

Lesson Booklet:

***YEHOVAH,
OUR ELOHIM***

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INTRODUCTION

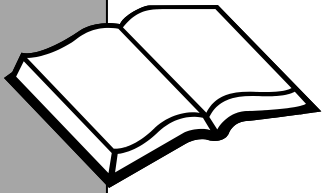
The purpose of this text is to aid the reader in a better understanding of various truths found in the Holy Scriptures and discovering for themselves how the Scriptures apply to their lives. It is the desire of this work that through this study of the Scriptures each learner will be brought closer in their relationship to their Creator as a result of these lessons.

Presented on the following pages is a series of one page lessons associated with the topic of the “*Yehovah, Our Elohim*” (“The LORD, Our God”). The lessons contained in this booklet are intended only to introduce the subject at hand; further more in-depth resources are available in the online library where you obtained this booklet. Each lesson has been optimized to work best for use in a small group, but is also appropriate for individual review. In fact, if you plan to meet with others to work through this lesson book, it is highly recommend that you work through the lessons ahead of time to find answers in Scripture, as most lessons welcome discussion. When prompted for discussion, *opinions* should be heard and discussed, of course. However, a Scripture verse or passage should accompany discussions as the foundation for what the belief or opinion is based on. Study tools, such as a printed concordance or searchable Bible software to help you find the location of a Scripture that you may be having a hard time remembering, are encouraged for use with these lessons. Please remember always to study the Scriptures in context of the full passage to ensure that it properly accompanies the topic being discussed.

Concerning the source used for these lessons, please note that all Scripture quotations in this book are taken from the King James Version of the Bible. The purpose in using this particular English translation is simply because of its wide acceptance and the fact that it is public domain in the United States, allowing the text to be freely quoted without copyright restriction. From the start, readers are encouraged to have his or her preferred translation of their Bible alongside for reference while reading along.

In addition, traditional Christian terms and names are *intentionally* used throughout this lesson book to reach a larger scope of readers and help those who may be beginners in this knowledge learn with ease. Occasionally, the need to employ the use of a Hebrew term or phrase may present itself for a clearer understanding of Scripture; when this occurs, the corresponding English meaning is always supplied.

Salvation



Scripture Highlight

John 3:16

For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

Discussion

The Scripture verses below are often called “The Romans Road to Salvation” – read them aloud, share your personal story of Salvation, and discuss why each of these verses from the book of Romans is so important and what they mean to you:

- Romans 3:23 “For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God;”
- Romans 5:8 “But God commendeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us.”
- Romans 6:23 “For the wages of sin *is* death; but the gift of God *is* eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.”
- Romans 8:1 “*There is* therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit.”
- Romans 8:38-39 “For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.”
- Romans 10:9-13 “That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved. For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. For the scripture saith, Whosoever believeth on him shall not be ashamed. For there is no difference between the Jew and the Greek: for the same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon him. For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved.”

Study

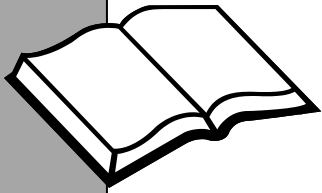
As was done above, New Testament verses are often studied when discussing salvation. However, the New Testament often directly quotes Old Testament verses when discussing our Savior. Below is a list of *only a few* Old Testament Scriptures that reference characteristics of our Messiah. Divide this list among yourselves, read each, and share their relevance. There are many more such verses; if you know other relevant verses not listed here, share those as well:

Genesis 3:15	<i>Seed of a Woman</i>
Genesis 22:17-18	<i>Seed of Abraham</i>
Genesis 49:8-10	<i>Seed of Judah, symbolism</i>
Genesis chapters 21-24	<i>Parallels to Isaac's life</i>
Genesis chapters 37-50	<i>Parallels to Joseph's life</i>
Exodus chapter 12	<i>Passover Lamb</i>
Numbers 24:17	<i>Star out of Jacob</i>
Deuteronomy 18:15-19	<i>A prophet like Moses</i>
Isaiah 7:14	<i>Virgin and Child</i>
Isaiah 8:8	<i>Immanuel</i>
Isaiah 9:6-7	<i>A Son is Given</i>
Isaiah 11:1	<i>Stump of Jesse</i>
Isaiah 40:3	<i>Reference to John as voice</i>
Isaiah chapter 53	<i>Suffering Servant</i>
Jeremiah 23:5-6	<i>Branch of David as King</i>

