C.

BIBLICAL DISTINCTIONS ABOUT THE KINGDOM - Part 2

Δ	BASIC BIBLICAL	PRINCIPLES A	AROUT TH	IF KINGDOM
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В.	UNIVERSAL VS	. MEDIATORIAL	KINGDOM O	F GOD
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1.		(Psalm 103:19; Daniel 4:17), but the (Matthew 6:10; 2 Timothy 4:1; Acts 14:21-22;		
2.		in duration (Psalm 145:13; Lamentations 5:19; is in its beginning phase of 4; 7:13-14, 26-27; Revelation 19:16; 20:4-6).		
3.		in scope (1 Chronicles 29:12; Psalm 103:19; prial kingdom is primarily to begin		
		rule (Psalm 135:6-9; 148:8), while the rule through a human 5:22-23; 1Corinthians 15:24-25)		
1.		of the heavens") does not mean the kingdom which heaven. (Daniel 2:18-19, 28, 37-38; 4:26, 31,		
2.		urs times and "kingdom of God" times le two phrases used		
* Why did Matthew use the phrase 'kingdom of heaven' repeatedly?				
	·	es "kingdom of heaven" out of sensitivity towards the God, so he substituted the word in place		
	Matthew uses the word "kingdom" unqu	ualified, expecting the readers to understand what he is, so there cannot be a distinction the "kingdom of God".		

3.		Natthew 13, the parables about the "mysteries of the kingdom of heaven" (13:11) do not describe a				
		form of the kingdom for the current age between Christ's first and second				
		rings, but previously truths (13:16-17) about the spiritual conditions of				
	goo	d and evil that will coexist in this inter-advent age leading up to the establishment of the kingdom.				
	* (* Confusion regarding the term "the kingdom of heaven is like"				
	>	Matthew uses the expression "the kingdom of heaven is like" times in Matthew 13 (vs. 24, 31, 33, 44, 45, 47, 52) andtimes in Matthew 18:23, 20:1, 22:2, 25:1, 14.				
D. TI	HE KIN	NGDOM VS. THE CHURCH				
1.	Tho	ough Jesus Christ is of the church (Ephesians 1:22; 4:15), of all (Matthew 28:18;				
	Act	s 10:36), and even of kings (1 Timothy 6:15), He is not presently as				
		g over the church; nor is the church ever said to be God's in the present age. velation 1:6; 5:10; 20:6).				
2.	The	re is nowhere in scripture that says that Christ or				
		the promised, messianic kingdom at His first coming.				
3.	Wh	nat about those "" verses that make it sound like the Kingdom is already here?				
	1)	It is teaching that the kingdom had been offered to Israel with all signs and manifestations to				
		that Jesus was the genuine of Israel, but they rejected Him and the				
	kingdom was postponed. (Matthew 12:28)					
	2)	You can become a citizen of heaven (born again), with guaranteed entrance into the kingdom of				
		heaven without the kingdom necessarily being right now. (Matthew 23:13)				
	3)	Jesus was addressing the unbelieving, Christ-rejecting Pharisees → It makes no sense that He				
		would be telling them that the kingdom of God was them. (Luke 17:20-21)				
	4)	Jesus is indicating that the kingdom was not yet established, but once it was, only those who are				
		born again will the kingdom. (John 3:3, 5)				
	5)	Jesus is simply saying that His kingdom is not from here, it will come from up				
		(John 18:36)				
	6)	We are citizens of heaven "in Christ" → since Christ is coming back to set up His				
		kingdom, it is guaranteed we will be part of the with Him. (Colossians 1:13-14)				
	7)	These were fellow workers with a view toward the kingdom of God, not workers in				
		a kingdom. (Colossians 4:10-11)				
	8)	We are to in light of that future kingdom that we are to.				
	-	(1 Thessalonians 2:11-12)				

9)	Living a righteous life now can reflect the	of the coming kingdom	and will affect
	our in the kingdom. (2 Thes.	salonians 1:4-5)	
10)	Paul is saying that evil men could take his life, I	out he was	to be in the
	future coming kingdom that will come down fr	om heaven to Earth. (2 Timothy 4:18)	
* Do	all these distinctions really matter?		
1)	Universal vs. mediatorial	<u>.</u>	
2)	The of heaven vs	of God.	
3)	Church vs		
4)	Yes, it matter.		
5)	This kingdom truth should ho now.	w we our in	the here and