Biography of the Prophet Muhammad

Illustrated - volume 1

BY
'Abdullah Ibn Sa'd Ibn Abi Sarh

Preface

Muslims are devout believers. They will readily sacrifice their own lives for their faith, but few of them read the Qur'an to understand it. They recite it in Arabic, a language that a great majority of them do not know, for its alleged reward. But they do not read to understand its meaning.

Great emphasis is made in reciting the Qur'an correctly and memorizing it, but even those who have memorized it hardly understand it.

One reason for this lack of understanding is that for centuries knowledge has been the domain of the *ulama*, religiously learned elite. Ordinary Muslims are called *ummi* (unlettered).

But even now that most Muslims can read, they generally do not read the Qur'an. Reading the Qur'an is a real chore.

Even though the Qur'an is hardly read, fewer Muslims read the hadith and the biographies of their prophet. As the result he is unknown to a vast majority of them.

A few years ago a Pakistani teacher told his students that Muhammad's parents were not Muslims. The students reported that to their imam who was so ignorant that thought the teacher had insulted Muhammad and instigated to put the poor man in prison. As often is the case in Pakistan, hundreds of Muslims rallied and demanded his execution. It is shocking how little Muslims know about their own prophet.

This book is entirely factual. It depicts the biography of Muhammad from his birth to his migration to Medina, and highlights the salient points of his life. It can help both Muslims and non-Muslims to understand a man who without a doubt was the most influential person in history.

The author uses the pen name Ibn Abi Sarh. Abdullah ibn Abi Sarh was a scribe of Muhammad. Being more learned than his prophet he would often suggest rewording some of the verses and corrected his mistakes. The Prophet accepted the corrections and instructed him to change what were allegedly Allâh's revelations.

Ibn Abi Sarh realized that the Qur'an is not the word of God. Fearing for his life, at the first opportunity he escaped from Medina and once in the safety of Mecca he told everyone what he had witnessed.

Fourteen centuries later, the author of this book is doing the same. He has read the biography of Muhammad, has learned what the majority of Muslims do not know and through exquisitely drawn illustrations, he is revealing to the world the truth.

To correctly understand Islam we have to read the biography of its author. These books are translated into other languages and are readily available for those who want to know the facts.

This illustrated biography is easy to read and it is entirely based on authentic traditions narrated by the companions of Muhammad and recorded by trustworthy Islamic historians. I hope Muslims and non-Muslims read it and that it will whet their appetite to investigate further and learn more about Islam.

علي سينا

Ali Sina is the Author of "Understanding Muhammad: A Psychobiography of Allah's Prophet." He is also the founder of ***Faithfreedom.org*** *a site that has helped thousands of Muslims to find the truth about their faith.*

Introduction

I created this illustrated book for anybody who is interested in finding out about the real face of Islam. This first volume of the illustrated book series is about the life of Muhammad the Islamic prophet, in Mecca before migrating to Medina and is based on Islamic literatures, such as Al-Qur'an, ahadith (collections of Muhammad's sayings and actions), and the earliest Siras (biography of Muhammad).

I created this book for three reasons. Firstly because there is so much persecution and suffering in the name of Islam. For example, Islam allows the practice of polygamy, pedophilia toward small girls, gender discrimination against women and restriction of religious freedom for Muslims and non-Muslims. With sufficient knowledge of the history of Islam, one will be able to see the red line that connects Muhammad's deeds and sayings to the persecution by Muslims in the name of Islam from his time until now.

The second reason is because there is no other illustrator who dares to create a biography of Muhammad. The killing threats from Muslims have made illustrators cower under Islamic Sharia which commands the death penalty against anybody who criticizes Islam, especially Muhammad. Nobody should submit under such threats. On the contrary, everyone should oppose them since this is nothing but an Islamic effort to suppress infidels' freedom of speech.

The third reason is that this illustrated book will help people to understand Islam quickly, accurately, and without spending too much time reading the whole Islamic main literatures that are hard to understand. For instance, it is not possible to understand the Qur'an fully without *tafsir* (interpretation) and *Asbab al-Nuzul* (circumstances of the revelation) since it has no chronology and the subject matters keep changing with no warning. There are so many ahadith and Sira books that it takes a lot of time to read them all. This illustrated book relies on the earliest Siras, such as the writings of Ibn Ishaq/Ibn Hisham, Ibn Sa'd, Thabari, Waqidi and Halabiya.

Islam is not like what you think. You may remember when the U.S. President Obama delivered a speech in Cairo, on June 4th, 2009. He quoted from the **Qur'an, Sura Al-Maidah (5), verse 32** that says:

"For this reason did We prescribe to the children of Israel that whoever slays a soul, unless it be for manslaughter or for mischief in the land, it is as though he slew all men; and whoever keeps it alive, it is as though he kept alive all men; and certainly Our apostles came to them with clear arguments, but even after that many of them certainly act extravagantly in the land."

Obama tried to make people believe that Q 5:32 forbids Muslims to kill "the innocent." Apart from the fact that this verse is originally from the Judaic text **Mishnah (Sanhedrin 4:5)**, the Islamic understanding of "the innocent" is different from the universal understanding of it. According to Islamic texts only Muslims are innocent. The interpretation of Ibn Kathir of the Q 5:32 is as follows:

http://www.tafsir.com/default.asp?sid=5&tid=13723
(it would be as if he killed all mankind. .) means, "Whoever kills one soul that Allâh has forbidden killing, is just like he who kills all mankind." Sa`id bin Jubayr said, "He who allows himself to shed the **blood of a Muslim**, is like he who allows shedding the blood of all people. He who forbids shedding the **blood of one Muslim**, is like he who forbids shedding the blood of all people."

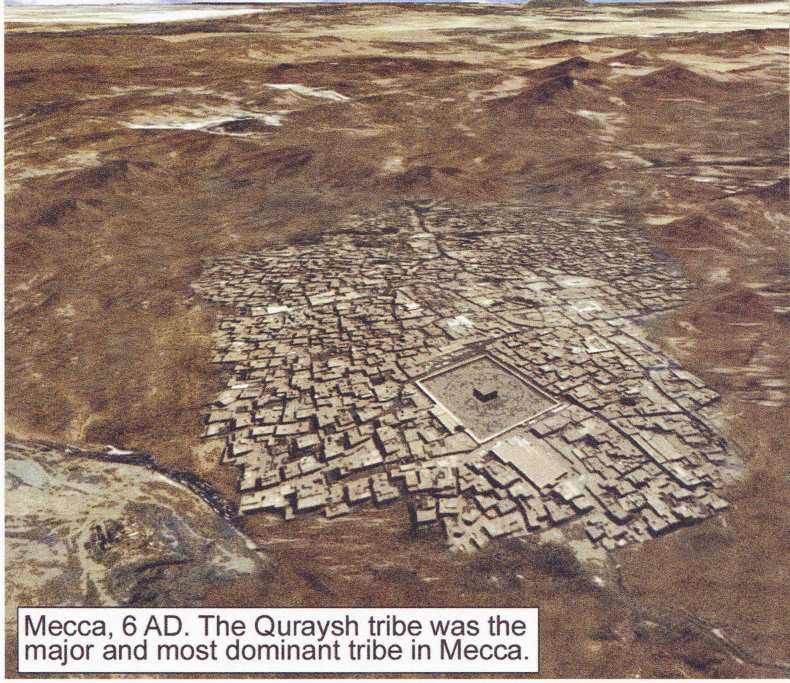
The hidden Islamic understanding of "the innocent" in this verse is actually **a Muslim**, and not all humans. According to Muhammad, a person who rejects Islam is not innocent. The god of Islam, Allâh, forbids anybody to kill Muslims, but he enjoins Muslims to kill infidels who refuse to submit to Islam. There is not a single verse in the Qur'an that forbids Muslims to be ruthless against infidels. This is something that most westerners do not realize. They think Islam is a peaceful religion. Of course, not all Muslims are terrorists. But in reality, sane people do not harm others, regardless of their religion, race, and nationality. Muslims are quite aware of the Islamic jihad obligation against the infidels, but most of them do not practice it as it contradicts their humanity.

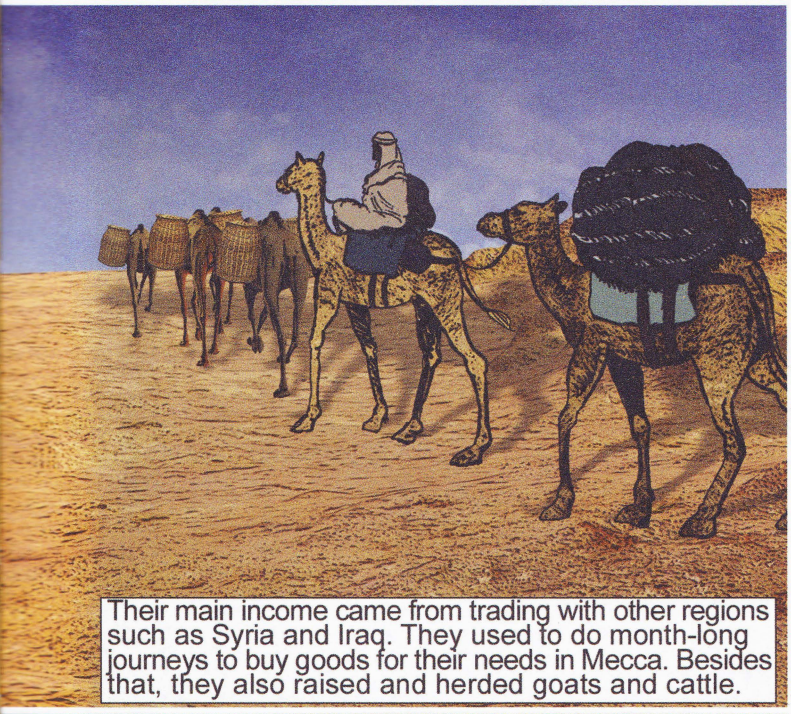
Islam is not as it appears to be. This illustrated book series summarizes information about who Muhammad was, what was his real purpose, how he achieved his intentions, and what he has ordered for Muslims and infidels under Islam.

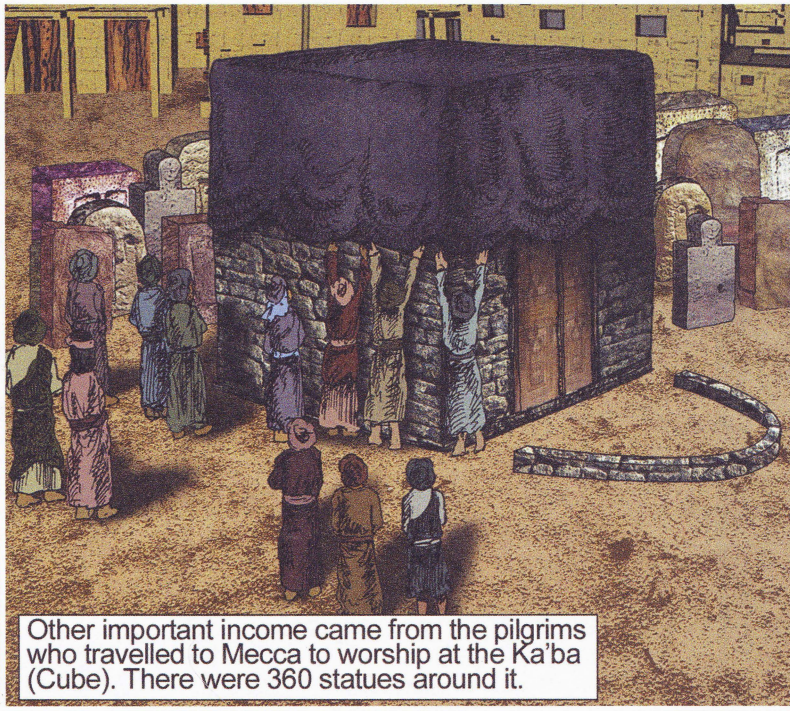
Peace,

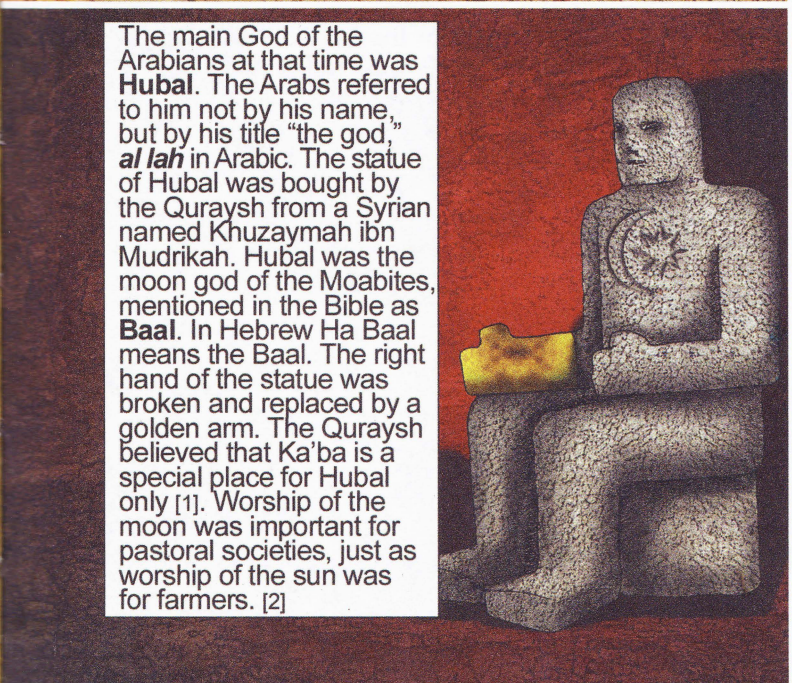
`Abdullah Ibn Sa'd Ibn Abi Sarh

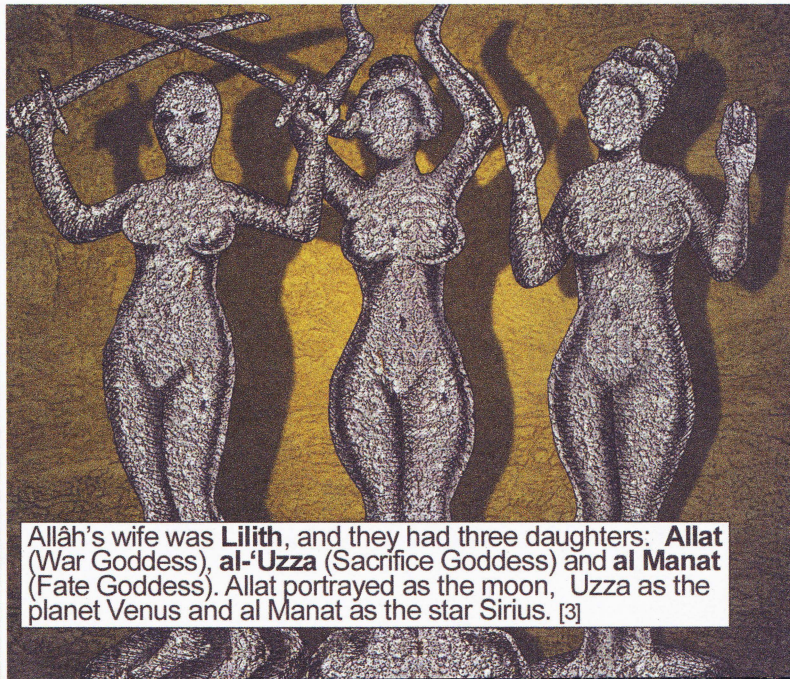
Arabian Peninsula, pre-Islamic era.


Mecca, 6 AD. The Quraysh tribe was the major and most dominant tribe in Mecca.


Their main income came from trading with other regions such as Syria and Iraq. They used to do month-long journeys to buy goods for their needs in Mecca. Besides that, they also raised and herded goats and cattle.


Other important income came from the pilgrims who travelled to Mecca to worship at the Ka'ba (Cube). There were 360 statues around it.


The main God of the Arabians at that time was **Hubal**. The Arabs referred to him not by his name, but by his title "the god," ***al lah*** in Arabic. The statue of Hubal was bought by the Quraysh from a Syrian named Khuzaymah ibn Mudrikah. Hubal was the moon god of the Moabites, mentioned in the Bible as **Baal**. In Hebrew Ha Baal means the Baal. The right hand of the statue was broken and replaced by a golden arm. The Quraysh believed that Ka'ba is a special place for Hubal only [1]. Worship of the moon was important for pastoral societies, just as worship of the sun was for farmers. [2]


Allâh's wife was **Lilith**, and they had three daughters: **Allat** (War Goddess), **al-'Uzza** (Sacrifice Goddess) and **al Manat** (Fate Goddess). Allat portrayed as the moon, Uzza as the planet Venus and al Manat as the star Sirius. [3]

Long before the Islamic era, the Quraysh already undertook religious activities, such as: (1) **fasting** [4];
(2) ***salaat*** (praying ritual) facing Ka'ba thrice a day, during dawn, noon, and sunset. [5]
(3) ***hajj* ritual** that consisted of these activities:
a. shaving the head as a sign of spiritual rebirth.
b. *tawaf*, which was circling Ka'ba seven times. Some worshippers did this naked, shouting [6]:
Labbaika Allahumma labbaik, Labbaika la sharika Laka labbaik, Inna-l-hamda wan-ni'mata Laka walmulk (I respond to Your call O Allah. I respond to Your call and I am obedient to Your orders.)
Labbaika Allahumma labbaik, Labbaika la sharika Laka labbaik, Inna-l-hamda wan-ni'mata Laka walmulk
c. **running between the hills of Safa and Marwa.** The origin of this ritual began when two romantic partners Isaf and Na'ilah had sex inside Ka'ba. As punishment, they were transformed into stones. [7] One stone was placed in Safa and one in Marwa. Arab tribes Khuza'ah and Quraysh worshipped these stones. **Q 2:158** mentions Safa and Marwa as Allâh's symbols.
d. **slaughtering animals for the gods.** [8]

4. **retreating to a secluded area during the month of Ramadan** for instance meditating inside caves near Mecca to be closer to God.

Muhammad's grandfather, **Abdul Muttalib** used to meditate in Jabal-an-Nur (mountain of light) in '**Ghar-i-Hira**' (Hira cave).

So fasting, salaat, hajj, meditating to be closer to God during Ramadan were important parts of the religion of the Quraysh. They already performed these rituals for hundreds of years, long time before the Islamic era (6 AD). Beside the Quraysh tribe, other Arab tribes were also practicing similar religious rituals, with some variations. For instance, the Sabi tribe prayed five times a day, and fasted half a day for a month.

Encyclopedia of Islam (ed. Eliade), p. 303ff.; International Standard Bible Encyclopedia, p. 1:219ff.

Mecca, 570 M.

A couple, **Abdullah** and **Amina**, were expecting a baby.

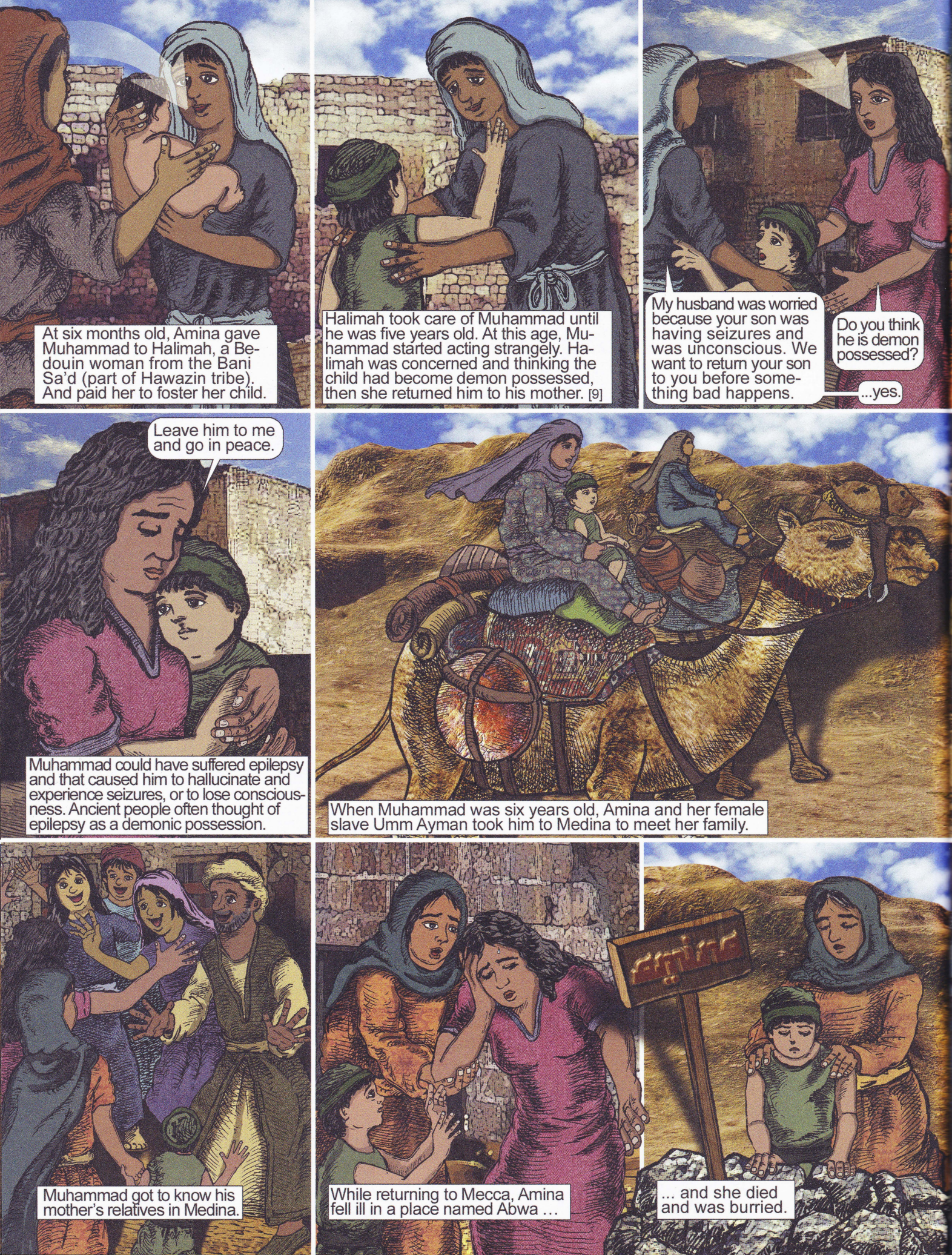
When Amina was in the 6th month of pregnancy, Abdullah became terminally ill and he eventually died.

The death of her husband and poverty made Amina depressed and unwilling to take care of her baby.

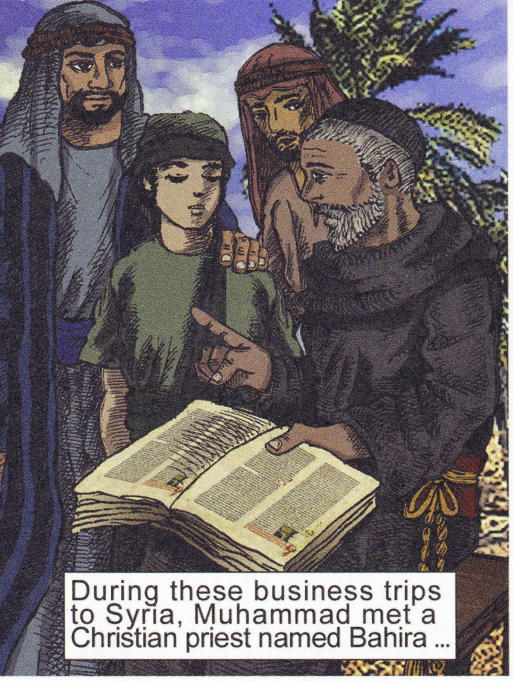
She gave him to Thueiba.

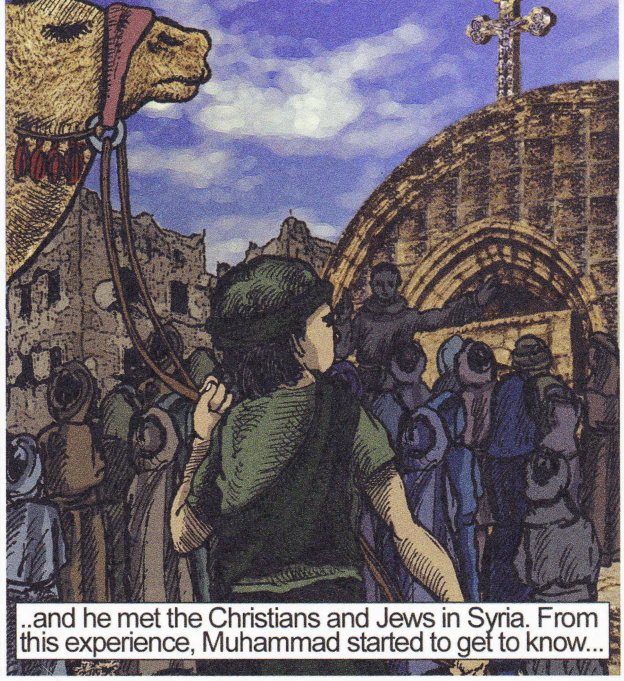
Thueiba nursed Muhammad for several days.

Thueiba was the maid of Muhammad's uncle named Abu Lahab. In the future, Muhammad cursed Abu Lahab and his wife in **Qur'an, Sura 111**: Perish the hands of the Father of Flame! Perish he! ...And his wife, the wood-carrier.

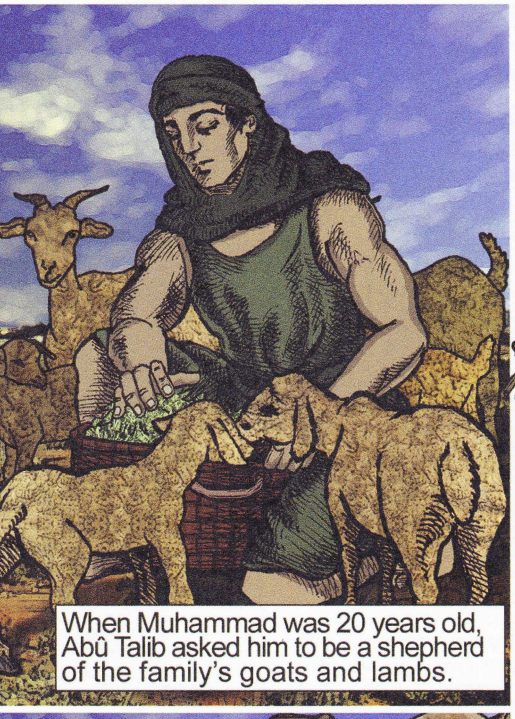

At six months old, Amina gave Muhammad to Halimah, a Bedouin woman from the Bani Sa'd (part of Hawazin tribe). And paid her to foster her child.
Halimah took care of Muhammad until he was five years old. At this age, Muhammad started acting strangely. Halimah was concerned and thinking the child had become demon possessed, then she returned him to his mother. [9]
My husband was worried because your son was having seizures and was unconscious. We want to return your son to you before something bad happens.
Do you think he is demon possessed?
...yes.
Leave him to me and go in peace.
Muhammad could have suffered epilepsy and that caused him to hallucinate and experience seizures, or to lose consciousness. Ancient people often thought of epilepsy as a demonic possession.
When Muhammad was six years old, Amina and her female slave Umm Ayman took him to Medina to meet her family.
Muhammad got to know his mother's relatives in Medina.
While returning to Mecca, Amina fell ill in a place named Abwa ...
... and she died and was burried.

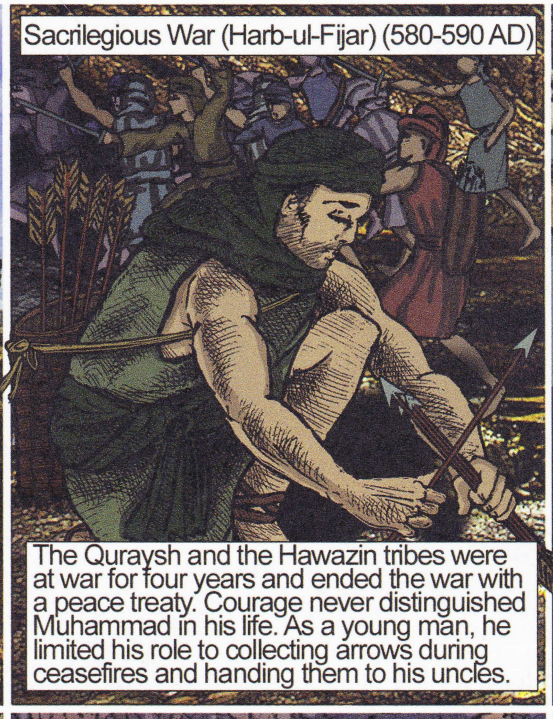
After Amina passed away, Umm Ayman handed over Muhammad to his 80 years old grandfather **Abdul Muttalib** in 576 AD. He was in charge of the Ka'ba and the leader of the Quraysh tribe.
Abdul Muttalib loved Muhammad very much.
Let my son alone.
Muhammad used to run to meet his grandpa and unceremoniously took possession of his rug. His uncles tried to stop him, but Abdul Muttalib would defend him. Muhammad later peppered this episode with his imagination and said that his grandfather foretold that he would have a 'great future' while rubbing his back. [10]
Two years later (578 M), Abdul Muttalib passed away. His death was devastating to little Muhammad who at his tender age of eight had already lost four caregivers.
Abdul Muttalib had 10 sons. They continued their father's profession to organize the hajj rituals at the Ka'ba, providing water from zam-zam well and food for the pilgrims.
Abû Talib and Muhammad's father were brothers, from the same father and mother. Because of this close relation, Abû Talib became Muhammad's guardian.
Abû Talib took care of Muhammad with the same compassion shown by Abdul Muttalib.
He let Muhammad sleep on his bed, eat by his side, and travel with him. [11]
At 582 AD, Abû Talib was about to do a business trip to Syria. Muhammad, now twelve years old, ran after him, crying and begging to take him along. The tender-hearted uncle took the child with him to Syria. [12]


During these business trips to Syria, Muhammad met a Christian priest named Bahira ...

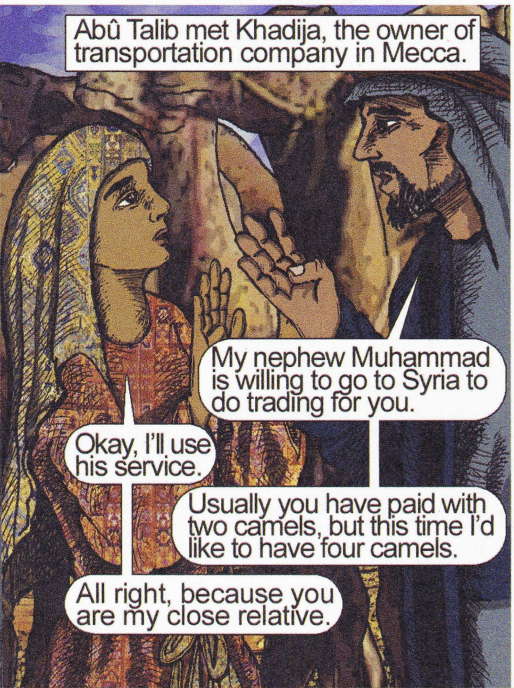

..and he met the Christians and Jews in Syria. From this experience, Muhammad started to get to know...

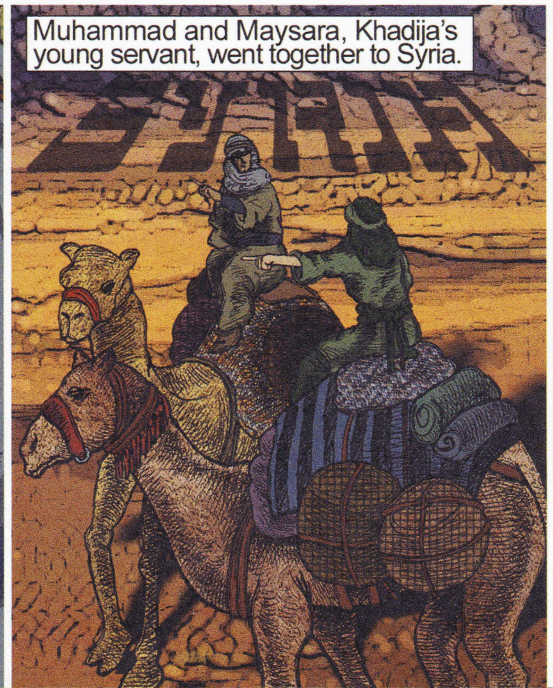
... the monotheistic religions of Christianity and Judaism which are quite different from the pagan religion of the Quraysh.

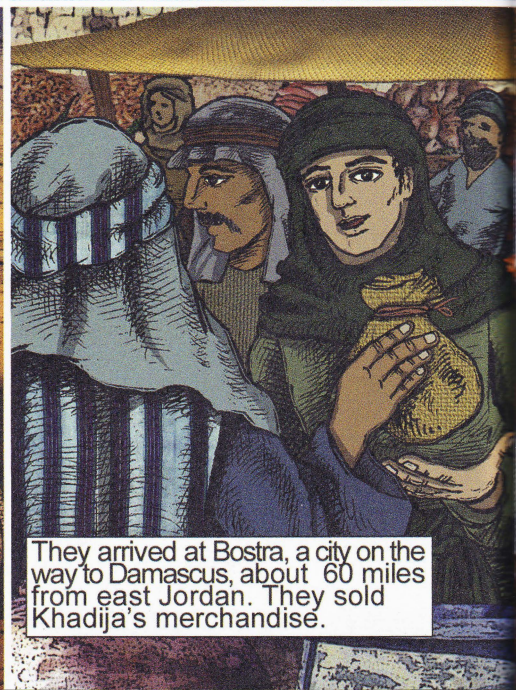

When Muhammad was 20 years old, Abû Talib asked him to be a shepherd of the family's goats and lambs.


Sacrilegious War (Harb-ul-Fijar) (580-590 AD)
The Quraysh and the Hawazin tribes were at war for four years and ended the war with a peace treaty. Courage never distinguished Muhammad in his life. As a young man, he limited his role to collecting arrows during ceasefires and handing them to his uncles.

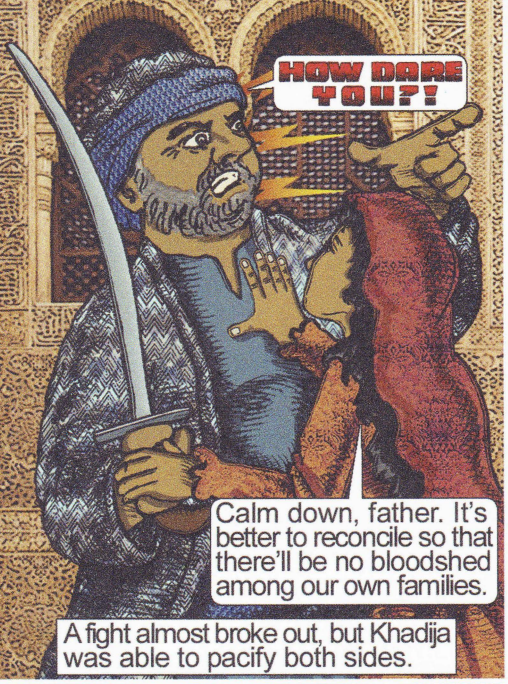
One day, Abû Talib found a job for Muhammad.
Muhammad, I'm getting old and have many mouths to feed. My cousin **Khadija** is searching for an *amin* (a trustee) to take her goods to Syria and sell them. She will accept your service – if you decide to do this work.
I am 25 years old and I have never had a job. But if you think I can do it, I will.


Abû Talib met Khadija, the owner of transportation company in Mecca.
My nephew Muhammad is willing to go to Syria to do trading for you.
Okay, I'll use his service.
Usually you have paid with two camels, but this time I'd like to have four camels.
All right, because you are my close relative.


Muhammad and Maysara, Khadija's young servant, went together to Syria.


They arrived at Bostra, a city on the way to Damascus, about 60 miles from east Jordan. They sold Khadija's merchandise.

Muhammad met several Christian priests who impressed him very much, as shown in **Q 5:82**.
Khadija was a 40 year-old business woman. [13] Her trading business was very successful and made her the richest woman among the Quraysh. It is clear that in the pre-Islamic era, women used to have independent careers and even own businesses.
Khadija found the youthful Muhammad handsome and fell in love with him. She proposed to him to be her husband.
O son of my uncle, I like you because of our kinship and your good reputation.
For a poor shepherd like Muhammad, Khadija's proposal was like finding a gold mine.
But Khadija's father **Khuwaylid** refused to allow his daughter to marry a pauper like Muhammad.
How could I allow my respectable and wealthy daughter to marry a worthless bum like him?
But Khadija was not easily discouraged.
She plied her father with wine until he was drunk. Then she dressed him in his best raiment and applied a perfume of saffron on him.
She had a cow slaughtered for the wedding party. [14]
The wedding was arranged. Muhammad's uncles showed up.
Drunken Khuwaylid was not aware what was going on. Without the help of wine, Muhammad would still be a poor shepherd.
After Khuwaylid became sober, he realized what had happened and became very angry.
I won't give away my daughter to this fool!
Muhammad's relatives and friends were offended. [15]
It is your daughter who arranged this wedding.



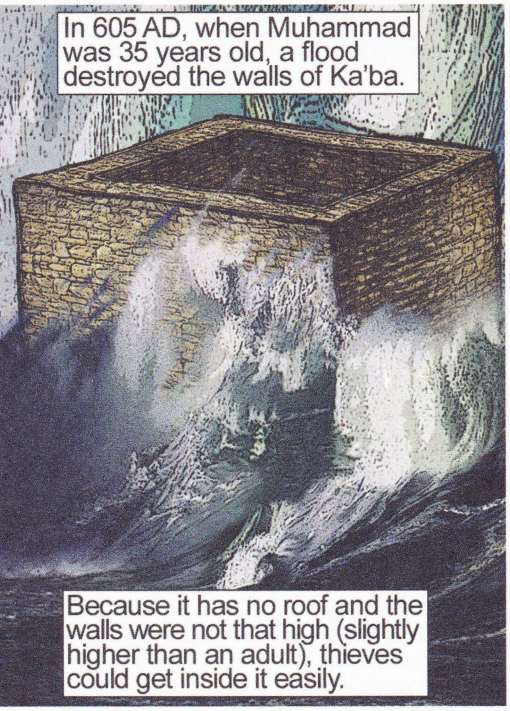
A fight almost broke out, but Khadija was able to pacify both sides.

Khadija already had 3 children from her previous marriage. Within 10-12 years, Muhammad and Khadija were blessed with six more:

(1) Qasim (died at young age)
(2) Abdul Manaf *
(3) Zainab
(4) Rokhaya
(5) Umm Kulthum
(6) Fatima

Khadija was Muhammad's first wife and the only one who was never poligimized. This is obviously because he financially relied on Khadija until she died.

* Since Manaf is a pagan deity, Muslims have invented various names for him, such as Tahir and Tayyib. He died at young age.



In 605 AD, when Muhammad was 35 years old, a flood destroyed the walls of Ka'ba.

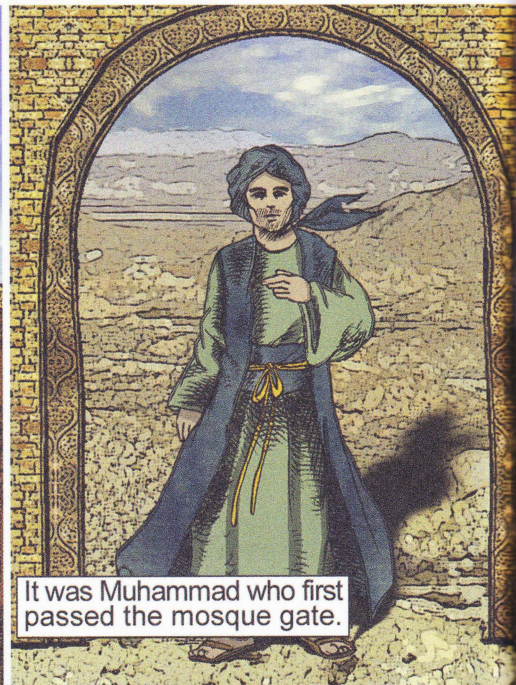
Because it has no roof and the walls were not that high (slightly higher than an adult), thieves could get inside it easily.

