



Session 1

Postmodernism and the Need for Worldview Analysis

Postmodern/Post-Truth Culture	Biblical Response
Truth is relative and personal.	Truth is absolute and rooted in God's Word (John 17:17)
Feelings over facts	Faith based on revealed truth (Romans 10:17)
Rejection of moral absolutes	God's moral law is eternal (Psalm 119:89)
Loss of identity and meaning	Identity in Christ (2 Corinthians 5:17)
Skepticism toward authority	Submission to God's Word (2 Timothy 3:16-17)

Session 2

Naturalism or Secular Humanism

Category	Secular Humanism	Biblical Worldview
Ultimate Authority	Human reason, science, and experience	God and His revealed Word (Scripture)
Origin of Life	Naturalistic evolution	Divine creation by God (Genesis 1:1, 27)
Human Nature	Good and self-improving	Fallen and sinful, in need of redemption (Romans 3:23; Jeremiah 17:9)
Moral Values	Relative and man-made, evolving with culture	Objective and grounded in God's character (Psalm 119:142; Isaiah 5:20)
Purpose of Life	Personal happiness, self-fulfillment, progress	To know, glorify, and enjoy God forever (Ecclesiastes 12:13; John 17:3)
Salvation	No need for salvation; man can improve himself	Salvation by grace through faith in Christ alone (Ephesians 2:8-9)

Session 3

Hinduism and the Bible: A Brief Comparison

Hindu Beliefs	Biblical Response
God – Many gods and goddesses (polytheism). Some Hindus see all as one divine essence (<i>Brahman</i>).	One true God revealed as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. “The LORD our God, the LORD is one.” (Deut. 6:4; Matt. 28:19)
Creation – The universe is eternal and cyclical (repeated creation and destruction).	Creation is purposeful and linear. “In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.” (Gen. 1:1)
Human Nature – The divine (<i>ātman</i>) is within everyone; the goal is to realize one’s unity with Brahman.	Humans are created in God’s image but are distinct from Him and need redemption. (Gen. 1:27; Rom. 3:23)
Sin and Evil – Ignorance (<i>avidyā</i>) causes suffering; not moral rebellion but illusion.	Sin is disobedience to God’s will, separating us from Him. (Isa. 59:2; Rom. 6:23)
Salvation (<i>Moksha</i>) – Liberation from rebirth through karma, knowledge, meditation, or devotion.	Salvation is by grace through faith in Jesus Christ alone. (Eph. 2:8–9; John 14:6)
Reincarnation & Karma – One’s deeds determine future births.	“It is appointed for man to die once, and after that comes judgment.” (Heb. 9:27)
Scriptures – Vedas, Upanishads, Bhagavad Gita, etc.	The Bible alone is God’s inspired Word. (2 Tim. 3:16)
Goal of Life – Merge with the divine or achieve good karma for better rebirth.	Eternal fellowship with God through Jesus Christ. (John 17:3; 1 John 5:11–12)

Session 4

Buddhism and the Bible: A Brief Comparison

Buddhist Beliefs	Biblical Response
God – No personal Creator; ultimate reality is impersonal (Nirvana).	God is personal and loving , Creator of all. (Gen. 1:1; John 3:16)
Human Nature – No permanent soul; the “self” is an illusion (Anatta).	Each person is created in God’s image and has an eternal soul. (Gen. 1:27; Matt. 16:26)
Suffering – Caused by desire & attachment (Four Noble Truths).	Suffering is the result of sin and a fallen world , but God redeems it through Christ. (Rom. 8:18–23)
Salvation (Nirvana) – Escape from suffering and rebirth through the Eightfold Path and self-effort.	Salvation is by grace through faith in Jesus, not human effort. (Eph. 2:8–9; John 14:6)
Afterlife – Continuous cycle of rebirth (Samsara).	“It is appointed for man to die once, and after that comes judgment.” (Heb. 9:27)
Moral Path – Right living leads to enlightenment.	Good works flow from faith , but cannot save. (Titus 3:5; Gal. 2:16)

Session 5

The New Age Movement

New Age Belief	Biblical Truth
God is an impersonal energy or force.	God is a personal , holy, loving Creator (Jeremiah 10:10; John 17:3).
You are divine (inner godhood).	Humans are created , not divine, and are fallen (Genesis 1:27; Romans 3:23).
Truth is relative and found within.	Truth is absolute and found in God's Word (John 17:17; 2 Timothy 3:16).
All paths lead to God.	Only Jesus is the way to the Father (John 14:6; Acts 4:12).
Reincarnation leads to enlightenment.	“It is appointed for man to die once”—no reincarnation (Hebrews 9:27).
Karma determines your future.	God’s grace through faith in Christ saves, not karma (Ephesians 2:8–9).
Jesus is a spiritual ascended being.	Jesus is God in the flesh , the only Savior (Colossians 2:9; Titus 2:13).

