

**#29**

## **The Five Fold Ministry**

**#1 The Apostle**

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**#2 The Prophet**

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**#3 The Evangelist**

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**#4 The Pastor**

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**#5 The Teacher**

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**Evangelist Raymond**

Eph. 4:11-14

God has given gifts to men, some apostles, and some prophets, and some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers to bring the people of God to a perfect and mature man, no longer tossed to and fro by false doctrine.

### 1. The Apostle

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Heb. 3:1

1 Thess. 1:1

2 Cor. 8:23

Phil. 2:25

The apostle, also called “messenger” in Phil. 2:25, and “he that is sent” in John 13:16, is someone sent out by God to act in his place, the sender remaining behind to back up the one sent. There are 24 apostles recorded in the New Testament.

Gal. 1:1

1 Cor. 4:6-13

Apostle Paul is the pattern in that he was called not by men, but by Jesus Christ, who sent him to the Gentiles as Peter was sent to the Jewish nation. Paul was able to move in all 5 ministerial gifts, like the thumb is able to touch the tips of all 4 fingers of the hand (none of the other fingers can do so). He called himself a master builder of church doctrine.

Acts 13:1-4

Being sent out by the Holy Spirit from his home church in Antioch, 300 miles north of Jerusalem, where certain prophets and teachers were ministering to the Lord and fasting, Paul and Apostle Barnabas set forth to establish new churches in Galatia.

#### Note!

In Acts 13:2, the word “ministering” is taken from the Greek word leitourgeo meaning a public servant or minister. A leitourgos is one who performs services for others in the Lord’s stead as in 2 Cor. 5:20. In “ministering to the Lord,” Paul joyfully offers up to God as a sacrifice even his own life if need be in ministering to the saints Phil. 2:17.

Acts 20:17-35

In Ephesus, Paul started and pastored a flock for 3 years. He set in or ordained tried and true elders whom he himself trained up (Paul was never a one-man show) to feed the flock. As a “teacher of the Gentiles,” Paul listed the many qualifications of an elder in 1 Timothy 3.

1 Cor. 4:21  
Gal. 2:11-21

**As a prophet**, he instructed the Corinthian Church in godly living, moving with authority from God to rebuke disobedience. When Peter came to Antioch, Paul rebuked him openly for his hypocrisy in turning away his fellowship with Gentile believers by refusing to eat at the same table with them because he feared to be rejected by visiting Judaizers. Apostle Paul was fearless of men that sinned, even fellow ministers!

1 Cor. 14:29  
Acts 13:6-12

Paul established church decorum during worship services, teaching that prophecies should not exceed 3 in one service. On one of his missions, he prophesied that a certain false prophet would be blind for a season. And so he was! In 2 Thess 2:3-12, Paul prophesied of the coming of the Antichrist after **he** (the church) has been taken out of the world. Paul was given the revelation of the first resurrection and catching away of the saints to meet Christ in the air. He alone unveiled the mystery of Christ, unknown to prophets in the old testament, that Jew and Gentile would be one new man making up the body of Christ.

1 Thess. 4:13-18  
Eph. 2:14-16

**As an evangelist**, Paul planned to visit the church in Rome, which had been established years earlier by the saints who fled Jerusalem because of the persecution going on there at the time. There, he hoped to impart to them a spiritual gift that they might be established in the faith.

Rom. 1:7-13  
Acts 8:1-4

Let us not forget the apostle's thorn in the flesh – an angelic messenger sent by Satan to inspire wicked men to persecute, defame, and physically abuse the man of God. But God gave Paul mighty and miraculous power. Paul sent anointed handkerchiefs to heal the sick and those oppressed by demons in far off places.

It is important to point out that each minister called and gifted by God has his own unique, personal giftings and aptitudes. Therefore, one should not compare one minister to another, expecting every minister to be exactly like every other minister. For instance, not every apostle can join the ranks of Paul, Peter, James, and John, who were given the task of writing much of the New Testament and of being

1 Cor. 3:10-15

responsible for making sure that the church got off to a proper beginning. One thing is for sure. No so-called apostle can ever claim to have been given a “new revelation” from God to add to or take from what has already been given through the mouth of the apostles and prophets of long ago. They alone were the master builders. All others should be careful how they build upon that foundation, which foundation is Jesus Christ and his doctrine. Read Phamplet #16, pgs. 6-7, Christ's Judgement Seat for Believers in Heaven – Saints and Ministers Will Win or Lose Rewards.

