

BIG UPS TO DREAM CHASERS™ • THE DAVIDIC COMPANY

THE EVERLASTING KINGDOM

THE FINAL TRIUMPH OF THE SON OF DAVID

BIBLICAL STUDY & LEADERSHIP APPLICATION GUIDE

EPISODE 48 • KJV REFERENCE EDITION



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The Future Belongs to Builders.

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Scripture and editorial policy

Bible version: King James Version (KJV). Scripture lists and short descriptions are editorial paraphrases, not verbatim KJV quotations unless expressly identified. Readers should consult the full KJV passage and its context. KJV text is generally public domain in the United States; rights may differ by territory.

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Contents

Introduction — Why the Everlasting Kingdom Matters

How to Use This Guide

1. The Everlasting Kingdom: The Big Picture

2. The God of the Everlasting Kingdom

3. The Davidic Promise Fulfilled

4. The Kingdom versus Empires

5. The Government of God

6. Kingdom Citizenship

7. Living as Kingdom People

8. Leadership in the Everlasting Kingdom

9. The Nations and the Everlasting Kingdom

10. The Final Triumph

Personal Action Plan

Group Discussion Guide

Scripture Index and Further Study

Page numbering in the final PDF is continuous; individual sections are arranged in the order shown above.

Introduction

The destination of covenant history

Every covenant points toward a culmination. The biblical account of Abraham, David, the prophets, Jesus Christ, and the final renewal of creation presents history as more than a sequence of competing empires. Its central hope is the reign of God: a kingdom that cannot be destroyed and a King whose authority does not expire.

Daniel describes kingdoms that rise and fall, then directs attention to the kingdom established by the God of heaven (Daniel 2:44). Daniel 7 depicts one like a son of man receiving everlasting dominion. Isaiah 9:6–7 joins the promise of enduring government with justice, righteousness, and peace. Revelation 21–22 portrays renewed creation and the presence of God with His people.

For the purposes of this guide, the phrase “Davidic Company” describes believers who seek to embody faithful stewardship, worship, service, and righteous leadership under the reign of Jesus Christ. It is a discipleship and leadership framework, not a claim that human organizations replace or embody Christ’s unique kingship.

“The future kingdom should transform present behavior.”

Learning outcomes

- Trace the biblical relationship among the Davidic covenant, the Son of Man, and the reign of Christ.
- Explain why the permanence of God’s kingdom differs from temporary human government.
- Explore how the hope of restored creation shapes present responsibilities.
- Apply justice, humility, accountability, and service to leadership and institution building.

How to Use This Study Guide

Read

Begin each chapter with its Scripture references and read the surrounding passages, not only isolated verses.

Reflect

Discuss the three questions honestly. Distinguish what Scripture explicitly says from the interpretations drawn from it.

Apply

Choose one measurable action. Leadership formation requires practice, not merely agreement.

Record

Use the action plan to monitor a 30-day commitment and identify necessary adjustments.

Discuss

For group sessions, invite multiple perspectives while keeping the discussion anchored in Scripture and practical conduct.

Suggested session format — 45 to 60 minutes

- Opening reflection or prayer (5 minutes).
- Read the biblical passages (10 minutes).
- Discuss the chapter interpretation and questions (20 minutes).
- Identify and record a practical commitment (10 minutes).
- Conclude with prayer and mutual accountability (5 minutes).

Editorial note: A biblical reference identifies a source passage. The “Teaching perspective” section presents an interpretation. “Questions” and “Practice” are educational prompts. Keeping these distinct prevents editorial commentary from being mistaken for a Bible quotation.

STUDY 01 | THE DAVIDIC COMPANY

The Everlasting Kingdom: The Big Picture

Key Scripture passages

Daniel 2:31–45; Daniel 7:13–14; Revelation 11:15

Biblical foundation

Daniel portrays the limitations of a sequence of earthly powers and the rise of a kingdom established by God. Christian readings understand the ultimate fulfillment through the reign of Christ. The contrast is not a rejection of public responsibility; it is a reminder that no human institution can bear the weight of ultimate allegiance.