Session 6

A Biblical Response to Confucianism

Feature	Confucian View	Typical Scripture Contrast
Founder / texts	Confucius (551–479 BC); <i>Analects</i> , <i>Mencius</i> , <i>Great Learning</i> , <i>Doctrine of the Mean</i>	—
Ultimate reality (<i>Tian</i> / Heaven)	Impersonal moral order overseeing society; largely immanent	A personal, transcendent Creator who “forms the spirit of man within him” (Zech 12:1)
Goal of life	Social harmony through cultivating ren (humaneness), li (ritual propriety), yi (righteousness) until one becomes a junzi (“noble person”)	To know and glorify God and enjoy Him forever (Jn 17:3; 1 Cor 10:31)
View of humanity	People are morally educable; evil stems from ignorance or poor example	Humanity is fallen and cannot self-repair (Jer 17:9; Rom 3:10-23)
Method of transformation	Education, ritual, self-discipline, filial piety	New birth by the Holy Spirit and grace-driven obedience (Jn 3:3-8; Tit 3:5)
Afterlife/salvation	Little emphasis; focus on this-life ethics and honoring ancestors	Physical resurrection, final judgment, eternal life or separation (Heb 9:27; Rev 20:11-5)

Session 7

Shintoism

Shinto Beliefs	Biblical Response
God / Spirits (Kami) – Many gods and spirits inhabit nature, ancestors, and sacred places.	One true God created heaven and earth; He alone is to be worshiped. (Gen. 1:1; Isa. 45:5)
Creation – The world came from divine beings (Izanagi and Izanami) who gave birth to the islands of Japan.	God created all things by His word and not by other gods. (Gen. 1:1–3; John 1:3)
Human Nature – People are naturally good but may be polluted by evil influences.	All have sinned and need forgiveness through Christ. (Rom. 3:23; 1 John 1:9)
Sin / Evil – Seen as impurity or defilement, not moral guilt. Ritual cleansing restores purity.	Sin is rebellion against God , not just impurity, and requires repentance and atonement. (Ps. 51:4; Rom. 6:23)
Salvation / Goal – Live in harmony with the kami and nature; maintain ritual purity.	Salvation is through faith in Jesus Christ , bringing peace with God and creation. (John 14:6; Rom. 5:1)
Afterlife – Focus is on this life and honoring ancestors; the afterlife is vague.	Eternal life is clearly promised to believers through Christ. (John 3:16; 1 John 5:11–12)

Session 8

Judaism and A Brief Comparison

Jewish Beliefs	Biblical (New Covenant) Response
God – One God (YHWH), Creator of all; strictly monotheistic.	One God revealed as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit — one essence, three persons. (Deut. 6:4; Matt. 28:19)
Scripture – Hebrew Bible (Tanakh: Torah, Prophets, Writings).	Old and New Testaments together reveal God's full plan through the Messiah. (Luke 24:27, 44)
Messiah – Still awaited; expected to bring peace and restore Israel.	Jesus is the promised Messiah , fulfilling the Law and Prophets. (Isa. 53; Luke 4:21; John 4:25–26)
Law (Torah) – Central guide for life; righteousness through obedience.	Christ fulfilled the Law ; righteousness comes by faith, not works. (Rom. 10:4; Gal. 2:16)
Sin and Atonement – Sin forgiven through repentance, prayer, and good deeds; temple sacrifices once central.	Jesus is the final sacrifice , providing full atonement through His blood. (Heb. 9:11–15; John 1:29)
Salvation – Based on a covenant relationship and obedience to God's law.	Salvation is by grace through faith in Jesus Christ. (Eph. 2:8–9; Acts 4:12)
Afterlife – Belief varies: some expect resurrection; others focus on earthly blessings.	Assured eternal life through the risen Messiah. (Dan. 12:2; John 11:25–26)