The Meccans planned to build higher walls and add a new roof.

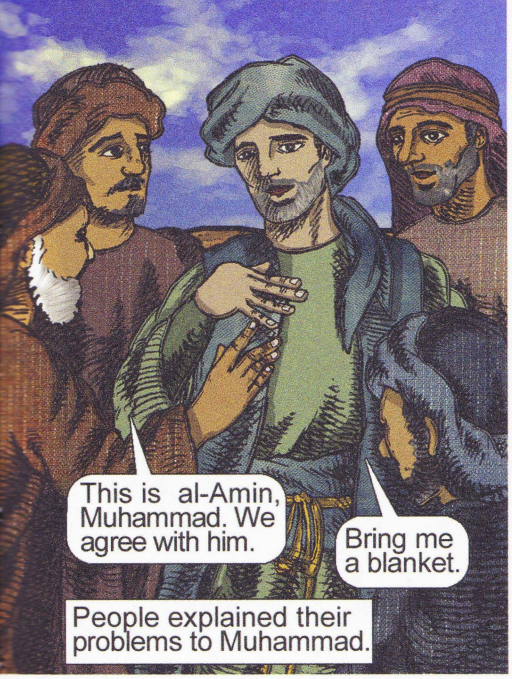
After demolishing the walls, the tasks were divided among tribes.

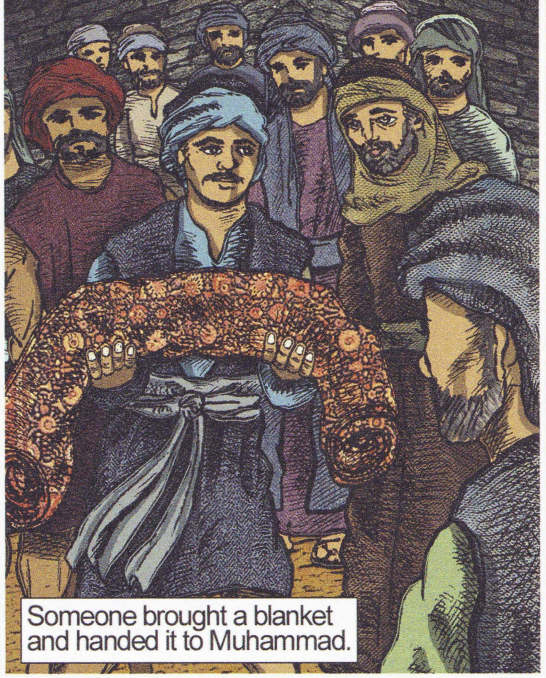
After Ka'ba was rebuilt completely, people started arguing about who should put the holy black stone in the corner of Ka'ba.

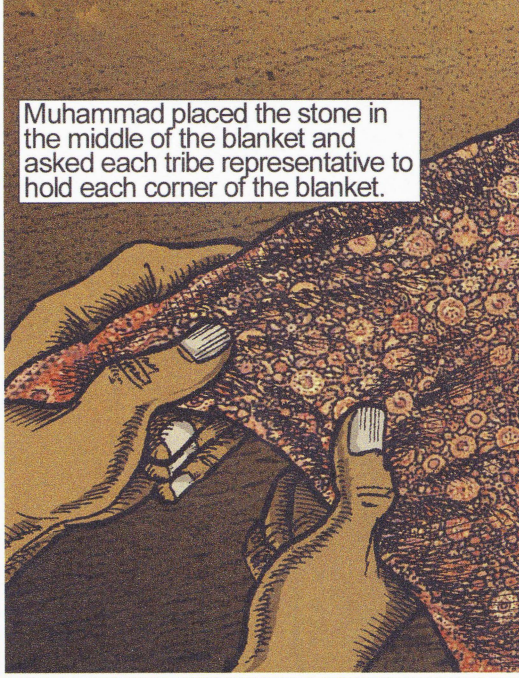
Everybody agreed with his suggestion.

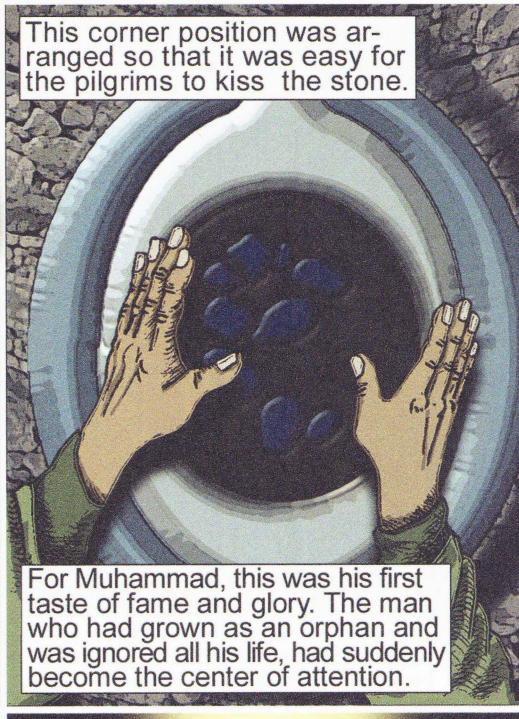


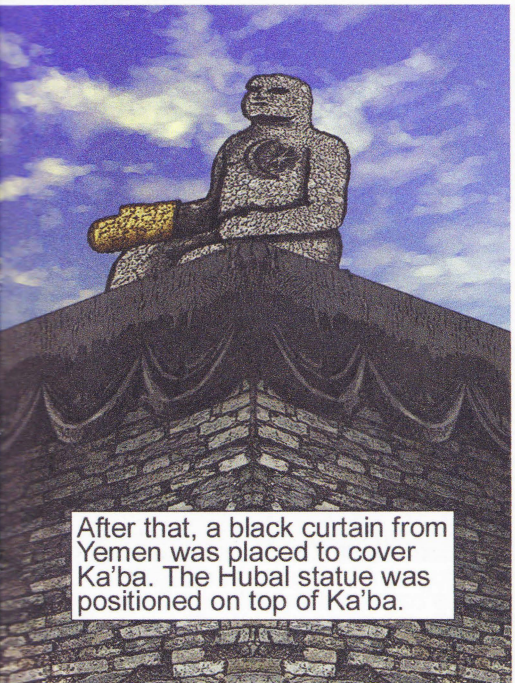
It was Muhammad who first passed the mosque gate.







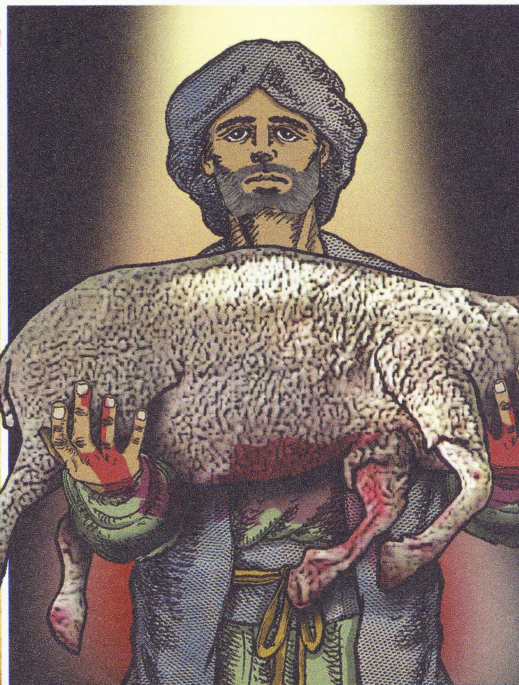




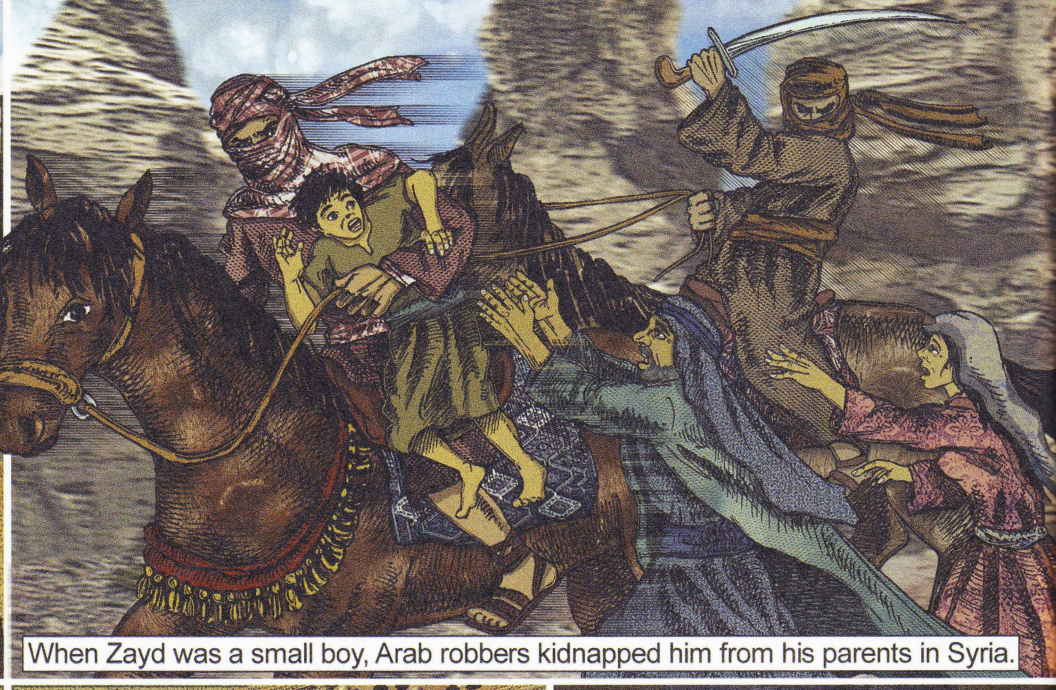
This moment was very meaningful for Muhammad. He felt divinely appointed to do the holy task. But at that time his gods were still Allah and his 3 daughters. Like his people, Muhammad also worshipped al-Uzza.

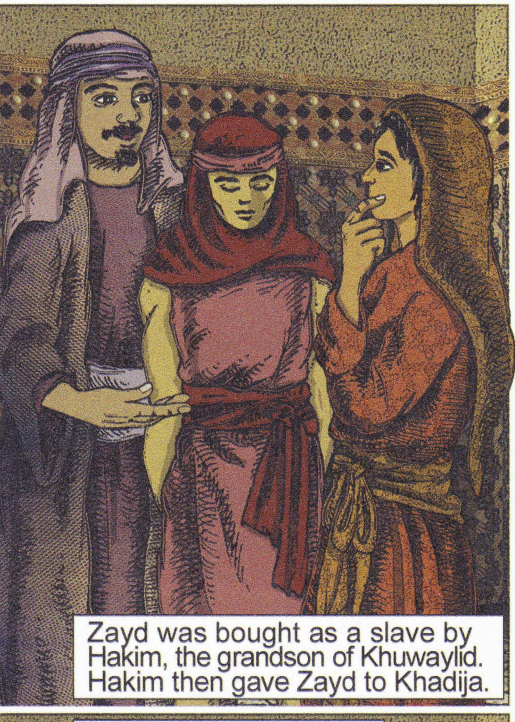
He once said," I have offered a white sheep to al-'Uzza, while I was a follower of the religion of my people."

[16]

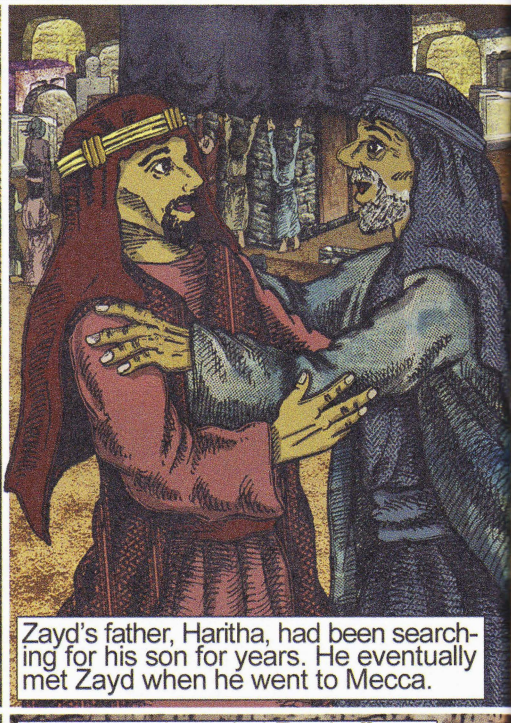


After losing both his sons, Muhammad adopted Ali, the son of Abû Talib, and Zayd ibn Haritha, Khadija's slave. [17]

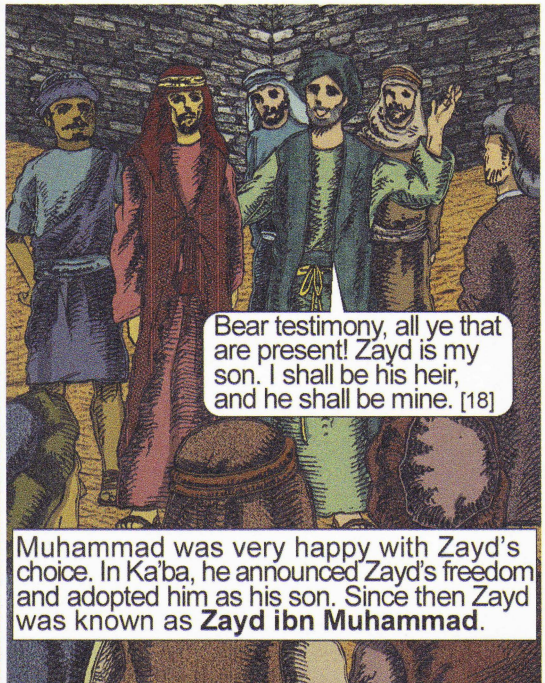

When Zayd was a small boy, Arab robbers kidnapped him from his parents in Syria.

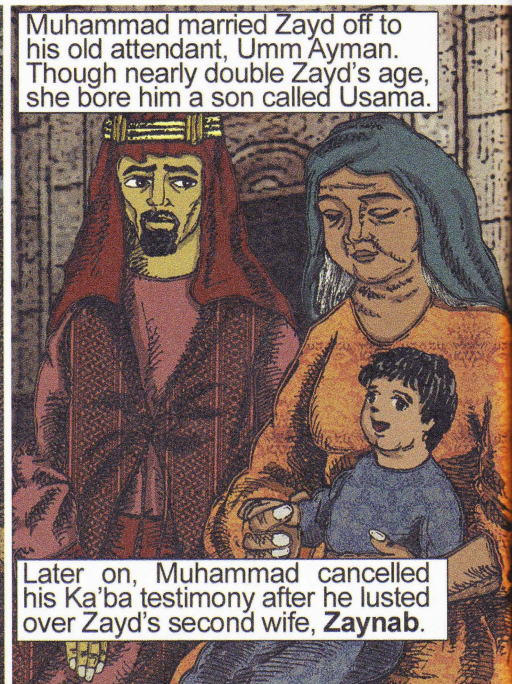

Zayd was bought as a slave by Hakim, the grandson of Khuwaylid. Hakim then gave Zayd to Khadija.

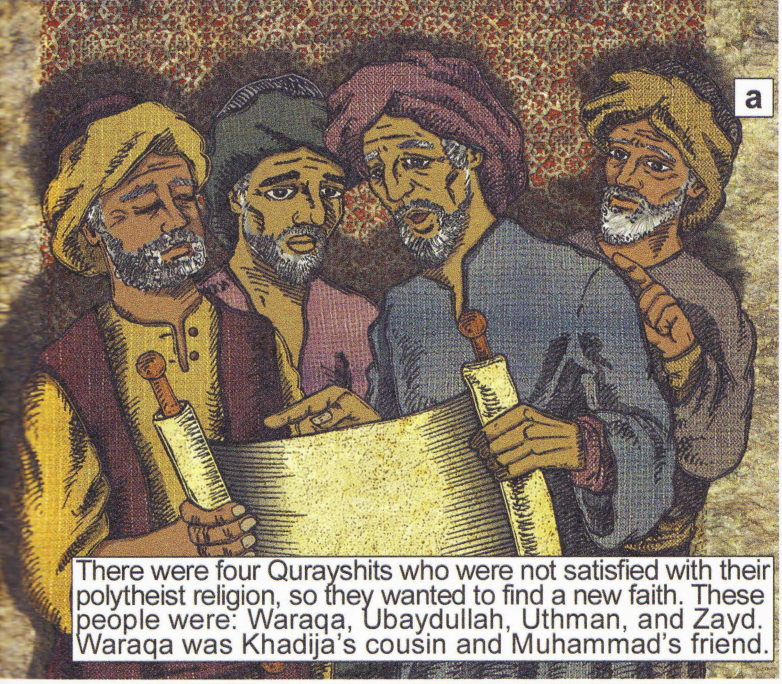
Because Muhammad bore a strong affection for Zayd, Khadija presented Zayd as his slave.


Zayd's father, Haritha, had been searching for his son for years. He eventually met Zayd when he went to Mecca.

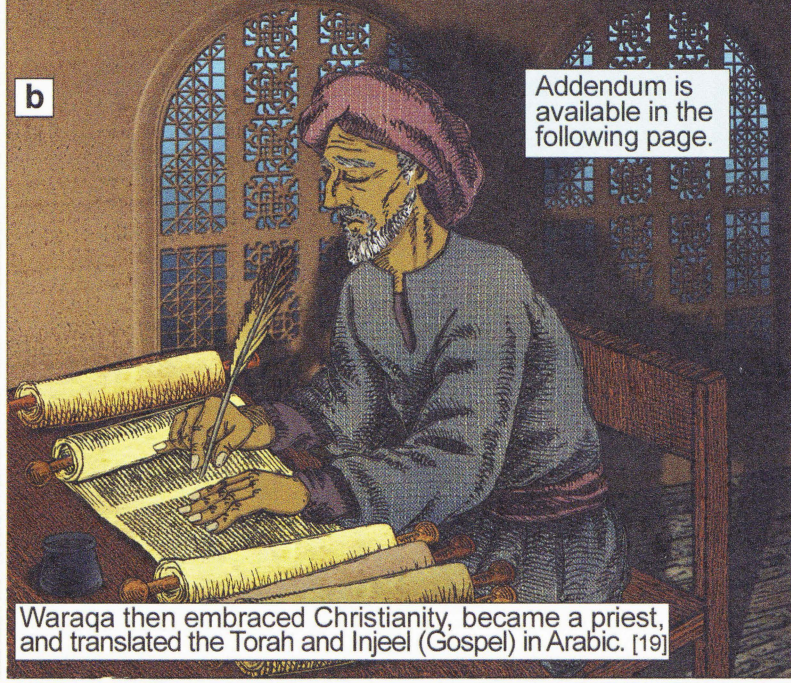
Haritha met Muhammad to buy Zayd's freedom.
This is the ransom for my son.
Zayd, please choose who you'd like to be with: I or your father?
I would like to be with you because you were like a parent to me.


Bear testimony, all ye that are present! Zayd is my son. I shall be his heir, and he shall be mine. [18]
Muhammad was very happy with Zayd's choice. In Ka'ba, he announced Zayd's freedom and adopted him as his son. Since then Zayd was known as **Zayd ibn Muhammad**.


Muhammad married Zayd off to his old attendant, Umm Ayman. Though nearly double Zayd's age, she bore him a son called Usama.
Later on, Muhammad cancelled his Ka'ba testimony after he lusted over Zayd's second wife, **Zaynab**.

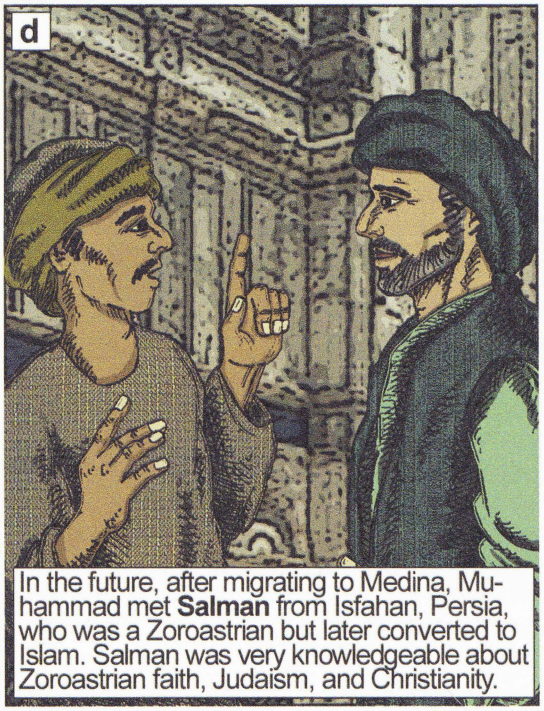


There were four Qurayshits who were not satisfied with their polytheist religion, so they wanted to find a new faith. These people were: Waraqa, Ubaydullah, Uthman, and Zayd. Waraqa was Khadija's cousin and Muhammad's friend.

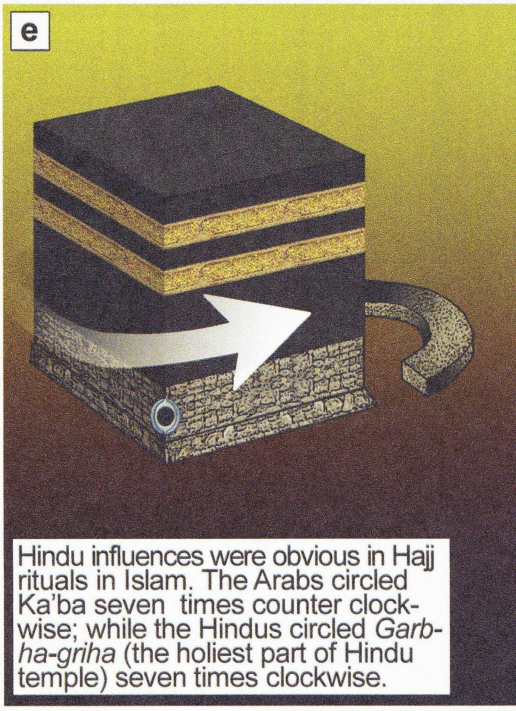


Waraqa then embraced Christianity, became a priest, and translated the Torah and Injeel (Gospel) in Arabic. [19]

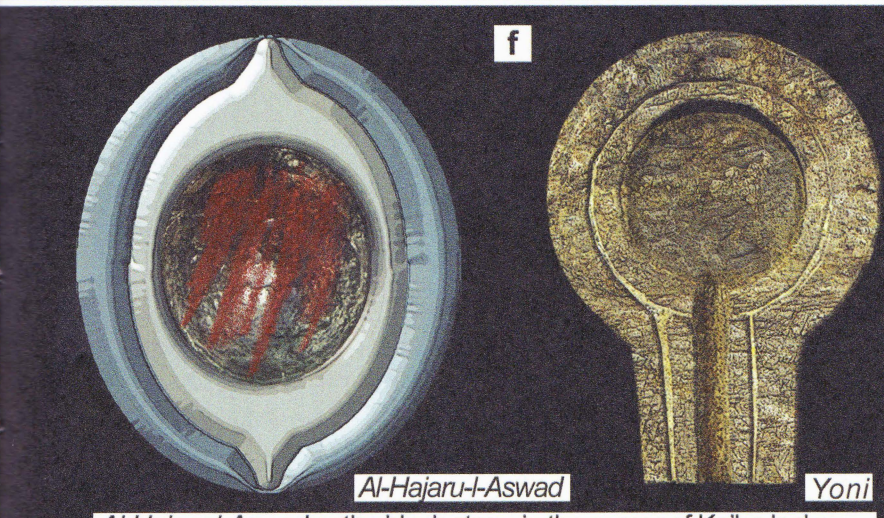
Zayd condemned animal sacrifices for gods and the killing of female babies (although that had rarely happened).



In the future, after migrating to Medina, Muhammad met **Salman** from Isfahan, Persia, who was a Zoroastrian but later converted to Islam. Salman was very knowledgeable about Zoroastrian faith, Judaism, and Christianity.



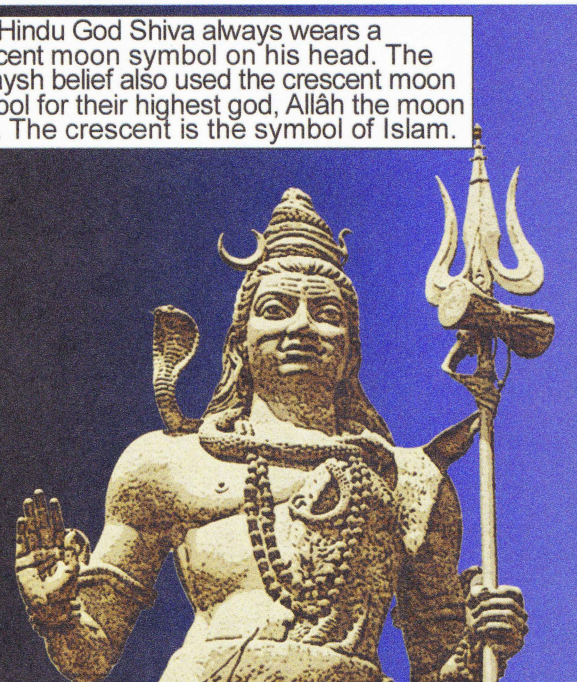
Hindu influences were obvious in Hajj rituals in Islam. The Arabs circled Ka'ba seven times counter clockwise; while the Hindus circled *Garbha-griha* (the holiest part of Hindu temple) seven times clockwise.



Al-Hajaru-l-Aswad *Yoni*

Al-Hajaru-l-Aswad or the black stone in the corner of Ka'ba looks similar to the *Yoni* statue of Hindu. Both of them symbolize woman's fertility. The Quraysh women used to rub the black stone with their menstrual blood, hoping that the gods would give them offspring.

The Hindu God Shiva always wears a crescent moon symbol on his head. The Quraysh belief also used the crescent moon symbol for their highest god, Allâh the moon God. The crescent is the symbol of Islam.



Addendum for the Influences of Major Religions in Islam

a. Major pre-Islamic religions in the Arabian Peninsula such as Judaism, Christianity, Hanif, Sabi'i, Zoroastrian, and Hinduism influenced the development of Muhammad's new faith.

b. Like Waraqa, 'Ubaydulla and Uthman also embraced Christianity, while Zayd embraced the religion of Abdul Muttalib (Muhammad's grandfather) **Hanif**, which worships only one God (Allâh) without pagan statue mediation. Nevertheless, Abdul Muttalib was still scared of the curse of Allâh and His three daughters. This is shown from the name of the Muttalib's first son: **Abdul Al-Uzza** (slave of Al-Uzza). Muhammad mocked him as Abû Lahab (father of the flame) because he rejected Islam and also because his cheeks were always red or inflamed.

c. Ibn Ishaq in *Sirat Rasul Allâh* mentioned poems that were written by Zayd b. 'Amr. b. Nufayl [20]. The influence of Zayd's poems in Islam can be seen in the Qur'an. For instance:
i. advice not to kill babies in **Qur'an16:58,17:31, 81:8,9**;
ii. worship one or one thousands gods in **Qur'an 16:22**;
iii. refusal to worship al-Lat, al-Uzza in **Qur'an 53:19-23**;
iv. gardens and plants grow after the rain in **Qur'an 50:9-11**. [21]

d. Ali ibn Abû Talib said about **Salman**:
"He was a man of us and for us, the line of prophetic house, and in relation to you as the sage Luqman, having learned the first knowledge and the last, read the first scripture and the last: an exhaustive sea." [22]

From Salman, Muhammad knew about the Zoroastrian religion. Muhammad took names of the pagan gods Ar-Rahman and Ar-Rahim as two of Allah's 99 names. Also Islamic angels Harut and Marut were taken from fertility jinns Horot/Haurvatat and Morot/Ameretat. The story of Isra Mi'raj was taken from the story of the Zoroastrian priest named Arta Viraf who went to the seven layers of heaven to meet Ormazd the God.

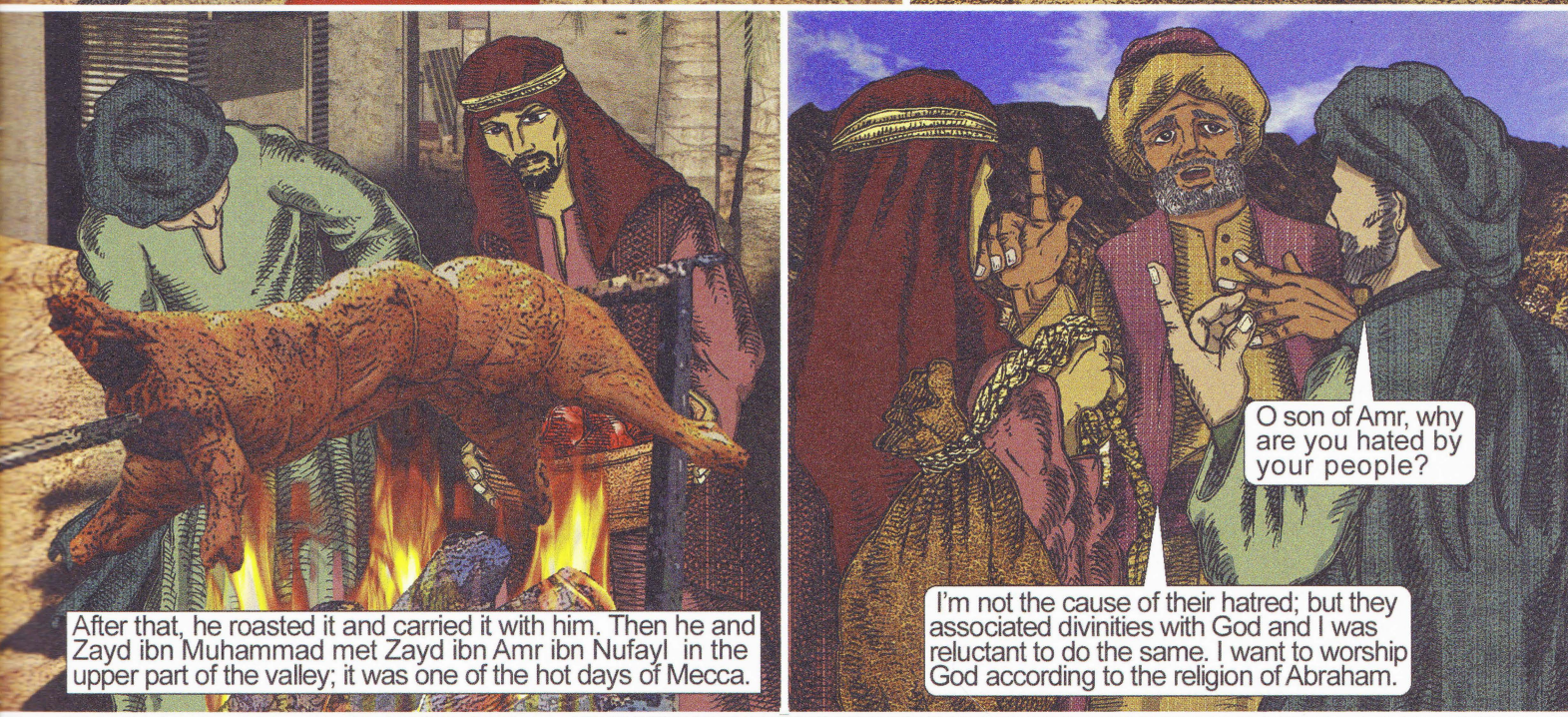
e. According to Indian historian P.N.Oak, Ka'ba was originally a Hindu Temple. He wrote that the Arabian Peninsula of the pre-Islamic era was part of the Indian Empire that was led by King Vikramaditya. The King introduced Hinduism to the Arab communities. This information was written in a book titled '*Sayar-ul-Okul*' that was kept in Makhtab-e-Sultania library in Istanbul, Turkey. [23]

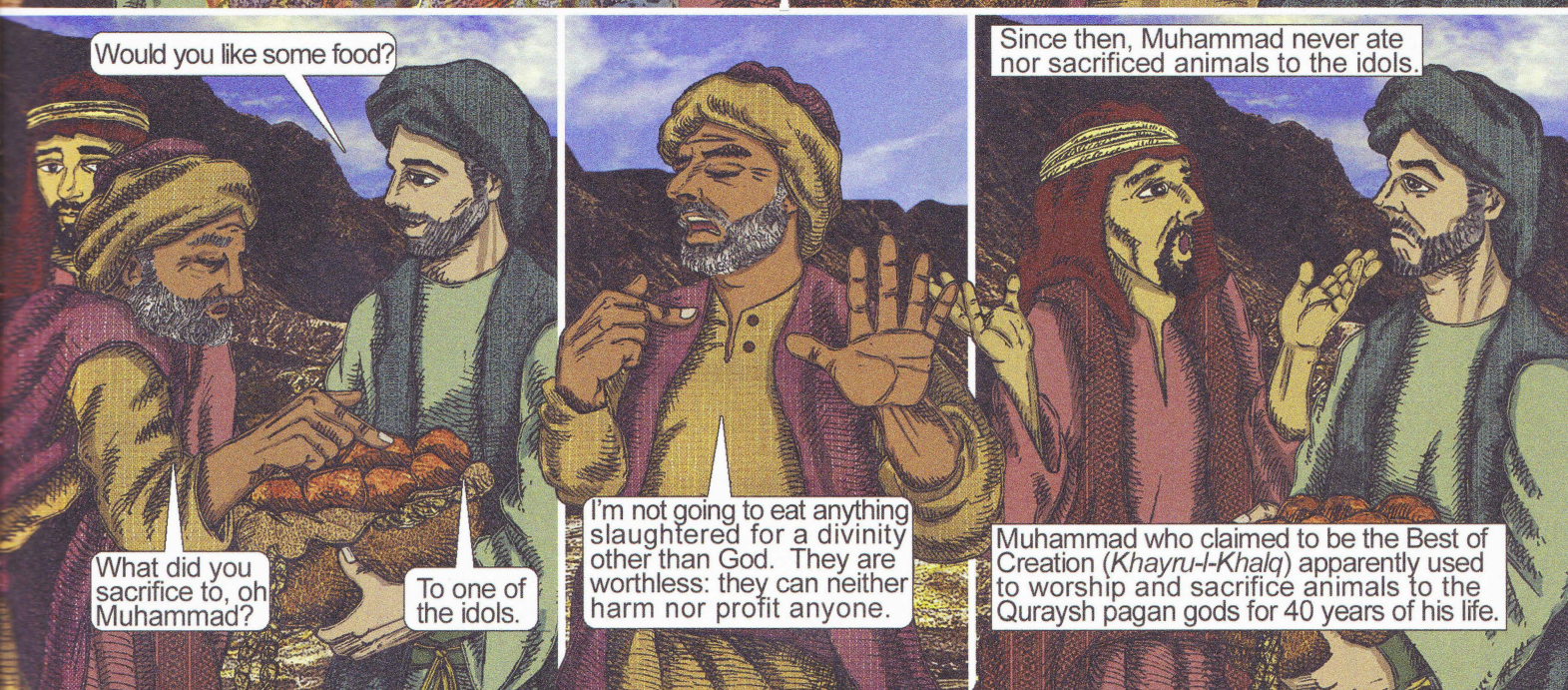
f. The name ***al-Hajaru-l-Aswad*** (black stone) was originally came from a Sanskrit word *Sanghey Ashweta* (black stone). *Al-Hajaru-l-Aswad* symbolizes woman's fertility, the same as the *Yoni* statue in Hindu. Usually, on top of *Yoni* there is a *Lingam* statue that symbolizes the Shiva's private part. Muhammad Hosny Abdul-Hammid in his book titled *The Father of Prophet Ibrahim* wrote:

There was a pagan ritual performed by women, touching the black stone with their menstrual blood, as the menstrual blood for the ancient pagan was the secret of birth. They believed that, woman gives the blood and man gives the semen and the spirit is given by god. [24]

g. Shiva wears the symbol of the crescent moon on his head. The crescent moon was also the symbol of the most powerful God of the Quraysh. According to P.N.Oak, the highest God of the Quraysh was Shiva, the crescent moon god. Wherever there is a Shiva temple, there must be source of water for the Hindus to circumbulate. The Ganges river was the source of holy water for the Hindus, the same as the zam-zam water for the Muslims.

Muhammad slaughtered an ewe ...[25]
... for one of the idols (*nusub min al-ansab*).


After that, he roasted it and carried it with him. Then he and Zayd ibn Muhammad met Zayd ibn Amr ibn Nufayl in the upper part of the valley; it was one of the hot days of Mecca.
O son of Amr, why are you hated by your people?
I'm not the cause of their hatred; but they associated divinities with God and I was reluctant to do the same. I want to worship God according to the religion of Abraham.


Would you like some food?
What did you sacrifice to, oh Muhammad?
To one of the idols.
I'm not going to eat anything slaughtered for a divinity other than God. They are worthless: they can neither harm nor profit anyone.
Since then, Muhammad never ate nor sacrificed animals to the idols.
Muhammad who claimed to be the Best of Creation (*Khayru-l-Khalq*) apparently used to worship and sacrifice animals to the Quraysh pagan gods for 40 years of his life.

Muhammad worshipped Al Uzza

Hadith Sahih Bukhari, Volume 7, Book 67, Number 407:

Narrated 'Abdullah:
Allâh's Apostle said that he met Zaid bin 'Amr Nufail at a place near Baldah and this had happened before Allâh's Apostle received the Divine Inspiration. Allâh's Apostle presented a dish of meat (that had been offered to him by the pagans) to Zaid bin 'Amr, but Zaid refused to eat of it and then said (to the pagans), "I do not eat of what you slaughter on your stone altars (*Ansabs*) nor do I eat except that on which Allâh's Name has been mentioned on slaughtering."

I-Kharqushi, Sharaf al-Mustafa, cited in F. E. Peters, *Muhammad and the Religion of Islam*
[State University of New York Press (SUNY), Albany 1994], pp. 126-127

The Prophet slaughtered an ewe for one of the idols (*nusub min al-ansab*); then he roasted it and carried it with him. Then Zayd ibn Amr ibn Nufayl met us in the upper part of the valley; it was one of the hot days of Mecca. When we met we greeted each other with the greeting of the Age of barbarism, *in'am sabahan*. The Prophet said: "Why do I see you, O son of Amr, hated by your people?" He said, "This (happened) without my being the cause of their hatred; but I found them associating divinities with God and I was reluctant to do the same. I wanted (to worship God according to) the religion of Abraham..." The Prophet said, "Would you like some food?" He said, "Yes." Then the Prophet put before him the (meat of the ewe). He (that is, Zayd ibn Amr) said: "What did you sacrifice to, O Muhammad? "He said, "**To one of the idols**." Zayd then said: "I am not the one to eat anything slaughtered for a divinity other than God."

