The Gift of Prophecy
Testing the Prophets

Lesson #9 for November 28, 2026

Scriptures: Daniel 10:7-19; Deuteronomy 13:1-5; Isaiah 8:20; John 11:25; Acts 15:36-39; Jeremiah 28:9,15-17;1 John 4:1.

1. ***Do we really need to test the prophets? Don't the prophets get their messages from God? Doesn't God speak to us through the prophets? Wouldn't "testing" the prophets be disbelieving God?***

Genuine? Or, Fake?

[From the *Adult Sabbath School Bible Study Guide*=BSG:] A real diamond is one of the most valuable gems on earth. Of course, many other things can be made to look nearly identical to diamonds but are worthless. So, how can one know if a diamond is real or fake? The best way is to test it. Some tests can be done at home with a few simple tools. Others need professional expertise. Most of the tests are not conclusive on their own, but if a diamond passes several tests, one can be confident that the diamond is real.

A diamond is one of the strongest materials on earth. Part of a diamond's strength is its ability to withstand very high temperatures and dramatic temperature changes. To test a diamond, you could heat it with a lighter or torch and then drop it into cold water. Although a real diamond will not be damaged, a fake diamond is likely to shatter!

The gift of prophecy is more valuable than any diamond, yet someone claiming this gift cannot simply be taken at face value. That claim must be tested. [In this lesson,] … we will examine biblical prophets to uncover the biblical principles used to test their authenticity.—*BSG** for Sabbath.†‡

[From the *Adult* ***Teachers*** *Sabbath School Bible Study Guide*=**T**-BSG:] **Testing the prophets is a biblical mandate** and ensures that those who claim to speak for God align with His truth. In 1 John 4:1, believers are urged to "test the spirits to see whether they are from God" *(ESV)*, recognizing that false prophets can arise. Similarly, 1 Thessalonians 5:20, 21 instructs Christians not to despise prophecies but to **"test everything"** and "hold fast what is good" *(ESV)*. These passages highlight **discernment** and emphasize that **prophets must be evaluated based on their faithfulness to Scripture**, the **fruit of their ministry**, and the **evidence of their divine calling**. This standard applies to biblical prophets and those such as Ellen G. White, who claim to have a prophetic gift and, as such, require careful and prayerful examination. Beyond the **four basic tests—[1] alignment with Scripture, [2] Christ-centered testimony, [3] fulfilled predictions, and [4] life/ministry fruits**—several other tests can be applied to verify the prophetic gift.—*T-BSG** 119.†‡§

[T-BSG:] **Throughout Scripture, false prophets arose, misleading God's people with deceptive messages that contradicted His truth** *(Jer. 23:16, 17; Ezek. 13:3; Matt. 7:15)*. Their presence created the urgent need to test all prophets and distinguish the true from the false *(1 John 4:1)*. **False prophets often proclaimed what people wanted to hear rather than**

what God had spoken, offering false hope, promoting idolatry, or leading others into sin *(Deut. 13:1–5, 2 Pet. 2:1–3)*. In response, God provided clear biblical tests to evaluate prophets, including faithfulness to Scripture *(Isa. 8:20)*, fulfilled predictions *(Deut. 18:21, 22)*, Christ-centered testimony *(1 John 4:2, Rev. 19:10)*, and the fruits of their life and work *(Matt. 7:16–20)*. These principles safeguard God's people by ensuring that only those truly called and inspired by Him are recognized as His messengers (see Michael Campbell, "The Tests of a Prophet," *Ministry*, August 2022, pp. 22–24, https://www.ministrymagazine.org/archive/2022/08/The-tests-of-a-prophet).—*T-BSG** 119.†‡§

How Can We Evaluate a Prophet to Determine If She or He is Sent by God?

