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The MINISTRY of A PROPHET

A Biblical and Apostolic Pentecostal Prophetic Revelation

Outline

1. Introduction: The Ministry of a Prophet

- Overview of the prophetic ministry in the Old and New Testaments.
 - The importance of the prophet in the fivefold ministry within the Apostolic Pentecostal Church.

2. The Spirit of Prophecy

- Definition and Origin:
 - Greek: προφητεία (prophēteia) Meaning "the gift of communicating and enforcing revealed truth."
 - Hebrew: האָוּבְנ (nevua) Meaning "prophetic utterance."

- Scriptural Basis:

- Revelation 19:10: "The testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy."
- Operation in the Church:
- How the spirit of prophecy manifests in prayer, worship, and preaching.

3. The Gift of Prophecy

- Definition and Origin:
 - Greek: χάρισμα προφητείας (charisma prophēteias) Meaning "the divine gift of prophecy."
 - Hebrew: χάρισμα προφητείας (mattanat nevua) Meaning "gift of prophecy."

- Translated Meanings:

- A divine gift enabling a believer to speak forth a message from God, often revealing His will or foretelling future events.

- Scriptural Basis:

- 1 Corinthians 12:10: "To another prophecy..."

- Distinguishing Prophecy from Other Gifts:

- How prophecy differs from other spiritual gifts, emphasizing edification, exhortation, and comfort.

4. Prophetic Intercession in Prayer

- The Prophet is an Intercessor:
 - The role of a prophet who prays and intercedes, receiving divine revelation during intercession.

- Scriptural Examples:

- Daniel 9:3-19: Daniel's prayer and prophecy concerning Israel.
- Moses interceding for Israel in Exodus 32:11-14.

- Modern Application:

- The role of prophets today in praying for churches, cities, and nations, seeking divine guidance and intervention.

5. Prophetic Prayer over Churches, Cities, and Nations

- The Prophet's Duty in Corporate Apostolic Prophetic Church and Regional Intercession:
 - How prophets are called to prophesy and pray over specific

congregations, regions, or nations.

- Scriptural Examples:

- Jeremiah's prophecies concerning nations (Jeremiah 1:10).
- Prophecies over churches and individuals in the New Testament.

- Contemporary Examples:

- How modern Apostolic Pentecostal prophets operate in this role.

6. The Duty, Role, and Function of a Prophet in the Church

- Duties of a Prophet:
 - Speaking forth God's word with boldness and accuracy.
 - Warning, guiding, and instructing the Church according to divine revelation.

- Role in the Early Church (Acts):

- Prophets in the Book of Acts, such as Agabus (Acts 11:27-28, Acts 21:10-11).
- Prophets and teachers at Antioch (Acts 13:1).

- Role in the Corinthian Church:

- 1 Corinthians 12:28-29: "And God has appointed these in the church: first apostles, second prophets..."
- The importance of prophets in maintaining Divine order and direction in the church.

7. The Nature of a Prophet

- Character and Spiritual Attributes:
 - A life of holiness, dedication, and sensitivity to the Spirit.
 - The importance of humility, obedience, and alignment with God's will.
- Prophetic Sensitivity:
 - The ability to discern the voice of God and the spiritual atmosphere.
- Accountability and Alignment:
 - The need for prophets to remain accountable to church Fivefold ministry especially the Pastor in the local church he is assigned to and aligned with Apostolic Doctrine

8. Conclusion: The Restoration and Recognition of Prophets in the Apostolic Pentecostal Church

- The Need for True Prophetic Ministry Today:
 - Restoring the rightful place of prophets in the church for the perfecting of the saints. Eph 4.11-17I Cor 12.28
- Encouragement for Prophets:
 - Walking in their calling with boldness and clarity.
- Final Exhortation:
 - Remaining faithful to the Word of God and the leading of the Holy Ghost.

This outline provides a comprehensive structure for my booklet, emphasizing the biblical and apostolic understanding of the prophetic ministry within the church. The title, "The Ministry of a Prophet: A Biblical and Apostolic Pentecostal Hermeneutic," reflects the depth and focus of the content.

Role, Function, and Operation of Prophets in the Old and New Testaments

1. The Role and Function of Prophets in the Old Testament Primary Role: Serve as God's spokesperson, delivering His messages to individuals, nations, and Israel.

Function and Operation: Revelation of God's Will: Prophets revealed God's commandments, warnings, and future events (e.g., Moses, Jeremiah).

Judgment and Warning: Prophets often warned of impending judgment if the people did not repent (e.g., Jonah to Nineveh, Isaiah to Judah).

Intercession: Prophets like Moses and Samuel interceded for the people (Exodus 32:11-14; 1 Samuel 7:5-9).

Guidance and Counsel: Prophets provided divine guidance to kings and leaders (e.g., Nathan to David in 2 Samuel 12:1-14).

