

THE SPOILS OF SPIRITUAL WARFARE



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Written by
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Introduction

Taking Back What the Enemy Has Stolen

“We are going to the enemy’s camp and we are taking back everything that the devil has stolen from us.”

In the life of a believer, spiritual warfare is a reality. The enemy may have knocked you down, but you are not knocked out. The devil may have tried to throw you into the waters of life’s troubles and trials, attempting to drown you in despair. But today, we declare that we will rise up and reclaim our inheritance in Christ.

The Biblical Foundation of Spiritual Warfare

1. 2 Chronicles 20:1-15: The Battle Belongs to the Lord



In this passage, King Jehoshaphat faced a vast army coming against him. Fear gripped the hearts of the people, but the Lord spoke through His prophet:

- “Do not be afraid

or dismayed because of this great multitude, for the battle is not yours, but God's." (2 Chronicles 20:15)

Hebrew Meaning of Jehoshaphat: The name "Jehoshaphat" means "Yahweh has judged." It reflects God's authority over judgment and His readiness to fight for His people.

- The Spoils of War: Jehoshaphat and the children of Israel went forth to gather the spoils of war. Jehovah, our God, gave them the wealth of the wicked laid up for the righteous (Proverbs 13:22). The unseen angels of the Lord fought on their behalf, and the enemy turned on themselves.

The Assurance of God's Presence

2. Matthew 28:20:
"Lo, I Am With You"

Jesus reassures us of His constant presence: "And lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

- Greek Meaning: The word "lo" (ἰδοὺ, idou) signifies a strong emphasis—"behold" or "look!" It serves as a reminder that God is actively present in our struggles.

The Nature of Spiritual Warfare

3. 2 Corinthians 10:4-5: Weapons of Our Warfare

“For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong



holds; casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God.”

Greek Meaning:

- “Weapons” (ὄπλα, hopla) refers to arms or tools for battle.
- “Warfare” (στρατεία, stratia) reflects the concept of military service or campaign.

Metaphorical Meaning: Our weapons are spiritual, not physical. We engage in a battle of ideas, thoughts, and beliefs, pulling down strongholds that oppose the truth of God.

The Armor of God

4. Ephesians 6:10-18: Dressed for Battle

“Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in

the power of His might.”

Greek Meaning:

- “Strong” (ἐνδυναμοῦσθε, endynamousthe) means to be empowered or strengthened.
- “Might” (κράτος, kratos) refers to dominion or strength.



Hebrew Meaning: The Hebrew equivalent emphasizes the strength of God’s presence and the power of His might in our lives.

Poetic Meaning: The armor of God is our divine protection, a metaphorical representation of our faith, righteousness, and salvation. Each piece serves a purpose, equipping us for the battles we face.

Tales and Fables of Warfare

5. The Tale of David and Goliath

David’s battle against Goliath is a classic tale of spiritual warfare. Armed with faith and a sling, he faced a giant who defied the armies of the living God.

This story illustrates that even the smallest among us can defeat the greatest adversaries when empowered by God.

6. The Fable of the Ant and the Grasshopper

In this fable, the diligent ant prepares for winter while the carefree grasshopper plays. When winter arrives, the ant is ready, while the grasshopper suffers. This tale teaches the importance of preparation and diligence in spiritual warfare, emphasizing the need to be spiritually equipped for the challenges ahead.

Old Testament Examples of Warfare

1. Moses and Pharaoh: Moses fought against the greatest empire of his time, relying on God's power to perform miracles and plagues. The ultimate victory was the liberation of Israel from bondage.

2. Gideon and the Midianites: Gideon faced overwhelming odds with only 300 men. By following God's strategy, they defeated the Midianite army through confusion and fear.

3. Joshua at Jericho: The walls of Jericho fell not by might or power but by obedience to God's command, illustrating the power of faith in spiritual warfare.

New Testament Examples of Warfare

1. Paul's Ministry: Paul faced many adversities, including imprisonment and persecution. Yet, he remained steadfast, declaring, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me" (Philippians 4:13).

2. The Early Church: The apostles, empowered by the Holy Spirit, boldly proclaimed the Gospel despite threats and persecution, demonstrating the power of unity in spiritual warfare.

Strategies of War



1. Insurgency and Counterinsurgency:

- In spiritual warfare, insurgency refers to the enemy's tactics to undermine faith and spread doubt. Counterinsurgency involves the church's

response—prayer, evangelism, and teaching the Word to reclaim ground.

2. The Strategy of War:

- Effective warfare requires strategy. We must be aware of the enemy's tactics (2 Corinthians 2:11) and prepare ourselves with prayer, fasting, and the Word of God to counteract his schemes.

Conclusion The Spoils Await

As we engage in spiritual warfare, let us remember that the battle belongs to the Lord. We are not alone; He fights for us.

Final Charge: Stand firm in your faith, knowing that the spoils of war await those who persevere. The wealth of the wicked is laid up for the righteous, and we will gather the spoils as we march forward in victory.

“For He shall give His angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways.” – Psalm 91:11

Let us take back everything the devil has stolen, for we are victorious in Christ Jesus. Amen.

Written by Elder Keith Joel Walker
Read and Obey Acts 2:38

