

# Prophetic Work Book

*Your sons and daughters shall prophesy  
(Joel 2:28)*

# PROPHETIC WORK BOOK

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# STUDY ONE: FUNCTIONS OF PROPHETS

The purpose of this study is the outlining of some of the main functions of those who are called and gifted to stand in the office of the prophet.

The New Testament prophet is a gift ministry of the ascended Lord, Eph 4:11, and is one of the fivefold ministry gifts to the body of Christ Therefore it is part of the fivefold ministry to equip the saints for the work of the ministry.

A prophet does not work independently of the other gifts of apostle - evangelist- pastor teacher, but together with them. In fivefold ministry there has to be happy submission one to another, so that the full ministry of Christ acts together to bring about the purpose of fivefold ministry, as stated in Eph 4:12-16.

- The function of the apostle is to father the saints
- The function of the prophet is to stir the saints.
- The function of the evangelist is to produce the saints.
- The function of the pastor is to shepherd the saints.
- The function of the teacher is to instruct the saints.

Each fivefold gift needs further definition and amplification but now we limit ourselves to the function of a prophet

## 1. A PROPHET FUNCTIONS AS THE LORD'S SPOKESMAN

(a) Through his obedience to the Lord, what is Jeremiah to be? Jer 15:19.

Finish this statement, "You shall be as my \_\_\_\_\_"

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(b) What did the Lord put in the mouth of Jeremiah? Jer 1:9.

Put what God said, "Behold, I have put \_\_\_\_\_ in your mouth."

(c) What did God promise to do for the prophet whom he would raise up like Moses? See Deut 18:18.

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(d) In which way did Aaron illustrate by his function for Moses, the function of God's prophets?  
See Exod 7:1,2.

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(e) How does 2 Pet 1:21 say that holy men received prophecy?  
"They spoke as

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NOTE: "Moved" is the Greek word "phero" meaning "to bear along it is used by Jesus in John 21:18, when He told Peter that when he was old another would "carry you". The word has the meaning. "To lead, carry - and bear or spring forth". Peter tells us that the prophets were borne along or moved by the moved Holy Spirit. They spoke things far beyond their knowledge and searched diligently the meaning.  
1 Pet 1:10-12.

What could Samuel say the Holy Spirit did, in 2 Sam 23:2

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NOTE: God's New Testament spokesmen excel in speaking that which builds up stirs up- and strengthens and imparts God's revelation. 1 Cor 13v2. Also speaks God's knowledge and wisdom. 1 Cor 12:8. A prophet hears the word of the Lord. 2 Sam 24:11.

## **2. A PROPHET FUNCTIONS AS THE LORD'S CONFIDANT**

(a) With whom does God share His secrets? See Amos 3:7. Write out

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(b) How did Jesus show friendship to His own disciples? John 15:15.

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NOTE: Through the prophetic revelation we are made partners and become His personal representatives in fulfilling the Lord's will and purposes. As His confidants we share the Father's secrets. The more We receive the Lords, the more we become His confidants. See Psalm 25:14. There will be confidences that are not to be shared with others. Paul as prophet, received revelations he was not allowed to share. 2 Cor 12:1-4. It appears that Paul was forbidden to speak these words, v 4. Just as John was commanded the seven thunders said. Rev 10:4.

### 3. THE PROPHET FUNCTIONS AS THE LORD GUIDES

(a) Whom did the Lord use to lead Israel out of Egypt and what was the gifting of that person used by God? Hos 12:13

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See Deut 18:18

(b) By prophetic leadership and guidance Israel benefited in two ways as described in Exod 12:50:51.

Name the two things

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(c) To what were the people likened by that experienced prophetic guidance? See Psalm 77:20.

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NOTE: Prophetic leadership is one of God's ways of shepherding His people. It is supernatural shepherding of the flock of God. See Isa 63:11, 12. Bring them supernaturally to the place of God's anointing.

(d) Where does God send the prophetic leadership so as to guide His people? Micah 6:4.

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NOTE: Prophets are intended by their function as leaders and guides, to be out ahead even though such positions carry with them loneliness, misunderstanding, and real responsibility.

## **4. A PROPHET FUNCTIONS AS THE LORD'S OFFICE APPOINTERS**

(a) To what office did the prophet Samuel anoint Saul? 1 Sam 10:1

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(b) What happened when Samuel anointed David? 1 Sam 16:13.

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NOTE: From the day David was anointed as king, the Holy Spirit was upon him to endow him with power to do the work he was called to do. With the appointing came the anointing.

(C) What happened through prophecy and laying on of hands by the eldership in the case of Timothy. 1Tim 4:14 2Tim 1:6

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NOTE: The calling and gifting of individuals is prophetically made known. Spiritual gifts are imparted according to the calling, by the laying on of hands and prophecy.

## **5. A PROPHET FUNCTIONS AS THE LORD'S INTERCESSOR.**

(a) What did Samuel believe it would be on his part if he failed to pray for Israel? 1Sam 12:23.

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(b)What resolve is brought about by Samuel's consistent intercession? 1 Sam 12:23.

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NOTE: Prophetic prayer brings knowledge of how the Lord regards His people.

1 Sam 12:22.

The Lord will not forsake them.

The Lord regards His name in them.

The Lord takes pleasure in them.

With such it would be sin against the Lord to cease praying for them. The prophet is called not only to speak to men for God, he is to speak to God for men.

## **6. A PROPHET FUNCTIONS AS THE LORD'S INTERPRETER**

(a)What did Daniel receive from God regarding visions and dreams? Dan 1:17.

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What did Zechariah have understanding of, according to 2 Chron 26.5

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NOTE: The New Testament Prophet has the anointing to interpret and evaluate the prophetic word and Prophetic visions. 1 Cor 14:29. Further the prophet enquires into and seeks to explain prophecy. 1 Pet 1:10,11

## 7. PROPHET FUNCTIONS AS THE LORD IS WITNESS

(a) To whom did all the prophets witness? 10:43.

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(b) Of whom did all the prophets write? Luke 24:44.

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(c) What is the spirit of prophecy? Rev 19:10.

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NOTE: The the spirit of prophecy comes from Jesus Christ and concerns Jesus Christ. He is the author of prophecy by the Spirit and the subject of prophecy will be those things concerning Christ.

Prophets are His witness salvation of men and women through prophetic is therefore a normal result.

## 8. A PROPHET FUNCTIONS AS THE LORD'S FOUNDATION LAYERS

(a) Who are said to be the foundation on which we are built and tied into the chief cornerstone Christ Eph? 2:20.

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(b) What can we learn from the order in which Paul describes the foundation layers? Name the order Eph 2:20

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NOTE: If this verse refers to the church being founded on Old Testament prophets, why are "apostles" stated first? Whereas there is no doubt whatever that the church is based upon the inspired scriptures spoken through the mouths of the Old Testament prophets, the fact is that the church at Ephesus was founded upon the ministry of apostles and prophets. These ministry gifts of the ascended Lord are still effective in laying the foundation of local gatherings of the Lord's people.

Prophetic ministry stirs to evangelism is active in evangelism. Acts 13:1.2. Buildings into Christ equips saints into ministry reveals gifting and stirs to use.