Session 9

Islam and the Bible - A Brief Comparison

Islamic Beliefs	Biblical Response
God (Allah) – One God; absolutely one, without partners or Trinity.	One God revealed as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit — one essence, three persons. (Deut. 6:4; Matt. 28:19)
Scripture – Qur’an is the final revelation given to Muhammad; earlier books (Torah, Psalms, Gospel) believed to be corrupted.	The Bible is God’s preserved Word , confirmed by history and prophecy. (Isa. 40:8; Matt. 24:35)
Jesus (‘Isa) – A great prophet, born of Mary, but not divine nor crucified.	Jesus is the Son of God , crucified and risen for our salvation. (John 1:1, 29; 1 Cor. 15:3–4)
Salvation – Achieved by faith in Allah, good deeds, and following the Five Pillars. A Muslim is not sure.	Salvation is by grace through faith in Jesus Christ alone. (Eph. 2:8–9; Rom. 10:9–10)
Sin and Forgiveness – Humans are weak but not fallen; repentance and works can bring forgiveness.	All have sinned and need redemption; forgiveness comes through Christ’s sacrifice. (Rom. 3:23–25; 1 John 1:7–9)
Afterlife – Paradise (Jannah) or Hell (Jahannam) based on deeds and Allah’s mercy.	Eternal life is assured through faith in Christ. (John 3:16; 1 John 5:11–12)
Muhammad – The final prophet, “Seal of the Prophets.”	Jesus is the final revelation of God — “the way, the truth, and the life.” (Heb. 1:1–2; John 14:6)

Session 10

The JW’s, Christian Science, and Mormon Worldview

Group	Key Beliefs	View of the Bible	Biblical Response
Jehovah’s Witnesses	Jesus is a created being; the Holy Spirit is an impersonal force; salvation through works and loyalty to the Watchtower.	The Bible is God’s Word, but must be interpreted through Watchtower publications; they use their own altered version (<i>New World Translation</i>).	God’s Word stands alone — not to be changed or reinterpreted. (2 Tim. 3:16; Rev. 22:18–19)
Christian Science	No personal God; sin and death are illusions; healing through “divine mind” rather than Christ’s atonement.	The Bible is symbolic and secondary to Mary Baker Eddy’s <i>Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures</i> .	The Bible is complete and authoritative , revealing real sin, real redemption, and the real Christ. (John 17:17; Heb. 4:12)
Mormons (LDS)	Many gods; God was once a man; Jesus and Lucifer are spirit brothers; salvation requires temple works and ordinances.	The Bible is true “as far as it is translated correctly,” but is supplemented by <i>The Book of Mormon</i> , <i>Doctrine and Covenants</i> , and <i>Pearl of Great Price</i> .	The Bible alone is sufficient and inspired ; no other “gospel” is valid. (Gal. 1:8–9; 2 Tim. 3:16–17)

Session 11

Roman Catholicism, Eastern Orthodoxy, and Protestantism

Tradition	Key Beliefs / Practices	Biblical Response
Roman Catholicism	Scripture + Church Tradition + Papal authority; salvation through faith, sacraments, and works; veneration of Mary and saints.	The Bible alone is the final authority (2 Tim. 3:16–17); salvation is by grace through faith (Eph. 2:8–9); one mediator—Christ (1 Tim. 2:5).
Eastern Orthodoxy	Emphasizes Holy Tradition, icons, and theosis (becoming like God); salvation as participation in divine life.	Christ alone transforms believers (2 Cor. 5:17); worship must center on God's truth, not images (Exod. 20:4–5; John 4:24).
Protestantism	<i>Sola Scriptura</i> (Bible alone); <i>Sola Fide</i> (faith alone); rejects papal and icon authority.	Affirms the core biblical gospel : salvation by faith in Christ alone (Rom. 3:22–24); all believers form the body of Christ (1 Pet. 2:9).

Session 12

Christianity as a Worldview: A Brief Overview

Worldview Question	Christian Answer (Biblical View)
Origin – Where did we come from?	God created all things; humanity made in His image. (Gen. 1:1, 27)
Identity – Who are we?	We are God's creation, made for a relationship with Him. (Ps. 100:3; Acts 17:28)
Meaning / Purpose – Why are we here?	To know, love, and glorify God through Jesus Christ. (Eccl. 12:13; John 17:3)
Morality – How should we live?	God's Word is our moral standard; love God and others. (Matt. 22:37–39; Mic. 6:8)
Problem – What is wrong with the world?	Sin has separated humanity from God. (Rom. 3:23; Isa. 59:2)
Solution – How can it be made right?	Salvation through faith in Jesus Christ, who died and rose again. (Rom. 5:8; John 14:6)
Destiny – What happens after death?	Eternal life with God or separation from Him. (John 3:16; Heb. 9:27)