

City Church of Chattanooga



Jesus
Among
Other Gods

The title is presented in a stylized, 3D font. The word 'Jesus' is at the top, rendered in red with a gradient and a shadow effect, appearing to be supported by several red beams that converge at a point below it. The word 'Among' is in the middle, rendered in a light grey or white color with a slight shadow. The word 'Other Gods' is at the bottom, rendered in a yellow color with a gradient and a shadow effect, appearing to be supported by several yellow beams that converge at a point above it. The overall effect is that of a central point from which light or energy radiates outwards.

**A Nine-Part Study
Of
Comparative Religions**

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Bryan Cook, B.A.
Jimmy Catlett, M.S.**

Jesus Among Other Gods

Introduction

Mike Chapman

Today we begin a study of what some may call “Comparative Religions.” However, it is our goal to not to just be academic, but also spiritual and developmental. Here is where we will go:

Session One:	Introduction	Mike Chapman
Session Two:	The Baha'i Faith (1)	Phyllis Horsman
Session Three:	The Baha'i Faith (2)	Phyllis Horsman
Session Four:	The Buddhist Faith (1)	Bryan Cook
Session Five:	The Buddhist Faith (2)	Bryan Cook
Session Six:	The Hindu Faith (1)	Jimmy Catlett
Session Seven:	The Hindu Faith (2)	Jimmy Catlett
Session Eight:	The Islamic Faith (1)	Mike Chapman
Session Nine:	The Islamic Faith (2)	Mike Chapman

ARE ALL RELIGIONS ESSENTIALLY THE SAME?

The answer is yes and no.

All religions are similar in that they seek to answer basic metaphysical questions.

However, they are different in the answers that are proposed.

The four fundamental questions of life:

The question of origin: WHERE DID I COME FROM?

The question of meaning: WHY AM I HERE?

The question of morality: HOW SHOULD I LIVE?

The question of destiny: WHERE AM I GOING?

MAN'S QUEST FOR THE HEALING OF "SOUL SORROW"

Soul sorrow is the common malady of the human race

It is directly associated with the reality and fear of death.

Three ingredients for the Cure of Soul Sorrow

1. Hope of personal immortality.
2. A rational view of the universe
3. An answer to the question, "What is truth?"

WHAT ABOUT PLURALISM AND ABSOLUTISM?

Pluralism is the view that there is no one truth.

Truth is different for every person.

Belief systems are constructed by cultural, serving the purposes of the society from which they emerge.

Reality is created by the people.

Tolerance is the highest virtue, and intolerance is the cardinal sin.

A belief system is simply like a “spiritual cuisine.”

Absolutism is the view that there is there is one truth.

There is an overarching explanation of reality based on central organizing truths.”

There is a big story that makes sense out of life, history and the universe.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCISSION

Q1: At the core of the Christian faith is “The Gospel.” What is the Gospel?

Q2: Would you describe Christianity as a religion of absolute truth or of relative truth? Why?

Q3: Is it possible to be both a believer in absolute truth and tolerant of other religious views at the same time?

It is directly associated with the reality and fear of death.

Jesus Among Other Gods
Bahá'i – Session One
Phyllis Horsman

HISTORICAL ROOTS OF BAHÁ'I

Bahá'i is an outgrowth of a religious movement known as Bábism. Bábism stemmed from the Twelver Shia'ite sect of Islam, which holds that the 12th of a series of great imams (spiritual teachers) vanished from sight but is still alive and will return to institute an era of justice and peace. Followers of Bahá'u'lláh are called Bahá'is.

- ❖ 1819: The Siyyad Ali-Muhammad born in Shiraz, Iran—later proclaimed himself the Báb (the Gate)
- ❖ 1844: The Báb proclaimed himself the 12th Imam. His followers were known as Bábists.
- ❖ 1863: Following the Báb's death in 1850, Bahá'u'lláh proclaimed himself the Promised One of whom the Báb prophesied.
- ❖ 1892: Bahá'u'lláh died in exile in Palestine, and his son Abdu'l-Bahá succeeded him.
- ❖ 1894: Bahá'i became a missionizing religion and had its first Western converts.
- ❖ 1974: 5-year missionary plan increased size by 40%
- ❖ 1990's: 6,000,000 members in over 205 countries, its books in many languages. The headquarters of Bahá'i is currently in Haifa, Israel, near the graves of Bahá'u'lláh and the Báb. Its most important community is in Iran. National headquarters in the U. S. is near Chicago.

