Melek (MEH'-LEK)

#### "KING"

"Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem: behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and having salvation: lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass."

~Zechariah 9:9

istheHebrewword,describing (2),	
(3), and (4) of one who rules over.	NOTES
This word is found over 2,500 times in the Old Testament, and	
the New Testament equivalent occurs over 50 times in reference	
to God as King.	
The word translated <sup>(5)</sup> in the Old Testament is	
often translated lord, captain, ruler, prince, chief and other titles	
which commonly serve to refer to the <sup>(6)</sup>	
In the opening of Scripture, we are introduced to the Supreme	
Authority "as He that ruleth over thee." (7) is the	
, one who sits over thee. By	
definition the independent one, the final authority.	
God presents Himself to creation as (9),	
(10), the chief authority, He who is over all!	
the Most High—the Chiefest Authority.	
God is above all authority. ( <i>Proverbs 8:15-16</i> )	
and (13) are largely	
references to men and their sphere of authority. The Scriptures	
did not define the rule of God or set His boundaries. However,	
with the wickedness of men comes the question of AUTHORITY	
and the RIGHT TO RULE.	

NOTES	In Genesis 3:1-5, Satan, the deceiver and father of all lies ( <i>John 8:44</i> ), plants the seed of doubt in the hearts of men that questioned the sovereignty of God and His authority. The battle for <sup>(14)</sup> had now begun. There is now an open <sup>(15)</sup> , and a <sup>(16)</sup> for the <sup>(17)</sup>
	In Genesis 10:1-12 we find the first mention of a man-made kingdom under the rule of (18), and the people turned again from God the King to man, a king.
	The first references to (19) were of men, and (20) were men. These were descriptive titles used to establish credibility and distinguish authority. These were terms that described acquired (21),
	is later referred to as King, but it is not an acquired title, it is descriptive of (24), and not (25)!
	As men turn from God, they begin to set up their own over which they can rule and reign as or king.
	Illustration: Children - my room, my toys - It's all under my roof!
	The Old Testament does not present the "Kingdom of God", but rather expounds the idea of the active rule of "Yaweh" as King over the whole world.
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Three ways this is developed in Scripture are: **NOTES** 1. GOD AS KING OF THE UNIVERSE God, sitting upon His throne (*Psalm 103:19a; Ezekiel 1:26-28*) where He is surrounded by the Heavenly host, who serve Him, (1 Kings 22:19) from where He watches over the whole earth. (*Psalm 33:13*) Many times the praise of the people recognized Him and regarded Him as "King of the whole world", (1 Chronicles 29:11; Psalm 103:19) and of all the kingdoms of men. (2 Kings 19:15; Psalm 47:2-7) God is an eternal King, (Psalm 145:13; Daniel 4:3-4) from everlasting (Psalm 74:12, 93:2) to everlasting. (Exodus 15:18) He is <sup>(28)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. He alone is <sup>(29)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_\_. Elohim, Jehovah, El-Shaddai, Adoni. He is Sustainer. Jehovah-Jireh, Rophe, Nissi, M'Kaddesh, Shalom. God is JEHOVAH-TSEBAOTH- "The Lord of Hosts!" There is none above! 2. GOD AS KING OF ISRAEL God is the sovereign ruler of the whole universe, but He has chosen to specifically be ruler of (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Isaiah 44:6) God would choose a people and separate them from those who would set up kings and kingdoms apart from Him. God would be their God, and they would be His people! (Psalm 33:12; *Deuteronomy* 14:2, 26:19) God is (31) \_\_\_\_\_ from Mt. Zion. (Psalm 48:2; Jeremiah 8:19) God is (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Israel. (Deuteronomy 33:5; 1 Samuel 12:12) The (33)\_\_\_\_\_\_, King of Israel. (Isaiah 41:20-21, 43:15) The King who gave Israel the (34)\_\_\_\_\_. (Psalm 10:16, 44:9) The sovereign King of Israel, their only true King. His rule and His reign was the expanse of time and territory! There was no limit to His ability or authority. He was King over all and King over (35)\_\_\_\_\_. God is King over the universe, and God chose to be a particular King to Israel. (*Deuteronomy 7: 6-8*)

