



MASTER BOOKLET

III. WORD False Doctrine



Key Objectives

- Addressing Common Misconceptions About the Word of God
- Identifying obstacles to accepting the Word of God
- Applying the Word of God as the standard for our daily decisions and actions

Omission

Not grasping the place of God's Word in our spiritual walk makes studying the Word meaningless, and powerless.







Prezi link for the Introduction:

https://prezi.com/3e4fvnyupfky/?utm_campaign=share&utm_medium=copy



Legend Key:

-  - Hebrew Word
-  - Greek Word
-  - Read scripture
-  - Heart Question

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HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF THIS BOOKLET



Before we begin, it is important to emphasize that gaining scriptural knowledge in itself, though important, is not enough to change character. Gaining scriptural knowledge in itself, though important, is not enough to change character. Putting biblical knowledge into practice is the key to teaching truth, and the Holy Spirit uses it to change hearts and lives. (John 8:31-32). The study is structured in a way that you will write out the scriptures yourselves for the purposes of deeper reflection.

Here are some key points on how to get the most out of the booklet:

- This was developed for an intimate study approach. Find a mentor who has already completed this series to facilitate your journey. You will get much more out of the series that way.
- Read the scriptures before answering the questions (this is really important)! In this way, you will learn to know the Word of God.
- Always find the answer from the Bible. Although you might think you know the answer, first find the answer in the Bible.
- Complete all the answers on the booklet.
- Be very honest with yourself, even if it hurts.
- Always have a memory verse you are working on.
- It is a good idea to share what you are learning with a friend.

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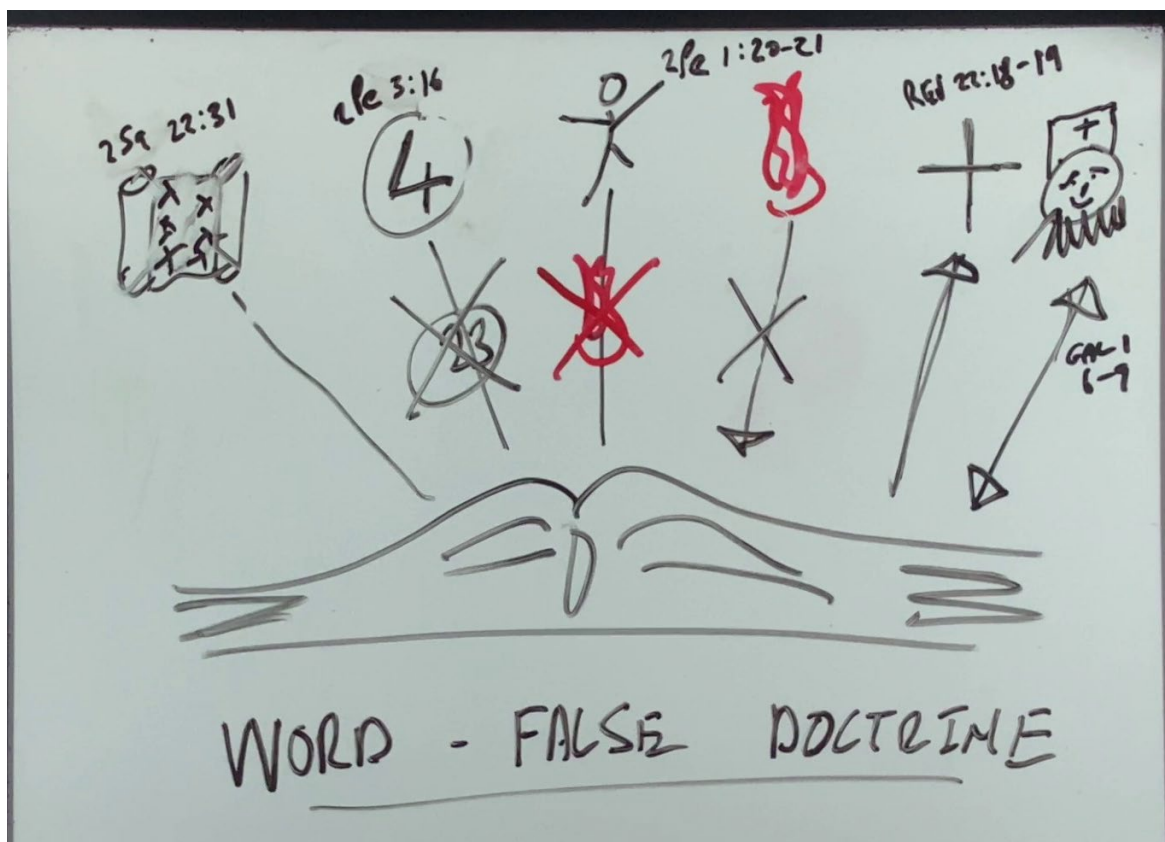


VISUALIZE WORD FALSE DOCTRINE

The table below provides the key for participating in making a drawing of this topic.

