

1 Corinthians 14:1 – “...*desire...the gift of* _____

Why?

The New Testament gift of prophecy was born on

_____.

How do New Testament prophets differ from Old Testament prophets?

In the New Testament only the _____ had that same authority to speak and write _____.

What is New Testament prophecy?

Who can prophecy?

1) 1 Corinthians 14:1, 5, 39 – it appears that the _____ to prophecy is available to _____.

This can be called _____ prophecy. Speaking “to men for their _____, _____ and _____.” 1 Corinthians 14:3

2) Then there are those with a prophetic _____.

Characterized by a _____ and _____ reporting of the things the Holy Spirit brings to mind. These “revelations” would still primarily serve to _____, _____ and _____ but also for _____ and _____.

3) But also in the New Testament were those who ministered more regularly in prophecy and were called _____

If prophecy is to function effectively in the life of the church – it must be _____.

a) 1 Corinthians 14:32

b) 1 Corinthians 14:29

c) 1 Corinthians 14:39 – 40

About discerning prophetic messages:

1. We must distinguish between –

a.

b.

c.

2. Reliable testing of _____ prophetic messages is difficult and is not the most effective way to “test prophecy”

3. The rigor of testing varies somewhat with the kind of prophecy being considered.

Two categories of prophecy

a.

b.

Some guides to discernment:

1) Conformity to _____ and _____

2) Testing the _____

3) Do _____ occurrences actually take place?

4) Does it bear _____.

The prophet –

1) Is the person _____ and _____ in his/her Christian life?

2) Is the person free from serious _____?

3) Is the person free from serious _____ and/or _____ problems?

4) Is the person of sound _____ & _____?

5) What about the person's _____?

6) Is the person _____ to proper authority?

How is prophecy valuable?

Why does Paul say to “eagerly desire...the gift of prophecy?”

How and when have you prophesied? What was the result?

What questions do you have about prophecy?