[T-BSG:] **Prophets need to be evaluated according to four basic principles in Scripture.**—*T-BSG** 119.‡

[T-BSG:] The **four basic tests—[1] alignment with Scripture, [2] Christ-centered testimony, [3] fulfilled predictions, and [4] life/ministry fruits** … to verify the prophetic gift.—*T-BSG** 119.†‡

Basic Test #1: God's Prophets Must Always Be in Harmony with the Bible

[BSG:] Though we humans often contradict ourselves and are deceitful, God does not lie *(see Num. 23:19)*. **The prophetic messages He gives through the prophets will also reveal this consistency.** His unchangeable truthfulness will be seen in the prophetic messages that He gives.—*BSG** for Monday, November 23.†‡§

Numbers 23:19: [Baalam unwillingly said:] "God is not like men, who lie;
He is not a human who changes his mind.
Whatever he promises, he does;
He speaks, and it is done."—American Bible Society. (©1992). *The Holy Bible: The Good News Translation®** [*GNT*] (*Today's English Version*) [*TEV*], Second Edition (Numbers 23:19). Philadelphia: American Bible Society [abbreviated as *Good News Bible-TEV** or *GNB-TEV**].‡

2. One of the verses often quoted regarding the inspiration of Scripture is Isaiah 8:20.

[BSG:] **Read Isaiah 8:20**. **What crucial point is He making?**—*BSG** for Monday.‡ [Notice that the translation of this verse is "unclear."]‡

Isaiah 8:20 [*KJV*]: To the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to this word, *it is* because *there is* no light in them.—*King James Version*.*‡§

Isaiah 8:19-20 [*Tanakh*]: [19]Now, should people say to you, "Inquire of the ghosts and familiar spirits that chirp and moan; for a people may inquire of its divine beings—of the dead on behalf of the living—**[20]for instruction and message," surely, for one who speaks thus there shall be no dawn.**—*Tanakh: The Holy Scriptures*.*†‡ [See just below about the *KJV* translation.]‡

3. Clearly, the original Hebrew is confusing for Isaish 8:20. Isaiah 8:20 which we quote from the *King James Version* was translated very "freely" by the translators!

[BSG:] **The Bible is always the final standard of any claim to inspiration.** Prophets must be tested by comparing what they say with what the Bible says. A true prophet will never contradict, minimize, or draw

attention away from biblical truth. That is why a knowledge of the Scriptures is so crucial for those who want to follow the Lord and not be deceived by false teachers or false prophets.

In the Old and New Testaments, successive prophets often highlighted and pointed back to previous prophetic writings as the standard for their own prophetic ministry. Later biblical prophets reveal additional insights into God's plans and the way of salvation, but they **never contradict basic principles and concepts already given by God.**—*BSG** 106.†‡

4. **Read 2 Peter 1:19-21; Romans 15:4; and James 1:17.**

[BSG:] The Old Testament foundation for understanding the plan of salvation was set in the first prophecy that God Himself gave, in Genesis 3:15. The sacrificial system exemplified this plan, but the details of how God's Lamb, Jesus Christ, would come, live, and die for humanity were clarified step by step in later prophecies. The biblical record shows that **God unfolds truth when** His people are able to understand it. This allows the understanding of truth to deepen with each new generation. This is what is meant by the idea of **"unfolding truth" or "progressive truth."** That is, **a later generation will often have a deeper understanding of God's truth than did an earlier one**.—*BSG** for Monday, November 23.†‡

[BSG:] **There is, however, a crucial point that cannot be overemphasized: new revelations of truth will never contradict the truth that God earlier had given.**—*BSG** for Monday, November 23.†‡

Basic Test #2: God's Prophets Will Be Christ-Centered and Acknowledge the Incarnation of Christ

5. Read **1 John 4:1-3.**

[BSG:] According to 1 John 4:1–3, the test of belief in Jesus' incarnation would quickly rule out people who claim to be prophets from other major world religions, or from those who claim to connect to the spiritual realm without subscribing to a particular religion. If a person "does not confess that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh," that person "is not of God" *(1 John 4:3, NKJV)*. [How does this affect many religions, even Christian denominations?]—*BSG** for Tuesday, November 24.‡§