Position on page	Indicate the position on the page of the text or drawing.
"Wording"	Write the wording on the page location next to drawing.
Drawing	Draw a concept on the page location.
Scripture	Write and read the scripture on the page location.
Discuss	Discuss the question from a section on the page related to this concept.
Heart question	Reflect on your obedience and practice of the scripture.
Draw	Make a drawing of the concept or refer to the sample drawing provided

Add the heading "FALSE DOCTRINE - WORD"



BIBLE HAS MANY FLAWS/ ERRORS

- (NIV) 2Sa 22:31 "As for God, his way is perfect; the ...read all.
- (NIV) Psa 12:6 And the words of the LORD are flawless...read all.
- (NIV) Jas 1:25 But the man who looks intently into the ...read all.

Draw a **large Bible** in the page center which represents the Word of God.

Draw a **scroll with small crossed** that represent many flaws.



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What arguments have you heard claiming the Bible has errors, and how do these align with what Scripture says about itself?



If the scriptures are full of flaws, what does that imply about God?



Can you list the flaws of the Bible?



Considering that the Bible was written by approximately 40 authors across different cultural contexts and time periods spanning 1,500 to 1,600 years, and consisting of 66 books (39 in the Old Testament and 27 in the New Testament), how many mistakes might we reasonably expect?



Could we use “many flaws of the Bible” as an excuse not to obey God?

HEART QUESTIONS:



Are you looking for errors in the Bible to invalidate the Bible so that you justify your life?

Reflect honestly on whether you are searching for flaws to avoid responsibility to obey God's Word. **Using errors as a justification** can be a defense mechanism to resist submitting to God's authority and truth.

PROBABILISTIC ESTIMATE

If we treat each book written by each author under different contexts as an **independent event**, you might expect:

- **40 authors × 66 books** = 2,640 “authorship events.”
- Over 1,500 years, human error in recording, copying, or translating could theoretically result in many discrepancies. However, with over **5,800 Greek manuscripts of the New Testament** alone and **tens of thousands of Old Testament manuscripts**, scholars have found that:
 - **99.5% of the Bible text is consistent across manuscripts.**
 - The **remaining 0.5%** consists mostly of spelling variations or minor errors that don't affect doctrinal or theological content.

Conclusion:



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From a **statistical standpoint**, given the Bible's complexity, you would expect a significant number of errors purely based on human factors. However, historical evidence shows that the Bible's accuracy is **extraordinarily high**, especially considering its long transmission history. While we would statistically expect many errors, the actual **rate of textual integrity is far better** than any other ancient text.

CATEGORIES OF ALLEGED ERRORS

1. Scribal Errors or Copyist Variants:

- **Description:** In the process of copying ancient manuscripts, scribes sometimes made minor mistakes, such as spelling errors or repeating words.
- **Example:** In 2 Kings 8:26, Ahaziah is said to be 22 years old, while in 2 Chronicles 22:2, his age is listed as 42.
- **Resolution:** Most scholars view these as minor scribal errors that do not affect the core message or teachings of the Bible. Textual criticism is used to identify and correct such discrepancies based on available manuscripts.

2. Translation Differences:

- **Description:** Since the Bible was originally written in Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek, translations into modern languages can lead to variations in wording.
- **Example:** The Hebrew word for "day" (yom) in Genesis can mean a 24-hour day, or a longer, undefined period of time, which leads to debates about the length of creation.
- **Resolution:** Understanding the context of the original languages helps clarify many of these issues. Different translations exist, and studying multiple versions can provide a clearer understanding of the original intent.

3. Apparent Contradictions:

- **Description:** Some passages seem to contradict each other when taken at face value.
- **Example:** The two genealogies of Jesus in Matthew 1:1-16 and Luke 3:23-38 differ significantly in the names and order.
- **Resolution:** Scholars explain this by noting that Matthew focuses on Joseph's lineage, while Luke may focus on Mary's. Cultural differences, such as the practice of levirate marriage, could also explain the variations.

