

AFRICAN PENTECOSTAL SPIRITUALITY: A STUDY OF THE EMERGING AFRICAN PENTECOSTAL CHURCHES IN ZAMBIA.

by

JASON KELVIN PHIRI

Thesis submitted to the University of Pretoria in fulfilment for the requirements for the degree of:

PHILOSOPHIAE DOCTOR [PhD]

In the Department of Science of Religion and Missiology, Faculty of Theology, University of Pretoria.

PROMOTER: PROF. P.G. J. MEIRING

OCTOBER 2009

Student Number: 26528429.

I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God which is your reasonable service.

And do not be conformed to this world

But be transformed by the renewing of your mind,

that you may prove what is that good and acceptable and perfect will of God".

Romans 12:1-2



Declaration	4.
Dedication	5.
Acknowledgement	6
Abstract	8.
Summary	9.
Table of Contents	11



DECLARATION

any university for a degree.	
original work and that I have not previously in its entirety or in part submitted it	at
I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the work contained in this thesis is my over	√n



DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to

my parents

Akulemba (Chirwa) Phiri (deceased) and Beatrice Talikisi Phiri

and to my beloved wife

Fadress Phiri,

and to my children

Mercy Lusungu Phiri, Nancy Chawezi Phiri, Kelvin Phiri Jr., Ruth Chikondi Phiri, Abigail Waza Phiri, Ndatha Khondwani Phiri, Dalitso Mazizwa (Miracle) Phiri.

and to my grandchild, Promise Temwa Natasha kgasago.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I express my sincere thanks to my Heavenly Father through our Lord Jesus Christ for granting me the grace and the strength to finish this thesis.

Secondly, my most special thanks go to my beloved wife, Fadress Phiri, for her support, love, encouragement and above all, her persevering prayers right from the start of this study. Thank you my dear, that the Lord has given me you. Thanks a million, I love you so much! In the same vein, may I also thank my seven wonderful children for their prayers, patience, and support:

- [1] Mercy Lusungu Phiri
- [2] Nancy Chawezi Phiri
- [3] Kelvin Phiri
- [4] Chikondi Ruth Phiri
- [5] Abigail Waza Phiri
- [6] Ndatha Khondwani Phiri
- [7] Dalitso Mazizwa (Miracle) Phiri.

Thirdly, I want to profoundly thank my promoter Professor Piet Meiring for his kindness, encouragement and understanding. I am deeply indebted to my promoter for his inspirational insights and for patiently guiding me while working on this thesis. Thank you, Professor, for your insights during our contact meetings.

Fourthly, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the librarians of the libraries where I could do research: firstly, at the University of Pretoria; and secondly, at the University of Stellenbosch.

Fifthly, special thanks to the Reformed Church in Zambia, the Bible Gospel Church in Africa, and Grace Outreach Ministries International for allowing me into their respective archives where I could find material for this thesis.



Sixthly, very special thanks to the Mantsha Mashimbye family (of Lebowakgomo) for their hospitality and for permitting me to use their computer. Also I express my thanks to pastors and friends too many to be mentioned here; especially the family of Reverend Munthali Robert (in Venda, RSA), for their support and the family of Reverend Nyirenda Lloyd (in Zambia) for their hospitality during my research in Zambia. Last but not the least, my special thanks go to Sannie Meiring, for taking her precious time to edit this thesis.

Jason Kelvin Phiri

Lebowakgomo, Polokwane

Limpopo Province, South Africa.

19 October 2009.



ABSTRACT.

This study investigates the spirituality of the emerging African Pentecostal churches in the development of the church and the theology of mission in Zambia's Christian and traditional religious context. Of equal importance is the contribution of traditional African spirituality to Christianity in Africa. Attention is also drawn to the way in which African traditional religion and culture are treated by the African Pentecostal churches.

The effect of both culture and Christianity in shaping modes of relationship and in bringing to light a liberative spirituality which this study examines is an issue in focus in African Pentecostal churches. Hence, this study has consciously appealed both to traditional spiritually and Pentecostal spirituality for a liberative theology which is both African and Christian.

