His Power is Present - His Covenant is FOR YOU!

Apostle Marla Eash | Sunday Morning Service

God is calling His people to renew their awareness of covenant, come out of wilderness weariness, and step into the territory, fruitfulness, and promises He has given them.

The message emphasizes that God's power is already present through the Holy Spirit, but believers must respond with faith, agreement, obedience, persistence, and confidence in their covenant relationship with Him.

Central message: God has not changed His promises or His intended outcome. Believers must stop drawing back, renew their covenant confidence, and enforce what God has spoken.

I. Watering the Seed and Enforcing Financial Fruitfulness

A. The importance of watering the seed

- The Holy Spirit instructed the church to water the seed of its pledges and offerings every week.
- The congregation was led in declarations over the seed they had sown.
- These declarations focused on fruitfulness, abundance, and God's supply.

Declarations:

- I forbid delayed fruitfulness.
- I am not barren.
- I am not diminished.
- Lack is not my portion.
- God's supply and more than enough are the portion of my house.

B. Scriptural foundation for fruitfulness

Exodus 23:26

- None shall be barren in the land.
- God's promise is connected to fruitfulness.

Deuteronomy 7:14

- God's people are blessed above all peoples.
- The promise includes freedom from barrenness.
- This is presented as a covenant promise.

Philippians 4:19

- God supplies every need according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus.
- Financial supply is included in God's provision for His people.

C. Righteousness and the fullness of God's life

Romans 14:17

- The kingdom of God is righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Spirit.
- Righteousness means right standing in Christ.
- Right standing provides access to the fullness of His life.

That fullness includes:

- Peace and joy.
- Resurrection power.
- Wholeness in the body.
- Every need met.
- More than enough.
- The fullness of God's promises.

Key statement: Righteousness is the fullness of God's life in the believer.

D. Financial breakthrough must be fed and enforced

- Healing is described as the bread of every home.
- Financial supply can likewise be declared as the bread of every home.
- A financial breakthrough has been declared over the church and, as a result, over individual households.
- The church was encouraged to continue feeding that word.

Key principle: What God has given must always be enforced.

E. Covenant faithfulness and financial supply

- Tithing and giving establish a financial relationship with God and His Word.
- The believer is in covenant with God.
- God is the stronger partner in that covenant.
- Just as believers stand on God's Word for healing, they must stand on His Word for financial supply.

Financial supply must be:

1. Watered.
2. Enforced.

3. Believed.
4. Agreed with.

F. God redeems mistakes and failures

- The enemy attempts to use past mistakes to discourage believers from expecting God's promises.
- God is a redeemer.
- He redeems mistakes, failures, and areas where people have fallen short.

Malachi 3:11

- God promises to rebuke the devourer.
- The fruit of the ground will not be destroyed.
- The vine will not fail to bear fruit.

Key statement: In faithfulness, there is fruitfulness.

- Many have remained faithful for years without enforcing the fruitfulness God promised.
- Believers are encouraged to put God in remembrance of what He has said.
- The expectation is that faithful fields will become fruitful.

G. Breakthrough requires persistence

- Every breakthrough in the speaker's life had to be enforced.
- Every healing and every victory required agreement with God's promises.
- Breakthrough is connected to faith, expectation, and persistence.
- The speaker released an impartation intended to root out past intimidation, images of lack, fear, and failure.

II. God's Paths, Agreement, and Swift Obedience

A. God has more than one path to His promises

- God leads His people in paths of righteousness.
- His pleasant paths lead to pleasant places.
- Goodness and mercy follow His people.
- God never runs out of new paths to fulfill what He has promised.

When one avenue appears closed, God has another path.

B. Willingness means agreement

Isaiah 1:19

- If believers are willing and obedient, they will eat the good of the land.
- Willingness is described as agreement.
- Agreement requires remaining aligned with what God is speaking.
- Simply saying that one believes in God is not the same as consistently agreeing with Him.

C. Obedience requires a quick response

- Repent quickly when disobedience is recognized.
- Correct what needs to be corrected.
- Respond promptly to the voice of God.
- A quicker response allows faith to rise toward what God is accomplishing.

Key statement: Swift obedience breaks old patterns of disobedience.

