




# confident christian

6 Lessons on Apologetics for Teenagers



**Group**

 simply youth ministry

## **Confident Christian**

6 Lessons on Apologetics for Teenagers

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## Foreword

**By Greg Stier**

Jesus' revolutionary message of salvation by grace gets easily garbled in today's tolerant, feel-good, all-paths-lead-to-God pop culture.

Today's teenagers are encouraged to believe in a God of their own making—a God who's been conveniently custom-designed to fit their own personal preferences. They might view God as anything from the “Great Barista in the Sky” who's expected to whip up whatever their hearts desire, to the “Great Teddy Bear in the Sky” who cheers them on as they pursue their own personal agendas, chasing after pleasure and success.

This generation's view of salvation is often custom-designed as well. God will likely divvy out eternal life to all who “tried their best,” much like recreational league soccer trophies. Only ultra-evil characters such as Adolf Hitler and Osama bin Laden need to be concerned when the time comes for a final reckoning.

But Jesus' message of salvation is too vitally important for our teenagers to get it wrong! As youth leaders we must find fresh, creative, compelling ways to clearly communicate the truth from God's Word about salvation through faith in Jesus. And we must motivate and mentor our kids to share this message of hope and grace with their friends who struggle with cutting or addiction or relational conflict.

The six lessons in *Confident Christian* will help you do just that by encouraging your teenagers to sift through many of the conflicting views about God and salvation that swirl around them. *Confident Christian* will help you plant your kids' feet



firmly on a biblical foundation of truth. Through these well-crafted lessons, they'll learn how the Christian faith differs from the other major world religions. They'll see firsthand how our God's way of grace differs so dramatically from the way of works found in virtually every other religion or cult.

I am impressed and excited by the depth of the resource you hold in your hands. There is plenty of meat here for your students to chew on. For too long we've been spoon-feeding our teenagers Christianity-lite. And they've been getting eaten alive by their Philosophy 101 professors when they leave youth group and head off to college. Through role-playing, experiences, and interactive discussions, this curriculum will provide your teenagers a solid footing for discussing Jesus' message of salvation with anyone, anywhere. And each lesson's hands-on activities and life applications will powerfully and practically unlock Jesus' way of grace in their hearts, as well as their minds.

Without a firm biblical understanding of God and his free gift of salvation, is it any wonder that our teenagers struggle to explain the "hope they have within them" to their lost and hurting generation? Using this resource, you can dig deep right alongside your kids as you lead them into the spiritual truths they need to deepen their faith and to, in turn, share it with their generation! Lives depend upon it.



## Introduction

“Isn’t being a good person enough to get you into heaven?”

“Don’t Mormons, Muslims, and Christians all believe in the same God?”

“Is Jesus really the *only* way to God?”

Ever had to answer questions like these? Your students are asking them—directly or indirectly. They live in a world of spiritual options, and research is showing that even Christian teenagers are confused about what they believe. A **group** Magazine survey of over 1400 teenagers (93 percent of whom considered themselves to be Christians) found that more than one-third of them weren’t sure if the Bible was accurate in all of its teachings or believed that it was inaccurate; nearly four out of 10 thought Satan was just a symbol of evil, not a real spiritual being; and about one in five believed that Jesus committed sins while he lived on earth.

Teenagers have a very natural curiosity about spirituality and others’ religious beliefs—yet often this curiosity, coupled with uncertainty about Christian beliefs, can cause students to be spiritually pulled off track. Even the most solid Christian students in your church may be a bit confused about how to embrace their own faith in a culture where all beliefs are seen as equally good and relatively similar.

*Confident Christian* features six lessons that will help you lead your students through an exploration of popular spiritual ideas in our culture and compare them to the basic beliefs of Christianity. Each lesson includes the following components:

**Leader Insight**—Here you’ll get lots of background information about the false belief you’re studying so you can be equipped to answer students’ questions.

**Warm-Up**—These activities and discussions will warm your students up to the topic at hand, helping them begin to process the issues in a fun and interesting way.

**Investigating the Evidence**—During this portion of each lesson, teenagers will engage with the popular heresy they're studying and will investigate how those beliefs compare to Christianity.



**Bible Focus**—Here teenagers will dig into their Bibles and look closely at key Scripture passages that point them toward the truth.

**Life Application**—To conclude each study, students will consider how the knowledge they've gained can be applied to their own lives and their relationships with others.