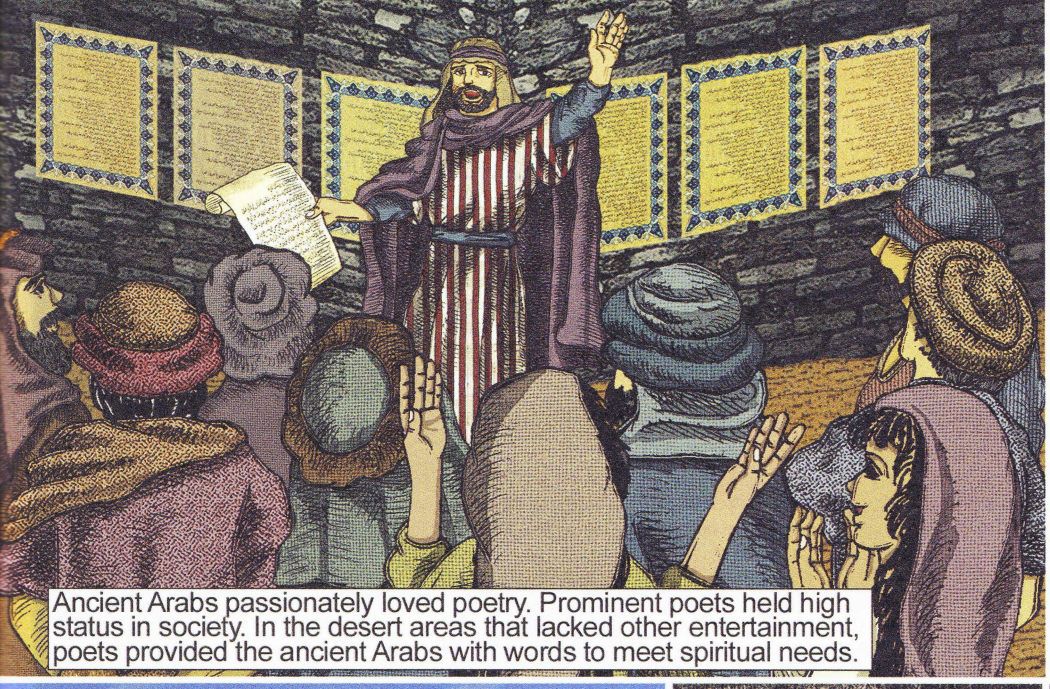
Islam, by Alfred Guillaume, quoting Ibn Ishaq, pp. 26-27

I was told that the apostle of Allah said, as he was talking about Zayd son of 'Amr son of Nufayl, 'He was the first to upbraid me for idolatry and forbade me to worship idols. I had come from al-Ta'if along with Zayd son of Haritha when we passed Zayd son of 'Amr who was in the highland of Mecca. Quraysh had made a public example of him for abandoning his religion, so that he went out from their midst. I sat down with him. I had a bag containing meat, which **we had sacrificed to our idols** — Zayd b. Haritha was carrying it — and I offered it to Zayd b. 'Amir — I was but a lad at the time — and I said, "Eat some of this food, my uncle." He replied, "Surely it is part of those sacrifices of theirs which they offer to their idols?" When I said that it was, he said, "Nephew of mine, if you were to ask the daughters of 'Abd al-Muttalib they would tell you that I never eat of these sacrifices, and I have no desire to do so." Then he upbraided me for idolatry and spoke disparagingly of those who worship idols and sacrifice to them, and said, "They are worthless: they can neither harm nor profit anyone," or words to that effect.' The apostle added, 'After that I never knowingly stroked one of their idols nor did I sacrifice to them until God honoured me with his apostleship.'

Kitab al-Asnam (*The Book of Idols*), by Hisham ibn al-Kalbi, p. 17

(http://answering-islam.org/Books/Al-Kalbi)
We have been told that the Apostle of God once mentioned al-Uzza saying, "**I have offered a white sheep to al-'Uzza, while I was a follower of the religion of my people.**"

Additional sources:
Muhammad and Idolatry, by Sam Shamoun, http://www.answering-islam.org
Living by the Point of My Spear, by Zaki Ameen, Ch. 7, p. 33, http://www.myspear.org

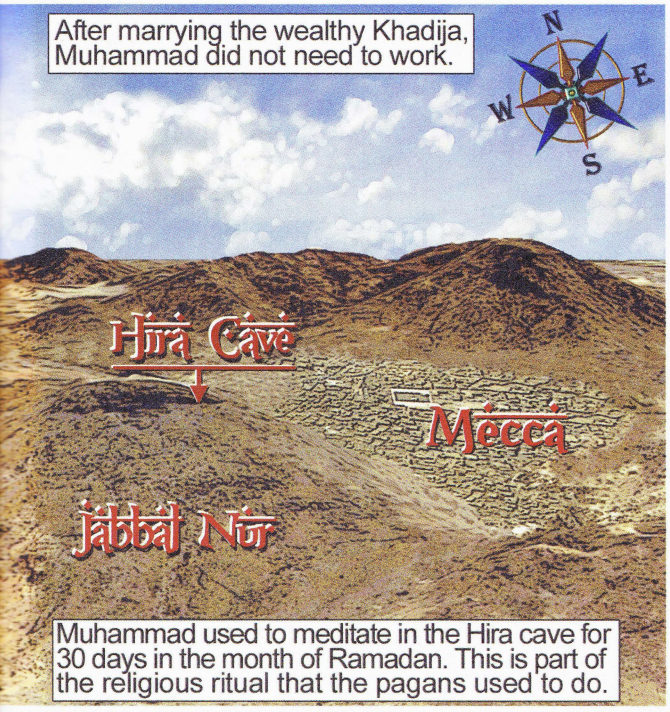


Ancient Arabs passionately loved poetry. Prominent poets held high status in society. In the desert areas that lacked other entertainment, poets provided the ancient Arabs with words to meet spiritual needs.

Imrul Qays was the most respected poet. Muhammad said that Imrul Qays was the best Arabian poet. The influence of Qays on Islam is shown in the early Suras such as Sura 54, 99, 103, 100. One day, Fatima, Muhammad's daughter, walked while reciting Sura 54. She passed the daughter of Imrul Qays who said, "O that's what your father has taken from one of my father's poems, and calls it something that has come down to him out of heaven," and the story is commonly told amongst the Arabs until now.

[26]

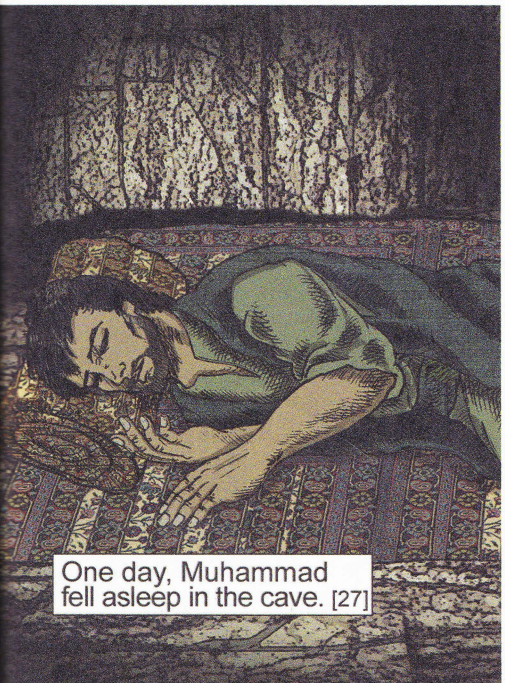
After marrying the wealthy Khadija, Muhammad did not need to work.



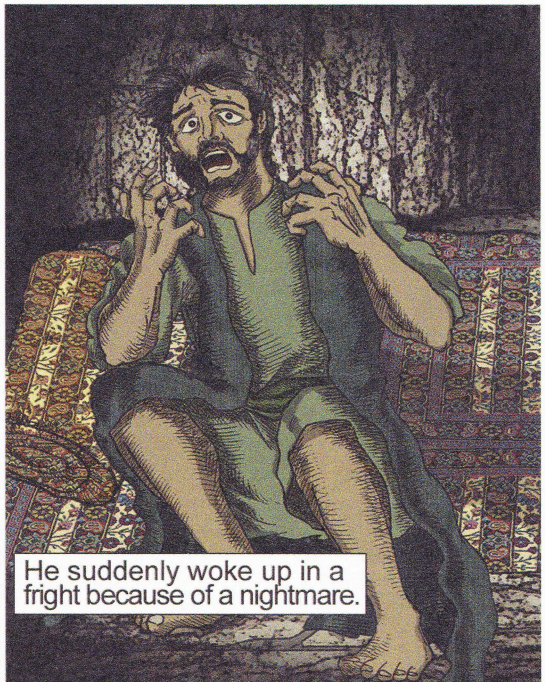
Muhammad used to meditate in the Hira cave for 30 days in the month of Ramadan. This is part of the religious ritual that the pagans used to do.

Muhammad used to meditate for days in the cave and ...

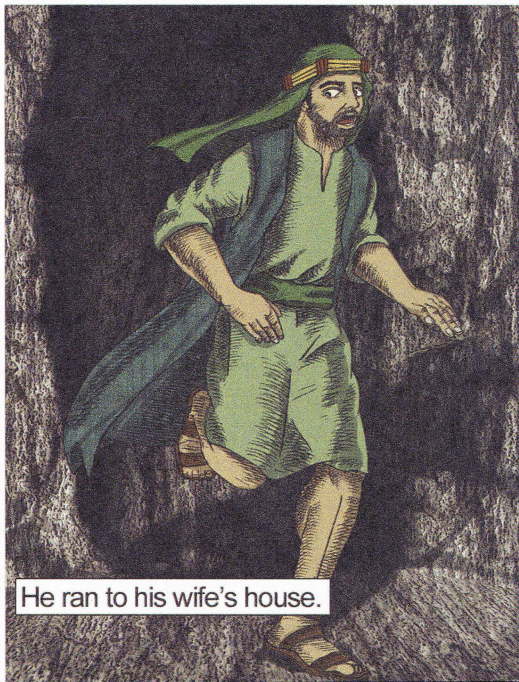
... stopped only to get some food and then returned to meditate again.



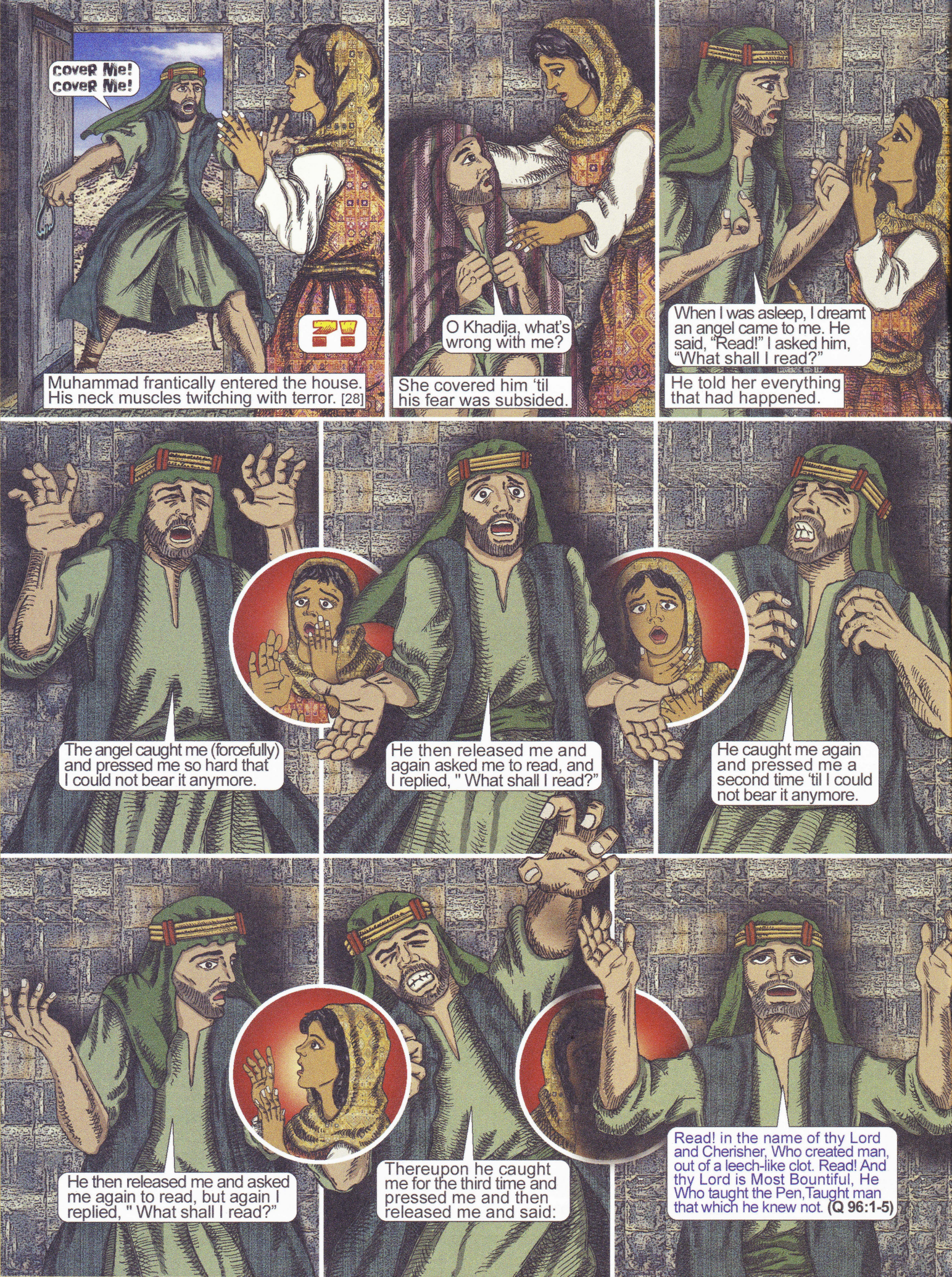
One day, Muhammad fell asleep in the cave. [27]



He suddenly woke up in a fright because of a nightmare.



He ran to his wife's house.


cover Me!
cover Me!
Muhammad frantically entered the house. His neck muscles twitching with terror. [28]
O Khadija, what's wrong with me?
She covered him 'til his fear was subsided.
When I was asleep, I dreamt an angel came to me. He said, "Read!" I asked him, "What shall I read?"
He told her everything that had happened.
The angel caught me (forcefully) and pressed me so hard that I could not bear it anymore.
He then released me and again asked me to read, and I replied, " What shall I read?"
He caught me again and pressed me a second time 'til I could not bear it anymore.
He then released me and asked me again to read, but again I replied, " What shall I read?"
Thereupon he caught me for the third time and pressed me and then released me and said:
Read! in the name of thy Lord and Cherisher, Who created man, out of a leech-like clot. Read! And thy Lord is Most Bountiful, He Who taught the Pen,Taught man that which he knew not. (Q 96:1-5)

I'm worried something has happened to me.

That is not possible. You're kind and honest.

Khadija passed this nightmare story to her cousin Waraqa ibn Naufal, a Christian priest and Muhammad's spiritual guide.

If Jibril* really came down to earth, he must have come to meet the best man, a prophet, for he is the companion of all the prophets and messengers. I believe your story. I will talk to son of Abdullah. **I am afraid it may be someone other than Jibril, for certain devils imitate him, which can mislead and corrupt some men.** This can make a man confused and even crazy, whereas before he had a sound mind. [29]

* Jibril = angel Gabriel

After experiencing the nightmare, Muhammad did *tawaf* (circling Ka'ba).

Waraqa ibn Naufal, who was already old and blind, then met Muhammad at Ka'ba.

O my nephew! What have you seen?

Muhammad described his nightmare in the Hira cave to Waraqa ibn Naufal.

That is the same *Namus* whom Allâh had sent to Moses.
(Namus = the highest law; "nomos" (Greek, also used in Aramaik dan Syria.))

Anybody with this sign was treated with hostility. If I still remain alive 'til the day you'll be turned out, I would support you strongly.

Waraqa obviously did not say that *Namus* is the angel Jibril, since the Tanakh (Judaism's holy book) never mentions that Jibril visited Moses.

According to Tabari, Waraqa declared Muhammad as the Prophet for his people [30].

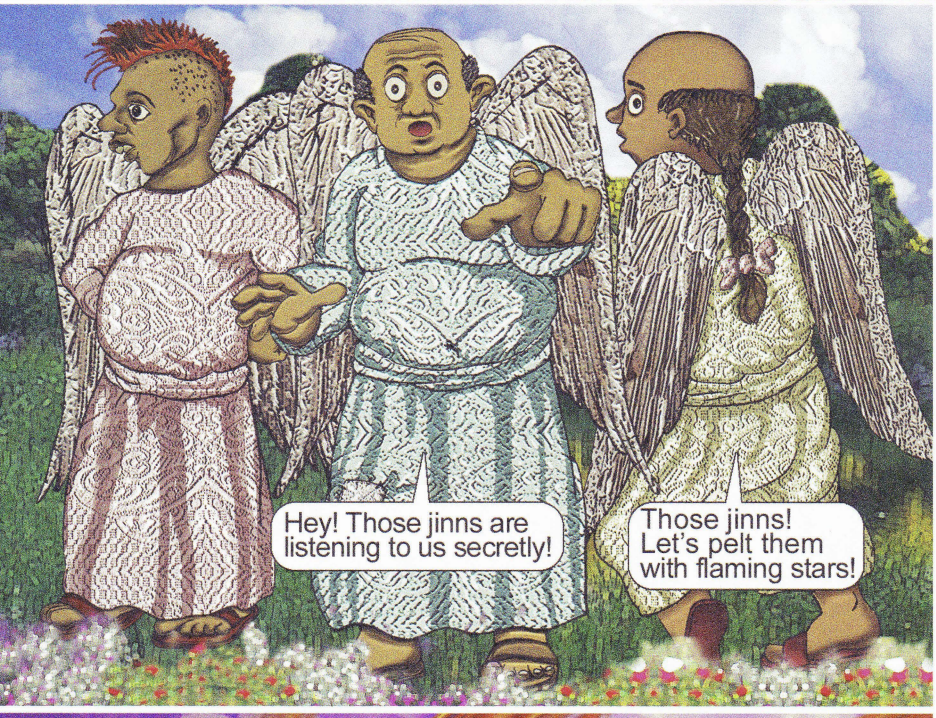
Actually, I wish he could replace me to lead the Nosranians (the Christians) in Mecca. [31]

Therefore, Waraqa never embraced Islam and died as a non-Muslim.

Those religious leaders, such as Bahiri and Waraqa bin Naufal, who recognized Muhammad's signs of prophecy and believed that he was a Prophet, turned out to **have never accepted Islam**. If Muhammad was the appointed Prophet, then **why did he worship, pray, and sacrifice animals to Al-Uzza, the pagan goddess and daughter of Allâh? Why he named his son Abdul Manaf?**

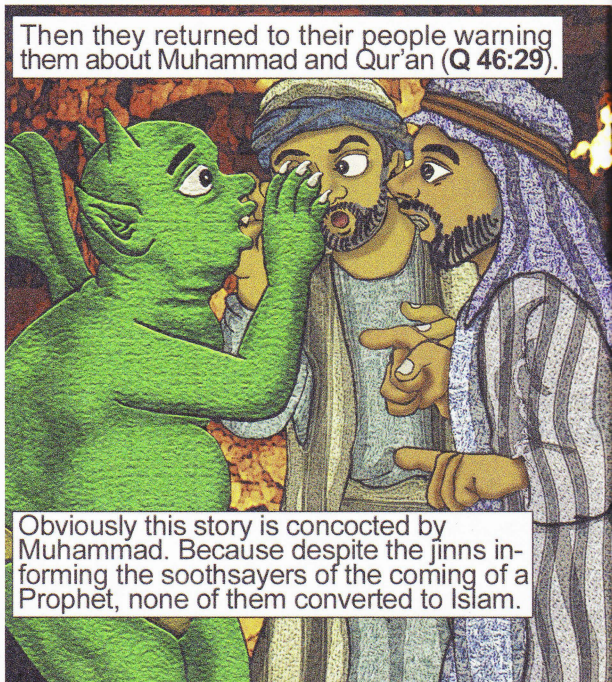
Muhammad believed, jinns/demons hid in secret places to eavesdrop on angels' gossips in heaven. The following was his interpretation of reality. [32]

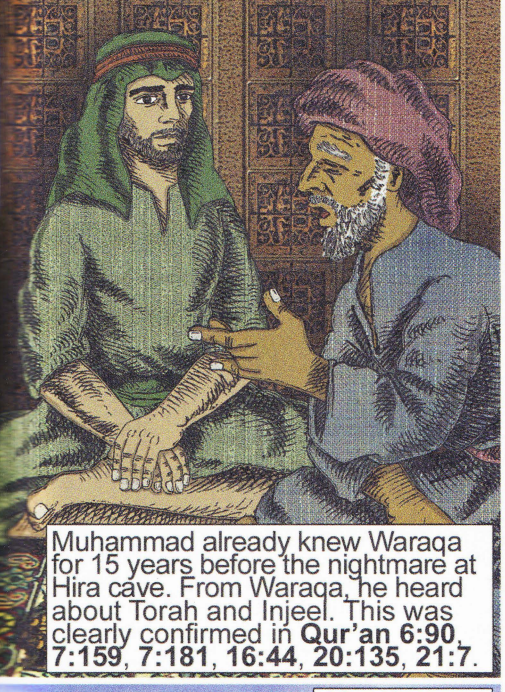
...a new prophet will emerge ...
Shubanallâh! Really?
It's true. There will be a new holy book too.


Hey! Those jinns are listening to us secretly!
Those jinns! Let's pelt them with flaming stars!

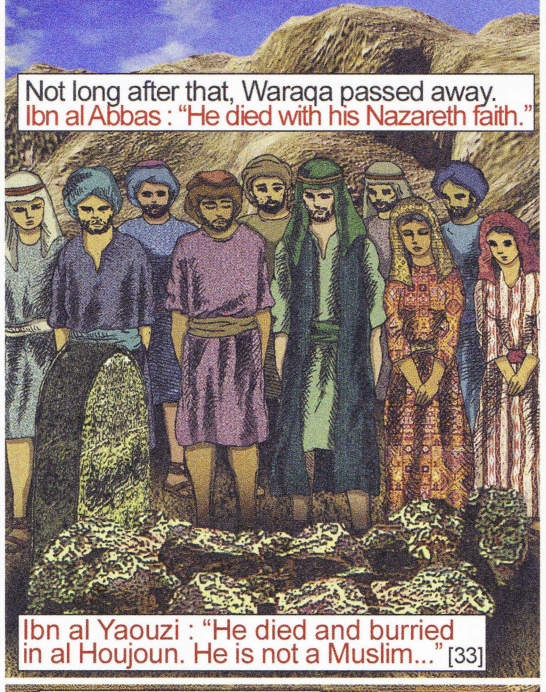
The jinns could not eavesdrop anymore since they were bombarded with shooting stars (meteors).
Q 72:1,8 ...It has been revealed to me that a party of the jinn listened ... but we found the area filled with strong guards and flaming stars.

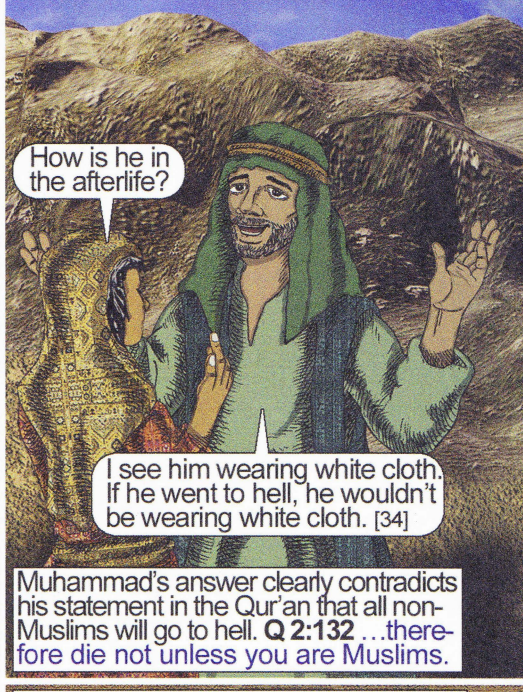
Masyaalââh!!
Astagfirullâh!!
They ran away to avoid the falling meteors and left heaven.


Then they returned to their people warning them about Muhammad and Qur'an (Q 46:29).
Obviously this story is concocted by Muhammad. Because despite the jinns informing the soothsayers of the coming of a Prophet, none of them converted to Islam.

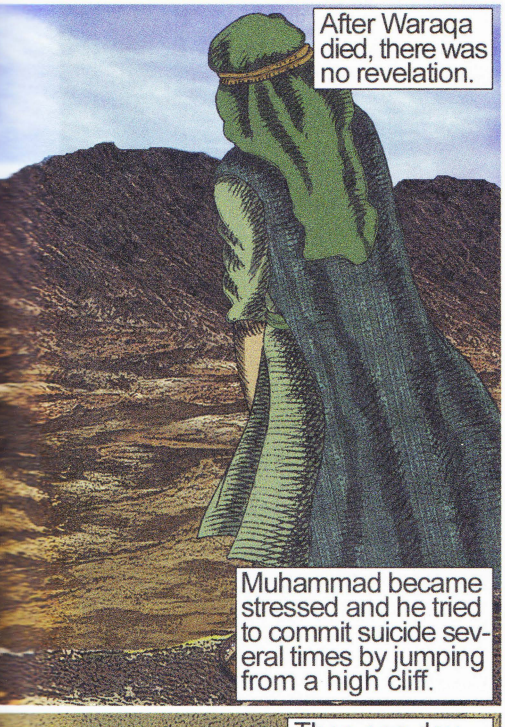


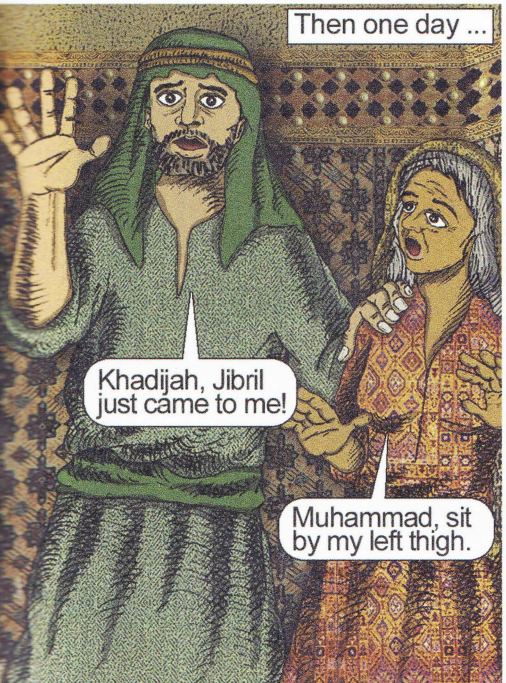
Muhammad already knew Waraqa for 15 years before the nightmare at Hira cave. From Waraqa, he heard about Torah and Injeel. This was clearly confirmed in **Qur'an 6:90**, **7:159**, **7:181**, **16:44**, **20:135**, **21:7**.





Muhammad's answer clearly contradicts his statement in the Qur'an that all non-Muslims will go to hell. **Q 2:132** …therefore die not unless you are Muslims.





Can you see him?

Yes.

Muhammad sat on Khadija's lap.

Can you see him?

...no.

Khadija disclosed her form and cast aside her veil. [36]

Muhammad, rejoice because, by God he's an angel and not a satan.

Khadija thought that an angel must be afraid to see a woman's vagina, whereas Satan would not be. Because she thought the spirit "disappeared" after she revealed her private part, therefore the spirit must be an angel.

Khadija's conclussion is not correct. Q 66:12 says:
And Mary the daughter of Imran, who guarded her vagina; and We breathed into her vagina of Our spirit; and she testified to the truth of the words of her Lord and of His Revelations, and was one of the devout (servants).

Also Q 21:91 that says:
And she who guarded her vagina, so We breathed into her of Our inspiration and made her and her son a sign for the nations.

(farjaha fanafakhna fihi means 'we breathed into her vagina'.)

Jibril appeared in front of Maryam as a real man. **Q 19:17** ...So she took a veil (to screen herself) from them; then We sent to her Our spirit, and there appeared to her a well-made man.

Jibril blew Allâh Spirit into Maryam's vagina.

Q 21:91 ... And she who guarded her vagina, so We breathed into her of Our inspiration and made her and her son a sign for the nations. (the word *farjaha* is from *farj* which means vagina).

Allâh's spirit went into her womb through her vagina. [37]

Then Maryam got pregnant. (**Q 21:91**) Jibril was not scared to see her vagina.

Is it possible that he was scared to see a vagina of a 55 year old woman who already had 10 children like Khadija?

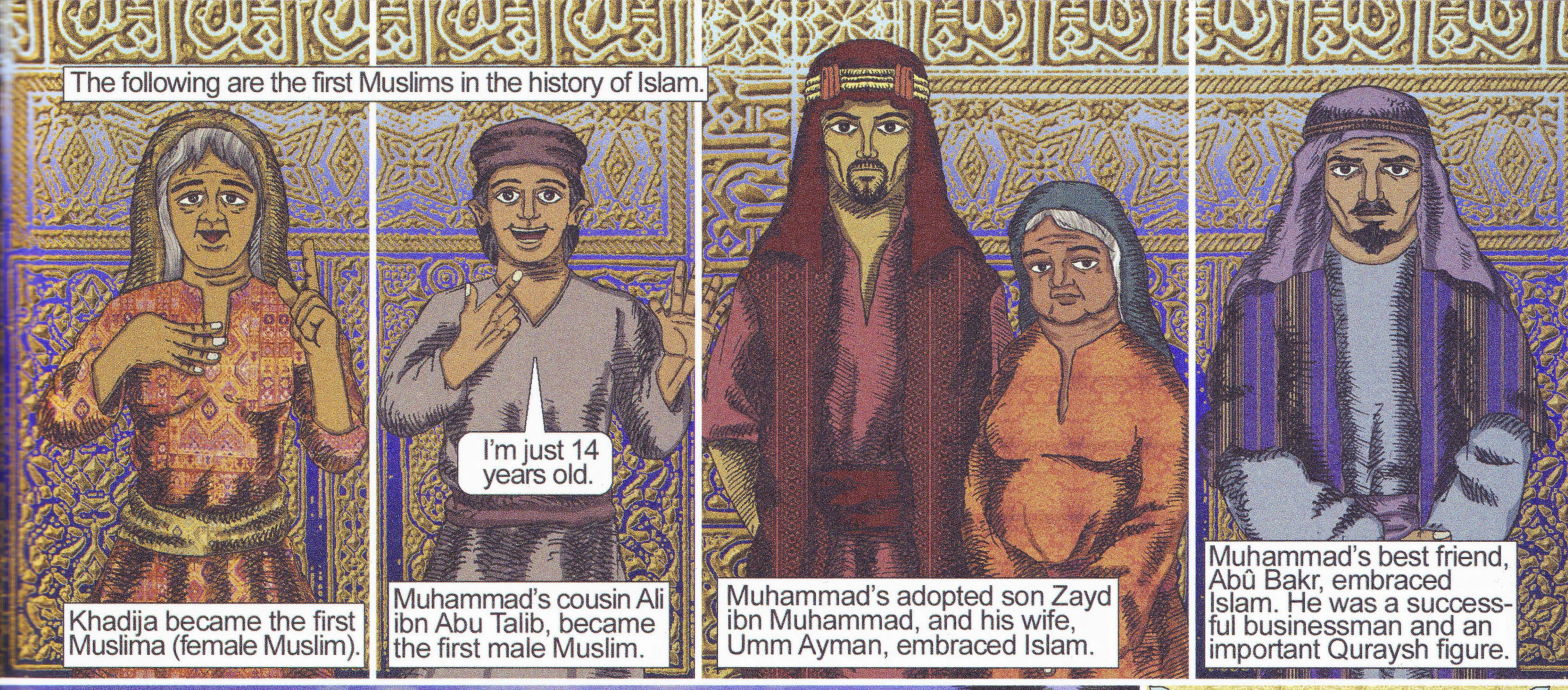
Injeel explains that Maryam got pregnant because of the Holly Spirit's influence.

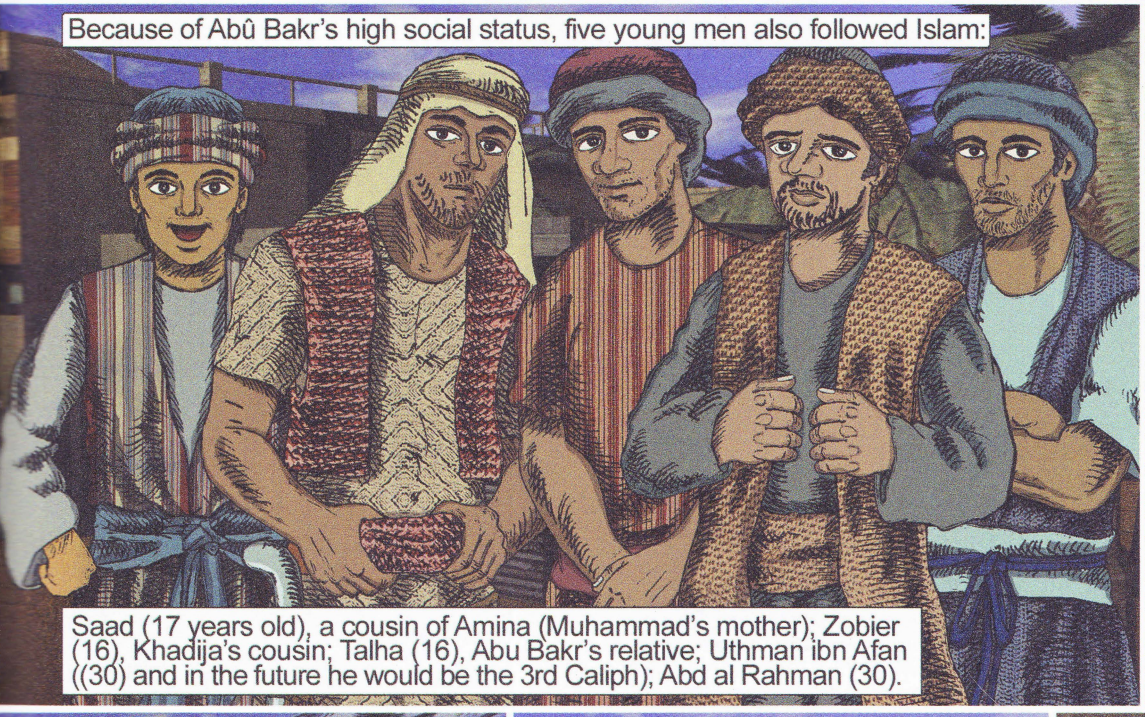
Jibril visited Maryam...

...then she got pregnant.

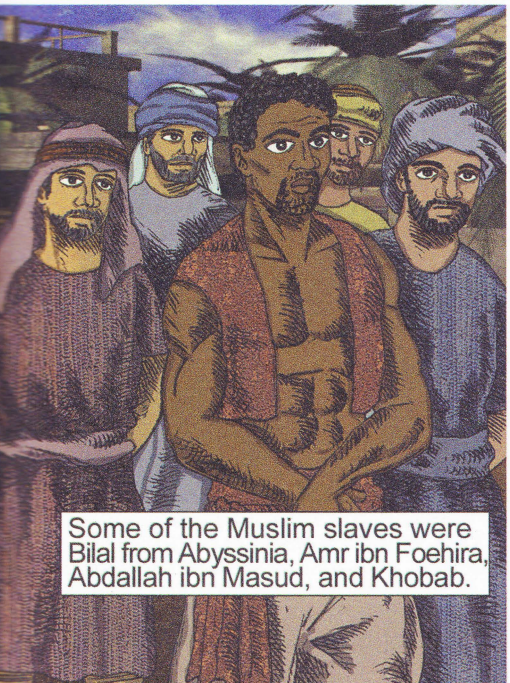
It's obvious that Jibril is no other than the Holly Spirit.

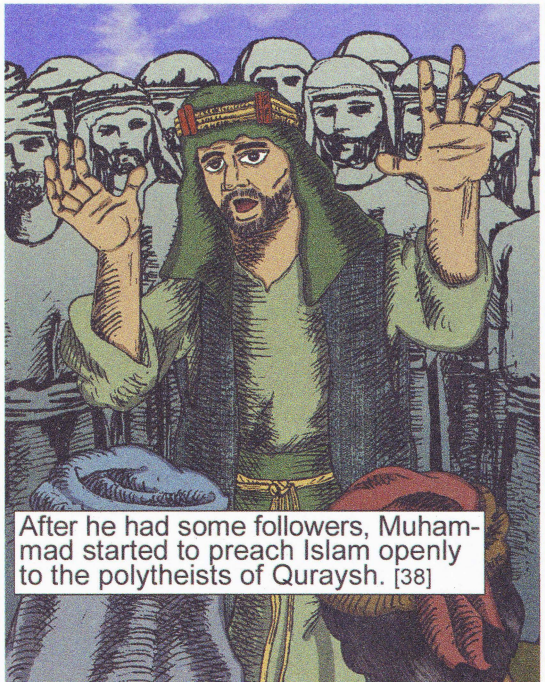
Muhammad misunderstood the Injeel. He thought the Holly Spirit is just the other name for Jibril.



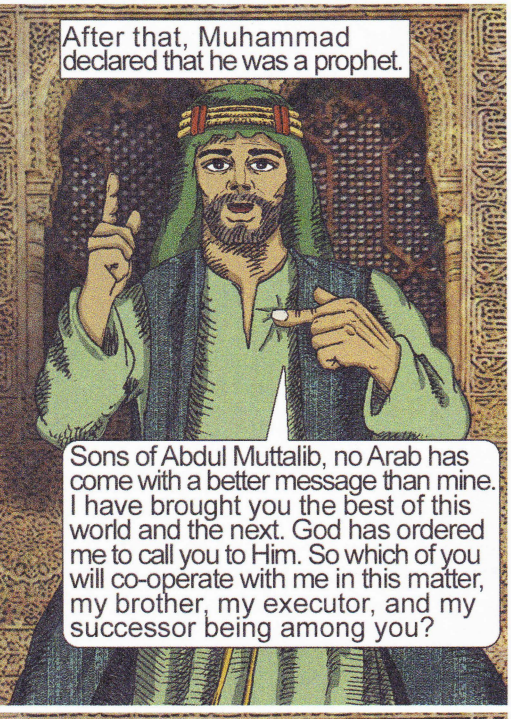


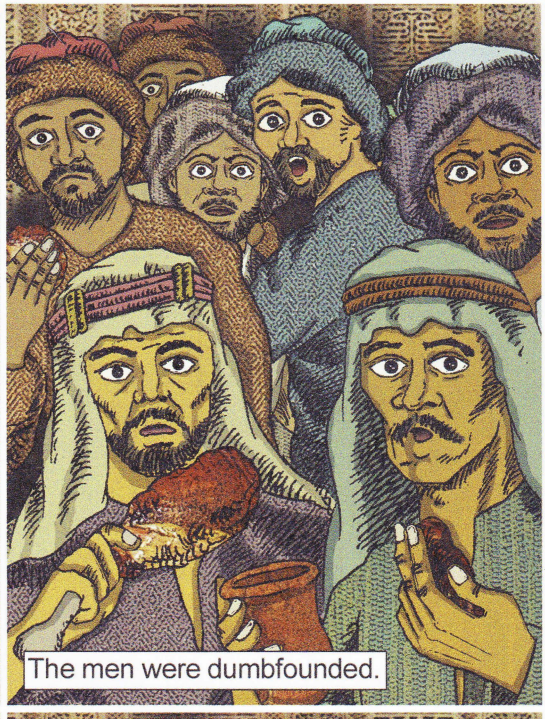
In the first three years of spreading Islam secretly, Muhammad had thirty followers. Other than young people of Quraysh, his followers were foreign slaves who lived in Mecca. The new religion gave them hope because Muhammad told them that they should disobey their masters. But Muhammad was not against slavery. He made many slaves when he came to power.

