Comparing the Teachings of Christianity, Islam, Mormonism And the Jehovah's Witnesses with Respect to Jesus, the Spirit, and the Gospel (2 Cor. 11:3-4)

What the Bible Says about Jesus	What Islam Says about Jesus	What Mormonism Says about Jesus	What Jehovah's Witnesses Say about Jesus
He is the virgin-born Son of God, conceived by the Holy Spirit (Isa. 7:14; Matt. 1:18-25; Luke 1:35). He is eternal God, the Creator, coequal and co-eternal with the Father and Holy Spirit (John 1:1-3, 14; 10:30; Col. 1:15-20; Phil. 2:5-11; Heb. 1:1-13). Jesus died for our sins (1 Cor. 15:3), rose physically from the dead (Matt. 12:38-40; Rom. 1:4; 1 Cor. 15:4-8; 1 Peter 1:18-21) and is coming back physically and visibly one day (Matt. 24:29-31; John 14:3; Titus 2:13; Rev. 19:11-16).	He was one of God's prophets but inferior to Muhammad, who brought Allah's final revelation to man (the Koran). The Koran denies that Jesus is the Son of God, and any Muslim who believes in the deity of Jesus has committed the unforgivable sin called <i>shirk</i> – a sin that will send that person to hell. Muslims do believe Jesus is the Messiah, was born of a virgin, lived a sinless life and is coming back one day – to establish Islam throughout the earth. They do not believe He died on the cross, but was called to heaven by Allah before His death and perhaps replaced by Judas Iscariot.	Jesus preexisted in heaven as a spirit child of Heavenly Father (Ehohim) and one of his goddess wives (as did Lucifer and all human beings). He then took on a human body through sexual relations between Heavenly Father and the virgin Mary (early Mormon teaching). Through his death and resurrection, he paid for Adam's sins and secured general salvation (resurrection) for all people. After rising from the dead, he came to America to preach to the Nephites, the ancestors of Native Americans. He was the bridegroom at the wedding in Cana and perhaps had three wives and numerous children, from whom Joseph Smith, Mormonism's founder, is descended.	Jesus was "the first and direct creation of Jehovah God" (<i>The Truth Shall Make You Free</i> , p. 47). Jesus then created all "other" things (Col. 1:16 <i>New World Translation</i>). "Jehovah took the perfect life of his only-begotten Son and transferred it from heaven to the womb of the unmarried girl Mary Thus God's Son was conceived or given a start as a human creature Jesus' birth on earth was not an incarnation" (<i>From Paradise Lost to Paradise Regained</i> , pp. 126-27; <i>What Has Religion Done for Mankind?</i> p. 231). " the true Scriptures speak of God's Son, the Word, as 'a god.' He is a 'mighty god,' but not the Almighty God, who is Jehovah" (<i>The Truth Shall Make You Free</i> , p. 47). (more)

What the Bible Says	What Islam Says	What Mormonism Says	What Jehovah's Witnesses
about Jesus	about Jesus	about Jesus (cont)	Say about Jesus (cont)
		Jesus is one of three gods in the Mormon godhead, although Mormonism recognizes the Trinity only as one in "purpose," arguing instead for a multitude of gods. Jesus and Heavenly Father have bodies of flesh and bone, making it "impossible for Him [Heavenly Father] to occupy at one time more than one space of such limits" (James E. Talmage, Articles of Faith, p. 43).	"This firstborn from the dead was raised from the grave, not a human creature, but a spirit." (Let God Be True, p. 276) "Jesus returned to earth in 1914, has expelled Satan from Heaven and is proceeding to overthrow Satan's organization, establish the Theocratic Millennial Kingdom, and vindicate the name of Jehovah God. He did not return in a physical form and is invisible as the Logos" (Walter Martin, summarizing the beliefs of Jehovah's Witnesses in Kingdom of the Cults, p. 52).

What the Bible Says	What Islam Says	What Mormonism Says	What Jehovah's Witnesses
about the Holy Spirit	about the Holy Spirit	about the Holy Spirit	Say about the Holy Spirit
The Holy Spirit is the third Person of the triune Godhead (Matt. 3:16-17, 28:19-20) and is co-equal and co-eternal with the Father and the Son (Acts 5:3-4).	Islam denies the deity and personhood of the Holy Spirit, as well as the Trinity. Rather, the Koran describes the Holy Spirit as "the angel which brought revelation" (Mualana Muhammad Ali, <i>The Holy Koran with English Translation and Commentary</i> , p. 43). The Koran also calls the Spirit "Gabriel" (2:97) and the "Faithful Spirit" (26:193).	Mormon.org offers this definition of the "Holy Ghost:" "Also called the Holy Spirit, the Spirit of God, and the Comforter. He witnesses, or testifies of the Heavenly Father and Jesus Christ and reveals and teaches truth." Sounds orthodox, but historically Mormon leaders have offered more disturbing views of the Holy Spirit. For example: • The Father, Son and Holy Spirit "constitute three distinct personages and three Gods" (Teachings of the Prophet Joseph Smith, p. 370). • Doctrine and Covenants 130:22 declares that the Father has a body of flesh and bones. So does the Son. But the Holy Ghost is "a personage of spirit." • "The Holy Ghost is yet a spiritual body and waiting to take to himself a body as the Saviour did or as the gods before them took bodies" (Joseph Smith, April 6, 1843; see Discourses on the Holy Ghost compiled by N.B. Lundwall, p. 73).	" The holy spirit is the invisible active force of Almighty God that moves his servants to do his will" (Let God Be True, p. 108). "The Scriptures themselves unite to show that God's holy spirit is not a person but is God's active force by which he accomplishes his purpose and executes his will" (Aid to Bible Understanding, p. 1543). "As for the 'Holy Spirit,' the so-called 'third Person of the Trinity,' we have already seen that it is not a person, but God's active force" (The Truth That Leads to Eternal Life, p. 24).

