

else does. And Moses said, Would that all of the Lord's people were prophets. They are not. There are thousands of people here, and some people thought that Moses was the only prophet among them. Certainly, he was the greatest prophet by far. But, there are some others

(9 1/2). He says, would that God would put His spirit on all of you, so that being a prophet is doing something which has to do with speaking. That is quite clear in the context here. It has to do with speaking and the Spirit of God is the compelling agent in it. That's about all we can get from this verse about it except this wonderful lesson of the attitude of Moses. What is the next instance of the word prophet? (Student). No. 12:6, and what do you find there? Do you find there that Moses was the only prophet? You don't. What do you find? (Student). Do you find proof there that Aaron was a prophet? You don't. Do you find proof that he wasn't a prophet? You don't. What do you find? (Student). Yes, it indicates that, and it indicates (Moses & Aaron) that it is not at all impossible there, because the Lord says, If there be a prophet among you. I don't know that that is the exact idea in modern English, if there is a prophet among us, as we say, if either of you ever shows himself to be a prophet, if either of you acts as a prophet. Now they may, they may both be, or they may neither. This verse implies there is a possibility that one or both of them may be a prophet. But it doesn't say definitely here. But it goes on to say that if one of them is to be a prophet, I w the Lord will make myself known to him in a vision and will speak to him in a dream. This proves that a man may be a prophet, by receiving a message from God in a vision or a dream. But that's not the only way, because it goes on to say My servant Moses is not so. With him will I speak mouth to mouth, even apparently, and not in dark speeches; and the similitude of the Lord shall he behold; wherefore then were ye not afraid to speak against my servant Moses? Moses is a prophet who receives messages from God in a more direct way, than ordinary prophets can expect to receive. He has a closer access ~~of~~ to God than they do. But even though they do not have a close access to God as Moses has, they can nevertheless be prophets. God may use Aaron or Miriam as a prophet, and if He uses one of them as a prophet, He will give them a message in a vision or in a dream. They are not worthy of as close access to ~~an prophet~~ <sup>God</sup> as Moses is. But they may be prophets. So it fits in exactly with our definition of Exodus 7, that a prophet is one to whom God gives a message. This