## 2. **The Prophet**

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In the Old Testament, prophets were used by God to instruct and to guide Israel in righteous living. They also foretold events that would come to pass if Israel did not turn from their sin both in his own day and in the future, when Christ would come to preach to them, to die for them, and finally to bring the nation back to himself when he returns to earth. A very important part of his office was to pray for, and to make intercession for the people of God. Prophets of old generally lived simple, retired lives being seen in public mainly when they had some special message of God to deliver. There are some 75 prophets and prophetesses mentioned in the Old Testament.

In the New Testament, the office of a prophet is basically the same as in the Old Testament, however, his work is carried on within the local church where he finds a home. He can be sent forth to bring a word of the Lord to sister churches as the need arises. His work within the local church includes the following:

Acts 13:1-2

1. To support the pastor in his care of the flock.

1 Cor. 14:3

2. To urge saints to live holy lives as he edifies, comforts, and exhorts them.

Eph. 1:15-19

3. To stand in prayer and in intercession for the needs of both the local and the universal church. One of the supernatural giftings of the prophet is to see, **or to be given insight in his day, into**

**the condition of the church and of the world at large as it relates to the fulfillment of God's plan for mankind.** One of his prayers includes praying that the kingdom of God would soon come to save us from this evil generation as in Acts 2:40.

1 Cor. 14:29

4. To judge all prophecies given by the saints during a worship service.
5. The prophet also acts as a pilot or guide to the church, giving prophecies that move the church in the right direction, or that warns of things to come as seen below:

Acts 21:10-11

Agabus came from Judea to prophesy to Apostle Paul that he would not be received by false brethren in Jerusalem, for they would bind his hands and feet, and deliver him into the hands of the Gentiles.

Acts 2:38-40

In telling the Jews at the feast of Pentecost to repent, the scripture says, "And with many other words did Peter testify and exhort, saying, save yourselves from this untoward (evil) generation."

1 Cor. 12:1-12

Of the 9 supernatural gifts of the Holy Spirit, the prophet uses one or more of the 3 vocal gifts: gift of prophecy, gift of tongues, gift of interpretation of tongues, as well as one or more of the mind gifts: the word of wisdom, the word of knowledge, and the discernment of spirits as seen below:

Acts 5:1-12

Peter, by a word of knowledge, knew that Ananias' and Sapphira's lie was not a sudden act, but a carefully planned deception on their part. By a word of prophecy, Peter told Sapphira that the feet of them which buried her husband were at the door, and would carry her dead body away as well.

1 Cor. 6:15-18

By a word of wisdom, Paul admonishes the Corinthians to flee fornication saying, "Every sin that a man commits is without the body, but he who commits fornication, his whole man – body, soul, and spirit – is involved in that sin. He becomes one with his sinful partner. This Paul could not have known without a divine revelation.

## There are 3 sources of revelation:

Ezek. 13:1-8

1. **A man's own spirit, from his own heart**, and not from the mouth of the Lord. In 2 Peter 1:20-21, we are told that no prophecy is of the prophet's own mind or human impulse. Furthermore, any prophecy today must be based solely on the written scripture. There is no more scripture to be added to our bible!

1 Jn. 4:1

1 Tim 4:1

2. **Demons or evil spirits**. Believe not every spirit, but try the spirits if they are of God.

Luke 2:25-35

3. **The Holy Spirit**, who moves upon men sometimes by an audible voice, more often by a still, small voice, or by an impression upon a man's spirit, to give the word of the Lord in truth.

This is why the prophets must judge every dream, vision, or prophecy given during a church service. The basis of judgment is whether it lines up with the word of God. Not everything revealed to a saint is a divine revelation. One must be willing to subject himself and his dream or prophecy to judgment by the local prophets.

## How can a congregation know if there is a false prophet in their midst?

2 Cor. 11:13-15

Acts 17:10-11

2 Pet. 2:1-3

1. **A false prophet** robs the saints of truth by substituting his own ideas as if they were the word of God. Saints must search the scriptures to be sure that they are hearing truth. That is their responsibility. Peter warns us of many false prophets coming into the church to deceive the saints.