Hosea 11:1	<i>Called out of Egypt</i>
Micah 5:2	<i>From Bethlehem</i>
Zechariah 9:9	<i>Riding in on a Colt</i>
Zechariah 11:12-13	<i>Betrayed for 30 pieces of Silver</i>
Malachi 3:1, 4:5-6	<i>Preceded by a Messenger</i>
1 st Chronicles 17:14	<i>Establish a Throne Forever</i>
Book of Ruth	<i>Symbolism Bride and Redeemer</i>
Book of Esther	<i>Obedient Bride and Salvation</i>
Psalms 2:7	<i>Decree of Begotten Son</i>
Psalms 16:8-10	<i>Promise of Resurrection</i>
Psalms 22:1,16	<i>Forsaken and pierced</i>
Psalms 110:4	<i>Priest in order of Melchizedek</i>
Proverbs 30:4	<i>Who ascended and descended?</i>
1 st Chronicles 17:14	<i>Establish a throne forever</i>

Research to find MANY more!

He is Salvation



Scripture Highlight

Isaiah 12:2-3

Behold, God *is* my salvation; I will trust, and not be afraid: for the LORD JEHOVAH *is* my strength and *my* song; he also is become my salvation. Therefore with joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation.

Matthew 1:21

And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name JESUS: for he shall save his people from their sins.

Study

His name is Salvation

The Hebrew name for Jesus is “Y’shua”. Joshua is the English translation for Y’shua – knowing this might help one see many parallels to the life of Joshua son of Nun and also gain a better understanding of Zechariah chapter 3 about “Joshua” (read this passage together and discuss, as Zechariah chapter 3 is actually about Y’shua/Jesus).

“Y’shua” means “God will save.” Salvation was our Saviour’s main purpose for coming to this earth as a man – to save man from sin, from disobedience (Matthew 1:21). For study, great insight can be gained by interchanging the name for our Messiah with “Salvation” in the Scriptures and vice versa. Consider the verses presented in *Scripture Highlight* above:

Isaiah 12:2-3

Behold, God *is* my [Y’shua]; I will trust, and not be afraid: for the LORD JEHOVAH *is* my strength and *my* song; he also is become my [Y’shua]. Therefore with joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of [Y’shua].

Matthew 1:21

And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name [Salvation]: for he shall save his people from their sins.

With this new understanding, read together John 4:14 when our Messiah is speaking to the woman at the well and compare this with Isaiah 12:3 above. Try doing the above with verses like Luke 2:30 as well.

Discovering the Salvation/Y’shua in the Old Testament:

Using the process above discover Salvation/Y’shua as a person for yourself in the Old Testament by replacing the word “salvation” with the word “Y’shua” in the following verses:

Genesis 49:18
Psalms 9:14

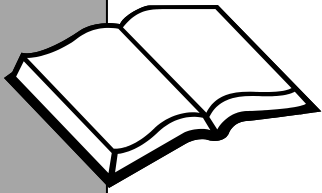
Isaiah 62:11
Habakkuk 3:13

Can you find other similar examples?

Discussion

Is the name Y’shua (occurring in Hebrew as יְהוֹשֻׁעַ, יֵשׁוּעַ, or יְהוֹשֻׁעַ in the Scriptures) a name that you are already familiar with? Have you used a different translation of the name where you are from? What are the origins of other such names, and what names for our Messiah are you comfortable using and why?

One God



Scripture Highlight

Deuteronomy 6:4

Hear, O Israel: The LORD our God is one LORD:

John 14:8-10

Philip saith unto him, Lord, shew us the Father, and it sufficeth us. Jesus saith unto him, Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known me, Philip? he that hath seen me hath seen the Father; and how sayest thou *then*, Shew us the Father? Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in me? the words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself: but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works.

