

Melek

NOTES

In Genesis 3:1-5, Satan, the deceiver and father of all lies (*John 8:44*), plants the seed of doubt in the hearts of men that questioned the sovereignty of God and His authority. The battle for ⁽¹⁴⁾ _____ had now begun. There is now an open ⁽¹⁵⁾ _____, and a ⁽¹⁶⁾ _____ for the ⁽¹⁷⁾ _____.

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⁾ _____, ⁽²²⁾ _____, or ⁽²³⁾ _____. God 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 ⁽²⁶⁾ _____ over which they can rule and reign as ⁽²⁷⁾ _____ 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.

NOTES

GOD AS KING OVER THIS WORLD

The prophetic 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⁾ _____, and ⁽³⁸⁾ _____.

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 (*Genesis 6:1-7*)
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

Melek

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.

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⁾ _____. His ⁽⁵²⁾ _____ exceeds all others. He is ⁽⁵³⁾ _____. His ⁽⁵⁴⁾ _____ are unlimited and inclusive of all others possessions. He is ⁽⁵⁵⁾ _____.

NOTES

Melek

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.*" (*Psalms 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*)

Melek

The first mention of this new king is Matthew's account, which opens the cannon of Scriptures that comprise the New Testament. 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 ⁽⁶¹⁾ _____.

2. Mark, the preacher, presents Christ as the ⁽⁶²⁾ _____ as he writes to the ⁽⁶³⁾ _____.

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 ⁽⁶⁷⁾ _____.

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 ⁽⁶⁹⁾ _____ the Lord Jesus Christ as rightful heir of all things. (*John 1:1-12*)

NOTES

Melek

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 ⁽⁷⁰⁾_____. (*Psalm 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. (*Matthew 3:1-13*)

Luke recognizes the Lord Jesus Christ the Saviour (*Luke 2:11*), 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 (*Matthew 2:2-3*), 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. (*Psalm 2:6; 1 Timothy 1:17*)

Melek

MELEK ANSWER KEY

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