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**“Seek first his kingdom and his  
righteousness, and all these things will be  
given to you as well.” (Matthew 6:33)**

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**Abstract**

*This research article, a biblical explanatory testimonial of the Kingdom mission, presents the Christ ministries' words of trust as the catholicus of Matthew's account, "but seek first his kingdom and his righteousness, and all these things will be given to you as well." The research paper showcases the visible images of the Kingdom of God and Kingdom of Heavens through various ministerial works such as food security, human rights, economy, health, education, military, history, politics, law and rules, leisure and a faithful spiritual life with God. Jesus Christ revealed His Kingdom vision, inspiring us to continue the mission of achieving the Kingdom of God/Heavens in our world. The article also presents different states of His Kingdom and remarkable mission works that have contributed to humanity's ongoing development, leading us out of the darkness, ignorance, and barbarism of Earth's previous civilizations. Under the rule of the Roman Traders Federation in Israel, the Roman-Israeli born patriot-king Jesus Christ emerged as the visionary character of the world's largest human civilization of the Roman Empire, later than the Holy Roman Empire. This empire, established since the edges of the Roman Kingdom and Roman Republic, surpassed preceding cultures, including ancient Christ cultural periods of all Roms, the early dynastic period of Egypt, Mycenaean Greece, the League of Corinth, the Yahwist people, and the earliest cultural tribes of Israelites in Roman. It also encompassed ancient Mesoamerican Civilizations and later-day Christ cultural nations*

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*like the Nephites, Lamanites, Jaredites, and Mulekites, extending to the Empire's edges. More perfectly, as "John One" was written on the word of Jesus Christ, Christ's mission reformed the world's largest civilizations, such as the Roman and Greek Civilizations, transforming them into enlightenment and elevating the entire humanity of the world. Later, Christ's mission reached America and Russia, transforming the entire continents. The values of the Kingdom mission are defined by its working process, which recognizes the relationship between humans and God.*

**Keywords:** *Seek Ye First; Kingdom of God; Word of God; Christ Mission; Roman; Israel; America; Church De'Nomination*<sup>1 2</sup>.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The words of Jesus in Matthew 6:33, "Seek first his kingdom and his righteousness, and all these things will be given to you as well," offer a profound directive for believers. This article delves into the significance of this biblical passage and explores the multifaceted nature of God's Kingdom. We will examine the historical context of Jesus' teachings, the practical implications of seeking the Kingdom, and its enduring impact on human civilization. By understanding the Kingdom of God and its principles, we can gain valuable insights into living a meaningful and purposeful life. This exploration will guide us in aligning our priorities with God's will and experiencing the abundant blessings He promises.

## **THE KINGDOM OF GOD IN MATTHEW 6:33**

The prophecy "kingdom of God" is a central theme throughout the New Testament. It refers to the reign of God over the world, both spiritually and physically. In Matthew 6:33, Jesus emphasizes the importance of seeking this kingdom as a

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<sup>1</sup> *List of Christian denominations:* [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Christian\\_denominations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_denominations)

<sup>2</sup> *List of Christian denominations by number of members:*

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Christian\\_denominations\\_by\\_number\\_of\\_members](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_denominations_by_number_of_members)

priority. The term "righteousness" is closely connected to the concept of the Kingdom. It refers to living a life that is aligned with God's moral standards. Seeking righteousness involves striving to do what is right and just in God's eyes. The teaching of seeking the Kingdom of God is a recurring theme in the Bible. Jesus often spoke about the Kingdom and its importance. For example, in Matthew 6:10, he teaches us to pray, "Your kingdom come. Your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven." Seeking the Kingdom aligns with other biblical teachings about love, service, and obedience to God. When we seek the Kingdom, we are essentially choosing to prioritize God's will over our own desires. This involves a commitment to living a life that reflects the values of the Kingdom, such as love, justice, and compassion.

### *Biblical References to the Kingdom of God and Kingdom of Heaven*

The teaching of the Kingdom of God and Kingdom of Heaven is a central theme throughout the New Testament. Here are some key references:

- Matthew 3:2: "Repent [change your inner self—as long as your old way of thinking needs to overcome by your way, regret past sins, as like required assistance your life to live in a way that proves repentance; seek God's purpose for your life in his teachings], for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."
- Matthew 4:17: "From that time on, Jesus began to preach, saying, 'Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.'"
- Matthew 5:3: "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."
- Matthew 6:10: "Your kingdom come. Your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven."
- Matthew 11:12: "From the days of John the Baptist until now, the kingdom of heaven has been forcefully advancing, and the violent are seizing it."

- Luke 1:32-33: "He will be great and will be called the Son of the Most High. The Lord God will give him the throne of his father David, and he will reign over the house of Jacob forever. His kingdom will never end."
- Luke 17:21: "Indeed, the kingdom of God is in your midst."
- John 18:36: "Jesus answered, 'My kingdom is not of this world. If my kingdom were of this world, my servants would fight to keep me from falling into the hands of the Jews. But now my kingdom is not from here.'"

These verses highlight the importance of the Kingdom of God and its imminent arrival. They emphasize the need for repentance, righteousness, and seeking God's will above all else.

### *The Kingdom of God and Christian Ministries*

The teaching of the Kingdom of God is not merely a spiritual religious ideal; it has practical implications for how we live our lives. Many Church institutes taught the Lord Jesus Christ Kingdom Mission, characterized by the seven seals of revelation, seven trumpets heralding the Day of the Lord, and seven last plagues. Beyond constructing church buildings, contemporary Christians have responded to this call by establishing diverse ministries, missions, and organizations dedicated to advancing the Kingdom of God in the world. These ministries often focus on areas such as:

- Food Ministries: Providing food assistance to those in need.
- Literature Ministries: Distributing Bibles and other Christian literature.
- Evangelical Ministries: Sharing the Gospel message with others.
- Human Rights Ministries: Advocating for the rights of the oppressed.

