

RESTORE CITIZENSHIP

Unlock The Kingdom Within You

Discover Kingdom Citizenship



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Frederick Tobun

Timeline



My Journey



**Answers from
anarchy**



**The five themes
of citizenship**



**The gospel of
the kingdom**



**The biblical value
of citizenship**



**The purpose of
the Church**



What next?

My Journey

Hello and welcome to Restore Citizenship.

First, I want to thank you for downloading this e-book. The fact that you did tells me that the Kingdom is important to you, and that is why I am confident that you have made the right decision.

By reading this e-book you will grasp an understanding of the Kingdom, gain valuable insight into YOUR calling and purpose and have a new perspective of the world around you.

You will also have a revolutionary understanding of what Jesus meant when He said, *"I will build my Church."*



Frederick Tobun

Before we begin, I'd love to share a little bit about my journey into the Kingdom with you. When I came into the faith, it was a huge moment which changed my life and had an impact on the people around me.

However, even though I came to a personal revelation of who Christ is, I still had a long way to go to discover what it meant to be a citizen of the Kingdom.

Over the years as I grew in the faith, I struggled to find a scriptural definition of the Kingdom, my identity and the purpose of the Church.



I spent many hours prayerfully seeking and reading numerous books on the subject. The more I read the Bible, the more I realised that whilst I had been introduced to the King, I still needed to discover His Kingdom.

As I read the New Testament, it dawned on me how important the Kingdom of God was to the gospel writers.



John called Israel to repent for the Kingdom of heaven was near: Matthew 3:1-2.

Jesus also called upon men to repent, proving by His works that the Kingdom of God was here: Luke 11:20.

He then went one step further by teaching men how to enter into the Kingdom: John 3:1-21.

He taught His disciples how to pray with the priority of the Kingdom in mind and when He was challenged,

He reprimanded His accusers for blocking others from entering the Kingdom: Matthew 6:33; 23:13.

Finally, on the eve of His death, He assured His disciples that they would share in the Kingdom, and promised that He would appear again to bring them into the fullness of it: Luke 22:24-29.



This led me to see that we could spend all our time studying the Bible and miss out on the one thing which ties it all together: **The Kingdom itself.**

I also felt that this had contributed to the doctrinal and denominational divisions within the church. I began to ask myself some questions. Were we supposed to be part of a denomination or a nation? Should we define ourselves by the characteristics of the church we belong to or the King we serve?

The more I studied, the more I saw the need for revelation, wisdom and understanding regarding our national identity. If we could rediscover the Kingdom, it would bring to light the awful truth that many of us are **saved into the kingdom but lost in religion.**



Thinking about the church I belonged to, I had to ask myself some hard questions.

Was it designed to express or suppress the Kingdom?

Did its various ministries produce nationhood or characteristics and caricatures of tribalism?



After many years in the church, I was forced to ask myself a series of questions.

Is it possible that I had completely misunderstood what Christ had in mind for His church? As a minister, had I presented the complete story? Or were there parts of the jigsaw which still needed piecing together?

Little did I know that a series of riots in 2011 would lead to a discovery which entirely revolutionised my faith and world-view.

Answers from Anarchy



In August 2011, a series of riots took place in the United Kingdom. Sparked by the death of Mark Duggan, thousands of people began rioting and looting in cities up and down the country.

A vivid picture which stuck with me was of a family run business which had been set on fire. It was in the centre of a town and had been run by the same family for over one hundred and forty years.



Powerless to the woes that engulfed the country and this family. I went on my knees seeking the Lord for an answer to this madness.

It wasn't long before the Lord spoke clearly and said *"The people do not value their citizenship"*.

At that moment, it was as if I was filled with light as every part of me woke up to a revelation of what the Lord meant, and inwardly I knew this applied to both the citizens of the UK and His Kingdom.

 ***The people do not value their citizenship.***

After many long nights in prayer, research and study the Lord revealed to me the ***five themes of citizenship.***



These five themes unlocked the revelation of the Kingdom within me and helped me to understand the world around me. Not only had I discovered a way of understanding the Kingdom, but I had come to a profound revelation of my identity and the purpose of the Church.

