

The Honest Skeptic's Worksheet

by Dave Arch



All page numbers refer to the New International Version of The Bible as published by Zondervan Publishing as their Thinline Bible. It is available at all Christian Book Stores and many others too.

Introduction

Before beginning, it's necessary to establish the historical accuracy and reliability of the Gospel accounts as found in the New Testament. This reliability is based on several facts:

1. We have more than 4000 manuscripts or parts of the New Testament which have survived to our time. The earliest among these manuscripts is dated 130 A.D.
2. We have writings of secular historians who verify the writings of the Gospels (ex. Flavius Josephus).

"Now, there was about this time, Jesus, a wise man, if it be lawful to call him a man, for he was a doer of wonderful works, -- a teacher of such men as receive the truth with pleasure.

He drew over to himself many of the Jews, and many of the Gentiles. He was (the) Christ; and when Pilate, at the suggestion of the principal men amongst us, had condemned him to the cross, those that loved him at the first did not forsake him, for he appeared to them alive again the third day as the divine prophets had foretold these and ten thousand other wonderful things concerning him; and the tribe of Christians, so named from him, are not extinct at this day."

**(Antiquities Of The Jews, Chapter III, Section 3 by
Jewish historian Flavius Josephus)**

3. The books of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John are all books written by men who were eyewitnesses to the events (i.e. Apostles or close associates of the Apostles).

4. Finally, in textually dating the time of the writing of the Gospels, we arrive at dates prior to 70 A.D. That is within the time period when the contemporaries of Jesus Christ were still living. If they (the Gospels) weren't accurate historical accounts, they could have been refuted at that time.

For more information on this subject, please visit the library and read the article entitled [The Historical Reliability Of The New Testament](#).

Directions For This Worksheet

After reading the historical fact, read and consider the arising question(s) concerning that fact. Finally, choose which of the logical conclusions you will choose as an answer to the question. For each answer you choose, you must then be able to present an answer to its accompanying question(s).

THE CLAIMS OF JESUS

Historical Fact:

Jesus claimed to be the Son of God (Mark 14:61,62, pg. 860).

Arising Question:

Who really is Jesus Christ?

Logical Conclusions:

1. JESUS CHRIST IS A LEGEND

If Jesus never historically existed, how do you account for the fact of A.D. and B.C. as historical standards for labeling dates? How do you account for other historians who wrote during the same time period about this historical person of Jesus Christ?

2. JESUS CHRIST WAS A LIAR

If Jesus knowingly lied about who He was, what motive does a man then have for dying for a known lie? Were any of His other teachings characteristic of a liar?

3. JESUS CHRIST REALLY BELIEVED HE WAS THE SON OF GOD

If Jesus honestly believed that he was the Son of God (and he wasn't), that would make him a mentally unbalanced person. Why didn't he act mentally unbalanced in any other area of His life? Why didn't he fall apart under the terrific tension of His trial? If we accept this conclusion, we must search for other supporting indications of "mental instability."

4. JESUS CHRIST REALLY IS THE SON OF GOD

What will you do about what He said regarding eternal life and forgiveness of sin?

Please note that the choice of Jesus merely being a "good teacher" does not exist if He was wrong on this major point of His teaching!

THE RESURRECTION OF JESUS CHRIST

Historical Fact:

After being in the grave for two days, the body of Jesus was found missing on the third day (John 20:1-10, pg. 917)

Arising Question:

What happened to the body of Jesus?

Logical Conclusions:

1. NON-CHRISTIANS (JEWISH OR ROMAN LEADERS) TOOK THE BODY

If non-Christians took the body, why would they help by contributing to the belief that Jesus rose from the dead? If they had taken the body, why didn't they show the body in order to squelch the "rumor" of His resurrection?

2. JESUS NEVER REALLY DIED

How could Jesus survive six hours on the cross, live through the stab of a Roman spear, then convince Pilate and his soldiers that He was dead, endure the pain of crucifixion with the coldness of a tomb for three days, and then remove the boulder at the mouth of the tomb, elude the guards posted at the grave, convince His disciples He had a resurrection body, and finally disappear and die a secret death?

3. CHRISTIANS (THE DISCIPLES) TOOK THE BODY

Why would the disciples be then willing later to die for something they knew was a hoax?

4. JESUS CHRIST ROSE FROM THE DEAD

What will you do about what He says regarding eternal life and forgiveness of sins?

