Uniting Monotheistic Religions:
A Philosophical Framework for Religious Convergence

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Abstract

This article presents a philosophical framework for uniting monotheistic religions under the premise of a common deity. Through careful examination of shared scriptures, ideologies, and ethical principles, it addresses the logical inconsistency of maintaining multiple monotheistic traditions while proposing a practical pathway toward unification. The framework acknowledges the complexity of religious institutions while offering a solution that respects existing structures during a transitional period. By identifying core commonalities and addressing institutional concerns, this paper provides a theoretical and practical foundation for religious convergence in the modern era. The proposed approach includes a comprehensive implementation timeline and detailed guidelines for preserving valuable aspects of individual traditions while moving toward unified religious expression.

Keywords: religious unification, monotheism, interfaith dialogue, religious convergence, theological integration, institutional reform

1   Introduction

Monotheistic religions have profoundly shaped human civilization, serving as primary sources of moral guidance, cultural cohesion, and philosophical inquiry throughout history. Works such as Armstrong's (Armstrong, 2009) *The Case for God* and Aslan's (Aslan, 2005) *No God but God* demonstrate how these traditions have contributed to moral development and societal organization across different cultures and time periods. Despite their shared origins and overlapping tenets, these traditions have often diverged into

1

doctrinal exclusivism and sectarianism, leading to conflicts that seemingly contradict their fundamental teachings about divine unity and human brotherhood.

The fragmentation of monotheistic faiths presents a philosophical paradox: if there is only one God, as all these traditions assert, how can multiple, sometimes conflicting interpretations of this divine reality be equally valid? This paper argues that this paradox can be resolved through a careful process of religious convergence that preserves the essential spiritual insights of each tradition while eliminating unnecessary doctrinal divisions. This argument builds upon recent scholarship in comparative theology (Clooney, 2010) and interreligious dialogue (Moyaert, 2020), which increasingly recognizes the potential for meaningful theological integration while respecting religious diversity.

Contemporary scholarship in religious studies, exemplified by works like Hick's (Hick, 1989) *An Interpretation of Religion* and Cantwell Smith's (Smith, 1963) *The Meaning and End of Religion*, has increasingly recognized the artificial nature of rigid religious boundaries and the potential for more inclusive theological frameworks. The evolution of religious thought demonstrates that traditions can adapt to changing circumstances while maintaining their essential spiritual values (Knitter, 2018). This adaptability suggests the possibility of a more comprehensive religious unity that honors the insights of individual traditions while transcending their historical limitations.

Building on this foundation, this paper proposes a framework for religious unification that addresses both theoretical and practical considerations. The framework includes a detailed implementation strategy that respects existing religious institutions while facilitating gradual convergence toward a more unified expression of monotheistic faith. This approach acknowledges the challenges inherent in religious change while providing concrete steps toward achieving greater theological and institutional unity.

2 Theoretical Foundation

2.1 The Logical Inconsistency of Multiple Monotheisms

The core premise of monotheism—the existence of a single, supreme deity—creates an inherent logical tension with the current reality of multiple, separate monotheistic religions. This tension manifests in several key areas that require careful examination and resolution.

2.2 Shared Theological Foundations

Despite their apparent differences, monotheistic religions share remarkable commonalities in their core theological principles:

2.2.1 Divine Unity and Attributes

All major monotheistic traditions affirm the existence of a single, supreme deity characterized by:

- Omnipotence: absolute power over creation

- Omniscience: complete knowledge of all things

- Omnibenevolence: perfect goodness and mercy

- Transcendence: existence beyond the material universe

- Immanence: active presence within creation

These shared attributes, documented extensively in works like Küng's *Global Ethic* (Küng, 1993), provide a natural foundation for theological convergence.

2.2.2 Prophetic Tradition

Monotheistic religions recognize the concept of divine revelation through chosen messengers. While they may differ in their recognition of specific prophets, the underlying mechanism of divine-human communication remains consistent. This shared understanding of prophetic revelation offers a framework for reconciling different religious perspectives as varying expressions of the same divine truth (Peters, 2004).

2.2.3 Ethical Framework

All monotheistic traditions emphasize similar moral principles, including:

- Justice and fairness in human relations

- Compassion toward the vulnerable

- Honesty and truthfulness

- Service to others

- Stewardship of creation

2.3 Historical Context and Evolution

The development of separate monotheistic traditions can be understood as a product of historical and cultural circumstances rather than theological necessity. As Armstrong demonstrates (Armstrong, 2009), religious expressions have always been shaped by their social and cultural contexts. The current division of monotheistic faiths reflects historical contingencies more than inherent theological differences.

