

Chapter 1 : Islam and Christianity: A Misunderstood History - IslamiCity

Christianity and Islam differ in their fundamental views in regard to the God they worship, the nature of their religion, their beliefs about the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus. Christians believe that Jesus is the Son of God.

This one God is called a Trinity. However, to say that God is three is a blasphemy of the highest order. All three parts of the Trinity are "coequal" "co-eternal" and "the same substance. He has no children, no parents nor any equal. In Islam God is known by the name "Allah" and more than 99 other venerated names, such as "the Merciful," "the Gracious," "the All-Powerful," etc. Jesus The second member of the Triune God, the Son of the first part of the Triune God, and at the same time "fully" God in every respect. A very elect and highly esteemed messenger of God. No Muslim is a Muslim if he does not believe this. He is the angel Gabriel. The angel Gabriel is highly esteemed as the "Trustworthy Spirit" Mary the mother of Jesus A chaste and pious human woman who gave birth to Jesus Christ, the second member of the Trinity, the Son of God, and at the same time "fully" God Almighty in every respect. A chaste and pious human woman who was chosen, purified, and preferred over all of the women of creation to be the one to give birth to Gods elect messenger Jesus through the command of God without any father whatsoever. Previous prophets All accepted, respected, and believed. All accepted, respected, and believed. Some believe that he was a liar, some believe he was a lunatic, some believe he was the False Messiah, and yet others claim he was deceived by the Devil. The last messenger of God to all of humanity. He was known as "The Truthful, the Trustworthy" before he received his first revelation. He was sent by God as a mercy to all creation. He was a human being but performed a number of miracles during his lifetime by the will of God. The last book of God sent to mankind. It was given the distinction of being personally guarded by God from human tampering. It is on a literary level never before seen by mankind. Message of Jesus That he was sent by God who was at the same time "fully" Jesus in order to die on the cross and save all mankind from the sin of Adam. Without this sacrifice all of humanity was destined to perish in the sin of Adam. After the crucifixion all that is required of humanity is faith without any works. That he was sent by God as a messenger to the Jews in order to return them to the pure and true religion of Moses, and to relieve them of some of the regulations which had been placed upon them in ancient times. He taught them to have faith as well as works. Neither one can stand alone. He performed them because he was the Son of God and also at the same time "fully" God and the "incarnation" of God. They were performed through the will of God just as Moses, Noah, and all other prophets did so in ancient times through the will of God. The crucifixion Jesus was given over to the Jews. He was spat on, cut, humiliated, kicked, striped, and finally hung up on the cross and killed very slowly and painfully. Jesus was not forsaken to the Jews to be abused and killed, however, it was "made to appear so to them. The second coming of Jesus. Originally expected to happen during the lifetime of the first disciples, many predictions have been made later and he is still expected at any moment. He is currently anticipated to arrive around the turn of the century C. Jesus did not die but was raised up into heaven by God. He shall return to earth just before the Day of Judgment in order to kill the "False Messiah" and to establish peace and justice on earth. He will kill the pigs, break the cross, and call all humanity to Islam. The original sin All of humanity has inherited the sin of Adam. Only the death of the sinless offspring of God could erase this sin. No one is born clean, no matter if his life is only for a single day. Only baptism and faith in the death of Jesus can save one from this destiny. There is no such thing. Humanity is created by God destined for heaven unless they chose to disobey Him and refuse His mercy. God can very trivially and effortlessly forgive the sins of all of Humanity no matter if they were to fill the lofty regions of the sky. Such a matter would be trivial and inconsequential for Him since He has already done much more than that such as creating everything we can ever see, hear or imagine. He loves to bestow His mercy and forgiveness on His creation and rewards the most trivial acts with the most tremendous rewards. Adam "atoned" for his sin by saying "My Lord I have sinned and if you do not forgive me and have mercy upon me then I shall indeed have lost. Similarly, all human beings have the door to forgiveness left open to them by God until the day they die. There are no intermediaries between mankind and God. If they sincerely repent to God, ask His forgiveness, and forsake their evil deeds before their hour comes then He

