdom.

For readers and leaders

Each chapter contains a primary name, a name-family table, a story section, a connection to the song, embedded leader notes, discussion questions, and a prayer response. A leader may use one chapter per week for a ten-session study. The appendices provide a wider directory of biblical names and titles, the full song lyric, a lyric-to-Scripture guide, a session plan, and a 20-question quiz with an explained answer key.

LEADER NOTE

Keep the names connected to the story

Do not teach the names as magical formulas or passwords. Ask where the name appears, what God was doing in that moment, what the name reveals about His character, and how the passage calls people to respond. The aim is not merely to pronounce ancient words. The aim is to know the God who revealed Himself through them.

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CHAPTER 1

Yahweh - The God Who Is and Will Be

“Yahweh - You are the great I AM, the One who was and is to come.”

PRIMARY NAME YHWH (Yahweh / Jehovah / LORD)	CORE MEANING The covenant name associated with God’s being, presence, and faithfulness
ATTRIBUTE REVEALED Eternal, self-existing, living, and faithful	KEY SCRIPTURES Exodus 3:13-15; 6:2-8; Psalm 90:1-2; Isaiah 42:8

Names and titles gathered in this chapter

Name or Title	Meaning	Kind	Key Passage(s)
YHWH	God’s personal covenant name	Personal name	Exodus 3:15; 6:2-3
Yah / Jah	Short form of YHWH	Shortened name	Exodus 15:2; Psalm 68:4
Ehyeh	I AM / I WILL BE	Self-identification	Exodus 3:14
Ehyeh Asher Ehyeh	I AM WHO I AM / I WILL BE WHAT I WILL BE	Self-identification	Exodus 3:14
Qanna	Jealous; zealous for exclusive devotion	Name-epithet	Exodus 34:14
El Chai	Living God	Title	Joshua 3:10; Psalm 42:2
El Olam	Everlasting God	Title phrase	Genesis 21:33
Ancient of Days	The One whose rule precedes all kingdoms	Visionary title	Daniel 7:9, 13, 22
True God	The God who is real and faithful	Title	Jeremiah 10:10
The One who is, was, and is coming	Eternal ruler of history	New Testament designation	Revelation 1:4, 8

The first great question

At the burning bush, Moses asks what he should say when Israel asks for the name of the God who sent him. The answer is not a mythic nickname or a local tribal label. God identifies Himself with the mysterious words Ehyeh Asher Ehyeh, commonly rendered “I AM WHO I AM” or “I WILL BE WHAT I WILL BE.” He then gives YHWH as His memorial name for generation after generation. The point is larger than pronunciation. The God who sends Moses is not dependent on Egypt, Pharaoh, Israel, or any created thing. He is not becoming God through the events. He is the One who already is, who remains present, and who will prove faithful in what He is about to do.

A name joined to covenant

In Exodus 6, the name YHWH becomes inseparable from a series of promises: “I will bring you out,” “I will rescue you,” “I will redeem you,” “I will take you as My people,” and “I will bring you into the land.” God’s name is therefore not a detached philosophical statement. It is attached to action. He reveals who He is by keeping covenant, judging oppression, hearing cries, and carrying His purpose forward.

The name across the whole story

The same God is called the Everlasting God, the Living God, the True God, and the Ancient of Days. These titles do not replace YHWH; they illuminate it. The One who met Moses is not trapped in one century. He is before Abraham, present with Israel, sovereign over empires, and alive when every human power has passed away. Revelation echoes the same truth when it speaks of the One who is, who was, and who is coming.

Holy jealousy

Exodus 34:14 says that YHWH is jealous, even that His name is Qanna. Human jealousy is often selfish or insecure. God’s jealousy is covenant zeal. He will not pretend that idols can give life. He refuses to share the hearts of His people with powers that enslave them. His exclusive claim is not small-minded possessiveness; it is the demand of the only true source of life.

Why this name begins the song

The song begins with Yahweh because every other name depends on this one. God can create because He is. He can promise because He remains. He can provide because He sees. He can heal because life belongs to Him. He can lead history to its appointed end because no age outlives Him. The opening lyric is therefore both confession and celebration: the God we praise is not temporary, imaginary, or absent. He is the great I AM.

LEADER NOTE

Let the mystery remain

Do not reduce Ehyeh Asher Ehyeh to a single English slogan. The Hebrew can carry both present and future force: "I AM" and "I WILL BE." Invite the group to notice that God answers Moses not only with a word but with a promise of presence: "I will be with you."

DISCUSSION AND REFLECTION

Questions for a group or personal study

1. How does the burning-bush setting shape the meaning of God's name?
2. Why is God's name connected to promises and actions in Exodus 6?
3. What is the difference between God's holy jealousy and human insecurity?
4. Which fear in your life becomes smaller when viewed beside the Everlasting God?

PRAYER RESPONSE

Yahweh, great I AM, teach us to trust the One who does not change. Be with us as You promised to be with Your servants. Turn our hearts away from every false god, and make Your faithfulness the foundation of our courage.

CHAPTER 2

Elohim - Creator, Maker, and Sustainer

“Elohim - Creator of all; You made the heavens, great and small.”

PRIMARY NAME Elohim	CORE MEANING God; the powerful Creator who brings order and life
ATTRIBUTE REVEALED Creative power, wisdom, purpose, and sustaining care	KEY SCRIPTURES Genesis 1:1-31; Psalm 19:1; Isaiah 40:28; Revelation 21:1-5

Names and titles gathered in this chapter

Name or Title	Meaning	Kind	Key Passage(s)
Elohim	God; the principal creation title in Genesis 1	Divine title	Genesis 1:1
El	God; Mighty One	Divine title	Genesis 14:18; Psalm 19:1
Eloah	God, singular form common in Job	Divine title	Deuteronomy 32:15; Job 19:26
Elah	Aramaic word for God	Divine title	Ezra 5:1; Daniel 2:18-23
Creator	One who brings creation into being	Title	Isaiah 40:28; Ecclesiastes 12:1
Maker	One who forms and establishes	Title	Psalm 95:6; Isaiah 54:5
Potter	One with authority and purpose over the clay	Metaphor-title	Isaiah 64:8; Jeremiah 18:1-6
God of Heaven and Earth	Ruler of the whole created order	Title phrase	Genesis 24:3
God of All Flesh	God over every human life	Title phrase	Jeremiah 32:27
Father of Lights	Source of every good gift; unchanging light	New Testament title	James 1:17

The story opens with God

The Bible's first sentence does not argue that God exists. It begins with God acting: "In the beginning, Elohim created." Before there is a human city, a nation, a sanctuary, or a song, there is the Creator. Darkness and disorder do not frighten Him. His word separates, gathers, fills, blesses, and gives purpose. Creation is not presented as an accident. It is ordered toward life.

One title, many acts of wisdom

Elohim is grammatically plural in form, yet when it refers to Israel's God it ordinarily works with singular verbs and describes one God acting. The title carries weight and majesty. He makes light, sky, sea, land, living creatures, and humanity. Psalm 19 says the heavens declare His glory. Isaiah calls Him the everlasting Creator who does not grow weary. The created world is therefore not God, but it is testimony to God.

The Maker and the made

Names such as Creator, Maker, and Potter place humanity in a truthful position. We are valuable because God made us in His image; we are not self-created. The potter image does not mean that people are worthless clay. It means that the Maker understands the design, the purpose, and the final form more completely than the vessel does. Trust begins when the creature stops pretending to be the Creator.

Creation wounded but not abandoned

Genesis moves quickly from creation to rebellion, exile, violence, and death. Yet Elohim does not discard His work. He preserves, calls, covenants, disciplines, rescues, and begins restoring. The same Bible that starts with creation ends with new creation. Revelation 21 does not describe God fleeing the world He made; it describes Him making all things new. The title Creator therefore carries hope as well as origin.

Why the song sounds joyful

The song's bright language fits the creation story. Stars, light, breath, beauty, rhythm, and life exist because God spoke. Worship becomes a grateful answer to existence itself. Every heartbeat is borrowed. Every good gift points beyond itself to the Father of Lights. To sing "Elohim" is to celebrate that the universe is not ownerless and life is not meaningless.

LEADER NOTE

Move from wonder to responsibility

Creation teaching should lead to worship and stewardship, not only debate. Ask what it means to bear God's image in the way we treat people, work, animals, land, creativity, and the vulnerable. The Creator's world is a gift entrusted to servants, not property handed to exploiters.

DISCUSSION AND REFLECTION

Questions for a group or personal study

1. What repeated actions of God do you notice in Genesis 1?
2. How do Creator, Maker, and Potter each add a different emphasis?
3. What does the promise of new creation reveal about God's commitment to His work?
4. Where does creation most easily awaken worship in you?

PRAYER RESPONSE

Elohim, Creator of heaven and earth, open our eyes to the wisdom and goodness written into Your works. Shape us as a potter shapes clay, and teach us to use the life You gave us for the purpose You intended.

CHAPTER 3

El Shaddai - Almighty in the Impossible

“El Shaddai - God Almighty; Your strength will always carry me.”