Isaiah 43:10-11

Ye *are* my witnesses, saith the LORD, and my servant whom I have chosen: that ye may know and believe me, and understand that I *am* he: before me there was no God formed, neither shall there be after me. I, *even* I, *am* the LORD; and beside me *there is* no saviour.

Hosea 13:4

Yet I *am* the LORD thy God from the land of Egypt, and thou shalt know no god but me: for *there is* no saviour beside me.

Study

Repeatedly in the Scriptures, our Heavenly Father makes the case that He is the one and only God and that besides Him there is no other; He alone was the one who came in the flesh to sacrifice Himself as our Saviour. Review the following Scriptures from the book of Isaiah and then answer the questions below:

- Isaiah 25:9
- Isaiah 43:3-11
- Isaiah 45:12-23
- Isaiah 46:5-13
- Isaiah 48:11-12

1. Upon whom have we waited for Salvation?
2. Is there one, two, three, or more Gods?
3. Is there Salvation in anyone else?
4. Is there anyone like Him?
5. Does He give His glory to another?

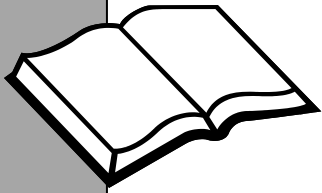
Discussion

The book of Revelation states in 21:6 and 22:13 that our God is the First and the Last, the Beginning and the End, the Alpha and the Omega. In Hebrew, this is the Aleph and the Tav, “אח”, that one sees in Scriptures such as Zechariah 12:10 which states:

“And I will pour upon the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the spirit of grace and of supplications: and they shall look upon me (“אח”) whom they have pierced, and they shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for *his* only *son*, and shall be in bitterness for him, as one that is in bitterness for *his* firstborn.”

Read the event that happened in John 19:34, the depiction in Psalm 22:16 and the declaration in Revelation 1:7. Compare these verses to Zechariah 12:10 above. Is the Messiah of Israel who was pierced for our transgressions the same one God (the Aleph and the Tav, “אח”.) spoken of in all of the Scriptures? Read and consider the connection between the “I am” in both Exodus 3:14 and John 8:58.

The Mystery of His Sacrifice



Scripture Highlight

1st Corinthians 2:7-9

But we speak the wisdom of God in a mystery, *even* the hidden *wisdom*, which God ordained before the world unto our glory: Which none of the princes of this world knew: for had they known *it*, they would not have crucified the Lord of glory. But as it is written, Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him.

1 Corinthians 15:3-4

For I delivered unto you first of all that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures; And that he was buried, and that he rose again the third day according to the scriptures:

Luke 24:45-47

Then opened he their understanding, that they might understand the scriptures, And said unto them, Thus it is written, and thus it behoved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day: And that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem.

Study

Our Messiah kept His identity and plans hidden for a bit while living as a man on this earth. He charged His disciples not to say that He was the Christ (Mark 8:27-30). Many were simply expecting a triumphant reigning judge to immediately kick out the Romans and rule the world. Christ Himself made a point of reading only the first part of the scroll of Isaiah that refers to His plan (see Luke 4:17-21 and Isaiah 61:1-2 and Isaiah 58:6).

The Scriptures give us many indications as to the amount of time that our Messiah would be in the grave: three days and three nights; this is often referred to as “The Sign of Jonah” (see Matthew 12:38-40). Examine the Scriptures below to find other similar connections to this amount of time:

Jonah, 3 days and 3 nights	Jonah 1:17, 2:6	Hebrews hid 3 days in Jericho	Joshua 2:15-22
Isaac reprieved on 3 rd day	Genesis 22:1-13	Hezekiah sick, recovered in 3 days	2 nd Kings 20:1-6
Joseph, 3 days then life	Genesis 42:16-18	Queen Ester fasted 3 days	Ester 4:16

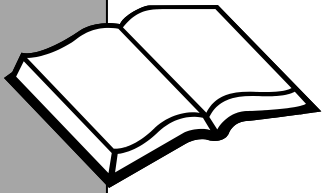
If you have knowledge of the Sabbatical years and millennial days, share with others how our Messiah was crucified at the end of the 4th millennial day and will return three millennial days later to marry His bride after the 7th (*Sabbath*) millennia.

