

The Names and Titles of the Coming King

A prophecy-focused study of key biblical names and titles of Jesus, tracing their meaning, Old Testament roots, New Testament fulfillment, and present-day significance for believers.



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Course Objectives

- Explain the meaning of major biblical names and titles of the Messiah.
- Connect Old Testament references with New Testament fulfillment passages.
- Interpret the prophetic significance of selected messianic titles.
- Compare how different titles reveal Jesus' identity and mission.
- Apply the theological and devotional meaning of these titles to Christian life and worship.

Skills and Knowledge

Messianic prophecy

Christology

Bible study

Old Testament

New Testament

Jesus' titles

Prophetic interpretation

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1. Introduction

1.1. Welcome



Meet the Coming King by Name

Get ready to dig into the biblical names and titles of Jesus with a prophecy-focused, practical approach you can actually use in everyday faith. In this course, you will trace key messianic labels from their Old Testament roots to their New Testament fulfillment, then connect the prophetic significance of each title to worship and real life. Along the way, you will learn what these names mean, how different titles reveal Jesus' identity and mission, and how to apply their theological and devotional meaning so you can trust God's promises with greater confidence, steadier hope, and a more faithful witness.

What You Will Learn



Prophecy literacy

You will learn to connect Old Testament references to New Testament fulfillment so prophecy stops feeling fuzzy and starts making sense.



Title meaning

You will explain major biblical names and titles of the Messiah and what each one reveals about Jesus' person and work.



Worshipful application

You will interpret the devotional value of these titles and practice applying them to how you pray, worship, and persevere.



Confident trust

You will compare how different titles show Jesus' identity and mission, then respond with stronger confidence in God's promises.

2. Royal Titles

2.1. Lion of Judah



The title **Lion of Judah** brings together royalty, tribal identity, and victory. It starts in **Genesis 49:8-10**, where Jacob blesses Judah with language of rule and promise, and it reaches fuller clarity in the New Testament when Jesus is revealed as the promised King from that line. That connection matters because it shows that Christ’s authority is not only powerful, but also faithful to God’s covenant plan.

What the title communicates

- **Kingship:** Judah is pictured as the tribe from which rulership comes.
- **Strength and victory:** the lion image points to power, courage, and conquest.
- **Covenant fulfillment:** the promise is not random symbolism, but part of God’s unfolding redemptive story.

From Judah’s blessing to Messiah’s reign

Genesis 49 places Judah at the center of a royal promise. The line of leadership is associated with Judah, and the expectation grows that a ruler will arise whose reign is enduring and legitimate. In **Revelation 5:5**, Jesus is identified as the **Lion of the tribe of Judah**, which shows that the promise reaches its goal in him.

The development of the title

1. **Genesis 49:8-10** gives the tribal and royal foundation.
2. **Messianic expectation** grows from that promise in Israel’s hope for a coming King.
3. **Revelation 5:5** presents Jesus as the fulfilled heir of that royal line.
4. **Christian faith** receives him not as a political placeholder, but as the rightful and victorious King.

That movement from promise to fulfillment helps keep the title grounded in Scripture, not just imagery.

Scripture	Role of Judah	Meaning for the Title
Genesis 49:8-10	Judah receives a blessing tied to rule, praise, and leadership.	Sets the royal foundation for the coming ruler from Judah.
Revelation 5:5	Jesus is named the Lion of the tribe of Judah.	Shows the title fulfilled in Christ’s victorious kingship.

The Lion of Judah title highlights **authority with purpose**. A lion represents strength, but in Scripture that strength serves God's saving plan, not selfish power. Jesus fulfills the title as the one who reigns with rightful authority, defeats every rival to God's kingdom, and completes the covenant promise tied to Judah's line.

What to hold onto

- **Strength:** Christ is not fragile or uncertain in his rule.
- **Authority:** his kingship is legitimate and final.
- **Fulfillment:** the promise to Judah finds its yes in Jesus.

For believers, that means trusting a King whose victory is already secure, even when present circumstances still feel unsettled.

INTERACTIVE SCENARIO

Trusting the Conquering King

Faith

Courage

Kingship

4 turns



You are facing a season of uncertainty, and fear keeps pressing in. You want to trust Jesus as King, but your circumstances still feel shaky, and your prayers feel small. You need to decide how to respond in a way that reflects confidence in Christ's victory.

Make decisions across 4 turns to practice trusting Christ as the victorious King in uncertainty.

STEP 1

You feel anxious about what may happen next, and your first instinct is to panic and spiral through worst-case thinking.

Assume uncertainty means God is not in control.

Wait until you feel calmer before thinking about God.

Ignore the fear and hope it goes away on its own.

Pause and pray, asking God to steady your mind before making any decisions.

STEP 2

A friend asks why you still believe Jesus reigns when life feels unstable.

Change the subject because the question is uncomfortable.

Say faith is mostly about staying optimistic.

Say that Christ is King because Scripture presents him as the Lion of Judah and the fulfilled promised ruler.

Explain that nobody can really know who is in charge.

STEP 3

Your plans are interrupted, and you must choose whether to keep pressing ahead in your own strength or adjust with humility.

Assume a setback means the promise has failed.

Push harder so you stay in control of the outcome.

Do nothing and hope the situation fixes itself.

Lay the situation before Christ and ask for wisdom that fits his rule, not your impulse.

STEP 4

You need one concrete way to remember Christ's victory during the week ahead.

Choose a short Scripture phrase about Jesus' kingship and revisit it daily when fear rises.

Stop reflecting on the issue so it will not bother you.

Rely only on positive thinking so you stay upbeat.

Wait for a strong feeling of peace before believing God is near.

Scan the 5 cards below and compare the royal, biblical, and practical meanings of the title.



Meaning

A title of **royal strength**. It points to Judah's ruling line and to a victorious King.



References

Genesis 49:8-10 gives the promise. **Revelation 5:5** identifies Jesus as its fulfillment.



Fulfillment

Jesus is the promised ruler from Judah, showing that the covenant line reaches its goal in him.



Significance

The title joins **authority, victory, and faithfulness** in one messianic name.



Application

Trust Christ as the conquering King, especially when fear or uncertainty makes control feel fragile.

Root and Son of David

Jesus is called both **Root of David** and **Son of David**, and the two titles work together. One points to his deeper identity and authority, while the other points to his place in David's family line. That combination matters because the Messiah is not only a promised king, he is the king who fulfills the promise from the inside out.

Two sides of one royal hope

- **Root of David** highlights source, origin, and sovereignty.
- **Son of David** highlights descent, covenant line, and rightful inheritance.
- Together, they show why Jesus can legitimately reign over David's throne.

The promise given to David

God's covenant with David in **2 Samuel 7** promised a lasting throne and a kingdom that would endure. Later prophets kept that hope alive by describing a future ruler from David's line who would rule with wisdom, justice, and peace.

That background prepares the way for the New Testament, where the Gospels identify Jesus as David's heir and Revelation presents him as the one who brings the promise to its full completion. The titles are not decorative labels, they are claims about who Jesus is and why his kingdom can be trusted.

Click through the 3 tabs below and compare how each title shapes the identity of the Messiah.

Root of David



This title appears in **Revelation 5:5** and **Revelation 22:16**. It points to Jesus as the one from whom David's line ultimately depends, showing his authority before and beyond David. The emphasis is on origin, source, and sovereign right.