[BSG:] When John wrote these verses, he was thinking of false teachers who were teaching that Jesus was not a human being, but merely appeared to be human. This test, however, goes further. It is not saying only that a prophet should agree that Jesus was a real person who lived on earth. Most Christians believe this about Jesus. John was dealing with a very specific issue at the time; however, John's prophetic words, though needed for a particular circumstance, still contain important truths for later generations, as well.—*BSG** for Tuesday, November 24.‡

6. Read **John 3:16; 2 Corinthians 5:21; John 11:25; and Hebrews 4:14-15**.

[BSG:] **True prophets must believe that Jesus was God incarnate yet truly a human being.** They must also embrace the complete truth about Jesus—His mission, sinless life, atoning death, resurrection, and high-

priestly ministry in heaven, as well as His second coming. This is more than an intellectual agreement that Jesus lived on earth. Jesus must be the center of a prophet's teachings and not just something added on. His or her messages should lead people to a saving relationship with Jesus.—*BSG** for Tuesday, November 24.†‡ [They must also believe that Jesus was a full, and accurate revelation of His Father. (John 14:9)]‡

7. **The life and death of Jesus give us a choice: 1) With the help of the Holy Spirit and the angels, we can either choose to do our best to live lives as close as possible to the life of Christ; or 2) We will die the death that He died, separated by sin (our sin not His) from His Father, the only Source of life in the entire universe!**

   Acts 4:12: [Peter said:] "Salvation is to be found through him alone; in all the world there is no one else whom God has given who can save us."—*GNB-TEV*.*‡

8. **We must absolutely understand that if Jesus had not come, we would be totally lost. The death of Jesus was to demonstrate clearly to us the seriousness of sin. Sin separates us from the only Source of life—God, the Father! (See Isaiah 59:2.)**

Basic Test #3: Fulfilled Prophecies Are One Hallmark of a True Prophet

[BSG:] **People often think of a prophet as someone who predicts the future, but this is only one aspect of a prophet's work. A prophet's work encompasses much more. Prophets lead people back to God's Word and provide counsel, warning, and encouragement.**

Besides helping people know about and prepare for future events, why do prophets predict the future? *See Jer. 28:9, 15–17.—BSG** for Thursday, November 26.†‡§

9. **Read Jeremiah 28:9,15-17.**

   [BSG:] **Fulfilled predictions are another way to test a prophet**. The predictions of a true prophet should happen as prophesied: " 'When a prophet speaks in the name of the LORD, if the thing does not happen or come to pass, that is the thing which the LORD has not spoken; the prophet has spoken it presumptuously; you shall not be afraid of him' " *(Deut. 18:22, NKJV)*. This test can be **challenging to apply because some prophecies are conditional**; that is, they might not come to pass as predicted by the prophet if the conditions are [**not**] met.—*BSG** for Thursday.†‡§ [For example, consider the story of Jonah!]‡

10. ***How can we be certain that a prophet is telling us the truth? Can we be certain that their prophecies are true?***

11. ***Why do prophets predict the future?***

12. Isaiah 44:1-8 teach us very plainly that no one but God can correctly predict the future far in advance. Anyone who claims to predict the future and his/her claims are proven to be false proves himself/herself false.

Conditional Prophecies

13. Read **Deuteronomy 18:22 and Jonah 3:4**.

14. ***Why do we talk about conditional prophecies? Are some prophecies conditional?***

Jeremiah 18:7-10: [7] "If at any time I say that I am going to uproot, break down, or destroy any nation or kingdom, [8]but then that nation turns from its evil, I will not do what I said I would. **[9]On the other hand, if I say that I am going to plant or build up any nation or kingdom, [10]but then that nation disobeys me and does evil, I will not do what I said I would**."—*Good News Bible-TEV*.*† [Think of the history of Israel after they left Egypt!]‡

[BSG:] **Conditional prophecies are prophecies that depend on how people respond to God's messages**. **If the people change their attitude and behavior, the predicted event may not happen.** The people of **Nineveh** took Jonah's prediction to heart and changed their ways, so God did not destroy them *(Jon. 3:10)*. When later generations forgot this prophetic warning, and Nineveh again became an evil, cruel place, God destroyed it. God knows the future, but we don't. Our choices greatly determine our future realities.—*BSG** for Thursday, November 26.†‡§

