

Chapter 1 : Christianity and Islam - Wikipedia

From the beginning of the Abrahamic faiths and of Greek philosophy, religion and morality have been closely intertwined. This is true whether we go back within Greek philosophy or within Christianity and Judaism and Islam.

It is recognized as the second largest religion in the world believing in one God Allah , a faith with monotheistic principles. The Islam Worldview has the ability to answer fundamental questions regarding life, beliefs, and meaning that offer guidance regarding the human experience. In addition, the Islamic worldview answers fundamental questions of humanity: It goes on to state that Allah also created man from dust and all of humanity. With this knowledge, Muslims understand that they were created by Allah and come from Him. Question of Identity can be found within the prophet Muhammad who is the messenger of God Allah. However, identity is also in humanity, creation, and belief in Allah. Through Allah, Islam represents one people united. In this way, they are undivided by nationality, region, or ethnicity. Their identity stands with their faith in Allah. This reveals the importance of developing and maintaining a relationship with Allah. People are given choice and free will to act according to their wants, wishes, and desires. Despite this, they are encouraged to live by the will of God. Man should do this with responsibility and honor according to Allah. This is because Allah is moral order providing obligations and law regarding the cause and effect of moral misgivings. These moral standings are listed in the 5 Articles of Faith and the 5 Pillars of Islam, which are significant to Muslim life and society. Question of Destiny describes the afterlife of Muslims and the Day of Judgment. The Islam Worldview is very similar to the Christian Worldview. This is because Muslims carry many of the same beliefs as Christians, studying the same holy prophets and scriptures. This includes parts of the Old Testament including the creation story, Moses, the psalms of David, and the gospels of the New Testament. Specifically when understanding the Questions of Origin, the teachings of creation are the same. The purpose of life is similar in both Islamic and Christian teachings. Both are encouraged to be of good will and to follow the teachings of God Allah. Man is encouraged to enjoy life, work the earth, and prosper. Prosperity can be obtained through family and living according to His will. In this way, both Islam and Christianity can answer questions of Morality. However question of morality are observed differently in Christianity when compared to Islam. While Islam follow the moral standings in accordance with the 5 articles of Faith and the 5 Pillars of Islam, Christians find moral standing in the 10 Commandments. For instance, the 5 Pillars encourage morality through faith, prayer, fasting, and pilgrimage. They are also encouraged to be giving towards others by displaying compassion. Christians, on the other hand, have direct list of rules that must be observed in order to maintain a good moral standing. It also provides understanding between good and evil. Both Islam and Christianity have strong belief in life after death. Those who are good and faithful are able to enter Paradise or Heaven while those who are bad with evil intentions are cast to hell. However, there is a vast difference when it comes to beliefs regarding judgment. However, in Christianity this is much more complicated. Through faith, Christians are exonerated against their bad deeds through repentance and acceptance of Christ. Although Christians are also judged according to their works, these works are not weighed against each other. Christians find their identity through Christ and his teachings.

Chapter 2 : Islam vs Christianity

Faith and Morality Is religion necessary for morality? Shelley Emling offers her perspective on the Templeton-Cambridge seminar examining morality, science, and religion.