shall forgive them and there is nothing more pleasing to Him than to forgive the sins of one who comes to Him in sincere repentance. The path to salvation If you have faith in the atonement of Jesus for the sin of Adam which you have inherited then you shall be saved. You only need faith. No work is necessary. If you have faith in God, believe in His messengers, and obey His commands then He shall multiply every single good deed that you do many, many times and erase your evil deeds, until on the Day of Judgment His mercy shall cause your good deeds to far outweigh your evil deeds and grant you passage into an ecstasy and Paradise so great that we can not even imagine it, to abide there eternally. In the Hereafter there is only reward and no work. Jesus pbuh himself never had anything whatsoever to do with them. The "original sin" of Adam which mankind is alleged to have inherited. The "atonement," or death of Jesus pbuh on the cross in order to erase this sin of Adam. The "incarnation" of God in the form of a human being, namely, Jesus pbuh. It will further be demonstrated that the true message of Jesus pbuh was: That God is One. He has no equal. God has no children nor parents. There is no other god in existence other than God Himself. Jesus pbuh was a human being. He was not God, but only an elect messenger of God. God does not hold anyone responsible for the sin of anyone else, nor does He forgive the sins of one man by sacrificing another. God does not give preference to a certain race, color, nation, lineage or anything else above any other. God is a merciful god who bestows His forgiveness without a price or asking for any compensation. Entering into heaven requires both faith and work. Muslims are taught that throughout the ages, God sent messengers to all tribes and nations all over the earth beginning with Adam pbuh , the first prophet of God as well as the father of humanity. Every time a messenger of God would pass away, his people would begin to fall back on their evil deeds until a few generations later they would have managed to have completely corrupted His original message to them. Some of them would listen. However, the message would always be available for those who wanted it. In this manner, God made sure that all of mankind would always have access to His true religion, no matter where or when they lived. It would then be up to them to seek out this knowledge. Muslims are further taught that each messenger was sent only to his own people. His message was then fine-tuned to suit them. Thus, the basic message would be the same for all messengers: This was also true for Jesus pbuh. Jesus was sent specifically to the Jews, and only to the Jews. It shall be demonstrated how one of the most fundamental reasons which led up to the loss of his message was that those who came after him attempted to preach it to those for whom it was never intended, namely, the Gentiles. The Gentiles eventually managed to introduce into the message of Jesus many aspects of their own beliefs which ultimately led up to the loss of the message of Jesus. Jesus pbuh came to show the Jews how their religion had been changed from that preached to them by Moses and their previous prophets pbuh. Jesus pbuh called the Jews back to the true religion of God sent down upon their previous messengers. Jesus himself observed every single aspect of the religion of Moses pbuh steadfastly and uncompromisingly. He fasted as Moses pbuh fasted, he worshipped as Moses pbuh worshipped, he refrained from tasting a single pig, he believed in circumcision and himself was circumcised, he observed the Sabbath, never having violated it. He did this up until the crucifixion. It was only after the crucifixion, according to the Bible, that he allegedly returned in "visions" to Paul in order to nullify the law he had spent his whole life upholding. The Bible actually bears witness that during his lifetime, Jesus commanded his followers to follow the religion of Moses pbuh and threatened severe retribution from God for all of his followers who would forsake a single aspect of this religion until the end of time see below. Jesus pbuh departed from this earth and his apostles continued to follow his teachings religiously. They too followed the religion of Moses pbuh as Jesus pbuh had done before them and commanded them to do. For the first three decades after the departure of Jesus pbuh , the followers of Jesus would merely be Jews who affirmed that Jesus pbuh was their promised Messiah. For the first three decades after the departure of Jesus pbuh , his followers would continue to worship in the synagogues and Temple of the Jews and observe all of the aspects of the religion of Moses pbuh without exception. By his own admission, he does his utmost to utterly waste the Church and to wipe the religion of Jesus from the face of the earth and the minds of men. He has never met Jesus pbuh in person. Suddenly Saul claims to be receiving "visions" from Jesus pbuh. The apostle Barnabas takes him under his wing, and through Barnabas he is accepted by the rest of the apostles.

Chapter 2 : Christianity vs. Islam - Faith Facts

Christianity vs. Islam Diffen ° Philosophy ° Religion ° Islam Christianity and Islam have more in common than most people know ° they are both monotheistic Abrahamic religions, and Jesus Christ is an important, revered figure in both religions.

What is the difference between Christianity and Islam? While some similarities exist between Islam and Christianity they are both monotheistic religions, for example , their differences are clear-cut, significant, and irreconcilable. For this article, we will survey four key areas: We will see that Islam differs from Christianity in each of those four areas. Muhammed had fifteen wives although he limited other men to four wives apiece and sanctioned the beating of wives Sura 4: Muhammed was well known for spreading his new religion by force. Muhammed led raids against caravans to plunder their goods, broke oaths, ordered the murder of those who mocked him, and wiped out the last Jewish tribe in Medina°he killed all the men and enslaved the women and children. In stark contrast to the moral depravity of Muhammed, Jesus Christ was above reproach in every way 2 Corinthians 5: Jesus never married, He defended and honored women John 8: Accordingly, Jesus never assassinated anyone, never beat a woman, never enslaved a child, never broke a promise, and never plundered a caravan. In fact, the will of God is more basic to who He is than His love or mercy. More important than loving God°or even knowing Him°is submitting to His will. Allah does not love sinners Surah 3: Similar to Islam, Christianity teaches that God is the sovereign Creator and Ruler of all that is°but that is about where the similarity ends. Christians believe in one God who exists in three eternal, co-equal Persons Father, Son, and Spirit who share the same indivisible essence. According to Christianity, God loves because His very nature is love 1 John 4: God is knowable and desires a relationship with us based on love Mark Obeying God is important, but obedience without a relationship based on love is worthless 1 Corinthians God does love sinners Romans 5: Sacred Literature Islam holds that the Torah the first five books of the Old Testament , the Psalms, and the Gospels were given by God°with this caveat: Means of Salvation Islam teaches a works-based salvation and in this way is similar to other man-made religions. A Muslim must keep the five pillars of Islam: If you will be saved, you must save yourself. Christianity teaches a grace-based salvation. A person is saved by the grace the undeserved blessing of God, through faith in the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ Ephesians 2: The standard for judgment is absolute perfection°the righteousness of Christ. No one can measure up to perfection Romans 3: God made you alive with Christ. We cannot save ourselves, so we turn to Christ, our sinless Savior and the author and finisher of our faith Hebrews Islam and Christianity, having different beliefs on essential doctrines such as God, Jesus, Scripture, and salvation, are irreconcilable. Both religions cannot be true.

