

The Kingdom of God

*Near, In You, and You in God's
Kingdom*

The Kingdom of God

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Volume 2

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Dedication

This book is dedicated to the Almighty God who inspires, reveals, guides and takes care of me throughout my journey.

Preface

The Kingdom of God is the central message of the Holy Scriptures and the foundation upon which God's eternal plan of redemption is revealed. From the opening chapters of Genesis to the closing visions of Revelation, the Bible unfolds the story of God's sovereign reign over His creation, His desire to dwell among His people, and His purpose to restore humanity through Yeshua the Messiah, the promised Messiah and eternal King. Although many biblical themes such as salvation, grace, faith, covenant, and the Church are essential to Christian doctrine, they all find their ultimate meaning within the broader framework of God's Kingdom. It is therefore impossible to fully understand the mission of Yeshua the Messiah, the purpose of the Church, or the hope of eternal life without understanding the Kingdom of God.

When Yeshua began His public ministry, His first recorded message was not merely about forgiveness or morality but about the Kingdom itself:

"The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand: repent ye, and believe the gospel." (*Mark 1:15, KJV*)

This proclamation announced that God's long-promised reign had entered human history through the coming of the Messiah. The prophets had foretold an everlasting Kingdom that would never be destroyed (Daniel 2:44; Daniel 7:13–14), and Yeshua declared that the appointed time had arrived. Throughout His earthly ministry, He preached **"the gospel of the kingdom"** (Matthew 4:23), healed the sick, cast out demons, forgave sins, and demonstrated God's authority over every power of darkness. Every miracle, parable, and teaching revealed that the Kingdom of God had drawn near through the presence of the King Himself.

Yet the Kingdom of God is much more than a future earthly government. Yeshua taught that the Kingdom begins in the human heart through the transforming work of the Holy Spirit. He declared:

"The kingdom of God is within you." (*Luke 17:21, KJV*)

The Apostle Paul further explains that the Kingdom is not characterized by external religious observances but by inward spiritual realities:

"For the kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." (*Romans 14:17, KJV*)

Thus, the Kingdom is both a present spiritual reality and a future eternal inheritance. Believers experience God's reign today through faith in Messiah while eagerly awaiting the visible establishment of His everlasting Kingdom at His glorious return (Revelation 11:15).

This book has been prepared to provide a comprehensive biblical study of the Kingdom of God by examining its nature, entrance, lifestyle, and eternal results through the teachings of Yeshua the Messiah and the Apostolic writings. Every chapter is based upon careful analysis of Scripture, allowing the Bible to interpret itself while maintaining the authority of the

inspired Word of God. The goal is not merely to increase theological knowledge but to encourage every reader to experience the transforming power of God's Kingdom personally.

The journey begins with **Chapter I: The Kingdom of God**, which establishes the biblical foundation for understanding God's sovereign reign. This chapter explains the meaning of the Kingdom, its present and future dimensions, and its defining characteristics of righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Spirit (Romans 14:17). It demonstrates that the Kingdom is the governing theme of Messiah's ministry and the central purpose of God's redemptive plan.

Chapter II: The Kingdom of God Is Near, in You, and You in God's Kingdom explores the profound relationship between Messiah, the believer, and the Kingdom. Yeshua proclaimed that the Kingdom was "**at hand**" (Mark 1:15; Matthew 4:17), revealed that "**the kingdom of God is within you**" (Luke 17:20–21), and through His finished work believers have been "**translated... into the kingdom of his dear Son**" (Colossians 1:13). This chapter emphasizes that Christians are already citizens of heaven (Philippians 3:20), members of God's household (Ephesians 2:19), and participants in the present reality of God's reign through the indwelling Holy Spirit.

Chapter III: Strategies to Enter the Kingdom of God examines the biblical pathway into Kingdom life. The Scriptures teach that entrance into God's Kingdom begins with hearing the Gospel (Matthew 4:23), responding in repentance (Mark 1:15), believing in Yeshua the Messiah (John 3:16), experiencing the new birth through the Holy Spirit (John 3:3–5), receiving God's righteousness through faith (Romans 3:22–24), becoming like a little child in humility (Matthew 18:3), obeying the Father's will (Matthew 7:21), living a sanctified life (1 Corinthians 6:11), persevering in faith (Matthew 24:13), and walking daily by the Spirit (Romans 8:14). These are not human achievements that earn salvation but evidences of God's gracious work in those who truly belong to Messiah.

Chapter IV: Activities of those in the Kingdom of God describes the practical lifestyle of Kingdom citizens. Those who belong to God's Kingdom seek first His righteousness (Matthew 6:33), walk in holiness (Romans 14:17), love one another (John 13:34–35), bear the fruit of the Spirit (Galatians 5:22–23), proclaim the Gospel of the Kingdom (Matthew 24:14), serve others with humility (Matthew 20:26–28), forgive freely (Matthew 18:21–35), pursue peace (Romans 14:19), overcome sin (Romans 6:14), worship the Father in spirit and truth (John 4:23–24), and live continually under the leadership of the Holy Spirit (Romans 8:14). These activities demonstrate that Kingdom citizenship is not merely a confession of faith but a transformed way of life.

Chapter V: Results of the Kingdom of God concludes by presenting the blessings experienced by those who belong to God's Kingdom and contrasting them with the consequences of remaining outside it. Kingdom citizens are born again (John 3:3), justified by faith (Romans 5:1), experience peace with God (Romans 14:17), rejoice in the Holy Spirit (John 15:11), receive authority over sin (Luke 10:19), become citizens of heaven (Philippians 3:20), inherit eternal life (Romans 8:17), enjoy fellowship with the Father (1 John 1:3), and look forward to the New Heaven and New Earth (Revelation 21:1–4). In contrast, those who reject God's Kingdom remain spiritually dead (Ephesians 2:1–3), enslaved to sin (John 8:34),

alienated from God (Ephesians 4:18), excluded from God's inheritance (Galatians 5:19–21), and face eternal judgment (Revelation 20:15).

The purpose of this book is not merely to provide biblical information but to lead readers into a deeper relationship with the King of the Kingdom. It invites every believer to recognize that God's Kingdom is near through Messiah's finished work, present within through the indwelling Holy Spirit, and eternal in its glorious fulfillment. It also calls every reader to respond to Messiah's invitation by seeking first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness (Matthew 6:33), living faithfully under His lordship, and proclaiming the Gospel of the Kingdom until He returns.

May this study inspire pastors, teachers, students of Scripture, and every follower of Yeshua the Messiah to rediscover the greatness of God's Kingdom, to live as faithful citizens of heaven, and to anticipate with joyful hope the day when **"the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Messiah; and he shall reign for ever and ever"** (Revelation 11:15, KJV). Until that glorious day, the prayer of every believer should continually be, **"Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven"** (Matthew 6:10, KJV).

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Introduction

One of the greatest challenges facing contemporary Christianity is the loss of Kingdom-centered teaching. The modern Church has often emphasized individual salvation while overlooking the greater purpose for which believers are saved—to become citizens, ambassadors, servants, heirs, and co-laborers in the Kingdom of God.

Many Christians understand forgiveness of sins but remain uncertain about what it means to live under God's reign daily. Others equate the Kingdom exclusively with heaven after death, while some identify it merely with church membership or religious institutions. Consequently, believers frequently struggle with spiritual identity, Kingdom purpose, discipleship, holy living, and Kingdom mission.

This misunderstanding produces several practical problems:

- Salvation is viewed merely as an escape from judgment rather than entrance into God's Kingdom (Colossians 1:13).
- Church participation is often mistaken for Kingdom citizenship.
- Spiritual maturity becomes optional instead of essential.
- The transforming work of the Holy Spirit is minimized.
- Kingdom righteousness is replaced by external religious performance.
- Evangelism frequently focuses only on conversion without making Kingdom disciples.
- Many believers possess little understanding of their authority, responsibility, inheritance, and mission within God's Kingdom.

Yeshua Himself warned that not everyone who professes faith actually enters the Kingdom: "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven." (Matthew 7:21)

Similarly, Paul warned believers that unrighteous lifestyles are incompatible with inheriting the Kingdom (1 Corinthians 6:9–10; Galatians 5:19–21).

These passages demonstrate that understanding the Kingdom is not merely an academic exercise but a matter of eternal significance.

Although thousands of books have been written concerning salvation, prophecy, church history, spiritual gifts, leadership, and Christian living, comparatively fewer studies integrate the entire biblical doctrine of the Kingdom into one coherent framework.

Several significant research gaps remain.

1. Separation Between Salvation and Kingdom Living

Many theological discussions emphasize justification but give insufficient attention to Kingdom discipleship. Scripture consistently joins salvation with Kingdom entrance.

Yeshua declared: "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." (John 3:3) Again, "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." (John 3:5)

The new birth is therefore not merely an experience of forgiveness but the doorway into Kingdom citizenship.

2. Inadequate Understanding of the Present and Future Kingdom

Some teachings emphasize only the future Millennial Kingdom, while others limit the Kingdom to an inward spiritual experience. The Scriptures present both realities simultaneously.

Yeshua declared, "The kingdom of God is within you." (Luke 17:21) Yet He also taught believers to pray, "Thy kingdom come." (Matthew 6:10)

The Kingdom is therefore already present spiritually while awaiting its complete visible manifestation.

3. Lack of Practical Kingdom Lifestyle Teaching

Many studies explain what the Kingdom is but devote little attention to how Kingdom citizens should live. Yeshua devoted much of His ministry to describing Kingdom conduct:

- loving enemies (Matthew 5:44),
- forgiving others (Matthew 6:14–15),
- seeking first God's Kingdom (Matthew 6:33),
- serving humbly (Mark 10:42–45),
- bearing fruit (John 15:5–8),
- obeying God's commandments (John 14:15).