PRIMARY NAME El Shaddai	CORE MEANING God Almighty; the traditional rendering of an ancient title whose precise origin is uncertain
ATTRIBUTE REVEALED Almighty power, sufficiency, endurance, and promise-keeping	KEY SCRIPTURES Genesis 17:1-8; 35:11; 49:25; Job 5:17; Revelation 1:8

Names and titles gathered in this chapter

Name or Title	Meaning	Kind	Key Passage(s)
El Shaddai	God Almighty	Name-title	Genesis 17:1; 35:11
Shaddai	The Almighty	Divine title	Job 5:17; Psalm 91:1
El Gibbor	Mighty God	Divine title	Isaiah 9:6; 10:21
Pantokrator	Almighty; Ruler of All	Greek title	2 Corinthians 6:18; Revelation 1:8
Mighty One of Jacob	Powerful protector of Jacob's people	Covenant title	Genesis 49:24; Isaiah 49:26
God of gods	Supreme above every claimed deity	Title	Deuteronomy 10:17
Lord of lords	Supreme over every ruler	Title	Deuteronomy 10:17
The Blessed and Only Sovereign	The unrivaled ruler	New Testament title	1 Timothy 6:15
Strong One	The One whose strength does not fail	Descriptive title	Isaiah 1:24
God of Power	The source and possessor of power	Descriptive title	Psalm 62:11

The name at ninety-nine

God appears to Abram when the promise seems humanly impossible. Abram is ninety-nine, Sarai has been barren, and the years have made the gap between promise and fulfillment look wider. It is in that setting that God says, “I am El Shaddai.” The title does not appear in a moment of easy abundance. It appears when human strength has reached its limit.

Almighty does not mean impulsive

The Bible does not present divine power as uncontrolled force. El Shaddai binds power to covenant purpose. God changes Abram's name, confirms the promise, calls him to walk faithfully, and establishes a future that Abram cannot manufacture. God's might is moral, purposeful, patient, and trustworthy.

The uncertainty of the word, the certainty of the witness

Scholars do not agree on the original derivation of Shaddai. “Almighty” is the ancient and traditional translation, but the exact word history is uncertain. That uncertainty should make us careful, not doubtful. The biblical use is clear enough: Shaddai is the God whose power exceeds human limitation, who disciplines, protects, blesses, and carries His purpose through circumstances people cannot control.

Strength for the weak

The song says, “When I am weak, You make me strong.” Scripture repeatedly shows that God's power is not merely displayed over people but supplied to people. Abraham cannot create the promise. Israel cannot free itself from Egypt. Exiles cannot restore themselves. The dead cannot raise themselves. Divine strength enters the place where human strength fails.

Almighty at the end of the story

Revelation repeatedly uses Pantokrator, “Almighty,” when earthly powers appear terrifying. The title announces that the beast, empire, violence, and death do not possess the final word. The God who made the promise to Abraham remains the Ruler of All. His strength is not exhausted by history; it brings history to judgment and renewal.

LEADER NOTE

Do not turn power into a guarantee of comfort

El Shaddai does not promise that every believer will receive every desired outcome immediately. Abraham waited. Job suffered. Faithful people endured. Teach almighty power together with wisdom, covenant, patience, and resurrection hope.

DISCUSSION AND REFLECTION

Questions for a group or personal study

1. Why is Genesis 17 an important setting for the name El Shaddai?
2. How is God’s power different from raw human force?
3. What can we learn from the uncertain etymology but clear biblical use of Shaddai?
4. Where are you being asked to trust beyond your own strength?

PRAYER RESPONSE

El Shaddai, God Almighty, meet us where our strength ends. Keep us from demanding that Your power serve our impatience. Give us courage to walk faithfully while Your promise unfolds in Your wisdom and time.

CHAPTER 4

Adonai - Lord, King, and Righteous Judge

“Adonai - my Lord and King; I gladly place my life in Your hands.”

PRIMARY NAME Adonai	CORE MEANING Lord, Master, sovereign ruler
ATTRIBUTE REVEALED Authority, kingship, justice, command, and rightful ownership	KEY SCRIPTURES Genesis 15:2; Psalm 24:7-10; Isaiah 6:1-8; Malachi 1:6

Names and titles gathered in this chapter

Name or Title	Meaning	Kind	Key Passage(s)
Adonai	Lord; my Lord	Divine title	Genesis 15:2; Isaiah 6:1
Adon	Lord, ruler, or master	Title	Psalm 114:7
Adonai YHWH	Lord YHWH; often printed Lord GOD	Combined designation	Genesis 15:2; Amos 3:7
Kyrios	Lord	Greek title	Matthew 4:7; Romans 10:9
Despotes	Sovereign Lord or Master	Greek title	Luke 2:29; Acts 4:24
King of Israel	Israel's rightful King	Covenant title	Isaiah 44:6
King of Glory	The glorious King who enters	Worship title	Psalm 24:7-10
Everlasting King	King whose reign does not expire	Title	Jeremiah 10:10
Judge of All the Earth	The perfectly just Judge	Title	Genesis 18:25
Lawgiver	The One who defines righteous order	Title	Isaiah 33:22

A title on the lips, a throne in the life

Adonai is easy to say in worship and difficult to live. The word means Lord or Master. It recognizes that God has the right to command, direct, correct, and judge. Abraham uses it in prayer. Isaiah sees Adonai high and lifted up, then hears a commission that interrupts his life. The title moves naturally from vision to obedience.

The King who is not elected by creation

Human rulers receive limited authority and eventually surrender it. God does not become King by public approval. Psalm 24 calls Him the King of Glory. Jeremiah calls Him the everlasting King. Isaiah calls Him the King of Israel. His rule rests on who He is: Creator, covenant Lord, and Judge of all the earth.

Authority joined to righteousness

Because human authority is often abusive, people may hear “Lord” and imagine domination. Scripture corrects that image by joining God’s rule to justice, mercy, truth, and protection of the vulnerable. The Judge of all the earth must do what is right. The Lawgiver’s commands are not arbitrary obstacles; they define a way of life that reflects His character.

Adonai and the divine name

Jewish reading tradition often says Adonai where the written text has YHWH, out of reverence for the divine name. This helps explain why many English Bibles display YHWH as LORD. When the Hebrew text says Adonai YHWH, English editions often print “Lord GOD” to avoid the awkward expression “Lord LORD.”

The New Testament confession

The Greek word Kyrios can mean a human master, God, or Jesus, depending on context. In New Testament worship, confessing Jesus as Lord is not a casual compliment. It is allegiance to the Messiah appointed by God, the risen ruler before whom every rival claim must yield. The title carries the weight of obedience.

Why the song makes the title personal

The lyric says, "I gladly place my life in Your hands." That line turns doctrine into discipleship. Adonai is not only Lord of nations and ages. He is the Lord whose wisdom should govern schedules, money, relationships, speech, ambitions, and hidden choices. The joyful sound of the song does not weaken surrender; it celebrates the freedom of belonging to a righteous King.

LEADER NOTE

Ask for concrete surrender

Invite participants to name one area in which they call God "Lord" but still resist His direction. Keep the conversation practical and gracious. The goal is not public embarrassment; it is honest alignment.

DISCUSSION AND REFLECTION

Questions for a group or personal study

1. What does Isaiah's vision in Isaiah 6 reveal about lordship and calling?
2. Why must divine authority be taught together with divine righteousness?
3. How does the title Adonai challenge a purely private or emotional faith?
4. What would joyful surrender look like in one ordinary decision this week?

PRAYER RESPONSE

Adonai, Lord and King, rule our hearts with truth. Correct what is crooked, strengthen what is weak, and teach us the joy of obedience. Let our actions agree with the title our mouths confess.

CHAPTER 5

El Elyon - The Most High Above Every Power

“El Elyon - God Most High, exalted far above the sky.”

PRIMARY NAME El Elyon	CORE MEANING God Most High; the One exalted above every power
ATTRIBUTE REVEALED Supremacy, holiness, transcendence, and universal rule	KEY SCRIPTURES Genesis 14:18-22; Psalm 7:17; 47:2; 91:1; Daniel 4:34-35

Names and titles gathered in this chapter

Name or Title	Meaning	Kind	Key Passage(s)
El Elyon	God Most High	Name-title	Genesis 14:18-22
Elyon	Most High	Divine title	Psalm 7:17; 91:1
Hypsistos	Most High	Greek title	Luke 1:32, 35; Acts 7:48
God of Heaven	Ruler whose authority is above earthly kingdoms	Title	Ezra 1:2; Daniel 2:18
God of Heaven and Earth	Possessor and ruler of all realms	Title	Genesis 24:3
God of Glory	The God whose majesty is revealed	Title	Psalm 29:3; Acts 7:2
Holy One	The One wholly set apart in purity	Title	Job 6:10; Isaiah 40:25
Holy One of Israel	Israel's holy covenant God	Covenant title	Isaiah 1:4; 41:14
King of the Ages	Ruler across all ages	New Testament title	1 Timothy 1:17
Most High God	The supreme God recognized above nations	Title phrase	Daniel 5:18, 21

Abram meets the priest of the Most High

After battle and rescue, Abram is blessed by Melchizedek, priest of El Elyon, “God Most High, Possessor of heaven and earth.” Abram then identifies YHWH with El Elyon. This moment is significant because it announces that the God who called Abram is not merely a local deity assigned to one family. He is the supreme owner of heaven and earth.