- **Economic Ministries:** Promoting economic development and justice.
- **Health Ministries:** Providing healthcare services to those in need.
- **Education Ministries:** Establishing schools and other educational programs.
- **Historical Ministries:** Preserving and studying Christian history.
- **Legal and Rule-of-Law Ministries:** Promoting justice and upholding the rule of law.
- **Military Ministries:** The Kingdom of God Mission often includes military ministries that serve as a bridge between faith and service. Examples include organizations like the Salvation Army, which provides spiritual and social support to military personnel and their families. These ministries offer spiritual guidance, counseling, and practical assistance, demonstrating the Kingdom's principles in action.
- **Arts and Entertainment Ministries:** These ministries use creative outlets like music, drama, and visual arts to share the Gospel and inspire faith with leisure.
- **Political Ministries:** Political ministries advocate for social justice and political change, often working to address issues like poverty, inequality, and discrimination. Examples include organizations like the Christian Democratic Union in Germany or the United Kingdom's Labour Party. These ministries may even be involved in the creation of new states or governments, and when called upon to guide those who are unjustly treated in isolation towards the enlightenment process—transforming an isolated state to an independent thriiveness.

By engaging in these ministries, Christians are actively participating in the work of the Kingdom of God, seeking to bring about positive change in the world. These efforts reflect the teachings of Jesus and demonstrate the practical

application of the Kingdom principles to having life and finding a way to salvation with the King Jesus Christ the Lord our heavenly father God. So, that we would discover the more appropriate components of the great salvation.

### *The Kingdom of God and Space Ministries Mission*

As humanity reaches for the stars and colonizes the planet of Mars in human settlement by the few years, the teaching of the Kingdom of God takes on new dimensions. Space ministries, driven by a desire to explore the cosmos and understand our place in the universe, often intersect with the principles of the Kingdom. These Christian Science ministries of the Scientology Church De'Nomination may engage in activities such as:

- Scientific Research: Investigating the origins of the universe and the potential for extraterrestrial life.
- Space Exploration: Sending missions to other planets and celestial bodies.
- Space Colonization: Exploring the possibility of establishing human settlements in far space.
- Spiritual Reflection: Considering the implications of space exploration for our understanding of God and His creation.
- Jesus Empire and Christ Empire: The concept of a "Jesus Empire" or "Christ Empire" is a hypothetical vision of the future world that has no direct reference in the Bible. However, Jesus Christ's messages, delivered in clear and understandable language styles, suggest the possibility of a future kingdom throne of the empire. Christian evolutionists speculate that Jesus might return during the space occupation period, living on the edge of a second empire. Pope Francis J. M. Bergoglio may concur, suggesting that the Second Coming of Jesus Christ will occur during this space empire era, recognizing His Heavenly Kingdom of God in the world. This doctrine of a "Twin Empire" would align with the early Christian ages developed the doctrine of the Trinity,

where Lord Jesus Christ would be both King and High Priest. Such a vision positions Jesus as the world's great savior, leading a Christian administration.

### *Trinity*

The Christian doctrine of the Trinity posits one God existing as three— co-eternal, consubstantial divine persons: God the Father, God the Son (Jesus Christ), and God the Holy Spirit.

By exploring the vastness of the cosmos, space mission ministries can inspire awe and wonder at the majesty of God's creation, God's teachings in his one and only son Jesus Christ, and would improve our understanding and knowledge level. They can also challenge us to consider the broader implications of our existence and our place within the divine plan.

As we look towards the future of space exploration, it is essential to remember the principles of the Kingdom of God. By seeking righteousness, justice, and compassion in our endeavors, we can ensure that our exploration of the cosmos reflects the values of the Kingdom and contributes to a more just and peaceful world.

## **MANIFESTATIONS OF THE KINGDOM ON EARTH**

The Kingdom of God is not merely a spiritual teaching; it has tangible field implications for our lives and societies. One of the most visible manifestations of the Kingdom is in the pursuit of social justice.

### *Food Security*

Ensuring that everyone has access to nutritious food is a fundamental aspect of human well-being. The Bible often speaks of God's provision for His people, and this includes providing food.

- **Biblical Example:** In the story of the feeding of the five thousand (Matthew 14:13-21), Jesus miraculously provides food for a large crowd, demonstrating God's care for His people.
- **Contemporary Example:** Organizations like the World Food Programme work tirelessly to address food insecurity in developing countries, reflecting the Kingdom principle of caring for the needy.

### *Human Rights*

The Kingdom of God is characterized by justice and righteousness. This includes upholding the basic human rights of all people.

- **Biblical Example:** The prophet Micah calls for justice and righteousness in his society (Micah 6:8). Jesus himself taught about the importance of loving one's neighbor as oneself (Matthew 22:39).
- **Contemporary Example:** Human rights organizations like Amnesty International advocate for the rights of prisoners of conscience, refugees, and other marginalized groups, working towards a more just and equitable world.

### *Economic Justice*

The Kingdom of God is concerned with the well-being of all people, including their economic circumstances.