Kingdom theology without Kingdom practice remains incomplete.

4. Limited Integration of Old and New Testament Kingdom Revelation

God's Kingdom did not begin in the New Testament. The Old Testament repeatedly reveals God's kingship. "The LORD hath prepared his throne in the heavens; and his kingdom ruleth over all." (Psalm 103:19) Daniel prophesied an everlasting Kingdom that would never be destroyed (Daniel 2:44; Daniel 7:13–14).

The New Testament reveals these promises fulfilled through Messiah while awaiting their final consummation.

5. Insufficient Emphasis on Kingdom Results

Many believers understand entrance into the Kingdom but have little understanding of its transforming effects. Romans 14:17 summarizes Kingdom life: "For the kingdom of God is

not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." These characteristics represent measurable evidence of Kingdom transformation.

This book seeks to bridge these gaps by presenting a comprehensive biblical theology of the Kingdom of God and extracts biblical ways to restore Kingdom-centered Christianity. To provide a systematic understanding of the biblical doctrine of the Kingdom, this book is arranged into five major sections.

The first examines the **meaning of the Kingdom of God**, exploring God's sovereign reign throughout Scripture and the nature of His Kingdom.

The second investigates the **truth of the Kingdom**, demonstrating from Scripture that the Kingdom is both near and present within believers while also pointing toward its future consummation.

The third presents the **strategies for entering the Kingdom**, explaining repentance, faith, the new birth, humility, obedience, and righteous living according to the teachings of Yeshua.

The fourth explores the **activities of Kingdom citizens**, describing the practical responsibilities of those who live under God's rule, including prayer, worship, service, evangelism, holiness, love, forgiveness, and Spirit-led living.

The fifth highlights the **results of Kingdom living**, emphasizing righteousness, peace, joy, spiritual authority, eternal inheritance, fruitful service, and the hope of reigning with Messiah forever.

Together, these sections provide a comprehensive biblical framework for understanding both the theology and practice of the Kingdom of God.

Conclusion

The Kingdom of God is not merely one doctrine among many; it is the unifying theme of God's redemptive plan. It reveals His sovereign rule, His covenant faithfulness, His saving grace, and His ultimate purpose for humanity. Through Yeshua the Messiah, believers are invited not only to receive forgiveness of sins but also to enter, experience, proclaim, and live under the reign of God.

This book therefore calls every reader to rediscover the King's message, embrace Kingdom citizenship, pursue Kingdom righteousness, participate in Kingdom service, and anticipate the glorious day when "the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Messiah" (Revelation 11:15). As believers seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness (Matthew 6:33), they become living testimonies of God's present rule and joyful heirs of His everlasting Kingdom.

Chapter 1

The Kingdom of God

Key Scripture: "For the kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."

— Romans 14:17 (KJV)

Introduction

The Kingdom of God is the supreme theme of divine revelation and the central message proclaimed by Yeshua the Messiah throughout His earthly ministry. While the Old Testament anticipated the coming Kingdom through prophecy and covenant, the New Testament reveals its inauguration through the person and work of Yeshua the Messiah. Among all the New Testament descriptions of the Kingdom, Romans 14:17 provides one of the clearest definitions of its present spiritual nature.

Writing to the believers in Rome, the Apostle Paul addresses disputes concerning ceremonial practices, particularly eating, drinking, and observance of personal convictions. Instead of allowing external religious practices to become the focus of Messiahian life, Paul redirects believers to the true essence of God's Kingdom. He declares that the Kingdom is **not centered upon external ceremonies or dietary regulations**, but upon the inward work of the Holy Spirit that produces righteousness, peace, and joy.

Romans 14:17 does not diminish future aspects of God's Kingdom. Rather, it emphasizes that those who have entered God's Kingdom through faith already experience its spiritual realities in the present age. Thus, this verse serves as a concise summary of Kingdom life under the New Covenant.

1. The Meaning of the Kingdom of God

The Greek word translated **Kingdom** is **Basileia**, meaning **royal dominion, sovereign rule, reign, or government**. It refers primarily to God's authority rather than merely a geographical territory.

The Kingdom of God is therefore the active reign of God over those who willingly submit to His authority through Yeshua the Messiah.

Throughout Scripture God's Kingdom possesses three dimensions:

- God's eternal universal rule over creation.
- God's spiritual reign within believers.
- God's future visible Kingdom at Messiah's Second Coming.

David declared: "The LORD hath prepared his throne in the heavens; and his kingdom ruleth over all." (*Psalms 103:19, KJV*)

Daniel likewise prophesied: "His kingdom is an everlasting kingdom." (*Daniel 4:3, KJV*)

The Kingdom therefore existed before creation, is presently active among believers, and will ultimately be manifested visibly over the entire earth.

2. The Context of Romans 14:17

Romans 14 addresses one of the most practical challenges in the early Christian Church: maintaining unity among believers who differed in matters of personal conviction and religious practice. The Apostle Paul wrote this chapter to the church in Rome, which

consisted of both Jewish and Gentile believers. While all had received salvation through faith in Yeshua the Messiah, they brought different cultural, ceremonial, and religious backgrounds into the fellowship, especially concerning ceremonial practices in eating, drinking and holy days. These differences led to misunderstandings, judgment, and division over issues that were not essential to salvation. Paul's purpose was to teach believers how to preserve the unity of the body of Messiah while honoring individual consciences and keeping God's Kingdom as the central priority.

The first problem highlighted in Romans 14 is the **problem of judging fellow believers over disputable matters**. Paul begins by instructing, "Him that is weak in the faith receive ye, but not to doubtful disputations" (Romans 14:1). Some believers had stronger faith and understood their liberty in Messiah, while others remained cautious because of previous religious traditions. Instead of accepting one another in love, they criticized each other's convictions. Paul asks, "Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? to his own master he standeth or falleth" (Romans 14:4). This teaches that every believer is accountable primarily to the Lord, not to human judgment in matters where Scripture has not given a direct command.

A second problem involved **disagreements concerning food and dietary practices**. Some believers believed they could eat all kinds of food, while others, perhaps influenced by Jewish dietary customs or fear of eating food associated with idols, limited themselves to vegetables. Paul writes, "For one believeth that he may eat all things: another, who is weak, eateth herbs" (Romans 14:2). The stronger believer was not to despise the weaker believer, and the weaker believer was not to condemn the stronger, "for God hath received him" (Romans 14:3). The issue was not the food itself but the attitude of pride and condemnation that accompanied these differences.

The third problem concerned **the observance of special days**. Jewish believers often continued to esteem certain feast days and Sabbaths, while Gentile believers generally regarded every day alike. Paul explains, "One man esteemeth one day above another: another esteemeth every day alike. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind" (Romans 14:5). His instruction emphasizes that sincere devotion to the Lord is more important than uniformity in personal observances. (Romans 14:6).

Another significant problem was the **failure to recognize Messiah's Lordship over every believer**. Paul reminds the church that believers belong to Messiah in both life and death: "For whether we live, we live unto the Lord; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord" (Romans 14:8). Because Messiah died and rose again to be "Lord both of the dead and living" (Romans 14:9), no believer has the authority to act as the final judge of another servant of God. Instead, "we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Messiah" (Romans 14:10), where each person will give account to God (Romans 14:12).

Romans 14 also addresses the **problem of causing spiritual offence or becoming a stumbling block**. Christian liberty should never be exercised in a way that weakens another believer's faith. Paul therefore exhorts, "Let us not therefore judge one another any more: but judge this rather, that no man put a stumblingblock or an occasion to fall in his brother's way"

(Romans 14:13). Although Paul affirms that "there is nothing unclean of itself" (Romans 14:14), he insists that if eating certain foods grieves another believer or damages his spiritual growth, love requires voluntary self-restraint. "Destroy not him with thy meat, for whom Messiah died" (Romans 14:15).

The chapter further exposes the **problem of misunderstanding the true nature of God's Kingdom**. Some believers had become preoccupied with external matters such as food, drink, and ceremonial practices. Paul redirects their attention to the spiritual realities that define God's reign: "For the kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost" (Romans 14:17). This foundational statement teaches that the Kingdom of God is characterized by transformed lives, harmonious relationships, and the work of the Holy Spirit rather than external religious regulations.

Finally, Paul identifies the **problem of acting without faith or violating one's conscience**. He concludes by stating, "Happy is he that condemneth not himself in that thing which he alloweth" (Romans 14:22). Those who act contrary to their conscience are condemned because "whatsoever is not of faith is sin" (Romans 14:23). Therefore, believers should act from sincere faith, informed by God's Word and motivated by love for God and concern for fellow believers.

In summary, Romans 14 addresses several interrelated problems within the Christian community: judging fellow believers, disputes over food and sacred days, failure to acknowledge Messiah's Lordship, misuse of Christian liberty, causing others to stumble, misunderstanding the priorities of God's Kingdom, and acting against one's conscience. Paul's solution is not legalism or unrestricted liberty, but mature love governed by the principles of righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. When believers seek the good of one another and submit to the Lordship of Messiah, the unity and witness of the Church are strengthened, and the reality of the Kingdom of God is faithfully displayed.

3. "The Kingdom of God is Not Meat and Drink"

Paul first defines the Kingdom negatively. "The kingdom of God is not meat and drink."

This statement does not imply that food lacks importance. Rather, food and drink cannot establish God's Kingdom. Under the Old Covenant many ceremonial regulations governed daily life. The Kingdom transforms the inner life. This echoes Yeshua's rebuke of scribes and Pharisees while they complained about the disciples' not washing their hands when did they eat bread and transgressed the tradition of the elders: "This people draweth nigh unto me with their mouth... but their heart is far from me." (*Matthew 15:8, KJV*) Yeshua declared: "Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man." (*Matthew 15:11, Mark 7:15 KJV*) Yeshua's point was that orally ingested dirt, which is eventually eliminated, does not spiritually defile a person, since it does not enter the "heart" and influence attitudes (Mark 7:18–23). Dirt passes through the digestive tract and is eliminated.