1 Tim 4:14, 2 Tim 1:6. Establishes and strengthens saints. Eph 4:11, 12.

## **9. A PROPHET FUNCTIONS AS THE LORD'S HEALING INSTRUCTORS**

(a) Obeying Elisha's instructions brought healing to Naaman. What was he told to do? 2 Kings 5;10

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(b) Obeying prophetic word can be met with resistance as at first with Naaman. What good advice do those give who serve Him? 2 Kings 5;13

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NOTE. One of the ways the Lord heals today is through a prophetic word. Obedience to the instructions given brings healing- even though the thing asked is strange. I am reminded of the parents who were in distress who learned that their newborn child could not pass waste through the bowels instructed them to apply olive to the child's bottom.

This seemed strange as the problem was inside some part of the anatomy was missing. Yet in simple faith they obeyed. Some days later the baby was functioning normally. The healing miracle had taken place.

Signs and wonders take place in meetings where the prophet's instructions are acted upon in obedience and faith.

## 10. A PROPHET FUNCTIONS AS THE LORD'S INSTRUMENT OF MIRACLES.

(a) What miraculous sign confirmed that Moses was sent by God? Exod 4:1-4

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(b) What miracle convinced the widow of Zerephath that Elijah was truly a man of God 1 King 17:23-24

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(c) How were Naaman and the king he served, to know that their was a prophet in Israel? 2 Kings 5:8.

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A modern prophet recently sent word to the people he was that on his arrival by plane, the city would be shaken by an earthquake, it was what God had given him to get their attention.  
Miracles do attend prophetic ministry

## 11 PROPHET FUNCTIONS AS THE LORD'S WATCHMAN

(a) What did the Lord call the prophet Ezekiel to be? Ezek 3:16.

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(b) What was he to hear and what was he to Ezek 3:17.

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(c) As a watchman, was he responsible for the wicked man, and in which way was he accountable? Ezek 3:18-19.

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(d) How was Ezekiel responsible as a watchman and accountable for the righteous man? Ezek 3:20-21

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NOTE; The prophet is a spiritual watchman, relaying God's Word to the people. just as prophets of the old Testament it is the prophet's responsibility to sound the trumpet, even when the people say they will not hear. Jer 6:17.

Hostility and rejection are shown to God's true watchmen, as Hosea came to experience. Hosea 9:8.NIV. The resolve of every true prophet is "I will stand my watch". Hab 2:1. To be faithful is God's requirement as counsellors of conscience and eyes and ears as the overseers of the people. They exhort to faithfulness. 2 Chron 15:7

Even in this day prophets will denounce wicked rulers 1Kings 21:17-22, 1 Sam 15:10-23.

Also the watchman will reveal the downfall of nations. Isa 15:11. Isa 17:1

The prophet who calls to repentance. 2 Kings 17:13. 2 Chron 24:19. Jer 25:4-5.

They foretell the consummation of all things in the reign of God and His Christ

## 12 A PROPHET FUNCTIONS AS THE LORD'S EXAMPLE

(a) Prophets who speak in the name of the Lord can be taken as example of what? James 5:10.

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(b) Can you list some of the suffering afflictions from Heb 11:32-40?

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

7 \_\_\_\_\_

8 \_\_\_\_\_

9 \_\_\_\_\_

10 \_\_\_\_\_

(C) Are the following people, like Job, examples of patience?

Name	Scripture	Yes or No
Joseph	Gen 39:1. 41:44	
Moses	Numbers 12:1 16:2-4	
David	1Sam 18 and 2Sam 15	
Elijah	1Kings 17	
Jeremiah	Jer 11:21. 37:15	

NOTE: The prophets of the Old Testament were much persecuted, tried, tested yet showed much patience in their trials, They had to endure much scorn and ridicule for their forth telling and foretelling of events in God's will and purpose. Their patience is a model for believers and modern day prophets, who as the need to be examples of the Lord to the people.

Looking over this list of functions of the Lord's prophets it will be admitted that such calling can only find fulfilment today in those who are called and gifted to be prophets. They must be truly Christ-gifted and function only with supernatural enabling of the Lord by the Holy Spirit. The absence of these functions exposes the flesh. What a privilege and awesome responsibility to be a prophet.

## **STUDY TWO: ANOINTED PROPHETS**

It is of interest that anointed prophets are seen to stand in office in seven periods of time. These times can be listed as follows:

1. From Adam to Moses. (Enoch, Noah, Abraham, notable in this period).
2. From Moses to Samuel. (Two of the greatest among prophets.)
3. From Samuel to the writing prophets. (During this period we have reference to the "school of the prophets").
4. Period of writing prophets. (The larger writing prophets called "major" - the writers of smaller books called "minor").
5. From the writing prophets to silence. (Malachi to the New Testament. This period of Nehemiah to the birth of Christ is known as the intertestamental period, approximately 400 years silence in the sense that there were no writing prophets.)
6. From silence to John the Baptist and Christ. (John was honoured by Jesus, Matt 11:9.) Jesus Himself was the anointed prophet who fulfilled the prophecy of Moses, Acts 3:22.
7. From Christ to His gift ministry of New Testament prophets. (This includes also the body prophetic ministry at church gatherings. Eph 4:11. 1 Cor12:11. 14:3.)

### **1. ANOINTED ONES HIS PROPHETS**

- (a) To whom was the Psalmist referring when in Psalm 105:15, he quotes the Lord as saying, "Do not touch My anointed ones, and do my prophets no harm"?
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- (b) Were Abraham, Isaac or Jacob literally anointed with oil?
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NOTE: Like all prophets, the patriarchal fathers were anointed of the Lord to speak for Him, to forthtell and foretell His will and purposes.

Special protection from harm was given to them. Psalm 105:14. Gen 12:17.

Interestingly, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob operated as God's spokesmen in the day of promise and that by faith, whereas prophets after Moses served God under the Levitical law. Prophets today operate in a day of fulfilled promise the day of the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the best day of all in which to be anointed ones and prophets.

The description applies to all believers-but especially to gift ministry to the body of Christ.

## 2. ANOINTED ONES LIKE CHRIST

(a) The Hebrew Word "messiah" in the Greek, is 'Christ'. What is the meaning of this word-that is a title of our Lord?

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(b) What does being an anointed one symbolise when applied to prophetic ministry?

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(c) Oil was used to anoint. Of whom is the oil an appropriate symbol, and why?

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(d) How is Christ's fulness described in Col 2:9, and what fulness of the Spirit did Christ receive? John 3:34.

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(e) Of whose fulness have we all received? John 3:34?

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(f) Through becoming partakers of His fulness we have become joined to the Lord- that being so, what are we then? 1 Cor 6:17.

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(g) Anointed ones know what their gift ministry is. What is yours? Body ministry or fivefold? Rom 12:6-8. Eph 4:11.

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(h) What did John mean when he said we are taught by the anointing? 1 John 2:20. 27.

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NOTE. Christ the Anointed One makes us the anointed ones. See the picture of the oil flowing upon Christ our Head, to the very skirts of His garment meaning that there is a measure of anointing for all of His people.

Psalm 133:2. New Testament prophets receive a measure of His prophetic anointing. The oil reaches every part of the prophetic body.

