WJCM SCHOOL OF LEADERSHIP

COURSE 4



The Prophets Who Prophesied

The Anointing, the Fellowship of the Holy Spirit and Prophetic Authority

12 MODULES · ASSESSMENTS · QUIZZES

COURSE BOOK

TEXTBOOK BY

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THE ARK OF THE GLORY OF THE LORD CHURCHES
WATCHMEN JESUS CHRIST MOVEMENT

Course 4 — The Prophets Who Prophesied

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WJCM School of Leadership · 12 modules · Textbook: *The Prophets Who Prophesied | Les prophètes ayant prophétisé* by Prophet Mukele Mukenze

How to use this course book

The course has 12 modules, one for each weekly two-hour lesson, in three units. Each module is linked to a part of the textbook. Each one ends with an assessment and a quiz that count towards the final grade.

What every module contains

1. **Book link:** the chapter and sections of *The Prophets Who Prophesied* to read, including its "Biblical Background", "Key Hebrew Words" and "For Reflection" boxes.
2. **Objective:** what the student will be able to do by the end of the lesson.
3. **Instructions:** what to do before class, during class and after class.
4. **Key Scriptures and Hebrew words.**
5. **Teaching points:** the five points the lesson covers.
6. **Assessment:** a practical assignment, marked out of 10.
7. **Quiz:** five questions, marked out of 10, taken at the start of the next lesson.

General instructions for students

- Bring your Bible, the textbook (English or French) and a prayer journal to every lesson.
- Read the assigned chapter **before** class. The quiz is based on the reading and the teaching.
- Do each assignment during the week and be ready to report on it in class.
- Keep every assignment in your prayer journal. The teacher may ask to see it.
- You must attend at least 10 of the 12 lessons to qualify for the certificate.

General instructions for teachers

- Read the chapter twice and check every Scripture reference in your own Bible.
- Prepare one personal testimony for each lesson.
- Give the quiz at the start of the following lesson. Allow 10 minutes, taken from the assignment report time. Mark it in class or collect the papers.
- Answers are in the **Answer Key** tab. Do not print that tab for students.

- In Modules 9 to 12, take special care with the book's rule: we fight spirits, never people, and judgment belongs to God.

The shape of every lesson (2 hours)

Time	Activity
10 min	Opening worship and calling upon the Holy Spirit
10 min	Quiz on the previous module, then assignment report
10 min	Key Scriptures read aloud together
50 min	Teaching from the five points, with the book's testimonies
10 min	Hebrew focus
15 min	Small-group discussion
15 min	Prayer focus and ministry; new assignment given

The quiz for Module 12 is given at a review session or with the final task.

Grading

The final course grade is out of 100%. It is made of four parts, and a student needs 60% overall, plus at least 10 of the 12 lessons attended, to receive the certificate.

Part	Weight	How it is marked
Attendance	10%	12 lessons; 10 attended = full marks, fewer than 10 = not eligible for the certificate
Quizzes	20%	12 quizzes × 10 marks = 120 marks, scaled to 20%
Weekly assignments	35%	11 assignments (Modules 1–11) × 10 marks = 110 marks, scaled to 35%
Final task	35%	Prayer session and reflection, marked out of 50, scaled to 35%

Calculating the grade. Course % = (attendance mark ÷ 10 × 10) + (quiz total ÷ 120 × 20) + (assignment total ÷ 110 × 35) + (final task ÷ 50 × 35). Example: 10 lessons attended, 96/120 in quizzes, 88/110 in assignments and 40/50 in the final task gives 10 + 16 + 28 + 28 = **82%**

(Distinction).

Quiz marking

Each quiz has five questions worth 2 marks each. Give 2 marks for a correct answer, 1 mark for a partly correct short answer, and 0 for a wrong or blank answer.

Weekly assignment rubric (10 marks)

Criterion	Marks	What the teacher looks for
Completion	3	The task was done fully and on time
Link to the book and Scripture	3	The student connects the task to the chapter and its key verses
Personal application	2	Honest reflection on what God did or showed
Report	2	Clear report in class, or a neat written entry in the prayer journal

Grade bands

Course %	Grade	Result
80–100	A — Distinction	Certificate with distinction
70–79	B — Merit	Certificate
60–69	C — Pass	Certificate
50–59	D — Not yet complete	Resubmit missing work within 4 weeks
Below 50	E — Repeat	Repeat the course

Students who complete the course receive the WJCM School of Leadership certificate for Course 4.

Unit A — Foundations: Prophetic Ministry and the Fullness of the Spirit

Unit A teaches what a prophet is, what the anointing costs, the seven dimensions of the fullness of the Spirit, and the Spirit as the seed who makes the believer fruitful.

Module 1 — The Price of the Anointing and the Prophetic Office

Book link: *The Prophets Who Prophesied*, Preface, Introduction and Chapter 1

Objective: Understand that true prophets speak because the Spirit seized them first, and learn the vocabulary of prophetic ministry.

Instructions

- *Before class:* Read the Preface, Introduction and Chapter 1. Memorise 2 Peter 1:21.
- *During class:* Write down the meaning of mantle, activation, *navi*, *ro'eh* and *adderet*.
- *After class:* Complete the assignment below in your prayer journal.