This God has always desired inward transformation more than outward ritual. Moreover, under the New Covenant, Messiah fulfilled those ceremonial shadows.

Paul repeatedly teaches that salvation is never obtained through ceremonial works. Kingdom citizenship depends upon Messiah—not religious regulations. Religion often emphasizes external conformity. God's Kingdom emphasizes inward transformation.

4. The Kingdom is Righteousness

Paul begins the positive description: "But righteousness..." Righteousness is the first characteristic because no person can enter God's Kingdom apart from righteousness.

Scripture speaks of two dimensions.

a. Imputed Righteousness

At salvation believers receive Messiah's righteousness. "The righteousness of God which is by faith of Yeshua the Messiah." (*Romans 3:22, KJV*)

Paul explains: "Being justified freely by his grace." (*Romans 3:24, KJV*)

This righteousness is a gift. No human effort can earn entrance into God's Kingdom.

b. Practical Righteousness

Kingdom citizens also practice righteous living. Yeshua taught: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness." (*Matthew 6:33, KJV*)

The Kingdom changes conduct. Believers pursue holiness. They love justice. They obey God's commandments. They demonstrate integrity. James writes: "The fruit of righteousness is sown in peace." (*James 3:18, KJV*) Righteousness therefore represents both our standing before God and our daily lifestyle.

5. The Kingdom is Peace

Paul next describes God's Kingdom as peace. Biblical peace is much deeper than the absence of conflict. The Hebrew word **Shalom** means completeness, harmony, wholeness, and well-being. Through Messiah believers experience peace in three directions.

a. Peace with God

Before salvation humanity stands under God's judgment. Through Messiah reconciliation becomes possible. "Being justified by faith, we have peace with God." (*Romans 5:1, KJV*) This peace removes condemnation.

b. Peace Within

Kingdom citizens possess inward confidence. Yeshua promised: "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you." (*John 14:27, KJV*) The Holy Spirit calms anxious hearts. Paul adds: "The peace of God, which passeth all understanding." (*Philippians 4:7, KJV*)

c. Peace with Others

Kingdom living restores relationships. Yeshua taught: "Blessed are the peacemakers." (*Matthew 5:9, KJV*) Believers become ambassadors of reconciliation. Peace becomes evidence that God's reign governs the heart.

6. The Kingdom is Joy in the Holy Ghost

The third characteristic is joy. Paul specifically says: "Joy in the Holy Ghost." This joy differs entirely from worldly happiness. Worldly happiness depends upon circumstances. Kingdom joy depends upon God's presence. Yeshua declared: "That my joy might remain in you." (*John 15:11, KJV*) Even suffering cannot destroy Kingdom joy. The apostles rejoiced despite persecution. Paul and Silas worshipped in prison. Joy is produced by the Holy Spirit. It appears among the Fruit of the Spirit. "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace..." (*Galatians 5:22, KJV*) Where the Holy Spirit reigns, joy flourishes.

7. The Kingdom operates through the Holy Spirit

Romans 14:17 concludes with a remarkable phrase: "In the Holy Ghost." This teaches that every aspect of Kingdom life depends upon the ministry of the Holy Spirit.

The Holy Spirit:

- Convicts sinners (John 16:8)
- Regenerates believers (John 3:5)
- Indwells believers (Romans 8:9)
- Produces spiritual fruit (Galatians 5:22–23)
- Gives spiritual gifts (1 Corinthians 12)
- Empowers witness (Acts 1:8)
- Guides believers into truth (John 16:13)

Without the Holy Spirit there can be religion, but there cannot be Kingdom life.

8. Characteristics of the Kingdom of God

Romans 14:17 reveals several foundational characteristics.

Spiritual

The Kingdom begins in the heart. "The kingdom of God is within you." (*Luke 17:21, KJV*)

Present

Believers presently experience Kingdom blessings. "Who hath delivered us from the power of darkness, and hath translated us into the kingdom of his dear Son." (*Colossians 1:13, KJV*)

Transformational

The Kingdom changes character rather than merely behavior. "If any man be in Messiah, he is a new creature." (*2 Corinthians 5:17, KJV*)

Eternal

God's Kingdom will never end. "An everlasting kingdom." (*Daniel 7:27, KJV*)

9. The Kingdom demonstrated in the Ministry of Yeshua

Everything Yeshua did revealed God's Kingdom. His preaching proclaimed it. "Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." (*Matthew 4:17, KJV*)

His miracles demonstrated Kingdom authority. The blind saw. The lame walked. Demons fled. The dead were raised. Yeshua declared: "If I cast out devils by the Spirit of God, then the kingdom of God is come unto you." (*Matthew 12:28, KJV*)

Every miracle announced that God's reign had invaded Satan's kingdom.

10. Living as Citizens of God's Kingdom

Kingdom citizenship requires daily submission to God's authority. Citizens of God's Kingdom:

- Seek God's righteousness first (*Matthew 6:33*).
- Love God wholeheartedly (*Matthew 22:37*).
- Love their neighbors (*Matthew 22:39*).
- Walk in holiness (*1 Peter 1:15–16*).
- Forgive others (*Matthew 6:14–15*).
- Serve humbly (*Mark 10:43–45*).
- Bear spiritual fruit (*John 15:5*).
- Proclaim the Gospel of the Kingdom (*Matthew 24:14*).

Kingdom life is not passive; it is an active participation in God's redemptive mission through obedience, worship, service, and witness.

11. The Future fulfillment of the Kingdom

Although believers experience the Kingdom spiritually today, its fullness awaits the return of Messiah. The prophets foresaw a day when God's reign would be universally acknowledged.

Isaiah proclaimed: "Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end." (*Isaiah 9:7, KJV*) John saw the final fulfillment: "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Messiah." (*Revelation 11:15, KJV*) In the eternal state:

- Sin will be removed.
- Death will be abolished.
- Satan will be judged.
- Creation will be renewed.

- God will dwell with His people forever (Revelation 21:3–4).

The present spiritual Kingdom will culminate in the visible, everlasting reign of Messiah over the new heaven and the new earth.

Conclusion

Romans 14:17 offers one of the most comprehensive summaries of the present reality of the Kingdom of God. Paul redirects believers from external religious observances to the inward evidence of God's reign: **righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost**. These qualities are not produced by human effort but by the transforming work of the Holy Spirit in those who have been reconciled to God through faith in Yeshua the Messiah.

The Kingdom of God is therefore neither a system of rituals nor merely a future hope. It is God's sovereign rule already active in the lives of His redeemed people, producing holy character, reconciliation with God and others, and enduring joy regardless of circumstances. At the same time, this present spiritual reality points forward to the glorious consummation of God's Kingdom when Messiah returns to reign forever. Thus, every believer is called not only to await that coming Kingdom but also to live as a faithful citizen of it today, manifesting its righteousness, peace, and joy until **"the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Messiah; and he shall reign for ever and ever"** (Revelation 11:15, KJV).

Chapter 2

The Kingdom is Near, in
You, and You in God's
Kingdom

Introduction

The message of the Kingdom of God stands at the heart of the Gospel proclaimed by Yeshua the Messiah. From the beginning of His public ministry, He did not merely preach forgiveness of sins or moral reform; He proclaimed the arrival of God's Kingdom. His first public announcement declared, **"The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand"** (Mark 1:15, KJV). This proclamation marked the fulfillment of Old Testament prophecy and introduced a new era in God's redemptive plan. Through Messiah, the Kingdom was no longer a distant hope but a present reality.

The New Testament reveals three interconnected truths concerning God's Kingdom. First, **the Kingdom is near**, because the King has come and His saving reign has entered human history (Mark 1:15; Matthew 4:17; Luke 10:9). Second, **the Kingdom is within believers**, because the Holy Spirit establishes God's reign in the hearts of those who are born again (Luke 17:20–21; Romans 14:17; John 14:17; Galatians 2:20). Third, **believers are in God's Kingdom**, having been transferred from the dominion of darkness into the Kingdom of Messiah (Colossians 1:13; Ephesians 2:19; Philippians 3:20; Romans 8:1–2). These three dimensions—**near, in you, and you in the Kingdom**—form the biblical foundation of Kingdom living.

1. The Kingdom of God is Near

The opening message of Yeshua's ministry was clear and urgent: **"The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand: repent ye, and believe the gospel."** (*Mark 1:15, KJV*)

The phrase **"at hand"** means "has drawn near" or "is within reach." The Kingdom became near because the promised Messiah had come. The prophets had foretold the coming of God's Anointed King who would establish an everlasting Kingdom (Isaiah 9:6–7; Daniel 7:13–14). With the incarnation of Messiah, these promises began to be fulfilled.

Matthew records the same proclamation: **"Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."** (*Matthew 4:17, KJV*)

Likewise, when Yeshua sent out the seventy disciples, He instructed them: **"Heal the sick that are therein, and say unto them, The kingdom of God is come nigh unto you."** (*Luke 10:9, KJV*)

The Kingdom was near because the King Himself was present among the people. His preaching, miracles, healing, and authority over demons demonstrated that God's reign had broken into a fallen world. Every miracle served as evidence that the powers of darkness were being overcome by the authority of God's Kingdom (Matthew 12:28).

The nearness of the Kingdom also demanded a response. Yeshua joined two commands with His announcement: **"Repent ye, and believe the gospel"** (Mark 1:15). Repentance involves a change of mind and direction, turning from sin toward God. Faith is the wholehearted trust in Messiah as Lord and King. The Kingdom is near to all, but it is entered only by those who repent and believe.