### 3. ANOINTED ONES ROYAL RULERS

(a) Name the first men who were anointed to rule over Israel? 1 Sam 10:1. 1 Sam 16:13.

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(b) Where are today's anointed ones to rule. and over what, by whom? Rom 5:17.

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NOTE: Every believer is royally anointed to reign and is a walking prophecy of the Coming again of Jesus to reign as King of kings and Lord of lords.

(c) What qualifies the Lord's believing, royal rulers to reign in this life? 1 Pet 5:5-6.

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(d) What were all Gideon's brethren like, and in which way are we to resemble Jesus? Judges 8:18.

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(e) As a prophet Samuel ruled as a iudge over Israel. Do prophets today occupy an office to be submitted to, and why? Heb 13:17

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### 4. ANOINTED ONES PRIESTLY PROPHETS

(a) What did God command concerning Aaron and his Sons? Exo 30:30

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(b) As anointed priests what did Aaron and his Sons enjoy, and where was the anointed High Priest permitted to enter? Lev 16. Heb 9:7

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(c) What are the sacrifices that anointed believer priests can offer today? Heb 13:15. 16.

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(d) What are all believers declared to be and is there a special class of priests today? Rev 5:10. 1 Pet 2:9.

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(e) Old Testament anointed priests were to burn incense continually. What are New Testament anointed priests privileged to do? Exod 30:7,8. Luke 1:9. 1 Thess 5:17.

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NOTE: Anointed priestly prophets are to minister to the Lord, Acts 13:1. As prophets they speak to men for God, as priests they minister before God in worship and speaking in new tongues mysteries to God. 1 Cor 14:2. He can pray with his spirit and sing with his spirit. 1 Cor 14:15. It is out of his priestly service that the prophet is to come forth in service to men.

## **5. ANOINTED ONES SPEAKING PROPHECY**

a) How is prophecy defined in 1 Cor 14:3?

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(b) Who may prophesy according to 1 Cor 14:31?

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NOTE The body gift of prophecy is speaking from an overflowing spirit speaking out God's thoughts, God's truth, in the confines of a building up and comforting and encouraging believers. Prophecy can become the vehicle of greater gifts of the Spirit namely, speaking a word of God's wisdom, or a word of God's all-knowledge. This can result in the revealing of the secrets of a man's heart that is known only to God. 1 Cor 14:24, 25.

To prophesy is to have one's spirit bubble like a fountain and boil over out of the fullness of the Holy Spirit.

(c) Are there those who exercise 'seeing' gifts of the Spirit today? Are they seers and prophets? Eph 4:8, 11. Acts 13:1.

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NOTE: In 1 Cor 12:28 and Eph 2:20 the "prophets" are placed after the "apostles". This distinguishes New Testament prophets from the prophets of Israel the Old Testament. New Testament prophets forth told and foretold See Acts 11:28, and do so today.

(d) What do prophets speak by the Holy Spirit today? 1 Cor 12:8. 10.

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NOTE: Those operating in the prophetic office major in the supernatural gifts, bringing direction, insight, and God's viewpoint to the church. They speak prophecy out. They walk it as well as talk it.

## **6. ANOINTED ONES SUFFER PERSECUTION**

(a) Psalm 105 refers specifically to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in general, would it mean to you that nothing can happen to an anointed prophet without the Lord's permission?

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(b) Do you accept that the warning of Psalm 105:14-15 to touch the Lord's

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NOTE: Many of the Old Testament prophets suffered persecution even death Jeremiah was put into a dungeon, Jer 38:1-6.

Isaiah was, according to tradition, killed by king Manasseh, 2 Kings 21:16.

During Manasseh's terrible and extensive slaughter, it is said Isaiah was sawn into two when trying to hide in a hollow log. See Heb 11:37, 38

Amos was persecuted and his life threatened. Amos 7:10-13.

Zechariah, a prophet, the son of Jehoiadah the priest, was stoned.

2 Chron 24:20-21. (This is not the prophet who wrote the book) Zech 1:1

Elijah's life was threatened. 1 Kings 19: Jesus said He would send His prophets and wise men and inspired writers.

He said some would be killed, others beaten and persecuted. It would bring judgment on that generation. Acts records the fulfilment of His words. Matt 23:34-36. 2 Cor 11:24, 25. That the Lord's prophets today meet with persecution, should not surprise us.

(c) Would you say the Lord has the last word when His messengers are under attack? What does Acts 12:2, 11 instruct you about this?

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NOTE: What seemed harm to James, brought him into the presence of His Lord in triumph. Readily we accept that Peter was unharmed and kept for ministry. Truly His servants serving Him are in His hands. When delivered, it is the Lord who is the executor of that rescue, whether by translation into His presence, or release from the enemy's intention. Paul said, "The Lord will rescue me from every evil attack and bring me safely to His heavenly kingdom." 2 Tim 4:18.NIV. He said this expecting martyrdom.

Paul was not disappointed his Lord received His loved and honoured servant. When experiencing attack remember the Lord has the final say.

(d) What can anointed ones expect according to Rom 8:28.

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NOTE: Know your anointing and fulfil your calling in the power of the Holy Spirit Be faithful to the Lord you love. Love will cast out fear, 1 John 4:18. Use your gift fearlessly.

In the parable of the talents, the one who had five and the other two, were fearless and therefore faithful. The one with the one talent was self confessed afraid and was unfaithful. Matt 25:21, 25.

# STUDY THREE:

## PROPHECY CONDITIONS

Personal prophecy is always conditional just because in a particular word there is no plainly stated conditions, it is not to be inferred there are none. In the prophecy, the plan and purpose of God may be clearly revealed, the actual fulfilment will greatly depend on the co-operation of the recipient Wrong conduct or disobedience until corrected, will also block the fulfilment of prophecy over one's life. We need to consider some of the conditions taught in the Scriptures.

### 1. THE CONDITION OF A HEART OF BELIEF

(a) What are the prophetic promises revealed to Moses at the burning bush?

Exo 3:7-8. See also v 17.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Did the generation that received this prophetic promise enter the Promised Land? Heb 3:7-19.

\_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: The whole generation that left Egypt with Moses with the exception of Joshua and Caleb, were excluded from the Promised Land. We learn seven things about this disqualified generation in Heb 3:

(1) Having heard the prophetic promise, they yet rebelled, v 16.

(2) Apart from two exceptions, all who came out of Egypt, v 17.

(3) God was angry with that generation for forty years, v 17.

(4) Their corpses fell in the wilderness, v 17.

(5) Not permitted to enter the and because they did not obey v 18. The e a warning to us against not hearing and obeying because of

(6) They did not obey because of unbelief, v 19.

(7) They are warning to us against hearing but not obeying because of their unbelieving heart v 17

A. Joshua believing and obedient generation did enter the land in fulfilment of the prophetic word. What a warning to individuals, leaders, churches, denominations who can lose out because of unbelief of heart.

## 2. THE CONDITION OF EXACTNESS IN OBEDIENCE

Moses was not allowed to enter the Promised Land because, in disobedience he failed to demonstrate God's holiness before the people. Num 20:1-13. A number of questions need to be answered to understand this.