Chapter 3 : The Key Difference Between Christianity and Islam | The Stream

Judaism, Islam and Christianity are collectively known as "Abrahamic religions" because they trace their history to the covenant God made with Abraham. This site compares various issues in Christianity and Islam.

In addition, a man is given the right to beat his disobedient wife until she obeys Sura 4: According to the Quran, "Men are in charge of women, because Allah has made some of them to excel others Here are six translations of Sura 4: An example of Muhammad himself beating his wife is documented in the Sahih Muslim Hadith, number Note, the Arabic word for beat is the same word as how you would treat a slave or a camel. Of note, a Sura conveniently appeared to give Muhammad an exception to the 4-wife rule Sura One of his wives was six years old when he married her, but nine years old when he consummated his marriage with her. This relationship with Aisha could be the basis for charges of pedophilia in non-Muslim cultures. He arranged for his adopted son Zaid to divorce Zainab so he could marry her. Faced with the refusal of Zaid to dissolve his marriage, Muhammad had another convenient revelation from Allah, which not only commanded Zaid to give up his wife to Muhammad, but also decreed that there was no evil in a father-in-law taking his daughter-in-law away from his own adopted son Sura Is this how husbands should think of their wives? Is this an example of the perfect divinely inspired revealed truth dictated from Allah to Muhammad? Men are superior to women in Islamic teaching. English translations vary considerably here. For example, in 4: Women are only entitled to inherit half of what men do Sura 4: Prostitution is common in some Muslim countries, especially Africa. Some Muslims justify prostitution by marrying the woman for the night, which seems to be okay as long as they stay within the limit of four wives at one time. Prostitution may be partly a result of the attitude in Muslim societies that men can do whatever they want, while women have limited rights. Genital mutilation of women is a widespread practice in Muslim countries. See the link at the bottom of the article entitled "Islamic Sexuality. According to a reliable witness we personally know who grew up in Pakistan, rape is not prosecuted even today in the Muslim world in some circumstances, especially if the victim is a non-Muslim. Apparently at least some Muslims consider these passages as giving permission to rape. See organized gang rape. Interestingly, Islam teaches that the majority of people in hell are women Bukhari 1. According to the prophet of Islam, "I looked at Paradise and found poor people forming the majority of its inhabitants; and I looked at Hell and saw that the majority of its inhabitants were women. Fundamentalist Christianity condones none of the above abuses of women. While Old Testament figures had multiple wives, this is seen as sinful behavior. Jesus insisted on the sanctity of marriage with one woman Mark Two books of the Old Testament are named for and are about women. While the Bible teaches different roles for women than for men, the New Testament elevates women in many ways. In this same way, husbands ought to love their wives as their own bodies. He who loves his wife loves himself. For evidence of mistreatment of women in modern Islamic societies see Egypt. Here is a link that is pretty comprehensive about this: Top of page The Nature of God Islam is set up to specifically oppose Christianity on every important doctrine. For example, Christianity teaches that God is a Trinity—“one God revealed in three persons or manifestations. Islam, however, vehemently denies the Trinity as blasphemy Suras 4: Accepting the Christian view of God is the only unpardonable sin in Islam, and condemns one to hell. There is a law of logic called the "Law of Non-Contradiction," which says that two contradictory things cannot both be true. At least one of them has to be false. This point of tension regarding the nature of God between the two religions is so great that it is clear that at least one of them must be false. Either the Trinity is a correct description of God as Christianity proclaims, or it is a false description of God as the Quran proclaims. We also have articles on our website that include discussions about the deity of Christ and about Jesus being God. Information can also be viewed about the Holy Spirit as the third person of the Trinity on our website. Christians do not take the belief in the deity of Christ on blind faith. The evidence itself has convinced many a skeptic. Anyone truly interested in religion should examine the evidence for yourself. The evidence demands a verdict. If Jesus is truly who he claimed to be, we are under judgment. It should be said here that Muslims hold some mistaken views of Christian doctrine. Contrary to several passages in the Quran, Christians do not hold to three Gods! The Bible makes it

