THE MAN, THE MINISTRY,

THE MANDATE

The Mantle,

ELDER KEITH JOEL WALKER

Purpose: Exploring the concept of the "Man of God" and his significance in Apostolic Pentecostal Local Church.

Overview: Discussing the roles, ministries, and spiritual mantle of Men of God in the Bible, and how this applies to modern-day Apostolic Pentecostal believers.

Outline

Chapter 1: The Man of God The Man of Character and Integrity

1.1 The Definition of a Man of God

The Man of God is a man of holiness within and without and separation from the world. The man of God must be a man of prayer and fasting. The Man of God is a soul winner. The Man of God is accountable and submitted to the Apostolic Pentecostal fivefold ministry and has a teachable spirit. The man of God has Elders in his life.

What does it mean to be a man of God? To be a man of God means you seek Him above all else. Being a man of God is a position of sonship, humility, and leadership. It's a character-shaping journey that brings to light who you are in Jesus and leads to your purpose for His kingdom!

This booklet serves as a foundational structure for integrating Apostolic Pentecostal truths with biblical insights on the "man of God," his ministry, and the mantle.

Biblical References:

Old Testament: Moses (Deuteronomy 33:1), Samuel (1 Samuel 9:6), Elijah (1 Kings 17:18), Elisha (2 Kings 4:7-9), David (2 Chronicles 8:14), and the unnamed "man of God" (1 Kings 13). New Testament: Timothy (1 Timothy 6:11), Paul (2 Corinthians 12:7), and others.

Description: A "man of God" is someone who is called, anointed, and set apart by God for His purposes.

- Represents God's voice, authority, and guidance for the people.
- Lives a life of dedication, holiness, and obedience to God.

Chapter 2: The Role of the Man of God in the Local Church

2.1 Apostolic Pentecostal Perspective

- The man of God is the spiritual leader, pastor, or elder, guiding the church in doctrine, prayer, and holiness.
- Provides counsel, correction, and spiritual oversight to the congregation.
- Acts as a mediator between God and the people, carrying the burden of the church's spiritual well-being.

2.2 Importance of the Voice of the Man of God

Community and Family:

- The man of God brings direction, comfort, and correction to families and individuals.
- Essential for maintaining spiritual alignment with God's will in daily life.

- The Shunammite Woman (2 Kings 4:8-10): Illustrates the honor and provision for the man of God, ensuring he has a place to rest, study, and be sustained.

2.3 Biblical Examples of Men of God

- Samuel: A prophet, priest, and judge who guided Israel (1 Samuel 3:19-21).
- Elijah and Elisha: Prophets who performed miracles and called Israel back to God (1 Kings 18:36-39, 2 Kings 2:9-15).
- The Unnamed Man of God: Brought a prophetic word to Jeroboam, demonstrating the fearlessness and obedience required of a man of God (1 Kings 13).

Chapter 3: The Ministry

3.1 The Ministry of the Man of God in the Bible

Prophetic Ministry:

- Samuel: Anoints kings, hears from God, and leads Israel (1 Samuel 16).
- Elijah: Confronts false prophets and brings God's judgment (1 Kings 18).
- Elisha: Receives a double portion and continues Elijah's ministry (2 Kings 2:9-14).
- The Unnamed Prophet: Delivers God's judgment with precision and boldness (1 Kings 13).

3.2 The Role of the Man of God in Modern Apostolic Pentecostal Churches

Spiritual Leadership:

- Acts as a spiritual father, guiding believers into deeper truths and experiences with God.
- Facilitates the move of the Holy Ghost through preaching, teaching, and demonstrating the gifts of the Spirit.
- Provides spiritual covering, protection, and direction for the church.

Chapter 4: The Mantle

4.1 The Spiritual Meaning of the Mantle

Biblical Significance:

- A symbol of authority, anointing, and responsibility.
- Elijah's mantle: Represents the prophetic authority passed to Elisha (2 Kings 2:13-14).

- The mantle signifies the transference of spiritual power, leadership, and responsibility.

4.2 The Transference and Impartation of the Mantle

Prophetic Insights:

- The mantle is not just a physical garment but a spiritual

endowment passed from one servant of God to another.

- Impartation occurs through divine appointment and the laying on of hands (1 Timothy 4:14).
- Elijah and Elisha: The double portion is given to Elisha as he faithfully serves and follows Elijah, symbolizing the greater works the succeeding generation will do.