2. The Kingdom of God is Within You

The Pharisees expected the Kingdom to arrive with visible political power. They questioned Yeshua about its coming, but He answered: **"The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: Neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you."** (*Luke 17:20–21, KJV*)

Yeshua corrected the mistaken expectation of an immediately visible earthly kingdom. The Kingdom first appears as God's spiritual reign in the hearts of those who receive Him. Before it is manifested externally, it is established internally.

This does not deny the future visible Kingdom foretold by the prophets; rather, it emphasizes the present spiritual reality inaugurated through Messiah. God's reign begins in the inner life before it transforms the outward life.

Paul explains the nature of this inward Kingdom: **"For the kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."** (*Romans 14:17, KJV*)

The Kingdom is therefore not identified by ceremonies, rituals, or external observances. Its evidence is the transforming work of the Holy Spirit, producing righteousness, peace, and joy.

Righteousness

The Kingdom produces righteousness both as a gift and as a lifestyle. Through faith in Messiah believers are justified before God (Romans 5:1), and through the Holy Spirit they pursue holy living.

Peace

Messiah establishes peace between God and humanity and fills believers with inward peace that surpasses understanding (Philippians 4:7).

Joy

Kingdom joy is not dependent upon circumstances but upon the presence of the Holy Spirit. Even amid trials, believers rejoice because Messiah reigns within them. Thus, the Kingdom within is characterized by transformed character rather than external religion.

3. The Holy Spirit Establishes God's Kingdom Within Believers

The Kingdom is present because the Holy Spirit dwells within God's people. Yeshua promised His disciples: **"Even the Spirit of truth... for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you."** (*John 14:17, KJV*)

Under the Old Covenant, the Spirit came upon selected individuals for specific tasks. Under the New Covenant, the Spirit permanently indwells every believer. The indwelling Spirit accomplishes several Kingdom purposes:

- He regenerates the believer (John 3:5).
- He produces spiritual fruit (Galatians 5:22–23).

- He teaches truth (John 16:13).
- He empowers holy living (Romans 8:13).
- He conforms believers to Messiah (Romans 8:29).

Where the Holy Spirit reigns, God's Kingdom is active.

4. Messiah Lives Within His People

Paul describes the mystery of Kingdom life in deeply personal terms: **"I am crucified with Messiah: nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Messiah liveth in me."** (*Galatians 2:20, KJV*)

The Kingdom is not merely an ethical system or religious philosophy. It is the living presence of Messiah dwelling within believers through the Holy Spirit.

The old life governed by sin has been crucified with Messiah. A new life begins under the authority of the King. Every decision, ambition, and relationship is progressively brought under His lordship.

This indwelling Messiah enables believers to live lives that reflect the values of God's Kingdom. Kingdom citizenship is therefore not merely a future promise but a present experience.

5. You Have Been Translated into God's Kingdom

The New Testament moves beyond saying that the Kingdom is near or within. It also declares that believers have already entered it.

Paul writes: **"Who hath delivered us from the power of darkness, and hath translated us into the kingdom of his dear Son."** (*Colossians 1:13, KJV*)

The word **"translated"** means transferred from one realm to another. Salvation is therefore a change of citizenship, authority, and identity.

Every believer once belonged to the kingdom of darkness under Satan's dominion (Ephesians 2:1–3). Through Messiah's redeeming work, believers have been rescued and transferred into God's Kingdom. This transfer brings several blessings:

- Forgiveness of sins (Colossians 1:14).
- Freedom from condemnation (Romans 8:1).
- Victory over sin's dominion (Romans 8:2).
- Adoption into God's family (Romans 8:15).
- A new identity as children of God (John 1:12).

Kingdom citizenship is therefore a present spiritual reality accomplished by God's grace.

6. Citizens of God's Kingdom

Because believers belong to God's Kingdom, they possess a new citizenship. Paul writes: **"Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellowcitizens with the saints, and of the household of God."** (*Ephesians 2:19, KJV*)

Citizenship involves privileges and responsibilities.

Privileges

Believers receive:

- Access to God's presence (Hebrews 4:16).
- Membership in God's family.
- The inheritance of eternal life.
- The guidance of the Holy Spirit.
- The promises of Scripture.

Responsibilities

Kingdom citizens are called to:

- Obey Messiah's commands.
- Pursue holiness.
- Love one another.
- Serve humbly.
- Proclaim the Gospel.
- Reflect Messiah's character before the world.

Citizenship in God's Kingdom transforms every area of life.

7. Our Citizenship is in Heaven

Paul reminds believers: **"For our conversation is in heaven; from whence also we look for the Saviour, the Lord Yeshua the Messiah."** (*Philippians 3:20, KJV*)

The word **"conversation"** means citizenship. Although believers live on earth, their ultimate allegiance belongs to God's heavenly Kingdom. This heavenly citizenship shapes earthly conduct. Kingdom citizens value eternal treasures over temporary possessions. They pursue God's will above worldly ambitions. They await Messiah's return with joyful expectation.

8. Freedom Within God's Kingdom

Paul further explains: **"There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Messiah Yeshua... For the law of the Spirit of life in Messiah Yeshua hath made me free from the law of sin and death."** (*Romans 8:1-2, KJV*)

Kingdom life is characterized by freedom. Believers are freed:

- From condemnation.
- From slavery to sin.
- From spiritual death.
- From fear of judgment.

This freedom is not license for sin but empowerment for holy living. The Holy Spirit enables believers to walk according to God's will and experience the abundant life promised by Messiah.

9. Living Between the Present and the Future Kingdom

Although believers already belong to God's Kingdom, they still await its complete fulfillment.

Today:

- Messiah reigns in believers' hearts.
- The Holy Spirit empowers Kingdom living.
- The Gospel advances throughout the world.

In the future:

- Messiah will return in glory.
- Every enemy will be defeated.
- Creation will be renewed.
- God's Kingdom will be visibly established over all the earth (Revelation 11:15).

Believers therefore live in the tension of the **"already"** and the **"not yet."** They enjoy the spiritual blessings of the Kingdom now while anticipating its glorious consummation.

10. Practical Implications of Kingdom Living

The truth that the Kingdom is near, within, and that believers are citizens of it has profound implications. Kingdom citizens should:

- Live under Messiah's lordship daily.
- Demonstrate righteousness, peace, and joy.
- Depend upon the Holy Spirit.
- Share the Gospel so others may enter the Kingdom.
- Love and serve others sacrificially.
- Resist the values of the kingdom of darkness.
- Fix their hope on Messiah's return.

Kingdom living is not confined to church gatherings; it shapes family life, work, relationships, stewardship, and witness. Every sphere of life becomes an opportunity to display the reign of God.

Phrase	Meaning	Scripture References	Implication for Believers
“The Kingdom of God is near”	God's rule has drawn close through the coming of Jesus; calls for repentance and faith.	Mark 1:15 — “The time is fulfilled... the kingdom of God is at hand.” Matthew 4:17	Urgency to respond with repentance, faith, and obedience.
“The Kingdom of God is in you”	The reign of God is internal—within your heart/life by the Holy Spirit.	Luke 17:21 — “The kingdom of God is within you.”	The believer carries God's rule, values, and presence within.
“You are in the Kingdom of God”	Believers are spiritually transferred into God's Kingdom through Christ.	Colossians 1:13 — “He has transferred us... into the kingdom...” Romans 14:17	The Kingdom is now: we live under God's rule, by the Spirit, in righteousness, peace, and joy.
Future Fulfillment	The Kingdom will also be fully revealed at Christ's return.	Revelation 11:15; 1 Corinthians 15:24	We await full consummation of the Kingdom—complete justice, peace, glory.

Conclusion

The New Testament presents a rich and unified vision of the Kingdom of God. According to **Mark 1:15**, the Kingdom is **near** because the promised King has come and calls all people to repentance and faith. According to **Luke 17:20–21**, the Kingdom is **within** believers because the Holy Spirit establishes God's righteous reign in the human heart, producing righteousness, peace, and joy (Romans 14:17). According to **Colossians 1:13**, believers are **in God's Kingdom**, having been delivered from the power of darkness and transferred into the Kingdom of God's dear Son.

These three truths are inseparable. The Kingdom came near in the person of Messiah, enters the believer through the indwelling Holy Spirit, and grants every redeemed person a new citizenship under the lordship of King Yeshua. As members of God's household (Ephesians 2:19), citizens of heaven (Philippians 3:20), and those set free from condemnation through the Spirit (Romans 8:1–2), believers are called to live as visible representatives of an invisible Kingdom. They await the day when the Kingdom that now reigns in their hearts will

be revealed in glory, and **"the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Messiah; and he shall reign for ever and ever"** (Revelation 11:15, KJV).

Chapter 3

Strategies to Enter the Kingdom of God

Introduction

The Kingdom of God is the central theme of the Gospel proclaimed by Yeshua the Messiah. Throughout His earthly ministry, He invited people not merely to adopt a new religion but to enter God's divine Kingdom and submit to His sovereign rule. Entrance into the Kingdom is not obtained through natural birth, religious heritage, good works, or human merit. Rather, it is a gracious work of God that requires a personal response of faith, repentance, regeneration, and lifelong obedience.

Yeshua declared: **"The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand: repent ye, and believe the gospel."** (*Mark 1:15, KJV*)

His invitation was universal, yet His requirements were uncompromising. Entrance into the Kingdom involves a transformation of heart, mind, character, and life. The New Testament consistently teaches that salvation is by grace through faith (Ephesians 2:8–9), but genuine faith always produces obedience, perseverance, and spiritual fruit.

