

# *Divine Hebrew Name and Titles of our Creator and our Lord (‘God’ and ‘Jesus’ is not one of them)*

*(When quoting scriptures, from the Rotherham Emphasized Bible New Testament,  
I will substitute the Hebrew word Yahshua for Jesus, Yahweh and Elohim for God and Anointed for Christ.)*

The Bible translators caused a mess when they translated instead of transliterated<sup>1</sup> our Creator’s and our Lord’s Divine Hebrew Names and Titles<sup>2</sup>. Our Creator has communicated Himself to us by way of Hebrew thought, written in Hebrew words. Psalms 12:6 states, “The words of Yahweh, are words, that are **pure**, silver refined in a crucible of earth, purified seven times!” These pure words are not English words but Hebrew words. When translating a Hebrew word into an English word our culture must have an equivalent. If we do not have an English equivalent, then we must transliterate the Hebrew word and explain to the readers the meaning of the Hebrew word. This was done with the Hebrew word, ‘sabbath.’ No other culture had an equivalent Hebrew custom, so the word was transliterated into Greek as, ‘sabbaton’ and into English as, ‘sabbath’ and the readers were given the definition of the Hebrew word. By transliterating, ‘sabbath,’ the pure word of Yahweh, was communicated in its fullness. Likewise the Hebrew Name and Titles of our Creator had no English or Greek equivalent but instead of transliterating the Hebrew words the Bible translators translated three of the Hebrew divine titles into one Greek and English word. The Greek word is, ‘Theos,’ and the English word is, ‘God.’ E. W. Bullinger wrote, “In our judgment, the Divine Name and Titles should have been preserved in their original forms in translating the Bible into any language. They should have been transferred (with explanations) instead of being translated. No one word in any language can ever explain all that is contained and implied in the Hebrew original.<sup>3</sup>” Listed below is only a partial definition of the Divine Hebrew Name and Titles of our wonderful Creator, Yahweh.

## *Divine Hebrew Name and Titles of our Creator*

<b>Elohim</b>	Yahweh as Creator, Worker, Spirit (Gen. 1). (First usage Gen. 1:1) (Elohim was also used for beings other than Yahweh.)
<b>El</b>	Yahweh in all his strength and power. (First usage Gen. 14:18) (El was also used for beings other than Yahweh.)
<b>Eloah</b>	Yahweh our maker (Job 4:17, 35:10, Deu. 32:15), One to be worshipped. (First usage Deu. 32:15)
<b>Yahweh</b>	Covenant relationship with mankind. I will become what I will become (Ex. 3:14). (First usage Gen. 2:4, Yahweh Elohim, Gen. 4:1, Yahweh.)
<b>Yah</b>	Yahweh as having become our salvation. (First usage Ex. 15:2)
<b>Adonay</b>	Yahweh in relation to the earth. (First usage Gen. 15:2)
<b>Shaddai</b>	Yahweh as Almighty, the All Bountiful. (First usage Gen. 17:1)
<b>Elyon</b>	Yahweh as Most High, possessor of heaven and earth. (First usage Gen. 14:18)
<b>Holy Spirit</b>	Yahweh, in the New Testament, as the author of scripture.(Heb.10:15,16, Jer.31:33)

<sup>1</sup> To write or spell words in the characters of another alphabet that represent the same sound or sounds.

<sup>2</sup> See Companion Bible by E.W. Bullinger, appendix. 4

<sup>3</sup> The Book of Job, pg. xi, by E.W. Bullinger

Psalms eighteen is an illustration of the usage of the Divine Name, Yahweh and the Divine Titles, Elohim, El and Eloah associated with Yahweh. Each title has a divine meaning, which communicates Yahweh's position and attributes.

