# The New Apostolic Reformation (NAR) Model, Theological Framework, and the Gospel

## I. Overview and Organizational Identity of the NAR

### Structure and Identity

**Coalition Model:** The NAR operates as a network or collection of independent churches and ministries rather than an established traditional denomination.

**Affiliations and Movement Names:** Although heavily tied to Pentecostals and Charismatics, its reach extends beyond these groups. Within the movement, participants identify under various designations, **including:**

- *"Joel's Army"*
- *"Latter Rain"*
- *"Manifest Sons of God"*

**Protestant Alignment:** The movement "mostly" identifies with Protestantism and the historical Reformation, framing its mission as the "Second Reformation."

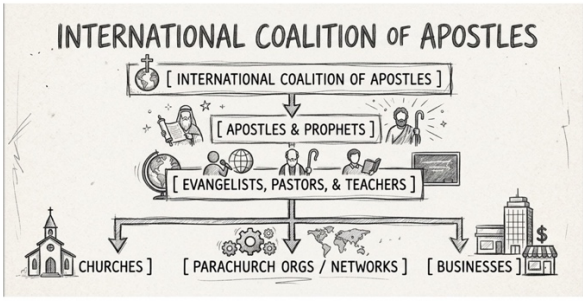
### Key Founder: C. Peter Wagner

Hermeneutics operates as an **objective discipline**—meaning its rules exist independently of the individual interpreter. It is grounded in structural elements of language, including:

- **Background:** Former professor of church growth at Fuller Theological Seminary and founder of Global Harvest Ministries.
- **Leadership Roles:** Apostle and founding member of the International Coalition of Apostles; cofounder of the World Prayer Center.
- **Publications:** Authored over 70 books, including foundational texts such as *Dominion*!, *Apostles and Prophets*, and *Apostles Today*.

## II. The Institutional Hierarchy and Governance

The NAR functions through a strict governance structure that resembles the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church, designed to exert authority across ministries globally.




### Key Organizational Characteristics

- **Global Network:** Citing Trevor O'Reggio (2012), the coalition comprises several hundred apostles spanning the United States and approximately 40 nations, supported by international training centers and prayer warrior communication networks operating across 58 states and worldwide.
- **Governance Mandate:** Upon achieving global dominance, those at the top of the hierarchy hold governing apostolic authority over participating ministries, businesses, and parachurch organizations.

## III. Areas of Agreement with Traditional Orthodoxy

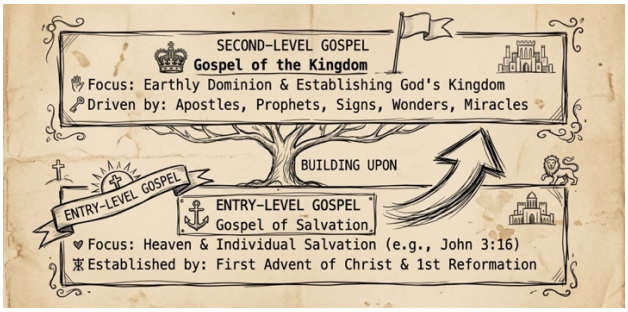
The NAR retains several core tenets of orthodox Christian theology, though these elements are often treated as foundational building blocks rather than the primary focus of their practical ministry:

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| Theological Concept | NAR Stance / Perspective |
|---|---|
| **Existence of God** | Maintains a foundational "God exists" worldview. |
| **Christology** | Affirms the divinity of Jesus Christ, His virgin birth, and His bodily death, burial, and resurrection. |
| **Pneumatology** | Believes in the active indwelling of the Holy Spirit within believers. |
| **Authority of Scripture** | Holds that Scripture is authoritative (though interpreted through distinct hermeneutical frameworks). |
| **Believer's Identity** | Affirms that a person's identity in Christ is fundamentally transformed in the sight of God. |

## IV. READER THE TWO-TIERED GOSPEL STRUCTURE

The central framework of NAR theology rests upon a distinction between two expressions of the Gospel. The first Reformation established the baseline gospel, while the second Reformation (led by the NAR) executes the dynamic, earth-centered gospel.



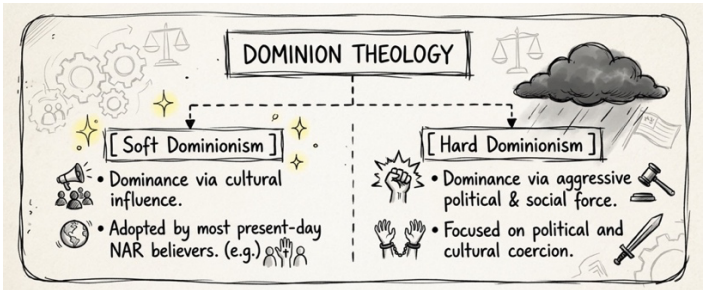

### Detailed Gospel Comparison

- **Entry-Level (Gospel of Salvation):**
  - **Primary Focus:** Heaven, individual salvation, and soul-saving (centered on texts like John 3:16).
  - **Historical Role:** Established during Jesus's first advent to create the church on Earth (termed "the Blessed Seed") and solidified during the First Reformation.
  - **NAR Perspective:** Viewed merely as a starting point or "starter gospel.

