The Growth of Pentecostalism and the Reshaping of Baptist Faith in Nigeria Since the 1980s

Professor Matthews A. Ojo
William R. Tolbert Baptist University,
Virginia, Montserrado County,
Liberia

Introduction



- The paper discusses the spread of Pentecostalism in Nigeria from the 1970s, its influence on Baptist liturgy and beliefs, including the diversity brought into the Baptist faith, and the responses of Nigerian Baptists to this new religious change.
- The paper discusses the processes of this Pentecostalization
 - its influence on Baptist liturgy and identity
- the diversity brought into the Baptist faith
- the responses of Nigerian Baptists to this new religious change.

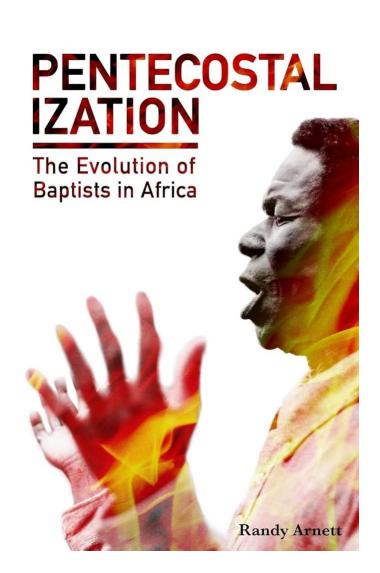
Pentecostalization Overview



 Pentecostalization refers to the process by which a church or denomination selectively assimilates and incorporates
 Pentecostal beliefs and practices into its liturgy and ethos (Randy Arnett, 2012).

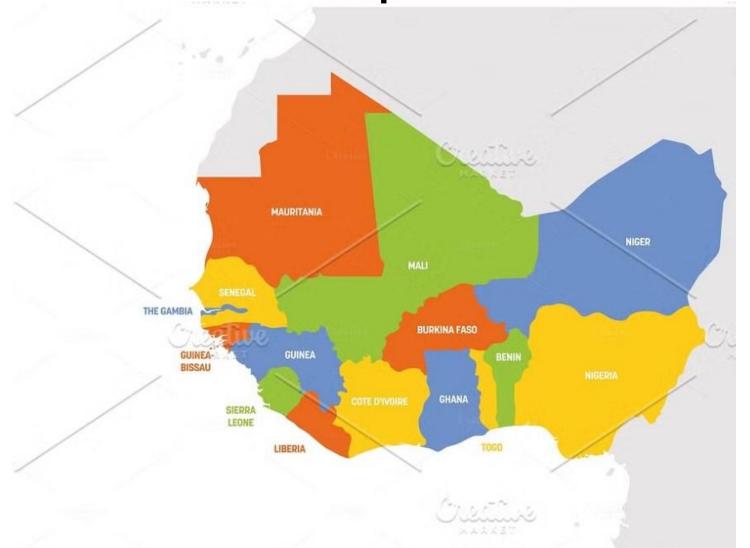
 Initially, the term was used in his doctoral study while examining the elemental changes that took place in the liturgy of Baptist churches in Togo, Benin Republic, Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire (all in West Africa).

 He noted that Baptist churches reflected certain features previously associated with Pentecostals.





Map of West Africa showing countries mentioned in this presentation



Observations from Research on Baptist Identity and Pentecostalism



Core Baptist distinctives such as believers'
 baptism, local church autonomy, congregational
 polity, and inerrancy of the Scriptures have
 remained intact.

However, Pentecostal elements were
 incorporated largely into the liturgy, creating
 space for new experience that is very exuberant.

Pentecostalization: The Evolution of Baptists in Africa

Over the past four decades, a new form of Pentecostalism has irrevocably changed the religious landscape of global Christianity. This changed landscape is particularly evident in Africa, considered by many as the new center of Christianity. In Africa, most mainline denominations created space for Neo-Pentecostalism and continued with their historic mission. Most, but not all. Relying on dozens of in-depth interviews with church leaders and members, Randy Arnett explains that many African Baptists pentecostalized. They adopted Neo-Pentecostalism for their faith and practice. In this carefully researched work, he unravels the context, nature, and reasons for pentecostalization. Arnett applauds the strengths, and challenges the flaws of the movement. He concludes with suggested strategies for church leaders, evangelists, and missionaries who work in a Neo-Pentecostal environment.