- **Biblical Example:** In the parable of the Good Samaritan (Luke 10:25-37), Jesus teaches about the importance of helping those in need, even if it means sacrificing our own time and resources.
- **Contemporary Example:** Fair trade initiatives promote economic justice by ensuring that producers in developing countries receive a fair price for their goods.
- *Health and Healing*



- The Kingdom of God is characterized by healing and restoration. Jesus himself performed many miracles of healing, demonstrating God's power to restore health and well-being.
- Biblical Example: In the Gospels, Jesus heals the sick, casts out demons, and even raises the dead.
- Contemporary Example: Medical missionaries and healthcare organizations work to provide medical care to those in need, reflecting the Kingdom principle of healing and compassion.
- *Education and Empowerment*
- The Kingdom of God is concerned with the intellectual and spiritual development of all people.
- Biblical Example: Jesus taught his disciples, empowering them to spread his message and perform miracles.
- Contemporary Example: Educational initiatives like Teach for America help to provide quality education to children in underserved communities, empowering them to reach their full potential.

These are just a few examples of how the Kingdom of God manifests in the world today. By seeking to address social justice issues of the righteousness of his kingdom, we are participating in the work of the Kingdom and contributing to a more just and equitable world.

## **THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF JESUS' MISSION**

Jesus lived and ministered during the Roman Empire, a vast and powerful empire that dominated much of the Mediterranean world. The Roman Empire had a significant impact on the region, shaping its culture, politics, and religion.

**Political Control:** The Romans exercised strict control over the territories they conquered, imposing their laws and governing systems. This had a profound impact on the Jewish people and Israel, who were under Roman rule at the time of Jesus' life.

- **Religious Diversity:** The Roman Empire was a melting pot of cultures and religions. People from all over the Mediterranean world came together, bringing their own beliefs and practices. This religious diversity posed challenges for the Jewish people, who were struggling to maintain their own identity and style in a foreign land.
- **Economic Influence:** The Romans established a thriving economy, connecting different parts of the empire through trade and commerce. This economic activity had both positive and negative consequences for the Jewish people. While it brought prosperity to some, it also led to economic inequality and exploitation.
- **Cultural Impact:** The Romans spread their culture throughout the empire, influencing language, art, and architecture. This cultural influence had a significant impact on the Jewish people and Israel, who were gradually adopting Roman customs and practices.

Historical context of the Roman Empire essentially makes sense for understanding the challenges and opportunities that Jesus faced during his ministry, a patriot king of the people who profoundly taught people about God's plan of salvation through His Royal Mission of the Kingdom of Heavens and masterminded to deliver a Nation State of Israel from the Roman Empire's subjugation. The Roman Empire provided both the backdrop and the context for Jesus' message of the Kingdom of God. Throughout the in-depth studies in the Roman cultures to civilizations and God's plan described in scriptures, we will clearly understand that Jesus Christ was the main visionary character in the Roman realms.

### *The Roman Influence on Israel and the Rise of Jesus Christ*

Israel, during the time of Jesus, was a provincial country of the Roman Empire. The Romans had conquered the region in 63 BCE, establishing a client state known as Judea. This Roman rule had a profound impact on the Jewish people, both politically and culturally.

- **Political Control:** The Romans appointed their imperial government branch to oversee the affairs of the Israelites domain Judea, but they ultimately held the ultimate authority. This Roman control often led to conflict and resentment among the Jewish people.
- **Religious Tension:** The Romans were tolerant of other religions, but they also demanded loyalty and obedience. This led to tensions between the Jewish people and the Roman authorities, particularly when the Jews resisted Roman rule.

### *A Conceptual Imperial Statement on Jesus Christ*

Jesus Christ was a visionary for a new era, born into this tumultuous period, Jesus Christ emerged as a powerful and charismatic figure. He challenged the status quo, both politically and religiously. Jesus' teachings emphasized the importance of love, forgiveness, and compassion. He advocated for the Kingdom of God and Kingdom of Heavens, a spiritual realm that transcends earthly boundaries. Jesus' message resonated with many people, both Jews and Gentiles. His teachings offered hope and inspiration in a time of turmoil and uncertainty. Eventually, Jesus was crucified by the Roman authorities, but his followers believed that he had risen from the dead.

### *The Rise of the Holy Roman Empire*

While the Roman Empire eventually declined and fell, the legacy of Jesus Christ continued to shape the course of history. The Christian faith, which originated in the Roman state of Judea, spread throughout the Roman Empire and beyond.

In the 5th century CE, the Holy Roman Empire was replaced to represent and by the legacy of this civilized culture's major visionary character-person Jesus Christ. This empire, which encompassed much of Western Europe, was deeply influenced by Christian values. The Holy Roman Empire played a

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significant role in preserving classical learning and promoting the spread of Christianity.

### *The Influence of Jesus on Subsequent Civilizations*

The teachings of Jesus Christ have had a profound impact on subsequent civilizations. His message of love, forgiveness, and compassion has inspired countless individuals and societies throughout history.

The legacy of Jesus Christ can be seen in the development of Western civilization, including the rise of democracy, the advancement of human rights, and the development of social welfare programs. His teachings continue to shape our understanding of morality, ethics, and the meaning of life.

### *Ancient Christ Cultural Periods of All Roms*

The term "Ancient Christ cultural periods of all Roms" refers to the various historical periods and cultures associated with the Roman Empire and its successor states, particularly those influenced by Christianity. These periods include:

- Roman Republic: The period before the establishment of the Roman Empire, characterized by a republican form of government and significant cultural and military achievements.
- Roman Empire: The period of imperial rule, marked by the expansion of Roman territory, the development of Roman law, and the spread of Roman culture.
- Late Antiquity: The period of decline and eventual fall of the Western Roman Empire, characterized by social and economic instability, and the rise of Germanic kingdoms.
- Medieval Period: The period following the fall of the Western Roman Empire, characterized by the complex dominance of the Catholic Church, feudalism, and the development of medieval culture.