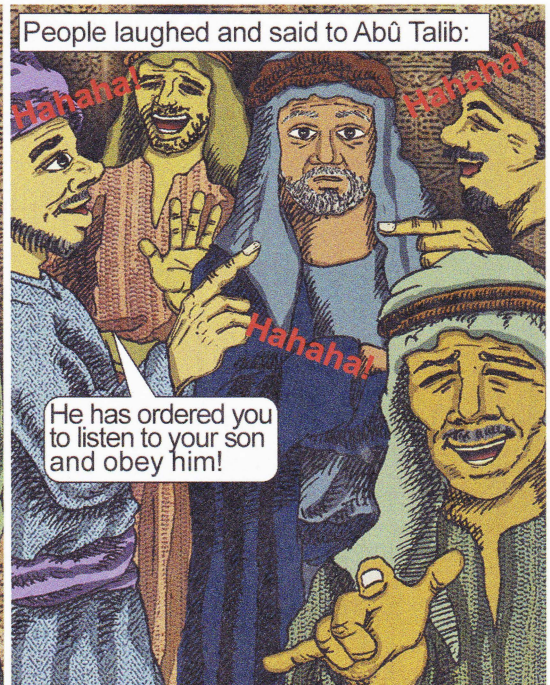


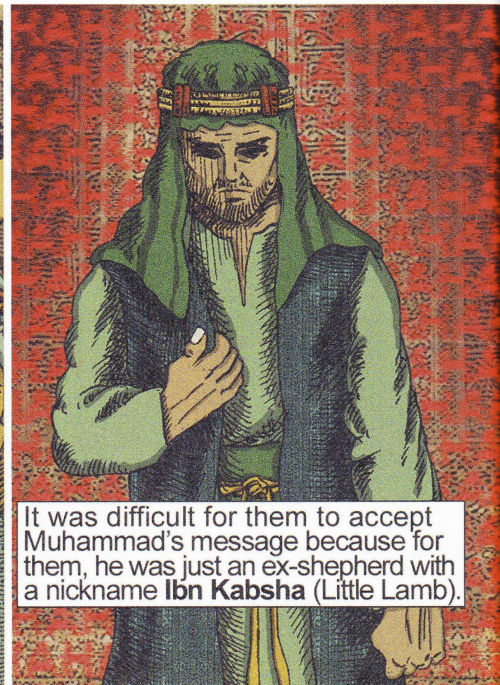


Muhammad felt it was time to declare his prophetic calling formally in front of his relatives. [39]



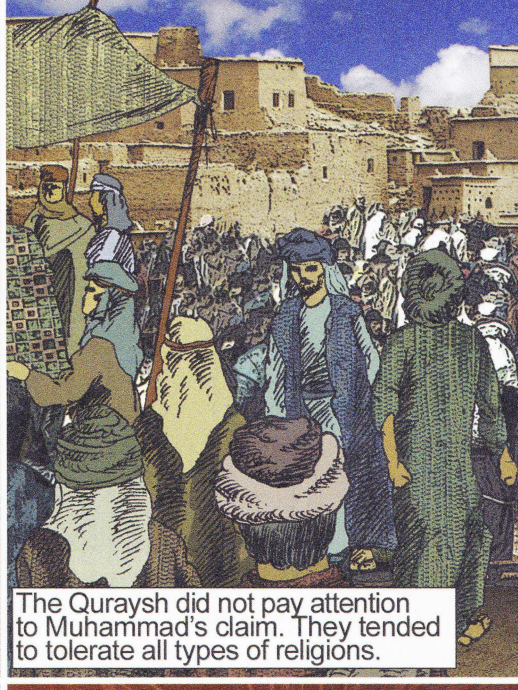






Abû Talib did not oppose nor embrace Islam. However, he continued protecting Muhammad as he had always done.

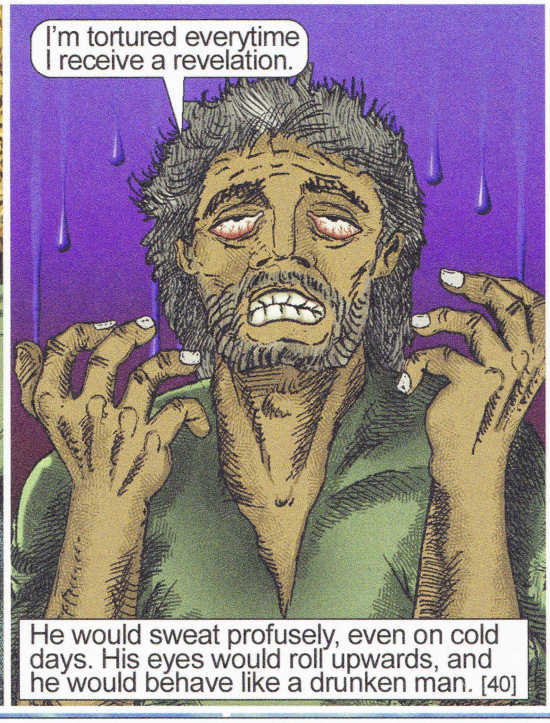
'Amr ibn Hisham was one of the Quraysh leaders and he opposed Islam. He was known as **Abûl-Hakam** (Father of Wisdom). Muhammad mocked him as **Abû Jahl** (Father of Ignorance) and regarded him as his biggest enemy.



The Quraysh did not pay attention to Muhammad's claim. They tended to tolerate all types of religions.

He claimed to be a prophet in the line of Biblical prophets. Hence he started compiling his own book of revelation.

When revelation came down to him, he would pass out after trembling and shaking. His both eyes shut and his face was pale, and he snored like a camel.

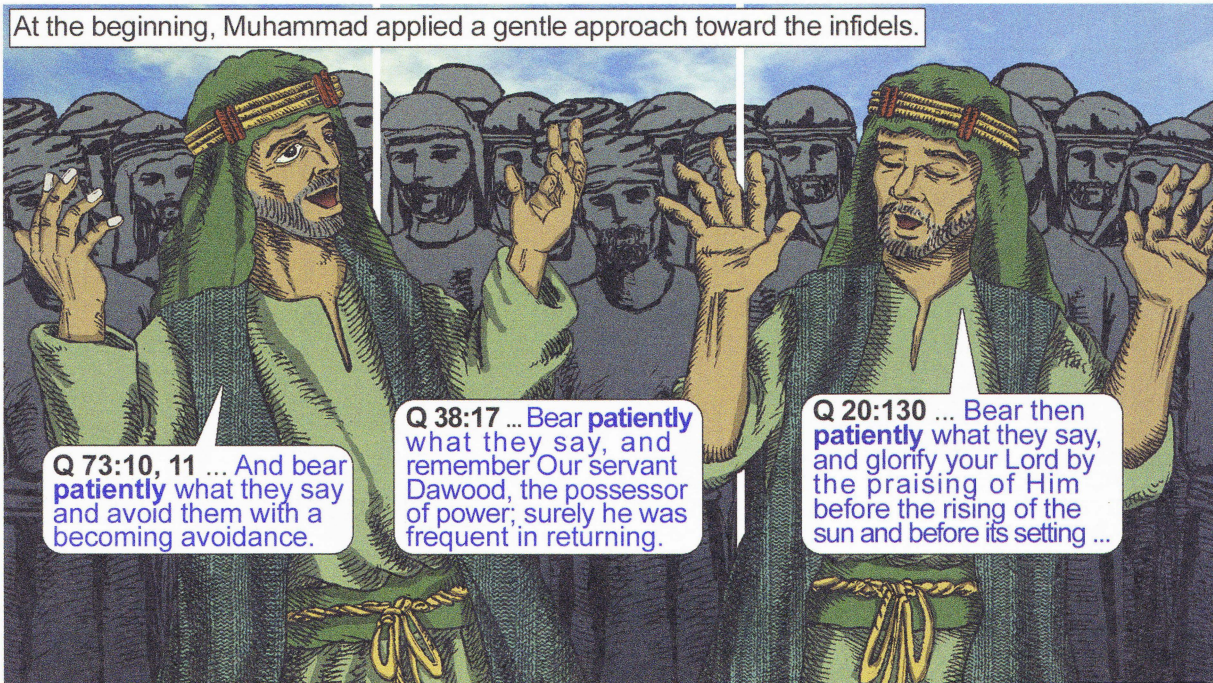


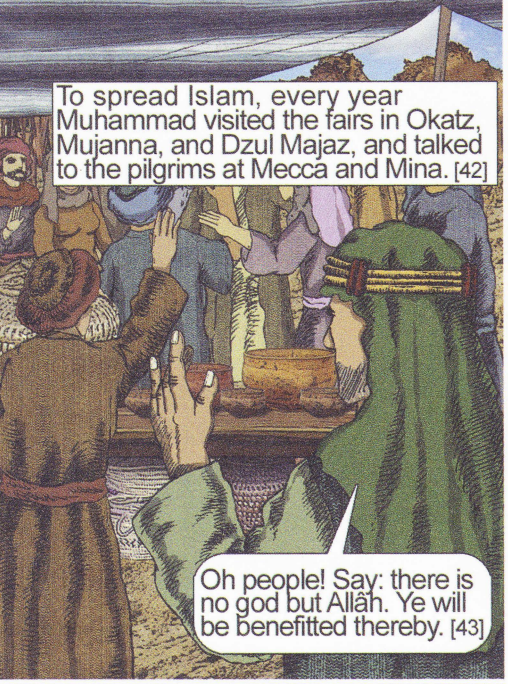
He would sweat profusely, even on cold days. His eyes would roll upwards, and he would behave like a drunken man. [40]

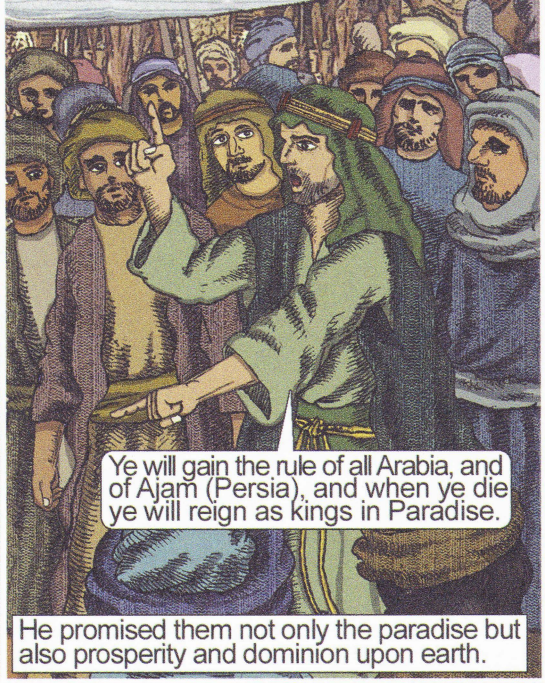
He heard bells ringing and he claimed that this type of 'revelation' is the hardest of all. [41]

These are symptons of epilepsy. Ancient people often related epilepsy with demon possession.

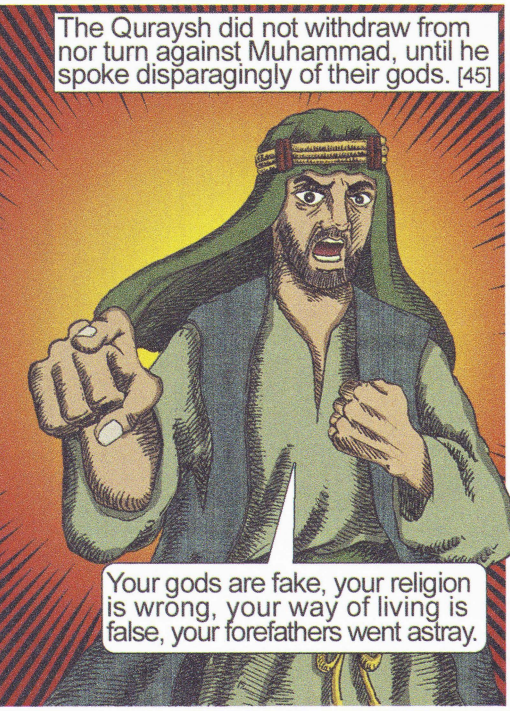
At the beginning, Muhammad applied a gentle approach toward the infidels.



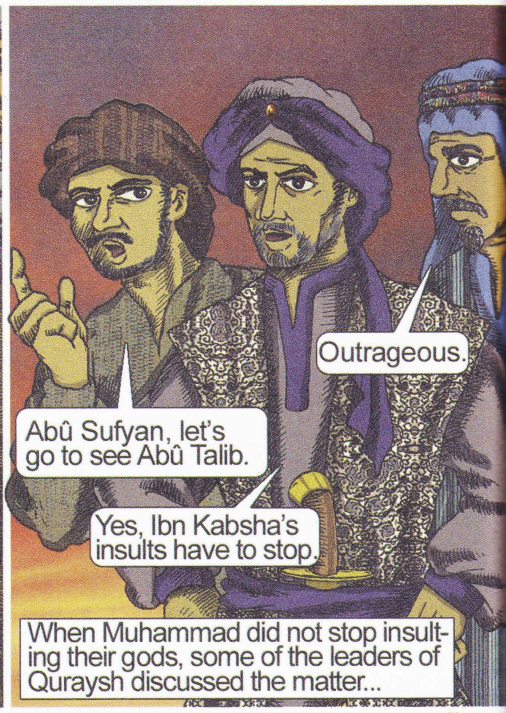

To spread Islam, every year Muhammad visited the fairs in Okatz, Mujanna, and Dzul Majaz, and talked to the pilgrims at Mecca and Mina. [42]
Oh people! Say: there is no god but Allâh. Ye will be benefitted thereby. [43]


Ye will gain the rule of all Arabia, and of Ajam (Persia), and when ye die ye will reign as kings in Paradise.
He promised them not only the paradise but also prosperity and dominion upon earth.

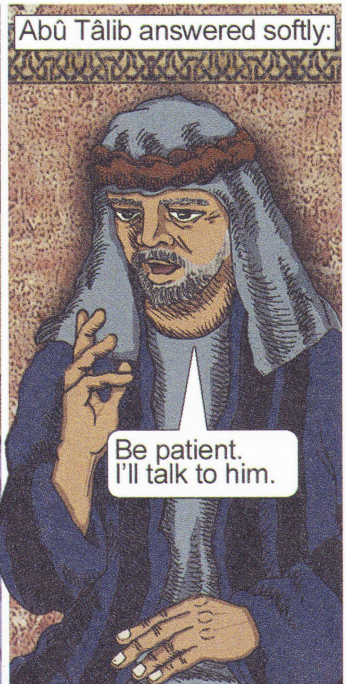
But no one responded to his call. [44]

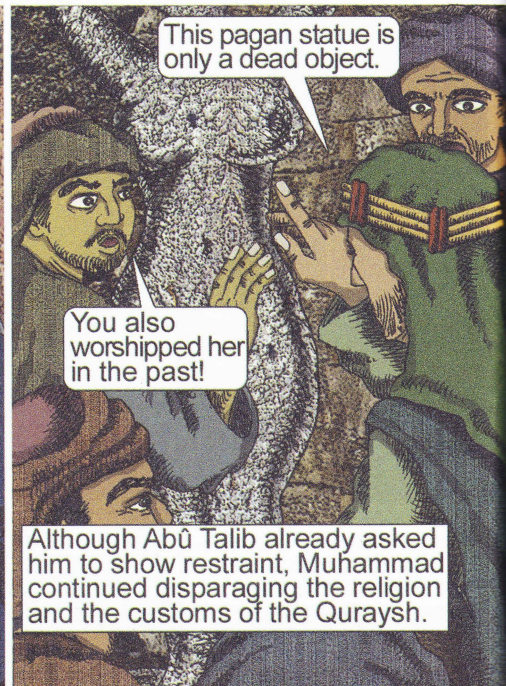

The Quraysh did not withdraw from nor turn against Muhammad, until he spoke disparagingly of their gods. [45]
Your gods are fake, your religion is wrong, your way of living is false, your forefathers went astray.

The Quraysh took great offence.
Why does he act like that?
If we don't want to join his religion, he becomes rude and insulting.
However, he says there's no compulsory in religion.


Outrageous.
Abû Sufyan, let's go to see Abû Talib.
Yes, Ibn Kabsha's insults have to stop.
When Muhammad did not stop insulting their gods, some of the leaders of Quraysh discussed the matter...

They brought the matter to Abû Talib.
O Abû Talib, your nephew has cursed our gods, insulted our religion, mocked our way of life and accuses our forefathers of error.
Either you must stop him, or we will deal with him on our own.


Abû Tâlib answered softly:
Be patient. I'll talk to him.

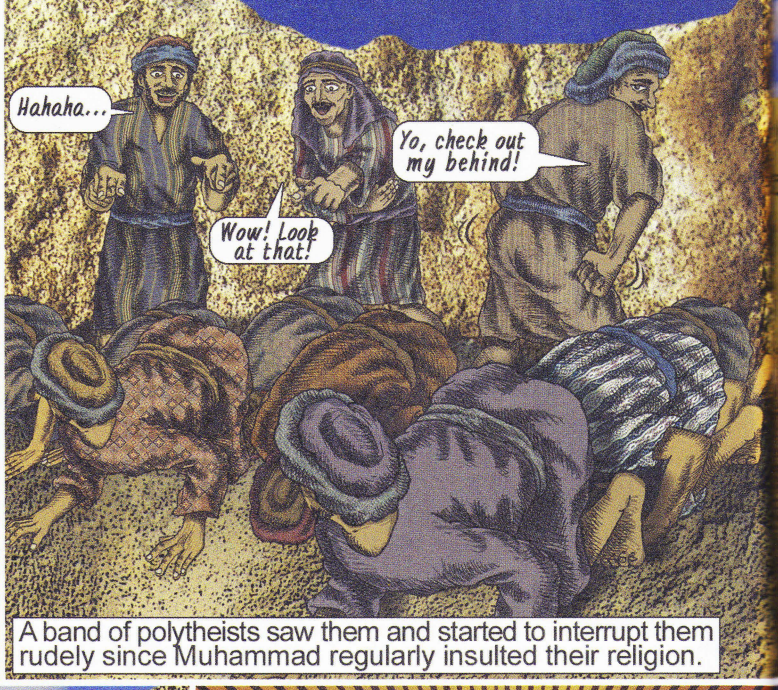

This pagan statue is only a dead object.
You also worshipped her in the past!
Although Abû Talib already asked him to show restraint, Muhammad continued disparaging the religion and the customs of the Quraysh.

You have a high and lofty position among us, and we have asked you to stop your nephew's insults but he's at it again.
By God, we can't stand our fathers being reviled, our customs mocked, and our gods insulted.
If you don't stop him, we will fight until one side perishes.
The Quraysh leaders visited Abû Tâlib again. [46]
Oh... dear...
After they were gone, Abû Talib was deeply distressed.
Spare me and yourself. Don't put burden on me greater than I can bear.
Abû Tâlib called Muhammad.

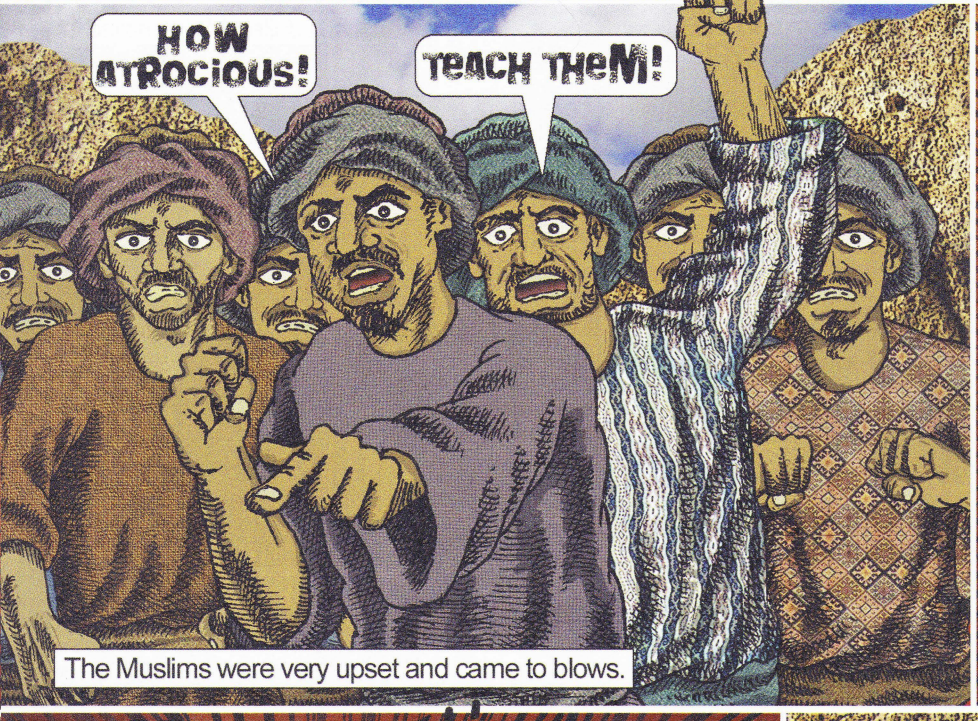
Muhammad thought his uncle would abandon and betray him, and he was about to loose his support.
O my uncle, by Allâh, if you put the sun in my right hand and the moon in my left on the condition I abandon this course, until Allâh has made it victorious, I would not abandon it.
Then he broke into tears and left.
Bwaaa... waaa...
Oh... no..
Abû Tâlib called Muhammad .
Come back, my nephew.
... boo... hoo...

Muhammad's crying turned out to be effective in getting sympathy from Abû Talib who loved him very much.
... snif ...
Go and say what you please, for by God, I will never give you up on any account.
YOUR GOD IS FAKE!
NO! YOURS IS!
Thereafter, Muhammad continued insulting the religion of the Quraysh. The situation got worse and Muslims and non-Muslims were divided sharply.
To face the pressure from Quraysh leaders, Abû Talib asked the family of Banu Hashim and Banu al-Muttalib to protect Muhammad. But Abû Lahab did not want to support Muhammad.

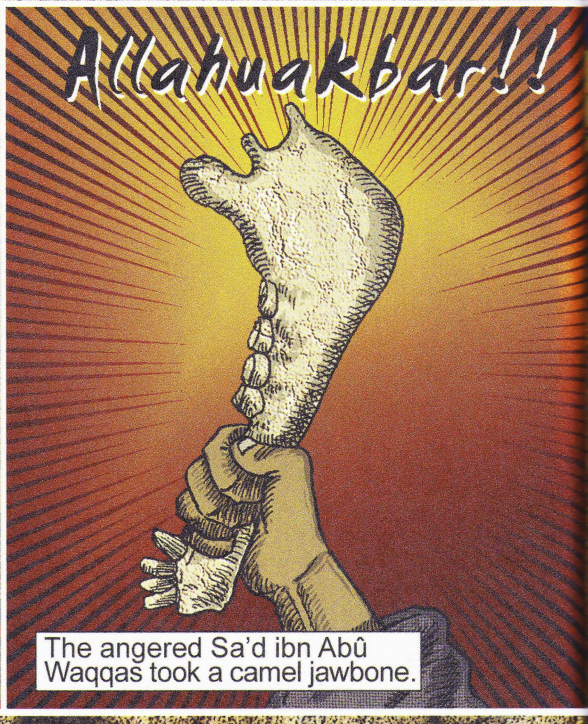
Sa'd ibn Abû Waqqas and several Muslims went to the glens not far from Mecca to do *salaat* (pray). [47]



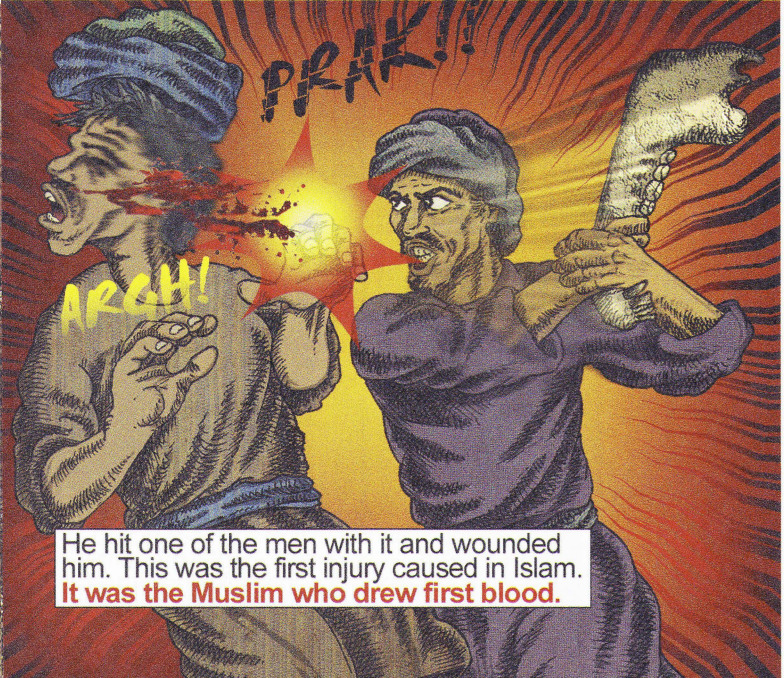
A band of polytheists saw them and started to interrupt them rudely since Muhammad regularly insulted their religion.



The Muslims were very upset and came to blows.



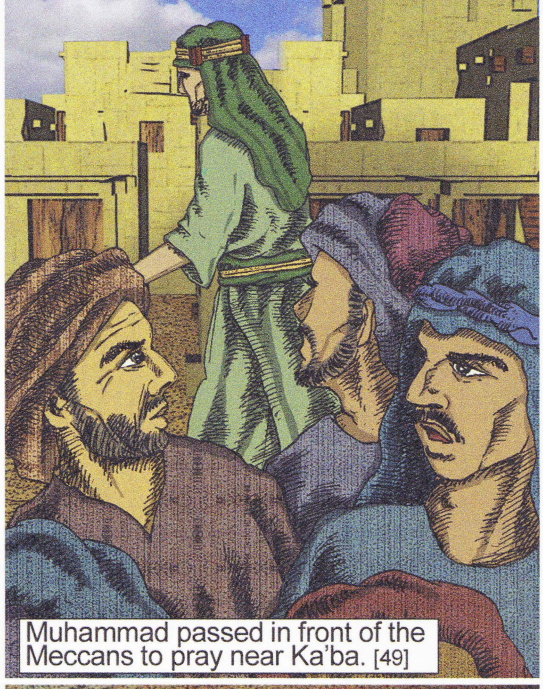
The angered Sa'd ibn Abû Waqqas took a camel jawbone.



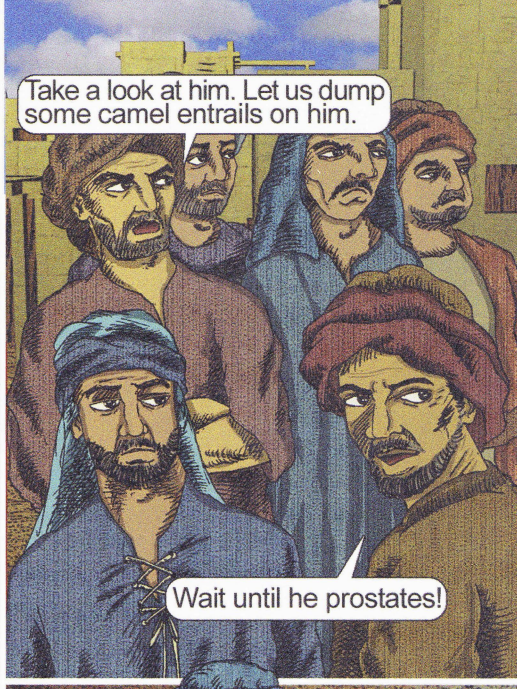
He hit one of the men with it and wounded him. This was the first injury caused in Islam. **It was the Muslim who drew first blood.**

The polytheists were shocked with this event.

Because of Muhammad's rudeness, the Quraysh did not believe that he was a prophet. [48]



Muhammad passed in front of the Meccans to pray near Ka'ba. [49]



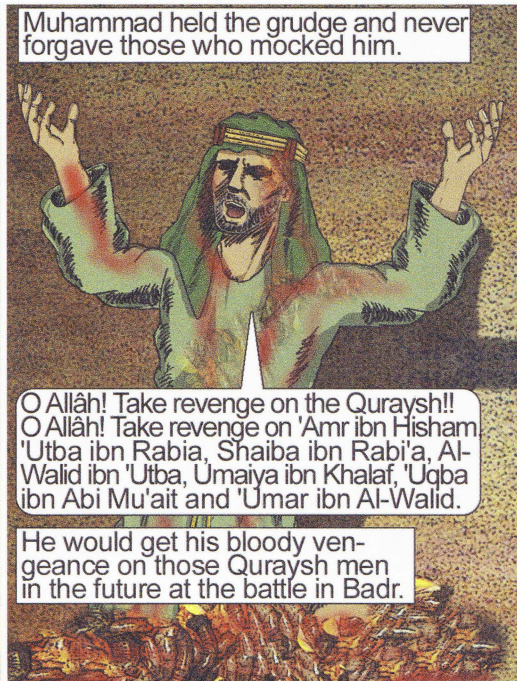
When Muhammad prostrated, 'Uqba came and put the waste on his shoulders.

The Prophet remained in prostration.

The men laughed so much that they fell on each other.

A passerby went to Fatima, Muhammad's daughter. She came running and helped her father. [50]

This is not funny. You're so insolent!



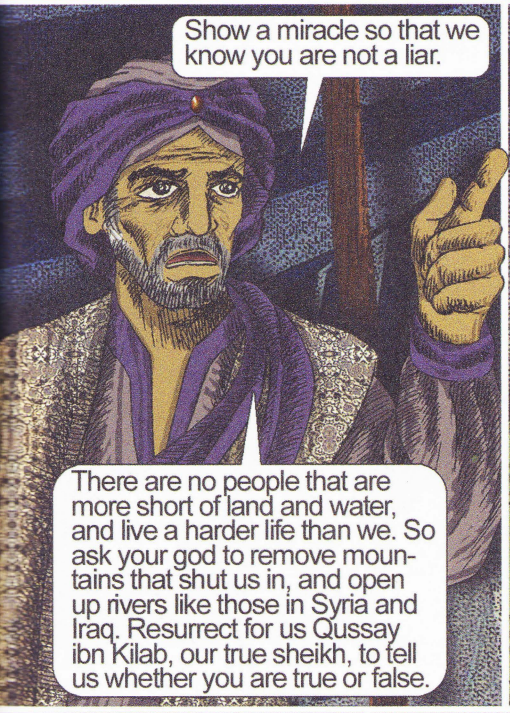
Muhammad held the grudge and never forgave those who mocked him.

O Allâh! Take revenge on the Quraysh!! O Allâh! Take revenge on 'Amr ibn Hisham 'Utba ibn Rabia, Shaiba ibn Rabi'a, Al-Walid ibn 'Utba, Umaiya ibn Khalaf, 'Uqba ibn Abi Mu'ait and 'Umar ibn Al-Walid.

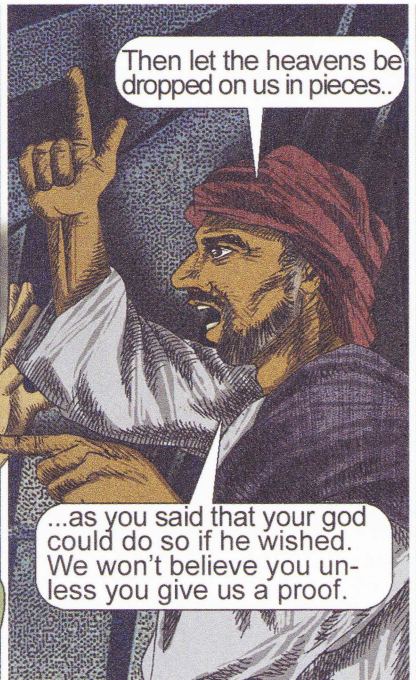
He would get his bloody vengeance on those Quraysh men in the future at the battle in Badr.

One day, Muhammad was sitting near the Safa Gate, in front of a mosque. [51]
Abûl Hakam passed by to enter the mosque and he saw Muhammad.
Offended by Muhammad's insults towards his faith he spoke to him harshly.
Muhammad did not answer and waited for the right moment to avenge himself.
Abûl Hakam entered the mosque to meet the dignitaries of the Quraysh.
Hamza ibn 'Abdul-Muttalib was Muhammad's uncle. He had just returned from hunting.
A Muslima told him that Abûl Hakam had yelled at Muhammad.
Abû Umarah, Abûl Hakam cursed and insulted your nephew who did not answer back.
Hamza was filled with rage and went into the mosque.
Some of Abûl Hakam's relatives got up to help him, but he decided not to escalate the conflict.
Will you insult him when I follow his religion, and say what he says?
HIT ME BACK IF YOU CAN!
Let Abû Umarah alone, for, by God, I insulted his nephew deeply.
Hamza lifted up his bow and struck Abûl Hakam violently until he bled.
Muslims have been violent from the beginning and later Muhammad would order Muslims to kill anybody who insulted him.

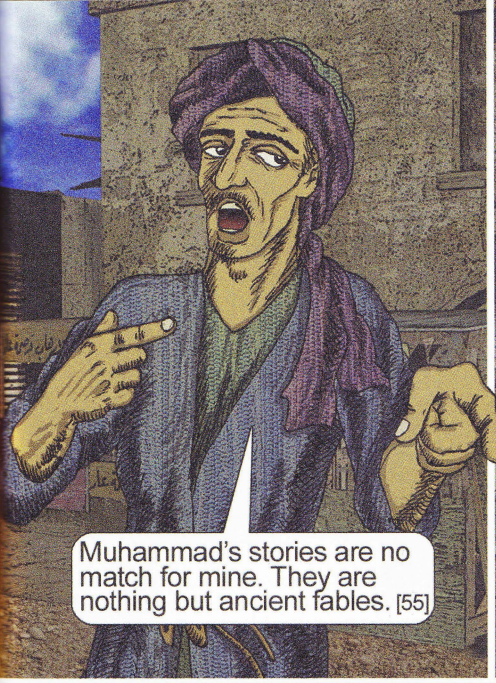
The Quraysh leaders invited Muhammad to ask him to stop insulting their ancestors, religion, and culture. [52]

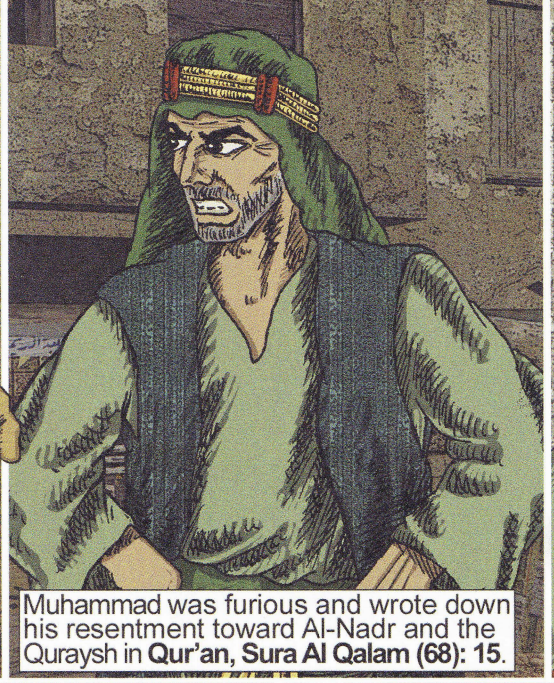


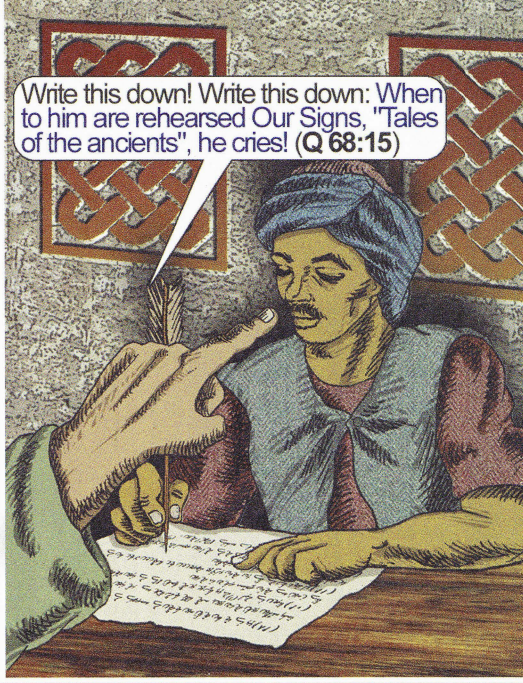
Muhammad and the Quraysh claimed to worship Allâh, but Muhammad's concept of Allâh imitated the one God of Judaism, while the Quraysh' Allâh had a wife and three daughters.



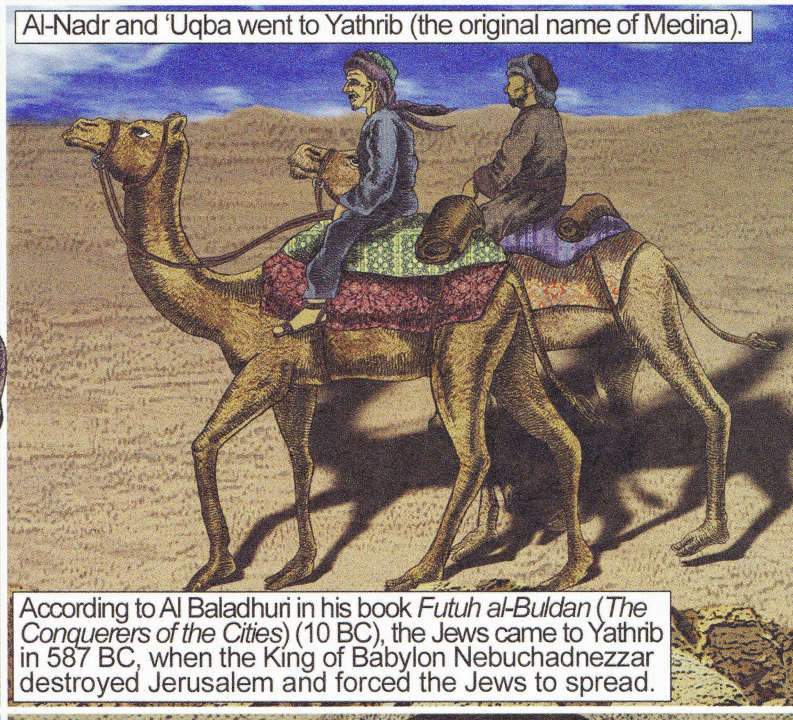
Muhammad left.
We won't believe you until you come to us with your Allâh and the angels. [53]
Muhammad reaped the Quraysh's anger because of the way he introduced Islam.
But he did not change his approach, and he despised people who opposed him openly. He waited for the right moment to retaliate.
The prophet obviously is very upset.
Write this: They say: "We shall not believe in thee, until thou cause a spring to gush forth for us from the earth …" It is he whom Allah guides, that is on true Guidance; but he whom He leaves astray - for such wilt thou find no protector besides Him. On the Day of Judgment We shall gather, them together, prone on their faces, blind, dumb, and deaf: their abode will be Hell: every time it shows abatement, We shall increase for them the fierceness of the Fire.
The Qur'an was Muhammad's diary. He asked a scribe to write down his arguments with the leaders of the Quraysh and cursed them to eternal damnation (**Q 17:90-97**).
Al-Nadr bin al-Harith Al-Nadr bin al-Harith was a prominent Quraysh poet.
He knew the tales of the Persian kings. The Quraysh loved to hear his stories.
One day Muhammad was preaching and recruiting new followers. [54]
People who went astray were punished by Allâh's vengeance.
Al-Nadr interrupted and said:
I can tell a better story, come to me.
The people left Muhammad and gathered around Al Nadr.
Muhammad was humiliated and did not forget his grudge against Al-Nadr.