Randy Arnett (Ph.D., The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary) is a theological education strategist and professor. With over three decades of ministry in West Africa, Arnett has experienced firsthand the Neo-Pentecostal movement. He and his wife have presented training workshops on the movement throughout the continent.



Cover design by William Haun

Background: Nigerian Baptist Convention - Largest Baptist Denomination in Africa (1)



The NBC is the largest Baptist denomination in Africa, with over 10,104 churches and
 11 million members as at the end of 2021.

 It was formed from the mission work of the Southern Baptist Convention, USA; a conservative evangelical denomination that is very strong in missions.

 The evangelical denominational identity of the Nigerian Baptist Convention was shaped and modelled after the Southern Baptist Convention until the 1990s.

 The Baptist identity has been challenged and reaffirmed through debates and controversies at annual meetings of the Convention.



Distinctive Features of the Nigerian Baptists

- Emphasise conservative biblical teachings,
- strong in evangelism and missions,
- local church autonomy is practised,
- belief in the priesthood of all believers, believers' baptism,
- inerrancy of the Scriptures,
- practice congregation polity.
- Pastoral leadership is dominated by an educated middle class trained in Nigeria and abroad.

Background: Nigerian Baptist Convention - Largest Baptist Denomination in Africa (2)



- In the 1980s, Nigerian Baptists witnessed the upsurge of Pentecostal beliefs and practices in various ways.
- Pentecostal Influences included:
 - worship with loud singing and dancing,
 - the use of anointing oil,
 - the widespread use of imprecatory prayers, and
 - prioritizing choruses over Christian hymns..
 - holding healing and deliverance services,
 - inviting Pentecostal pastors to lead services, and
 - adopting of all-night prayers, etc.

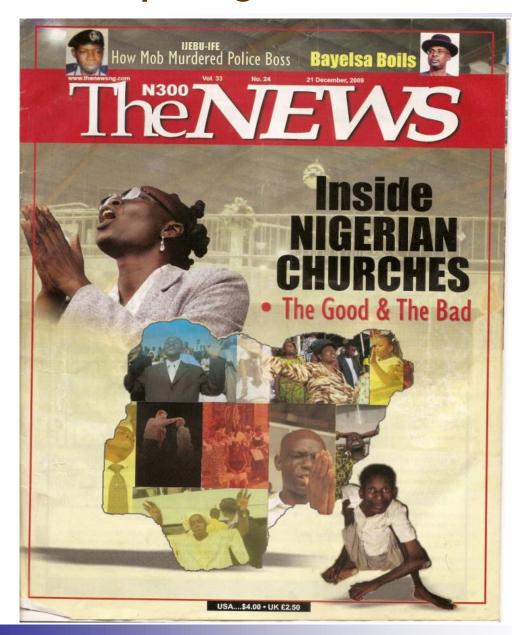
Background: Strands of Pentecostal Churches in Nigeria

