



RCCG OCEANIA

Bible Foundations

VICTORY THROUGH THE BLOOD OF JESUS

AT A GLANCE

BIG IDEA

Scripture repeatedly points to the blood as God's provision for redemption, protection, and freedom. The blood speaks on behalf of believers, answers accusations, and marks out deliverance. As the redeemed declare what God has done, they stand in covenant hope and walk in victory.

PRIMARY PASSAGES

Hebrews 12:24

Revelation 12:11

Ephesians 1:7

Exodus 12:13

Romans 8:33-34

Galatians 3:13-14

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Redemption and forgiveness are received through the blood (Ephesians 1:7; Colossians 1:14).
- The blood marks God's people for protection and deliverance (Exodus 12:13; Exodus 12:23).
- The blood speaks better things and answers accusations against believers (Hebrews 12:24; Romans 8:33-34).
- Believers overcome by the blood and by testimony—declare what God has done (Revelation 12:11; Psalms 107:2).
- God's covenant leads captives into freedom and blessing—return to hope (Zechariah 9:11-12; Galatians 3:13-14; Isaiah 49:24-26).

INTRODUCTION

This study focuses on the blood of Jesus as a spiritual and legal verdict that enforces Christ's finished work: silencing accusations, breaking hostile covenants, bringing protection, deliverance, and restoration. The blood is not treated as mere symbolism or ritual, but as God's decisive evidence that redemption has been paid in full.

SCRIPTURE READING

- **Revelation 12:11** — Believers overcome the accuser “by the blood of the Lamb and by the word of their testimony,” showing victory is enforced through Christ’s sacrifice and faith-filled confession.
- **Hebrews 12:24** — Jesus’ blood “speaks better things than that of Abel”—not vengeance, but mercy and victory—showing the blood has a voice in the spirit realm.
- **Colossians 1:14; Ephesians 1:7** — Redemption and forgiveness are obtained “through His blood,” establishing the blood as the basis for deliverance and grace.
- **Exodus 12:13; Exodus 12:23** — The blood on the doorposts in Passover functioned as spiritual legislation: when God saw the blood, judgment passed over and the destroyer could not enter.
- **Colossians 2:14-15** — The “handwriting of ordinances” against believers is blotted out at the cross; principalities and powers are disarmed—this undergirds praying from Christ’s victory.

SCRIPTURE READING (CONT.)

- **Romans 8:33-34** — No lasting charge can stand against God's elect because God justifies; accusation is answered by what Christ has done.
- **Galatians 3:13-14** — Christ redeems from the curse so that blessing comes to the redeemed, showing the blood not only removes bondage but also transfers covenant blessing.
- **Zechariah 9:11-12** — “By the blood of thy covenant” prisoners are released from the pit and restored—used as a picture of deliverance and restoration.
- **Hebrews 9:14** — The blood of Christ purges the conscience, breaking the power of guilt, fear, and condemnation that weaken prayer and confidence.
- **1 Kings 13:2** — An altar can be addressed and answered; this supports the theme that spiritual “voices” (altars/covenants) must be silenced by a higher verdict.
- **1 Peter 2:24; 2 Timothy 1:7** — Healing is connected to Christ’s suffering (“by His stripes you were healed”), and tormenting fear is confronted with God’s Spirit of power, love, and sound mind.

SCRIPTURE READING (CONT.)

- **Joel 2:25** — God restores years of loss, forming a basis for declaring restoration when damage has accumulated over time.
- **Revelation 3:8; Psalm 75:6-7; 2 Chronicles 7:14; Psalm 107:2** — God opens doors no one can shut; promotion comes from God; national healing is connected to humility and prayer; the redeemed are instructed to speak their redemption.

KEY POINTS

1. The blood is a verdict, not a ritual
2. The blood defends where self-defense fails
3. The blood breaks generational patterns and covenants
4. The blood protects, exempts, and preserves
5. The blood brings redemption, forgiveness, and grace-access
6. The blood purifies the inner life and the night season

GROUP DISCUSSION

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

OBSERVATION

- Across Exodus 12:13 and Exodus 12:23, what specific outcomes are connected to the blood being seen (who passes over, and who is stopped)?
- In Hebrews 12:24, what contrast is made between Abel's blood and Jesus' blood, and what does that imply about what the blood 'says'?
- List the categories of need addressed in this teaching (examples: accusation, delay, sickness, fear, dreams, family patterns, protection, open doors). Which ones are most emphasized?

INTERPRETATION

- Revelation 12:11 links overcoming to both “the blood of the Lamb” and “the word of their testimony.” How do these work together without turning confession into superstition?
- Colossians 2:14-15 describes the removal of the “handwriting of ordinances.” What might this mean in practice when someone feels spiritually opposed or condemned?
- What is the difference between asking God for mercy and enforcing Christ’s finished work when facing accusation (Romans 8:33-34)? How should this shape prayer language?
- The teaching describes ‘altars’ and ‘covenants’ as ongoing spiritual voices. What safeguards are needed to keep this framework biblically grounded and not fear-driven (compare with Hebrews 9:14 and 2 Timothy 1:7)?

APPLICATION

- Identify one repeating pattern you want to see broken (fear, rejection, financial loss, delay, shame, recurring temptation, etc.). Using one of the listed scriptures, write a 2–3 sentence prayer that appeals to Christ’s finished work.
- When you feel accused (by people or in your own conscience), what practical steps help you ‘point to the blood’—repentance where needed, refusing condemnation, and returning to obedient faith (Hebrews 9:14; Romans 8:33–34)?
- How can a household practice ‘blood-centered’ faith without ritualism—e.g., consistent prayer, forgiveness, holiness, and speaking redemption (Psalm 107:2)?
- Choose one public-life area (workplace conflict, community injustice, national turmoil). How can you pray 2 Chronicles 7:14 responsibly—seeking righteousness and peace—without demonizing people?
- The teaching connects the blood to healing and wholeness (1 Peter 2:24). What is a balanced plan that includes prayer, wise help (medical/counseling), and perseverance, while still trusting God?

PRAYER FOCUS

- Thank God for redemption, forgiveness, and access through the blood of Jesus.
- Ask for freedom from condemnation and every accusation, resting in Christ's finished work.
- Pray for deliverance and protection for your life and household under the covenant of Christ.
- Ask for bold, truthful testimony that agrees with what God has done in Christ.

NEXT STEP

Read the primary passages aloud and write a brief personal testimony and prayer that anchors your confidence in Christ's covenant blood.

CONCLUSION

The blood of Jesus is presented as God's decisive evidence that redemption is paid and accusation is answered. It speaks mercy, protection, deliverance, and restoration—personally, generationally, and beyond the individual. The ongoing response is to live as the redeemed: resisting condemnation, praying from Christ's finished work, and walking in faith and obedience.