4.3 Commentary from Sages on the Mantle

Prophetic Interpretation:

- Sages view the mantle as a representation of God's continuous work through His prophets, ensuring the preservation and continuation of divine purpose.
- The mantle is also seen as a protective covering, symbolizing God's presence and favor over the prophet's life and ministry.

Chapter 5: The Fivefold Ministry

5.1 The Connection Between the Man of God and the Fivefold Ministry

Roles and Responsibilities:

- Apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, and teachers all serve as "men of God" within the church, each carrying a unique mantle for their ministry (Ephesians 4:11).
- The man of God within the fivefold ministry is essential for

equipping the saints, edifying the body of Christ, and advancing the kingdom of God.

5.2 Apostolic Pentecostal Truth and Revelation

Application:

- Emphasizes the need for apostolic order, spiritual authority, and the active operation of the gifts of the Spirit.
- The man of God is a vital instrument in bringing the church into alignment with God's will and purpose, fostering a vibrant, Spiritled community.

Conclusion

The Call to Recognize and Honor the Man of God

- Understanding and perceiving the man of God in our lives is crucial for spiritual growth and alignment with God's purpose.
- As Apostolic Pentecostals, we must honor and support the man of God, recognizing his role as a divine messenger, leader, and covering for the church.

Chapter 1 The Man of God in the Bible

Old Testament References

Moses (Deuteronomy 33:1): As the quintessential man of God, Moses served as the mediator between God and Israel, receiving the Law on Mount Sinai and leading the people through the wilderness. His life exemplifies the deep relationship a man of God must have with the Lord, marked by intense communion and unwavering obedience.

Samuel (1 Samuel 9:6): Samuel's role as a prophet and judge set the foundation for the prophetic ministry in Israel. Known as a man who "did not let any of God's words fall to the ground" (1 Samuel 3:19), Samuel's integrity and dedication made him a trusted voice of God to the nation.

Elijah and Elisha (1 Kings 17:18; 2 Kings 4:7-9): These prophets are significant for their powerful ministries and the miraculous acts they performed. Elijah's confrontation with the prophets of Baal and Elisha's multiplication of the widow's oil demonstrate the authority and power vested in a man of God. Elisha, known for receiving a "double portion" of Elijah's spirit, highlights the importance of spiritual succession and the continuity of God's work through chosen vessels.

Unnamed Man of God (1 Kings 13): The unnamed prophet who delivered a word against King Jeroboam's altar exemplifies the fearless nature of a man of God, who must speak truth regardless of the consequences. His tragic end, however, serves as a sobering reminder of the necessity for complete obedience to God's instructions.

New Testament References

Timothy (1 Timothy 6:11): Paul's exhortation to Timothy to "flee from all this, and pursue righteousness, godliness, faith, love, endurance, and gentleness" captures the essence of what it means to be a man of God in the New Testament. Timothy's role as a pastor and teacher underscores the shepherding aspect of the ministry.

Paul (2 Corinthians 12:7): Paul's apostolic ministry, characterized by suffering, revelation, and unwavering commitment to the gospel, portrays the deep sacrifice and responsibility that comes with being a man of God. His life and letters are foundational for understanding the role of spiritual leadership in the New Testament Church.

Chapter 2 The Role of the Man of God in the Local Church

Spiritual Leadership

In Apostolic Pentecostal faith, the man of God is not just a leader but a spiritual covering for the congregation. He is responsible for the spiritual direction and health of the church, ensuring that doctrine remains pure and that the Holy Ghost is allowed to move freely in services. The man of God must be deeply attuned to the voice of God, able to discern His will for the church and act as a shepherd who guides the flock with wisdom and compassion.

Counsel and Correction

The man of God plays a critical role in providing counsel, whether it be through sermons, personal advice, or prophetic utterance. His words carry weight because they are inspired by God, and his guidance is crucial for navigating life's challenges. Correction is also a vital part of his ministry, as he must ensure that the congregation remains aligned with biblical principles and standards of holiness.

Mediator Between God and People

The man of God serves as an intermediary between the divine and the human. In the same way that Moses interceded for Israel, the man of God intercedes for the church, praying for the needs of the people and seeking God's favor on their behalf. This role underscores the spiritual burden carried by the man of God, who must balance the demands of leadership with the need for personal holiness and communion with God.