“For, thou, didst light up my lamp, Yahweh my God [Elohim], enlightened my darkness; For, by thee, I ran through a troop, and, by my God [Elohim], I leapt over a wall. As for God [El], blameless is his way, The speech of Yahweh hath been proved, A shield, he is to all who seek refuge in him. For who is a God [Eloah], save Yahweh? And who is a Rock, save our God [Elohim]? The God [El] who girded me with strength, and set forth, as blameless, my way: Planting my feet like hinds' feet, yea, on my high places, he caused me to stand: Teaching my hands to war,—so that a bow of bronze was bent by mine arms”(Ps. 18:28-34).

The Septuagint, the Greek translation of the Hebrew Old Testament, translated Elohim, El and Eloah, in Psalms eighteen, into the one Greek word, 'Theos.' As you can see, our English translations also made the same mistake and translated all three Hebrew divine titles into the same English word, 'God'<sup>4</sup>. There can be similarities between the English word, 'God,' and Elohim, El and Eloah but they are not synonyms. Christian's are not aware of these different meanings, which leads to huge doctrinal errors in the Christian Faith.

Most Christians are Gentiles (none Hebrews) and predominately read the New Testament, which was written in Greek<sup>5</sup>. Even by reading the Old Testament our Creator's Divine Name and Titles are hidden in the English translations. The Hebrew's know these titles because they are taught Hebrew as children and are instructed in the Torah. We, as Gentiles, only know the English language. The prophets who wrote the Word of Yahweh were Hebrew and not Greek. These words or thoughts from Yahweh, given to the prophet's, were Hebrew thoughts. Yahshua (Jesus) was a Hebrew, born of Hebrew parents and was the only begotten son of Elohim, the Elohim of the Hebrews (Ex. 3:18). Yahshua was not a Greek even though the New Testament, we have today, is written in Greek. The Greek language, our New Testament, is not a pure conduit whereby the Hebrew thought can be transferred. Our New Testament has inherent errors, as we will demonstrate by comparing New Testament scriptures written in Greek as quoted from the Old Testament,<sup>6</sup> which were written in Hebrew. Our Lord read from the scroll of Isaiah chapter 61 verse 1 in Luke 4:18.

**Isaiah states: (Hebrew)**

*The spirit of My Lord Yahweh, is upon me,—Because Yahweh Hath anointed me (Is. 61:1)*

The quotation is written in the book of Luke: (Greek)

*The Spirit of the Lord, is upon me, because he hath anointed me (Lk. 4:18)*

**David writes in the Psalm: (Hebrew)**

*For thou wilt not abandon my soul to sheol (Ps. 16:10)*

The quotation is written in the book of Acts: (Greek)

*that neither was he abandoned unto hades. (Acts 2:31)*

(Hades is the underworld controlled by the Greek god, Hades. Sheol is not hades.)

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<sup>4</sup> The English dictionary defines 'god' as "any of various beings conceived of as supernatural, immortal, and having special powers over the lives and affairs of people and the course of nature." 'God' is defined as "in monotheism, the self-existent and eternal creator, sustainer, and ruler of life and the universe."

<sup>5</sup> The manuscripts we have today are written in Greek but possible the originals text was written on Hebrew.

<sup>6</sup> For many comparisons see the paper, 'A God named Yahweh' by Chuck Cunningham

Yahweh was used 6,830 times in the Hebrew Old Testament but never used once in the Greek New Testament. Theos is used 1,313 times in the New Testament while the thought of Elohim, El and Eloah are lost. Christians who read the New Testament only know our Creator as, 'God,' and not Yahweh because of the English translation. Christians believe that the English word, "God," is holy and is the name of the Creator spoken by Moses and the prophets. This is far from the truth, because English, at that time, did not exist. Moses and the prophets spoke of the Creator as Yahweh our Elohim, El and Eloah. Elohim and El also has many meanings in contrast to the English word, 'God.' People can be called elohims as well as messengers (spiritual beings).

