

Ministry Gifts

The Gift of the Prophet

Ephesians 4:11 NKJV

And He Himself gave some to be apostles, some prophets, some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers,

*Again, Dad Hagin presents solid ground to curb excesses being taught regarding the ministry of the prophet in the New Testament Church. Anything taught in this class that contradicts the material within our textbook, please refer to his content.

- I. The widest range of _____ in any office is that of the prophet.
- A. To clarify, the prophet's ministry can be as _____ as the individual who stands in that office.
1. In the OT, Jeremiah was known as the _____ prophet, but most of his prophetic inspirations came while seated in his home.
 - a) He was demonstrative in his _____ (walking very far to bury his underwear).
 - b) He claimed he was through prophesying and moments later he's back up because "*it was like _____ shut up in his bones.*"
 2. Yet, Elijah and Isaiah were fiery _____ addressing large groups of people and even heads of state.
 3. There are _____ prophets.
- B. In the NT, it is very similar.
1. Paul was a prophet who _____ prior to entering the ministry of apostle.
 2. John was a _____.
 3. Agabus _____ what the Spirit was conveying.
- C. In our current times, we have lots of different types of prophetic ministries.
1. There are _____ prophets.
 2. There are _____ prophets.
 3. There are _____ prophets.
- II. _____ between OT & NT prophets.
- A. Many teachers immediately go to the differences of differing covenants, as we should make that distinction, but we should also understand what is _____.
- B. The first similarity observation is that the same _____ is speaking to mankind.

- C. The main common ingredient is they are the _____ of God and not man.
1. They _____ to God on the behalf of men and they _____ to men on God's behalf.
 2. They rarely take _____ when addressing mankind.
- D. Both are _____ ministries, speaking by divine inspiration, warning and utterance.
- E. Lastly, not inclusively, is the need for holy _____ for the gift and the manifestation of God's presence during times of prophecy.

III. An overview of the _____ in prophetic ministry - OT v.NT.

- A. The prophet was the _____ ministry gift in the Old Testament.
1. Because man had no _____ to God (due to sin); they had to hear from God through a mouthpiece.
 2. The _____ only rested on three types of individual in the OT.
 - a) The _____ - national leader.
 - b) The _____ - the administer of atonement.
 - (1)offerings: sin, tithes, offerings of various sorts.
 - (2)High priest would offer sacrifice once a year.
 - c) The _____ - the messenger.
- B. In the NT, the prophet is one of five expressions of God's _____.
1. The prophet is not more or less important than the other four gifts, but the _____ of the utterance is greater.
 2. No _____ operates in the office of the prophet.
- C. Secondly, the OT prophet _____ individuals as well as groups of people.
- D. In the NT, we are not _____ by prophets nor prophecy.
- E. Next, OT prophets must speak the perfect, _____ word of God.
1. Severe punishment, including death, awaited prophets who " _____" the exact word, warning or instruction.
 2. Many true prophets were killed because of their _____ from God.
- F. In the NT, prophets may "miss" what the Lord is saying without risk of _____.
1. Thus, the instruction from Paul to Corinth about others sitting by and _____ what the prophet says (1 Corinthians 14:29).
 2. 1 Corinthians 13:9 claims that we know and prophesy in _____.

G. Lastly, not inclusively, OT prophets had the unpopular job of pronouncing judgements and _____ to people.

H. In the NT, prophecy is for _____, exhortation and comfort.