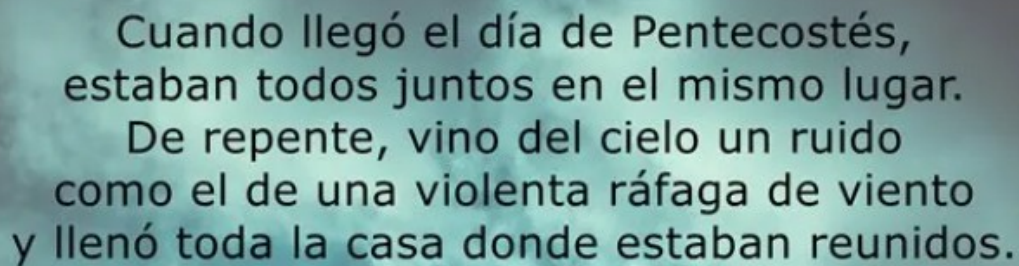


And when the day of Pentecost was fully come,
they were all with one accord in one place.
And suddenly there came a sound from heaven
as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled
all the house where they were sitting.

Acts 2:1-2



Cuando llegó el día de Pentecostés,
estaban todos juntos en el mismo lugar.
De repente, vino del cielo un ruido
como el de una violenta ráfaga de viento
y llenó toda la casa donde estaban reunidos.

Hechos 2:1-2

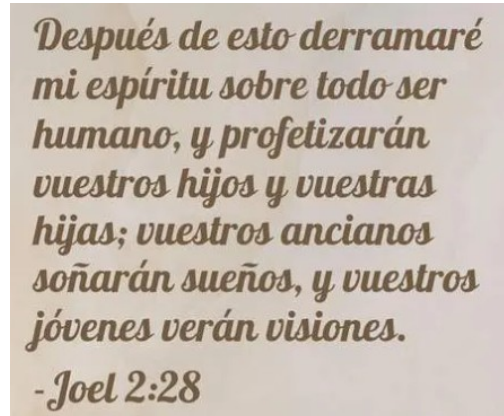
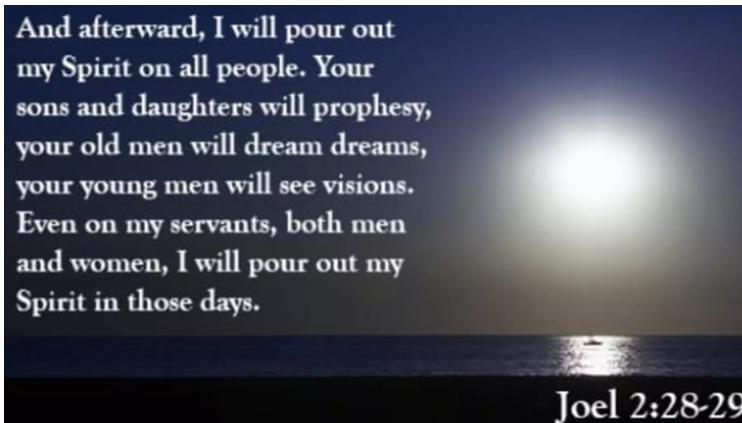
The Scripture tells us that God moved in a remarkable manner among his people.

He continued his miraculous movement; the outpouring of the Holy Spirit as the church was established.

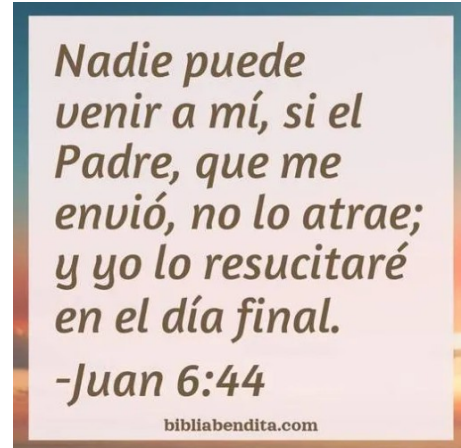
In the days since, God has repeatedly moved among his people in these “special seasons”, in a supernatural way, in these revivals, resulting in great blessing to both the church and the secular community.