- Renaissance: A period of cultural and artistic revival, marked by a renewed interest in classical Greek and Roman culture.

These periods were all shaped by the influence of Christianity, which became the dominant religion of the Roman Empire and its successor states. The teachings of Jesus Christ and the early Church had a profound impact on the culture, politics, and society of these regions.

### *The Early Dynastic Period of Egypt*

The Early Dynastic Period of Egypt, also known as the Old Kingdom Period, is considered the formative era of ancient Egyptian civilization. It lasted from approximately 3150 BCE to 2686 BCE. During this time, Egypt was unified under a single ruler, and a centralized government was established.

Key developments during the Early Dynastic Period include:

- The unification of Upper and Lower Egypt: The pharaoh Narmer is credited with uniting the two regions, forming a single kingdom.
- The establishment of a centralized government: The pharaohs wielded absolute power, controlling all aspects of society, including religion, economics, and the military.
- The construction of monumental tombs: The pyramids at Giza, built during the Fourth Dynasty, are among the most impressive architectural achievements of this period.
- The development of hieroglyphic writing: The Egyptians created a complex system of writing that allowed them to record their history, literature, and religious beliefs.

The Early Dynastic Period laid the foundation for the golden age of ancient Egyptian civilization, which would flourish in the subsequent Old Kingdom period.

## *Mycenaean Greece*

Mycenaean Greece was a Bronze Age civilization that flourished on the Greek mainland from around 1600 to 1100 BCE. Named after the city of Mycenae, this culture was characterized by its warrior ethos, its sophisticated palace complexes, and its rich artistic traditions.

Key features of Mycenaean civilization include:

- **Palace Complexes:** The Mycenaeans built large and fortified palaces, such as those at Mycenae, Tiryns, and Pylos. These palaces served as administrative, economic, and religious centers.
- **Linear B Writing:** The Mycenaeans developed a system of writing known as Linear B, which was used to record their language and keep administrative records.
- **Military Power:** The Mycenaeans were renowned for their military prowess, engaging in frequent warfare with neighboring civilizations.
- **Trade and Commerce:** The Mycenaeans were active traders, maintaining contact with other civilizations in the Mediterranean region.

The Mycenaean civilization was eventually overtaken by a series of invasions and internal upheavals. However, its legacy has endured, influencing later Greek culture and contributing to the development of Christ nations.

## *The League of Corinth*

The League of Corinth was a confederation of Greek city-states established in 338 BCE by Great Philip II of Macedon. Following his victory at the Battle of Chaeronea, Philip imposed his hegemony in law over the Greek city-states, forming the League of Corinth.

Key features of the League of Corinth include:

- **Centralized Authority:** The league was headed by a council, which was dominated by Macedonian representatives. Philip II, and later his son Alexander the Great, held supreme authority over the league.
- **Military Alliance:** The league served as a military alliance, with member states contributing troops to a common army. This army was used to enforce the league's authority and to expand Macedonian influence in the Mediterranean region and possibly a joint armed forces mission in a wide range of acquisitions campaigns.
- **Cultural Exchange:** The League of Corinth promoted cultural exchange and unity among the Greek city-states. It played a role in the spread of Greek culture and language throughout the Mediterranean world.

The League of Corinth was a significant development in Greek history, represents a joint role of the Corinthian nation, marking a period of unification and expansion. However, its influence declined following the death of Alexander the Great and the subsequent division of his empire.

### *The Yahwist People*

The Yahwist people, also known as the Yahwists, were a group of ancient Israelites who are believed to have contributed to the composition of the Torah (the first five books of the Hebrew Bible). The Yahwist tradition is one of the four main sources that scholars believe underlie the text of the Torah.

The Yahwist is characterized by its vivid and anthropomorphic portrayal of God. The Yahwist source often depicts God as a powerful and jealous deity who interacts directly with human beings. The Yahwist also emphasizes the importance of the covenant between God and the Israelites, emphasizing the blessings and curses associated with obedience to God's laws.

While the existence of the Yahwist people is a subject of ongoing debate among biblical scholars, the Yahwist tradition has had a profound impact on the development of Judaism and Christianity. The Yahwist's portrayal of God has shaped our understanding of the divine and has influenced countless religious texts and traditions.

### *The Earliest Cultural Tribes of Israelites in Roman*

The earliest cultural tribes of Israelites in Roman times were part of a diverse and complex society that inhabited the region of Judea and scattered across all Roms including among the Corinthian nations. These mesoisraelites tribes were united by their common language, religion, and cultural heritage, but they also had distinct identities and traditions.

Key tribes associated with the Israelites during the Roman period include:

- Judah: The tribe of Judah, from which the term "Jew" derives, was the most prominent tribe of ancient Israelites. It was centered in the region of Judea, south of Jerusalem in Israel.
- Benjamin: The tribe of Benjamin was located to the north of Judah. It was known for its fierce warriors and its close association with the tribe of Judah.
- Levi: The tribe of Levi was not allocated a specific territory but instead served as priests and religious officials by profession or volunteer work. They were responsible for maintaining the temple in Jerusalem and performing religious rituals.
- Simeon: The tribe of Simeon was located to the south of Judah. It was later absorbed into the tribe of Judah.

These tribes, along with other smaller tribes, played a significant role in the development of Israelite culture and identity. Their traditions and beliefs would later shape the development of Judaism and Christianity.



*Ancient Mesoamerican* Mesoamerica, a region spanning parts of modern-day Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean, was home to a rich tapestry of ancient civilizations. These civilizations, including the Olmec, Maya, Aztec, and Inca, developed complex societies with advanced agriculture, architecture, and astronomical knowledge.

