

The Hebrew Names of God

Lesson 4: El Olam

- I. **El Olam**, translated “God Everlasting”, is derived from an undetermined word carrying the significance of long duration or antiquity. It stresses God’s eternity, which has no beginning and is without end.

- II. **El Olam and Abraham:** Abraham called on the Everlasting God when he made a covenant with Abimelech—*Genesis 21:25–34*.
 - A. Abraham and Abimelech had a dispute over a well that Abraham had dug and they made a covenant at Beersheba to be at peace with each other—*Genesis 21:25–31*.
 - B. In making his oath with Abimelech, Abraham called on the name of the LORD, the Everlasting God—*Genesis 21:32–34*.

- III. **El Olam and Moses:** Moses knew God as the One who existed before creation and who is not bound by the limitations of time—*Psalms 90:1–4, 90:10*.
 - A. The Lord has been the place of safety for the nation of Israel throughout their existence—*Psalms 90:1*.
 - B. Moses acknowledged that the God of creation existed in eternity past—*Psalms 90:2*.
 - C. While God operates in time, He is not limited by time—*Psalms 90:3–4*.
 - D. While God existed before creation, the life span for us is limited—*Psalms 90:10*.

- IV. **El Olam and Isaiah:** Isaiah called the people in exile to patiently trust El Olam for the perspective and strength they needed in their time of vulnerability—*Isaiah 40:28–31*.
 - A. El Olam is not constricted by the things that limit us such as fatigue or lack of perspective—*Isaiah 40:28*.
 - B. El Olam can address our limitations and give us His strength and perspective because of His eternal nature as the creator and sustainer—*Isaiah 40:29–31*.