Jonah 3:10: God saw what they did; **he saw that they had given up their wicked behavior. So he changed his mind** and did not punish them as he had said he would.—*Good News Bible-TEV*.*†

15. ***Do we understand conditional prophecies?***

Basic Test #4: "By Their Fruit You Shall Know Them" (Matthew 7:20, *KJV**)

Matthew 7:20: "So then, you will know the false prophets by what they do."—*Good News Bible-TEV*.*

[BSG:] The quality of a fruit can be judged only over a period of time. By seeing a prophet's character and watching what results come from his or her messages, we can see whether that prophet is drawing others to God or leading them away from Him.—*BSG** for Wednesday, November 25.‡

16. **Read Jonah 1:1-3; Acts 15:36-39; as well as Galatians 2:11-14**. ***What do these passages teach us about prophets?***

[BSG:] Being a prophet, however, does not make a person sinless or personally infallible. We see in the biblical examples of Jonah, Paul, and even Peter mistakes or character flaws. God alone is flawless; His messengers never are. Prophets, like all of us, have weaknesses, but the trend of their lives must clearly be toward God, and the prophets must not negate their ministry by a lifestyle that is contrary to the message they share.

No prophet completely models the example of Jesus, but a true prophet is committed to the principles and lifestyle of God's kingdom *(Matt. 7:16–20)*. Anyone who claims to be God's messenger and yet whose lifestyle blatantly contradicts the message he or she carries should be regarded with suspicion.—*BSG** for Wednesday, November 25.‡§

17. Read **Matthew 7:16-20**.

[BSG:] Although the prophetic call is difficult, **many prophets showed "good fruit" during their ministry**. For example, **Moses** successfully led the children of Israel through the wilderness *(Deut. 34:10–12)*. **Haggai's** faithfulness encouraged the inhabitants of Judah to start the rebuilding of

the second temple, which had been paused for 19 years *(Hag. 1:12)*. **Isaiah's** unflinching ministry served four Judean kings, guiding them through a tumultuous period and pointing to the Messiah *(Isa. 39:5, 6; Isa. 53:4–6)*. We cannot forget **Daniel's** heartfelt confession *(Dan. 9:15)* or Jeremiah's tear-filled commitment *(Jer. 9:1)*. Notwithstanding the way that they often were persecuted and mistreated, God's prophets always showed a genuine love for Him and His people, the hallmark of a fruitful ministry.—*BSG** for Wednesday, November 25.†‡§

18. **Read Deuteronomy 34:10-12 and the following passages.**

Haggai 1:12: Then Zerubbabel and Joshua and all the people who had returned from the exile in Babylonia, did what the LORD their God told them to do. They were afraid and obeyed the prophet Haggai, the LORD's messenger.—*Good News Bible-TEV*.*

Isaiah 39:5-6: 5Isaiah then told the king, "The LORD Almighty says that 6a time is coming when **everything in your palace**, everything that your ancestors have stored up to this day, **will be carried off to Babylonia**. Nothing will be left."—*Good News Bible-TEV*.*†

Isaiah 53:4-6: 4 "But he endured the suffering that should have been ours,
the pain that we should have borne.
All the while **we thought** [**notice:** "***we thought"***] that his suffering
was punishment sent by God.
5But because of our sins he was wounded,
beaten because of the evil we did.
We are healed by the punishment he suffered,
made whole by the blows he received.
6All of us were like sheep that were lost,
each of us going his own way.
But the LORD made the punishment fall on him,
the punishment all of us deserved."—*Good News Bible-TEV*.*†‡

Daniel 9:15: "O Lord [*sic*] our God, you showed your power by bringing your people out of Egypt, and your power is still remembered. We have sinned; we have done wrong."—*Good News Bible-TEV*.*‡

Jeremiah 9:1: I wish my head were a well of water,
and my eyes a fountain of tears,
so that I could cry day and night
for my people who have been killed.—*Good News Bible-TEV*.*

Other Tests of a Prophet

[T-BSG:] The four basic tests for evaluating a prophet provide a strong biblical framework for discernment. However, additional distinct tests align with this framework while offering further clarity in evaluating a prophetic claim.—*T-BSG** 120.‡

Other Tests of a Prophet #1: Is the Prophet God-Called?