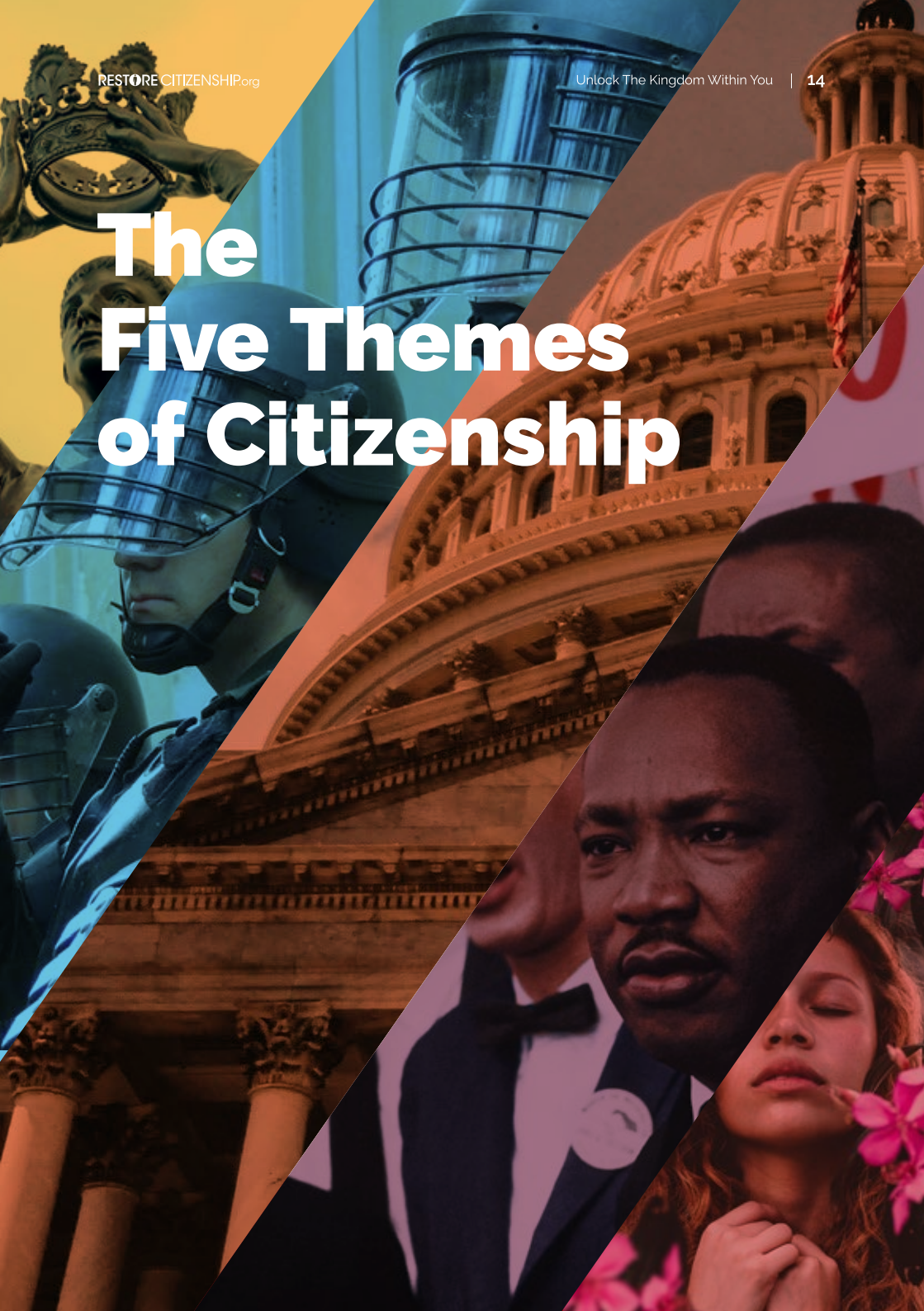
Motivated by this, our professional and dedicated team have created ***The Pathway of Citizenship***. Because the pathway has helped so many people to apprehend the kingdom, we are excited to help you unlock the kingdom within you.

First, by using our Christ-centred model, you will be able to understand the Kingdom of God.

This will be followed by a quick tour through the old and new testaments to understand the biblical value of citizenship.

Finally, we will finish by discussing the role of the Church in relation to our new understanding of the Kingdom.