(a) What kind of provocation was Moses under at the time? Num 20:2

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(b) What did the lack of water bring in accusations against Moses?

Num 20:3-5.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE This new generation proved no better than the first unbelieving generation. To the mind of Moses, this must have been frustrating and provoking. Instead of them asking Moses to ask God for water, they contended with him claiming that it would have been better if Israel had not left Egypt. In their angry opinions they were in the wrong place, with nothing to produce a harvest, no sweetness no vines with which to make drink, no fruit, no water. And who was to blame? Moses and God. They mobbed Moses and held a full throated protest meeting. Events were to prove that they provoked Moses to failure.

(C) What reactions of Moses were correct and proper? Num

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NOTE. Moses and Aaron went to the right place with the right attitude with correct intentions. In times of provocation turn to the Lord. Wait for His instructions the Lord will manifest His glory.

(d) What specific instructions did Moses receive from the Lord?

Num 20:7-8. Take what? \_\_\_\_\_

Gather who? \_\_\_\_\_

Speak to what? \_\_\_\_\_

What would be the result? \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: How important it is to clearly hear and carry out what the Lord tells us to do. For Moses it meant going before the people with the symbol of the supernatural (the rod). Make sure all the people were present. Speak to the rock (that was Christ, 1 Cor 10:4). The Lord would then be glorified, and Moses would be used to bring water out of the rock. Supernatural results follow specific obedience.

(e) How did Moses show his anger at their provocation? Psalm 106:32-33.

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NOTE: Anger and bitterness lead to wrong speech and actions. It makes us act out of harmony with God. Here was a prophet who typified the prophetic ministry of Christ, and who failed. We need to guard against these destructive emotions that cause us to speak rashly with our lips.

(f) In which way did Moses disobey the Lord? Compare Num 20:8 with v 11.

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NOTE: The rock had been struck once in Exod 17:6. The rock was a type of Christ (1Cor 10:4). To smite the rock twice meant crucifying Christ afresh.

(g) How did God describe this rash act of Moses? And what were the personal consequences to Moses? Num 20:12

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NOTE: Not to hallow God before Israel meant that by this act of striking the rock twice he failed to demonstrate the satisfaction of God's holiness in the once for all sacrifice of Christ. He failed as the representative of God's mind and purpose in the typical programme. The sad consequence for Moses was prophetic loss. Aaron shared his failure and his loss.

It was God's prophetic will to bring the people into the land by the leadership of Moses. He did not fulfil the condition of exact obedience. Prophecy is conditional on believing obedience and faithful hallowing of the Lord and His word.

### **3. THE CONDITION OF KEEPING GOD'S COMMAND**

Saul lost his right to be king by failure to fulfil the condition of keeping God's command.

(a) Was any condition stated in the original word given concerning Saul being made king? 1 Sam 9:16-17.

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(b) When Saul was rejected from being king, what was the cause according to Samuel's word from the Lord? 1 Sam 13:13-14.

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NOTE: Saul by offering the sacrifice himself. (v9) directly violated God's commandment (See Num 18:7). Saul had already disobeyed the charge delivered by Samuel to the nation. The people were not to reject or violate God's command. All were subject to it even more so the king who was God's representative to the people.

Prophecies concerning leaders cannot be fulfilled when they fail to keep the command of God. It is a consequence of their disobedience.

Read very prayerfully 1 Sam 15:22-23. Sacrifice is not unimportant. The reason for making the sacrifice is more important Sacrifice has to do with relationship without, it has no true meaning.

Remember, that rebellion and stubbornness are serious sins indeed. Leaders tend to the sin of independence and strong mindedness more than others. how sobering to learn that the bible equates these with witchcraft and idol worship. Saul's rebellion and stubborn soulishness caused total prophetic loss. Walking humbly with God in keeping His command insures fulfilment of His spoken prophetic promise.

## 4. THE CONDITION OF NOT NEGLECTING PROPHECY

(a) What are the first three words of 1 Tim 4:14?

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(b) What was Timothy to stir up that was given by prophecy?

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(c) What were the two things he was to do with his personal prophecy? 1 Tim 4:15.

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NOTE: One of the important conditions of prophecy is not to neglect it. Ministering in the same place three years later, I prophesied over a leader who said I had done so three years before and the prophesies were virtually the same. Asking if he had acted upon the prophecy, he replied. "No". I believe that if the man came again and I did not recognise him, and in the meantime if he had neglected the prophecy, he would hear again what he had heard before. The gift imparted by prophecy and the laying on of hands must be used not ignored.

It is necessary to meditate on a prophetic word regularly, so as to be able to give oneself to it and its fulfilment. Those witnessing to the prophetic word need to see you making progress. It should be evident

NOTE: It is a fact that we lose our spiritual gifts by not using them. To effectively fulfil our prophetic gifting it is essential to keep a close watch on ourselves and see to it that we are well grounded in the truth. By keeping the faith we will save our own gifting in God and be His instruments in helping others.

Meditate on the conditions for the fulfilment of personal prophecy they are applicable to all.



# STUDY FOUR: NEW TESTAMENT PROPHETS

Prophets of the New Testament are easily distinguishable from Old testament prophets, and their ministry is distinctive. But of course, there are parallels All of these interesting points will emerge in our study.

## 1. NEW TESTAMENT PROPHETS ESTABLISHED

(a) Reading Eph 4:11 and 1 Cor 12:28, what officers of the church do you see established by Christ?

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

List the main ones in 1 Cor 12:28

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) As they are the gifts of Christ (Eph 4:11) would the Lord take back any of these gifts that are needed for the church age?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: Some teach that on the completion of the New Testament Canon. that at that time prophecy passed away in accordance with 1 Cor 13:8ff. But this does violence to the context, which clearly shows that these gifts will no longer operate when that which is perfect (ie complete) is come v10, which is defined as when we "see face to face" v 12. that is beyond this life and age altogether.

(c) Who are the New Testament prophets mentioned in the following references?

Acts 11:28. \_\_\_\_\_

Acts 13:1 \_\_\_\_\_

Acts 15:32 \_\_\_\_\_

Are there others not named \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: It appears then, the office of prophet was given in abundance to the early church and in addition body ministry of prophecy flourished Interestingly. the reference to ministry at church gatherings, shows that there were a number at any time ready to be used in prophecy (1 Cor 14:29), and to bring revelation (1 Cor 14:26).

(d) Whom did the Lord use to lay the foundation of the early church?  
Eph 2:20.

\_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: Modern churches need the same ministry for their proper establishment - as did the early churches. Christ has not withdrawn this gift ministry, but there are those churches who reject the ministry of a prophet, and are consequently the losers. They are without prophetic vision, unable to know and recognise the gifting of Christ among them, closed to the supernatural. Christ has appointed and established prophetic ministry to produce strong churches.

## 2. NEW TESTAMENT PROPHETS DISTINCT

(a) Can you describe the distinct ministries of Eph 4:11? Do so in two or three words:

What is an apostle? \_\_\_\_\_

What is a prophet? \_\_\_\_\_

What is an evangelist? \_\_\_\_\_

What is a pastor? \_\_\_\_\_

What is a teacher? \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: It is clear that the governmental authority and fatherhood of the apostle is distinct in its ministry when compared with the seeing, stirring spokesman the prophet. Just as the compassionate soul-seeker the evangelist is distinct from the ministry that lives for the sheep and is willing to give his life for them. The pastor and teacher, who feed the flock of God, instructing them in the way of the Lord.

