

1 Pentecostalism

2 Pentecostal Origins

- Like the Holiness movement, Pentecostalism began with a search for evidence of the Holy Spirit's work in Christians.
 - In 1901, at Bethel Bible College in Topeka, Kansas, Charles Parham led his students in a study of the book of Acts.
 - They determined that glossolalia (speaking in tongues) was evidence of Holy Spirit baptism.
 - Parham spread his teachings through revival meetings.

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- Holiness preacher William Seymour attended one of Parham's revivals and made his mission on Azusa Street in Los Angeles a center of Pentecostalism.

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- Pentecostalism spread throughout the United States.
 - Early Pentecostals tended to be from the lower classes.
 - Many Pentecostal denominations were established, the largest being the Assemblies of God.

5 Pentecostal Distinctives

- Emphasis on miracles and the work of the Spirit
- Glossolalia as evidence of the Spirit's work
- Expressive, highly emotional worship
- Diversity of doctrine and practice

6 The Charismatic Movement

- In the 1960s, members of many denominations accepted Pentecostal teachings on the work of the Spirit.
- This Pentecostal influence on non-Pentecostal denominations became known as the Charismatic movement.