MAIN TENETS OF BAHÁ'I

- ❖ There is only one religion, the religion of God.
- ❖ All the great religions of the world are divine in origin.
- ❖ All Divine Religions (through their Nine Prophets) teach the same truth, which is not absolute, but relative.
- ❖ There is one God known by many names.
- ❖ Man is basically good and not a product of original sin.
- ❖ The doctrines of resurrection, judgment, Heaven and Hell should not be taken literally.
- ❖ Religion and science must agree, else one of them is wrong.
- ❖ Bahá'is stress world peace, unity of nations and language, education and sexual equality.

THE SACRED BOOKS OF BAHÁ'Í

- ❖ The revelations of Bahá'u'lláh (over 100 books) supersede the sacred books of the major religions, yet these other religions' books are revered as part of the progressively revealed truth of God.
- ❖ Bahá'u'lláh was greatly influenced by the Bible and quoted the New Testament extensively in his writings.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

Q1: Can one be both Christian and a Bahá'í? Why?

Q2: Is the God of the Bahá'í different from the God of the Christian? How?

Q3: Is the following statement from the Bible or a book of Bahá'í? Give a reason(s) for your answer.
“Bear thou witness that verily He is God and there is no God but Him, the King, the Protector; the Incomparable, the Omnipotent.”

Jesus Among Other Gods
Bahá'í – Session Two
Phyllis Horsman

God's purpose in sending his Prophets is twofold. The first is to liberate the children of men from the darkness of ignorance and guide them to the light of true understanding. The second is to ensure the peace and tranquility of mankind.

GOD AND HUMANITY (WHO AM I?)

- ❖ Human beings are made in the image of God. The ability to reflect the attributes and spirit of God is the soul's essential reality.
- ❖ Divine qualities are latent in the soul, just as the color, fragrance and vitality of a flower are latent within the seed.
- ❖ The immortal souls of ordinary people come into being at the moment of conception. The soul animates the body and distinguishes humans from animals.

THE PURPOSE OF LIFE (WHY AM I HERE?)

- ❖ The role of religion is to enable people to achieve a true understanding of their own nature and of God's will and purpose for them.
- ❖ The cultivation of life's spiritual side enables a person to develop those innate qualities that lie at the foundation of human happiness and social progress, including faith, courage, love, compassion, trustworthiness and humility. As these grow, society advances.
- ❖ Humans were created to carry forward an ever-advancing civilization, a unity of humankind.
- ❖ Life is an eternal process of joyous spiritual discovery and growth. The soul develops through the individual's relationship with God and is fostered through prayer, meditation, worship, knowledge of the scriptures revealed by the Prophets, love for God, moral self-discipline and service to humanity. This is what gives meaning to life.

ON GOOD AND EVIL (IS THERE A CONFLICT?)

- ❖ There is no hierarchy of demons, angels and archangels; these terms are symbolic of varying stages of human development.
- ❖ Whatever promotes our spiritual development is good, and whatever hinders it is bad.

IMMORTALITY (WHERE AM I GOING?)

- ❖ After physical death, one's everlasting soul lives on, embarking on a spiritual journey toward God through many "worlds" or planes of existence.
- ❖ Progress on this journey is likened to "heaven." Failure to develop keeps one distant from God, this distance being "hell."

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

Q1: How would you explain to a Bahá'í why Jesus is the only way to God?

Q2: How would you describe the God of the Christian to a Bahá'í?

Q3: How would you explain the problem of "sin" to a Bahá'í?