While Romans or Corinthians Christianity did not originate in Mesoamerica, it had a profound impact on the region following the Spanish Conquest in the 16th century. The Spanish brought Catholicism to the Americas, or the Spanish mission were sent in term of their lovense beauty, with the healthy holiness of catholites and it quickly became the dominant religion. As a result, many aspects of Mesoamerican culture were suppressed or incorporated into the Catholic faith.

Despite centuries of colonization and cultural assimilation, elements of Mesoamerican traditions and beliefs have survived. Indigenous communities continue to practice their ancestral customs and rituals, often blending them with Catholic practices. This syncretism has resulted in a unique cultural landscape that reflects the intersection of pre-Columbian and colonial influences.

- The Olmec: Considered the "mother culture" of Mesoamerica, the Olmec flourished along the Gulf Coast of Mexico from around 1400 to 400 BCE. They are known for their colossal heads, jade artifacts, and complex ball game.
- The Maya: The Maya civilization developed in the Yucatán Peninsula and surrounding regions from around 250 to 900 CE. They were renowned for their advanced calendar system, hieroglyphic writing, and impressive architecture, including the pyramids of Tikal and Chichen Itza.
- The Aztec: The Aztec Empire dominated central Mexico from the 14th to 16th centuries. They were a highly

militaristic society that built a vast empire through conquest and tribute.

- The Inca: The Inca Empire, located in the Andes Mountains of South America, was one of the largest empires in pre-Columbian history. They were known for their advanced engineering, intricate textiles, and their complex social and political system.

## The Influence of Christianity

The arrival of European colonists in the 16th century had a profound impact on the Mesoamerican civilizations.

### *United States*

The United States and Canada, along with a few other associated regions, can be considered part of the United Strips civilization. Poet laureate Elmiz Woods II lived in the United Strips two million years ago, according to the Elmiz calendar, 2 mln y ec, which also the actual value is equivalent to two million years before Christ in the Gregorian calendar. Born on October 1, 2 mln y EC, he tragically passed away at the age of 32 on the day of 2nd October. The people of this civilization maintained the Elmiz calendar for two million years and beyond. Poet Elmiz is renowned for saving the Lord's Day and ultimately sacrificing his own life on that same day. After the arrival of Christianites in America, the domestic folks denomination's beliefs further refined the understanding of Christianity.

### *The Christ Cultural Nations*

The term "Christ cultural nations" refers to the indigenous peoples of the Americas who were converted to resurrected Christianity following the Spanish Conquest. These nations include:

- The Nephites: A Christ visionary nation tribe of people described in the Book of Mormon, the Church foundation historical supplementary religious text of the Mormon

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Nephites are descendants and followers of the Prophet Nephi, who preached Jesus Christ to ancient Americans. Prophet Nephi was born in Jerusalem. Nephi was the son of the Prophet Lehi, who left Jerusalem at the urging of God in about 600 BC and traveled with his family to the Western Hemisphere and arrived in the Americas in about 589 BC. Prophet Moroni was his descendant who was called as the last Nephite prophet and became Angel-guardian of the golden plates.

- The Lamanites: Another nation of the people described in the Book of Mormon, believed to be descendants of Laman, a brother of Nephi. The Lamanites are often associated with the indigenous peoples of the Americas.
- The Jaredites: A nation of native American indigenous people described in the Book of Mormon. Jared was the primary ancestor of the Jaredites who became a king. He lived in ancient America in the Tower of Babel period when Prophet Abraham also lived, and Melchizedek was the king of Salem and high priest of El Elyon.
- The Mulekites: A nation of people of Zarahemla—the Mulekites. Prince Mulek was their founder ancestor. After the Babylonian conquest of Jerusalem, he escaped from Judah and traveled to the Americas. Mulek was the son of the last king of Judah, King Zedekiah. Mulek lived at the same time when Prophet Jeremiah also lived. The Mulekites nation or the Zarahemla people reflect the historical and cultural context of the Americas and the influence of Christianity on the indigenous peoples.

*Analyzing the Book of John and Its Significance: Chapter 1 and the Ancient Christ Cultural Periods*

The Gospel of John is one of the four canonical Gospels in the New Testament. It is unique among the Gospels in its theological depth and its emphasis on the divine nature of Jesus Christ. Chapter 1 of John provides a prologue that

introduces the themes and concepts that will be explored throughout the rest of the book.

### The Prologue of John 1

The prologue of John 1 presents a rich and complex portrait of Jesus Christ. It begins with the declaration "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God" (John 1:1). This verse establishes the divine nature of Jesus, positioning him as co-eternal with God.

The prelude continues to describe Jesus as the "light of the world" (John 1:9) and the "Word became flesh and dwelt among us" (John 1:14). These phrases emphasize the incarnation of Jesus, his earthly life, and his role as the revealer of God's glory.

### The Connection to Ancient Christ Cultural Periods

While the Book of John does not explicitly mention specific ancient Christ cultural periods, it does allude to the broader historical context of Jesus' mission and ministries. The prologue's emphasis on the divine nature of Jesus and his role as the "light of the world" resonates with the themes of many ancient cultures and religions.

The teaching of a divine being descending to earth to save humanity is a common motif in various religious traditions. In ancient Egypt, for example, the god Horus was believed to have descended to earth to restore order and justice. In Greek mythology, the god Dionysus was associated with the concept of salvation and redemption. The Book of John's portrayal of Jesus as the "Word" can also be seen as a reference to the ancient concept of the Logos, a universal principle of reason and order. This teaching was explored in various philosophical traditions, including Platonism and Stoicism. King Jesus Christ taught people through a set of very well known and familiar learning capacity systems in-order to introduce his mission on earth so that we would discover his kingdom — kingdom of God and the unseen-unknown kingdom of Heavens which people

heard from the mouth of Christ. His mission is not about to replace these same-similar manners thy his name but to drive humanity into salvation through teaching of love and kindness — to make us free from all forms of darkness, ignorance and barbarism. A peacekeeping happier world by his christian administration. Whereas, learned people of the fallen world were envisioned for the Savior and the visionary word of God arrives on the Roman imperial land of Israel — Jesus Christ was born and made it possible by fulfilling the promises of the messiah.