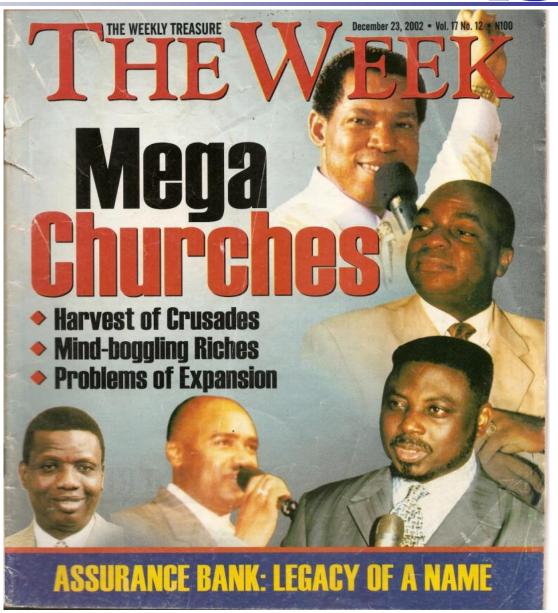


- Pentecostal churches originated in the 1930s from classical Pentecostal denominations from the Western world.
- Indigenous Pentecostal churches emerged in Nigeria in the 1940s and 1950s from visionary and healing activities of prophet-healers.
- Charismatic churches were the progenies of the Charismatic Renewal in Nigeria's higher learning institutions in the 1970s and 1980s.
- All three types of Pentecostalism subscribe to the same doctrinal emphases and practices, though with varying depth and styles.

Media Reportage of Pentecostal & Charismatic Churches







The main entrance to the 100,000-seat auditorium of Dunamis Glory Dome, Abuja, Nigeria prominent Charismatic church



Background



Another
Charismatic
Church, the
Citadel Global
Church, Lagos,
Nigeria, new
auditorium
opened in 2023



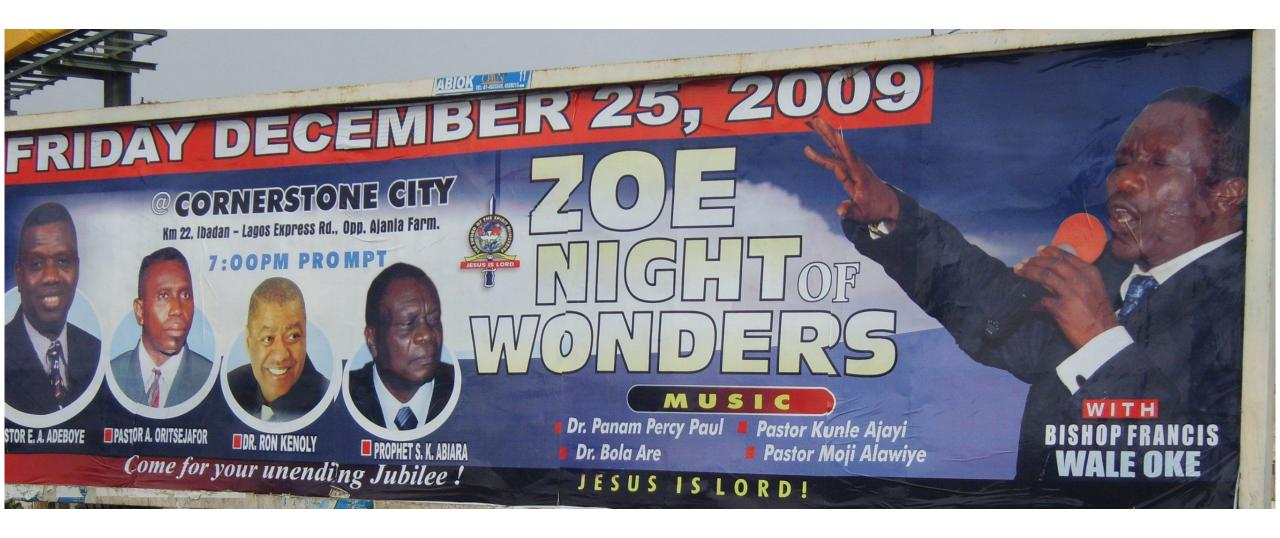
Doctrinal Emphases of Pentecostal and Charismatic churches in Nigeria



- baptism of the Holy Spirit
- speaking in tongues
- demonstration of power in the form of healing and deliverance services
- Personal testimonies in worship services to authenticate Pentecostal spirituality
- Overall, the experience of the Holy Spirit and its manifestations was more important than formal doctrine or theological debates.