The Scriptures reveal a progressive pathway into Kingdom life. While these steps should not be understood as a rigid sequence by which salvation is earned, they represent the biblical pattern through which God brings sinners into His Kingdom. This chapter examines ten essential biblical strategies for entering the Kingdom of God, demonstrating that Kingdom citizenship begins with hearing the Gospel and continues in a life empowered by the Holy Spirit.

1. Hear the Gospel of the Kingdom

The Kingdom Begins with Hearing God's Message

No one can enter God's Kingdom without first hearing the Gospel. Faith begins with the proclamation of God's Word. Yeshua began His ministry by preaching: **"Yeshua went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom."** (*Matthew 4:23, KJV*)

Likewise,

"Yeshua came into Galilee, preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God, And saying, The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand." (*Mark 1:14–15, KJV*)

The Gospel of the Kingdom announces that God's promised King has come, that forgiveness of sins is available through Messiah, and that all people are invited into God's reign through faith.

Paul later explains: **"Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God."** (*Romans 10:17, KJV*) The Word of God awakens faith, convicts sinners, and reveals God's invitation to eternal life. Every journey into the Kingdom begins with hearing and receiving the Gospel.

2. Repent

Turning from Self-Rule to God's Rule

Repentance is the first response demanded by the Kingdom. Yeshua declared: **"Repent ye, and believe the gospel."** (*Mark 1:15, KJV*)

Repentance means more than feeling sorrow for sin. The Greek word *metanoia* signifies a change of mind that results in a changed life. It involves turning away from sin, self-rule, and rebellion and submitting to God's authority.

Peter likewise proclaimed: **"Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out."** (*Acts 3:19, KJV*) True repentance includes:

- Confession of sin.
- Turning from sinful practices.
- Surrendering personal authority.
- Embracing God's will.

Repentance prepares the heart for the reign of Messiah.

3. Believe in Yeshua the Messiah

Faith in the King Opens the Door to the Kingdom

Repentance must be joined with faith. Yeshua proclaimed: **"Believe the gospel."** (*Mark 1:15, KJV*)

The Gospel centers upon Messiah Himself. John writes: **"For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."** (*John 3:16, KJV*)

Paul explains: **"If thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Yeshua, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved."** (*Romans 10:9, KJV*)

Saving faith involves trusting Messiah alone as Lord, Savior, and King. It is not merely intellectual agreement but wholehearted reliance upon His finished work on the cross and His victorious resurrection. Faith unites the believer with Messiah and grants entrance into God's family.

4. Be Born Again (Regeneration)

A New Birth Is Essential

Religious knowledge alone cannot bring anyone into God's Kingdom. Yeshua declared to Nicodemus: **"Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God."** (*John 3:3, KJV*) He continued: **"Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God."** (*John 3:5, KJV*)

Regeneration is the supernatural work of the Holy Spirit whereby a spiritually dead sinner receives new spiritual life. This new birth:

- Creates a new heart.
- Produces new desires.
- Restores fellowship with God.
- Enables Kingdom living.

Entrance into the Kingdom is therefore impossible apart from the transforming work of the Holy Spirit.

5. Receive the Righteousness of God

Justification by Faith Alone

God's Kingdom is a righteous Kingdom. Since all have sinned (Romans 3:23), no person possesses the righteousness necessary to enter God's presence.

Paul declares: **"Even the righteousness of God which is by faith of Yeshua the Messiah unto all and upon all them that believe."** (*Romans 3:22, KJV*) He continues: **"Being justified freely by his grace."** (*Romans 3:24, KJV*)

And again: **"Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Yeshua the Messiah."** (*Romans 5:1, KJV*)

Justification is God's legal declaration that the believer is righteous because of Messiah's atoning sacrifice. This righteousness is:

- Received by faith.
- Not earned by works.
- Based entirely upon Messiah's obedience.

Without God's righteousness, no one can inherit His Kingdom.

6. Become Like a Child

Humility Opens the Kingdom

Yeshua challenged worldly ideas of greatness. He said: **"Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven."** (*Matthew 18:3, KJV*) Children illustrate qualities essential for Kingdom entrance:

- Humility.
- Dependence.
- Trust.
- Teachability.
- Simplicity of faith.

Pride resists God's authority. Childlike faith gladly submits to the King. The Kingdom belongs to those who acknowledge their complete dependence upon God's grace.

7. Do the Will of the Father

Obedience Demonstrates Genuine Faith

Kingdom entrance involves more than verbal profession. Yeshua warned: **"Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father."** (*Matthew 7:21, KJV*)

Obedience does not earn salvation. Rather, it demonstrates the reality of saving faith.

James explains: **"Faith without works is dead."** (*James 2:26, KJV*) Those who truly belong to Messiah increasingly desire to obey God's commands. Kingdom citizens live under God's authority.

8. Be Washed and Sanctified

Transformation by the Holy Spirit

Paul reminds the Corinthians that many believers once lived in sinful lifestyles. He writes: **"Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God?"** (*1 Corinthians 6:9, KJV*)

After listing various sins, Paul continues: **"And such were some of you: but ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified in the name of the Lord Yeshua, and by the Spirit of our God."** (*1 Corinthians 6:11, KJV*) Three wonderful realities occur:

Washed – sins forgiven.

Sanctified – set apart for God.

Justified – declared righteous before God.

Kingdom entrance is therefore accompanied by genuine transformation. The Holy Spirit changes both identity and conduct.

9. Persevere in Faith

Enduring Faith Reveals Genuine Discipleship

The Messiahian life is not a temporary decision but a lifelong journey. Yeshua declared: **"He that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved."** (*Matthew 24:13, KJV*)

Perseverance does not mean believers earn salvation through endurance. Rather, genuine faith continues trusting Messiah despite trials. True disciples remain faithful because God's grace sustains them. The New Testament repeatedly encourages believers to:

- Continue in faith.
- Stand firm.

- Resist temptation.
- Finish the race.

Kingdom citizens persevere because Messiah preserves them.

10. Walk by the Spirit

Living Daily Under God's Rule

Entering God's Kingdom begins at conversion but continues through daily fellowship with the Holy Spirit. Paul commands: **"Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh."** (*Galatians 5:16, KJV*)

He also writes: **"For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God."** (*Romans 8:14, KJV*) Walking in the Spirit involves:

- Daily dependence upon God.
- Obedience to Scripture.
- Prayer.
- Worship.
- Spiritual growth.
- Bearing the fruit of the Spirit (*Galatians 5:22–23*).

The Holy Spirit empowers believers to live according to Kingdom values, reflecting Messiah's character in every aspect of life.

The Integrated Pathway into the Kingdom

Although each of these ten biblical requirements has its own emphasis, together they reveal a unified progression of God's saving work:

1. **The Gospel is proclaimed**, revealing the good news of the Kingdom.
2. **The sinner responds with repentance**, turning from self-rule to God's rule.
3. **Faith is placed in Yeshua the Messiah**, the promised King and Savior.
4. **The Holy Spirit brings about the new birth**, creating new spiritual life.
5. **God justifies the believer**, clothing him with Messiah's righteousness.
6. **Humility replaces pride**, producing childlike dependence upon God.
7. **Obedience becomes the evidence of genuine faith**, as the believer seeks the Father's will.
8. **Sanctification transforms the believer's character**, separating him unto God.
9. **Perseverance confirms authentic discipleship**, as faith endures through trials.

10. The Holy Spirit continually guides and empowers, enabling a life worthy of God's Kingdom.

These are not isolated requirements but interconnected dimensions of God's gracious work in redemption.

The Goal of Entering the Kingdom

The purpose of entering God's Kingdom extends far beyond escaping judgment or securing a future home in heaven. God calls His people into a restored relationship with Himself so that they may live under His righteous rule, reflect His holy character, and participate in His redemptive mission.

Those who enter the Kingdom become:

- Children of God (John 1:12).
- Citizens of heaven (Philippians 3:20).
- Members of God's household (Ephesians 2:19).
- Heirs of the Kingdom (James 2:5).
- Ambassadors for Messiah (2 Corinthians 5:20).
- Temples of the Holy Ghost (1 Corinthians 6:19).

Their lives become visible testimonies of God's transforming grace until the Kingdom is fully revealed at the glorious return of Yeshua the Messiah.

Step / Requirement	Biblical Explanation	Key References
1. Hear the Gospel of the Kingdom	The message of Christ must be proclaimed and received	Matt. 4:23; Mark 1:14–15
2. Repent	Turn from sin and self-rule to God's rule	Mark 1:15; Acts 3:19
3. Believe in Jesus Christ	Faith in Christ as Lord and Savior	John 3:16; Rom. 10:9
4. Be Born Again (Regeneration)	Spiritual rebirth by the Holy Spirit is essential	John 3:3–5
5. Receive the Righteousness of God	Justification by faith, not by works	Rom. 3:22–24; 5:1
6. Become Like a Child	Humble trust and dependence	Matt. 18:3
7. Do the Will of the Father	Obedience demonstrates genuine faith	Matt. 7:21

Step / Requirement	Biblical Explanation	Key References
8. Be Washed and Sanctified	Transformation by the Spirit	1 Cor. 6:9–11
9. Persevere in Faith	Enduring faith proves true discipleship	Matt. 24:13
10. Walk by the Spirit	Ongoing participation in Kingdom life	Gal. 5:16; Rom. 8:14

Conclusion

The Scriptures present a clear and comprehensive pathway into the Kingdom of God. Entrance begins with hearing the Gospel of the Kingdom and responding with repentance and faith in Yeshua the Messiah. It requires the supernatural new birth through the Holy Spirit, the gift of God's righteousness through justification by faith, and the humility of a child who trusts completely in the Father. Genuine entrance into the Kingdom is evidenced by obedience to God's will, sanctification through the Spirit, perseverance in faith, and a continual walk in the Spirit.