As you review each lesson, you'll find that they're packed with info about various religious belief systems, so take some time each week to familiarize yourself with the material. Pay special attention to the helpful hints in the **Leader Tips** and use the **Basic Belief Charts** (pgs. 136-143) and **For Further Research** ideas (pgs. 144-145) to expand your knowledge of the topics at hand.

### **Searching for the Truth**

You may encounter some tough questions from students during these studies, but that's OK. In fact, that's *good*. As your students really begin to wrestle with the issues, they'll be chiseling out their own faith with confidence—defining it, exploring it, and coming to terms with it in a personal way. It is through questioning that students will really build a firm foundation for their Christian faith. It is through the searching that students will come to know the way, the truth, and the life: Jesus (John 14:6).




## Study 1

### IS “GOOD” REALLY GOOD ENOUGH?

Why being a “good person” has almost nothing to do with the gospel of Jesus Christ.

*Matthew 9:9-13; John 4:23-24 and 14:6*

#### The Lesson at a Glance

Study Sequence	Minutes	What Teenagers Will Do	Supplies
Warm-Up	10 to 15	<b>The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly</b> —Create a wall mural representing our culture’s philosophy about being a “good” or “bad” person.	Magazines, scissors, tape, several pads of adhesive notes, pens, prepared posters
Investigating the Evidence	15 to 20	<b>Faith Facts</b> —Explore the “gospel of good works” and add more to the mural representing other religions’ views; discuss why some people prefer a works-based faith.	Bibles, several pads of adhesive notes, pens, “Faith Facts” handouts (p. 20), prepared posters
Bible Focus 	15 to 20	<b>Just One Way</b> —Explore what the Bible says about salvation and change the mural to represent that truth; open unappealing gifts and consider the types of worship that truly please God.	Bibles, a paper cross, tape, gift-wrapped boxes with unappealing items inside
Life Application	up to 10	<b>Think-Fast Theology</b> —Think of ways to respond to the gospel of good works in challenging situations.	“Think-Fast Theology” handout (p. 21)



## Before the Study

### Warm-Up:

- Gather a variety of teen, pop culture, and news magazines such as *Seventeen*, *People*, *Entertainment Weekly*, *Sports Illustrated*, and *U.S. News and World Report*; you'll need one magazine for every two teenagers in your group.
- Set out the magazines and pairs of scissors on the floor or at various tables in your meeting area. You'll also need to make two signs on poster board, one with the title "Good People" on one side and "Heaven" on the reverse, and another with "Bad People" on one side and "Hell" on the reverse.
- Tape the signs to a prominent wall in your meeting room with the "Good People" and "Bad People" sides facing out. Be sure to leave a space of about 5 feet (or more) between the signs. *Also, set several rolls of tape on the floor near the signs.*
- Finally, be sure to have several pads of adhesive notes and a bunch of pens ready to pass out to the group.

### Investigating the Evidence:



#### **Faith Facts:**

Photocopy the "Faith Facts" handout (p. 20) and cut it into fours. You'll need several copies of each numbered segment.



### **Bible Focus:**

Cut a large cross out of construction paper and have some tape ready to affix it to the wall as you teach. Also, colorfully gift-wrap several unappealing items, such as a rock, an ugly tie, dryer lint, or a can of spinach for participants to open during the activity.

### Life Application:



### **Think-Fast Theology:**

Photocopy the “Think-Fast Theology” handout (p. 21) and cut it apart; you’ll need one segment of the handout for every two teenagers in your group.

## Leader Insight



This study tackles the “gospel of good works”—the belief that people can earn or work their way to salvation. Almost every religion and cult worldwide preaches some version of this teaching, since virtually every religion has some sort of moral code or list of religious practices that its adherents are required to fulfill. In its most oppressive forms, followers find themselves crushed under an endless list of duties they must perform. All of these ideologies share a belief that all people are imperfect and that we all must do something to make ourselves worthy of salvation under our own power.

A great example is the concept of “karma.” According to this idea, people who do good things experience “good karma”—positive results. Conversely, those who do bad things experience “bad karma,” their comeuppance, their just desserts. This is an increasingly pervasive and popular way of looking at the world. Karma is a part of the Hindu belief system which holds that the good and bad deeds people store up in their lifetimes are returned to them in equal measure in their next lifetimes. It’s a kind of cosmic justice system in which each person gets what he or she deserves in the end. Like karma, many other belief systems and worldviews teach that people who do good things end up attaining prosperity and salvation while people who do bad things suffer for their actions. It’s the gospel of good works at its clearest.