Signs and Wonders: Prophets performed miraculous signs as confirmation of their message (e.g., Elijah in 1 Kings 18:36-39).

Examples of Prophets Sent to Individuals:

- Nathan to David: Confronted David about his sin with Bathsheba (2 Samuel 12:1-14).
- Samuel to Saul: Delivered God's message about the kingdom being taken away (1 Samuel 15:10-29).
- Elijah to the Widow of Zarephath: Provided for her needs during a famine (1 Kings 17:8-16).

2. The Role and Function of Prophets in the New Testament Primary Role: Continue as God's mouthpieces, but now within the context of the Church, building up the body of Christ.

Function and Operation: Edification, Exhortation, and Comfort: New Testament prophecy is often focused on encouraging and strengthening the Church (1 Corinthians 14:3).

Revelation and Direction: Prophets provide guidance and reveal God's plans, as seen with Agabus predicting a famine (Acts 11:27-28) and Paul's future imprisonment (Acts 21:10-11).

Confirmation and Commissioning: Prophets confirmed and set apart individuals for ministry (Acts 13:1-3).

Prophetic Intercession: Similar to the Old Testament, New Testament prophets interceded on behalf of others, seeking God's will in prayer.

Examples of Prophets Sent to Individuals:

- Agabus to Paul: Warned Paul of his impending arrest (Acts 21:10-11).
- Ananias to Saul (Paul): Commissioned by God to heal Saul and prophesy about his mission (Acts 9:10-17).
- Philip's Daughters: Prophesied, though specific instances are not detailed, indicating a role in personal ministry (Acts 21:9).

3. The Spirit of Prophecy vs. The Gift of Prophecy

Spirit of Prophecy: General Operation: The Spirit of Prophecy is the testimony of Jesus (Revelation 19:10) and can inspire believers to prophesy, even those who are not called prophets. It is a temporary move of the Spirit, not necessarily tied to the office of a prophet.

Old Testament Example: Balaam's Donkey: The Spirit of Prophecy operated even through a donkey to deliver God's message (Numbers 22:28-30).

New Testament Example: Spirit of Prophecy in the Upper Room: The 120 disciples, including the apostles, prophesied as the Spirit gave them utterance on the Day of Pentecost (Acts 2:17-18).

Gift of Prophecy: Specific Operation: The Gift of Prophecy is a spiritual gift given to certain individuals for the purpose of edification, exhortation, and comfort (1 Corinthians 12:10; 14:3). It is a more consistent manifestation than the Spirit of Prophecy.

Old Testament Example:

Elijah: Operated consistently in the gift of prophecy, declaring God's will and performing miracles (1 Kings 17-19).

New Testament Example:

Agabus: Operated in the gift of prophecy by consistently delivering messages from God (Acts 11:27-28; 21:10-11).

4. The Testimony of the Spirit of Prophecy: Assignment to Churches, Cities, and Nations

Prophets Assigned to Churches: John to the Seven Churches: Received and delivered prophetic messages from Jesus to the seven churches in Asia Minor (Revelation 1-3).

Prophets Assigned to Cities:

- Jonah to Nineveh: Sent to the city of Nineveh to warn them of destruction and call them to repentance (Jonah 3:1-10).
- Philip in Samaria: Preached and performed signs and wonders, leading to a city-wide revival (Acts 8:5-8).

Prophets Assigned to Nations:

- Isaiah to Israel and the Nations: Delivered prophecies concerning Israel, Judah, and surrounding nations (Isaiah 1-66).
- Jeremiah to the Nations: Prophesied against various nations including Babylon, Egypt, and Moab (Jeremiah 46-51).
- Paul's Ministry: Paul operated prophetically as an apostle, preaching to various cities and nations, spreading the gospel to the

Gentiles (Acts 13:47-48).

This list outlines the distinct roles, functions, and operations of prophets in the Old and New Testaments, as well as the difference between the Spirit of Prophecy and the Gift of Prophecy. It also highlights the assignment of prophets to individuals, churches, cities, and nations.

Expanded Outline: The Role, Function, and Operation of Prophets in the Old and New Testaments

1. Prophets in the Old Testament

- Primary Role:
 - Serve as mediators between God and the people, delivering divine messages that often included calls to repentance, warnings of judgment, and revelations of future events.

- Function and Operation:

- Revelation of God's Will:
 - Moses: Received and delivered the Law (Torah) to Israel, providing the foundation for Israel's covenant with God (Exodus 20; Deuteronomy 5).
 - Isaiah: Prophesied concerning the coming Messiah and the salvation of Israel (Isaiah 7:14; 53:1-12).

- Judgment and Warning:

- Jeremiah: Warned of the impending Babylonian captivity and called Israel to repentance (Jeremiah 25:1-14).