Chapter 3 Importance of Perceiving the Man of God in Your Life

Recognition and Honor

The ability to perceive and honor the man of God is crucial for spiritual growth. The Shunammite woman's recognition of Elisha as a holy man of God (2 Kings 4:8-10) led her to provide for him, building a room with a bed, table, lamp, and chair—a space dedicated for his comfort and study. This act of hospitality not only brought blessings upon her household but also symbolizes the necessity of creating space in our lives for the influence of the man of God. Recognizing the man of God involves acknowledging his authority and seeking his guidance in matters both spiritual and practical.

Impact on Families and Communities

The presence of a man of God in the life of a family or community can have transformative effects. He serves as a stabilizing force, offering godly wisdom and direction that can prevent spiritual and moral decline. In Apostolic Pentecostal belief, the man of God is essential for maintaining a godly atmosphere in the home and ensuring that the family remains rooted in Apostolic doctrine.

The Ministry of the Man of God

1. The Ministry of the Man of God in the Bible *Prophetic Ministry*

The prophetic ministry is a central theme in the Bible, with prophets like Samuel, Elijah, and Elisha playing pivotal roles in guiding Israel. These men were called by God to speak His word with authority, often in challenging and dangerous circumstances. Their ministries were marked by miraculous signs, divine judgments, and the establishment of God's will on earth.

Samuel: As a prophet, priest, and judge, Samuel's ministry was foundational for Israel. He anointed the first kings of Israel and was instrumental in establishing the monarchy. His life exemplifies the multifaceted nature of the prophetic ministry, which involves both spiritual leadership and national influence. Elijah and Elisha: These prophets are known for their m iraculous deeds and their role in confronting idolatry in Israel.
Elijah's challenge to the prophets of Baal on Mount Carmel (1 Kings 18) is a classic example of the boldness required of a man of God.
Elisha's request for a double portion of Elijah's spirit (2 Kings 2:9-14) underscores the importance of spiritual inheritance and the continuation of the prophetic mantle.

The Unnamed Prophet: The story of the unnamed prophet in 1 Kings 13 serves as a powerful reminder of the seriousness of the prophetic ministry. His strict obedience to God's command and the subsequent consequences of his disobedience highlight the weight of responsibility that comes with being a mouthpiece for God.

2. The Role of the Man of God in Modern Apostolic Pentecostal Churches

Spiritual Authority and Guidance

In the Apostolic Pentecostal context, the man of God serves as a spiritual authority, guiding the church in doctrine, worship, and the operation of the gifts of the Spirit. His role is not just to preach and teach but to lead the congregation into a deeper experience with God. This involves facilitating the move of the Holy Ghost, encouraging the operation of spiritual gifts, and ensuring that the church remains a place where God's presence is felt powerfully.

Pastoral Care

The man of God is also a pastor who cares for the flock, providing spiritual nourishment and protection. This involves preaching the Word, offering pastoral counseling, and praying for the needs of the congregation. The man of God must be sensitive to the leading of the Spirit, discerning the needs of the people and addressing them with wisdom and compassion.

Mentorship and Discipleship

Mentoring and discipleship are critical aspects of the man of God's ministry. He must train and equip the next generation of leaders, ensuring that they are prepared to carry on the work of the ministry. This involves imparting knowledge, wisdom, and spiritual gifts to those under his care, much like Elijah did with Elisha.

The Mantle

1. The Spiritual Significance of the Mantle Sign of Authority and Anointing

The mantle in the Bible is a powerful sign of authority, anointing, and responsibility. It represents the calling and the power of God resting upon an individual. When Elijah threw his mantle upon Elisha

(1 Kings 19:19), it was a symbolic act of passing on his prophetic

authority and the divine anointing that accompanied it.

The mantle also signifies the spiritual covering that God provides to His servants. It is not just a physical garment but a representation of the spiritual authority and power that a prophet or a man of God carries. In the Apostolic Pentecostal tradition, the mantle is understood as the anointing that empowers a person to fulfill their God-given calling.

2. The Transference and Impartation of the Mantle of the Fivefold Ministry

The Call to the full time ministry Elijah and Elisha

The transference of the mantle from Elijah to Elisha is one of the most profound examples of spiritual succession in the Bible. When

Elisha received Elijah's mantle, he was not only receiving the physical garment but also the spiritual authority and anointing that Elijah carried. This act of transference signifies the continuation of God's work through successive generations, with the mantle being a tangible sign of the prophetic office.