The Five Themes of Citizenship



In order to unlock the Kingdom of God within, you will need to first develop a Kingdom mindset. Having the right mindset is the key to manifesting the Kingdom.



However, just because you have been born into the Kingdom doesn't necessarily mean you are nurturing the Kingdom within you. Whatever or whoever you put first in your life controls every other aspect of your life.

 ***That is why Jesus commanded us to seek the Kingdom first and make the Kingdom a priority in everything we think, say and do."***

This is what Jesus was teaching us through the parable of the sower. In the parable, the condition of the ground had a huge impact on how the Kingdom was perceived, received and conceived in the life of a person.

So, how do the five themes of citizenship help us to cultivate a Kingdom mentality?

How can we ensure we manifest the Kingdom of God rather than the kingdom of men? The five themes of citizenship are our Christ-centred way of describing and understanding how the Kingdom of God works.

So, how do the five themes of citizenship help us to cultivate a Kingdom mentality?

To start, let's look at the word **"kingdom"**. The word "kingdom" means a country ruled by a king or queen. "Kingdom" is made up of two words: **"king"** and **"domain"**. We could also say it means: "The king's domain."

So, "a kingdom is a territory, governed, influenced and subject to the will of an authority." We use the five themes of citizenship to explain how Jesus the King rules within His domain.

As a citizen of the Kingdom, you will be cultivating a Kingdom mentality by learning about authority, law, government, citizenship and culture.



Authority



Law



Government



Citizenship



Culture

Authority

At the heart of every kingdom is an authority figure—someone who reflects particular characteristics and attributes.



In order to understand authority, we must know their priorities. These are ***Power of will, Residency and Dynasty.***

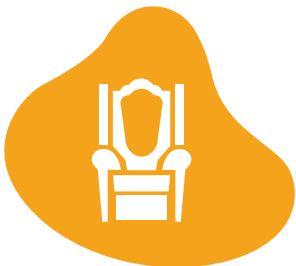


Power of Will

The power of will is the way an authority exercises the rule of law. Through the power of will, authorities maintain their vision, values and standards within the domain they govern.

Residency

Residency is the place an authority occupies in order to govern over the territory they have control over.

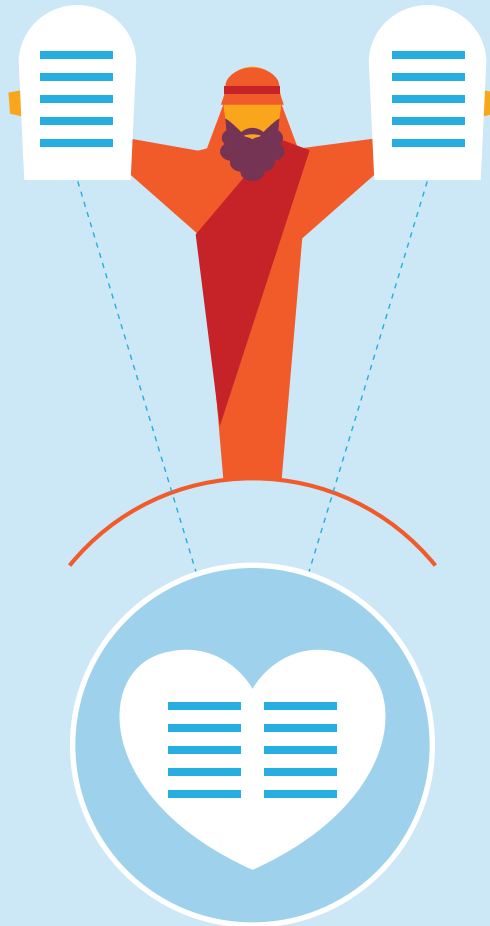


Dynasty

Dynasty is the legacy an authority creates to ensure they maintain power and influence over the course of generations.

Law

Law is the will of an authority legislated and enforced within a domain.





There are three key things which help us to understand the law. These are:



The law is the decree of the will of an authority.



A decree is enshrined as a written code for others to follow.