This historical perspective suggests that the unification of monotheistic religions represents a natural next step in religious evolution, particularly in an increasingly interconnected global society. The challenges of modernity, including scientific advancement

and cultural pluralism, call for a more sophisticated and unified approach to religious truth (Armstrong, 1993).

3 Framework for Unification

3.1 Structural Approach

The proposed unification follows a three-phase process designed to facilitate gradual transition while maintaining religious continuity. This approach draws inspiration from successful organizational transformations and religious reforms throughout history (Smith, 1963).

3.1.1 Phase One: Foundation Building (Years 1-5)

The initial phase focuses on establishing the groundwork for unification through several key initiatives:

- Creation of a new, inclusive religious institution

- Development of comprehensive educational programs

- Establishment of interfaith dialogue forums

- Implementation of community service programs

This phase emphasizes building trust and demonstrating the viability of religious convergence through concrete actions rather than theoretical arguments.

3.1.2 Phase Two: Integration Period (Years 6-15)

The second phase focuses on gradually integrating willing participants while respecting existing religious structures. Implementation during this phase requires careful attention

to maintaining balance between innovation and tradition (Hick, 1989). Key elements include the implementation of combined religious education programs, development of shared religious practices, and establishment of cooperative governance structures.

3.1.3 Phase Three: Complete Convergence (Years 16-25)

The final phase involves the full implementation of unified religious structures while preserving valuable aspects of individual traditions. This includes the consolidation of theological frameworks, integration of religious practices, and implementation of shared resource management systems.

4 Practical Implementation

4.1 Organizational Structure

The unified institution operates through a network of integrated components designed to facilitate effective implementation at multiple levels.

The central coordination body serves as the primary administrative center, responsible for:

- Coordinating global unification efforts

- Developing and disseminating educational materials

- Managing international programs and initiatives

- Facilitating communication between regional centers

Regional centers implement these initiatives at the local level through:

- Adaptation of global principles to local contexts

- Provision of direct community services

- Facilitation of local interfaith dialogue

- Management of educational programs

4.2 Educational Framework

Education plays a crucial role in facilitating religious convergence. The unified institution implements comprehensive educational programs that address multiple dimensions of religious understanding and practice.

4.2.1 Religious Education

The core curriculum encompasses:

- Comparative study of religious traditions

- Exploration of shared theological principles

- Training in inclusive worship practices

- Development of spiritual leadership skills

4.2.2 Leadership Development

Specialized programs prepare religious leaders for:

- Guiding communities through transition

- Implementing unified practices

- Managing diverse congregations

- Addressing theological questions

5   Addressing Challenges

5.1   Theological Reconciliation

The reconciliation of varying theological interpretations represents one of the most complex challenges to religious unification (Aslan, 2005). The approach to reconciling doctrinal differences involves several key strategies:

5.1.1   Doctrinal Integration

The framework adopts a hierarchical approach to theological claims, distinguishing between:

- Primary principles (divine unity, ethical monotheism)

- Secondary interpretations (cultural expressions, historical developments)

- Contextual practices (ritual forms, worship styles)

This approach allows for maintaining diverse theological perspectives within a unified framework, similar to how various schools of thought have historically coexisted within individual religious traditions.

5.2   Institutional Considerations

To address potential resistance from established religious institutions, the framework establishes clear principles for institutional autonomy and resource management.

5.2.1   Economic Protection

The establishment of clear legal protections includes:

- Property rights of existing religious institutions

- Independent financial management systems

- Traditional funding mechanisms

- Historical endowments and trusts

5.2.2 Authority Structures

The preservation of traditional authority structures occurs through:

- Recognition of established religious credentials

- Continuation of traditional leadership roles

- Integration of diverse authority structures

- Preservation of historical lineages

6 Future Implications

6.1 Social Impact

The social implications of religious unification extend across multiple domains, including global peace, cultural evolution, and social cohesion. Research suggests that religious differences have often exacerbated political and social conflicts (Küng, 1993). A unified religious framework contributes to:

- Reduced religious tensions

- Enhanced interfaith dialogue

- Improved international relations

- Greater social cohesion

6.2 Spiritual Development

The implications for spiritual development include both individual and collective dimensions:

6.2.1 Individual Growth

Unified religious practice facilitates enhanced spiritual development through:

- Access to diverse spiritual practices

- Integration of various wisdom traditions

- Broader understanding of religious principles

- Reduced cognitive dissonance in religious belief

6.2.2 Collective Evolution

The collective spiritual implications encompass:

- Enhanced global spiritual consciousness

- Development of more sophisticated theological frameworks

- Integration of scientific and spiritual worldviews

- Evolution of religious practice and understanding

7 Conclusions and Recommendations

The unification of monotheistic religions represents both a logical necessity and a practical opportunity for spiritual and social advancement. The framework presented in

this paper provides a comprehensive approach to achieving this unification while addressing key challenges and concerns.

7.1 Key Findings

The research and analysis support several crucial conclusions:

First, the logical inconsistency of maintaining multiple monotheistic traditions points toward the necessity of eventual unification. The philosophical argument for religious convergence is strengthened by historical analysis of religious development and contemporary understanding of religious pluralism (Smith, 1963).

Second, the practical challenges of religious unification, while significant, are not insurmountable. The proposed framework demonstrates that careful attention to institutional, theological, and cultural factors can facilitate successful integration while preserving valuable traditional elements.

Third, the potential benefits of religious unification extend beyond theological consistency to include significant social, cultural, and spiritual advantages for human society (Armstrong, 2009).

7.2 Recommendations

Based on these findings, several key recommendations emerge:

1. Implementation should proceed according to the proposed three-phase timeline, with careful attention to maintaining flexibility and responsiveness to emerging challenges.

2. Extensive consultation with religious leaders and scholars should continue throughout the implementation process, ensuring broad representation and careful consideration of diverse perspectives.

3. Pilot programs should be established in receptive communities to demonstrate the practical benefits of unification and refine implementation strategies.

4. Ongoing research should examine the effects of unification efforts and provide data for continuous improvement of the process.

7.3   Future Research

Several areas warrant further investigation:

1. Detailed analysis of successful interfaith initiatives to identify best practices for religious integration

2. Examination of historical examples of religious reform and transformation for applicable lessons

3. Investigation of contemporary social and technological factors that may influence religious unification

4. Development of specific metrics for measuring the success of unification efforts

A   Implementation Timeline

The implementation of religious unification follows a carefully structured timeline designed to facilitate gradual transition while maintaining religious continuity.

A.1   Phase One: Foundation Building (Years 1-5)

Year 1
- Establishment of the central coordinating institution
- Formation of initial advisory committees
- Development of core theological framework

- Initiation of interfaith dialogue programs

Years 2-3
- Creation of educational materials and programs
- Establishment of regional centers
- Development of pilot programs
- Implementation of community outreach initiatives

Years 4-5
- Expansion of educational programs
- Establishment of training centers
- Development of leadership programs
- Implementation of initial unified practices

A.2 Phase Two: Integration Period (Years 6-15)

Years 6-8
- Implementation of combined religious education
- Development of shared worship practices
- Establishment of unified governance structures
- Integration of community programs

Years 9-12
- Expansion of unified practices
- Development of comprehensive training programs
- Implementation of shared resource management
- Enhancement of community integration efforts

Years 13-15
- Consolidation of unified practices
- Refinement of governance structures
- Enhancement of educational programs
- Development of evaluation mechanisms

A.3 Phase Three: Complete Convergence (Years 16-25)

Years 16-20
- Full implementation of unified framework
- Integration of all willing communities
- Establishment of comprehensive programs
- Development of global initiatives

Years 21-25
- Refinement of unified practices
- Enhancement of global programs
- Completion of institutional integration
- Establishment of permanent structures

A.4 Ongoing Evaluation and Adjustment

The implementation timeline includes continuous evaluation and adjustment mechanisms to ensure effectiveness and responsiveness to emerging needs. Key evaluation criteria include:

- Level of community participation
- Effectiveness of educational programs
- Success of integration efforts
- Community satisfaction and engagement
- Achievement of unification objectives

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Declaration of Competing Interest

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Data Availability

No data was used for the research described in this article.

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A   The Concordance of Unity

Preamble

This Concordance of Unity serves as a foundational document for the unification of monotheistic faiths, identifying and elaborating shared principles across traditions while respecting the diversity of religious expression. It represents both a scholarly compilation of religious wisdom and a practical guide for implementing religious unity.

