



James W. **GOLL**

DISCOVERING
THE SEER
IN YOU

**exploring
your
prophetic
gifts**

Lesson One:

Seer and Prophet: Two Prophetic Streams

I. DEFINING OUR TERMS

A. Three Hebrew Words

The word “prophet” is used 300 times in the Old Testament and 100 times in the New Testament.

1. *Nahbi* (naw-bee) is translated “prophet.”
 - a. Young - “the function of a *Nahbi* was to speak a message on behalf of a superior. In the case of Aaron, this superior was Moses, although ultimately, of course, it was God. As far as the prophets were concerned, the superior was God Himself. It was He with whom the word to be spoken originated. He placed that word in the mouth of the prophets, and they in turn declared it unto the people...we conclude then, that upon the basis of Old Testament usage, the *Nahbi* was a speaker who declared the word that God had given him.”¹
 - b. Scriptures:
 - i. Dt. 18:18
 - ii. Ex. 7:1
 - iii. Ex. 4:15-16
 - iv. Jer. 1:5, 9
2. *Ro’eh* (raw-aw) and *hozeh* (khaw-zah) or *chozeh* is translated “seer.”
 - a. Young - “The word *Nahbi* stresses the active work of the prophet, in speaking forth the message from God. The word *Raw-aw* on the other hand, brings to the fore the experience by means of which the prophet was made to “see” that message. One word lays the emphasis upon the prophets relation to the people; the other upon his relation to God.”²
 - b. Hengsteuberg - “These were not so much chronological historians as much as describers of pictures.”³
 - c. Scriptures:
 - i. I Sam. 9:9
 - ii. II Chr. 29:30 - Asaph
 - iii. II Sam. 24:11 - Gad
 - iv. II Sam. 7:2 - Nathan

3. General Conclusion:
 - a. Prophecy is God communicating His will by word (sometimes by action) through chosen persons. It includes whatever God desires to say about past, present, and future. Some have inclined to confine it to the future, but this is inaccurate. The prophet was, and is, a forth teller as well as a foreteller. **Indeed, he speaks whatever God wants said!**
 - b. The “seer” is the receptive dimension and the “prophet” is the communicative dimension.
 - c. Bill Hamon, founder of Christian International made a statement about two prophetic streams in the 1940s-50s that have re-emerged a generation later. “Two streams of restoration came forth in 1947-48. One was the Latter Rain Movement, which restored the practice of...the laying on of hands...as well as extensive congregational prophesying... They emphasized moving into the prophetic realm by faith, grace and gifting. The other restoration stream was what was termed ‘The Healing and Deliverance Movement.’ Their restorational emphasis was laying on of hands for healing, deliverance and world evangelism by preaching with signs and wonders. Both groups were of God and were valid ministries.”⁴

B. Words Describing How the Prophetic Comes⁵

1. **Nataf** - This means “to let drop like rain.” It comes upon us little by little and is accumulated in our buckets over a period of time.
2. **Massa** - This is used to refer to the “hand of the Lord” that releases the “burden of the Lord.” When God’s hand comes upon us, it imparts something to us. When His hand lifts His burden remains.
3. **Nahbi** - This word refers to the action of “flowing forth.” It also carries with it the thought “to bubble forth like a fountain, to let drop, to lift up, to tumble forth, and to spring forth.”
4. **Propheteia** - This New Testament Greek word means “speaking forth the mind and the counsel of God.” It simply means “to speak for another.”

C. Levels and Terms of “Seeing”

1. **Visual** - Insights, revelations, warnings, and prophecies from the Spirit of God may come in supernatural visual dreams. Herein one sees God’s revelation while his spirit simply observes and receives the message. One might even see the heavens opened, as Ezekiel did (in Ezekiel 1:1), even though he’s asleep. In an open heaven type of a vision, the higher ethers (celestial realms) are disclosed, and views, patterns, and heavenly sights of God become seeable.
2. **Actual** - Supernatural actual dreams are those in which God’s tangible presence is evident. To see the Lord in a dream is **visual**, but for the Lord to manifest Himself to you in a dream is **actual**.

II. SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF THE STREAMS

A. The Prophet - *Nahbi*

1. Often uses plurality of eldership or seasoned, gifted individuals (men and women) with the “laying on of hands” to minister.
2. Will utilize giftings of tongues and interpretation of tongues.
3. Spontaneous, faster flow with inspiration being the tone.
4. Often “hears” and repeats as spoken to.
5. Steps out to prophesy according to his portion of faith.
6. The prophetic presbytery is a common approach.

B. The Seer - *Ro’eh*

1. Tends to be more single in ministry versus the plurality of a team.
2. Emphasizes visions and the revelatory gifts versus the audible, speaking gifts.
3. Often operates at a slower pace due to describing pictures in their own words.
4. Is dependent upon the angelic and the manifested presence of God.
5. These prophetic vessels appear to have limitations until they sense the anointing.
6. Often gets information ahead of time and tells it later.

III. CONCLUSION

A. A Word in a Dream

In a clear dream, Paul Cain came to me and said: “The seer hears as much as he sees; it’s just a different deep touch from the same dear Jesus.”

B. The Manifold Purpose

The purpose of both the Prophet and the Seer is to reveal the glorious wonders of Jesus Christ, God’s purpose in a generation, eternity, heaven and hell, and the Father’s great presence.

C. Pray

Pray for your eyes to be opened. According to Eph. 1:17-19 and II Ki. 6:17a - *O Lord...open his eyes that he (the servant) may see.*

Reflective Questions

Lesson 1: Seer and Prophet: Two Prophetic Streams

Answers to these questions can be found in the back of the study guide.

Fill in the blank

1. The Seer tends to be the _____ dimension and the Prophet tends to be the _____ dimension of the prophetic.
2. The Hebrew word _____ refers to the impartation and resultant burden from the Lord.
3. The Hebrew word _____ is the accumulated revelation that comes little by little.

Multiple Choice: Choose from the list below to answer the next two questions:

A. Nabi B. Roeh C. Propheteia D. Massa

4. The function of a _____ Prophet is to speak a message on behalf of God.
5. The function of a _____ Prophet is to see and describe that word.

True or False

6. The purpose of both the Seer and the Prophet is to reveal Jesus. _____
7. “*Propheteia*” means to bubble up and flow forth. _____
8. Samuel and Gad were known as Seers. _____

Scripture Memorization

9. Write out and memorize Deuteronomy 18:18.

10. What was the primary point you learned from this lesson?

Discovering the Seer in You
Lesson One: Seer and Prophet: Two Prophetic Streams

- 1 *School for Prophecy Lecture Notes*, (Anaheim: Mercy Publications, 1988), p. 29.
- 2 *Ibid.*
- 3 *Ibid.*
- 4 Quoted in Ern Baxter, *Prophetic Seminar* (teaching notes), (Mobile: Integrity Communications, 1984).
- 5 David Blomgren, *Prophetic Gatherings in the Church*, (Portland: Bible Temple Inc., 1979), pp. 27-30.