



RCCG OCEANIA

Prayer & Intercession

Crying Out for God's Intervention

At a Glance

BIG IDEA

When trouble, fear, delay, or loss presses in, Scripture repeatedly shows people calling on God—and God acting. His power cannot be reversed, His promises do not fail, and He strengthens those who reach for Him. From provision in famine to healing in desperation to hope in grief, the Lord responds to faith-filled cries with real intervention.

PRIMARY PASSAGES

Psalms 34:17

Isaiah 41:10-13

Isaiah 43:13

John 11:20-39

Mark 10:46-52

Genesis 18:9-14

Key Takeaways

- God hears the righteous when they cry and delivers them (Psalms 34:17).
- God’s actions cannot be reversed; His power belongs to Him alone (Isaiah 43:13; Psalms 62:11).
- Fear is answered by God’s presence and grasping help—He holds your hand (Isaiah 41:10-13).
- God keeps “impossible” promises and sustains people through lack (Genesis 18:9-14; 1 Kings 17:8-16).
- Faith often looks like persistent calling and obedient response, not quiet resignation (Mark 10:46-52; Joshua 6:20).
- God meets real grief with compassion and purposeful movement toward restoration (John 11:20-39).
- Praise can be a faith-response that agrees with God’s rule and victory (Psalms 47:1).

Introduction

This study traces a biblical “siege” (a season of restriction, fear, lack, and stagnation) and the process by which God ends it. Using 2 Kings 7, it highlights how deliverance begins with a desperate cry to God, is strengthened by God’s word, withstands voices of doubt, removes obstructions, and often arrives through unexpected means—resulting in restoration, unusual promotion, and a lifestyle of testimony.

Scripture Reading

- **2 Kings 7 (focus: vv. 1–4; 8–16)** — Samaria is under siege. Elisha prophesies a sudden reversal (abundance within a short time). Four lepers refuse to remain helpless, discover abandoned enemy supplies, and the city moves from starvation to abundance.
- **Psalm 121:1–2; Psalm 40:1–2; Psalm 34:17** — Help is ultimately from the Lord; God hears the cry of the troubled and delivers.
- **Exodus 2:23–25; Exodus 3:1–10** — God hears the cry of His people and then speaks to a human messenger (Moses) to announce and execute deliverance.

Scripture Reading (cont.)

- **Exodus 5 (overview); John 11:20–39; Isaiah 43:13; Genesis 18:9–14** — After God speaks, doubt and resistance often arise (Pharaoh’s defiance; Martha’s “too late”; Sarah’s laughter). God’s purpose still stands: “I will work, and who will hinder Me?”
- **Psalm 62:11; Genesis 22:15–18** — God can confirm His word—power belongs to God, and His sworn blessing cannot be overturned.
- **1 Kings 17:8–16; 2 Kings 5:1–14; Mark 10:46–52** — God can send help through unexpected sources: a widow, a servant girl, even people who previously resisted.
- **Exodus 14:21–28; Exodus 12:29–36; Joshua 6:20; John 11:39–44** — God can use a “noise” or divine disruption to open what was shut (sea divides, captors release, walls fall, graves yield).
- **Psalm 35:4; Isaiah 41:10–13; Psalm 47:1** — God can confound attackers, strengthen His people, and lead them into public victory and praise.

Key Points

1. A siege ends when the helpless cry to the Most High God (not merely to human authority).

2. God responds to desperate cries—often by sending a prophetic word (a clear divine message of reversal).

3. After God speaks, a voice of doubt commonly follows; doubt must be rejected rather than entertained.

4. God can repeat/confirm His word: power belongs to God, and His promise is not cancelled by disbelief.

5. Obstructions to reaching God's goal can be removed by God—especially when the blockage is beyond personal strength.

6. Help may come from unexpected sources and unlikely people; God can inspire anyone to act.

Group Discussion

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

Observation

- In 2 Kings 7:1–4, what are the three different voices presented (Elisha’s word, the doubter’s response, and the lepers’ conversation)?
- From 2 Kings 7:8–11, what did the lepers do first, and what did they eventually decide was necessary to do?
- List the repeated pattern across the supporting passages: cry → God hears → God speaks/acts → opposition/doubt → deliverance (use Exodus 2–3; Genesis 18; John 11).
- In the “unexpected help” examples (1 Kings 17; 2 Kings 5; Mark 10), who were the unlikely helpers, and what exactly did they do?

Interpretation

- Why does God often wait for a genuine cry for help before lifting a siege (Psalm 34:17; Exodus 2:23–25)?
- What makes a word from God recognizable as ‘unusual’—and why might God choose an unusual declaration (2 Kings 7:1–2)?
- Why is doubt so predictable after a promise, and what are practical ways to ‘shut the mouth’ of doubt (Genesis 18:9–14; Isaiah 43:13)?
- What might ‘help from unexpected sources’ teach about pride, control, and how God chooses to work (1 Kings 17:8–16; 2 Kings 5:1–14)?
- How does worship/praise function as spiritual ‘noise’ that shifts situations when ordinary effort stalls (Joshua 6:20; John 11:39–44)?

Application

- Identify one area that feels like a siege (restriction, fear, scarcity, stagnation). What would a ‘desperate cry’ to God sound like in your own words this week?

Application (cont.)

- Where have you been tempted to doubt what God has said? Write one sentence you will use to answer that doubt with Scripture (choose from Isaiah 43:13 or Psalm 62:11).
- Is there an ‘obstruction’ you need God to deal with (internal habits, external opposition, delayed permissions, relational resistance)? What specific request will you bring to God?
- Name one ‘unexpected source’ God could use (a person you overlooked, an unlikely opportunity, a new direction). What posture will help you recognize and receive help without suspicion?
- What opportunity or joy feels ‘buried’ (like Lazarus in John 11)? What act of praise/worship will you practice as faith while you wait for God’s intervention?
- Craft a simple testimony statement you can say naturally: (1) ‘My siege is over.’ (2) ‘Here is what changed.’ (3) ‘Jesus is the reason.’ Who will you share it with?

Prayer Focus

- Lord, hear my cry and bring Your deliverance into every place of distress.
- Strengthen my faith to reject fear and doubt and to stand on Your promises.
- Remove every obstruction beyond my strength and open what has been shut.
- Put praise in my mouth as I wait for Your intervention and restoration.

Next Step

Write a specific “cry” to God for one pressing need, pair it with a promise from Scripture, and pray it daily while practicing deliberate praise and watchful obedience.

Conclusion

A siege is not ended by human power alone. The pathway shown in Scripture is clear: cry to God, receive His word, refuse doubt, ask God to remove obstructions, stay open to unexpected help, and respond with praise when He moves. When God ends a siege, the outcome is restoration, unusual advancement, and a life that openly testifies to His deliverance.