

# The Meaning of Biblical Names

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## Outline

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## Introduction

Since the outline is so all encompassing, only a few example of each will be given. The intent is to show that there is intrinsic value to the root words of Biblical vocabulary. Knowing the God-intended meaning of a word will draw the reader closer to God's message of redemption.

## Names of Places

**Garden of Eden** (Ge 2:15) and **Garden of God** (Ezek 28:13): An Eastern garden (*gan*) differs from the Western concept of a garden in that it is surrounded by a stone wall often with a guard tower. Entry is through a door with a hand-hole to reach the interior bolt. The Hebrew word *gan* means "garden", or "enclosure". The first garden called the "Garden of God" existed for Satan's (King of Tyre in Ezek 28:1-19) pleasure and had precious stones and beautiful cedars. The second garden called "garden of Eden" was created for Adam and Eve. Eden means "delight". After their sin, they were ejected from this garden. Two cherubim prevented their return.

**Tower of Babel** (Ge 11:4): In the land of Shinar 200 years after the Flood between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in modern Iraq when Peleg was ruler, a tower whose *top reached into Heaven* was built to unify the city state. When God confounded the single language of this people into 72 tongues, the word "babel" (*balal*) took on the meaning of incoherent babbling talk as in confounding. Josephus (37-100 AD) writes (Ant i, 4, 2) that the tower was made of burnt brick cemented together with mortar built by Nimrod to prevail above the next Flood. Jewish Midrashim teach the people wanted to war against God. Other traditions assert that Nimrod was slain by Shem after founding a pagan religion which re-emerged upon his death in the legend of Isis and her god-son Horus.

**Babylon** (2 Ki 20:12): This city-state was originally founded on the plain of Shinar by the Sumerians. The name means “gate of god” in Sumerian and comes from “balal” in Hebrew meaning to confound. The name of the city in Revelation 14:8 carries the original meaning of a city in idolatry whether it be Rome, Jerusalem, or modern Babylon.

**Gabbatha** (Jn 19:13): This was the judgment seat of Pontius Pilate in Herod’s Palace. The Greeks called the Place *Lithostrotos* which means “mosaic pavement. The Hebrews, however, used the Aramaic word *Gabbatha* meaning “elevation” which refers to the elevation of the area. In this case, the Greek is not a translation of the Aramaic, but we have two names in which each language takes its meaning from different characteristics of the area. The judgment area was noted only by John and was mentioned right after Jesus said: *You would have no authority over me, unless it had been given you from above* (Jn 19:11).

**Golgotha** (Mt 27:33; Mk 15:22; Lk 23:33; Jn 19:17): Unlike Gabbatha above, *calvaria locus* in Latin meaning Calvary was a direct translation of the Aramaic *Gulgalta* meaning “place of the skull” or *Gol Goatha* meaning “mount of execution”. The spot was outside the city walls on the north side per Lv 1:10 at a crossroad in the vicinity of a new garden tomb. This is perhaps the same area mentioned in Jeremiah 31:39 and called “Gotha”. Since Adam was the “first man” and Jesus the “second man” (1 Cor 15:47) or the “last Adam” (1 Cor 15:45), it is interesting the Jewish and Christian traditions say that Adam’s skull is to be found there.

**Shinar** (Ge 10:10, 11:2): The land of Shinar mentioned in Genesis 10:10 included the cities Babel, Erech, Accad, and Calneh. When the word Shinar is used outside Genesis, it represents the general term for Babylonia. This area probably has Mt. Judi<sup>1</sup> as its northern extreme and the Persian Gulf as its southern extreme. In Genesis 14:1 and 9, it is the home of Amraphel who is most likely Hammurabi who has been archaeologically linked to the general area of the Tower of Babel. More importantly, however, is the mention of Shinar in Isaiah 11:11 as being one of the lands from which the second regathering of the Jewish people leave to their homeland. This regathering is in faith unlike the first regathering which is going on today. The second regathering will be during the Great Tribulation.

**Nod** (Ge 4:16): *Then Cain went out from the presence of the LORD, and settled in the land of Nod, east of Eden.* The root word for Nod in Hebrew means to wander [לנדוד], which is exactly what Cain did in that land. It is interesting that the inhabitants of two cities in Mesopotamia (Bussorah and Bushire) claim that the land lies between them.

**Nephilim** (Ge 6:4; Nu 13:33): The Hebrew word for Nephilim [נְפִילִים] means fallen ones. There may also be some further identification with the Hebrew word *pele* [פלא] meaning wondrous. The Greeks used the term “demigod” to describe a person half man and half god. The term apparently had its beginnings in the Bible. The reason for the Flood was not just that man had sinned, but more specifically that the bloodline to the Messiah had been corrupted by the intermarriage of demons with the *daughters of men*. A group of eight was preserved to protect the Messianic bloodline. The Scarlet Beast will also be impregnated by a demon and become a demigod. Three Biblical references point out this intermarriage (Ge 3:15b, Rev 11:7, 2 Thes 2:9)

and the Om Saleem prophecy names the demon, which is verified indirectly by the Bible since the false trinity must be the antithesis of the Holy Trinity.