2 Cor. 10:7-12

2. They can't help but boast of their divine calling.

2 Cor. 4:2-5

3. Their teachings contain no spiritual substance. They speak vanity, empty and cheap words, while pretending to carry a heavy anointing of the Holy Spirit.

**Note!**

Even ministers who have some truth, but who are not thoroughly steeped in the full counsel of God's word, believe they are anointed of God when they preach things that are not found in God's word, because they become excited, talking fast and furious, while the congregation, caught up in all the emotions of the moment, cries "Amen" and "Praise the Lord." Emotions certainly have their place in the church's life, but it is NOT always a guarantee that a true anointing is empowering the speaker. There is such a thing as a false anointing. On the other hand, a true anointing will always rest upon the preacher who teaches the truth, and nothing but the truth.

1 Chron. 16:22

In conclusion, a prophet is just a man like any other man called to be a son of God. When God speaks saying, "Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm," He never meant for the office of the prophet to be above the office of the other giftings in the church, nor that a prophet should use this scripture to put fear and bondage on the saint who seeks to try the spirit of the one prophesying, whether he be of God or not. A true and faithful prophet in the house of God need never exalt himself, nor terrorize his listeners with threats of any early death if they question him at all. He will always be honored by saints who hear and believe him, because they know he cares for their souls even when he must bring a rebuke to them.

1 Jn. 4:1

### 3. The Evangelist

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Acts 6:1-6

Acts 21:8-11

2 Tim. 4:5

The word evangelist means "a bearer of glad tidings." The term is used only 2 times in the New Testament, once of Philip, who was one of the 7 men chosen by the apostles to oversee the daily ministration during the revival in Jerusalem, and once of Timothy, when Paul exhorted him to "do the work of an evangelist".

**An evangelist is a special type of preacher. His calling is to go-go-go to reach many with the good news of salvation. Of necessity, he must be a man of "honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and**

Acts 8:5-8

wisdom.” To do the work of an evangelist, he will have the use of the 3 supernatural power gifts of the Holy Spirit - the gift of faith, the gift of healing, all kinds of sicknesses and diseases, and the working of miracles, which includes the casting out of demons. The first gift, the gift of faith, is absolutely needed to operate the other 2 gifts.

Acts 8:14-17

It is noteworthy that as Philip evangelized with signs and wonders in Samaria, the leaders of Jerusalem, once they heard of his success, sent Peter and John to impart the Holy Spirit baptism to Philip's new converts, for as yet He had fallen upon none of them. By the same token, Apostle Paul, throughout his ministry, rarely if ever, water baptized his converts, for Christ sent him not to baptize, but to preach the gospel. In just these 2 examples, we see more clearly how each ministry focuses on specific tasks in their mutual work of the ministry, and how dependent they are on each other. How so? All 5 ministries are needed for the great work of the gospel to be successful in:

Eph. 4:11-16  
1 Cor. 1:10

- 1) perfecting the saints to maturity in Christ
- 2) performing all the work of the ministry as a team
- 3) edifying (building up like a broken-down building needs to be built back up) the saints
- 4) unifying believers to speak the same thing doctrinally, with love for one another

Note!

In today's church, ministers teach that all saints are sinners, but few seek to bring God's people to the height of the gospel standard of holiness. The “measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ” in holiness and in power to heal the sick is seldom mentioned much less demonstrated. They feel good about themselves, being satisfied to send powerless missionaries overseas to spread the same false doctrine that saved men still sin every day. If Jesus' blood cannot wash away all our sins, then we are still hopeless

sinners. Can you imagine Philip telling his converts that the blood of Jesus was not effectual enough to stop saints from sinning everyday? Peter and John would have thrown him off the team! To make up for their lack of power to draw people gospel style, the church substitutes loud music, microphones, big TV screens, even clown costumes and give away prizes for the kids, for the power of God to attract converts. If they are rich, they build hospitals and schools to hopefully get them to accept Christ and join the rolls of souls won to the Lord. It works! The Muslims do the same to win their converts!