very clear that there is only one God Deuteronomy 6: The term Son of God is a symbolic term only, implying the unique relationship Jesus has to God. There are other differences between the two religions as to the nature of God. To Muslims, God is distant and unknowable. He is not the personal God that Christians know and trust. The God of the Bible is described as being love itself 1 John 4: The God of the Bible goes out of his way to find a single lost sheep Matthew And the God of the Bible opens his arms to offer comfort and assurance Deuteronomy 1: This concept of God is absent in Islam. Islamic theology holds that God is good because he causes good. But goodness is not part of his essence. Another very important difference is that the God of the Bible is holy—that is perfect in all respects. He is perfectly moral, perfectly just, perfectly faithful, perfectly loving, all-knowing, etc. Another synonym for holy is pure Hebrews 7: But the God of the Quran does not always come across as holy. He changes his mind, changes his promises, and does not offer assurance of salvation. Allah is arbitrary Suras 4: Also, Allah deceives people Bukhari 8: Compare this to the God of the Bible—with whom it is impossible to lie Hebrews 6: The God of the Bible is not arbitrary, but rather is perfect in his justice. If you do a search of the words holiness or holy bible. Muslims today say that Allah is merely the Arabic word for God. While this is true, it is not the whole story. There is substantial evidence that Allah has roots in pre-Islamic paganism. There were idols gods worshipped in Mecca at the time of Muhammad. The supreme god of the Quraish tribe from which Muhammad came was Allah. While not substantiated, some people say that Allah has elements of the pagan moon god, a dominant deity in pagan Arabia. To this day, the crescent moon is a symbol of Islam, and Muslims use a lunar calendar. For more information search this website: The Quraish tribe had a custom of praying five times a day to Mecca, had pilgrimages to Mecca, and had a sacred month. These things are an integral part of modern Islam. Such practices also tie Islam to pre-Islamic paganism. Actually, Islam appears to be an amalgamation of paganism, Judaism, Christianity, other world religions, and a healthy dose of power politics. In the modern world, Muslims recognize that Allah is not the God of the Bible. The evidence for that is the continual persecution of Christians in Muslim countries. Countries such as Malaysia have decreed that Christians may not even use "Allah" in their Bibles, books, or hymns. They often confiscate non-Muslim literature that uses the word "Allah. In the two religions, God is defined differently and has different and contradictory attributes. The views of God between the two religions are incompatible. Top of page The Nature of Man Christianity insists that man is fallen—that we are "dead in our sins"—that we are in fact incapable of standing up to a holy and righteous God. Islam, on the other hand, says that humankind is weak and forgetful but not fallen. Islam teaches that man is capable of righteousness—all he has to do is just do it. This marks a defining difference between Islam and Christianity. The difference has far-reaching implications. First, examine the evidence. All of history is a testimony to the sinfulness of man. Examining ourselves, we only do good if it suits our mood.

Chapter 4 : Compare Christianity, Islam and Judaism - ReligionFacts

About Christianity and Islam. In Dialogues Concerning Jesus Christ the Messiah By Shabir Ally. The Similarities. Jesus is one of the greatest persons ever to have walked the earth.

Two world faiths hold him in high regard. Christianity holds him to be all of the above and even more. Some believe that he is the Son of God. Some take this title to mean the Divine Son of God. Hence belief in Jesus is an element of faith that is common to Christianity and Islam even though the two faiths believe in him differently. Both faiths hold Jesus in high esteem. Muslims and Christians believe that Jesus entered the world in a miraculous manner; that he worked mighty deeds on earth; that his exit was mysterious; and that his second coming will be spectacular. His miraculous entrance is hailed by Christians as the virginal conception, as is mentioned in the Gospels of Matthew and Luke. But the Gospels of Matthew, Luke, and John show that Jesus later appeared to his disciples and confirmed for them that God had raised him alive to heaven. The belief that Jesus is alive with God, then, is common to Muslims and Christians. Muslims also generally believe that Jesus will return to earth before the Day of Judgment. This belief is not clearly stated in the Quran although two verses 4: This belief is, however, stated in many sayings attributed to the Prophet Muhammad and found in the most authentic collections of his sayings. In short, Muslims and Christians share a common reverence for Jesus, and this can serve as a starting-point for dialogue leading to greater levels of mutual understanding, tolerance, and respect. The Differences Focusing on our commonalities, however, should not prevent us from being honest about our differences, for only in understanding our differences as well can we truly understand each other. One area of difference is on the scriptural authority that settles questions for Muslims and Christians. For Christians the Bible is the Word of God. Some Christians add that the Bible is the Word of God and the word of man – that it is through the word of man that the Word of God is mediated. Many Christians believe that the authors of the Bible were basically free to write according to their knowledge and experiences, and that God controlled the process such that the result is in fact His Word without ceasing to be the words of the human authors. Some Christians believe that the process by which God inspired the writings that make up the Bible guarantees their inerrancy. Others believe that the Bible is free of error only in those matters on which human salvation depends. Muslims believe in principle that any revelation from God must be accepted. Thus they believe in the Biblical prophets, especially as they are presented in the Quran. The Quran itself mentions some parts of the Bible as being based on scriptural revelations from God. But Muslims see no reason to believe that the Bible is the final revelation from God. They believe that after the Old and New Testaments God revealed a final testament: For Muslims, therefore, the ultimate authority is the Quran itself. They believe it to be the final revelation from God confirming the truth of the previous scriptures and yet acting as a quality control on the previous scriptures Quran 5: Hence in principle Muslims accept as Divine revelation those parts of the Bible which are in agreement with the Quran. They hesitate, however about those parts which are in disagreement. For them, if the disagreeable part refers to the practices of the faith then the Quranic practices abrogate the old, and they follow the new. If the differences are matters of history or theology Muslims may consider these due to something lost in the translation or transmission of the Bible over the ages. Often in dialogue Muslims point to some passages which are noted in many modern Bibles as having been changed over time. Because Muslims and Christians accept different scriptural authorities, they may be expected to arrive at different conclusions about what to believe. This is why Muslims do not believe that Jesus died on the cross as depicted in the Gospels. They killed him not, nor crucified him, but it was made so to appear to them. And those who differ about him are in doubt about him. They have no knowledge of him except the pursuit of a conjecture. They killed him not for certain. But God raised him to himself. The Quran does not say specifically how Jesus managed to escape the plot of his opponents. For Christians, his death was not merely caused by sinful people, but was for the cause of sinful people. Jesus laid down his life for the sins of many, or, in an alternative view, for all people. Some believe that God accepts the death of Jesus as a substitute for sinful people who are henceforth spared their deserved penalties. Others believe that the death of Jesus appeased the wrath of God and made it possible for people to

