

Survey of Bible Doctrine Study Questions

Chapter 1

1. Name and explain briefly what you think are the two best naturalistic arguments for the existence of God? (pp. 11-15)
2. What does Dr. Ryrie say about the Biblical argument for the existence of God? (p. 15)
3. What does Dr. Ryrie mean by “general” and “special” revelation, and what are examples of each? (pp. 16,17) Which would be illustrated by looking at an artist’s painting to learn about him, and which would be illustrated by talking to the artist?
4. What are the eleven characteristics of God that Dr. Ryrie lists, and what is a simple definition of each? (pp. 17-25)
5. Give a one sentence explanation of the three primary Old Testament names for God. (pp.25-27)
6. Give evidence for the oneness of God. (pp. 30,31)
7. Give evidence for the three-ness of God. (pp. 31,32)
8. Give evidence for the tri-unity of God. (pp. 32-34)
9. To whom is God the Father a father? (p. 34)
10. What particular works are attributed to God the Father? (pp. 34,35)
11. Give one sentence in your own words to summarize each of Dr. Ryrie’s final 2 points. (p. 35)

Survey of Bible Doctrine Questions Chapter 2

1. How and where is the term “Scripture” used in the New Testament? (p. 36)
2. What are examples of general revelation, and what good is general revelation if it doesn’t give us the specifics of salvation through Jesus Christ? What illustration does Dr. Ryrie use? (p. 37)
3. Give a good definition of “inspiration.” (p. 38)
4. What is one problem with each of the 7 views of inspiration listed in SBD? (pp. 38-40)
5. Pick what you think are the 5 most important aspects of a biblical view of inspiration. (pp. 40-42)
6. What is canonicity and what are 3 key tests for canonicity? (pp. 42-44)
7. How and when was the canon formed? (pp. 44,45)
8. If only the original manuscripts were inspired, not the copies, and we don’t have the originals, then what good does it do to call the Bible inspired (pp. 45-47)
9. What are facts about illumination that emerge from Jn 16 and I Corinthians 2,3? (p. 48)
10. List and describe what you think are the 4 most important principles of interpretation of the Bible. (pp. 48-50)

Survey of Bible Doctrine Questions chapter 3

Jesus Christ the Lord

1. What is the uniqueness of Christianity? To what does the hypostatic union refer? (p. 51)
2. When did Jesus come into existence? Give three clear biblical passages indicating that Jesus existed prior to His life on this earth. (pp. 51,52)
3. Critics say that Jesus Himself never claimed to be God. List three categories of Scriptural evidence that Jesus DID claim/demonstrate divinity, and list at least one clear passage in support of each. (pp. 53,54)
4. What did other NT writers say about Jesus? Pick the three clearest passages. (pp. 54,55)
5. Many think that the term “Son of God” means that Jesus was something less than God. What is your answer to that? (p. 53)
6. Jesus was fully human except for what? (p. 55)
7. What is the meaning, means, and purpose of the “incarnation?” (pp. 55, 56)
8. What are four proofs of Jesus’ humanity and a passage for each? (pp. 56,57)
9. What is the “kenosis?” (pp. 57-59) Please give a good definition. Did Jesus give up his divine attributes?
10. What does it mean that Jesus was tempted in every way that we are? (pp. 59,60)
What is the passage that most clearly states Jesus’ sinlessness?
11. What was accomplished through Jesus’ life? (pp. 60,61)
12. What “offices” did Jesus fulfill while on earth? Give a sentence on each. (pp. 61,62)
13. What three pieces of evidence for the resurrection does Dr. Ryrie list? (pp. 62,63)
14. How do you know that the resurrection of Jesus was not merely a spiritual rather than a physical resurrection? (pp. 63,64)
15. Why are the resurrection and ascension important? (pp. 64,65)
16. List five things that Jesus is **currently** doing and four that He **will** do. (pp. 65,66)