Jesus Among Other Gods
Buddhism Part 1
Bryan Cook

INTRODUCTION

Buddhism, founded in northeastern India and based on the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama, also known as the Buddha, or enlightened one, currently is the world's 4th largest religion boasting somewhere upwards of 315,000,000 believers world wide. Of this number of believers ~ 313,000,000 are in Asia ... and ~ 560,000 are in North America. This total number represents nearly 6% of the world's population.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 563 B.C. – Siddhartha Gautama born in India to a rich ruling father named Suddhodana and mother named Maya. He was born under the Kshatriya caste system. A seer gave a prophecy to his parents he would help mankind “find” salvation.
- 547 B.C. – At age 16, he married Yasodharma who bore Rahula, their son
- 534 B.C. – At 29, various sights of suffering --sickness, old age, death and poverty with bliss affect Siddhartha. He renounces the throne to discover the reason for the suffering.
- 528 B.C. – After six years of searching through the teachings of Hinduism and then ascetism of the monks, he attained Nirvana after sitting under a Bohdi tree in the city of Bodh Gaya for an extended period of time (49 days???)
- 483 B.C. – Siddhartha dies at age 80 probably as a result of food poisoning. His last reported words were, “Be ye lamps unto yourselves. Betake yourselves to no external refuge. Hold fast as a refuge to truth. Look not for refuge to anyone besides yourselves. Behold now, brethren, I exhort you saying: Decay is inherent in all component things! Work out your salvation with diligence.”

EARLY DEVELOPMENT

The death of Siddhartha resulted in no successive leader, as he would not appoint one. Over the next three centuries “Four Major Counsels” shaped the belief system and wrote the beliefs down at least 200-300 hundred years post his death. Out of this struggle, 18 substantially different sects originate with only one of the original 18 remaining today. Today, there are two main branches of Buddhism: Theravada (the way of the elders) and Mahayana (the Great Vehicle). Although, these two branches share a common founder, the divide in beliefs is vast.

MAIN TENETS OF BUDDHISM

Four Noble Truths

- 1) Dukkha – Life is suffering.
- 2) Samudaya – All suffering is caused by ignorance of the nature of reality and the craving, attachment and grasping that result from such ignorance.
- 3) Nirodha – Suffering can be ended by overcoming ignorance and attachment.
- 4) Magga – the path leading to the cessation of dukkha – this occurs through the Noble Eightfold Path: right understanding, thought, speech, action, livelihood, effort, mindfulness

and concentration. These eight are usually divided into three categories that form the cornerstone of the Buddhist faith: morality, wisdom and samadhi (concentration).

Anatman – denial of a permanent soul looking at human existence in five bundles (shandhas): the material, body, feelings, perceptions, predispositions or karmic tendencies and consciousness.

Kharma – consists of a person's acts and their ethical consequences. Human actions lead to rebirth wherein good deeds are rewarded and evil deeds punished. Thus, there is no unwarranted pleasure or suffering, but rather a universal justice.

Nirvana – the ultimate goal ... release from the round of phenomenal existence with its inherent suffering; in other words, an enlightened state in which the fires of greed, hatred and ignorance have been quenched.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:

- Q1: How does Buddhism answer the four qualifying questions consistent with all religions referenced in week #1?
- Q2: Compare the "last words" of Jesus Christ (Matt 28:18-20) to the "last words" of the Buddha – how do they differ? Who is the point of reliance?
- Q3: Recognizing the tenets of Buddhism, how do you think most Buddhists would view Christianity and the tenets of the Christian faith?

Jesus Among Other Gods
Buddhism – Part 2
Bryan Cook

THERAVADA vs. MAHAYANA

	<u>Mahayana</u>	<u>Theravada</u>
How they view man	Individual (must help self)	Not alone (others can help)
How they view God	Atheistic	Polytheistic
How they view Buddha	saint (only one)	Savior (but there have been many manifestations)
How they view religion	full time job (MONK!)	relevant to life (for all)
What is the key virtue	wisdom	compassion
Striving to become	Arhat	Bodhisattva
Which scriptures	Tripitaka – main ones	Hundreds of books
Ritual is to ...	Avoid	Embrace
Solution to life	to cease all desire in order to realize the non-existence of self	Awareness of Buddha nature within
Means to get there	Self-reliance	Self-reliance
Persuasion	Conservative	Liberal

BRANCHES OF MAHAYANA

- Pure Land Buddhism – largest sect in Japan
- Zen Buddhism – “meditation” driven
- Nichiren Shoshu Buddhism – 13th century – allows for some materialism – largest sect in the US (Tina Turner)
- Tantra Buddhism – may be truly defined as its own branch
- Folk Buddhism --

COMPARING & CONTRASTING 5 KEY ELEMENTS OF CHRISTIANITY AND BUDDHISM

1. Human Suffering

2. Soul

3. "Emptiness"

4. Salvation

5. God

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:

Q1: After studying Buddhism, would you characterize it as an optimistic, pessimistic or realistic religion? Why?