Leadership and life application

The permanence of divine rule places earthly achievement within a larger moral horizon. Leaders should pursue excellence while acknowledging their institutions are temporary. The question is not whether we can make a project immortal, but whether we can steward it faithfully.

Reflection questions

1. Which temporary systems shape my imagination most strongly?
2. Where have I mistaken influence for enduring significance?
3. How would eternity alter one decision I face this week?

Practical actions

- ☐ Read the complete vision in Daniel 2 and summarize its central contrast.
- ☐ Audit one leadership priority against justice and long-term responsibility.
- ☐ Write a one-sentence statement of what you want your work to serve.

“What God establishes is not sustained by the illusion of human permanence.”

STUDY 02 | THE DAVIDIC COMPANY

The God of the Everlasting Kingdom

Key Scripture passages

Daniel 4:34–35; Psalm 145:13; James 1:17

Biblical foundation

The scriptural witness locates the foundation of enduring dominion in God’s nature and faithfulness. Daniel 4 emphasizes God’s sovereign rule, while Psalm 145 celebrates the endurance of God’s kingdom across generations. The confidence of Christian hope therefore rests on the character of God rather than the stability of earthly conditions.

Leadership and life application

Confidence in divine faithfulness should generate humility, not presumption. God’s sovereignty is not a substitute for human ethics; it is an invitation to align decisions with truth, justice, and faithfulness.

Reflection questions

1. How does the character of God change my understanding of security?
2. When does confidence become presumption?
3. What does humility look like when I have significant authority?

Practical actions

- ☐ Write down one uncertainty and a faithful response within your control.
- ☐ Identify a leadership decision requiring greater transparency.
- ☐ Practice gratitude for one evidence of sustained provision.

“Faithfulness is a stronger foundation than the appearance of control.”

STUDY 03 | THE DAVIDIC COMPANY

The Davidic Promise Fulfilled

Key Scripture passages

2 Samuel 7:12–16; Isaiah 9:6–7; Luke 1:32–33

Biblical foundation

God’s covenant with David contains the promise of an enduring royal line and throne. The New Testament presents Jesus as David’s promised heir. Luke 1 explicitly connects Jesus with the throne of His father David and the permanence of His kingdom. Christian interpretations differ over some details of kingdom fulfillment, but agree on the centrality of Christ in the promise.

Leadership and life application

The Davidic promise directs attention away from the cult of personality and toward covenant faithfulness. Institutions can learn from this: responsible succession, accountability, and service matter more than the charisma of a founder.

Reflection questions

1. What distinguishes Christ’s kingship from human monarchy?
2. How might covenant faithfulness inform succession planning?
3. What would make my leadership more accountable?

Practical actions

- ☐ Read 2 Samuel 7 alongside Luke 1 and write three connections.
- ☐ Map a succession or continuity risk in an institution you influence.
- ☐ Describe one practice that places mission above personality.

“Covenant calls leaders beyond personality toward faithful continuity.”

STUDY 04 | THE DAVIDIC COMPANY

The Kingdom versus Empires

Key Scripture passages

Daniel 2:44; Daniel 7:14; Revelation 11:15

Biblical foundation

The vision of successive kingdoms in Daniel sets temporary political arrangements beside an enduring rule established by God. Historical empires accomplished many things, yet their claims to permanence proved unfounded. The kingdom described in Scripture must not be equated with any contemporary nation, party, empire, or institutional brand.

Leadership and life application

A Christian may serve responsibly in political and civic life without identifying earthly power with divine authority. This requires discernment when national loyalty, personal interests, or institutional culture conflict with Christian ethical commitments.

Reflection questions

1. Which systems compete for my deepest loyalty?
2. Where might I confuse success with moral legitimacy?
3. How can I serve faithfully inside imperfect institutions?

