

Introduction & Genesis



The Kingdom of God

Objectives

- Relationship to the Kingdom of God
- Summary of each book
- Outlines of each book
- Key events
- Key people

What is the Kingdom of God?

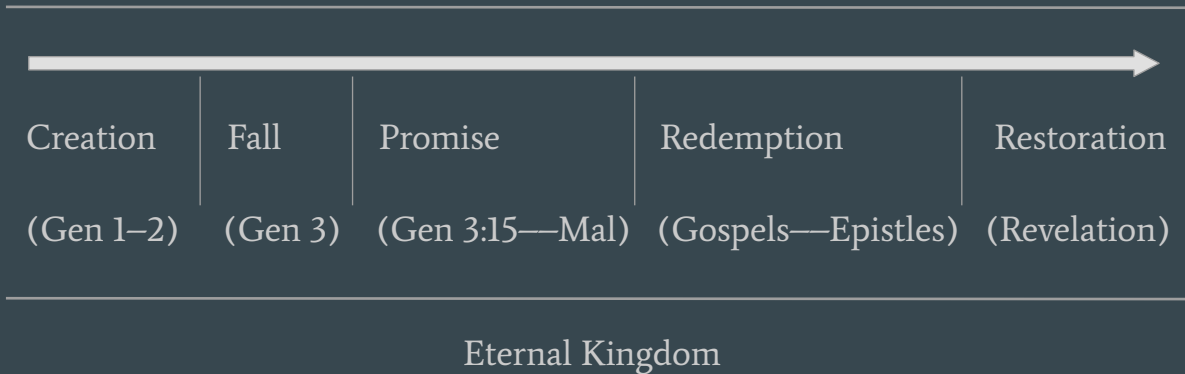
The Kingdom of God is ...

- The overarching theme of the Bible
- Defined by 3 characteristics
 - Realm
 - Ruler
 - Rulership
- Two-fold
 - Universal
 - Mediatorial

- The overarching theme of the Bible
 - “The story begins with God as King and man’s right to rule under Him. It then culminates with God on the throne and man reigning under Him over a new earth.” (Vlach : Kingdom : Loc 295-296)
 - Genesis 1:26-28
 - Revelation 22:3-5
- Defined by 3 characteristics (Vlach : Kingdom : Loc 415-419)
 - Realm—a kingdom involves a realm of subjects to be ruled. (Genesis 1:1-25)
 - Ruler—a kingdom involves a ruler with rightful and adequate authority and power.
 - Genesis 1:26-27 - Authorized and empowered to rule
 - Romans 13:1 - Also given to government
 - Rulership—a kingdom involves the exercise of ruling. (Genesis 2:15 - onwards)
- Two-fold
 - Universal: God’s eternal rule over all creation. (Rev 4)
 - Mediatorial: God’s rule on earth through man who acts as God’s representative. (Rev 5:[10] - culmination of mediatorial kingdom in Jesus)

Kingdom program overview ...

Pre-Mediatorial Kingdom



- **Pre-Mediatorial Kingdom**

- Only the universal kingdom existed
- No mediatorial kingdom
 - No rulers
 - No realm
 - No rulership
- This state will never exist again

- **Timeline** (Vlach : Kingdom : 304-328)

- **Creation** - The kingdom is present with creation as God the King of creation tasks His image-bearer, man, to rule and subdue His creation.
- **Fall** - The fall marks man's failure to rule God's creation; both God's image-bearers (humans) and the creation come under the devastating effects of the fall.
- **Promise** - The promise plan guarantees the seed of the woman will eventually succeed over the power behind the serpent (Satan); the fall will be reversed and man will effectively rule over creation.
- **Redemption** - Jesus the King brings redemption through His atonement, and His death is the basis for the kingdom and reconciliation of all things.
- **Restoration** - With the restoration of all things God's kingdom plan is fulfilled as Jesus successfully reigns over the earth; this kingdom

- merges into the perfect kingdom of the Father.
- **Eternal Kingdom**
 - No more heaven (spirit) but a restored world (spirit + body)
 - No more hell (spirit) but the lake of fire (spirit + body)
 - Physical place
 - Body (1 Thessalonians 5:23)
 - Work (Genesis 2:15)
 - Nations (Revelation 5:9-10)
 - Never reversed
 - God limited himself through His promises never to uncreated creation/mediatorial kingdom

How does a sinful person enter the Kingdom of God?