	GOD AS KING OVER THIS WORLD
NOTES	The prophetical revelation of the future kingdom of God here on earth requires the manifest presence of God as the supreme authority (that is His position) His actions, (that is His power), and His ability (that is His provision). This future kingdom reign upon the earth involves three primary aspects of establishment (36), (37)
	We have briefly looked at three perspectives of God's Kingdom rule concerning man. We now focus on the perspective concerning God's Kingdom rule over man.
	Old Testament challenges to God's sovereign authority and absolute rule over His Creation:
	1. Adam, Eve – Garden (Genesis 3:1-19)
	2. Cain, Abel (Genesis 4:1-9)
	3. Sons of God, daughters of men ( <i>Genesis 6:1-7</i> )
	4. Noah, the lost world (Genesis 6:8-7:1-24)
	5. Descendants of Noah, Edom (Genesis 10:1-32)
	6. Babel, Nimrod (Genesis 11:1-9)
	7. Patriarchs, Exodus, Judges, Joshua, the unified kingdoms
	8. After the death of Joshua (1 Samuel 8:1-22)
	9. Kings, battles, defeats, captivity
	10. Dispersion, disappearance, darkness

The Sovereign ruler of all creation allows for the free will of man, the ability to choose as a free moral agent—servitude by willful submission, rather than forceful subjection. Man's rejection of God's authority places man hopelessly lost, beyond recovery outside the divine intervention of God. Man cannot survive without God. It is not how much God needs man, but rather how much man needs God! From man's first rejection, God has worked a plan of restoration through redemption.	NOTES
God will once again reign supreme in the hearts of men! The Old Testament type foreshadowed the King ruling, not from the heavens, but here amongst Creation. God truly is the only potentate, and His kingdom is universal and everlasting. God's kingdom covers all (39) and all (40) "from everlasting to everlasting." The renewing and receiving of that kingdom is the message of the New Testament!	
The New Testament Account of "The King!"	
Reflections on the Old Testament account of King (41) describe the (42), (43), and (44) under the control of the one so identified.  Example: King of Sodom, King of Egypt, King of Assyria, King of Israel, King of Moab, etc	
The preface of (45) identifies them as authority,  Lord, ruler, master, or chief (46) Their  (47) defines the strength of their authority  in addition to their ability to maintain it.	
Our God is not a king! His (48) encompasses all (49) and (50) He is (51) exceeds all others. He is (53) His (54)	
are unlimited and inclusive of all others possessions. He is  (55)	

NOTES	He cannot be defended. He cannot be destroyed. He cannot be deceived, but men still deny Him as King and still seek to dethrone Him.  Israel was God's chosen people! (Deuteronomy 7:6, 10:15)
	Remember, God is King over: 1. The universe 2. The world 3. Israel
	Israel (56) against God's authority and (57) God as King. Israel (58) by making themselves a king – not God, but man! (1 Samuel 8:4-22)
	God gave them their desire, but He also sent "leanness into their soul." (Psalm 106:15)
	From their rejection, they began the long journey of lost men searching for the answers, while rejecting God's authority. We could summarize much of their adventures as "man ruling his own kingdom, his own authority, his domain, but God would restore them, for they are a chosen people." (God's plans always make provision for man!)
	The New Testament is the revelation of God's kingdom come to earth in the person of Jesus Christ—the fulfillment of the Old Testament prophecy of Isaiah 61:1-2 and Zechariah 9:9. (See also Luke 4:18-20; Psalm 147:3, 45:7)