Please note that only the final choice takes into consideration the great change that came over the disciples following the resurrection. Only the final choice can account for the change in Peter

from that of John 18:15-17 (pg. 915) to that of Acts 2:22-24 (pg. 920).

THE TEACHINGS OF JESUS

Historical Fact:

Jesus says:

**". . . I have come that they may have life, and have it to the full."
John 10:10 (pg. 906)**

**"I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the
Father except through me." John 14:6 (pg. 911)**

**"For my Father's will is that everyone who looks to the Son
and believes in Him shall have eternal life, and I will
raise him up at the last day." John 6:40 (pg. 901)**

Arising Question:

Why not by prayer actively trust Jesus to do all that He promised?

Logical Conclusions:

1. If you personally place your trust in Jesus to provide eternal life and forgiveness of sin, you can know that you are going to heaven when you die (I John 5:13, pg. 1030).
2. If you don't personally place your trust in what Jesus has done for you, the following verse applies:

**"Whoever believes in the Son has eternal life, but whoever
rejects the Son will not see life, for God's wrath remains on him."
John 3:36 (pg. 898)**

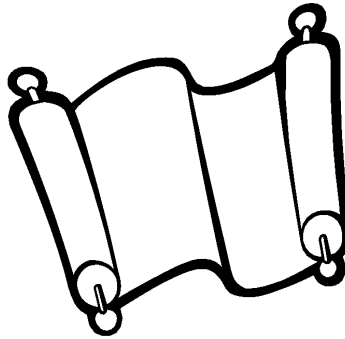
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The Historical Reliability Of The New Testament

by Dave Arch



The historical reliability of the New Testament is an issue that no person should take for granted. How sure can we be that what appears in our New Testament today is what was written?

This outline will share the heart of the evidence.

There are three primary sources to which the scholars go in order to reconstruct the original documents as they were written by the Apostles in the first century. These three sources are the large number of copied manuscripts in existence today, the large number of versions of the New Testament in other languages from that period of time, and the quotations from the early church leaders.

I. Manuscripts

A. The Original Manuscripts Are Non-Existent Today

B. Sir Frederick G. Kenyon (former director and principle librarian of the British museum) says:

**"The books of the New Testament were written in the latter part of the first century; the earliest extant manuscripts (trifling scraps excepted) are of the fourth century -- say from 250-300 years later."
(Handbook To Textual Criticism Of The New Testament.
London: Macmillan and Company, 1901, pg. 4)**

C. Although 250-300 years sounds like a long time from the writing of the original to the date of the

first copy we have, the normal time for the Greek classical writers is 1000 years from the original to our first copy. (F.W. Hall, "Manuscript Authorities For The Text Of The Chief Classical Writers," Companions To Classical Text, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1913).

D. For the New Testament, there are 5000 Greek manuscripts. (A.T. Robertson. Instruction To Textual Criticism Of The New Testament. Nashville: Broadman Press, 1925, pg. 29).

E. The Iliad is the classical work which comes closest with only 625 copies in existence. (Geisler and Nix. A General Introduction To The Bible. Chicago: Moody Press, 1968, pg. 366)

F. The large number of manuscripts in existence for the New Testament makes it much more accurate to reconstruct the originals. The scholars compare manuscript with manuscript to determine what was said by the Apostles.

II. Other Versions

A. Immediately (150 AD) the New Testament was translated into other languages (Latin and Syriac).

B. We have more than 9000 copies of early translations. (Josh McDowell. Evidence That Demands A verdict. California: Campus Crusade For Christ, 1972)

C. When the textual critics compare these 9000 translations with the 5000 Greek manuscripts, they get an even more accurate reading.

III. Early Church Leaders

A. During the 200's and 300's AD, the early church leaders wrote and quoted from the New Testament. The New Testament could be re-written from their quotations with the exception of 11 verses. (Geisler and Nix. A General Introduction To The Bible. Chicago: Moody Press, 1968, pg. 357)

B. By comparing the quotations of the early church fathers with the versions of the Greek manuscripts and the translations, an even more reliable reconstruction of the New Testament is possible.

IV. Conclusions

A. Although it is 250-300 years between the time of the original to our first copy, this gap is bridged by the writing of the early church leaders and the other translations of the New Testament.

B. When this information is combined with archaeological discoveries and other historians who wrote during the same period, the evidence grows more compelling.