#### Note!

The powerlessness in the church is universally accepted as gospel truth, falling far short of the original church program outlined in the bible. As we teach on the ministry of the pastor in the local church, and of his relationship to the other 4 ministries, we will discuss this accepted condition in the life of the church, and share a few reasons why it continues to exist today.

#### 4.

#### The Teacher

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It will help to distinguish between teaching and preaching. Teaching means to instruct, to impart knowledge, to explain and to instill doctrine into someone. **A teacher permits questions, even asks questions of his listeners as Jesus often did, until everything being taught is understood.** Preaching means to herald as a public crier, to proclaim, sometimes in fiery speech. It is for the purpose of calling attention to truth, while teaching is the work of making truth clear. In the Old Testament, the priests and Levites held the office of teacher of God's word. Speaking of those in Israel who were faithful to their calling, the Lord declared:

"The law of truth was in his mouth and iniquity was not found in his lips; he walked with me in peace and equity (freedom from bias or partiality when dispensing justice), and did turn many away from

sin. For the priest's lips should keep knowledge, and they should seek law at his mouth: for he is the messenger of the Lord of hosts."

Nehe. 8:1-8

On the feast of tabernacles, as Ezra the priest finished reading the whole law to the people, six Levites who stood on his right, and seven who stood on his left ". . . read in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused the listeners to understand the reading." The word "distinctly" means to rightly divide the word of God.

2 Tim. 2:15

**Note!**

One of the fundamental rules of rightly dividing the word is that of comparing scripture with scripture. Before arriving at the whole truth, be sure all the scriptures on a subject are collected together and read at one time. Keep going over them until light comes to you. **The bible never contradicts itself.** **It is its own interpreter.** Its teachings in one part must agree with its teachings in another part. For instance, in Romans, Paul teaches that a man is not saved by doing good works, but by faith in Christ alone, while James teaches that a man CANNOT REMAIN SAVED unless he brings forth good works. Woe to the instructor who claims that no one can fully understand the bible, or that its "mysteries" will only be revealed to us when Jesus returns! The faithful teacher makes no such excuses, but takes heed to himself, and unto the doctrine he expounds, for in so doing he shall save himself, and them that hear him.

Matt. 13:10-15

1 Tim. 4:16

**The Characteristics of the Office of the Teacher**

Acts 18:24

Ps. 119:97-104

He has the grace given him by the Lord to be ever in the study of the word for fresh enlightenment and anointing. He is a biblical scholar "mighty in the scriptures." In short, he is a full time student of the bible.

Acts 18:24-28

Acts 4:8-13

He has an innate ability to speak so to be clearly understood. Some like Apollos speak eloquently. While others like Peter speak more down to earth.

Matt. 7:28-29	<b>Being borne along by the Holy Spirit</b> , this ministerial office carries authority when teaching, especially when delivering doctrinal truths.
Rom. 2:17-25	He is above reproach, living a godly life in order to be well received and respected by his students.
Acts 20:6-27 Col. 1:9-10 2 Pet. 3:18 Rom. 15:14	He teaches EVERY bible truth, as Paul declared, “For I have not shunned (deliberately avoided) to declare unto you <u>all</u> the counsel of God.” Paul was not the only one in scripture to teach fearlessly and thoroughly. Hear the testimony of Christ’s adversaries when they confronted him over the issue of paying tribute money to Caesar: <u>“Master, we know that thou art true, and teacheth the way of truth, neither carest thou for any man; for thou regardest not the person of men.”</u> Sadly, modern teachers stay clear of controversial doctrines for fear of being ostracized, especially by their peers. Others step out and teach what they know little about, turning aside to “. . . vain jangling, understanding neither what they say, nor whereof they affirm.”
Matt. 22:16	
Gal. 5:10-12	
1 Tim 1:3-7	
2 Tim. 2:24-26	<b>In conclusion, every five fold minister must be “apt to teach.”</b> But the office of the teacher ranks high in his extensive and thorough knowledge of the bible. His place in growing the saints to maturity is vital, even indispensable. Many there are in the church world who can speak eloquently. But few if any can attest to knowing every truth in the word of God perfectly. This is why a pastor should search high and low for such a gifted minister to stand behind his pulpit, even to invite him to make his home in his church. Next, we deal with the last of the 5 fold ministry – the Shepherd of the flock.
Matt. 22:29 Matt. 13:10-12 Jn. 8:31-32	