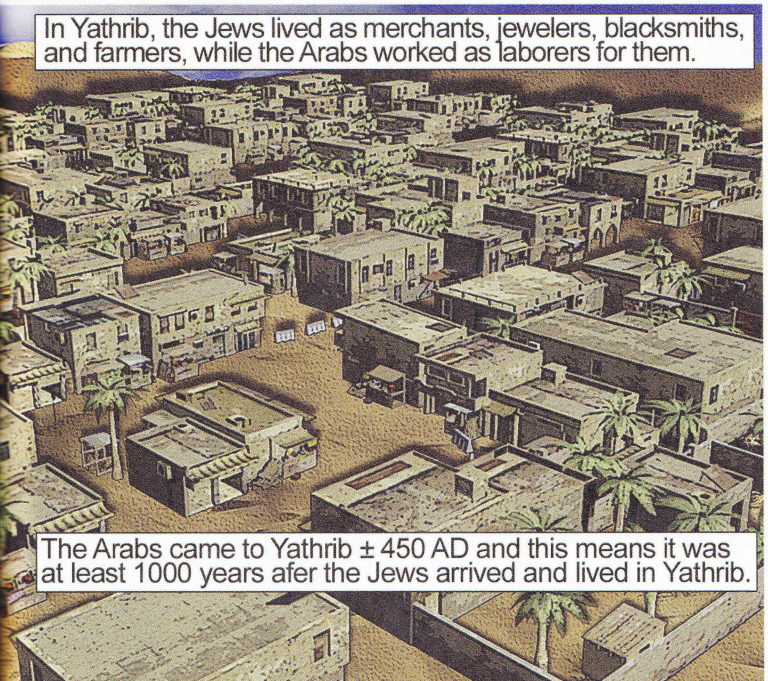

Muhammad's stories are no match for mine. They are nothing but ancient fables. [55]


Muhammad was furious and wrote down his resentment toward Al-Nadr and the Quraysh in **Qur'an, Sura Al Qalam (68): 15.**


Write this down! Write this down: When to him are rehearsed Our Signs, "Tales of the ancients", he cries! (**Q 68:15**)

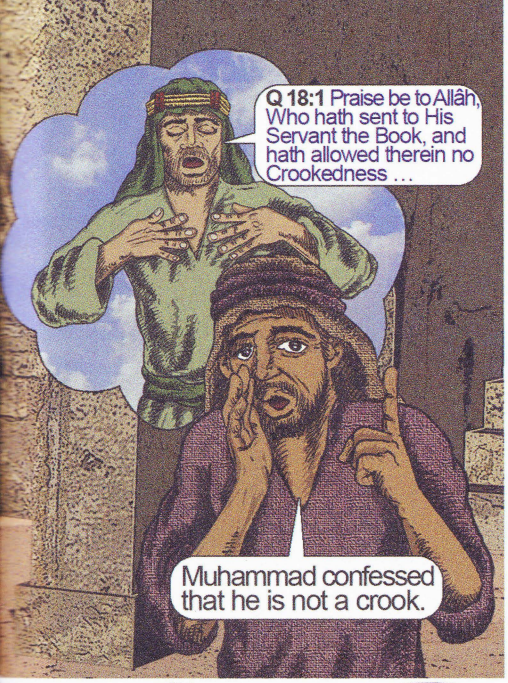
Tell the rabbis about Muhammad and ask them what questions we should ask him about the Bible to catch his lies.
The Quraysh leaders ordered Al-Nadr and 'Uqba bin Abû Mu'ayt to go to Yathrib to meet the Jewish rabbis.


Al-Nadr and 'Uqba went to Yathrib (the original name of Medina).
According to Al Baladhuri in his book *Futuh al-Buldan* (*The Conquerers of the Cities*) (10 BC), the Jews came to Yathrib in 587 BC, when the King of Babylon Nebuchadnezzar destroyed Jerusalem and forced the Jews to spread.


In Yathrib, the Jews lived as merchants, jewelers, blacksmiths, and farmers, while the Arabs worked as laborers for them.
The Arabs came to Yathrib ± 450 AD and this means it was at least 1000 years afer the Jews arrived and lived in Yathrib.

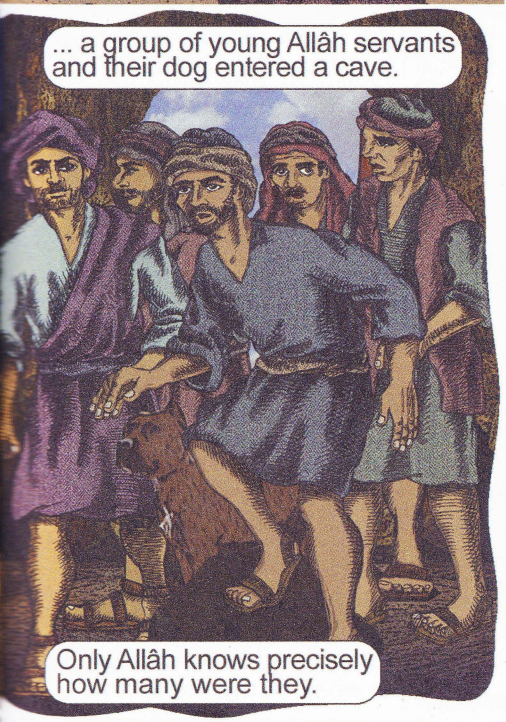
After arriving at Yathrib, Al-Nadr and 'Uqba met the rabbis.
You are the people of the Torah and we come to ask for advice how to deal with one of our tribesmen who claims to be a messenger of God in the same line of Biblical prophets.

Ask him these questions to test his knowledge of the Scriptures.
i. What happened to the young men who disappeared in ancient days?
ii. Who is the mighty traveler who reached the confines of both East and West?
iii. What is a spirit? [56]
Al-Nadr and 'Uqba left Yathrib.
The rabbis told us to ask him these three questions to test his knowledge.
After they arrived at Mecca, Al-Nadr and 'Uqba met with the leaders of the town.
Muhammad, if you are a real prophet, then you must know the answers to these three questions.
I will give you your answers tomorrow.
Fifteen days passed, but Muhammad still could not give any answer.
Muhammad promised to respond in just one day. It's already 15 days passed and he still can't answer.
His followers say he received no revelation because he didn't say 'Insha Allâh' when he made that promise and his god is punishing him for that.
Muhammad was confused and could not answer any of the questions.
Doooohh...
You have shut yourself off from me, oh Jibril, and I was worried.
Rasulullâh said that eventually Jibril showed up and answered the three questions in **Qur'an, Sura Al-Kahfi**.

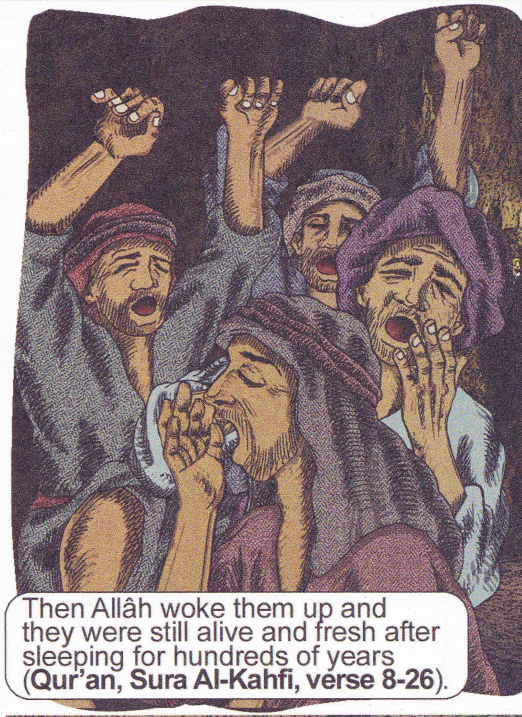

Q 18:1 Praise be to Allâh, Who hath sent to His Servant the Book, and hath allowed therein no Crookedness ...
Muhammad confessed that he is not a crook.

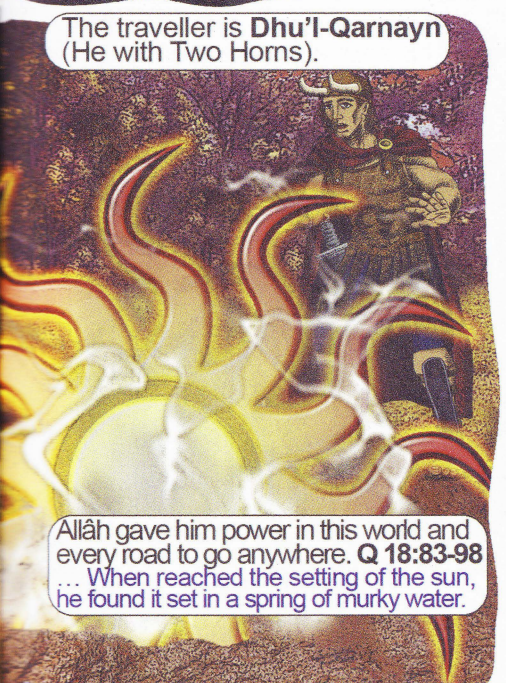
Finally Muhammad answered the three questions. [57]

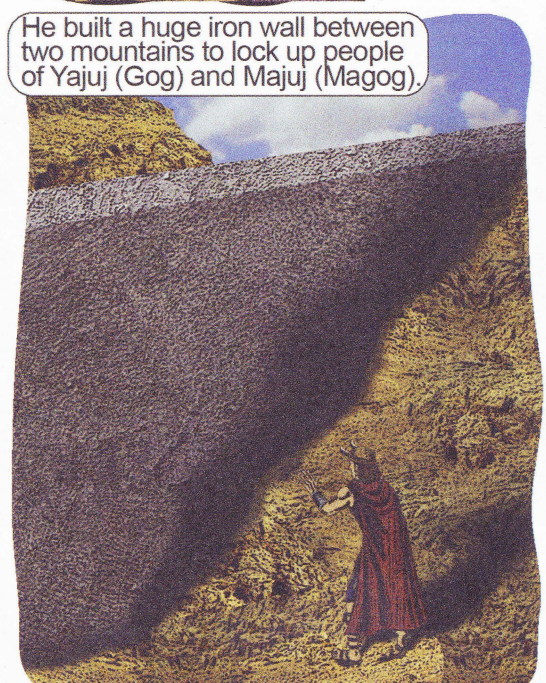
The first answer is...


... a group of young Allâh servants and their dog entered a cave.
Only Allâh knows precisely how many were they.

They slept in the cave for 309 years.
But only Allâh knows precisely how long they slept in the cave.


Then Allâh woke them up and they were still alive and fresh after sleeping for hundreds of years (**Qur'an, Sura Al-Kahfi, verse 8-26**).

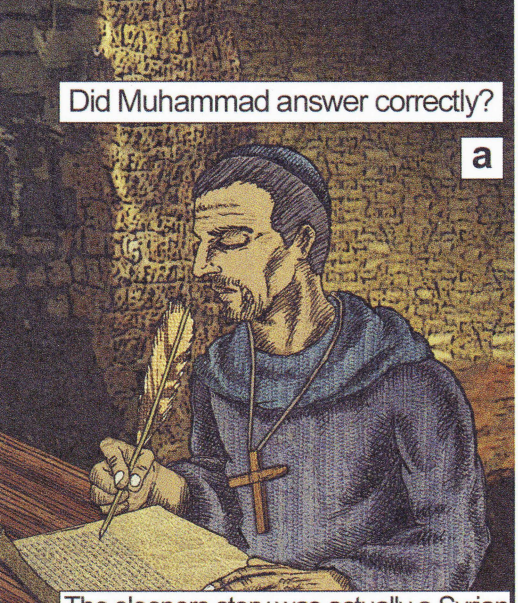

The traveller is **Dhu'l-Qarnayn** (He with Two Horns).
Allâh gave him power in this world and every road to go anywhere. **Q 18:83-98** ... When reached the setting of the sun, he found it set in a spring of murky water.


He built a huge iron wall between two mountains to lock up people of Yajuj (Gog) and Majuj (Magog).

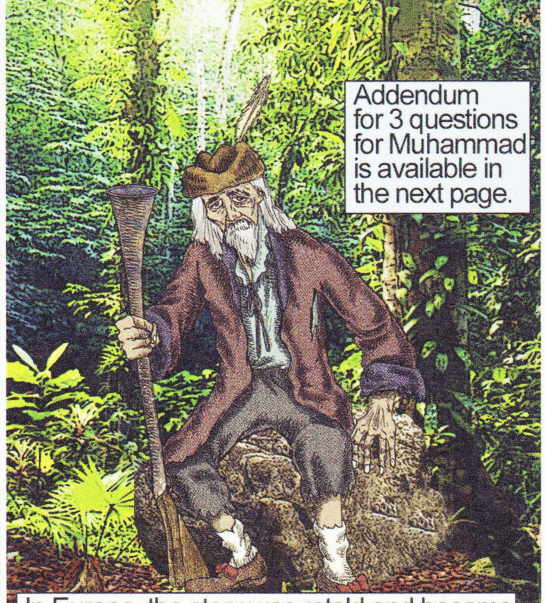
The third answer is:
Q 17:85 They ask thee concerning the Spirit. Say: "The Spirit (cometh) by command of my Lord: of knowledge it is only a little that is communicated to you, (O men!)"

Did Muhammad answer correctly?

a



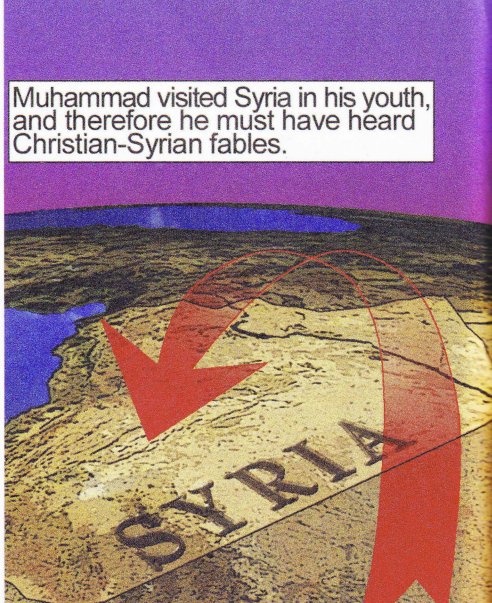
The sleepers story was actually a Syrian Christian fable written by a priest named Jacob from Seruq (died at 521 AD).



Addendum for 3 questions for Muhammad is available in the next page.

In Europe, the story was retold and became a fairy-tale. Washington Irving adapted it in the story of *Rip van Winkle* (1819).

Muhammad visited Syria in his youth, and therefore he must have heard Christian-Syrian fables.



This story was never recorded in Jewish or Christian scriptures.

About the second answer: it was believed that **Dhu'l-Qarnayn** was none other than the Macedonian king **Alexander the Great**.

b

The ancient coin from 242 BC shows the head of Alexander the Great with two horns.

The story of Alexander's two horns came from his success in conquering Greece and Persia, which were major kingdoms in ancient times.

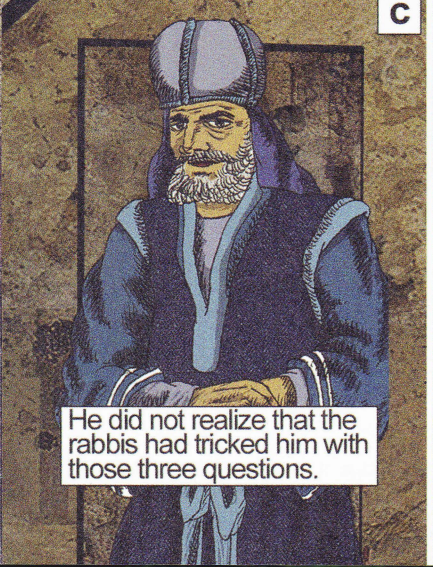
Muhammad said that Dhu'l-Qarnayn was a prophet who spoke directly with Allâh (**Q 18:83-98**).

But historical facts show that Alexander the Great was an infidel who worshiped pagan Greek and Egyptian gods.

He even elevated himself as the son of the Egyptian god Ammon Ra who had two horns. [58]

Muhammad did not know the answer of the third question as he declared in **Q 17:85**.

c



He did not realize that the rabbis had tricked him with those three questions.

The sleepers fable was written by a mere human and did not have any theological value. This is true for the story of Dhu'l-Qarnayn or Alexander the Great who clearly was not a Muslim, but a pagan.

Muhammad wrote down his erroneous answers as messages from Allâh in **Qur'an**, **Sura 17** and **18.**

Addendum for Three Questions for Muhammad

a. **Muhammad's first answer** is mentioned in the **Qur'an, Sura Al-Kahf** (The Cave), and is known as *Ashaabul Kahfi* (Story of the Sleepers). According to Islamic expert, Ibn Kathir, the sleepers were the followers of Prophet Isa A.S. (Jesus Christ) who ran away from persecution by the Roman Emperor Decius (Dikyanus). According to this scholar, after they slept for 309 years, they woke up and met a Muslim king named Tedosis (Roman Emperor Teodosius) and after that they passed away.

But Ibn Kathir's explanation is not accurate. Emperor Decius ruled from 249 to 251 AD, while Emperor Teodosius ruled from 379-395 AD. This means the sleepers slept for 145 years, whereas the Qur'an says they slept for 309 years. If the Qur'an is right, then the sleepers should wake up during the era of Emperor Justinian I, who ruled from 527 to 565 AD. Further, Emperor Teodosius was not a Muslim, but a Christian.

The story of *Ashaabul Kahfi* was actually a fable that was written by a Christian priest **Yakub of Sarug** (or Jacob of Sarq) from Syria. Yakub was born in Kartum, in Efrata, at 451 AD and died on November 29, 521 AD. The same story was rewritten by Symeon Metaphrastes in Greek, and translated into Latin by Gregory from Tours (538-594 AD) in his book titled *De Gloria Maryrum*. Therefore, this story was already written before Muhammad was born and was famous among Syrian Christians. Muhammad later inserted this fable in his Qur'an and claimed it as an Allâh revelation.

b. **For the second answer**, Muhammad said that the mysterious traveler is **Dhu'l-Qarnayn**. Most Qur'an interpreters believe that Dhu'l-Qarnayn (He Who Has Two Horns) was the Macedonian king **Alexander the Great**. But king Alexander the Great was definitely not a Muslim, since he worshipped Greek gods, such as Zeus, Apollo, Hermes, etc. and Egyptian gods, especially Ammon Ra. Alexander even claimed to be the son of Ammon Ra, and the two horns in his helmet immitate the two horns of Ammon Ra. Since Dhu'l-Qarnayn the Muslim prophet cannot be Alexander the Great, then who exactly is Dhu'l-Qarnayn? There is no historical evidence that shows the Dhu'l-Qarnayn character ever existed.

In **Q 18:96-99**, Muhammad said that Dhu'l-Qarnayn built a huge iron wall between two mountains:

Q 18:96
Bring me blocks of iron; until when he had filled up the space between the two mountain sides, he said: Blow, until when he had made it (as) fire, he said: Bring me molten brass which I may pour over it.

Muhammad said the iron wall exists to this very day and Allâh will destroy it during Qiyāmah (Doomsday).

Q 18:98,99
He said: This (the iron gate) is a mercy from my Lord, but when the promise of my Lord comes to pass **He will make it level with the ground**, and the promise of my Lord is ever true.
And on that day (Doomsday) We will leave a part of them in conflict with another part, and the trumpet will be blown, so We will gather them all together;

But where is this huge iron gate? The history of mankind never mentions such a huge wall between two mountains anywhere in the world.

c. **For the third answer**, Muhammad said:
Q 17:85
And they ask you about the soul. Say: The soul is one of the commands of my Lord, and you are not given aught of knowledge but a little.

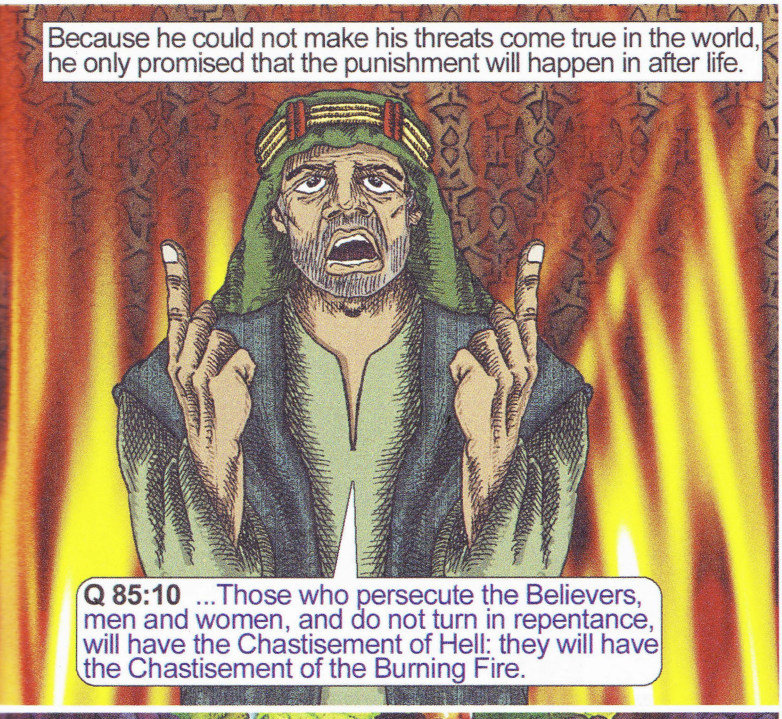
Based on this verse, Muhammad basically admitted that he knew nothing about the soul, and his Allâh did not bother to explain it to him.

The Quraysh became more convinced that Muhammad was an impostor. They were furious in particular because Muhammad told their slaves that they should leave their masters.
You have left your father's religion. You are fool!
Abûl-Hakam condemned the Meccans who converted to Islam. [59]
We will boycott your goods!
Abûl-Hakam also boycotted Quraysh merchants who converted to Islam.
Muhammad is a madman. He is possessed. [60]
In retaliation Muhammad cursed Abûl-Hakam.
Muhammad expressed his wish to hurt Abûl-Hakam in Q 96:15-19.
Obey not every mean swearer. A slanderer, going about with calumnies, (Habitually) hindering (all) good, transgressing beyond bounds, deep in sin, Violent (and cruel),- with all that, of a doubtful birth,- (Q 68:10-13)
Let him beware! If he desists not, We will drag him by the forelock, A lying, sinful forelock! (Q 96:15-19)
Hakim bin Jubayr talked to 'Abdullah bin 'Abbas.
Were the polytheists treating the Muslims so badly that apostasy was excusable?
Yes, by God, they were. They used to beat on them, didn't give food nor drink, so that he will say anything at the end. If they said to him, "Are al-Lat and al-Uzza your gods and not Allâh?" He would say yes …
… to the point that if a beetle passed by them they would say to him, "Is this beetle your God and not Allâh?" He would say yes, in order to escape from the suffering he was enduring.
Muhammad cursed the Quraysh leaders as asses in Q 74:50.
Then what is the matter with them that they turn away from admonition? As if they were affrighted asses, fleeing from a lion!

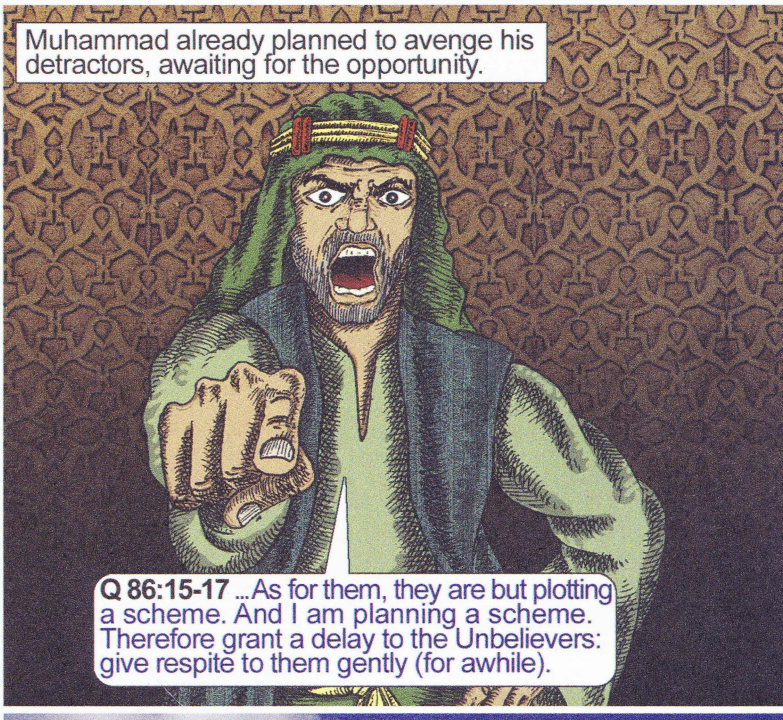
Muhammad cursed anybody who did not believe in him.

He also cursed those who did not believe in his Qur'an.

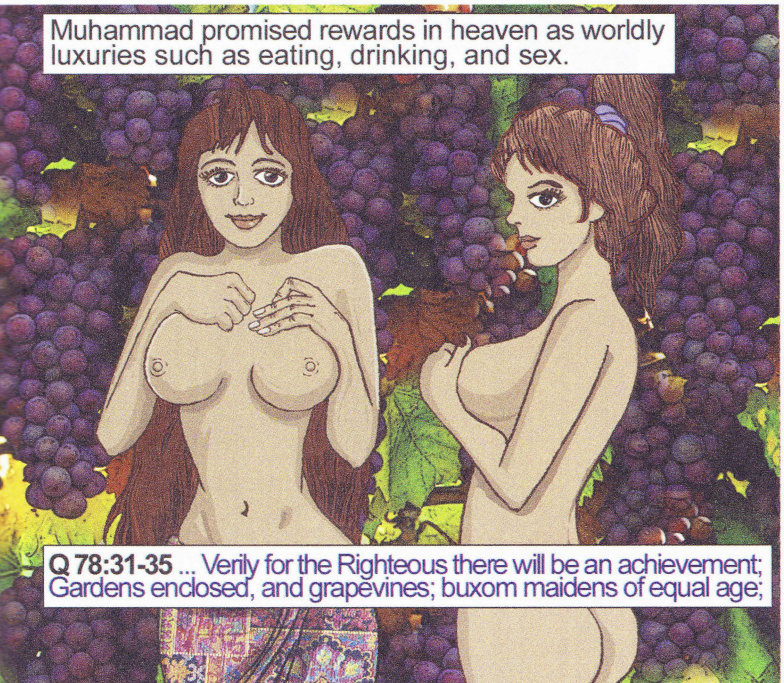
Because he could not make his threats come true in the world, he only promised that the punishment will happen in after life.



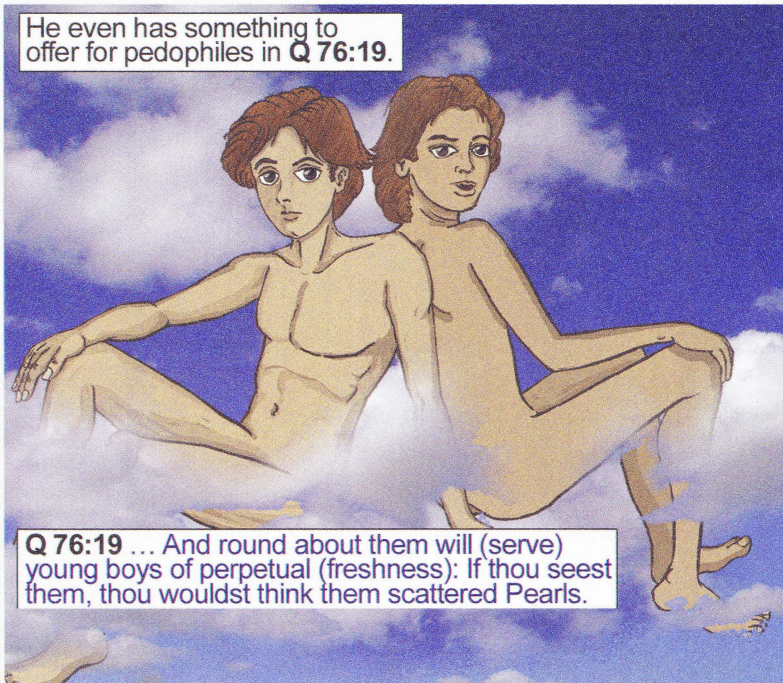
Muhammad already planned to avenge his detractors, awaiting for the opportunity.

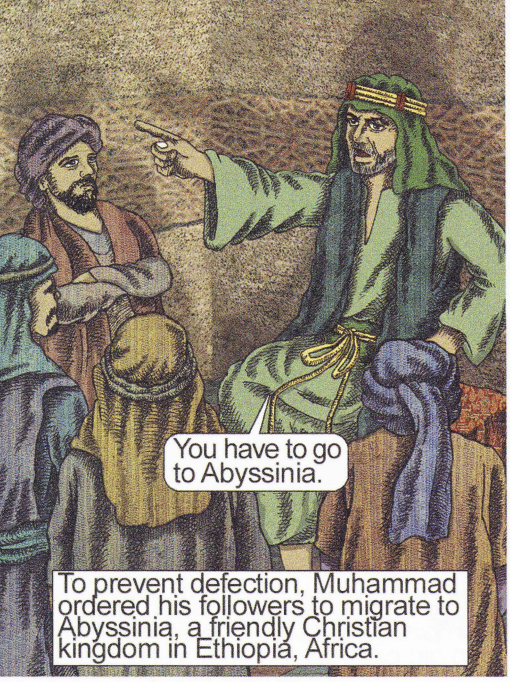


Muhammad promised rewards in heaven as worldly luxuries such as eating, drinking, and sex.

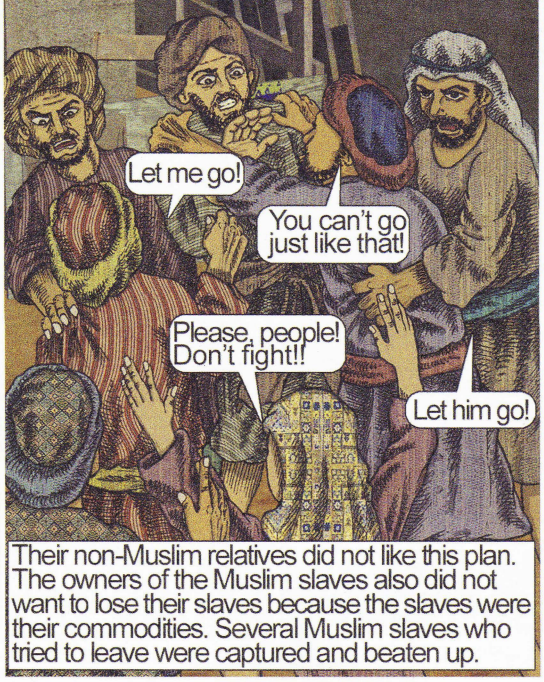


He even has something to offer for pedophiles in **Q 76:19**.

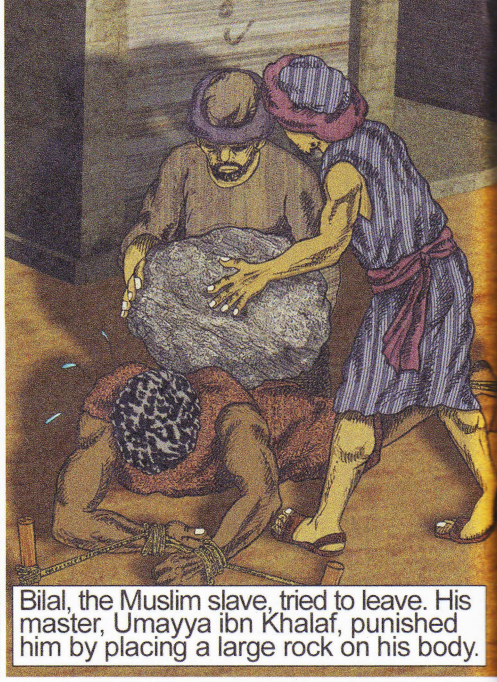




To prevent defection, Muhammad ordered his followers to migrate to Abyssinia, a friendly Christian kingdom in Ethiopia, Africa.



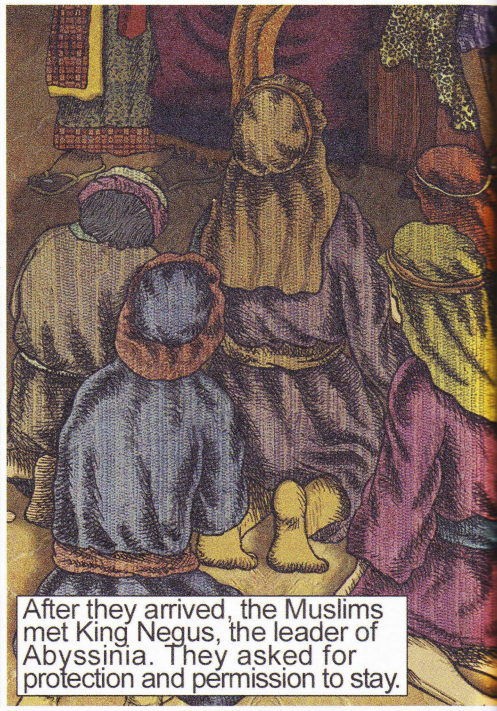
Their non-Muslim relatives did not like this plan. The owners of the Muslim slaves also did not want to lose their slaves because the slaves were their commodities. Several Muslim slaves who tried to leave were captured and beaten up.



Bilal, the Muslim slave, tried to leave. His master, Umayya ibn Khalaf, punished him by placing a large rock on his body.

Abû Bakr freed Bilal and six other Muslim slaves with some ransoms.

Eighty three Muslims migrated to Abyssinia, Africa, which is now Ethiopia.

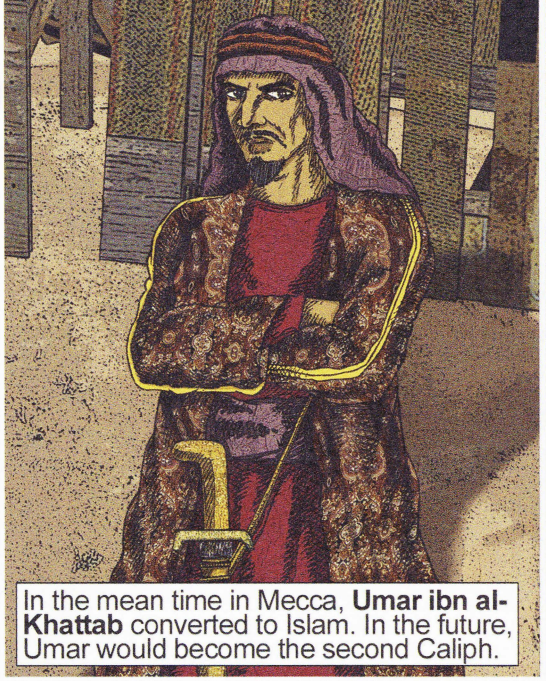


After they arrived, the Muslims met King Negus, the leader of Abyssinia. They asked for protection and permission to stay.

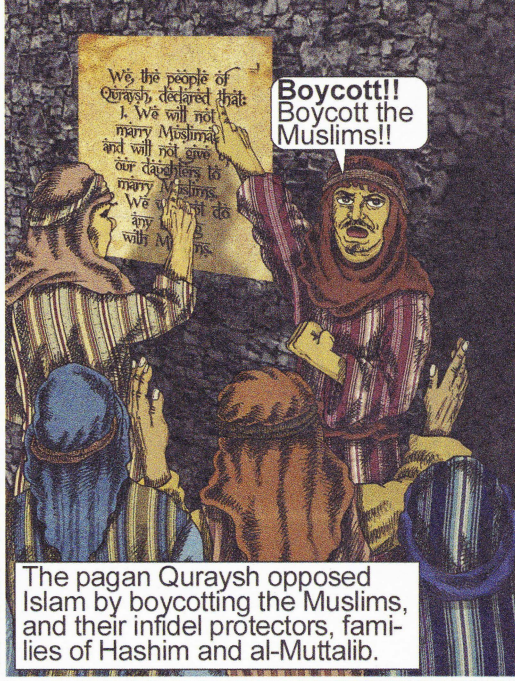
King Negus accepted them with open arms and granted protection.

Because he needed help from the Christians, Muhammad praised the Torah and the Injeel.

Negus was pleased with those verses and he defended the Muslims. When two Meccans came to take their Muslim slaves back to Mecca he stopped them.



In the mean time in Mecca, **Umar ibn al-Khattab** converted to Islam. In the future, Umar would become the second Caliph.



The pagan Quraysh opposed Islam by boycotting the Muslims, and their infidel protectors, families of Hashim and al-Muttalib.

The boycott announcements were placed on the Ka'ba wall. [61] Mansur ibn Ikrima wrote down the announcement:

We, the people of Quraysh, declared that: 1. We will not marry Muslimas and will not give up our daughters to marry Muslims. 2. We will not do any trading with Muslims.

Muhammad threatened and cursed the boycotters with Qur'an verses.

Q 40:70-72 ...Those who reject the Book and the (revelations) with which We sent Our messengers: but soon shall they know, When the yokes (shall be) round their necks, and the chains; they shall be dragged along in the boiling fetid fluid: then in the Fire shall they be burned;

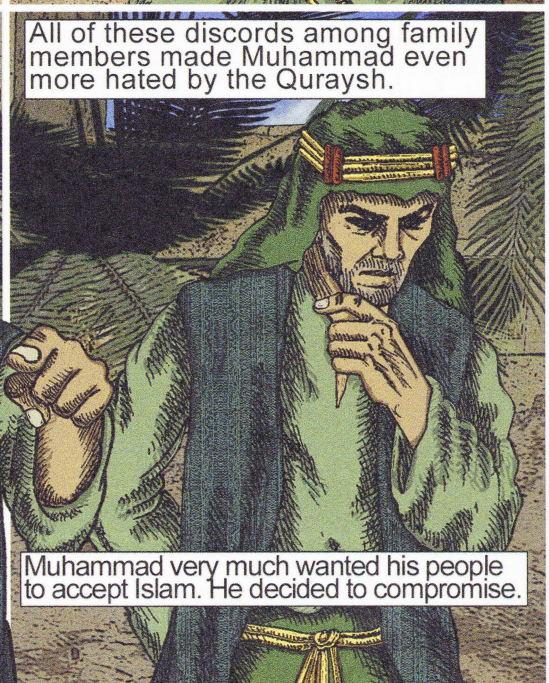
Muhammad's uncle Abû Lahab and his wife Umm Jamil did not believe in him too. They were the employers of Thueiba who breastfed Muhammad in the past.

We reject the reprobate. We repudiate his words. We loathe his religion.

Muhammad hated Umm Jamil who used to cast thorns on the street where he would be passing. [62]

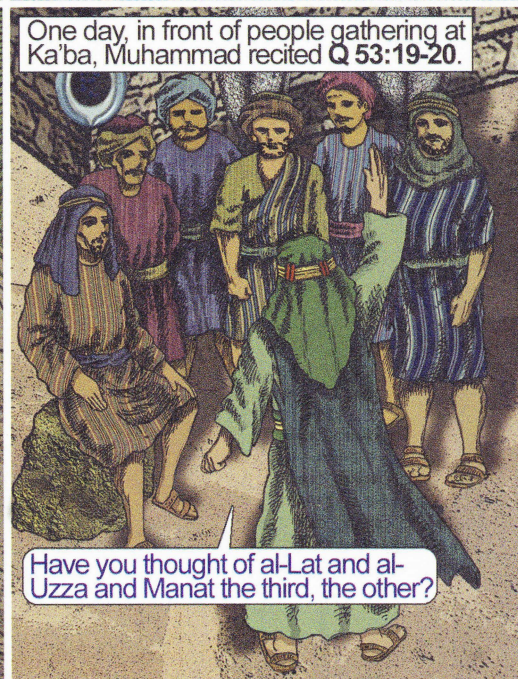
Muhammad cursed his uncle and aunt (Abû Lahab and wife):

Qur'an, Sura 111 ... Perish the hands of the Father of Flame! Perish he! No profit to him from all his wealth, and all his gains! Burnt soon will he be in a Fire of Blazing Flame! His wife shall carry the (crackling) wood - as fuel! A twisted rope of palm-leaf fiber round her (own) neck!



All of these discords among family members made Muhammad even more hated by the Quraysh.