High above the proud

Daniel repeatedly uses Most High in stories where emperors claim godlike power. Nebuchadnezzar learns that the Most High rules in the kingdom of men. Belshazzar is judged for pride. Earthly rulers count armies, wealth, monuments, and decrees; heaven measures humility, justice, and truth. El Elyon stands above every system that pretends to be ultimate.

Holiness and height

Biblical “highness” is not simply distance. It includes holiness - God’s complete moral otherness and purity. Isaiah repeatedly calls Him the Holy One of Israel. Yet the Most High also looks upon the humble and hears the oppressed. Divine transcendence does not produce indifference. Because He is above corruption, He can judge it; because He is not trapped in human weakness, He can save.

Shelter under the Most High

Psalm 91 joins two ideas that human thinking often separates: the Most High and the intimate shelter. The One exalted above all powers is also the One under whose shadow a person may dwell. His greatness does not make Him inaccessible. It makes His refuge sufficient.

The Most High in the song

The song's upward language - exalted, above, no throne or power higher - creates a bright declaration of perspective. Worship lifts the eyes. Problems remain real, but they are no longer ultimate. Every ruler is temporary. Every threat is limited. Every created power is beneath the Most High.

LEADER NOTE

Use the title to correct perspective, not dismiss pain

Telling a suffering person "God is higher" should never become a way to minimize grief. Let the title enlarge hope while making room for honest lament. The Psalms hold both together.

DISCUSSION AND REFLECTION

Questions for a group or personal study

1. Why does Genesis 14 connect El Elyon with "Possessor of heaven and earth"?
2. How does Daniel use the title Most High against human pride?
3. What is the relationship between God's holiness and His ability to save?
4. How can worship change perspective without denying real problems?

PRAYER RESPONSE

El Elyon, God Most High, lift our eyes above every temporary power. Keep us humble when we succeed and steady when we are threatened. Let us dwell under Your shadow and honor Your holiness in the way we live.

CHAPTER 6

YHWH Yireh - The God Who Sees and Provides

“Yahweh Jireh - You provide; You see each need and stand beside.”

PRIMARY NAME YHWH Yireh (Jehovah-Jireh)	CORE MEANING YHWH sees; YHWH will see to it; traditionally, YHWH will provide
ATTRIBUTE REVEALED Providence, foresight, care, generosity, and purposeful provision	KEY SCRIPTURES Genesis 22:1-14; Exodus 16; Psalm 121; Matthew 6:25-34

Names and titles gathered in this chapter

Name or Title	Meaning	Kind	Key Passage(s)
YHWH Yireh	YHWH sees / will provide	Place name and devotional designation	Genesis 22:14
El Roi	God who sees me	Name-title	Genesis 16:13
Father	The One who gives, disciplines, and cares	Relational title	Deuteronomy 32:6; Matthew 6:9
Keeper of Israel	The guardian who does not sleep	Title	Psalm 121:4
Portion of Jacob	The inheritance and lasting possession of His people	Covenant title	Jeremiah 10:16
Helper	The One who comes to aid	Title	Psalm 54:4; Hebrews 13:6
God of Hope	The source who fills believers with hope	New Testament title	Romans 15:13
Father of Mercies	Source of compassion and comfort	New Testament title	2 Corinthians 1:3
God of All Grace	The One whose grace restores and establishes	New Testament title	1 Peter 5:10
Giver of Every Good Gift	The generous source of good	Description	James 1:17

A mountain, a test, and a ram

Genesis 22 is one of Scripture’s most difficult and dramatic scenes. Abraham journeys with Isaac to the mountain, carrying the weight of a command he cannot reconcile with the promise. At the decisive moment, God stops him and provides a ram. Abraham names the place YHWH Yireh. The Hebrew verb behind Yireh means “to see,” and in biblical thought seeing can include seeing to a need - providing what the moment requires.

A place name that became a confession

The text says Abraham called the name of that place YHWH Yireh. Devotional tradition rightly hears in the event a truth about God, but accuracy matters: the phrase first names the place where God’s provision was revealed. That detail strengthens the meaning. The name is rooted in an event, a location, a crisis, and a rescue.

The God who sees the unseen

Hagar’s name El Roi belongs in the same family. Alone, mistreated, and vulnerable in the wilderness, she recognizes the God who sees her. Provision begins with divine attention. God does not provide mechanically from a distance. He sees people, hears cries, knows conditions, and acts within His purpose.

Daily bread and wilderness lessons

Israel receives manna one day at a time. The pattern trains the nation away from panic and hoarding and toward dependence. Jesus later teaches His disciples to pray for daily bread and reminds them that the Father knows their needs. Biblical provision includes food and shelter, but it is larger: wisdom, correction, community, courage, spiritual gifts, forgiveness, and the strength to endure.

Provision is not prosperity

YHWH Yireh does not mean that every desire will be supplied on demand or that faithful people will avoid hardship. Abraham climbed the mountain. Israel walked the wilderness. Paul knew abundance and need. God's provision serves His wise purpose, not human greed. Sometimes He changes circumstances; sometimes He supplies endurance; ultimately He provides resurrection and the Kingdom.

The song's joyful confidence

The song says God "always makes a faithful way." That line should be heard in the broad biblical sense. The way may pass through waiting, sacrifice, correction, or uncertainty, but God does not lose sight of His promise. The One who sees the end from the beginning can provide what His plan requires.

LEADER NOTE

Handle stories of need with humility

Do not imply that a person lacks faith because a financial, medical, or family crisis continues. Encourage practical generosity within the group. A study of divine provision should make God's people more willing to become part of the answer to another person's prayer.

DISCUSSION AND REFLECTION

Questions for a group or personal study

1. Why is "seeing" an important part of the meaning of Yireh?
2. What do Genesis 22 and the story of Hagar teach together?
3. How does manna challenge anxiety and hoarding?
4. What is the difference between biblical provision and a prosperity promise?

PRAYER RESPONSE

YHWH Yireh, God who sees and provides, free us from fear and greed. Give us daily bread, wisdom for today, and faith for tomorrow. Open our eyes to the needs around us and make us generous instruments of Your care.

CHAPTER 7

YHWH Rapha - Healer, Sanctifier, and Redeemer

“Yahweh Rapha - You restore; You heal the wounded heart once more.”

PRIMARY NAME YHWH Rofe'kha / YHWH Rapha	CORE MEANING YHWH your healer; YHWH who heals
ATTRIBUTE REVEALED Healing, cleansing, sanctification, forgiveness, restoration, and life	KEY SCRIPTURES Exodus 15:22-26; Psalm 103:1-5; Isaiah 53:4-5; Mark 1:40-45

Names and titles gathered in this chapter

Name or Title	Meaning	Kind	Key Passage(s)
YHWH Rofe'kha	YHWH your healer	Sentence-description	Exodus 15:26
YHWH Mekaddishkem	YHWH who sanctifies you	Sentence-description	Exodus 31:13; Leviticus 20:8
Redeemer	The One who rescues and reclaims	Title	Isaiah 41:14; 44:6
Savior	The One who delivers	Title	Isaiah 43:3, 11; Luke 1:47
God of Salvation	The source and author of rescue	Title	Psalm 18:46; Isaiah 12:2
Holy One of Israel	The holy God who redeems His people	Covenant title	Isaiah 41:14
God of All Grace	The One who restores and strengthens	New Testament title	1 Peter 5:10
Forgiver	The One who removes guilt and restores relationship	Description	Psalm 103:3; Micah 7:18-19
Spirit of Grace	God's gracious Spirit at work	Spirit designation	Zechariah 12:10; Hebrews 10:29
Resurrection and Life	The One through whom death is overcome	Messianic title	John 11:25

Bitter water and a healing word

Soon after the Red Sea, Israel reaches bitter water at Marah. The people grumble, Moses cries out, and God makes the water drinkable. The passage closes with the declaration, “I am YHWH your healer.” The Hebrew phrase is a sentence, not a formal introduction of a second personal name. Yet the sentence reveals character: the God who liberated Israel also intends to teach, preserve, and restore.

Healing is larger than symptom removal

Biblical healing includes bodies, but it is not limited to bodies. Sin wounds conscience and community. Idolatry distorts desire. Injustice breaks societies. Grief exhausts the heart. The prophets speak of national wounds, false remedies, cleansing, and restoration. Psalm 103 joins forgiveness, healing, redemption, compassion, and renewal in one song of praise.

The healer is also the sanctifier

YHWH Mekaddishkem means “YHWH who sanctifies you” or “makes you holy.” Healing without holiness would leave the deepest corruption untouched. Sanctification means being set apart for God and reshaped according to His character. The healer does not merely help us feel better; He restores us toward truth, love, faithfulness, and obedience.

Mercy in the ministry of Jesus

The Gospels show Jesus touching lepers, opening blind eyes, strengthening the lame, delivering the oppressed, forgiving sins, and raising the dead. His miracles are signs of God's Kingdom breaking into human misery. They reveal compassion and authority, but they also point beyond temporary recovery. Every person healed in the Gospels eventually faced mortality. Resurrection is the complete answer.

Healing and unanswered pain

Scripture never permits leaders to accuse every suffering person of weak faith. Job's friends spoke confidently and wrongly. Paul lived with weakness. Timothy had recurring illness. Faith prays boldly and also trusts God when healing is partial, delayed, or reserved for the resurrection. The final biblical picture is not endless sickness management; it is a world where death, mourning, crying, and pain are gone.