Son of David



This title appears often in the **Gospels**, especially when people call on Jesus for mercy. It identifies him as the promised descendant of David, the rightful heir to the throne. The emphasis is on fulfillment, lineage, and messianic legitimacy.

Shared Meaning



The two titles are complementary, not competing. One shows that Jesus comes from David's line, and the other shows that David's line ultimately comes from Jesus. That is why the Messiah's kingship is both promised and greater than human expectation.

Passage	Davidic Promise	Messianic Fulfillment
2 Samuel 7	God promises David an enduring house, throne, and kingdom.	The covenant sets the pattern for a future king whose rule will last.
Isaiah 11	A ruler comes from Jesse's stump, with justice and peace.	The prophecy expands Davidic hope into a Spirit-led reign.
Matthew 1	Jesus is placed within the royal genealogy of David.	His birthline shows legal and covenant connection to David's house.
Luke 1	The angel announces David's throne and an everlasting kingdom.	Jesus is identified as the promised king whose reign does not end.
Revelation 22	The final title affirms Jesus as both the root and descendant of David.	The promise reaches its climax in his eternal kingship.

The strength of these titles is that they answer two different questions at once. **Is Jesus truly David's king?** Yes, because he comes from David's line. **Is Jesus more than a merely human successor?** Yes, because he is also the **Root of David**, the one who stands at the source of David's royal hope.

That is why the titles support Jesus' messianic legitimacy. They connect promise to fulfillment, ancestry to authority, and covenant hope to eternal reign. For believers, that means God's promises are not fragile or symbolic, they are fulfilled in a King whose kingdom will not fail. When Jesus is trusted as the Son of David and worshiped as the Root of David, confidence grows that God keeps what he says.

Scan the 5 cards below and compare meaning, references, fulfillment, significance, and application.



Meaning

Root of David points to Jesus as source and authority. **Son of David** points to Jesus as rightful descendant and heir.



References

Key links include **2 Samuel 7, Isaiah 11, Matthew 1, Luke 1, and Revelation 22.**



Fulfillment

The covenant promise to David reaches its goal in Jesus, whose reign is both legitimate and everlasting.



Significance

These titles show that the Messiah's throne is not temporary. His kingship rests on divine authority and covenant promise.



Application

God's promises can be trusted because Jesus fulfills them fully. That gives believers steady confidence in worship, prayer, and hope.

King of Kings

Christ is not presented as one ruler among many. The title **King of kings and Lord of lords** announces a higher authority than every throne, government, power, or spiritual force. That claim reaches back to the Old Testament vision of God’s unmatched rule, then comes into sharp focus in the New Testament as the Messiah receives universal honor and final victory.

What the title means

- **King of kings:** supreme over every other ruler
- **Lord of lords:** greater than every other claim to allegiance
- **Final authority:** no earthly power can outrank Him



On his robe and on his thigh he has a name written, King of kings and Lord of lords.

~ **Revelation 19:16**

Old Testament sovereignty theme	New Testament declaration in Christ
God reigns over the nations and sets rulers in place.	Jesus is exalted above every rule, authority, power, and dominion.
The Lord’s throne is established in justice and righteousness.	Christ judges in truth and brings His reign to completion.
Human kingdoms rise and fall under God’s control.	Every earthly claim is shown to be temporary beside Christ’s eternal rule.
God’s saving rule is promised to reach the whole earth.	In Revelation, the Messiah is openly revealed as the universal King.

INTERACTIVE SCENARIO

Choosing Loyalty

Loyalty

Worship

Pressure

4 turns



You are part of a church community where public pressure is rising to treat success, status, and national identity as ultimate. Some voices expect you to stay quiet about Jesus if faith seems inconvenient. You want to respond with courage, but also with wisdom and grace.

Make decisions across 4 turns to practice faithful allegiance to Christ when other loyalties compete.

STEP 1

A coworker says faith is fine as a private preference, but it should never shape public decisions. How do you respond first?

Respond with sarcasm to prove your point.

Change the subject so nobody feels uncomfortable.

Calmly say Christ's lordship shapes conscience, character, and decisions.

Agree to keep faith completely separate from daily choices.

STEP 2

Later, a family member asks whether your church loyalty matters more than your patriotism or personal goals. What best reflects the title King of kings?

Say personal goals matter most because they are closest to daily life.

Say all loyalties are equal if they feel sincere.

Say loyalty to Christ only matters in church settings.

Say Christ has first claim on worship, conscience, and obedience.

STEP 3

A group chat starts mocking believers who speak openly about Jesus as Lord. What is the wisest next move?

Leave the chat and never speak to anyone about faith again.

Post a long argument with as many Bible verses as possible.

Join in the jokes so you do not stand out.

Reply briefly with respect, then stand by your conviction without needing approval.

STEP 4

You are asked what worship means if Christ is truly Lord of lords. Which answer best fits the title?

Worship is giving Christ the trust, honor, and obedience due to His supreme rule.

Worship is whatever makes a person feel inspired.

Worship is mainly a Sunday routine.

Worship means avoiding all public responsibility.

Final reign and prophetic meaning

The title **King of kings and Lord of lords** also carries prophetic weight. It points ahead to the public unveiling of Christ's rule, when hidden claims are stripped away and every authority is measured against Him. In that setting, final judgment is not random or cruel, but the righteous completion of God's plan, and the kingdom reaches its intended fullness.

That matters because prophecy is not only about prediction. It is about **confidence**. Christ will not merely survive history, He will finish it as the rightful ruler, bringing justice, vindication, and lasting peace under God's reign.

Practical implications

- **Worship:** give Christ your highest honor, not divided attention

- **Loyalty:** let no other allegiance outrank obedience to Him
- **Hope:** trust that injustice and rebellion do not get the last word
- **Witness:** speak of Jesus as Lord with humility and clarity

The point of the title is not abstract power. It is a summons to live now in light of the One whose reign will be openly seen by all.

Scan the 5 cards below and compare the title, fulfillment, meaning, and response each one highlights.



Lion of Judah

Royal strength from **Genesis 49**. It signals messianic victory and tribal kingship.



Root and Son

Jesus is both David's promised heir and the source of David's line, showing royal descent and deeper origin.



King of kings

Christ stands above every earthly and spiritual authority. No rival power outranks Him.



Revelation 19

The title appears as a public declaration of Christ's final triumph and universal reign.



Our response

Worship Him fully, trust His justice, and live with steady allegiance in everyday choices.

2.4. Royal Titles Quiz

Royal Titles Quiz

QUESTION 1

What is the primary meaning of the title 'Messiah' in the biblical context?

- ☐ A ruler who will conquer all nations
- ☐ A prophet who speaks for God
- ☐ A teacher of the ancient law
- ☐ Anointed one set apart for a specific purpose

QUESTION 2

Which book of the Bible prophesies the coming of the 'Prince of Peace'?

- ☐ Isaiah
- ☐ Psalms
- ☐ Jeremiah
- ☐ Daniel

QUESTION 3

Explain the significance of the title 'King of Kings' as it relates to the messianic tradition.

QUESTION 4

Describe the prophetic implications of the title 'Son of David'.

QUESTION 5

Which prophetic figure was the first to use the title 'Servant of the Lord' in relation to the messiah?

