



# IT'S ABOUT THE KINGDOM!

**Kingdom Communications and  
Project Management**

**INTRODUCTION – WHAT IS THE  
KINGDOM**

*Matthew 6:10*

*King James Version*

*<sup>10</sup> Thy kingdom come, Thy will be  
done in earth, as it is in heaven.*

*Matthew 16:19*

*King James Version*

*<sup>19</sup> And I will give unto thee the keys of  
the kingdom of heaven: and  
whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth  
shall be bound in heaven: and  
whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth  
shall be loosed in heaven.*

*Matthew 6:33*

*King James Version*

*<sup>33</sup> But seek ye first the kingdom of  
God, and his righteousness; and all  
these things shall be added unto you.*

**THE PHRASE 'KINGDOM OF GOD'** (also 'Kingdom of Heaven' or 'Kingdom of Light') appears more than 80 times in the New Testament. Most of these references occur in the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke. While the exact term is not found in the Old Testament, the existence of God's Kingdom is expressed similarly in the Old Testament.

### **Kingdom of God**

- The Kingdom of God can be summarized as the everlasting realm where God is sovereign and Jesus Christ rules forever.
- The teachings of Jesus Christ center on the Kingdom of God.
- Other names in the Bible for the Kingdom of God are the Kingdom of Heaven and the Kingdom of Light.

The central theme of Jesus Christ's preaching was the Kingdom of God. But what is meant by this phrase? Is the kingdom of God a physical place or a present spiritual reality? Who are the subjects of this kingdom? And does the kingdom of God exist now or only in the future? Let's search the Bible for answers to these questions.

### **Defining the Kingdom of God**

The concept of a Kingdom of God is not primarily one of space, territory, or politics, as in a national kingdom, but instead, one of kingly rule, reign, and sovereign control. The Kingdom of God is the realm where God reigns supreme, and Jesus Christ is

King. In this kingdom, God's authority is recognized, and his will is obeyed. It exists both in the present and in the future promise (Matthew 4:17). In the Bible, the "Kingdom of God" and its related concepts are expressed using various terms that carry similar or synonymous meanings. Here are some of the key synonymous terms used:

### **Synonyms include:**

- Kingdom of Heaven
  - Primarily used in the Gospel of Matthew, this term is often seen as interchangeable with "Kingdom of God" but is particularly emphasized in Matthew's Gospel to respect the Jewish tradition of avoiding the direct mention of God's name.
- Kingdom of Christ
  - This term emphasizes the rule of Christ, particularly in the eschatological (end times) sense. It highlights the messianic fulfillment aspect of Jesus' ministry and eternal reign.
- Kingdom of His dear Son (or "Kingdom of the Son of His Love")
  - This phrase, found in Colossians 1:13, focuses on the redemptive dominion

that Christ exercises over those He has saved.

- Eternal Kingdom
  - This term underscores the everlasting nature of God's Kingdom, as opposed to earthly kingdoms that rise and fall. It is associated with the ultimate reign of God that spans beyond time.
- Reign of God
  - While not a direct biblical quote, this term is conceptually synonymous and used in theological discussions about God's sovereign rule over all things, including human hearts and the unfolding of history according to divine purposes.

These terms, while used in different contexts, all refer to the rule and governance of God or Christ, whether over the hearts of individuals or over the entirety of creation, particularly viewed through the lens of salvation history and eschatological fulfillment.

### **THE KINGDOM IN SCRIPTURE**

The Kingdom of God in scripture is a central theme, often described in multifaceted ways across different parts of the Bible.

Here are some of the key aspects:

1. Spiritual Reign: The Kingdom of God is not primarily a physical territory

but a spiritual reign. It signifies God's sovereign rule over all creation, which includes the hearts and lives of believers. Jesus indicated this when he said, "The Kingdom of God is within you" (Luke 17:21).

