

The Jesus System – Presentation Outline, by Eric Majors 2025-11-30

1. Core Invitation

- Ask: Do you want to experience your greatest potential in life?
- Explain that the path requires living in harmony with the Universal (Natural) Order.
- State the purpose: learning how to stop fighting reality and flow with God's design.

2. The Universal Order

- The Universe operates by immutable Natural Laws (truth that cannot be changed).
- Working with the Natural Order produces order, peace, clarity, and flourishing.
- Working against it creates chaos, suffering, confusion, and wasted energy.

3. Scripture as the Manual for Human Flourishing

- The Bible describes the Natural Order more accurately than any human system.
- Utility of Scripture: test it by reading, understanding, observing, applying.
- Scripture is both universal and personal—guides thinking, behavior, and discernment.

4. Key Tools for Personal Transformation

- Free Will: the greatest gift—your ability to change your thinking and behavior.
- Awareness: observing thoughts and feelings continuously.
- Discernment: determine what aligns with the Natural Order using results-based analysis.
- Right Thinking vs Wrong Thinking; Constructive Feelings vs Misleading Feelings.

5. What You Gain When You Choose to Believe

- Answers to life's biggest questions (purpose, death, destiny).
- Peace—regardless of circumstances.
- Courage—knowing your life has eternal meaning.
- Forgiveness—freedom from guilt and shame.
- The fruit of the Spirit is: Love, Joy, Peace, Patience (Longsuffering), Kindness, Goodness, Faithfulness, Gentleness, Self-control.
- Practical benefits that might increase as a result of being in harmony with the Natural Order: health, relationships, wise decisions, better finances.

6. Worship as a Lifelong Practice

- Self-Observation → Confession → Forgiveness → Gratitude → Study → Practice → Prayer → Transformation.
- Submission to Scripture produces continuous growth. Matthew 22:37–40, You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind. You shall love your neighbor as yourself.
- Understanding comes through doing; hearing creates faith.

7. The Lifeboat Metaphor

- Life is a test of free will and Evil exists to preserve free choice.
- Jesus is the only reliable path through chaos.
- Your mission: help bring others into the Lifeboat.

8. Two Types of Believers

- Those who submit to Scripture and let God transform them. (Worship God)
- Those who reshape Scripture to fit their feelings—remain out of alignment. (Consider themselves God)

9. Detecting What Violates the Natural Order

- Anything that contradicts Scripture.
- Creates chaos instead of order.
- Requires censorship or coercion.
- Progressivism = acting against the Natural Order without results-based analysis. Acting as though are God.

10. The Role of Intentions

- Science increasingly validates spiritual truths (e.g., quantum entanglement).
- Intentions matter—thoughts influence behavior and ripple outward.
- Set constructive intentions and back them with action.

11. Do Not Live in Fear

- Fear distorts thinking; most fear is about imagined futures.
- Use Results-Based Analysis rather than emotional conclusions.
- Turn fear → anger → passion → constructive action.
- Story: 'How do you know this is bad?'—a tool for reframing.

12. Constructive Worldview Model

- God is building His team—free will makes you equal in choice.
- Your life is a test of whether you choose God or self.
- God rarely intervenes globally to preserve free will.
- Sincere seekers receive forgiveness even when imperfect.

13. Final Call to Action

- Choose to believe. Faith is a decision.
- Study Scripture fully and seek relationship with God through Prayer and discernment & behavior.
- Practice the Jesus System daily and Observe the results in your life.
- Invite others into the Lifeboat through love, clarity, and testimony.
- It's not my job to convince you that God exists, the only way that you can experience God is go on the journey yourself. I can only provide you with my own testimony along with millions of others.

Chapter 2: Overcoming Common Objections to Faith

Many people hesitate to believe in Jesus or the Scriptures due to doubts or past hurts. Let's address some head-on.