be forgiven. Muslims, however, believe that the matter is simple. He can forgive his servants if he chooses; nothing impedes him. His promise is that he will forgive those who turn to him in repentance. If we sincerely repent of our sins against him, and do our best to repair the harm we have done to his creatures, his forgiveness is assured. On this point Muslims and Christians seem to agree. For even on the view that Jesus died for our sins Christians also insist on the need for repentance and a return from sinful ways. Moreover, Muslims find it difficult to understand how a just God can punish an innocent person in order to free the guilty. Finally, despite their agreement about Jesus, Muslims and Christians also disagree about him. Muslims find it puzzling to think of Jesus as God and man at the same time, for this seems to combine two contrary features in the same person. If he was God he only appeared to be a man. And if he was really a man with some of the imperfections this entails then he was not the perfect God in whom Muslims and Christians believe. For Muslims, there is only one God, and Jesus is one of his greatest creatures. Christians agree that there is only one God. But they add that the one God subsists in three persons: The Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. Hence the simple Muslim declaration of faith: We have only sketched here some of the main issues that need to be discussed as starting points for the achievement of such mutual appreciation. If they work together they can combat many of the ills that plague our world at present.

Chapter 5 : Christianity - Wikipedia

Compare Christianity and Islam. Christianity and Islam are the two largest religions in the world. To illustrate the similarities and differences between these religions, the following charts compares the origins, beliefs and practices of Christianity and Islam.

The message of Jesus leads to liberation while the message of Muhammad leads to subjugation. Jesus was a spiritual leader who laid down His life to save the world. Muhammad was a spiritual leader, who became a political leader, then a violent military leader. Jesus accomplished His mission by dying on the cross. Muhammad accomplished his mission at least largely by ruling by the sword. Both point to a holy book, allegedly inspired by God, for faith and practice. Both call for high moral standards and serious personal commitment. Both share common traditions, since Muhammad learned from Jews as well as Christians. And both have a vision to spread their faith around the world. But this is where the two faiths diverge. One follows the example of a crucified and risen Savior. The other follows the example of a prophet and military leader. Many Quranic interpreters and Islamic jurists claim that those verses cannot be applied indiscriminately today. And they proudly cite them in their jihadi manuals. Again, the difference is that of the cross versus the sword. Muhammad established it once he assumed military dominance. And the death penalty for apostasy from Islam remains in force in a number of Islamic countries today. Muhammad beheaded some of his enemies. Jesus forbade His followers from taking up the sword in His defense. The differences are glaring and clear. Just compare the teachings of Jesus in the Gospels with those of Muhammad in the Hadith. Jesus never calls for violent acts against enemies of the faith. Expression The most tolerant expressions of Islam are found when: In strictly observant Muslim countries, there is limited tolerance for non-Muslims. I do commend those Muslims who call for a more tolerant expression of their faith. They abhor the terrorism carried out in the name of their religion. Both readings are legitimate. Acts of violence carried out to advance the Christian faith are the extreme exception to the rule. Acts of violence carried out to advance the Islamic faith are all too common. And in a country like England, which also has a rich Christian history despite its current backslidden state , Muslims can practice their religion freely. They can even proselytize non-Muslims. If Muslims became the majority religion in England, it would be a different story. Non-Muslims would become second-class citizens. They would have limited freedoms like Christians in Pakistan , unless they converted to Islam. It is the difference between the cross and the sword. It is true that both faiths seek to spread their message by disseminating information. Both faiths point to the sublime message of their founders. But the message of Jesus leads to liberation while the message of Muhammad leads to subjugation. Some of them believe they are being true to the real spirit of their faith.

Chapter 6 : Study Resources - Islam & Christianity

The Islam and Christianity blog is chronicling how current world events appear to be fulfilling the prophecy of Daniel First some background. Daniel 11 predicts events in sequential order from Daniel's time in the 6th century BCE up to our time and beyond.

Father, Son and Holy Spirit Matthew Allah , who is not a trinity. The Islamic view of God is called strict Monotheism Quran Hear Israel, the Lord is our God, the Lord is one. Holy Book s The Bible from the Greek: The Bible writers were inspired by God in their writings. The Quran or Koran Arabic: The Quran is the final revelation given by Allah to mankind. An ordinary Jew, not the Messiah nor a divine person. To proclaim the Injil, or gospel. This gospel has been corrupted over time by human additions and alterations. As Judaism rejects the idea of Jesus as Messiah, his mission is of no relevance. Jesus Christ, The Death of " For our sake he was crucified On the third day he rose again Jesus was crucified for his claim to be divine. Holy Spirit The third person of the Trinity, truly divine: Not a distinct person, but a divine power which for example, was given to the Prophets. Other Traditions The writings of the early church fathers and ecumenical councils, including the Creeds. The Hadith functions as a supplement to the Quran, giving guidance to Muslims for daily living. The Talmud, an oral tradition explaining and interpreting the Tanakh. It includes the Mishnah - a code of Jewish law. In Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism, five more are added, viz: Prayer is also an important part of the faith. Five important rituals known as the pillars of Islam: Shahadah - A profession of faith. Salat - Prayer five times daily. Zakat - alms giving. Sawm - Fasting during the Holy month of Ramadan. Hajj - Pilgrimage to the Holy city of Mecca. As in the other faiths, prayer is important. The Jewish prayer book is called the siddur. Sin We inherit a sinful nature through our common ancestor Adam, who rebelled against God. Jesus Christ atoned for our sins through his death on the Cross Romans 5: There is no concept of original sin, nor vicarious atonement. All Humans are born sinless, but human weakness leads to sin. Judaism rejects the doctrine of original sin. Atonement for sins committed is made through seeking forgiveness from God in prayer and repentance. In addition, the day of atonement Yom Kippur is set aside specially for this purpose. Salvation By grace through faith in Jesus Christ Ephesians 2: Through good works, prayers and the grace of God. There is no parallel to the Christian view of substitutionary atonement. Hell A place of everlasting punishment for the unrighteous Matthew There is no crossover between Heaven and Hell. A place of torment and fire Quran In Islam, Hell is known as Jahannam. Jahannam has several levels and a person may not necessarily spend eternity there. Traditionally, there is the concept of Gehinnom or Gehenna - those who die in sin may suffer temporary punishment, but certain sins merit eternal punishment. For the most part, Judaism does not emphasize the afterlife.

