

## Pentecostal Protestants

Pentecostal Christians will be very similar to evangelicals in many ways; many would list pentecostals as a subset of evangelicals. Three major groups are mentioned (p.158ff)

- (1) Classic Pentecostals - denominational groups
- (2) Charismatics - members of mainline Protestant and Catholic groups
- (3) Independent Charismatics - not members of any parent organization

### **KEY DIFFERENCES**

- (1) will place more emphasis on religious experience rather than a rational theology
- (2) will place more significance to "signs and wonders"
- (3) will have divergent views on issues regarding the Holy Spirit  
EX: speaking in "tongues"; "baptism of the Holy Spirit"

### **COMMON CLINICAL ISSUES** (pp. 169-172)

- (1) Image of God is often overly harsh and punitive
- (2) Self-Image - use scripture- what does God say about us?
- (3) Statistically as prone to depression as general population
- (4) guilt issues - need forgiveness by: God & self

(5) predictable sexual issues (p. 172)

(6) anger management problems; Why is anger such a difficult emotion for many Christians to handle?

## **RESOURCES AND POSSIBLE INTERVENTIONS**

There are several beliefs for Pentecostals Christians (or other) that can serve as real helping resources for the therapy process (pp. 173-176)

- (1) belief in the Bible
- (2) belief in divine intervention
- (3) belief in the power of prayer
- (4) belief in the enhancement of natural healing processes
- (5) practice of glossolalia

Ideally, the therapist needs to encourage a BALANCE between a reasonable, rational faith and an experiential faith

EX: "praying through" (177-178)

"putting off the old man, putting on the new" (178-179)