### The Role of John the Evangelist

The author of the Gospel of John, traditionally identified as John the Evangelist, was a disciple of Jesus. His firsthand experience of Jesus' life and ministry undoubtedly influenced his understanding of the divine nature of Christ and his role in salvation history.

John's concise and theological presentation of Jesus' life and teachings in the Book of John reflects his deep understanding of the Christian faith. By emphasizing the divine nature of Jesus and his role as the "light of the world," John provides a powerful and enduring portrait of the Savior.

### *Christ's Mission and the Transformation of Ancient Civilizations*

The teachings and ministry of Jesus Christ had a profound impact on the Roman Empire and Greek Civilization, two of the most influential civilizations in history. His message of love, forgiveness, and compassion challenged the status quo and inspired a new way of understanding the world.

### The Roman Empire

The Roman Empire was a vast and powerful empire that dominated much of Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East. It was characterized by its strong military, efficient bureaucracy, and legal system. However, the Roman Empire

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was also plagued by social and economic problems, as well as religious and cultural tensions.

Jesus' consultation working message of love and forgiveness offered a radical alternative to the prevailing Roman values of power, conquest, and materialism. His teachings challenged the Roman emphasis on hierarchy and authority, instead promoting equality and compassion.

The spread of Christianity throughout the Roman Empire led to significant social and cultural changes. The Church established schools and hospitals, providing education and healthcare to the population. It also promoted the development of a common European identity, based on shared values and beliefs.

### Greek Civilization

Greek Civilization was one of the most influential cultures in Western history. It was characterized by its contributions to philosophy, art, literature, and science. However, Greek society was also plagued by internal divisions and conflicts.

Jesus' message of love and forgiveness offered a way to overcome these divisions and unite the Greek people. His teachings challenged the Greek emphasis on human reason and emphasized the importance of faith and spirituality.

The spread of Christianity in Greece led to the development of a new form of Greek culture, often referred to as Byzantine culture. Byzantine culture was characterized by its blend of Greek, Roman, and Christian elements. It flourished for centuries, preserving the legacy of classical Greek civilization and contributing to the development of Western culture.

### The Enlightenment and Beyond

While the impact of Christianity on the Roman and Greek civilizations is evident, it is important to note that the transformation of these societies was a complex process that

involved many factors. The Enlightenment, a period of intellectual and cultural revolution that began in the 18th century, played a significant role in shaping the modern world.

The Enlightenment challenged traditional religious and political authority, emphasizing reason, individualism, and progress. It was influenced by the ideas of thinkers such as Descartes, Locke, and Voltaire.

The Enlightenment, along with the Industrial Revolution and the rise of nationalism, contributed to the transformation of the Western world. These developments led to the decline of feudalism, the rise of democracy, and the expansion of human rights.

The legacy of Jesus Christ continues to be felt today, as his message of love, forgiveness, and compassion continues to inspire individuals and societies around the world. Influence of Christianity is undeniable.

### *The Spread of Christianity to America and Russia*

The teachings of Jesus Christ spread beyond the Roman Empire and eventually reached the Americas and Russia. In the Americas, Spanish and Portuguese colonists brought Catholicism to the indigenous populations, leading to the conversion of millions of people, and also introduced a standard practice of Christianity to the existing folklore Christ believers of indigenous people like Moronites and Mormonites nations which later reformed as Christian Mormonism, Mormon church denomination. Christianity played a significant role in shaping the culture and identity of the New World, influencing everything from art and architecture to law and government.

In Russia, modern Christianity was introduced in the 10th century by Kievan Rus. The Orthodox Church became the dominant religion in Russia, and it played a central role in the development of Russian culture and identity. Russian Orthodoxy was closely tied to the state, and it helped to

consolidate the power of the Russian tsars, and nowadays with the State Duma, Kremlin and capital Putinoscow.

The spread of Christianity to America and Russia had a profound impact on these regions, shaping their social, cultural, and political development. The enduring legacy of Christianity can be seen in the architecture, art, music, and traditions of these countries.

### *Jesus' Challenge to the Status Quo*

Jesus' message directly challenged the status quo of his time. He opposed the religious and political authorities, advocating for a new way of understanding and living life.

**Religious Authority:** Jesus criticized the religious leaders of his day, accusing them of hypocrisy and ritualism. He emphasized the importance of inner spirituality and genuine faith over outward appearances and adherence to religious laws.

**Political Authority:** Jesus challenged the authority of the Roman Empire, which ruled Israelites Jews over Judea at the time. He refused to recognize the authority of Roman rulers, asserting that his true allegiance was to God.

- **Social Inequality:** Jesus advocated for the poor and marginalized in a rapidly population growing world, challenging the social and economic inequalities that existed in Roman society. He taught that everyone, regardless of their identical status, was equal in the eyes of God.
- **Traditional Values:** Jesus challenged traditional values and expectations, particularly those related to gender roles and social hierarchies. He taught that women were equal to men and that all people should be treated with respect and dignity.

Jesus' message was radical and controversial. It threatened the power and authority of the religious and political establishment,



and it challenged the prevailing social and cultural norms. His teachings were seen as a threat to the status quo which was produced through injustice, and ultimately led to his crucifixion — the Roman majesty may have survived temporarily for that time! However, his message continued to spread, and it has had a profound impact on the world ever since.