III. Faith Is Never a Risk

A. Faith always moves the believer forward

Key statements:

- Faith is never a risk.
- Faith will always credit you.
- Unbelief, doubt, and fear will always put you in the red.
- Unbelief sets people back.
- Continuing to trust God never results in a loss of spiritual progress.
- Even when the outcome is different from what was expected, the believer has moved forward through faith.
- God can bring something out of the situation.

B. The fullness of the new covenant

- The new covenant is established through the blood of Jesus.
- The Holy Spirit is present within believers.
- His grace strengthens and encourages obedience.
- His presence enables believers to put away the works of the flesh.

The new covenant provides a foundation for standing in:

- Healing.
- Supply.
- Provision.
- Righteousness.
- Territory.

- The promises of God.

C. The Holy Spirit gives believers the ability to shift

- Believers can respond to circumstances through emotions and what they see.
- They also have the ability to shift their attention into faith.
- The Holy Spirit is always present to enable that shift.
- Choosing faith means yielding to the Spirit rather than circumstances or other people's perceptions.

Hebrews 11:1

- Faith is the substance of things hoped for.
- Faith is the evidence of things not seen.
- The speaker identifies the blood of Jesus as her evidence and the Holy Spirit within as her ability.

D. Living in Christ instead of merely looking at His life

- People can observe the life of God in others without living in that fullness themselves.
- God wants every believer to live in Him.
- Believers sometimes draw back when they feel vulnerable in faith.
- Confidence must not be abandoned because it carries a great reward.

IV. Covenant Confidence and the Danger of Drawing Back

A. God's power is present

As the church approaches 2027, the message emphasizes:

- God's power is present.
- The Holy Spirit is present within believers.
- Attention must shift away from circumstances and toward Christ.
- Covenant means looking to Christ and believing Him.

Key declaration: If covenant is important to God, covenant must be important to me.

B. God is calling His people out of weariness

- God is calling believers out of weariness and withdrawal.
- He is restoring confidence in Christ within them.
- He is calling them to stand in their territory.
- He is calling them to recover territory that has been forfeited.
- Their faith must not draw back from speaking what God has said.

C. Drawing back changes the determined outcome

Hebrews 10:38

- The just shall live by faith.
- God has no pleasure in drawing back.

The speaker explains that drawing back:

- Does not mean God has stopped loving the believer.
- Does not mean the believer is no longer saved.
- Means the believer is no longer remaining confident in righteousness through Christ.

Drawing back can include:

- Remaining in a place of perceived safety.
- Being timid about one's identity in Christ.
- Hesitating to speak to intimidating giants.
- Withdrawing from the fullness of covenant.
- Refusing to step forward in faith.

Key statement: When believers draw back, they change the determined outcome—not God.

D. The illustration of parental discipline

- The speaker recalled disciplining her sons when they were young.
- She explained that their decisions produced the consequences.
- The parent had not changed the intended outcome; the child's choice had affected it.
- The same principle was applied to believers drawing back from what God has instructed.

V. God's Covenant Is Always for Our Good

A. Covenant instructions preserve life

Deuteronomy 6:24

- God's commands were given for the good of His people.
- His intention was to preserve them alive.

The speaker describes preserving life as including:

- Sustaining life.
- Prosperity.
- Being quickened.
- Restoration of life and health.

- Being furnished and restored.
- Renewed strength after discouragement, faintness, and weariness.

Key statement: God's instructions are for our good always.

B. Covenant is a relationship of agreement

- God's instructions to Israel were given within a covenant relationship.
- He was leading His people into life.
- Covenant was not intended to work against them.

C. Marriage as an illustration of covenant

- The speaker compared covenant with God to her marriage.
- Marriage functions best when both partners remain in agreement.
- Knowing each other's heart, giving grace, and responding to needs strengthens the relationship.
- When either partner draws back, it affects the relationship and its outcomes.
- Drawing back from covenant with God similarly affects the believer's outcomes.

VI. Abraham, Isaac, and the Covenant Promise of Jesus

A. Abraham understood covenant

- Abraham was in covenant with God.
- The speaker described covenant customs in Abraham's day.
- She explained that when one covenant partner requested a son, that partner was obligated to give a son in return.
- The exchange represented trust and loyalty.

