



Prophet Ministry Training Series

A training tool for understanding the Prophets Ministry and preparation
for responding to the Prophetic call.

Prophetic Ministry Study Outline

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- The First Prophets
- General Instructions

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Training Module One

The First Prophets Ministry

Overview

The First Prophets are identified in scripture as far back as Abraham, the first Patriarch of the Hebrews. The prophet represents God's speaking voice on the earth. God's voice directs the course of life, as demonstrated by the relationship between God and the first man, Adam. The first man did not encounter God in the flesh or the spirit; the Bible indicates that God walked with man using His voice.

God's voice is a symbol of His authority and influence among His creation. In the absence of God's voice, the world would descend into chaos. The present world appears to be in disarray, and from some viewpoints without hope, the reality is that God's word, His voice, continues to keep ocean waters from completely over-running their boundaries and flooding the earth or barring the winds of nature from taking human life and destroying livestock.

The world today seems chaotic and, from some perspectives, hopeless. Yet the reality is that God's word and His voice continue to prevent ocean waters from completely overflowing their boundaries and flooding the earth, as well as ensuring that the winds of nature do not claim human lives or devastate the landscape they traverse. The word and voice of God keep nature aligned and in its proper place.

Abraham the Prophet

In Genesis 20:7, God refers to Abraham as a prophet in the dream of the Philistine King. God admonished King Abimelech against retaining the woman he believed to be Abraham's sister in the house for his future wives.

Abraham falsely represented Sarah as his sister instead of his wife, and innocently, the King planned to add her to his personal harem. God's warning also included instructions for Abimelech to request prayer from the man pronounced to be God's prophet to save (heal) him and preserve him from death.

Moses the Prophet

The trail of the prophets continues connecting Moses to the same calling as Abraham. Moses was an offspring from the womb of Leah, the lesser loved wife of Jacob. He was a descendant of the house of Levi (Exodus 2:1/*Genesis 29:34), the tribe that would become the secondary hand of the priesthood under the house of Aaron the High Priest.

Moses is identified as an unusual prophet to Hebrews and a god to Pharaoh (Exodus 7:1, Deuteronomy 34:10), chosen to deliver the Hebrews from captivity. He was the first man selected to be God's vocal representative on earth.

Aaron/Miriam: Prophet/Prophetess

Aaron and Miriam both held positions in the prophetic ministry (Exodus 7:1,15:20), but they are different in the eyes of God. Miriam and Aaron comfortably confronted Moses because they were against his choice to marry an Ethiopian woman. Their confidence to approach the man chosen by God as His first vocal representative on earth can only be explained by understanding their role in the prophetic chain of command.

Aaron was assigned as a Prophet to Moses, to offer counsel to him directly. Miriam was a prophetess with equal standing with Aaron as a voice to speak to Moses on behalf of God's people. The prophetic ministry was structured to ensure accountability between Moses and God and between Moses and God's people. Prophet Aaron served as a supportive, stabilizing figure for Moses, while Miriam acted as a voice representing the congregation. Together, their combined voices created a balanced approach for leadership.

The dissent and disrespect shown by Aaron and Miriam towards Moses made it necessary for God to clarify the distinct calling upon the life of Moses. Although the three of them shared leadership roles collectively, the prophetic calling upon Moses was distinctive from both Aaron and Miriam.

God called all three prophets to stand before Him in the entry door of the Tabernacle. The three prophets collectively affirm their likeness in leadership positions in the house of God, but God's manner or method of speaking to them was different.

God explained that Moses did not hear or see him in dreams and visions but received oral communication directly from His mouth. (Numbers 12:4-9) As a prophet, Moses is set apart in a manner unlike any other man before or after him.

Enoch the Prophet

Enoch is noted as a prophet in the New Testament epistle of Jude, the brother of Jesus. As the seventh born among men in the lineage of Adam, he is noted for declaring that the Lord would come with ten thousand of His saints, a forecast of the second coming of Christ. (Jude 1:14)

Deborah the Prophetess

Deborah personifies the pattern of women called to the prophet's ministry, continuing the example initiated by Miriam, the sister of Aaron. Deborah is an early example of the dual calling of leadership resting upon her as a Judge (overseer) (Judges 4:4), of Israel and the prophet that speaks on God's behalf to the people she rules over. Other prophetesses are found in II Kings 22:14, II Chronicles 34:22 and Nehemiah 6:14.

