



# Christianity & Islam

The Key  
Differences



HomeLife

Building your family's faith at home

— **Guides** —

# God's Love for Israel

God's eternal purpose is to bless the world through Israel. Already He has done so in measure, for "salvation is from the Jews" (John 4:22), but the fullness of future blessing is indicated in the wondrous promise of Isaiah 27:6: *In days to come Jacob will take root, Israel will bud and blossom and fill all the world with fruit.*

- Our Savior, The Lord Jesus Christ, is Jewish (2 Samuel 7:8–29, the Davidic Covenant) and will reign forever upon the throne of David (1 Chronicles 17:11–14; 2 Chronicles 6:16).
- The Jews are God's chosen people forever (Deuteronomy 7:6–8).
- Israel is the God-given homeland of the Jewish people (Genesis 15:18–21; Zechariah 8:23; 9:9–10).
- The Abrahamic Covenant avows: "I will bless those who bless you and I will curse those who curse you" (Genesis 12:3).
- The Bible is a Jewish book. All the authors are Jewish, with one possible exception being Luke.
- Biblical Christians stand united against any worldview that would cause genocide, evil, pain and suffering (Genesis 1:27; Galatians 3:28).
- God's eternal purpose is to bless the world through Israel. He has already done so in measure, for "salvation is from the Jews" (John 4:22), and the fullness of future blessing is indicated in the wondrous promise of Isaiah 27:6: "In days to come Jacob will take root, Israel will bud and blossom and fill all the world with fruit."
- Paul's firm conviction is that Israel remains God's chosen people (Romans 9–11) and when Jesus comes again, "all Israel will be saved" (Romans 11:25–26; cf. Isaiah 59:20–21). Israel's current spiritual hardness toward God and the Messiah is not permanent.
- At the beginning of Romans 9, Paul speaks of Israel's advantages (the fathers and the oracles, i.e., Scripture) and at the end of chapter 11, he affirms that "the gifts and the calling of God are irrevocable" (11:29).

## Not Only a Matter of Faith ... But Also a Matter of History

Keep in mind this historical fact: The rejection of the Jewish State of Israel and the opposition to Israel's claim of Jerusalem as the nation's capital are based on fake history. The point that non-religious people should understand is that the Jewish people's claim to the land that Israel now occupies is a historic claim based on facts – not simply a matter of faith. The Jewish people have, in fact, lived in their land of Israel for more than 3,000 years and took possession of Jerusalem almost exactly 3,000 years ago, living there continuously, even though they have not always ruled over their own land.



# Christianity & Islam

## The Key Differences

### Diverse Views on Sacred Texts

Christians revere the Old and New Testaments as God's Holy Word, while Muslims hold the Quran as divine. Muslims assert the Quran's preservation in its original Arabic, citing recitation practices, and they regard other biblical texts such as the Torah, Psalms and Gospels as having undergone corruption through translations. Conversely, Christians believe in the inerrancy of the original Hebrew, Greek and Aramaic Bible texts, with English translations maintained through textual criticism. The Bible comprises 66 books from 40 authors, inspired by God, over a period of 1,600 years. The Quran claims to have been revealed to Prophet Muhammad by the angel Gabriel, over a 23-year period beginning in 609 AD.

### A Different View of God

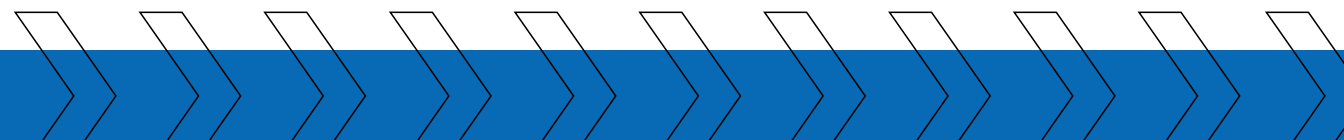
The Christian and Islamic concepts of God differ significantly. While Christianity upholds the Trinity – the belief in one God existing as three distinct persons (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit), Islam firmly rejects this notion. According to the Quran (4:157), Islam maintains the absolute oneness of Allah, making the two faiths fundamentally incompatible. Christians adhere to the concept of the Trinity, which asserts the existence of one God in three persons: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit (Matthew 28:19–20, 2 Corinthians 13:14, and John 10:30). Conversely, Islam acknowledges one God in a singular Person, without embracing the concept of a Trinity. The Quran contains passages illustrating that the God of Islam is not regarded as a Father.

### Divergent Beliefs about Jesus

Christians affirm Jesus as divine (John 10:30), while Muslims view Him as a prophet and miracle worker (Surah 3:49; 5:110; 9:30). Muslim belief holds that Jesus was born of a virgin, ascended to heaven (Surah 4:158), and rejects the idea of His Crucifixion (Surah 4:155–158). Although Muslims hold great respect for Jesus, they do not attribute divinity to Him.

### Divergent Perspectives on Sin

In Christianity, the belief is that every person is born with original sin (Psalm 51:5; Ephesians 2:1). Conversely, Islam holds that individuals are born with a “clean slate,” attributing sin to human weakness and forgetfulness, with Satan as the instigator (Surah 4:28). Islam does not acknowledge a curse over Adam or creation, whereas the Bible recounts Satan's temptation of Adam and Eve, followed by God's curses on Satan, Adam and Eve (Genesis 3). A core tenet of Christianity is that although we inherit Adam's sinful nature, we are granted a new nature in Jesus (Romans 5:12–21). Adam served as our representative, but Jesus has assumed that role, succeeding where Adam failed by leading a flawless life, atoning for our sins through His Crucifixion, and triumphing over death with His Resurrection (1 Corinthians 15:21–22).



# Differences between the Bible and the Quran

The Bible and the Quran differ significantly in their origin, authorship and content, and even contradict each other in various aspects. As Christians, we place our trust in the accuracy of the Bible, which eyewitnesses recorded during Jesus’ life, death and Resurrection. In contrast, the Quran was revealed to Muhammad 600 years later and alleges that the Bible was corrupted, resulting in contradictions. The table below highlights key disparities.

The Bible	The Quran
Monotheistic & Trinitarian (Isaiah 43:10; Matthew 28:19)	Denies the Trinity (5:73; 112:1–4)
Jesus is God in flesh. (Colossians 2:9)	Jesus is not God. (5:17, 75)
Jesus was crucified. (1 Peter 2:24)	Jesus was not crucified. (4:157)
Jesus rose from the dead. (John 2:19–20)	Jesus did not rise from the dead.
Jesus was the Son of God. (Mark 1:1)	Jesus was not the Son of God. (9:30)
Salvation by grace through faith (Ephesians 2:8–9)	Salvation by works (3:135; 7:8–9)
Man is fallen, a sinner. (Romans 3:23)	Man is basically good.
Makes numerous prophecies (Isaiah 53; Micah 5:2, etc.)	Makes no prophecies

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