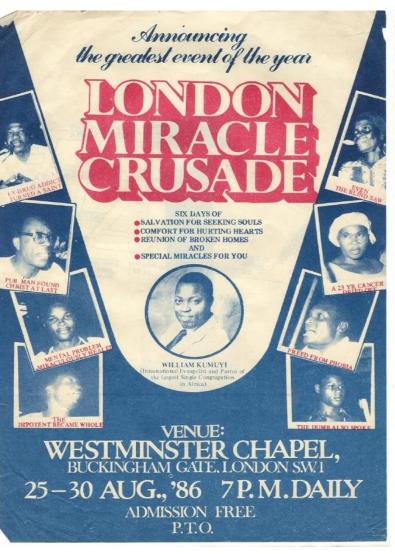


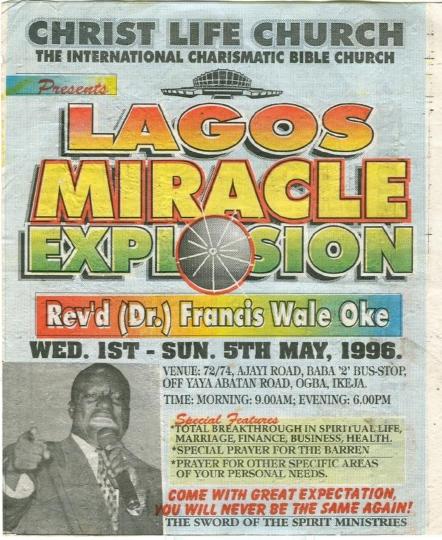
A bill board advert of a Charismatic Church in Nigeria

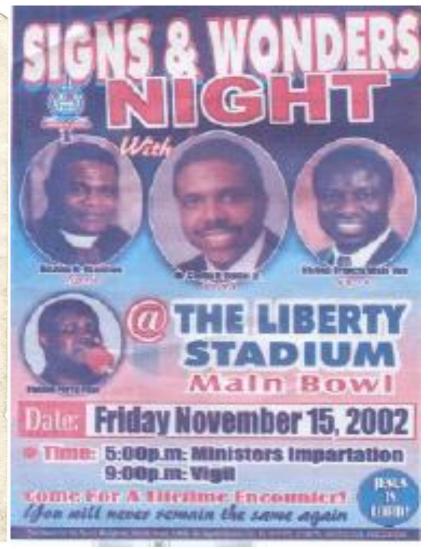


A Selection of Handbills from some Charismatic Churches Depicting their Doctrinal Emphases











Pentecostals and Charismatics also emphasize

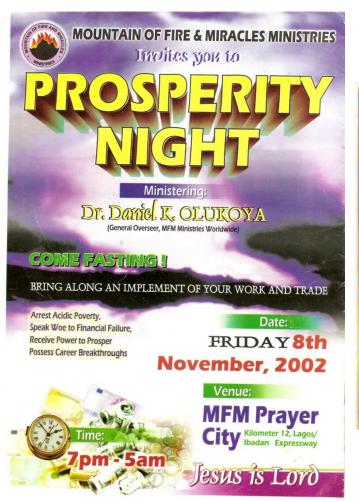
- prosperity,
- personal empowerment,

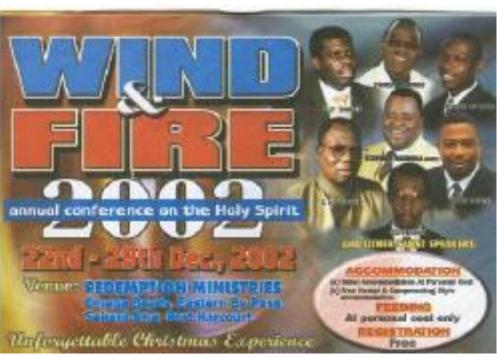
Both for social mobility.