**Bethlehem** (Mt 2:1): Hebrew for house of bread. The Bread of Life (Jn 6:35) was born in the House of Bread.

## Names of God

### Primary Names

- *YHVH* —LORD, Jehovah, hwhy (used over 7000 times in the OT)
- *Elohim or El* —God or god (used 250 times)
- *Adon or Adonai* —Lord or lord ( 1. Lord as God {Dt 10:17} 2. lord as ruler{Nu 11:28} 3. Master {Dt 23:15}4. Owner {1 Ki 16:24})

### Compound Primary Names

- *YHVH Elohim* —LORD God (KJV) {Job 5:8}
- *Adonai YHVH* —Lord GOD (KJV) {Ge 15:2}

### YHVH Compound Names

- *YHVH Tzvaot*—YHVH of Hosts {1 Sam 1:3}
- *YHVH Yireh*—YHVH will Provide {Ge 22:14}
- *YHVH Rophecha*—YHVH Your Healer {Ex 15:26}
- *YHVH Nisi*—YHVH My Banner {Ex 17:15}
- *YHVH Mekadischen*— Your Sanctifier {Ex 31:13}
- *YHVH Shalom*—YHVH is Peace {Jud 6:24}
- *YHVH Roi*—YHVH My Shepherd {Ps 23:1}
- *YHVH Tzidkeinu*—Our Righteousness {Jer 23:6}
- *YHVH Makeh*—YHVH Smites {Ez 7:9}
- *YHVH Shamah*—YHVH is There {Ez 48:35}

### El Compound Names

- *El Shaddai* —God Almighty (48) {Ge 17:1} ydv la (oldest name of God)
- *El Elyon* —The Most High God {Ge 14:18-19}
- *El Olam* —The Everlasting God {Ge 21:33}
- *El Roi* —The God of Sight {Ge 16:13}
- *El Gmulot* —God of Recompense {Jer 51:56}

### Titles of God

- *King* {Is 43:15}, *Shield* {Ge 15:1}, *Lawgiver*, *Judge* {Ge 18:25}, *Rock* {Is 44:8}, *Fortress*, *Tower*, *Deliverer*, *Shepherd* {Ps 23:1}, *Husband* {Jer 31:32}, *Husbandman* {Is 5:1-7}, *Redeemer* {Is 44:6}, *Father* {Is 63:16}, *Creator* {Ec 12:1}, *The Holy One of Israel* {Is 1:4}, *The Mighty One* {Ge 49:24}

### New Testamental Names of God:

- *theos* {used 1000 times as in Jn 1:1}, *kurios* {Rev 1:4}, *Father* {2 Cor 1:3}, *Son* {Mt 3:17}, *Holy Ghost* {Ro 8:14}, *despoteis* {Lk 2:29, 2 Pt 2:1}, *logos* {Jn 1:1-14}, *hupsistos* {Mt 21:9}, *pantokrator* {Rv 1:8}, *King* {Rev 15:3}, *Potentate* {1 Tim 6:15}, *Creator* {Ro 1:25}, *Shepherd* {Heb 13:20}, *Bishop* {1 Pt 2:25}

*Note: Byzantine icons represent Jesus as Pantocrator seated on his heavenly throne.*

Ref: Fruchtenbaum, A. G. 1983, #47

## Names of Christ

**Jesus:** Greek is *ieisous*. Hebrew is *Yeshua* meaning “salvation”. Mt 1:21

**Christ:** Greek is *Christos*. Hebrew is *mashiak* meaning Messiah. Both mean “anointed one”. Lk 2:11

**Logos:** *Logos* is the Greek word for *Memra*<sup>2</sup> in the Aramaic meaning “Shekinah Glory”. Jn 1:1

**Begotten, Only-Begotten:** meaning parthenogenesis and monogenesis, Lk 1:35; Jn 1:18

**First Begotten:** Greek is *prototokos* meaning 1) All things were created through him. 2) He pre-existed all things. 3) He is the cause of all things. 4) He has pre-eminence. Col 1:15

**Lord:** Greek is *kurios* meaning 1) title of respect, 2) title of ownership, 3) God (Mt 8:2).

**Theos:** Greek for “God”. Jn 1:1

**Adonai:** Hebrew for “Lord”. In the plural it means God. Greek is *kurios*. Ps 110:1

## Names Illustrating Jesus’ Tripartite Nature

**YHVH:** Tetragrammaton is translated as Yahweh or Jehovah. Jeremiah 23:5-6

**Elohim:** Hebrew for “God”. This represents Jesus as God-Man. Is 9:6-7

**Man:** My Associate. Here Jesus is man. Zechariah 13:7

## Titles of Christ

**Shiloh:** Hebrew for “God’s gift” or “the one who brings” (Ge 49:10)

**Lamb of God:** Called by the Baptist in Jn 1:29, 36, but proven spotless and unblemished by Ex 29.

**Mediator:** Jesus is mediator between God and man and of the New Covenant. 1 Timothy 2:5

**Intercessor:** This is related to Jesus’ role as Great High Priest. Romans 8:34, Hebrews 7:25

**Advocate:** This is necessary because of Satan, the Accuser. 1 Jn 2:1

**Savior** Lk 2:11

**Son of Abraham:** Jesus is a Jew under the Abrahamic Covenant. Mt 1:1

**Son of David:** Jesus will be king under the Davidic Covenant. Mt 1:1

**Son of Adam:** Jesus was a man, the Last Adam. Ro 5:12-21

**Son of God:** Jesus is God. Lk 3:38

**Son of Man:** Jesus is a man, but in John it also means a man with pre-existence. Jn 1:51

**Son of Mary:** Jesus was the Nazarene. His bloodline to David bypassed the Curse of Jeconiah (Jer 22:29-30). Mk 6:3

**Son of Joseph:** Jesus was the foster son or legal son of Joseph and had legal right to the throne. Since Jesus did not share Joseph’s blood, the curse on Joseph did not apply. Joseph’s lineage went through Jeconiah (Mt 1:11) but Mary’s bypassed Jeconiah. Jn 1:45

## Names and Titles of Satan

**Satan** is used 19 times in the Hebrew OT as w]fc and 35 times in the Greek NT as *Satanas* [Satanavjj/\$]. The word means adversary or resistor. He is a fallen cherub and the leader of the fallen angels. He will be judged seven times (Garden of God, Garden of Eden, Cross, Mid-Trib cast out of Heaven, imprisoned in the Abyss for 1000 years, GWTJ, Lake of Fire) during redemption history with the last judgment being an eternal sentence to the Lake of Fire. He has issued his Five I Wills (Ascend to Heaven, Exalt himself above the stars of God, sit on the mount of the congregation, ascend above the heights of the clouds, and make himself like the Most

High per Is 14:14f) and is active in six abodes (Throne of God, Garden of God, Heaven, Earth, Abyss, and the Lake of Fire).