- ☐ Jeremiah
- ☐ Isaiah
- ☐ Moses
- ☐ Ezekiel

3. Sacrificial and Divine Titles

3.1. Lamb of God

Lamb of God

A sacrifice that points forward

The title **Lamb of God** gathers together Israel's sacrificial patterns, Passover rescue, and the prophets' hope for a saving servant. It shows that Jesus is not only a teacher or king, but the one whose death brings atonement, cleansing, and redemption. When John uses this title, he invites believers to see the cross as the center of God's rescue plan.

From Passover to fulfillment

The story moves in a clear line:

1. **Passover** taught Israel that deliverance came through a substitute and through blood that marked God's people.
2. **Prophetic suffering** added the hope that God would provide a servant who would bear sin and bring peace.
3. **Jesus** fulfills both patterns, offering himself as the Lamb whose death secures redemption once and for all.

That progression helps the title carry more than emotion. It gives a biblical framework for understanding why Jesus' death matters and how it answers the problem of sin.

Review the 4-step movement from Exodus to the New Testament witness, then read each step in order.

1

Exodus 12: The Passover lamb marked a night of rescue. The lamb's blood identified a people whom God delivered, and the meal became a lasting sign of trust in his saving power.

2

Isaiah 53: The suffering servant is described in language of substitution and burden-bearing. The emphasis falls on one who carries the consequences of sin and brings peace through obedient suffering.

3

John 1:29: John the Baptist points to Jesus and calls him the Lamb of God, connecting Jesus directly to the sacrificial hope already present in Israel's Scriptures.

1 Peter 1: Believers are reminded that redemption came not through ordinary things, but through Christ's precious blood. The result is a life shaped by reverence, hope, and holy conduct.

Biblical text	Key image	Fulfillment in Christ
Exodus 12	Passover lamb and rescue	Jesus provides deliverance through his sacrificial death
Isaiah 53	Servant who bears sin	Jesus takes the place of sinners and brings peace
John 1:29	John identifies Jesus publicly	The title is placed directly on Christ by a witness in the Gospels
1 Peter 1	Redemption through precious blood	Believers are purchased for a new life of faith and holiness

What the title reveals

The title **Lamb of God** teaches three linked truths. First, it points to **substitution**: Jesus stands in the place of sinners, so forgiveness is rooted in God's gracious provision, not human effort. Second, it points to **cleansing from sin**: sacrifice in Scripture is tied to the removal of guilt and the restoration of relationship with God. Third, it points to **covenant redemption**: God forms a people for himself by rescuing them, not by their achievement but by his saving action.

That is why the title still shapes Christian life today. It invites **gratitude**, because redemption is a gift. It calls for **repentance**, because sin is serious and mercy is costly. It also gives **assurance**, because the One who was provided by God is enough for the believer's salvation.

Scan the 5 cards below and compare the meaning, background, fulfillment, significance, and response of the title.



Meaning

Jesus is the God provided Lamb whose death brings rescue and forgiveness.



Old Testament Roots

Passover and sacrificial language prepare the way for the title.



New Testament Fulfillment

John identifies Jesus as the Lamb, and the apostles present his death as redemptive.



Why It Matters

The title explains substitution, cleansing, and covenant redemption.



Personal Response

Respond with gratitude, repentance, and confidence in Christ's saving work.

Alpha and Omega

A title that frames everything

Alpha and Omega names God as the One who stands at the beginning and the end of all things. In Revelation, that title is applied to Christ, showing his eternal identity, full authority, and ability to bring God’s plan to completion. That makes the title more than a phrase about time, it is a claim about who rules history and why believers can trust him.

From the first to the last

In the Old Testament, God describes himself with “first” and “last” language to emphasize that no rival existed before him and no rival will outlast him. Revelation picks up that same pattern and places it on Jesus, which tells the reader that Christ shares in the divine identity and sovereign rule of God. The title gathers three ideas together: eternity, completeness, and authority over every stage of history.

Old Testament root	New Testament fulfillment	Meaning for believers
“First” and “last” language used for God’s unique self-revelation	Revelation applies Alpha and Omega to Christ	Jesus is not only present at the start of the story, he brings the story to its promised end
God alone rules over creation and history	Christ speaks with the same divine authority	Trust grows because Christ governs both what has happened and what will happen
God’s purposes cannot fail	Revelation presents Christ as the one who fulfills them	Perseverance is possible because the future rests in faithful hands

Expand each of the 4 panels below to explore the main ideas behind the title.

Eternity



Alpha and Omega points to God's endless life and Christ's timeless identity. He is not limited by a starting point or an ending point.

Sovereignty



The title announces rule, not just existence. Christ has authority over creation, history, and the final outcome of God's plan.

Completeness



Alpha and Omega suggests totality. What God begins, he finishes, and nothing essential is left undone.

Hope



Because Christ is the first and the last, believers can face uncertainty without panic. The end is secure because he already holds it.

Christ over creation and consummation

Revelation uses Alpha and Omega to show that Jesus is Lord not only of one moment, but of the whole arc of history. He is present at creation, active in redemption, and faithful at the consummation when God's purposes are fully revealed. For a believer, that means hope is not built on changing circumstances. It is built on the character of the One who begins, sustains, and completes what God has promised.

Scan and compare the 5 cards below to review the title's meaning, biblical roots, fulfillment, and practical impact.



Meaning

Alpha and Omega means **the first and the last**. It points to God's eternity and Christ's full authority.



Roots

The title grows out of Old Testament language for God's unique self-revelation as Lord over all time.



Fulfillment

Revelation applies the title to Jesus, showing his participation in divine identity and rule.



Prophecy

The title ties together creation, redemption, and consummation, so the whole story points to Christ.



Application

Because Christ is the first and the last, believers can trust him, stay faithful, and persevere with hope.

3.3. Emmanuel and Mighty God

Emmanuel and Mighty God

When Isaiah speaks of **Emmanuel** and **Mighty God**, he is not offering poetry for its own sake. He is revealing who the coming Messiah is and what God will do through him. These titles point to a king whose birth, presence, and power are signs that God has drawn near to save his people.

Compare the 3 tabs below, then click through to see how each title works in prophecy and fulfillment.

Emmanuel Meaning



Emmanuel means **God with us**. The title emphasizes God's presence among his people, not just his help from a distance.

Mighty God



Mighty God presents the promised child as sharing in divine power and authority. The language is striking because it ties the Messiah to God's own strength, not merely human leadership.

Fulfillment



In the New Testament, these themes come together in **Jesus' incarnation**. Matthew applies **Emmanuel** to Jesus, and the Gospels show his saving presence, while the New Testament as a whole presents him as truly divine and worthy of worship.

Isaiah Passage	Title or Promise	New Testament Link	Fulfillment in Jesus
Isaiah 7:14	Emmanuel, a sign that God is with his people	Matthew 1:22-23	Matthew names Jesus as Emmanuel, showing that his birth fulfills Isaiah's sign

Isaiah Passage	Title or Promise	New Testament Link	Fulfillment in Jesus
Isaiah 9:6	Mighty God, with divine rule and saving power	Luke 1:32-33, John 1:1-14, Colossians 2:9	Jesus is announced as the royal Son, revealed as the Word made flesh, and recognized as fully divine

INTERACTIVE SCENARIO

Trusting God in Hard Days

Faith

Hope

4 turns

Application



You are walking with a friend through a season of uncertainty. The questions keep piling up, and the future feels unclear. As you talk, you want to hold onto the promise that God is not distant, but present in Christ.