B. Abraham's understanding of God's request

- God instructed Abraham to offer Isaac.
- Abraham understood the request through his covenant relationship with God.
- The speaker explained that Abraham anticipated God's gift of His own Son.

John 8:56

- Abraham rejoiced to see Jesus' day.
- He saw it and was glad.

C. Abraham believed God could raise Isaac

Hebrews 11:17–19

- Abraham offered Isaac by faith.
- He had received God's promises.
- He believed God could raise Isaac from the dead.
- He received Isaac back in a figurative sense.

D. Abraham's offering and God's offering

- Abraham figuratively offered his son.
- God stopped Abraham after seeing his obedience.
- God literally gave His own Son as an offering.
- Jesus was obedient unto death.

E. Jesus opens covenant sonship to believers

- The eternal Son of God became a son of Abraham through Mary.
- Through Jesus, the sons of Abraham could become sons of God.

Galatians 3:7

- Those who are of faith are sons of Abraham.
- Believers are sons and daughters of covenant.

John 3:16–17

- God gave His only begotten Son.
- Those who believe receive everlasting life.
- Jesus came to save rather than condemn.
- Salvation is presented through covenant and the blood of Jesus.

VII. Israel's Battles Reveal the Power of Covenant

A. Victory over Amalek

- Israel faced an attack from the Amalekites after crossing the Red Sea.
- Joshua went into battle.
- Moses remained on a hill with his hands raised.
- Israel prevailed while Moses' hands were raised.
- When his hands lowered, the battle turned against them.
- Israel ultimately won.

Key statement: The Lord is my banner.

B. God's victories were based on covenant

- Israel's victories did not depend on its natural strength.
- The enemy was often greater or stronger.
- God brought victory because He was in covenant with Israel.
- Israel prevailed when it followed His voice and obeyed Him.

Key statement: God brought victory out of nowhere.

VIII. The Twelve Spies: Two Different Responses to the Same Promise

A. God's promise concerning Canaan

Numbers 13–14

- Moses sent twelve spies into Canaan.
- God had promised the land to Israel.
- The spies returned with evidence of its abundance.
- They described it as flowing with milk and honey.

B. The report of the ten spies

The ten spies emphasized:

- Strong inhabitants.
- Large, fortified cities.
- Giants in the land.
- Powerful nations occupying the territory.
- Their own inability to overcome the inhabitants.

They described themselves as grasshoppers.

Key observation: They were grasshoppers in their own sight.

- They assumed the inhabitants saw them the same way.
- Their perception of themselves shaped their report.
- They focused on the strength of the opposition rather than God's promise.

C. Caleb's response

- Caleb quieted the people.
- He urged them to take possession immediately.
- He declared that they were well able to overcome the land.

D. Joshua and Caleb's covenant perspective

Numbers 14:6–9

- Joshua and Caleb described the land as exceedingly good.
- They believed God would bring Israel into it.
- They urged the people not to rebel against the Lord.
- They warned them not to fear the inhabitants.

Their confidence rested on:

- God's past faithfulness.
- God's promise.
- God's presence.
- God's protection.
- God's covenant relationship with Israel.

Key statement: The Lord is with us. Do not fear them.

E. The ten spies lost sight of covenant

- Egypt had been greater than Israel.
- The Red Sea had been an impossible obstacle.
- The plagues were beyond Israel's natural ability.
- God had been present through every previous challenge.
- He was ready to act again.

The ten spies focused on their own ability. Joshua and Caleb focused on God.

IX. Forty Years Later: Renewing Covenant Before Taking Jericho

A. A new generation approaches the promised land

- The generation that refused to enter Canaan died in the wilderness.
- Forty years later, Joshua led a new generation.
- Israel had crossed the Jordan River.
- They were camped at Gilgal.
- Jericho was approximately two miles away.

B. Covenant had to be reestablished

- Before Israel could take Jericho, covenant had to be renewed.
- The new generation had heard about the previous generation's experiences.
- They had witnessed the consequences of unbelief.
- God wanted them to understand their own covenant relationship with Him.