## 5.

### The Shepherd or Pastor

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Act. 20:28 1 Pet. 5:1-3 1 Tim. 3:1 Titus 1:7 Rev. 1:20 & 2:1 Eph. 3:7	Our final office under consideration is that of the pastor, also called an elder, bishop, steward, overseer, and angel or messenger. He is made a pastor according to the gift of the grace of God given him by the effectual working of God’s power.
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## Characteristics of a True Shepherd

1 Pet. 5:2-3  
1 Tim. 4:12

Titus 1:7-8

Titus 1:9-14  
2 Tim 2:24-26  
Acts 20:28-31

1 Cor. 5:1-5  
2 Cor. 2:6-8

1. A pastor is a lover of mankind. He is naturally merciful and long suffering. He bears long with his flock as each one begins to grow in grace and knowledge. He remembers well his own growth into maturity how that it was a slow and sometimes painstaking process to become fully grown. He sees himself in his fledgeling sheep, waiting patiently for the word of God to do its job in their lives. He is ever leading them by example.
2. Unlike the apostle and evangelist, a pastor is by nature a home-body. He is content ministering to his own flock for the long haul.
3. He is a lover of hospitality, enjoying fellowship with all who call upon him. Patience and open-heartedness are two of his best qualities.
4. In guiding and leading his flock, the pastor knows to depend upon the three mind gifts of the Holy Spirit: the word of wisdom, the word of knowledge, and the discernment of spirits.
5. Out of the love of God for his children, he is never fearful to bring correction or reproof whenever necessary. If he is opposed, then in meekness (remembering how difficult it can be to be corrected) he attempts to bring the rebel to his senses. On the other hand, he takes a fearless stand against wolves that join his church only to steal away disciples for themselves.
6. In dealing with issues within church life, the pastor acts more like a judge than a prosecutor. The congregation acts together in the disciplining of sinful members, while the pastor oversees the process and makes the final call. In dealing with the man who slept with his father's wife, every member stopped praying for him after he was asked to leave the church. In this way, Satan

2 Thess. 3:6-15  
1 Cor. 5:7-8

could get to his flesh in hopes that his spirit might be saved through repentance. If he does repent, all would receive him back with open arms, forgiving him his terrible deed. In the case of a lazy saint, he is to be ostracized or kept aloof by the church members until he gets his act together.

**A little leaven or sin in the church will affect everyone sooner or later if allowed to go on, so the whole congregation works together to help keep the church clean of any leaven or sin.**

2 Tim 2:2, 24

7. He is apt to teach. Not only that, he is capable of training faithful members whom he perceives have an ability to teach and who have a call of God on their lives, by giving them a place at his pulpit to practice.

**Note!**

**When I shepherded my congregation, by the second year of extensive teaching, and to my amazement, some were prepared to teach whole books of the bible. Others, with the gift of prophecy, began doing so. A few saints got together to write a monthly newsletter that spoke to us by edification, exhortation, and comfort. During services, some came forward to give a testimony of personal growth in the Lord they had recently experienced. All participated in the casting out of demons when the need arose. Dancing in the Lord was ever so exuberant and joyfull! One musician wrote a song from Psalm 91 that Deborah and I still sing today. A true pastor understands from the word of God that he is not a “one-man show.”**

**There are 4 main duties entrusted to the individual saint in the house of God:**

1 Pet. 2:1-2

1) To obey the gospel in its entirety as he comes to learn new truths.

Heb. 13:17

2) To obey those who have the rule over him for they watch for his soul, and must give an account to the Lord of his works when he stands at the judgment seat of Christ.

1 Cor. 14:26-40

1 Cor. 12:7

**3)** To covet the 9 supernatural gifts of the Holy Spirit exercising them in an orderly and decent manner so he can be a part of building up the body of Christ in love: for the manifestation of the Spirit is given to **EVERY** man to profit withal.