The problem with this system of justice is that it isn’t very *just*. Both the Bible and our experience teach us that good people often suffer and bad people often prosper. And as we struggle to follow all the rules, we begin to wonder just how much more

it's going to take to make us perfect. The quest to measure up becomes such a burden, and people are so confused by all the different teachers telling them which way they should take, that more and more people are simply giving up. They still feel tied to the gospel of good works, but they've decided to believe that whatever way they choose for fulfilling the justice system will be good enough to earn their way.

Especially in these days of "tolerance," we're all encouraged to believe that, no matter what your faith is, all the good people have earned their ticket into heaven. When it comes to salvation, most people only like to believe in "good karma." As long as you're one of the "good guys" you're OK, and it's really only people like Hitler who have anything to worry about. As a culture, we've embraced the basic idea of karma, but we're very relaxed about how we apply it to ourselves, and we're all pretty sure that we're good enough—that we're on our way upward instead of downward.

But the Bible doesn't teach the law of karma—that a person's good deeds can gradually draw them upward like a self-inflated balloon floating up into the sky. And it certainly doesn't teach the easy-breezy application of moral judgment and approval that most of us are content with these days. The Bible teaches that there is a holy God with a perfect law of justice that only he, by his miraculous power and amazing sacrifice, can satisfy. Even the strictest efforts toward holiness aren't enough to earn our way into heaven. Reminding your group of this and enabling them to guard them against the fallacy of "good karma" is the goal of today's study.



## Warm-Up

### 6 The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly

Welcome teenagers as they arrive and direct them to pair up and sit by a magazine. Tell everyone how excited you are about the study you'll be doing together over the next six weeks and take a couple of minutes to pray for them.

#### THEN SAY:

*Welcome to our court today, where we're going to decide who is the good, who is the bad, and who is the ugly. Each pair of you has a magazine and scissors. What you need to do is search through the magazines and find people who fit into one of these three groups and cut out their pictures or the story about them. People who you think are genuinely good people should go in your "good" pile. People who are bad should go in your "bad" pile. And your "ugly" pile should be for those people you can't fit into one group or another; imperfect people who don't really seem to be trying to be "good" but aren't really quite so awful as to be "bad people." Maybe their lives are a little bit ugly.*

*Once you've got at least two people for each category, come up to the wall and tape them near the sign that matches them. Tape the people from your "ugly" pile somewhere in the middle between the "Bad People" and the "Good People" signs.*

When participants are done taping their people onto the wall, direct pairs to join up and form new small groups of four. Give each small group a pad of adhesive notes and some pens.



SAY:

*We're going to add a bit to our "Good, Bad, and Ugly" wall.*

Give small groups the following instructions, allowing everyone to finish each task before you move to the next one.

1. As a group, brainstorm three more people who you'd consider to be the epitome of a "good person." They can be historical figures or people who are alive today. Write each name on its own adhesive note, then add them to the "Good People" area of our wall.
2. Together, come up with five different things that characterize a really good person. They could be specific actions, examples of things you've seen or heard of, or specific character traits. Write them each down on their own note, then add them to the "Good People" section.
3. Now come up with five things that a person couldn't do and be considered "good." What actions, attitudes, or character traits disqualify someone from being considered a "good person"? Write them each down, then add them to the "Bad People" part of the wall.
4. In your groups, brainstorm three people who you'd consider to epitomize what it means to be a really "bad person." Again, it can be someone from the past or the present. Write one on each note and add them to the "Bad People" area of our wall.

Once all these new names and traits have been added to your wall, invite everyone up to look and see what others have added.

Then ask the whole group these questions:

- How well does our wall reflect the way our culture thinks? Explain.
- Would you change anything on our wall or add anything to make it reflect our culture's perspective even better? If so, what?
- Do you know anyone personally who thinks this way? Without sharing names, give an example of how you've seen this viewpoint reflected in others' lives.

**tip**

Interested in learning more about how Hinduism compares to Christianity? Check out the Basic Beliefs Charts and the For Further Research suggestions on pages 136-145!



## Investigating the Evidence



### Faith Facts

Take the “Good People” and “Bad People” signs down, flip them over, and tape them back up so “Heaven” and “Hell” are showing instead.