Chapter 7 : Christianity And Islam - With PDFs DVD | Vision Video | Christian Videos, Movies, and DVDs

Islam and Christianity: Views of God Islam teaches that Allah, or God, is the sovereign Creator and Ruler of all that is. Muslims emphasize God's absolute unity, which will admit of no division, and God's will.

Assessing the nature of Ottoman religion and culture, and the threat that it posed to Christians even further, he continued: We see that the religion of the Turks or Muhammad is far more splendid in ceremonies and, one might almost say, in customs than ours, even including that of the religious or all the clerics. The modesty and the simplicity of their food, clothing, dwellings, and everything else, as well as the fasts, prayers, and common gatherings of the people [at mosque] that this book reveals are nowhere seen among us Our religious are mere shadows when compared to them, and our people clearly profane compared to theirs. Not even true Christians, nor Christ himself, not the apostles or prophets ever exhibited so great a display [of religiosity]. This is the reason why many persons so easily depart from faith in Christ for Muhammadanism and adhere to it so tenaciously. I sincerely believe that no papist, monk, cleric or their equal in faith would be able to remain in their faith if they should spend three days among the Turks. Nor would they be able to defend their own faith and at the same time refute the faith of Muhammad. Even those that have attempted to do so suggest he was not really concerned with the ideology of Islam, and thus failed to engage it theologically. It rested completely upon his own existential dispute with Rome. This immediately gave rise to his conviction that the adverse ideology of Islam had to be countered. While Luther was no Islamicist, he did obtain, considering the circumstances and historical context, a fairly decent knowledge of Islam, and drawing upon his knowledge he set out in to inform his readers about the religion of the Turks. This study should prove beneficial for at least three reasons. The farther the Turks pushed into Hungary towards Germany the more he sensed a need to prepare Christians for contact with Muslims. Thus, he began from the earliest of his tracts on the Turkish war until one of his final sermons to instruct Christians in what to think about and how to approach Islam. Islam also ruined the political estate by propelling nations under its sway against other nations in order to bring them within the domain of Mahomets reich. And finally, just as it disrupted peaceful relations between different nations, it also severely disfigured the most natural and basic unit of human relationships marriage by permitting divorce in accordance with the whims of men. Luther therefore concluded that the Turks and their religion, politico-imperial policy, and domestic ethics were really masks behind which the Devil was attempting to destroy humankind. The counsel that he gave sought to provide his readers with answers to questions raised and doubts caused by the alluring phenomena of Islam, which he thought were inevitable while living amongst the Turks. Only the crucified Christ and the righteousness one attained through faith in him, he argued, could provide such a firm foundation against the Anfechtung caused by Islam. Luther also provided instruction on how Christians should behave in a Muslim society. Instead, it was existential and apologetical. He offered it in order to provide Christians with the means to justify, at least in their own minds, the unique and superior claims of Christianity as well as to encourage them in their Christian life even though they were now meant to exist in a Muslim society. After the shock of the siege on Vienna wore off, the threat of Christian captivity at the hands of the Turks subsided for nearly a decade. The pressures of Ottoman imperialism were felt again, however, in the early s when Hungary was annexed and incorporated into the domain of Islam. Luther was nevertheless ready to respond once more. He even suggested that the passages he thought were open to a Christian interpretation were implanted by the Holy Spirit. Second, he thought his attack and especially his demonstration of key Christian doctrines and exhortations to consider the claims of the Christian Scriptures concerning Christ could be used by Christians to approach Muslims should the opportunity present itself. For Luther, the apologetic enterprise always served practical ends. Luther himself made one more contribution to the cause in a sermon less than a month before he died. First, he argued for the superiority of Christianity on the basis of the revelation given not just in word that is, in Scripture but also in the person of Jesus Christ. It provided further details concerning the nature of God and, most importantly, his disposition towards humankind. He wanted to ensure, first, that Christians were convinced of the malignancy of the Turkish-Islamic threat. Secondly, for those upset by various forms of temptation and doubt caused by