These ten biblical strategies do not describe a human method of earning salvation but the gracious work of God received through faith and manifested in a transformed life. They reveal that the Kingdom of God is both a gift to be received and a realm in which believers are called to live under the loving lordship of King Yeshua. As believers continue walking in the Spirit, they experience the present blessings of the Kingdom while looking forward to its glorious consummation, when the King returns and His everlasting reign is established over all creation.

Chapter 4

Activities of those in the Kingdom of God

Introduction

Entering the Kingdom of God marks the beginning of a transformed life rather than the conclusion of God's saving work. The New Testament consistently teaches that Kingdom citizens are called to live under the sovereign rule of God, reflecting His character in every aspect of life. The Kingdom is not merely a future inheritance but a present reality that governs the believer's thoughts, attitudes, relationships, priorities, and conduct. Those who have been delivered from the kingdom of darkness and translated into the Kingdom of God's dear Son (Colossians 1:13) are expected to demonstrate the values and principles of their heavenly King.

The activities of Kingdom citizens are not religious rituals performed to earn God's favor; they are the visible fruit of a heart transformed by the Holy Spirit. As Paul declares, **"For the kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost"** (Romans 14:17, KJV). These inward realities express themselves outwardly in obedience, love, service, holiness, worship, and faithful witness. Yeshua Himself taught that His disciples are the light of the world and the salt of the earth (Matthew 5:13–16), indicating that Kingdom life must influence society by displaying God's righteousness.

This chapter examines fifteen foundational activities that characterize those who belong to God's Kingdom. These activities do not define the basis of salvation but reveal the evidence of genuine Kingdom citizenship.

1. Seeking God First

The Kingdom as Life's Highest Priority

Yeshua established the primary principle of Kingdom living: **"But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."** (*Matthew 6:33, KJV*)

Kingdom citizens place God's reign above personal ambition, material possessions, financial security, and worldly success. Seeking God's Kingdom means pursuing His will before one's own desires and allowing His righteousness to govern every decision.

This priority affects every sphere of life—family, vocation, ministry, stewardship, and relationships. Trusting God's provision frees believers from anxiety and enables wholehearted devotion to His purposes.

2. Walking in Righteousness

Living According to God's Holy Standards

Paul summarizes Kingdom life: **"For the kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."** (*Romans 14:17, KJV*)

Yeshua also declared: **"Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled."** (*Matthew 5:6, KJV*)

Walking in righteousness involves living in obedience to God's Word and reflecting His holy character. Kingdom righteousness is both imputed through faith in Messiah and imparted through the sanctifying work of the Holy Spirit. It is expressed in honesty, integrity, purity, justice, compassion, and faithfulness.

3. Loving One Another

Love as the Mark of Kingdom Citizenship

Yeshua gave His disciples a new commandment: **"A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another; as I have loved you."** (*John 13:34, KJV*) He continued: **"By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another."** (*John 13:35, KJV*)

John reinforces this truth: **"We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren."** (*1 John 3:14, KJV*)

Kingdom love is sacrificial, forgiving, patient, and selfless. It reflects Messiah's love demonstrated on the cross and becomes the primary evidence of spiritual rebirth.

4. Doing the Will of the Father

Obedience Reveals Genuine Kingdom Faith

Yeshua warned: **"Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father."** (*Matthew 7:21, KJV*)

True discipleship is measured not merely by verbal confession but by faithful obedience. Kingdom citizens seek God's will in every decision and gladly submit to His authority. Their obedience is motivated by love rather than fear and demonstrates the reality of their faith.

5. Bearing Spiritual Fruit

Manifesting the Character of Messiah

Kingdom life produces visible spiritual fruit through the work of the Holy Spirit. Paul writes: **"But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, Meekness, temperance."** (*Galatians 5:22–23, KJV*)

These qualities reveal the transforming presence of Messiah within believers. Spiritual fruit cannot be manufactured through human effort; it develops as believers abide in Messiah and walk in the Spirit. The fruit of the Spirit demonstrates that God's Kingdom is actively reigning in the believer's heart.

6. Praying for God's Rule

Seeking the Advancement of God's Kingdom

Yeshua taught His disciples to pray: **"Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven."** (*Matthew 6:10, KJV*)

Kingdom prayer is centered upon God's glory, purposes, and reign rather than merely personal needs. Believers pray for the spread of the Gospel, the salvation of sinners, the growth of the Church, justice, peace, and the return of Messiah. Prayer aligns the believer's heart with God's Kingdom agenda and invites His will to be accomplished on earth.

7. Preaching the Gospel of the Kingdom

Proclaiming the Reign of Messiah

Yeshua declared: **"And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come."** (*Matthew 24:14, KJV*)

Kingdom citizens are ambassadors of Messiah (2 Corinthians 5:20), entrusted with proclaiming the good news that forgiveness, reconciliation, and eternal life are available through Yeshua the Messiah. Evangelism is not optional but an essential activity of those who belong to God's Kingdom. Every believer is called to bear witness through both word and life.

8. Serving Others Humbly

Greatness Through Servanthood

Yeshua radically redefined greatness: **"Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister."** (*Matthew 20:26, KJV*) He continued: **"Even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister."** (*Matthew 20:28, KJV*)

Kingdom leadership is characterized by humility rather than domination. Messiah Himself washed His disciples' feet and gave His life as a ransom for many. Kingdom citizens imitate their King by serving others with compassion, generosity, and self-denial.

9. Forgiving Others

Reflecting the Father's Mercy

Yeshua illustrated the necessity of forgiveness through the parable of the unforgiving servant (Matthew 18:21–35). Peter asked: **"Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him?"** (*Matthew 18:21, KJV*) Yeshua answered: **"Until seventy times seven."** (*Matthew 18:22, KJV*)

Forgiveness reflects God's own mercy toward sinners. Since believers have received immeasurable forgiveness through Messiah, they are called to forgive others freely. Unforgiveness hinders fellowship with God and contradicts the values of His Kingdom.

10. Pursuing Peace

Promoting Unity and Reconciliation

Paul writes: **"For the kingdom of God is... righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."** (*Romans 14:17, KJV*) He continues: **"Let us therefore follow after the things which make for peace."** (*Romans 14:19, KJV*)

Kingdom citizens become peacemakers (Matthew 5:9). They pursue reconciliation, avoid unnecessary conflict, promote unity within the Church, and seek peaceful relationships with others whenever possible. Peace is both a gift from God and a responsibility entrusted to His people.

11. Overcoming Sin

Living Under Grace Rather Than Sin's Dominion

Paul assures believers: **"For sin shall not have dominion over you: for ye are not under the law, but under grace."** (*Romans 6:14, KJV*)

Kingdom life is marked by victory over habitual sin through the power of the Holy Spirit. Believers still struggle with temptation, yet they are no longer slaves to sin. Daily repentance, dependence upon God's grace, and obedience to His Word enable Kingdom citizens to live in increasing holiness.

12. Giving Generously

Investing in Eternal Treasures

Yeshua taught: **"Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth... But lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven."** (*Matthew 6:19–20, KJV*) He concluded: **"For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."** (*Matthew 6:21, KJV*)

Kingdom citizens recognize that everything belongs to God. They give generously to support God's work, care for the poor, encourage missions, and meet the needs of others. Their generosity reflects trust in God's provision and an eternal perspective.

13. Enduring Persecution

Remaining Faithful in Suffering

Yeshua declared: **"Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."** (*Matthew 5:10, KJV*) He continued: **"Rejoice, and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven."** (*Matthew 5:12, KJV*)

Kingdom citizens should not be surprised when opposition arises. Throughout history, faithful believers have endured rejection, ridicule, imprisonment, and even death for the sake of Messiah. Their perseverance testifies to the surpassing value of God's Kingdom.

14. Worshiping in Spirit and Truth

Offering True Worship to the Father

Yeshua taught the Samaritan woman: **"The true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth."** (*John 4:23, KJV*) He explained: **"God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth."** (*John 4:24, KJV*)

Kingdom worship flows from regenerated hearts. It is sincere, Spirit-empowered, and grounded in God's revealed truth. Worship encompasses praise, thanksgiving, prayer, obedience, and the offering of one's entire life to God (Romans 12:1).

15. Living by the Spirit

Walking Under the Leadership of the Holy Spirit

Paul writes: **"For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God."** (*Romans 8:14, KJV*) The Holy Spirit empowers Kingdom citizens to:

- Understand Scripture.
- Resist temptation.
- Bear spiritual fruit.
- Exercise spiritual gifts.
- Pray effectively.
- Serve faithfully.
- Glorify Messiah.

Living by the Spirit is the continual experience of yielding one's life to God's direction. It is through the Spirit that believers enjoy the present realities of God's Kingdom.

The Integrated Lifestyle of Kingdom Citizens

These fifteen activities are not isolated commands but interdependent expressions of Kingdom life. Seeking God's Kingdom first shapes every other priority. Walking in righteousness and living by the Spirit produce the fruit of love, peace, and holiness. Prayer sustains communion with God, while preaching the Gospel extends His reign to others. Service, forgiveness, generosity, and peacemaking reveal Messiah's character in practical relationships. Endurance under persecution demonstrates steadfast hope, and worship in spirit and truth keeps the believer centered upon God's glory.

Together, these activities portray a comprehensive lifestyle in which every thought, word, and deed is brought under the lordship of Messiah. They reflect the reality that the Kingdom of God is not merely a future destination but a present way of life governed by the Holy Spirit.