Make decisions across 4 turns to practice applying Emmanuel and Mighty God to a real situation of hardship and hope.

STEP 1

Your friend says, 'I know the Bible says God is near, but I still feel alone.' What is the best response?

Point to Emmanuel and say Jesus shows that God comes near to his people.

Change the subject so the conversation does not get too heavy.

Tell your friend that feelings do not matter if the truth is written down.

Suggest that your friend must solve everything alone before asking God for help.

STEP 2

Later, your friend asks whether God has enough power to handle the situation. What should you emphasize?

Say that no one can really know, so it is better not to think about it.

Focus only on practical steps and leave God out of the conversation.

Explain that Isaiah's promise of Mighty God points to the Messiah's divine power and authority.

Emphasize that God cares, but avoid speaking about his power.

STEP 3

Your friend says, 'If Jesus is Emmanuel, what does that mean for worship?' How do you answer?

It means Jesus makes God accessible, so worship becomes more personal and grateful.

It means worship is less important because God already understands everything.

It means Jesus is inspiring, but the title is mainly symbolic.

It means Jesus is only a helper, so worship should stay focused elsewhere.

STEP 4

As the conversation ends, your friend says, 'I want hope I can hold onto this week.' What do you offer?

A promise that problems will disappear quickly if faith is strong enough.

A generic encouragement to stay positive and keep going.

A suggestion to wait until life feels easier before praying again.

A reminder that God with us in Christ is not absent in suffering, and his power is greater than the trial.

The prophetic force of these titles

Isaiah's language does more than predict a future leader. It announces that the coming Messiah will carry the presence and power of God himself. **Emmanuel** answers the fear that God is far away, while **Mighty God** answers the fear that no one is strong enough to save.

Incarnation, salvation, and identity

Matthew's use of **Emmanuel** in relation to Jesus' birth shows that the promise is fulfilled in the incarnation, where God comes near in a personal and visible way. Isaiah 9:6 also gives the Messiah divine titles that belong to God, which means the child promised by Isaiah is not merely a human ruler with good qualities. He is the King through whom God acts, reigns, and rescues.

Living with these truths

These titles matter because they shape how believers respond to hardship. They invite **worship**, because Jesus is not only helpful but holy. They build **confidence**, because God's presence is not fragile and his power is not limited. They also sustain **hope**, because the One who came near in Christ will not abandon the people he came to save.

Scan the 5 cards below, then compare how meaning, references, fulfillment, significance, and application fit together.



Meaning

Emmanuel means God with us. **Mighty God** points to divine power and authority in the promised Messiah.



References

Isaiah 7:14 gives Emmanuel. **Isaiah 9:6** gives Mighty God and the royal child language.



Fulfillment

Matthew 1:22-23 applies Emmanuel to Jesus. The New Testament presents him as fully divine and present with his people.



Significance

These titles show that the Messiah is not only sent by God, he shares in God's presence and power.



Application

Let these names deepen **worship**, steady **confidence**, and strengthen **hope** when life feels uncertain.

3.4. Sacrificial and Divine Quiz

Sacrificial and Divine Quiz

QUESTION 1

Which of the following titles best expresses the concept of Jesus as the one who fulfills the sacrificial role foreseen in the Old Testament?

- ☐ Mighty God
- ☐ King of Kings
- ☐ Suffering Servant
- ☐ Prince of Peace

QUESTION 2

What is the prophetic significance of referring to Jesus as the 'Lamb of God'?

- ☐ It emphasizes His sacrificial death for humanity's sins.
- ☐ It signifies His role as a divine ruler.
- ☐ It suggests He will lead a military uprising.
- ☐ It highlights His mission to create a new religion.

QUESTION 3

Discuss the differences between the sacrificial and divine titles of Jesus and the implications of each.

QUESTION 4

How does the title 'Messiah' fit within the context of sacrificial and divine titles?

- ☐ It dismisses the importance of suffering.
- ☐ It combines both sacrificial and divine aspects of His role.
- ☐ It indicates a political leader only.
- ☐ It signifies merely a religious teacher.

QUESTION 5

What is the connection between the prophetic titles of Jesus found in the Old Testament and their fulfillment in the New Testament?

4. Witness and Revelation Titles

4.1. Faithful Witness

Faithful Witness

Jesus is called the **Faithful Witness** because he perfectly tells the truth about God. He does not merely speak about God from a distance, he reveals God through his words, his actions, and his obedience. That witness remains steady even when truth is costly, which gives the title both theological depth and practical weight for believers today.

What the title shows

- **Truth revealed:** Jesus makes God known clearly.
- **Testimony lived:** his life matches his message.
- **Perseverance under pressure:** he remains faithful even through suffering.

Witness in Scripture

The Bible often links witness with truth-telling, covenant faithfulness, and public testimony before others. In the prophetic writings, a true witness speaks what God has said, not what is convenient. That pattern helps explain why this title is so rich, because Jesus fulfills the role of the trustworthy witness in its fullest form.

When Revelation names him the **Faithful Witness**, it is not adding a decorative label. It is identifying him as the one whose testimony about God can be trusted completely, and whose obedience confirms that testimony.

Expand the 4 sections below to explore four facets of the Faithful Witness title.

Truthfulness



Jesus speaks and reveals what is true about the Father. His witness is reliable because there is no mismatch between his message and reality.

Obedience



His witness is not only verbal. He shows perfect submission to the Father's will, which gives his testimony full credibility.

Suffering



Faithful witness can involve costly endurance. Jesus remains true even when obedience leads to rejection and hardship.

Revelation



Jesus does not simply point toward God, he makes God known. In him, divine character, mercy, holiness, and purpose are displayed clearly.

Witness motif	Old Testament pattern	New Testament connection
Prophetic testimony	Prophets speak God's word faithfully, even when the message is resisted.	Jesus speaks with complete authority and truth, revealing the Father fully.
Servant obedience	The servant theme includes faithful submission to God's purpose.	Jesus obeys the Father's will and models perfect faithfulness.
Costly witness	True messengers often face opposition for remaining loyal to God.	Revelation presents Jesus as the witness who endures faithfully and calls believers to persevere.
Public testimony	Witness is meant to be seen and heard, not kept private.	Jesus' life, death, and resurrection publicly disclose God's saving work.

INTERACTIVE SCENARIO

Speaking Clearly Under Pressure

Christian Ethics

Perseverance

4 turns



You are part of a small group at work, and a conversation turns toward cutting corners to save time. You know the honest path will be less popular, but you also know that staying silent would send the wrong signal. You want to speak with clarity and grace while remaining faithful to what is right.

Make decisions across 4 turns to practice faithful witness when truth feels costly.

STEP 1

A coworker says, 'No one will notice if we just skip this step.' You sense the room is waiting to hear whether you agree.

Laugh along so you do not stand out.

Say, 'I am not comfortable signing off on that if it is inaccurate.'

Interrupt with a long lecture about integrity.

Stay silent and hope the topic changes.

STEP 2

A teammate looks annoyed and says your concern is slowing everyone down.

Change the subject to avoid tension.

Acknowledge the pressure and restate the concern briefly.

Repeat your point more forcefully until they agree.

Back off completely and act like the issue is no longer important.

STEP 3

Your supervisor asks you privately whether you are willing to support the shortcut anyway.

Explain that you can support a faster process, but not one that is inaccurate.

Refuse to talk about it and walk away.

Say yes so you do not risk being labeled difficult.