Elisha's request for a "double portion" of Elijah's spirit (2 Kings 2:9) emphasizes the importance of spiritual inheritance. The double portion was not just about receiving more power but about continuing

the work of God with even greater effectiveness. This concept of

spiritual succession and the transference of the anointing is central to the Apostolic Pentecostal understanding of ministry.

Impartation Through the Laying on of Hands

In the New Testament, the concept of impartation is seen through the laying on of hands, where spiritual gifts and anointing are passed from one believer to another.

3. The Mantle: And the Prophet

Prophetic Significance in the Sages' Commentary:

The mantle's significance is deeply rooted in the prophetic office, as emphasized by the sages and rabbis. Rather than being viewed merely as a physical object, the mantle was seen as a tangible expression of divine authority and spiritual power. The sages often highlight how the mantle represented God's approval of the prophet's role, serving as a visible sign of the prophet's responsibility to carry out God's will on earth. From an Apostolic Pentecostal perspective, this aligns with the understanding that the anointing, once received, must be carried with reverence, obedience, and dedication to God's purpose.

The commentary of the sages on Elijah's mantle, for example, often points to the idea that the mantle was not only a covering for the prophet but also a supernatrual power and God's presence with him. When Elisha received Elijah's mantle, he was receiving more than a garment; he was stepping into the role of God's chosen servant, taking on the responsibilities, challenges, and spiritual authority that came with it.

Application to Apostolic Pentecostal The Fivefold Ministry

For Apostolic Pentecostals, the mantle represents the calling and empowerment that comes with the Baptism in the Holy Ghost and fire with the evidence of speaking in tongues. Jesus is the Holy Ghost, this is the spiritual Mantle for salvation and service. It is a reminder that the authority and anointing of God are not to be taken lightly but must be handled with humility and a deep sense of responsibility. The mantle is also a call to continuation and succession, ensuring that the work of God is passed on and expanded through successive generations.

Conclusion The Man, The Ministry, The Mantle, The Mandate

The journey of understanding the roles of the man of God, the ministry, and the mantle is one that leads us deeper into the heart of God's design for His people. Each element is intricately connected, forming a cohesive picture of divine order and purpose within the church, community, and individual lives.

The Man of God: A Divine Appointment

The Man of God is more than a title; it is a divine appointment. He is a vessel chosen by God to carry His word, guide His people, and stand as a spiritual covering over the church. In the Biblical narrative, men of God like Moses, Samuel, Elijah, and Paul were not just leaders; they were bearers of God's presence, men who walked closely with God and carried His authority. In the life of a local church, recognizing and honoring the man of God is crucial, for it is through his ministry that the church receives direction, correction, and the impartation of spiritual blessings.

As Apostolic Pentecostals, we understand that the man of God is essential not only for our personal spiritual growth but for the health and vitality of the entire church. The voice of the man of God in our lives brings clarity in confusion, strength in weakness, and hope in despair. Without the man of God, the church would lack the spiritual oversight necessary to navigate the complexities of life in a fallen world.

The Ministry: A Spiritual Responsibility

The ministry of the man of God is a sacred responsibility that extends beyond the pulpit. It encompasses every aspect of spiritual leadership, from preaching and teaching to pastoral care and prophetic utterance. The ministry is not a career but a calling, one that demands a life of dedication, holiness, and constant communion with God. It is through the ministry that the gifts of the Spirit are activated, the church is edified, and the kingdom of God is advanced.

In the Biblical tradition, the ministry of prophets like Samuel, Elijah, and Elisha serves as a model for the Apostolic Pentecostal ministry today. These men were not only messengers of God but also examples of faith, courage, and perseverance. Their ministries were marked by supernatural power, divine wisdom, and an unwavering commitment to God's will. The same is expected of modern ministers, who must lead with the same spirit of humility, authority, and divine purpose.

The Mantle: A Prophetic Office

The mantle spiritual and supernatural the Apostolic and prophetic mantle of Jesus passed from one generation to the next. It represents the anointing and authority given by God to His chosen servants, a Supernatrual power of the spiritual offices of the fivefold ministry that carries with it both great power and great responsibility. The transference of the mantle from Elijah to Elisha is a profound illustration of how God's work is to be continued and expanded by those who come after us. In the Apostolic Pentecostal Church , the mantle is a call to take up the responsibilities of Fivefold ministry , to walk in the anointing of the Holy Ghost, and to carry forward the Apostolic and prophetic voice in a world that desperately needs to hear from God. The mantle is not just about receiving power but about stewarding that power with integrity, faithfulness, and a deep sense of accountability to God.