- Ezekiel: Prophesied the destruction of Jerusalem and the temple (Ezekiel 4:1-17; 5:1-17).

- Intercession:

- Moses: Interceded on behalf of Israel after the golden calf incident, saving them from God's wrath (Exodus 32:11-14).
- Samuel: Interceded for Israel during the Philistine invasion, leading to their victory (1 Samuel 7:5-12).

- Guidance and Counsel:

- Samuel: Anointed and guided the first two kings of Israel, Saul and David, providing divine counsel (1 Samuel 9:15-17; 16:1-13).
- Nathan: Advised King David, confronting him about his sin with Bathsheba and guiding him in the aftermath (2 Samuel 12:1-15).

- Signs and Wonders:

- Elijah: Called down fire from heaven to prove the power of God over Baal (1 Kings 18:20-40).
- Elisha: Performed numerous miracles, including raising the dead and healing Naaman of leprosy (2 Kings 4:32-35; 5:1-14).

- Prophets Sent to Individuals:

- Gad to David: Advised David during his flight from Saul (1 Samuel 22:5).
- Isaiah to Hezekiah: Delivered a message of healing and extended life (Isaiah 38:1-6).

2. Prophets in the New Testament

- Primary Role:
 - Continue as God's mouthpieces, now within the context of the Church, serving to build up, edify, and guide the body of Christ through divine revelation.

- Function and Operation:

- Edification, Exhortation, and Comfort:
 - 1 Corinthians 14:3: Prophecy in the New Testament is primarily for strengthening, encouragement, and comfort within the Church.

- Revelation and Direction:

- Agabus: Prophesied a coming famine and later predicted Paul's arrest, providing direction to the Church (Acts 11:27-30; 21:10-11).
- John the Revelator: Received and recorded the Revelation of Jesus Christ, providing prophetic insight into the end times (Revelation 1-22).

- Confirmation and Commissioning:

- Prophets and Teachers at Antioch: Laid hands on Barnabas and Saul, sending them out for missionary work (Acts 13:1-3).

- Prophetic Intercession:

- Anna the Prophetess: Spent her life in prayer and fasting in the temple, recognizing Jesus as the Messiah and speaking of Him to all who awaited redemption (Luke 2:36-38).

- Paul's Intercession: Although primarily an apostle, Paul operated in a prophetic role, interceding for the churches and receiving revelation for their guidance (Ephesians 1:15-23; 3:14-21).

- Signs and Wonders:

- Philip's Ministry in Samaria: Though primarily an evangelist, Philip's ministry was marked by signs and wonders, demonstrating the power of God (Acts 8:6-7).
- Peter's Prophetic Revelation: Received the vision of the sheet, leading to the inclusion of Gentiles in the Church (Acts 10:9-16).

- Prophets Sent to Individuals:

- Ananias to Saul (Paul): Sent by God to heal Saul's blindness and prophesy about his future mission (Acts 9:10-18).
- Agabus to Paul: Warned Paul of his upcoming imprisonment, preparing him for what was to come (Acts 21:10-14).

3. The Spirit of Prophecy vs. The Gift of Prophecy

- Spirit of Prophecy:
 - General Operation:
 - The Spirit of Prophecy can come upon any believer, enabling them to prophesy, even if they do not hold the office of a prophet. It is often a temporary or situational manifestation of the Holy Spirit.

- Old Testament Example:

- Saul: When the Spirit of God came upon Saul, he prophesied

among the prophets, despite not being a prophet himself (1 Samuel 10:9-11).

- New Testament Example:

- The Upper Room Experience: The Spirit of Prophecy was poured out on the 120 disciples, with the evidence of speaking in tongues to God is the language of the kingdom prophesying the works of God (Acts 2:17-18).

- Gift of Prophecy:

- Specific Operation:
 - The Gift of Prophecy is a more consistent spiritual gift given to certain individuals within the Church, enabling them to regularly deliver prophetic messages for the edification, exhortation, and comfort of the body.

- Old Testament Example:

- Samuel: Operated consistently in the gift of prophecy, serving as a judge, priest, and prophet, guiding Israel according to God's word (1 Samuel 3:19-21).

- New Testament Example:

- Agabus: Operated in the gift of prophecy, providing specific and timely revelations for the Church (Acts 11:27-28; 21:10-11).

4. The Testimony of the Spirit of Prophecy: Assignment to Churches, Cities, and Nations

- Prophets Assigned to Churches:

- John to the Seven Churches: The apostle John received prophetic messages from Jesus to deliver to the seven churches in Asia Minor, addressing their spiritual condition and calling them to repentance (Revelation 2-3).

- Prophets Assigned to Cities:

- Jonah to Nineveh: Sent by God to the city of Nineveh to prophesy against it and call the people to repentance, resulting in their salvation (Jonah 3:1-10).
- Philip in Samaria: Brought the gospel to the city of Samaria, leading to a revival that transformed the city (Acts 8:5-8).