Agree for now, then hope nothing comes of it.

STEP 4

Later, you are asked how you want to handle similar situations in the future.

Demand that everyone immediately agree with your view.

Say that honesty matters, and you want the team to build a process people can trust.

Keep your standards private so this does not happen again.

Say the topic is too uncomfortable to discuss.

Scan and compare the 5 cards below to review the meaning, references, fulfillment, significance, and application of Faithful Witness.



Meaning

Jesus is the trustworthy revealer of God. The title points to truthful speech, faithful action, and unwavering obedience.



References

Key connections include prophetic witness themes in the Old Testament and Revelation 1:5, with related New Testament passages that highlight testimony and obedience.



Fulfillment

Jesus fulfills the prophetic pattern by revealing the Father completely and by remaining faithful even when obedience is costly.



Significance

The title shows that truth and endurance belong together. His witness proves that God can be known and trusted.



Application

Christian witness mirrors Jesus by speaking truth clearly, living consistently, and staying steady when honesty has a cost.

Word of God

The title **Word of God** shows that Jesus is not merely a messenger of divine truth. He is God’s own self-expression, making the Father known with perfect clarity and authority. In Scripture, God’s word does more than inform, it accomplishes what he sends it to do, so this title points to Christ’s power to create, reveal, judge, and save.

From promise to fulfillment

The Old Testament often presents God’s word as active and effective, and the New Testament identifies that living expression with Christ himself. That connection helps the title carry both **theological depth** and **practical weight** for trust, obedience, and worship.

Key biblical connections

Old Testament word themes	John 1	Hebrews 1	Revelation 19
God speaks and brings order, life, and purpose	The Word is with God and is God; all things were made through him	God has spoken finally and fully in the Son	The rider is named Word of God , showing royal authority and final victory
God’s word reveals his will and character	The Word becomes flesh and makes God known	The Son is the exact imprint of God’s nature	The Word appears as the victorious King who judges with righteousness
God’s word accomplishes salvation and judgment	The Word brings light and life to humanity	The Son upholds all things by his powerful word	Christ’s coming displays his public triumph and just rule

Theme	Old Testament pattern	New Testament fulfillment
Creation	God speaks, and his purposes take shape	John 1 presents Christ as the one through whom all things were made

Theme	Old Testament pattern	New Testament fulfillment
Revelation	God's word makes his will known to his people	Hebrews 1 says God has spoken definitively in the Son
Judgment	God's spoken word carries authority and truth	Revelation 19 shows the Word of God as the righteous King
Salvation	God's word gives hope, promise, and covenant faithfulness	John 1 links the Word with light, life, and grace

Christ as the living Word

The title gathers several truths into one picture. **Creator** means everything exists through him, so his authority is not borrowed. **Revealer** means he makes God known without distortion, so hearing Christ is the clearest way to understand the Father. **Judge** means his truth is not optional or temporary, because his word sets the standard by which all things are measured. **Savior** means the same Word that speaks creation also speaks rescue, bringing light, grace, and life to people who need mercy.

A simple way to think about it is this: when Jesus speaks, God is not sending a second opinion. God is speaking with full presence, full authority, and full purpose. That is why trust in Christ is not only emotional confidence, it is a response to the reliability of the One who speaks truth into reality.

“

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. ... And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us.

~ **John 1:1, 14**

Scan the 5 cards below and compare the meaning, references, fulfillment, significance, and application of the title.



Meaning

Jesus is God's own self-expression, not just a messenger.



References

John 1, Hebrews 1, and Revelation 19 frame the title.



Fulfillment

The Word creates, reveals, judges, and saves.



Significance

His authority is complete because it comes from God himself.



Application

Trust Christ's truth, obey his voice, and worship him as Lord.

Morning Star Hope

Jesus as **Morning Star** speaks of light breaking into darkness, not a distant symbol but a living promise. The image carries hope because dawn always means the night is ending, even before the full sun appears.

A title of rising hope

In Scripture, star imagery often points to guidance, promise, and royal expectation. When applied to Christ, it emphasizes that God’s long promised redemption is moving toward completion.

Star imagery across Scripture

Biblical star language does more than decorate the text. It often signals a coming ruler, a sure promise, or the first light of a new day.

- **Numbers 24** presents a star associated with a coming ruler from Jacob.
- **2 Peter 1** treats prophecy as a lamp in a dark place until the day dawns.
- **Revelation 22** identifies Christ with the **bright Morning Star**, bringing the biblical thread to its fulfillment.

Taken together, these passages move from promise, to expectation, to fulfillment in Jesus.

Passage	Star imagery	Prophetic meaning
Numbers 24	A star rises from Jacob	Signals a coming king and future rule
2 Peter 1	Prophecy as a lamp until daylight	Encourages believers to trust God’s word as they wait
Revelation 22	Jesus is the bright Morning Star	Shows that Christ is the final fulfillment of hope and kingdom promise

INTERACTIVE SCENARIO

Holding On in the Dark

Hope

Perseverance

4 turns



You are walking with a believer who feels worn down by unanswered prayers and a long season of waiting. The person still trusts Christ, but the future feels dim and the progress feels slow. You want to respond in a way that strengthens hope without pretending the struggle is easy.

Make decisions across 4 turns to practice pointing someone toward hope in Christ as the Morning Star.

STEP 1

The person says, 'I know God is faithful, but I feel stuck in the dark.' What do you say first?

Acknowledge the pain and say Scripture treats hope as something we wait for with patience.

Tell them to stop feeling this way and just have stronger faith.

Change the topic so the conversation stays positive.

Remind them that darkness means God has stopped working.

STEP 2

They ask how the title Morning Star helps when life still feels unfinished.

Say it reminds us that God has not given a final answer yet.

Say it means believers should expect every problem to disappear immediately.

Explain that the title points to Christ as the first light of coming fulfillment, so the night is not permanent.

Suggest that the title only matters for poetry and worship, not daily life.

STEP 3

The person wonders what to do while waiting for God's promises. What guidance fits best?

Keep serving, praying, and remembering that prophecy gives light until the day fully dawns.

Focus only on current difficulties so expectations stay realistic.

Look for signs that the waiting period has no purpose.

Wait passively and assume nothing useful can happen now.

STEP 4

At the end of the conversation, you want to leave them with one clear takeaway. What do you say?

'Keep waiting as if nothing has changed.'

'Try not to think about the future too much.'

'Christ's light has already broken into the world, and his full glory is still ahead.'

'The night is proof that the morning will not come.'

Prophetic meaning that looks ahead

The Morning Star image is forward-looking. It does not simply describe beauty in the sky, it points to the certainty that God's redemptive plan is moving toward completion in Christ.

This matters because biblical prophecy often strengthens believers before fulfillment arrives. The promise is not vague optimism, but confidence that God will bring his kingdom to completion and that Christ's glory will finally be revealed.

Living with dawn in view

For believers, this title calls for patient endurance. When the season feels long, the image reminds us that darkness is temporary, Christ is certain, and hope is anchored in his coming reign.

Scan the 5 cards below and compare how the title works as promise, fulfillment, and encouragement.



Meaning

Christ is the **Morning Star**, the one whose coming signals light, hope, and royal fulfillment.



Old Testament

Numbers 24 gives star imagery tied to a coming ruler from Jacob.



New Testament

2 Peter 1 and **Revelation 22** connect prophecy, dawn, and the revelation of Jesus.



Fulfillment

The title points to the certainty of Christ's coming glory and the completion of God's redemptive plan.