Matt. 23:23

**4)** To bring his tithe and offerings in support of his pastor.

**Note!**

In many Pentecostal services, twice a year the same saint gives a tongue which is then immediately interpreted by the pastor. The laying on of hands for healing and deliverance has been replaced by the pastor speaking a “healing prayer” from the pulpit over everyone who might raise their hand in the congregation. Saints are allowed to sing in choir, teach Sunday school class, and pass around the plate. The supernatural gifts of the Holy Spirit are seldom manifested, the church being content to sit and listen to the robust preaching of the pastor from the pulpit every service. My brethren, these things ought not to be so.

### **Government in the Local Church**

Act 13:1-3

Rev 2:1

**1.** **The pastor is the chief leader in the local church. This is proven by the fact that in the church of Ephesus, where there were several 5 fold ministers residing, Jesus addressed only the pastor or angel. As needed, the pastor ordains proven elders from among the flock (both preaching and business elders) as well as deacons and deaconesses to assist him.**

Eph 5:22-24

Rev. 1:9-20

**2.** **The source of the pastor’s authority is the Lord God, who reigns supreme over each church member, through Jesus Christ, by the power of the Holy Spirit, and in accord with the holy scriptures. Each saint should recognize Christ as the only head of the church to be obeyed in all things.**

3. The pastor's job is not to "give advice" to people that they can either accept or reject. No! He has authority from God to guide His flock into all truth, and to hold responsible all who do not come into line with the word of God. **He is not the people's pal or buddy. He rules over them by the power invested in him by the Holy Spirit to see that everything is done unto the edification of all.**

### **The Five Fold Ministry is a Team**

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When an elder steps out of his calling to act as pastor of a church, the people of God suffer. I sat under such an elder. He referred to me as a "glorified elder," whatever that means. He let me teach on Wednesdays. He had a little bell that he would ring if I went over the 15 minutes he allowed me. The people were very blessed with my teachings. After half a year, he sat me down. This elder was an evangelist unable to teach (teaching and exhorting are the mainstay of growth in Christ). He preached to us for 4 years the same basic message of salvation, each time presented a little differently. A visiting preacher came maybe twice a year. He would encourage him to leave me to pastor the flock (he remaining in charge) and go back out on the evangelist field. He refused. Five years out, the church building had to be sold at a huge loss because of improper spending (he alone held the finances). The sheep were scattered, and the word of God was blasphemed in town.

**What hinders today's church from having the 5 fold ministry in the church? Are pride and insecurity big factors? The pastor tries to fill the office of the other 4 ministries himself, keeping tight control, and basking in all the power. But the results for the people are disastrous. It is the duty of the pastor to both raise up candidates for the ministry out of his own flock, and to welcome, whenever possible, apostles, prophets, teachers, and evangelist to be part of his church.** Too often, elderly, experienced ministers are left to fill a pew in the church rather

than being offered a place to minister among the flock. I have heard of elders being told what to teach or preach by the pastor. Such disrespect of God's servants should never be seen. **Could this be one reason why there is no power in the church to heal the sick and to cast out demons?** Below is an example of ministers who strove for the preeminence among themselves.

Luke 22:14-27

**At the last supper**, when Jesus told his apostles that he would be killed, **there arose a strife among them**, which of them should be accounted the greatest after Jesus was gone!

Jn. 13:4-17

**After supper, Jesus began to wash the disciple's feet** and to wipe them with a towel. Jesus set an example of humility to rebuke the strife over leadership. Peter was touched by such lowly service from his Master and questioned Jesus' actions. "Thou shalt never wash my feet," Peter told Jesus. "If I wash thee not, thou has no part with me." At this rebuke, Peter humbled himself. "Lord, not my feet only, but also my hands and head." Jesus replied, "If I then, your Lord and Master, have washed your feet, ye also ought to wash one another's feet."

Matt. 18: 1-4;  
Mark 10: 35-45

**Our Lord and Savior showed unbelievable humility** by washing his disciple's feet, showing them that they must get rid of all self-exaltation, and the need to be the greatest in the kingdom of God. **The disciples had finally learned to humble themselves!**

1 Pet. 5:1-6

Likewise, ye younger, submit yourselves unto the elder. **Yea, all of you be subject one to another**, and be clothed with humility: for God resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the humble. Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you in due time.

