

Keywords: (1)

Agnostic	Someone who is unsure whether God exists or not.
Atheist	Someone who believes there is no God.
Theist	Someone who believes in the existence of God.
The Big Bang Theory	Scientific explanation for the origin of the universe
Miracle	Extraordinary events believed to be caused by God.
Omnipotent	All-powerful; attribute of God.
Omniscient	All-knowing; attribute of God.
Trinity	Christian belief in one God in three persons.
Benevolent	All-loving; a quality often attributed to God.
Compassionate	Showing kindness; linked to God's nature and human
Genesis	The first book of the Bible; explains creation.
Problem of Evil	The challenge suffering presents to belief in God.

Sacred Writings in Islam and Christianity: (4)

Genesis 1:1: "In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth."

1 John 4:8: "Whoever does not love does not know God, because God is love."

Psalms 139:2-4: "Before a word is on my tongue, you, Lord, know it completely."

Job 42:2 "I know that you can do all things..."

Psalms 139:7-8 "Where can I flee from your presence? If I go up to the heavens, you are there; if I make my bed in the depths, you are there."

Surah Al-Fatiha 1:1-3: "In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful."

Surah Al-Ankabut 29:62: "Allah is the best Knower of everything."

Beliefs: God does Exist (2)

A theist is a person who believes in the existence of a God or Gods. For example, a Christian or a Muslim.

An atheist is a person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of a God or Gods.

An agnostic is a person who believes that nothing is known or can be known of the existence or nature of God.

Religious conversion is the act of changing from one religious belief to another. It can be a deeply personal journey that might involve changes in one's worldview, lifestyle, and relationships.

All the Abrahamic religions are monotheist, which means they will only worship God, the one God.

- **Omnipotence: God is all-powerful.**
- **Omnibenevolence: God is all-loving.**
- **Omniscience: God is all-knowing.**
- **Omnipresent: God is always there.**
- **Merciful: God is forgiving.**
- **Just: God is fair and forgiving.**
- **Transcendence: God exists beyond physical laws and human understanding.**

Other Religious Beliefs and Following: (5)

Religion	Followers	Founders/ key Figures	Holy Books	Place of Worship	Denominations	Key beliefs
Christianity	Christians	Jesus	Bible	Church	Catholic, Protestant, and Orthodox.	Believe in The Trinity—one God in three forms: the Father, the Son (Jesus), and the Holy Spirit.
Judaism	Jews	Abraham Moses	Tanakh (Torah)	Synagogue	Traditional (Orthodox) and Progressive (Reform)	Abraham made a covenant with God. Moses led them out of Egypt. Shabbat (Sabbath) is the most important weekly event.
Islam	Muslims	Muhammad Musa Ibrahim Isa	Quran	Mosque	Sunni and Shia	Islam was revealed to Prophet Muhammad over 1,400 years ago in Makkah. Muhammad is the final prophet.
Hinduism	Hindus	Does not have a founder	Vedas, Upanishad, Bhagavad Gita	Mandir	Vaishnavism Shaivism Shaktism and Smartism	Believe in a supreme God called Brahman, who exists in everything. They believe in reincarnation (birth, death, and rebirth).
Sikhism	Sikhs	Guru Nanak	Guru Granth Sahib	Gurdwara	Khalsa Sikhs Nanakpanthis	Believe in one God and everyone is equal. Follow Guru Nanak's teachings and 5 Ks. These are practices Sikhs follow to become a part of the Khalsa (community).
Buddhism	Buddhists	Siddhartha Gautama	Sutras	Monastery, Pagodas, Stupas	Theravada and Mahayana	Follow teachings of Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha). They believe in suffering and that the way to end suffering is through the Noble Eightfold Path.

Miracles: (7)

A **miracle** is an extraordinary event caused by something supernatural. Theists would argue a miracle is something that cannot be explained other than something that show God's love.

There are different types of miracles:

Healing Miracles : When someone who is sick, blind, disabled or even dead is made well.

Nature Miracles: When something happens that goes against the normal laws of nature.

Provision Miracles: When God or a prophet provides something people need in a surprising way, for example like food, drink, or money.

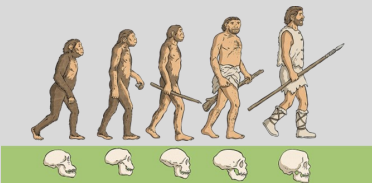
Spiritual or Visionary Miracles: When someone has a vision, a dream, or an experience that connects them with God in a powerful way.

Beliefs: Disbelief in God: (3)

Atheism is the belief that God does not exist, growing in popularity with reliance on science.

The Big Bang Theory is the idea that the universe began about 14 billion years ago with a huge explosion. This event created all the matter and

energy in the universe, and it has been expanding ever since.



famous by Charles Darwin.

Atheists argue miracles are unexplained positive events, and since God can't be scientifically proven, some find belief in Him difficult.

Science and Faith Work Together:

God might have used the Big Bang to create the universe. The Universe is Perfectly Made. The conditions for life are so perfect that it seems like it was designed by God.



Evil and Suffering: (6)

Moral evil: The acts of humans which are morally wrong, for example murder.

Natural evil: Natural disasters. For example, earthquakes, which humans have no control over



Muslims believe...

- Life is a test from Allah, and suffering is part of it – to earn a reward in the afterlife.
- Muslims follow Allah's guidance to avoid fear and grief.
- They treat others with justice, mercy, and forgiveness.

Christians Believe...

- Christians pray for God to help them deal with evil and suffering.
- They follow Jesus' example by helping those in need.
- The Lord's Prayer teaches Christians to forgive others

Religious Conversions: (8)

People convert to other religions for many different reasons:

- marry someone of a different faith and want to share the same beliefs.
- personal experience that deeply moves them, leading them to explore a new religion
- people are searching for meaning or comfort during a difficult time in life, and they find that in a different faith.

St. Paul: Originally known as Saul, he was a Jewish man who persecuted early Christians. After an experience on the road to Damascus, he converted to Christianity and became one of its most important early leaders.

Malcolm X: Born Malcolm Little, he converted to the Nation of Islam while in prison, which gave him a strong sense of identity and purpose. Later, after a pilgrimage to Mecca in 1964, he embraced Sunni Islam



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