**Devil** is used 35 times in the Greek NT as Diablos [diabolo\$]. The word means accuser, slanderer, or one who trips up. When this name is used, Satan is defaming God and his believers.

**Beliel** or Beliar in Greek is used once in 2 Corinthians 6:15. Here God gives his appraisal of his most exquisite creation—“worthless”! All man’s thoughts are *Beliel* unless they are aligned with God.

**Baalzebub** was a god of Ekron and of the Philistines. The Hebrew is *Baal Zvuv* meaning Lord of the Flies and the term is used five times in the OT (2 Ki 1). But the Greek *Beelzebul* means the Lord of the Royal Palace and is used seven times (Mt 10:25, Lk 11:15). The rabbis, however, would not accept the proper title, Lord of the Royal Palace, and changed it to Lord of the Flies.

**Day-Star** is used once in Isaiah. *How you have fallen from heaven, O star of the morning, son of the dawn* (Is 14:12)! [*heyleel ben-shaachar*] or *helel* meaning “shining one” but not *boqer* meaning “morning”. The KJV used the term Lucifer, not meaning the name of a person, but a term applied at that time to the day star. Succeeding generations have used Lucifer as a name. The problem here is not that Satan is the Day-Star, but that the Messiah is the Morning Star<sup>3</sup>—two titles when translated have the same meaning. In Greek Morning Star is *ho astēr ho lamprós ho prāinós* or the “star, the lamp, the morning” (Rev 22:16) as in *tón astéra tón prāinón* (Rev 2:28) and as in *hoos lúchnoo fáinonti* (2 Pt 1:19) or faint light. The conclusion is this: We know that the Messiah is not similar to Satan. So what is the inherent meaning and difference between the two titles that when translated appear similar? Satan is here represented as that bright star that is brilliant just before sunrise, but grows increasingly feint as the sun rises finally disappearing from sight. That rising sun is the morning star, Jesus Christ, from *The Lord God is a sun and a shield* (Psalm 84:11a). This is in no way to be confused with the son-god in the days of Constantine and continuing into the modern era of the Jesuits. So it is Jesus that eclipses Satan.

**Destroyer** appears once in Rev 9:11. *They have as king over them, the angel of the abyss; his name in Hebrew is Abaddon, and in the Greek he has the name Apollyon.* Satan is the destroyer of both physical and spiritual life.

**The Prince of this World** is used three times by John (Jn 12:31; 14:30; 16:11). *Now judgment is upon this world; now the ruler of this world will be cast out* (Jn 12:31). The Greek word for world is *cosmos* meaning God’s creation. The difference between the Messiah and Satan is this: Satan is prince of the cosmos while Jesus is prince of the Kingdom of God. In terms of the Five I Wills, this would be Satan’s fifth.

**The Prince of the Power of the Air** is used once in Ephesians 2:2. *You formerly walked according to the course of this age [aion], according to the prince of the power of the air, of the spirit that is now working in the sons of disobedience.* This title shows that Satan operating within the third of his six abodes. It also shows that he is in authority over the other demons.

**The God of this Age** is used once in 2 Corinthians 4:4. *The god of this age has blinded the minds of the unbelieving so that they might not see the light of the gospel of the glory of Christ, who is the image of God.* “Age” is sometimes translated as “world”, but the Greek word is not *cosmos*, but *aion*. It therefore refers to spiritual rather than physical matters. It refers to the philosophy of the age. This same word, *aion*, is used in Ephesians 2:2 quoted above. The Believer has been rescued from the philosophy of this evil age as follows: <sup>3</sup> *Grace to you and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ,* <sup>4</sup> *who gave Himself for our sins so that He might rescue us from this present evil age, according to the will of our God and Father,* <sup>5</sup> *to whom be the glory forevermore. Amen* (Galatians 1:3-5).

**The Evil One** is used four times in Mt 6:13, Jn 17:15, 2 Thes 3:3, and 1 Jn 5:18-19. *And do not lead us into temptation, but deliver us from evil. [For Yours is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen]* (Mt 6:13). In the Our Father, our Lord was not speaking about evil in general, but the Evil One. The Greek word here is *poneiros* which emphasizes a corrupted nature.

**The Anointed Cherub who Covers** is used in Ezekiel 28:14 for the Prince of Tyre. *You were in Eden, the Garden of God... You were **the anointed cherub who covers**, and I placed you there. You were on the holy mountain of God; you walked in the midst of the stones of fire* (Ezek 28:13-14).

**The Ruler of Demons** is mentioned twice in Mt 12:24 and Lk 11:15. *But when the Pharisees heard this, they said, This man casts out demons only by Beelzebul the **ruler of the demons*** (Mt 12:24). The Pharisees, when they judged Jesus after he performed his second Messianic miracle, hurled this charge at Jesus. This was the irreversible sin of the Jewish nation. Jesus was falsely judged as being in league with Satan.

**The King of Tyre** is an allegorical title used once in Ezekiel 28:11-12). *Again, the word of the LORD came to me saying, Son of man, take up a lamentation over the **king of Tyre** and say to him, Thus says the Lord GOD: You had the seal of perfection, full of wisdom and perfect in beauty. You were in Eden, the garden of God; every precious stone was your covering* (Ezekiel 28:11-13). The allegory shows that Satan like the Prince of Tyre is the true King of Tyre and the whole Earth.