What is a revival?

- An extraordinary work of God:
God's outpouring of His Holy Spirit on "all flesh"
(see Acts 2:17, Joel 2:28)



- where God the Father is drawing unbelievers to Jesus



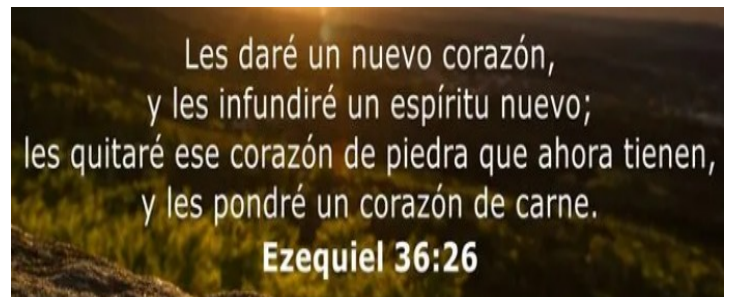
- where the Holy Spirit is convicting Christians/unbelievers of their sins and leading them to repentance and forgiveness of their sins from God as they become intensely aware of His presence
Acts 11: 18

When they heard these things, they held their peace, and glorified God, saying, Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life.

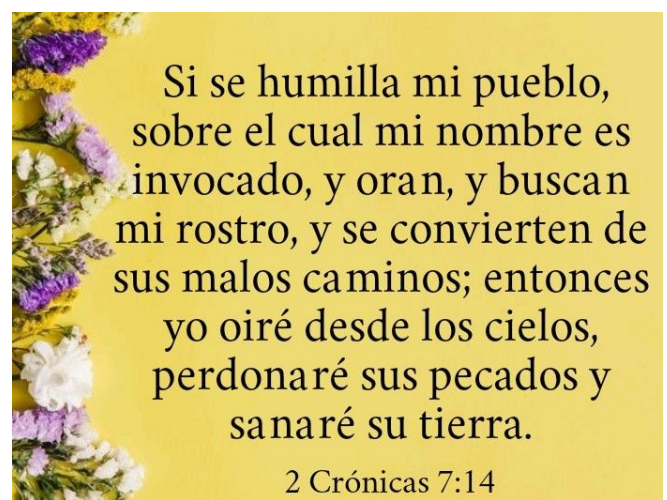
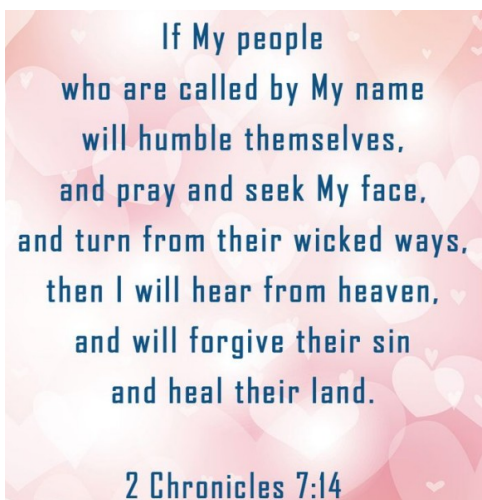
Hechos 11:18

¹⁸ Entonces, oídas estas cosas, callaron, y glorificaron a Dios, diciendo: ¡De manera que también a los gentiles ha dado Dios arrepentimiento para vida!

- where God is changing hearts



- resulting in a positive response to God in renewed obedience to God
- resulting in accepting Jesus Christ as their Savior
- resulting in a deepening relationship with God
- resulting in increased concern to win others to Jesus Christ
- resulting in healings, miracles and deliverances performed by God
- resulting in harvest of souls
- and happening:



Nine different “faces” of revivals.