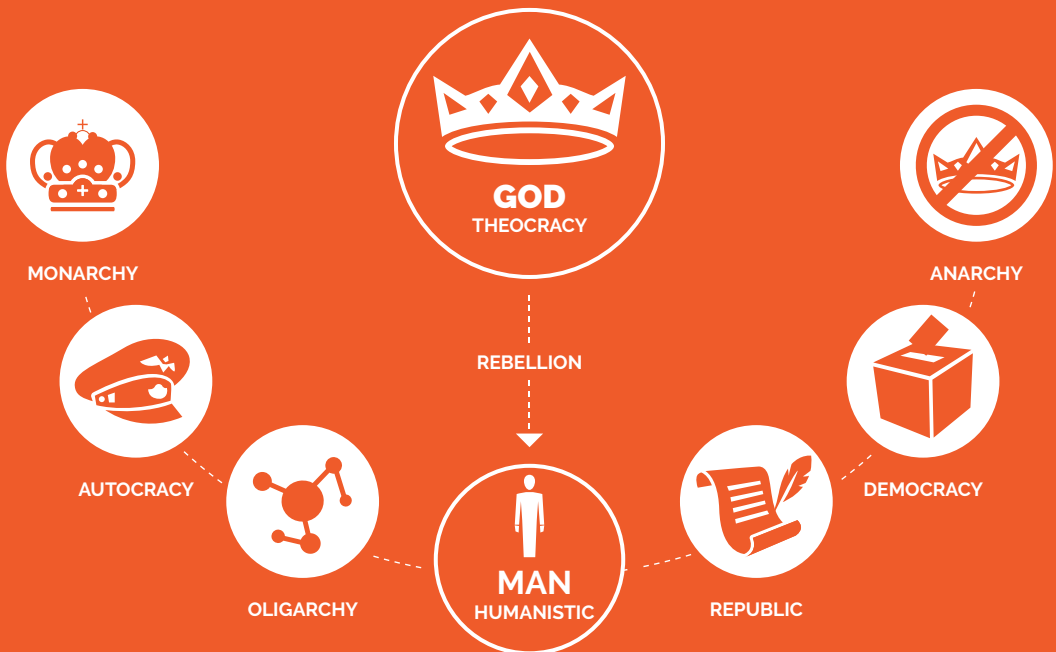


Whenever we read the law, we are reading the expressed will of an authority.

Government

Government is a particular form of administration set up by an authority to ensure the law is applied in a domain. Government exists to manage society by maintaining order and security.

To help us understand the different types of government, we use a model called the **government pendulum**.



The pendulum begins with God's form of government.



Theocracy

which means rule by God.

After the rebellion of man, governments swing from one extreme to another. On the left-hand side, the government pendulum consists of:



Monarchy and Autocracy

which mean rule by one.



Oligarchy

which means rule by the minority.

Then, on the right-hand side we have:



Republic

which means rule by law.



Democracy

which means rule by the majority.



Anarchy

which means rule by nobody.

Citizenship

Citizenship is the formation of an identity, cultivated by the relationship an individual has with the kingdom they belong to.



Citizens who belong to a kingdom have a deep sense of nationalism and patriotism.

- Nationalism describes how a citizen **IDENTIFIES** themselves with their kingdom.
- Patriotism is how a citizen **CONDUCTS** themselves in and on behalf of their kingdom.

Citizens with a high regard for the kingdom they belong to value and protect their responsibilities, rights and privileges.



Culture

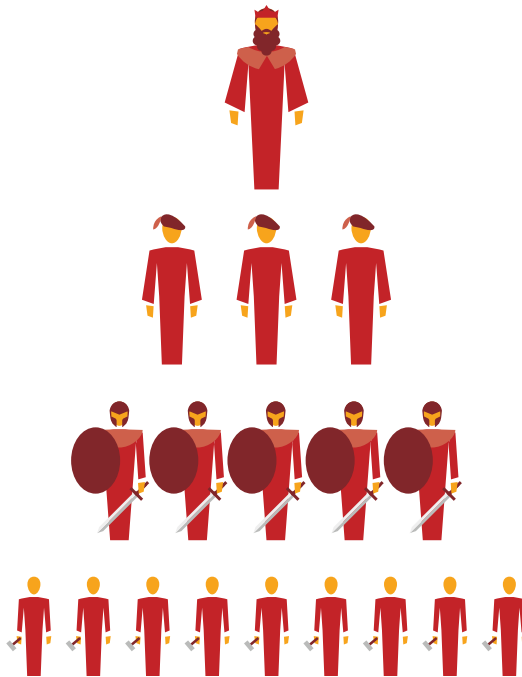
Culture is the outcome of a citizen's relationship with a kingdom's authority, law and government.