(b) What is the distinct ministry of the prophet in general to do, according

to Eph 4:12? \_\_\_\_\_

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NOTE: The distinct ministry of the prophet is like the other distinct ministries, to produce in the body of Christ after its kind. The prophet is to equip the saints as a prophetic body.

### 3. NEW TESTAMENT PROPHETS DIFFERENT

There are notable differences between Old and New Testament prophets

(a) How is the visitation of prophetic ministry described in Acts 11:27?

NOTE: In the Old Testament, prophets were usually sent as lone messengers to kings. For example Elijah to Ahab, (1 Kings 17:1). The difference with New Testament prophets as seen in Acts 11:27, is that of plurality of ministry. We read "prophets came from Jerusalem to Antioch." Among these residents of Jerusalem, came one named Agabus who was used to bring revelation regarding a forthcoming famine. He did so in company of other prophets. The New Testament shows prophetic ministry in fellowship with others who form a prophetic body.

(b) What was the name given to Joseph by the apostles, and what does the name mean? Acts 4:36.

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NOTE: Encouragement is the description of the prophetic function of Joses. recognised by the apostles as his ministry. The actual name "Barnabas" means son of prophecy'. "BAR" means 'son'. "NABAS means prophecy'. They are two Syriac words that show the apostles happy recognition of Barnabas's prophetic ministry.

The obedience and submission of Barnabas to apostolic oversight at that time is born out by his willingness to be sent by them to Antioch. Acts 11:22. It is important to note that in 1 Cor 12:28 it is said "first apostles, second prophets as this shows the order of office and the difference of submission of Testament prophets, whereas the old Testament prophet seemed to be his own authority.

There should be a readiness through submission, to receive the word given through another prophet. Barnabas was at Antioch when Agabus was the used man, and along with other leaders, he acted on Agabus's prophecy. Acts 11:27

(C) Would you describe the five fold ministry of Eph 4:11 as team ministry?

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NOTE hand of These ministry gifts of the ascended Lord have been referred to the hand of Christ. This describes the unity and oneness of the five fold ministries

Unlike the lone ministry of the Old Testament prophet, there is the difference of team ministry with the New Testament prophet. Far from being independent of the other four ministries, he is interdependent with them. He needs them and they need him. The body of Christ needs all to be fully equipped.

## **4 NEW TESTAMENT PROPHETS' MINISTRY**

(a) What two things did the prophets Judas and Silas do when they visited Antioch? Acts 15:32.

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NOTE: Those with prophetic ministry exhort and strengthen churches This is what the apostle Paul and prophet Silas did throughout the churches of Syria and Cilicia. Acts 15:40-41. Inspired exhortation strengthens and engenders growth - it's a quickening ministry.

(b) What does prophetic ministry play a part in doing, along with apostles? Eph 2:20

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NOTE: Prophets speak for God, as did the Old Testament prophets. Heb 1:1. They are now preachers of righteousness, confirming believers in the faith (Acts 15:32). Their inspired ministry helps to lay the foundation of the local church.

(c) What were the prophets doing, and what were they open to receive in Acts 13:1-2?

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NOTE: When prophets minister to the Lord, they are open to the Holy Spirit for direction, and ready to go forth at His bidding to evangelise. The Holy Spirit is Director of Missions, and reveals His mind to His prophets as to places to be reached.

(d) What does it mean for a prophet to have what Paul calls "Mysteries and all knowledge", and "faith" that can remove mountains? 1 Cor 13.2

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NOTE: A prophet at best moves in "a word of wisdom" - a little of all the wisdom of God. "A word of knowledge" - a little of the all- knowledge of God. Moves occasionally in the gift of God's faith.

The New Testament prophet moves in revelation and miracle faith. When personal prophecy is spoken it is recognisable as being from the Lord the Spirit by the following characteristics:

1. It will surprise the receiver.
2. It will be contrary to the self nature.
3. It will make demands for the Lord.
4. It will make claims on life-style.
5. It will reveal God's plan, will and purpose.
6. It will be for the Lord's glory.
7. It will reveal gifting and ministry.
8. It will make greater room in the life for God.
9. It will give God's viewpoint of present conditions.
10. It will reveal the Lord's intention to change the person.
11. It will show His plans to bless and use.
12. It will confirm what God has already spoken in the individual's spirit
13. It will also be confirmed by the prophetic presbytery. 1 Tim 4:14.

(e) What did Paul, through his prophetic gift, discern in the woman in Acts 16:18?

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NOTE: By the gift of discerning of spirits there is a seeing into the spirit world. Here, Paul saw a spirit of divination and cast it out With this gift prophets discern the human spirit, and the operations of the Holy Spirit. The ministry the New Testament prophet is varied, powerful and practical.

## 5 NEW TESTAMENT PROPHETS RECEIVING

(a) How does a prophet receive his message? Does the answer lie in the Hebrew name given him, that of 'seer'? Hebrew ra-ah 1 Sam 9:9. 1 Chron 9.22.

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NOTE: The name 'seer' must mean that such a person must have seen able to pass on the message (1 Chron 29:29. and Isa 30:10). The people Isaiah 30, self-blinded, did not want to see it would make them far too uncomfortable, , so they wanted blind prophets. They did not want the truth that would come from men who saw God's way.

The seeing prophet must speak out the truth he sees. This is the only way to set free. (John 8:32) It is interesting to note that prophets spoke of their message as "vision", Isa 1:1, even when there was no accompanying vision, or very little. This is still true of New Testament prophets.

(b) Do prophets actually see through the bodily \_\_\_\_\_

Write into the provided spaces what the following prophets see and hear:

Mosses sees		Hears		Exodus 3
Samuel hears		Sees		1Sam 3
Daniel sees		Hears		Dan 5:25
Abraham sees		Hears		Gen 18

(c) Do prophets see and hear in their spirits? \_\_\_\_\_

What does it say of John in Rev 1:10? \_\_\_\_\_

Would you say Amos was seeing and hearing in his spirit? Amos 7:7 and 8:2

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Is praying and singing in one's spirit, hearing? 1 Cor 14:14-15.

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(d) Do prophets hear and see in dreams? Gen 37:5-11.

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(e) Do prophets hear through a singing spirit? 1 Sam 2: and Luke 1.

Who did?

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(f) Do prophets hear and give forth from a bubbly spirit? Psalm 45:1.

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NOTE: The prophet Psalmist speaks of his spirit "inditing" Psalm 45:1. He uses the Hebrew word 'rachash', meaning to bubble up or over or to crush. So the New Testament prophet overflows out of "a spirit of revelation in the knowledge of Him". Eph 1:17.

(g) Do prophets today hear regarding future events? Rey 1:1

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(h) Do prophets in the New Testament receive by seeing and hearing from an angel? And by vision? Rev 1:1. Acts 9:10.