[T-BSG:] **The Test of Prophetic Call and Commission**: **One test that stands apart, but is essential in evaluating a prophet, is the divine**

calling and commission of the individual. Throughout Scripture, true prophets received a clear calling from God, **often marked by a supernatural encounter**, direct instruction, or a burden placed upon them to proclaim God's message. This test differs from faithfulness to Scripture because it **focuses on the prophetic ministry's origin rather than on the message's content**. For instance, prophets such as **Moses** *(Exod. 3:1–12)*, **Isaiah** *(Isa. 6:1–8)*, **Jeremiah** *(Jer. 1:4–10)*, and **Paul** *(Acts 9:1–19)* **all had a distinct moment in which God set them apart for their work. A true prophet does not merely assume the role, but is called and sent by God** (see Abraham J. Heschel, *The Prophets, Part II* [New York: Harper & Row Publishers, 1962], pp. 206–226).—*T-BSG** 120.†‡Ω§

Other Tests of a Prophet #2: Boldness

[T-BSG:] **The Test of Prophetic Boldness and Uncompromising Truthfulness**: Another test concerns the courage and consistency of the prophet in delivering God's message. Biblical prophets did not tailor their messages to please the people or to avoid persecution. Instead, they spoke the truth, even when it was unpopular to do so or put their lives at risk. **This test is distinct from the test of a prophet's life and fruits, which evaluates his or her moral character, because this test looks at whether the prophet stands firm despite opposition**. **Jeremiah, Elijah, and John the Baptist** exemplified this boldness *(Jer. 20:7–9, 1 Kings 18, Matt. 14:3–12)*. False prophets, by contrast, often sought to appease rulers, flatter the people, or proclaim peace when there was no peace *(Jer. 6:14; Jer. 23:16, 17)*. The ability to stand unwavering, in the face of rejection or persecution, is a marker of divine commission.—*T-BSG** 120.†‡§

Other Tests of a Prophet #3: Supernatural Signs & Evidence

[BSG:] A prophetic message and calling often involves the supernatural; it definitely goes beyond a mere impression or idea that a person may have. A prophet receives direct communication from God, often through prophetic dreams or visions *(Dan. 8:1, Isa. 1:1, Acts 9:10, etc.)* that may be accompanied by marked physical phenomena.—*BSG** for Sunday.‡§

19. Read **Daniel 10:1-19**, especially starting with verse 7, recounting Daniel's extreme physical manifestations during his vision about the future.

    [BSG:] Daniel lost his strength as he went into vision. He was then dependent on God for the duration of the experience. Although those who were with him did not go into vision, the presence of the Divine was so strong that they ran away and hid in terror. Nevertheless, **God uses physical phenomena to draw attention to a prophet so that the prophetic message can be noted.**—*BSG** for Sunday, November 22.†‡

20. Read **Deuteronomy 13:1-5** about God's instructions through Moses to test prophets.

    [BSG:] Though visible phenomena show that a supernatural power is at work, this does not automatically mean that the person experiencing the phenomena is inspired by God. **Satan can also demonstrate the supernatural.** No single piece of evidence confirms a prophetic ministry.

Apart from physical phenomena, prophets must be tested. Supernatural manifestations are not a test of the true prophetic gift. All the biblical tests of a prophet must be present for us to validate someone as God's messenger. **History, unfortunately, has been full of false prophets** *(see Matt. 7:15)*.—*BSG** for Sunday, November 22.†‡§

[BSG:] **In some cultures, supernatural occurrences are more common than in others. Why, though, must we be very careful when seeking to know if something supernatural really is of God?**—*BSG** for Sunday.‡

21. ***Is Satan able to reproduce any type of miracle?*** **(See Matthew 24:24.)**

Other Tests of a Prophet #4: Edification & Spiritual Benefit

Was Ellen G. White a True Prophet of God?

