

17th Nov 2025 - MNE Calgary - Session 1 – Islam

Why Evangelism to Muslims should be top priority?

Jesus' final command; Fastest growing religion in the world; Challenges the core of Christian belief; Addressing other issues like slavery, wife beating, etc.

How our God wants to treat Muslims?

Leviticus 19:34; Matthew 22:39

To get started on a conversation with a Muslim

- Jesus is God
- The bible is the word of God
- Do you have an opinion?

Islam's war against the West

- Surah 9:29,33 – Fight against those who disbelieve until they pay the tax, humiliated.
- Sahih al-Bukhari 1:2:24 – Muhammad ordered to fight till people worship Allah and acknowledge Muhammad as his messenger.
- Sahih al-Bukhari 6922 – A Muslim who becomes an apostate must be killed

Peaceful/violent verses in the Quran

- Surah 2:256 says there is no compulsion in religion but Surah 2:106 says about the verse about Allah replacing previous revelations which includes the peaceful verse. Ibn Kathir who is the most respected commentator of the Quran says this verse is abrogated by verse of fighting and killing – Surah 9:73, 123.
- There are 148 violent verses in the Quran.

2:178	2:179	2:190	2:191	2:193	2:194	2:216	2:217	2:218	2:244
3:121	3:122	3:123	3:124	3:125	3:126	3:140	3:141	3:146	3:152
3:153	3:154	3:155	3:156	3:157	3:165	3:166	3:167	3:169	3:172
3:173	3:195	4:71	4:72	4:74	4:75	4:76	4:77	4:84	4:89
4:90	4:91	4:94	4:095	4:100	4:102	4:104	5:33	5:35	5:82
8:1	8:5	8:7	8:9	8:12	8:15	8:16	8:17	8:39	8:40
8:41	8:42	8:43	8:44	8:45	8:46	8:47	8:48	8:57	8:58
8:59	8:60	8:65	8:66	8:67	8:68	8:69	8:70	8:71	8:72
8:73	8:74	8:75	9:5	9:12	9:13	9:14	9:16	9:19	9:20
9:24	9:25	9:26	9:29	9:36	9:38	9:39	9:41	9:44	9:52
9:73	9:81	9:83	9:86	9:88	9:92	9:111	9:120	9:122	9:123
16:110	22:39	22:58	22:78	24:53	24:55	25:52	29:6	29:69	33:15
33:18	33:20	33:25	33:26	33:27	33:50	47:4	47:20	48:15	48:16
48:17	48:22	48:24	49:15	59:2	59:5	59:6	59:7	59:8	59:14
60:9	61:4	61:11	61:13	63:4	64:14	66:9	73:20	76:8	

Confrontation is biblical

Read Acts 17-19; Matthew 21:12,13; 23:13-33

The resurrection is well cited by non-Christian sources

- AD 53 – Thallus: “On the whole world there pressed a most fearful darkness; and the rocks were rent by an earthquake, and many places in Judea and other districts were thrown down.” [Same as in Mark 15:33]
- AD 93 – Josephus: “At this time there was a wise man who was called Jesus. His conduct was good, and [he] was known to be virtuous. And many people from among the Jews and the other nations became his disciples. Pilate condemned him to be crucified and to die. But those who had become his disciples did not abandon his discipleship. They reported that he had appeared to them three days after his crucifixion, and that he was alive; accordingly he was perhaps the Messiah concerning whom the prophets have recounted wonders.”
- AD 120 – Tacitus: “Christus, from whom the name [Christian] had its origin, suffered the extreme penalty during the reign of Tiberius at the hands of one of our procurators, Pontius Pilatus, and a most mischievous superstition, thus checked for the moment, again broke out not only in Judea, the first source of the evil, but even in Rome...”

Accuracy of the Biblical manuscripts

Author	Date Written	Earliest Copy	Time Gap to Copy	# of Copies	Accuracy of Copies
Pliny	61-113 A.D.	850 A.D.	750 yrs	7	---
Plato	427-347 B.C.	900 A.D.	1200 yrs	7	---
Demosthenes	4th Cent. B.C.	1100 A.D.	800 yrs	8	---
Thucydides	460-400 B.C.	900 A.D.	1300 yrs	8	---
Euripides	480-406 B.C.	1100 A.D.	1300 yrs	9	---
Aristophanes	450-385 B.C.	900 A.D.	1200	10	---
Caesar	100-44 B.C.	900 A.D.	1000	10	---
Tacitus	circa 100 A.D.	1100 A.D.	1000 yrs	20	---
Aristotle	384-322 B.C.	1100 A.D.	1400	49	---
Sophocles	496-406 B.C.	1000 A.D.	1400 yrs	193	---
Homer (<i>Iliad</i>)	900 B.C.	400 B.C.	500 yrs	643	95%
New Testament	1st Cent. A.D. (49-100 A.D.)	c. 130 A.D.	< 100 years	5686	99.5%