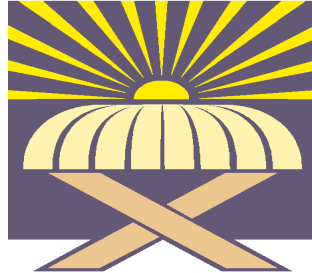
C. The New Testament has today only a .5% doubt ratio. This is determined by taking the number of words in the New Testament and comparing that to the number of words still in doubt. The Iliad has a 5% doubt ratio on the same basis. (Geisler and Nix, pg. 366)

D. The New Testament takes second place to no writing of the same period! It stands alone as the best attested set of documents from that time period.

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Old Testament Prophecies Fulfilled In Jesus' Life

by Dave Arch



There were two primary evidences which the apostles appealed to over and over again to establish the Deity and Messiahship of the Lord Jesus Christ. One was the fact of the resurrection and the other was the Old Testament prophecies which were fulfilled in the life of Jesus Christ.

Below is a listing of the prophecies written in the Old Testament and given to the Jewish nation so that they might be able to recognize their Messiah.

I. THE ACTUAL PROPHECIES

A. Concerning His Birth

1. Born of the seed of woman (Genesis 3:15; Galatians 4:4; Matthew 1:20)
2. Born of a virgin (Isaiah 7:14; Matthew 1:18, 24, 25)
3. Son of God (Psalm 2:7; Matthew 3:17)
4. Seed of Abraham (Genesis 22:18; Matthew 1:1; Galatians 3:16) Here it is determined that the Messiah would be a Jewish descendant.
5. Son of Isaac (Genesis 21:12; Luke 3:23,34) Abraham had two sons, Isaac and Ishmael. Now God eliminates one half of the lineage of Abraham.
6. Son of Jacob (Numbers 24:17; Luke 3:23,34) Isaac had two sons, Jacob and Esau. Now God eliminates one half of the lineage of Isaac.
7. Tribe of Judah (Genesis 49:10; Luke 3:23,33) Jacob had twelve sons and each became a tribe of the Hebrew nation. Now God eliminates eleven-twelfths of the lineage of Jacob.
8. Family line of Jesse (Isaiah 11:1; Luke 3:23,32) Now God narrows it down even further by picking

one family line out of the tribe of Judah.

9. House of David (Jeremiah 23:5; Luke 3:23,31) Jesse had at least eight sons (I Samuel 16:10,11). Now God eliminates all of Jesse's sons except one, David.

10. Born at Bethlehem (Micah 5:2; Matthew 2:1) Now God eliminates all the cities in the world except one, Bethlehem.

11. Presented with gifts (Psalm 72:10; Isaiah 60:6; Matthew 2:1,11)

12. Herod kills children (Jeremiah 31:15; Matthew 2:16)

B. Concerning His Nature

13. His Pre-Existence (Micah 5:2; Colossians 1:17; John 1:1)

14. He shall be called Lord (Psalm 110:1; Luke 20:41-44)

15. He shall be called Immanuel ("God with us") (Isaiah 7:14; Matthew 1:23)

16. Shall be a prophet (Deuteronomy 18:18; Matthew 21:11)

17. Shall be a priest (Psalm 110:4; Hebrews 5:5,6)

18. Shall be a judge (Isaiah 33:22; John 5:30)

19. Shall be a king (Isaiah 33:22; Matthew 27:37)

20. Special anointment of the Holy Spirit (Isaiah 11:2; Matthew 3:16,17)

21. He zeal for God (Psalm 69:9; John 2:15-17)

C. Concerning His Ministry

22. Preceded by a messenger (Isaiah 40:3; Matthew 3:1,2)

23. Ministry to begin in Galilee (Isaiah 9:1,2; Matthew 4:12,13,17)

24. Ministry of miracles (Isaiah 35:5, 6a; Matthew 9:35)

25. Teacher of parables (Psalm 78:2; Matthew 13:34)

26. He was to enter the temple (Malachi 3:1; Matthew 21:12)

27. He was to enter Jerusalem on a donkey (Zechariah 9:9; Luke 19:35,36,37a)

28. A "Stone Of Stumbling" to the Jewish nation (Psalm 118:22; I Peter 2:7)

29. "Light" to the Gentiles (Isaiah 60:3; 49:6; Acts 13:47,48a)

D. Concerning Events After His Burial

30. His resurrection (Psalm 16:10; Acts 2:31)

31. His ascension (Psalm 68:18a; Acts 1:9)

32. Seated at the right hand of God (Psalm 110:1; Hebrews 1:3)

E. Prophecies Fulfilled In One Day

The following 29 prophecies from the Old Testament, which speak of the betrayal, trial, death and burial of Jesus, were spoken at various times by many different voices during the five centuries from 1000-500 BC, and yet all of them were literally fulfilled in one twenty-four hour period of time in Jesus' life.