**Note!**

The way of greatness in the world is to go up by any means at the expense of all others to become rich, famous, and powerful. **The way of the gospel is to go down, becoming the least and a servant of all.**

Luke 14:7-11	Whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased (brought low). <u>He that humbles himself shall be exalted.</u>
Phil. 2:1-9	Be likeminded, having the same love, being of one mind. Let nothing be done through strife. In lowliness of mind, <u>let each esteem the other better than himself</u> , looking also on the things of others. Let this mind be in you which was in Christ, who, being equal with God, took on the form of a servant.
1 Cor. 14:26	<b>By coming to learn the truth about the team work of the 5 fold ministry, and of the whole body of Christ being involved in the church service, you are now responsible to put it into action, lest you be found unworthy of your calling. Imagine a church service with 2 or 3 of the 5 fold ministers present to contribute in word and in miraculous power. Imagine the sheep, every one “... hath a psalm, hath a doctrine, hath a tongue, hath a revelation, hath an interpretation.” <u>There is no place for pride, jealousy, and insecurity in the house of God, sins that will damn a man’s soul if not overcome. Let us esteem others better than ourselves; for Jesus Christ is our Chief Shepherd, and we are each one His servant.</u></b>
Phil 2:1-11	

### King Saul's Downfall was Pride and Jealousy:

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1 Samuel chps. 18-31	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. King Saul had disobeyed the word of God by failing to kill all the Amalekites. <b>The prophet Samuel, in fiery zeal for the word of God to be immediately acted upon, took King Agag the Amalekite and cut him in pieces.</b> Turning to Saul in the wrath of God, Samuel cried, <u>“Stubbornness is as iniquity and idolatry: thou has rejected the word of the Lord, and the Lord hath rejected thee from being king over Israel.”</u></li> <li>2. The time of Saul's fall had not yet come. While Saul continued his reign, Samuel was sent by God to anoint a shepherd boy to be Israel's next king. “And the Spirit of the Lord came upon David.”</li> </ol>
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3. And the Spirit of or from God departed from Saul, and an evil spirit troubled him. David was brought out of the army to play his harp before the demonized king whose soul was then refreshed, and for the time being, the evil spirit departed from him.
4. David was a mighty, valiant soldier in Saul's army, greatly admired by all Saul's subjects. **Saul became jealous of him**, and was threatened by David's growing popularity. The women sang songs praising David, who as a young boy killed the giant Goliath. David slew his 10,000, they sang, and Saul his 1,000. Saul wondered, "What could he want more, but my kingdom."
5. An evil spirit came upon Saul, and Saul began prophesying (under its influence) in the midst of the house, and David played his harp for him as at other times. Saul threw a javelin at him, but David escaped. "And Saul was sore afraid of David, because the Lord was with him, and was departed from Saul." Demons of jealousy and murder later joined forces with Saul's own evil spirit when he threw a javelin at his own son Jonathan, because Jonathan loved David. Indeed, for 13 years this demon possessed man pursued David in some 21 attempts to eliminate his competition by killing him.
6. Having lost the leading of the Holy Spirit to guide him in warfare, **Saul resorted to the witch of Endor**. She conjured up a familiar spirit who imitated the prophet Samuel in form, knowledge, and prophecy. The witch relayed the message to Saul that he and his sons would perish under the hands of the Philistines. And so it came to pass. In the battle of mount Gilboa, Saul was struck down. Rather than fall into the hands of his enemies, Saul committed suicide. The Philistines decapitated Saul and placed his head in the house of their gods. The bodies of his sons, along with his own body, were fastened by their enemies to the wall of Bethshan.

In conclusion, pride in wanting to be the great one among the sheep is a very dangerous place to be. Jealousy over another man's giftings can prove disastrous. See what transpired in Saul's life story. No minister (nor sheep for that matter) wants the Holy Spirit to depart from him. I have spoken of a false anointing before. It is a scary thing to ponder, that a man can become so deceived by his high-mindedness, that he would spend his days preaching under an anointing of his own making or worse, by the anointing of an evil spirit, and not even be aware that it is happening to him! God has set into the church a variety of gifts and callings. I have good faith in each of you brethren, that you will open your churches to other ministers and to their individual giftings.