“The evidence for our New Testament writings is ever so much greater than the evidence for many writings of classical authors, the authenticity of which no one dreams of questioning.”

— F.F. Bruce, *The New Testament Documents: Are They Reliable?*

If anyone makes any claim to you – Tactics

- What do you mean by that?
- How did you come to that conclusion?
- Have you considered this particular idea?

Yahweh vs Allah

Yahweh	Allah
Unique Name: Yahweh = Personal & Holy	Generic Name: Allah = ‘The God’ (Not Unique, nor Holy)
Immanent: Yahweh comes to earth numerous times	Distant: Allah ‘never’ comes to earth
Personal: Enters ‘time and space’	Impersonal: Never enters ‘time and Space’
Hebrew Monotheistic/Triune God	Nabataean/Polytheistic god
Just: Yahweh never deceives, and comes Himself to die for us.	Deceitful: Allah deceives often (S.4:157 – Man on the cross)
Father/Son relationship	Master/Slave: ‘Abdullah’ = Slave of God
Yahweh has a Son: John 3:16 (Shares everything God is)	Allah could not have a son, unless he willed it: S.39:4 (Biological)
Yahweh found 6,823 times	Yahweh is not found even ONCE (So, who is Allah?)
Yahweh’s love unconditional (2 Peter 3:9)	Allah’s love is conditional (S. 3:31)

Salvation in Islam

- Surah 49:6 – Muhammed unsure of his salvation.
- Sahih Muslim 2767a – Jews and Christians will save the Muslims from hell.
- Sunan al-Tirmidhī 877 – The stone in Mecca will absorb the sins of man.

Deer in the Headlight Question 1

If the Qur'an calls itself clear and complete, why does it leave out so many important details—like full prophetic stories or the specifics of Muhammad's Night Journey—leading Muslims to rely on hadith for essentials such as:

- how to pray (5 prayers, rak'ahs, movements),
- zakat rules, Hajj rituals,
- details of the prophets like who is Moses or Zachariah and women like Eve,
- and most details of Muhammad's life?

If the Qur'an is complete, why aren't these basics included?

24th Nov 2025 - MNE Calgary - Session 2 – Problems with the Quran

FAQ

Best Verse for the Trinity in the Bible

Isaiah 48:16 - Draw near to Me, hear this: From the first I have not spoken in secret, From the time it took place, I was there. So now Lord Yahweh has sent Me, and His Spirit."

Where did Jesus say, “I am God, worship me”?

If a Muslim asks, “Where did Jesus say ‘I am God, worship Me?’” that’s using what’s called the exact-word fallacy. If they demand that exact sentence, then they would also need to show where Jesus said, “I am not God, do not worship Me.”

Jesus showed His divinity through what He did and what He claimed. He forgave sins (Mark 2:5–7), accepted worship (John 9:38), and said, “Before Abraham was, I AM” (John 8:58), which connects to God’s name in Exodus 3:14. Mark 1:3 also applies Isaiah’s prophecy about preparing the way for the Lord directly to Jesus.

If Jesus is God why did he say, “My God, My God why have you forsaken me”?

Jesus was quoting Psalm 22:1 to show that He was fulfilling the prophecy written there. He was reciting the opening line of the psalm, which the Jewish leaders would have recognized immediately. In doing this, He was not denying or reducing His divinity in any way.

How did Jesus not know when He was coming Matthew 24:36?

In a Jewish wedding, the groom prepared a room in his father’s house, and only the father decided when he could return for his bride. Jesus used this same picture in Matthew 24:36, showing that the Father sets the timing, not that He lacked divinity. This matches John 14:2–3, where Jesus says He is going to the Father’s house to prepare a place and will come again for His followers—just like a bridegroom returning at the father’s command.

Was Jesus Crucified?

Surah 4:157 – Says Jesus was not crucified. Allah tricked people by making it seem as though it was Jesus.