1. The repentance revival → emphasizes a moral cleansing of individual lives and of society as a whole.
2. The evangelism revival → focuses on winning souls to Christ.
3. The worship revival → centers on magnifying God.
4. The deeper life revival → emphasizes the experience of God’s indwelling.
5. The spiritual warfare revival → devotes its energies to battling Satan and the other demons.
6. The Holy Spirit revival → is characterized by extensive manifestations of the Spirit (healings, miracles, deliverances, dreams, visions).
7. The reconciliation revival → leads to the removal of barriers to racial and ethnic harmony.
8. The liberation revival → focuses on gaining freedom from corporate and personal bondage to sin.
9. The prayer revival → displays considerable efforts at intercession and other forms of prayer.

But two or more of these “faces” can occur in the same revival.

Old Testament Revivals

Was only for the people of God, the Israelites.

Lead by prophets or kings.

Returning to God after worshipping foreign gods, removal of idols.

Confessing sins. Rededicate themselves to God. Renew covenant with God.

New Testament Revivals

1. Revival through John the Baptist (Mark 1:4–5; Matthew 3:1–6)

John preached repentance and baptized many in the Jordan River, preparing the way for Jesus. Large crowds from Judea and Jerusalem confessed their sins, marking a spiritual awakening.

2. Revival at Pentecost (Acts 2:1–41)

The Holy Spirit descended on the 120 disciples, leading to Peter's sermon and the conversion of about 3,000 people. This marked the birth of the early church, with widespread repentance and faith in Jesus.

3. Revival in Samaria (Acts 8:4–8)

Philip's preaching in Samaria brought great joy as many believed, were baptized, and received the Holy Spirit, transforming the city through the gospel.

4. Revival among the Gentiles in Antioch (Acts 11:19–26)

After persecution scattered believers, they preached to Gentiles in Antioch. Many believed, and a vibrant church was established, with Barnabas and Paul teaching the new converts.

Here are 8 significant revivals later in history:

1. First Great Awakening (1730s–1740s, Colonial America)
 - led by Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield
 - during a period of religious decline
 - this Protestant revival emphasized personal salvation
 - boosting church membership and
 - shaping American evangelicalism
 - it emphasized personal conversion and emotional engagement with faith
2. Second Great Awakening (1790s–1840s, United States)
 - marked by camp meetings and Charles Finney's preaching
 - camp meetings featured emotional preaching, singing, and conversions, often lasting days.
 - revivals spread to urban areas, with Finney's Rochester revival (1830–1831) converting thousands and reducing local crime
 - it drove evangelical growth, social reforms, and the rise of Methodists and Baptists churches
3. Great Revival of 1857–1859 (United States and Britain)
 - a prayer-driven revival, starting in New York
 - in a period of economic crisis
 - it drew millions to prayer meetings
 - revitalizing churches during economic hardship
4. Azusa Street Revival (1906–1915, Los Angeles, USA) (9 years)
 - led by William J. Seymour: An African American preacher whose humble leadership and focus on spiritual experience drew diverse crowds
 - Seymour started with a group(appr. 100 persons) praying a 10 day praying for the baptism of the Holy Spirit.
 - Seymour's prayer meetings sparked intense spiritual experiences, including speaking in tongues.
 - meetings ran daily, attracting Blacks, Whites, Hispanics, and Asians, defying

racial norms.

- this was the start of modern Pentecostalism
- emphasizing spiritual gifts and interracial worship
- with global missionary impact

5. Welsh Revival (1904–1905, Wales) (1 year)

- Wales was in spiritual decline facing social issues
- Non conformist Christians(non Anglican) were surrendering themselves more deeply to christ
- Evan Roberts started to pray for revival with 17 persons in his home.
- The Holy Spirit told Evan Roberts, to “bend us”. He prayed aloud: “Bend me! Bend me!”. The revival started.
- spread rapidly across Wales, with churches overflowing and spontaneous prayer meetings in mines and pubs
- By 1905, an estimated 100,000 people converted, with 80% remaining in churches years later.
- reduced social issues like drunkenness and crime; pubs and theaters closed due to lack of patrons.
- and influenced global Pentecostal and evangelical movements