> Final Reflections: Walking in Apostolic Pentecostal Power of Acts 2:38 Bible Salvation of Truth

As we consider the man, the ministry, and the mantle, we are reminded of the weight of the calling that rests upon those whom God has chosen. The Apostolic Pentecostal truth teaches us that these roles are not to be entered into lightly but with a full understanding of the divine mandate that accompanies them. The man of God must be a man of prayer, a man of the Word, and a man of the Spirit, leading the church with wisdom and anointing. The ministry must be carried out with a heart of service, a commitment to holiness, and a passion for the lost. The mantle must be received with humility, worn with honor, and passed on with a vision for the future.

In this sacred calling, we find our identity as Apostolic Pentecostals, committed to the truth of God's Word, the power of His Spirit, and the continuation of His work through the generations. The man, the ministry, and the mantle and the mandate are not just elements of the past but living realities in the present, guiding us as we fulfill God's purpose in our lives, our churches, and our world. Let us, therefore, honor the man of God, uphold the ministry, and carry the mantle with the reverence and dedication it deserves, for in doing so, we align ourselves with the divine will and secure the blessing of God upon our lives and the generations to come.

The man of God, his ministry, and the mantle he carries are central to the spiritual life and health of the Apostolic Pentecostal church. They represent God's divine order and purpose, ensuring that His will is carried out through successive generations. As we honor and embrace the roles of the man of God, the ministry, and the mantle, we position ourselves to receive God's blessings, guidance, and anointing, securing the future of the church and the continuation of God's work in our lives, our families, and our communities.

The word "mandate" refers to an official order or commission to do something. In the context of Apostolic Pentecostal faith, a mandate is understood as a divine commission or authoritative command given by the Holy Ghost. This mandate encompasses the responsibilities and assignments entrusted to the fivefold ministers and every believer in the church.

For Apostolic Pentecostals, the mandate includes the call to preach that Jesus is the one true God, to cast out devils, speak with new tongues, and to lead others into the experience of being born again of water and Spirit, as outlined in Mark 16:17, Acts 2:38, and John 3:3-8. This mandate is both a divine assignment and a spiritual obligation that must be fulfilled by preaching the gospel and advancing the kingdom of God according to the teachings of the New Testament church. The mandate to go into all the world and preach the message of Acts 2:38—that salvation requires repentance, water baptism in Jesus' name for the remission of sins, and the baptism of the Holy Ghost with the evidence of speaking in tongues—is central to the mission and purpose of the Apostolic Pentecostal church. It is a charge set before the church that must be fulfilled with dedication and faithfulness.

Here are additional aspects of the mandate for Apostolic Pentecostal Believers and Fivefold Ministers:

1. Proclaim the Oneness of God: (Deut 6:4, I Tim 3:16 John 1:1-3-10;14.) Emphasize that Jesus Christ is the one true God manifested in the flesh. This is central to Apostolic doctrine, affirming that there is no distinction between the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, but that the Almighty God is in Christ. God and Christ are one (John 10:30). There is no Trinity, that is a false dogma of man.

2. Teach Repentance: Encourage people to turn away from sin and toward God, acknowledging the need for repentance as the first step in the plan of salvation.

3. Baptize in Jesus' Name: Administer water baptism in the name of The Lord Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, as commanded in Acts 2:38. This practice is a key element of the Apostolic faith, distinguishing it from other Denominations traditions of men that are not of God baptizing in the titles.

4. Baptize in the Holy Ghost: Promote the necessity of receiving the

baptism of the Holy Ghost, with the initial evidence of speaking in tongues, as the fulfillment of the new birth experience and water Baptism in Jesus Name for remission of sins Acts 2:38 and outlined in John 3:3-8.

5. Equip the Saints: The fivefold ministry (apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, and teachers) is mandated to equip the saints for the work of ministry, to build up the body of Christ, and to guide believers into spiritual maturity.

6. Demonstrate the Power of God: Operate in the gifts of the Spirit, including healing, prophecy, discernment, and other supernatural manifestations, as signs that follow believers and confirm the preached word.