There are many types of religious values. Modern monotheistic religions, such as Islam , Judaism , Christianity and to a certain degree others such as Sikhism define right and wrong by the laws and rules set forth by their respective gods and as interpreted by religious leaders within the respective faith. Polytheistic religious traditions tend to be less absolute. For example, within Buddhism , the intention of the individual and the circumstances play roles in determining whether an action is right or wrong. For modern Westerners, who have been raised on ideals of universality and egalitarianism, this relativity of values and obligations is the aspect of Hinduism most difficult to understand. In , Pierre Bayle asserted that religion "is neither necessary nor sufficient for morality". For example, The Westminster Dictionary of Christian Ethics says that, For many religious people, morality and religion are the same or inseparable; for them either morality is part of religion or their religion is their morality. For others, especially for nonreligious people, morality and religion are distinct and separable; religion may be immoral or nonmoral, and morality may or should be nonreligious. Even for some religious people the two are different and separable; they may hold that religion should be moral and morality should be, but they agree that they may not be. The proper role of ethical reasoning is to highlight acts of two kinds: For example, there is no absolute prohibition on killing in Hinduism , which recognizes that it "may be inevitable and indeed necessary" in certain circumstances. In the latter case, a study by the Barna Group found that some denominations have a significantly higher divorce rate than those in non-religious demographic groups atheists and agnostics. The ethnocentric views on morality, failure to distinguish between in group and out group altruism, and inconsistent definition of religiosity all contribute to conflicting findings. Furthermore, some studies have shown that religious prosociality is primarily motivated by wanting to appear prosocial, which may be related to the desire to further ones religious group. The egoistically motivated prosociality may also affect self-reports, resulting in biased results. Peer ratings can be biased by stereotypes, and indications of a persons group affiliation are sufficient to bias reporting. Even for people who were nonreligious, those who said they attended religious services in the past week exhibited more generous behaviors. Religious people were less inclined when it came to seeing how much compassion motivated participants to be charitable in other ways, such as in giving money or food to a homeless person and to non-believers. A review of studies on this topic found "The existing evidence surrounding the effect of religion on crime is varied, contested, and inconclusive, and currently no persuasive answer exists as to the empirical relationship between religion and crime. A study by Gregory S. Some works indicate that some societies with lower religiosity have lower crime ratesâ€”especially violent crime, compared to some societies with higher religiosity. For example, Simon Blackburn states that "apologists for Hinduism defend or explain away its involvement with the caste system, and apologists for Islam defend or explain away its harsh penal code or its attitude to women and infidels". The Catholic condemnation of birth control, if it could prevail, would make the mitigation of poverty and the abolition of war impossible. The Hindu beliefs that the cow is a sacred animal and that it is wicked for widows to remarry cause quite needless suffering. You find as you look around the world that every single bit of progress in humane feeling, every improvement in the criminal law, every step toward the diminution of war, every step toward better treatment of the colored races, or every mitigation of slavery, every moral progress that there has been in the world, has been consistently opposed by the organized churches of the world. They condemn acts which do no harm and they condone acts which do great harm.

Chapter 3 : Islam and Christianity - A Comparison of the Bible with the Teachings of Muhammad - Koran

Judaism, Christianity and Islam comprise the Abrahamic traditions. At root, monotheism, a belief in one God, serves as the foundation of these particular faiths. As such, they share remarkable similarities regarding their respective ethics and morality.

In addition, a man is given the right to beat his disobedient wife until she obeys Sura 4: According 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 Trinityâ€”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 : Ethics and Morality in Christianity and Islam by Tailor Belcher on Prezi

Belief Systems Project: Ethics and Morality in Christianity and Islam Similarities Both see abortion as permissible Both allow war if it's going to create peace.

Best Rate it Islam is a comprehensive way of life, and morality is one of the cornerstones Islam. Islam has established some universal fundamental rights for humanity as a whole, which are to be observed in all circumstances. To uphold these rights, Islam has provided not only legal safeguards, but also a very effective moral system. Thus, whatever leads to the welfare of the individual or the society and does not oppose any maxims of the religion is morally good in Islam, and whatever is harmful is morally bad. Given its importance in a healthy society, Islam supports morality and matters that lead to it, and stands in the way of corruption and matters that lead to it. This term covers all deeds, not only acts of worship. The Guardian and Judge of all deeds is God Himself. The most fundamental characteristics of a Muslim are piety and humility. A Muslim must be humble with God and with other people: Verily, God likes not each arrogant boaster. And be moderate or show no insolence in your walking, and lower your voice. Verily, the harshest of all voices is the voice braying of the ass. A Muslim should not be vain or attached to the ephemeral pleasures of this world. While most people allow the material world to fill their hearts, Muslims should keep God in their hearts and the material world in their hand. Instead of being attached to the car and the job and the diploma and the bank account, all these things become tools to make us better people. Such are the people of truth, the pious. The key to virtue and good conduct is a strong relation with God, who sees all, at all times and everywhere. He knows the secrets of the hearts and the intentions behind all actions. Therefore, a Muslim must be moral in all circumstances; God is aware of each one when no one else is. If we deceive everyone, we cannot deceive Him. We can flee from anyone, but not from Him. The love and continuous awareness of God and the Day of Judgment enables man to be moral in conduct and sincere in intentions, with devotion and dedication: This, like acts of worship, prayers and Zakah mandatory alms , is an integral part of worship. A righteous person must be reliable and trustworthy. Finally, their faith must be firm and should not wane when faced with adversity. Morality must be strong to vanquish corruption: Those who spend in the way of God in prosperity and in adversity, who repress anger, and who pardon people; verily, God loves the doers of the good deeds. Are they not the best, those who are able to exercise charity when they are in need themselves, control when they are angry and forgiveness when they are wronged? This is the standard by which actions are judged as good or bad. By making pleasing God the objective of every Muslim, Islam has set the highest possible standard of morality. It is universal in its scope and in its applicability. Morality reigns in selfish desires, vanity and bad habits. Muslims must not only be virtuous, but they must also enjoin virtue. They must not only refrain from evil and vice, but they must also forbid them. In other words, they must not only be morally healthy, but they must also contribute to the moral health of society as a whole.