Why the song joins heart and soul

The lyric speaks of a wounded heart and a restored soul. That emphasis is pastorally wise. Many wounds cannot be seen on a scan. Shame, betrayal, fear, addiction, and grief need truth, community, repentance, patience, and grace. YHWH Rapha is not a slogan to rush pain. It is a reason to bring the whole broken life before God.

LEADER NOTE

Teach with compassion and without blame

Make room for medical care, counseling, confession, community support, and patient prayer. God's healing work can use ordinary means. Never pressure a participant to disclose trauma or illness publicly.

DISCUSSION AND REFLECTION

Questions for a group or personal study

1. What does the setting at Marah add to the title "YHWH your healer"?
2. Why should healing and sanctification be studied together?
3. How do Jesus' miracles point beyond themselves to the Kingdom?
4. How can a group pray for healing without blaming those who continue to suffer?

PRAYER RESPONSE

YHWH Rapha, healer and restorer, bring Your truth into every wounded place. Forgive our sins, cleanse our habits, strengthen our bodies and hearts, and keep us faithful until the day when Your restoration is complete.

CHAPTER 8

YHWH Shalom - Peace, Presence, and Refuge

“Yahweh Shalom - You are peace; You calm the storm and bring relief.”

PRIMARY NAME YHWH Shalom	CORE MEANING YHWH is peace; YHWH gives wholeness and well-being
ATTRIBUTE REVEALED Peace, presence, reconciliation, safety, and completeness	KEY SCRIPTURES Judges 6:11-24; Isaiah 26:3-4; John 14:27; Ezekiel 48:35

Names and titles gathered in this chapter

Name or Title	Meaning	Kind	Key Passage(s)
YHWH Shalom	YHWH is peace	Altar name and devotional designation	Judges 6:24
YHWH Shammah	YHWH is there	Future city name	Ezekiel 48:35
Immanuel	God with us	Prophetic and messianic title	Isaiah 7:14; Matthew 1:23
God of Peace	The source and giver of peace	New Testament title	Romans 15:33; Hebrews 13:20
Refuge	Safe shelter in danger	Metaphor-title	Deuteronomy 33:27; Psalm 46:1
Fortress	Defensive stronghold	Metaphor-title	Psalm 18:2
Strong Tower	Secure protection	Metaphor-title	Proverbs 18:10
Shield	Protector who stands between His people and harm	Metaphor-title	Genesis 15:1; Psalm 3:3
Dwelling Place	The lasting home of His people	Metaphor-title	Psalm 90:1
Hope of Israel	The One in whom Israel's hope rests	Covenant title	Jeremiah 14:8; 17:13

Peace in a time of fear

Gideon meets the messenger of YHWH while hiding from Midian. His nation is oppressed, his family is unimpressive, and his own courage is uncertain. When Gideon realizes the holiness of the encounter, he fears death. Instead, he hears, “Peace to you; do not fear.” He builds an altar and calls it YHWH Shalom.

An altar name rooted in encounter

Like YHWH Nissi, the phrase first names an altar. The altar marks the place where fear met divine assurance. Shalom is richer than the absence of conflict. It includes wholeness, right relationship, security, well-being, and things brought into proper order. Gideon's circumstances are not instantly easy, but he is no longer facing them alone.

Presence is the center of peace

The Bible's peace story moves through God's presence: Eden, the patriarchal promises, tabernacle, temple, exile, return, Immanuel, the gathered people of God, and the New Jerusalem. Ezekiel's final city is called YHWH Shammah, “YHWH is there.” The deepest promise is not merely improved surroundings. It is God dwelling with His people.

Refuge without denial

Psalms call God refuge, fortress, shield, strong tower, and dwelling place. These metaphors were written by people who knew enemies, betrayal, sickness, guilt, and death. Refuge language does not deny the storm. It identifies where to stand within it. Biblical peace can exist before the battle is over because it rests in presence and promise.

Peace through the Messiah

Immanuel means “God with us.” In the New Testament, Jesus announces peace, gives peace unlike the world gives, and makes reconciliation possible through his sacrifice. Yet Scripture also points toward a future public peace under God’s Kingdom. Personal calm is precious, but biblical shalom reaches farther: healed relationships, justice, safety, worship, and creation made whole.

The song’s bright invitation

The song says that when fear surrounds us, God’s peace becomes light. This is not a command to pretend. It is an invitation to bring fear into the presence of the One called the God of Peace. Joy can grow not because nothing is wrong, but because God is there and His future is certain.

LEADER NOTE

Make peace a safe subject

Some participants live with anxiety, trauma, conflict, or unsafe relationships. Do not tell people to remain in danger in the name of peace. Biblical shalom includes truth, protection, justice, and wise boundaries.

DISCUSSION AND REFLECTION

Questions for a group or personal study

1. What changed for Gideon before his external circumstances changed?
2. How is shalom larger than the absence of conflict?
3. What storyline connects Immanuel and YHWH Shammah?
4. Which refuge image speaks most strongly to you, and why?

PRAYER RESPONSE

YHWH Shalom, God of Peace, meet us in fear as You met Gideon. Be our refuge, our dwelling place, and our hope. Bring truth where there is confusion, reconciliation where it is possible, protection where it is needed, and wholeness through Your Kingdom.

CHAPTER 9

YHWH Nissi - Banner, Warrior, Rock, and Victory

“Yahweh Nissi - our banner high; the battle’s Yours, the victory’s won.”

PRIMARY NAME YHWH Nissi	CORE MEANING YHWH is my banner; YHWH is the standard under which His people gather
ATTRIBUTE REVEALED Protection, leadership, righteous warfare, endurance, and victory	KEY SCRIPTURES Exodus 17:8-16; 1 Samuel 1:3; Psalm 18:1-3; Isaiah 42:13

Names and titles gathered in this chapter

Name or Title	Meaning	Kind	Key Passage(s)
YHWH Nissi	YHWH is my banner	Altar name and devotional designation	Exodus 17:15
YHWH Tseva’ot	YHWH of hosts / armies	Recurring divine title	1 Samuel 1:3; Isaiah 1:9
Man of War / Warrior	The divine champion against oppression	Title-image	Exodus 15:3; Isaiah 42:13
Tsur	Rock	Divine metaphor-title	Deuteronomy 32:4, 15, 18
Rock of Israel	Stable protector and ruler	Covenant title	2 Samuel 23:3
Mighty One of Jacob	Powerful defender and redeemer	Covenant title	Genesis 49:24
Consuming Fire	Holy power that judges idolatry	Metaphor-title	Deuteronomy 4:24
King of Kings	Supreme over every king	Royal title	Revelation 19:16
Lord of Lords	Supreme over every lord	Royal title	Deuteronomy 10:17; Revelation 19:16
Faithful and True	The righteous and trustworthy victor	Messianic title	Revelation 19:11

The battle at Rephidim

Amalek attacks Israel in the wilderness. Joshua leads the fighters while Moses stands on the hill with the staff of God. When Moses grows tired, Aaron and Hur support his hands. After victory, Moses builds an altar and calls it YHWH Nissi. A banner gathers people, identifies allegiance, and gives direction in conflict.

Victory required a community

The scene does not glorify one heroic individual. Joshua fights, Moses intercedes, Aaron and Hur support, and the people stand together. Even the raised hands need help. The banner is YHWH, not Moses. The story corrects pride: victory belongs to God, yet God’s people must serve faithfully in different roles.

YHWH of hosts

YHWH Tseva’ot is often translated LORD of Hosts, LORD of Armies, or LORD of Heaven’s Armies. “Hosts” can refer to armies or heavenly forces. The title declares that no visible or invisible power stands outside God’s command. The word Sabaoth in older English forms comes from “hosts”; it is not the word Sabbath.

The Rock and the Warrior

Deuteronomy calls God the Rock, emphasizing stability, justice, and faithfulness. Exodus calls Him a warrior after deliverance from Pharaoh. These images must be read within the moral story of Scripture: God opposes oppression, judges evil, protects covenant purpose, and acts for truth. Divine warfare is not permission for personal cruelty.

The battle redefined

The New Testament warns that the deepest struggle is not against flesh and blood. Believers battle deception, temptation, accusation, fear, injustice, and spiritual evil. Other human beings are not targets for hatred. The banner of God calls His people to truth, righteousness, faith, salvation, prayer, endurance, and love of enemies.

Victory through sacrifice

The biblical story reaches its surprising center when victory comes through the Lamb who was slain. God conquers not by becoming like evil but by exposing, judging, and overcoming it through faithfulness. Revelation's King of Kings is Faithful and True. The final victory is the defeat of sin, death, violence, and every power that destroys God's creation.

The song's celebration

The upbeat chorus can sing victory without becoming boastful because the lyric says, "The battle's Yours." The believer's confidence is borrowed confidence. We stand under God's banner, on God's Rock, by God's strength, for God's righteous purpose.

LEADER NOTE

Keep battle language from becoming hostility

Be explicit: the names in this chapter must not be used to demonize political opponents, ethnic groups, other congregations, or difficult neighbors. The faithful fight is against evil while still recognizing the human dignity of people.