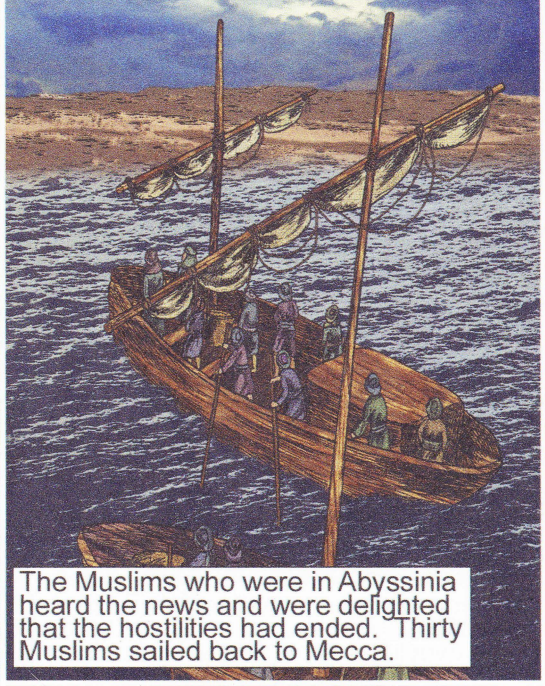
Muhammad very much wanted his people to accept Islam. He decided to compromise.



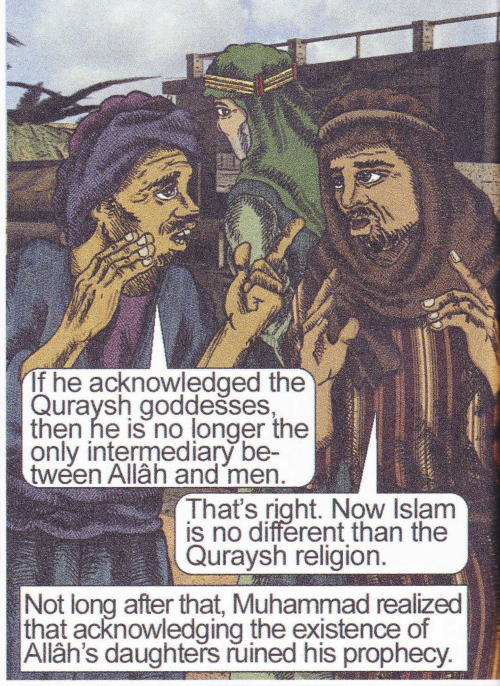
One day, in front of people gathering at Ka'ba, Muhammad recited **Q 53:19-20**.

Have you thought of al-Lat and al-Uzza and Manat the third, the other?

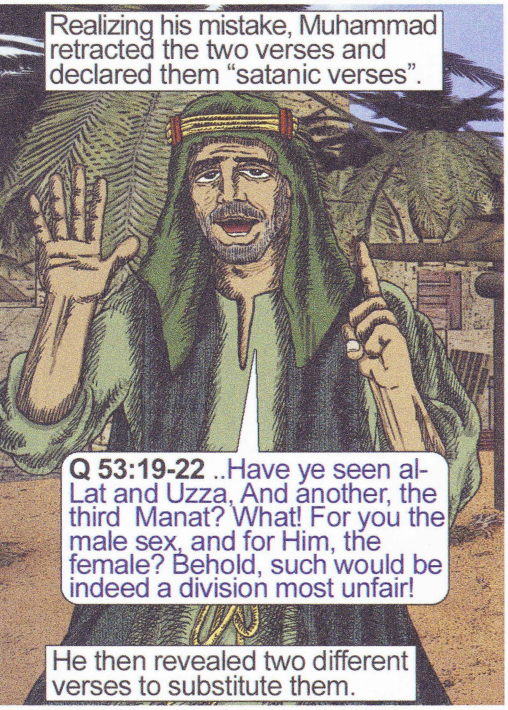
The Meccans were happy to hear Muhammad praising their goddesses.



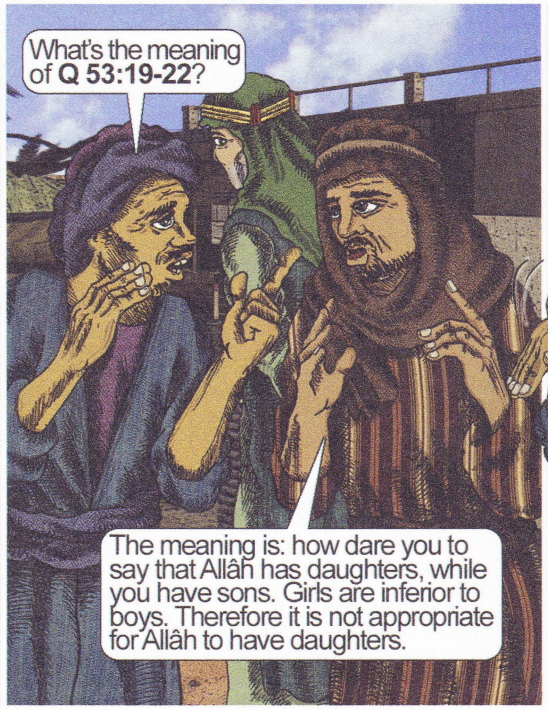
The Muslims who were in Abyssinia heard the news and were delighted that the hostilities had ended. Thirty Muslims sailed back to Mecca.



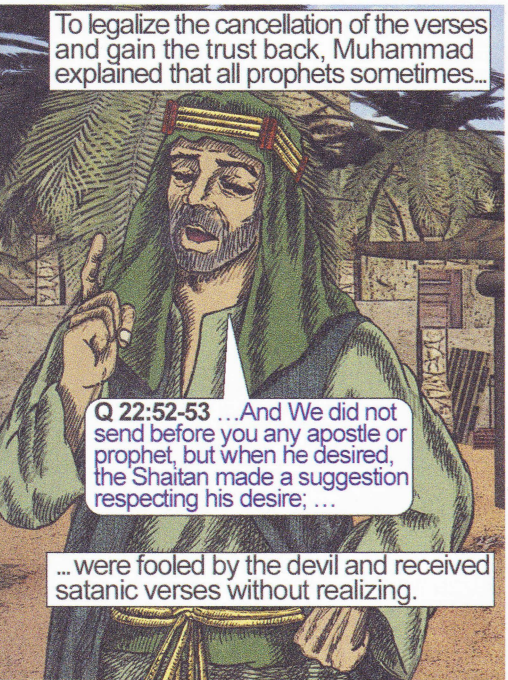
Not long after that, Muhammad realized that acknowledging the existence of Allâh's daughters ruined his prophecy.



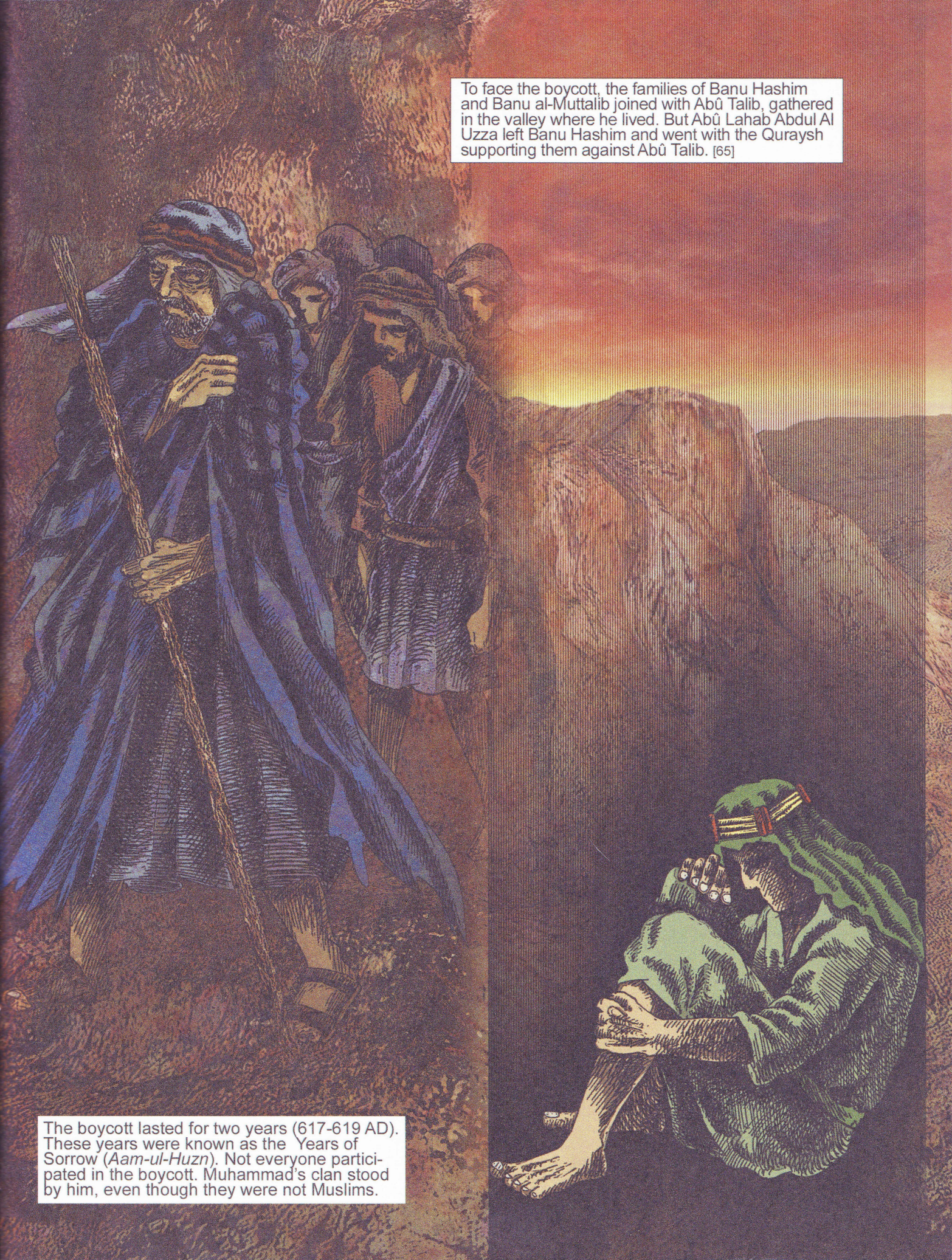
He then revealed two different verses to substitute them.

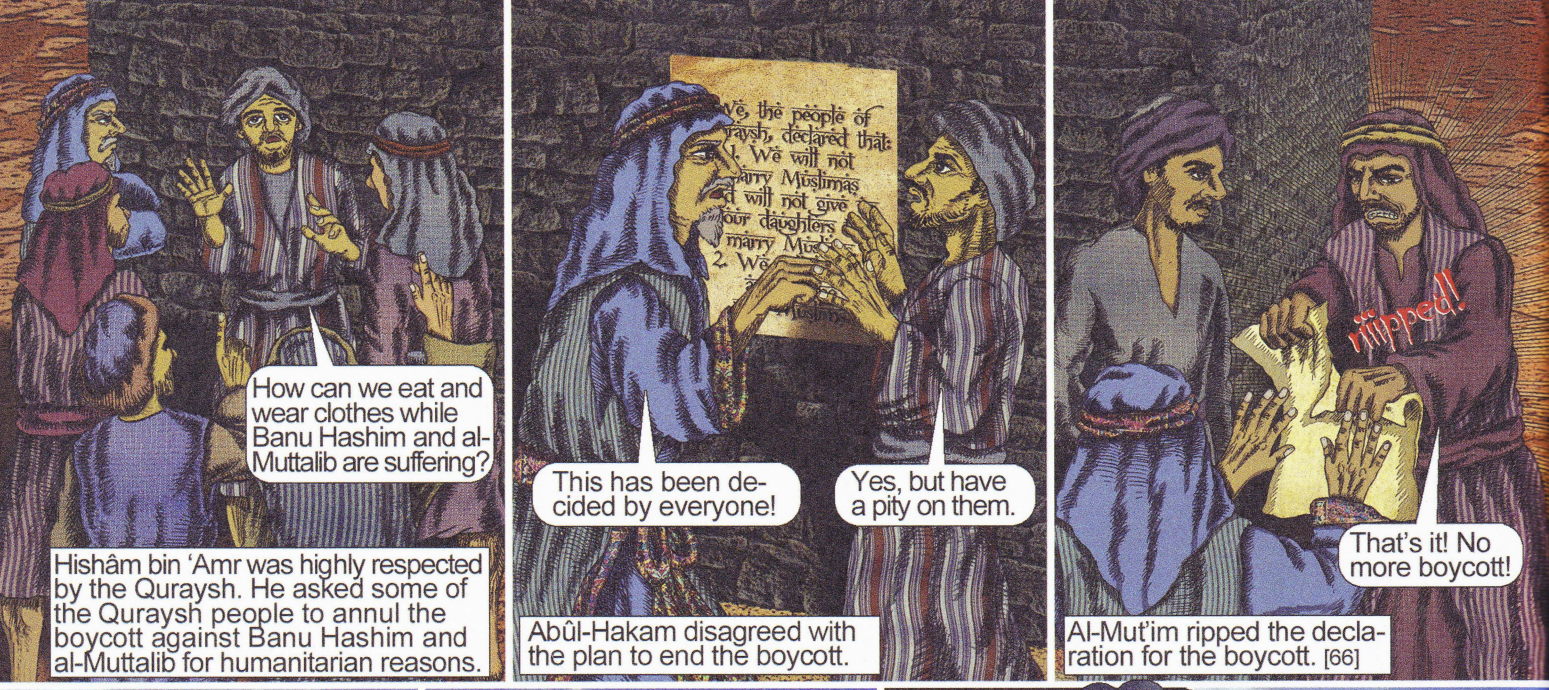


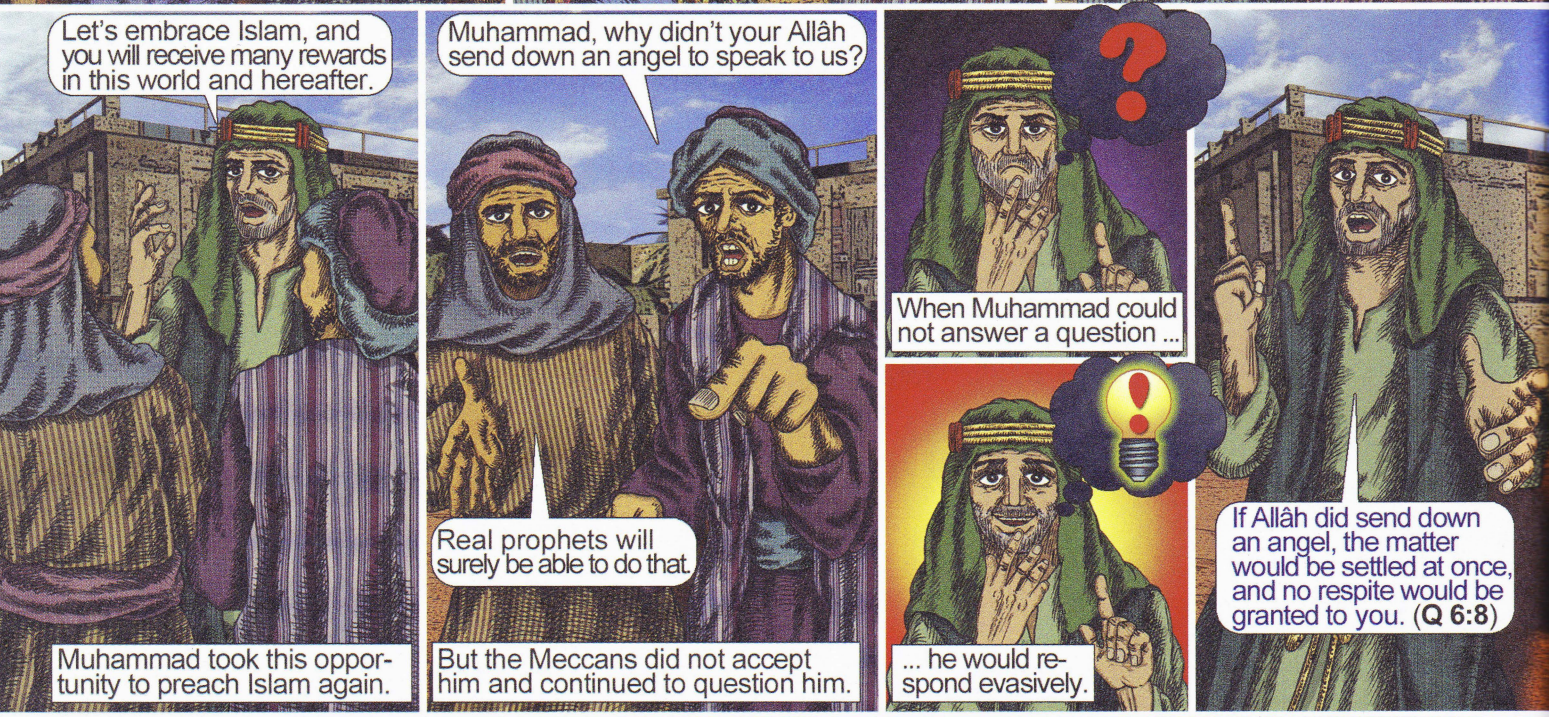
Some Muslims left Islam as the result.

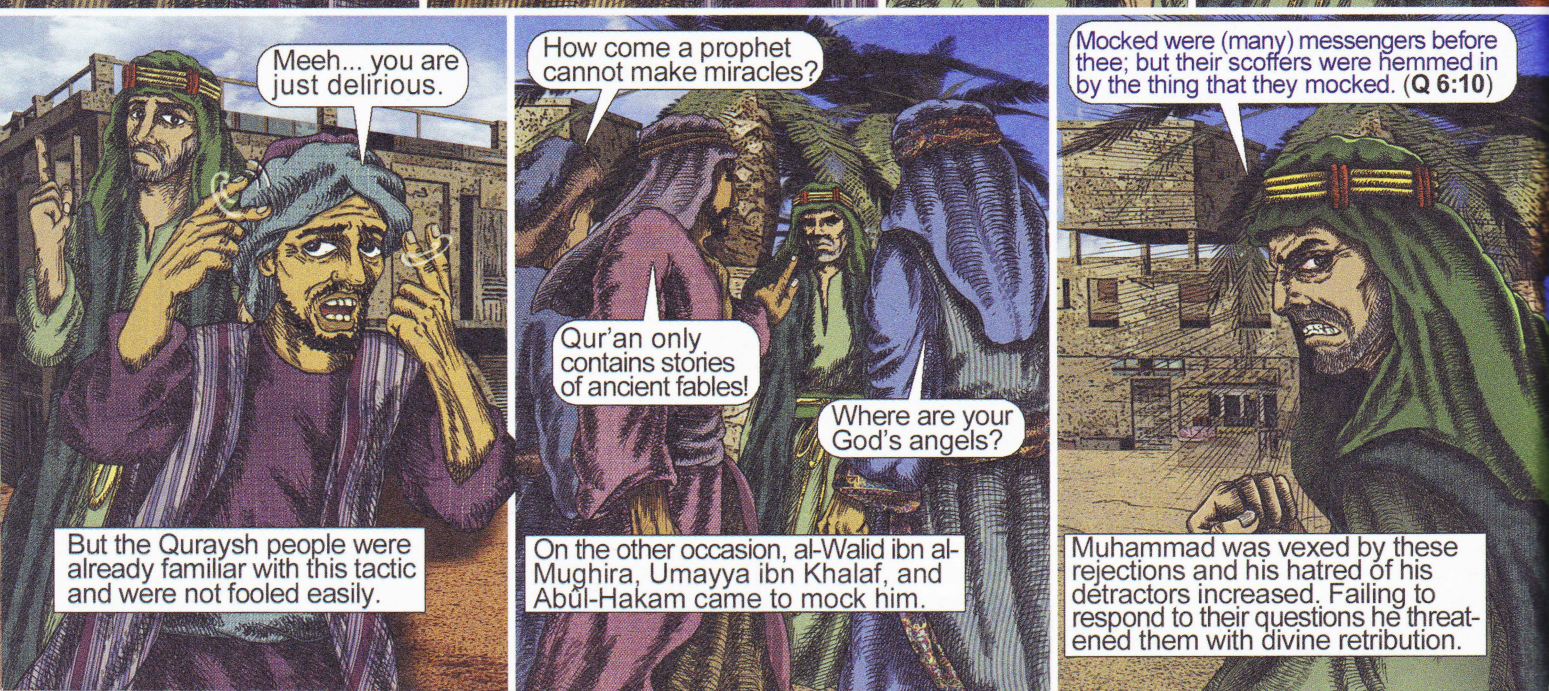


...were fooled by the devil and received satanic verses without realizing.


To face the boycott, the families of Banu Hashim and Banu al-Muttalib joined with Abû Talib, gathered in the valley where he lived. But Abû Lahab Abdul Al Uzza left Banu Hashim and went with the Quraysh supporting them against Abû Talib. [65]
The boycott lasted for two years (617-619 AD). These years were known as the Years of Sorrow (*Aam-ul-Huzn*). Not everyone participated in the boycott. Muhammad's clan stood by him, even though they were not Muslims.


How can we eat and wear clothes while Banu Hashim and al-Muttalib are suffering?
Hishâm bin 'Amr was highly respected by the Quraysh. He asked some of the Quraysh people to annul the boycott against Banu Hashim and al-Muttalib for humanitarian reasons.
We, the people of Quraysh, declared that:
1. We will not marry Muslimas
2. We will not give our daughters to marry Muslims
This has been decided by everyone!
Yes, but have a pity on them.
Abûl-Hakam disagreed with the plan to end the boycott.
ripped!
That's it! No more boycott!
Al-Mut'im ripped the declaration for the boycott. [66]


Let's embrace Islam, and you will receive many rewards in this world and hereafter.
Muhammad took this opportunity to preach Islam again.
Muhammad, why didn't your Allâh send down an angel to speak to us?
Real prophets will surely be able to do that.
But the Meccans did not accept him and continued to question him.
When Muhammad could not answer a question ...
... he would respond evasively.
If Allâh did send down an angel, the matter would be settled at once, and no respite would be granted to you. (Q 6:8)

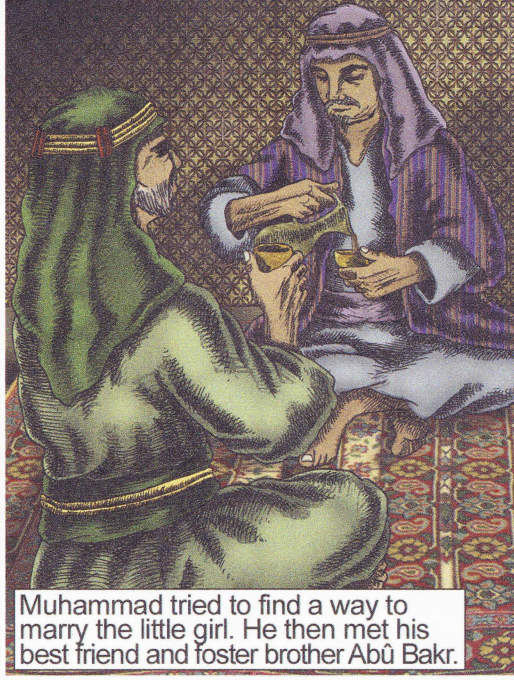

Meeh... you are just delirious.
But the Quraysh people were already familiar with this tactic and were not fooled easily.
How come a prophet cannot make miracles?
Qur'an only contains stories of ancient fables!
Where are your God's angels?
On the other occasion, al-Walid ibn al-Mughira, Umayya ibn Khalaf, and Abûl-Hakam came to mock him.
Mocked were (many) messengers before thee; but their scoffers were hemmed in by the thing that they mocked. (Q 6:10)
Muhammad was vexed by these rejections and his hatred of his detractors increased. Failing to respond to their questions he threatened them with divine retribution.

On the 10th year of his prophetic career, Khadija died (December, 619 AD). She was Muhammad's most loyal supporter for 25 years. [67]
Muhammad grieved over the death of Khadija.
Five weeks after Khadija died, Abû Talib fell ill. The leaders of the Quraysh got together to show their homage.
The Quraysh leaders expressed their concerns.
We are worried about the situation after you have died. We do not want to restrain your nephew, but he has to promise not to bother our religion. We will promise not to disturb his religion.
Abû Talib then called Muhammad to pass on the message.
But Muhammad declined.
No. But there is **one** word that if you say it, then you will be the conquerors of Arabia and Ajam (Persia).
Abûl-Hakam apparently did not realize that the word Muhammad mentioned obviously was **ISLAM.**
Good! Not only just one word then, but you can say ten words!

In that case, you must say 'there is no God but Allâh' and you must repudiate what you worship beside him.
Do you want to make all the gods into one God?
You just don't want to work things out with us!
Let us continue with the religion of our fathers until God decides between us.
Muhammad ignored their requests.
He even used the occasion to invite his uncle to embrace Islam. [68]
O my uncle! Say: None has the right to be worshipped except Allâh, an expression I will defend your case with, before Allâh.
O Abû Talib! Will you leave the religion of Abdul Muttalib?
The last statement Abû Talib said to them before he died was:
I am of the religion of 'Abdul Muttalib.
After that Abû Talib passed away.
He is in a shallow fire, and had it not been for me, he would have been in the bottom of the Hell Fire.

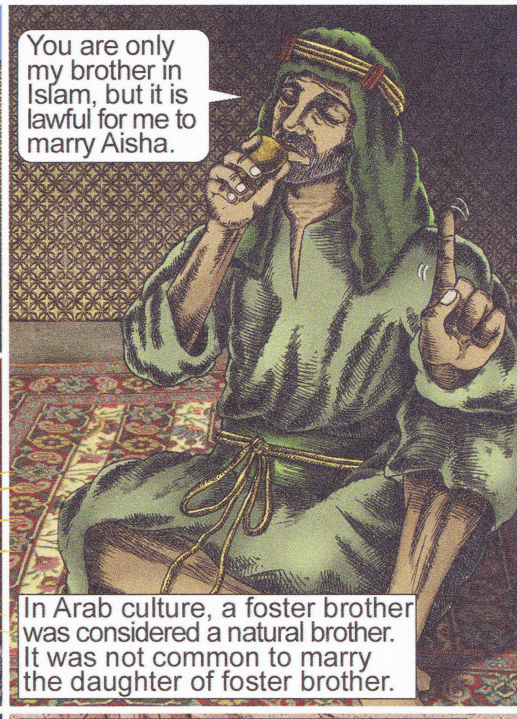
Not long after Khadija died, Muhammad married Saoda bint Zama (age 55) in 620 AD. In the past, Saoda and her husband Sakran migrated to Abyssinia. Sakran died after they both returned to Mecca.

Although just married, Muhammad was very interested in Aisha (age 6), Abû Bakr's daughter.


Muhammad tried to find a way to marry the little girl. He then met his best friend and foster brother Abû Bakr.

O Abû Bakr, give Aisha to me so I can marry her.
?!

But ...
But Rasulullâh you called me your brother ...
How can you marry your foster niece?


You are only my brother in Islam, but it is lawful for me to marry Aisha.
In Arab culture, a foster brother was considered a natural brother. It was not common to marry the daughter of foster brother.

Out of blind faith Abû Bakr granted his wish.

I've seen you twice in my dream. A man was carrying you in a silken cloth and said to me, 'This is your wife.' I uncovered it; and behold, it was you.

Three years later in Medina, Muhammad had sex with Aisyah (age 9).

Pedophilia in Islam

Qur'an, Sura Al-Talaaq (65), verse 4
Such of your women as have passed the age of monthly courses, for them the prescribed period, if ye have any doubts, is three months, **and for those who have no courses** (it is the same): for those who are pregnant, their period is until they deliver their burdens: and for those who fear Allah, He will make things easy for them.

Al-Jalalayn's Tafsir of Q 65:4
http://www.altafsir.com/Tafasir.asp?tMadhNo=1&tTafsirNo=74&tSoraNo=65&tAyahNo=4&tDisplay=yes&UserProfile=0&LanguageId=2
And [as for] those of your women who (read allāʾī or allāʾi in both instances) no longer expect to menstruate, if you have any doubts, about their waiting period, their prescribed [waiting] period shall be three months, **and [also for] those who have not yet menstruated, because of their young age**, their period shall [also] be three months — both cases apply to other than those whose spouses have died; for these [latter] their period is prescribed in the verse: they shall wait by themselves for four months and ten [days] [Q. 2:234]. And those who are pregnant, their term, the conclusion of their prescribed [waiting] period if divorced or if their spouses be dead, shall be when they deliver. And whoever fears God, He will make matters ease for him, in this world and in the Hereafter.

Ibn Kathir's Tafsir of Q 65:4
http://tafsir.com/default.asp?sid=65&tid=54223
The `Iddah of Those in Menopause and Those Who do not have Menses
Allah the Exalted clarifies the waiting period of the woman in menopause. And that is the one whose menstruation has stopped due to her older age. Her `Iddah is three months instead of the three monthly cycles for those who menstruate, which is based upon the Ayah in (Surat) Al-Baqarah. [see 2:228] **The same for the young, who have not reached the years of menstruation.** Their `Iddah is three months like those in menopause.

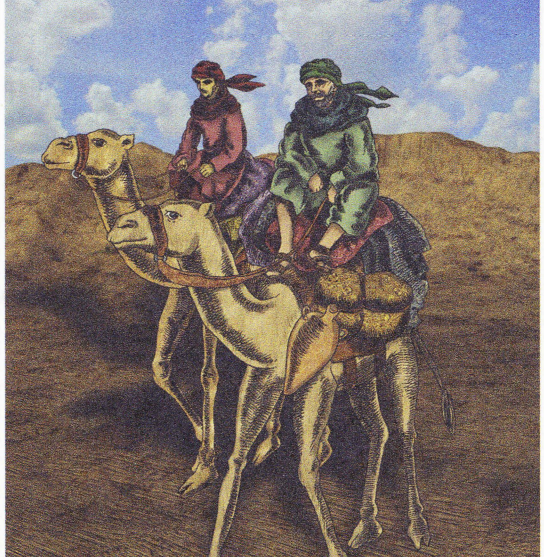
Ibn 'Abbâs' Tafsir of Q 65:4
http://www.altafsir.com/Tafasir.asp?tMadhNo=2&tTafsirNo=73&tSoraNo=65&tAyahNo=4&tDisplay=yes&UserProfile=0&LanguageId=2
(And for such of your women as despair of menstruation) because of old age, (if ye doubt) about their waiting period, (their period (of waiting) shall be three months) upon which another man asked: "O Messenger of Allah! **What about the waiting period of those who do not have menstruation because they are too young?" (along with those who have it not) because of young age,** their waiting period is three months. Another man asked: "what is the waiting period for those women who are pregnant?" (And for those with child) i.e. those who are pregnant, (their period) their waiting period (shall be till they bring forth their burden) their child. (And whosoever keepeth his duty to Allah) and whoever fears Allah regarding what he commands him, (He maketh his course easy for him) He makes his matter easy; and it is also said this means: He will help him to worship Him well.

Hadith Sahih Bukhari, Volume 5, Book 58, Number 236
Narrated Hisham's father:
Khadija died three years before the Prophet departed to Medina. He stayed there for two years or so and then he married 'Aisha when she was a girl of six years of age, and **he consumed that marriage when she was nine years old**.

Hadith Sahih Bukhari, Volume 7, Book 62, Number 64
Narrated 'Aisha:
that the Prophet married her when she was six years old and **he consummated his marriage when she was nine years old**, and then she remained with him for nine years (i.e., till his death).

Hadith Sahih Muslim, Book 008, Number 3311
'A'isha (Allah be pleased with her) reported that Allah's Apostle (may peace be upon him) married her when she was seven years old, and he was taken to his house as a bride when **she was nine**, and her dolls were with her; and when he (the Holy Prophet) died she was eighteen years old.

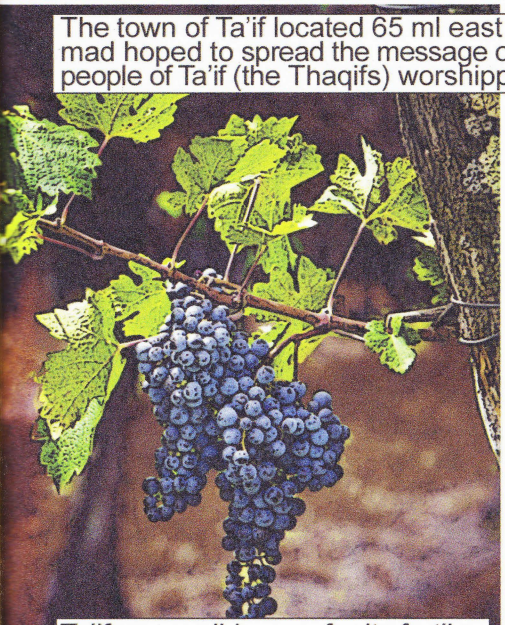
With the death of Abû Talib, Muhammad lost his staunch protector. He failed to recruit new followers. After Omar and Hamza, for four years no other person converted to Islam.



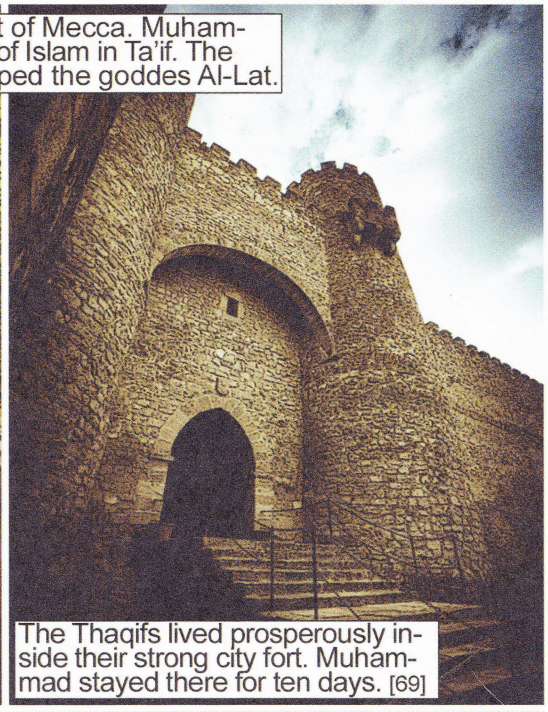
Muhammad knew that Islam would not have a future if the situation did not change.

A few days after Abû Talib was buried (620 AD), Muhammad asked Zayd ibn Muhammad to accompany him to Ta'if.

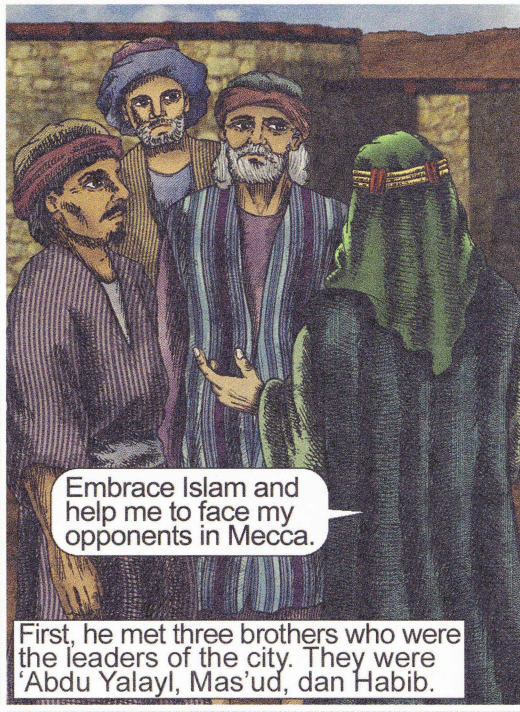
The town of Ta'if located 65 ml east of Mecca. Muhammad hoped to spread the message of Islam in Ta'if. The people of Ta'if (the Thaqifs) worshipped the goddes Al-Lat.



Ta'if was well-known for its fertile soil which produced excellent grapes and other land products.

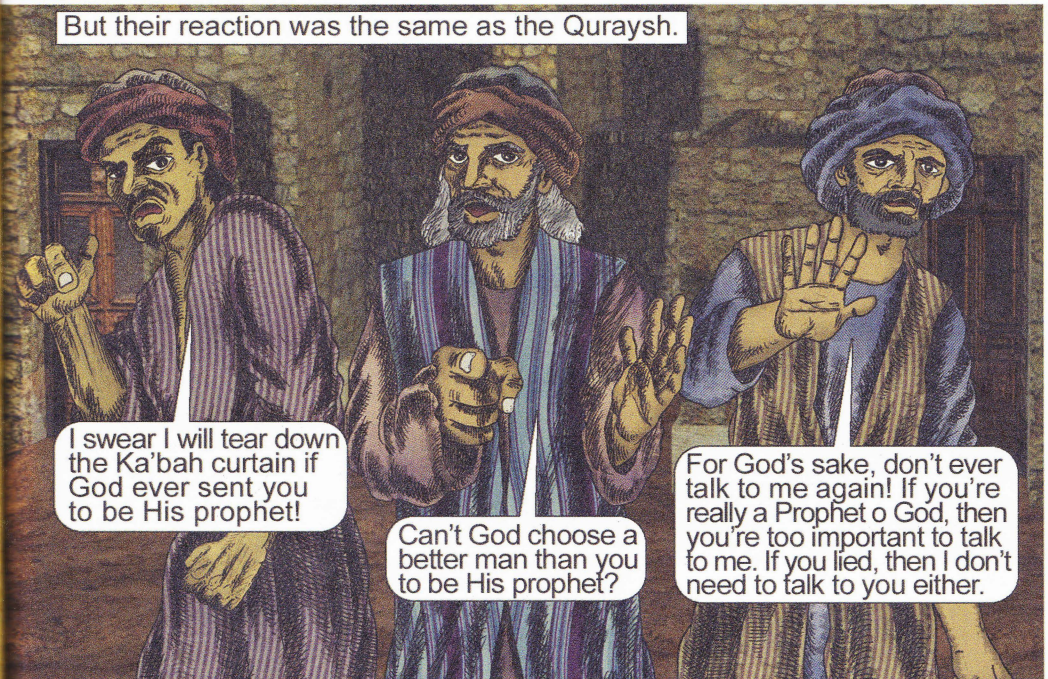


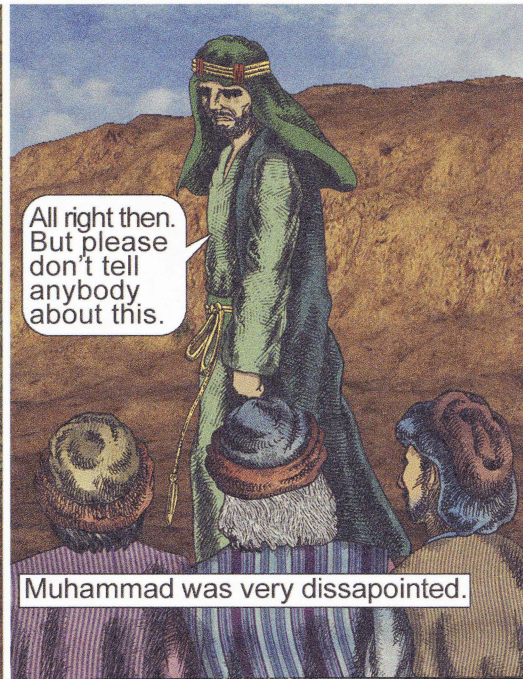
The Thaqifs lived prosperously inside their strong city fort. Muhammad stayed there for ten days. [69]



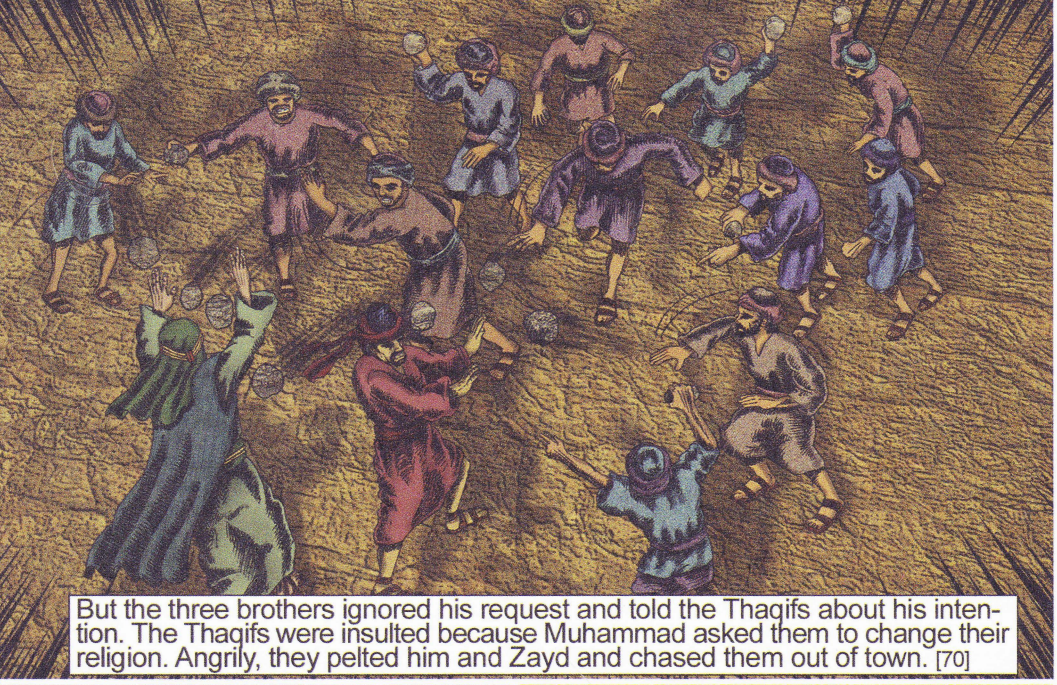
First, he met three brothers who were the leaders of the city. They were 'Abdu Yalayl, Mas'ud, dan Habib.