Survey of Bible Doctrine Chapter Four Questions

The Holy Spirit

Pages 67-88

1. Many people think of the Holy Spirit as an impersonal force or an energy field or an influence. By way of contrast, if the Holy Spirit is indeed a person, what implications or improvements would result in our understanding of our relationship with the Holy Spirit?
2. What is meant and not meant by the statement that the Holy Spirit is a person? What identifies an entity as having personality? (67)
3. What four reasons does Dr. Ryrie list for believing that the Holy Spirit is a Person, and what is the Scriptural evidence? (pp. 67-69)
4. What three reasons does Dr. Ryrie list for believing that the Holy Spirit is God, and what is the Scriptural evidence? (pp. 70,71).
5. Is the Holy Spirit subordinate to the Father, and does it matter? (71,72)
6. Give a passage for the Holy Spirit's role in Creation. (72)
7. Give two key NT passages about the Holy Spirit's role in the writing of the OT. (73)
8. What is an example of "selective indwelling" in the OT, and what is the difference in the Holy Spirit's relationship to NT believers? Give a passage which supports this difference. (73,74)
9. What two additional things did the Holy Spirit do in the OT? Please give a passage in support of each. (74)
10. List three works of the Holy Spirit in the life of Christ and a passage for each. (74,75)
11. List the five works of the Holy Spirit in reference to Salvation with a definition and passage for each. (75-79) (Four of them fit the acronym "RIBS") When do RIBS occur in a person's life?
12. Define a "spiritual gift." (79,80) How is it different from a natural talent? (80)
13. In what passages are the gifts listed? Are all of them operative in every generation? (80,81)
14. How can one develop spiritual gifts, and what are three ways to help discover spiritual gifts? (81,82)
15. What is the difference between the indwelling of the Spirit and filling? (82)

16. List three conditions for and three results of being filled by the Spirit. (83-85)
17. How does the Holy Spirit teach? (85,86)
18. Which should we follow as our guide – the inner leading of the Holy Spirit in our lives or the Bible? (86)
19. What will the Spirit's role be in the Tribulation and in the Millennium? (87,88)
20. List the six works of the Holy Spirit in the life of the Christian - GFTGAP. (79-87)

Survey of Bible Doctrine Chapter Five Questions

Angels

(89-99)

1. In one word, how would you go about proving the existence of angels/demons?
2. What two proofs does Dr. Ryrie list in the third paragraph of p. 89?
3. List nine descriptions of what angels are like? (90)
4. List four things that good angels do and an explanatory sentence for each. (90,91)
5. What is the biblical evidence for the existence of Satan? (92)
6. List four biblical facts about Satan and a sentence about the importance of each. (92,93)
7. What was Satan's sin? List 3 key passages. (93,94)
8. List three past and three future judgments of Satan. (94)
9. What is Satan's general purpose and methodology? (94)
10. What was the essence of Satan's temptation of Jesus? What is the primary passage for this? (94,95)
11. What is the relation of Satan to the nations of the world and to unbelievers? Also, list five things Satan does to believers. (94,95)
12. What are six defenses against Satan's attempt to defeat believers? (95,96)
13. What are demons, and what are they like? (96,97)
14. What do demons do? (97,98)
15. Demon possession. Was it real? Is it now? Is there a difference between possession and influence?
16. Summarize key points from the following quotes:

Excerpts from *The Screwtape Letters* Preface by C. S. Lewis on his beliefs about Satan

The commonest question is whether I really “believe in the Devil.”

Now, if by “the Devil” you mean a power opposite to God and, like God, self-existent from all eternity, the answer is certainly, “No.” There is no uncreated being except God. God has no opposite. No being could attain a “perfect badness” opposite to the perfect goodness of God; for when you have taken away every kind of good thing (intelligence, will, memory, energy, and existence itself) there would be none of him left.

The proper question is whether I believe in devils. I do. That is to say, I believe in angels, and I believe that some of these, by the abuse of their free will, have become enemies to God and, as a corollary, to us. These we may call devils. They do not differ in nature from good angels, but their nature is depraved. Devil is the opposite of angel only as Bad Man is the opposite of Good Man. Satan, the leader or dictator of devils, is the opposite, not of God, but of Michael.

I believe this not in the sense that it is part of my creed, but in the sense that it is one of my opinions. My religion would not be in ruins if this opinion were shown to be false. Till that happens – and proofs of a negative are hard to come by – I shall retain it. **(1) It seems to me to explain a good many facts. (2) It agrees with the plain sense of Scripture, (3) the tradition of Christendom, and (4) the beliefs of most men at most times. (5) And it conflicts with nothing that any of the sciences has shown to be true.**

From 2nd preface:

There are two equal and opposite errors into which our race can fall about the devils. One is to disbelieve in their existence. The other is to believe, and to feel an excessive and unhealthy interest in them. They themselves are equally pleased by both errors, and hail a materialist or a magician with the same delight.