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The first mention of this new king is Matthew's account, which opens the cannon of Scriptures that comprise the New Testament.	NOTES
The Gospel account verifies God's concerted effort to present to	
Israel their King, not just a man, not God only, but the reality of	
God clothed in flesh – the (59), the God-man,	
the King of Glory, reigning upon this earth. The Gospels reveal	
the unique truth of this King in a very personal way by each of	
the inspired authors.	
1. Matthew, the teacher, presents Christ as the (60)	
as he writes to the <sup>(61)</sup>	
do ne writes to the	
2. Mark, the preacher, presents Christ as the (62)	
as he writes to the <sup>(63)</sup>	
3. Luke, the physician, presents Christ as the (64)	
as he writes to the (65)	
4. John, the theologian, presents Christ as (66)	
as he writes to the <sup>(67)</sup>	
The genealogy in Matthew establishes His credentials:	
1. Born of the seed of David	
2. Born in Bethlehem, according to the Scriptures	
3. Proclaimed by John, according to the Scriptures	
4. Born of a virgin, according to the Scriptures (Isaiah 7:14)	
5. Wise men sought Him, according to the Scriptures	
Truly, Jesus Christ is the manifest glory of God, come to earth to	
restore the Kingdom of God; however, man has the right under	
the sovereign will of God to (68) or	
the Lord Jesus Christ as rightful heir	
of all things. (John 1:1-12)	
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NOTES	As the Old Testament closes, Zechariah and Malachi reveal a prophecy concerning this coming King, who shall be "Lord" over all the earth.	
	This Old Testament type is fulfilled in the New Testament in the Lord Jesus Christ.	
	He is the King <sup>(70)</sup> ( <i>Psalm</i> 2:6, 89:18-21)	
	He is the victorious King over the (71) (Colossians 2:15)	
	He is the victorious King over (72) (Hebrews 2:14-15)	
	He is the victorious King over (73), (74), and (75) (Acts 2:24; 1 Corinthians 15:54-57)	
	Matthew records Herod's concern for Christ. Matthew 2:1-9, the (76), this Jesus who was a (77) to His people. (Matthew 1:21) Herod inquires as to the place of this One who is (78) "". (Matthew 2:2)	
	John recognizes the Lord and presents Him as (79), the soon coming King, now present. ( <i>Matthew 3:1-13</i> )	
	Luke recognizes the Lord Jesus Christ the Saviour ( <i>Luke 2:11</i> ), but also King. "Where is He that is born King of the Jews?" (Matthew 2:2)	
	Note: Matthew delineates between the king, Herod, and the King of the Jews ( <i>Matthew 2:2-3</i> ), by placing the correct emphasis on Christ's superiority in the proper title!	
	Christ was born King for the simple fact that He was King before He was born. ( <i>Psalm 2:6; 1 Timothy 1:17</i> )	

When men could wait no longer for Christ to set up His kingdom, they came and tried to take Him by force (*John 6:15*), but He was King already. They could not revive a King. They could only receive one! When they rejected Him as King after His prophetic appearing, (*Zechariah 9:9, Matthew 21:5*) Herod would destroy Christ, but he spoke to the crowd "*Shall I crucify your king?*" The chief priests responded, "*We have no king but Caesar*." (*John 19:15*)

Christ revealed the mystery of His Kingdom and His authority "Pilate therefore said unto him, Art thou a king then? Jesus answered, Thou sayest that I am a king. To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world." (John 18:37)

In 1 Timothy 6:13-15, the Lord Jesus Christ describes the difference between His Kingship and that of earthly rulers. John 18:36 also notes that difference.

The kings of this earth shall be put down, the wars, the strife, the struggles, the wickedness, the hatred, and murder, shall all be overcome by "Jesus of Nazareth", "King of kings, and Lord of lords", and as "The Prince of the kings of earth", (Revelation 19:16) appearing as King of Saints (Revelation 15:3). In Revelation 17:14, He is Lord of lords and King of kings over all the monarchs of the world. In Revelation 19:16, He will be revealed as "King of kings and Lord of lords."

Conclusion: Jesus was born and died a King that He might be our Sovereign and our Saviour. (*Colossians 1:13*) We are, through Christ our King, translated into His kingdom. We are challenged by the Apostle Paul to "walk worthy of God, who has called us into His kingdom and glory." (1 Thessalonians 2:12) Jesus is born our Saviour, Lord, and King. As sinners, we need our Saviour; as subjects, we need our King!

There is only one who is worthy to sit upon the throne; only one who is worthy to be King of our lives—the Lord Jesus Christ!

NOTES

#### **MELEK ANSWER KEY**

1. Melek	27. Chief Authority	53. Omnipotent
2. Position	28. Creator	54. Possessions
3. Purpose	29. Supreme	55. Omniscient
4. Owner	30. Israel	56. Rebelled
5. King	31. Ruling	57. Rejected
6. Position	32. King	58. Responded
7. Jah	33. Creator	59. Incarnation
8. Supreme Ruler	34. Land	60. King
9. King	35. Israel	61. Jews
10. Melek	36. Returning	62. Servant
11. El-Elyon	37. Restoring	63. Romans
12. Kings	38. Renewing	64. Perfect man
13. Kingdoms	39. Time	65. Greeks
14. Control	40. Territory	66. The mighty God
15. Conflict	41. Melek	67. World
16. Contention	42. Position	68. Reject
17. Seat of Authority	43. Power	69. Receive
18. Nimrod	44. Possessions	70. Appointed of God
19. Kingdoms	45. King	71. Enemies of God
20. Kings	46. Authority	72. Satan
21. Power	47. Territory	73. The grave
22. Position	48. Position	74. Sin
23. Possessions	49. Time	75. Death
24. Who God is	50. Territory	76. Anointed One
25. What God has	51. Omnipresent	77. Saviour
26. Kingdoms	52. Power	78. Born King of the Jews
-		79. Messiah