3 problems -

1. Internal Problem – In Surah 19:33 Jesus is talking about His death which is a contradiction in the Quran

2. Historical Problem – The non-Christian sources closer to the time of Jesus all say Jesus died. Eg. Mara Bar-Serapion (73 AD), Josephus (AD 93), Tacitus (AD 116), etc.
3. Moral Problem – If Allah made it appear as though it is Jesus, does that make Allah the greatest deceiver as Christianity is the largest religion in the world today?

PROBLEMS WITH THE QURAN

What Muslims claim about the Quran

- 1) The Qur'an is uncreated and exists eternally on clay tablets in heaven (S. 85:22)
- 2) The Qur'an was sent down to Muhammad between 610 – 632 AD
- 3) The Qur'an was completed by Uthman in 652 AD
- 4) The Qur'an is unchanged in the last 1400 years

1. Sources of the Quran

- S.3:49 Creating birds from clay = Thomas gospel of the infancy of Jesus Christ (2nd c.)
- S.19:29-33 Baby Jesus talking = the First gospel of the infancy of Jesus Christ (2nd c.)
- S.21:51-71 Abraham destroying idols in the Ka'aba, Mecca = The Mishnah of Rabbah (2nd c.)
- Refer to sourcesofthequran.com to learn about more borrowings

Note: these ‘borrowings’ were written between the 2nd – 5th centuries, thus long after the Bible was canonized, suggesting that the creators of the Qur'an borrowed the wrong material!

2. Compilation

Sahih al-Bukhari 4986, 4987 - Many qur'anic materials were LOST in the battle and the Qur'an manuscripts were BURNT to get the one Quran Uthman wanted. (*Obviously Muhammed didn't get to see the Quran in its complete form*)

Sahih Muslim 1050, 5:2286 - These narrations state that certain companions FORGOT specific Qur'anic verses.

Sahih Muslim 17:4194 - Verses about adult breastfeeding and stoning were once recited is MISSING in the current Qur'an.

Sahih Al Bukhari 61:556, 558 - Muhammed thanked a man for reciting the verses in the Quran that he had FORGOTTEN.

Sunan Ibn Majah 1944 – A sheep ATE a verse.

3. Manuscript Problems

Islam has 6 manuscripts while the NT has over 5800 manuscripts.

Summary of the 6 manuscripts -

- None of them are from the 7th century
- None of them are complete
- None of them completely agree with each other
- None of them completely agree with the current 1924 ‘Hafs’ text
- All of them have 100s and even 1000s of subsequent ‘manuscript variants’

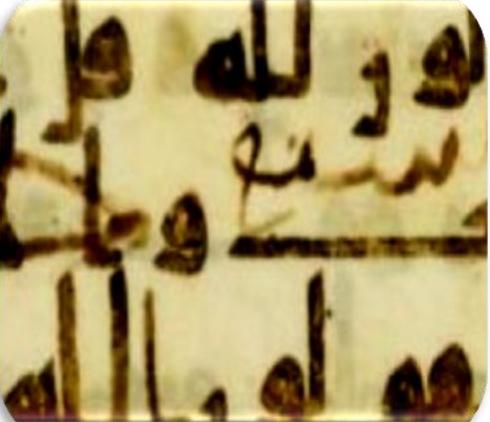
BIRMINGHAM FOLIOS

Muslims say this is the earliest Quran they have and it is dated between 568 to 645 AD. This folio has parts of S. 18-20. Here are the details of the folios –

1. The 7 sleepers of Ephesus ‘Christian legend’ from Metaphrastes & Sarug (521 AD)
2. Syriac Christian and Rabbinic Apocrypha from Proto-Evangelium of James (145 AD) & The Pseudo Gospel of Matthew (600 AD)
3. Surah 20:1-40 = The Bible’s story of Moses (1400 AD)

These folios are pre-Qur’anic, pre-Muhammad, and thus pre-Islamic; written by Christian, Jewish, and secular Arab writers, and then simply borrowed by the later Muslims for their own revelations in the 8th – 10th c.

MANUSCRIPT VARIANTS OF THE QURANIC TEXT

	
1. Words added in between	2. Intentional Erasures



3. Erasures Overwritten

4. Intentional Selective Coverings

...and many more (refer to Corrections in Early Qur'ān Manuscripts – Dan Brubaker)

These Insertions, Erasures, Coverings and Patches suggest wholesale censorship during the 700-year Ottoman Empire, standardizing the text in each of these manuscripts to support the 1924 'Hafs' Version.