33. Betrayed by a friend (Psalm 41:9; Matthew 10:4)

34. Sold for 30 pieces of silver (Zechariah 11:12; Matthew 26:15)

35. Money to be thrown down in God's house (Zechariah 11:13b; Matthew 27:5a)

36. Price given for potter's filed (Zechariah 11:13b; Matthew 27:7)

In the previous four prophecies we find in both prophecy and fulfillment the following:

1. Betrayed
2. By a friend
3. For 30 pieces of silver (not 29)
4. Silver (not gold)

5. Thrown down (not placed)
6. In God's house
7. Money used to buy potter's field

37. Forsaken by His disciples (Zechariah 13:7; Mark 14:50)
38. Accused by false witnesses (Psalm 35:11; Matthew 26:59-61)
39. Mute before accusers (Isaiah 53:7; Matthew 27:12-19)
40. Wounded and bruised (Isaiah 53:5; Matthew 27:26)
41. Smitten and spit upon (Isaiah 50:6; Micah 5:1; Matthew 26:67)
42. Mocked (Psalm 22:7,8; Matthew 27:31)
43. Fell under the cross (Psalm 109:24; John 19:17; Luke 23:26)
44. Hands and feet pierced (Psalm 22:16; Luke 23:33)
45. Crucified with thieves (Isaiah 53:12; Matthew 27:38)
46. Made intercession for His persecutors (Isaiah 53:12; Luke 23:34)
47. Rejected by his own people (Isaiah 53:3; John 7:5,48)
48. Hated without a cause (Psalm 69:4; John 15:25)
49. Friends stood afar off (Psalm 38:11; Luke 23:49)
50. People shook their heads (Psalm 109:25; Matthew 27:39)
51. Stared upon (Psalm 22:17; Luke 23:35)
52. Garments parted and lots cast (Psalm 22:18; John 19:23,24)
53. Suffered thirst (Psalm 69:21; John 19:28)
54. Gall and vinegar offered Him (Psalm 69:21; Matthew 27:34)
55. His forsaken cry (Psalm 22:1; Matthew 27:46)
56. Committed Himself to God (Psalm 31:5; Luke 23:46)
57. His bones not broken (Psalm 34:20; John 19:33)
58. His heart broken (Psalm 22:14; John 19:34) The blood and water which came from Jesus' pierced side are evidences that the heart had literally burst.
59. His side pierced (Zechariah 12:10; John 19:34)
60. Darkness over the land (Amos 8:9; Matthew 27:45)
61. Buried in a rich man's tomb (Isaiah 53:9; Matthew 27:57-60)

II. OBJECTIONS ANSWERED

A. Fulfilled Prophecies Were Actually Written At Or After The Time Of Jesus

Answer: If you are not satisfied with the date of 450 BC as the date of the Old Testament completion, then realize that the Greek translation of the Old Testament was completed in 250 BC. Therefore, it appears evident that there were at least 250 years between the time of the writing of the prophecies and their fulfillment in Jesus Christ.

B. The Fulfilled Prophecy In Jesus Was Deliberate On His Part. He Knew The Old Testament Well Enough And Just Set Out To Fulfill All Of Them.

Answer: This might seem possible until we realize that there were many prophecies outside of His control, such as:

1. Place of birth (Micah 5:2)
2. Time of birth (Daniel 9:25; Genesis 49:10)
3. Manner of birth (Isaiah 7:14)
4. Betrayal
5. Manner of death (Psalm 22:16)
6. People's reactions (Mocking, spitting, staring, etc.)
7. Piercing of His side
8. Burial

Approaching Truth

by Dave and John Arch



All page numbers refer to the New International Version of The Bible as published by Zondervan Publishing as their Thinline Bible. It is available at all Christian Book Stores and many others too.

Most have never stopped to answer the question that this article explores:

"How Do I Determine What Is True?"

Let's take a quick quiz. Below are three statements. Place a "T" in front of the one(s) you believe are true and an "F" in front of the one(s) you believe to be false.