Discussion

The concept of the Messiah coming to suffer and die and then raise again after three days was a concept that was hard for many to understand. Read Acts 8:26-39 – an account of where an Ethiopian man of great authority under his Queen was reading of this mystery in Isaiah and how the disciple Philip was sent by the Holy Spirit to explain this mystery to him. Discuss what “mysteries” there are today that we as modern day disciples of Christ need to be teaching others.

In addition, read together Isaiah chapter 53 that the Ethiopian man above was studying describing what our Messiah, our Passover Lamb (Isaiah 53:5; John 1:29, 1:36; 1st Peter 1:19; Revelation 5:9, 5:12, 13:8), went through for us. Afterward, pray together a solemn prayer of thanksgiving.

Hallowed Be Thy Name



Scripture Highlight

Matthew 6:9 (also Luke 11:2)

After this manner therefore pray ye: Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name.

Proverbs 18:10

The name of the LORD is a strong tower: the righteous runneth into it, and is safe.

Acts 4:12

Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved.

Hebrews 13:8

Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever.

Study

The Name of our Heavenly Father has been translated into English and rewritten thousands of times in the King James Version as “LORD” – but, The Name almost slipped past translators a few times in the King James Version. Look up the following verses in a King James Version of the Bible:

Exodus 6:3 Psalms 83:18 Isaiah 12:2 Isaiah 26:4

The name of our “LORD” is *Yehovah*. Note of course, that the “J” in Jehovah is pronounced as a “Y” in Hebrew in the same way “Hallelujah” (meaning “Praise Yehovah”) is pronounced with a “Y” sound, not a “J” sound. Translators sometimes have a tough time with such words; for instance, don’t expect to find either “Halleluyah” or “Hallelujah” in the King James Version – the translators spelled it “Alleluia” !!!

Yehovah written in Modern Hebrew is יהוה. Noting that Hebrew words are written from right to left, the meaning of the name can be seen in the following expression:

היה	הוה	יהיה
Hayah	Hoveh	Yihyeh
He Who Was	He Who Is	He Who Will Be

This is like saying that He is the same yesterday, today, and forever, and is an explanation of the “I AM” (“Ehyeh Asher Ehyeh”) expression found in Exodus 3:14.

Discussion

Hebrew letters themselves have interesting letter meanings. For example, the Aleph written in ancient Hebrew looks like an ox and represents our God in strength. Examine and discuss the letter by letter meaning of a few Hebrew words:

Truth – אמת (Emet)

א Aleph: God, מ Mem: Mighty/Blood, ת Tav: Cross

Sign – אות (Oth)

א Aleph: God, ו Vav: Nail, ת Tav: Cross

Gift – מתן (Matan)

מ Mem: Mighty/Blood, ת Tav: Cross, נ Nun: Son

Faith – אמונה (Emunah)

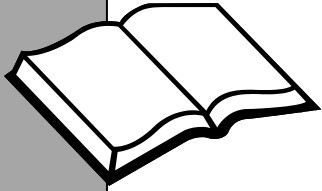
א Aleph: God, מ Mem: Mighty/Blood, ו Vav: Nail, נ Nun: Son, ה Hey: Reveal/Behold

The Name in Hebrew

The Name *Yehovah* written in Modern Hebrew:

יהוה

The Name Given to You



Scripture Highlight

Exodus 20:7

Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain; for the LORD will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

Proverbs 1:7

The fear of the LORD *is* the beginning of knowledge: *but* fools despise wisdom and instruction.

Proverbs 9:10

The fear of the LORD *is* the beginning of wisdom: and the knowledge of the holy *is* understanding.

Psalms 111:10

The fear of the LORD *is* the beginning of wisdom: a good understanding have all they that do *his commandments*: his praise endureth for ever.