Practical actions

- ☐ Take a 24-hour break from one media habit that distorts perspective.
- ☐ Review a personal or organizational loyalty that needs realignment.
- ☐ Identify one way to practice constructive civic responsibility.

“No empire is large enough to contain the reign of God.”

STUDY 05 | THE DAVIDIC COMPANY

The Government of God

Key Scripture passages

Isaiah 9:6–7; Psalm 103:19; Matthew 6:10

Biblical foundation

Isaiah associates the promised government with peace and justice. The Lord's Prayer asks that God's will be done on earth as in heaven. Scripture thus challenges the common assumption that authority is primarily about domination. In Christian leadership, power is accountable to righteousness, compassion, and truth.

Leadership and life application

Good governance requires more than public declarations. It involves fair procedures, restraint, stewardship of resources, and practical concern for those affected by decisions. Growth is not inherently proof of righteousness; evaluation must include the quality and consequences of leadership.

Reflection questions

1. What would righteous governance look like in my workplace or community?
2. How do I distinguish peaceful order from mere compliance?
3. Where do my practices require stronger accountability?

Practical actions

- ☐ Write one governing principle for a current decision.
- ☐ Improve one process that affects vulnerable stakeholders.
- ☐ Pray Matthew 6:10 while identifying a practical responsibility.

“Power finds its proper purpose when it serves justice and peace.”

STUDY 06 | THE DAVIDIC COMPANY

Kingdom Citizenship

Key Scripture passages

Philippians 3:20; Ephesians 2:19; 1 Peter 2:9–12

Biblical foundation

The New Testament uses the language of citizenship and belonging to describe believers' relationship to God. These texts call Christians to remember their primary allegiance while practicing honorable conduct among their neighbors. Kingdom identity is not a license to neglect civic duties or mistreat those with different beliefs.

Leadership and life application

A mature spiritual identity should produce responsible, compassionate conduct. Living faithfully includes honoring legitimate obligations, rejecting prejudice, and recognizing the dignity of others.

Reflection questions

1. What does my conduct communicate about my deepest commitments?
2. How do I balance spiritual conviction and civic responsibility?
3. Which habits help me resist conformity to harmful cultural practices?

Practical actions

- ☐ Write a brief description of your ethical commitments.
- ☐ Identify three habits that shape your loyalties.
- ☐ Practice one concrete act of honorable service this week.

“Identity becomes credible through conduct.”

STUDY 07 | THE DAVIDIC COMPANY

Living as Kingdom People

Key Scripture passages

Romans 14:17; Colossians 3:12–17; Matthew 5:13–16

Biblical foundation

Romans 14 describes the kingdom in relation to righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Spirit. Colossians calls believers toward compassion, humility, patience, and love. Matthew 5 portrays discipleship as a visible witness. The emphasis is not merely on a future destination, but on transformed habits today.

Leadership and life application

Worship, leadership, and ordinary relationships should be consistent. Homes, workplaces, and neighborhoods become settings in which generosity, truthfulness, forgiveness, and reconciliation are practiced.

Reflection questions

1. What character trait most needs cultivation in me?
2. Where does my workplace or household need reconciliation?
3. What would authentic witness look like without coercion?

Practical actions

- ☐ Perform one act of reconciliation.
- ☐ Choose one act of generosity.
- ☐ Set aside time for a concrete act of neighborly service.

“Kingdom character is learned in ordinary spaces.”

STUDY 08 | THE DAVIDIC COMPANY

Leadership in the Everlasting Kingdom

Key Scripture passages

Mark 10:42–45; Luke 12:48; Revelation 22:3–5

Biblical foundation

Jesus contrasts domineering leadership with service. Luke links responsibility to what has been entrusted to a person. Revelation presents the redeemed in the presence of God and uses imagery of enduring reign. Christian traditions differ over the exact form of that future participation, yet the call to present faithfulness is unmistakable.

Leadership and life application

Leadership is stewardship, not possession. Its quality is assessed through transparency, humility, truthfulness, and the well-being of others. Eternal hope should make leaders more serious about their present duties, not less.