4. Historical or Scientific Discrepancies:

- **Description:** Some argue that certain biblical accounts don't align with current historical or scientific knowledge.
- **Example:** The worldwide flood in the story of Noah (Genesis 6-9) is often criticized for lack of archaeological evidence.
- **Resolution:** Many argue that the Bible is not primarily a history or science textbook but a theological document. Some events might be understood as using figurative language, or they reflect the understanding of the world at the



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time the texts were written. Others suggest that ongoing archaeological discoveries continue to affirm the Bible's historicity.

5. Differing Accounts of the Same Events:

- **Description:** The Gospels sometimes present different details about the same events.
- **Example:** In the resurrection accounts, some Gospels mention one angel at the tomb (Matthew 28:2), while others mention two angels (John 20:12).
- **Resolution:** Different perspectives and details don't necessarily mean a contradiction. They can complement each other, as the writers focused on different aspects of the event. The presence of one angel in one account doesn't negate the presence of two in another—one simply mentions fewer details.

6. Cultural and Contextual Misunderstandings:

- **Description:** Some apparent contradictions or errors come from a lack of understanding of ancient cultural practices or context.
- **Example:** The command to "hate your father and mother" in Luke 14:26 seems contradictory to the Bible's teaching on honoring parents.
- **Resolution:** This is understood as a figure of speech in Jewish culture where "hate" means to "love less by comparison," emphasizing the priority of loyalty to Jesus over family.

7. Prophecies and Their Fulfillment:

- **Description:** Some critics claim that certain biblical prophecies were not fulfilled as predicted.
- **Example:** The prophecy of Tyre's destruction in Ezekiel 26:3-14 is seen by some as not fully completed as described.
- **Resolution:** Many prophecies in the Bible have both immediate and long-term fulfillment, which can explain apparent discrepancies. In some cases, historical evidence is still debated or developing.

Summary of Addressing Alleged Errors:

- **Textual Criticism:** This helps identify copyist errors in manuscripts and gives us a reliable understanding of the original texts.
- **Understanding Context:** Many perceived contradictions or errors can be resolved by understanding the cultural, historical, and literary context of the Bible.
- **Different Perspectives:** The Bible is written by multiple authors from different perspectives. Variations in the text can provide a fuller picture, not a contradiction.
- **Harmonization:** Careful study of difficult passages can often show how they harmonize rather than conflict.



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Most Bible scholars affirm that while the Bible may contain some textual variants or cultural misunderstandings, it remains highly reliable, especially regarding its key doctrines and moral teachings. None of the alleged errors affect the core message of salvation and the nature of God.

ONLY THE GOSPELS ARE INSPIRED BY GOD?

2Pe 3:16 He writes the same way in all his letters, speaking in ...read all.

2Th 2:15 So then, brothers, stand firm and hold to the read all.

1Th 5:27 I charge you before the Lord to have this letter read...read all.



To the right of the scroll extend a line from the Bible to a number 4 which represent the four gospels and in the middle of the line write 23 crossed out which represent rejection of Epistles.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:



Were Peter's & Paul's and the other letters regarded as part of the God-inspired Scriptures?



What could the motivation be for suggesting only the Gospels are inspired by God?



Which teachings of Paul compared to the Gospels are unpopular by the LGBTQ+ community?

HEART QUESTION:



Are you willing to accept everything in God's Word?

This question challenges you to reflect on whether you are willing to **embrace all of Scripture**, even the parts that may be difficult or countercultural. True discipleship requires submitting to God's authority, even when His Word conflicts with personal preferences or societal norms.

MAN-WRITTEN BOOK

2Pe 1:20-21 Above all, you must understand that no prophecy of ...read all.



To the right of the number 4 extend a line from the Bible to a man which represents the man being the author of the word and in the



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*middle of the line draw a **flame crossed out** which represents scriptures Holy Spirit not involved with the creation of the Word.*



Who wrote down the scriptures?



Where do the scriptures come from?

HEART QUESTIONS:



What does God want you to do if you are unsure or don't understand the scriptures?

God wants you to persevere in **seeking understanding** from Him through prayer, study, and guidance from the Holy Spirit. He encourages you to approach His Word with humility and **persistence**, trusting that **the Holy Spirit will lead you into all truth** (John 16:13). Additionally, you can seek counsel from spiritually mature individuals to help clarify difficult passages. This process will not happen overnight and therefore require perseverance and commitment in leaning into God.

THE HOLY SPIRIT IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN GOD'S WORD

2Pe 1:20-21 Above all, you must understand that no ...read all.