Great conflict has occurred between Christians over the misunderstanding of the English word, 'God.' For example, most Christians will state, "Jesus is God." Now does this statement mean that Yahshua (Jesus), the only begotten son of Elohim, is Yahweh, our Father? Is Yahshua, Yahweh or is he an elohim? Let us look at the Gospel of John in examining this statement further. (We will use the Hebrew word, 'elohim,' in place of the Greek word, 'theos.')

In John 10, Yahshua talks to the Hebrews about elohims. "I and the Father, are, one. The Jews again lifted up stones, that they might stone him. Yahshua answered them—Many works, have I showed you, noble ones, from my Father: For which of those works are ye stoning me? The Jews answered him—Concerning a noble work, are we not stoning thee; but concerning profane speech—and because, thou, being, *a* man [adam or flesh species], art making thyself, *a* god [elohim or spirit species]. Yahshua answered them—Is it not written in your law: I, said, You are, gods [elohims or spirit species]? If, those, he called gods [elohims or spirit species], unto whom, the word of God [Elohim], came—and the Scripture cannot be broken— Of him whom, the Father, hallowed and sent forth into the world, are, ye, saying—Thou speaks profanely, because I said, Son of God [Elohim], I am?" Yahshua was quoting from Psalms 82:1-8, where the word elohim is used to refer to humans. Also we are informed, in the Gospel of John, that Yahshua was a born god [elohim]. "No one, hath seen [known], Elohim, at any time: An Only Begotten [born] god [elohim or spirit species], The One existing within the bosom of the Father, He, hath interpreted *him*" (Jn. 1:18). In the English language we cannot have a born god but in the Hebrew language we can have a born elohim.

In Psalms forty-five, which is quoted in Hebrews 1:8, the Messiah is called an elohim that has an Elohim. "But, as to the Son,—Thy throne, O god [elohim], is unto times age-abiding, and—A sceptre of equity, is the sceptre of his kingdom, Thou hast loved righteousness, and hated lawlessness,—For this cause, hath God [Elohim], thy God [Elohim], anointed thee with the oil of exultation, beyond thy partners" (Heb. 1:8,9, Ps. 45:6,7). In our English thought a god cannot have a God. The above verses are an illustration that the word, 'Elohim,' is not synonymous with Yahweh. Other verses using elohim when not pertaining to Yahweh are Exodus 21:5,6; 22:7,8; 7:1 and II Corinthians 4:4. We cannot force the meaning of the Hebrew word, 'elohim,' to mean the English word, 'God.'

As we have seen that Elohim is not synonymous with Yahweh neither is Elohim synonymous with El or Eloah. We are made in the likeness of Elohim but not in the likeness of Yahweh, El or Eloah (Gen. 1:27, 5:1, 9:6). The phrase, 'man of elohim,' is used seventy-six times but the phrase, 'man of Yahweh, El or Eloah,' is never used. Son of elohim was used five times in the Old Testament but son of Yahweh, El or Eloah was never used.

The phrase, 'One Elohim,' is not used in the Hebrew Old Testament<sup>7</sup>. Then what must we do with the verses listed below, which are in the Greek New Testament?

*1 Corinthians 8:6 Yet, to us, there is one Elohim the Father, of whom are all things, and, we, for him*

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<sup>7</sup> The phrase 'one El' and 'one Yahweh' are used (Mal. 2:10, Deu. 6:4).

*Ephesians 4:6 One Elohim and Father of all—who is over all, and through all, and in all.  
 1 Timothy 2:5 For there is, one, Elohim, one, mediator also, between Elohim and men...  
 James 2:19 Thou believest that Yahweh is, one; thou doest, well—Even the demons believe...*

These verses, written in Greek, must be understood in the context of the rest of the scriptures where Elohim, El and Eloah are used. We do have one Father whose name is Yahweh the Creator, who is our Elohim, El and Eloah (Ps. 20:7; 31:5; 18:31). We must also remember that men and messengers can also be referred to as elohim and el (Ps. 82:1-8; 29:1).