Application

Believers endure with hope because the dawn is coming, even when the night is not yet over.

4.4. Witness Titles Quiz

Witness Titles Quiz

QUESTION 1

Which of the following titles emphasizes the idea of a witness bearing testimony in a legal sense according to scripture?

- ☐ The Lamb of God
- ☐ The Mighty God
- ☐ The Prince of Peace
- ☐ The Faithful Witness

QUESTION 2

Describe the significance of the title 'The Alpha and the Omega' as it relates to the understanding of God's nature according to scripture.

QUESTION 3

Which title signifies the role of God as a provider and sustainer of life?

- ☐ The Great Physician
- ☐ The Bread of Life
- ☐ The Good Shepherd
- ☐ The Light of the World

QUESTION 4

Explain how the title 'The Light of the World' reflects on the believer's mission in the context of evangelism.

QUESTION 5

In what way does the title 'The King of Kings' enhance our understanding of Jesus' authority?

- ☐ It suggests His authority is limited to the Jewish people.
- ☐ It emphasizes His supreme governance over all earthly rulers.
- ☐ It portrays Him as merely a spiritual leader without authority.
- ☐ It indicates His reign is yet to come and is not applicable now.

5. Messianic Promise Titles

5.1. Prince of Peace



The title **Prince of Peace** presents the Messiah as the one who brings peace that is deeper than calm circumstances. In Isaiah’s prophecy, that peace is tied to righteous rule, restored relationships, and lasting order under God’s kingdom. In Jesus, the promise is not just announced, it begins to take shape through his ministry, teaching, and saving work.

A peace that rules, not just comforts

Biblical peace is more than the absence of conflict. It includes **shalom**, a word-picture of wholeness, rightness, and life as God intends it. That is why this title points to both personal reconciliation and the wider peace of Christ’s kingdom.

Isaiah’s promise and the New Testament fulfillment

Isaiah 9:6-7	New Testament connection	What the link shows
The child is called Prince of Peace	Luke 2:14	Jesus’ coming is announced as bringing peace on earth among those who receive God’s favor.
His government and peace will have no end	John 14:27	Jesus gives a peace that is different from what the world gives, steady even in troubled times.
He rules with justice and righteousness	Ephesians 2:14-18	Christ breaks down hostility and brings people near to God and to one another.
His reign is established forever	Colossians 1:19-20	Through the cross, God begins to reconcile all things through Christ.

Peace Theme	Meaning in Isaiah	Fulfillment in Jesus
Shalom	Wholeness, security, and covenant well-being under God’s care	Jesus offers peace with God and forms a reconciled people

Peace Theme	Meaning in Isaiah	Fulfillment in Jesus
Kingdom order	Rule marked by justice, righteousness, and stability	Jesus proclaims God's kingdom and teaches life shaped by it
Reconciliation	God's people restored under a faithful king	Through the cross, hostility is overcome and peace is made
Hope	A future where peace is established without end	Christ's reign gives believers confidence that peace will not fail

The title **Prince of Peace** brings several ideas together.

- **Shalom** means complete well-being, not merely a quiet moment.
- **Kingdom order** means peace is rooted in rightful rule, not wishful thinking.
- **Reconciliation** means the Messiah heals what sin has broken between God and people.
- **Prophetic hope** means Isaiah's promise reaches beyond one era and points forward to a lasting reign.

That is why Christian peace is never just inner relaxation. It is the result of Christ's authority, Christ's saving work, and Christ's future reign fully established.

INTERACTIVE SCENARIO

Choosing Peace in Conflict

Peacemaking

Conflict

4 turns

Christian living



You are part of a church small group that has become tense over a planning decision. Two people feel ignored, and the conversation is starting to drift toward sides and labels. You want to respond in a way that reflects Jesus as the Prince of Peace, not just avoid the awkward moment.

Make decisions across 4 turns to practice peacemaking shaped by Christ's reign.

STEP 1

The discussion starts to heat up, and someone says, 'No one is listening.' What do you do first?

Side with the person who seems most upset

Tell everyone to calm down and move on

Wait to see if the group settles itself

Pause the meeting and invite each person to share one concern without interruption

STEP 2

One person admits they felt excluded from the decision. How should you respond?

Acknowledge the hurt and restate what you heard before discussing solutions

Suggest talking about it after everyone leaves

Explain why the decision was probably reasonable

Ask the group to vote again right away

STEP 3

After some listening, the group is calmer. What next step best reflects kingdom peace?

End the meeting with no decision so no one feels disappointed

Ask the most forceful person to make the final call

Shift to a different topic and pretend the tension is gone

Work toward a clear next step that includes everyone's input and shared responsibility

STEP 4

Later, you reflect on what happened. Which statement best captures the meaning of Prince of Peace?

Jesus promises that believers will never face disagreement

Jesus helps people avoid hard conversations

Jesus mainly offers comfort when life feels stressful

Jesus gives a peace that restores relationship with God and shapes how believers treat one another

Scan the 5 cards below and compare the title's meaning, biblical roots, fulfillment, significance, and application.



Meaning

The title points to the Messiah as the one who brings **shalom**, wholeness under God's rule.



Biblical Root

Isaiah 9:6-7 presents the promised child as a ruler whose peace will not end.



Fulfillment

The New Testament connects this promise to Jesus' ministry, cross, and kingdom message.



Significance

Christ's peace includes reconciliation with God, unity among people, and righteous order.



Application

Followers of Jesus can practice peacemaking, trust his rule, and live with hope.

5.2. Wonderful Counselor

Wonderful Counselor

The title **Wonderful Counselor** presents the Messiah as the one whose wisdom is beyond ordinary human insight. In Isaiah's prophecy, this ruler does not merely give advice, he leads with perfect understanding, truth, and skillful judgment. That makes the title a promise of trustworthy guidance for God's people, then and now.

What the title suggests

- **Wonderful** points to something extraordinary, even awe-inspiring.
- **Counselor** points to wise direction, sound judgment, and dependable guidance.
- Together, they describe a King whose rule is marked by perfect wisdom.

Expand each of the 5 panels below to explore the meaning of Wonderful Counselor.

Wonderful



The word highlights what is extraordinary and beyond ordinary human ability. It signals that the Messiah's wisdom is not limited, confused, or uncertain.

Counselor



This title points to guidance that is truthful, wise, and reliable. A counselor gives direction that helps people act rightly and live well.

Wise Rule



The Messiah does not only speak wise words, he rules with wisdom. His leadership brings order because his decisions are always just and fitting.

Prophetic Hope



Isaiah's audience longed for a ruler who would lead faithfully in a dark time. The title gave hope that God would provide a king whose counsel could be trusted.

Christian Response



If Christ is Wonderful Counselor, then disciples seek his wisdom before their own. His counsel shapes prayer, obedience, and daily decision-making.

Isaiah 9 Scene	Gospel Fulfillment	What it Reveals
The promised child and reigning Son in Isaiah 9	Jesus teaches with authority in the Gospels	His wisdom is not borrowed, it is part of his identity
A people needing light, direction, and hope	Jesus gives clear truth and calls people to follow him	His counsel brings guidance in confusion
A royal ruler whose government brings stability	Jesus leads with righteousness and truth	His rule is wise, just, and reliable
God's promised answer to human need	Jesus fulfills the prophetic expectation of the Messiah	His authority confirms the trustworthiness of God's promise

Christ's counsel in prophetic light

Isaiah's title matters because it shows that the Messiah's wisdom is not accidental or merely impressive. He is the ruler whose counsel fits God's purposes perfectly, which means his leadership is always truthful, holy, and life-giving.

