

# Exodus 6:2

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And God spake unto Moses, and said unto him, I am the LORD:

## Analysis

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God's self-introduction 'I am the LORD' (אֲנִי יְהוָה, ani YHWH) answers Pharaoh's question 'Who is the LORD?' (5:2). The covenant name YHWH derives from 'to be' (הָיָה, hayah), emphasizing God's eternal self-existence and covenant faithfulness. This declaration becomes a refrain through the plague narrative.

## Historical Context

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The name YHWH was Israel's unique identifier for their God, distinguishing Him from generic divine titles (Elohim, El). Ancient Near Eastern cultures believed knowing a deity's name granted access to their power.

## Related Passages

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**Psalms 19:1** — Heavens declare God's glory

**Colossians 1:16** — All things created through Christ

## Study Questions

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1. What does God's self-revelation as YHWH teach about His desire for relationship?
2. How does knowing God's name change how you approach Him in prayer?

## Interlinear Text

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וַיֹּדֶבֶר	אֵלֶּה יִם	אֶל	מֹשֶׁה	וַיֹּאמֶר	אֵל יוֹ	אֲנִי
spake	And God	H413	unto Moses	and said	H413	H589
H1696	H430		H4872	H559		

יְהוָה:

unto him I am the LORD  
H3068

## Additional Cross-References

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**Isaiah 42:8** (References Lord): I am the LORD: that is my name: and my glory will I not give to another, neither my praise to graven images.

**Jeremiah 9:24** (References Lord): But let him that glorieth glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth me, that I am the LORD which exercise lovingkindness, judgment, and righteousness, in the earth: for in these things I delight, saith the LORD.

**Malachi 3:6** (References Lord): For I am the LORD, I change not; therefore ye sons of Jacob are not consumed.