Activity	Description	Biblical Reference
Seeking God First	Prioritizing God's reign above material concerns	Matt. 6:33
Walking in Righteousness	Living in obedience and holiness	Rom. 14:17; Matt. 5:6

Activity	Description	Biblical Reference
Loving One Another	Demonstrating sacrificial love as evidence of new birth	John 13:34–35; 1 John 3:14
Doing the Will of the Father	Obedience as proof of belonging to the Kingdom	Matt. 7:21
Bearing Spiritual Fruit	Manifesting Christlike character	Gal. 5:22–23
Praying for God’s Rule	Advancing Kingdom purposes through prayer	Matt. 6:10
Preaching the Gospel of the Kingdom	Proclaiming Christ’s lordship	Matt. 24:14
Serving Others Humbly	Greatness expressed through servanthood	Matt. 20:26–28
Forgiving Others	Reflecting the Father’s mercy	Matt. 18:21–35
Pursuing Peace	Promoting unity and reconciliation	Rom. 14:17–19
Overcoming Sin	Living free from sin’s dominion	Rom. 6:14
Giving Generously	Investing in eternal treasure	Matt. 6:19–21
Enduring Persecution	Suffering faithfully for righteousness’ sake	Matt. 5:10–12
Worshiping in Spirit and Truth	True spiritual worship	John 4:23–24
Living by the Spirit	Being led and empowered by the Holy Spirit	Rom. 8:14

Conclusion

The activities of those in the Kingdom of God reveal the transforming power of God's reign in the believer's life. Kingdom citizens seek God's Kingdom above all else, walk in righteousness, love sacrificially, obey the Father's will, bear the fruit of the Spirit, and pray for the advancement of God's purposes. They proclaim the Gospel of the Kingdom, serve others with humility, forgive as they have been forgiven, pursue peace, overcome sin through grace, give generously, endure persecution faithfully, worship the Father in spirit and truth, and live daily under the leadership of the Holy Spirit.

These activities do not earn entrance into God's Kingdom; rather, they are the natural evidence that one has already been born again and translated into the Kingdom of God's dear Son. They demonstrate the character of Messiah in a fallen world and serve as a witness to

the reality of God's reign. As believers faithfully practice these Kingdom activities, they anticipate the day when the present spiritual Kingdom will be fully manifested at the return of Yeshua the Messiah, and they will reign with Him forever in His everlasting Kingdom.

Chapter 5

Results of the Kingdom of God

Introduction

The Kingdom of God is not merely a doctrine to be understood or a future hope to be anticipated; it is a divine reality that transforms every dimension of a believer's life. Throughout Scripture, entrance into God's Kingdom produces immediate spiritual blessings, progressive transformation, and eternal inheritance. Conversely, remaining outside God's Kingdom results in spiritual separation, bondage, and eternal judgment. The Bible consistently presents two kingdoms—the Kingdom of God and the kingdom of darkness (Colossians 1:13)—and every person belongs to one or the other. Consequently, the results of one's citizenship are profound both in this present age and in the age to come.

Yeshua declared that those who receive Him become children of God (John 1:12–13), while those who reject Him remain under condemnation (John 3:18, 36). Paul explains that believers are justified, reconciled, adopted, and made heirs with Messiah (Romans 5:1; Romans 8:17), whereas the unrighteous "shall not inherit the kingdom of God" (1 Corinthians 6:9–10). The Kingdom therefore brings a complete change of identity, relationship, authority, purpose, and destiny.

Romans 14:17 summarizes the present experience of Kingdom citizens as **"righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."** Yet the blessings extend far beyond these three characteristics. Kingdom citizens experience spiritual life, victory over sin, fellowship with God, heavenly citizenship, and the hope of eternal glory. Those who remain outside the Kingdom continue under the dominion of sin, alienation from God, and the certainty of eternal judgment.

This chapter explores the biblical results of belonging to God's Kingdom by contrasting the blessings experienced by Kingdom citizens with the tragic consequences of remaining outside God's reign.

1. Spiritual Status

In the Kingdom: Born Again and Children of God

The first and greatest result of entering God's Kingdom is spiritual regeneration. John writes: **"But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God."** (*John 1:12, KJV*) Yeshua declared: **"Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God."** (*John 3:3, KJV*)

Through the new birth, believers receive a new spiritual nature. They are adopted into God's family, reconciled to the Father, and become His beloved children. Their identity is no longer defined by sin but by their relationship with Messiah.

Outside the Kingdom: Spiritually Dead

Paul describes the condition of unbelievers: **"And you hath he quickened, who were dead in trespasses and sins."** (*Ephesians 2:1–3, KJV*)

Spiritual death is separation from God's life. Although physically alive, those outside the Kingdom remain spiritually powerless, enslaved to sinful desires, and unable to please God.

2. Righteousness

In the Kingdom: Justified and Walking in Righteousness

The Kingdom is characterized by righteousness. Paul declares: **"Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God."** (*Romans 5:1, KJV*) Yeshua said: **"Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness."** (*Matthew 5:6, KJV*)

Kingdom citizens are declared righteous through faith in Messiah and progressively transformed into holy living by the Holy Spirit. Their lives increasingly reflect God's character through obedience, integrity, and justice.

Outside the Kingdom: Remaining in Sin

Paul warns: **"Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God?"** (*1 Corinthians 6:9–10, KJV*)

Those who persist in unrepentant sin remain excluded from God's Kingdom. Without Messiah's righteousness, no person can stand before a holy God.

3. Peace

In the Kingdom: Peace with God and Others

Peace is one of the defining characteristics of Kingdom life. Paul writes: **"Being justified by faith, we have peace with God."** (*Romans 5:1, KJV*) He also states: **"The kingdom of God is... righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."** (*Romans 14:17, KJV*)

This peace includes reconciliation with God, inner tranquility amid life's difficulties, and harmonious relationships within the body of Messiah.

Outside the Kingdom: Enmity and Restlessness

Isaiah describes the condition of those separated from God: **"The wicked are like the troubled sea, when it cannot rest."** (*Isaiah 57:20–21, KJV*)

Without God's peace, the soul remains restless, burdened by guilt, fear, and uncertainty.

4. Joy

In the Kingdom: Joy in the Holy Ghost

Kingdom joy is produced by the Holy Spirit rather than by circumstances. Paul writes: **"The kingdom of God is... joy in the Holy Ghost."** (*Romans 14:17, KJV*) Yeshua promised: **"That my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full."** (*John 15:11, KJV*)

This joy remains steadfast even in suffering because it rests upon God's unchanging presence and promises.

Outside the Kingdom: Fleeting Pleasure

The pleasures of sin are temporary. Hebrews speaks of: **"The pleasures of sin for a season."** (*Hebrews 11:25, KJV*)

Worldly happiness fades quickly and cannot satisfy the deepest longings of the human heart. Lasting joy is found only in fellowship with Messiah.

5. Authority and Dominion

In the Kingdom: Authority in Messiah

Yeshua declared to His disciples: **"Behold, I give unto you power... over all the power of the enemy."** (*Luke 10:19, KJV*) Paul assures believers: **"Sin shall not have dominion over you."**

(*Romans 6:14, KJV*)

Kingdom citizens are no longer slaves to sin or fearful of Satan's dominion. Through Messiah they possess spiritual authority to resist temptation, overcome evil, and stand firm in faith.

Outside the Kingdom: Bondage

Yeshua taught: **"Whosoever committeth sin is the servant of sin."** (*John 8:34, KJV*) Paul further describes unbelievers as those who are: **"Taken captive by him at his will."**

(*2 Timothy 2:26, KJV*)

Outside God's Kingdom, people remain under the dominion of sin and spiritual deception.

6. Citizenship

In the Kingdom: Citizens of Heaven

Paul reminds believers: **"For our conversation is in heaven."** (*Philippians 3:20, KJV*)

The word *conversation* refers to citizenship. Kingdom citizens belong to God's heavenly commonwealth even while living on earth. Their values, loyalties, and hope are shaped by the realities of heaven rather than by worldly systems.

Outside the Kingdom: Citizens of This World

John warns: **"Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world."** (*1 John 2:15–17, KJV*)

Those outside God's Kingdom remain governed by the values of a fallen world characterized by pride, lust, and rebellion against God.

7. Inheritance

In the Kingdom: Heirs of Eternal Life

Paul writes: **"If children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Messiah."** (*Romans 8:17, KJV*) Yeshua promises the righteous: **"Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."** (*Matthew 25:34, KJV*)

Believers inherit eternal life, God's promises, and the everlasting Kingdom prepared by the Father.

Outside the Kingdom: No Inheritance

Paul warns: **"They which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God."** (*Galatians 5:19–21, KJV*) Similarly, **"No... unclean person... hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Messiah and of God."** (*Ephesians 5:5, KJV*)

Persistent rebellion against God excludes individuals from His eternal inheritance.

8. Relationship with God

In the Kingdom: Fellowship with the Father

John writes: **"Truly our fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son Yeshua the Messiah."** (*1 John 1:3, KJV*)

Kingdom citizens enjoy intimate communion with God through prayer, worship, and the indwelling Holy Spirit. They experience His guidance, comfort, discipline, and love as beloved children.

Outside the Kingdom: Alienation

Paul describes unbelievers as: **"Alienated from the life of God."** (*Ephesians 4:18, KJV*)

Sin separates humanity from fellowship with God, leaving individuals spiritually isolated despite their religious efforts.

9. Future Destiny

In the Kingdom: Eternal Life in the New Creation

John records the glorious future awaiting Kingdom citizens: **"I saw a new heaven and a new earth."** (*Revelation 21:1, KJV*) He continues: **"God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death."** (*Revelation 21:4, KJV*)

The final result of Kingdom citizenship is everlasting fellowship with God in the New Creation. Sin, suffering, death, and sorrow will be forever removed, and believers will reign with Messiah throughout eternity.

Outside the Kingdom: Eternal Judgment

John solemnly warns: **"Whosoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire."** (*Revelation 20:15, KJV*) Yeshua also spoke of: **"Outer darkness: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth."** (*Matthew 25:30, KJV*)

Those who reject God's Kingdom face the second death, eternal separation from God's presence, and the righteous judgment of God.

