

Prophetic Training Manual LEVEL 1

The purpose of P2P is to equip those whom God has set apart as a prophet to our church, community, or nations. As well as provide understanding to those seeking to understand the prophetic.

- 1. Train prophets and prophetic people to understand and function in the prophetic.
- 2. Train budding prophets in a classroom setting, and periodically online.
- 3. Provide an intimate culture of study on the office of a Prophet through the Bible, and other prophetic literature.
- 4. Train prophets how to follow prophetic protocol.
- 5. Provide a platform for students to be taught by seasoned prophets and intercessors, who serve as guest lecturers.
- 6. Train prophets how to serve their local church and Pastors effectively.

As a student of the Prophet to Prophet course, you will be expected to read materials that are assigned to you and turn in homework as you are instructed. You are expected to show up for all scheduled on-site and webinar training.

Level 1

Learning the different types of prophets An in-depth history of biblical prophets Nature and functions of the prophet

Level 2

The awakening of the prophet
The prophet as a servant
How to respond to the prophetic call
The prophets Sacrifice

Level 3

Prophecy
Personal Prophecy
The disciplined lifestyle of a prophet
The qualifications of a prophet
And much more...

Participants will be taught and challenged to determine their place in the prophetic, whether the office of the prophet or operate solely in the gift of the prophetic. Each module is designed to assist in their journey as they recognize the process, pitfalls, principles, and purpose of the Prophet or Prophetic gifts.

After acceptance into the program, level one is the starting point for everyone and is the prerequisite for level two. Students will be tested and must obtain passing grades and a certificate of completion from current level to proceed to the next. Written and a verbal test will be a part of each course completion. After the end of level three, you will be eligible to apply for an advanced prophetic training program where you will receive hands-on one to one training, opportunities to exercise your gift in live settings, and possible ordination into your call. (This will be pending the approval of your local pastor).

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Barriers

Not sure where to start

Lack of confidence

Accuracy

Fear

Letting God down

Hurt

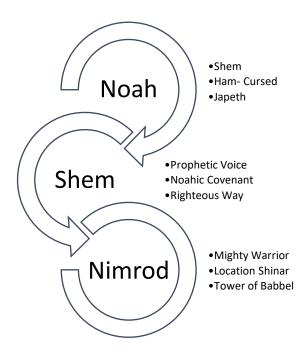
Lack of education

Not given opportunities to cultivate your gift

Why do we need the prophet?

Earth had and has a need for the supernatural, for the influence of God. Human agents needed to inspire Gods conduct. Prophets are Culture shifters! A prophets function is to align the world systems with the kingdom of God (Revelations 11:25) There are different world systems thus different prophetic assignments (Discuss in later sessions)

- Gen 9- 11:2-4
- Nimrod –(Hunter or Mighty one) Genesis 10: Built 5 cities
- He influenced the CULTURE!
- "Every culture is known by its God. You cannot have a culture without a God."-Prophet Keean Sutton



- Nimrod
- Tower of Babel (Settled in a place called Shinar) = Regeneration = Independent of God
- Gen 11:2-4
- The people are called Semitic people
- Semitic Culture- Going against the Noahic culture

Types of Prophets

Seer	Meaning	Other Facts
Nabi (Navi)	Official Prophet- Bubble up -boil over	Office of the prophet
		Inspiration – Discern- and office work together.
Nataph	Fall in drops or to open heavens	Also used for "prophecy" – Speaks on what is discerned- activates the word in motion. Deut 32:2
Chozeh	Seer, Beholder in vision, dreamers "Saw the word of the Lord"	Responsibility - Advisor to the king. Receive a message through inspiration and visual communication as opposed to inspiration only.
Is'Elohim	Diviner	Works Miracles- Jesus
Roeh	Seer	Ability to see in the prophetic and mantel with strong pastoral anointing. Example David and Moses
Shammar	Watchman	Intercessors, Warriors and Gatekeepers. Sense of time, discern plans of action Ecc 8:5; 1 Chron 12:32

Note:

Not only what is spoken but the presence of a prophet.