If the Holy Spirit was involved in writing the scriptures, then could the Holy Spirit contradict the scriptures in any way?



To show the harmony between the scriptures and the Holy Spirit, draw a **flame** at the end of the line that **extends from the Bible**. In the middle of the line, **Draw a cross** through the line, indicating the false doctrine of disagreement between the Holy Spirit and God's Word.

HEART QUESTION:



Do you test the spirit, making sure it is in line with Scripture?

SOME PREACHERS ARE ADDING NEW TEACHINGS TO GOD'S WORD



Rev 22:18-19 I warn everyone who hears the words ...read all.




What is the consequence of adding or removing anything to God's Word?



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-  To show false teaching of for adding or removing scripture from God's word, draw **a plus and a minus sign** at the end of the line that **extends from the Bible**.



What are examples of things people adding to God's Word today?

Examples include:

Writing of the Church Fathers: These writings played a crucial role in shaping **Christian doctrine** and **church practices** during the formative years of the Christian church. However, unlike the Bible, these writings are not considered divinely inspired or part of Scripture, and for some denominations, the collection is highly influential in Christian tradition and theology. As the church drifted away from the writing of the apostles, some of the church fathers' writings began to deviate from the core message and even contradicted the apostles' message (Gal 1:6-10).

The *Shepherd of Hermas* is an early Christian text that dates back to the 2nd while it is generally aligned with Christian teachings, some theological points in *The Shepherd of Hermas* contradict the Bible, particularly in areas related to repentance and the nature of salvation. For Example, The *Shepherd of Hermas* emphasizes that after baptism, a Christian is allowed only one opportunity for repentance and forgiveness which does not align with (1Jn 1:9-10).

Prosperity Gospel: Teaching that wealth and health are guaranteed to believers.

Moral Relativism: Adding modern cultural beliefs that undermine biblical morality (e.g., redefining marriage or sexuality).

New Revelations: Claiming direct revelations from God that contradict or go beyond Scripture.

Book of Mormon (Joseph Smith): The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church or Mormon Church), consider the Book of Mormon as scripture and holds equal authority to the Bible.

Yehovah Witness Bible translation: Jehovah's Witnesses believe that the NWT is a more accurate and faithful translation of the original biblical texts, correcting what they see as doctrinal errors and biases found in other Bible translations. However, God or "Theos" is incorrectly translated as "Yehovah" in the New Testament.

Quran: Muslims regard the Quran as the literal word of God (Allah), revealed to the Prophet Muhammad and viewed as the final, most authoritative scripture that supersedes previous revelations like the Old and New Testaments. While Muslims believe the Quran corrects distortions in the Bible, it presents several significant differences from Christian doctrine, notably regarding the divinity of Christ, the crucifixion, and salvation through Jesus.

In addition to the Quran, Muslims follow the Hadith, which are collections of Muhammad's sayings and actions. These teachings often contradict biblical doctrines, especially on the nature of God, salvation, and the role of Jesus. Some



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Hadith teachings offer controversial insights into Muhammad's life and his views on morality, further distancing Islamic teachings from Christian beliefs.

Here is a summary and list of contradicting and strange teachings that most Muslims are unaware of:

Quran teachings: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1sPNTQoESRHlw7coLn8u-tYxT2iNdXjUL?rtpof=true&usp=drive_fs

Hadith teachings: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1sPNTQoESRHlw7coLn8u-tYxT2iNdXjUL?rtpof=true&usp=drive_fs



What are some of the most difficult teachings in God's Word today?

HEART QUESTION:



Is there anything you have added or removed from God's Word? What can you do about it?

(Reflect on whether you've added personal beliefs, preferences, or cultural norms that are not based in Scripture. The solution is to repent and return to the foundation of God's Word. Always ensure that your beliefs are rooted in the Bible and not influenced by outside ideas that contradict or distort the truth.)

JESUS COMMANDED US TO FOLLOW THE CHURCH FATHER'S WRITINGS

Gal 1:6-9 I am astonished that you are so quickly deserting the...read all.



How did Paul instruct us to approach teachings we receive from prominent figures?



Should we adhere to teachings from Church fathers that deviate from the Scriptures?



To illustrate that we should not follow any additions to the teachings of the apostles (**Galatians 1:6-10**), such as the writings of the early Church Fathers, draw **a bearded man** standing at the end of a **line extending from the Bible**. This represents teachings added beyond Scripture.