#### SAF:

*Now put yourself in God's shoes. Imagine that you have to determine whether someone deserves to go to heaven or hell based on their good or bad deeds. Every single person has to go under one sign or the other. When you die, there's no “halfway to heaven” pile to land in. That means you all need to take all the people you put in the middle and move them either to the “Heaven” or “Hell” side of the wall.*

Have the students go back up and each find one of the people in the “ugly” category they'd put on the wall and move it. Remind them that the categories they started with are still in force: They should only put people under the “Heaven” sign if they're truly good, and they should only put people under the “Hell” sign if they're truly bad. In this case, either the students will have to relax their standards of what they considered “good,” or they'll have to expand their standards of what they considered “bad.”

When they're done, **ask the group:**

- How did you decide who went into which pile, in the beginning?
- Do you feel that the people got what they deserved now that I've changed the signs to “Heaven” and “Hell”? Why or why not?

**tip**

One problem your group might run into is that in order to make their decision, either a lot of people got into heaven who didn't really deserve to be there and would surely cause problems, or only a few people were able to make it into heaven and a lot of people ended up in hell who weren't really terribly bad. Try not to get too sidetracked onto this if it comes up, and let them know that we'll be seeing what the Bible has to say about these problems in just a little while when we "investigate the evidence."

Have teenagers re-form their small groups of four. Then, within each small group, have them number off 1 through 4. Direct all the 1's to go to one corner of the room, all the 2's to go to the next corner, and so on. Give each corner group several copies of their corresponding section of the "Faith Facts" handout (p. 20). (The 1s get "Group 1: Faith Facts" and so on.) Also, give each corner group some adhesive notes and pens.

Explain that each corner group has some information about a specific religion or worldview. (Group 4 has information about several religions.)

Challenge corner groups to read their handout together, and then brainstorm and write down more traits on adhesive notes that describe how a person gets to heaven or what prevents a person from going to heaven according to their assigned worldview. (They should write the name of the religion or worldview on each note.)



Give corner groups about five minutes to read their handout, then create notes and add them to the wall by the “Heaven” or “Hell” signs.

When all the corner groups are done, instruct everyone to return to their original small groups of four.

**5M:**

*You’ve each learned a little about other religions and worldviews. Now take turns quickly teaching the others in your small group what you learned; you’ve each got just one minute.*

After four or five minutes, lead teenagers in a small group discussion in their groups of four, asking these questions and allowing time for them to talk through them together.

- Imagine you lived according to the beliefs of a works-based religion. How would that change the way you feel about yourself and others?
- Why do you think so many people believe that you need to earn your place in heaven?
- Why do you think people might find the idea of working their way into heaven attractive?
- How easy do most people think it is to earn their way into heaven? Explain.

Have everyone look back toward the wall as you verbally highlight some of the things written there, summarizing what the group has created.

**SAY:**

*You've done a great job putting together a representation of what many people believe and what many religions teach—what we'll call the gospel of good deeds. Christianity is different from every other religion in this way: We are accepted by God because of God's grace, not because of what we say or do. Most religions require people to make some sort of sacrifice to God. Only in Christianity does God extend a sacrifice to humanity: Jesus. Let's explore together more of what the Bible says about this.*

**Bible Focus****Just One Way**

Invite volunteers to read the following passages aloud: Romans 3:10-18, Romans 3:23, and Isaiah 64:6. Then read Romans 6:23a aloud: “For the wages of sin is death.”

Summarize the point of these passages, pointing out that every single human being who has ever lived is sinful. That sin in our lives means we've earned “death”—separation from God and an eternity in hell.

As you explain this, call up some volunteers to help you remove any people who are by the “Heaven” sign and move them all to the “Hell” category.

**SAY:**

*None of these people, no matter how good they are, are without sin. On their own, even these great people are sinners and “fall short of God's glorious standard” (Romans 3:23).*



Now invite volunteers to read the following Scriptures aloud:  
Romans 6:23, John 3:16, and John 14:6.

Tape the paper cross you prepared next to the “Heaven” sign.

**SAY:**

*The only way a person can get to heaven, no matter how “good” or “bad” they seem, is through Jesus. Jesus died on the cross to pay for our sin—he paid the penalty we each deserved. When we accept the forgiveness Jesus offers and put our faith in him, then we can go to heaven.*

Select one of the good people now on the “Hell” side of the sign.

**SAY:**

*The only way this person can go to heaven is if he accepts Jesus’ gift of grace and forgiveness. Then move the person to the “Heaven” side of the sign.*

Repeat this again with another example from the “Hell” side.

