

Prophets- Lecture 9

The gift of prophecy is a central feature of the New Covenant (Acts 2:17; Joel 2:28)

Moses desired that all of Gods people were prophets. The New Covenant has made that available to all flesh: (Numbers 1:29)

1- Sons, Daughters, men servants and maid servants (Acts 2:16-18)

NT Prophets:

prophetess (προφήτις, *prophētis*) Anna (Luke 2:36) The New Testament starts off featuring a prophetess

Paul recognizes women prophecy and prophetess (1 Cor 11:15)

The Lord placed prophets in the church Eph 4:11; 1 Cor 12:28

Agabus (Acts 11:27–28; 21:10);

Judas and Silas (Acts 15:32);

Barnabas, Simeon, Lucius of Cyrene, Manaen, and Saul/Paul (Acts 13:1); (Rom 12:6; 1 Cor 12:28–29; Eph 4:11).;

The order or prophecy in the church

Paul wanted all to prophecy (1 Cor 14:5,24,31)

Tongues and interpretation of tongues- a new kind of prophecy (1 Cor 14:5)

The prophets are to speak and give up to two to three messages then the other prophets are suppose to judge the prophecy before moving forward (1 Cor 14:29)

Everyone may prophesy one after another (1 Cor 14:31)- All means every one regardless of social status, gender, or race

The people of God are to covet to prophesy (1 Cor 14:1, 39)

1 Cor 14:32 The Spirit of the prophet is subject to the prophet
καὶ πνεύματα προφητῶν προφήταις ὑποτάσσεται.
and a spiritual (gift) of a prophet a prophet is subject

- Each prophet is subject to the operation of a spiritual gift of the prophet or prophecy
- The prophet is able to hold that which he has been given to let someone else prophesy (yield the floor)
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When a fresh revelation comes to another prophet the first is to be silent and let him/her speak. (vs 30)