

PETE BUMGARNER MINISTRIES

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PLEADING THE BLOOD

STUDY GUIDE



PLEADING THE BLOOD

SCRIPTURE READING

Exodus 12:21-24

Then Moses called for all the elders of Israel, and said unto them, Draw out and take you a lamb according to your families, and kill the passover. And ye shall take a bunch of hyssop, and dip it in the blood that is in the bason, and strike the lintel and the two side posts with the blood that is in the bason; and none of you shall go out at the door of his house until the morning. For the Lord will pass through to smite the Egyptians; and when he seeth the blood upon the lintel, and on the two side posts, the Lord will pass over the door, and will not suffer the destroyer to come in unto your houses to smite you. And ye shall observe this thing for an ordinance to thee and to thy sons for ever.

Hebrews 9:11-14

But Christ being come an high priest of good things to come, by a greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands, that is to say, not of this building; neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by His own blood He entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us. For if the blood of bulls and of goats, and the ashes of an heifer sprinkling the unclean, sanctifieth to the purifying of the flesh: how much more shall the blood of Christ, Who through the eternal Spirit offered Himself without spot to God, purge your conscience from dead works to serve the living God?

THEME

Some of the teaching we have heard concerning the blood of Jesus is without scriptural support. We must look to the Scriptures for proper understanding of the blood of Jesus and what He accomplished through the shedding of His blood. Other teaching minimizes or abolishes the validity of Jesus' blood. It is vital that we have a clear understanding of the blood of Jesus in relation to eternal salvation and daily living.

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. The phrase "plead the blood" has become popular in many Christian circles, but this phrase cannot be found in the Scriptures.
- B. The word "plead" is not mentioned in the King James Version of the New Testament.

- C. Many prayers are prayed using the blood of Jesus in a way that has no scriptural basis.
- D. If we expect God to hear and answer our prayers and to provide protection for us, we must approach Him from a scriptural perspective.
- E. We are not advocating that the blood of Jesus has been over emphasized, but we are suggesting that proper teaching concerning the blood of Jesus has been under emphasized.
- F. The Word of God must be our guideline and basis for all beliefs and actions.
- G. We must learn what the Bible says about the blood of Jesus and its application. Also, we must learn what our response should be to the blood of Jesus and its application.

II. PLEADING THE BLOOD

- A. The phrase “plead the blood” is not recorded anywhere in the Bible.
- B. The word “plead” means to beg.
 - 1. Nowhere do the Scriptures teach that we are to beg God for anything.
 - 2. The Scriptures teach us to ask God in Jesus’ name, believing that we will receive our petitions. (Mark 11:23-24; John 16:23-27)
 - 3. The Bible does not teach us to beg when we pray; it teaches us to believe when we pray.
 - a. I John 3:20-23 and I John 5:14-15 give great insight into successful praying.
 - b. One who begs God does not have confidence in God.
- C. Faith, not fear, should be the motivating force for prayer.
- D. If we have received Jesus, the blood of Jesus is doing what it was ordained to do in our lives.

- E. When the Israelites were preparing to leave Egypt, they were instructed to kill a lamb and to sprinkle the blood of the lamb on the lintel over the doorway and upon the two sideposts of the doorway. (Exodus 12:21-24; Hebrews 11:28)
 - 1. The purpose for sprinkling the blood around the door was to ensure that the death angel did not enter into the house and kill the firstborn.
 - 2. The occupants of the house did not have to plead with the death angel; the application of the blood spoke for the occupants.
 - 3. The occupants of the house who had followed the instructions of the Lord had nothing to fear; God, not the devil, had control over the death angel.
- F. Rather than pleading the blood of Jesus, the believer should be stimulated by the blood of Jesus to act upon his covenant rights and privileges.

III. THE OLD TESTAMENT BLOOD

- A. We cannot fully understand the New Covenant until we have a basic understanding of the Old Covenant.
- B. The “law of Moses” is the Old Covenant to which the Scriptures refer.
- C. The Old Covenant was cut between God and the nation of Israel.
 - 1. The covenant which God cut with Abraham led to the cutting of both the Old and New Covenants.
 - 2. The Old Covenant was conditional; blessings were incurred if the covenant was kept, and curses were incurred if the covenant was broken. (Deuteronomy 28)
- D. God gave Moses all the stipulations of the Old Covenant, which became the governing laws for the nation of Israel.
- E. The covenant was ratified by taking the blood of an animal and sprinkling the Book of the Covenant and the people. (Exodus 24:4-8; Hebrews 9:18-21)

- F. This covenant required the Israelites to do certain things at predetermined times. These rituals and ceremonies served as reminders of God's holiness and man's unrighteousness.
- G. Animal sacrifices played a major role in the Old Covenant.
 - 1. The animals were used for sacrifices and offerings.
 - 2. The innocent animal took the place of the guilty man and bore the punishment of sin for the man.
- H. Once a year, atonement was made for the entire nation of Israel. Again, an innocent animal took the place of guilty Israel and bore the punishment of sin. (Leviticus 16:2-22)
 - 1. The blood of the animal was sprinkled on the mercy seat which covered the Ark of the Covenant. (Leviticus 16:15)
 - 2. This ceremony had to be repeated every year. (Hebrews 9:7)
- I. We can conclude that the blood of the Old Covenant was taken from an innocent animal and used in behalf of guilty man to make atonement for his sins.
- J. The Old Testament blood was shed for sinful man for the purpose of **covering** man's sins.
- K. The Old Covenant and the people were united by the blood of an innocent animal. (Hebrews 9:18-20)