It consists of the kingdom's beliefs, values, knowledge and traditions transmitted through history, heritage and inheritance to successive generations.

A kingdom's culture depends on the quality of its civilisation and class. Civilisation is the point in which a particular culture reaches its peak in a nation's history. It is the best that the nation has to offer succeeding generations.



Class is defined as a group of citizens sharing a similar status. Class involves levels of **authority**, **privilege** and **prestige**. Class is measured by the distribution of wealth in the hierarchy of a kingdom.



Now that you have been introduced to the five themes of citizenship, we are going to dig a little deeper to help you grasp the biblical value of citizenship.

The Biblical Value of Citizenship



The Bible covers a timeline which records the rise and fall of kingdoms within the history of the world. The Old Testament provides us with a rich history of how God calls out a people for Himself. The Torah, commonly known as the first five books of the Bible, starts with a promise and ends with the fruition of that promise in the form of a nation.

In the middle is a story of how God's promise works through a family's legacy culminating in the twelve tribes of Israel. The rest of the history records how the tribes become slaves and how God delivers and builds them into a nation in Canaan.

Reading the Bible from this perspective helps us to see that God is a nation-builder.

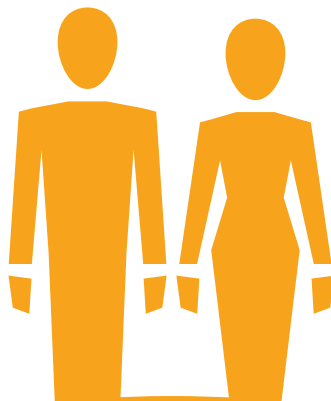


The Man Called

In the book of Genesis 1:27-28 we read that God created man in His image and that they were created to be fruitful, multiply, subdue and have dominion.

In other words, God created the first man and woman to produce a nation—a kingdom of diverse people who would represent Him by extending His dominion from heaven to earth.

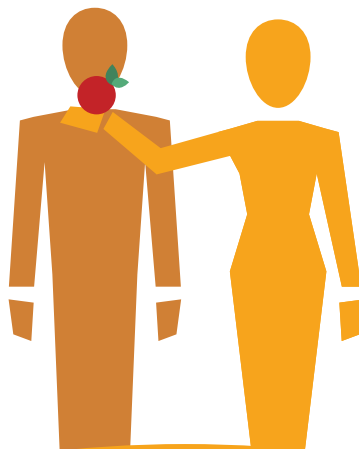
King David reinforces this truth when he states in Psalm 115:16 that: ***The heaven, even the heavens, are the Lord's; but the EARTH has he given to the children of men.***



However, due to Adam's rebellion, the vision was temporarily set aside and Adam's legacy would need to be **CALLED OUT** of their rebellion by the promise of a new kingdom: Genesis 3:15.

The Patriarchs Called Out

After the fall of Adam, the patriarchs were **CALLED OUT** with the same promise and vision of a kingdom. The book of Hebrews in chapter 11:10 sums up what the patriarchs were searching for by telling us that Abraham looked for a city with particular foundations designed and built by God.





The Nation Called Out

Hundreds of years later God would remind the children of Israel of his promise to Abraham while they were slaves in Egypt. Sent by God, Moses withstood Pharaoh by **CALLING OUT** the twelve tribes of Israel.

Under his authority, Israel was delivered from the Egyptians, however because they resisted the Lord's authority, law and government it took forty years to establish them as a kingdom within Canaan.

The Nations Called Out

Following their arrival in Canaan, Israel struggled for a long time to maintain the dominion they had been given. Rejecting God, they chose Saul as king to maintain their rule.



Seeing their failings, God sought to **CALL OUT** His own king, who would reflect His vision of a nation to the nation He had called. The Lord subsequently chose David. Through his accession and legacy, Israel rose to become a global power in the region.

Under King Solomon, Israel reached its zenith. Reflecting God's dominion Israel attracted the attention of the surrounding nations.