If we use the Hebrew Divine Name and Titles and their meanings, instead of the Greek, Theos, or the English, God,<sup>8</sup> we will avoid pagan errors, which bring about confusion. Yahweh's words, which are Hebrew, are pure words. In Psalms forty-five, Yahshua is called an elohim but he is not called Yahweh. We must remove errors in Christianity, which came about by translating from the Hebrew to the Greek or English language. Let us return to the pure words of Yahweh and speak sheol (Hebrew) instead of hades (Greek) or hell (English). Let us use the name and titles Yahweh our Father gave Himself.

1. In prayer, we can address Yahweh as "Father."
2. When beholding the glory of the universe, we can proclaim, "Yahweh our Elohim."
3. When strength is needed, we can call on "Yahweh our El."
4. In worship, we can bow to our maker and pray, "Yahweh our Eloah."
5. When we rejoice over our salvation, we can say, "Praise Yah."
6. When prosperity is needed, we can call out to "El Shaddai."
7. In times of reverence, we can speak, "Yahweh Elyon."

*That men may know that,  
 thou,  
 Whose Name alone is **Yahweh**,  
 art Elyon [Most High]over all the earth.  
 Psalms 83:18*

## **The History of the Name, 'Yeshua,' being changed to, 'Jesus'**

Almost 300 years before Messiah's birth, the Jewish translators of the Septuagint were commissioned to translate the Hebrew Bible into Greek for Ptolemy's library at Alexandria and had extreme difficulty transliterating Hebrew proper names into Greek. Unlike Hebrew to English transliteration, which is easier because English offers most of the same sounds of Hebrew; Hebrew to Greek transliteration is not as easy. And many of our proper Biblical names in English come from Greek transliterations of Hebrew words (i.e. Moses, Phineas, Caiphas). For example, Young's Analytical Concordance confirms for us that the original name of the Messiah is indeed "Yeshua" (יהושוע), and this Hebrew name, when rendered in Greek, is "Iesous" (Ἰησους). The prophet Joshua is called Jesus in the New Testament (Acts 7:45, Heb. 4:8, Num. 13:16<sup>9</sup>).

How we get from Yeshua to Iesous (pronounced *Ee-ay-sooce*) is a challenge to understand if one is armed with nothing more than a concordance and does not understand the difficulty of transliteration. It is

<sup>8</sup> The word God can refer to any pagan deity. (Muslim's, Hindu's etc.)

<sup>9</sup> These *are* the names of the men whom Moses hath sent to spy the land; and Moses calleth Hoshea son of Nun, Jehoshua. 03091 יהושוע Y@howshuwa' *yeh-ho-shoo'-ah* or יהושע Y@howshu'a *yeh-ho-shoo'-ah* from 03068 and 03467. 03068 יהוה Y@hovah *yeh-ho-vaw'* the proper name of the one true God. 03467 ישע yasha' *yaw-shah'* 1) to save, be saved, be delivered

important to note that this same name is used for the title of the Book of *Joshua* in the Septuagint, which serves as definitive proof that Iesous is not of pagan origin, but rather *is indeed* a Greek transliteration of Yeshua *developed by the Jewish translators!* For, Iesous is also the Greek transliteration of Yehoshua (יהושוע) as demonstrated by the Septuagint. In Old English, “Iesous” was rendered “Iesus” (pronounced *Yesus*), which is remarkably close to Yeshua. However, it was spelled with a beginning letter “J,” which at the time had a “Y” sound. Later, when the “J” began to have a harder sound, the name became “Jesus.” In our writings we will spell Yeshua, ‘Yahshua.’ The reason being is that ‘Yah’ represents Yahweh and ‘shua’ represents salvation. ‘Yahweh is salvation’ is the meaning of the name Yeshua, which can be better seen in the spelling, ‘Yah-shua.’

Yeshua	Iesous	Jesu	Jesus
<b>(Hebrew)</b>	<b>(Greek)</b>	<b>(Latin)</b>	<b>(English)</b>