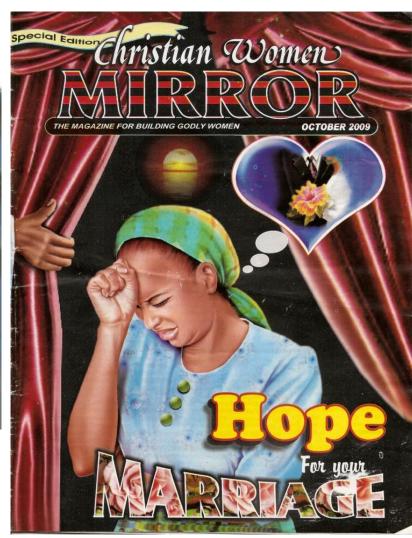
- The quest for spiritual power was needed to authenticate Pentecostal Christianity
- Religious leaders who could perform miracles, healing, and deliverance are very popular in Nigeria and often attract large clientele and media attention.

A Selection of Handbills from some Charismatic Churches Depicting their Doctrinal Emphases



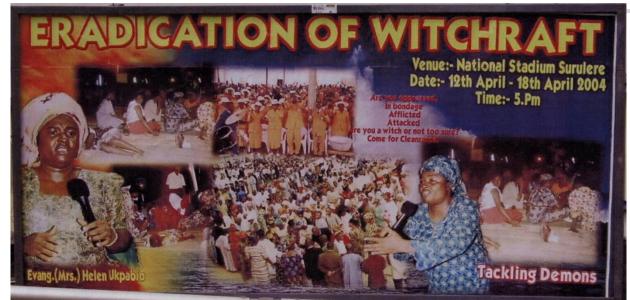


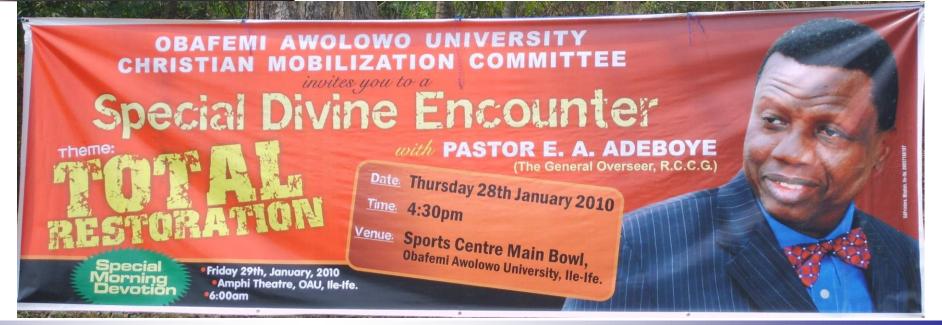




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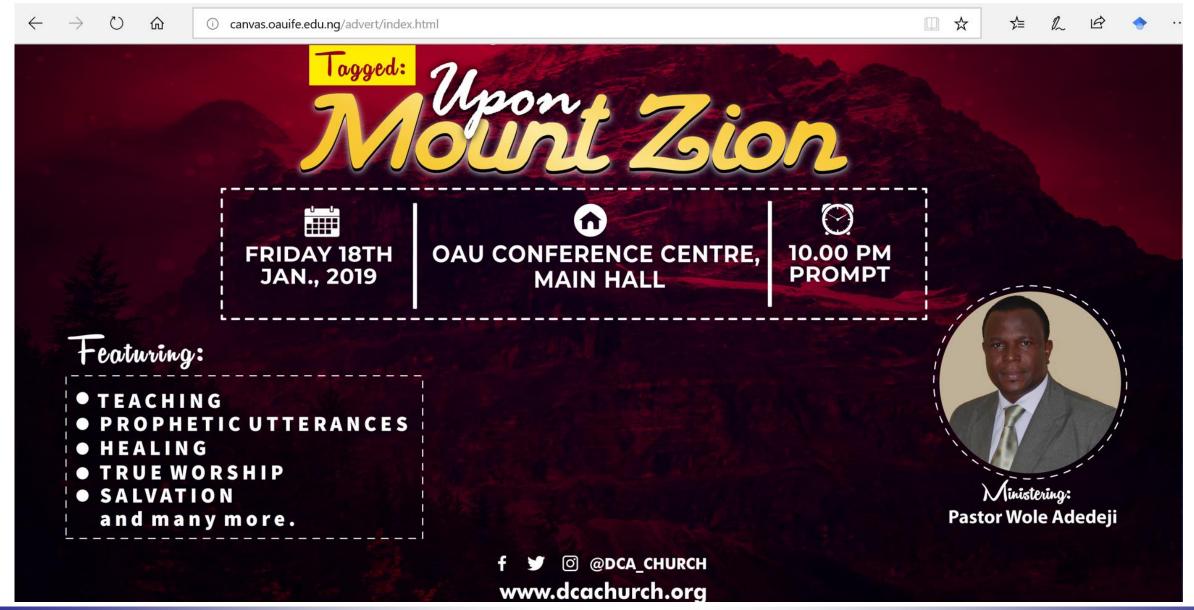