Survey of Bible Doctrine Chapter 6 Questions

The Nature of Man

1. How do the materialist, the idealist, and the pragmatist answer the "What is man?" question? (100)
2. If man is a created being, what are the implications as distinct from philosophical materialism? (100,101)
3. What are four views of the meaning of the days of Genesis 1 and 2? (102,103)
4. What argument does Dr. Ryrie present for apparent age? Do you see any problems with this idea? (104 #5)
5. What is the problem with viewing Genesis 1-11 as merely allegorical, but not historically accurate? (104 #6)
6. What does being created in the image of God mean? (105)
7. How does Scripture define the following terms: heart, conscience, mind, will. (105,106)
8. What characterizes the old and new natures and how do they interact in the life of a believer? (106,107) What do you think the old Cherokee's answer was in the following story?

The Two Wolves

One evening an old Cherokee told his grandson about a battle that goes on inside him. He said, "It is between two wolves. One is evil: Anger, envy, sorrow, regret, greed, arrogance, self-pity, guilt, resentment, inferiority, lies, false pride, superiority and ego... The other is good: Joy, peace, love, hope, serenity, humility, kindness, benevolence, empathy, generosity, truth, compassion and faith..."

The grandson thought about it for a minute and then asked his grandfather, "Which wolf wins?"

The old Cherokee simply replied, "_____."

9. What is the basis for considering the Garden of Eden and the Fall to be historical rather than mythical? (107)
10. List several key points in the course of Adam and Eve's temptation, and how does this process apply to our lives today? Give an example if you can. (108)
11. What five things happened as a result of the Fall? (109)
12. Give an inclusive Biblical definition of sin. (110)

13. Define the doctrine of “total depravity.” (111)
14. What are four possible penalties for sin? (113)
15. What is the remedy for sin in the life of an unbeliever? What is the remedy for sin in the life of a believer? (113,114)
16. Please compare or contrast the following pumpkin analogy with Lewis’ “Rats in the cellar” analogy and indicate which fits Scripture and your personal experience better.

A woman was asked by a co-worker, "What is it like to be a Christian?" The co-worker replied, "It is like being a pumpkin. God picks you from the patch, brings you in, and washes all the dirt off of you. Then he cuts off the top and scoops out all the yucky stuff. He removes the seeds of doubt, hate, greed, etc., and then He carves you a new smiling face and puts His light inside of you to shine for all the world to see."

Rats in the Cellar

Mere Christianity, Book IV, Chapter 7 – “Let’s Pretend”

And now we begin to see what it is that the New Testament is always talking about. It talks about Christians ‘being born again’; it talks about the ‘putting on Christ’; about Christ ‘being formed in us’; about our coming to ‘have the mind of Christ’.

Put right out of your head the idea that these are only fancy ways of saying that Christians are to read what Christ said and try to carry it out—as a man may read what Plato or Marx said and try to carry it out. They mean something much more than that. They mean that a real Person, Christ, here and now in that very room where you are saying your prayers, is doing things to you. It is not a question of a good man who died two thousand years ago. It is a living Man, still as much a man as you, and still as much God as He was when He created the world, really coming and interfering with your very self; killing the old natural self in you and replacing it with the kind of self He has. At first, only for moments. Then for longer periods. Finally, if all goes well, turning you permanently into a different sort of thing; into a new little Christ, a being which, in its own small way, has the same kind of life as God; which shares in His power, joy, knowledge and eternity. And soon we make two other discoveries.