The Promise of a New Kingdom

Following Israel's rise to power, they again strayed from the Lord and the nation split into two kingdoms which progressively deteriorated until they were completely subjugated by other nations.



During Israel's time in captivity, the Lord God began to speak to His prophets about a new covenant, king and kingdom. The prophet Jeremiah spoke of the new covenant upon which this new kingdom would be established.

Jeremiah chapter 31:31-34 describes the new covenant as:



A heightened consciousness of God as the **authority**,



A new way of applying the **law**,



A high standard of **government**,



An awareness of belonging to God as **citizens**, and



A purer expression of **culture**.

Whilst Jeremiah focused on the covenant, Hosea and Isaiah focused on the Son's calling and purpose.

Hosea chapter 11:1 states:

When Israel was a child, I loved him, and out of Egypt I called my son.

The prophet Isaiah spoke of the authority of the Son and the purpose of His appointment.



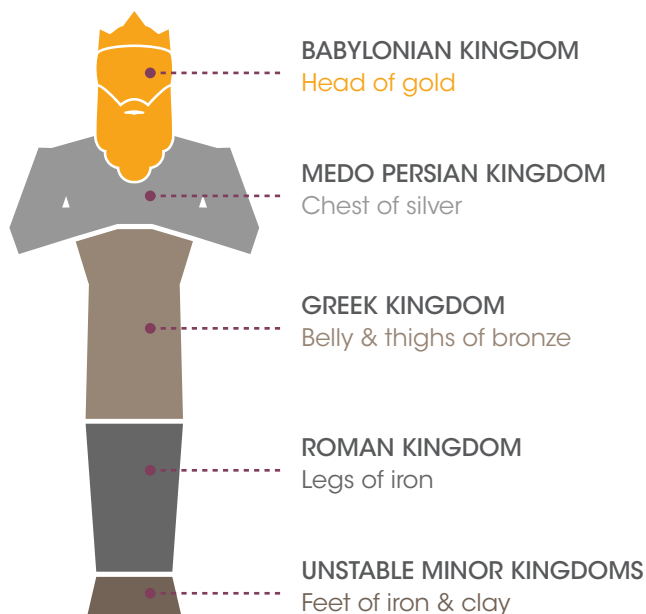
Isaiah chapter 9:6-7 states:

For to us a child is born, to us, a son is given and the government will be on his shoulders. And he will be called, Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace.

Of the greatness of his government and peace, there will be no end. He will reign on David's throne and over his kingdom, establishing and upholding it with justice and righteousness from that time on and forever. The zeal of the Lord Almighty will accomplish this.

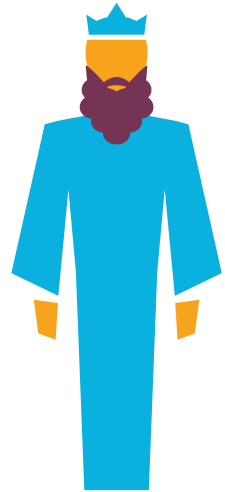
The End of the Kingdoms

While some of the prophets were talking about the rise of a new kingdom, others were declaring the fall of many kingdoms. Daniel chapter 2:31-35 records a dream given by the Lord to King Nebuchadnezzar.



The dream consisted of a statue made from specific materials which revealed the rise and fall of empires following the reign of Babylon.

Insights into the statue reveal to us that following Nebuchadnezzar's kingdom, the quality of all other subsequent empires would deteriorate. As the last empire crumbled, a new kingdom would be established which would emerge out of the ashes of the former kingdoms. Unlike the other kingdoms, this kingdom would grow in strength and would never fall.



Lessons Learned

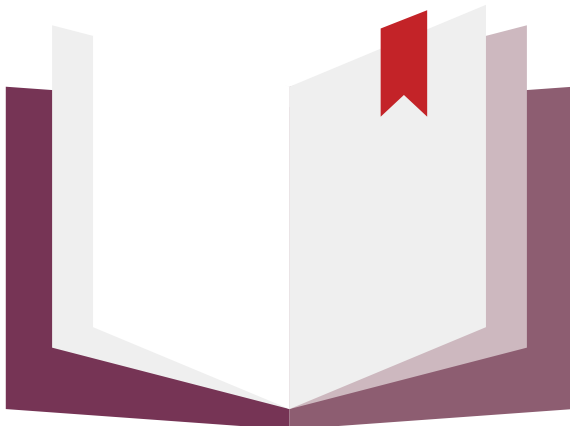
Following our quick tour of the Old Testament, we can see that through the five themes of citizenship, we are able to gain important insight into the rise and fall of Israel and the surrounding kingdoms. These insights teach us what happens when those who have been **CALLED OUT** fail to understand the vision of the Kingdom.