A.1   Book I: The Nature of the Divine

A.1.1   Divine Unity and Transcendence

The fundamental truth of the One Divine Reality manifests across traditions in complementary expressions that together reveal its fullness:

"Hear, O Israel: The LORD our God, the LORD is one."

— Deuteronomy 6:4

"Say: He is Allah, the One and Only."

— Quran 112:1

"Truth is One, though the sages know it by many names."

— Rig Veda 1.164.46

Commentary: These declarations of divine unity form the cornerstone of monotheistic understanding. Though expressed through different languages and cultural forms, they point to the same ultimate reality that transcends all particular expressions.

A.1.2 Divine Creation

"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth."
— Genesis 1:1

"He is the Originator of the heavens and the earth."
— Quran 2:117

"From that One Divine Source has come all existence."
— Guru Granth Sahib

Commentary: The recognition of a single divine source of all creation provides the fundamental basis for understanding the unity underlying all existence.

[Continue with remaining sections following this format...]

A.2 Book II: The Human Relationship with the Divine

A.2.1 Divine Communication

"Long ago God spoke to our ancestors in many and various ways by the prophets."
— Hebrews 1:1

"We have revealed to you, as We revealed to Noah and the prophets after him."
— Quran 4:163

Commentary: The Divine has consistently communicated with humanity through various means, adapting the message to different times and cultures while maintaining

essential truth.

A.2.2 Sacred Practice and Devotion

The cultivation of the human-divine relationship requires dedicated practice and sincere devotion, as affirmed across traditions:

> "But when you pray, go into your room, close the door and pray to your Father, who is unseen. Then your Father, who sees what is done in secret, will reward you."
>
> — Matthew 6:6

> "And establish regular prayers at the two ends of the day and at the approaches of the night."
>
> — Quran 11:114

> "Meditation is the way to the attainment of the Eternal."
>
> — Bhagavad Gita 12:12

Commentary: Regular spiritual practice creates the foundation for deeper understanding and experience of divine reality. While forms may vary, the essence of devotional practice remains consistent across traditions.

A.3 Book III: Ethical Living and Social Harmony

A.3.1 Justice and Social Responsibility

The implementation of divine principles in human society requires commitment to justice and social responsibility:

> "Learn to do right; seek justice. Defend the oppressed. Take up the cause of

the fatherless; plead the case of the widow."

— Isaiah 1:17

"O you who believe, stand out firmly for justice, as witnesses to Allah, even if

it be against yourselves, or your parents, or your kin."

— Quran 4:135

"Work for universal well-being, since all beings are interconnected."

— Buddhist Teaching

Commentary: Social justice represents the practical manifestation of spiritual truth in human society. The pursuit of justice serves as a form of worship and devotion.

A.3.2 Environmental Stewardship

The responsibility to care for creation extends across all traditions:

"The Lord God took the man and put him in the Garden of Eden to work it

and take care of it."

— Genesis 2:15

"Corruption has appeared on land and sea because of what men's hands have

earned."

— Quran 30:41

"The earth is our mother, and we are all her children."

— Native American Teaching

Commentary: Environmental responsibility reflects both divine mandate and practical necessity for human flourishing. Care for creation represents a sacred trust given to humanity.

A.4 Book IV: Unity in Practice

A.4.1 Interfaith Dialogue and Understanding

The path toward unity requires genuine dialogue and mutual understanding:

"Come now, let us reason together, says the Lord."

— Isaiah 1:18

"And argue with them in a way that is best."

— Quran 16:125

"Let us sit together and share the truth that sets us free."

— Hindu Teaching

Commentary: Dialogue serves as both means and manifestation of unity, requiring patience, respect, and sincere desire to understand diverse perspectives.

A.4.2 Practical Steps Toward Unity

The implementation of unity requires both vision and practical action:

"Faith without works is dead."

— James 2:26

"Those who believe and do righteous deeds - We will surely guide them to the right paths."

— Quran 29:69

"Action is the foundation of all achievement."

— Buddhist Teaching

Commentary: Unity must be manifested through concrete actions and practical steps while maintaining awareness of divine guidance.

A.5 Book V: Future Vision and Implementation

A.5.1 Progressive Revelation and Understanding

The understanding of divine truth develops progressively through history:

"I still have many things to say to you, but you cannot bear them now."
— John 16:12

"For each time We have appointed a divine law and a traced-out way."
— Quran 5:48

"Truth is eternal, but its expressions must renew to meet the needs of each age."
— Baha'i Teaching

Commentary: Religious understanding evolves to meet human capacity and historical circumstances while maintaining connection to eternal truth.