Reflection questions

1. How do I measure leadership success?
2. Where might pride undermine service?
3. What specific trust am I responsible to protect?

Practical actions

- ☐ Hold one listening conversation before a major decision.
- ☐ Identify an accountability partner or review mechanism.
- ☐ Evaluate a project by its service impact rather than visibility.

“Those entrusted with authority are first entrusted with responsibility.”

STUDY 09 | THE DAVIDIC COMPANY

The Nations and the Everlasting Kingdom

Key Scripture passages

Genesis 12:1–3; Matthew 28:18–20; Revelation 21:24–26

Biblical foundation

The promises to Abraham include blessing reaching the families of the earth. Jesus commissions disciples from all nations. Revelation presents the nations in the light of the New Jerusalem. The vision is global, yet it cannot be reduced to cultural domination or the ambitions of a single religious or political institution.

Leadership and life application

The universal scope of Christian mission invites hospitality, intercultural understanding, education, peacemaking, and service. Responsible global leadership honors human dignity and respects the agency of communities while communicating the gospel.

Reflection questions

1. How does faith influence my view of different peoples and cultures?
2. Where has my sense of mission become too narrow?
3. How can I contribute to meaningful cross-cultural partnership?

Practical actions

- ☐ Learn about and pray for one nation or people group.
- ☐ Support a responsible cross-cultural service initiative.
- ☐ Identify one ethical collaboration with broad community benefit.

“The vision of the kingdom is global; faithful service must also be humane.”

STUDY 10 | THE DAVIDIC COMPANY

The Final Triumph

Key Scripture passages

1 Corinthians 15:20–28; Revelation 11:15; Revelation 21:1–5; Revelation 22:1–5

Biblical foundation

The New Testament announces the final defeat of death and the consummation of Christ's reign. First Corinthians 15 portrays the subjection of hostile powers, including death. Revelation depicts new creation, the removal of mourning, and the presence of God and the Lamb. These passages form a foundation for Christian hope even where eschatological timelines are interpreted differently.

Leadership and life application

The certainty of God's promised renewal invites courage, patience, and responsible action. Hope does not deny suffering; it refuses to grant suffering the final word. Faithful endurance and service remain central until God brings His purposes to completion.

Reflection questions

1. Which fears change when viewed through the hope of resurrection?
2. How does the promise of renewal affect endurance in adversity?
3. What practical action can I take because hope is real?

Practical actions

- ☐ Thank God for one evidence of faithfulness in a difficult season.
- ☐ Write a declaration of hope grounded in the cited passages.
- ☐ Encourage a person facing adversity with practical support.

“The end of rebellion is not the end of hope, but the unveiling of renewal.”

Personal Action Plan

Use this worksheet to translate the study into observable commitments. Choose goals that can be reviewed within 30 days.

Spiritual formation

Commitment: _____

First action: _____ Target date: _____

Leadership integrity

Commitment: _____

First action: _____ Target date: _____

Kingdom service

Commitment: _____

First action: _____ Target date: _____

Intercultural responsibility

Commitment: _____

First action: _____ Target date: _____

Weekly review

What did I practice?

What changed in my behavior or decisions?

Who benefited from my actions?

What should I change next week?

Group Discussion Guide

Facilitators should create room for thoughtful disagreement about prophetic interpretation while maintaining mutual respect and a clear distinction between the biblical text and the application being proposed.

Suggested group agenda

- Opening prayer and Scripture reading — 10 minutes.
- Choose two central themes — 20 minutes.
- Discuss leadership implications — 15 minutes.
- Agree on one collective action — 10 minutes.
- Close with reflection and accountability — 5 minutes.

Core prompts

1. Why does Daniel contrast kingdoms that collapse with God's enduring dominion?
2. How does Jesus redefine authority through servanthood?
3. What are the ethical risks of claiming divine legitimacy for human institutions?
4. How should biblical hope shape our response to injustice and suffering?
5. What action can this group take together in the next month?