Key Scriptures: 2 Peter 1:21 · 1 Kings 19:19–21 · 2 Timothy 1:6 · 1 Samuel 3:19 · Ezekiel 4:1–3

Hebrew words: *navi* (prophet, spokesman) · *ro'eh* (seer) · *adderet* (mantle, glory)

Teaching points

1. **The price of the anointing.** God is not looking for vessels of gold or silver, but for vessels that are available to Him. Talent, education and status do not qualify a person; surrender does. The anointing costs total consecration: time, comfort, reputation and personal ambition laid on the altar. Ask students what they have already given up, and what God may still be asking of them.
2. **Before it is a word, prophecy is an encounter.** No prophet in Scripture spoke on his own initiative. They "spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit" (2 Peter 1:21). True prophecy begins with being seized by God, not with a desire to say something. A prophet who has not first met God has nothing to carry to the people.
3. **Mantle and activation.** The mantle stands for authority and covering. When Elijah cast his mantle on Elisha (1 Kings 19:19–21), he passed on a calling, and Elisha left everything to follow him. Activation is the awakening of gifts that God has already placed in a person but that lie dormant. Paul reminded Timothy to "stir up the gift of God which is in you through the laying on of my hands" (2 Timothy 1:6).
4. **Accuracy, training and warfare.** A prophet must be faithful to the exact word received, adding nothing and removing nothing. Samuel grew, and the Lord "let none of his words fall to the ground" (1 Samuel 3:19). Prophets are trained, as Elisha was trained by walking with Elijah, so every student needs a spiritual father or mentor. Prophetic ministry also brings battle, so perseverance is part of the calling.
5. **Integrity and intercession.** The prophet stands between God and people. He speaks to people on God's behalf, and he speaks to God on the people's behalf in intercession. His motive must be God's glory, never money, fame or control. A prophet who uses his gift for personal gain has left the path of the true prophets.

Assessment (10 marks): Write a one-page account of your call: how God first spoke to you, and who has trained you since.

Quiz 1 (10 marks)

1. According to 2 Peter 1:21, the prophets spoke: (a) by their own will (b) as they were moved by the Holy Spirit (c) after long study (d) when the people asked them
2. What kind of vessels is God looking for? (a) vessels of gold (b) vessels of silver (c) available vessels (d) famous vessels
3. The Hebrew word *adderet* means: (a) seer (b) mantle (c) prophet (d) altar
4. True or false: Activation awakens dormant gifts, often through the laying on of hands.
5. Short answer: The prophet speaks in two directions. Name them.

Module 2 — The Fullness of the Spirit (I): Joy, the Table and the Gifts

Book link: *The Prophets Who Prophesied*, Chapter 2, sections 1–4

Objective: Understand the first four dimensions of the fullness of the Holy Spirit, from the joy symbolised by wine to the love revealed at the cross.

Instructions

- *Before class:* Read Chapter 2, sections 1–4. Read Ephesians 5:18 and 1 Corinthians 12:8–10.
- *During class:* List the nine gifts of the Spirit and the four dimensions of the cross.
- *After class:* Complete the daily meditation below.

Key Scriptures: Ephesians 5:18 · Psalm 104:15 · 1 Corinthians 12:8–10 · Ephesians 3:18–21 · Isaiah 53:5

Hebrew words: *ruach* (Spirit, breath, wind) · *malé* (full, filled) · *simchah* (joy)

Teaching points

1. **Filled, not drunk.** Paul contrasts two kinds of influence: "Do not be drunk with wine … but be filled with the Spirit" (Ephesians 5:18). Wine takes control of the drunkard's speech, steps and decisions. In the same way, the Holy Spirit leads and influences the one who is filled, shaping how he speaks, walks and decides. Being filled is not a single event but a continual yielding.
2. **The joy that heals.** The joy of the Holy Spirit is not mere excitement; it restores the inner being. Wine "makes glad the heart of man" (Psalm 104:15), and the Spirit's joy reaches wounds that words cannot. Share the book's 2007 retreat testimony, where joy brought inner healing. Invite students to receive this joy, especially those carrying grief or hurt.
3. **The Lord's table: wine and bread.** The two elements of the table point to two dimensions of fullness. The wine speaks of the fullness of the gifts of the Spirit flowing through the believer. The bread speaks of growth in power through revealed

knowledge of God. Taking the table with understanding is therefore a moment of receiving, not only of remembering.

4. **The gifts made visible.** The nine gifts of 1 Corinthians 12:8–10 are the word of wisdom, the word of knowledge, faith, gifts of healings, the working of miracles, prophecy, discerning of spirits, different kinds of tongues and the interpretation of tongues. They make the invisible Spirit visible among His people. They are given by grace to available vessels, not earned by merit, so no one may boast in them.
5. **The four dimensions of the cross.** Paul prays that we may grasp "the width and length and depth and height" of the love of Christ (Ephesians 3:18). Length speaks of Christ's kingship and victory; width of healing and reconciliation, "by His stripes we are healed" (Isaiah 53:5); height of His exaltation; and depth of the supreme testimony of His love. The fullness of the Spirit always leads back to the cross.

Assessment (10 marks): Meditate on Ephesians 3:14–21 every day this week. Write down what the Spirit shows you each day.

Quiz 2 (10 marks)

1. Ephesians 5:18 compares being filled with the Spirit to: (a) a river (b) being drunk with wine (c) a burning fire (d) a strong wind
2. At the Lord's table, the wine speaks of: (a) the fullness of the gifts (b) judgment (c) the law (d) fasting
3. True or false: The gifts of the Spirit are given according to merit.
4. Which dimension of the cross speaks of healing and reconciliation? (a) length (b) width (c) height (d) depth
5. Short answer: What does the Hebrew word *simchah* mean?

Module 3 — The Fullness of the Spirit (II): Renewal, the Source and Spiritual Sight

Book link: *The Prophets Who Prophesied*, Chapter 2, sections 5–7

Objective: Learn how inner renewal, faithfulness to the one source and the opening of the spiritual eyes complete the fullness of the Spirit.