7. Maintain Holiness: Uphold a lifestyle of holiness in conduct, dress, and speech, reflecting the sanctification that comes from being filled with the Holy Ghost with the evidence of speaking in tongues

8. Contend for the Faith: Defend the Apostolic doctrine and teachings, contending earnestly for the faith that was once delivered to the saints (Jude 1:3), ensuring that the truth is preserved and passed on to future generations.

9. Build the Church: Actively work to plant and establish churches, spreading the Apostolic message of Acts 2:38 and the oneness of God to new regions, and supporting the growth and health of local congregations. 10. Love and Serve Others: Embody the love of The Lord Jesus Christ through acts of compassion, service, and charity, demonstrating the heart of the gospel in practical ways to both believers and nonbelievers.

11. Persevere in the Faith: Remain steadfast in the face of persecution, trials, and spiritual warfare, holding fast to the Apostolic doctrine and the hope of eternal life.

12. Preach the Acts 2:38 The New Birth of Water and Spirit is the only way into the Kingdom of God Read John 3:3-8: Declare the coming of God's kingdom, calling people to prepare for the return of Jesus Christ and to live in accordance with His will.

These aspects of the mandate are integral to the identity and mission of the Apostolic Pentecostal church, shaping the life and ministry of every Apostolic Pentecostal believer and Fivefold ministers within the movement.

About Elder Keith Joel Walker

In 1980 at the age of thirteen, I repented of my sins and was later filled with the Holy Ghost with the evidence of speaking in tongues in my bedroom on 100 W. Holland in Clovis, California. Soon after, I began to see the revelation that Jesus was the God of the Old and the New Testament and that water baptism was administered in Jesus Name. However, at age fifteen, I was credentialed with the Pentecostal Church of God, a Trinitarian-Pentecostal organization.

At the time, I would approach Pastor Aaron Wilson and his Associate Pastor about John 1:1-14 and John 14:7-9, where Jesus said "if you've seen me, you've seen the father" as well as Acts 2:38 and Romans 6:1-6 concerning Jesus Name baptism, but they would brush it off.

Several years later, in 1987, I visited a service at Truth Tabernacle in Fresno under Elder Vaughn Morton. In that service, Brother Keith Clark preached. Elder Vaughn Morton exhorted about the Oneness of God and the essentiality of being baptized in Jesus Name. That day, I saw the revelation, but I ran from it. The next day, a friend and I went to the Spanish Assemblies of God on Forth and Washington in Fresno. We told them that we received the revelation of Jesus Name baptism, according to Acts 2:38 and wanted to use their baptistry. Pastor Tommy Salazar smiled and said that he knew about baptism in Jesus Name and that his brother was affiliated with the Apostolic Assemblies denomination. He gave us his approval and said, "fill up the baptistry." So that afternoon, my friend baptized me in Jesus name and I baptized him as well. From 1988-1992, my wife and I pastored in Chowchilla. During this time, God would give me dreams about Elder Vaughn Morton baptizing people in Jesus Name. There were many mornings that I would wake up and see 2:38 on the clock as the Lord began to deal with me about the truth.

In 1993, my wife, Donna and I felt the call of God to start World Harvest Pentecostal Church in Fresno. The Lord continued to reveal the truth to me over the years. Between 1998-2007, I began to rebaptize those in my church in Jesus Name. I also taught the Oneness of God and holiness to my congregation and left the Assemblies of God, the Trinitarian-Pentecostal denomination I was affiliated with during that time.

In 2008, Elder Vaughn Morton came to visit me at World Harvest Pentecostal Church. He told me that he heard the sermons I was preaching on the new birth, according to Acts 2:38 and the Oneness of God. That afternoon, we went to Truth Tabernacle, where Elder Morton pastored and I asked him to rebaptize me in Jesus Name. He asked me to preach at his Sunday night service and wanted me to tell my testimony on how I came into the full revelation of the truth according to Acts 2:38, on the new birth and Deuteronomy 6:4, on the Oneness of God.

Since August 15, 1993, my wife and I have been pastoring in Fresno for 27 years. We have had the privilege of preaching the gospel in ten different nations. Over the years, we have seen many rebaptized, baptized in Jesus Name and filled with the Holy Ghost. We have also had the privilege of seeing many come to the Revelation of the Oneness at World Harvest Pentecostal Church and around the world.

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The purpose of this book is to explore the concept of the "Man of God" and his significance in Apostolic Pentecostal Local Church. This book discusses the roles, ministries, and spiritual mantle of Men of God in the Bible, and how this applies to modern-day Apostolic Pentecostal believers.

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