**The King of Babylon** is used only once in Isaiah 14:12-14). <sup>3</sup> *And it will be in the day when the LORD gives you rest from your pain and turmoil and harsh service in which you have been enslaved,* <sup>4</sup> *that you will take up this taunt against the **king of Babylon**, and say, How the oppressor has ceased, and how fury has ceased! The LORD has broken the staff of the wicked, the scepter of rulers which used to strike the peoples in fury with unceasing strokes, which subdued the nations in anger with unrestrained persecution.* <sup>7</sup> *"The whole earth is at rest and is quiet; they break forth into shouts of joy.* <sup>8</sup> *"Even the cypress trees rejoice over you, and the cedars of Lebanon, saying, Since you were laid low, no tree cutter comes up against us* (Isaiah 14:3-8). After the Jews repent on the Day of Atonement at the end of the Great Tribulation, Jesus will return and slay the Anti-Christ. The King of Babylon taunted here, however, is the Scarlet Beast's father, Satan.

## Names of Anti-Christ

The names of the **Anti-Christ** as found in various Bible versions are as follows:

Genesis 3:15	Seed of Satan, your (Satan's) seed, your offspring
Daniel 7:8	Little Horn, Small Horn, [eleventh horn]
Daniel 8:23	King of Fierce Countenance, Insolent and Skilled in Intrigue, Fierce Features, Stern-Faced King, King of Bold Countenance, Fierce King, Angry King
Daniel 9:26	The Prince that shall come, Ruler who will come, A Ruler, A King
Daniel 9:27	The Desolator
Daniel 11:36	The Willful King, The King who does as he pleases
2 Thessalonians 2:3	Man of Sin, Man of Lawlessness, Man of Rebellion
2 Thessalonians 2:3	Son of Perdition, Son of Destruction, Son of Hell
2 Thessalonians 2:8	Lawless One, That Wicked, This Wicked One, Man of Lawlessness
1 John 2:22	antichrist (All), such people are antichrists (NLT)
Revelation 11:7	the beast (All) that comes up out of the Abyss, the tyrant (LB)
Revelation 17:3	scarlet beast (All), scarlet animal (LB)

The names of the **Anti-Christ** from his campaign staff at Share International Magazine are as follows:

Maitreya (My tray' uh)	Hindus
Messiah	Jews
The Christ	Christians
Krishna	Hare Krishnas
Imam Mahdi	Moslems
Fifth Buddha	Buddhists
Kalki Avatar	New Agers
Ascended Master	Theosophists

## Names of Events

From various Bible versions the names of the **Tribulation** are as follows:

Deuteronomy 4:30	<b>Tribulation</b> , Distress, Bitter Days
Deuteronomy 32:35	Day of Israel's Calamity, Day of Calamity, Day of Disaster
Isaiah 26:20	Wrath, Indignation, Anger
Isaiah 28:15	Overflowing Scourge, Overwhelming Scourge,
Isaiah 28:21	His Unusual Task, Jehovah's Strange Work, His Deed
Isaiah 34:8	Day of Vengeance
Jeremiah 30:7	The Time of Jacob's Distress, Time of Jacob's Trouble
Daniel 9:27	One Week, One Seven, One Set of Seven, Seventieth Week

	of Daniel
Obadiah 1:12-14	Day of Misfortune, Day of Destruction, Day of Distress
Zephaniah 1:15	Day of Wrath, Day of Trouble, Distress Day of Distress, Anguish, Day of Wasteness, Destruction, Devastation, Trouble, Day of Desolation, Ruin Day of Darkness, Day of Gloominess, Day of Clouds, Day of Thick Darkness, Blackness
Zechariah 1:16	Day of the Trumpet, Trumpet Calls Day of Alarm, Battle Cry
Malachi 4:5	<b>Day of the Lord</b> , Day of Jehovah
1 Thessalonians 1:10	The Wrath to Come, Coming Wrath
1 Thessalonians 5:2	<b>Day of the Lord</b>
1 Thessalonians 5:9	Wrath, Anger
Revelation 2:22	<b>Great Tribulation</b> , Bed of Suffering,
Revelation 3:10	Hour of Testing, Hour of Trial, Hour of Temptation, Great Tribulation and Testing, Great Time of Testing
Revelation 6:16	Wrath of the Lamb
Revelation 14:7	The Hour of His Judgment
Revelation 15:1	The Wrath of God, God's Wrath, God's Anger

Names for the **Seven Feasts** of Israel and the timeline for redemption history:

1) **Passover** (Leviticus 23:4-5; Ex 12:1-13). <sup>4</sup> *These are the appointed times of the LORD, holy convocations which you shall proclaim at the times appointed for them.* <sup>5</sup> *In the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month [Aviv or Nisan] at twilight is the LORD'S Passover.* The word "Passover" comes from the angel of death passing over those houses properly marked with blood on the two doorposts and the lintel (Ex 12:13). The Hebrew name for this feast is *pesach* which is also derived from the angel-of-death motif. Another Hebrew name for this feast is *zman cheruteinu* which means "the season of our emancipation" from slavery. Christians observe Good Friday. This was originally called God Friday [like "good speed" from "God speed" and "good bye" from "God be with ye"] and in some countries today is referred to as Long Friday, Great Friday, and Holy Friday. This feast was fulfilled by Jesus death on the cross.

2) **Unleavened Bread** (Leviticus 23:6-8; Ex 12:14-20; Mk 14:1). <sup>6</sup> *Then on the fifteenth day of the same month there is the Feast of Unleavened Bread to the LORD; for seven days you shall eat unleavened bread.*

The name of the feast is derived from the stipulation to be free from leaven for seven days because this bread represented the "bread of affliction" they ate as slaves in Egypt (Dt 16:3-8). In Hebrew it is called *Hag Hamatzot*. This feast was fulfilled by the offering of the sinless blood of Christ (Heb 9:11—10:18). Christians are to celebrate this feast spiritually as follows: *Therefore let us celebrate the feast, not with old leaven, nor with the leaven of malice and wickedness, but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth* (1 Cor 5:8).