What the Bible Says about the Gospel	What Islam Says about the Gospel	What Mormonism Says about the Gospel	What Jehovah's Witnesses Say about the Gospel
Through His death, burial and resurrection, Jesus conquered sin and death, paid our sin debt in full, and provided forgiveness of sins and everlasting life by God's grace through faith in Christ (John 3:16, 5:24; Rom. 4:4-5; 1 Cor. 15:1-4; 2 Cor. 5:21; Eph. 2:8-9; Titus 3:5).	The Koran teaches, "Surely the (true) religion with Allah is Islam" (3:19). This means salvation is achieved only through submission to the teachings of Islam. Forgiveness is based on good works and Allah's choice of mercy. The Muslim's chances for heaven are good if he or she: 1) accepts Allah and his prophet Mohammad; 2) does good works and all that is required of him or her by Allah; and 3) is predestined to Allah's favor. Islam teaches that Christ was neither crucified for our sins nor resurrected; therefore salvation cannot possibly be attained through faith in Christ. In fact, sin is not man's problem. Man is sinful by act only, not by nature. Original sin is viewed as a "lapse" by Adam. Man is not really "fallen" in his nature; he is merely weak and forgetful. Sin is thought of in terms of rejecting right guidance. It can be forgiven through repentance. No atonement is necessary.	Jesus' atonement secured "salvation" (meaning resurrection) for nearly all people, but "men will be punished for their own sins" (<i>Article of Faith #2</i> by Joseph Smith). People may earn "eternal life" (godhood) by "obedience to the laws and ordinances of the gospel," meaning works (<i>Article of Faith #3</i> by Joseph Smith). Godhood is the goal of Mormonism. According to fifth LDS President Lorenzo Snow, "As man is, God once was; as God is, man may become" (<i>The Teachings of Lorenzo Snow</i> , p. 1). Joseph Smith taught that "you have got to learn how to be Gods yourselves to inherit the same power, the same glory and the same exaltation, until you arrive at the station of God" (<i>History of the Church</i> , vol. 6, p. 306).	"The atonement is a ransom paid to Jehovah God by Christ Jesus and is applicable to all who accept it in righteousness. In brief, the death of Jesus removed the effects of Adam's sin on his offspring and laid the foundation of the New World of righteousness including the Millennium of Christ's reign" (Walter Martin, <i>Kingdom of the Cults</i> , p. 52). "Those people of good will today who avail themselves of the provision and who steadfastly abide in this confidence will find Christ Jesus to be their 'everlasting Father'" (<i>Let God Be True</i> , p. 121). "We have learned that a person could fall away and be judged unfavorably either now or at Armageddon, or during the thousand years of Christ's reign, or at the end of the final test into everlasting destruction" (<i>From Paradise Lost to Paradise Regained</i> , p. 241).
	(more)	(more)	(more)

What the Bible Says	What Islam Says	What Mormonism Says	What Jehovah's Witnesses
about the Gospel	about the Gospel	about the Gospel	Say about the Gospel
	Muslims believe in heaven and hell. Allah predetermines the eternal destiny of each person, and the hope of salvation for the Muslim is based on works, although no Muslim has the absolute assurance of heaven. Islam teaches its followers to prepare for the Day of Judgment, in which each person's good and evil works will be measured, resulting in heaven or hell.	Mormonism teaches that a person is destined for one of six places after death: • Outer darkness – reserved for Satan and his demons and the extremely wicked, including apostate Mormons. • Telestial kingdom – the lowest of the three heavens; the wicked will spend eternity here. • Terrestrial kingdom – the second heaven; honorable people and "lukewarm" Mormons will live here. • Celestial kingdom – the highest of the three heavens consisting of three separate levels; the top level is where Mormons hope to be "exalted."	"Who and how many are able to enter in (the Kingdom)? The Revelation limits to 144,000 the number that become a part of the Kingdom and stand on heavenly Mount Zion" (Let God Be True, p. 136). The rest of Jehovah's Witnesses, the "other sheep," hope to be resurrected and live on Paradise Earth.