Q2: Is it possible to be a Buddhist Christian? A Christian Buddhist? Why or why not?

Q3: How would you share Jesus Christ with a Buddhist friend?

Jesus Among Other Gods

Hinduism—Part 1

Jimmy Catlett

Demographics

- ~800 million; 13% of the world; 88 countries; ~1-1.2 million in USA; 3rd most widely followed religion in the world.
- Only major religion of the world that can neither be traced to a specific founder nor has a holy book as the one and only scriptural authority.
- USA arguably more impacted by Hinduism in the last century than any other eastern religion: Vedanta Society, ISKCON, Theosophy, the Divine Light Mission, Rajneeshism, Transcendental Meditation, New Age Movement.

“Historical” Background

Inception ~3000-1500 BC; 4 main stages:

1. Tribes in Indus Valley practiced animism.
 2. Tribes conquered by armies from central Asia who introduced polytheistic Vedic religion; 5-level caste system.
 3. Rebellion against the caste system. Development of the Upanishads; philosophical writings, which focused on one single principle to tie all reality together (karma, dharma, transmigration/reincarnation, samsara, moksha, Brahman).
 4. Revival of Vedantic Literature. Old theology and new theology mixed.
- Formation of the Trimutri: 3 major gods take prominence over lesser deities:
 - Brahma (creator)
 - Vishnu (preserver); has the most followers; Sri Krishna (incarnated Vishnu) has become the main deity of Hinduism.
 - Shiva (destroyer)
 - *Bhagavad-Gita*: Portion of larger work called *Mahabharata*. Most revered book in Hinduism.

Basic Beliefs

Hinduism encapsulated: *Atman* achieves *Moksha* by breaking free of *Samsara*, detaching from *Maya*, and uniting with *Brahman*.

Some unifying beliefs but no universally binding doctrines. One of most inclusive of all religions.

About God...

Brahman is Ultimate Reality; an impersonal force beyond distinction; undifferentiated, matter-less, omnipresent, objective oneness; the Universal Soul; the All. Deities are physical manifestations of Brahman. All paths lead to Brahman.

About Life...

Life and individuality are illusion (Maya). There is a 'beyond within' the individual (Atman) that seeks union with Brahman.

Life is a hierarchy; time is a cycle (samsara). Actions determine position in the hierarchy (karma). Good karma is gained by adhering to yogas (disciplines, "ways"), categorized mainly as knowledge, works, and devotion. One's karma, good or bad, is inevitable, inescapable, unforgivable.

About Destiny...

The aim of life is enlightenment/deliverance from the illusionary/finite realm (moksha); Expansion of being and consciousness to the realization that atman is one with Brahman.

Accomplished by passing ever higher through the hierarchy until one breaks through the wheel of life/death/reincarnation.

Discussion Questions

- Q1: Christianity is often described as monotheistic (only 1 God). How would you describe Hinduism?
- Q2: What does the Hindu think of time, specifically his/her time on Earth? What might the Hindu think of the urgency Christians ascribe to time?
- Q3: Develop as clearly as you can what would be the picture of "salvation" to the Hindu mind.
- Q4. Why might a Hindu try to ease another's suffering? Why might he/she not?:

Homework

1. To enhance your perspective, study the Biblical timeline back to the beginnings of Hinduism. What is happening in Judeo-Christian history around this time?
2. In preparation for next week, ponder the differences, as well as the common ground you see in Hinduism and Christianity.

Glossary of Hinduism

Atman: the soul or self; innermost reality of a person.

Avatar: descent of a deity from heaven; one of the many incarnations of God.

Bhagavad Gita: most popular holy book; story of Krishna and the warrior, Arjuna.

Bhakti Marga: the path of devotion; attachment and devotion to a personal god.

Brahman: universal soul; ultimate divine; absolute reality comprehended objectively.

Caste: system of social classes in India; 5 major castes with many subdivisions.

Dharma: divine law governing the proper works of justice, righteousness, and morality for each person's station in life.

Guru: a teacher of religion; a spiritual guide.