3) **First Fruits** (Leviticus 23:9-14; Nu 28:26-31). *9 Then the LORD spoke to Moses, saying, 10 "Speak to the sons of Israel and say to them, 'When you enter the land which I am going to give to you and **a**reap its harvest, then you shall bring in the sheaf of the **first fruits** of your harvest to the priest. This feast is called Reshit Ketzivchem meaning "first fruits of your harvest". It is also called the Feast of Omer because of the mandatory counting of the omer [a verbal counting of each of the 49 days between Passover and Shavuot]. It is also called the Feast of Wave-Sheath offering because that was obligatory for the feast per Lv 23:11. Jesus fulfilled this feast on the very day (17<sup>th</sup> of Nisan) with his being the first fruits of the Resurrection.*

4) **Feast of Weeks** (Leviticus 23:15-21; Ex 23:16; Ex 34:22; Nu 28:26; Dt 16:9-12; Acts 2:1-4; Acts 20:16; 1 Cor 16:8). *15 You shall also count for yourselves from the day after the sabbath, from the day when you brought in the sheaf of the wave offering; there shall be seven complete sabbaths. 16 'You shall count fifty days to the day after the seventh sabbath; then you shall present a new grain offering to the LORD. This feast by its very name has seven names:*

1. **Feast of Weeks** because it comes 7 weeks after the Passover.
2. **Feast of Harvest** because it marks the end of the spring harvest season.
3. **Day of the First Fruits** because of the first fruits of the summer.
4. **Closing Festival** because it was the end of the first 4 feasts.
5. **Closing Season of the Passover** because for the reason in #4.
6. **Season of the Giving of the Law** because the Decalogue was given on this day.
7. **Pentecost** in Greek because it was 50 days after the Passover.

Jesus fulfilled this feast on the 6<sup>th</sup> of Sivan when he established his church (Acts 2:1-4) and ascended into Heaven. (Note that the first fruits of the church were the Jews in Acts 2:41-42. See also James 1:18. Also on this feast it is said the King David was born and Jews stay up all night reading Torah.)

5) **Feast of Trumpets** (Leviticus 23:23-25; Nu 29:1-6; Ne 8:1-12). *23 Again the LORD spoke to Moses, saying, 24 Speak to the sons of Israel, saying, In the seventh month on the first of the month [1 Tishri] you shall have a rest, a reminder by blowing of trumpets, a holy convocation. 25 You shall not do any laborious work, but you shall present an offering by fire to the LORD.*

This feast has the following five names:

1. **Yomtruah** meaning "the day of the blowing of the trumpets" calls the Jews to remember their sins.
2. **The Memorial of Triumph** or **Shouting for Joy** because of the angels' shouting for joy when the heavens and Earth were created in Job 38:7 on this feast day.
3. **The Day of Remembrance** because Jews have 10 days in which to remember their sins for the upcoming Day of Atonement.
4. **Day of Judgment** because all Jews are pass in judgment to see if their sins are forgiven. By Jewish tradition, three books are opened in Heaven on this day: The Book of Life, The Book of the Wicked, and The Book of In-Between. Since they do not know if they are saved, it is proper to assume that they are in The Book of In-Between.
5. **Rosh Hashanah** meaning "head of the year" because it is the beginning of the Jewish civil year. (The religious New Year begins on the Passover in the spring.)

The Christological significance is that on this day Jesus will rapture the living and resurrect the dead church. When the last blast of the trumpet takes place (*last trump*, 1 Cor 15:52 KJV, ASV) at the *tekiah gedolah*, the Rapture will commence.

6) **Day of Atonement** (Leviticus 23:26-32; Nu 29; Heb 9:11—10:18). <sup>26</sup> *The LORD spoke to Moses, saying,* <sup>27</sup> *"On exactly the tenth day of this seventh month is **the day of atonement** [10 Tishri]; it shall be a holy convocation for you, and you shall humble your souls and present an offering by fire to the LORD .* <sup>28</sup> *"You shall not do any work on this same day, for it is a day of atonement, to make atonement on your behalf before the LORD your God. The feast is called "Day of Atonement" because it is a time of both individual and national repentance. Only on this day could the high priest enter the Holy of Holies and make the sacrifice per Lv 16 where one goat was for sacrifice and the other the scapegoat for Azazel (removal). In Hebrew, the feast name is Yom Kippur. (Modern Jews think one can make reparations for his own sins by repentance, prayer, charity, and the blood sacrifice of a chicken.) Christologically this feast will be fulfilled when all the remaining Jews (Ro 11:26) during the Great Tribulation confess their national sin of rejecting the Messiah (Is 52:13—53:12)<sup>4</sup>.*

7) **Feast of Tabernacles** (Leviticus 23:33-44; Nu 29:12-34; Dt 16:13-15; Ne 8:13-18; Zech 14:16-19; Jn 7:1—10:21). <sup>33</sup> *Again the LORD spoke to Moses, saying,* <sup>34</sup> *Speak to the sons of Israel, saying, On the fifteenth of this seventh month [15 Tishri] is the **Feast of Booths** for seven days to the LORD. There are five names for this great and final feast:*

1. **The Feast** because of its pomp, ceremony, and hegemony.
2. **Feast of Tabernacles** or **Feast of Booths** because Jews were obligated to live in temporary shacks called booths or tabernacles during this period to commemorate their 40 years of wandering in the wilderness.
3. **Feast of the Ingathering** because it marks the harvest per Ex 23:13.
4. **The Eighth Day of Assemble** because they assemble for an octave. [On this day during which no water was brought from the Pool of Siloam, Jesus offered his own Living Water (Jn 7:38).]
5. **Simchat Torah** meaning "the rejoicing over the Law" because the reading of Torah began anew on this day (the Torah New Year).

Christologically, the Second Coming will occur on this day. The Bride of Christ will return to Earth with the groom to complete the second part of the Jewish wedding ceremony, the first being at the Bride's house (Heaven) and the second at the groom's house (the millennial Kingdom).