DISCUSSION AND REFLECTION

Questions for a group or personal study

1. What do Aaron and Hur add to the meaning of the victory at Rephidim?
2. What does YHWH Tseva'ot communicate about visible and invisible power?
3. How does the title Rock balance the title Warrior?
4. How does the New Testament redirect battle language toward spiritual faithfulness?

PRAYER RESPONSE

YHWH Nissi, our banner and victory, gather us under Your truth. Make us courageous without cruelty, strong without pride, and faithful without hatred. Teach us to support one another until every hand is steady and every task is complete.

CHAPTER 10

YHWH Rohi - The Shepherd Who Leads Us Home

“Yahweh Rohi - Shepherd true; You guard our steps and show the way.”

PRIMARY NAME YHWH Ro'i / YHWH Rohi	CORE MEANING YHWH is my shepherd
ATTRIBUTE REVEALED Guidance, protection, nurture, redemption, and completion of the journey	KEY SCRIPTURES Psalm 23; Ezekiel 34:11-16, 23-24; John 10:1-18; Revelation 7:15-17

Names and titles gathered in this chapter

Name or Title	Meaning	Kind	Key Passage(s)
YHWH Ro'i	YHWH is my shepherd	Sentence-confession	Psalm 23:1
Shepherd of Israel	The One who leads Joseph like a flock	Covenant title	Psalm 80:1
Keeper of Israel	The guardian who watches continually	Title	Psalm 121:4
YHWH Tsidqenu	YHWH is our righteousness	Name-bearing designation	Jeremiah 23:6; 33:16
YHWH Shammah	YHWH is there	Future city designation	Ezekiel 48:35
Jesus / Yeshua	YHWH saves / YHWH is salvation	Personal name	Matthew 1:21
Messiah / Christ	Anointed One	Messianic title	John 1:41
Good Shepherd	The shepherd who lays down his life	Messianic title	John 10:11
Lamb of God	The sacrificial Lamb who bears away sin	Messianic title	John 1:29
Bright Morning Star	The sign of approaching dawn and fulfilled hope	Messianic title	Revelation 22:16

A personal confession

Psalm 23 does not merely say that God is a shepherd. It says, “YHWH is my shepherd.” The name becomes relational. The shepherd provides, leads, restores, guides in right paths, stays present in the valley, protects, prepares a table, anoints, and brings the worshiper home. Every movement of the psalm is a movement of trust.

The shepherd judges false shepherds

Ezekiel 34 confronts leaders who feed themselves while scattering the flock. God promises to search for His sheep, rescue them, feed them, bind the injured, strengthen the weak, and judge between sheep. He also promises a Davidic shepherd. The image is tender, but it is not weak. True shepherding includes protection and accountability.

The Good Shepherd and the Lamb

Jesus calls himself the Good Shepherd who knows the sheep and lays down his life for them. The name Jesus means “YHWH saves” or “YHWH is salvation.” The Shepherd becomes the Lamb of God, and in Revelation the Lamb becomes the shepherd who guides the redeemed to springs of living water. The images cross in a beautiful way: the One who sacrifices Himself is also the One who leads.

Righteousness and the city of presence

Jeremiah uses YHWH Tsidqenu, “YHWH is our righteousness,” in connection with the promised Davidic ruler and, in another passage, Jerusalem. Ezekiel ends with YHWH Shammah, “YHWH is there,” as the name of the future city. These expressions show where the shepherd is leading: toward a righteous people in a restored city filled with God’s presence.

The names of Jesus in the final movement

The New Testament gathers many titles around Jesus: Immanuel, Messiah, Word, Light of the World, Lamb of God, Good Shepherd, King of Kings, Lord of Lords, First and Last, and Bright Morning Star. These titles do not erase the name of the Father. They reveal how God's plan of salvation, kingship, sacrifice, truth, and future life is carried forward through His Son.

The names of God's Spirit

Scripture speaks of the Spirit of God, the Spirit of YHWH, the Spirit of the Father, the Spirit of Christ, the Spirit of Truth, the Spirit of Grace, the Spirit of Glory, the Spirit of Wisdom, and the Comforter or Helper. These designations describe God's active presence and power giving wisdom, conviction, strength, gifts, holiness, comfort, and life. They belong in the story because the Shepherd does not leave the flock without guidance.

From pasture to Kingdom

Psalm 23 ends in the house of YHWH. Revelation ends with God dwelling with humanity, the river of life, the tree of life, the end of the curse, and the servants of God seeing His face. The Shepherd's route has always had a destination. The story that began with the God who is and the Creator who speaks ends with the presence of God filling a renewed creation.

Why this name closes the ten chapters

YHWH Rohi is the right final name because it gathers the others into a journey. The eternal God leads. The Creator sustains. The Almighty protects. The Lord commands. The Most High gives perspective. The Provider supplies. The Healer restores. The God of Peace stays present. The Banner gives victory. The Shepherd brings the flock home.

LEADER NOTE

End with hope, not abstraction

Invite participants to trace the movement of Psalm 23 from need to home. Then connect that movement with Revelation 7 and 22. The names should leave the group not merely informed, but more willing to follow.

DISCUSSION AND REFLECTION

Questions for a group or personal study

1. What actions of the shepherd appear in Psalm 23?
2. How does Ezekiel 34 challenge human leaders?
3. Why is it significant that Revelation portrays the Lamb as shepherd?
4. How do YHWH Tsidqenu and YHWH Shammah describe the destination of God's plan?
5. Which of the ten song names now carries the deepest meaning for you?

PRAYER RESPONSE

YHWH Rohi, faithful Shepherd, lead us in right paths. Find us when we wander, restore us when we are wounded, correct us when we resist, and keep us close to Your voice. Bring us through every valley into the fullness of Your Kingdom.

CHAPTER EPILOGUE

From the Name to the Kingdom

“Every name, forever the same - we praise the glory of Your name.”

The names of God form a trail through Scripture. YHWH meets Moses at the bush. Elohim speaks light into darkness. El Shaddai confirms an impossible promise. Adonai sits upon the throne. El Elyon humbles kings. YHWH Yireh provides on the mountain. YHWH Rapha heals bitter waters and broken lives. YHWH Shalom meets fear with presence. YHWH Nissi gathers a weary people under His banner. YHWH Rohi leads the flock through the valley and toward home.

This sequence is not accidental. It reveals a God who is both beyond creation and involved within history. His power is not separate from His goodness. His authority is not separate from His justice. His holiness is not separate from His mercy. His victory is not separate from His sacrifice. His future is not separate from the lives we live now.

The Bible’s final hope is not that humanity learns enough names to impress God. It is that God completes what His names have promised. The Provider supplies life without end. The Healer removes death. The God of Peace ends violence. The Banner defeats evil. The Shepherd wipes away tears and leads the redeemed to living water. The city is called “YHWH is there” because the greatest gift of the Kingdom is the presence of God.

THE CENTRAL INVITATION

The response the names require

To know the names biblically is to trust the One they reveal, reject idols, receive correction, practice mercy, seek righteousness, endure faithfully, worship joyfully, and follow the Shepherd toward the Kingdom.

A final reading of the chorus

“We sing the names, the names of God” is more than a musical hook. It is a summary of biblical faith. We remember what God has revealed so that we can recognize His work, resist false pictures of Him, and answer His faithfulness with praise. The song names Healer, Shepherd, Peace, and Victory because the Bible does. The book adds the larger context so that every joyful word carries the weight of the story.

PRAYER RESPONSE

Yahweh, Elohim, El Shaddai, Adonai, El Elyon - God who provides, heals, gives peace, leads to victory, and shepherds Your people - write Your truth upon our hearts. Let our worship become obedience and our knowledge become love. Complete Your plan and bring Your creation into the peace of Your Kingdom.

CHAPTER APPENDIX A

Directory of Principal Biblical Names and Titles

A grouped reference to the major names, titles, name-bearing phrases, and divine descriptions used throughout Scripture.

This directory is intentionally broad, but it is not a claim that every metaphor in every verse is a separate proper name. The “Kind” descriptions help distinguish personal name, title, sentence-description, altar or place name, prophetic designation, and metaphor. Spellings vary across English resources because Hebrew and Greek can be transliterated in more than one way.