### *The Impact of Jesus' Teachings on the Early Church and Subsequent Christian History*

Jesus' teachings had a profound impact on the early Church and the subsequent development of Christianity. His kingdom missionary message of love, forgiveness, and compassion provided a foundation for the beliefs and practices of the early Christians.

- **The Formation of the Early Church:** The early Church was formed by Jesus' followers, who were inspired by his teachings and witnessed his miracles. They continued to spread his message after his crucifixion and resurrection.
- **The Development of Christian Doctrine:** The early Church developed a body of doctrine based on the teachings of Jesus and the apostles. This doctrine included beliefs about the Trinity, the incarnation, the atonement, and the resurrection.
- **The Spread of Christianity:** Christianity spread rapidly throughout the Roman Empire, eventually becoming the dominant religion. This was due in part to the effective missionary work of the early Church, as well as the Roman Empire's policy of religious tolerance.
- **The Formation of Christian Traditions:** The early Church developed various traditions and practices, including the sacraments, the priesthood, and the structure of the Church. These traditions would continue to shape the development of Christianity for centuries to come.
- **The Impact on Western Civilization:** Christianity played a significant role in shaping Western civilization. It

influenced the development of law, government, education, and the arts. Christian values and ideals continue to shape our understanding of morality, ethics, and the meaning of life.

Presently— the predominant Christian churches traditions in 2024 are Catholicism, Protestantism, and Orthodoxy, together accounting for nearly 99.5% of all Christians worldwide. These traditions administrate a vast number of rites including their major and led denominations which includes missions and ministries, the number of total Christian denominations are roughly estimated 50,000 plus existing today. This figure has grown significantly from 500 in 1800 and 39,000 in 2008, and it is projected to reach 55,000 by 2025. In terms of total adherents, Christianity boasts 2.63 billion followers globally. Of these, Catholics constitute the largest group with 1.28 billion (48.6%), followed by Protestants (1.05 billion or 39.8%) Orthodox (293 million or 11.1%), and remaining others are 0.5% christians belongs various smaller denominations and sects including common words uniting churches with God, Christ, Spirit, Angel/neo/names, Latter Day, Saints, United, Independents and Unaffiliated christians. As Jesus Christ was a central visionary figure in the Roman Empire and it's territorial civilization, it is reasonable that the terms "Roman" and "Romania" have become important components of certain church denominations' identities and doctrines.

## **THE KINGDOM'S IMPACT ON CIVILIZATIONS**

The teachings of Jesus Christ, which illuminate the values of the Kingdom of God, have profoundly impacted civilizations throughout history. These values, including love, forgiveness, compassion, justice, and equality, have been instrumental in shaping the development of societies and cultures worldwide.

### *Love and Forgiveness*

The teaching of love is central to the Kingdom of God. Jesus taught that we should love our enemies and forgive those who have wronged us. This message has challenged traditional notions of revenge and retribution, promoting instead a culture of forgiveness and reconciliation.

### *Compassion and Justice*

The Kingdom of God is characterized by compassion for the suffering and a commitment to justice. Jesus taught that we should care for the poor and marginalized, and that all people are equal in the eyes of God. This message has hopefully inspired countless individuals and organizations to work for social justice and human rights.

### *Equality and Inclusion*

The Kingdom of God transcends social and cultural boundaries. Jesus taught that all people, regardless of their identical values of race, ethnicity, or social status, are welcome in the Kingdom. This message has challenged traditional notions of hierarchy and privilege, promoting instead a culture of inclusion and equality.

### *The Kingdom's Impact on Western Civilization*

The values of the Kingdom of God have played a significant role in shaping Western civilization. They have influenced the development of democratic institutions, the promotion of human rights, and the establishment of social welfare programs.

The Christian tradition, which is rooted in the teachings of Jesus, has also had a profound impact on Western art, music, literature, and philosophy. Many of the greatest works of Western culture have been inspired by Christian themes and values.

## *Specific Examples of the Kingdom's Influence*

The values of the Kingdom of God have shaped the development of civilizations throughout history. Here are some specific examples from ancient Rome, Greece, and other historical periods:

### Ancient Rome

**The Development of Roman Law:** Roman law was influenced by Christian principles, such as the Golden Rule and the concept of natural law. These principles helped to shape a legal system that emphasized justice, equality, and human rights.

**The Establishment of Social Welfare Programs:** The early Church established a network of social welfare programs to help the poor and to protect rights of the needy. These programs, such as hospitals, orphanages, legal aids and soup kitchens, reflected the Christian values of compassion and charity.

### Ancient Greece

**The Influence on Philosophy:** Christian philosophers, such as Augustine of Hippo, sought to reconcile the teachings of Jesus Christ with the philosophical traditions of ancient Greece. This led to the development of Christian philosophy, which blended elements of Platonic idealism and Aristotelian realism.

**The Promotion of Humanites:** The Renaissance, a period of cultural and intellectual revival inspired by classical Greek and Roman culture, emphasized humanism. This movement was influenced by Christian values, which emphasized the dignity and worth of the individual.

### Medieval Europe

**The Role of the Church:** The Catholic Church played a central role in medieval European society, providing spiritual guidance, education, and social services. The Church's influence was

evident in all aspects of life, from politics and law to art and culture.

**The Crusades:** While the Crusades were often motivated by religious fervor, they also had political and economic objectives. The Crusades helped to spread Christianity to new regions and brought Western Europe into contact with different cultures.

