



KIB 521: The Blood of Jesus and the Courtroom of God - Part 2

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Background

1. Introduction and Methodology

Primary Hebrew terms such as *'adat 'el* (divine council), *satan* (adversary), and *rib* (covenant lawsuit) are examined grammatically and canonically.

2. Hebrew Bible Foundations

Job 1–2 introduces the adversarial role of *ha-satan* within a heavenly assembly. Psalm 82 employs *'adat 'el* to portray Yahweh judging subordinate rulers. Daniel 7 presents thrones, opened books, and eschatological judgment. Prophetic *rib* patterns demonstrate the structure of covenant litigation.

3. New Testament Juridical Fulfillment

Romans 3–5 articulates forensic justification rooted in covenant law. Hebrews presents Christ as High Priest entering the heavenly sanctuary by His own blood. Revelation 12 identifies Satan as the accuser, while Revelation 20 culminates in the final judgment before the great white throne.

Conclusion

From Job to Revelation, Scripture presents a coherent judicial cosmology. Divine council imagery affirms structured heavenly governance under Yahweh's sovereignty. Christ stands at the center as priestly advocate securing present justification and future vindication.

I. The Biblical Courtroom Framework

a. Book of Job

Job 1:6–7 (ESV)

6 Now there was a day when the sons of God came to present themselves before the LORD, and Satan also came among them. 7 The LORD said to Satan, “From where have you come?” Satan answered the LORD and said, “From going to and fro on the earth, and from walking up and down on it.”

Relevance:

Job presents the clearest Old Testament depiction of a heavenly assembly where “the sons of God” present themselves before Yahweh. The adversary (*ha-satan*) appears in a prosecutorial function.

Key Principle:

There is a legal dimension to spiritual conflict.

b. Book of Revelation

Revelation 12:10 (ESV)

10 And I heard a loud voice in heaven, saying, “Now the salvation and the power and the kingdom of our God and the authority of his Christ have come, for the accuser of our brothers has been thrown down, who accuses them day and night before our God.

Satan functions as:

- Prosecutor
- Accuser
- Covenant challenger

II. Courtroom Roles and Functions

Courtroom Role	Biblical Identification	Function
Judge	The Father (Ps. 75:7)	Righteous adjudicator
Prosecutor	Satan (Rev. 12:10)	Brings legal accusations
Defense	Jesus Christ (1 John 2:1)	Advocate (<i>paraklētos</i>)
Evidence	The Blood (Heb. 12:24)	Speaks legally
Witness	The Believer's Testimony (Rev. 12:11)	Agrees with verdict

a. First Epistle of John

1 John 2:1 (ESV)

1 My little children, I am writing these things to you so that you may not sin. But if anyone does sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous.

Christ is not begging emotionally—He is presenting completed legal work.

III. The Voice of the Blood

a. Epistle to the Hebrews

Hebrews 12:24 (ESV)

24 and to Jesus, the mediator of a new covenant, and to the sprinkled blood that speaks a better word than the blood of Abel.

Contrast Chart

Abel's Blood	Jesus' Blood
Cries for vengeance	Declares forgiveness
Exposes guilt	Cancels guilt
Demands justice	Satisfies justice
Points to death	Secures life

The blood speaks legally in the heavenly court.

IV. Legal Grounds for Accusation

Satan accuses based on:

1. Unrepented sin
2. Covenant violations
3. Generational iniquity patterns
4. Agreement with lies

Important Teaching Guardrail:

The enemy cannot invent legal ground—but he can exploit unaddressed ground.

V. How the Blood Functions in Warfare

a. Epistle to the Romans

Romans 5:9 (ESV)

9 Since, therefore, we have now been justified by his blood, much more shall we be saved by him from the wrath of God.

b. Book of Revelation

Revelation 12:11 (ESV)

11 And they have conquered him by the blood of the Lamb and by the word of their testimony, for they loved not their lives even unto death.

Warfare Activation Sequence

Step	Action	Courtroom Effect
1	Repentance	Removes legal ground
2	Faith in the Blood	Applies Verdict
3	Agreement (Testimony)	Aligns with Ruling
4	Obedience	Maintains legal standing

VI. Misconceptions to Correct

Error	Correction
The blood is a chant	It is covenant reality
Pleading the blood is magic	It is faith in finished work
Warfare is shouting	Warfare is legal alignment
Authority is emotional intensity	Authority is covenant position

VII. Priestly Maturity in Courtroom Warfare

Epistle to the Hebrews

Hebrews 10:19 (ESV)

19 Therefore, brothers, since we have confidence to enter the holy places by the blood of Jesus,

Mature believers:

- Understand access
- Understand repentance
- Understand authority
- Maintain covenant alignment

This ties directly into my book, Kingdom Priesthood.

VIII. What the Regular Church is Not Teaching You

a. Keeping God's Commandments is Directly Tied to Knowing God

1 John 2:1–6 (ESV)

1 My little children, I am writing these things to you so that you may not sin. But if anyone does sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous. 2 He is the propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only but also for the sins of the whole world. 3 And by this we know that we have come to know him, if we keep his commandments. 4 Whoever says "I know him" but does not keep his commandments is a liar, and the truth is not in him, 5 but whoever keeps his word, in him truly the love of God is perfected. By this we may know that we are in him: 6 whoever says he abides in him ought to walk in the same way in which he walked.

b. Sin is Still the Violation of God's Law

1 John 3:4 (ESV)

4 Everyone who makes a practice of sinning also practices lawlessness; sin is lawlessness.

1 John 3:4 (AMP)

4 Everyone who commits (practices) sin is guilty of lawlessness; for [that is what] sin is, lawlessness (the breaking, violating of God's law by transgression or neglect—being unrestrained and unregulated by His commands and His will).

c. Keeping the Commandments through a Dynamic Relationship with Christ Produces Answered Prayer

1 John 3:19–24 (ESV)

19 By this we shall know that we are of the truth and reassure our heart before him; 20 for whenever our heart condemns us, God is greater than our

heart, and he knows everything. **21** Beloved, if our heart does not condemn us, we have confidence before God; **22** and whatever we ask we receive from him, because we keep his commandments and do what pleases him. **23** And this is his commandment, that we believe in the name of his Son Jesus Christ and love one another, just as he has commanded us. **24** Whoever keeps his commandments abides in God, and God in him. And by this we know that he abides in us, by the Spirit whom he has given us.

Because of our relationship with Christ and the fact that, as part of the New Covenant, the Law has been written on our hearts, we keep His commandments out of love for God. This produces several things:

- Answered Prayers
- Abiding in Christ

References for Further Study

(Items I used in my own research.)

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