C. The message to the church approaching 2027

The speaker connected Israel's experience to the church:

- Past experiences can produce weariness.
- Long periods without visible fruit can dull faith.
- Disappointment can become like a film over spiritual vision.
- People can stop expecting God to fulfill His promises.

God's message was that:

- His covenant remains.
- His assignment has not changed.
- His promises remain.
- His people must return to agreement with Him.

X. Circumcision: The Sign of Covenant and the Removal of the Flesh

A. The covenant sign established with Abraham

- Abraham was circumcised at ninety-nine years old.
- His household was also circumcised.
- Circumcision was the covenant sign.
- The law required Jewish males to be circumcised on the eighth day.

B. Jesus fulfilled the covenant sign

- Jesus was born under the law.
- He received circumcision as a Jewish child.
- The speaker described this as foreshadowing His suffering and shedding of blood at the cross.
- His sacrifice addressed the consequences of sin and the flesh.

C. Spiritual circumcision through Christ

Colossians 2:11–12

- Believers receive a circumcision made without hands.
- The body of the sins of the flesh is put off through Christ.
- Believers are buried with Him in baptism.
- They are raised with Him through faith in God's power.

D. The removal of the sinful works of the flesh

The speaker identified works of the flesh including:

- Pride.
- Violence.
- Hatred.
- Lying.
- Shedding innocent blood.
- Greed.
- Jealousy.
- Divisiveness.
- Taking offense.

E. Circumcision of the heart

Romans 2:29

- True circumcision is inward.
- It is of the heart and in the Spirit.
- It is not merely an outward act.

The message emphasizes:

- Removing the root of sinful behavior.
- Becoming new inwardly.
- Putting off the strength of the flesh.
- Becoming fully open before God.
- Trusting His life-giving power.

Key statement: Circumcision represents putting away the strength and works of the flesh and placing total trust in God.

XI. Israel's Obedience at Gilgal

A. God's instruction before Jericho

Joshua 5:4

- The generation born in the wilderness had not been circumcised.
- God instructed Joshua to circumcise them.
- This happened after Israel crossed the Jordan.
- They were already in enemy territory.
- Jericho was directly ahead.

B. Obedience despite natural vulnerability

- Circumcision before battle left the fighting men physically vulnerable.
- From a natural military perspective, the timing appeared unfavorable.
- Israel nevertheless obeyed God's instruction.

Their obedience demonstrated:

- Trust in God's protection.
- Agreement with covenant.
- Faith beyond natural reasoning.
- Willingness to follow God's voice.

C. Joshua and Caleb refused another wilderness generation

- Joshua and Caleb were determined not to repeat the previous forty years.
- They wanted the next generation to experience God's promises.
- They were committed to bringing the people into the promised land.

D. Faith requires responding to God

- God reveals Himself in ways that require faith.
- Obedience demonstrates trust in who He is.
- Covenant renewal restored the generation's awareness of God's relationship with them.
- They needed faith not only in what God had already done but also in where He was leading them.

XII. Gilgal: The Rolling Away of Shame and Slavery

A. The reproach of Egypt was removed

Joshua 5:8–9

- The people remained in camp until they were healed.
- God declared that He had rolled away the reproach of Egypt.
- The place was called Gilgal.

The speaker described Gilgal as the rolling away of a stone.

B. What was rolled away

- Shame.
- Slavery.
- The identity formed by captivity.
- The mindset of being defeated.
- The limitations associated with Egypt.

C. Freedom required a changed identity

The speaker emphasized that although Israel had physically left Egypt, the people had continued to see themselves as slaves.

- Their thinking remained influenced by captivity.
- They saw themselves as grasshoppers.
- The new generation had to recognize its covenant identity.
- Their decision to obey God marked a change.

Key statement: Their slavery ended when they put their faith in God for the fulfillment of what He had promised and instructed.

D. The manna ceased

Joshua 5:12

- The manna ceased after Israel ate the produce of the land.
- They began eating the food of Canaan.

The speaker connected this transition to their new identity as covenant people entering their promised territory.

Key declaration: You are not slaves. You are not grasshoppers. You are covenant people of the Most High God, and it is time to take territory.