22. ***On what bases do we say the writings of Ellen G. White are inspired by God?***

[BSG:] Seventh-day Adventist acceptance of Ellen G. White's prophetic gift, from its inception until the present time, has faced similar challenges to those of many biblical prophets. After Ellen G. White's first vision in December 1844, some questioned her prophetic claims. This led Sabbath-keeping Adventists [*sic*] (later Seventh-day Adventists) to develop arguments in support of Ellen G. White's prophetic gift.—*BSG** for Friday.‡

[BSG:] **First**, **they offered theological justification for the perpetuity of the gift of prophecy until the end of time.** The Bible supports the modern display of the gift of prophecy, they argued. Based on Joel 2, Revelation 12:17, and other scriptures, the prophetic gift would be visible in the "last days" and become an "identifying mark" of God's end-time people. (See Gerhard Pfandl, "The Gift of Prophecy and God's Remnant Church," in *The Gift of Prophecy*, chapter 4.)—*BSG** for Friday, November 27.†‡§

23. **Read Joel 2, especially Joel 2:28-31.**

Revelation 12:17: The dragon was furious with the woman and went off to fight against the rest of her descendants, all those who obey God's commandments and are faithful to the truth revealed by Jesus.—*Good News Bible-TEV*.*

Revelation 19:10: I fell down at his feet to worship him, but he said to me, "Don't do it! I am a servant together with you and with other believers, all those who hold to the truth that Jesus revealed. Worship God!"

For the truth that Jesus revealed is what inspires the prophets.—*Good News Bible-TEV*.*†

[BSG:] **Second**, **early Adventists noted that Ellen G. White's gift had a positive influence on believers.** For example, her prophetic insights helped to unify believers attending the Sabbath Conferences in the late 1840s when they disagreed on biblical doctrines. Her gift continued to bear "good fruit" in the decades since, and her writings remain influential within the Seventh-day Adventist community of faith.—*BSG** for Friday.†‡

[BSG:] A **third argument in defense of Ellen G. White relates to the supernatural elements of her visionary experiences**. While in vision, as

we have noted previously, Ellen G. White exhibited supernatural manifestations—reporting facts and circumstances unknown to her, revealing future events, exhibiting greater-than-natural strength, and being unable to control or influence the timing of her visionary experiences, among others.—*BSG** for Friday, November 27.†‡

[BSG:] Seventh-day Adventists today continue to highlight these supports for the validity of Ellen G. White's gift. **While these arguments are sound, a powerful "proof" of Ellen G. White's gift is a personal experience with her writings**. As the psalmist David urged: "Taste and see that the LORD is good" *(Ps. 34:8)*. It is only when we prayerfully read Ellen G. White's writings that we can evaluate her prophetic claims.—*BSG** for Friday.†‡§

Psalm 34:8: Find out for yourself how good the LORD is.
Happy are those who find safety with him.—*Good News Bible-TEV*.*

24. Clearly, we believe that the biblical tests of a prophet do apply to Ellen White and that she meets those standards.

[T-BSG:] **The biblical tests should be applied to Ellen G. White's prophetic ministry.**

When applied to Ellen G. White, the four basic tests—faithfulness to Scripture, fulfilled predictions, Christ-centered testimony, and life/ministry fruits—provide strong evidence in support of her prophetic ministry.