An Advert of a Charismatic Church on the Website of a Nigerian University

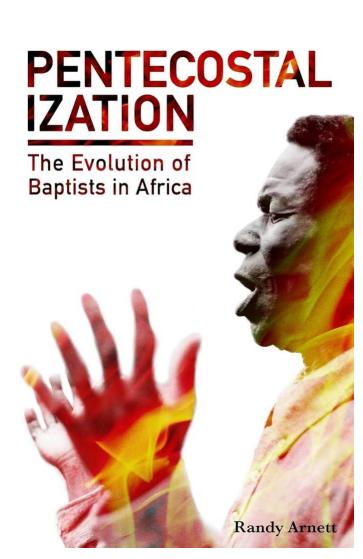




Pentecostal Spirituality Overview: Randy Arnett (2012)

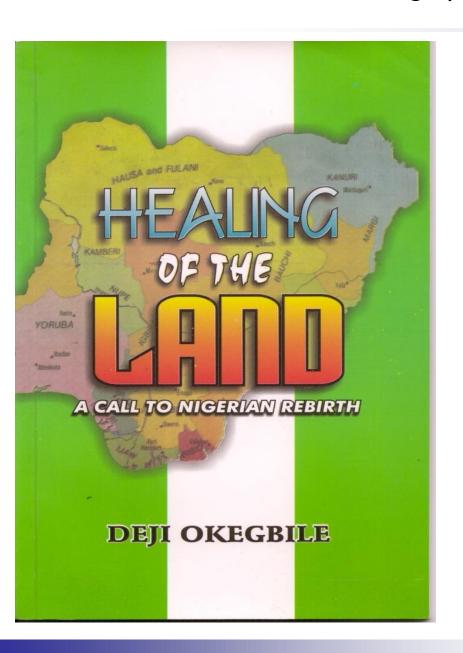


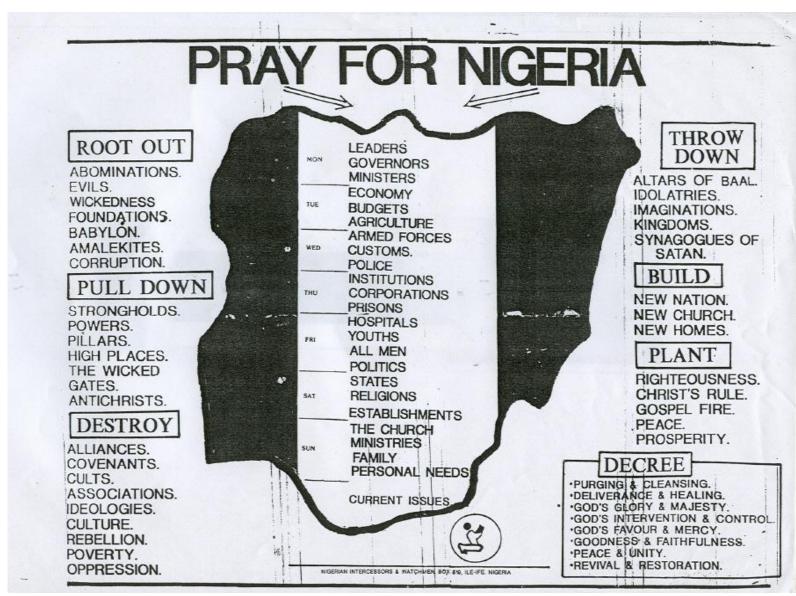
- Places "Spirit things" in everyday people's hands.
- Privileges the Bible with a hermeneutic based on contemporary charismatic experience.
- Desacralises institutional church and clergy.
- Emphasizes salvation as a transformative experience.
- Values and encourages daily Spirit-centered experience.
- Centers on a strong pastoral leader with direct access to God.
- Promotes participatory, vigorous, and triumphant religious style.
- Powerful to confront life's challenges.