In the Gospels, Jesus embodies that kind of wisdom through his teaching, his responses to critics, and his patient direction of his followers. He does not just answer hard questions, he reveals what God is like and how God's people should live. That is why this title points to more than information. It points to a King whose guidance can be trusted in real decisions, not just admired from a distance.

When believers face choices about relationships, work, forgiveness, or integrity, Christ's counsel remains steady. His wisdom corrects self-reliance and forms a life that listens before it acts.

INTERACTIVE SCENARIO

Seeking Christ in a Hard Choice

Discernment

Scripture

4 turns

Practical faith



You are facing a decision that affects both your integrity and your peace of mind. A friend pressures you to choose the easier path, but something about it feels off. You want to respond wisely, with Scripture-shaped judgment, not just quick emotion.

Make decisions across 4 turns to practice seeking wise counsel from Christ in a realistic choice.

STEP 1

A message from your friend asks you to go along with a plan that seems morally questionable. What do you do first?

Pause and ask whether the choice lines up with Scripture.

Agree quickly to avoid conflict.

Wait until later and hope the issue disappears.

Ask another friend to decide for you.

STEP 2

You notice your emotions are pushing you toward the easy answer. What best supports clear thinking?

Look only for advice that confirms what you already want.

Pray for wisdom and ask God to expose blind spots.

Choose the option that helps you avoid discomfort most.

Set the issue aside and trust your first instinct.

STEP 3

Scripture gives you a clear warning about honesty, but the practical cost of obedience feels high. What response best reflects trust in Christ's counsel?

Set Scripture aside until life feels simpler.

Ask for more time while secretly hoping the pressure goes away.

Do whatever keeps everyone happy.

Follow Scripture, even if the choice is harder.

STEP 4

After you decide to obey, what is the best next step?

Keep it private so nobody can question you.

Undo the decision if the situation becomes awkward.

Share the decision with a trusted believer for prayer and accountability.

Celebrate that you handled it on your own.

Scan each of the 5 cards below and compare the main ideas about the title.



Meaning

A title for the Messiah's extraordinary wisdom and dependable guidance.



Isaiah Root

Isaiah presents the promised ruler as one whose counsel fits God's plan.



Gospel Fulfillment

Jesus teaches with authority, tells the truth clearly, and leads righteously.



Prophetic Weight

The title points to hope for a king whose judgment is never flawed.



Daily Practice

Seek Christ's counsel in Scripture, prayer, and obedient follow-through.



The title **Ancient of Days** appears in Daniel’s vision as a picture of God’s eternal majesty and unquestioned rule. It points to a throne that existed before human empires and will stand after every earthly power fades. That makes it a powerful title for understanding both divine judgment and lasting hope.

A throne older than history

Daniel does not present God as a distant idea. He presents the Lord as the one who reigns before and above all kingdoms, with authority to judge, govern, and vindicate his people.

Daniel’s vision and royal authority

In Daniel 7, the Ancient of Days is seated in court, and the books are opened. The scene shows that history is not random, and empires are not ultimate. God is both holy ruler and righteous judge, which means every worldly power remains accountable to him.

Hope for believers

Because God’s throne is eternal, his verdict is trustworthy. That gives confidence to people of faith when injustice seems strong, because the final word belongs to the Lord, not to human power.

Daniel 7	New Testament connection	How it helps Christology
Ancient of Days sits in judgment	God grants the Son of Man authority and dominion	Shows that Jesus shares in divine kingship and receives lasting rule
The court is convened and books are opened	Christ is portrayed as judge and king in the kingdom of God	Supports the theme of righteous judgment under Messiah’s reign
Everlasting dominion is established	The kingdom of Christ is proclaimed as enduring	Connects Daniel’s vision to the unending authority of Jesus
Holy rule stands over all nations	Every authority is ultimately subject to Christ	Frames Christian confidence in Jesus’ supremacy over history

Read this as a prophetic picture with two layers. First, Daniel sees the eternal sovereignty of God, who is not threatened by shifting political power. Second, the vision prepares the way for the Messiah's kingdom, so the rule of the Son of Man is understood in light of God's own unending authority.

This matters for worship because reverence begins with reality. If God's throne is eternal, then prayer is not a wish sent into uncertainty. It is confidence offered to the rightful King.

It also matters for daily life. When believers face instability, loss, or cultural pressure, the title **Ancient of Days** reminds them that God's purposes are older than the crisis and stronger than the crisis. That kind of hope does not deny trouble, but it does keep trouble from becoming ultimate.

“

“The Ancient of Days took his seat.”

~ **Daniel 7:9**

Scan the 5 cards below and compare the meaning, biblical setting, fulfillment, significance, and response that grow out of this title.



Meaning

A title for God that highlights **eternal existence** and **sovereign majesty**.



Setting

Found in **Daniel 7**, where the heavenly court scene reveals divine judgment and rule.



Fulfillment

The vision points toward the **Son of Man** receiving lasting dominion under God's authority.



Significance

Shows that earthly empires are temporary, while God's kingdom is secure and unshaken.



Application

Leads to **worship, reverence, and confidence**, especially when life feels unstable.

5.4. Messianic Promise Quiz

Messianic Promise Quiz

QUESTION 1

What is the primary significance of Isaiah's messianic language?

- ☐ It denotes the political aspirations of Israel.
- ☐ It highlights the importance of social justice in ancient Israel.
- ☐ It serves as a historical account of Israel's kings.
- ☐ It predicts the coming of a savior who will bring redemption and restoration.

QUESTION 2

Describe how the messianic promises in Isaiah are fulfilled in Christ.

QUESTION 3

Isaiah 7:14 speaks of 'the virgin will conceive and give birth to a son.' This prophecy is often associated with which aspect of Christ?

- ☐ His role as a teacher of wisdom.
- ☐ His earthly position as a carpenter.
- ☐ His military leadership during the Roman Empire.
- ☐ His miraculous birth and divine nature.

QUESTION 4

Explain the significance of Isaiah's depiction of the 'suffering servant' in relation to Christ's mission.

QUESTION 5

The term 'Immanuel' mentioned in Isaiah is commonly interpreted to mean what in relation to Christ?

- ☐ God with us, emphasizing His presence in humanity's affairs.
- ☐ A title for a future earthly king.
- ☐ A prophetic warning of judgment.
- ☐ The promise of political salvation for Israel.

6. Further Titles

6.1. Lord of Lords



Christ is called **Lord of Lords** to show that no ruler, power, or spiritual force stands above him. The title speaks of absolute supremacy, not shared authority. In Scripture, it gathers up the Old Testament vision of God’s unmatched rule and presents it in the person of Jesus.

Old Testament supremacy language	New Testament declaration of Christ’s lordship
Deuteronomy 10:17 names the Lord as “God of gods and Lord of lords,” stressing his greatness above all powers.	Revelation 17:14 calls the Lamb “Lord of lords and King of kings,” placing Jesus in that supreme role.
Psalms 136:3 praises the Lord as “Lord of lords,” linking the title with worship and thanksgiving.	Revelation 19:16 repeats the title for Christ, showing his final victory and rightful reign.
Daniel 7:13-14 presents a kingdom given to the Son of Man that will not pass away.	Philippians 2:9-11 says every knee will bow and every tongue confess Jesus Christ as Lord.

