

On Being Pentecostal

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Introduction

or some people "Pentecostal" is a new word. A century ago it was rarely part of the average North American's vocabulary. However, its use has risen steadily, most often in reference to the fastest-growing segment of the Christian faith. Although it has become much more common in recent years, it is not a new word. Its roots go back to an ancient Jewish feast that celebrated the first fruits of the harvest. The Hebrews of antiquity were primarily an agrarian society and a successful harvest was critical to their wellbeing. They celebrated God's blessing and provision for them with a feast, which fell on the fiftieth day after another important feast day, the Passover, hence its moniker. But for Christians, Pentecost takes on a different meaning. It marks the birthday of the church.

The Bible records the first outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the earliest believers on the Day of Pentecost. Per the instructions given to them by Jesus just before His ascension, the disciples—or followers of Jesus—gathered in Jerusalem to await the outpouring of the Spirit. Early on the morning of the Day of Pentecost, the Spirit fell upon 120 believers. The excitement of this experience spread throughout the crowds gathered from around the Mediterranean in Jerusalem for the Feast of Pentecost. (See Acts 2.) They were particularly intrigued by the ecstatic behavior and multiple languages spoken by those newly filled with the Spirit. When a curious crowd had assembled around the meeting place of the believers, Peter addressed the gathering to explain the experiences and actions of what would become known as the church.

These events took place shortly after the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus Christ. Not only were the disciples attempting to understand the significance of the crucifixion and resurrection, but the broader Jewish population was also struggling to understand them. Peter associated the experiences of Pentecost with a prophecy given hundreds of years prior by the Hebrew prophet Joel. Peter reminded the crowd "this was that spoken by Joel." This was the prophesied outpouring of the Spirit and it was for everybody. A significant portion of the crowd responded to Peter's preaching and the church began to rapidly expand.

The Book of Acts records the experiences and teachings of this new movement. Because many of the key players of the Acts church were eyewitnesses to the life and teachings of Jesus, it follows that they would have the clearest insight into the way in which to worship Jesus. As a result the church in Acts should function as a model to follow when attempting to build a church. However, over the centuries the institutional church lost sight of the Acts pattern. Just over a hundred years ago, a rising interest in the restoration of the Acts or apostolic church birthed the modern Pentecostal movement.

This short volume will serve as an introduction to Pentecostalism. It is divided into three parts. Part I covers four key doctrines of the movement. Part II introduces four distinctive practices. And in Part III, the authors attempt to share a brief history of the Pentecostal movement and to tell a number of stories of individual Pentecostals. Take a few moments of your time to learn what it means to be Pentecostal.

the Holy One of Israel, who has or the LORD, who is faithful Life up your eyes around from who have all gather they come and you see all gather they come are they all gather they come see declares the Long to you to so our from the but Ste's octors De asken, and the prey of the tyrant be rescued. the mighty shall be rescued? I his chosen you. As I live, declares the Long and the piey of the Brant be re-contend with those who solve, declares the Lovo, you shall put them all on as an The Restoration of Israel Ere Butt Thus say the Loro and I will save your children you shall bend them on as a bridge and I will make your oppressors cat their "In a time of law I have answered you. the therefe in a day of sahation I have helped os "Surely your waste and your decobile own Besn, and they shall be drunk with their ablood as with us. and own blood as with wine I will keep you and give you then all flesh shall know He w as a covenant to the people then all these around know that I am the LORD Your Savior, that I am the LORD Your Savior, and your deceasated land-surely now you will be too nathow for and your devastated land Who wil to establish the land, that I am the team your swoot and your Redeemer, the Mighty One to apportion the desolate heritages. Let us and those who swallowed 300 Up will Who is m stying to the prisoners, 'Come out. sin and the Servant's Obedience to those who are in darkness. Appear Let him Behold, the They shall feed along the ways. the children of your beterrement Thus says are some Where is your mother's certificate on all bare heights shall be their who will Behold, all pasture, will yet say an out cars.
The place is too narrow for the they shall not hunger or thirst. with which I sent her away? the place is too narrow for the make room for me to dwell in ... or which of my creditors is it Rarme neither scorching wind nor sun shall the moth v make room to; me to dwell in then you will say in your heart in the same me these whom I have sold you? Who among gehold, for your iniquities you were for he who has pity on them will lead Who has bome me these? and obey I was bereaved and barren Let him y solo, and for your transgressions your and by springs of water will guide exiled and puraman, but who has brought up these? and L ' And I will make all my mountains a when I came, was there no man, trust the nan Behold, I was left alone schold. I was not more, from where have these come? rely on and my highways shall be raised up. Behold, these shall come from afar, Thus says the Lord Goo. Thus easy time.

Behold, I will life up my hand to the is my hand shortened and behold, these from the north and redeem? nes! Ou from the west. nations, and rate my signal to the peoples Or have I no it cannot the light e d these from the land of Syene " and raise my sugara to the peoples and they shall bring your sons in their bosom, to deliver? whold, by my ruke I dry u I make the This you have from ers a dese or joy, O heavens, and exult. and your daughters shall be carried on their fish st for lack you shall lie down and die o hirst forth, O mountains, into Loro's Comfort for Zion 21 Kings shall be your loster lathers I clothe th and their queens your nursing mother blackness The Scool Manager I no South Feed See Scool Manager Foot that children make Asso-Listen to me, you cir cover The La SOD h righteousness. you who seek the Lo the tongue of those that I may know how to look to the rock from w are taught, him who is weary tain with a and to the quarry from Morning by morning he a Look to Abraham your fat he awakens my ear to hear as those who are and to Sarah who bore y 10 some Valgate live also verse 25) Misoness Ten et e riphocus man for he was but one when I ns: that I might bless him an For the LORD comforts Zion: he comforts all her waste p THE PERSON NAMED IN



Part I

Our Beliefs





Our Very Present Help: God with Us

"Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, and today, and forever" (Hebrews 13:9).

ighteenth-century Christian philosopher William Paley was a leading proponent of natural theology. He is best known for his watchmaker analogy in which he compared a watch found on the side of the road to the physical world. Paley insisted that no one would doubt the watch had a maker. He then argued that the world is much more complex and therefore must have a designer. Paley understood that designer to be God. He went on to suggest that the way we gain insight into this God is by studying the world He designed. This is sometimes called natural theology.