Isaiah 56:5

Even unto them will I give in mine house and within my walls a place and a name better than of sons and of daughters: I will give them an everlasting name, that shall not be cut off.

Isaiah 62:2

And the Gentiles shall see thy righteousness, and all kings thy glory: and thou shalt be called by a new name, which the mouth of the LORD shall name.

Isaiah 65:15

And ye shall leave your name for a curse unto my chosen: for the Lord GOD shall slay thee, and call his servants by another name:

Revelation 2:17

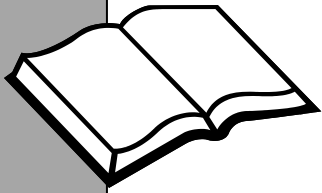
He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches; To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the hidden manna, and will give him a white stone, and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth saving he that receiveth *it*.

Group Study & Discussion

The commandment to not take His name in vain does not mean nor is it speaking about cussing. When one becomes betrothed to Yehovah, as you have agreed to in covenant, then you are taking on His name, and He is going to give you a new name as we are told in Revelation 2:17 above. It is the same as when a woman is married: she takes on the name of her husband. She now bears his name in all she does. If she then is known as a prostitute or an evil woman then she takes her husband's name in vain. That is, she ruins his good name. So you are not to ruin the name of Yehovah by the evil actions.

For Study, read the account in Acts chapter 5 where a certain man named Ananias, with Sapphira his wife choose to lie to the Holy Spirit. Did they "fear the LORD" or swear by His name in vain? Were they held guiltless for their actions?

The Red Carpet



Scripture Highlight

Genesis 15:1-21

After these things the word of the LORD came unto Abram in a vision, saying, Fear not, Abram: I *am* thy shield, *and* thy exceeding great reward. And Abram said, Lord GOD, what wilt thou give me, seeing I go childless, and the steward of my house *is* this Eliezer of Damascus? And Abram said, Behold, to me thou hast given no seed: and, lo, one born in my house is mine heir. And, behold, the word of the LORD *came* unto him, saying, This shall not be thine heir; but he that shall come forth out of thine own bowels shall be thine heir. And he brought him forth abroad, and said, Look now toward heaven, and tell the stars, if thou be able to number them: and he said unto him, So shall thy seed be. And he believed in the LORD; and he counted it to him for righteousness. And he said unto him, I *am* the LORD that brought thee out of Ur of the Chaldees, to give thee this land to inherit it. And he said, Lord GOD, whereby shall I know that I shall inherit it? And he said unto him, Take me an heifer of three years old, and a she goat of three years old, and a ram of three years old, and a turtledove, and a young pigeon. And he took unto him all these, and divided them in the midst, and laid each piece one against another: but the birds divided he not. And when the fowls came down upon the carcasses, Abram drove them away. And when the sun was going down, a deep sleep fell upon Abram; and, lo, an horror of great darkness fell upon him. And he said unto Abram, Know of a surety that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land [that is] not theirs, and shall serve them; and they shall afflict them four hundred years; And also that nation, whom they shall serve, will I judge: and afterward shall they come out with great substance. And thou shalt go to thy fathers in peace; thou shalt be buried in a good old age. But in the fourth generation they shall come hither again: for the iniquity of the Amorites *is* not yet full. And it came to pass, that, when the sun went down, and it was dark, behold a smoking furnace, and a burning lamp that passed between those pieces. In the same day the LORD made a covenant with Abram, saying, Unto thy seed have I given this land, from the river of Egypt unto the great river, the river Euphrates: The Kenites, and the Kenizzites, and the Kadmonites, And the Hittites, and the Perizzites, and the Rephaims, And the Amorites, and the Canaanites, and the Girgashites, and the Jebusites.

Study

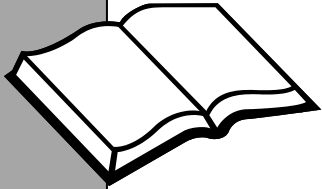
At the first Passover, the Israelites were to place the blood of a lamb on their doorposts. This is a covenant that is made upon the cup of the threshold or entrance. In John chapter 10, our Messiah explains how He is the Good Shepherd who is the door of the sheep. In effect, He is saying that He is the one who is making that covenant at the door to guard His sheep. Read this account in John chapter 10 and make the connection for yourself.

