

"IS GOD STILL GIVING PROPHECY AND REVELATION TODAY?"

A. Seven GENERAL BIBLICAL OBSERVATIONS Regarding PROPHETS.

1. A true prophet of God receives _____ from God. (Numbers 12:6; Jeremiah 1:4-10; Ezekiel 13:2-3; 17, Joel 2:27-31; Ephesians 3:3-5)
2. A true prophet of God's ministry includes both _____ and _____ the Word of God as the Lord's spokesman. (Exodus 7:1-2; 2 Samuel 24:10-13; Ezekiel 12:26-28; Amos 7:14-17; Acts 11:27-28; 21:10-11)
3. A true prophet of God may be a _____ or _____ prophet.
4. A true prophet of God was evidenced by _____ in _____ and _____ matters when prophesying, while pointing people to _____. (Deuteronomy 13:1-5; 18:9-22; Luke 24:25-27, 44-48; Acts 3:17-18, 10:43)
5. A true prophet of God was divinely enabled by the _____. (Num.11:25-29; 1 Samuel 10:1, 6, 10-12; Luke 1:67-80; Acts 19:6; 2 Peter 1:19-21)
6. A true prophet of God was counterfeited and contrasted by _____. (Jeremiah 2:8, 5:30-31, 14:14-16; 1 Kings 18:17-40, 22:1-39; Matthew 7:17-23; Luke 13:27-28)
7. The ultimate true Prophet of God is _____. (Deuteronomy 18:15, 18; John 1:19-27, 44-49, 4:19, 25, 6:14, 7:16, 7:40, 8:28; Acts 3:19-23)

B. Some SPECIFIC NEW TESTAMENT OBSERVATIONS Regarding PROPHECY.

1. Prophecy is a _____ which is given to certain believers by the Holy Spirit. (1 Corinthians 12:7-11)
2. Prophets were the _____ most important gift/office in the early church. (1 Cor. 12:28)
3. Prophecy was _____ given to all believers in Christ. (1 Corinthians 12:29)
4. Prophecy includes receiving _____ from God, with a _____ element. (1 Corinthians 13:2; 2 Peter 1:20-21)
5. Prophecy would _____ when "that which is _____ is come." (1 Cor.13:8-10)
6. Prophecy benefits the church by speaking God's Word via direct revelation resulting in _____, _____, and _____. (1 Corinthians 14:1-5)
7. Prophecy exercised during church gatherings needed to follow certain regulations. (14:26, 29-33)
 - a. In any church gathering, only ___ or at the most ___ prophets were allowed to speak. (14:29a)
 - b. Every prophecy was to be _____ or examined carefully. (14:29b)
 - c. The most recent prophesy was to take the _____. (14:30)

- d. Prophesying was to be done _____ . (14:31)
 - e. Prophets were always to be in _____ of their spirit when prophesying. (14:32-33)
8. Prophets were _____ to the church. (Ephesians 2:20)
 9. Prophecies were not to be _____ but needed to be _____ before being embraced. (1 Thessalonians 5:20-22; 1 John 4:1-3; Acts 17:10-12)
 10. False prophets / teachers are _____ in the "church" and are characterized by their _____, their _____ practices, their _____ of the undiscerning, their _____, their unrestrained _____, and abusing their position for personal _____. (2 Peter 2:1-3, 10-17)
 11. False prophecy will be used by Satan to bring in the ecumenical _____. (Matthew 24:4-5, 11, 24; Revelation 13:11-18, 16:13, 19:20)

C. Some IMPORTANT QUESTIONS Regarding PROPHECY and REVELATION TODAY?

1. What is the difference between a "prophet" and "pastors / teacher"? Prophets received _____ from God and proclaim God's truths. Pastors and teachers need to now carefully _____ God's written revelation in order to preach God's Word. (1 Tim.4:13; 2 Tim. 2:15)
2. Has "prophecy" and "revelation" ceased for the Church age? _____!

a. The prediction: _____.

8 Love never fails. But whether there are prophecies, they will fail;
 whether there are tongues, they will cease;
 whether there is knowledge, it will vanish away.

9 For we know in part and we prophesy in part.

10 But when that which is perfect has come, then that which is in part will be done away.

11 When I was a child, I spoke as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things. 12 For now we see in a mirror, dimly, but then face to face. Now I know in part, but then I shall know just as I also am known.

b. The proofs:

1) Prophets were needed for the _____ of the Church, not for the roof. (Eph.2:20)

2) God's truths have been _____ to the saints. (Jude 3)

3) The Bible has been _____ for the present age, and we are warned not to _____ or _____ from it. (1 Cor.13:8-10; Rev.22:18-19)

4) _____ bears witness to the cessation of prophesy.

3. Was there ever a cessation of prophecy in the past?
4. If prophecy has ceased, how does one explain Pentecostal / charismatic claims of prophecy today?
5. If prophecy has ceased, how does God personally speak to believers today?
6. Does it really matter what one believes about on-going revelation and prophecy?