But their reaction was the same as the Quraysh.





Muhammad was very dissapointed.



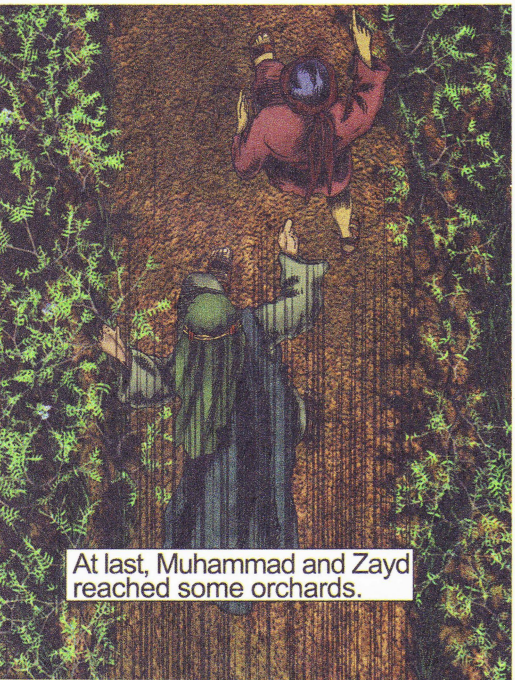
But the three brothers ignored his request and told the Thaqifs about his intention. The Thaqifs were insulted because Muhammad asked them to change their religion. Angrily, they pelted him and Zayd and chased them out of town. [70]

Muhammad was shocked by the harsh rejection.

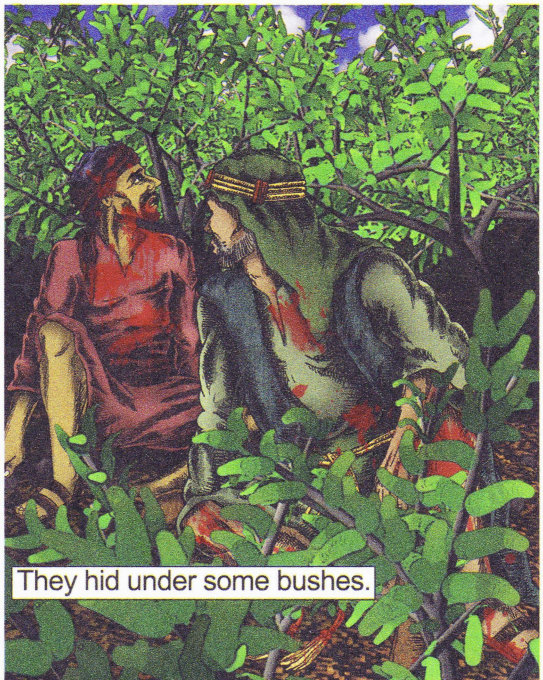
Zayd tried to protect Muhammad from the flying stones, but he received a severe head injury.

Blood flowed from wounds on both of Muhammad's legs.

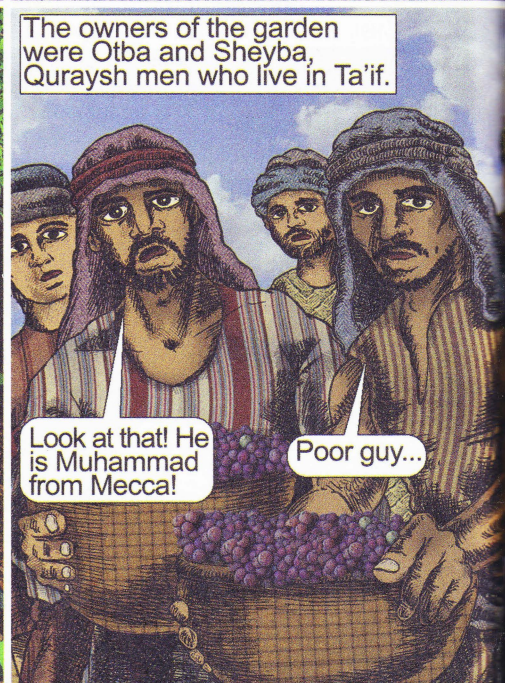
They ran away to find safety. The Thaqifs chased after them up to two or three miles outside of town.



At last, Muhammad and Zayd reached some orchards.



They hid under some bushes.

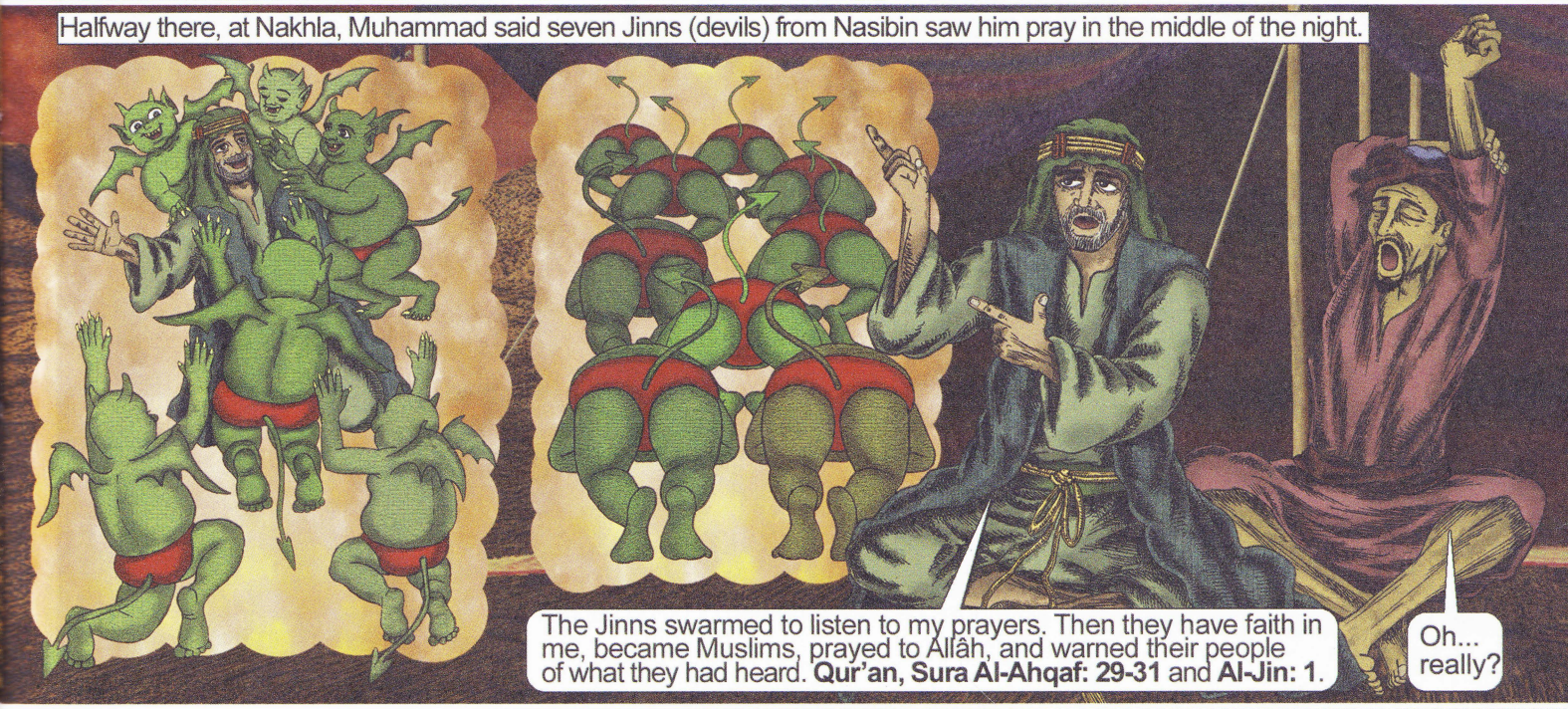


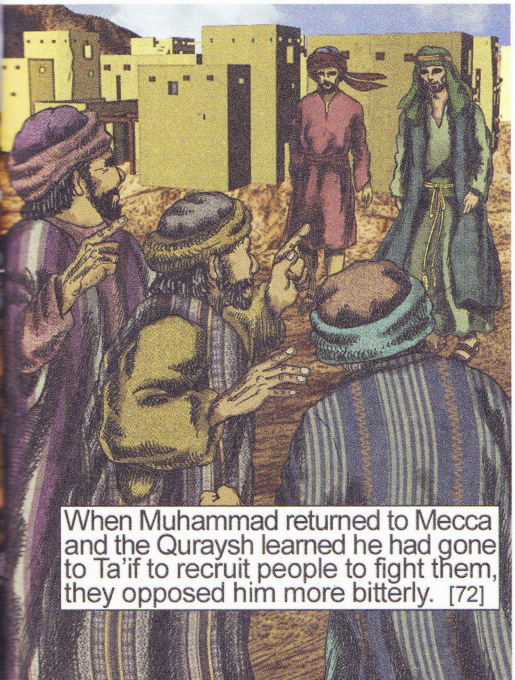
Muhammad complained to Allâh. [71]

Otba dan Sheyba ordered a Christian slave named Addâs from Nineveh to offer grapes to Muhammad and Zayd.

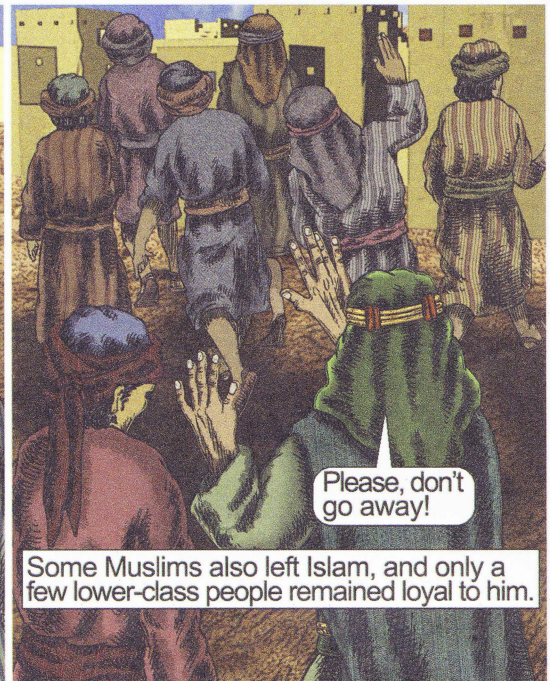
Muhammad and Zaid returned to Mecca empty handed.

Halfway there, at Nakhla, Muhammad said seven Jinns (devils) from Nasibin saw him pray in the middle of the night.





When Muhammad returned to Mecca and the Quraysh learned he had gone to Ta'if to recruit people to fight them, they opposed him more bitterly. [72]



Some Muslims also left Islam, and only a few lower-class people remained loyal to him.

It was difficult for Muhammad to face such a rejection.

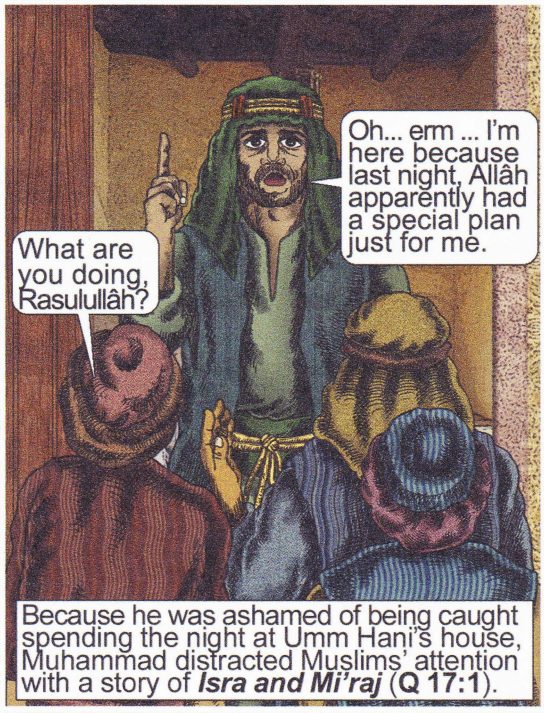
His heart boiled with anger. But since he did not have any power, he could not punish his detractors as he did later when he came to power.

For consolation, Muhammad visited his cousin Umm Hani (daughter of Abû Talib) whom he secretly admired. [73]

Apparently, Umm Hani's husband, Hibayrah, was not at home. Therefore, Muhammad dared to spent the night at her house.

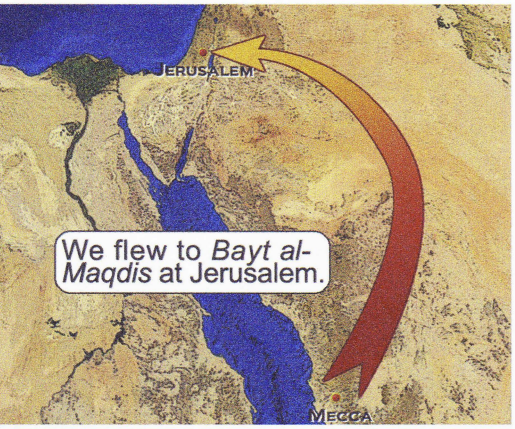
In the morning, Muslims could not find their Prophet anywhere. [74]

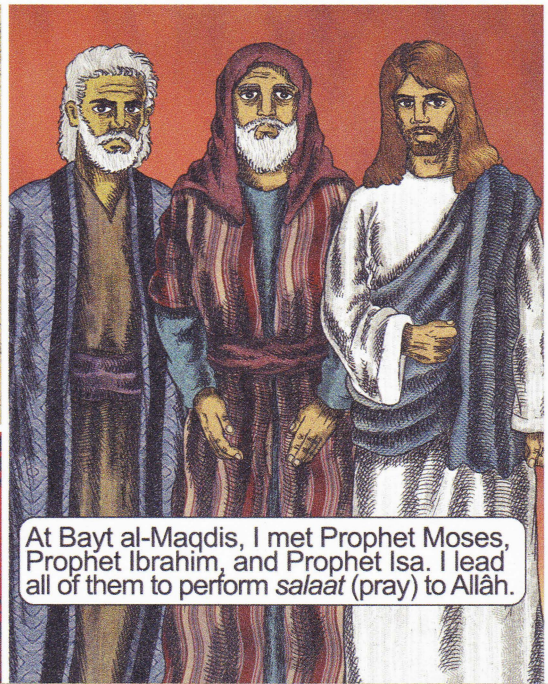
After searching everywhere, they reached Umm Hani's house.



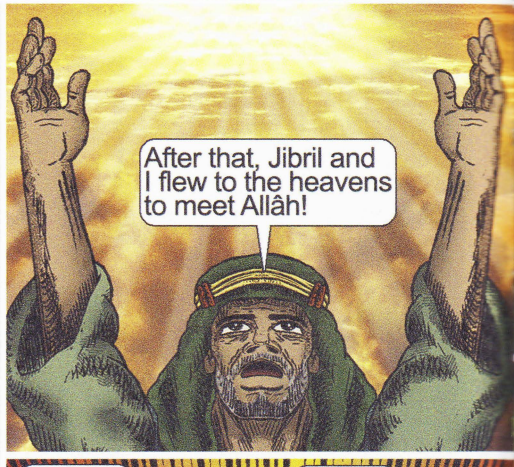
Because he was ashamed of being caught spending the night at Umm Hani's house, Muhammad distracted Muslims' attention with a story of ***Isra and Mi'raj*** (**Q 17:1**).

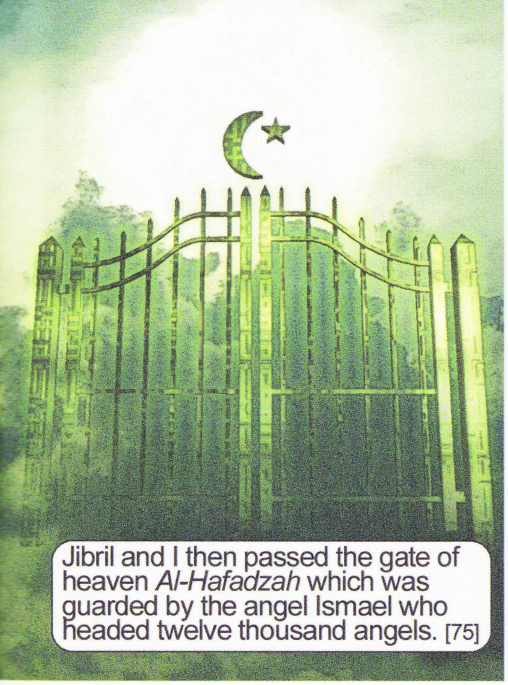
Last night, Allâh took me for a holy trip. I rode a steed called Buraq and flew with Jibril to heaven.



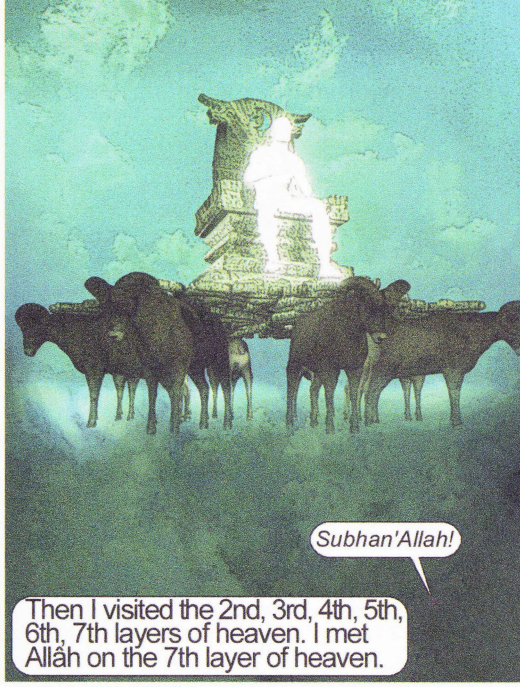


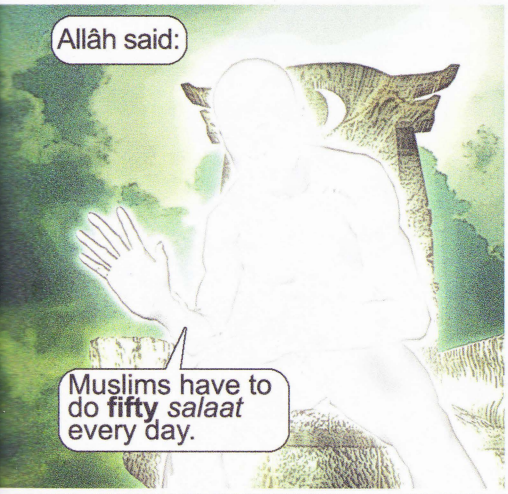
At Bayt al-Maqdis, I met Prophet Moses, Prophet Ibrahim, and Prophet Isa. I lead all of them to perform *salaat* (pray) to Allâh.

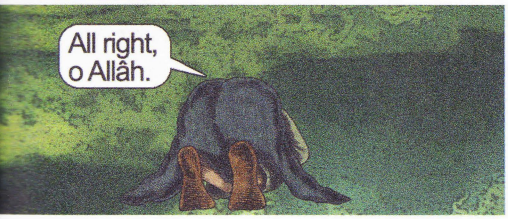



Jibril and I then passed the gate of heaven *Al-Hafadzah* which was guarded by the angel Ismael who headed twelve thousand angels. [75]

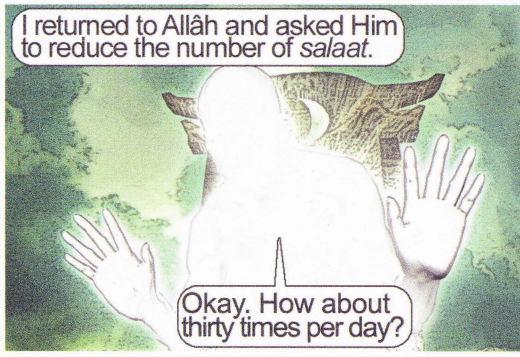
After that Jibril took me to visit Hell. I saw that most of Hell's inhabitants are women. [76]

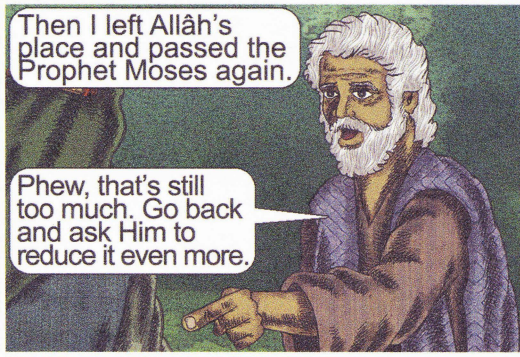

Subhan'Allah!
Then I visited the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th layers of heaven. I met Allâh on the 7th layer of heaven.

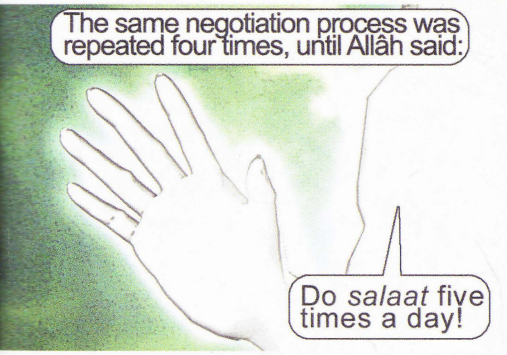

Allâh said:
Muslims have to do **fifty** *salaat* every day.

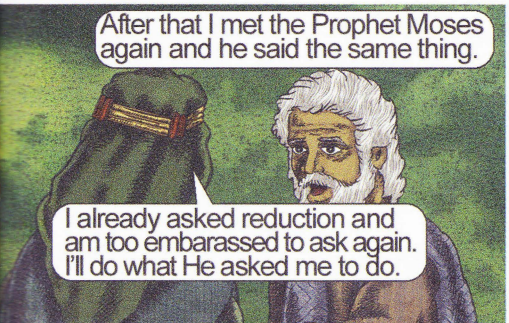

All right, o Allâh.

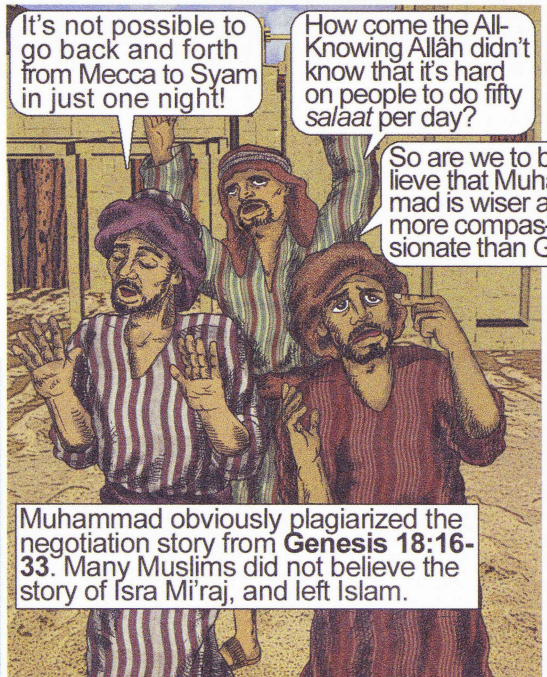
After that, I left Allâh's place and walked passed the Prophet Moses.
How many *salaat* did Allâh order you to do?
Fifty times per day.
Wow, that's too much. Go back to Allâh and ask Him to reduce the number of *salaat* for you and your people.

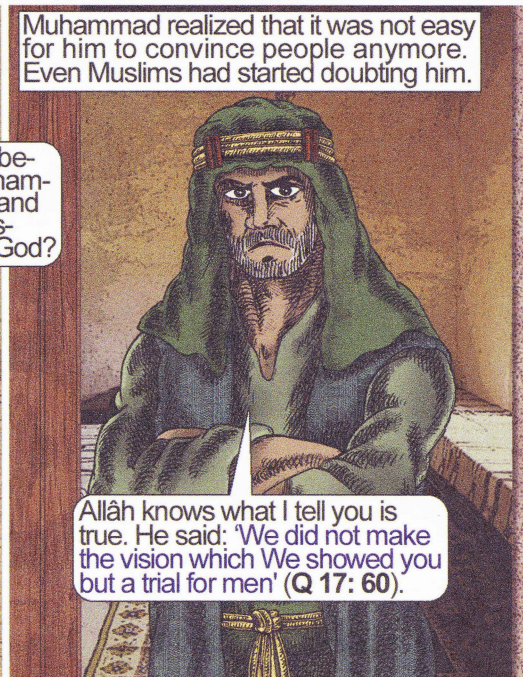

I returned to Allâh and asked Him to reduce the number of *salaat*.
Okay. How about thirty times per day?


Then I left Allâh's place and passed the Prophet Moses again.
Phew, that's still too much. Go back and ask Him to reduce it even more.


The same negotiation process was repeated four times, until Allâh said:
Do *salaat* five times a day!


After that I met the Prophet Moses again and he said the same thing.
I already asked reduction and am too embarassed to ask again. I'll do what He asked me to do.


It's not possible to go back and forth from Mecca to Syam in just one night!
How come the All-Knowing Allâh didn't know that it's hard on people to do fifty *salaat* per day?
So are we to believe that Muhammad is wiser and more compassionate than God?
Muhammad obviously plagiarized the negotiation story from **Genesis 18:16-33**. Many Muslims did not believe the story of Isra Mi'raj, and left Islam.


Muhammad realized that it was not easy for him to convince people anymore. Even Muslims had started doubting him.
Allâh knows what I tell you is true. He said: 'We did not make the vision which We showed you but a trial for men' (**Q 17: 60**).

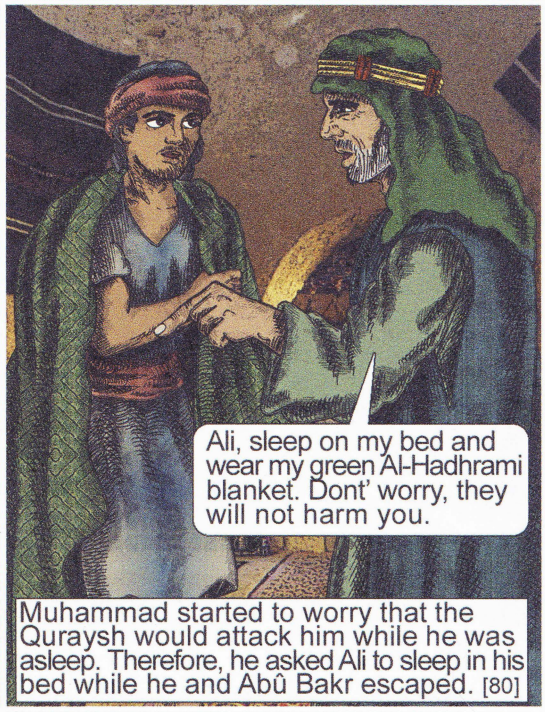
Muhammad kept looking for new recruits from different tribes, and...
O Bani Fulan, I'm a messenger of Allâh. Allâh ordered you to worship only Him and no one else, and you had to have faith in me, be on my side and protect me.
...was already thinking of forging an army of fighting men.
We refuse your request.
But they rejected his request.
Bani Kindah also rejected.
No, we don't want to help you.
Bani Abdullah also rejected.
Bani Hanifah also rejected.
Bani Kalb also rejected.
Muhammad offered himself to many tribes who came to Mecca to perform hajj ritual.
I am the prophet of Allah.
Wow, this must be the very prophet of whom the Jews warned us.
Don't let them get to him before us!
Bani Amr also rejected.
Eventually Muhammad met the people of Bani Al-Khazraj and Aws from Yathrib (Medina). After settling at Yathrib, the Arabs used to rob the Jews. The Jews warned them that their Messiah will come and helped them take revenge on the Arabs. When the Arabs heard that Muhammad claimed to be a prophet, they thought they would be equal with the Jews by accepting him as their prophet.
We gave allegiance to the apostle that we would associate nothing with Allâh,not steal, not commit fornication, not kill our offspring, not slander our neighbour, not disobey him ...
Muhammad and the Muslim Ansar (= Helpers, Muslims from Medina) made an agreement in Al Aqaba, a cave not far from Mecca. This is known as the Pledge of Aqaba I (April, 621 AD).
SYAM
KA'BA
One Ansar muallaf named Baraa ibn Marur prayed with *qibla* toward Ka'ba and not Syria. Muhammad was secretly pleased with this idea and he waited until Baraa died to implement the same prayer direction to Ka'ba (**Q 2:144**).

O people of Al-Khazraj, we protected Muhammad and he lives in honour and safety, but he will turn to you and join you. If you can be faithful to your promise then you can take him. But if you think you will betray and abandon him after he joins you, then leave him now.
Accept Islam. I invite your allegiance on the basis that you protect me as you would protect your women and children.
A year later, during hajj, Muhammad and the Ansâr had another secret meeting at the same place. This is known as the Aqaba pledge II. This time, they came with seventy three men and two women. Muhammad came with his pagan uncle Abbas. The Ansâr asked Muhammad to move to Medina. [77]
Al-Barra' bin Ma'rur took Muhammad's hand and said:
By Him Who sent you with the truth, we will protect you as we protect our women and children.
Abu'-Haytham b. al-Tayyihân said:
O apostle, we have ties with the Jews and we plan to sever them. If we do that and Allâh gives you victory, will you return to your people and leave us?
No, your blood is my blood, your honour is my honour. I am of you and be at peace with those who is at peace with you.
Muhammad knew that this was his only chance to gain allies, so he had to convince them that he was determined to join them and be their prophet.
'Abbâs b. 'Ubâda said:
O men of Khazraj, you actually pledge to this man to wage war against all men. If you think you can be loyal to him even if you lose your property and your nobles are killed, then take him, for by Allâh it will profit you in this world and next.
What will we get in return for our loyalty, o Prophet?
Yes, what is our reward?
What is in it for us?
Heaven.
Unlike the Quraish who were more educated and had known him since he was young and did not believe him, these less educated Arabs of Medina accepted Muhammad's promise without any question.
They pledged their word to Muhammad.
Stretch forth your hand!

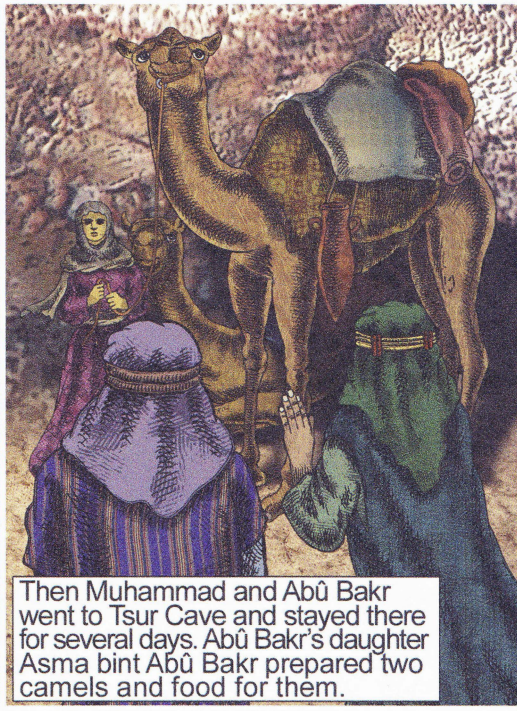
Allâh permits us to go to war with those who expelled us (Q 22:39).
But ...did they expel us from Mecca?
Nope.
After he got the pledge of support from the Ansâr, Muhammad announced that Allâh enjoined them to fight the infidels.
And fight with them until there is no more fitnah, and religion should be only for Allâh (Q 2:193)!
With Q 2:193, Allâh commands Muslims to fight the infidels until Islam becomes dominant above other religions. [78]
How can that be if the same Sura, which is Q 2:256, said that 'there is no compulsion in religion'?
Let's migrate to Medina since we are expelled from our place!
But we are not expelled!
Our pagan families don't want us to leave.
We won't have any source of income in Medina.
Muhammad ordered the Meccan Muslims to migrate to Medina. But many did not want to abandon their families.
Those Muslim who did not fly, their guardianship is not yours until they fly! (Q 8:72).
Muhammad was angry, and as usual, he used Qur'anic verses to intimidate and warn them.
What does this verse mean?
It means Muslims who don't migrate will lose their inheritance and protection from other Muslims until they migrate. [79]
If they turn back, then seize them and kill them wherever you find them (Q 4:89).
Alright, Rasulullâh!
Okay, Prophet!
Muhammad even ordered Muslims to kill any Muslims who tried to return to Mecca.
For those Muslims who don't migrate, their abode is hell, and it is an evil resort! (Q 4:97)
Whoever disobeys Allâh and His Apostle surely he shall have the fire of hell to abide therein forever! (Q 72:23)
Words of "obedience to Allâh and His Apostle," is now the watchword of Islam.
The Muhajirin (Mecca Muslims who migrated to Medina) started to depart by groups to Medina (250 miles north of Mecca) in 622 AD. Within two months, about 100 Muhajirin had migrated to Medina. During that period, Muhammad, Abu Bakr, and their families had remained in Mecca unharmed. Clearly, the Quraysh did not intend to kill them.

The leaders of Mecca discovered that Muhammad had made treaties with the Arabs of Medina and that they had pledged to wage war and fight against them should he command them to do so. This was a clear case of treason.

Others also agreed with Abûl-Hakam's idea.

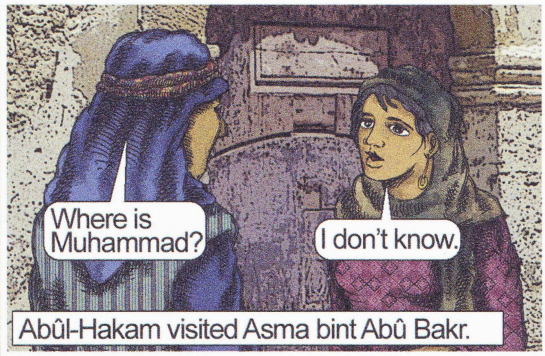


Muhammad started to worry that the Quraysh would attack him while he was asleep. Therefore, he asked Ali to sleep in his bed while he and Abû Bakr escaped. [80]

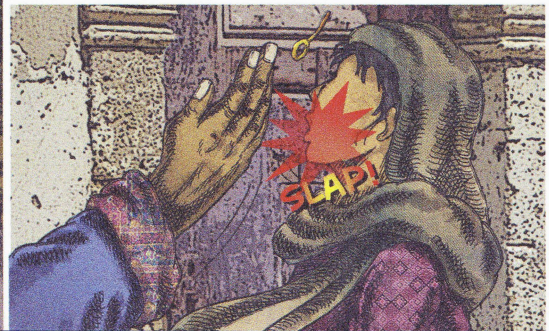


Then Muhammad and Abû Bakr went to Tsur Cave and stayed there for several days. Abû Bakr's daughter Asma bint Abû Bakr prepared two camels and food for them.

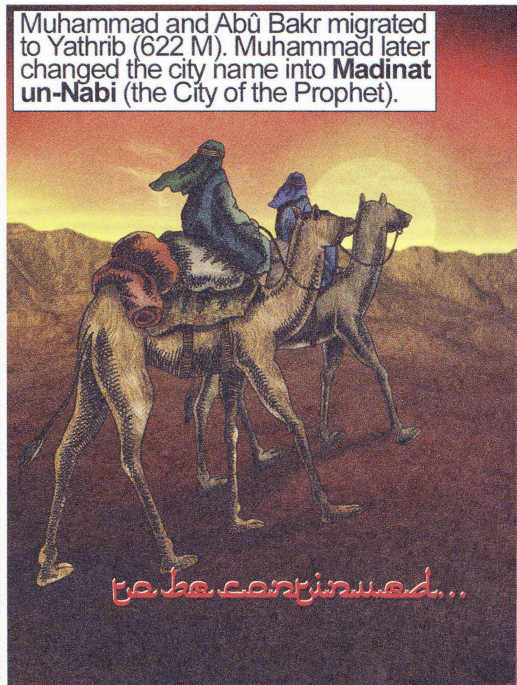
The leaders of the Quraysh asked Ali where Muhammad was.



Abûl-Hakam visited Asma bint Abû Bakr.



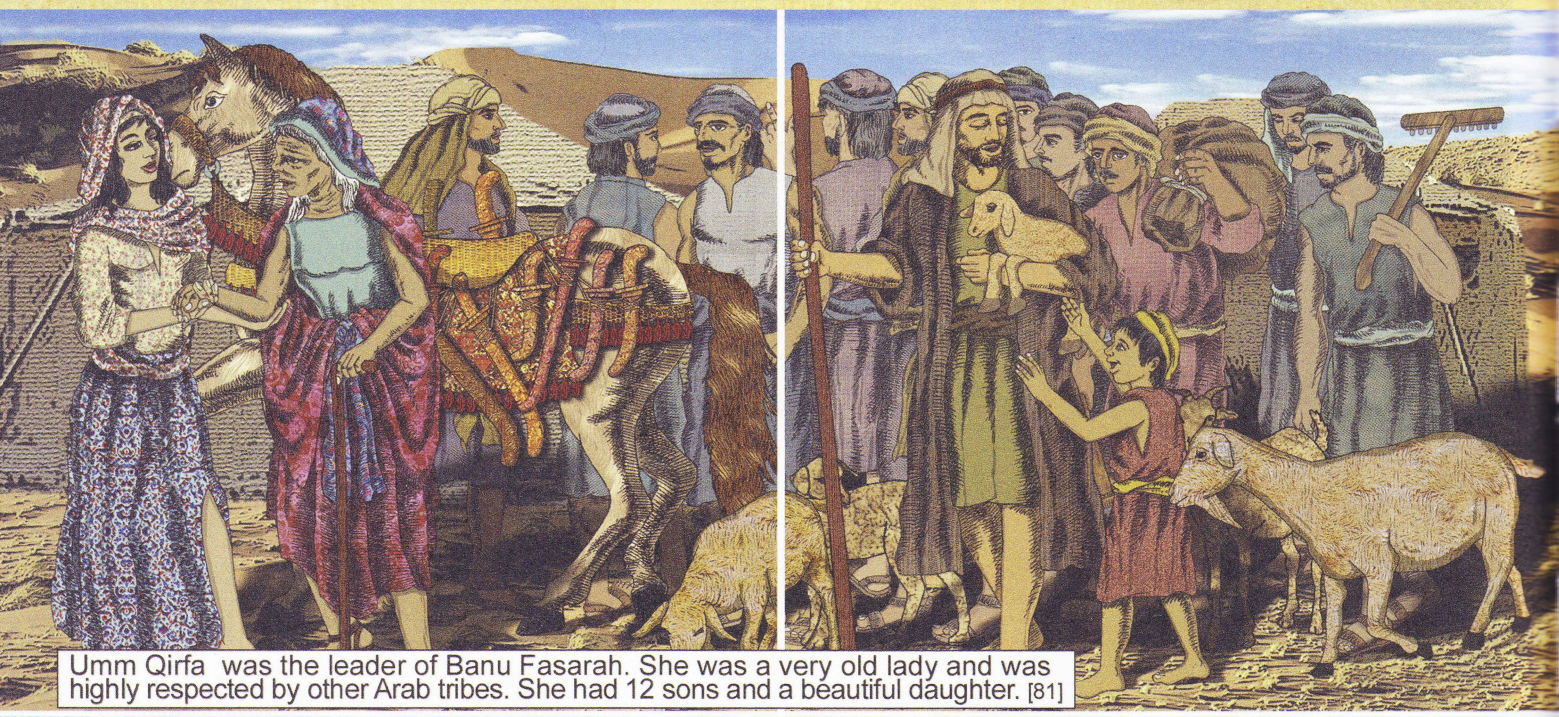
Muhammad and Abû Bakr migrated to Yathrib (622 M). Muhammad later changed the city name into **Madinat un-Nabi** (the City of the Prophet).