1. Personal name and direct self-identifications

Name or Title	Meaning	Kind	Key Passage(s)
YHWH	Yahweh; Jehovah; LORD	Personal covenant name	Exodus 3:15; 6:2-3
Yah / Jah	Shortened form of YHWH	Shortened name	Exodus 15:2; Psalm 68:4
Ehyeh	I AM / I WILL BE	Self-identification	Exodus 3:14
Ehyeh Asher Ehyeh	I AM WHO I AM / I WILL BE WHAT I WILL BE	Self-identification	Exodus 3:14
Qanna	Jealous; zealous for exclusive devotion	Name-epithet	Exodus 34:14

2. Foundational Hebrew and Aramaic titles

Name or Title	Meaning	Kind	Key Passage(s)
El	God; Mighty One	Title	Genesis 14:18
Elohim	God	Title	Genesis 1:1
Eloah	God	Title	Deuteronomy 32:15; Job 19:26
Elah	God in Aramaic	Title	Ezra 5:1; Daniel 2:18
Adon	Lord; master	Title	Psalm 114:7
Adonai	Lord; my Lord	Divine title	Genesis 15:2
Shaddai	Almighty	Divine title	Job 5:17
Elyon	Most High	Divine title	Psalm 7:17
Tsur	Rock	Metaphor-title	Deuteronomy 32:4

3. Principal El combinations

Name or Title	Meaning	Kind	Key Passage(s)
El Elyon	God Most High	Name-title	Genesis 14:18-22
El Shaddai	God Almighty	Name-title	Genesis 17:1
El Olam	Everlasting God	Name-title	Genesis 21:33
El Roi	God who sees me	Name-title	Genesis 16:13
El Elohe Israel	God, the God of Israel	Altar name	Genesis 33:20
El Bethel	God of Bethel	Place-linked title	Genesis 35:7
El Gibbor	Mighty God	Title	Isaiah 9:6; 10:21
El Qanna	Jealous God	Title phrase	Exodus 20:5
El Emunah	Faithful God / God of faithfulness	Title phrase	Deuteronomy 32:4
El De'ot	God of knowledge	Title phrase	1 Samuel 2:3
El Chai	Living God	Title phrase	Joshua 3:10
El Ha-Kavod	God of glory	Title phrase	Psalm 29:3
El Yeshuati	God of my salvation	Title phrase	Isaiah 12:2

4. Principal YHWH combinations and name-bearing phrases

Name or Title	Meaning	Kind	Key Passage(s)
YHWH Elohim	YHWH God / the LORD God	Combined designation	Genesis 2:4
Adonai YHWH	Lord YHWH; Lord GOD	Combined designation	Genesis 15:2
YHWH El Elyon	YHWH, God Most High	Combined designation	Genesis 14:22
YHWH Elohei Yisrael	YHWH, God of Israel	Covenant designation	Exodus 5:1
YHWH Tseva'ot	YHWH of hosts / armies	Recurring title	1 Samuel 1:3
YHWH Yireh	YHWH sees / provides	Place name	Genesis 22:14
YHWH Nissi	YHWH is my banner	Altar name	Exodus 17:15
YHWH Shalom	YHWH is peace	Altar name	Judges 6:24
YHWH Rofe'kha	YHWH your healer	Sentence-description	Exodus 15:26
YHWH Mekaddishkem	YHWH who sanctifies you	Sentence-description	Exodus 31:13
YHWH Ro'i	YHWH is my shepherd	Sentence-confession	Psalms 23:1
YHWH Tsidqenu	YHWH is our righteousness	Royal/city designation	Jeremiah 23:6; 33:16
YHWH Shammah	YHWH is there	Future city name	Ezekiel 48:35

5. Major Old Testament titles and metaphors

Name or Title	Meaning	Kind	Key Passage(s)
God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob	God of the patriarchal covenant	Covenant title	Exodus 3:6, 15
God of Israel	Israel's covenant God	Covenant title	Exodus 5:1
God of Heaven	Ruler above earthly kingdoms	Title	Ezra 1:2
God of Heaven and Earth	Ruler of all creation	Title	Genesis 24:3
God of All Flesh	God over every human life	Title	Jeremiah 32:27
God of the Spirits of All Flesh	God over the life-spirit of humanity	Title	Numbers 16:22
God of gods	Supreme above all claimed gods	Title	Deuteronomy 10:17
Lord of lords	Supreme above all rulers	Title	Deuteronomy 10:17
Living God	The God who truly lives	Title	Joshua 3:10
True God	The real and faithful God	Title	Jeremiah 10:10
Holy One	The One set apart in perfect holiness	Title	Isaiah 40:25
Holy One of Israel	Israel's holy Redeemer	Covenant title	Isaiah 41:14
King of Israel	Israel's rightful King	Royal title	Isaiah 44:6
King of Glory	The glorious King	Royal title	Psalms 24:7-10
Everlasting King	King whose reign does not end	Royal title	Jeremiah 10:10
Judge of All the Earth	The universal righteous Judge	Title	Genesis 18:25
Lawgiver	The source of righteous instruction	Title	Isaiah 33:22
Creator	The One who brings creation into being	Title	Isaiah 40:28
Maker	The One who forms and establishes	Title	Psalms 95:6
Potter	The One who forms the clay	Metaphor-title	Isaiah 64:8
Father	Creator, covenant Father, and caring ruler	Relational title	Deuteronomy 32:6; Isaiah 63:16
Husband	Covenant partner and protector	Metaphor-title	Isaiah 54:5
Shepherd	Leader, feeder, and protector	Metaphor-title	Genesis 49:24; Psalms 23:1
Redeemer	The One who rescues and reclaims	Title	Isaiah 44:6
Savior	The One who delivers	Title	Isaiah 43:3, 11
Rock of Israel	Stable protector and ruler	Metaphor-title	2 Samuel 23:3
Mighty One of Jacob	Powerful defender of Jacob's people	Covenant title	Genesis 49:24
Hope of Israel	The ground of Israel's hope	Covenant title	Jeremiah 14:8
Portion of Jacob	The true inheritance of His people	Covenant title	Jeremiah 10:16
Keeper of Israel	The sleepless guardian	Title	Psalms 121:4
Warrior / Man of War	Champion against oppression and evil	Metaphor-title	Exodus 15:3; Isaiah 42:13

Name or Title	Meaning	Kind	Key Passage(s)
Consuming Fire	Holy judge of idolatry	Metaphor-title	Deuteronomy 4:24
Refuge	Shelter in danger	Metaphor-title	Psalms 46:1
Fortress	Defensive stronghold	Metaphor-title	Psalms 18:2
Shield	Protector	Metaphor-title	Genesis 15:1
Strong Tower	Secure defense	Metaphor-title	Proverbs 18:10
Sun and Shield	Source of light and protection	Metaphor-title	Psalms 84:11
Ancient of Days	Eternal ruler over kingdoms	Visionary title	Daniel 7:9
Fear / Awe of Isaac	The One revered by Isaac	Patriarchal designation	Genesis 31:42, 53

6. Principal New Testament titles for God

Name or Title	Meaning	Kind	Key Passage(s)
Theos	God	Greek title	Matthew 4:7
Kyrios	Lord	Greek title	Matthew 4:7
Pater	Father	Greek relational title	Matthew 6:9
Abba	Father	Aramaic relational title	Mark 14:36; Romans 8:15
Despotes	Sovereign Lord / Master	Greek title	Acts 4:24
Pantokrator	Almighty / Ruler of All	Greek title	Revelation 1:8
Hypsistos	Most High	Greek title	Luke 1:32
Soter	Savior	Greek title	Luke 1:47
Alpha and Omega	Beginning and end of the complete purpose	Revelation title	Revelation 1:8; 21:6
The One who is, was, and is coming	Eternal ruler of history	Revelation designation	Revelation 1:4, 8
King of the Ages	Eternal King	Royal title	1 Timothy 1:17
Only Sovereign	The unrivaled ruler	Title	1 Timothy 6:15
Father of Lights	Unchanging source of every good gift	Title	James 1:17
God of Peace	Source of peace	Title	Romans 15:33
God of Hope	Source of hope	Title	Romans 15:13
God of Love	Source and standard of love	Title	2 Corinthians 13:11
God of All Grace	Source of restoring grace	Title	1 Peter 5:10
God of Glory	The glorious God	Title	Acts 7:2

7. Principal names and titles of Jesus in the New Testament

Name or Title	Meaning	Kind	Key Passage(s)
Jesus / Yeshua	YHWH saves / YHWH is salvation	Personal name	Matthew 1:21
Immanuel	God with us	Prophetic title	Matthew 1:23
Messiah / Christ	Anointed One	Title	John 1:41
Word / Logos	God's self-expression and revelation	Title	John 1:1, 14
Son of God	The beloved and appointed Son	Title	Mark 1:1
Son of Man	Messianic and representative human title	Title	Matthew 8:20; Daniel 7:13
Lord	Risen ruler and master	Title	Romans 10:9
Savior	The One through whom salvation comes	Title	Luke 2:11
Lamb of God	Sacrificial Lamb who bears away sin	Title	John 1:29
Holy One of God	The consecrated Holy One	Title	Mark 1:24
I AM	A solemn self-identification	Declaration	John 8:58
Amen	The faithful and reliable witness	Title	Revelation 3:14
Faithful Witness	Truthful witness unto death	Title	Revelation 1:5
Faithful and True	Righteous and trustworthy ruler	Title	Revelation 19:11
Word of God	The bearer of God's authoritative word	Title	Revelation 19:13
King of Kings	Supreme King	Title	Revelation 19:16
Lord of Lords	Supreme Lord	Title	Revelation 19:16
First and Last	The One spanning the complete purpose	Title	Revelation 1:17
Beginning and End	The One at the goal and completion	Title	Revelation 22:13
Bright Morning Star	Sign of approaching dawn	Title	Revelation 22:16

