JESUS CHRIST: THE HEAD OF THE CHURCH & OUR COMING KING

A. JESUS CHRIST: THE HEAD OF THE CHURCH

• How does this relate practically to our Christian lives?

. The Greek word <i>kephalē</i> in the New Testament refers to a	head of a body and is used
in the NT (Eph. 1:22; 4:15; 5:23; Col. 1:18; 2:10, 19) as	a to
describe Jesus Christ's relationship with the church, which is His body.	
What other pictures are used in the NT to illustrate Christ's relationship	o with His church?
2. The headship of Jesus Christ speaks of His absolute	over the church. (1 Cor.
• What does Christ's headship of the church not mean?	
• What does this mean practically for us as the church?	
The headship of Jesus Christ pictures the He gives and growth. (Eph. 4:15-16; Col. 2:19)	to the church for its sustenance
• How should we as the church be responding in light of this?	
• What other metaphor or picture does this remind us of?	
The headship of Jesus Christ also portrays the of one another. (Acts 9:4; 22:7; 26:14; Eph. 4:15-16)	the church with Him and with
• How does this relate to trials and suffering?	
The headship of Jesus Christ ultimately reminds us of the	or preeminence of

B. JESUS CHRIST: OUR COMING KING

1.		fore Jesus Christ's crucifixion, He promised to come again and establish His at s return to the earth. (Dan. 7:13-14; Matt. 24:29-30; 25:31; 26:63-65)
2.	div 8:3	the present church age, Jesus Christ is at the of God the Father with all rine authority and sovereignty (Matt. 22:44; 26:64; 28:19; Mark 16:19; Acts 2:25, 33-34; 7:55-56; Rom. 4; Eph. 1:20; Col. 3:1; Heb. 1:3; 12:2; 1 Peter 3:22), though His promised kingdom has not yet been ablished on earth.
	•	How does this example of David and his kingship relate to Jesus Christ's kingship and coming kingdom? (1 Sam. 16; 2 Sam. 2; 5; Pss. 2; 110)
	•	How does God's eternal kingdom differ from Christ's mediatorial kingdom?
	•	How do Amillennialism, Postmillennialism, and Dispensational Premillennialism view the kingdom?
3.		ough Jesus Christ is the coming King in title and position, He is not yet reigning over the promised vidic kingdom on the earth, because
	a)	Christ's prophesied kingdom rule and throne were promised to be on the earth, headquartered in Jerusalem (Isa. 2:2-3; Jer. 23:5; Zech. 14:9, 16-18; Luke 1:32), which hasn't happened yet.
	b)	Both before and after the beginning of the church in Acts 2, the kingdom is viewed as yet future. (Acts 1:6-7; 14:21-22; 1 Cor. 4:8; 15:23-25; 2 Tim. 4:1)
	c)	The prophesied kingdom conditions don't match present conditions. (Ps. 2:6, 8-9; Isa. 11:9; Zech. 14:16-18; Rev. 20:1-9 vs. Matt. 28:19-20; Acts 20:29-31; 2 Tim. 3:1, 13; Rev. 3:20)
	d)	Though the word "king" appears 122 times in the New Testament, it never says Jesus Christ is "king of the church."
	e)	In the only reference to Jesus Christ as King of kings and Lord of lords in the epistles (1 Tim. 6:15), this statement is related to His appearing (1 Tim. 6:14), showing that His kingdom will not come until His return to the earth. (Rev. 17:14; 19:16)
4.		d promises church-age believers that we will with Christ as vice regents in His agdom. (1 Cor. 4:8; 6:2; 2 Tim. 2:12; Rev. 1:5-6; 2:26-27; 5:10)
	•	What do you have to look forward to as a believer?