The study therefore proposes a change in terms of interpretation in our understanding of spirituality. The term "spirituality" in this study is defined as "the abiding presence of God the Holy Spirit" in the Church and its mission. From a predominantly scientific and dichotomous approach to spirituality, the study suggests that the paradigm shift should be in the direction of a supernatural approach as opposed to the Western worldview approach which is influenced heavily by secular science. The new approach advocates the need to understand the images of God the Holy Spirit from an African point of view. In this regard, the comparison between an African cosmology and a Biblical world-view (theologia Crucis) determines theodicy. Inter alia, the metaphor "Immanuel" (Mulungu Alinafe in Chichewa, meaning "God with us") plays a crucial role in a metaphorical approach to supernatural "manifestations" of the abiding presence of God the Holy Spirit in the midst of the people of African Pentecostal churches and their mission.



SUMMARY

This study investigates the spirituality of the emerging African Pentecostal Churches in Zambia's Christian and traditional religious context. In this study, spirituality is defined as "the abiding presence of God the Holy Spirit" (in Chichewa, the term is "Mulungu Alinafe"). The study seeks to explore the role and the work of God the Holy Spirit as He manifests in the life of the Christian person, and the inner life and mission of the African Pentecostal Churches. The study examines the impact of African Pentecostalism on the mainline churches in Zambia, in particular the Reformed Church in Zambia, causing tensions, conflicts, and schisms; and resulting in the formation of Grace Outreach Missions International [GOMI] and the Bible Gospel Church in Africa [BIGOCA] (Chapter 1).

In order to understand the concept of "spirituality" which this study uses, Christian

spirituality and a brief historical overview of spirituality are explored. A definition of Pentecostal spirituality is also explored, focusing on a sanctified Christian life; and the Pentecostal understanding of Christian spirituality is distinctively highlighted. With reference to John Wesley, Afro-American Pentecostalism, which arose in 1906 after Joseph William Seymour's Azusa Street Revival, and was influenced by the Evangelical (Puritan) spirituality, is examined. The emphasis on the Word, the Spirit, prayer and the practice of godliness is typical of the African Pentecostal churches' way of life and theology (*Chapter* 2).

Of equal importance to this study is the understanding of the African traditional religious beliefs of the Chewa cosmology in the Zambian society. This study explores the Chewa understanding of spirit possession, witchcraft, magic and sickness. The study also examines the methods and practices of the ng'angas [healers] and healing from the African traditional view-point. The Christian attitude and response to this African worldview is also examined; and the need to develop an African holistic theology is considered (*Chapter 3*).

The depth of the spirituality of the African Pentecostal Churches is examined in this study with the intention of exploring the role of God the Holy Spirit in the formation of the



churches, and the manifestation of God the Holy Spirit in the life and mission of the church. The study explores patterns of and reasons for the growth of these churches which include liturgical practices. And for the purpose of understanding the question of healing and its place in the mission of the Church today, three case-studies of healing and deliverance - those of Mwatitha Mbewe (40), Grace Banda (35), and Mary Ndlovu (38) - are cited and examined (*Chapter 4*).

Highlighting the African Pentecostal Churches in this study reveals how African Pentecostalism has impacted on the mainline churches, in particular the Reformed Church in Zambia. Pentecostalism entered the mainline churches through renewal groups such as Bible studies, youth groups, prayer groups and other groups which resulted in the "Pentecostalisation" of the Reformed Church in Zambia. But, this renewal process brought with it tensions and conflicts which led to the formation of GOMI and BIGOCA. Recognizing the impact of African Pentecostalism, this study encourages mainline churches, especially the Reformed Church in Zambia, to enter into dialogue with African Pentecostalism in Zambia in order to find common theological ground for the sake of the mission of God. The question, "What is mission?" concludes this chapter (*Chapter 5*).

This study concludes after establishing that the African Pentecostal churches' missiology is grounded in their spirituality. Recommendations to the churches and, to the universities and colleges for the purposes of dialogue and for further research are included. (*Chapter 6*).



TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1: ORIENTATION

1.1. Introduction	18.
1.2. Subject of research	19.
1.3. Problem statement	22
1.4. Aim of the research	24.
1.5. Nature of the research and hypothesis	25
1.6. Motivation and purpose of the research	27.
1.7. Research procedures and methodology	29.
1.8. Delimitation.	31
1.9. Value of the research	32
1.10. Definitions of terms	32
1.11. Outline of the thesis	36
CHAPTER 2: SPIRITUALITY THROUGH THE A	GES.
2.1. Introduction	39
2.1.1. The term "spirituality"	39
2.1.2. Christian spirituality	40
2.2. Brief historical overview	41
2.2.1. Protestant spirituality	42
2.2.2. Pietist spirituality	44
2.2.2.1. Ecclesiolae in ecclesia	45
2.2.2.2. Missionary Spirit	46
2.2.3. Weslevan spirituality	47



2.2.4. Azusa Street spirituality	49.
2.2.5 Evangelical spirituality	52.
2.2.6. Pentecostal spirituality	56.
2.2.6.1. The main characteristics of Pentecostal spirituality	57.
2.2.6.1.1. The Bible and Pentecostal spirituality	60.
2.2.6.1.2. Sanctification and Pentecostal spirituality	61.
2.2.6.1.3. Doctrine and practice go together in Pentecostal spirituality	62.
2.2.6.1.4. The divine presence	63.
2.2.6.1.5. The glory of God	65.
2.2.6.1.6. Catholicity	66.
2.2.6.2. The practice of Pentecostal spirituality	67.
2.2.6.2.1. Personal commitment	67
2.2.6.2.1.1. Mortification	67.
2.2.6.2.1.2. Humanization.	68.
2.2.6.2.1.3. Means of grace	69.
2.2.6.2.1.4. Prayer	70.
2.2.6.2.1.5. Glossolalia	71.
2.2.6.2.2. Communal commitment:	73.
2.2.6.2.2.1. The strength of Pentecostal spirituality in contextualisation	73.
2.2.6.2.2.2. The strength of Pentecostal spirituality in contrast to cultural factors	75.
2.2.7. The need for a Pentecostal spirituality for missions	75.
2.2.8. Evangelical (Puritan) spirituality shaped by the Pentecostal view of sanctification	n.80.
2.2.9. The grass-roots spirituality of the Zambian Pentecostal churches	82.
2.2.10. African Christian spirituality	83.
2.2.10.1. The challenge of definition.	83.
2.2.10.2. The nature of the African spirituality	84.
2.2.10.3. Christianised African spirituality.	86.



2.2.10.4. The Zambian Evangelical - Pentecostal concept of holiness
2.3. Conclusion
CHADTED 2. ACRECTS OF A EDICAN TRADITIONAL
CHAPTER 3: ASPECTS OF AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SPIRITUALITY: THE CHEWA PEOPLE OF ZAMBIA
3.1. Introduction
3.2. Some Aspects of the Chewa cosmology92.
3.2.1. Ancestral spirits92.
3.2.2. Tribal spirits93.
3.2.3. God (Mulungu)94.
3.2.4. Spirits (Midzimu)95.
3.2.4.1. Evil spirits
3.2.4.2. Good spirits
3.2.4.3. Angry spirits
3.2.4.4. Alien spirits
3.3. Chewa traditional understanding of spirit-possession
3.4. Witchcraft and magic among the Chewa
3.5. Different dimensions of sickness as experienced in African culture99.
3.5.1. Physical
3.5.2. Social
3.5.3. Spiritual
3.5.4. Magical
3.6. Chewa traditional healers and healing methods
3.6.1.Traditional healers (ng'angas)
3.6.1.1. The Medicine men/women
3.6.1.2. Their calling and training
3.6.1.3. Their duties in the community



3.6.2. Traditional healing methods	103.
3.6.2.1. Exorcism	103.
3.6.2.2. Divination.	104.
3.6.2.3. Tattooing.	105.
3.6.2.4. Appeasement	106.
3.7. The attitude and response of Christianity to the African worldview	106.
3.8. The need to develop a holistic African theology	109.
3.9. Conclusion	112.
CHAPTER 4: AFRICAN PENTECOSTALISM IN ZAMBIA	
CHAPTER 4: AFRICAN PENTECOSTALISM IN ZAMBIA	
4.1. Introduction.	113.
4.2. A brief historical background to the formation	115.
4.3. The birth of the ministry/church	117.
4.4. The urban African Pentecostal Church	118.
4.4.1. The membership.	118.
4.4.2. Liturgy and worship.	119.
4.4.2.1. Music and dancing	119.
4.4.2.2. Uniforms and church decorum	120.
4.4.2.3. Services in African Pentecostal churches	120.
4.4.2.4. Preaching in African Pentecostal churches.	121.
4.4.3. The manifestation of the Spirit in African Pentecostal churches	124.
4.4.3.1. Speaking-in-tongues (malilimi)	124.
4.4.3.2. Prophecy	126.
4.4.3.3. Falling down [slain in the Spirit]	126.
4.5. Pattern and reasons for the growth of the African Pentecostal churches	127.