Then select a very bad person from the “Hell” side or mention an example of your own (such as Adolf Hitler or Osama Bin Laden).

**SAY:**

*Even this person can be forgiven by Jesus. Jesus’ grace is that big. If this person repented of his sin, accepted Jesus’ grace, and committed his life to Jesus, even he would go to heaven. Move that person to the “Heaven” category.*

**tip**

There may be teenagers in your group who do not fully understand what it means to accept Jesus' grace and have a faith relationship with him. Be prepared to talk one-on-one with teenagers who have more questions after this study.

**Ask the group:**

- What's your gut reaction to what I've just explained? Why?
- What might someone find difficult to accept about what the Bible teaches? Explain.
- What's freeing about this way of viewing things?

After participants have had a chance to share their reactions...

**SAY:**

*So does this mean that there's no point to being good? Shouldn't we try to live right? Let's explore this a bit more.*

Ask a volunteer to read Matthew 9:9-13 aloud. Then hand out several gift-wrapped boxes filled with items that teenagers would never want, such as a rock, an ugly tie, dryer lint, or a can of spinach. Ask volunteers to open the gifts as you read aloud the following situation.

**SAY:**

*Imagine your aunt and uncle arrive at your house on your birthday. They hand you a huge gift, beautifully wrapped, and you can't wait to tear into it. You rip off the paper, filled with anticipation. You are dying to see what's inside! They are grinning from ear to ear. "We saved up for months to be able to buy this for you," they say, adding*



*to the excitement. Your face falls when you see inside, and even though you try, you can't mask your disappointment when you see you have just been given the complete, 500-volume video series of the Lawrence Welk Show. It must have cost them hundreds of dollars. "You shouldn't have," you say, and you mean it. It's obvious they really have no idea what you are like or what you want from them.*

**Ask:**

- Looking at this example, how do you think God feels when people offer him gifts that are completely inappropriate or fall so far short of what he really wanted?

Have volunteers read Hosea 6:6 and Isaiah 29:13 aloud and invite the group to summarize what these passages mean.

Then have volunteers read Ephesians 2:8-10 and James 2:18 aloud and ask the group to contrast the point of these passages with the first two.

**Ask:**

- Imagine a friend asked you, "What does God really want from us?" Based on what we just read, what would you say?

After teenagers have shared their ideas, **SHARE:**  
*God has made it easy for people to be made right with him—not through rituals or sacrifices, but through Jesus. We respond by accepting this gift and relying entirely on his grace. We are continually changed by Jesus and we strive to live a life that pleases him.*

**SHARE:**

*Let's consider ways we can share the truth of Christ with our friends who believe heaven is for "good people."*

## Life-Application



### Think-Fast Theology

Have teenagers re-form their four corner groups from earlier in the study. Give each corner group a scenario from the **Think-Fast Theology** Handout (p. 21) and challenge them to work together to come up with a response to someone who believes that “doing good” leads to salvation. Give the corner groups some time to think over their responses. Then have them take turns delivering their answer for the scenario to the entire group.

After you’ve finished playing the game, take some time to discuss these questions with the large group:

- Have you ever tried to share your faith with someone who believes doing good things is the way to get to heaven? What was your experience like?
- Why is it so hard to share your faith with someone who practices a works-based faith?
- What does Christianity have to offer that the “gospel of good works” doesn’t?
- What are some good ways we can start conversations about our faith with friends who don’t believe in grace-based Christianity?
- Which Bible verses might be helpful to remember when talking to your friend who believes that heaven is for “good people?”



Take a moment to emphasize the importance of showing respect to other worldviews while sharing the truth in love.

**SAY:**

*It is important to be tolerant of people who believe differently than you do and to not look down on them. But it is also impossible to genuinely care for someone and yet not want to help them understand the truth about Christ. As Christians we believe that the grace found in Jesus is the only way to be made right with God.*

**Ask:**

- Is it possible to express disagreement with someone's worldview without offending them? Explain.
- What do you think will most attract your unsaved friends to Christianity? Why?

Close by inviting teenagers to form pairs and pray for their friends of different faiths (or no faith at all).



## GROUP 1: Faith Facts

### Karma and the Law of Reincarnation

Hindus believe in a class system where everyone is part of a higher or lower class. Karma is the Hindu moral law of cause and effect—good actions lead to rebirth into a higher class; bad actions result in suffering or lower class in the next life.

