**Church History Outline 46: Pentecostalism**

I. 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.

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

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.

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

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.