### Modern Times

**Social Justice Movements:** The values of the Kingdom of God have inspired social justice movements throughout history. Organizations such as the Salvation Army and Catholic Relief Services have worked to address issues of poverty, inequality, and injustice.

**Human Rights Advocacy:** The concept of human rights, which is rooted in Christian teachings, has been a driving force behind many social and political movements. Organizations like Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch advocate for the rights of the oppressed, drawing inspiration from the values of the Kingdom of God.

### *The Enduring Influence of Christian Values*

The values of the Kingdom of God, as revealed in the teachings of Jesus Christ, continue to shape contemporary societies. These values have had a profound impact on the development of Western civilization, and their influence can be seen in various aspects of modern life.

### Human Rights

The concept of human rights, which is rooted in Christian teachings, has been a driving force behind many social and political movements. Christian organizations and individuals have played a key role in advocating for the rights of the oppressed, including the abolition of slavery, the promotion of women's rights, and the protection of religious freedom.

## Social Justice

The Kingdom of God is administered with the universal well-being of all people, regardless of their social or economic status. This message has inspired countless individuals and organizations to work for social justice, addressing issues such as poverty, inequality, and discrimination.

## Environmental Stewardship

The Christian tradition emphasizes the importance of caring for creation. This has led to a growing awareness of environmental issues and a commitment to sustainable practices. Many Christian organizations and individuals are working to protect the environment and promote sustainable development.

## Arts and Culture

Christian themes and values have influenced the arts and culture of Western civilization. From medieval cathedrals to Renaissance paintings, the influence of Christianity can be seen in countless works of art and literature.

## Personal Morality

For many individuals, Christian values provide a framework for understanding morality and ethics. The teachings of Jesus, such as the Golden Rule and the Sermon on the Mount, offer guidance on how to live a just and compassionate life.

## **CONCLUSION**

The Kingdom mission is a call to love and service. The values of the Kingdom mission are defined by its working process, which emphasizes the importance of love, service, and compassion — that further recognizes the relationship between humans and God. The Kingdom mission seeks to create a heavenly world from Earth, characterized by peace, justice, and harmony. This article has explored the historical background of the Kingdom

mission, tracing its origins to the teachings of Jesus Christ. A major part of Jesus' mission was to teach his followers the importance of love: love for God and love for others. By loving God and our fellow human beings, we can create a world that reflects the values of the Kingdom. The Kingdom mission is a call to action. It challenges us to live our lives in a way that is consistent with the teachings of Jesus Christ. By embracing the values of the Kingdom, we can contribute to a more just, compassionate, and peaceful world.

### **RECOMMENDATION: A CALL FOR SCRIPTURES OF THE CHURCH FOUNDATION HISTORIES**

This study underscores the significance of Church foundation histories and proposes the creation of separate supplementary books for each church denomination, chronicling its founding history and experiences. We collectively refer to this process as psychohistory.

For example, to own a comprehensive belief from the psychoanalysis of historical psychobiographies Christianity, understanding the origins and development of various Christian denominations is paramount for a comprehensive grasp of the faith.

In this context, we can categorize the psychohistorical crises into two scenarios: the absence of foundational scripture and the lack of available information for writing a church denomination's founding history book.

To address these challenges, I propose the following strategies plan:

- For denominations with complete information: Complete the writing of their scriptures and foundation history books.
- For denominations with partial information or no information: Incorporate existing information and write

about the present experiences and history of the churches at the contemporary time of writing.

Furthermore, we suggest that the naming of each book be carefully considered. The title could be based on the church denomination, its founder, its mission or ministry, the author, a significant name, or a relevant title. The decision should rest solely with the church body, ensuring the creation of original and meaningful texts.

While the Bible serves as the foundational text for Christian belief, the study of church foundations can offer valuable insights into the visionary interpretation of Scripture, the development of doctrine, and Christianity's societal impact.

It is recommended that the authors of these foundation history books refrain from including references to this study, also may not reference these recommendations, may not include my name nor any of my identical or even presumptive information. Their work should be independent, if they are likely to be drawing their inspiration from psychohistorians, they should be notable psychohistorians like Thomas Jefferson, whose pioneering work on the scientological theory of prediction is exemplified in the United States Declaration of Independence.

### *Recommendation*

To enhance the understanding of Christian history and promote interdenominational dialogue, it is recommended that every singular, unique, major, and led-rite/tradition church denomination and even sect introduce a foundational history book. This book should be written in a clear and accessible manner, providing an overview of the denomination's history, its key figures and experiences, and its distinctive Christianity and practices of beliefs.



### *Benefits of Introducing Church Histories*

- **Enriched Understanding of Christian History:** Studying church histories can deepen believers' understanding of the rich and diverse tapestry of Christian tradition.
- **Promotion of Interdenominational Dialogue:** By learning about the history and beliefs of other denominations, Christians can foster greater understanding and respect for one another.
- **Strengthening of Denominational Identity:** Church histories can help to reinforce the identity and mission of individual denominations.
- **Educational Value:** Church histories can be used as valuable educational resources, both within churches and in secular education systems.

The study of church history is essential for a comprehensive understanding of Christianity. By introducing foundational history books, church denominations can provide their members with valuable resources for learning about their faith and its historical development. This can foster greater understanding, unity, and a deeper appreciation for the rich and diverse heritage of the Christian faith.

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## **STATEMENT OF DATA SOURCE**

This research study did not produce any specific new data set. Instead, it relies on a comprehensive review of existing literature, including books, journal articles, and information from other relevant sources like various websites and publications, and baccalaureates, etc. Additionally, the study incorporates insights and information obtained through discussions with Google's Gemini language model. This statement clarifies that the research is based on secondary reference data and analysis, rather than original data collection.

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