XIII. Coming Out of Wilderness Weariness

A. How wilderness weariness develops

- Extended seasons without visible fruit can produce spiritual dullness.
- Barrenness and disappointment can weaken expectation.
- Familiar circumstances can cause believers to stop looking for change.
- The wilderness can begin to define a person's identity.

B. God is calling His people out

- God wants to remove the dullness.
- He wants to restore faith in His promises.
- He is calling His people back into covenant agreement.
- He intends to fulfill what He has spoken.

Key thought: The wilderness does not have to determine the believer's future.

XIV. Giants Attempt to Intimidate and Occupy Territory

A. Giants are not overcome through emotion

- Emotions can make giants appear larger.
- This happened to the ten spies.
- Fear caused them to magnify their circumstances.
- Their perception overshadowed God's promise.

B. The purpose of giants

The speaker described giants as attempts by the enemy to interfere with God's plan.

Giants seek to:

- Intimidate.
- Oppose God's purposes.
- Occupy territory.
- Interfere with destiny.
- Challenge identity.
- Prevent inheritance.
- Disrupt breakthrough.

C. Giants appear through destructive patterns

The message identifies patterns such as:

- Intimidation and fear.
- Addiction.
- Perversion.
- Barrenness.
- Delay.
- Lack.
- Spiritual dullness.
- Mental torment.
- Failure.

D. Generational and repeated cycles

- Giants can operate through recurring patterns.
- These patterns may appear across generations.
- They can cause the present to resemble the past.
- Israel's wilderness experience became a forty-year cycle.
- The giants of the promised land influenced Israel's story for forty years.

E. Covenant provides the authority to confront giants

- Jesus is the final legal authority.
- Believers have a greater covenant with God.
- His power is present.
- Covenant authority must be enforced.
- Believers must decide to move beyond fear and withdrawal.

Key declaration: I am shifting into my destiny, my promised land, and the territory God has promised.

XV. David and Goliath: Confronting a Giant Through Covenant

A. David recognized the covenant distinction

1 Samuel 17:26

- David questioned why the uncircumcised Philistine was allowed to defy the armies of the living God.
- He recognized the significance of Israel's covenant with God.

B. David's confidence was in God's name

1 Samuel 17:45

- Goliath approached with a sword, spear, and javelin.
- David approached in the name of the Lord of Hosts.
- David identified God as the God of Israel's armies.

Key statement: David came in covenant.

C. The army had become dull through intimidation

- Goliath had taunted Israel for forty days.
- The repeated threats weakened the army's confidence.
- The speaker connected the forty days of intimidation to Israel's earlier forty years in the wilderness.
- The army allowed the giant's voice to dominate its perspective.

D. The church must approach 2027 in covenant confidence

- God's people must not allow giants to write their story.
- They must recognize their covenant identity.

- They must approach opposition with confidence in God's authority.

XVI. A Finishers Anointing and Acceleration for 2027

A. God is calling the church forward

The speaker declared:

- The church is coming out of wilderness weariness.
- The church will accomplish what God has promised.
- There is an acceleration on the building.
- There is a finishers anointing on the people.
- God is calling the church into renewed covenant relationship.

B. Familiarity has produced dullness

- The speaker described people repeatedly seeing the church building and property.
- What they had seen for so long had become familiar.
- Familiarity had contributed to spiritual dullness.
- God wanted them to see the assignment with renewed faith.

C. A new consecration of faith

God was calling the church to:

- Step out of what had become normal.
- Renew consecration.
- Enter His promises.
- Become more persistent in His Word.
- Respond to the prompting of His Spirit.
- Act on what He is speaking.

D. The Spirit is rising within believers

- The Holy Spirit is stirring believers to respond.
- They are not to silence His prompting.
- They are not to remain hesitant about whether God has spoken.
- They are to step into obedience and see what God will do.

XVII. God's Word Over Homes, Families, and Children

A. God is leading His people

The speaker delivered a prophetic message emphasizing God's leading over:

- Individuals.
- Homes.
- Families.
- Children.

B. God is calling people out of fruitless cycles

- Some have experienced repeating seasons of unfruitfulness.
- God is calling them into His plans.
- His plans are described as plans to prosper, lead, and guide.
- He desires to fill homes with joy.
- He is calling believers into the fullness of redemption.