First, does God exist: The proof that God exists is all around you and the fact that you were created with the world and universe that God created. If we were fish swimming in water and you ask me to prove that water exists I wouldn't be able to do that, yet the water exists. Fortunately, in the case of God there is a way to prove that God exists even though you may not be able to see God all around you. In order to confirm that God exists you have to experience God for yourself. You have to choose to believe, you have to immerse yourself in the techniques described in the scriptures and then you will begin to experience the Presence of God. If you want physical proof the only things I can offer are historical records of encounters with God, some of which has been confirmed by archeology. I could also offer the testimony of millions of people who have written books and who have and continue to this day to bare witness to their experience with God that includes powerful transformations of their

lives that would not have been possible without God. How many witnesses is needed in a court of law to prove that something exists? I've hiked half way up to the top of a mountain and I can see above the clouds; if I shout down to you and say it's sunny up here, I can't prove that to you, you would have to come up to where I am to see for yourself. That is the same as with God. To summarize, it's not for me to prove to you that God exists, you have to take the journey to see for yourself, you have to be willing to do something to experience God. If you fail to choose to believe and God does exist, why risk losing eternal life in God's Kingdom? If God doesn't exist then what harm would there be in believing in God if doing so improves the quality and experience of your entire life and those around you? How can you lose by choosing to believe and taking the journey?

There are two scriptures in the Bible that illustrate the experience: "Though you have not seen him, you love him; and even though you do not see him now, you believe in him and are filled with an inexpressible and glorious joy, for you are receiving the goal of your faith, the salvation of your souls." -1 PETER 1:8-9

"So then faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God." - ROMANS 10:17

"Jesus saith unto him, Thomas, because thou hast seen me, thou hast believed: blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed." - JOHN 20:29 (You are blessed as in the fruits of the Spirit.)

Questions about authorship: The true value of the Bible lies in its utility as observed and recorded by millions of people today and throughout time. But some people resist engaging with the Bible and Christ by arguing over who physically wrote the Bible and how its contents were assembled over time, rather than its ability to elevate people. The best way to overcome this resistance to the Bible is to test it. Read it, understand it, observe its relationship to reality, apply it, and see the results. The Bible's power is its power to guide you to discern truth from falsehood and leading to a better life. Because following the Scriptures of the Bible and the New Testament has had consistent, observable, constructive outcomes that have been recorded by millions of people throughout time, followers of the Scriptures accept them as truth and as the breath of God as recorded by mankind.

Science versus faith is another barrier. Science has its limitations because it only gives us information about what we can observe. Science alone cannot fully answer questions about the purpose of life, our origin, or spiritual matters that we cannot observe, such as what happens after we die. But science does validate spiritual truths over time, in particular because the Natural Order contains Truth within it. For centuries, scientists thought the Earth was flat, yet Scripture described it as round. Modern discoveries like quantum entanglement suggest unseen connections that align with biblical ideas of intention and prayer influencing reality. Science unlocks mysteries, but each answer reveals new questions, pointing to a Creator. Phenomena labeled "supernatural" by science often echo scriptural wisdom.

What about bad experiences with churches or Christians? Churches rise and fall because they're human institutions. Some Christians try to twist Scripture and transform it to fit their desires, while true followers submit to it and let God transform them. The only destructive things that have been done by Christians and churches in the past and today are because of people's failures to follow the Scriptures, or in cases of self-defense or self-preservation. Attacks on faith often target scriptural values that conflict with people's feelings, creating a spiritual battle. God loves all and hopes we turn to Him, but reserves His deepest love and acceptance into His Kingdom for those who obey.

The existence of evil: Why does God allow it? Free will is God's greatest gift, it makes us equals, not slaves. In Genesis 1:26-28 God gave us dominion over all of the world to see if we would choose God or if we would consider ourselves as God instead. Life is a test: Will you choose God's ways or your own? Evil exists because real choices require consequences. In order to preserve free will, God rarely intervenes universally; rather, God judges each person individually. Those who haven't heard of Jesus will be judged by God in ways known only to God. Hell is for those who reject Him; Heaven is for sincere seekers.

Unanswered Prayers are a sign that God would like for you to make a decision. A common example is purpose vs vocation. God tells us our purpose is to be in relationship with him.