- **Second-Level (Gospel of the Kingdom):**
  - **Primary Focus:** Earthly transformation, societal domination, and advancing God's physical reign on earth.
  - **Historical Role:** The core task of the "Second Reformation."
  - **NAR Perspective:** The primary focus of modern believers, where the church acts as God's instrument to possess and rule the earth prior to Christ's return.

## V. DOMINION THEOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS

Dominion Theology is the overarching worldview of the NAR, holding that the Universal Church has a divine mandate to take physical control of the earth.



### Logical Line of Reasoning (P1–P5 Framework)

1. **Premise 1 (Original Mandate):** God gave humankind dominion over the earth (Genesis 1:28).
2. **Premise 2 (The Fall):** Humankind lost this dominion due to Satan's deception (Genesis 3:1–6).
3. **Premise 3 (Christ's Model):** Jesus's first advent, works, and miracles set the operational model for how the church must function (Acts 2:22).
4. **Premise 4 (Church Established):** Jesus's death, burial, and resurrection established the church in the world (John 3:16).
5. **Premise 5 (Empowerment for Conquest):** After His ascension, the Holy Spirit was given to empower the church to perform signs, wonders, miracles, and gifts (John 14:12; Acts 2:43–47; 1 Corinthians 12).
6. **Conclusion:** The church possesses a divine mandate to take back dominion from Satan by the power of the Holy Spirit, establish God's kingdom on earth, and thereby usher in the Second Coming of Christ (Matthew 28:18–20).

### Philosophical Influences Shaping the NAR

- **Christian Reconstructionism:** Influenced by Calvinist/Charismatic intersection regarding societal transformation.
- **Charismatic / Pentecostal Movements:** Provides the foundation for continuationist spiritual practices.
- **Spiritual Existentialism:** Places experiential, "spiritual" awareness and real-time alignment with the Holy Spirit over intellectual, creeds-based, or traditional exegetical readings of Scripture.

## VI. Practical Living, Ecclesiology, and Practical Implications

### The Seven Mountain Mandate (7M)

The NAR asserts that believers must systematically invade and conquer seven key spheres of culture to establish God's kingdom: Religion, Family, Education, Government, Media, Arts/Entertainment, and Business.

### The "Religion" Sphere and Views on Traditional Churches

- **Rejection of Liturgical/Exegetical Churches:** The NAR rejects traditional, exegetical, and liturgical churches, labeling them "dead churches."
- **Derogatory Labels:** Traditional churches are frequently characterized as legalistic, lifeless, power deniers, Pharisees, devoid of the Spirit, or possessed by a "religious spirit" (or "spirit of religion").
- **Pragmatic Ecumenism:** Because signs and wonders are seen as validating God's kingdom work, the NAR promotes broad ecumenism. Healing, miracles, and supernatural manifestations are open to individuals across denominations or even other religions. In this system, the signs, wonders, and healings become the primary message rather than mere attestations to biblical doctrine.

### Spiritual Warfare and Territorial Spirits

- Taking dominion requires aggressive engagement against demonic entities assigned to specific geographic zones or cultural spheres.
- Spiritual warfare is conducted via intercessory prayer, fasting, and dedicated deliverance ministries to dislodge territorial spirits.

### Power Evangelism and "Incarnating Jesus"

- Believers are expected to perform signs, wonders, and miracles equal to or greater than those performed by Jesus.
- Performing these supernatural acts is described as **"incarnating Jesus"** to demonstrate God's power to the unbelieving world.

### Nature of Sin vs. "Royal Identity"

- **Shift in Focus:** Rather than viewing believers as "sinners saved by grace," the NAR emphasizes a **"royal identity"** or **"sonship identity."** Believers are instructed to view themselves as kings, priests, and divine sons/daughters of the Most High.
- **Explanations for Personal Sin:** Personal struggle with sin is rarely treated through traditional models of personal repentance or sanctification. Instead, ongoing sin is attributed to:
    1. Unbroken generational curses.
    2. Legal/authoritative rights granted to demons over a person's life.
    3. Disruptions caused by territorial spirits.
    4. A lack of faith and insufficient supernatural revelation, which causes a person to dwell on personal sin.

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## VII. NAR Perspective on Israel and Covenantal Authority

The NAR rejects classic "Replacement Theology" in favor of an **"Inclusion" or "Extended Theology."**




- **Transfer of Authority:** While national/ethnic promises to physical Israel are recognized, the spiritual mantle, domain, and authority to enforce God's kingdom have been transferred to the Universal Church.
- **Role of Apostolic Stewards:** The leadership of the NAR (the apostles and prophets) are viewed as the functional stewards of the New Covenant.
- **Strategic Objective:** The Church—comprising Gentile believers and Messianic Jews working in tandem through power evangelism—aims to provoke ethnic Israel to jealousy through supernatural signs and miracles, ultimately bringing Israel under the governing reign of apostolic leadership.

## VIII. Hermeneutical Approach: The Prophetic Method

The NAR explicitly diverges from traditional Protestant Biblical interpretation. Instead of using historical-grammatical exegesis, NAR leaders read modern context into biblical texts using a historicist, contemporary "prophetic method." Traditional systematic creeds, historic confessions, and liturgical traditions are rejected as human constructs that inhibit Spirit-led revelation.