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NOTE: Angels are spiritual beings created by God, who help carry out His will on earth. Among their many duties is that of messenger. They bring messages regarding the present and future, see Luke 1:26. Gabriel appeared, not only to Zecharias (Luke 1:19), and to Mary. He also came to Daniel more than 500 years earlier (Dan 8:15). Each time he appeared he brought messages from God. An angel can be used to bring a prophetic word.

Ananias saw the Lord and actually heard His voice in a vision. Visions of this kind are not mere ideas in the mind, they are real pictures to the eyes, as with Peter in Acts 10:3, 17-19, and 11:5. Prophetic visions are seen today.

# **STUDY FIVE: EXHORTATION AND CAUTIONS**

## **1. REGARDING PERSONAL PROPHECY**

(a) What is the lesson to be learned from 1 Cor 13:9

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(b) What are other prophets to do with a revelation prophetic word spoken by another prophet? 1 Cor 14:29.

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NOTE: Invariably prophets are not given complete prophetic knowledge. Prophecy is partial in nature. It is very important to weigh carefully what is spoken - the value - the timing application, need to be evaluated for their practical worth and special directive. Prophecy is intended to put a person or church on the right course. Confirmation will come from other prophets, and from the Holy Spirit's witness in the spirits of those receiving the prophecy. Often, a prophecy will re-affirm something already received in the spirit of the one being prophesied over.

(c) Who are the best ones to whom you can submit to with regard to a particular prophecy? Heb 13:17.

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NOTE: It is not only right to submit to leaders whose lifestyle shows that they are accountable, but safe as well, for their spiritual counsels re a prophetic word will be responsible and given in the fear of the Lord.

## **2. REGARDING USING PROPHECY**

(a) What is Timothy charged to do with prophecies previously made concerning him? 1 Tim 1:18. \_\_\_\_\_

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NOTE: Prophecy positions us in kingdom warfare so that we can fight the good fight of faith. (1 Tim 6:12) It also positions us in kingdom service, sends on kingdom expeditions, brings into kingdom submission, or under the King's command.



(b) Would you say Timothy was prophesied to be a kingdom high ranking officer, by what he is urged to do? What was he to do? 1 Tim 4:13.

(1)

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(2)

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(3) 2 Tim 2:2

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(4) 1 Tim 4:3

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(5) 1 Thess 3:2

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NOTE: Looking at Timothy's work description, we can understand the content of the prophecies spoken over him. His calling and gifting was like that of Paul himself.

(c) Would you say that Timothy had prophetic weaponry which he could use for the kingdom? 1 Tim 1:18.

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NOTE: It is clearly taught in 2 Cor 10:4 that the weapons of our warfare are not of the flesh "but mighty in God for pulling down strongholds". Like Timothy, through prophecy we can be armed by a word from God - armed by a prophetic calling, and gifting. (1 Tim 4:14. 2 Tim 1:6) Armed by the right things to pray into action- given a solid ground of confidence upon which to move (1 Tim 1:18 ).

(d) What two things did Timothy possess that made sure he would not suffershipwreck with regard to the prophecies? 1 Tim 1:19,

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NOTE: Timothy's faith in the prophetic word was based on the inward witness at the time of reception, outward fulfilment had to weather the test of time - his youthfulness and the resistance of others- and his own timidity. His faith carried him through these tests.

Timothy had a good conscience developed by the residence of the Holy Spirit within him, It acted as a rudder to steer him out of shipwreck (1 Tim 1:19). He was kept from wrong attitudes, such as would lead him away from God's purposes.

### 3 REGARDING FALSE PROPHETS

(a) The Lord warned about false prophets. How did He say they could be recognised? Matt 7:15, 20.

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NOTE: False prophets are motivated by speaking what benefits themselves. They seek position and self-welfare, therefore give messages the people want to hear - messages that appeal to the peoples' sinful natures, and comfort them and quiet their fears of judgment. They are unlike Phil 3:3 but are like those of Phil 3:19. Ultimately, like false teachers, they are enemies of the cross, and their end is destruction - their god is their belly they glory in their shame - their confidence is fleshly. Their product is rebellious, soulish people. Turn away from such that refuse correction.

(b) What is the fruit of a true prophet by which he could be recognised? Would you expect the same life and conduct as any other of the fivefold ministries? Eph 4:11. 1 Tim 1:5.

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NOTE: As with all leaders the prophet must minister out of a pure heart (1 Tim 1:5). He must be seen to have a good conscience (1 Tim 1:19). He must be living out a genuine faith, and be faithful to his calling and gifting (1 Tim 1:12). He must be saved from sin (1 Tim 1:15). His life must be a pattern for others (1 Tim 1:16 and 4:12). To be this he must live godly and honestly (1 Tim 2:2). Because the prophet is listed second to apostles, he must meet the qualifications expected of bishops (1 Tim 3:1-7).

True prophets work for and minister into the spiritual purposes of God, and serve the Lord's people by bringing them to spiritual maturity and gifting. They are not materialistically motivated. They are motivated by love of the Holy Spirit (Col 1:8). Speaking out of the love God poured out in their hearts by the Holy Spirit (Rom 5:5). Speaking out God's message no matter how unpopular,

### 4 REGARDING TESTING PROPHECY

(a) List the many things that were to confirm the prophetic word of Samuel, that Saul was to be king. 1 Sam 10:2-6.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: It is to be expected that words of knowledge will accompany words of Wisdom -revelation of a way to take for God, will be given with recognisable details of confirmation of being in that way.

(b) Can you remember the safeguards taught by Paul in 1 Cor 14:29-32.

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Answer the following:

Who are to judge prophecy \_\_\_\_\_

Can a prophet receive further revelation while another is speaking?

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What is the speaking prophet to do when another indicates he has further revelation?

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Is there a limit to those who can operate in the gift of prophecy?

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Is the prophet in control of his spirit?

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Can you say in a few words how these things, if properly carried out, can provide a safeguard for prophecy?

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What makes prophecy valueless to the one exercising the gift? 1 Cor 13:1

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Can a person who is acting disorderly claim to be moving by the Holy Spirit? 1 Cor 14:33.

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# STUDY SIX: PROPHETIC SONG

Today, in gatherings of the Lord's Spirit-filled people for celebration worship. singing in the Spirit together is well known. Occasionally an individual will sing in an unknown language. followed by singing in the known language of those present, which would usually be the interpretation. Prophecy can also be brought to a meeting in song, with great edification, exhortation and comfort being brought to all. Therefore we need to give time to studying prophetic song. as to its examples and elements.

## 1 PROPHETIC SONG EXAMPLES

(a) Which two things did Paul say he would do in the way of song from his spirit, that had its source in the Holy Spirit? 1 Cor 14:15.

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(b) Who gives us a beautiful example of prophetic song in 1 Sam 2?

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1. What was the reason for this inspired praise?

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2. Why is this song sometimes called the Magnificat of the Old Testament?

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3. What was the supreme source of joy, the child, or God?

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NOTE: From this example of prophetic song we can expect such inspired song today to express confidence in God's ultimate control over the events in our lives and extol God as the firm, strong and unchanging one - the one solid foundation for our lives, who alone is worthy of adoration and praise. It is like the Psalms which are wonderful examples of prophetic songs.

