

The Sacred Name of God

If you read **chapter 15** of my book, ***Time, Truth and Wisdom***, you will find a very good, detailed, Scriptural account of how the entire world celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ, not only on the wrong day, but in the wrong month. How much more important would it be to get His sacred name correct?

Trying to discover the origin of the four Hebrew letters that are accepted world-wide as the Sacred Name of our Father, and these four consonants are called a Tetragrammaton, I found this in the Ancient History Encyclopedia:

"Yahweh is the name of the god of the ancient Hebrews comprised of four Hebrew consonants (YHWH, known as the Tetragrammaton) which the prophet Moses is said to have revealed to his people."

"As the name of the Supreme Being was considered too holy to be spoken, the consonants YHWH were used to remind one to say the word 'adonai' (lord) in place of the god's name (King)."

The word **Yahweh** is simply **Y H W H** with added vowels so that it can be pronounced correctly in English or, said in another manner, **Yahweh** is a transliteration of the Hebrew consonants **Y H W H** with added vowels.

For our purposes here it's not necessary to go into the history any deeper than I have already gone; I feel that any further historical info would only "muddy up" the waters.

However, showing the erroneous use of the Sacred Name as the Hebrew consonants **Y H W H** may be a little more difficult for you to uncover and that's my purpose here.

Regardless of where you look, read or research, the Sacred Name of our Father was given to us in Exodus 3:14 when our Father told Moses to go and talk with Pharaoh:

Exodus 3:10 Come now therefore, and I will send thee unto Pharaoh, that thou mayest bring forth my people the children of Israel out of Egypt.

Exodus 3:11 And Moses said unto God, Who am I, that I should go unto Pharaoh, and that I should bring forth the children of Israel out of Egypt?

Exodus 3:12 And he said, Certainly I will be with thee; and this shall be a token unto thee, that I have sent thee: When thou hast brought forth the people out of Egypt, ye shall serve God upon this mountain.

Exodus 3:13 And Moses said unto God, Behold, when I come unto the children of Israel, and shall say unto them, The God of your fathers hath sent me unto you; and they shall say to me, What is his name? what shall I say unto them?

Exodus 3:14 And God said unto Moses, I AM THAT I AM: and he said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me unto you.

Exodus 3:15 And God said moreover unto Moses, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, The Lord God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath sent me unto you: this is my name for ever, and this is my memorial unto all generations.

In the Hebrew, the words **I am that I am** are:

- **I am**, *hayath*, H1961, to exist.
- The word **that** is 'asher, H834, simply a primitive relative pronoun, much like who, which, or when.

Thus the Sacred Name would be read in the Hebrew as: ***eh'yeh 'asher eh'yeh***
(pronounced: eeee ya—ah sure—eeee ya).

The Hebrew letters for ***Y H W H*** are:

ו—Y---Yodi

ה—H-He

ו—W-Wah

ה—H—He

For centuries the Sacred Name of our Father was never spoken aloud and the word “Yahweh” was substituted in its place. There are variations that include an alternative spelling as “Jahweh” and “Yehovah”.

You can go to most any Jewish web site and you will see the word “God” spelled as such: “G – d”, continuing the idea that it would be blasphemy to actually speak the Sacred Name out loud.

This tradition of not speaking His name comes from a misunderstanding of Leviticus 24:16;

Leviticus 24:16 And he that blasphemeth the name of the Lord, he shall surely be put to death, and all the congregation shall certainly stone him: as well the stranger, as he that is born in the land, when he blasphemeth the name of the Lord, shall be put to death. (King James 1611 AV)

This in conjunction with the third commandment has basically made everyone fearful of blaspheming His Holy Name and therefore no one speaks it aloud;

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. (King James 1611 AV)

To this day the Jewish community will not speak the Sacred Name out loud.

Since the Hebrew language is absent of vowels no one knows for sure how to correctly pronounce the Sacred Name.

The irony of it all is that ***Y H W H***, Yahweh, Jahweh and Yehovah **are not** the correct way of spelling or writing the Sacred Name of our Father.

The difference arises from a mistranslation of the **ו** or **W** for it should have been translated as **V**.

How do we know this? For centuries this Sacred Name in Hebrew consonants has been ***Y H W H*** and now I’m telling you that it should be ***Y H V H***.

This is not a recent discovery, using ***Y H V H*** instead of ***Y H W H***, and some scholars say that it is correct to use it either way but instead of using them as MAN would tell us, why don’t we use them as OUR FATHER would tell us.

Yahweh has been used as the name of God since the 2nd century and almost 100% of Protestant and Catholic hymnals have “Yahweh” in them although in 2013 the Catholic Church decided to stop using this word although the alternative has not been released. They aren’t doing this to correct the misuse of the sacred name of God but to better the relations with the Jewish community.

Having explained all of the above, let's go to the Scriptures and find out exactly what is the sacred name of our Father.