HEART QUESTION:



Do you know your Bible well enough to discern errors in the teachings of the Church fathers?



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(This question challenges you to reflect on your **personal knowledge of Scripture**. Understanding the Bible thoroughly is essential for discerning between sound doctrine and teachings that deviate from God's Word, whether they come from Church fathers, modern preachers, or any other source.)

Early Church Fathers Occasionally Deviated from The Scriptures

Some teachings of the early church fathers occasionally deviated from the Scriptures, either due to their attempts to address philosophical or cultural issues of their time or through speculative theology that went beyond the Bible's teachings. Here are a few examples where early church fathers' teachings conflicted with or added to Scripture:

1. Origen (185-253 AD) – Allegorical Interpretation and Universalism:

- **Allegorical Interpretation:** Origen is well known for his **allegorical interpretation of Scripture**. He believed that many parts of the Bible should not be taken literally but should be understood as symbolic or allegorical. While Scripture does include allegorical elements, Origen's approach often diminished the literal, historical, and grammatical understanding of biblical texts, leading to interpretations that weren't supported by the original meaning.
 - **Contradiction:** Origen's allegorical method sometimes stretched biblical meaning beyond its intent. For instance, his allegorization of the Garden of Eden and the creation story diverged from the literal account presented in Genesis.
- **Universalism:** Origen taught **universal reconciliation**, the belief that all souls (including Satan and demons) would eventually be reconciled to God and saved.
 - **Contradiction:** This teaching contradicts clear biblical passages about the **eternal nature of judgment** and hell (e.g., Matthew 25:46, Revelation 20:10).

2. Tertullian (155-240 AD) – Legalism and Montanism:

- **Legalistic Tendencies:** Tertullian, one of the earliest Christian apologists, had a significant shift in his later years when he embraced **Montanism**, a movement that believed in stricter moral codes and new prophecies. Tertullian argued that Christians should not marry after the death of their spouse, nor should they participate in any form of remarriage. This added an extra-biblical layer of asceticism to the faith.
 - **Contradiction:** Tertullian's view on remarriage goes beyond Scripture. The Bible permits remarriage, especially after the death of a spouse (1 Corinthians 7:39, Romans 7:2-3).
- **Montanism:** Tertullian accepted **Montanism**, which claimed that new revelations and prophecies were ongoing and should be regarded as equal to or even superior to the New Testament writings.
 - **Contradiction:** This belief contradicts **Revelation 22:18**, which warns against adding to Scripture, and **Hebrews 1:1-2**, which teaches that God's final revelation is in Jesus Christ.



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3. Augustine (354-430 AD) – Predestination and Original Sin:

- **Double Predestination:** Augustine, who greatly influenced Christian theology, taught a form of **predestination** where some individuals are predestined to eternal life while others are predestined to eternal damnation. His views on predestination became a significant foundation for later theological systems, such as Calvinism.
 - **Contradiction:** While the Bible does discuss predestination (Ephesians 1:4-5), the Scripture also emphasizes human responsibility, the universal offer of salvation (2 Peter 3:9, 1 Timothy 2:4), and that God desires all to come to repentance. Augustine's teachings have been seen by some as going beyond what the Bible explicitly teaches.
- **Original Sin:** Augustine's doctrine of **original sin** taught that all humanity inherited both the guilt and corruption of Adam's sin, meaning that even infants are born guilty and deserving of punishment.
 - **Contradiction:** While the Bible teaches that sin entered the world through Adam (Romans 5:12), some argue that Augustine's extreme interpretation—especially his teaching on the guilt of infants—goes beyond what Scripture teaches (e.g., Ezekiel 18:20 emphasizes personal responsibility for sin).

4. Clement of Alexandria (150-215 AD) – Salvation through Knowledge (Gnosis):

- **Gnostic Influence:** Clement of Alexandria attempted to harmonize **Greek philosophy** with Christian doctrine. He believed that salvation involved both faith and **knowledge (gnosis)**, suggesting that intellectual understanding and enlightenment were necessary for salvation, which reflected Gnostic influences.
 - **Contradiction:** This contrasts with biblical teachings that **salvation comes through faith alone** in Jesus Christ (Ephesians 2:8-9), not by acquiring secret or higher knowledge.

6. Irenaeus (130-202 AD) – Apostolic Succession:

- **Apostolic Succession:** Irenaeus taught that **apostolic succession**, the passing down of church authority through a chain of bishops from the apostles, was crucial for the preservation of true doctrine and church order.
 - **Contradiction:** While church leadership is clearly important, the New Testament does not teach the necessity of apostolic succession for maintaining the truth. Instead, the Bible points to the **authority of Scripture** (2 Timothy 3:16-17) and the work of the Holy Spirit in guiding believers (John 16:13).