C) Who sang the prophetic song about wonderful victory in Exod 15

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NOTE: Vv 1-4 are prophetic words of edification, exhortation and comfort.

V5 would be a word of God's all-knowledge.

Vv6-7 are again prophetic words edification etc.

Vv 8-10 would again be words of knowledge from God.

Vv 11-12 edification, exhortation and comfort.

Vv 13-18 contain words of wisdom, telling beforehand the effect that Israel would have on the people of Palestine, and that they would be established in the land, and that the temple would be built.

V18 is a word of wisdom showing that ultimately Christ will reign and that His reign will be forever.

(d) What was the name of the lady who judged Israel, and who sang a song of prophecy? Judges 5.

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NOTE: This song of praise focuses attention on God. It is an outlet for spiritual celebration. God's faithfulness and His character are extolled. It contains challenge to God's people to be faithful and victorious.

(e) What beautiful examples of prophetic song do we have in Luke 1 and 2?

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: Mary's song is known as the Magnificat because it is the opening word in the Latin Vulgate translation meaning "Glorifies". It has strong comparison with Hannah's song. 1 Sam 2:1-10.

Zechariah's song is called Benedictus because the opening word in the Latin Vulgate translation means "Praise be". His prophetic song forth tells and foretells Luke 1:67-79.

The angels' song recognises the glory and majesty of God - proclaims peace to all who are pleasing to God in acceptance of His grace or peace to men of goodwill (see margin of New King James). Luke 2:13.14

Simeon proclaims in prophetic song that salvation is offered to all people it is for every tribe and nation. Luke 2:28-32.

Study of the beautiful examples stirs desire in Spirit-filled people to be used in the highest form of prophetic song. In the examples given it is to be particularly noticed that women are used greatly in this form of prophecy.

## 2. PROPHETIC SONG ELEMENTS

Let us examine Mary's Song seeking out the beautiful examples of what we may call the basic elements of prophetic song.

(a) From where does prophetic song in worship flow? Luke 1:47?

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NOTE: Mary's soul, her intellect, could declare the greatness of the Lord, because of her singing spirit that rejoiced in God her Saviour. Confirmation through Elizabeth (Luke 1:41-42), greeting her as the mother of her Lord, filled her spirit with ecstatic joy of the Holy Spirit so that in her spirit song was birthed.

Prophetic song is pure worship in spirit and is the high praises of God from a singing spirit.

(b) What is the centre of prophetic song? Luke 1:47.

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NOTE: Songs of the soul are self-conscious usually self-centred and selfish – but songs of the spirit are God-conscious, God-centred - God-exalting. Prophetic songs reveal God's heart

(c) How did Mary describe the relationship of God to her? Luke 1:47

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NOTE: It was the confession of Mary that God was her Saviour. Her need of a Saviour found fulfilment in the "Son of the Highest" Luke 1:32. No wonder her spirit sang. Begotten within her by the Holy Spirit was the Saviour- the theme of all the prophetic Scriptures. (Luke 24:27. Rev 5:11-14)

(d) What is meant by Mary's magnifying of the Lord? Luke 1:47

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NOTE: To magnify is to make clear, to enlarge the understanding. In this prophetic song Mary makes clear the actions of God on behalf of His people. Prophetic song magnifies the Lord's Person and His work.

(e) How did Mary describe her feeling for the great honour bestowed on her? Luke 1:48?

Note In the light of the exceptional honour received from God, Mary saw her smallness before His greatness. (Psalm 138:6) Prophetic song shows that God in His greatness uses the lowly.

How many generations would call Mary blessed? Luke 1:48.

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NOTE: Prophetic song proclaims lasting blessing on God's people. (Psalm 144:15, and 1:3)

(g) In the estimate of this song. what things were done for Mary? Luke 1:49.

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NOTE: Prophetic song is occupied with the Lord's mighty works.

(h) In what does this song delight about God? Luke 1:50.

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Who qualify for this ? \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: Mercy is a theme of prophetic song. It is in mercy that God shows the strength of His arm (v 51), scatters the proud (2 Chron 20:20-26), puts down opposition to His government (v 52). provides for and encourages the weak (v 53). gives help (v 54), remembers His promises (v 55).

There is great profit in the ministry of prophetic song.



# PROPHETIC WORK BOOK ANSWERS

## STUDY ONE

- (a) Mouth. The prophet when obedient becomes the Lord's mouth.
- (b) My words.
- (c) I will put My words in his mouth and he shall speak to them all that I command him.
- (d) Your prophet" Moses would speak all the Lord commanded- Aaron would speak to Pharaoh.  
So a prophet speaks for another
- (e) They were moved by the Holy Spirit
- (f)The Spirit of the Lord spoke by me, and His Word was on my tongue.

- 2 (a) Surely the Lord does nothing. unless He reveals His secret to His servants the prophets.
- (b) For all things that I heard from my Father I have made known to you.

- 3 (a) Hos 12:13 "By a prophet the Lord brought Israel out of Egypt, and by a prophet he was preserved
- (b) 1 Received God's Word. 2. Brought out of Egypt
- (c) Led Your people like a flock
- (d) 1 sent BEFORE You Moses. Aaron and Miriam

- 4 (a) Among the prophets V24 King
- (b) Samuel took the horn of oil, Spirit of the Lord came upon David. "I have rejected him (Saul) sending you to Jesse - a King.
- (c) "Gift given" By prophecy Hands of the Eldership

- 5 (a) That I should sin against the Lord in ceasing to pray tor you
- (b) will teach you the good and right way.

- 6 (a)"Daniel had understanding in all visions and dreams.
- (b) "Understanding in the visions of God.

- 7 (a). To Him all the prophets witness that, through His Name, whoever believes in Him will receive remission of sins.
- (b) "Written in the law of Moses & the prophets & the Psalms concerning me.
- (c) "For the testimony of Jesus is the Spirit of prophecy

- 8 (a) "Apostles and prophets.
- (b) That these are ministry gifts of the ascended Lord apostles - prophets.

- 9 (a) "Go and wash in the Jordan seven times, and your flesh shall be restored to you, and you shall be clean.

(b) "a prophet had told you to do something great, would you not have done it? How much more then, when He says to you, "Wash, and be clean'?"

10 (a) Moses' rod became a serpent - Hand leprosy.

(b) "See, your son lives" "You are a man of God." "The Word of the Lord in your mouth is truth.

(c) By healing His leprosy. "He shall know there is a prophet in Israel."

11 (a) "A watchman for the House of Israel - to hear a word from My mouth - to give them warning from Me."

(b) God's warning to the wicked. "Turn from his wicked way."

(c) Not to warn the wicked he was accountable for the blood of the wicked before God.

(d) Not to warn the righteous man God would hold him accountable for his blood.

12 (a) Of suffering and patience.

