

Series: The Names of God

Title: Elohim

Text: Genesis 1:1

The names of God used in the Bible serve as a kind of road map to teach us about the nature and character of God. We will examine in this series several names God has chosen to describe himself. They are a part of his progressive revelation to all of humanity.

1. In the English translations of the Bible, Genesis 1:1 reads, "In the beginning God," but in the original Hebrew language, the word for God is _____.
2. Some scholars suggest Elohim comes from the shorter word _____, which means mighty, strong, or prominent.
3. Elohim was the God of _____ and Might!

I. ELOHIM: The God of Power and Might

4. God is the great El who brought Israel up out of _____.
5. In Deuteronomy 10:17, the original reads more like, "For the Jehovah (Yahweh), your Elohim is the Elohim of elohims, and Adonai of adonais, the Elohim who is great, mighty, and _____."
6. The word "El" is used in the great name _____ God (El-Shaddai), the name God chooses when he makes his covenant promise to Abraham and Jacob. (Genesis 17:1; 35:11).
7. Elohim is a name that expresses the greatness and _____ of God.
8. When God reveals himself in the name _____ (Yahweh), he establishes His high moral attributes.
9. The name Elohim expresses God's _____ and governing power, revealing God's omnipotence and sovereignty.
10. It is the Elohim who by His mighty power creates the vast _____; who speaks, and it is done.
11. _____ is the owner and ruler of heaven and earth.

II. ELOHIM: The God of Covenant

12. Arabic scholars suggest that Elohim is derived from the Arabic name for God, the word "_____."
13. Allah was a generic title for whatever god was considered the _____ or most powerful god.
14. The Kaa'ba is a _____ in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, often called "the black stone" and is the remaining structure of a mosque supposedly built by Abraham and Ishmael.
15. Today, the name Allah has morphed into Islam's only god, and a _____ is considered "one who submits to Allah."
16. The word "_____" means "submission to the will of Allah" and followers of Islam are called Muslims.
17. "Allah" is not derived from the same word as "_____."
18. "Allah" corresponded to the Babylonian god _____.
19. Before Islam, the Arabs recognized many _____ and goddesses.
20. When Mohammad instituted Islam and the worship of only one god, he chose the name Allah, the chief name of the god of his _____.
21. The Hebrew God "Elohim" and the Arab god "Allah" represent two completely different _____.
22. The god of Ishmael was much different from the God of - _____.
23. The Elohim has the power to make a covenant with Abraham, and because there is none greater, He swears by _____.
24. In Genesis 17:7, Almighty God says, "And I will establish My _____ between Me and you and your descendants after you in their generations, for an everlasting covenant, to be God (Elohim) to you and your descendants after you."
25. It is the Elohim who says to _____, "The end of all flesh has come before me."

26. When Noah survives the flood, he sees a _____ the sign of an everlasting covenant.
27. God is the Elohim who keeps covenant and loving-kindness with His servants who walk before Him with all their _____ (I Kings 8:23).
28. The eternal God covenants with himself for us because He keeps His _____.

III. **ELOHIM: The God of Relationship**

29. There is one other striking peculiarity; Elohim is in the _____ form.
30. It has the usual _____ ending for all masculine nouns but is in the plural form.
31. In Psalm 110, David speaks of the coming Anointed One or the _____ when he says, "The LORD (Yahweh) has sworn And will not relent, "You *are* a priest forever According to the order of Melchizedek."
32. The Book of Hebrews confirms this Messiah is the Lord _____ Christ.
33. If Christ is the Creator of all things, Christ is in the _____.
34. The Godhead created a world and a people who were to have a special _____ with him because of his covenant with Himself.
35. The name Elohim is a plural noun, yet accompanied by verbs and adjectives that are _____.
36. This one Elohim says in Genesis 1:26, "Let _____ make man in our image,"
37. In Genesis 3:22, He speaks of man becoming like one of _____.

38. In Genesis 11:7, when God inspects the tower of Babel, He says:
"Let _____ go down and confound their language."

39. Elohim is not the moon god or any other part of His _____.

40. Elohim has created us to glorify Him and enjoy His
_____.

Conclusion

41. Elohim is the God of _____. He establishes covenant.
And He redeems, sustains, and provides for every need of his
creation.

God promises that He will always be with us. It's a promise the Godhead made to themselves before He ever created us. The God of Genesis is Elohim. No finite word can adequately the idea of the infinite personality or the unity of persons in the Godhead. Elohim in the plural definitely corresponds with the doctrine of the Trinity. There is a great blessing and comfort in this great name of God.

ANSWERS

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Elohim | 23. Himself |
| 2. EL | 24. Covenant |
| 3. Power | 25. Noah |
| 4. Egypt | 26. Rainbow |
| 5. Dreadful | 27. Hearts |
| 6. Almighty | 28. Covenant |
| 7. Glory | 29. Plural |
| 8. Jehovah | 30. Singular |
| 9. Creative | 31. Messiah |
| 10. Universe | 32. Jesus |
| 11. Elohim | 33. Elohim |
| 12. Allah | 34. Relationship |
| 13. Highest | 35. Singular |
| 14. Shrine | 36. Us |
| 15. Muslim | 37. Us |
| 16. Muslim | 38. Us |
| 17. Islam | 39. Creation |
| 18. Elohim | 40. Fellowship |
| 19. Baal | 41. Relationship |
| 20. Gods | |
| 21. Tribe | |
| 22. Deities | |