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‘Promise of a new name.’

(Isaiah 62:1 - 2)

Intro: We sing a wonderful hymn from time to time titled, ‘A New Name In Glory’, and it is taken from or inspired by **Isaiah 62:2**. While it is quite popular the truth of the matter very little is known about this new name mentioned both here and in **Revelation 2:17**. There may be perhaps some similarities that have to do with customs when in reference to **Revelation 2:17** that would be more meaningful to that generation than to ours. Few if any commentators venture any explanation or render any understanding what this new name may be or could possibly be. We will look at what we can know as given to us from the Scriptures.

II. God has promised us a new name – Isaiah 62:2 & Revelation 2:17.

A. Some things we do know.

1. First off, this new name is _____ to us by God and God alone – **verse 2**.
2. Secondly, this new name is a name given to the people of _____ – **verse 2**.
3. **Isaiah 62** begins that portion of Isaiah’s prophecy which has to do with Israel’s eventual _____ as a result of the Great Tribulation and going into the Millennium.
4. Perhaps Israel’s return from her seventy-year captivity back to her home land is an early _____ of God’s power to restore righteousness which also seems to be one of the conditions leading to this new name.

B. Some implications of receiving this new name.

1. It signifies our unique _____ with God and God with us.
2. It would appear that the giving of a new name also brings with it a _____ in one’s relationship with God.
 - a. Abram to Abraham in **Genesis 17:5** – marking Abraham’s new role and identity.
 - (1). Abram means exalted _____.
 - (2). Abraham means father of a multitude.
 - b. Sarai to Sarah in **Genesis 17:15** – marking for her a new role and identity.
 - (1). Sarai means _____.
 - (2). Sarah means noble woman.
 - c. Jacob’s name was changed to Israel in **Genesis 32:28**, signifying a new role and particular Identity.
 - (1). Jacob meant _____ or heel holder.
 - (2). Israel means God _____.
3. Names were significant unlike today where it is all about cute or unique spellings.

4. Names often in the Bible are related to the _____ at birth (Jacob) rather than what is popular.

5. When Jesus renamed the apostles, it was to signify a profound spiritual _____ and redefining of their identities.

a. The changes in name of Simon to Peter and Saul to Paul represented a divine intervention, a _____ of their individual identities commensurate with their new roles and mission in life.

(1). It doesn't appear that _____ changed Saul to Paul but that Paul was another name he had been known by and chose the name Paul to perhaps identify more with his new mission rather than his old mission of persecuting Christians. **Act 13:9**.

(2) As for Peter, his name was Simon Barjona— **Matthew 16:13 – 18**.

(a). Peter meaning a _____ or stone - (Petros) **verse 18**.

(b). **Verse 18** the word rock is petra meaning a rock, cliff or ledge.

C. In **Revelation 2:17** we see again a new name, however, with this new name for those who are overcomers is mentioned in the letter to the Believers in Pergamos.

1. The white stone may be in reference to a system used in a jury by the use of a black stone for a guilty verdict or a white stone for innocence.

2. The point here is that the believers were warned to be faithful and overcome the false doctrine being pushed upon the believers in this church.

3. As the Redeemed of the Lord if they remained faithful God would give them a white stone showing their innocence and because they were redeemed there'd be a new name written on that stone.

D. The unsaved do not get a new name because there is nothing that changed or will change as to their character and destination – **John 3:18 - 21**.

E. So, if you do not like the name your mom and dad gave you at birth, hang on because I'm sure you'll love the new name God has for you!.