

The Immovable Kingdom

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Gray

Introduction

1. Text Hebrews 12:18-29
2. Daniel foretold of the establishment of the immoveable kingdom. Daniel 2:44
3. John the Baptist announced the coming of the kingdom Matthew 3:1-2
4. Christ predicted this immovable kingdoms coming. Matthew 4:17
5. The apostles were told to preach of this kingdom Matthew 10:7
6. The seventy were told to preach of this kingdom Luke 10:9
7. The kingdom of heaven Matthew 19:23 and the kingdom of God Mark 10:25 are used interchangeably
8. The kingdom of the Son Matthew 16:28 and the Kingdom of God Mark 9:1 refer to the same kingdom.
9. The church and the kingdom of heaven refer to the same institution. Matthew 16:18
10. This kingdom came into existence in Acts 2.
11. Let us notice some other things about this kingdom

II Discussion

1. The immovable nature of Christ's kingdom is contrasted to the temporal nature of earthly kingdoms. Vs 28
 - a. Daniel prophecy Daniel 2:44
 - i. Daniel could look back on the Assyrian empire but it was history
 - ii. While Daniel was prophesying might Babylon was falling Daniel 5:30-31
 - iii. The Persian empire was not eternal, nor was the Grecian, nor the Roman
 - b. The kingdom of Hebrews 12:28 is the kingdom of Daniel 2:44
 - c. When Hebrews was written the kingdom was not future, but existing!
2. The immovable nature of Christ's kingdom is contrasted with the temporal nature of the Jewish church. Hebrews 12:18-21
 - a. Stephen refers to Israel as the church in the wilderness Acts 7:38
 - b. The Hebrew writer in verses 18-21 is obviously referring to the events which transpired in connection with the giving of the law to Israel. Exodus 19:16-25; Deuteronomy 4:13
 - i. This covenant, ten commandments, God wrote on two table of stone. Deuteronomy 4:13
 - ii. This covenant was not permanent Hebrews 8:7-13
 - iii. The law was to be fulfilled Matthew 5:17-18
 - iv. The law was given "till" (adverb of time) the seed should come Galatians 3:19, 16
 - v. Christ took away the first covenant Hebrews 10:9-10; Colossians 2:14 Romans 7:1-4
 - c. Christ kingdom is permanent; it is immovable Hebrews 12:28
3. The immovable kingdom is contrasted to the temporal nature of earthly things Hebrews 12:27

- a. God called the rich farmer a fool because he placed too much emphasis on temporal things Luke 12:15-21
 - i. Things of the earth are subject to moth, rust, and corruption Matthew 6:19-21
 - ii. One's association with things is brief Luke 12:20
 - iii. One cannot take material things with him when he leaves this earth. 1 Timothy 6:6-10
 - b. In verse 26 the Hebrew writer applied Haggai prophecy (Haggai 2:6) to the changing and passing of earthly things, including earth itself.
 - c. Peter plainly declared that the earth and earthly things are temporal 2 Peter 3:10-12
 - d. How foolish then for one to be so "earth bound," i.e. having mind set on "things of the earth" (Colossians 3:1-2) that he neglects his citizenship in the immovable kingdom 2 Peter 3:11; Philippians 3:20 NKJV
4. Why is the kingdom of Christ immovable?
- a. The nature of the power which produces the kingdom
 - i. The seed of the kingdom is God's living abiding indestructible word Luke 8:11; Matthew 5:18; 24:35
 - ii. Human kingdoms rise, survive and fall on fleshly power 1 Peter 1:24
 - iii. The seed of the kingdom abides forever 1 Peter 1:22-25
 - b. The kingdom is built on an immovable foundation
 - i. The stone has been tested, tried and proven Isaiah 28:16
 - ii. The one on whom the immovable kingdom is built conquered the greatest power over man – death Acts 2:32
 - iii. The foundation is laid the living Son of God 1 Corinthians 3:11
 - iv. The kingdom has an eternal king Matthew 28:18

III Conclusion

- 1. It is essential for people to be in the kingdom
 - a. To be meet (fit) for the heavenly kingdom
 - b. To be delivered from the kingdom of Satan
 - c. To have redemption and forgiveness of sin Colossians 1:12-14
- 2. Why not become a part of this immovable kingdom now.

Source: Focus on faith Tom Holland