What the title means prophetically

The title **Lord of Lords** does more than honor Jesus. It announces that his authority is higher than every earthly throne, every hostile spiritual power, and every claim to ultimate loyalty. That is why Revelation places the title in scenes of worship and judgment, where Christ is seen not as one authority among many, but as the One who decides history’s final outcome.

How the Old Testament points ahead

The Old Testament already uses “Lord of lords” for the God of Israel. When the New Testament applies that title to Jesus, it is making a strong claim about his identity. The same divine supremacy that belonged to the Lord is revealed in Christ, so the title becomes a testimony to his deity, his universal rule, and his role in the completion of God’s plan.

Why that matters

For believers, this title brings both confidence and correction. Confidence, because no power that opposes Christ can finally win. Correction, because if Jesus is truly Lord of Lords, then loyalty, worship, and obedience cannot be divided between him and competing priorities.

INTERACTIVE SCENARIO

Choosing Allegiance

Discipleship

Wisdom

3 turns



MESSAGES now

Wife

Can you pick up Levi from practice today? 🙏

MESSAGES 2m ago

Mom

Are you free to help with Dad's doctor appointment tomorrow?

MESSAGES 5m ago

Team Lead

Need your update on the Q2 projections ASAP.

You are a believer facing a week of competing claims on your attention. A promotion at work, a family expectation, and a church responsibility all seem urgent, but each one pulls you toward a different priority. You want to honor Christ with wisdom, not just convenience.

Make decisions across 3 turns to practice yielding competing loyalties to Christ's lordship.

STEP 1

Your manager asks you to take on a high-visibility project that would require skipping a planned prayer meeting and your weekly small group. You need to respond today.

Decline without explanation so you can avoid tension.

Accept immediately because career growth is always the top priority.

Tell your manager you will decide only after asking friends what they think.

Ask for time to weigh the commitment against existing responsibilities and respond with clarity.

STEP 2

A close relative pressures you to support a choice that conflicts with your convictions, and they say your refusal will damage family peace.

Acknowledge the relationship, state your conviction clearly, and offer another way to show care.

Refuse sharply so everyone knows you are right.

Give in to keep the peace, even though it troubles your conscience.

Stay silent and hope the issue goes away.

STEP 3

At the end of the week, you have one evening free. You could rest, catch up on obligations, or join a worship gathering that would strengthen your faith.

Do whatever other people are doing so you do not miss out.

Split the evening randomly so every option gets equal time.

Choose only the most enjoyable option because you have earned it.

Choose the option that best renews your heart, supports your responsibilities, and keeps worship central.

Scan the 5 cards and compare meaning, references, fulfillment, significance, and application.



Meaning

A title of absolute supremacy. It declares that Christ reigns above every lesser authority.



References

Key links appear in **Deuteronomy 10:17**, **Psalms 136:3**, **Daniel 7:13-14**, **Philippians 2:9-11**, **Revelation 17:14**, and **Revelation 19:16**.



Fulfillment

The New Testament applies Old Testament supremacy language to Jesus, showing that he shares the divine rule once attributed to the Lord alone.



Significance

The title points to judgment, worship, and the final triumph of Christ over every opposing power.



Application

Respond with reverence, steady obedience, and undivided loyalty in ordinary decisions as well as worship.

6.2. Jesus' Titles Assignment

Jesus' Titles Assignment

For this assignment, you are invited to explore various titles of Christ. Your task is to synthesize their meanings, references, fulfillment, prophetic significance, and application. Please follow these steps:

- Choose at least three titles of Jesus Christ from the following list: Messiah, Savior, King of Kings, Emmanuel, Good Shepherd, Light of the World, and Bread of Life.
- For each title, provide the following:
 - **Meaning:** Explain what the title signifies.
 - **Biblical References:** Cite at least one scripture passage that illustrates this title.
 - **Fulfillment:** Describe how this title was fulfilled in Jesus' life and ministry.
 - **Prophetic Significance:** Discuss any Old Testament prophecies that correspond with this title.
 - **Application:** Reflect on how understanding this title can affect your daily life or faith.
- Combine your insights into a cohesive written reflection (minimum 800 words) or a teaching outline that connects the titles together, demonstrating how they collectively reveal the nature of the coming King.
- Ensure your reflection is organized, clear, and includes personal insights or practical applications.

Deliverables:

- A written reflection (800+ words) or a detailed teaching outline.
- Scholarship should be demonstrated through the inclusion of relevant scripture and personal insights.
- Submit by [insert due date] in the designated format (doc, pdf, etc.).

☒ Assignment

Submit your assignment online in the course.

7. Summary

7.1. Key Takeaways

Key Takeaways

Congratulations on Completing the Course!

Dear learner,

Congratulations on successfully completing 'The Names and Titles of the Coming King!' This course has been a profound journey through the rich tapestry of biblical names and titles of Jesus. Designed specifically for general believers at an intermediate level, it aimed to deepen your understanding and appreciation of who Jesus is and His significance in both historical and contemporary contexts.

Course Overview

This course focused on key aspects of prophecy related to Jesus, emphasizing His names and titles. We explored their meanings, traced their roots in the Old Testament, examined their fulfillment in the New Testament, and reflected on their relevance in our lives today.

Course Objectives

By the end of this course, you should be able to:

- **Explain the meaning of major biblical names and titles of the Messiah.**
- **Connect Old Testament references with New Testament fulfillment passages.**
- **Interpret the prophetic significance of selected messianic titles.**
- **Compare how different titles reveal Jesus' identity and mission.**
- **Apply the theological and devotional meaning of these titles to Christian life and worship.**

With this foundation, you are now equipped to appreciate Jesus' multifaceted identity and how His titles inform your faith and practices in worship. We encourage you to continue exploring these themes in your personal study and community discussions as you grow in your faith journey. Thank you for your commitment, and may your newfound knowledge enrich your spiritual life!

This course consists of 7 sections covering a range of topics; expand to learn more about each.

1: Introduction



- Overview of course objectives and structure.
- Introduction to key themes and concepts that will be explored.

2: Fundamentals



- Examination of basic principles underlying the subject matter.
- Essential terminology and foundational knowledge needed for the course.

3: Applications



- Real-world examples of how the concepts are applied.
- Case studies and practical uses of learned material.

4: Analysis Techniques



- Different analytical methods and frameworks used in the field.
- Step-by-step approaches to carrying out analyses.

5: Challenges and Solutions



- Common obstacles faced in practical scenarios.
- Strategies and tools to overcome these challenges.

6: Advanced Topics



- Exploration of more complex concepts in depth.
- Latest trends and innovations relevant to the subject.

7: Conclusion and Future Directions



- Summary of key takeaways from the course.
- Discussion on future implications and areas for further study.

Further Readings

If you would like to find out more information about this course, follow the links below:

- [Jesus and the Messianic Prophecies - Did the Old ...](#)
- [The Top 40 Messianic Prophecies about Jesus](#)
- [Prophecies that JESUS fulfilled: EVIDENCE for the Bible pt10](#)
- [351 Old Testament Prophecies Fulfilled In Jesus Christ](#)
- [The Gospel Lineage: Seeing Jesus in the Lineage of Adam](#)