Of the above seven feasts, only two will be obligatory during the Millennium: The Feast of Unleavened Bread (Ezek 45:21-24 by "the Prince") and The Feast of Tabernacles (Zech 14:16-19 by delegation).

There are five names for what Christians commonly call **Communion**:

- |                                    |                |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1) <b>The Lord's Supper</b>        | (1 Cor 11:20). |
| 2) <b>Table of the Lord</b>        | (1 Cor 10:21)  |
| 3) <b>Breaking of Bread</b>        | (Acts 2:42)    |
| 4) <b>Eucharist (Thanksgiving)</b> | (Mt 26:27)     |

- 5) **Eulogia (Baraka, Blessing)** (1 Cor 10:16)  
6) **Communion (koinonia)** (1 Cor 10:16)

1) **The Lord's Supper:** **20** *Therefore when you meet together, it is not to eat the Lord's Supper, 21 for in your eating each one takes his own supper first; and one is hungry and another is drunk. 22 What! Do you not have houses in which to eat and drink? Or do you despise the church of God and shame those who have nothing* (1 Cor 11:20-22)? The meaning here is that Communion is not to relieve your hunger as you would do at mealtime. It is not your supper, but the Lord's Supper.

2) **Table of the Lord:** **18** *Look at the nation Israel; are not those who eat the sacrifices sharers in the altar? 19 What do I mean then? That a thing sacrificed to idols is anything, or that an idol is anything? 20 No, but I say that the things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to demons and not to God; and I do not want you to become sharers in demons. 21 You cannot drink the cup of the Lord and the cup of demons; you cannot partake of the table of the Lord and the table of demons* (1 Cor 10:18-22). The meaning here is that Communion is not the Table of Demons, but the Table of the Lord.

3) **Breaking of Bread:** **41** *So then, those who had received his word were baptized; and that day there were added about three thousand souls. 42 They were continually devoting themselves to the apostles' teaching and to fellowship, to the breaking of bread and to prayer* (Acts 2:41-42). The meaning here is that having Communion is just one of the many things that Believers do such as learning, fellowship, prayer, and breaking of bread.

4) **Eucharist (to give thanks):** **27** *And when He had taken a cup and given thanks, He gave it to them, saying, "Drink from it, all of you; 28 for this is My blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many for forgiveness of sins. 29 "But I say to you, I will not drink of this fruit of the vine from now on until that day when I drink it new with you in My Father's kingdom* (Mt 26:27-29). The Greek word *Eucharist* means to give thanks. The term "Eucharist" is used to describe what Jesus did prior to taking the cup and bread. Jesus also gave thanks prior to the multiplication of the loaves and fishes, his greatest miracle.

5) **Eulogia (blessing):** **16** *Is not the cup of blessing which we bless a sharing in the blood of Christ? Is not the bread which we break a sharing in the body of Christ* (1 Cor 10:16)? The Greek word *Eulogia* means blessing and is used to describe the Cup of Blessing which was one of four cups [Blessing, Plagues, Redemption, Praise] drunk during the Passover meal.

6) **Communion (sharing or participation):** **16** *Is not the cup of blessing which we bless a sharing in the blood of Christ? Is not the bread which we break a sharing in the body of Christ? 17 Since there is one bread, we who are many are one body; for we all partake of the one bread* (1 Cor 10:16-17). The word "Communion" is used in the NKJV, ASV, and RSV. Other translations now use "sharing" or "participation". Whichever word is used, the Greek base word is *koinonia* and is seen to apply to both species—bread and wine. Only the terms "Lord's

Supper” and “Communion” refer to both species and are probably the better terms, but each of the six terms accentuate a different aspect of the Lord’s Supper.

## Tribes

The sons of Jacob (son of Isaac and Rebecca) or progenitors of the tribes have various orders in Scripture as do the tribes themselves. Below is one such list<sup>5</sup>:

- Reuben:** See, a son.
- Simeon:** to hear, to be heard
- Levi:** joined
- Judah:** the praised one
- Dan:** judge; God is my judge
- Naphtali:** struggling
- Gad:** fortune; luck
- Asher:** happy
- Issachar:** His reward will come.
- Zebulun:** dwelling of honor
- Joseph:** Jehovah increases.
- Benjamin:** son of the right hand;  
son of the south;  
son of my old age



Ishmael (son of Abraham and Hagar) was the father of the 12 princes and tribes. This listing comes from Genesis 25:13-16.

- Nebaioth:** prophet
- Kedar:** powerful; dark
- Abdeel:** the servant of God
- Mibsam:** pleasant smell
- Mishma:** news
- Dumah:** silence
- Massa:** temptation
- Hadad:** mean
- Tema:** from the South
- Jetur:** order, succession, mountainous (eponymous founder of Ituraea)
- Naphish:** enormous; numerous; he that rests
- Kedemah:** old; ancient; first

## Names of People

**Adam and Eve** (Ge 2:20; 3:20): The Hebrew root-word progression is like this: The Hebrew parent-root word *dam* [דָּם] means blood. The Hebrew child-root word *adam* [אָדָם] means earth, and the feminine form of earth is the Hebrew word *adamah* [אֲדָמָה] meaning ground. Meanwhile,

the Hebrew word for the color red is *edom* [אדום]. Comparatively, *edom* means red color, but *adam* literally means red man or blood man, and *adamah* literally means red ground or blood ground.<sup>6</sup> In Genesis 2:7, it says that Adam was formed from *adamah* or that the red man was formed from the red earth. Eve is derived from *hawwah* meaning “living one” because she could give birth.

**Job** (Job 1:1): The word means “the afflicted one” perhaps as a retronym. He is perhaps the Jobab from Genesis 10:29. If he is the son of Joktan, then his uncle is Peleg who ruled at the time of the Tower of Babel when *the Earth was divided* circa 2248 BC. He is the first in the Bible to speak of the Resurrection. He was from the Land of Uz which includes Damascus and those lands to the south. It is interesting that Unger mentions the archaeological findings of a man named Job in Damascus circa 1900 BC.