Instructions

- *Before class:* Read Chapter 2, sections 5–7, and 2 Kings 6:8–17.
- *During class:* Note the difference between seeking God and seeking "broken cisterns".
- *After class:* Set aside one hour for prophetic consultation, as described below.

Key Scriptures: Luke 5:36–39 · Jeremiah 2:13 · Ephesians 1:17–18 · Jeremiah 33:3 · 2 Kings 6:17

Hebrew words: *ro'eh* (seer, one who sees) · *chozeh* (visionary)

Teaching points

1. **New wine, new wineskins.** Jesus taught that new wine must be put into new wineskins (Luke 5:36–39). God does not pour fresh anointing into old, rigid structures of thinking and habit. He renews the inner person first, just as in Ezekiel 37 the bones came together before the flesh covered them. Outward change that is not built on inner renewal does not last.
2. **Launch out into the deep.** Peter had fished all night and caught nothing, but when he obeyed Jesus and let down the nets in deep water, the catch was overwhelming (Luke 5:4–6). Blessing comes through obedience that goes further than we are comfortable going, not through more effort in shallow water. Ask students where God is telling them to go deeper.
3. **The one source.** God accused His people of two evils: forsaking Him, "the fountain of living waters", and digging "broken cisterns that can hold no water" (Jeremiah 2:13). Broken cisterns are any source of direction, power or comfort other than God: human approval, occult practices, or our own wisdom. The prophetic believer drinks from one source only.
4. **Prophetic consultation.** God invites us: "Call to Me, and I will answer you, and show you great and mighty things which you do not know" (Jeremiah 33:3). Daniel set his face to seek God in prayer and received understanding and inspiration. Prophetic consultation means bringing a question to God and waiting for His answer, then testing what is received by Scripture.
5. **Discernment and the revelation of Christ.** When Elisha prayed, his servant's eyes were opened and he saw the hills full of horses and chariots of fire (2 Kings 6:17). Paul prays that "the eyes of your understanding" would be enlightened (Ephesians 1:17–18). Yet the highest spiritual sight is not angels or visions but Christ Himself, as when the disciples at Emmaus "knew Him" (Luke 24:31).

Assessment (10 marks): Spend one hour in prophetic consultation in prayer. Record what you receive and test it by Scripture.

Quiz 3 (10 marks)

1. In Ezekiel 37, the bones came before the flesh. This teaches that God: (a) works only outwardly (b) renews the inner structure before the outward life (c) does not change people (d) works slowly
2. Jeremiah 2:13 warns against digging: (a) wells (b) broken cisterns (c) altars (d) foundations
3. Which verse says "Call to Me, and I will answer you"? (a) Jeremiah 33:3 (b) Psalm 23:1 (c) John 3:16 (d) Isaiah 53:5

4. What did Elisha's servant see when his eyes were opened? (a) an angel with a sword (b) chariots of fire (c) a burning bush (d) a ladder to heaven
5. Short answer: According to the lesson, what is the summit of spiritual sight?

Module 4 — The Seed of the Spirit

Book link: *The Prophets Who Prophesied*, Chapter 3

Objective: Understand the Holy Spirit as the divine seed who makes the believer fruitful and carries faith across the generations.

Instructions

- *Before class:* Read Chapter 3 and the parable of the sower (Matthew 13:1–23).
- *During class:* Write down the three meanings of the seed.
- *After class:* Choose and meet the person you will mentor.

Key Scriptures: Matthew 13:1–23 · Galatians 3:16 · 2 Timothy 1:5; 2:2 · Psalm 78:4–7 · Acts 2:47

Hebrew words: *zera* (seed, descendants) · *dor* (generation) · *berit* (covenant)

Teaching points

1. **The meanings of the seed.** Scripture uses the seed in three ways. Literally, seed produces a harvest. Symbolically, the seed is the Word of God, as in the parable of the sower (Matthew 13:1–23), and it also means descendants. Spiritually, it expresses the law of sowing and reaping: what we sow into God's kingdom produces fruit.
2. **Christ, the fulfilled Seed.** God's promise to Abraham was made "to your Seed", not "to seeds" (Galatians 3:16). Paul shows that this one Seed is Christ. Every promise of God finds its fulfilment in Him, and through the Holy Spirit the life of Christ is planted in the believer.
3. **A generational work.** Paul recognised in Timothy the "genuine faith" that first lived in his grandmother Lois and his mother Eunice (2 Timothy 1:5). He then told Timothy to commit what he had learned "to faithful men who will be able to teach others also" (2 Timothy 2:2). That is four generations in one verse. Psalm 78:4–7 calls us to tell the next generation the works of the Lord.
4. **Breaking negative ties.** Just as faith can pass down the generations, so can negative patterns and spiritual ties. The author's testimony shows how such ties were broken in Jesus' name, and how a ministry was then released internationally. Teach this with care and hope: in Christ, no one is bound to repeat the failures of earlier generations.
5. **The Spirit makes us fruitful.** The Holy Spirit is the divine seed who makes the believer productive. He brings provision, multiplication and growth. In the early Church, "the Lord added to the church daily those who were being saved" (Acts 2:47). A Spirit-

filled life and church will bear fruit that can be seen.

Assessment (10 marks): Choose one person you will deliberately pour your faith into over the next three months. Meet them this week and write a short report.