In this book, Progressivism (also known as Liberalism) is defined as any course of action or attempt to innovate that violates the Natural Order. Often Progressive ideas are implemented without considering historical results or the totality of human nature. Progressive implementations usually result in chaos, human suffering, and even death before eventually failing completely because Progressivism is unsustainable within the Natural Laws. Progressive ideas are often implemented to overcome feelings of discomfort, and as a result they often avoid thorough intellectual analysis or critical thinking before implementation. Because Progressive ideas fail intellectual analysis, they are often rejected by a vast number of people who do use critical thinking in their decision-making. Because rational people will see fault in Progressive implementations and reject them, Progressive policies often require mass manipulation, deception, censorship, force, coercion, or suppression to be deployed. People with high awareness can often detect Progressive implementations because they can see how the proposed implementation will conflict with the Natural Law as described by the Scriptures, and people with high awareness can more easily detect attempts to manipulate the public. There is nothing wrong with making new inventions or trying to do things in a new way; however, the only true, sustainable progress that is worthwhile aligns with God's laws.

These objections melt away when you experience the system for yourself. The positive impact of Jesus' teachings on millions, turning lives from despair to joy can't be ignored.

The Jesus System – Presentation Outline, by Eric Majors 2025-12-07

The **five largest religions in the world** (by number of followers) are:

1. **Christianity** – Approx. 2.3 billion followers
2. **Islam** – Approx. 1.9 billion followers
3. **Hinduism** – Approx. 1.2 billion followers
4. **Buddhism** – Approx. 500 million followers
5. **Folk/Traditional Religions** – Approx. 400 million followers
(This includes Chinese folk religion, African traditional religion, Native traditions, etc.)

If counting only organized major world religions, **Sikhism** (\approx 25 million) and **Judaism** (\approx 15 million) follow after these. * The population of Israel is 10.5 Million people.

1. **Hinduism:** -----

Hinduism is one of the world's oldest living religions, originating in the Indian subcontinent over 3,000 years ago. Unlike Christianity, Hinduism has no single founder, no central authority, and no universally binding creed. Instead, it is a broad family of spiritual traditions, philosophies, and cultural practices that developed over many centuries. Hindus often refer to their faith as *Sanātana Dharma*, meaning “the eternal way,” emphasizing a timeless spiritual order rather than a single organized religion.

At the heart of Hindu thought is the belief in **Brahman**, the ultimate, infinite reality that is the source of all existence. Brahman is not a personal God in the Christian sense but the divine essence that pervades everything. Individual souls (*ātman*) are considered expressions of this same divine reality, and the spiritual journey is about realizing this unity. While Hinduism speaks of many gods and goddesses, these are understood by most traditions as different ways of approaching and understanding the one divine reality, not competing deities. The **Bhagavad Gita** is a sacred text found within the Indian epic *Mahabharata*. It is a dialogue between Prince **Arjuna** and the god **Krishna**, who serves as his charioteer. When Arjuna is overwhelmed by moral confusion and despair before a great battle, Krishna reveals spiritual wisdom and guidance. The Bhagavad Gita is important in Hinduism because it summarizes the core teachings of the faith in a single text, bringing together key ideas such as dharma (duty), karma (action), yoga (spiritual practice), devotion, reincarnation, and liberation. Many Hindus regard it as direct divine instruction, since Krishna—believed to be an incarnation of God—speaks its teachings. The Gita offers practical guidance for daily life, showing how to live with purpose, discipline, devotion, and inner peace. It also outlines three main paths to God—**bhakti** (devotion), **karma** (selfless action), and **jnana** (wisdom)—each suited to different types of people. Ultimately, the Gita explains how liberation (*moksha*) is achieved through surrender to God, fulfilling one's duty without selfish attachment, and developing spiritual understanding.

Hinduism teaches four key ideas that shape the spiritual life:

Dharma – living in moral order, duty, and right action.

Karma – the law that actions shape consequences for this life and the next.

Samsāra – the cycle of birth, death, and rebirth.

Moksha – liberation from this cycle through spiritual awakening and union with the divine.

The primary paths toward spiritual growth include devotion to God (*bhakti*), disciplined action (*karma yoga*), meditation and self-realization (*rāja yoga*), and philosophical inquiry (*jñāna yoga*). These paths reflect Hinduism's openness to different temperaments and personalities, allowing each person to approach God or truth in a way that suits them.

Hinduism does not teach that people should worship human beings as gods. However, throughout history some spiritual teachers (called *gurus* or *avatars*) became deeply revered because their lives were considered extraordinary expressions of divine wisdom. Over time, followers sometimes elevated these figures to divine status, much like how Christian tradition honors saints—but often to a greater degree of devotion.