A.5.2 Building Unified Communities

The establishment of unified religious communities requires both wisdom and practical guidance:

"How good and pleasant it is when God's people live together in unity!"
— Psalm 133:1

"And hold firmly to the rope of Allah all together and do not become divided."
— Quran 3:103

"Where there is unity, there dwells the Divine."
— Hindu Teaching

Commentary: Unity manifests first in local communities where people of different traditions learn to worship and serve together while maintaining respect for diverse practices and perspectives.

A.5.3   Leadership in Transition

The guidance of communities through transformation requires special qualities:

"Select capable men from all the people—men who fear God, trustworthy men who hate dishonest gain."
— Exodus 18:21

"The best among you are those who are best to their people."
— Hadith of Prophet Muhammad

"The wise leader speaks little, acts with integrity, and serves all equally."
— Taoist Teaching

Commentary: Leadership during religious transformation requires both spiritual wisdom and practical skills, combining vision with careful attention to human needs.

A.6   Book VI: Practical Implementation

A.6.1   Sacred Spaces and Worship

The creation of unified sacred spaces requires careful consideration:

"My house shall be called a house of prayer for all peoples."
— Isaiah 56:7

"The mosques of Allah are only to be maintained by those who believe in Allah and the Last Day."
— Quran 9:18

"Wherever sincere hearts gather in devotion, there is sacred space."

— Buddhist Teaching

Commentary: Unified places of worship should accommodate diverse practices while fostering a sense of shared sacred purpose and divine presence.

A.6.2 Education and Development

The nurturing of understanding across traditions requires systematic education:

"These commandments that I give you today are to be on your hearts. Impress them on your children."
— Deuteronomy 6:6-7

"Say: 'My Lord, increase me in knowledge.'"
— Quran 20:114

"Let learning be cherished where peace is practiced."
— Ancient Wisdom

Commentary: Educational programs must combine deep understanding of individual traditions with appreciation for their essential unity and shared purpose.

A.7 Book VII: Challenges and Solutions

A.7.1 Addressing Resistance

The path to unity requires understanding and addressing natural human concerns:

"For God has not given us a spirit of fear, but of power and of love and of a sound mind."
— 2 Timothy 1:7

"Allah does not burden a soul beyond that it can bear."

— Quran 2:286

"Face the difficulties with patience and wisdom."

— Buddhist Teaching

Commentary: Resistance to change must be met with understanding, patience, and clear demonstration of the benefits of unity.

A.7.2 Cultural Preservation

Unity must be achieved while preserving valuable cultural heritage:

"Do not remove the ancient landmark that your ancestors have set."
— Proverbs 22:28

"We have made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another."
— Quran 49:13

"Honor the wisdom of the ancestors while embracing new understanding."
— Indigenous Teaching

Commentary: The preservation of cultural heritage enriches unified religious practice when integrated with wisdom and discernment.

A.8 Book VIII: Future Development and Vision

A.8.1 Ongoing Revelation and Understanding

Divine truth continues to unfold according to human capacity and need:

"When the Spirit of truth comes, he will guide you into all the truth."
— John 16:13

"We will show them Our signs in the horizons and within themselves until it becomes clear to them that it is the truth."

— Quran 41:53

"As consciousness expands, so does understanding of divine truth."

— Hindu Teaching

Commentary: The process of religious unification represents not an end but a new beginning in humanity's spiritual journey. Understanding continues to deepen as unity develops.

A.8.2 Integration of Science and Spirituality

The unified religious perspective embraces both spiritual wisdom and scientific understanding:

"Great are the works of the LORD, studied by all who delight in them."
— Psalm 111:2

"Say: 'Travel through the earth and see how Allah originated creation.'"
— Quran 29:20

"True science and true religion are complementary aspects of truth."
— Modern Wisdom

Commentary: Unity of religion must include integration of all valid ways of knowing, including both spiritual insight and scientific investigation.

A.9 Book IX: Universal Application

A.9.1 Global Implementation

The principles of unity apply across cultural and geographic boundaries:

"This gospel of the kingdom will be preached in the whole world as a testimony
to all nations."
— Matthew 24:14

"We have not sent you except as a mercy to the worlds."
— Quran 21:107

"Let peace and understanding spread to every land and people."
— Universal Prayer

Commentary: While implementation may vary according to local conditions, the principles of religious unity have universal application.