Jnana Marga: the path of knowledge; insight into the mysteries of life, intuitive awareness, gained by study of the ancient writings and inward meditation.

Karma: law of retributive justice; fruit of actions; the balancing between good and bad actions within an individual soul.

Karma Marga: the path of works; faithful adherence to dharma or duty in life.

Mantra: a sacred word or sound for meditation, representing one of Hindu's many gods.

Maya: illusion of the physical world that must be overcome in order to reach Brahman.

Moksha: enlightenment; liberation from maya and samsara to unite with Brahman.

Reincarnation: Hindu belief of endless rebirth until one overcomes maya into moksha.

Samsara: wheel of life through cyclical reincarnation until the soul gains moksha.

Trimurti: 3-in-one God, represented as Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva.

Upanishads: ancient philosophical and theological holy books that synthesized the Vedas.

Vedas: ancient holy writings of hymns and prayers; means wisdom or knowledge.

Yoga: discipline of mind, soul, and body used for transcending this world of illusion; means yolk or union.

Jesus Among Other Gods
Hinduism (2)
Jimmy Catlett

Jesus and Hinduism—the Common Ground

- All is not right with the world and with human existence in it.
- The ultimate remedy to the human dilemma is spiritual in nature.
- Mankind is imbued with an innate desire for immortality.
- Immortality involves liberation or release from the limitations that press upon his/her existence (e.g., illness, tiredness, ignorance, discouragement, old age and death).
- The great object of life is to find union with God.

Jesus and Hinduism—the Contrasts

The obvious ones...

1. Monotheistic vs. pantheistic.

2. One way vs. many ways.

3. Depravity vs. ignorance.

4. Grace vs. effort.

5. Linear time vs. cyclical time.

The not so obvious ones...

1. Public revelation vs. private mystical experience.

2. Will vs. consciousness.

Jesus and Hinduism—the Challenge

Concern about Hinduism

Due to its eclectic nature, Hinduism has potential for uniting much of the non-Christian religious world. It easily meshes with:

- Modern natural science: emphasizes spiritual evolution.
- Modern psychology: emphasizes mankind's essential divinity, consistent with basic goodness and unlimited potential of human nature.
- Modern philosophy: emphasizes broad tolerance of seemingly contradictory beliefs, consistent with the relativity of all truth claims.
- Spiritual seekers: emphasizes the primacy of spiritual over material reality, appealing to those disillusioned with strictly material pursuits.

Concern for the Hindu

1. Pray. Praying is fundamental. You cannot convert another. They are drawn by the Spirit.
2. Love. Acts of inconvenient love not only commanded by God but curious to the Hindu.
3. Invest. First *relate*, then *differentiate*. Build a friendship before exploring deep differences. Read, ask questions, share, hang out. Then discuss the evidence.

Discussion Questions

1. What should be the Christian's position on trying to make the world a better place? What is the Hindu position? Explain your answers.
2. Why are salvation and divine judgment foreign concepts to a pantheistic belief system like Hinduism? If pantheism is true, what follows?
3. Say you're ready to discuss the evidences of your respective beliefs with a Hindu friend. Where do you start and why?
4. **Bonus Question**: Is it wrong for me to take a yoga class? Why or why not?

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Brahman: universal soul; ultimate divine; absolute reality comprehended objectively.

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Vedas: ancient holy writings of hymns and prayers; means wisdom or knowledge.

Yoga: discipline of mind, soul, and body used for transcending this world of illusion; means yolk or union.

Jesus Among Other Gods
Islam (Part 1)
Mike Chapman

Today we begin our look at the Islamic Faith. It is a religion that is shared by an estimated 750 million to 1 billion followers. It is geographically concentrated in an area that spans from the Atlantic across North Africa, the Middle East, Southern and Central Asia to the Pacific Ocean (the co-called "Ten Forty Window").

The word Islam means "submission" and "Muslim" means "one who has surrendered."

THE ORIGIN OF ISLAM

The Life of Mohammed

Born in 570 AD in Mecca, Arabia (orphaned and raised by his uncle, Abu Talib)

At 25, he married his employed (Khadijah), quit working and spent his time meditating and reflecting on life.

In 610 AD (40 years old), he began to receive frightening revelations accompanied by seizures. These revelations continued for 22 years until his death in 632 AD.