Chapter 5 : Faith and Morality - Beliefnet

Islam is a comprehensive way of life, and morality is one of the cornerstones Islam. Morality is one of the fundamental sources of a nation's strength, just as immorality is one of the main causes of a nation's decline.

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 16th 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 16. 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 other⁴⁴ 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 ⁴⁵ 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.

Chapter 6 : Worldview Comparison: Islam and Christianity | Russia Robinson

Islam aims to enhance and amplify the moral sense in every human being and adorn the individual's character with the noblest of virtues. The Islamic moral principles therefore, appeal naturally to the human intellect, while elevating the pursuit of morality to the level of worship.

It is behavior that is regarded as correct and subjected to a series of codes of conduct by a human being. Given the above established definitions of morality, its basis is established upon the act of human beings to provide the foundation by which to define and implement the codes of conduct that establishes the moral acts themselves. Here is where I differ. I would begin my difference by first establishing my approach to Christianity. Christianity may be regarded as another religion among certain circles of society, however, in reality Christianity is founded upon a relationship between the person and the Lord Jesus Christ. You may argue that all religions have a representative, but in this sense, the Christian accepts Jesus Christ to not only be the Son of God, but also God Himself. The Word of God is what we believe to have been given to us by God Himself, in order to come to the knowledge of Him. Now, within the wisdom of this Word, not only do we get to know God, but it also provides us with a mirror in which to see ourselves. The true you is found in Its reflection. Whether for the good or the bad. True morality then is found, not in the codes established by a society or religion, but that which is established by the Word of God. Although societies and religions may change, the Word of God stands forever. This tells us that true morality is unchanging, because the Word of God is unchanging. Truth, according the Word of God, is the measure. Any moral code of conduct established by a society or religion that differs from the truth established in the Word of God is not, in its true definition, a moral conduct. Whether any act or behavior can be regarded as moral, it will have to stand to the scrutiny of what God had to say about it. So in reality, true morality and true Christianity are joined by the very same foundation, which is the Word of God. You cannot separate them without affecting its true nature. However, true morality was not meant to be carried out by a society as a whole, but by the individual persons of that society. We all hold the individual responsibility to adhere to the Word of God and modify our conducts accordingly in order to be the instruments of change in our society. We must stand against any code of conduct that is contrary to the Word of God, in order to establish the true moral compass, if society is to find its way back to God. Only then can we be a true Christian nation, living within the measure of true morality within our society. For example, acts such as removing Bibles from the schools, was accepted by society to be the correct thing to do. For what relation does God have with education? However, it was the removal of the moral compass in our society that years later has led to the loss of correct behavior among our children and a society lost in its attempt to fight the onslaught of immoral behavior. Nations that are crippled without direction. This has now created a generation that redefines and adjust morality based on popular demands. Since true morality and Christianity are related, how does this the shifting of moral principles affect the Christian church today?

Chapter 7 : Morality and Christianity â€“ racedaydvl.com

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

Ethics And Morality In Christianity Ethics and morals are behavioral principles in humans that determine what is right and what is wrong. As per the belief of a common man, Christianity is a religion that is bound by a certain set of rules and regulations that have been imposed by the Almighty. A Christian is required to follow these principles that impose a sense of morality and a specific ethical behavior in the individual. Ethical practices in Christianity evolved during the Roman era. This was the period when early Christians were a part of Roman Empire. Ethics in Christianity are primarily centered on grace, mercy and forgiveness. A Christian is expected to have thoughts and deeds that are respectable and honorable and must abstain from doing any sins. The three virtues indicated in Bible include faith, hope and love. However, another four cardinal virtues were adapted by Aquinas that includes justice, courage, temperament and prudence. According to the New Testament, God is the supreme power who is autonomous, independent and is self-existent. Individuals should have complete belief and love towards God with unfettered heart, mind, strength and soul. The New Testament directs individuals to love neighbors as one would love oneself. Morality refers to good and evil. Religion of Christianity states that good exists only is God. It is God who reveals Himself and He can only define His character of goodness. One can have complete understanding and knowledge of goodness if they know God through Jesus Christ. Goodness is not a static structure. It is a dynamic state that constantly flows. This means that in modern times, the question of ethics and morality in Christianity is being seriously debated. The people from the old school want to hold on to the preachings of the Bible while the more progressive ones want to change according to the times and situations.