- Prophets Assigned to Nations:

- Isaiah: Prophesied concerning the future of Israel and the surrounding nations, including messages of judgment and hope (Isaiah 13-23).
- Jeremiah: Delivered prophecies against nations such as Egypt, Babylon, and Moab, pronouncing God's judgments (Jeremiah 46-51).
- Paul's Ministry: Paul's apostolic and prophetic ministry reached numerous cities and nations, spreading the gospel and establishing churches (Acts 13-28).

5. Prophets Sent to Individuals: Expanded Examples

- Old Testament:

- Gad to David: Provided guidance during David's time as a fugitive, advising him on where to go and what actions to take (1 Samuel 22:5).
- Isaiah to Hezekiah: Delivered a personal prophecy of healing and

extended life to King Hezekiah, along with a sign from God (Isaiah 38:1-6).

- Elijah to the Widow of Zarephath: Brought a message of provision and performed a miracle to sustain her and her son during a famine (1 Kings 17:8-16).

- New Testament:

- Ananias to Saul (Paul): Received a vision from the Lord, instructing him to go to Saul, lay hands on him, and deliver a message about his future ministry (Acts 9:10-18).
- Agabus to Paul: Prophesied to Paul about his future imprisonment in Jerusalem, preparing him for the trials ahead (Acts 21:10-14).
- Philip's Daughters: Though not specific instances are detailed, Philip's four daughters were known to prophesy, likely ministering to individuals within the early church (Acts 21:9).

This expanded outline provides additional insight into the role, function, and operation of prophets, the difference between the Spirit of Prophecy and the Gift of Prophecy, and how prophets were assigned to specific churches, cities, nations, and individuals throughout biblical history.

Read & Obey Acts 2:38

About Elder Keith Joel Walker

In 1980 at the age of thirteen, I repented of my sins and was later filled with the Holy Ghost with the evidence of speaking in tongues in my bedroom on 100 W. Holland in Clovis, California. Soon after, I began to see the revelation that Jesus was the God of the Old and the New Testament and that water baptism was administered in Jesus Name. However, at age fifteen, I was credentialed with the Pentecostal Church of God, a Trinitarian-Pentecostal organization.

At the time, I would approach Pastor Aaron Wilson and his Associate Pastor about John 1:1-14 and John 14:7-9, where Jesus said "if you've seen me, you've seen the father" as well as Acts 2:38 and Romans 6:1-6 concerning Jesus Name baptism, but they would brush it off.

Several years later, in 1987, I visited a service at Truth Tabernacle in Fresno under Elder Vaughn Morton. In that service, Brother Keith Clark preached. Elder Vaughn Morton exhorted about the Oneness of God and the essentiality of being baptized in Jesus Name. That day, I saw the revelation, but I ran from it. The next day, a friend and I went to the Spanish Assemblies of God on Forth and Washington in Fresno. We told them that we received the revelation of Jesus Name baptism, according to Acts 2:38 and wanted to use their baptistry. Pastor Tommy Salazar smiled and said that he knew about baptism in Jesus Name and that his brother was affiliated with the Apostolic Assemblies denomination. He gave us his approval and said, "fill up the baptistry." So that afternoon, my friend baptized me in Jesus name and I baptized him as well.

From 1988-1992, my wife and I pastored in Chowchilla. During this time, God would give me dreams about Elder Vaughn Morton baptizing people in Jesus Name. There were many mornings that I would wake up and see 2:38 on the clock as the Lord began to deal with me about the truth.

In 1993, my wife, Donna and I felt the call of God to start World Harvest Pentecostal Church in Fresno. The Lord continued to reveal the truth to me over the years. Between 1998-2007, I began to rebaptize those in my church in Jesus Name. I also taught the Oneness of God and holiness to my congregation and left the Assemblies of God, the Trinitarian-Pentecostal denomination I was affiliated with during that time.

In 2008, Elder Vaughn Morton came to visit me at World Harvest Pentecostal Church. He told me that he heard the sermons I was preaching on the new birth, according to Acts 2:38 and the Oneness of God. That afternoon, we went to Truth Tabernacle, where Elder Morton pastored and I asked him to rebaptize me in Jesus Name. He asked me to preach at his Sunday night service and wanted me to tell my testimony on how I came into the full revelation of the truth according to Acts 2:38, on the new birth and Deuteronomy 6:4, on the Oneness of God.

Since August 15, 1993, my wife and I have been pastoring in Fresno for 27 years. We have had the privilege of preaching the gospel in ten different nations. Over the years, we have seen many rebaptized, baptized in Jesus Name and filled with the Holy Ghost. We have also had the privilege of seeing many come to the Revelation of the Oneness at World Harvest Pentecostal Church and around the world.