The presence of a prophet has power to shift atmospheres.

2 Kings 4:8-11

1 Samuel 19:20-24

Prophetic Jurisdiction

As a prophet you must understand your sphere and level of grace. To understand your jurisdiction, keeps you from treading territories that are not yours, and keeping you from missing the mark.

Temple prophet does not have the same measure and anointing as a Palace prophet as well as Field prophet.

Palace	Political
Temple	Church
Field	Evangelism

Jurisdiction

(Jeremiah 1: 5; Luke 2: 36). Elijah stayed in his circle Weight of your words (Numbers 12: 1-8).

Prophets Characteristics

- Strong Personality
- Authoritative presence
- Worshippers
- Daring
- Bold
- Leaders
- Outspoken
- Preaching Teachers
- Compelling
- Corrective
- Chastening
- Highly intelligent
- Inquisitive

- Unavoidably detached loaners
- Naturally discerning
- Ambassadorial in Spirit
- Intense
- Analytical (Thinkers)
- Probing
- Astute
- Impressed by God's order
- Tough
- They know how to easily detach from people and situations
- Future prophets become distant, sullen, defensive, and somewhat antagonistic.
- Pull back and develop a tough sarcastic exterior

The Anatomy

- The Mind Ezekiel 2/3
- The Mouth Jeremiah 1:9-10 Isaiah 6:4-6
- The Eyes Jeremiah 1:11-13
- The Ears 1 Samuel 3:1-9
- The Heart Genesis 22
- The Hands Exodus 4:1-5
- The Feet Exodus 3:5

The Calling

- As a prophet, you have to know God!
- God initiates the call. Not birth out of a desire.
- It's out of the relationship that you have with God.

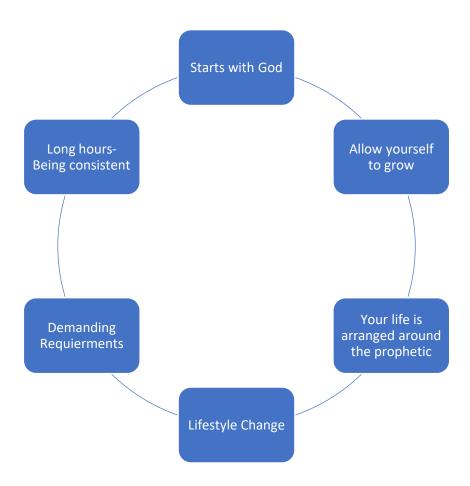
5 T's to the calling

- Trains with the word
- Test you
- Try's you
- Teaches you
- Tailor makes you

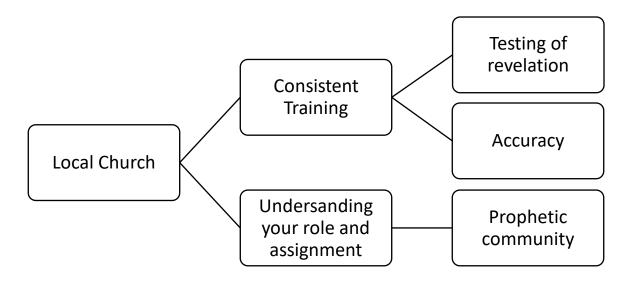
Development Eight areas of development

Moses	Meekness	Scripture
David	Worshiper/Honorable	
Abraham	Wisdom	
Anna	Prayer/Intercessor	
Elijah	Warrior	
Samuel	Leadership	
Elisha	Servant	

The Prophets Training



What prophets' need



Prophetic Charting

(See online School)

Prophets' PREPARATION







(Infancy- total dependence)





10-25 years to be in the office

Narrative: Your story and your life experience is your preparation

- Womb
- Infancy
- Childhood
- Adolescence
- Adulthood

Every component and environment is prepared:

family, school, suffering, enjoyment, encounters, events, exposure.

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Components and Events

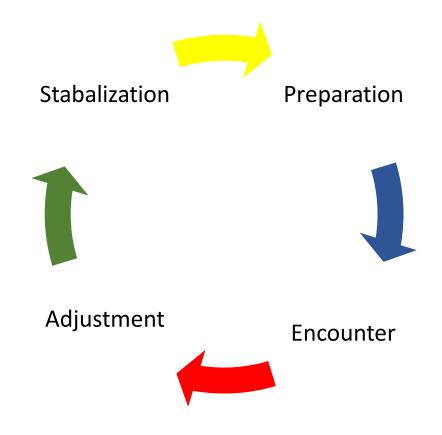


Come together to form your narrative!

Example:

Moses- Background and rearing: Raised in the pharaoh's house, served the Egyptians Jeremiah- Priestly household.

Prophets Transitions



Preparation – Experiences, resources, desires
Encounter – Senses, life, new relationships
Adjustment – Changing, innovation, development
Stabilization – Effectiveness, Growth, new measures

This is a never-ending cycle. One stage effect the other. Each part of the process has its distinct tasks.

Development

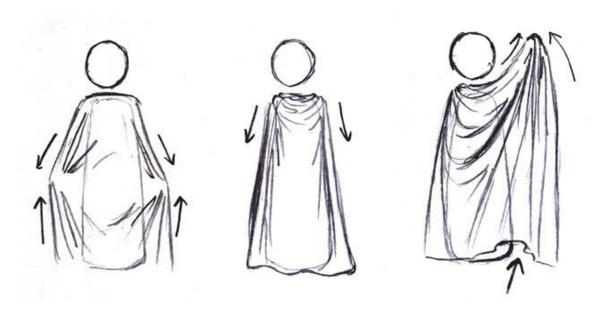
Life of Intimacy Knowledge of the Word Two-way communication- ask questions Obedience

How do I know I am called to be a prophet?

- -Burden- Jeremiah 20:9 Fire in my bones.
- -The message John Repent for the kingdom of God is at hand.
- The platform or opportunity God gives to speak the message.
- Ask for confirmation
- Hang around prophetic people
- Prophesied to
- Misunderstood and rejected
- Passion for Jesus.

Mantle

The Mantle - A loose-fitting garment worn by prophets and other officials in authority to signify their position and power to exercise dominion. Mantles reflects latitude, stature, prestige, and provisions of the wearer, as well as the license to act. -Dr. Paul Price; Prophets Dictionary



Mantle Treatment – What is learned, practiced, supplied to, and provided for the mantle of ministers to equip an empower them for service to the Lord. These are beyond normal church attendance and believers Bible Studies. Mentorship, schools of ministry (especially

for the prophet and apostle), and ministry apprenticeship are needed for effectively treating one's mantle. These preparations are usually above what the typical Christian gets or is exposed to in church services. Their distinctions I that they help ministers perform more competently and confidently in their post. -Dr. Paul Price; Prophets Dictionary



The make up of the Mantle



- 1. Measure of Faith (Romans 12:6)
- 2. 3. Measure of Authority and Rank (2 Cor. 10:13-16)
- 3. Measure of Prophetic Insight (1 Cor. 13:9)
- 4. Measure of the Spirit (John 3:34)

The make up of the Mantle



Casted	Selection Testing Grooming
Caught	Passed On Elevation Double Portion
Torn	Warefare Experience Intercession

The make up of the Mantle



Prophets Chamber

2 Kings 4:10
 Walls (To protect)
 Bed (to rest- refuel - refresh)
 Table (to feast with the Lord, write upon)
 Stool (Throne of God- Authority
 Lampstand (the light of God, Jesus)

This is a place with your personal Devotion with God

Authority

- 1. The Authority to **Bring out.**
- 2. The Authority to **Preserve**
- 3. The Authority to Withhold
- 4. The Authority to **Shut up Heaven**
- 5. The power to **change the direction** of the Lords People.
- 6. The Authority to **Establish**
- 7. The Authority to Restore

Boundaries and length of the authority increase when you have proven self-discipline.

Discipline is proven in training and when on assignment.

Learn to submit to authority to carry authority.

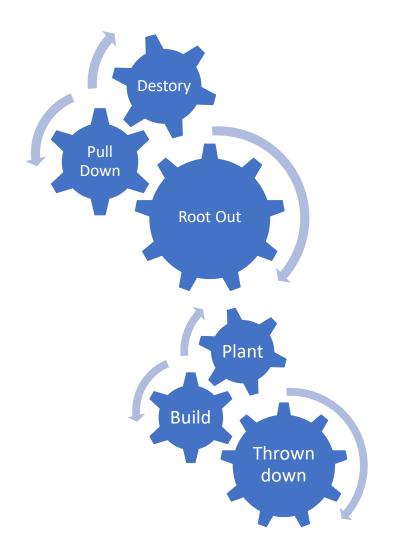
Authority is found in instructions, follow instructions. Every prophets mantle is stitched with the power and authority of Ya-weh. (Prophet Keean Sutton)¹

Prophetic Functions

Functions of a prophet Jeremiah 1:10

- 1. Root out
- 2. Pull down
- 3. Destroy
- 4. Throw down
- 5. Build
- 6. Plant

¹ Prophet Keean Sutton, The Prophets Anatomy



Activation of the Prophet

4 Phases of the prophet

- 1. Education
- 2. Testing
- 3. Fieldwork
- 4. Activation (Oil to be placed)

Signs of Release

- 1. Sacrifice
- 2. Hear Instructions
- 3. Be Disciplined
- 4. Serve
- 5. Understand Honor
- 6. Understand Warfare
- 7. Be a Student.²

Prophetic Cautions

The prophet centered around "self" has the ability to use his/her mantel to release the desires and imaginations of people. Because they are empowered by the **Spirit**

- Desires of the people
- Desires of a prophet
- 1 Corinthians 2:9-11
- 2 Kings 5:2

Gehazi – was cursed with the disease because, he did not honor the mantel that the man of God was under.

Note: When you are being trained it is going to hurt.

Elisha went the other servant left because he didn't want to deal with the warfare.

2 Chronicles 18:4-15

When you prophets prophesy what the people want then you move them out of the purpose of God.

Jeremiah – Hani- pulled the people out of process- They was supposed to be in process for 70 years. Then yoke of wood turned to the yoke of iron. - Jeremiah 27-28

Cannot release a word too soon over someone's life- You will damage them.

² Prophet Keean Sutton, The Prophets Anatomy

Balaam. – was a prophet that started in divination- taking money.

- God was angry with Balaam because he went to Balak (Numbers 22:5-7,22).
- Moses said Balaam gave evil counsel that brought a plague on Israel (Numbers 31:14-16).
- Balaam had wanted to curse the children of Israel, to be paid the hire (Deuteronomy 23:3-6).
- Balaam was killed by the Israelites in the days of Joshua (Joshua 13:22).

Enemies to the Prophets Mantle

- 1. Spirit of Miriam (came against Moses) (immature, insecure, jealous)> prophets
- 2. Spirit of Cora-Numbers 14- Clergy-Pastors-Covets others position
- 3. Syrian Spirit (Hazel)- To kill from Elisha-Secret Spirit (trying to do damage in the spirit)
- 4. Spirit of Jereboham- Break covenant
- Spirit of Jezebel (Authentic Authority)
 Father(Ithaball) Jezebel (wheres the prince) Isreal (Prince) The Pastors job is to kill it The Prophet exposes
- 6. Judas the one in the seat next to you-Expose- put into an atmosphere with worship. Test their heart for people.
- 7. Herodius- Goes after the root of the prophet his head (stop you from getting father or mothers mantle) Went after John the Baptist.

Prophetic Culture

- Prophetic Sphere- an area of human life or earthly affairs God assigns a prophet.
- Prophetic Ward- Territory the prophetic ministry occupies
- Realm- local or territories the prophet has jurisdiction over
- Territory- Assigned location of creation that a prophet is given by God to have.

Prophetic Domination- Influence on creation
Prophetic battle –Warfare to dominate or subdue³

³ Prophet Keean Sutton, The Prophets Anatomy

Prophet, Prophecy, Prophetic

PROPHET: Ephesians 4:1-11

OFFICE charged with special duties and responsible, conferred on them by the kingdom of God

- Given Authority
- Speak and act on behalf of the kingdom to execute covenant
- Not limited by revelation but God has the ability to give revelation on behalf of the kingdom does not have to wait on utterance (Elijah spoke that it would not rain by His word)

PROPHECY:

- The revealed word of God. Limited by revelation and revelation only.
- Only has authority to speak and act on that which has been revealed.
- In order for prophecy to be released there must be utterance or revelation from the Holy Spirit.

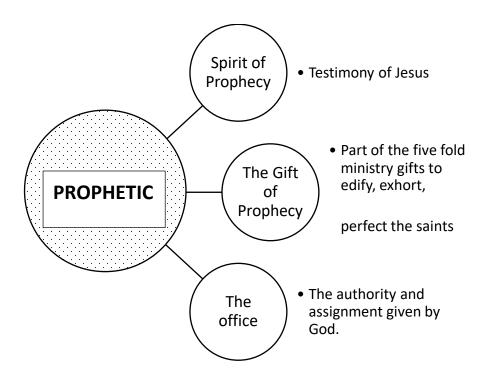
People who prophecy need an utterance from the spirit.

PROPHETIC: Action of prophecy

Prophetic

Prophetic- The spheres of supernatural communication, acts and influences from the spiritual world and its citizens. The ministry and work of the prophet. The disciplines and practices of revelatory ministry.

Prophetic Activity- Getting the message of God delivered by means of diversity, drama, psalmist, prophecy, symbolic demonstration.



9 Gifts of the Spirit and its grouping

Revelation Gifts- Wisdom, Knowledge, Discernment Power Gifts- Healings, Miracles, Faith Inspiration Gifts - Tongues- Interpretation of Tongues- Prophecy

Note: You Do not have the authority over the pastors.

Prophets Emotions

Emotions- God given, God made, God ordained. But being controlled by our emotions instead of controlling our emotions can be detrimental to us and others, and cause a bad representation of the prophetic, so those of us who are prophets must know how to control our emotions.

Tempering your emotions: This is something that has to be intentional. This is something that has to be practiced, and deliberate, this is something that has to be governed by your mentor, school of the prophets.

Examples:

Jeremiah Weeping Prophet- Upset and depressed

Jonah -Nineveh-Angry and did not want to prophecy, because he did not like

Elijah- Depressed-Wanted to die. Experienced a major victory and high at Mt. Carmel, then hit a low.

Samuel- feared giving the word to Eli

Dangers of unchecked emotions

The damage done when moving and prophesying out of your emotions- out of the soul

- False prophecy
- Projecting your desires- Balaam- Numbers 24
- Presumptuous prophets- Deut 18:20
 - Prophets that dictates of their own heart, or who hear a word from Elohim but incorrectly interpret it or misapply it.
- Change the process of the person, place or thing.

Prophesying out of desire- Financial Gain.

Balaam – Numbers 24:1 Josh13:22 Duet 23:4-5

Unhealthy and Unbalanced

Hiding behind the title and hiding behind prophecy.

The gift and ability to prophecy, to see in the spirit, catch a word and say something that people what to hear.

Divination-

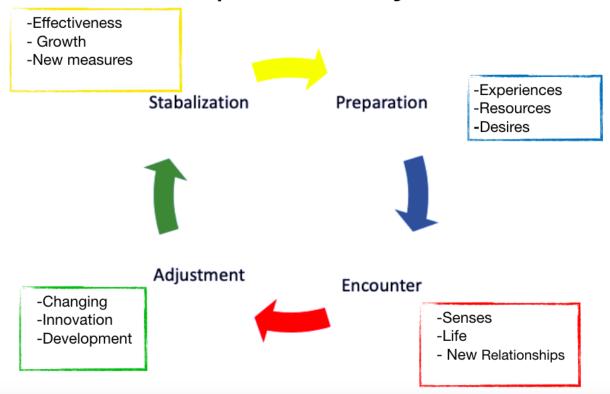
Broke prophets – prostituting the gift of prophecy for financial gain

Check emotions!! The greatest ability of a prophet is his/her ability to SHUT UP!

Prophecy is the lowest level of your mantle. Your main responsibilities are His presence, His word, Intercession

Note: Your place of renewal is WORSHIP!

Prophets Cycle



Prophetic Accountability

- Answerability: (Gal 2:1-2) We report to someone concerning our ministry, as well as revelation (prophetic insights) that we have received from God.
- Transparency: (Eph 4:25) We are not holding back information that is relevant to the process.
- Teachability: (Acts 18:26) We are willing to learn and change.
- Submission: (Heb 13:17) There are times when we obey directives when we do not feel
 like it or necessarily agree with it. (Note: I am referring to leadership decisions, not
 issues contrary to Biblical, legal or moral principles) [1]

Accountability is not solely to oversight, it can also be outward—for example, to our team. It can be voluntary, (we seek it out) or a set part of our ministry role.

In Church life, accountability flows through the unique leadership structure of each local church and church movement. (Acts 20:28)

Signs that we are <u>not</u> accountable include:

Prophetic Terms

Realms

The specific **sphere** you are **called** to **function** in as a prophet. The area in which your gift is

Synonyms:

domain, sphere, area, field, department, arena; More world, region, province, territory, zone, orbit

Realms (Places a prophet could be placed and assigned to)

- Business
- Health
- Societal
- Special Groups
- Ecclesiastical
- Domestic
- Ministerial
- Financial
- Political
- Industry

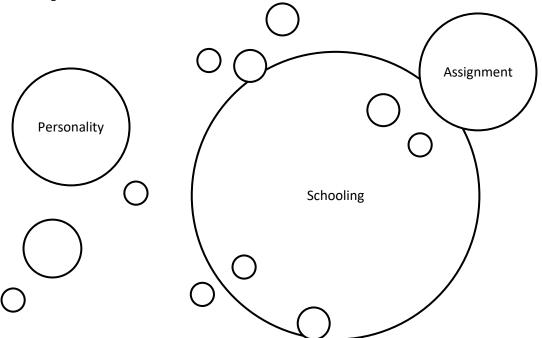
List and explanation is found in (The prophets Paul Price manual pg 308-319)

Callings

- Weeping Prophets
- Prophetic Dreams
- Counseling Prophets
- Singing Prophets
- Administration
- Nations
- Orators and Teachers
- Local Church Prophets
- Seer
- Psalmist
- Government
- Prophetic Prayer

Prophetic Culture

All prophets (official) have a prophetic culture. The culture is made up of the prophet's personality, assignment, and schooling.



1 Corinthians 14

Instructions

Protocol-Honor

- Every church has its culture.
- Know the culture
- Leaders have rules and ethics and boundaries Every church has its culture.
- Know the culture
- Leaders have rules and ethics and boundaries Every church has its culture.
- Know the culture

Leaders have rules and ethics and boundaries



Protecting the Prophetic Culture





Prophetic Prayer

Intercession-Intervening on another behalf by interposing oneself

Prophetic Intercession-Between two parties and their difficulties or crises by prayer or aid, meditation. High-powered prayers (Revelatory insight into historical experience)

Prayer / Declaration / Commands / Decrees / Legislative Acts. Authorized by the Lord.

Involves the prophet's intervention, interruption, interposition, the interjection of the willing word and works of God in human affairs or earthly affair.

Prophetic Prayer- A prayer conducted by the prophet with the express purpose of compelling the manifestation of a prophet. Intercession engaged in by a prophet on behalf of others. The engagement of a prophet in prophetic prayer to eliminate the force of resistance that impeded his or her prophecy. Spiritual warfare. Prophetic prayers always have intercessory overtones and exhibit strong authoritative commands to spiritual forces others usually cannot see.

Know our heavenly position.

The Spirit John 16:13-15 1 Cor 2:10-12 Rom 8:26

Jerimiah 15:1 Eek 14:14 Ps 99:8

Daniel 10 (records the most intense and extensive prophetic intercession engaged by a prophet)

Types of Prayer

The prayer of faith: James 5:15 says, "And the prayer of faith will save the one who is sick, and the Lord will raise him up." In this context, prayer is offered in faith for someone who is sick, asking God to heal. When we pray, we are to believe in the power and goodness of God (Mark 9:23).

The prayer of agreement (also known as corporate prayer): After Jesus' ascension, the disciples "all joined together constantly in prayer" (Acts 1:14). Later, after Pentecost, the early church "devoted themselves" to prayer (Acts 2:42). Their example encourages us to pray with others.

The prayer of request (or supplication): We are to take our requests to God. Philippians 4:6 teaches, "Do not be anxious about anything, but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known to God." Part of winning the spiritual battle is to be "praying at all times in the Spirit, with all prayer and supplication" (Ephesians 6:18).

The prayer of thanksgiving: We see another type of prayer in Philippians 4:5: thanksgiving or thanks to God. "With thanksgiving let your requests be made known to God." Many examples of thanksgiving prayers can be found in the Psalms.

The Bible also speaks of praying in the Spirit (1 Corinthians 14:14-15) and prayers when we are unable to think of adequate words (Romans 8:26-27). In those times, the Spirit Himself makes intercession for us.

The prayer of worship: The prayer of worship is similar to the prayer of thanksgiving. The difference is that worship focuses on who God is; thanksgiving focuses on what God has done. Church leaders in Antioch prayed in this manner with fasting: "While they were worshiping the Lord and fasting, the Holy Spirit said, 'Set apart for me Barnabas and Saul for the work to which I have called them.' Then after fasting and praying they laid their hands on them and sent them off" (Acts 13:2-3).

The prayer of consecration: Sometimes, prayer is a time of setting ourselves apart to follow God's will. Jesus made such a prayer the night before His crucifixion: "And going a little farther he fell on his face and prayed, saying, 'My Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless, not as I will, but as you will'" (Matthew 26:39).

The prayer of intercession: Many times, our prayers include requests for others as we intercede for them. We are told to make intercession "for everyone" in 1 Timothy 2:1. Jesus serves as our example in this area. The whole of John 17 is a prayer of Jesus on behalf of His disciples and all believers.

The prayer of imprecation: Imprecatory prayers are found in the Psalms (e.g., 7, 55, 69). They are used to invoke God's judgment on the wicked and thereby avenge the righteous. The psalmists use this type of appeal to emphasize the holiness of God and the surety of His judgment. Jesus teaches us to pray for blessing on our enemies, not cursing (Matthew 5:44-48).

Think about it!

- •Who are you called to and why?
- Have you Identified your warfare?
- •Demonic spirits?
- •Demonic Resistance?
- •What is your burden?
- •What bothers you, irritates you, frustrates you?

Prophetic Terms

Prophetic- The **spheres** of supernatural **communication**, **acts** and **influences** from the spiritual world and its citizens. The **ministry** and **work** of the prophet. The **disciplines** and **practices** of **revelatory ministry**.

Prophetic Activity- Getting the message of God delivered by means of diversity:

- Drama
- Dance
- Art
- Psalmist
- Prophecy
- Symbolic
- Prayer
- Demonstration



Old Testament Prophet vs New Testament Prophets

New Testament prophets can confirm God's personal guidance to us

In Old Testament times, few of God's people had the Holy Spirit (see Numbers 11:16- 30 and John 7:39). So God approved of His people going to His prophets to inquire about His will (see 1 Kings 22:5-28, 2 Kings 3:11 and Jeremiah 42:1-4).

But under the New Covenant, all believers have the Holy Spirit (see 1 Corinthians 3:16, 6:19, 2 Corinthians 1:22 and Ephesians 1:13) and are led by Him themselves (see John 14:26, 16:13 and Romans 8:14). So in the case of specific personal guidance to individuals, God does not lead New Covenant believers by His prophets. His prophets are merely called to *confirm* what the Holy Spirit has already revealed to their hearts.

Note Acts 21:10-13 reveals the prophet Agabus gave Paul a God-given revelation. But Paul accepted this only because it *confirmed* what God had revealed to him earlier (see Acts 20:22-23). Be very careful

about "revelations" and predictions from others. 1 Kings 13:1-32 records a true prophet of God was deceived by the false revelations of an old backslidden prophet.

The ministry of a prophet is one which will continue right up until Jesus' Second Coming.

Pre-literary Prophets- Preceding the development of a written literature preliterary.

The Patriarchal Period

- 1. Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.
 - 1. Abraham. He is recognized in Scripture as a prophet of God (Genesis 20:7,17).
 - 2. Isaac and Jacob are probably those "prophets" referred to by the Psalmist in Psalm 105:15.
- 2. Moses.
 - 1. It is only natural that God's instrument, the deliverer and lawgiver of the children of

Israel, should have been a prophet.

2. He would not necessarily be included with the pre-literary prophets who follow for he

stands in a class by himself. (Deuteronomy 18:15-18; Acts 3:22-23; Deut. 34:10;

Numbers 12:1-8; Hosea 12:13)

- 3. Miriam.
 - 1. She is spoken of as a "prophetess." (Exodus 15:20)
 - 2. In some way she was used of God to assist Moses in his work, probably as a teacher.

The Period of the Judges

- 1. Deborah.
 - 1. She was a female judge as well as a prophetess. (Judges 4:4)
 - 2. During the same period there was also an unnamed prophet whom God sent to the

people. (Jud. 6:8)

2. The prophetic bands or "sons of the prophets."

- 1. The earliest reference there is to these prophets is during the time of Samuel, the 11th century B.C. (1 Samuel 10:5-13)
- 2. A similar company is mentioned in 1 Samuel 19:18-24.
- 3. After the time of Samuel it was two centuries before the prophetic bands came again into

prominence, this time in connection with Elijah and Elisha. (1 Kings 18:13; 22:6)

4. These prophetic bands were probably religious individuals who gathered around an

outstanding prophet to study under him or to imbibe his spirit.

3. Samuel.

- 1. He was the "prophet-judge." (1 Sam. 1:1 25:1)
- 2. The apostle Peter indicates that Samuel's work marks the beginning of the prophetic era.

(Acts 3:24)

The period of the Kings

A. From David to the division of the kingdom. (1000-931 B.C.)

1. Nathan. He rebuked David (2 Samuel 12:1ff), and prophesied of the Messiah (2 Sam. 7:1-17)

and anointed Solomon (1 Kings 1:11-48).

- 2. Gad. He rebuked David for numbering Israel. (2 Sam. 24:11ff)
- 3. Ahijah. He was a prophet to Jeroboam in reference to the division of Judah and Israel. (1

Kings 11:29ff)

4. Shemaiah. He was prophet to Rehoboam, king of Judah, with instruction not to go up and

fight against the northern kingdom of Israel. (1 Kings 12:21-24)

- 5. An unnamed prophet.
 - 1. He is referred to as "a man of God out of Judah." (1 Kings 13:1)
 - 2. He sent to Jeroboam to warn him of the results of his apostasy. (1 Kings 13:1-10)
 - 3. He was slain after heeding false instructions from an "old prophet." (1 Kings

13:11-32)

B. From the division of the kingdom to the time of Amos. (931-760 B.C.)

- 1. Jehu. He declared the doom of Baasha (I Kings 16:1-4). He also rebuked Jehoshaphat for his alliance with Ahab. (2 Chronicles 19:1-3)
- 2. Eliezer. He prophesied against Jehoshaphat. (2 Chron. 20:37)
- 3. Micaiah. He stood against the false prophet Zedekiah. (1 Kings 22:1-36).
- 4. Jonah. He wrote the book which bears his name. He was an advisor to Jeroboam II. (2

Kings 14:25)

- 5. Elijah.
- 6. Elisha.

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