(b) (1) Trial of mockings (2) Sawn in two (3) Scourings

(4) Tempted (5) Of chains (6) Slain with the sword

(7) imprisonment. (8) Destitute. (9) Stoned

(10) Afflicted, tormented

(c) Joseph Yes, sold. Moses. Yes, Aaron and Miriam challenge Moses Korah's rebellion David Yes, Saul resents. Absalom's treason Elijah and widow yes Jeremiah Yes life sought, imprisoned

## STUDY TWO

1 (a) Abraham. Isaac. Jacob. Patriarchal fathers

(b) No

2 (a) Anointed one

(b) One anointed to see

(c) Holy Spirit

(d) For in Him dwells all the fullness of the Godhead bodily "For God does

(e) Christ Jesus. Col 2:9

(f) "But He who is joined to the Lord is one Spirit with Him"

(g) Prophecy ministry Serving Teaching Exhorting Mercy Leader Giving Apostle, Prophet, Evangelist, Pastor. Teacher

(h) "But you have an anointing from the Holy One and you know all things Teach you concerning all things" Taught by our anointing Gifting

3 (a) Saul - David.

(b) Receive the gift of righteousness will reign in life through the One. Jesus Christ

(c) Be submissive to one another, be clothed with humility God resists the proud, but gives grace to the humble

(d) They were like sons of a King Princes. We are to walk as Jesus walked

1 John 2:6

(e) Yes, because they watch for your souls as those who have to give account

4 (a) They were to be anointed and consecrated that they might minister to God as priests

(b) The Holy of Holies.

(c) The sacrifice of Praise Giving thanks doing good sharing.

(d) Kings/Priests A kingdom of Priests A chosen generation A Royal Priesthood. No.

(e) Pray without ceasing Praying with all prayer Eph 6:18 Golden bowls of incense which are the prayers of the saints Rev 5:8

5 (a) Edification - Exhortation and Comfort

(b) All can prophesy one by

(c) Yes, when Jesus ascended He gave gifts to men In the Church there were certain prophets and Teachers

(d) Wisdom, Knowledge, Prophecy. Tongues. Interpretation

6 (a) God is in control of and has planned all our paths All that happens to us is for our ultimate good Ron 8:28

(b) Yes, Paul said The Lord will deliver me from every evil work 2 Tim 4:18.

(c) James was put to death also Stephen but Peter was delivered by an angel.

(d) That all things verbal attacks evil happenings plans seemingly going wrong will work for our good. It did for Joseph

## STUDY THREE

1 (a)1 Deliver them. 2 Bring them out of Egypt.3. Bring them to a land flowing with milk and honey.

(b) No. Because they rebelled against God.

2 (a) He was blamed for the lack of water

(b) 1 They wished they had died at the hand of the Lord.

2 They complained that they would die in the wilderness

3 They said Moses had compelled them to leave Egypt

4 They said they were in an evil place

5 There was no grain

6 No fruit

7 No water

(c) Moses and Aaron went to the door of the tabernacle and prostrated themselves before God

(d) The rod The congregation. The rock it would yield its water

(e) He spoke rashly with his lips

(f) He struck the rock twice - He had been told to speak to It

(g) Moses had not believed God or hallowed Him before the Israelites - He was not allowed to take them into the promised land

3 (a) Yes - Saul was to save God's people from the Philistines.

(b) Disobeyed God, In offering sacrifice A priestly duty

4 (a) Do not neglect.

(b) The gift given by prophecy

(c) Meditate on these things give himself entirely to them

## STUDY FOUR

(a) 1 Apostles 2. Prophets 3. Evangelists 4, Pastors 5. Teachers

1 Apostles, Prophets 2 Teachers

(b) No They will remain until the end of the Church age.

(c) Acts 11:28 Agabus. Acts 13:1 Barnabas, Simeon, Lucius, Manaen. Acts 15:32 - Judas, Silas. Acts 11:27 "Prophets came from Jerusalem to. Antioch, Agabus with them."

(d) Apostles, Prophets Jesus Christ the cornerstone

2 (a) Apostle He was governmental authority tatherhood

Prophet- Spokesman for God.

Evangelist- He reaches out to the lost

Pastor - Shepherds- cares for - feeds the flock

Teacher - Instructs teaches for building up in the Word of God.

(b) Equipping the work of the ministry. Edifying the body of Christ till the saints come to unity of the faith, come to be a perfect man, to the stature of the fulness of Christ.

3 (a) There were several prophets - it seems that they travelled together

(b) Barnabas means son of consolation or son of prophecy.

(c) Yes, their ministries were complementary not competitive

4 (a) Exhorted and strengthened the brethren with many words.

(b) Building up the household of God. Foundational.

(c) Ministering to the Lord and fasting. Guidance and commission from the Holy Spirit.

(d) He can speak words of wisdom and knowledge and have faith to perform miracles.

(e) That an evil spirit possessed her. Paul would not accept the testimony of a demon.

5 (a) Sometimes in a direct word from God or in a vision. He "sees" what God is saying.

(b) Moses sees a burning bush, hears God call his name. Samuel hears the voice of God. Daniel sees the writing on the wall and the meaning of it. Abraham sees three men standing by him and hears the Lord

- (c) Yes. John - I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day and heard a loud voice. Amos saw the Lord standing on a wall with a plumb line in his hand, the Lord said, "Amos, what do you see? " Yes.
- (d) Joseph dreamed about sheaves of corn and about sun, moon and stars.
- (e) Yes Hannah, Mary, Zaharias.
- (f) "My heart is Overflowing with a good theme
- (g) God gave Jesus a revelation to give to His servants given to John
- (h) Yes. John on the isle of Patmos Ananias a vision concerning Saul Paul man of Macedonia, Acts 16:9

## STUDY FIVE

- 1 (a) We know and prophesy in part partial in nature? Substance
- (b) Weigh carefully. Evaluate for practical worth and special direction of directive
- (c) To accountable leaders who fear the Lord.
  
- 2 (a) Wage a good warfare.
- (b) 1 Yes - give attention to reading.
  - 2. To exhortation to doctrine.
  - 3. What he has learned from Paul he is to commit to faithful men
  - 4. Correct wrong teaching.
  - 5. To establish and encourage, re your faith
- (c) By them you may wage the good warfare
- (d) Faith and a good conscience.
  
- 3 (a) By their fruits, actions, speech. to be seen in each of the five fold ministries
- (b) Love- a pure conscience- sincere faith
  
- 4 (a) 1 Two men. 2. The donkeys were found. 3. Three men 4. A group of Prophets.
- (b) Safeguards - Two or three prophets speak the other judge  
 Judged by other prophets.  
 Yes  
 Allow that one to speak.  
 No, all may prophesy - ie. build up the body  
 Yes, a prophet's spirit is subject to the prophet  
 Submission and evaluation - and revelation through others  
 The lack of love makes prophecy valueless  
 No, God is not the author of confusion

## STUDY SIX

- 1 (a) will sing with the spirit and will also sing with the understanding.  
(b) Hannah. 1. The Lord gave her the longed for child. Samuel  
2. It means "Glorifies"  
3. God. She said, "My heart rejoices in the Lord."  
(c) Moses - and the children of Israel.  
(d) Deborah.  
(e) 1 Mary 2. Zaharias 3. Angels 4. Simeon
- 2 (a) The Spirit.  
(b) God the Saviour  
(c) As her Saviour.  
(d) She is showing what God has done for His people  
(e) He regarded her lowly estate.  
(f) "All generations will call me blessed."  
(g) She was chosen to be the mother of Jesus  
(h) His mercy. All generations