One concept Christians may find interesting is the Hindu understanding of the self. The spiritual goal of *moksha*—freedom from illusion—parallels, in a different way, the Christian call to “die to self” and be transformed. Hindus aim to transcend the ego and discover the divine presence within, a pursuit that echoes the Christian idea of letting go of selfishness to allow God’s life to fill and guide us.

In summary, Hinduism is a diverse spiritual tradition focused on living morally, growing in devotion or wisdom, and ultimately overcoming the illusions of ego to experience the divine reality that underlies all things. Though different in theology from Christianity, it contains themes—such as the struggle against selfishness, the pursuit of holiness, and the belief in a higher moral order—that can provide fruitful points of understanding and dialogue.

**** Hinduism is flexible enough that a Hindu can believe the Christian God is the one true God and that Jesus is His Son. In Hinduism, adding a new understanding of God does not usually require rejecting old ones. But Christianity teaches that Jesus is the *only* way to God, so the Christian view of salvation remains fundamentally different.**

***** Christian Approach:** Christians commonly talk with Hindus about the uniqueness of Jesus, the personal nature of God, the difference between karma and grace, assurance of salvation, the meaning of sin, and the possibility of knowing God personally. Many discussions center on how Jesus offers immediate forgiveness, freedom from karma, and a direct relationship with God, which contrasts with Hinduism’s long path of reincarnation and spiritual effort.

2. Buddhism -----

Buddhism began in northern India in the 5th century BC with Siddhartha Gautama, a prince who became known as the Buddha, meaning “the Awakened One.” After experiencing the suffering of the world, he sought a path to inner freedom and discovered a method for ending suffering that does not depend on worshipping gods or relying on supernatural intervention. His teachings eventually spread across Asia and later the entire world, forming one of the major global religions even though technically what the Buddha taught was not technically a religion, but rather a methodology of self development.

At the heart of Buddhism are the Four Noble Truths and the Noble Eightfold Path. The Four Noble Truths teach that (1) life involves suffering, (2) suffering is caused by unhealthy craving and attachment, (3) suffering can end, and (4) the Eightfold Path provides the way to end that suffering. The Eightfold Path includes right understanding, intention, speech, action, livelihood, effort, mindfulness, and concentration. These serve as a practical system of moral living, mental discipline, and wisdom.

Regarding God, the Buddha did not deny God’s existence, nor did he affirm it. Instead, he avoided metaphysical speculation because such debates did not, in his view, lead to liberation from suffering. He taught that even if a Creator existed, one must still purify the mind, cultivate compassion, and break the power of destructive desires. Importantly, the Buddha never claimed to be a god and explicitly discouraged being worshiped as one. Over time, however, as Buddhism spread and intersected with local cultures—many of which already practiced devotion to divine or semi-divine beings—some communities began venerating the Buddha as a divine figure. This was not his original teaching but a later cultural development.

A central concept in Buddhism is emptiness or “the void” (*śūnyatā*). This does not mean that nothing exists; rather, it means that all things—including our own personalities—are impermanent and without a fixed, permanent essence. The experience of the void is the recognition that the ego, or false self, has no solid foundation. In practice, this leads to humility, compassion, and freedom from selfish attachment. This is similar in spirit to Jesus’ teaching that a person must “die to self” and be “born again.” While the theological frameworks differ, both paths call for the transformation of the ego, the surrender of self-centeredness, and the awakening of a new way of living grounded in truth, compassion, and freedom. **Enlightenment = the ability to observe and overcome the ego and manage thinking, feeling and action. Awareness is at the root... Example:** Zen Buddhism: Emptiness is direct experience of reality without conceptual filters. The Guru Paradox (by Eric Majors): Until we achieve enlightenment we are slaves to our limited thinking and feeling; after enlightenment without committing to a higher power (aka God) many Guru’s allow themselves to do what they feel like doing for lack of any commitment and end up following their emotions all over again and even rationalizing their behavior mistaking it for a universal purpose. Like a sailboat without a rudder. Mahayana (all can achieve) VS Hinayana/Theravāda (focused mainly on individual enlightenment).