2. Present and Future Reality: The Kingdom of God is both a present reality and a future hope. Jesus inaugurated it with his first coming, inviting people to enter through repentance and faith (Mark 1:15). It is present wherever God's will is being done but will be fully realized in the future when Christ returns.
3. Characteristics of the Kingdom: The Beatitudes (Matthew 5:3-10) describe the blessings and values of the Kingdom, such as meekness, righteousness, mercy, purity, and peace. These reflect the nature of God and the lifestyle of those who belong to His Kingdom.
4. Parables of the Kingdom: Jesus often used parables to describe the Kingdom of God. For example, the parable of the Mustard Seed (Matthew 13:31-32) illustrates its initially small beginning and eventual large influence. Similarly, the parable of the Yeast (Matthew 13:33) shows how the Kingdom grows and permeates society quietly and profoundly.
5. Eternal Life: The Kingdom of God is associated with eternal life, a gift to those who are right with God

through Jesus Christ. It is described as an inheritance that has been prepared from the foundation of the world (Matthew 25:34).

6. Justice and Peace: Isaiah prophesies a time of perfect justice and peace under the reign of the Messiah (Isaiah 11:1-9), often associated with the ultimate fulfillment of the Kingdom of God.

This depiction of the Kingdom challenges both personal and social dimensions of life, calling for transformation in individual lives and entire communities under the rule of God.

## **KINGDOM MODULES**

Over the next several weeks, we look to understand the Kingdom through the following lenses:

### **Module 1: Understanding the Kingdom of Heaven**

- What do you think the "Kingdom of Heaven" refers to?
- How might it differ from our daily, earthly life?
- What are the principles that guide the Kingdom of Heaven?

### **Module 2: The Role and Vision of the 21st Century Church**

- What do you believe is the primary role of the church today?
- How does a church stay relevant in modern society?

- What does it mean to be 'Kingdom-minded' in ministry?

### **Module 3: Characteristics and Roles in a Kingdom-Minded Church**

- What are the defining traits of a Kingdom-minded believer?
- How do different roles within the church contribute to its Kingdom mission?
- What key behaviors reflect a Kingdom attitude?

### **Module 4: Kingdom Principles in Project Management**

- How can Kingdom principles guide a church project from start to finish?
- What is the significance of communication in executing a Kingdom-oriented project?
- How does a Kingdom-minded approach affect project outcomes?

## **OUTCOMES EXPECTED**

When a church or community of believers focuses on implementing Kingdom principles, there are several key goals or outcomes that can be expected. Here are five significant Kingdom goals:

1. Spiritual Growth and Maturity
  - a. Outcome: The deepening of personal faith and understanding among believers. As individuals grow in their knowledge and experience of God, they

become more like Christ in character and action.

- b. Scriptural Reference: Ephesians 4:12-13 says, "For the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ: Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."
2. Community Transformation
- a. Outcome: The church acts as a catalyst for positive change within its local community, addressing social, economic, and spiritual needs. This transformation is often visible through outreach programs, social justice initiatives, and community development projects.
  - b. Scriptural Reference: Micah 6:8, "He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the LORD require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"
3. Unity Among Believers
- a. Outcome: A harmonious and collaborative environment within the church, transcending cultural, racial,

and economic barriers. Unity is essential for the church to function effectively as the body of Christ.

- b. Scriptural Reference: John 17:21, "That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us: that the world may believe that thou hast sent me."
4. Expansion of God's Kingdom
- a. Outcome: Through evangelism and discipleship, more individuals come to faith in Christ, and the influence of the Kingdom of Heaven expands both locally and globally.
  - b. Scriptural Reference: Matthew 28:19-20, "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen."
5. Demonstration of God's Love and Power
- a. Outcome: As the church faithfully serves the community and each other,

God's love and supernatural power are manifested. This can lead to healings, miracles, and conversions that testify to God's active presence and sovereignty.

- b. Scriptural Reference: 1 Corinthians 4:20, "For the kingdom of God is not in word, but in power."

These outcomes reflect the transformational nature of the Kingdom of Heaven when its principles are actively practiced by the church and its members. Each goal contributes to the overall mission of reflecting Christ to the world and building a community that honors God in all aspects of life.