- (1) We begin to notice, besides our particular sinful acts, our sinfulness; begin to be alarmed not only about what we do, but about what we are. This may sound rather difficult, so I will try to make it clear from my own case. When I come to my evening prayers and try to reckon up the sins of the day, nine times out of ten the most obvious one is some sin against charity; I have sulked or snapped or sneered or snubbed or stormed. And the excuse that immediately springs to mind is that the provocation was so sudden and unexpected; I was caught off my guard, I had not time to collect myself. Now that may be an extenuating circumstance as regards those particular acts; they would obviously be worse if they had been deliberate and premeditated. On the other hand, surely what a man does when he is taken off his guard is the best evidence for what sort of a man he is? Surely what pops out before the man has time to put on a disguise is the truth? If there are rats in a cellar you are most likely to see them if you go in very suddenly. But the suddenness does not create the rats; it only prevents them from hiding. In the same way the suddenness of the provocation does not make me an ill-tempered man; it only shows me what an ill-tempered man I am. The rats are always there in the cellar, but if you go in shouting and noisily they will have taken cover before you switch on the light. Apparently the rats of resentment and vindictiveness are always there in the cellar of my soul. Now that cellar is out of reach of my conscious will. I can to some extent control my acts; I have no direct control over my temperament. And if (as I said before) what we are matters even more than what we do – if, indeed, what we do matters chiefly as evidence of what we

are—then it follows that the change which I most need to undergo is a change that my own direct, voluntary efforts cannot bring about. And this applies to my good actions too. How many of them were done for the right motive? How many for fear of public opinion, or a desire to show off? How many from a sort of obstinacy or sense of superiority which, in different circumstances, might equally have led to some very bad act. But I cannot, by direct moral effort, give myself new motives. After the first few steps in the Christian life we realize that everything which really needs to be done in our soul can be done only by God. And that brings us to something which has been very misleading in my language up to now.

- (2) I have been talking as if it were we who did everything. In reality, of course, it is God who does everything. We, at most, allow it to be done to us. In a sense you might even say it is God who does the pretending. The three-Personal God, so to speak, sees before Him in fact a self-centered, greedy, grumbling, rebellious human animal. But He says 'Let us pretend that this is not a mere creature, but our Son. It is like Christ in so far as it is a Man, for He became Man. Let us pretend that it is also like Him in Spirit. Let us treat it as if it were what in fact it is not. Let us pretend in order to make the pretence into a reality.' God looks at you as if you were a little Christ: Christ stand beside you to turn you into one. I daresay this idea of a divine make-believe sounds rather strange at first. But, is it so strange really? Is not that how the higher thing always raises the lower? A mother teaches her baby to talk by talking to it as if it understood long before it really does. We treat our dogs as if they were 'almost human'; that is why they really become 'almost human' in the end.

Survey of Bible Doctrine Chapter 7 Questions
Christ's Salvation, Part I
(Pages 115-118)

1. What is the connection between Christ and Salvation? (115)
2. What is a simple definition of election? (116)
3. List 5 elect people/groups in the Bible. (116)
4. List 5 aspects of election consistent with the character of God. What does Dr. Ryrie say about human responsibility under point 4? (116,117)
5. Write at least five observations about election from each of the following passages:
Ephesians 1:3-14
Romans 9:6-24
6. Write a sentence about election on each of the following passages.
Romans 8:28-30
John 6:44
Acts 13:48
I Peter 2:8
Revelation 17:8
7. How do you fit the concept of election into the concept of free will? Do you think I Pet 1:1,2 helps in any way?

Survey of Bible Doctrine
Chapter 7 Questions, Part II
Christ's Salvation (pages 118-139)

1. What nine accomplishments of the death of Christ does Dr. Ryrie list? (118-126)
2. What key passages and prepositions does Dr. Ryrie point out to argue that the death of Christ is not merely “for our benefit” but “in our place?” Why is this important? (118-120)
3. What three words form the foundation for understanding redemption, what do they mean, and what is a key passage for each? Sum up in one sentence the full meaning of redemption in the New Testament. (121,122)
4. What does reconciliation mean, when does it happen, what is the extent of it, who does it affect, and what is the basis of it? What is a key passage? (122)
5. What does propitiation mean, why is it necessary, what is the extent of it, what is the basis of it, and what can we now offer to God as propitiation? (122,123)
6. What is the impact of the death of Christ on our sin nature? Does it mean that we cease to sin or that our sin nature has been eradicated? (123,124)
7. What does it mean that we have been crucified and resurrected with Christ and when did/does this take place? (124, 125)
8. In one way the law has ended, and in one way it has not. What solution does Dr. Ryrie offer? (125,126)
9. How is our family “relationship” kept right and how is our family fellowship restored? (126)
10. What does Dr. Ryrie say about the basis, means, and content of faith throughout the ages? (126)
11. Pick your three favorite Old Testament illustrations of the death of Christ. (127)
12. Give a critique of each of the 5 false conceptions of the death of Christ Dr. Ryrie lists. (127)
13. Why does Dr. Ryrie conclude that Jesus died for all people, not just the elect? (128)
14. What five benefits of the death of Christ does Dr. Ryrie list? (128-131)
15. What does “justification” mean? What is the means of justification, and what is the ground of justification? (128, 129)