Examples of words with different meanings in the variants

	Verse	Hafs version & meaning	Warsh version & meaning	no
1.	1:4 (c.f. 114:2)	مَلَكٌ	owner (<i>maalik</i>)	1
2.	3:49 & 5:110	طَيْرًا	a bird	3
3.	4:5	قِيَامًا	means of support	2
4.	4:94	السَّلَمُ	the peace	2
5.	7:57 & 25:48	بُشْرًا	good tidings	3
6.	10:2	لَسِحْرٌ	Indeed a magician	2
7.	12:64	حَفْظًا	keeper	2
8.	28:48	سِحْرَانٍ	two kinds of magic	2
9.	33:68	كَبِيرًا	big	3

The Quran variants we have in circulation today – Hatun Tash

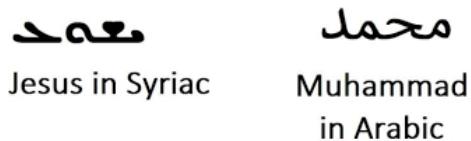


- Hafs
- Warsh
- Ibn Kathir
- etc.

QURAN MAY HAVE BEEN BORROWED FROM CHRISTIAN HYMNS

Luxenberg argues that many unclear Qur'anic words come from Syriac-Aramaic, not Arabic, because early Arabic writing lacked dots and vowels. He claims some Qur'anic passages were adapted from Syriac Christian texts.

Regarding Jesus, Luxenberg says certain verses about 'Isa (Jesus) become clearer when read in Syriac—suggesting that the Qur'an's references to Jesus and Mary may reflect earlier Syriac Christian traditions and vocabulary. See the similarity below for Jesus in Syriac vs Muhammed in Arabic.



4. Contradictions/mistakes in the Quran

- 6:163 calling Muhammad “the first of the Muslims” is conflicting with 3:67, where Abraham is described as “a Muslim, upright” who came before Muhammed.
- 7:124, where Pharaoh threatens “I will surely crucify you,” is too early for crucifixion by over 1000 years.
- 19:28 (“O sister of Aaron”) and 66:12 (“Mary, daughter of Imran”) gets Mary the mother of Jesus completely wrong.
- 5:116 mistakes the Christian understanding of the Trinity to be the Father, Son and Mary and that they are separate beings making it 3 gods.
- Q. 41:9-12 - Total of eight days of creation starting with the Earth (refutes the six days of 7:54).

THE BIG QUESTION OUR MUSLIM FRIENDS WILL HAVE TO ANSWER

One book, revealed to a single man through an angel, carrying a message from God. Another, written by forty different authors—many eyewitnesses—over fifteen centuries, in three languages, spanning three continents, yet all pointing to the same God. Which would you trust?

1st Dec 2025 - MNE Calgary - Session 3 – The Man and The Place

FAQ

“The Bible is corrupted” – The Quranic Dilemma – The Quran affirms the authority of the Bible

S. 5:68 – You have no foundation unless you uphold the Torah and the Gospel

S. 10:94 – Ask those who read the earlier scriptures before you if in doubt.

S. 5:43 – Why seek Muhammad's judgment when you have the Torah?

S. 5:47 – Let the people of the Gospel judge by what God revealed in it.

Deer in the headlight Question 2

Why did the Jews want to kill Jesus (especially since he was their long-awaited Messiah)? Show me from the Quran ONLY.

Mecca

No Mosque faces Mecca in the first 100 years of Islam so far.

Mohammed

Only five 7th-century references to Muhammad exist, and none of them place him in Mecca.

His earliest biographies appear over 200 years later, making the traditional narrative historically uncertain.

THE BIG HISTORICAL QUESTION EVERY MUSLIM HAS TO ANSWER

If Islam truly began in the 7th century as Muslims claim, then one essential challenge remains:

Show us, from the 7th century itself, evidence of a man named Muhammad living in a place called Mecca who received a book known as the Qur'an.

This isn't a trick question; it's a straightforward historical one. Every major world religion has early, external, contemporaneous sources that confirm its key figures and events. Yet when we look for 7th-century references—outside of later Islamic tradition—we find no clear, direct evidence describing:

- a prophet named Muhammad,
- living in Mecca,
- receiving or preaching a scripture called the Qur'an.

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Thank you so much, and may God bless you richly. 