The first step toward salvation is philosophy or knowledge, the second step is through works of religious observance like meditation and other religious acts, and the third step is devotion through worshipping images or idols. People who fail to live upright lives according to Hindu laws will be rewarded by suffering and by being reincarnated as a member of a lower class or even an animal. People who are born into a lower class are given no pity for their circumstances and are treated with disdain, because Hindus believe those people are only getting what they deserve from their previous life. From the Hindu perspective, life is a kind of curse where you have to work for your salvation, lifetime after lifetime, gradually working your way up, until at the end you escape the cycle of pain and are made free by becoming one with God, at which point your self is eradicated and ceases to exist as an individual.

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## GROUP 2: Faith Facts

### The Five Pillars of Islam

Muslims believe there are five pillars to achieving salvation and a holy life. First, recite the profession of faith, preferably many times: “There is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is his prophet.” Second, perform the *salat* prayer 5 times a day while facing Mecca. Third, donate regularly to charity; at least the minimum of a 2.5% zakat charity tax. Fourth, fast during the month of Ramadan. Fifth, make at least one pilgrimage to Mecca.

Islam is a religion that draws no lines between the sacred and the secular, and breaking a social law is as bad as breaking a religious law. In the same way, religious laws (such as rules about modesty) have the power of social laws and are subject to harsh punishments.

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## GROUP 3: Faith Facts

### The Noble Eightfold Path of Buddhism

Buddhists believe that life is defined by the four noble truths: (1) Life is suffering, (2) there is a cause for suffering (desire), (3) there is a way to make suffering end (by eliminating desire), and (4) there is a path that leads to the end of suffering. That path is the Noble Eightfold Path. The Noble Eightfold Path is: Right Views, Right Motive, Right Speech, Right Action, Right Livelihood, Right Effort, Right Mindfulness, and Right Contemplation.

In order to achieve salvation, you must always have the right beliefs, you have to say the right things, you have to have the right motives, you have to avoid doing all the wrong things (like lying, cheating, stealing, and self-indulgence), you have to be making the right kind of effort and be thinking of yourself in the right way, you have to spend your time doing the right things. The goal is complete elimination of the self, because the self is what leads to desire, and desire is what leads to pain. Only complete elimination of the self will lead to nirvana (salvation).

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## GROUP 4: Faith Facts

### Other Global Religions

Old Testament Judaism held that you had to sacrifice constantly and follow the tenets of the law to get forgiveness for your sins. Modern Jews don't sacrifice, but the orthodox Jewish law starts from a base of 613(!) commandments about how a Jew should live his or her life and goes from there.

Ancient pagan religions like those of the Romans and Greeks held that you had to attend certain festivals and make certain sacrifices to the gods to achieve salvation. Other religions, including many in South America, Central America, India, China, Mesopotamia, northern Europe, and West Africa practiced human sacrifice as part of their religion, some of them right up into the 19th century and beyond. Jehovah's Witnesses believe that only 144,000 people will receive salvation and must work to ensure that they're part of that small number.

Confucianism, though it is more of a philosophy than a religion, prescribes a routine for life based on ritual, performance of social duties, respect for your ancestors, loyalty to your rulers, and being gentlemanly. Many non religious people today still hold to a religious ideology of some type in the sense that they believe good people go to heaven or receive some sort of reward here on earth for their goodness.



## THINK-FAST THEOLOGY

At a slumber party, Maggie and her friend, Anna, have a heart-to-heart talk about their differing religious views. Anna says she thinks going to church on Sundays and being a good person is enough to get into heaven. Maggie shares what the Bible teaches about salvation.

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## THINK-FAST THEOLOGY

Steven tells his friend Josh that he's a Christian. Josh says that he doesn't think it matters what religion you are to get into heaven. We all come through different routes but we all end up in the same place. Steven responds.

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## THINK-FAST THEOLOGY

Brad's friend experiences an unexpected family tragedy and blames the incident on karma, thinking she has done something terrible to deserve this punishment. Brad responds.

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## THINK-FAST THEOLOGY

Madison's friend Ashley says that she doesn't believe a good God would ever send anyone to hell. Madison shares what the Bible has to say.

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## THINK-FAST THEOLOGY

Kayla invited her Jewish friend to a Bible study. Her friend was very quiet during the meeting, but afterward had many questions about Jesus. She was taught that Jesus was just a rabbi and did not rise from the dead and has nothing to do with a person's eternal state. Kayla responds.