16. What is the difference in John's language of son/child and Paul's language of adoption? (129,130)
17. What are the three aspects of sanctification and what is the meaning of each? (130,131)
18. What is the Biblical evidence that a true believer in Christ will never lose his/her salvation? (suggestion: list the 12 passages in *I'm Glad You Asked*, pp. 256-258) What four points does Dr. Ryrie make from Romans 8:29-39? (132)
19. What are the "problem passages" to eternal security, and how would you explain Hebrews 6:1-6, John 15:6, and James 2:14-26? (133,134) (see also explanations in *I'm Glad You Asked*, pp. 259,260)
20. How often does the New Testament indicate faith/belief in Christ as the only basis of salvation, and how does Galatians 1:8,9 apply to this? (134)
21. Must Christ be Lord/Master of a person's life in order to be Savior? What reasons does Dr. Ryrie offer as to why some people insist that the answer to that question is yes? What evidence is there in the New Testament of true believers living "un-yielded" lives? (135-137)
22. What are different uses of the word "Lord" in the NT? (135,136)
23. How does Dr. Ryrie clear up confusion on the use of the word "disciple?" (136)
24. Isn't "belief only" too easy? (137) (Please see *I'm Glad You Asked*, chapter 12)
25. Those who say that baptism is necessary for salvation use Acts 2:38, Acts 22:16, Mark 16:16. In addition to pointing out that we should never use a few unclear passages to interpret hundreds of clear ones, how would you explain those passages? (138)
26. What does "repentance" mean and in what sense is it a condition for salvation? (139)

Survey of Bible Doctrine Chapter 8 Questions

What is the Church?

1. Dr. Ryrie mentions Revelation chapters 2 and 3 since it lists seven early churches. Please read those two chapters in Revelation and give a one paragraph summary of how those early churches were doing (one paragraph for all of chapters 2 and 3) (not covered in SBD)
2. Who is it that Jesus predicted would build His church in Matthew 16:18? (not covered in SBD)
3. What does the word “church” mean, and what are four NT uses of the word/concept? (140,141) (Uses 3 and 4 will be called “Local Church” and “Universal Church” respectively in the rest of the chapter.)
4. Is Dr. Ryrie’s definition of a local church *prescribed* (e.g. here is what you have to do in order to call yourself a church?) in the New Testament or is it *described* (here is what the local assemblies did and how they were made up? (not covered in SBD)
5. According to Dr. Ryrie, our Friday morning group is not “church.” Many believe that only a group meeting on Sunday mornings officially qualifies as “church” and that anything else is “para-church” (along-side, but not the same as) and lesser status. One well-known pastor (not in Ft. Worth) called groups like Young Life, BSF, and Search the “Junior Varsity.” What is your opinion? (not covered in SBD)
6. Please list the qualifications for elders/bishops of the church listed in I Timothy 3:1-7 (about 15 of them) and Titus 1:5-9 (about 15-20) (Please look them up in your Bible rather than listing them out of SBD)
7. What is the significance of such detail about elders/bishops? (144)
8. What is the relevance of this list of characteristics to you? (not covered in SBD)
9. What is the difference between elders and deacons? It seems that in Acts 6, there was a need for helpers, administrators in order that the apostles could have time for their primary role of preaching and teaching. This might indicate that the apostles were fulfilling elder roles, and that the new appointees would have functioned as deacons. If that is the case, why were the qualifications listed in Acts 6:3 necessary? (not covered in SBD)
10. What five forms of church governance does Dr. Ryrie list, and which is the most Biblical? (146 -148)
11. What is the difference between a sacrament and an ordinance? (148, 149)