Major Similarities:

- * Both encourage compassion, love for others, moral purity, and the transformation of the inner life.
- * Both emphasize humility and the need to overcome selfishness—what Christians call “dying to self” and Buddhists understand as letting go of the ego.
- * Both have strong traditions of meditation, reflection, and moral discipline.

Major Differences:

- * Christianity is *theistic* and rooted in relationship with God; Buddhism is *non-theistic* and focused on personal awakening.
- * Christianity teaches an eternal soul and salvation by grace; Buddhism teaches impermanence and liberation through insight and disciplined practice.
- * Christianity’s goal is eternal life with God; Buddhism’s goal is Nirvana, the end of suffering and rebirth.

***** Christian Approach to Buddhism:**

* The Question of God

Buddhism does not require belief in a creator God. Christians often ask: “Do you believe an ultimate Creator exists?”, “Where does moral law come from if there is no divine source?”, “Can impersonal forces explain compassion, morality, and consciousness?” This opens discussion of God as a loving personal Creator, a God who desires relationship, and a God who acts in history (Incarnation, resurrection).

* The Question of the Soul (Self)

Buddhism teaches *anatta*—no permanent self. Christians ask: “If there is no soul, who attains enlightenment?”, “How can moral responsibility exist without an enduring person?”, “Does our deep sense of personhood point to something real?” This leads to conversation about the Christian soul, identity in God’s image, and human uniqueness.

* The Problem of Suffering

Both traditions address suffering but differ in the solution. Christians say: “Buddhism teaches escape from suffering; Christianity teaches that God entered suffering to redeem us,” and “Suffering can lead to transformation and hope.” This highlights the compassion of Jesus, the redemptive power of the cross, and God’s presence in pain.

* Grace vs. Self-Power

Buddhism sees salvation (Nirvana) as achieved through self-effort, meditation, ethical discipline, and insight; Christianity teaches salvation as a free gift of grace. Christians ask: “How certain can you be of enlightenment?”, “What if salvation is offered freely by grace?”, “Is there peace in knowing you don’t have to save yourself?” This

often resonates with Buddhists familiar with the difficulty of long spiritual paths.

* **Historicity of Jesus vs. Silence of the Buddha**

Christians point out that Jesus made divine claims, forgave sins, performed public miracles, and rose from the dead; in contrast, the Buddha did not claim to be God, avoided metaphysical speculation, and did not promise eternal life. This supports the Christian point that Christianity rests on historical events, not only philosophy.

* **Desire, Attachment, and Love**

Buddhism teaches desire as the root of suffering. Christians ask: “What about good desires—love, compassion, the desire to know God?”, “Are some desires divinely given?” Christian teaching emphasizes love as a holy desire, God’s desire for relationship, and the transformation—not extinction—of desire.

* **The Meaning and Goal of Life**

Buddhists seek to end suffering and rebirth (Nirvana). Christians ask: “Does Nirvana offer eternal joy or only cessation of suffering?”, “Is life’s goal merely escape, or eternal relationship with God?” This contrasts Nirvana (ending craving and ignorance) with Heaven (eternal life with God).

* **The Question of Worship**

Many Buddhists do not worship the Buddha, though some cultures treat him as divine. Christians ask: “Why did the Buddha say not to worship him?”, “What about Jesus encouraging worship of God the Father?” This opens dialogue about Jesus’ divine authority and the difference between a teacher and a savior.

* **Fulfillment of the Moral Heart**

Christians appeal to Buddhist compassion: “Christianity teaches compassion also—grounded in God’s love,” “The Holy Spirit empowers transformation beyond human strength,” “Jesus calls us to selflessness and purity of heart.” This builds common moral ground.

* **The Resurrection as the Central Question**

Christians often conclude with: if Jesus truly rose from the dead, He is Lord regardless of philosophy; Buddhism has no parallel claim, making the resurrection a powerful bridge in dialogue.

3. Islam -----

Origins & Founder

Islam began in the 7th century (A.D. 610) in Mecca when Muhammad claimed to receive revelations from the angel Gabriel. Early Islamic biographies (Sira) describe Muhammad experiencing what observers interpreted as physical and emotional strain during revelation, episodes described variously as trembling, sweating, or entering a trance-like state as he recited what Muslims believe became the Qur’an.