6. Korean Revival (1907–1910, Korea)

- sparked in Pyongyang
- this Pentecostal-style revival led to massive church growth
- shaping Korean Christianity’s global influence

7. The Moravian Revival(1727-1750) (25years)

- started with a divided Christian community in Herrnhut
- on the land of count von Zinzendorf
- together with von Zinzendorf they started praying in july for a baptism of love
- in august they experienced the presence of the Holy Spirit: singing, praying and weeping the whole night. Signs and wonders took place

- Praying meetings, 24/7, that lasted over 100 years
 - More than 300 missionaries had been sent to the ends of the earth
8. East African Revival (1930s–1940s, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya)
- a Protestant movement emphasizing repentance
 - it transformed communities and fostered long-term church growth across East Africa.

Key Characteristics:

1. Outpouring/presence of the Holy Spirit.
2. Revivals draw large crowds, believers and non believers, often crossing social, racial, or denominational lines, with events like camp meetings, prayer gatherings, public preaching and overflowing church attendance.
3. They emphasize personal experiences of faith, such as repentance, conversion, or spiritual "awakening," often expressed through emotional worship (e.g., weeping, shouting, or speaking in tongues).
4. Charismatic preachers or lay figures (e.g., Jonathan Edwards, Evan Roberts, William Seymour) lead revivals, using persuasive sermons and praying or testimonies to inspire change.
5. Revivals often lead to moral and social reforms, such as reduced crime, temperance or charity, as converts adopt new ethical behaviors.
6. Many emphasize personal salvation by Jesus Christ, spiritual renewal, or specific doctrines (e.g., holiness, Pentecostalism), often challenging established religious norms.
7. Gifts of the Holy Spirit: healings, miracles and deliverances

When can a revival come?

1. A Revival can come at any time, at anyplace, to any people. God pours himself out on people for His glory whenever He pleases and wherever He pleases.
2. Revival comes when God's people meet the conditions of 2 Chronicles 7.14.
"If My people, who are called by My name, will humble themselves, and pray and seek My face, and turn from their wicked ways , then I will hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin and heal their land."
3. Revival expresses itself with "several faces" as God's people demonstrate his presence in different ways in different lives. Under Billy Graham, revival was experienced by great evangelism; under Martin Luther, revival was a return to biblical doctrine.
4. Revival begins with both the unsaved who repent and the godly who spend extended times in prayer, searching for God's power.
5. Revival can be released when one person encounters God in a deep experience (as with Billy Graham) or when many people constantly live for God and seek his face (as in the Moravian Revival).
6. Revival is not limited by the doctrinal position of leaders. It came to the Calvinistic Jonathan Edwards and the Arminian Charles Finney.
7. Revival is not limited by denominational allegiance. It came through the Methodist circuit riders of the Cane Ridge Revival, the Congregationalist pastors of New England, the Moravians of Germany, the Anglican Wesley brothers, and the founder of the Lutherans.
8. Revival can be instigated by a crisis or it can come in peaceful times.

A revival for Aruba

*Will you not revive us again, that
your people may rejoice in you?*

- Psalm 85:6 -

**¿No volverás a
darnos vida,
para que tu
pueblo se
regocije en ti?
-Salmos 85:6**

If My people
who are called by My name
will humble themselves,
and pray and seek My face,
and turn from their wicked ways,
then I will hear from heaven,
and will forgive their sin
and heal their land.

2 Chronicles 7:14

Si se humilla mi pueblo,
sobre el cual mi nombre es
invocado, y oran, y buscan
mi rostro, y se convierten de
sus malos caminos; entonces
yo oiré desde los cielos,
perdonaré sus pecados y
sanaré su tierra.

2 Crónicas 7:14