Israel's problems began when they strayed from their devotion to God, obedience to His laws, honour of government, value of citizenship and protection of culture.

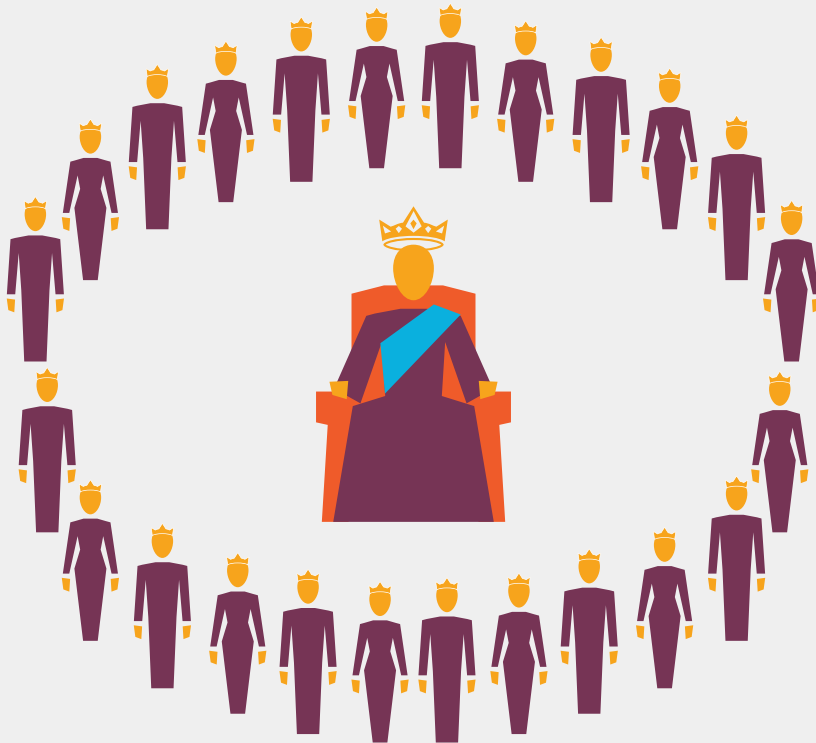
Israel's history teaches and warns us of the danger of rejecting authority, the issues with disobeying the law, the impact of corruption in government, the problems with lack of patriotism and the poverty of cultural deterioration that besets a nation when they fail to understand their identity.



Using the five themes of citizenship, we are going to look at the New Testament to discover how the new kingdom is realised and what Jesus meant when He said: "I will build My church."



The Gospel of the Kingdom



In keeping with the fulfilment of God's prophetic timeline, Jesus' arrival marks the destruction of both Jerusalem and the last global world power—the Roman Empire.

It is within the context of these two kingdoms composed of both Jews and Gentiles that the Son of God enters the world and begins to preach and teach about a new kingdom.

Tracing it back to history, ***this is the reason why the Gospel of the Kingdom received so much persecution and resistance.***

Right from the beginning of His ministry, in order to establish a new nation, Jesus preached and taught frequently on authority, law, government, citizenship and culture.



Authority



Law



Government



Citizenship



Culture



On Authority

Jesus spoke of the power and jurisdiction of his sovereignty when He stated in Matthew 28:18: ***All authority has been given unto me in heaven and on earth.***



On Law

Understanding that the power of will rules kingdoms, Jesus demonstrated His value of the law when He stated in Matthew 5:17: ***Do not think that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil.***

Fulfilling the prophecy of the Messiah found in Isaiah 42:21 rather than doing away with the law, Jesus explained, expanded and exemplified God's law.