___ 2+2=4

___ **"If you believe, you will receive whatever you ask for in prayer."**
Matthew 21:22 (pg. 833)

___ **An atom contains protons, neutrons, and electrons.**

Whether you marked the above statements "T" or "F" is not nearly as important for the sake of this essay as the "why" behind your decision. As you prepare to enjoy this article, please rewind your mind to think through what went on in your thought processes that brought you to the conclusion on each one.

Below, note on the lines just what caused you to label each one the way you did:

_____ 1. _____

_____ 2. _____

_____ 3. _____

This monograph explores the subject of how do we decide what is "true" from that which we label "false."

Again take a moment to look over the determining factors you just listed as you ask yourself the following questions:

How consistent were you in determining truth?

Did you use the same criteria for each of the instances or did you "play by different rules" on one or more of the statements?

The unfortunate tendency of most Christians is to apply a different set of rules when they come to "spiritual truths" than they would ever accept for determining truth in the other areas of their lives. This approach weakens their own faith as we'll see later in this study.

Here's one more example. Below are some instructions for making a rocket out of this article. Please follow the instructions very carefully:

A PAPER ROCKET

- 1. Close this study and lay it face up on a table top.**
- 2. Tear a small piece of paper from another source and place it under the monograph.**
- 3. Press down with your finger in the exact center of the article's top sheet.**
- 4. Quickly lift your finger off the paper and the entire article should begin to float above the table top.**
- 5. After practicing a few times, you should be able to get the paper to rise quite high into the air.**

Try it!

Did it work for you? Did you follow each of the instructions exactly?

Are the instructions truth?

How did you determine whether the instructions were truth or not?

Please return to the first three statements and apply the same criteria you've just listed above to Statement #2 regarding Matthew 21:22. In other words, have you ever tried to test Matthew 21:22, and it didn't work? Why not label it untruth and toss it away? Most church-going people would guard that verse with statements like "Maybe I wasn't REALLY believing." or "I wonder what that verse means in the original Greek language."

You sure didn't treat my paper rocket instructions so nicely.

Dr. Jay Kesler, former President of Youth For Christ USA, describes this dual approach to truth in the following manner. If we could take an x-ray of the average person's mind, it would have a large dividing wall right down the middle. On one side would be the "lion" or secular truth. On this side of the mind we store truth regarding how to change a light bulb, the operating of a computer, and the fixing of a toilet. These are pieces of truth we know and use. Each of our minds contains different pieces of this type of truth. On the other side of the wall is the "bunny" truth of religion (i.e. spiritual truth). It is soft, warm and cuddly. "God loves me," "God will never leave me or forsake me," and "the Bible is God's Word" are some truths that might be on this side of the wall.

There is an intuitive fear that if the wall between the two ever came down, the lion of secular truth would grab that bunny of religious truth and shake it to death. I mustn't let that happen. I must guard and protect spiritual truth since it cannot handle the same tough scrutiny as secular truth.

Furthermore, I really don't want the bunny to die. I like my religion to be warm and soft. After a busy week of working in the "lion truth" of secular reality, I want to be able to take a break on Sunday and hold and cuddle the soft truths of "God loves me," "God answers prayer," and "nothing is impossible when you put your trust in God."

With this prevalent mentality, Christianity becomes yet another escape from the world of reality (not unlike drugs or alcohol) rather than a key component for better understanding reality. The church and consequently the church's God looks silly and weak to those standing outside and looking in through its windows.

Thus, we could place all of the truth we have thus far accepted somewhere along a "Continuum Of Truth." On the far left are the religious bunny truths while on the far right are the secular everyday lion truths.

Where on that continuum would you place $2+2=4$?

Where would you place "An atom contains protons, neutrons, and electrons?"

Where would you place "If you believe, you will receive whatever you ask for in prayer?"

Are some truths just more fragile than others?

Here is yet another way of looking at this.

All of our minds are like a two story house filled with boxes. Each box contains a piece of truth. If you look through the boxes on the first floor, you will find boxes filled with math truths, scientific axioms, and practical principles for performing daily tasks. On the first floor, you will find the lion truths of "secular reality." I test those truths on the first floor with some very hard questions.

However, anything that I really want to believe but can't understand, I carry to the second floor. If I read a Bible verse like Matthew 21:22, try it and it doesn't work, I carry it to the second floor with some statement like "I guess I'll just have to believe that one."