Chapter 8 : Religion and Morality (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

While Islam follow the moral standings in accordance with the 5 articles of Faith and the 5 Pillars of Islam, Christians find moral standing in the 10 Commandments. For instance, the 5 Pillars encourage morality through faith, prayer, fasting, and pilgrimage.

On Murder and Violence: Islam both allows and forbids murder and violence, depending on who is the recipient of the act. These verses distinguish between warfare against pagans, and against Jews and Christians. Further, make him march in a chain, whereof the length is seventy cubits! This was he that would not believe in Allah Most High. And would not encourage the feeding of the indigent! So no friend hath he here this Day. Nor hath he any food except the corruption from the washing of wounds, Which none do eat but those in sin. Their abode is Hell - an evil refuge indeed" Koran 9: If anyone killed a person not in retaliation for murder or to spread mischief in the land, it would be as if he killed the whole of mankind. And if anyone saved a life, it would be as if he saved the whole of mankind" Surah Al-Maaida 5: Allah does not love the aggressors. Indeed they are the ones who make mischief, but they perceive it not" Surah Al-Baqarah 2: And kill not any old man nor young boy nor child, nor woman, But be good doers for Allah loves those who do good. Thou shalt not commit adultery, Thou shalt not kill God destroyed the earth with a flood because of the extent violence had spread: If anyone on that day turns his back to them, except it be for tactical reasons, or to join another band he shall incur the wrath of Allah and Hell shall be his home: For Allah loves not those who do wrong. But I say unto you, do not resist him who is evil; but whoever slaps you on your right cheek, turn to him the other also. Treachery and lying are forbidden.

Chapter 9 : Islam - Principles of Moral Thought and Action

These moral prescriptions impact not only Judaism, but Christianity and Islam, the other two Abrahamic traditions. In fact, much of the Ten Commandments also mirror similar tenets in faiths such as Hinduism, Christianity and Buddhism.

Christianity - What are the major differences? Many people wonder what the comparison is between Islam vs. While there are a few similarities between Islam and Christianity, such as a belief in moral living and doing good to others, nevertheless, Muslims and Christians have vastly different views on major points of ideology and theology. First and foremost are the differing perceptions of Jesus, the Christ. Islam readily accepts that Jesus of Nazareth existed and that He was born of the virgin, Mary. Islam teaches that Jesus was merely another prophet, equal to and following in the line of Adam, Noah, Abraham, and Moses. Muslims believe that Muhammad is the final messenger, superior to all previous prophets, the ultimate. Secondly, Islam refutes the idea that Jesus Christ was crucified on the cross. They believe that God spared His messenger from such an ignominious death and later took Him up to Himself. For Christians, the death of Jesus Christ on the cross is the focal point of all that they believe. The only way for man to be reconciled to a Holy God is for the ultimate price to be paid. Christians believe that Jesus Christ paid the ultimate price by shedding His blood. Without that precious act, Christians remain hopeless and in sin. Muslims believe that the original New Testament, which they call Injil, was the original revelation that Jesus received from Allah. They believe, however, that the Christians of today have corrupted the original Scriptures; therefore the Bible that is read by Christendom today is unreliable. Muslims believe that the message of Muhammad continued the original truths that were outlined in the Injil, and additionally, have corrected the errors that Christians have added. They believe that God inspired the Scriptures; it is their only source of truth and instruction. Finally, Muslims do not hold to any assurance of salvation. They do not feel that it was even necessary for Jesus to pay for our sins. The belief that they hold is that every man must bear and pay for his or her own sins; for Jesus to be punished and responsible for our sins would be unjust in their eyes. Christians believe that man had no ability to atone for his sins. Learn More about Christianity! God , the Father, sent His only Son to satisfy that judgment for those who believe in Him. Jesus , the creator and eternal Son of God, who lived a sinless life, loves us so much that He died for our sins, taking the punishment that we deserve, was buried , and rose from the dead according to the Bible. If you truly believe and trust this in your heart, receiving Jesus alone as your Savior , declaring, " Jesus is Lord ," you will be saved from judgment and spend eternity with God in heaven. What is your response?