



APOSTOLIC PENTECOSTAL REVIVAL IN ETHIOPIA

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The Apostolic Pentecostal Revival in Ethiopia is one of the most significant spiritual movements in the country's history, marked by a powerful outpouring of the Holy Spirit and a widespread transformation of lives.

Key Events and Impact

- 1. Mass Baptisms and Holy Spirit Outpouring
- Approximately 165,000 people received the Holy Ghost, evidenced by speaking in tongues. This outpouring occurred during a time of intense spiritual hunger and openness to the Gospel in Ethiopia.

2. Key Figures

- Billy Cole: An influential evangelist and missionary known for his dynamic ministry in the Pentecostal movement. Cole played a significant role in the Ethiopian revival, conducting extensive evangelistic campaigns that emphasized the baptism of the Holy Spirit and divine healing.
- Nona Freeman: A prominent figure in the Pentecostal movement, Freeman was known for her powerful preaching and teaching. She contributed to the revival through her ministry, encouraging believers to seek a deeper relationship with God.
- Telekmiam: An Ethiopian leader who was instrumental in the revival efforts. His leadership and commitment to the Gospel helped facilitate the

movement and encouraged many to embrace the Pentecostal faith.

3. Characteristics of the Revival

- Characterized by fervent prayer, passionate worship, and a strong emphasis on the power of the Holy Spirit. Meetings often included healing services, testimonies of transformed lives, and a communal atmosphere of faith and expectation.
- The emphasis on the baptism of the Holy Ghost with the evidence of speaking in tongues, resonated deeply with the Ethiopian people, leading to a significant increase in church attendance and commitment to the Christian faith.

4. Cultural and Social Impact

- The revival transformed individual lives and had a profound impact on Ethiopian society. Many individuals who were previously involved in harmful lifestyles turned to faith, leading to moral reform in communities.
- The movement fostered a sense of unity among believers and encouraged the establishment of new congregations throughout the country, contributing to the growth of the Apostolic Pentecostal movement in Ethiopia.

Summary of Revival Movements

The Apostolic Pentecostal Revival in Ethiopia stands out as a powerful example of how fervent prayer, evangelistic zeal, and the work of the Holy Spirit can lead to transformative spiritual awakenings. Key figures like Billy Cole, Nona Freeman, and local leaders like Telekmiam played crucial roles in facilitating this revival, resulting in the profound spiritual renewal of countless individuals and the growth of the church in Ethiopia.

Revival Movements Throughout History

Revival movements have often been characterized by fervent prayer, fasting, and repentance. Here's a breakdown of notable revivals and revivalists from the 1700s, 1800s, and 1900s, focusing on those that began with these spiritual practices.

Great Revivals in the 1700s

- 1. The First Great Awakening (1730s-1740s)
- Key Figures:
- Jonathan Edwards: Renowned for his sermon "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God," he emphasized the importance of prayer and repentance.
- George Whitefield: An evangelist who traveled extensively, calling for repentance and a return to faith
- Characteristics: Marked by fervent prayer meetings

and a deep sense of spiritual urgency, this revival significantly impacted American Christianity.

Great Revivals in the 1800s

- 1. The Second Great Awakening (late 18th century to mid-19th century)
- Key Figures:
- Charles Finney: Known for emphasizing prayer, repentance, and the role of the Holy Spirit in revival.
- Lyman Beecher: A prominent preacher who advocated for social reform through prayer.
- Characteristics: This movement saw the establishment of prayer and camp meetings, emphasizing personal conversion and social reform.
- 2. The Haystack Prayer Meeting (1806)
- Significance: A group of students at Williams College in Massachusetts gathered in a haystack to pray for world missions, serving as a catalyst for the modern missionary movement.
- 3. The Fulton Street Prayer Meeting (1857-1858)
- Significance: Initiated by Jeremiah Lanphier in New York City, this prayer meeting grew to thousands attending, leading to a nationwide revival focused on prayer and repentance.

Prayer Meeting that Lasted 100 Years

- The 100-Year Prayer Meeting
- Location: The Moravian community at Herrnhut, Germany.
- Significance: Beginning in 1727, the Moravians committed to continuous prayer and fasting, significantly influencing global missions and revival movements.