I throw that verse in a box, put the lid down on the box, stamp the outside of the box with the words

"just believe," and haul it upstairs. Somewhere in the Bible I read "Thou shalt not commit adultery." I say to myself "That's the way it should be." Into a box it goes, up the stairs it goes, and deep into a corner of the second floor it resides.

What a dangerous method for handling spiritual truth!

Suddenly a woman approaches me while on a business trip and asks me what I'm doing for the evening. I know what she means. If "Thou shalt not commit adultery" is stuck somewhere in a box on the second floor, I don't have much to work with as I set about to make my decision about whether or not to take the woman up on her offer. If I have never thought through the reasons behind my value system, "Thou shalt not commit adultery" is just a "bunny truth." When it meets up against the lion truth of this woman offering herself to me, the bunny loses.

How did we get to this place in our thinking? I believe that much can be traced back to our definition of "faith."

Let's take a quick example. You're standing at the side of a busy street waiting to cross. A person approaches you and makes the statement "Can you guarantee me 100% that I will not get hit if I cross the street right now?" You look to the right and to the left and see no cars, and still you must emphatically reply, "NO!" You cannot give the persons 100% proof that a car won't suddenly appear from around the corner and hit them. No one can be given a 100% proof of anything!

You sit down in a chair. It looked strong, it felt solid, you watched it hold others. Nevertheless, it could have broken when you sat in it. You sat down without 100% proof that it would hold you.

We do it everyday. We exercise faith.

The gap between what your mind can test and 100% proof is always filled by faith.

This statement is as true in the realm of "secular truth" as it is with "spiritual truth." The term "faith" is not merely a spiritual term.

On the basis of the above understanding, list some examples of faith that you must exercise everyday in your job or other daily activities:

Such thinking then leads us to yet another question:

How does faith grow?

What finally made it possible for the man to cross the street without 100% proof? What ultimately made your faith "strong enough" to sit in that chair?

Our faith is only as strong on the foundation of proof on which it rests.

Don't put me on the side of a busy street with my eyes blindfolded and ears plugged telling me I can cross whenever I want to! I won't! I have no foundation for my faith!

As long as we box up truth without testing it, without asking the hard questions, we don't have the foundation for our faith.

However, we transform a bunny truth into a lion truth by opening the box, examining the truth and asking the hard questions that will increase our conviction about the truth.

What hard questions do you have about your faith that you have never had the opportunity or courage to ask?

Realize that in the 2000 years of Christianity, you are not going to ask any question that will bring Christianity down. Very intelligent people have grappled with the issues you wonder about and have recorded solid answers. At the conclusion of this paper you'll find some websites and other resources that you might want to research further.

In spite of all this there are SOME times when we don't have the maturity to handle a question's answer at a given point in our life. We box it up, hauling it upstairs knowing full well that one day we plan to bring it down to examine it again. That approach is totally different than boxing truth as a lifestyle to avoid dealing with our doubts. Our upper floor will always have some boxes in it. The main thesis of this paper is found in the fact that we are too quick to box up spiritual truth before we have taken time to examine it and test it.

Then when we come into work only to find that we've been downsized, all we have is a little bunny to handle that lion piece of truth that we are without a job!

If you took an upper floor inventory, what would you find in your boxes?

**People?
Morals?
Prayer?
God?
The Bible?**

However, there's some good news! We don't need to unpack those boxes on our own. God has a way of getting those boxes down. Normally, the boxes come down and lids come off during a time of crisis. "How do I know for sure that God really loves me?" "How do I know for sure that God will take care of me now?" "Is lying just this once really going to hurt me?"

If currently you aren't in an immediate crisis, might I suggest that you unpack the box that contains this question:

Is everything written in the Bible truth?

If you can settle any doubts about that question in your own mind, you'll be able to use the Bible as a source of determining truth. It will really speed things up for you. However, for most Christians, this is the first question that goes into the box. And unfortunately, once they have boxed that question others box that much easier.

Please don't misunderstand. The authors of this paper have come to believe firmly that everything in the Bible is undisputable truth. But we know why we believe it.

Do you?

Have fun unpacking!

RESOURCES

E-Mail: AskAPastor@aol.com
Evidence That Demands A Verdict by Josh McDowell
Answers To Tough Questions by Josh McDowell and Don Stewart
[The Honest Skeptic's Worksheet](#)
[The Historical Reliability Of The New Testament](#)
Know Why You Believe by Paul Little
10 Reasons To Believe (<http://www.gospelcom.net/rbc/10rsn.home/>)

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