4.5.1. Main growth factors
4.5.1.1. Conversion
4.5.1.2. Deliverance
4.5.1.3. Prosperity
4.5.1.4. Cell groups
4.5.2. Recruitment methods:
4.5.2.1. Exorcism
4.5.2.2. Witnessing
4.5.2.3. Healing
4.6. Healing: case studies from Grace Outreach Missions International:
4.6.1. Case 1
4.6.2. Case 2
4.6.3. Case 3
4.7. Conflicting views on healing and its place in the mission of the church today136.
4.8. Conclusion
CHAPTER 5: THE IMPACT OF PENTECOSTALISM ON THE REFORMED CHURCH IN ZAMBIA
5.1. Introduction
5.2. A brief historical background to African Pentecostalism
5.3. Defining the term "African Pentecostalism"
5.4. The impact of African Pentecostalism on the Reformed Church in Zambia145.
5.4.1. The 'Pentecostalisation' of the Reformed Church
5.4.1.1. The renewal movements in the church
5.4.1.1.1. Renewal prayer groups
5.4.1.1.2. Renewal Bible study groups
5.4.1.1.3. Renewal youth fellowship groups



5.5. Renewal in worship causes conflict: focusing on three areas:	150.
5.5.1. The ministry of praise	150.
5.5.2. The ministry of prayer	151.
5.5.3. The ministry of preaching	152.
5.6. Schismatic churches/ministries from the Reformed Church in Zambia: focusing	ng on the
historical development leading to their secession	154.
5.6.1. The Grace Outreach Missions International	155.
5.6.2. The Bible Gospel Church in Africa	157.
5.6.2.1. The August Synod of 2000 of R.C.Z.	158.
5.6.2.2. The R.C.Z. elders' secret fellowships	160.
5.6.2.3. The Madizimoyo Extra-ordinary Synod	160.
5.6.2.4. The birth of the Bible Gospel Church in Africa	162.
5.7. Assessing the response from the Reformed Church on the impact of African	
Pentecostalism	163.
5.8. Entering into dialogue with African Pentecostalism in Zambia	168.
5.8.1. Spirit possession: an African reality	169.
5.8.2. African Pentecostal Churches and the Holy Spirit	173.
5.8.3. Some aspects of the Biblical teaching of the Holy Spirit	174.
5.8.3.1. The work of the Holy Spirit in the Bible	175.
5.8.3.2. Pneumatology in an African context	176.
5.8.4. Some aspects of the Christian ministry of healing, exorcism and prophesy	178.
5.8.4.1. A biblical basis for healing	179.
5.8.4.2. A biblical basis for exorcism	181.
5.8.4.3. A biblical basis for prophesy	182.
5.9. Continuity and adaptation of some cultural religious expressions	183.
5.10. A comprehensive analysis of Grace Outreach Ministries International and the Bible Gospel Church in Africa.	186.



5.11. A missiological evaluation of the African Pentecostal churches	188.
5.11.1. Signs and wonders	189.
5.11.2. Evangelism	193.
5.11.3. Worship	194.
5.12. What is mission?	196.
5.13. Conclusion.	198.
CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	IS
6.1. Introduction	199.
6.2. Hypothesis found to be correct and research goals reached	199.
6.3. Summary of chapters	200.
6.4. Recommendations.	202.
6.4.1. To churches in general	202.
6.4.2. To universities and seminaries	202.
6.4.3. To the Reformed Churches in Zambia	202.
6.5. Conclusion	202.
APPENDICES	
1. Appendix A: Map of Zambia	204.
2. Appendix B: Community borehole drilled (photo)	205.
3. Appendix C: The Questionnaire	
4. Bibliography	209.

