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TH502 - Theology in a Global Context  
April 4, 2020

### Chapter 7 of Timothy C. Tennent

Chapter 7 discusses Pentecostalism and the changes it brought to Christianity and the world, particularly in Latin America in contemporary times. As was stated by Tennent, Pentecostalism focused more on the Holy Spirit and addressing practical needs of those ministered to. From a historical view, the church theologically formed views on Jesus and the Trinity from the second to the ninth century, but did not fully address views on the Holy Spirit.<sup>1</sup> In addition, Pentecostalism may be welcomed more in other countries as it is not tied to colonialism.

As for my denomination's views (Christian and Missionary Alliance) on the Holy Spirit, C&MA would agree with Keswick teachings that sanctification is an ongoing process and that "the Holy Spirit empowers the believer for witness, service and evangelism."<sup>2</sup> In my church, manifestation of the gifts of the Holy Spirit is not regularly seen. Whereas Pentecostals believe in Holy Spirit gifting and manifestations, they directly use these gifts while ministering before evangelizing.

Azusa Street Mission and other revivals have reawakened apostolic teaching and have crossed different denominations. For example, Roman Catholics would identify themselves as Pentecostal Roman Catholics. Pentecostalism is therefore, a unifying religion which allows for cross denomination ministerial work. God provides a way for people to be ministered to while also healing His church to function in full use of all His ability and gifts. (1 Corinthians 1:4-7).

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<sup>1</sup> Tennent, 171.

<sup>2</sup> Tennent, 175-176.