Group action charter

Our shared action: _____

Who is responsible: _____ Review date: _____

Measure of impact: _____

Scripture Index and Further Study

Primary readings

- Genesis 12:1–3; 2 Samuel 7:12–16
- Psalm 103:19; Psalm 145:13
- Daniel 2:31–45; Daniel 4:34–35; Daniel 7:13–14
- Isaiah 9:6–7; Matthew 5:13–16; Matthew 6:10; Matthew 28:18–20
- Mark 10:42–45; Luke 1:32–33; Luke 12:48
- Romans 14:17; Romans 8:18–25; 1 Corinthians 15:20–28
- Ephesians 2:19; Philippians 3:20; Colossians 3:12–17; 1 Peter 2:9–12
- Revelation 11:15; Revelation 21:1–5, 24–26; Revelation 22:1–5

Thematic research prompts

- The Davidic covenant and New Testament fulfillment
- Daniel’s apocalyptic imagery and interpretive traditions
- Biblical accounts of justice, righteousness, and peace
- The new creation and the nature of Christian hope
- Stewardship, leadership, and ethics of public institutions

Personal notes

“The throne stands. The kingdom endures. The King reigns.”

SCRIPTURE VERIFICATION & REFERENCE POLICY

Translation benchmark: King James Version (KJV), as displayed in Bible Gateway. The following passage references were checked for topical correspondence. This appendix intentionally does not reproduce extended Bible passages; consult the complete KJV text for precise wording.

Daniel 2:31–45, esp. 2:44 — The stone and the kingdom established by God, never destroyed.

Daniel 7:13–14 — The one like the Son of man is given dominion, glory, and a kingdom.

Daniel 4:34–35 — God’s everlasting dominion and sovereign rule.

Psalm 145:13 — An everlasting kingdom and enduring dominion.

2 Samuel 7:12–16 — The covenant concerning David’s descendant and throne.

Luke 1:32–33 — The promised Davidic kingship of Jesus and the kingdom without end.

Isaiah 9:6–7 — The increase of the Messiah’s government and peace.

Matthew 6:10 — The petition that God’s kingdom come and will be done.

Mark 10:42–45 — Servant leadership contrasted with domineering power.

Romans 8:18–25 — Creation groaning and awaiting redemption.

Romans 14:17 — Righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.

Philippians 3:20 — Believers’ citizenship or conversation in heaven (KJV says “conversation”).

1 Peter 2:9–12 — Chosen people, royal priesthood, holy nation, and honorable conduct.

Matthew 28:18–20 — Christ’s authority and the commission to disciple all nations.

Revelation 11:15 — Proclamation of the reign of the Lord and his Christ.

Revelation 21:1–5, 21:24–26 — New creation, New Jerusalem and the nations.

Revelation 22:1–5 — The throne of God and the Lamb, healing of nations, eternal reign.

1 Corinthians 15:24–28 — Christ’s reign, the defeat of death, and the kingdom delivered to the Father.

Translation and interpretive cautions

- Philippians 3:20: KJV uses “conversation is in heaven”; “citizenship” is a modern English explanatory rendering, not a direct KJV quote.
- Revelation 11:15: KJV reads “The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ”; maintain that wording if quoted exactly.
- Revelation 22:5: KJV reads “and they shall reign for ever and ever”; future administrative details are theological inference rather than explicit verse wording.
- Revelation 21:24–26: check surrounding context when discussing nations, glory, and the New Jerusalem.
- Daniel 2 and Daniel 7: the identification and chronology of empires, and details of eschatology, are matters of interpretation across Christian traditions.
- Where chapter images previously appeared to contain exact quotations, this edition uses verified references and clearly authored paraphrases instead.

Public verification sources

<https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Daniel+2%3A44%2CDaniel+7%3A13-14%2CRevelation+11%3A15&version=KJV>

<https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=1+Corinthians+15%3A24-28%2CRevelation+21-22&version=KJV>

<https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Revelation+22%3A1-5&version=KJV>

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