IV. THE NEW TESTAMENT BLOOD

- A. Jesus declared His blood to be the blood of the New Covenant. (Matthew 26:28; Mark 14:24; Luke 22:20; I Corinthians 11:25; Galatians 3:17; Hebrews 10:29)
 - 1. Communion represents the New Covenant. (I Corinthians 10:16)
 - 2. Every time we receive communion we should be reminded of the New Covenant ratified by the blood of Jesus.

- B. There are several scripture references which contrast the Old Covenant blood with the New Covenant blood. (Hebrews 9:7-26; Hebrews 10:4-29; Hebrews 11:28; Hebrews 12:24; Hebrews 13:11-21; I Peter 1:1-2)
- C. The blood of the Old Covenant provided only atonement; the blood of the New Covenant provides redemption. (Ephesians 1:7; Colossians 1:14; I Peter 1:18-19; Revelation 5:9; Revelation 7:14)
 - 1. Atonement covered sin; redemption removed sin. (Matthew 26:28)
 - 2. Atonement lasted only one year; redemption is eternal.
- D. The Old Testament blood covered sin; it could not cleanse one from sin. The blood of Jesus cleanses from sin, so there is no need to cover sin. (I John 1:7; Revelation 1:5)
- E. Through the blood of Jesus, we are justified. (Romans 5:9)
 - 1. Animal blood reminded man of his sin.
 - 2. The blood of Jesus cleanses man and makes him just as though he had never sinned. (I John 1:7; Revelation 1:5)
- F. Although the Old Testament blood atoned for man, it did not allow man to enter into the presence of God. The blood of Jesus has placed man in right standing with God, granting peace between God and man. (Colossians 1:20)
- G. The blood of the Old Covenant did not include the Gentiles; Jesus' blood has provided redemption for all humanity. (Acts 17:24-26; Ephesians 2:11-13)
- H. Jesus' blood purchased the Church, which is His Body. We are His property. Jesus protects His property through the covenant which He cut, not through our begging or pleading. (Acts 20:28)

V. RECEIVING THE BLOOD OF JESUS

- A. In John 6:53-56, Jesus declared that we must eat His flesh and drink His blood.
 - 1. Obviously, Jesus is not promoting cannibalism.

2. Life is in the blood; we must receive the blood of Jesus into our hearts in order to receive eternal life.
 3. The blood of Jesus is appropriated into our hearts by faith. (Romans 3:24-26)
 4. We must be partakers of God's Word, which is His covenant, and we must believe and receive the blood of Jesus, which ratified the New Covenant.
- B. One who receives the blood of Jesus, realizing its purpose and work, will never need to beg for the blood of Jesus to cover him.
1. One who is walking in agreement with the covenant is protected by the blood of the covenant.
 2. One who has revelation of the New Covenant will not beg God; he will take authority over the devil.
 - a. We overcome the devil by receiving the blood of the covenant in our hearts by faith and testifying (not begging) of the redemptive work of Jesus in our lives. (Revelation 12:11)
 - b. We must study the Word of God and learn more about our covenant rights and privileges in Jesus.

VI. SUMMARY

- A. Pleading the blood of Jesus is begging God to protect us from the devil.
1. We have authority over all the power of the enemy through our covenant which we share with Jesus.
 2. God does not want us operating in fear. He has given us power!
 3. We should not beg God; we should command the devil.
- B. The Old Testament blood covered the sins of man; the innocent died for the guilty.
- C. The blood of Jesus has removed sin from man; once again, the innocent died for the guilty.

- D. Jesus ratified the New Covenant by shedding His blood.
- E. We must accept the work of Jesus' blood and appropriate it into our lives by faith.
- F. The blood of Jesus has cleansed us from all unrighteousness, and it has placed us in right standing with God.
 - 1. Now we can approach the throne of grace boldly because of the blood of Jesus, which we have received into our hearts by faith. (Hebrews 4:16; Hebrews 10:19)
 - 2. God gladly receives all of those who have accepted Jesus and His redemptive work.

VII. CONCLUSION

- A. If God is for us, who can be against us? (Romans 8:31)
- B. God has not given us the spirit of fear, but of power, love and a sound mind. (II Timothy 1:7)
- C. Those who are afraid of the devil do not have a revelation of the new covenant ratified by the blood of Jesus.
- D. Nowhere in the Scriptures are we taught to fear the devil; we are taught to revere and respect God.
- E. Satan cannot violate the blood of the covenant, but we can.
- F. The Word of God teaches us that believers have power over the devil. (Matthew 28:18-20; Mark 16:17; Luke 10:17-19; John 14:12)
- G. We need to remind ourselves of the blood covenant granted unto us through Jesus. The devil already knows about the covenant.
- H. Instead of pleading the blood, let's exercise the authority given to us through the redemptive work of Jesus when He shed His blood, thereby sealing the New Covenant.