The Cover of Monograph and a Handbill from Charismatic Christianity







A Journey from Higher Institutions to Independent Churches



- Charismatic Renewal began in higher institutions in early 1970.
- Charismatic organisations initially operated as inter-denominational or nondenominational groups,
- By 1983, some adopted denominational status and erected permanent worship places.
- Independent Pentecostal and Charismatic churches proliferated in the 1990s under self-styled bishops, prophets, evangelists and miracle workers.
- Major Pentecostal and Charismatic organisations with international spread include Living Faith Church, Redeemed Christian Church of God, Mountain of Fire and Miracles, and Deeper Christian Life Ministry.

Rise of Charismatic and Pentecostal Movements in Nigeria

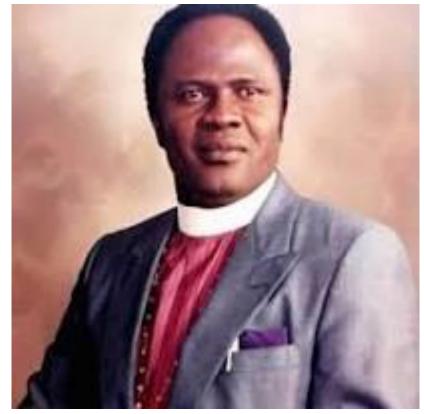


- Independent Pentecostal and Charismatic churches proliferated in the 1990s under self-styled bishops, prophets, evangelists and miracle workers.
- Ogbu Kalu (2009) has referred to these religious leaders as 'the big men of a big God'.
- By the late 1980s, college-educated youths shifted their membership from mainline
 Protestant churches to these new Pentecostal and Charismatic churches with dynamic worship services.

Photos of Some Prominent Charismatic Pastors in Nigeria and Italy







Bishops Diana Adjartey in northern Italy

Bishop David Oyedepo in Nigeria

Archbishop Benson Idahosa in Nigeria





Pentecostal beliefs and practices spread into Baptist churches from the mid-1970s through various channels including;

- Television and radio broadcasts sponsored by Pentecostal organisations,
- Pentecostal literature from the USA freely distributed in Nigeria in the 1970s
- Camp meetings that were organized in the 1970s and 1980s with offer of free food, accommodation, and transportation,
- The breakfast meetings of the Full Gospel Businessmen Fellowship International, a
 Pentecostal organisations in the 1980s and 1990s.
- Through members of Baptist Student Fellowship in the colleges and universities, who have been influenced by their peers.

Pentecostal Manifestations in Nigerian Baptist Churches (1)



- The Charismatic Renewal peaked in universities in the late 1970s, influencing many students, including members in the Baptist Student Fellowship groups on the campuses.
- About 1977, some pastors complained about the leadership of the Baptist Student
 Fellowship as supportive of the Charismatic Renewal.
- Some reports accused Baptist students of exhibiting experiences such as crying while praying, open confession of sinful habits, and speaking in tongues.
- Miss Mary Frank Kirkpatrick, a Southern Baptist missionary, was accused of fostering
 Pentecostalism among students.

Pentecostal Manifestations in Nigerian Baptist Churches (3)



- In February 1990, a paper on Baptist Student Ministries work was presented at the General Workers' Conference as a way of understanding the Pentecostal upsurge among Baptist students in colleges.
- By the early 1990s, opposition to BSF increased tremendously, with issues of all-night prayer meetings, deliverance services, casting out of demons, and 'slaying in the Spirit' reported as unBaptistic activities.