In order to fulfil His responsibility as the King and "lawgiver", Jesus also affirmed the ongoing legislation of the law when He stated in Matthew 5:18: ***For I say to you, till heaven and earth pass away, one jot or tittle will by no means pass from the law till ALL is fulfilled.***



On Government

Jesus spoke of a new form of government which would legislate His Kingdom on earth. In Matthew 16:16, Jesus stated: ***I will build my Ekklesia and the gates of hell will not prevail against it.***

Unlike the Jewish and Gentile forms of government, Jesus would begin His nation-building program by establishing regional governments through the apostles and prophets. Distinct from the governments of the world, His government was made up of citizens rather than representatives of the state.



On Citizenship

Seeing the outcome of His nation-building program, Jesus stated in Matthew 5:15: ***You are the light of the world. A city located on a hill can't be hidden.***



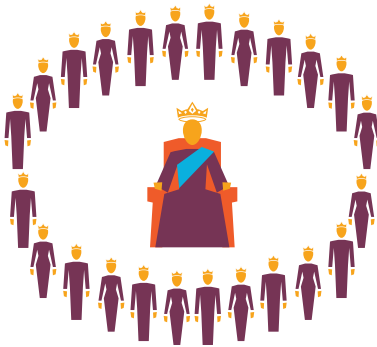
On Culture

Jesus taught in Luke 13:6-9 about the end of the kingdom of Israel, highlighting the poor quality and lack of productivity of a seemingly holy culture within the nation.

Through the parable of the sower in Matthew 13:1-43, Jesus described the varying conditions which would impact the productivity of the kingdom of God within the world.

The Purpose of the Church





Following our review of the five themes in the New Testament, what did Jesus mean when He said: ***"I will build my Ekklesia"?***

In reading Matthew 16:16-19, we find that to accomplish His mandate, the Lord spoke of building a new institution of government.

The word used for this type of institution was the Greek word **"ekklesia."** The word "ekklesia" was changed in translation to the Anglo-Saxon word "church." That means if you were to translate "church" backwards to the Greek it would translate as **"kyriakon"** which is not the original word—"ekklesia."

In places in the New Testament where the word "church" is written, the original is "ekklesia." In other places, the term **"assembly"** or **"congregation"** is used. The word "church" isn't just a mistranslation, it's the replacement of the original word and meaning with a completely different word and meaning.

Why is this important?

The word **“ekklesia”** expresses both the type of people and the way they assemble. Ekklesia means “called out” and the meaning of the word is:

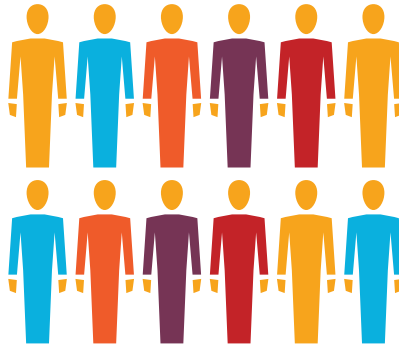
- Consistent with the calling out of the patriarchs and the nation of Israel.
- In keeping with Christ's nation-building mandate written in Isaiah chapter 9:6-7.
- Not a religious term, but a common secular and political term and refers to a civil assembly.



The Ekklesia was a unique type of assembly which was composed of citizens who regularly and proactively met to legislate the affairs of their local state. The Ekklesia was a government focused upon the continuity of the king's nation-building programme in the region.

Summary

The Ekklesia is a governmental civil assembly made up of citizens who have been strategically sent into regions to represent the Lord's authority, law and government to the citizens of the world.



We are a state within a state—a people with dual citizenship. First to the Kingdom of God and second to the kingdoms of the world.

What Next?

This is just the beginning of your journey. By reading this e-book you have learnt about the Kingdom of God, the value of your citizenship and the real purpose of the Ekklesia.

When it comes to the Kingdom you can't put a price on education. That's why we have created **The Pathway of Citizenship** to help you develop a holistic understanding of the Kingdom.

By signing up to our flagship course, "**Explore Citizenship**", you will learn in greater detail about:

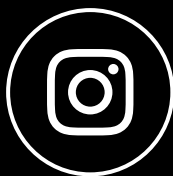
- The different types of authorities.
- The purpose of law and its impact on society.
- Government, politics and political ideologies.
- What it takes to cultivate citizenship through culture, civilisation and class.

SIGN ME UP

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