Quiz 4 (10 marks)

1. Name the three meanings of the seed taught in this lesson.
2. According to Galatians 3:16, the one Seed promised to Abraham is: (a) Isaac (b) David (c) Christ (d) Israel
3. Lois, Eunice and Timothy show: (a) faith passed down the generations (b) the gift of tongues (c) spiritual warfare (d) the Lord's table
4. The Hebrew word *berit* means: (a) seed (b) generation (c) covenant (d) blessing
5. True or false: Acts 2:47 speaks of the Lord adding to the Church daily.

Unit B — The Action, Ministry and Fellowship of the Spirit

Unit B teaches what the Spirit does: how God acts through the anointing, the eleven works of the Spirit on earth, and the disciplines of fellowship with Him.

Module 5 — The Anointing: God's Action and Providence

Book link: *The Prophets Who Prophesied*, Chapter 4

Objective: Understand how God acts through His Name, His providence and His hand, and how His power is released through the anointing.

Instructions

- *Before class:* Read Chapter 4 and Acts 10:38.
- *During class:* Write down the difference between presence, power (*dunamis*) and authority (*exousia*).
- *After class:* Plan and carry out the one-day fast below.

Key Scriptures: Job 33:4 · Acts 4:12 · Acts 10:38 · Luke 6:19; 8:46 · James 5:14

Hebrew words: *yad* (hand) · *mashach* (to anoint; root of Messiah) · *koach* (strength)

Teaching points

1. **The Name and the hand of God.** God revealed Himself as YHWH, the eternal One who was, who is and who is to come. The first letter of His Name, *yod*, was originally drawn as a hand, a picture of God's action. God is not distant; His hand moves in history and in the lives of His people. "The Spirit of God has made me, and the breath of the Almighty gives me life" (Job 33:4).

2. **Divine providence.** Providence is God's ongoing care and government of everything He has made. It shows in creation, miracles, prophecy, His covenants, redemption, His counsel and His judgment. Nothing escapes His rule. This gives the servant of God confidence: he is not acting alone, but partnering with a God who is already at work.
3. **Presence and power.** The anointing unites two things: the person of the Holy Spirit (His presence) and *dunamis*, His power. "God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Spirit and with power" (Acts 10:38). *Exousia* is the authority to use that power. Presence without power leaves people comforted but not changed; power without authority is misused. All three belong together.
4. **Three steps to release power.** First, pray and fast, so that the flesh is quieted and the spirit is strengthened. Second, consult God for a word of promise to stand on, because faith rests on what God has said. Third, learn to exercise the gifts, since gifts grow through faithful use, as a muscle grows through exercise.
5. **Channels of power.** God releases His power through several channels: the word of faith, the prophetic word, the laying on of hands, anointed worship, and points of contact such as the anointing oil (James 5:14) or touching Jesus' garment (Luke 8:46). These are channels only. The power belongs to God alone, and no object, method or minister may take His glory.

Assessment (10 marks): Undertake a one-day fast with a clear prayer focus. Ask God for a word of promise you can stand on, and record it.

Quiz 5 (10 marks)

1. In the Name of God, the letter *yod* is drawn as: (a) a door (b) a hand (c) an eye (d) a crown
2. The Greek word *exousia* means: (a) power (b) joy (c) authority (d) prayer
3. Name the three steps to release the power of God.
4. True or false: The power flows from the point of contact itself.
5. The Hebrew word *mashach* means: (a) to anoint (b) to pray (c) to fast (d) to bless

Module 6 — The Ministry of the Holy Spirit on Earth

Book link: *The Prophets Who Prophesied*, Chapter 5

Objective: Learn the eleven works of the Holy Spirit, so that the servant of God works with the Spirit rather than for Him in his own strength.

Instructions

- *Before class:* Read Chapter 5 and Galatians 5:22–23.
- *During class:* List the eleven works of the Spirit.
- *After class:* Practise one fruit of the Spirit every day, as described below.

Key Scriptures: John 16:8, 13 · John 3:5–6 · Acts 1:8 · Galatians 5:22–23 · Romans 8:16, 26

Hebrew words: *Ruach HaKodesh* (the Holy Spirit) · *qadosh* (holy, set apart) · *emet* (truth, faithfulness)

Teaching points

1. **Conviction and new birth.** The Spirit "will convict the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment" (John 16:8). No preacher can convict a heart; only the Spirit can. He then gives new life: "unless one is born of water and the Spirit, he cannot enter the kingdom of God" (John 3:5). Ministry that bypasses the Spirit produces converts in name only.
2. **Indwelling and sanctification.** The believer's body is the temple of the Holy Spirit. He does not visit occasionally; He lives within. From inside, He works sanctification, gradually conforming us to the image of the Son. Holiness is therefore not self-improvement but cooperation with the Spirit who lives in us.
3. **Truth and power.** The Spirit of truth "will guide you into all truth" (John 16:13). He protects the Church from error and opens the Scriptures to the heart. He also gives power: "you shall receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you; and you shall be witnesses" (Acts 1:8). Truth without power is dry; power without truth is dangerous.
4. **Gifts and fruit.** The gifts of the Spirit show His power; the fruit of the Spirit shows His character: love, joy, peace, longsuffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness and self-control (Galatians 5:22–23). Many ministries have fallen because their gifts grew faster than their character. Gifts without fruit destroy a ministry.
5. **Intercession, assurance and unity.** When we do not know how to pray, "the Spirit Himself makes intercession for us" (Romans 8:26). He "bears witness with our spirit that we are children of God" (Romans 8:16), giving inner assurance. And He makes believers one body. A servant who works *with* the Spirit in these eleven works will not burn out working *for* Him in his own strength.