First of all, what is an acrostic?

- An acrostic is a poem or other form of writing in which the first letter, syllable or word of each line, paragraph or other recurring feature in the text spells out a word or a message.

This is how we will locate the hidden sacred name in the book of Esther.

Second thing, what are the Massorah?

All the oldest and best manuscripts of the Hebrew Bible contain, on every page, beside the Text, a varying number of lines of smaller writing, distributed between the upper and lower margins. This smaller writing is called the *Massorah Magna* or Great *Massorah*, while that in the side margins and between the columns is called the *Massorah Parva* or Small *Massorah*.

The name Massorah is given to the small writing referred to, because it contains information necessary to those whose trust the Sacred Text was committed so that they might transcribe it, and hand it down correctly.

The Sopherim were responsible for "fixing" the Text so that nothing would be lost due to transcribing and translating over the coming years. This keeps the Original Text from being changed and losing vital information.

I mention the Massorah only to point out that the Scriptures that we read today have remained essentially unchanged since the original manuscripts were written. This does not add any validity to the "newer" translations that are available today. In my mind they are socially correct and that's the best that I can say about them.

In the book of Esther there are five references to the Divine Name; four times it is found as "Yahveh" and once as "Ehyeh".

Within these five acrostics we will find the true sacred name of our Father and they begin as thus:

•• 1st Acrostic—Initial letters are spelled backwards: H V H Y--

Esther 1:20 And when the king's decree which he shall make shall be published throughout all his empire, (for it is great,) all the wives shall give to their husbands honour, both to great and small. (King James 1611 AV)

הָא כָל מִנְשָׁמִים יַתֵּן

Hī -- it

Vā/kā/ --and-all

Hannāshām -- the-wives

Yitt'nu -- shall-give

H V H Y spelled backward to the English reader.

•• 2nd Acrostic—Initial letters are spelled forward: Y H V H –

Esther 5:4 And Esther answered, If it seem good unto the king, let the king and Haman come this day unto the banquet that I have prepared for him. (King James 1611 AV)

יבוא דָּסְלֵךְ זַהֲסֹז מָזָם

Yābō' H -- let-come

Hammēlek – the-king

V^e Hāmān – and-Haman

Hayyōm – this-day

Y H V H spelled forward to the English reader.

•• 3rd Acrostic—Final letters are spelled backward.

Esther 5:13 Yet all this availeth me nothing, so long as I see Mordecai the Jew sitting at the king's gate. (King James 1611 AV)

זה אִבְנֵז שׁוֹת לִי

zeH – this

'ēynennV – availeth

shoveH – nothing

I^e Y – to-me

H V H Y spelled backward to the English reader.

•• 4th Acrostic—Final letters are spelled forward.

Esther 7:7 And the king arising from the banquet of wine in his wrath went into the palace garden: and Haman stood up to make request for his life to Esther the queen; for he saw that there was evil determined against him. (King James 1611 AV).

בְּלִתְחָא אֶלְיוֹ הַדְּבָרָת

kY – that

kāl^ethāH – evil

'ēLāyV – was-determined

hārā^eāH -- against-him

Y H V H spelled forward to the English reader.

•• 5th Acrostic—Final letters spelled backward.

Esther 7:5 Then the king Ahasuerus answered and said unto Esther the queen, Who is he, and where is he, that durst presume in his heart to do so? (King James 1611 AV)

הַזָּא זֶה זַאי זָה

hū E – [who is] he

zeH – this [man]

v^ee Y – and where

zeH – [is] this [man]

E H Y H is spelled backward to the English reader. This word formed is **ehyeh**.

And there you have the sacred name of our Father in Hebrew. **Y H V H**. The next time that you are singing a hymn or reading an article or one of the newer translations of the Bible and you see the word "Yahweh" you will know that it's incorrect and although you may not remember any of the above information to explain it to someone else you will still have that final correct spelling: **Y H V H**.

Now, everything considered from the above information you can properly say the sacred name as "**Yahaveh**" or "**Yahveh**", not Yahweh. And use it correctly when you offer your prayers up to our Father. It's a sacred, respectful name and not one to take lightly.

It would certainly be inappropriate to use these consonants in an improper way; like on a sweatshirt or T-shirt or a baseball cap. Regard this sacred name as something that you would use in private when you talk to the Father.

The blessings that you will receive may not be apparent in this life but they certainly will be in the next. And that should be foremost in our minds now days; preparing to go into that eternal age and have something waiting there for you.

Good deeds turn into blessings; blessings turn into threads of linen; linen is woven together into a wonderful white robe that you will wear in the eternity. And trust me, what you wear there will be visible for all other souls to see.

Our Father loves us and wants very much to show us His love but it's difficult for Him to do so sometimes while we are in these miserable, sinful, earthly bodies, watching the things that we do sometimes, but He loves us just the same.

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