**Abram** (Ge 11:26) and **Abraham** (Ge 17:5): Abram means “high father”. He was the “wandering Aramean” (Dt 26:5) called by God from Ur (Ge 11:28) where the Euphrates enters the Persian Gulf in Mesopotamia. At the age of 99, his name was changed by God to Abraham meaning “father of many” because God made him *the father of a multitude of nations* (Ge 17:5c).

**Eliezer** (Ge 15:2): His name means “God of Help”. In the allegories of Genesis Chapters 22, 23, and 24, Abraham is the Father, Isaac the Son, and Eliezer the Holy Spirit. In Genesis Chapter 24, the Helper is unnamed as is the Holy Spirit. He is seeking a bride for his master’s son. Rebecca represents the Bride of Christ in this allegory.

**Sarai** (Ge 11:29) and **Sarah** (Ge 17:15): Sarai means “contentious”. She was Abram’s most beautiful wife and half sister. After Abraham received his new name from God, Sarai at the age of 90 had her name changed to Sarah meaning “princess” in Hebrew. This name has a meaning closer to “lady” in English. With this new name, she was blessed and promised to be the *mother of nations* from which *kings of peoples* shall emerge.

**Jacob** (Ge 25:26) and **Israel** (Ge 32:28): When Isaac was 60, he fathered Jacob whose name means “heel holder” having the sense of the one who supplants. Jacob was the younger twin brother of Esau whose name means “hairy” and was the progenitor of the Edomites. Jacob was born holding Esau’s heel (Ge 25:26). After working 14 years for his uncle Laban in Mesopotamia, Jacob returned to reunite with his brother Esau. While doing so he crossed the ford of Jabbok and wrestled with the Angel of the Lord all night. As dawn began to break, Jacob asked for a blessing and the Angel replied by asking him his name and then changing it to Israel because *you have striven with God and with men and have prevailed* (Ge 32:28). Israel means “persists with God”. The Angel left before dawn so Israel would not see him, but that did not stop him from naming the site Peniel meaning “the face of God”. Although the nation Israel takes its name from the eponym, the name Jacob is revered for their ancestral beginnings as in *Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob* (Ge 50:24) and in *descendants of Jacob* (Ps 22:23).

## Names of Authors

**Joshua:** Jehovah is salvation

**Ruth:** to associate or to befriend (from Moab)

Naomi: pleasant

Orpah: nape or back of the neck

Mahlon: puny

Chilion: wasting away

Elimelech: my God is king

Boaz: swift (He is the kinsman redeemer.)

**Ezra:** help

**Nehemiah:** Jehovah consoles

**Esther** (Ishtar): star. Her Hebrew name was Hadassah meaning “myrtle”.

**Isaiah:** Jehovah is salvation. (He prophesied to the court in Jerusalem.)

**Jeremiah:** Jehovah will exalt. (He is called the weeping prophet.)

**Ezekiel:** God strengthens. (He prophesied 22 years in exile.)

**Daniel:** God is my judge. (Although not a prophet among the Jews, Jesus identified him as such.)

**Hosea:** salvation (He prophesied to the Israel.)

**Joel:** Yahweh is God.

**Amos:** troubled

**Obadiah:** servant of the Lord

**Jonah:** dove (His prophesy temporarily saved Nineveh.)

**Mica:** Who is like Yahweh? (He prophesied to the commoners of Judah.)

**Nahum:** consolation (He was from Capernaum and prophesied the destruction of Nineveh.)

**Habakkuk:** full embrace (not “embracer” because of the doubled consonant)

**Zephaniah:** The Lord hides. (He prepared the people for the revival under King Josiah.)

**Haggai:** my feast (His was the first post-exilic voice of prophecy.)

**Zechariah:** Yahweh remembers. (Only Isaiah prophesied more about Jesus Christ.)

**Malachi:** my messenger; messenger of God or angel of God

**Matthew:** Hebrew word for gift of God (He wrote to the Jews and is symbolized by the lion.)

**Mark:** Latin word for warlike (He wrote to the Romans and is symbolized by the ox.)

**Luke:** Latin word for bringer of light (He wrote to the Gentiles and is symbolized by the face of a man.)

**John:** Hebrew word for God is gracious. (He wrote for unbelievers and is symbolized by the eagle.)

**Timothy:** Hebrew word meaning to honor God.

**Titus:** Latin word for honorable.

**Philemon:** Greek word for “only friend”.

**Hebrew:** The word gets its meaning possibly from *ivrit* or *abar* and Eber, meaning crossing over a boundary as applied the Abraham, the first Hebrew (Ge 14:13). It was also either a social or ethnic designation applied to certain people by the Egyptians and Sumerians circa 2000 BC.

**James:** Hebrew for supplanter (like Jacob).

**Peter:** Greek for stone. From Mt 16:18 at Caesarea Philippi, Jesus said to Peter: *You are petros and upon this petra I will build my church.* The contrasting symbolism here is three fold: 1) Peter vs Jesus, 2) *petros* vs *petra*, and 3) the pebbles or pea stone in the wash that Peter was standing in vs the ledge as the backdrop behind Jesus.

**Jude:** Hebrew for praise of thanks.

**Paul:** Latin for small or humble. At his circumcision this neonate was given the Jewish name Saul, which means “asked for” and the Roman name Paul (Acts 13:9). In Latin *Paulus* means little or small. In Scripture, only two people are called humble: Moses (Nu 12:3) and Jesus (Ph 2:5-11), and only one is so named.