General Instructions for the Prophets Ministry

Overview

General instructions identify three ways God may choose to communicate with a prophetic speaker. The variations include oral revelation, visions and dreams, or signs and wonders.

God speaks to the Prophet with the expectation that the same words would be spoken to His people. A prophet has no authority to deliver an independent message of their own choosing and should presume to know what God wants them to say.

God's people were also instructed not to follow or obey any prophet falsely representing options to worship or adhere to idolatrous practices. Presumptions made by prophets speaking inaccurately on God's behalf are also not tolerated.

How God Speaks to the Prophet

If there arise among you a prophet, or a dreamer of dreams, and giveth thee a sign or a wonder.

– Deuteronomy 13:1

Prophetic Voice (Hearing God by the Spirit) – Hearing God speak into the Prophet's spiritual mind is a standard communication method. (IKings 17:1, 18:1/ II Corinthians 12:1-5)

Dreams and Visions – Dreams are generally sleeping revelations, messages a Prophet hears or sees in night dreams when they asleep. Visions are generally revelations received when a Prophet is not asleep. A vision includes seeing images, words, messages in symbols or signs, and or a glimpse of an actual event that has not yet occurred. (Daniel 9:21,10:1-2/ Ezekiel 1:1/ Revelation 1:10-12)

Signs and Wonder (Miracles) – God can choose to speak to a prophet or through a prophet using signs or miraculous wonders, which are only possible by the power of His hand. Signs can be used by God to effect His purpose on the earth. Signs are also used to signal an oncoming event or pending change in current events. (IIKings 20:9; Ezekiel 4:3 / Isaiah 7:14 -Messiah)

How the Prophet Speaks to God's People

18 I will raise them up a Prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee, and will put my words in his mouth; and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him.

19 And it shall come to pass, *that* whosoever will not hearken unto my words which he shall speak in my name, I will require *it* of him. **20** But the prophet, which shall presume to speak a word in my name, which I have not commanded him to speak, or that shall speak in the name of other gods, even that prophet shall die.

21 And if thou say in thine heart, How shall we know the word which the LORD hath not spoken?

22 When a prophet speaketh in the name of the LORD, if the thing follow not, nor come to pass, that *is* the thing which the LORD hath not spoken, *but* the prophet hath spoken it presumptuously: thou shalt not be afraid of him.

- Deuteronomy 18:18-22

God speaks to the Prophet – God calls and chooses a prophet from among the people He wants to communicate with. God will put the words He wants spoken in the mouth of the Prophet. The Prophet is expected to deliver God's word to the people as it was given to him.

Adherence to the word of the Prophet– God's people are expected to follow the Prophet's message as if it were spoken directly by God Himself. The Prophet serves as God's messenger on earth, guiding and correcting all aspects of life. A person is accountable to God, not the prophet, for failing to comply with His word.

Presumptuous Prophet– A prophet is not allowed to assume they know the mind of God and then self-determine the message that God wants spoken to His people. A prophet who speaks words or presents a message to God's people that is not from God shall die. The people of God are not given permission to kill or harm the prophet. God alone will handle the prophet who misrepresents the prophetic word.

Failed word of the Prophet– The authenticity of a Prophet and their representation of God's word is tested by results. If the word of a Prophet comes to fruition as declared, the word of God is confirmed. If a prophet's word does not flourish or come to pass, it indicates that the word is not from God, and the people should not fear the prophet's words.

Identifying the False Prophet

13:2 And the sign or the wonder come to pass, whereof he spake unto thee, saying, Let us go after other gods, which thou hast not known, and let us serve them;

13:3 Thou shalt not hearken unto the words of that prophet, or that dreamer of dreams: for the LORD your God proveth you, to know whether ye love the LORD your God with all your heart and with all your soul.

– Deuteronomy 13:2-3

False Prophet – If a miracle occurs through a prophet who instructs God's people to worship an unknown god, the people should not listen to or obey him. Despite the signs and wonders affirming his words, he should be considered a false prophet.

Study Exercise – Module One

1. List the names of the “*first prophets/prophetess*” identified in scripture.

2. List three ways God speaks to the Prophet.

3. How is a Prophet proven to be authentic?

4. What is the evidence of a false Prophet?

5. What is a presumptuous Prophet?
