

“Whose Right It Is”

Gen. 49:10; Ezek. 21:26-27

Volume 1, chapters 13 and 14: “Kingdoms of this Word” and “The Kingdom of God”.

Volume 2, chapter 4: “Times of the Gentiles”.

Volume 4, chapter 13: “Establishing the Kingdom”.

History of the Kingdom of God on Earth

First established in Eden.

Only lasted two years.

Adam lost both the *right* to that Kingdom, and the ability to *exercise* Kingdom power.

Genesis 3:15 – a vague hope of deliverance.

The promise to Abraham:

Genesis 28:14 “*In thee and in thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed.*”

Repeated to Isaac and Jacob:

To Isaac: “*I will make thy seed to multiply as the stars of heaven...and in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed.*” (Gen. 26:4)

To Jacob: “*I will surely do thee good, and make thy seed as the sand of the sea, which cannot be numbered for multitude.*” (Gen. 32:12)

God's promise in Eden involved two things:

(1) a future *deliverance* by the seed of the woman, and

(2) the *destruction of Satan and all his evil influences*.

God's promise to Abraham was for a third thing: a future *blessing*.

These three things: (1) *deliverance*; (2) the *destruction of evil*; and (3) a *future blessing* are very important in the Plan of God.

Still no specific mention of a Kingdom.

At the death of Jacob things became more clear.

Gen. 49:10 – “*The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come; and unto him shall the gathering of the people be.*”

The concept of a Kingdom:

The sceptre [H7626] is a rod or staff held by a ruling monarch as a symbol of *authority*.

The phrase “*a lawgiver from between his feet*” – kingly *authority* would be carried forward from generation to generation.

The carrying forward of this regal *authority* was to continue until *Shiloh* come.

Genesis 49:10 restated: “*The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, and this authority will pass from generation to generation, until **he whose it is** come; and unto him shall the gathering of the people be.*”

The Typical Kingdom of God.

When did it begin?

Volume One page 248: “God organized the people of Israel as his kingdom, under Moses and the Judges – a sort of Republic”.

Same page: “The more despotic rule afterward established, especially under David and Solomon, was in some respects typical of the kingdom promised, when Messiah should reign”.

The Kingdom promise to David: “*And thine house and thy kingdom shall be established for ever before thee: thy throne shall be established for ever.*” (2 Sam. 7:16)

The throne symbol represents a ruling King, with both *power* and *authority*.

Ezek. 21:25-27 – “*And thou, profane wicked prince of Israel, whose day is come, when iniquity shall have an end. Thus saith the Lord GOD; Remove the diadem, and take off the crown: this shall not be the same: exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. I will overturn, overturn, overturn, it: and it shall be no more, until he come whose right it is; and I will give it him.*”

Gen. 49:10 – sceptre [H7626] a rod or staff held by a monarch as a symbol of *authority*.

Ezekiel 21:26 – diadem (turban) [H4701] and crown [H5850]. The crown was placed on top.

Authority was **not** overturned.

Luke 1:52; Volume 5, pages 129-134.

The sceptre represents *authority* or the *right* to rule.

The crown represents the *exercise* of ruling power.

The exercise of ruling power (the crown) was taken away from Israel.

This was the end of the Typical Kingdom of God.

Ezek. 21:27

“Take off the crown.”

- (1) Overturned from Babylon to Medo-Persia.
- (2) Overturned from Medo-Persia to Greece.
- (3) Overturned from Greece to Rome.

*“And it (the Kingdom) shall be no more , until he come whose **right** it is, and I will give it him.”*

The typical Kingdom of God ended in 606 B.C.

Jesus had the sceptre – the *right* to rule – (Kingdom *authority*) when he returned in 1874.

The crown given to the Gentiles became his at the end of the Times of the Gentiles (1914).

Two questions:

- (1) What is represented by the crown taken from Israel and given to the Gentiles?
- (2) What power did Jesus exercise on his return in 1874?

(1) What is represented by the crown taken from Israel and given to the Gentiles?

It cannot represent the exercise of *Kingdom* power.

*“It [i.e. the Kingdom] shall be **no more**, until he come whose right it is.”*

The exercise of Kingdom power belongs exclusively to Jesus at his Second Advent.

There has been no King of Israel since Zedekiah.

The Gentile powers controlled the land of Israel during the Times of the Gentiles.

This lease of *power* continued until 1914 when the eviction process began.

(2) What power did Jesus exercise on his return in 1874?

It is **Kingdom** power. (Luke 19:12,15)

Jesus possessed the kingdom on his return in 1874, and exercised Kingdom power.

Reckoning with the servants. [F419]

Judging Babylon, Christendom. [D599]

Selecting the “faithful and wise servant”.

The binding of Satan: Mark 3:24-27 [See also: Matt. 12:29 and Luke 11:21,22.]

A69; Rev. 20:1,2

C341; Matt. 12:29; Rev. 20:2

Mark 11:2,4

The Resurrection of the sleeping Saints. (1 Thess. 4:16; Mal. 3:1; B147; D621; 1 Cor. 15:22,23)

Chief Reaper – Matt. 24:30,31; Rev. 14:14-16.

R5630 and R5913.

Daniel 2:44 *“And in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever.”*

Rev. 14:14 *“And I looked, and behold a white cloud, and upon the cloud sat one like the Son of man, having on his head **a golden crown**, and in his hand a sharp sickle.”*

Rev. 19:11-13 *“And I saw heaven opened, and behold a white horse; and he that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness he doth judge and make war. His eyes were as a flame of fire, and on his head were **many crowns**; and he had a name written, that no man knew, but he himself. And he was clothed with a vesture dipped in blood: and his name is called The Word of God.”* [See: Rev. 12:3; Rev. 13:1.]

Psalm 2.

Rev. 11:15-19.

The 7th Angel [Messenger] sounds [literally: he trumpets].

The Kingdom of this world becomes the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ.

He takes unto himself his great power and reigns.

The nations are angry.

The time of the judgment of the dead is come.

Rewards are given.

Those who destroy the earth are destroyed.

The expressions *Power* versus *Great Power* and *Reign* versus *Glorious Reign*.

Summary

The Kingdom of God.

God's Kingdom was first established in Eden, but was lost.

The promise of deliverance in Genesis 3:15 was vague.

The promise of blessing all the families of the Earth given to Abraham was a little broader.

It was not until the death of Jacob that things became more clear.

The Typical Kingdom of God.

The crown taken from Israel and given to the Gentiles was *not* Kingdom power.

The power Jesus exercised on his return in 1874 *was* Kingdom power.