Pentecostal Manifestations in Nigerian Baptist Churches (4)



- The leadership of the Student Ministries wrote out some basic Baptist beliefs and practices as a small pamphlet for students.
- In 1992, the Executive Committee of Oyo West Baptist Conference issued guidelines regarding 'Baptist Beliefs and Practices'
- The guidelines contained a long list of practices not allowed in Baptist Churches.

Some unBaptistic Practices Listed by Oyo West Conference



- a) Shouting during prayers as if God were deaf.
- b) Weeping and rolling on the ground during prayers
- c) Hosting of Night vigils, i.e. prayer meetings held in the night from about 10.00 pm till 5.00 am.
- d) Praying for the gifts of the Holy Spirit so that one would be able to speak in tongues as it happened on the day of Pentecost to the Apostles.
- e) Moving about or jerking or throwing hands about while praying.
- f) Shouting 'Halleluyah' and or 'Praise the Lord' during worship services or prayer meetings.
- g) Claims of seeing visions or having prophesies.
- h) Belief in and the practice of deliverance from what are perceived as satanic agents and demons.

Executive Committee, Oyo West Baptist Conference, Baptist Beliefs and Practices (Ibadan, c. 1992), p. 7.

A Three-Phase Response to Pentecostal Spirituality



- The Pentecostal upsurge was met with opposition from Baptist leaders in the 1970s,
 1980s, and early 1990s. There were schisms from Baptist churches in some towns and cities.
- This shifted to tolerance in the mid-1990s due to the popularity of Pentecostalism registers in gospel music, prayers, etc.
- Conflicts and schisms were observed in some churches
- By 2000, the response to Pentecostal spirituality shifted from antagonism to acceptance.





- Pentecostal spirituality was gradually accepted and incorporated into worship services in Baptist churches.
- Influx of graduates, mostly young adults, into the Nigerian Baptist Theological
 Seminary for pastoral training from 1993.
- Some of the college graduates have participated in the Charismatic Renewal on the campuses





- Many Baptist churches adopted the contemporary free liturgy characteristic of Pentecostal worship.
- Practices such as emotionalism in worship services, noisy prayers, emphasis on healing and deliverance, giving prophecies, and inviting Pentecostal pastors to lead revival or special services became common.

Adoption of Pentecostal Spirituality in Baptist Churches



- Four theologians wrote pamphlets in the late 1980s and 1990s to explain Pentecostal emphasis of the baptism of the Holy Spirit from evangelical perspectives.
- Ademola Ishola, with PhD in Missiology from Southwestern BTS, Fort Worth, TX,
 became General Secretary of NBC, and introduced dynamic changes to worship in the annual meetings of the Convention.
- These changes resembled what could be found in Pentecostal churches.
- They included singing with dancing, laying of hands for healing, speaking in tongues,
 etc. practices not previously allowed in Baptist services.

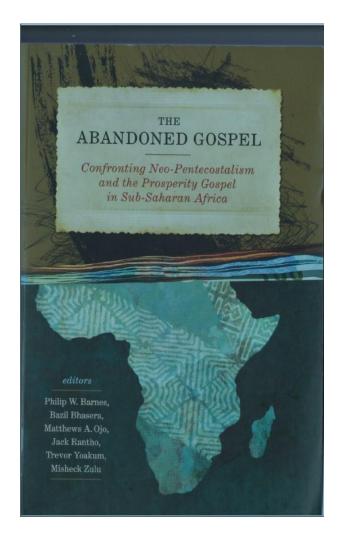
Conclusion



- The Charismatic Renewal has significantly impacted many denominations and the Nigerian Baptist Convention.
- Nigerian Baptists in the contestation of infiltration of Pentecostalism focused on methodological issues of their faith rather than theological controversies.
- Pentecostal spirituality has contributed to growth in many Baptist churches due to its
 lively worship and theology that addresses human existential needs.

A book on evangelical response to Pentecostalism for Theological Colleges in Africa





Thank you