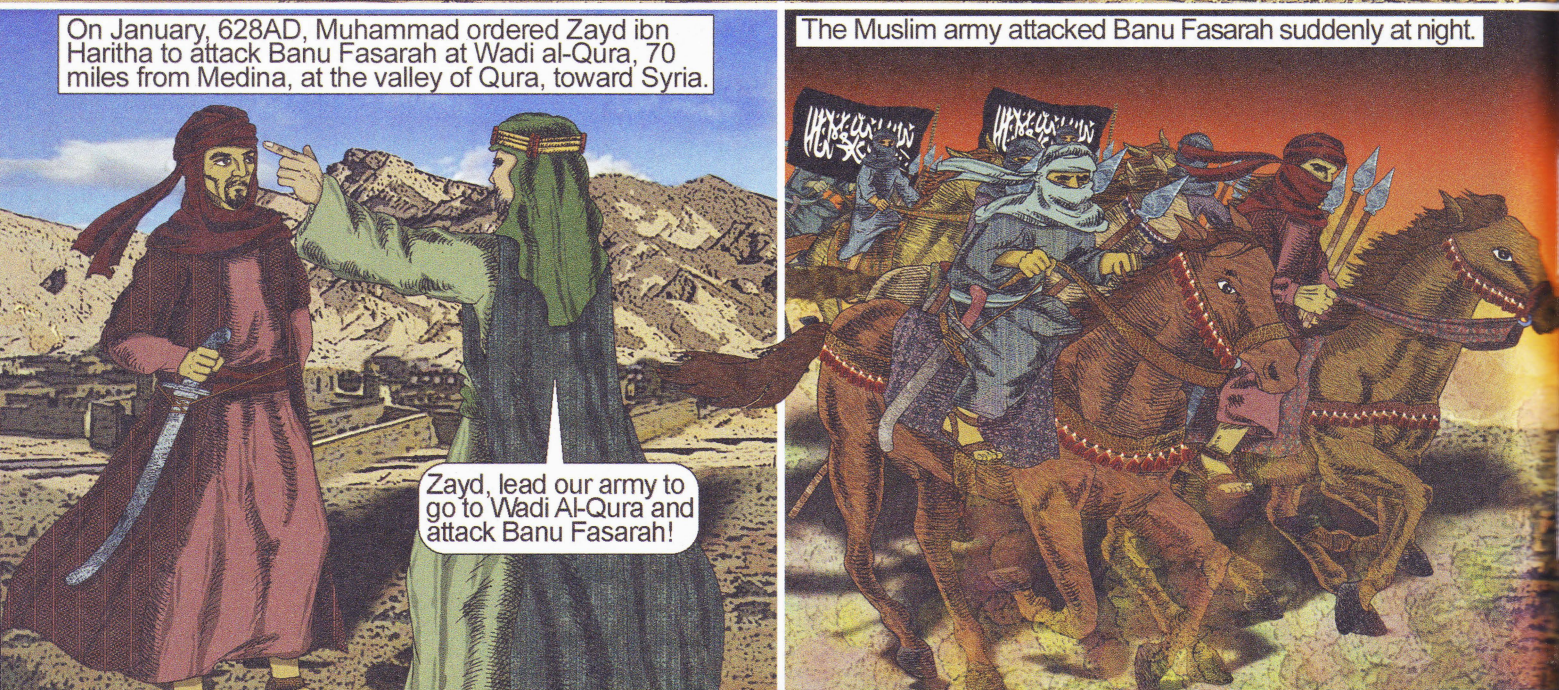
The following story illustrates the ways Muhammad changed after living in Medina. Muhammad and Muslim ummah's (Muslim society) income came from:
(1) ***Jizyah*** (security tax from *kuffār* (infidels));
(2) ***Kharaaj*** (agriculture tax from *kuffār*);
(3) ***Ghaneema*** (wealth collected from war);
(4) ***Fay'*** (wealth collected from *kuffār* without a fight).

All of this income came from ***Jihad***. Muhammad admitted this in the following hadith:
Hadith Sahih Al-Bukhari, Vol. 4, Chapter *Jihad*, no. 88:
Naratted Ibn 'Umar that the Prophet said, "My livelihood is under the shade of my spear, (1) and he who disobeys my orders will be humiliated by paying *Jizya*."
(1) "Under the shade of my spear" means "**from war booty**."
(*The Translation of the Meanings of Sahih Al-Bukhari*, Arabic-English, Vol. IV, by Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khan, Islamic University, Al-Madina Al-Munawwara, Kazi Publications)

Muhammad attacked Umm Qirfa's tribe, Banu Fasarah, on January, 628 AD. Muslims opposed the idea of a woman governing a tribe as Muhammad said:
Hadith Sahih Bukhari, Volume 9, Book 88, Number 219:
Narrated Abu Bakra: During the battle of Al-Jamal, Allah benefited me with a Word (I heard from the Prophet). When the Prophet heard the news that the people of the Persia had made the daughter of Khosrau their Queen (ruler), he said, "**Never will succeed such a nation as makes a woman their ruler**."

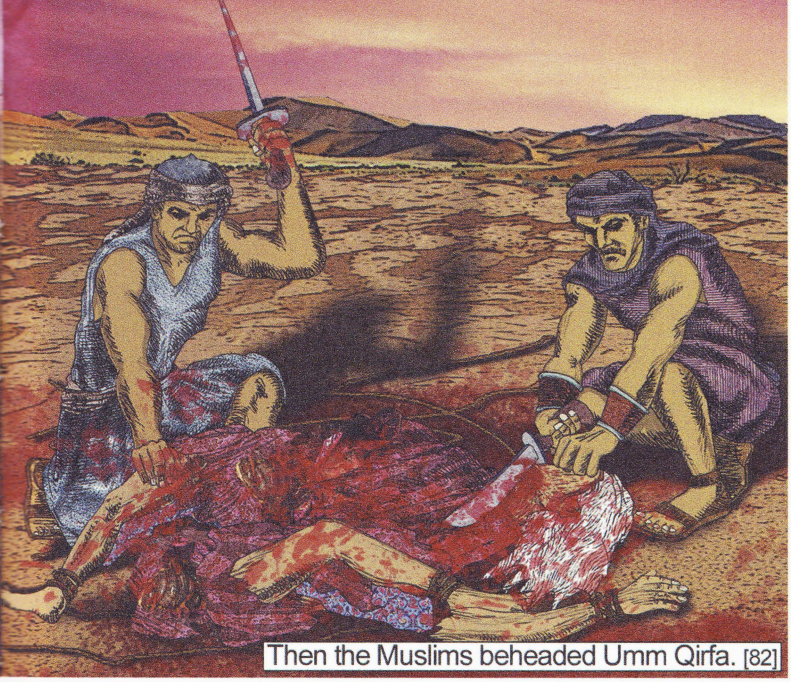


Umm Qirfa was the leader of Banu Fasarah. She was a very old lady and was highly respected by other Arab tribes. She had 12 sons and a beautiful daughter. [81]

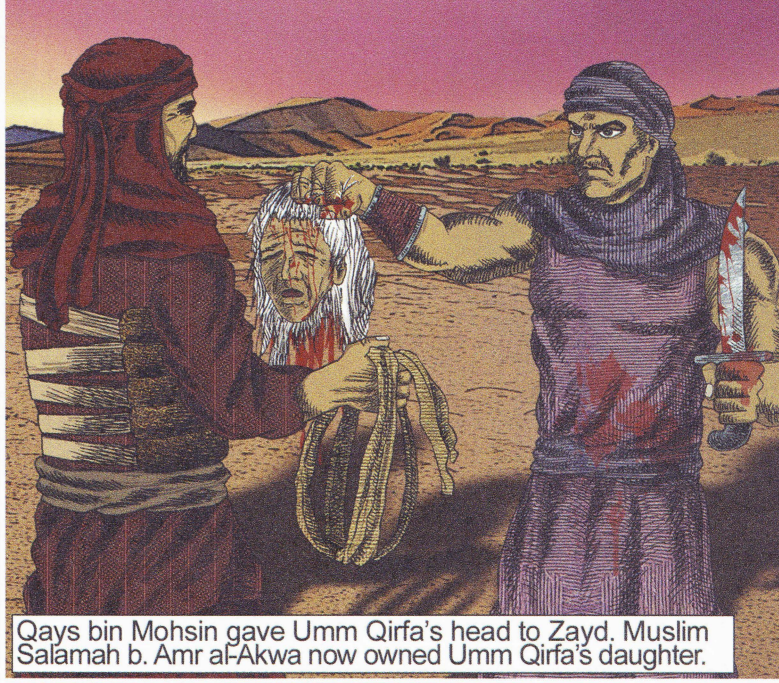


KILL!!
KILL kuffār!!
الله أكبر!!
With full force, Zayd lead the Muslim to attack the *kuffār* of Banu Fasarah.
Terror in the name of Islam struck again ...
Nooo!!
Daddy...
The *kuffār* fought back to defend themselves and their families.
aaaa

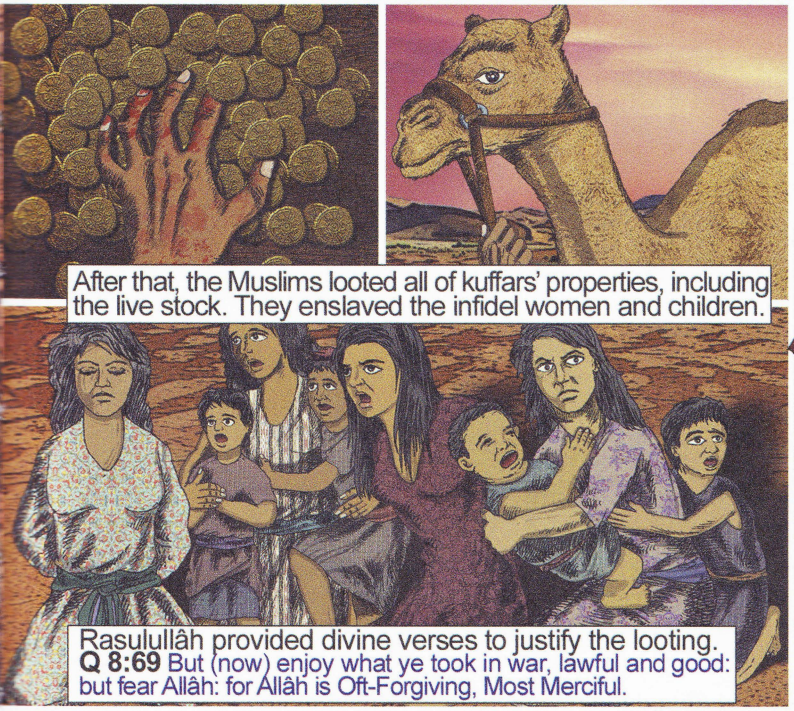
The rest of the tribe was taken as prisoners, including the daughter of Umm Qirfa.
Zayd gave Umm Qirfa to a Muslim soldier named Qays bin Mohsin to be killed.
Kill this useless old woman!!
Qays bin Mohsin tied up Umm Qirfa's legs to two camels, then the Muslims ran the camels in two opposite directions.
argh!!
nooo!!!
mother..!!
don't!!
Umm Qirfa was dying in agony.
Her body tore in half from limb to limb.



Then the Muslims beheaded Umm Qirfa. [82]

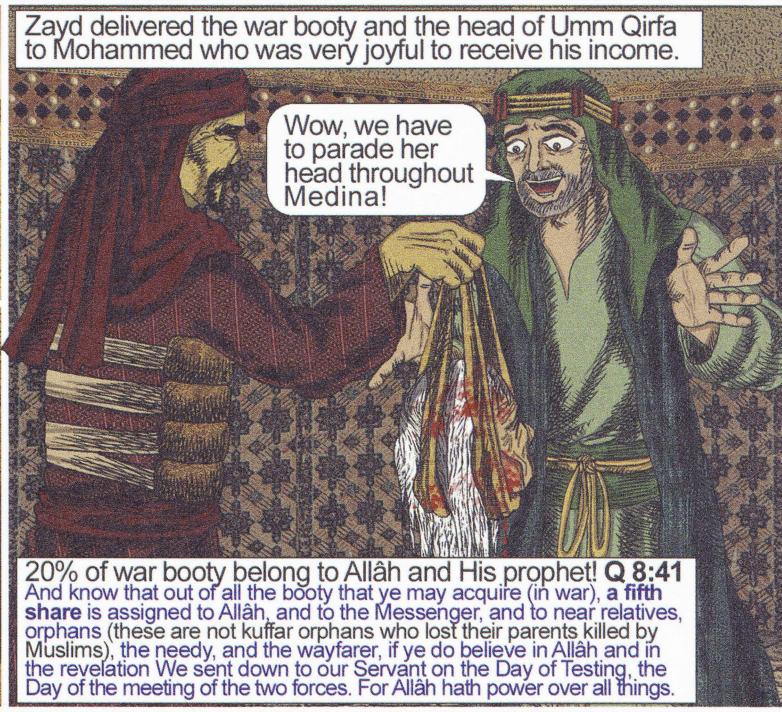


Qays bin Mohsin gave Umm Qirfa's head to Zayd. Muslim Salamah b. Amr al-Akwa now owned Umm Qirfa's daughter.



After that, the Muslims looted all of kuffars' properties, including the live stock. They enslaved the infidel women and children.

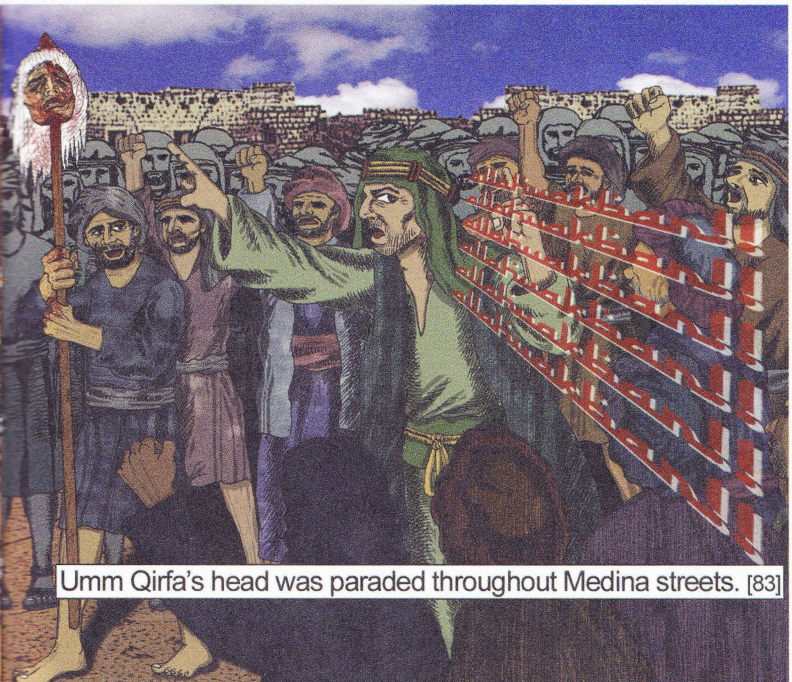
Rasulullâh provided divine verses to justify the looting.
Q 8:69 But (now) enjoy what ye took in war, lawful and good: but fear Allâh: for Allâh is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful.



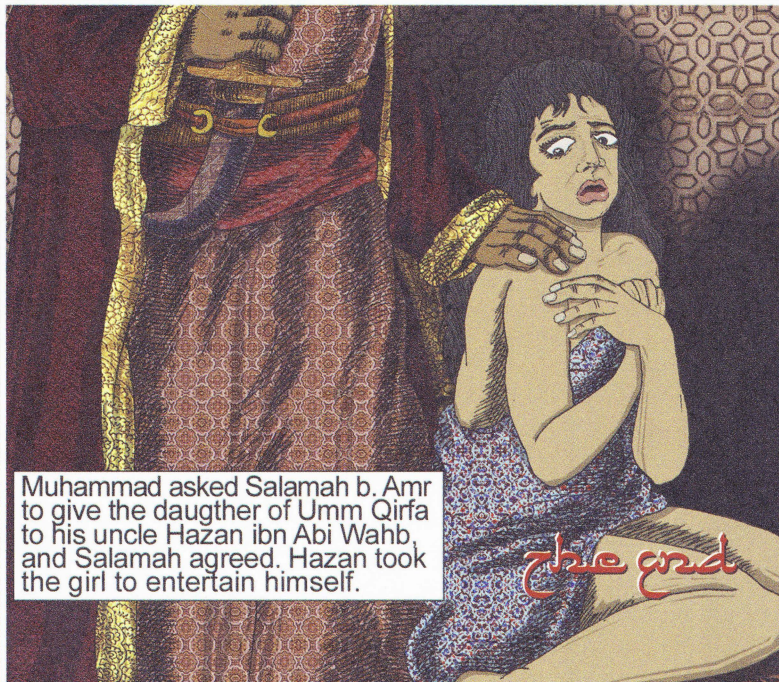
Zayd delivered the war booty and the head of Umm Qirfa to Mohammed who was very joyful to receive his income.

Wow, we have to parade her head throughout Medina!

20% of war booty belong to Allâh and His prophet! **Q 8:41**
And know that out of all the booty that ye may acquire (in war), **a fifth share** is assigned to Allâh, and to the Messenger, and to near relatives, orphans (these are not kuffar orphans who lost their parents killed by Muslims), the needy, and the wayfarer, if ye do believe in Allâh and in the revelation We sent down to our Servant on the Day of Testing, the Day of the meeting of the two forces. For Allâh hath power over all things.



Umm Qirfa's head was paraded throughout Medina streets. [83]



Muhammad asked Salamah b. Amr to give the daugther of Umm Qirfa to his uncle Hazan ibn Abi Wahb, and Salamah agreed. Hazan took the girl to entertain himself.

the end

The Killing of the Bajilis

At the Introduction, it had been mentioned that the U.S. President Obama quoted **Q 5:32** that talks about not killing an innocent man. The story of *The Killing of the Bajilis* is based on the continuation of that verse, which is **Q 5:33** where Muhammad demonstrated the punishment for people who created mischief in the land. The story is also based on several ahadith and Sira. Although some sources called them different names, they are actually the same people. For instance, Ibn Ishaq and Ibn Hisham called them the Bajilis, Bukhari called them as people of 'Ukil, whereas Ibn Kathir called them the people of Areena.

Qur'an, Sura Al-Maaidah, verse 33
The punishment of those who wage war against Allah and His Messenger, and strive with might and main for mischief through the land is: execution, or crucifixion, or the cutting off of hands and feet from opposite sides, or exile from the land: that is their disgrace in this world, and a heavy punishment is theirs in the Hereafter;

Hadith Sahih Bukhari, Volume 4, Book 52, Number 261:
Narrated Anas bin Malik:
A group of eight men from the tribe of 'Ukil came to the Prophet and then they found the climate of Medina unsuitable for them. So, they said, "O Allah's Apostle! Provide us with some milk." Allah's Apostle said, "I recommend that you should join the herd of camels." So they went and drank the urine and the milk of the camels (as a medicine) till they became healthy and fat. Then they killed the shepherd and drove away the camels, and they became unbelievers after they were Muslims. When the Prophet was informed by a shouter for help, he sent some men in their pursuit, and before the sun rose high, they were brought, and he had their hands and feet cut off. Then he ordered for nails which were heated and passed over their eyes, and whey were left in the Harra (i.e. rocky land in Medina). They asked for water, and nobody provided them with water till they died (Abu Qilaba, a sub-narrator said, "They committed murder and theft and fought against Allah and His Apostle, and spread evil in the land.")

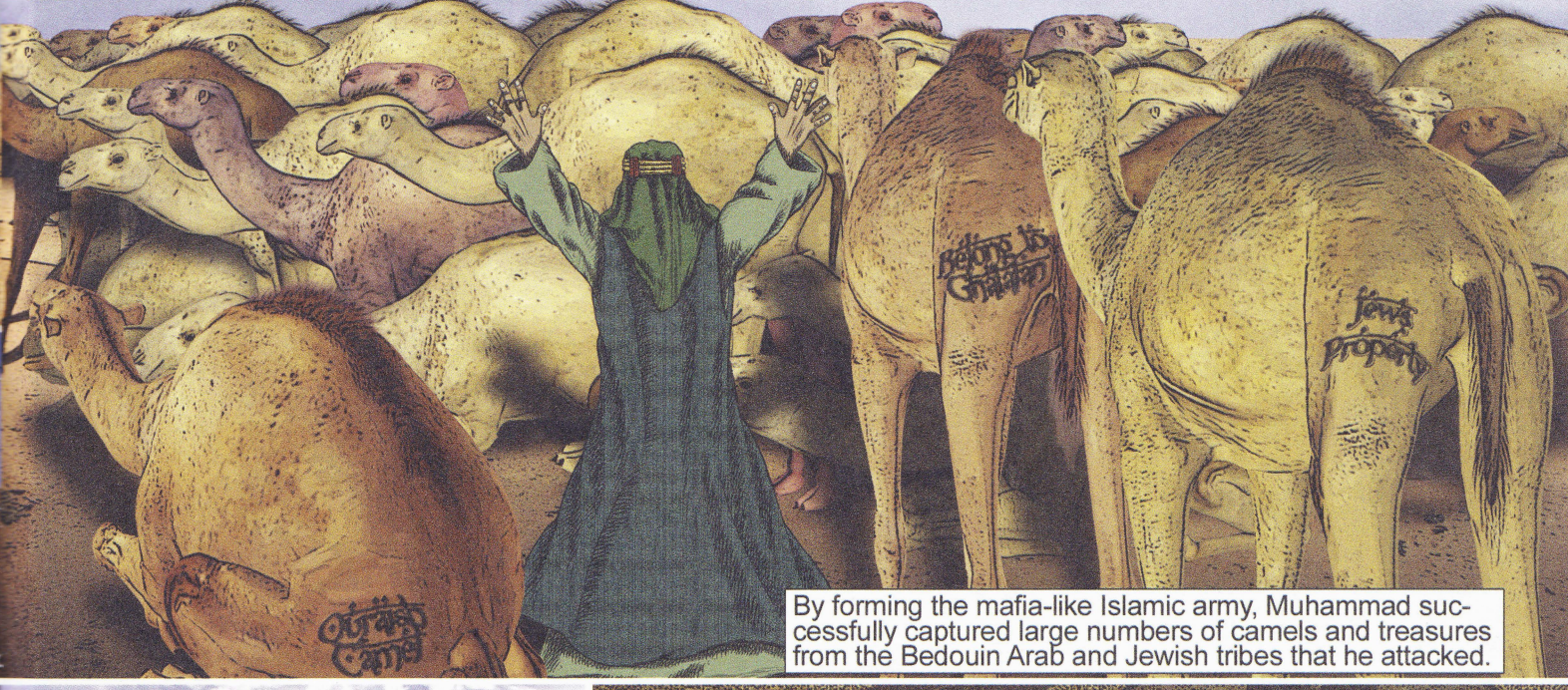
Ibn Ishaq, *Sirat Rasul Allâh*, p. 677
Kurz ibn Jabar's Expedition to Kill The Bajilis Who had Killed Yasar
A tradisionist told me from one who had told him from Muhammad b. Talha from Uthman b. 'Abdu'l-Rahman that in the raid of Muharib and B. Tha'laba the apostle had captured a slave called Yasar, and he put him in charge of his milch-camels to sheperd them in the neighbourhood of al-Jamma. Some men of Qays of Kubba of Bajila came to the apostle suffering from an epidemic and enlarged spleens, and the apostle told them that if they went to the milch-camels and drank their milk and urine they would recover, so off they went. When they recovered their health and their bellies contracted to their normal size they fell upon the apostle's shepherd Yasar and killed him and stuck thorns in his eyes and drove away his camels. The apostle sent Kurz b. Jabir in pursuit and he overtook them and brought them to the apostle as he returned from the raid of Dhu Qarad. He cut off their hands and feet and gouged out their eyes.

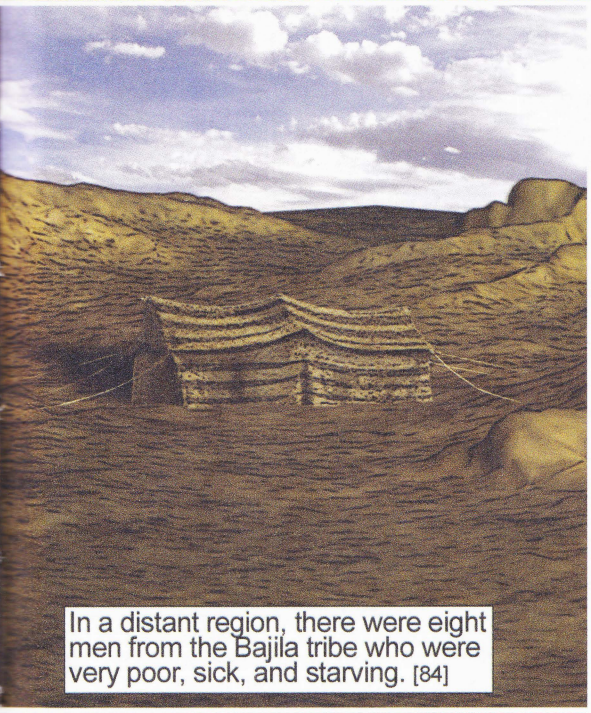
Where did Muhammad get so many camels? Here is the answer:

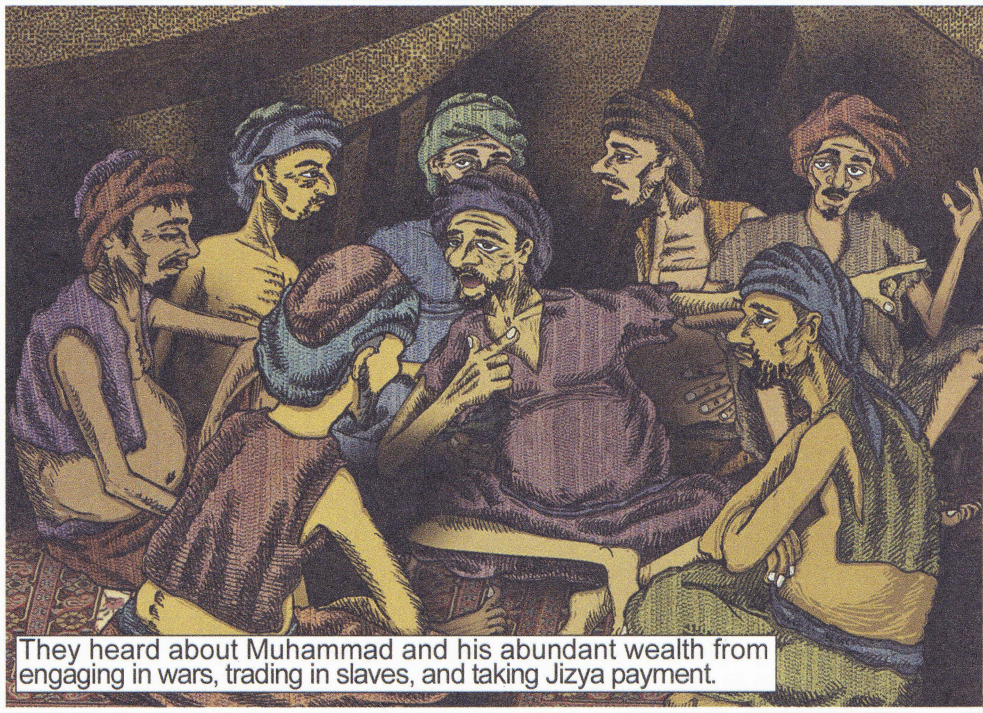
Hadith Sahih Bukhari, Volume 4, Book 53, Number 362:
Narrated Nafi from Ibn Umar:
Allah's Apostle sent a Sariya (Muslim army) towards Najd, and Abdullah bin 'Umar was in the Sariya. They gained a great number of camels as war booty. The share of each one of them was twelve or eleven camels, and they were given an extra camel each.

Allâh's promises a lot of war booty for Muhammad:
Qur'an, Sura Al-Fath, verse 20
Allah has promised you many gains (war booty) that ye shall acquire, and He has given you these beforehand; and He has restrained the hands of men from you; that it may be a Sign for the Believers, and that He may guide you to a Straight Path;

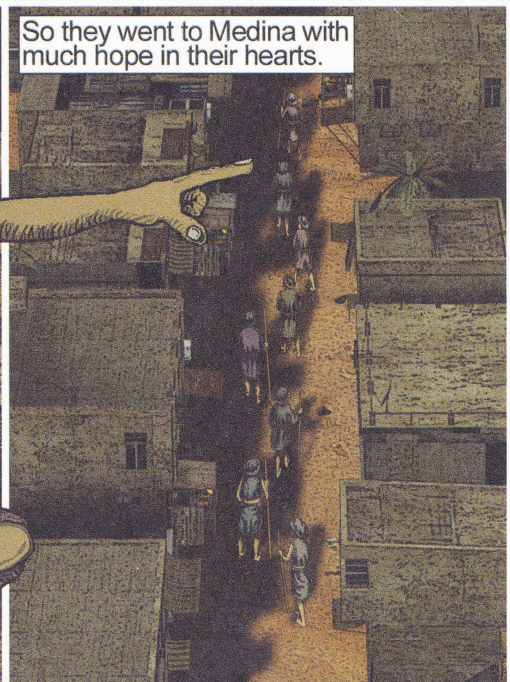
Additional resource:
Zaki Ameen, *Living by the Point of My Spear*, www.myspear.org
http://www.myspear.org/references/3_live_by_the_spear.html


By forming the mafia-like Islamic army, Muhammad successfully captured large numbers of camels and treasures from the Bedouin Arab and Jewish tribes that he attacked.


In a distant region, there were eight men from the Bajila tribe who were very poor, sick, and starving. [84]


They heard about Muhammad and his abundant wealth from engaging in wars, trading in slaves, and taking Jizya payment.

Let's go to Medina to meet Muhammad. I heard he is a Prophet. I'm sure he would be happy to help poor people like us.


So they went to Medina with much hope in their hearts.

Phew... at last, we arrive at the Prophet's mosque.
Yes, let's meet him.

The Bajilis met Muhammad in the mosque to ask for help.
Help, Sir ...
Some alms, Sir..
Please help us for we are very poor and have no food to eat...
Before I can help, you all have to become Muslims first by saying the Shahadah.
There is no deity but Allâh, and Muhammad is Allâh's prophet.
لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله
The Bajilis immediately obeyed in the hope of having some food to eat.
Good! The best solution for all of you is working for me as shepherds to take care of my camels. You all have swollen bellies because of the bugs in your livers.
The best treatment for swollen bellies is drinking camel's milk and urine. That's your wages and medicine.
Drink...
camel...
...urine?
Being paid by camel milk...
...and camel urine only?
Yes!! Drink the milk directly from the camel's breast, and the urine straight from the camel while it is still hot. [85]

Yasser, you have to watch over them all the time.
Yes, Prophet.
Muhammad ordered his black slave named Yasser to take fifteen milch camels out to be herded by the Bajilis.
Wow, the Prophet's camels are well fed and very healthy.
Yea.. unlike us.
The Bajilis started their work under Yasser's supervision.
In accordance to Muhammad's advice, they started to drink camel urine directly from the source. [86]
They drank camel milk directly from the nipples.
Camel urine and milk were all they got every single day.
We work in the hot desert, but all we get is only camel urine and milk.
Muhammad has abused us. But what do you expect from a slave trader like him?
We have to take revenge against him!
AUGHH!!
Then they killed Yasser.
HYA!!
YA!!
YA!!
AUGH!!
HYA!!
After that, they ran away with Muhammad's camels.

Kurz, take 20 soldiers!! Catch them alive!!
Okay, Rasulullâh!
Muhammad was very angry and he ordered Kurz ibn Jabar to catch the Bajilis.
STOP!!
Kurz and his Muslim army intercepted the Bajilis who ran away with Muhammad's camels.
Take them to Harra* and gather the Muslims there!
All right, Prophet!
The Bajilis were taken to face Muhammad.
* Harra is a hot rocky area in Medina.
At Harra, Muhammad ordered:
Cut off of their hands and feet from opposite sides!
AAHEEE...
The order was quickly executed.
Heat up nails and gouge their eyes!
Ooh... thirsty, please give me some water.
Go to hell!
After the Bajilis died, Muhammad said:
Q 5:33 ... The punishment of those who wage war against Allah and His Messenger, and strive with might and main for mischief through the land is: execution, or crucifixion, or the cutting off of hands and feet from opposite sides, or exile from the land: that is their disgrace in this world, and a heavy punishment is theirs in the Hereafter.
They were killed for stealing the Prophet's camels.
But the prophet himself stole the camels from the infidels!
Hush! Those are Allâh's generous gifts for him! That's not stealing!
the end

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[63] Ibn Ishaq, *Sirat Rasul Allâh*, p. 166.
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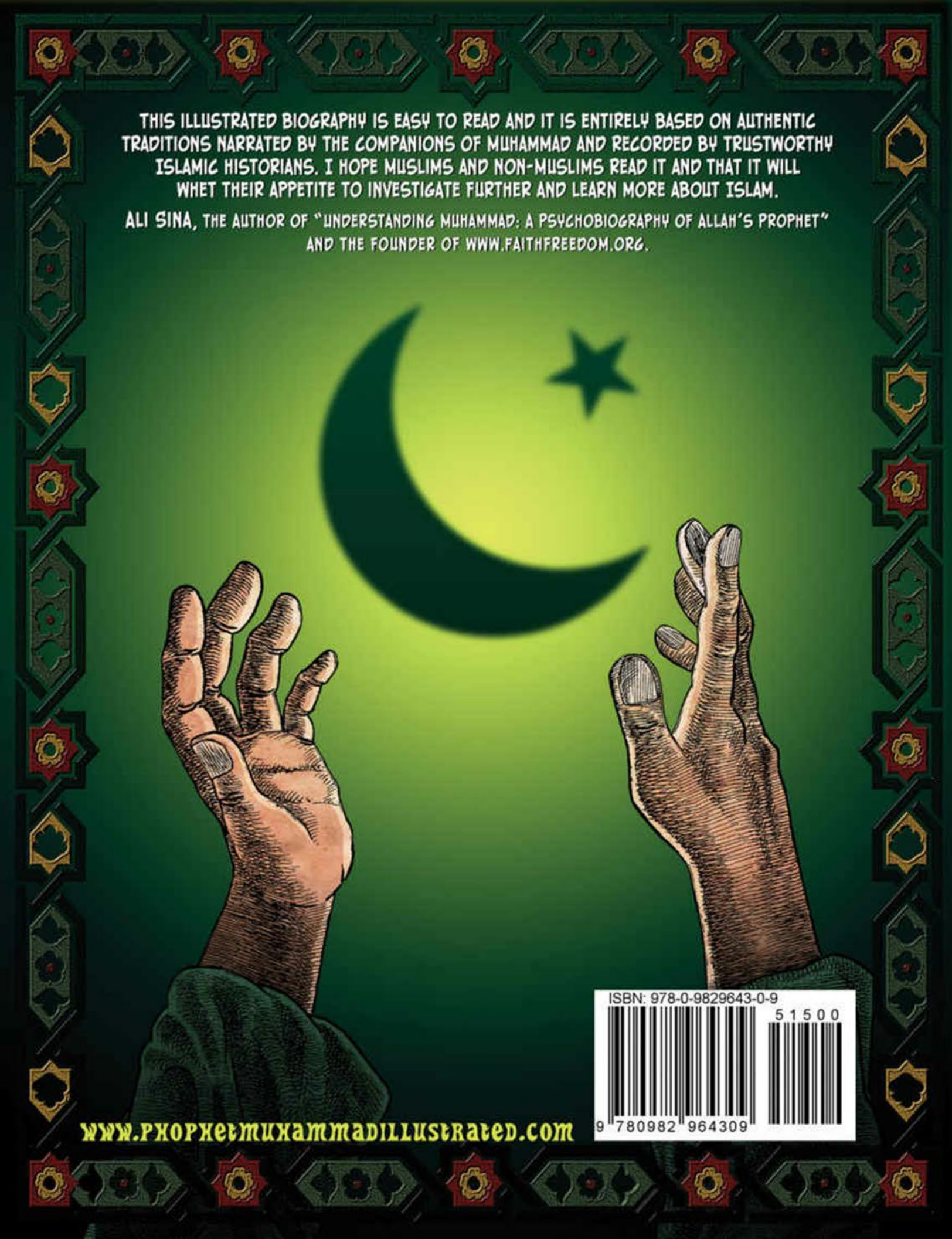
[82] Dr. Al Najar, *Systematic Reading in Islam*, p. 58; Zaki Ameen, *Living by The Point of My Spear*, p. 155.
[83] Dr. Al Najar, *Systematic Reading in Islam*, p. 58.; quoted from *Al nass Al Muases wa Mujtamahu* – Khalil Abdalkarim, Manshurat Aljamal, *Dar massar Al Muhrusa*, p. 174.
[84] *Hadith Sahih Bukhari*, Vol. 4, Book 52, No. 261; Ibn Ishaq, *Sirat Rasul Allâh*, Kurz' Raid, p. 677; Al-Halabi, *Al-Sira Al-Halabiya*, Ch. 3, p. 185. Zaki Ameen, *Living by The Point of My Spear*, http://www.myspear.org/references/3_live_by_the_spear.html
[85] Al-Halabi, *Al-Sira Al-Halabiya*, Ch. 3, p. 185.
[86] Al-Halabi, *Al-Sira Al-Halabiya*, Ch. 3, p. 185.

THIS ILLUSTRATED BIOGRAPHY IS EASY TO READ AND IT IS ENTIRELY BASED ON AUTHENTIC TRADITIONS NARRATED BY THE COMPANIONS OF MUHAMMAD AND RECORDED BY TRUSTWORTHY ISLAMIC HISTORIANS. I HOPE MUSLIMS AND NON-MUSLIMS READ IT AND THAT IT WILL WHET THEIR APPETITE TO INVESTIGATE FURTHER AND LEARN MORE ABOUT ISLAM.

ALI SINA, THE AUTHOR OF "UNDERSTANDING MUHAMMAD: A PSYCHOBIOGRAPHY OF ALLAH'S PROPHET" AND THE FOUNDER OF WWW.FAITHFREEDOM.ORG.



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