Rapid Expansion

After years of persecution in Mecca, Muhammad and his followers migrated to Medina. There he became a religious leader, political ruler, and military commander. Islam spread quickly as Muhammad formed alliances, negotiated treaties, and, at times, used armed force. Some Arabian tribes joined Islam voluntarily, while others submitted militarily or paid the jizya (a tax for non-Muslims) under Muslim rule. After Muhammad’s death (632 A.D.), Islamic armies continued expanding across the Middle East, North Africa, and parts of Europe and Asia.

Core Beliefs

Islam teaches: **One God (Allah)** strictly monotheistic.

* **Muhammad as the final prophet. The Qur’an** as God’s final revelation.

* **Five Pillars:** profession of faith, prayer five times daily, fasting during Ramadan, almsgiving, and pilgrimage to Mecca.

* A strong emphasis on **law (Sharia)**, covering worship, personal behavior, economics, and governance.

Major Branches of Islam

Sunni Islam (≈ 85–90%): Majority: Most countries with large Muslim Populations.

- Believe leadership after Muhammad belonged to elected caliphs.
- Emphasize the **community** and the **Sunnah** (traditions) of Muhammad.
- Al-Qaeda, ISIS / ISIL, Taliban, Boko Haram, Al-Shabaab, Hamas

Shia Islam (≈ 10–15%) Majority: Iran, Iraq, Azerbaijan, and Bahrain, along with parts of Yemen

- Believe leadership was divinely appointed to **Ali**, Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law.
- Include sub-groups such as **Twelvers**, **Ismailis**, and **Zaidis**.
- Hezbollah, Iraqi Shia militias, Yemen's Houthi

Modern Islamic Practice Worldwide, Islam has over **1.9 billion** followers. Practices vary widely between nations ranging from secular Muslim-majority societies to states enforcing strict Sharia law. Many Muslims emphasize peace, personal piety, and charity, while some political movements interpret Islam in ways that justify **state enforcement of religious law** or, in extremist cases, **violent jihad**.

Why Understanding Islam Matters for Christians

Islam remains one of the world's fastest-growing religions and holds a profoundly different view of **God, revelation, sin, salvation, and Jesus**. Understanding its origins, beliefs, and historical development.

Comparison Between Islam and Christianity:

* **Islam is Not a "True Religion":** (Eric Majors) Islam can't qualify as a "True Religion" because it's use of Force and threat of death, punishment, slavery and oppression to convert people. How do we know people actually believe?

* **View of God:**

Christianity teaches one God in three Persons (Trinity), Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. Islam rejects the Trinity and teaches a strictly singular God (Allah) with no partners or persons.

* **View of Jesus:**

Christians believe Jesus is the **Son of God**, divine, incarnate, crucified, and resurrected. Islam teaches Jesus (**Isa**) was a **prophet**, not divine, was not crucified, and did not rise from the dead. Muslims believe Jesus was one of the greatest prophets but strictly reject the idea that He is the Son of God or divine in any way. Islam rejects the idea that Jesus died for humanity's sins. Islam teaches that **Jesus is the Messiah (al-Masih)**—but not in the Christian sense. Muslims believe He was the anointed prophet for Israel, not the divine Savior of the world. Islam teaches that Jesus will come back at the end of time to defeat the false messiah (al-Dajjal), establish justice, and affirm Islam as the true faith.

>>> **BIG PROBLEM:** 1 John 4 — New International Version (NIV) 1 Dear friends, do not believe every spirit, but test the spirits to see whether they are from God, because many false prophets have gone out into the world. 2 This is how you can recognize the Spirit of God: Every spirit that acknowledges that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh is from God, 3 but every spirit that does not acknowledge Jesus is not from God. This is the spirit of the antichrist, which you have heard is coming and even now is already in the world.