Persecution caused him and his followers to flee to Medina in 622 AD (the official date of the founding of Islam as a religion). He and his followers fought their way back to Mecca in 630 AD.

Mohammed dies in 632 AD

Three Primary Sects of Islam Today

Sunnis make up about 90% of all Muslims

Shi ites make up about 10% of the Muslim faith.

Sufis are a very small minority who tend to be independent, mystical Muslims.

America's Nation of Islam is a strange mixture of Islam and political activism that cannot be considered a pure Islamic religion.

SOURCE OF ISLAMIC TEACHING

The Koran (Quran) means "recitations" of Mohammed's visions. It consists of 114 chapters.

The Hadith is a collection of early Muslim traditions which record the words and deeds of Mohammed according to his wives, friends and Muslim leaders.

Islam accepts Genesis 1-16 as divine revelation, but focus on the line of Ishmael not Isaac.

THE FIVE DOCTRINES OF ISLAM

1. Allah is the one true God.

Connection with the Moon God of pre-Muslim Arabia

He is all-powerful but unknowable, unfeeling. He never comes personally to any human. He hates sinners.

2. Allah has many prophets, including Moses and Jesus, but Mohammed is the last and the greatest.

3. The Koran is the supreme religious book.

4. There are many intermediaries (spirit beings called jinns) between God and man. Some are good and some are evil.

5. Each man's deeds will determine if he goes to hell or heaven.

Heaven is a place of sensual gratification for men.

Discussion Questions

Q. 1: How does the Bible differ from the Koran in its origin and what difference does this make?

Q 2: Contrast the Christian view of eternal life with the Islamic view of heaven.

Q 3: Why is there a problem with saying that Moses, Jesus and Mohammed are all prophets of God.

Jesus Among Other Gods
Islam (Part 2)
Mike Chapman

We will continue our look at Islam. In this session, we will look at a comparison between the life of Jesus and the life of Mohammed. We will also look at the Islamic way of salvation and the Christian way of salvation.

Review of last session

Islam means "submission."

Koran is the recorded "recitations" of Mohammed's visions.

The official date of the founding of Islam is 622 AD

Mohammed was born in 570 AD and dies in 632 AD

Five Doctrines of Islam:

1. Allah is the one true God.
2. Allah has many prophets, including Moses and Jesus, but Mohammed is the last and the greatest.
3. The Koran is the supreme religious book.
4. There are many intermediaries (spirit beings called jinns) between God and man. Some are good and some are evil.
5. Each man's deeds will determine if he goes to hell or heaven.

FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM (WAY OF SALVATION)

Repetition of the *Shahadah* ("There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet.") several times a day

Prayers facing Mecca, 5 times a day. (*Salat*)

Almsgiving (*Zakat*)

A month of fasting (Ramadan)--daylight only (*Sawn*)

A pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in lifetime (*Hajj*)

Death in a *Jihad* (holy war) is the any exception to the five pillars of Islam.

COMPARING THE JESUS WITH MOHAMMED

Plan of salvation

The God of the Bible reaches out to man.

Islam offers no hope of salvation, only guidelines for Allah's favor.

Mohammed performed no miracles and made no future prophecies. Jesus did both.

Lifestyle

The last 10 years of Mohammed's life were at war. Jesus was a man of peace.

Mohammed was a polygamist, exceeding the number (4) he prescribed for Muslims. Jesus taught against polygamy, adultery, and coveting another man's wife.

He had at least 12 wives (some list as many as 16)

He had a personal harem of another six women.

Mohammed plundered caravans and Jewish settlements to build the treasury of Medina. Jesus' life was so pure that even his enemies said, "I find no fault in him."

SHARING YOUR FAITH WITH A MUSLIM

1. Be a friend.
2. Pray for your Muslim friend
3. Invite them to your home.
4. Be sensitive to their cultural values.
5. Understand their basic beliefs.
6. Listen and seek to understand.
7. Welcome open and honest discussion of your different religions.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Q 1 – Is Christianity a trans-cultural religion? In what way? What difference does it make if it is or not?

Q 2 – Why would you assume that the Islamic faith is so anti-Semitic and anti-Christian?

Q 3 – What would be the best way to evangelize a "closed" Islamic country?