For Further Study: For discussion on how the four basic biblical tests are applied to Ellen G. White, see Gerhard Pfandl, *The Gift of Prophecy: The Role of Ellen White in God's Remnant Church* (Nampa, ID: Pacific Press Publishing Association, 2008), pp. 58–64….—*T-BSG** 121.‡§
[https://egwwritings.org/read?panels=p14266.368&index=0]‡

25. ***Do the "other" tests of a prophet apply to Mrs. White? Does she meet those tests?***

[T-BSG:] **Prophetic Call and Commission:** Ellen G. White did not assume a prophetic role on her own initiative. At age 17, following the Millerite disappointment of 1844, she received her first vision, in which she saw the Advent [*sic*] people traveling on a narrow path toward the New Jerusalem. She was deeply reluctant to accept the prophetic calling, however, feeling unworthy and physically weak. Yet, after receiving multiple visions from God as well as encouragement from fellow believers, she embraced her role. As did Jeremiah *(Jer. 1:6–10)*, she initially resisted, citing personal weakness. Also, as Isaiah did *(Isa. 6:5–8)*, she experienced a profound spiritual encounter that reshaped her mission. And as happened with Paul *(Acts 9:1–19)*, her ministry emerged from a moment of divine intervention. Her calling was also affirmed by the early Adventist [*sic*] believers, many of whom witnessed her visionary experiences and the profound impact of her messages on the movement.—*T-BSG** 121.‡§

[T-BSG:] **Prophetic Boldness and Uncompromising Truthfulness:** Ellen G. White never stopped speaking hard, unpopular truths. She rebuked sin, challenged complacency, and called for reform in lifestyle, church governance, and personal holiness. In the spirit of biblical prophets such as Elijah *(1 Kings 18)* and John the Baptist *(Matt. 14:3, 4)*, she was willing to

speak against wrongdoing, regardless of personal cost. Her willingness to stand for truth, despite opposition, confirms the prophetic pattern. (See Gilbert M. Valentine, *The Prophet and the Presidents* [Nampa, ID: Pacific Press Publishing Association, 2011]. This book is about Ellen White's influence on the leadership of the early Seventh-day Adventist Church.)—*T-BSG** 121-122.‡Ω§

[T-BSG:] **Supernatural Signs and Evidence:** While Ellen G. White did not rely on miracles to prove her calling, there were numerous supernatural aspects of her prophetic experiences, such as physical phenomena during vision and exceptional knowledge of past and future events (see Herbert Douglass, *They Were There: Stories of Those Who Witnessed Ellen White's Prophetic Gift and Believed* [Nampa, ID: Pacific Press Publishing Association, 2005]). While biblical miracles should not be the sole test of a prophet, these supernatural signs closely resemble the experiences of **Daniel** *(Dan. 10:8–17)* and **Ezekiel** *(Ezek. 3:12–15)*, who exhibited unusual physical conditions when in vision.—*T-BSG** 122.†‡Ω§

26. Read **Daniel 10:8-17 and Ezekiel 3:12-15**.

    [T-BSG:] **Edification and Spiritual Benefit:** One of the strongest confirmations of Ellen G. White's prophetic gift is the impact of her writings on the spiritual lives of individuals and the Adventist [*sic*] movement. Her messages have led to spiritual revival and reform, and her books and sermons have called countless individuals to have a more profound commitment to God, a deeper prayer life, and greater faithfulness to Scripture. Her prophetic ministry fulfills 1 Corinthians 14:3, which states that **true prophecy edifies, exhorts, and comforts believers**. Her writings continue to bear fruit, edifying and strengthening believers worldwide and confirming her prophetic authenticity.

    For Further Study: See Denton E. Rebok, *Believe His Prophets* (Washington, DC: Review and Herald Publishing Association, 1956), chapters 7–9, for additional evidence beyond the eight tests above for Ellen White's prophetic authenticity….—*T-BSG**122.†‡§ [https://egwwritings.org/read?panels=p654.582&index=0]‡

27. Consider the following life application questions asked in the teachers Bible study guide:

    [T-BSG:] **Why is it essential to test prophets rather than accepting or rejecting them based on personal feelings or popular opinion?...**

    How does Ellen G. White's prophetic call align with the biblical pattern of divine commissioning? How did she initially respond to her calling, and how does that compare to the experience of such figures as Jeremiah or Paul?

    In what ways has Ellen G. White edified the church and individuals? How do her writings continue to impact spiritual growth and mission?—*T-BSG** 122-123.‡

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