Assessment (10 marks): Choose one fruit of the Spirit and practise it deliberately each day this week. Report one example to the class.

Quiz 6 (10 marks)

1. How many works of the Holy Spirit does this lesson teach? (a) seven (b) nine (c) eleven (d) twelve
2. According to John 16:8, the Spirit convicts the world of: (a) sin, righteousness and judgment (b) pride, envy and anger (c) the law and the prophets (d) sickness and poverty
3. Complete the sentence: Gifts without fruit _____ a ministry.
4. True or false: The servant of God should work for the Spirit in his own strength.

5. The Hebrew word *qadosh* means: (a) truth (b) holy, set apart (c) spirit (d) covenant

Module 7 — The Fellowship of the Spirit (I): Worship, Praise and Tongues

Book link: *The Prophets Who Prophesied*, Chapter 6, sections 1 and 2

Objective: Enter into fellowship with the Holy Spirit through worship in spirit and truth, anointed praise and praying in tongues.

Instructions

- *Before class:* Read Chapter 6, sections 1 and 2, and 1 Samuel 16:14–23.
- *During class:* Take part fully in the opening worship and note what the Spirit does.
- *After class:* Keep the daily praise journal below.

Key Scriptures: John 4:24 · 1 Samuel 16:23 · 2 Kings 3:15 · Revelation 5:9–10 · 1 Corinthians 14:4, 18

Hebrew words: *halal* (to praise) · *tehillah* (praise) · *kinnor* (lyre, harp)

Teaching points

1. **In spirit and in truth.** "God is Spirit, and those who worship Him must worship in spirit and truth" (John 4:24). Worship is not only the songs before the sermon. Paul calls us to present our bodies as "a living sacrifice", which is "your reasonable service" (Romans 12:1). Worship is a way of life: work, family and character all become an offering to God.
2. **Praise that delivers.** When David played the harp, the distressing spirit departed from Saul (1 Samuel 16:23). When Elisha needed a word from God, he called for a musician, and "the hand of the Lord came upon him" (2 Kings 3:15). Anointed praise breaks oppression and opens the way for the prophetic. Share the book's deliverance testimony here.
3. **Joining the worship of heaven.** Earthly worship joins a worship that never stops in heaven. The seraphim cry "Holy, holy, holy"; the twenty-four elders fall before the Lamb with a new song (Revelation 5:9–10); the redeemed sing the song of Moses and of the Lamb. When the Church worships, it steps into that heavenly sound.
4. **Guarding the sanctuary.** God does not share His praise (*tehillah*) with anyone else. Nadab and Abihu offered "profane fire" and died (Leviticus 10:1–2). Worship teams must guard against performance, self-promotion and impurity in the sanctuary. The aim is that God receives all the glory.
5. **Praying in tongues.** Paul said, "I thank my God I speak with tongues more than you all" (1 Corinthians 14:18). "He who speaks in a tongue edifies himself" (1 Corinthians 14:4): it builds up the inner person. The book teaches that prayer in the Spirit also sharpens spiritual sight. It is a key discipline for anyone in prophetic ministry.

Assessment (10 marks): Spend at least 30 minutes each day in praise and in praying in the Spirit. Keep a short journal of what happens.

Quiz 7 (10 marks)

1. According to Romans 12:1 and the lesson, worship is: (a) only a moment in a service (b) a way of life (c) only for musicians (d) only on Sundays
2. Whose harp brought relief to Saul? (a) Asaph (b) David (c) Elisha (d) Solomon
3. In 2 Kings 3:15, the prophet who called for a musician was: (a) Elijah (b) Elisha (c) Samuel (d) Isaiah
4. True or false: God shares His praise (*tehillah*) with others.
5. Short answer: Give two benefits of praying in tongues taught in this lesson.

Module 8 — The Fellowship of the Spirit (II): Calling upon Him, the Table and Discernment

Book link: *The Prophets Who Prophesied*, Chapter 6, sections 3 to 6

Objective: Learn to call upon the Holy Spirit, to discern the Lord's table, to understand being caught up in the Spirit, and to test every spirit.

Instructions

- *Before class:* Read Chapter 6, sections 3–6, and 1 Corinthians 11:23–29.
- *During class:* Write down the ten tests of the spirits.
- *After class:* Lead your group in calling upon the Holy Spirit, as described below.

Key Scriptures: Jeremiah 29:12 · 1 Corinthians 11:23–29 · Revelation 1:10; 4:1 · 2 Corinthians 12:2–4 · 1 John 4:1–3

Hebrew words: *qara* (to call upon) · *ed* (witness)

Teaching points

1. **Calling upon the Spirit.** The Hebrew *qara* means to call out, to summon, to invite. "You will call upon Me and go and pray to Me, and I will listen to you" (Jeremiah 29:12). The Holy Spirit is a Person who responds to invitation. The book's revival-conference testimony teaches a firm rule: never begin a service without calling upon Him.
2. **Discerning the Lord's table.** Paul warns that whoever eats and drinks "in an unworthy manner" eats judgment to himself, and that this is why some were weak and sick (1 Corinthians 11:27–30). Before the bread and the cup, believers must examine themselves, confess sin and be reconciled with others. The table is holy, not routine.
3. **The table as an altar.** Rightly discerned, the Lord's table becomes a place of encounter. At the table we can hear God, recall the prophetic covenants He has made with us through the cup, and claim healing through the bread, the body broken for us.

Teachers can lead a short time of prayer at the table to show this in practice.