This is the question that the Bible answers.

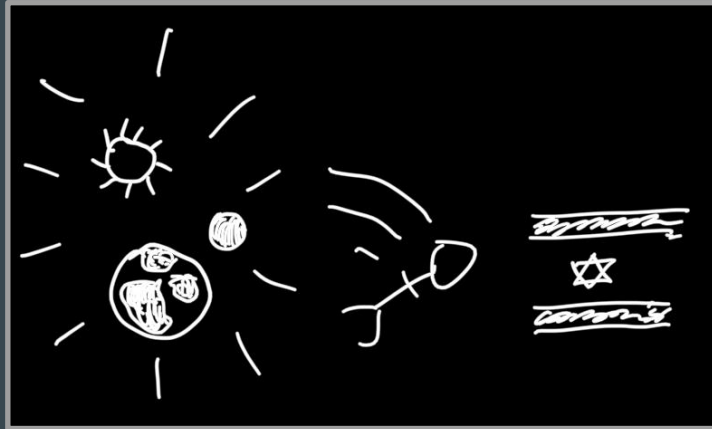
The Gospel

- Promised to Eve
- Setup in the biblical covenants by God the Father
- Incarnation, life, death, resurrection, and rest of God the Son
- Indwelling of God the Spirit
- Substitutionary blood sacrifice
- A new heart

Genesis

Genesis - Summary

- Kingdom creation, the fall, and Israel's beginning.



Genesis - Outline

- God and the world (Gen 1:1 - 11:9)
- God and the Nation of Israel (Gen 11:10 - 50:26)

- God and the world
 - Genesis 1:1
 - “In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.”
 - Genesis 11:9
 - “That is why its name was called Babel - because there the LORD confused the language of the entire world, and from there the LORD scattered them across the face of the entire earth.”
- God and the Nation of Israel
 - Genesis 11:10
 - “This is the account of Shem. Shem was 100 old when he became the father of Arphaxad, two years after the flood.”
 - Genesis 50:26
 - “So Joseph died at the age of 110. After they embalmed him, his body was placed in a coffin in Egypt.”

Genesis - Key Events

- **Creation** (Gen 1:1 - 2:3)
- **Fall** (Gen 3:1 - 3:24)
- **Flood** (Gen 7:10 - 8:19)
- **God's covenant with Noah** (Gen 8:20 - 9:17)
- **Tower of Babel** (Gen 11:1 - 11:9)
- **God's covenant with Abram** (Gen 15)

- Creation - God creates the realm of His mediatorial kingdom.
- Fall - Adam and Eve's sin severs their relationship with God and corrupts their ability to be true mediatorial rulers.
- Flood - God expresses His wrath against sinful humanity, which is the prerogative of the true King of the Universe.
- Noahic Covenant - Stability of nature promised, used as God's platform for carrying out His kingdom purposes. (Vlach : Kingdom : 366)
- Tower of Babel - Many languages created out of one, the nations begin.
- Abrahamic Covenant - Reveals that Abraham will be the father of a great nation, Israel, who will serve as the platform for bringing blessings to all nations. (Vlach : Kingdom : 368)

Genesis - Key People

- **Adam** (Gen 2:4 - 2:25)
- **Abraham** (Gen 11:10 - 25:11)
- **Isaac** (Gen 25:19 - 26:35)
- **Jacob** (Gen 27:1 - 35:29)
- **Joseph** (Gen 37:1 - 50:26)

- **Adam**
 - First created person
 - Sin entered the human race through him
- **Abraham**
 - Justified by faith alone (sola fide) - Abram's belief was credited to him as righteousness by Yahweh (Genesis 15:6)
 - God's friend (James 2:23)
 - Christians are called "sons of Abraham" (Galatians 3:7)
- **Isaac**
 - Abraham's son
- **Jacob**
 - Isaac's son
- **Joseph**
 - 11th son of Jacob

Genesis - Review

- Summary:
- Outline:
 -
 -
- Key Events (6):
 -
- Key People (5):
 -

- Summary: Kingdom creation, the fall, and Israel's beginning
- Outline:
 - God and the world (1:1 - 11:9)
 - God and the nation of Israel (11:10 - 50:26)
- Key Events:
 - Creation, fall, flood, God's covenant with Noah, tower of Babel, God's covenant with Abram
- Key People:
 - Adam, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph