



The Way, The Truth, and The Life Christian Center, Inc. **SERMON NOTES**

The Office of the Prophet

SCRIPTURE REFERENCES: 2 Chron 20:20, Deut 18:15

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Summary

The sermon focused on the distinction between the office of a prophet and the gift of prophecy. Apostle Tuff clarified that prophecy is a governmental office requiring divine appointment and must be validated by church leadership. The discussion included biblical examples of prophets like Jesus, Aaron, Miriam, and Agabus and the importance of discernment and order in the church.

The Office of the Prophet: Roles and Responsibilities

- **Divine Calling and Appointment** - The office of a prophet is established through a direct calling by God, not by human decision or ambition. It is assigned by divine will and cannot be self-chosen or pursued as a career.
- **Not a Self-Chosen Role** - A prophet does not choose this role, nor is it a career path that one can pursue as a personal preference. It is bestowed solely by God and no amount of personal will or effort can lead someone to this position.
- **Cannot Be "Activated" or Trained Through Personal Desire** - Unlike certain spiritual gifts or roles that can be developed through training or desire, the office a prophet cannot be activated by one's own effort or one's own initiative. The calling is not activated through training but is a divine appointment.
- **Set Apart by God** - A prophet is uniquely chosen and consecrated by God for a specific purpose, often to speak on God's behalf and guide others according to God's will. The office of a prophet carries greater responsibility and authority than the gift of prophecy, which may be given to individuals for specific moments of edification, encouragement, or comfort rather than as a lifetime calling.

Biblical Examples of Prophets

- **Scriptural References** - The governmental role of a prophet is illustrated through figures like Aaron and Miriam, Key scriptures such as Exodus 7:1 (God appointing Aaron as a prophet) and Numbers 11:16-29 (the appointment of elders to assist Moses)
- **Divine Order** - The passage above demonstrate the divine order and authority of prophets in the Old Testament. There is a specific divine order in the church. Each church has its unique order established by God Leaders must run the church according to God's specific instructions Not trying to imitate other churches, but following God's unique direction for that specific congregation
- **The Role of the Holy Spirit in Prophecy** - The Holy Spirit is essential in prophecy, providing guidance and empowerment. Maturity and wisdom are necessary when delivering and interpreting prophetic messages.

New Testament Prophecy and Validation

- **Fulfillment of Prophecy in the New Testament** - Prophecies from the Old Testament are fulfilled in the New Testament, as seen in Deuteronomy 18:15 (the prophecy of a coming prophet) and Matthew 3:3 (John the Baptist fulfilling prophecy about the Messiah).
- **The Role of Agabus** - Agabus in Acts 21:10 is a key example of a New Testament prophet who foretold future events, showing the continuation of prophecy in the early church.
- **Validating Prophecies** - The importance of validating prophecies is emphasized to ensure they align with God's truth and the teachings of the church. Prophetic words should be tested against scripture, and wisdom from the Holy Spirit should guide their interpretation and understanding.

Key Takeaways

- Prophecy is a Divine Gift, Not a Personal Choice - Prophets are called by God, not self-appointed, with a unique spiritual responsibility to guide and serve the church.
- Spiritual Authority Requires Submission and Order - Church leadership provides critical oversight, ensuring spiritual gifts align with biblical principles and God's intended direction.
- The Holy Spirit Guides Prophetic Revelation Prophecy's ultimate purpose is to glorify Jesus, edify believers, and communicate God's truth through spiritual discernment.

Reflection Questions

- Read Exodus 7:1. Why do you think order important when it comes to using spiritual gifts and how can we ensure we are using them in alignment with God's plan?
- Read Numbers 11: 16 - 29. What does this passage teach us about the distribution of spiritual gifts, and how can we embrace and support the gifts God gives to others instead of feeling jealous or competitive?

Scripture References

- 2 Chronicles 20:20
- 1 Samuel 9:9
- Amos 3:7
- Exodus 7:1
- Exodus 15:20
- Numbers 11: 16 - 29
- Judges 4:4
- 2 Chronicles 25
- Deuteronomy 18:15
- Matthew 3:3
- Acts 21:10 - 11