Group Study & Discussion

Often, when one world leader travels to meet another world leader, they are given “Red Carpet Treatment” and literally walk on a special red carpet that is laid down before them. It is a covenant made by one party to another; usually that of protection and honor from one to the other. For example, read Genesis 19:8 to see the extent to which Lot was willing to protect those under his roof. The account in Genesis 15 above is where this tradition comes from. The parties of the covenant are thereby saying in essence, “May I be torn apart like these animals if I fail to uphold my part of this covenant.” In Genesis 15, Yehovah was essentially saying, “If I fail to keep *My* promise, may I be ripped apart!”

Read Jeremiah 34:16-19. What happens to those who have not obeyed? Our Good Shepherd promises to watch over us. We know He will... if we obey. Discuss what we are saying, in effect, when we choose not to obey?

Blood Covenant



Scripture Highlight

Exodus 24:6-8

And Moses took half of the blood, and put *it* in basins; and half of the blood he sprinkled on the altar. And he took the book of the covenant, and read in the audience of the people: and they said, All that the LORD hath said will we do, and be obedient. And Moses took the blood, and sprinkled *it* on the people, and said, Behold the blood of the covenant, which the LORD hath made with you concerning all these words.

Hebrews 9:18-22

Whereupon neither the first *testament* was dedicated without blood. For when Moses had spoken every precept to all the people according to the law, he took the blood of calves and of goats, with water, and scarlet wool, and hyssop, and sprinkled both the book, and all the people, Saying, This *is* the blood of the testament which God hath enjoined unto you. Moreover he sprinkled with blood both the tabernacle, and all the vessels of the ministry. And almost all things are by the law purged with blood; and without shedding of blood is no remission.

Deuteronomy 29:14-15

Neither with you only do I make this covenant and this oath; But with *him* that standeth here with us this day before the LORD our God, and also with *him* that is not here with us this day:

Study

The closest thing to a blood covenant that our modern world knows is marriage. Although marriage today often is thought of as a contract that can be broken, it is in fact a blood covenant. The concept of marriage goes back to Adam and Eve, and this concept was *created* as it is that very concept – marriage – our Messiah, the Bridegroom, wants to enter into with His Bride.

Read the first three chapters of the book of Hosea; this is a story of an adulterous wife who has broken her covenant with her husband and the story of her husband's forgiveness in buying her from slavery (see Romans 6:18 and 1st Corinthians 6:20 & 7:23). Read Jeremiah chapter 3 and consider that our LORD, our Husband, has felt many of the same emotions that Hosea must have felt.

Jeremiah chapter 3 also mentions a divorce was given (verse 8). Now, read Deuteronomy 24:1-4, the law that Jeremiah 3:1 is referencing, which states that a former husband cannot retake the divorced adulterous woman as wife.

Consider the dilemma that our LORD was put in. A blood covenant was broken – this means that someone must die to make amends. Read also Romans 7:1-4, which explains by this law in Deuteronomy 24:1-4 that an adulterous woman is only freed from that particular law when her husband dies. Did not our LORD have to die to free us from our sin? Read Psalm 19:7.

Discussion

When a person breaks any kind of blood covenant, that person pays for breaking that covenant with their very life. What they are, in fact, saying is this: "May I pay with my life if this covenant is broken."

In Daniel chapter 9, Daniel does some math and understands by the number of years (verse 2) that his people have been in Babylon that the LORD was accomplishing what was told to the prophet Jeremiah. Daniel then prays a fervent prayer of repentance for his people. While he is praying the angel Gabriel was dispatched to tell him of a distant time in the future when the anointed would be cut off (verse 26) for not keeping the covenant agreement made in Exodus 24:7.

According to Deuteronomy 29:14-15, must one be physically present when that blood covenant was made for any repercussions to still apply today?

Question

When we make covenant/testament to accept Salvation, are we not making covenant to live accordingly?