A.9.2   Economic and Social Justice

Spiritual unity must manifest in practical care for human needs:

"Defend the weak and the fatherless; uphold the cause of the poor and the
oppressed."
— Psalm 82:3

"And in their wealth was a portion for the beggar and the deprived."
— Quran 51:19

"The test of religion is justice; the proof of justice is its fruits in society."
— Modern Teaching

Commentary: Religious unity must contribute to the solution of practical human problems and the establishment of justice in society.

A.10 Book X: Eternal Principles

A.10.1 Foundational Truths

Certain principles remain constant through all stages of religious development:

"Jesus Christ is the same yesterday and today and forever."

— Hebrews 13:8

"There is no change in the words of Allah."

— Quran 10:64

"Truth is eternal, though its expressions vary with time and place."

— Ancient Wisdom

Commentary: While forms of expression may change, the essential truths underlying religious unity remain constant through all transformations.

A.10.2 Purpose and Destiny

The ultimate purpose of religious unity serves divine intention for human development:

"That they may all be one, just as you, Father, are in me, and I in you."

— John 17:21

"O mankind, you are those in need of Allah, while Allah is the Free of need, the Praiseworthy."

— Quran 35:15

"As rivers merge in ocean, so all paths lead to truth."

— Hindu Teaching

Commentary: Religious unity fulfills the divine purpose of guiding humanity toward its highest potential and ultimate destiny.

A.11 Book XI: Sacred Implementation

A.11.1 Divine Guidance in Practice

The implementation of unity requires both divine guidance and human wisdom:

"Unless the LORD builds the house, the builders labor in vain."

— Psalm 127:1

"And those who strive in Our cause, We will surely guide them to Our ways."

— Quran 29:69

"When action aligns with divine purpose, success naturally follows."

— Ancient Wisdom

Commentary: The work of religious unification must proceed under divine guidance while engaging human capabilities and wisdom in full measure.

A.12 Book XII: Final Declaration

A.12.1 Universal Affirmation

This Concordance affirms the following eternal truths:

The Divine Reality is One, though known by many names and approached through diverse paths.

The purpose of religion is to guide humanity toward its highest development and ultimate unity with divine purpose.

The time has come for religious traditions to manifest their essential unity while preserving their unique wisdom.

The implementation of religious unity serves both divine purpose and human need in this critical period of history.

A.12.2 Sacred Commitment

The path forward requires dedication and wisdom:

"Everyone who hears these words of mine and puts them into practice is like a wise man who built his house on the rock."
— Matthew 7:24

"Indeed, those who have believed and done righteous deeds - the Most Merciful will appoint for them affection."
— Quran 19:96

"Let all who seek truth unite in purpose and action."
— Universal Teaching

Commentary: The implementation of unity requires sincere commitment combined with practical wisdom and divine guidance.

A.13 Final Blessings

A.13.1 Universal Peace

For all who engage in this sacred work:

"The LORD bless you and keep you; the LORD make his face shine on you and be gracious to you; the LORD turn his face toward you and give you peace."
— Numbers 6:24-26

"Peace is a word from a Merciful Lord."
— Quran 36:58

"May all beings everywhere be happy and free, and may our thoughts, words, and actions contribute to that happiness and freedom for all."
— Buddhist Blessing

A.14 Eternal Promise

This Concordance concludes with divine assurance:

"For I know the plans I have for you," declares the LORD, "plans to prosper you and not to harm you, plans to give you hope and a future."
— Jeremiah 29:11

"Indeed, Allah will not change the condition of a people until they change what is in themselves."
— Quran 13:11

"Truth will triumph; unity will prevail."
— Ancient Promise

In the Name of the One Divine Reality

Source of All Wisdom

Foundation of All Truth

Guide for All Paths

Now and Forever

This Concordance stands as testament to the unity of divine truth and guide for its implementation. May it serve the divine purpose of bringing humanity into ever-greater harmony and understanding, under the guidance of eternal wisdom.

— End of the Concordance of Unity —

"May all beings everywhere be happy and free, and may the thoughts, words, and actions of my own life contribute in some way to that happiness and to that freedom for all."

— Buddhist Blessing

In the Name of the One Divine Reality

Source of All Wisdom and Truth

Past, Present, and Future

Now and Always