* **Scripture:**

Christianity is based on the **Bible** (Old and New Testaments) seen as the inspired Word of God. Islam holds the **Qur'an** as the final, perfect revelation, superseding previous scriptures. The modern Qur'an was not created recently, but its standardized form was compiled about 20 years after Muhammad's death. During Muhammad's lifetime the Qur'an existed mainly as memorized recitations and scattered written fragments, not as a single book. After he died in 632 A.D., the first caliph, Abu Bakr, ordered Muhammad's scribe Zayd ibn Thabit to gather all verses into one manuscript to preserve them. About two decades later, as different regions were reciting the

Qur'an in varying ways, the third caliph, Uthman ibn Affan, oversaw the final standardization of the text. A committee produced the Uthmanic codex—the version still used today—and Uthman ordered all conflicting copies destroyed to maintain uniformity across the expanding Islamic world. Islam's primary scripture is the Qur'an, but the faith also depends heavily on other writings, including the Hadith (sayings and actions of Muhammad), the Sira (biographies of Muhammad), tafsir commentaries that explain Qur'anic verses, and the large body of Sharia legal texts that govern daily life. Together, these writings form the core of Islamic belief, practice, and law.

*** Salvation:**

Christianity teaches salvation by **grace through faith** in Jesus' atoning sacrifice. Islam teaches salvation is based on **good deeds outweighing bad deeds**, obedience to Islamic law, and Allah's mercy.

*** Relationship With God:**

Christianity emphasizes **personal relationship** with God as Father. Islam emphasizes **submission** to Allah as master and judge.

*** Nature of Revelation:**

Christian belief centers on God **entering history** in Jesus. Islam teaches God **does not enter creation** and reveals His will only through prophets and scripture.

*** Islam Encourages the Use of Force and Lying in order to Further The Faith:**

Islam's scriptures and classical law contain teachings that permit the use of violence, including jihad, to defend the faith and, historically, to expand Islamic rule. Early Islamic history under Muhammad and the caliphs involved military campaigns that spread Islam across vast regions. However, modern Muslims differ widely in how they interpret these texts, with many insisting that jihad today refers only to personal struggle or defensive warfare, while others use traditional interpretations to justify militant action. Muslims may adopt the clothing, speaking and customs of others and not be in violation of Islamic law if the purpose is in order to preserve themselves and further the cause of Islam.

*** Islam allows sexual slavery:** (Qur'an 4:3, 4:24, 23:5–6, 70:29–30, 33:50) Slavery is permitted, owning people is legal, slaves could be bought or captured in war, freeing slaves was encouraged but not required. This is the basis ISIS used to justify enslaving Yazidi women, tragically, they were accurately citing historic Islamic law, even though many Muslims today condemn this behavior.

*** Islamic Culture Encourages First Cousin Marriage** Leading to Lower IQ's in majority Muslim Countries and Populations.

*** Treatment of Women** In orthodox, mainstream Islam (Sunni and Shia), yes – a husband is religiously permitted to beat his wife, usually with restrictions on severity, but the permission itself is unambiguous in the Quran, Hadith, and 1,400 years of Islamic jurisprudence. Polygomy is allowed. Unilateral divorce is allowed by the man. Daughter gets half the inheritance of the son, one mans testimony is worth two womens testimonies in court, killing a female relative for adultery/fornication is allowed and often treated leniently, No minimum age in Quran for marriage, women must cover everything except (in most schools) face and hands, woman may not travel without a close male relative, wife must make herself sexually available whenever the husband wishes, women are declared intellectually and religiously deficient,

*** Islam Conflicts with most systems of Western Law and even in China.**

*** Crusades misunderstood.** Book, "Two Swords of Jesus"

Summary From a Former Muslim who converted to Christinity:

Many critics, including numerous ex-Muslims who grew up inside the tradition, argue that Islam is fundamentally incompatible with modern Western values because it is not simply a private faith but a total political-theological

system aimed at supremacy. At its core sits the demand for a restored global caliphate that would impose seventh-century Sharia law on everyone. The world is explicitly divided into the “house of Islam” (where Muslims rule) and the “house of war” (everywhere else). Because no caliphate currently exists, classical doctrine places the entire planet—including the West—in a technical state of war until Muslims re-establish dominance. Deception is religiously permissible when it advances Islam, non-Muslims historically faced three choices—convert, live as humiliated second-class citizens paying jizya, or die—and apostasy still carries a death sentence in orthodox teaching. These are not fringe interpretations; they are found in the Quran, the most trusted Hadith collections, and the four main schools of Islamic jurisprudence.