Revivals in the 1900s

- 1. The Azusa Street Revival (1906-1915)
- Key Figure: William J. Seymour: An African American preacher who emphasized the baptism of the Holy Spirit, speaking in tongues, and divine healing.
- Characteristics: This revival was characterized by intense prayer, worship, and a focus on the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, often considered the birth of the modern Pentecostal movement.
- 2. The Oneness Apostolic Jesus Name Revival (early to mid-1900s)
- Key Figures:
- Frank I. Ewart: Promoted the Oneness doctrine.
- G. T. Haywood: An influential preacher in the early Oneness movement.
- Characteristics: Emphasized the Oneness of God, baptism in Jesus' name, and the necessity of repentance and holiness.

- 3. The Latter Rain Revival (1948-1952)
- Characteristics: This movement focused on the restoration of the gifts of the Holy Spirit, marked by prayer and fasting as believers sought a deeper experience with God.

UPCI Revival (1945 - Present)

1. Overview

• The United Pentecostal Church International (UPCI) revival began in the aftermath of World War II and has grown significantly over the decades, focusing on the Oneness of God, baptism in Jesus' name, and the baptism of the Holy Ghost with evidence of speaking in tongues.

2. Key Characteristics

- Oneness Theology: The belief in the Oneness of God, rejecting the traditional Trinity doctrine and affirming that Jesus Christ is the manifestation of the one God.
- Baptism in Jesus' Name: Emphasis on the necessity of being baptized in the name of Jesus for the remission of sins, as outlined in Acts 2:38.
- Baptism of the Holy Ghost: Belief in receiving the Holy Spirit, evidenced by speaking in tongues, as described in Acts 2 and Acts 10.
- Healing and Miracles: Many UPCI congregations emphasize divine healing and miraculous signs as

part of their ministry.

3. Growth and Impact

- Since its inception, the UPCI has grown to include over 45,000 churches worldwide, with millions of adherents. This growth has been fueled by evangelistic efforts, church planting, and a commitment to outreach and missions.
- The movement has seen millions baptized in Jesus' name and filled with the Holy Ghost with the evidence of speaking in tongues, with numerous testimonies of healings and miracles occurring in services.
- The UPCI hosts various conferences, conventions, and training programs to equip believers and ministers for service, further expanding the reach of the revival

Revival of the Oneness of God

1. Historical Background

- The Oneness Pentecostal movement emerged in the early 20th century, particularly during the Azusa Street Revival (1906) and subsequent Pentecostal movements. Early leaders like Frank J. Ewart and G. T. Haywood were instrumental in articulating the Oneness doctrine.
- The movement formally coalesced into organizations like the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World (PAW) and later the UPCI, founded in 1945.

2. Core Beliefs

- Oneness of God: The belief that God is one, manifesting Himself in various roles but not as three distinct persons. Jesus is the singular manifestation of the one God.
- Salvation: Emphasis on the necessity of repentance, water baptism in Jesus' name, and receiving the Holy Ghost is essential for salvation.
- Holiness: A strong emphasis on living a holy life, often accompanied by specific standards of conduct and dress.
- 3. Baptism in the Holy Ghost and Fire
- This revival emphasizes the experience of being baptized in the Holy Ghost, seen as a transformative experience that empowers believers for service and witness.
- Speaking in tongues is the initial evidence of receiving the Holy Ghost, aligning with the experiences described in the Book of Acts.

Conclusion

The UPCI revival, rooted in Oneness theology, has profoundly impacted Christianity, particularly within the Pentecostal and Apostolic movements. The emphasis on baptism in Jesus' name, the baptism of the Holy Ghost, and the accompanying signs and wonders has resulted in a vibrant and growing

community of believers dedicated to evangelism, discipleship, and the spread of the gospel globally. The revival continues to thrive, with ongoing church growth, outreach, and a commitment to the core tenets of faith that define the Oneness movement.

Revival in the Old Testament

Revival in the Old Testament is characterized by significant spiritual renewals, returns to God, and periods of repentance and reform among the people of Israel. Here are notable instances of revival or spiritual renewal in the Old Testament:

- 1. The Revival under Moses (Exodus)
- Context: After the Israelites were delivered from slavery in Egypt, they journeyed through the wilderness
- Key Events:
- The giving of the Ten Commandments at Mount Sinai (Exodus 20) emphasized God's covenant with His people.
- The construction of the Tabernacle, where God's presence dwelled among them (Exodus 25-40).
- 2. The Revival under Joshua (Joshua)
- Context: After the death of Moses. Joshua led the Israelites into the Promised Land.
- Key Events:

- The renewal of the covenant at Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim (Joshua 8:30-35), where the blessings and curses of the covenant were proclaimed.
- The conquest of Canaan represented a return to faithfulness to God's commands.
- 3. The Revival during the Judges (Book of Judges)
- Context: A cyclical pattern of sin, oppression, repentance, and deliverance characterized this period.
- Key Events:
- Notable judges like Deborah, Gideon, and Samson led the people back to God during times of crisis.
- The people would cry out to God for deliverance, and He would raise up a judge to save them (Judges 2:16-19).
- 4. The Revival under King Hezekiah (2 Kings 18-20; 2 Chronicles 29-32)
- Context: King Hezekiah ruled during a time of spiritual decline in Judah.
- Key Events:
- Hezekiah initiated religious reforms, including the cleansing of the Temple and the restoration of proper worship (2 Chronicles 29).
- A significant Passover celebration was held, which included people from both Judah and Israel (2 Chronicles 30).
- 5. The Revival under King Josiah (2 Kings 22-23; 2

Chronicles 34-35)

- Context: King Josiah became king at a young age and sought to restore the worship of Yahweh.
- Key Events:
- The discovery of the Book of the Law in the Temple (2 Kings 22:8) led to a national repentance.
- Josiah implemented extensive reforms to rid Judah of idolatry and reinstate proper worship practices (2) Kings 23).
- 6. The Return from Exile (Ezra and Nehemiah)
- Context: After the Babylonian exile, the Israelites returned to Ierusalem.
- Key Events:
- Ezra led a revival of the Law and a return to proper worship (Ezra 7-10), emphasizing the importance of reading and obeying the Scriptures.
- Nehemiah oversaw the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem and led a spiritual revival, encouraging the people to confess their sins and renew their covenant with God (Nehemiah 8-10).
- 7. The Prophetic Revivals (Various Prophets)
- Throughout the Old Testament, prophets like Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel called the people to repentance and a return to God.
- These prophetic messages often prompted periods of revival and reform, especially during times of national crisis or moral decline.

Conclusion

These instances of revival in the Old Testament illustrate the cyclical nature of Israel's relationship with God, marked by periods of faithfulness, rebellion, repentance, and restoration. Each revival was often initiated by a leader or prophet who called the people back to covenant faithfulness and spiritual renewal.

Remarkable Revivals in the Book of Acts

The Book of Acts in the Bible is filled with remarkable events that many interpret as spiritual revivals, led by the apostles and early Christians. Here are some notable revivals and events in Acts:

- 1. Pentecost (Acts 2): The Holy Spirit descended on the apostles, enabling them to speak in tongues. Peter preached to the crowd, and about 3,000 people were baptized and added to the church.
- 2. Peter and John in Jerusalem (Acts 3-4): After healing a lame man at the temple gate, Peter preached to the crowd, leading to the number of believers growing to about 5,000.
- 3. Revival in Samaria (Acts 8:4-25): Philip the Evangelist preached in Samaria, where many unclean

spirits were cast out, healings occurred, and many Samaritans believed and were baptized.

- 4. Conversion of the Ethiopian Eunuch (Acts 8:26-40): Philip explained the Gospel to an Ethiopian eunuch, leading to the eunuch's conversion and baptism.
- 5. Saul's Conversion (Acts 9): The dramatic conversion of Saul of Tarsus (later known as Paul) on the road to Damascus marked a turning point in the spread of Christianity.
- 6. Revival through Peter in Lydda and Joppa (Acts 9:32-43): Peter healed Aeneas in Lydda and raised Tabitha (Dorcas) from the dead in Joppa, resulting in many believing in the Lord.
- 7. Cornelius and Gentile Conversion (Acts 10): Peter's visit to Cornelius, a Roman centurion, marked the first explicit sharing of the Gospel with Gentiles, leading to their acceptance into the Christian faith.
- 8. Antioch (Acts 11:19-26): The church in Antioch was established, becoming a significant center for early Christianity as many Greeks turned to the Lord.
- 9. Paul's Missionary Journeys (Acts 13-21): Paul, along with companions like Barnabas, Silas, and Timothy, embarked on several missionary journeys, establishing churches across Asia Minor, Macedonia,

Greece, and beyond.

10. Ephesus (Acts 19): Paul spent over two years in Ephesus, performing many miracles, leading to widespread acceptance of the Gospel and acts of repentance, such as burning magic books.

These revivals and conversions illustrate the transformative power of the early church and the spread of Christianity from Jerusalem to the wider world.

My structured overview provides a comprehensive look at revival movements throughout history, including the Apostolic Pentecostal Revival in Ethiopia, revivals in England, the Old Testament, and the Book of Acts, emphasizing their significance and the role of key figures in each period.