the monolithic appearances of the Ottomans and their religion he sought to convince them of the superiority of Christ over Muhammad and Christianity over Islam. Only after Christians were assured of this did he envision his arguments being directed at Turkish Muslims. Quite unlike Georgius and probably the overwhelming majority of medieval and early modern thinkers, however, Luther was convinced that, because of his two-kingdom doctrine, Christians could and should, if God led them to, live alongside Muslims in the domain of the Ottomans. Not only were they to live with them, according to Luther. They were also obliged to submit to the Muslim authorities and to work diligently for them, for even they, so long as they did not infringe upon the rights of the conscience, held a divinely appointed position of authority. His final approach, the apology for the historical veracity and continuity of the Christian church from the earliest revelation of God to humankind, while not entirely new for the second century Christian apologists used the same approach as they argued against the Jews was still uniquely adopted by Luther for the context of debate with Islam. While Luther reached many of the same conclusions drawn by the medieval thinkers and his own contemporaries, the way he arrived at his conclusions and approached Islam was quite different. As such, and especially considering his profound influence upon the history of Christian thought since the sixteenth century, he warrants inclusion in the rich western tradition of responding to Islam.

Chapter 8 : What is the difference between Christianity and Islam?

The key difference between Christianity and Islam is the difference between Jesus and Muhammad. Jesus was a spiritual leader who laid down His life to save the world. Muhammad was a spiritual leader, who became a political leader, then a violent military leader. Jesus accomplished His mission by.

This is a general representation of Islamic beliefs. Non-Christians will be cast into hell forever Matt. There is an afterlife Angels Created beings, non-human, some of which, fell into sin and became evil. They are very powerful. The unfallen angels carry out the will of God. Created beings without free will that serve God. Angels were created from light. Atonement The sacrifice of Christ on the cross 1 Pet. There is no atonement work in Islam other than a sincere confession of sin and repentance by the sinner. Bible The inspired and inerrant word of God in the original manuscripts 2 Tim. Respected word of the prophets but the Bible has been corrupted through the centuries and is only correct in so far as it agrees with the Koran. Crucifixion The place where Jesus atoned for the sins of the world. It is only through this sacrifice that anyone can be saved from the wrath of God 1 Pet. Jesus did not die on the cross. Instead, God allowed Judas to look like Jesus, and he was crucified instead. Devil A fallen Angel who opposes God in all ways. He also seeks to destroy humanity Isaiah Iblis, a fallen jinn. Jinn are not angels nor men but created beings with free will. Jinn were created from fire, 2: God God is a trinity of persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. The Trinity is not three gods in one god, nor is it one person who took three forms. Trinitarianism is strictly monotheistic. There is no other God in existence. God is known as Allah. Allah is one person, a strict unity. He is the creator of the universe 3: Heaven Paradise The place where God dwells. It is heaven because it is where God is, and Christians will enjoy eternal fellowship with Him. Paradise to Muslims, a place of unimaginable bliss Hell A place of torment in fire out of the presence of God. There is no escape from Hell Matt. Hell is a place of eternal punishment and torment Holy Spirit Third person of the Trinity. The Holy Spirit is fully God in nature. The arch-angel Gabriel who delivered the words of the Koran to Muhammad. Jesus Second person of the Trinity. He is the word who became flesh John 1: He is both God and man Col. A very great prophet, second only to Muhammad. Jesus is not the son of God 9: Judgment Day Occurs on the day of resurrection John Christians go to heaven. All others to hell Matt. Occurs on the day of resurrection where God will judge all people. Muslims go to paradise 3: All others to hell 3: Koran, The The work of Muhammad. It is not inspired, nor is it scripture. There is no verification for its accurate transmission from the originals. The final revelation of God to all of mankind given through the archangel Gabriel to Muhammad over a year period. It is without error and guarded from error by Allah. Man Made in the image of God Gen. This does not mean that God has a body, but that man is made like God in abilities reason, faith, love, etc. Not made in the image of God Man is made out of the dust of the earth Muhammad A non-inspired man born in in Mecca who started the Islamic religion. Specifically, it is our inheritance of a sinful nature from Adam. The sinful nature originated with Adam and is passed down from parent to child. We are by nature children of wrath Eph. There is no original sin. All people are sinless until they rebel against God. They do not have sinful natures. Resurrection Bodily resurrection of all people, non-Christians to damnation and Christians are resurrected to eternal life 1 Cor. Bodily resurrection, some to heaven, some to hell 3: Salvation A free gift of God Eph. He is our mediator 1 Tim. No works are sufficient in any way to merit salvation since our works are all unacceptable to God Isaiah The Muslim must believe Allah exists, believe in the fundamental doctrines of Islam, believe that Muhammad is his prophet, and follow the commands of Allah given in the Koran. Son of God A term used to designate that Jesus is divine though he is not the literal son of God in a physical sense John 5: A literal son of God. Therefore, Jesus cannot be the son of Allah. Trinity One God in three persons:

Compare Christianity, Islam and Judaism. Christianity, Islam, and Judaism are three of the most influential world religions in history. While Judaism isn't as large as Christianity and Islam, its impact on the world has still been as profound.