4. **Caught up in the Spirit.** Ezekiel was lifted up by the Spirit; John was "in the Spirit on the Lord's Day" (Revelation 1:10); Paul was "caught up to the third heaven" (2 Corinthians 12:2–4). The author shares his own vision of 1990. Such experiences are real, but they are gifts of grace. They must never be chased for their own sake or used to gain status.
5. **Ten ways to test the spirits.** "Do not believe every spirit, but test the spirits" (1 John 4:1). The book gives ten tests: agreement with Scripture; confession that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh; the fruit produced; the conduct of the messenger; wisdom; the inner witness of the Spirit; godly counsel; the testimony of others; motives; and the effect on the Church. A true word passes all ten.

Assessment (10 marks): Before your next service or cell meeting, lead the group in calling upon the Holy Spirit. Report the effect next week.

Quiz 8 (10 marks)

1. The Hebrew word *qara* means: (a) to praise (b) to call upon (c) to anoint (d) to witness
2. Name the three things a believer should do before coming to the Lord's table.
3. True or false: Experiences of being caught up in the Spirit should be sought for their own sake.
4. Which verse tells us to test the spirits? (a) 1 John 4:1 (b) John 3:16 (c) Psalm 1:1 (d) Romans 8:28
5. Short answer: Name any four of the ten tests of the spirits.

Unit C — Spiritual Warfare and the Power of Prayer

Unit C equips students for battle and ends in the fourteen forms of prayer and the royal priesthood. Throughout, the book's rule applies: we fight spirits, never people, and judgment belongs to God.

Module 9 — Spiritual Warfare (I): Its Origin and the War of Deception

Book link: *The Prophets Who Prophesied*, Chapter 7, sections 1 and 2

Objective: Understand how spiritual warfare began, why worship is at its centre, and how deception works through false miracles and false prophecy.

Instructions

- *Before class:* Read Chapter 7, sections 1 and 2, and Revelation 12:3–9.
- *During class:* Write down what the "Lucifer syndrome" is and how the spirit of Python works.

- *After class:* Read 1 Kings 22 and Acts 16:16–18 for the assignment.

Key Scriptures: Revelation 12:3–9 · Genesis 1:26–28; 3:1–5 · Matthew 4:8–10 · Acts 16:16–18 · 2 Peter 2:1–2

Hebrew words: *satan* (adversary, accuser) · *shamayim* (heavens)

Teaching points

1. **A rebellion in heaven.** Spiritual warfare did not begin on earth. Revelation 12:7–9 describes war in heaven, where the dragon and his angels were cast down to the earth. The earth then became the place where God's purpose would unfold, and also the field of the enemy's resistance. Every believer is born into a war already in progress.
2. **Adam's mandate.** God gave Adam dominion to "fill the earth and subdue it" (Genesis 1:26–28). Adam was a steward, not an owner, and his authority depended on worship and obedience to God. When he obeyed the serpent instead, he handed over the authority he had received. Authority in the spirit always flows from submission to God.
3. **Eden, the first battlefield.** The serpent's temptation was "you will be like God" (Genesis 3:5). The book calls this the "Lucifer syndrome": the desire to take God's place, which caused Lucifer's own fall. At its heart, every spiritual battle is a battle over worship. Satan even offered Jesus all the kingdoms of the world in exchange for worship (Matthew 4:8–10).
4. **The lying spirit and the crowds.** The prophet Micaiah saw a lying spirit go out to speak through 400 prophets so that King Ahab would be deceived (1 Kings 22). Majority opinion is no proof of truth. "The god of this age has blinded" the minds of unbelievers (2 Corinthians 4:4). Deception works through crowds, popularity and what people want to hear.
5. **The spirit of Python.** In Philippi a slave girl with a spirit of divination proclaimed, truthfully, that Paul's team were servants of the Most High God, yet Paul cast the spirit out (Acts 16:16–18). A message can contain true words and still come from a false source. False prophets bring "destructive heresies" that damage the Church and those who spread them (2 Peter 2:1–2). Always test the source, not only the content.

Assessment (10 marks): Read 1 Kings 22 and Acts 16:16–18. Write half a page on how to recognise the voice of deception.

Quiz 9 (10 marks)

1. Which passage describes Lucifer and his angels being cast down? (a) Revelation 12:3–9 (b) Genesis 12:1–3 (c) Psalm 23 (d) John 1:1–5
2. Adam's authority over the earth depended on: (a) his strength (b) worship and obedience (c) his knowledge (d) his age

3. Short answer: What is the "Lucifer syndrome"?
4. In whose vision did a lying spirit go out to deceive the prophets? (a) Elijah (b) Micaiah (c) Jeremiah (d) Daniel
5. True or false: A prophecy can contain true information and still come from a false source.

Module 10 — Spiritual Warfare (II): Altars, Offerings and the Kingdom of Darkness

Book link: *The Prophets Who Prophesied*, Chapter 7, sections 3 to 6

Objective: Understand the war of altars and offerings, the organisation of the kingdom of darkness, the strong man and the three heavens.

Instructions

- *Before class:* Read Chapter 7, sections 3–6, and 1 Kings 18:19–39.
- *During class:* Draw a simple chart of the three heavens in your notes.
- *After class:* Organise the prolonged prayer session below with a partner.

