

The Tabernacle of David

Student Workbook

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Ministry Training Centre
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Guidelines for Prophetic Ministry

Various opportunities to minister to one another may be given during this, and other NRMTC courses. These opportunities will be scheduled in the meetings and will be under the oversight of NRMTC leadership and staff. As a general guideline, these are the only times people should be sharing personal prophetic words with other classmates.

Just say, "No," to "car-park" prophecy!

For prophetic ministry during in-class activations:

- 1. Please refrain from using directive phrases such as "The Lord wants you to...", "You should ...", "You must...", "You need to ...", etc. Many times people are already aware of the Lord's desire for change, but are unable to receive His enablement to do so. To be reminded of these things can reinforce a sense of failure, guilt, hopelessness, or condemnation and can do more harm than good, no matter how well intended.
- 2. Please remain in the realm of exhortation, edification, and comfort (1 Corinthians 14:3). Avoid "corrective" prophecy. If you see something that you believe God wants to correct, please use it as a matter of prayer, not as something to share.
- 3. Remember that God's heart is *always* to restore, heal, forgive, honor and bless *never* to expose, ridicule or condemn. Be especially sensitive when ministering to situations which may involve betrayal, hurt, or humiliation. Remember love *covers* a multitude of sins (1 Peter 4:8; Proverbs 10:12).

For personal words you may get for (or from) someone else, not during activations:

- 1. Ask God, "Should I pray it, or say it?" It is erroneous, and potentially harmful, to think that if one senses a word, it must be immediately given, as the "spirit of the prophet is subject to the prophet." (1 Cor 14:32). If you're not sure, submit it to one of the NRMTC leaders before giving it.
- 2. If the word is to be shared, remember that God has ordained that the gift of prophecy is to be used in an environment where it can be examined and judged by others (1 Cor 14:29). Give it publicly, write it out, or tape record it.
- 3. If someone approaches you with a word privately, write it down or tape record it. Double check its accuracy with the "giver" especially if it contains directions or corrections "from the Lord". If you're not sure about it, submit it to others with whom you have a loving, trusting and accountable relationship before accepting it as from the Lord.
- 4. It is potentially devastating to make major life decisions based on prophetic words you have received unless you have received a deep personal confirmation from the Lord for yourself! While prophetic words can give initial direction and confirmation, knowing God's purposes personally, apart from outside prophetic words, is what will give you the courage to persevere through difficult trials and seasons.

Tabernacle of David – Historical Foundation

NOTE: In preparation for this class, it is strongly recommended that the student familiarize himself with the lives of Saul and David by reviewing the Scriptures, particularly in the books of Samuel (all of 1 Samuel and 2 Samuel chapters 1-7) and 1 Chronicles, especially chapters 10-17. As a bare minimum, it is recommended that the student be familiar with 2 Samuel chapter 6, and 1 Chronicles chapters 13, 15 and 16. It will also be very helpful to be familiar with the Psalms, particularly those authored by David and Asaph.

Acts 15:13-17

¹³ And after they had become silent, James answered, saying, "Men and brethren, listen to me:¹⁴ "Simon has declared how God at the first visited the Gentiles to take out of them a people for His name.¹⁵ "And with this the words of the prophets agree, just as it is written:

16 'After this I will return

¹ And will rebuild the tabernacle of David, which has fallen down;

I will rebuild its ruins,

And I will set it up;

¹⁷ So that the rest of mankind may seek the Lord,

Even all the Gentiles who are called by My name,

Says the Lord who does all these things.'

NK.JV

II. God's desire is to dwell among His people

III. Moses – wandering in the wilderness learning the laws of God

IV.	Jo	shua – learning to fight and take what's ours
V.	Th	e period of the Judges
VI.	Isr	ael requests a king
	A.	Why contrast David and Saul?
	B.	Israel requests a king – 1 Samuel 8 1. Samuel "gets a check", so seeks God
		God confirms that it isn't His will, but tells Samuel to give them what they want
		 He also tells Samuel to warn them about what they're getting themselves into:

4.	Vei	rses 10-18 contain the bondage that they'll be entering into:
	a)	He'll take your sons to serve him
	b)	He'll set up a system of slavery and a military heirarchy
	c)	He'll take your daughters as cooks, perfumers and bakers
	d)	He'll take the best of your fields, vineyards, and olive groves to give to his servants
	e)	He'll take a tenth of your grain and vintage for his servants and officers
	f)	He'll take your male and female servants, your finest young men, and your donkeys and put them to his work
	g)	He'll take a tenth of your sheep, and you will be his servants
	h)	And you will cry out in that day because of your king!
5.	But	the people still wanted a king – for three reasons:
	a)	To
	b)	To
	c)	To

6. So God tells Samuel to do what they want

VII. Introducing... King Saul!

Α.

The lineage of Saul	
1. Kish –	
2. Abiel –	
3. Zeror –	
4. Bechorath –	

5. Aphiah –

VIII. And God chose him!

- A. 1 Samuel 9 Kish's donkeys get lost, and he sends Saul to find them.
- B. Saul wants to give up and go home, but his servant talks him into looking for a prophet to tell him where they are
- C. Meanwhile, God had told Samuel that He'd show him the guy to anoint as king
- D. The **Lord** chose and anointed Saul
- E. In response to Samuel's instructions, Saul joins the "school of the prophets", the Spirit of the Lord comes upon him, and learns to prophesy.
- F. Samuel makes the proclamation to the people that Saul will be their king
- G. Even in Samuel's coronation address to *all Israel*, God says that the direction of the kingdom will be determined by whether or not the people heed His voice:
- H. And the people recognize their sin!
- I. Saul goes on to do several great things, and conquers a few enemies

J.	He reigns for two years, then, faced with a battle with the Phillistines he can't wait for the priest to come so he disobeys God and offers the sacrifice
K.	Samuel declares that Saul has lost his kingdom and that God wants a man with His heart
L.	The commander of Saul's army – Abner
M.	Other disobedience in Saul's life as well:
N.	Samuel gives Saul the bad news, but mourns for him at the same time
Re	cap – Saul represents a system of government that is
Re	
	cap – Saul represents a system of government that is 1. to
	1. to
	1. to
A.	1. to

IX.