Salvation in Christianity The Catechism of the Catholic Church , the official doctrine document released by the Roman Catholic Church , has this to say regarding Muslims: Muslims may receive salvation in theologies relating to Universal reconciliation , but will not according to most Protestant theologies based on justification through faith: Jesus Christ, our God and Lord, died for our sins and was raised again for our justification Romans 3: He alone is the Lamb of God who takes away the sins of the world John 1: All have sinned and are justified freely, without their own works and merits, by His grace, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus, in His blood Romans 3: This is necessary to believe. This cannot be otherwise acquired or grasped by any work, law or merit. Therefore, it is clear and certain that this faith alone justifies us Nothing of this article can be yielded or surrendered, even though heaven and earth and everything else falls Mark Those who believe in that which is revealed unto thee, Muhammad , and those who are Jews, and Christians, and Sabaeans “ whoever believeth in Allah and the Last Day and doeth right “ surely their reward is with their Lord, and there shall no fear come upon them neither shall they grieve. That is because there are among them priests and monks, and because they are not proud. When they listen to that which hath been revealed unto the messengers, thou seest their eyes overflow with tears because of their recognition of the Truth. Our Lord, we believe. Inscribe us as among the witnesses. How should we not believe in Allah and that which hath come unto us of the Truth. And how should we not hope that our Lord will bring us in along with righteous folk? Allah hath rewarded them for that their saying “ Gardens underneath which rivers flow, wherein they will abide for ever. That is the reward of the good. John makes extensive reference to the Quran and, in St. The work is not exclusively concerned with the Ismaelites a name for the Muslims as they claimed to have descended from Ismael but all heresy. The Fount of Knowledge references several suras directly often with apparent incredulity. From that time to the present a false prophet named Mohammed has appeared in their midst. This man, after having chanced upon the Old and New Testaments and likewise, it seems, having conversed with an Arian monk, devised his own heresy. Then, having insinuated himself into the good graces of the people by a show of seeming piety, he gave out that a certain book had been sent down to him from heaven. He had set down some ridiculous compositions in this book of his and he gave it to them as an object of veneration. There are many other extraordinary and quite ridiculous things in this book which he boasts was sent down to him from God. But when we ask: And which of the prophets foretold that such a prophet would rise up? And we remark that Moses received the Law on Mount Sinai , with God appearing in the sight of all the people in cloud, and fire, and darkness, and storm. And we say that all the Prophets from Moses on down foretold the coming of Christ and how Christ God and incarnate Son of God was to come and to be crucified and die and rise again, and how He was to be the judge of the living and dead. Then, when we say: And how is it that God did not in your presence present this man with the book to which you refer, even as He gave the Law to Moses, with the people looking on and the mountain smoking, so that you, too, might have certainty? Theophanes reports about Muhammad thus: At the beginning of his advent the misguided Jews thought he was the Messiah. But when they saw him eating camel meat, they realized that he was not the one they thought him to be, Whenever he came to Palestine he consorted with Jews and Christians and sought from them certain scriptural matters. He was also afflicted with epilepsy. When his wife became aware of this, she was greatly distressed, inasmuch as she, a noblewoman, had married a man such as he, who was not only poor, but also an epileptic. In short, Muhammad was an ignorant charlatan who succeeded by imposture in seducing the ignorant barbarian Arabs into accepting a gross, blaspheming, idolatrous, demoniac religion, which is full of futile errors, intellectual enormities, doctrinal errors and moral aberrations. Goddard further notes that in Nicetas we can see in his work a knowledge of the whole Koran including an extensive knowledge of suras Nicetas account from behind the Byzantine frontier apparently set a strong precedent for later writing both in

tone and points of argument. Catholic Church and Islam[edit] Main article: However, as in the case of the question of Judaism, several events came together again to prompt a consideration of Islam. By the time of the Second Session of the Council in reservations began to be raised by bishops of the Middle East about the inclusion of this question. The position was taken that either the question will not be raised at all, or if it were raised, some mention of the Muslims should be made. Melkite patriarch Maximos IV was among those pushing for this latter position. Bea expressed willingness to "select some competent people and with them to draw up a draft" to be presented to the Coordinating Commission. At a meeting of the Coordinating Commission on 16–17 April Cicognani acknowledged that it would be necessary to speak of the Muslims. Pope Paul VI chose to follow the path recommended by Maximos IV and he therefore established commissions to introduce what would become paragraphs on the Muslims in two different documents, one of them being *Nostra aetate*, paragraph three, the other being *Lumen gentium*, paragraph The reference to Mary, for example, resulted from the intervention of Monsignor Descuffi, the Latin archbishop of Smyrna with whom Massignon collaborated in reviving the cult of Mary at Smyrna. The commendation of Muslim prayer may reflect the influence of the Badaliya. Protestantism and Islam Islam and Protestantism share orientations towards iconoclasm: Protestantism and Islam entered into contact during the 16th century, at a time when Protestant movements in northern Europe coincided with the expansion of the Ottoman Empire in southern Europe. As both were in conflict with the Catholic Holy Roman Empire, numerous exchanges occurred, exploring religious similarities and the possibility of trade and military alliances. Mormonism and Islam Mormonism and Islam have been compared to one another ever since the earliest origins of the former in the nineteenth century, often by detractors of one religion or the other—or both. Comparison of the Mormon and Muslim prophets still occurs today, sometimes for derogatory or polemical reasons [44] but also for more scholarly and neutral purposes. Mormon – Muslim relations have historically been cordial; [46] recent years have seen increasing dialogue between adherents of the two faiths, and cooperation in charitable endeavors, especially in the Middle and Far East.