Name or Title	Meaning	Kind	Key Passage(s)
Lion of Judah	Royal conqueror from Judah	Title	Revelation 5:5
Root of David	Source and fulfillment of Davidic hope	Title	Revelation 5:5
Bread of Life	Giver and sustainer of true life	Metaphor-title	John 6:35
Light of the World	Revealer and guide	Metaphor-title	John 8:12
Door / Gate	The way into safety and life	Metaphor-title	John 10:7, 9
Good Shepherd	Shepherd who lays down his life	Metaphor-title	John 10:11
Resurrection and Life	The One through whom resurrection comes	Title	John 11:25
Way, Truth, and Life	The living way to the Father	Title	John 14:6
True Vine	Source of fruit-bearing life	Metaphor-title	John 15:1
Great High Priest	Representative and mediator	Title	Hebrews 4:14
Mediator	One who mediates the covenant	Title	1 Timothy 2:5
Advocate	One who speaks on behalf of believers	Title	1 John 2:1
Chief Shepherd	Supreme shepherd over the flock	Title	1 Peter 5:4
Last Adam	Head of renewed humanity	Title	1 Corinthians 15:45
Image of the Invisible God	Visible representation of God's character	Title	Colossians 1:15
Firstborn from the Dead	First in resurrection supremacy	Title	Colossians 1:18

8. Biblical designations of God's Spirit

Name or Title	Meaning	Kind	Key Passage(s)
Holy Spirit / Holy Ghost	God's holy Spirit	Designation	Psalms 51:11; Luke 11:13
Spirit of God	God's Spirit	Designation	Genesis 1:2
Spirit of YHWH	The Spirit proceeding from YHWH	Designation	Isaiah 11:2
Spirit of the Father	The Father's Spirit	Designation	Matthew 10:20
Spirit of Christ	The Spirit associated with Christ	Designation	Romans 8:9
Spirit of Jesus	The Spirit associated with Jesus	Designation	Acts 16:7
Spirit of Jesus Christ	The Spirit associated with Jesus Christ	Designation	Philippians 1:19
Spirit of Truth	The Spirit who guides into truth	Designation	John 14:17
Eternal Spirit	The Spirit in relation to eternity	Designation	Hebrews 9:14
Spirit of Grace	The Spirit associated with grace	Designation	Hebrews 10:29
Spirit of Glory	The Spirit associated with glory	Designation	1 Peter 4:14
Spirit of Adoption	The Spirit by whom believers cry "Abba"	Designation	Romans 8:15
Spirit of Wisdom and Understanding	The Spirit giving wisdom and insight	Designation	Isaiah 11:2
Spirit of Counsel and Might	The Spirit giving counsel and strength	Designation	Isaiah 11:2
Spirit of Knowledge and Fear of YHWH	The Spirit giving knowledge and reverence	Designation	Isaiah 11:2
Helper / Comforter / Advocate	Parakletos; one called alongside to help	Designation	John 14:16, 26

CHAPTER APPENDIX B

The Song: “The Names of God”

The song that gave this companion its ten-chapter path.

[Intro]

Every name reveals Your glory,
Every name declares who You are.
From the pages of Your story,
You have shown us Your faithful heart.

[Verse 1]

Yahweh - You are the great “I AM,”
The One who was and is to come.
Forever faithful, forever true,
There is no other God like You.

Elohim - Creator of all,
You made the heavens, great and small.
You spoke the light and stars appeared,
The mighty God who draws us near.

[Pre-Chorus]

Every name is a promise,
Every name is true.
Every name gives us another reason
To lift our praise to You!

[Chorus]

We sing the names, the names of God,
The names that tell us who You are.
Our Healer, Shepherd, Prince of Peace,
The God who gives us victory.

We sing the names, the names of God,
With joyful hearts, we lift them up.
From age to age, You’re still the same -
There’s power and hope in every name!

[Verse 2]

El Shaddai - God Almighty,
Your strength will always carry me.
When I am weak, You make me strong,
In Your great arms is where I belong.

Adonai - my Lord and King,
You rule above all living things.
I gladly place my life in Your hands;
You lead my heart, You guide my plans.

El Elyon - God Most High,
Exalted far above the sky.
No throne, no power can rise above
The King of mercy, truth, and love.

[Verse 3]

Yahweh Jireh - You provide,
You see each need and stand beside
The ones who trust You day by day;
You always make a faithful way.

Yahweh Rapha - You restore,
You heal the wounded heart once more.

You give us strength, You make us whole;
You bring Your healing to the soul.

Yahweh Shalom - You are peace,
You calm the storm and bring relief.
When fear surrounds us in the night,
Your perfect peace becomes our light.

[Verse 4]

Yahweh Nissi - our banner high,
You lead Your people through the fight.
The battle's Yours, the victory's won;
We overcome through what You've done.

Yahweh Rohi - Shepherd true,
You lead us on and guide us through.
Beside still waters, day by day,
You guard our steps and show the way.

[Bridge]

Yahweh - the great I AM!
Elohim - the world's in Your hands!
El Shaddai - Almighty and strong!
Adonai - to You we belong!

El Elyon - the God Most High!
Jireh - You always provide!
Rapha - our Healer and Friend!
Shalom - Your peace has no end!

Nissi - our victory!
Rohi - our Shepherd who leads!
Every name, forever the same,
We praise the glory of Your name!

[Final Chorus]

We sing the names, the names of God,
The names that tell us who You are.
Our Healer, Shepherd, Prince of Peace,
The God who gives us victory.

We sing the names, the names of God,
With joyful hearts, we lift them up.
From age to age, You're still the same -
There's power and hope in every name!

[Tag]

Every name is holy,
Every name is true.
Every name reveals the everlasting
Love we find in You.

The names of God!
The names of God!
We'll sing forever
The names of God!

CHAPTER APPENDIX C

Lyric-to-Scripture Guide

A quick bridge from the song's language to the biblical passages behind it.

Song line, passage, and connection

Song Line	Key Scripture	Connection
"Yahweh - the great I AM"	Exodus 3:13-15	God identifies Himself as Ehyeh and gives YHWH as His memorial name.
"The One who was and is to come"	Revelation 1:4, 8	God is described as the One who is, was, and is coming.
"Elohim - Creator of all"	Genesis 1:1-31	Elohim speaks creation into ordered life.
"You spoke the light and stars appeared"	Genesis 1:3, 14-18; Psalm 33:6	Creation responds to God's word.
"El Shaddai - God Almighty"	Genesis 17:1; 35:11	God appears as El Shaddai in the setting of covenant promise.
"When I am weak, You make me strong"	Isaiah 40:28-31; 2 Corinthians 12:9	God supplies strength to the weary and weak.
"Adonai - my Lord and King"	Isaiah 6:1; Psalm 24:7-10	Adonai is the enthroned Lord and King of Glory.
"You guide my plans"	Proverbs 3:5-6; Psalm 25:4-5	Trusting God includes submitting the path to His direction.
"El Elyon - God Most High"	Genesis 14:18-22; Psalm 91:1	El Elyon is Possessor of heaven and earth and shelter for His people.
"No throne, no power can rise above"	Daniel 4:34-35; 1 Timothy 6:15	The Most High rules above every human authority.
"Yahweh Jireh - You provide"	Genesis 22:1-14	Abraham names the place where God saw and provided.
"You see each need"	Genesis 16:13; Matthew 6:31-32	El Roi sees Hagar; the Father knows what His people need.
"Yahweh Rapha - You restore"	Exodus 15:22-26; Psalm 103:1-5	YHWH identifies Himself as Israel's healer; the psalm joins forgiveness and healing.
"You heal the wounded heart"	Psalm 147:3; Isaiah 61:1	God binds the brokenhearted and announces restoration.
"Yahweh Shalom - You are peace"	Judges 6:22-24	Gideon names the altar after receiving peace in fear.
"You calm the storm"	Mark 4:35-41	Jesus stills the storm and confronts fear.
"Yahweh Nissi - our banner high"	Exodus 17:8-16	Moses names the altar after victory over Amalek.
"The battle's Yours"	2 Chronicles 20:15; Psalm 20:7	God's people trust His power rather than human strength.
"Yahweh Rohi - Shepherd true"	Psalm 23; Ezekiel 34:11-16	YHWH leads, restores, protects, and gathers His flock.
"Beside still waters"	Psalm 23:2	The shepherd leads to rest and renewal.
"Every name is a promise"	Exodus 6:2-8; Numbers 23:19	God's self-revelation is tied to faithful action and covenant.
"From age to age, You're still the same"	Psalm 90:1-2; Malachi 3:6	God's faithfulness spans generations.
"There's power and hope in every name"	Psalm 9:10; Proverbs 18:10	Knowing God's name is connected with trust and refuge.

CHAPTER APPENDIX D

Ten-Session Leader Guide

A practical plan for Bible studies, church groups, home fellowships, and song-centered discussion.

The chapters are designed for ten sessions of approximately 60 to 90 minutes. Leaders may shorten the plan by combining sessions 3 and 5, sessions 6 and 7, or sessions 8 and 9. Begin each session with prayer and, when possible, play or sing the part of the song connected with the chapter.

