

## Lesson Notes for Lesson 4, March 1 “Name of Lord”

### Sermon Lesson Material

#### Introduction:

Our study today not only looks at Jesus as Lord in the books of Luke and Acts, but we will study what that title or name means in the Old Testament and we apply it to Jesus Christ.

#### **“Lord” in Luke shows Jesus’ Power and Authority: Miracles and Kingdom Come**

- Luke 5:8 Great catch of fish and the call to fish for men
- 5:12 Leper fell on his face before Jesus and called Him Lord, and asked to be healed
- 6:5 Lord of the Sabbath
- 10:17 The Apostles said, “Lord, even the demons submit to us in your name.”

#### **“Lord” in Acts shows Jesus’ Power and Authority: Salvation and Kingdom Rule**

- Introduced as Lord when asked about restoring the kingdom to Israel 1:6
- preached as Lord Acts 2:21-36 upon whose name we should call for salvation (Baptism is mentioned specifically as a way of calling on the Lord Acts 2:38; 22:16)
- Believe upon His name Acts 16:31
- And the book closes with Paul preaching in Rome the Kingdom of God and teaching about the Lord Jesus Christ Acts 28:31

#### **Significance of name “LORD” in Old Testament**

##### **1. Exodus 3:1-15**

- a. God’s Name means the “Eternal I AM”
- b. God’s Name YHWH was held as sacred and not spoken or written for fear of using it improperly

##### **2. Exodus 6:1-8**

- a. God said He presented himself to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob as “God Almighty” (El Shaddai) but He was not known by His name “LORD” (Yahweh).
- b. But in Gen. 12:8; 13:4; 21:33; 26:25 Abraham is said to have called on the name of the LORD. Is this a contradiction?
  - i. “Not made known by my name the LORD”
  - ii. The key may be in the word “Know (*yada*).”
  - iii. Adam and Eve knowing sin Gen. 3:4-7.
  - iv. Their intimate relationship Gen. 4:1, 25
  - v. Noah knew the flood water had receded Gen. 8:11
  - vi. The word *yada* is used for more than just knowing information, it is used for knowledge through experiencing something in an intimate relationship with a person or event.

##### **3. So How Would Hebrews Know the LORD? Ex. 6:1-8**

- a. Not by establishing a Covenant Promise – did that with Abraham.
- b. But by Deliverance and Redemption as God’s People.

#### **Conclusion: So How Do We Know Jesus as LORD?**

- c. By Deliverance and Redemption as God’s People Acts 2:36-38; Rev 1:4-6
- d. Through the Eternal “I AM” Rev. 1:8-18
- e. Who is the King of Kings and Lord of Lords Rev. 19:11-16
- f. Confess that Jesus Christ is Lord Phil. 2:6-11

### **Questions for the Student Handout:**

1. “LORD” in Luke shows Jesus’ Power and Authority: \_\_\_\_\_  
and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. “LORD” in Acts shows Jesus’ Power and Authority: \_\_\_\_\_  
and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. God’s formal name spoke of His \_\_\_\_\_ nature. (Ex. 3)
4. God’s name would be spelled with what 4 English letters \_\_\_\_\_,  
but many Jews would not say it or write it in Hebrew. Why?
  
5. Although Abraham had called upon the name of God, but God said He had  
not made Himself \_\_\_\_\_ to Abraham by His formal name.
6. In what way did God make Himself known by name to Moses and the  
Hebrew people that He had not made known to Abraham?
  
7. So how will we know Jesus as our Lord?

### **Small Group Discussion Questions:**

1. Explain the power and authority that is associated with the name LORD.  
Does that humble you? Does that encourage and strengthen you?
2. Does the sense of the LORD as the Eternal I AM give you a different feeling  
about God than the sense of His Power and Authority? Explain your  
answer.
3. Were the Hebrews commanded to honor God’s name YHWH as sacred by  
not saying it or writing it? Why did they do it? How does this compare with  
the way we regard the name of the LORD and our relationship with Him?
4. Does Jesus have the same attributes of Lordship as His Father in every way  
in full measure? Why is this important?