### Names of Prophets and Others

**Nathan:** He (God) has given. (He was David’s prophet.)

**Elijah:** My God is Jehovah. (Prophet to Ahab or Israel)

**Elisha:** God is salvation. (Prophet to Jehu of Israel)

**Saul:** responded; prayed for; asked for

**David:** beloved, friend

Jonathan: gift of God

**Solomon:** peace

Shulammitte: woman of Jerusalem (She was Solomon’s 61<sup>st</sup> wife and to him and his court the most beautiful woman in the kingdom. She represents the special attraction the Bride of Christ has for Jesus Christ who will sit on the throne of David.

**Rebecca:** to tie. Rebecca represents the church in the allegory of Ge 24 where the Father (Abraham) sends the Holy Spirit (helper Eliezer) to find a wife (Rebecca as the Bride of Christ) for his Son (Isaac) after the Father’s wife (Sarah representing the Jews) had died.

### Names of Judges

**Joshua:** Jehovah saves or God rescues

**Othniel:** might of God

**Ehud:** united

**Deborah:** bee

**Barak:** lightning

**Gideon:** tree cutter

Joash: Yahweh has helped (Gideon’s father)

**Abimelech:** my God is king

**Tola:** prospering?

**Jair:** He enlightens.

**Eli:** offering

Ichabod: no glory (1 Sa 4:21)

**Samuel:** name of God. Samuel was the last judge.

Hannah: grace of God

Elkanah: possessed by God

**Jephtha:** He will open.

**Ibzan:** illustrious

**Elon:** oak

**Abdan:** Arabic name derived from Adam meaning man

**Samson:** his ministry

Delilah: hair

**Abijah:** My Father is Yahweh.

## Popular Names

### Spanish Names 2008

**Rodolfo:** El que busca la gloria.(one who searches for glory) [What happened to humility?]

**Arturo:** Fuerte como un oso. (strong as a bear)

**Carlo:** Varonil, fuerte. (manly, strong)

**Alfonso:** Que siempre está dispuesto a combatir. (always disposed to fighting)

**Daniel:** Justicia de Dios. (justice of God)

**David:** Que es amado por Dios. (who is a friend of God)

**Cristian:** El que sigue a Cristo. (he who follow Christ)

**Carlos:** Varonil, fuerte. (manly, strong)

**Alejandro:** El protector. (the protector)

**Aarón:** Fortaleza en la montaña. (a fortress in the mountain)

### American Names 1980-1989

**Michael:** Who is like God?

**Christopher:** Christ Bearer

**Matthew:** gift of God

**Joshua:** Jehovah saves.

**David:** beloved

**James:** supplanter

**Daniel:** God is my judge.

**Robert:** bright flame

**John:** gracious

**Joseph:** Jehovah increases.

### American Names 2008

**Jacob:** Hebrew for supplanter (held by the heel)

**Michael:** Hebrew for Who is like God?

**Ethan:** Hebrew for strong one

**Joshua:** Hebrew for Jehovah saves.

**Daniel:** Hebrew for God is my judge.

**Alexander:** Greek for protector of men

**Anthony:** Latin for worthy of praise

**William:** German and Teutonic for protection or will

**Christopher:** Greek for Christ bearer

**Matthew:** Hebrew for gift of God

### Amer. Baby Names 2021 Female

**Olivia:** ancestor's descendant

**Emma:** whole or universal

**Ava:** bird or living one

**Charlotte:** fem of free man

**Sophia:** wisdom

**Amelia:** industrious

**Isabella:** God is my oath

**Mia:** beloved

**Evelyn:** wished for child

**Harper:** player of the harp

### American Baby Names 2021 Male

**Liam:** strong-willed warrior

**Noah:** rest

**Oliver:** olive tree planter

**Elijah:** Jehovah is my God

**Williams:** determined protector; strong will

**James:** substitute

**Benjamin:** son of the right hand

**Lucas:** bright

**Henry:** home ruler

**Alexander:** I defend man

### Most Frequent American Names in the Last Century

Mary: beloved and bitter

James: supplanter, replacer



Patricia: noble woman  
Jennifer: white wave  
Linda: pretty  
Elizabeth: God is my oath  
Barbara: foreign  
Susan: lily  
Jessica: gift, God beholds  
Sarah: noblewoman, princess

Robert: bright fame  
John: graced by God  
Michael: who is like God; gift from God  
William: determined protector  
David: beloved  
Richard: rich and powerful ruler  
Joseph: he will add  
Thomas: twin

The author's name, Ron, is of Hebrew origin and means "teacher", "rules with counsel", or Hebrew phonetically "songs" in Ps 32:7.

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<sup>1</sup> The mountain on which the ark landed is not mentioned in Scripture, just the mountain range called the Ararat Range. The Koran, however, calls the peak Mount Judi. Ron Wyatt claims to have discovered the petrified remains of the ark on Mt. Judi and the Turkish government has built a memorial and visitor center at the site.

<sup>2</sup> Memra to the Jews was 6 things: 1) same as God but somehow distinct from God, 2) agent of creation, 3) agent of salvation, 4) Shekinah Glory, 5) agent of revelation, and 6) seal of the covenant.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Peter 1:19, Rv 2:28, Rv 22:16

<sup>4</sup> Note that Isaiah 52:13—53:12 is not just a prediction of the suffering Messiah (Meshiak ben Joseph), but is also contains the words of Israel's national confession of their sin of rejection.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.thinkbabynames.com/meaning/1/Benjamin>  
<http://babynamesworld.parentsconnect.com/>  
<http://www.zelo.com/firstnames/findresults.asp?name=Sarai&Submit=Find+It>  
<http://www.biblical-baby-names.com/meaning-of-ibzan.html>  
<http://www.babynology.com/meaning-abdan-m3.html>  
<http://www.islamforlife.co.uk/names.htm>  
<http://www.behindthename.com/top/>  
<http://www.spanishromance.com/spanish-culture/names/>

<sup>6</sup> Ref: Jeff A. Benner, Ancient Hebrew Research Center, 2004