Ten-session overview

#	Name	Primary Text	Teaching Focus	Response Activity
1	Yahweh	Exodus 3:1-15	God's self-revelation and covenant presence	Write one fear beside the words "I will be with you."
2	Elohim	Genesis 1:1-31	Creation, purpose, and stewardship	Name one created gift and one responsibility it brings.
3	El Shaddai	Genesis 17:1-8	God's power in human impossibility	Identify where patience is part of faith.
4	Adonai	Isaiah 6:1-8	Lordship, worship, and obedience	Choose one concrete act of surrender.
5	El Elyon	Genesis 14:18-22; Daniel 4:34-35	God above every power	List the powers people are tempted to treat as ultimate.
6	YHWH Yireh	Genesis 22:1-14; Matthew 6:25-34	Providence and trust	Plan one practical act of generosity.
7	YHWH Rapha	Exodus 15:22-26; Psalm 103	Healing, holiness, and restoration	Pray without pressuring anyone to disclose private pain.
8	YHWH Shalom	Judges 6:11-24	Peace rooted in presence	Create a truthful prayer for peace in a real conflict.
9	YHWH Nissi	Exodus 17:8-16; Ephesians 6:10-18	Victory, support, and spiritual faithfulness	Pair participants for encouragement and prayer.
10	YHWH Rohi	Psalm 23; Revelation 7:15-17	The shepherd and the destination	Trace the journey from pasture to the Kingdom.

Suggested session rhythm

1. Welcome and opening prayer - 5 minutes.
2. Play or read the relevant song section - 5 minutes.
3. Read the primary Scripture aloud, preferably with more than one reader - 10 minutes.
4. Summarize the chapter's storyline and names - 10 to 15 minutes.
5. Use the embedded discussion questions - 20 to 30 minutes.
6. Complete the suggested response activity - 10 minutes.
7. Close with the chapter prayer response and one song refrain - 5 minutes.

LEADER NOTE

Leader posture

Lead as a guide, not as a performer. Admit uncertainty when a Hebrew derivation is debated. Keep discussion close to the text. Protect vulnerable participants. Encourage questions. The names of God should produce reverence, trust, ethical change, and hope - not competition over pronunciation.

Group project: the story wall

Across the ten sessions, place the ten song names in order on a wall, board, or digital slide. Under each name, add three items: the key biblical scene, the attribute revealed, and the response required. By session ten, the group will see the whole storyline at once: God is, creates, promises, rules, provides, heals, gives peace, leads to victory, and shepherds His people home.

CHAPTER APPENDIX E

20-Question Quiz

Questions from both the song and the companion book. Choose the best answer.

1. Which designation is the principal personal covenant name of God in the Hebrew Scriptures?

- A. Elohim
- B. YHWH
- C. Adonai
- D. Shaddai

2. In the song, which name is immediately explained as “the great I AM”?

- A. Yahweh
- B. El Elyon
- C. YHWH Nissi
- D. Adonai

3. Which title opens the creation account in Genesis 1:1?

- A. El Roi
- B. YHWH Shalom
- C. Elohim
- D. Qanna

4. What is the traditional meaning of El Shaddai?

- A. God of Peace
- B. God Almighty
- C. God Who Sees
- D. God of Knowledge

5. What does Adonai emphasize?

- A. God as Lord and Master
- B. God as a place of refuge
- C. God as healer
- D. God as banner

6. El Elyon means:

- A. Everlasting God
- B. God of Israel
- C. God Most High
- D. God of My Salvation

7. In Genesis 22, YHWH Yireh is first used as the name of:

- A. A new nation
- B. A place
- C. A priest
- D. A city gate

8. The Hebrew idea behind Yireh connects provision with God’s ability to:

- A. Forget
- B. Sleep
- C. See
- D. Withdraw

9. YHWH Rofe’kha in Exodus 15:26 means:

- A. YHWH your healer

- B. YHWH your banner
- C. YHWH your king
- D. YHWH your judge

10. Which phrase means “YHWH who sanctifies you”?

- A. YHWH Shammah
- B. YHWH Mekaddishkem
- C. YHWH Tseva’ot
- D. YHWH Tsidqenu

11. Gideon gave the name YHWH Shalom to:

- A. A mountain
- B. A song
- C. An altar
- D. A sword

12. Biblical shalom includes:

- A. Only silence
- B. Wholeness, well-being, and right order
- C. Guaranteed comfort
- D. Avoiding all difficult truth

13. What does YHWH Nissi mean?

- A. YHWH is there
- B. YHWH is my banner
- C. YHWH is my righteousness
- D. YHWH is my shepherd

14. YHWH Tseva’ot is commonly translated:

- A. LORD of Hosts or Armies
- B. LORD of the Sabbath
- C. LORD of the Harvest only
- D. LORD of the River

15. Which psalm begins with the confession “YHWH is my shepherd”?

- A. Psalm 1
- B. Psalm 19
- C. Psalm 23
- D. Psalm 150

16. YHWH Shammah is the promised name of:

- A. The future city
- B. Abraham’s altar
- C. Moses’ staff
- D. Gideon’s army

17. The personal name Jesus or Yeshua is commonly understood to mean:

- A. God is hidden
- B. YHWH saves
- C. Peace is near
- D. The Most High sees

18. According to the companion book, names such as Refuge, Fortress, Shield, and Strong Tower are best described as:

- A. Separate gods
- B. Metaphor-titles revealing God’s protection
- C. Names of angels
- D. Human surnames

19. Which statement best summarizes the book's warning about divine names?

- A. They are magical formulas
- B. Only one pronunciation is accepted by God
- C. They should be connected to their biblical story and God's actions
- D. Meanings do not matter

20. What is the final destination of the storyline traced through the ten names?

- A. Human independence from God
- B. A renewed creation filled with God's presence
- C. Endless conflict
- D. A return to Egypt

Answer key with brief explanations

1. **B.** YHWH is the principal personal covenant name; Elohim, Adonai, and Shaddai function mainly as titles or designations.
2. **A.** The song opens its name sequence with “Yahweh - You are the great I AM.”
3. **C.** Genesis 1:1 uses Elohim for the Creator.
4. **B.** “God Almighty” is the traditional translation, while the exact ancient derivation of Shaddai remains uncertain.
5. **A.** Adonai means Lord or Master and calls for allegiance and obedience.
6. **C.** El Elyon means God Most High.
7. **B.** Genesis 22:14 says Abraham named the place YHWH Yireh.
8. **C.** The Hebrew verb is connected to seeing; seeing to a need can carry the sense of providing.
9. **A.** The phrase is a sentence-description: “I am YHWH your healer.”
10. **B.** YHWH Mekaddishkem means YHWH who sanctifies or makes His people holy.
11. **C.** Gideon built an altar and named it YHWH Shalom.
12. **B.** Shalom is wholeness, well-being, peace, and right order - not denial of conflict.
13. **B.** YHWH Nissi means YHWH is my banner.
14. **A.** Tseva’ot means hosts or armies; Sabaoth is not the same word as Sabbath.
15. **C.** Psalm 23 begins with the shepherd confession.
16. **A.** Ezekiel 48:35 gives YHWH Shammah as the name of the future city.
17. **B.** Matthew 1:21 connects the name Jesus with saving His people; Yeshua is commonly understood as YHWH saves.
18. **B.** These are biblical metaphors that reveal God’s protective character.
19. **C.** The book repeatedly warns against treating names as formulas detached from passages and actions.
20. **B.** The storyline moves toward the Kingdom, new creation, and God dwelling with His people.

CHAPTER APPENDIX F

Pronunciation and Study Glossary

Simple English approximations for group reading. Exact ancient pronunciation cannot be reconstructed with complete certainty.

Pronunciation table

Term	Approximate Pronunciation	Study Note
YHWH	Often represented as YAH-way; traditional English: Jehovah	The four-letter covenant name.
Yah / Jah	YAH	Shortened form of YHWH.
Ehyeh	eh-YEH	"I AM" or "I WILL BE."
Elohim	el-oh-HEEM	God; Creator title in Genesis 1.
El Shaddai	el shah-DYE	God Almighty.
Adonai	ah-doh-NYE	Lord; my Lord.
El Elyon	el el-YOHN	God Most High.
YHWH Yireh	YAH-way yir-EH	YHWH sees / provides.
YHWH Rapha	YAH-way rah-FAH	Popular devotional form for YHWH your healer.
YHWH Shalom	YAH-way shah-LOHM	YHWH is peace.
YHWH Nissi	YAH-way nee-SEE	YHWH is my banner.
YHWH Rohi / Ro'i	YAH-way roh-EE	YHWH is my shepherd.
YHWH Tseva'ot	YAH-way tseh-vah-OHT	YHWH of hosts / armies.
YHWH Tsidqenu	YAH-way tsid-KAY-noo	YHWH is our righteousness.
YHWH Shammah	YAH-way SHAH-mah	YHWH is there.
Yeshua	yeh-SHOO-ah	Hebrew/Aramaic form associated with the name Jesus.
Messiah	meh-SYE-ah	Anointed One; Hebrew concept rendered Christ in Greek.
Christos	KREE-stos	Greek for Anointed One.
Kyrios	KOO-ree-os	Greek for Lord.
Pantokrator	pan-toh-KRAH-tor	Almighty; Ruler of All.
Parakletos	pah-RAH-klay-tos	Helper, Comforter, Counselor, or Advocate.

FINAL STUDY NOTE

Pronunciation should serve understanding

No English spelling can reproduce ancient Hebrew or Greek perfectly. Do not let pronunciation anxiety prevent worship or study. Accuracy is valuable, but Scripture's purpose is that people know, trust, obey, and honor the God being revealed.

Closing declaration

**Every name reveals Your glory.
Every name declares who You are.
From the beginning to the Kingdom,
You have shown us Your faithful heart.**