Added to this are serious source problems and moral difficulties: the Quran contains scientific errors (sperm originating between the backbone and ribs, wrong embryonic development), its biography of Muhammad and most Hadith were written 150–300 years after his death by authors who themselves admitted much of the material was unreliable or “insane,” and Muhammad is presented as the perfect moral example despite marrying a six-year-old and consummating the marriage at nine, owning and trading slaves (including sex slaves), and ordering mass executions. Attempts at genuine reform are blocked by the doctrine that both the Quran and Muhammad’s example are eternally perfect. As one ex-Muslim cleric privately admitted, “If we didn’t have the death penalty for apostasy, Islam would have died with Muhammad.” In short, when taken seriously and consistently, the core texts and historical practice of Islam are in direct collision with freedom of conscience, equality under the law, and the pluralistic foundation of the West.

For the most comprehensive Guide to Islam:

www.TheReligionOfPeace.com

Christians Approach to Islam:

- 1. Personal relationships & lived example** (by far #1) Muslims convert almost exclusively through long-term friendships, dating/marriage, co-workers, classmates, or neighbors who are visibly joyful, morally consistent Christians.
 - They see Christians who pray for enemies, forgive genuinely, don't cheat, stay married, raise happy kids, and show unconditional love.
 - This contrasts sharply with the fear/shame/honor culture many grew up in. Ex-Muslims repeatedly say: "I never listened to preaching, but I watched how they lived and wanted what they had."
- 2. Answering the hard questions honestly (especially about Muhammad and the Quran)** Once a Muslim starts doubting, the three issues that most commonly break the shelf are:
 - Muhammad's marriage to 6/9-year-old Aisha (and the doll hadith)
 - Scientific errors in the Quran (sperm from backbone/ribs, sun sets in muddy spring, embryology mistakes)
 - The late, unreliable origins of Hadith and Sīra Christians who calmly quote the Islamic sources in Arabic (or show the Muslim where to look) and then contrast them with Jesus' moral character are extremely effective.
- 3. Love-bombing & community** Inviting Muslims into real Christian community—church small groups, holidays (Christmas, Easter), barbecues, weddings—where they experience acceptance without immediate pressure to convert. Many converts say the first time anyone ever hugged them or said "I love you" without expecting anything back was in a Christian home or church.
- 4. Dreams and visions of Jesus** (especially in closed countries) Still one of the most reported phenomena in Iran, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, etc. Organizations like Global Initiative, Elam Ministries, and Horizons International document thousands of cases where Jesus appears in a dream, often saying simply "I am the way" or "Follow Me," and the person then seeks out a Christian.
- 5. Online & social-media apologetics in Arabic/Farsi/Urdu** YouTube, Instagram, TikTok, and Telegram channels that post short, sharp clips in the heart languages debunking Islamic claims or comparing Jesus and Muhammad side-by-side. Channels run by ex-Muslims (e.g., Rob Christian, Arabic-speaking Christian Prince, Ahmad Exmuslim, Al Fadi, Sam Shamoun) routinely lead to hundreds of baptism inquiries per month.
- 6. Contrasting the character of Jesus vs. Muhammad head-to-head** The single most common "light-bulb" moment: "Jesus never owned slaves, never had a child bride, forgave his enemies while dying, and said love your enemies. Muhammad did the opposite on all counts. If both cannot be perfect, which one actually looks like God in human flesh?"
- 7. Showing the love of the Father and assurance of salvation** Muslims are taught that no one (not even Muhammad) knows if they will enter paradise—everything depends on the scales on Judgment Day. Hearing "God loves you so much He became a man and died in your place so you can know 100 % you are forgiven and will be with Him" often produces tears. The offer of a Father-child relationship instead of Master-slave is emotionally overwhelming for many.
- 8. Secret house churches & disciple-making movements (DMM/DBS)** in Muslim countries Low-profile, oral-Bible methods that train new believers to reach their own families and friends immediately. This is currently the fastest-growing Christian movement inside the Muslim world (especially Iran—estimated 1–3 million background Muslims have come to Christ in the last 20 years, almost entirely through this method).

Methods that almost never work with Muslims: Street preaching or public Bible-bashing; Attacking Islam without knowing the sources in Arabic; Offering money, visas, or material incentives; Theological debates about the Trinity before trust is built