The Comprehensive Transformation Produced by the Kingdom

The results of God's Kingdom encompass every aspect of human existence.

Spiritually

Believers receive new birth, forgiveness, justification, adoption, and reconciliation.

Morally

The Holy Spirit transforms character, producing righteousness, holiness, and obedience.

Emotionally

Kingdom citizens experience enduring peace, joy, hope, and assurance.

Socially

Love, forgiveness, unity, generosity, and servant-heartedness characterize relationships.

Spiritually Empowered

Believers receive authority over sin, victory through Messiah, and guidance by the Holy Spirit.

Eternally

The Kingdom culminates in everlasting life, resurrection glory, and participation in God's eternal reign.

In contrast, life outside the Kingdom is marked by spiritual death, bondage to sin, alienation from God, instability, exclusion from God's inheritance, and ultimate judgment. Scripture therefore presents a decisive contrast between the blessings of God's reign and the consequences of rejecting His gracious invitation.

Area	In the Kingdom of God	Left Out of the Kingdom
Spiritual Status	Born again; child of God (John 1:12–13; John 3:3)	Spiritually dead; separated from God (Eph. 2:1–3)
Righteousness	Justified and walking in righteousness (Rom. 5:1; Matt. 5:6)	Remains in sin; unrighteousness excludes from inheritance (1 Cor. 6:9–10)
Peace	Peace with God and among brethren (Rom. 5:1; Rom. 14:17)	Enmity with God; unrest of soul (Isa. 57:20–21)
Joy	Joy in the Holy Spirit (Rom. 14:17; John 15:11)	No lasting joy; fleeting pleasure (Heb. 11:25)
Authority & Dominion	Authority in Christ over sin and darkness (Luke 10:19; Rom. 6:14)	Bondage to sin and Satan (John 8:34; 2 Tim. 2:26)
Citizenship	Citizen of heaven (Phil. 3:20)	Of this world system (1 John 2:15–17)

Area	In the Kingdom of God	Left Out of the Kingdom
Inheritance	Heir of eternal life and God's promises (Rom. 8:17; Matt. 25:34)	No inheritance in the Kingdom (Gal. 5:19–21; Eph. 5:5)
Relationship with God	Intimate fellowship with the Father (1 John 1:3)	Alienated from the life of God (Eph. 4:18)
Future Destiny	Eternal life in the New Creation (Rev. 21:1–4)	Outer darkness; second death (Rev. 20:15; Matt. 25:30)

Conclusion

The Kingdom of God produces results that extend from the moment of the new birth into eternity. Those who belong to Messiah become children of God, receive His righteousness, enjoy peace with Him, and rejoice in the Holy Spirit. They are freed from the dominion of sin, granted authority in Messiah, enrolled as citizens of heaven, and made heirs of God's eternal promises. Their relationship with the Father is restored, and they live in daily fellowship with Him while awaiting the fulfillment of His Kingdom in the new heaven and the new earth.

By contrast, those who remain outside God's Kingdom continue in spiritual death, unrighteousness, unrest, bondage, alienation, and ultimately eternal judgment. The Bible therefore calls every person to respond to the Gospel of the Kingdom with repentance and faith in Yeshua the Messiah, for only through Him can one pass from death unto life, from darkness into light, and from the kingdom of this world into the everlasting Kingdom of God. The final and greatest result of Kingdom citizenship is the fulfillment of God's eternal purpose: **"the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them"** (Revelation 21:3, KJV). There, redeemed believers will worship the Lamb, reign with Him forever, and experience the fullness of God's Kingdom without end.

Conclusion

The Kingdom of God: Living Under the Reign of the King

The study of the Kingdom of God reveals that it is not merely one doctrine among many, but the central theme that unites the entire message of the Holy Scriptures. From the creation account in Genesis to the establishment of the New Heaven and the New Earth in Revelation, God's sovereign purpose has been to establish His righteous reign among His people and over all creation. The Kingdom of God is therefore the expression of God's authority, glory, righteousness, peace, and eternal rule, fulfilled through Yeshua the Messiah and experienced by all who believe in Him. As Yeshua declared at the beginning of His earthly ministry, "The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand: repent ye, and believe the gospel" (Mark 1:15, KJV). This proclamation remains the foundation of the Christian faith and the continuing mission of the Church.

Throughout this book, the Kingdom of God has been examined through five biblical dimensions: its **meaning, truth, strategies for entrance, activities of Kingdom citizens, and the results of living under God's reign**. Together these themes present a complete biblical understanding of God's Kingdom and its practical application for every believer.

The **meaning of the Kingdom of God** demonstrates that the Kingdom is God's sovereign rule exercised over His creation and manifested through His Son, Yeshua the Messiah. It is not confined to geographical boundaries, political systems, or earthly institutions. Rather, it is the divine government established in the hearts of those who submit to the authority of God while awaiting its future visible manifestation upon the earth. The Apostle Paul summarized this truth by writing, "For the kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost" (Romans 14:17). This definition shifts the believer's focus from external rituals to the transforming reign of God within the inner life.

The **truth of the Kingdom of God** reveals both its present reality and its future fulfillment. Yeshua announced that "the kingdom of God is within you" (Luke 17:21), teaching that God's reign begins in the hearts of those who receive Him by faith. At the same time, believers continue to pray, "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven" (Matthew 6:10), acknowledging the future establishment of Messiah's universal reign. Thus, the Kingdom is both "already" present through the Holy Spirit and "not yet" fully revealed until the return of the King of kings. This biblical balance encourages believers to live faithfully in the present while anticipating the glorious consummation of God's eternal Kingdom.

The Scriptures also present clear **strategies for entering the Kingdom of God**. Entrance into God's Kingdom is neither inherited by natural birth nor earned through human effort. It is received through God's grace by responding in faith to the Gospel. Yeshua declared, "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God" (John 3:3), and again, "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God" (John 3:5). Repentance, faith in Messiah, spiritual rebirth, childlike humility, obedience to the will of the Father, and perseverance in righteousness characterize those who enter God's Kingdom (Mark 1:15; Matthew 18:3; Matthew 7:21). These principles emphasize that Kingdom citizenship involves both a transformed heart and a transformed life.

Beyond entrance, believers are called to engage in the **activities of the Kingdom of God**. Kingdom citizens are not passive observers but active participants in God's redemptive work. Yeshua instructed His followers to "seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness" (Matthew 6:33). This priority governs every aspect of Christian living. Kingdom activities include worship, prayer, obedience to God's Word, proclaiming the Gospel, making disciples, serving others with humility, forgiving those who offend us, demonstrating mercy, walking in holiness, loving one another, and bearing the fruit of the Holy Spirit. These practices reveal the character of Messiah and testify that believers belong to His Kingdom. As ambassadors of Messiah (2 Corinthians 5:20), Christians are entrusted with representing the values and authority of God's heavenly Kingdom in a fallen world.

The **results of living in the Kingdom of God** are both present and eternal. Presently, believers experience righteousness through justification in Messiah, peace with God through the work of the cross, and joy through the indwelling Holy Spirit (Romans 5:1; Romans 14:17). They are delivered from the dominion of darkness and translated into the Kingdom of God's dear Son (Colossians 1:13–14). Kingdom citizens receive spiritual authority over sin, assurance of eternal life, fellowship with God, guidance by the Holy Spirit, and strength for faithful service. Their lives increasingly reflect the image of Messiah as they grow in grace and obedience.

The future results of the Kingdom are equally glorious. Scripture promises that those who faithfully endure will inherit the Kingdom prepared by God (Matthew 25:34; James 2:5). They will reign with Messiah in His everlasting Kingdom (2 Timothy 2:12; Revelation 22:5), enjoy unhindered fellowship with God, and dwell forever where righteousness reigns. The Kingdom that now exists spiritually will ultimately be revealed in visible glory when Messiah returns to establish His everlasting dominion over all nations. Then the prophetic declaration shall be fulfilled: "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Messiah; and he shall reign for ever and ever" (Revelation 11:15).

This book therefore reminds every reader that the Kingdom of God is not merely a theological concept to be admired but a divine reality to be embraced. Every believer is called to live under the authority of the King, reflect His righteousness, proclaim His Gospel, and faithfully fulfill the mission entrusted to the Church until His return. The Kingdom transforms character, renews purpose, shapes relationships, and directs every area of life toward the glory of God.

In conclusion, the Kingdom of God is God's eternal plan for humanity through Yeshua the Messiah. It calls sinners to repentance, believers to holiness, disciples to faithful service, and the Church to proclaim the Gospel of the Kingdom to all nations. Those who receive the King become citizens of His Kingdom, those who obey His Word enjoy the blessings of His reign, and those who remain faithful will inherit His everlasting glory. May every reader respond to Messiah's invitation by seeking first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness (Matthew 6:33), living daily under His sovereign rule, and joyfully awaiting the day when the King Himself will return to establish His everlasting Kingdom in all its fullness. To Him alone be glory, honour, dominion, and praise forever. Amen.



Samir Stephan Kujur

ABOUT THE WRITER

Born and raised in a Christian family in the mid-1970s, Samir Stephan Kujur did not read the entire Bible until his late 30s. After the mid-2010s, he began reading and meditating on God's Word, which stirred many deep spiritual questions about identity, the soul, the spirit, the Trinity, and the nature of God. While he encountered confusion and noticed differences between biblical teachings and church practices, he remained steadfast in prayer and Scripture. In mid-October 2020, Samir experienced a spiritual transformation and became a Born Again follower of the Messiah [Messiah], filled with the Holy Spirit. Since then, his life has been marked by supernatural experiences and a deepened faith journey.

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