Key Scriptures: 1 Kings 18:19–39 · Psalm 50:12–13 · Deuteronomy 18:9–10 · Ephesians 6:12 · Mark 3:27; 5:1–20

Hebrew words: *mizbéach* (altar) · *qorban* (offering, drawing near) · *baal* (master, owner)

Teaching points

1. **The war of altars.** On Mount Carmel, Elijah first "repaired the altar of the Lord that was broken down", using twelve stones for the twelve tribes (1 Kings 18:30–31). Only then did fire fall. The book links the twelve stones to twelve hours of prayer. The contest with Jezebel and the prophets of Baal shows that every territory is ruled by the altar that is most served.
2. **Sacrifice releases power.** Offerings are an act of worship. God says, "If I were hungry, I would not tell you" (Psalm 50:12): He needs nothing from us. Yet obedience in giving strengthens the giver and releases God's power. False gods, by contrast, depend on the offerings made to them, which is why idolatry always demands more.
3. **Innocent blood and repentance.** God forbade the practices of the nations, including passing children through the fire to Molech (Deuteronomy 18:9–10). When King Mesha of Moab sacrificed his son, the battle turned against Israel (2 Kings 3:27). Innocent blood gives the enemy ground. The answer is repentance and intercession for the nations.
4. **The strong man.** "No one can enter a strong man's house and plunder his goods unless he first binds the strong man" (Mark 3:27). Daniel 10 shows a territorial principality, the prince of Persia, resisting the answer to prayer for 21 days. The demon

named Legion was linked to a region (Mark 5:1–20). Effective warfare identifies the ruling spirit rather than fighting symptoms.

5. **The three heavens.** The book teaches three heavenly realms: the realm of God's presence, the realm of the angels, and the realm of the human spirit. They interact during spiritual battle. Paul reminds us that "we do not wrestle against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers" (Ephesians 6:12). Our enemy is spiritual, never people.

Assessment (10 marks): With a prayer partner, organise a session of prolonged prayer, up to twelve hours in shifts, for your family or city. Hand in the schedule and a short report.

Quiz 10 (10 marks)

1. How many stones did Elijah use to repair the altar? (a) seven (b) ten (c) twelve (d) forty
2. True or false: God needs our offerings in order to survive.
3. Which verse speaks of binding the strong man? (a) Mark 3:27 (b) John 14:6 (c) Acts 2:4 (d) Romans 3:23
4. The Hebrew word *mizbéach* means: (a) offering (b) altar (c) master (d) heaven
5. Short answer: Name the three heavens taught in this lesson.

Module 11 — The Balance of Forces and the Prayer of Faith

Book link: *The Prophets Who Prophesied*, Chapter 8, first half

Objective: Learn what decides the outcome of spiritual battles, what the enemy seeks to destroy, and how the prayer of faith overcomes.

Instructions

- *Before class:* Read the first half of Chapter 8 and 1 Samuel 17.
- *During class:* List the five factors in a battle and the four treasures under attack.
- *After class:* Do the seven-day declaration below.

Key Scriptures: Matthew 17:20–21 · Genesis 3:8 · Judges 16:20 · Psalm 51:10–11 · 1 Samuel 17:37–47

Hebrew words: *emunah* (faith, firmness) · *gibbor* (mighty warrior) · *tsevaot* (hosts, armies)

Teaching points

1. **Five factors in a battle.** Not every battle is the same. The outcome depends on the kind of spirit involved, its rank, the number of spirits, their cunning and their wickedness. This is why Jesus said, "This kind does not go out except by prayer and fasting" (Matthew 17:21). Discernment comes before engagement.

2. **Four treasures under attack.** The enemy targets four things: a person's potential, their intelligence, the seasons of their life and, above all, their fellowship with the Holy Spirit. He knows that if fellowship is broken, the other three are easy to steal. Ask students which of these treasures is most under pressure in their lives right now.
3. **Guarding fellowship.** Samson woke up and "did not know that the Lord had departed from him" (Judges 16:20). Fellowship can be lost gradually without our noticing. Adam and Eve hid from God in the garden (Genesis 3:8). David prayed, "Do not take Your Holy Spirit from me" (Psalm 51:11). Fellowship is guarded through confession, a daily meeting with God, worship and drawing near.
4. **Truth against reality.** Reality is what we see; truth is what God has said. Lucia's testimony in the book shows God's promise overcoming a situation that looked impossible. Faith as small as a mustard seed can move mountains (Matthew 17:20) because it rests on God's promise, not on circumstances.
5. **David and Goliath.** David told Goliath, "I come to you in the name of the Lord of hosts" (1 Samuel 17:45). Before the stone left the sling, the battle was already won in David's mind. Israel's army saw a giant; David saw an uncircumcised Philistine defying the living God. Spiritual battles begin in the mind, with what we believe.

Assessment (10 marks): For one situation, write the enemy's lie and God's truth side by side. Declare the truth aloud every day for 7 days and record the result.

Quiz 11 (10 marks)

1. Name the five factors that decide a spiritual battle.
2. Which of the four treasures does the enemy attack above all? (a) potential (b) intelligence (c) the seasons of life (d) fellowship with the Holy Spirit
3. Who did not know that the Lord had departed from him (Judges 16:20)? (a) Saul (b) Samson (c) Gideon (d) Jonah
4. True or false: Faith rests on what is seen.
5. The Hebrew word *emunah* means: (a) warrior (b) faith, firmness (c) armies (d) prayer

Module 12 — The Fourteen Forms of Prayer and the Priesthood

Book link: *The Prophets Who Prophesied*, Chapter 8, second half, and Conclusion

Objective: Learn the fourteen forms of prayer and exercise them in a priestly spirit of purity, love and consecration.

Instructions

- *Before class:* Read the second half of Chapter 8 and the Conclusion.
- *During class:* Write the fourteen forms of prayer in their four groups.
- *After class:* Begin preparing the final task.