12. What are three views of the Lord's Supper and to which do you subscribe? (149)
13. What is the main point of the Lord's Supper? How often does the NT say it should be observed? (150)
14. What are Dr. Ryrie's reasons for preferring immersion as the mode of baptism rather than sprinkling? (152) How important do you think the "mode" is?
15. If baptism is not necessary for salvation, then why get baptized?
16. Who should get baptized? Are there any good and clear biblical passages supporting infant baptism? (153)
17. Dr. Ryrie lists 6 purposes of the church, and by that means "local church" (as in a local congregation that meets in a building on Sunday morning). (154) How many of these passages could equally apply to a gathering like a Friday morning Bible study group? (Not in SBD)
18. What is Dr. Ryrie's definition of the "Universal Church?" (154,155)
19. What are the 10 metaphors used in Scripture to describe the relationship between Christ and the Church. (156)
20. What is the best argument that "the church" began on the day of Pentecost? (157,158)

Survey of Bible Doctrine Chapter 9 Questions Part I
What does the future hold?

1. What were the Old Testament tests of a prophet and what happened if they failed the test? (159)
2. According to Gen. 12:1-3; 13:14-17; 15:1-7; 17:1-18, what did God promise Abraham? (159,160, but please look at the passages as well as SBD)
3. Which of the promises have already been fulfilled, and what has not yet been fulfilled? (160)
4. On what does Dr. Ryrie base his argument that the promises to Israel were unconditional? (161, 162)
5. If the promises to Israel were conditioned on Israel's obedience, would that have any implications regarding God's promises to us or regarding Israel today? (not in SBD)
6. The millennium refers to a 1,000 year period of time. Give a sentence or two defining/describing postmillennialism. What does it say about the promises made to Israel? (162, 163)
7. What does amillennialism teach? What are three different amillennial explanations of how God fulfills the Abrahamic covenant? (163 – 165)
8. What does premillennialism teach and what is its greatest strength? (164,165)
9. Where does the term "rapture" come from and what does it mean? (164, 165)
10. What three things does I Corinthians 15:51-58 teach about the rapture? (166)
11. What four things does I Thessalonians 4:13-18 teach about the rapture? (166,167)

Survey of Bible Doctrine Chapter 9 Questions Part II

1. What is the difference between the rapture and the second coming of Christ? (167)
2. Please define and also pick the three best arguments for the post-tribulation position. (167,168)
3. Please define the mid-tribulation view and the best argument listed. (168)
4. Please define the pre-tribulation view of the rapture. (169)
5. Please give a summary of Dr. Ryrie's three points in support of the pre-tribulation position. (169-171)
6. What is a key Old Testament and a key New Testament passage describing the length of the tribulation? (172)
7. What two key characteristics separate this tribulation from all other times of persecution and judgment? (172,173)
8. Please give a chronology of events from the start of the tribulation until the end of it. (173, 174)

Survey of Bible Doctrine Chapter 9 Questions Part II

1. What is the millennium, where is the actual thousand year period mentioned, and how often? (174, 175)
2. Though the duration is not stated specifically, where else in Scripture is the millennium referred to and how is it designated in those passages? (175)
3. What facts do we have from what passages about the location and security of the millennial government? (175)
4. What do we know from what passages about the King and His kingdom? (176)
5. Who will be in the kingdom of Jesus' thousand year reign? (176)
6. What are some of the spiritual characteristics of the kingdom? (177)
7. How will government function and what is the impact on the earth itself? (177)
8. How will the millennium end, and what does that tell us about the underlying problem in society? (178)
9. What facts can we learn about the judgment of believers' works from I Corinthians 3:11-15, II Corinthians 5:9, and Romans 14:10? (178, 179)
10. What are rewards given for and what passages tell us this? (179)
11. What is the passage which describes the judgment of the gentiles who survive the tribulation, on what basis will they be judged, and how do you fit this in with the doctrine of salvation by faith alone? (180)
12. What happens to Jews who survive the tribulation? (180, 190)
13. What happens to fallen angels from the second coming of Christ forward? (181)
14. What is the "white throne judgment," what is the passage, who does the judging, on what basis is the judging done, and how does that fit into the doctrine of salvation by grace? (181, 182)
15. What happens to believers and unbelievers who die prior to the resurrection? (182)
16. Describe the resurrection of the just and the unjust. (182, 183)
17. Please list characteristics of heaven and cite the biblical references to go with them. (183)

18. What is the Hebrew word for hell and what are its two primary meanings? (184)
19. What are the three Greek words in the NT for hell and what do they mean? (184)
20. What are the passages and points that argue for hell being permanent and eternal as opposed to annihilationism or classic universalism? (184)

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