



# RCCG OCEANIA

Holy Spirit & Power

## GOD'S NAME BREAKS BONDAGE

### AT A GLANCE

#### BIG IDEA

Bondage is not the final word when God steps into a person's story. In Scripture, the Lord reveals His name, asserts His authority, and overthrows stubborn oppression. As believers honor His name and respond in faith and obedience, they experience deliverance, growth, and a new way of relating even to enemies.

#### PRIMARY PASSAGES

Exodus 3:15

Isaiah 49:24

Exodus 4:21

Exodus 15:3

Philippians 2:9

Acts 19:11

## KEY TAKEAWAYS

- God's revealed name is a covenant anchor for deliverance across generations (Exodus 3:15).
- Bondage can be reinforced by hardened resistance, but God's power overrides it (Exodus 4:21).
- God fights for His people; deliverance is not merely human effort but divine warfare (Exodus 15:3).
- Captives can be recovered—even from the strong—because God claims the battle and the outcome (Isaiah 49:24).
- Jesus' exalted name carries supreme authority, shaping how believers stand in victory (Philippians 2:9).
- God confirms His work with real power and measurable fruit among people (Acts 19:11; Acts 5:14).
- Victory over bondage includes a transformed posture toward opponents: blessing and doing good (Romans 12:14; Proverbs 25:21).

## INTRODUCTION

Bondage—spiritual, moral, relational, or circumstantial—can keep a person from fulfilling God’s purpose. This study focuses on calling on the God of Abraham for deliverance, refusing personal vengeance, and walking in holiness so resistance against the devil is effective.

## SCRIPTURE READING

- **Exodus 3:15** — God identifies Himself to Israel through Moses as the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, declaring His name as a memorial to all generations—grounding faith for deliverance in who God is.
- **Genesis 12:1–3** — God’s covenant statement to Abraham includes blessing those who bless him and dealing with those who oppose him; this frames God’s defense of His people.
- **Romans 12:14; Proverbs 25:21–22** — God’s people are commanded to bless persecutors and do good to enemies, leaving judgment to God rather than taking revenge.



## SCRIPTURE READING (CONT.)

- **Exodus 15:3; Psalm 24:7–10; Philippians 2:9–11** — God is presented as a warrior ("man of war"), the "Lord of hosts," and Jesus' name as carrying authority over every realm—heaven, earth, and under the earth.
- **Exodus 4:21–23; Isaiah 49:24–26** — God confronts oppressors who refuse to release His people and promises deliverance even where captivity is claimed as lawful.
- **Numbers 16:28–33; Joshua 10:10–11; Daniel 6:1ff** — Scripture examples where opposition to God's servants is met by decisive divine intervention, and where enemies conspire to hinder destiny.
- **Acts 5:14–16; Acts 19:11–12** — God's power operated through Peter and Paul in extraordinary ways, yet imprisonment functioned as a strategy to restrict their effectiveness—illustrating how bondage can hinder calling.
- **Genesis 12:14–20** — When a ruler took Abraham's wife, God troubled that household, showing that God can intervene against those who trouble a family.

## SCRIPTURE READING (CONT.)

- **James 4:7** — The pattern for spiritual victory: submit to God, resist the devil, and he will flee—connecting deliverance to holiness and obedience.

## KEY POINTS

1. Bondage is a major enemy because it blocks purpose and reduces effectiveness (illustrated by how imprisonment would restrict Peter's and Paul's ministry).
2. God's name and covenant identity matter: calling on the God of Abraham rests on His unchanging character across generations (Exodus 3:15).
3. God defends His people; therefore, personal revenge is forbidden. Believers bless enemies and do good, trusting God to handle judgment (Romans 12:14; Proverbs 25:21–22).
4. God is not portrayed as passive: He is "the Lord of hosts" and a "man of war"—able to confront opposition in every realm (Exodus 15:3; Psalm 24:7–10; Philippians 2:9–11).

## KEY POINTS (CONT.)

5. God can deliver from oppressive claims, including situations presented as "lawful" captivity (Isaiah 49:24–26).

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6. Opposition can arise from conspiracies, household hostility, spiritual forces, or entrenched obstacles, but God can intervene decisively (Daniel 6:1ff; Numbers 16:28–33; Joshua 10:10–11).

## GROUP DISCUSSION

Tip: Use these questions to guide the group from seeing → understanding → applying.



## OBSERVATION

- In Exodus 3:15, what specific truths does God declare about His name and identity, and why would that matter to people seeking deliverance?
- List the passages that portray God as a warrior/commander (Exodus 15:3; Psalm 24:7–10; Philippians 2:9–11). What repeated ideas do you notice?
- What commands are given regarding enemies in Romans 12:14 and Proverbs 25:21–22? What actions are explicitly required of the believer?

## INTERPRETATION

- How do the examples of Peter (Acts 5:14–16) and Paul (Acts 19:11–12) support the claim that bondage can hinder purpose and usefulness?
- In Isaiah 49:24–26, what does it mean that God can deliver even when captivity is claimed to be "lawful"? What kinds of situations today might feel that way?
- Why does James 4:7 place "submit to God" before "resist the devil"? How does this sequence explain the warning against continuing in sin?

## APPLICATION

- Identify one form of bondage that most commonly restricts people (fear, addiction, shame, occult involvement, persistent sin, toxic relationships, etc.). What specific step of submission to God will you take this week to address it?
- When facing hostility or sabotage, what would it look like to obey Romans 12:14 and Proverbs 25:21–22 without becoming passive or enabling harm?
- Are there "mountains" (persistent obstacles) that you believe are blocking progress? Describe one and write a short prayer committing the outcome to God rather than seeking personal vengeance.
- If you recognize ongoing sin that weakens your spiritual resistance, what repentance action is needed (confession, cutting off access, accountability, restitution, seeking counsel)? Be specific.
- If you have inherited or participated in spiritual/occult covenants, what biblical steps of turning to Christ and renouncing them will you take (repentance, prayer, seeking mature pastoral help)?



## **PRAYER FOCUS**

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- Reveal Your name and strengthen my faith in who You are.
- Deliver me from every form of bondage and oppressive claim.
- Help me submit to You, resist the devil, and walk in holiness.
- Teach me to bless enemies and leave judgment in Your hands.

## **NEXT STEP**

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Identify one specific bondage, repent and submit it to God in prayer, then take one concrete obedience step that removes access to it and strengthens ongoing resistance.

## CONCLUSION

Freedom from bondage and victory over opposition are rooted in God's covenant identity and power. Believers are called to leave vengeance to God, pray with faith, and walk in holiness. The most decisive turn is surrendering to Jesus Christ, receiving forgiveness, and beginning a life of purity and obedience that supports ongoing resistance against the devil.