Key Scriptures: Jeremiah 33:3 · Luke 9:1 · Romans 12:19–21 · Psalm 51:10 · 1 Peter 2:9

Hebrew words: *tefillah* (prayer) · *kohen* (priest)

Teaching points

1. **Prayers that reveal.** Five forms of prayer seek revelation from God: prophetic prayer, the prayer of discernment, the prayer for wisdom, the prayer for knowledge, and prayer for the interpretation of dreams. They rest on the promise "Call to Me, and I will answer you, and show you great and mighty things" (Jeremiah 33:3). These prayers help the servant of God see what God sees.
2. **Prayers that overcome.** Three forms of prayer confront obstacles: the prayer of faith, the prayer of authority and calling upon God. Jesus gave His disciples "power and authority over all demons" (Luke 9:1). In these prayers we do not beg the mountain to move; we speak to it in the name of Jesus.
3. **The prayer of judgment, rightly understood.** This prayer is the most easily misused, so teach it carefully. We judge works and spirits, never people. "Vengeance is Mine, I will repay, says the Lord" (Romans 12:19). We are told to overcome evil with good, and we pray for the salvation of our enemies, never for their harm.
4. **Prayers that prepare the vessel.** Five forms of prayer prepare the one who prays: purification ("Create in me a clean heart, O God", Psalm 51:10), strengthening through tongues, consecration, blessing and covenant prayer. A clean, strong and consecrated vessel can carry God's power safely.
5. **The priesthood.** Believers are "a royal priesthood" (1 Peter 2:9). The book describes eight sacred functions of the servant of God as a priest before the Lord. The priest lives in reverence and holiness, stands before God on behalf of the people, and offers spiritual sacrifices. Prayer is not only something the priest does; it is who he is.

Assessment: The final task (see the next section). It replaces the weekly assignment for this module.

Quiz 12 (10 marks)

1. How many forms of prayer does the book teach? (a) seven (b) ten (c) twelve (d) fourteen
2. Name the four groups of prayer taught in this lesson.
3. In the prayer of judgment, we judge: (a) people (b) works and spirits, never people (c) other churches (d) leaders
4. According to Romans 12:19, vengeance belongs to: (a) the Church (b) the prophet (c) God (d) the victim
5. Which verse calls believers a royal priesthood? (a) 1 Peter 2:9 (b) Genesis 1:1 (c) Matthew 5:3 (d) Acts 1:8

Final assessment (50 marks, 35% of the course)

Each student leads a 30-minute prayer session that uses at least five of the fourteen forms of prayer, then hands in a one-page reflection on the course.

Book link: *The Prophets Who Prophesied*, Chapter 8 (both halves) and Conclusion

Instructions for students

1. Choose at least five of the fourteen forms of prayer. Include at least one from each of the four groups if you can.
2. Prepare a written plan for the session: the order of the prayers, the Scripture for each, and how long each part takes.
3. Open by calling upon the Holy Spirit, as taught in Module 8.
4. Lead the session for 30 minutes with your cell group, prayer group or the class. Give the teacher your plan beforehand.
5. Within one week, hand in a one-page reflection. Answer three questions: What did God teach you in this course? What has changed in your prayer life? How will you use what you learned in your ministry?

Final task rubric

Criterion	Marks	What the teacher looks for
Forms of prayer	15	At least five forms used correctly and named clearly (3 marks each)
Scriptural grounding	10	Each prayer rests on a fitting Scripture from the course
Spirit and character	10	Love for people, no judgment of people, purity and reverence
Leadership and order	5	Opens by calling upon the Spirit, keeps to 30 minutes, involves the group
Written reflection	10	Answers all three questions honestly and links them to the book
Total	**50**	

A student who does not complete the final task cannot receive the certificate. The teacher may allow one resubmission within four weeks.

Student grade record sheet

Student name: _____ · Teacher: _____ · Language: English / French

Module	Attended (Yes/No)	Quiz (/10)	Assignment (/10)
1 — The Price of the Anointing			
2 — Fullness of the Spirit (I)			
3 — Fullness of the Spirit (II)			
4 — The Seed of the Spirit			
5 — The Anointing			
6 — Ministry of the Holy Spirit			
7 — Fellowship of the Spirit (I)			
8 — Fellowship of the Spirit (II)			
9 — Spiritual Warfare (I)			
10 — Spiritual Warfare (II)			
11 — Balance of Forces			
12 — Fourteen Forms of Prayer			Final task
Totals	**/12**	**/120**	**/110**

Part	Raw score	Weighted score
Attendance (10 or more lessons = 10)	/10	/10
Quizzes	/120	/20
Weekly assignments	/110	/35
Final task	/50	/35
Course total		**/100**

Grade: _____ · Certificate issued: Yes / No · Teacher's signature: _____

About this course

Before prophecy is a word, it is an encounter. Over twelve weekly modules, this course leads students through *The Prophets Who Prophesied*, from the price of the anointing and the fullness of the Holy Spirit to fellowship with Him, spiritual warfare and the fourteen forms of prayer. Students learn to stand with authority, discernment and purity, fighting spirits and never people, as a royal priesthood.

INSIDE THIS BOOK

- 12 modules in three units
- Book links for every lesson
- Instructions before, during and after class
- Key Scriptures and Hebrew words
- Weekly assignments and rubric
- A quiz for every module
- The final prayer-session task
- Grading and student record sheet

WHO IT IS FOR

Workers, intercessors, worship teams, cell leaders and ministers in training. Best taken after Course 1, *Ruach HaKodesh*. Available in English and French.

"I have set watchmen upon thy walls, O Jerusalem, which shall never hold their peace day nor night."

ISAIAH 62:6

WATCHMEN JESUS CHRIST MOVEMENT
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