Conclusion

The teachings of the early church fathers often contributed greatly to Christian thought and doctrine, but at times their writings also **departed from or went beyond Scripture**, especially when they were influenced by philosophy, cultural pressures, or speculative theology. While we can learn much from their writings, it's important to



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always test their teachings against Scripture, as Scripture remains the final authority (2 Timothy 3:16).



See the story of Codex to understand how God reserved the authenticity of the scriptures.

<http://www.codexsinaiticus.org/en/manuscript.aspx>

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BwYBEw5eDWxgWXVCTjVmNmhBZVE/view?usp=sharing>



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NEXT

You have reached the end of the Elementary Teachings Introduction Series and will now move to the first elementary teaching, "Repentance." The teaching of repentance has been misunderstood and malpracticed for centuries under the influence of a Church based on works.

Repentance is a transformative and challenging teaching that should change everyone's perspective on Christ Jesus and equip you to teach unbelievers on this topic.

The diagram below helps you to show your progress and show you what is next in this training series. You can print the enrolment card to keep track of your progress here: [JesusDust Syllabus Master PDF](#)

Elementary Teaching	Topic	Drawing	Your progress
Introduction	I. Introduction	Maturity Levels Elementary Teachings	
	II. Word	House on the Rock - Mat 7:24-27 Word of Life - Jon 12:47-48 Qualities of the Word Word's Authority - 2Ti 3:16-17 Word & Holy Spirit - 2Pe 1:18-21 Accountability - Heb 4:12-13 Life And Doctrine Four Obstacles Bereans Qualities - Act 17:10-11 Three Responses - Acts	
Repentance	III. Word - false doctrine		
	1.1. Repentance in the light	The Words "Repentance" Yhwh's Holiness Holiness and Sin Repentance - Metanoia	
	1.2. Repentance sin	Obvious Sin - Gal 5:19-21 UnObvious Sin - 2Ti 3:1-4 Light & Darkness - 1Pe 2:9-10 My Lifeline	
	1.3. Repentance Jesus	Repentance - Cross - Mat 26:19-27:66	
	1.4. Repentance Jesus - medical account		
	1.5. Repentance godly sorrow	Understanding Godly Sorrow - 2Co 7:8-11 Temptation - Gen 3, Mat 4	
Faith in God	1.6. Repentance Jesus - false doctrine	The Mediator Jesus the son of God	
	2.1. Faith in God introduction	Faith - What, Where Faith - Who, How Saved Circle	
	2.2. Faith in God - who I am	I Am	
	2.3. Faith in God - discipleship	Discipleship - Mat 28:17-20 Discipleship - Where, When, Who, How Lead Like Jesus Ministry Like Jesus	
	2.4. Faith in God - kingdom of God	Kingdom of God - What Daniel's Dream - Kingdom Statue - Dan 2 When did the Kingdom Come Peter's Keys - Mat 16:13-20 Seven Kingdom Keys - Act 2:14-41 Healthy Church Circle - Act 2:42-47	
	2.5. Faith in God - prayer	Lord's Prayer - Mat 6:5-15	
Baptism	2.6. Faith in God - grace	Faith & Grace - Gal 5:16	
	3.1. Baptism		





Holy Spirit

Eternal Judgement

3.2. Baptism - Into Practice

3.3. Baptism - OT & False Doctrine

4.1. Holy spirit purpose

4.2. Holy Spirit receiving

4.3. Holy spirit fruit

4.4. Holy Spirit gifts

4.5. Laying on of hands

5.1. Resurrection

6.1. Eternal Judgement - The Judge

6.2. Eternal Judgement - Reward

6.3. Eternal Judgement - Punishment

6.4. Eternal Judgement - False Teaching

Case Study - Paul's Conversion

Faith & Grace - Gal 5:16

Baptism - What, Who, Where, How, When, Why?

Baptism - Ceremony

Holy Spirit - Purpose - Joh 16:4-15

Receiving Holy Spirit - New Testament

Doing Well Spiritually

Love Is

Sliding Back - Gal 5:22-26

Laying on of the Hands

Resurrection

Resurrection Meaning

Resurrection & Elementary Teachings

Judgement - What, How, Why, Who, Where

Eternal Reward

Eternal Punishment