C. A personal consecration

- God is asking for more than an acknowledgment of love for Him.
- He is asking for consecration of faith.
- He is calling believers to step into their identity in Christ.
- Each person must personally respond.
- The responsibility cannot be left to someone else.

Key statement: The word is coming to your heart, your home, and what God has promised over your life.

XVIII. Calling the Prodigals Back to Their Identity

A. Believers who have become spiritually weary

The speaker described people who:

- Still serve the Lord.
- Continue to believe in God.
- Have experienced years without fruit.
- Have lost joy and peace.
- Have stopped actively exercising faith.
- Are simply holding on.

B. God's call to return

- God is calling prodigals home.
- He is calling them back to their identity in Him.
- He is asking them to leave the past season behind.

- He is calling them to release offense and hurt.
- He wants to roll away the stone of shame.

C. Prayer of repentance and return

The congregation was led in a prayer acknowledging:

- Spiritual dullness.
- Wilderness weariness.
- Disappointment.
- Hurt.
- Offense.

The prayer expressed a return to:

- The Father's house.
- The Father's voice.
- Salvation.
- The life God has written.
- Freedom from the enemy's repeating cycles over individuals and homes.

XIX. Returning to the Fullness of the Holy Spirit

A. Neglect of the prayer language

The speaker described believers who had previously prayed faithfully in tongues.

- They prayed in the Spirit concerning needs.
- God worked through those times of prayer in ways they did not fully understand.
- Over time, wilderness weariness caused this practice to diminish.
- Some had reduced their prayer language to only occasional words or sentences.

B. The call to spiritual refreshing

The speaker declared that God was:

- Calling believers back into the fullness of His Spirit.
- Awakening their prayer life.
- Quickening them.
- Restoring awareness of their identity in Christ.

C. Ministry and impartation

- The pastors and ministry team were invited forward.

- Believers needing refreshing and quickening were invited to receive prayer.
- The purpose was not merely to hear a message.
- The message was intended to change how believers lived throughout the coming week.
- The invitation included receiving ministry and restoring the practice of praying in the Spirit.

XX. Closing Prayer: Walking in Covenant and Taking Territory

A. Continuing in what God has spoken

The closing prayer asked that believers:

- Continue walking in the truth they received.
- Recognize the covenant God has established.
- Experience renewed spiritual life.
- Receive a fresh quickening of the Holy Spirit.

B. Taking territory and defeating giants

- God has territory for His people to take.
- He has equipped them to confront giants.
- Those giants are not to occupy their homes or territory.
- Believers are to walk in covenant authority.

C. Refusing to let giants write the story

The closing emphasis was that:

- Giants will not determine the story of a believer's life.
- Giants will not determine the story of a household.
- God's promises and purposes must determine that story.
- Believers must walk in greater awareness and understanding of covenant.

Final emphasis: Walk in the fullness of what God has spoken, what He has written, and what He is doing, with a renewed awareness of covenant and the quickening of the Holy Spirit.

Scriptures Referenced in the Message

Scripture	Subject
Exodus 23:26	Freedom from barrenness
Deuteronomy 7:14	Covenant blessing and fruitfulness
Philippians 4:19	God's supply
Romans 14:17	Righteousness, peace, and joy
Malachi 3:11	Rebuking the devourer
Isaiah 1:19	Willingness and obedience
Hebrews 11:1	The substance and evidence of faith
Hebrews 10:38	Living by faith and not drawing back
Deuteronomy 6:24	Covenant instructions for our good
John 8:56	Abraham seeing Jesus' day
Hebrews 11:17–19	Abraham offering Isaac
Galatians 3:7	Sons of Abraham through faith

John 3:16–17	God's gift of His Son
Numbers 13–14	The twelve spies and the promised land
Colossians 2:11–12	Spiritual circumcision through Christ
Romans 2:29	Circumcision of the heart
Joshua 5:4	Circumcision of the new generation
Joshua 5:8–9	The reproach of Egypt rolled away
Joshua 5:12	The manna ceases
1 Samuel 17:26	David recognizes covenant
1 Samuel 17:45	David confronts Goliath in God's name

Sermon Video

Watch this message on YouTube:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UtWTkN56xI4