Sources of Quoran

<http://www.fatherzakaria.net/>

In the Islamic heritage , there's what is known as the Israelis in the converses

Ibn Taimia said about them in his book (the collection of messages) Game' Alarsae'l

"concerning the intruded converses they are fake untrue sayings, They are either fabricated or Israeli., They are unaccredited converses intruded in the converses "

Knowing that converse is an important source of legislation is Islam

So, the question is: what forbid those Israelis to be intruded in the quran as well?

**In The Criterion Chapter** **(Surat Al-Furqan) 4-6:"Those who disbelieve say: "This (the Quran) is nothing but a lie that he (Muhammad) has invented, and others have helped him at it, so that they have produced an unjust wrong thing and a** **lie. And they say: "legendaries of the ancients"**

**So not only in the converses, but also in the quran**

**Where is that from** **"It is we who have sent down the *Dhikr* (the Quran) and surely, we will guard it"**

**Those Israelis are divided into two divisions:**

1. **First: from the old testament of the Holy Bible**
2. **The popular tales and Israeli narrations**

**From the Taurât and the psalms**

**As mentioned in the following verses;**

**The Most High chapter (Surat Al-A'laa****) 18:" This is in the former** **Scriptures, the Scriptures of Ibrahim and Moses"**

**The former scriptures are those scriptures descended before the quran**

**The Star chapter (Surat An-Najm) 36:"Or is he was not informed with what is in the Pages (Scripture) of Moses,** **And of Ibrahim"**

**Of those examples:**

**1) The story of the creation:,**

 **Mentioned in the book of genesis chapter 1 " In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth"**

**And also in the cattle chapter** **(Surat Al-An'am) 73:"It is he who has created the heavens and the earth"**

**2) The creation of the world in six days**

**Mentioned in the book of genesis chapter 1**

**And also in iron chapter (Surat Al-Hadid) 4:"** **it is him who created the heavens and the earth in six Days"**

**3) Adam and Eva:**

**In the book of genesis chapter 1: 26, 2:18**

**And in the cow chapter (Surat Al-Baqarah) 30 and the next verses**

**4) The story of Cain and Abel**

**In the book of genesis chapter 4,**

**And also mentioned in the quran but he called Cain as Cabell but Cain is the original Hebrew word**

**5) Noah and the flooding**

**It was mention in the quran but it said that one of Noah's sons perished, which was not mentioned in the Holy Bible, as all of Noah's sons were saved**

**- Also we have the story of Ibrahim mentioned in the book of genesis in the Holy Bible and in the cow chapter (Surat Al-Baqarah) in the quran**

**- The story of Lot mentioned in the book of genesis in the Holy Bible and in Hud chapter**

**- The story of Jacob / Israel in the book of genesis in the Holy Bible and in the Ranks (Surat As-Saffaat) in the quran**

**- The story of Moses and Pharaoh, the pillar of cloud, the manna and the quail and the rock and the story of the golden calf those mentioned in the book of exodus in the Holy Bible they were mentioned also in cow chapter (Surat Al-Baqarah) in the quran**

**- The revelation of God to Moses mentioned in the book of exodus in the Holy Bible, it was also mentioned in cow chapter (Surat Al-Baqarah) and the narration chapter** (**Surat Al-Qasas) in the quran**

**It was estimated that about 170 quotations from the Holy Bible are present in he quran**

**How did the prophet know about those stories?**

**The prophet knew about those stories from the Jews who were contemporary to him, with them he had many relations**

**Sheikh Khalil Abdul-Kareem said in his book " the genesis period in the life of the honest and truthful" , page 95:" Miss Khadija allowed the prophet Muhammad to be in contact with the priest Waraqa Ibn Nofal , addas and Bohyra , he spent long nights with Ibn Nofal discussing with him and he mixed with all rites , denominations and religions present at that time**

**The legendaries and popular tales**

**As those quoted from the Jewish Talmud named the Babylian Talmud**

**There are 9 chapters in the quran that's showing that he quoted from the ancient legendaries ;of them the Believers chapter (Surat Al-Mu'minun), the Criterion Chapter (Surat Al-Furqan) and the Ants chapter (Surat An-Naml)**

**Abdullah Yousef Ali said in his exegesis, page 1382:"the quran had quoted lot of things from the Simian tales book**

**There was a book in Greek and was published in London, about it he said that it seems that this book is of Hebrew origin**

**He also pointed to the Jewish Madras in page 1638**

**As examples of those quotations:**

**1) Cabell's learning from a crow the way of burying his brother**

**Mentioned in the table chapter (Surat Al-Ma'idah') it was quoted from a Hebrew book named (Arke Rabae Ali Azar) chapter 21**

**2) The legendary of Nimrod and his casting of Ibrahim in the fire and he was not burned**

**In a Hebrew book named (Madras Rabani)**

**3) Salmon's meeting with the Jinn, demons, birds and hoopoe, and their bringing of the thorn of Saab's queen**

**This legendary exists in the Jewish torjoum (torjoum shame) for the book of Esther**

**4) The presence of lust in the two angels Harût and Marût and their drinking of wine, committing adultery, killing and preaching Magic to people**

**It was quoted from a Hebrew book named (Madras Yalkout)**

**5) The rise of the mountain over the heads of the Jewish**

**It was quoted from a Hebrew book named (Aboudah Zarah) chapter 2, page 45**

**6) Transforming the Jewish to monkeys**

**In the exegesis of Abdullah Yousef Ali, page 34, he said it was quoted from a Jewish legendary**

**7) The seven skies**

**That's a legendary present in a Hebrew book named (Hethika), chapter 9, and page 2**

 **8) The seven gates of the hell:**

**In a Jewish book named (Zouhar)**

**9) The flooding of Noah was mad of boiling water**

**In the exegesis of Rashi (Hebrew annotator) for the book of genesis**

**10) The preserved tablet**

**It is quoted from a Hebrew book named (Flaky Abroud), chapter 5, and page 6**

**Those stories and others are legendaries not mentioned in the holy Books**

**The question is does god put legendaries in his book?**

The Christian sources of Islam are divided into two parts:

1) Quotations from the Holy Bible: the examples for that are:

1) The annunciation of the angel to Zakaria:

 Mentioned in Mary chapter (Surat Maryam) in the quran and in the gospel of Luke in the Holy Bible

2) Virgin Mary and the annunciation of the angel to her:

Mentioned in the Family of Imran chapter (Surat Aal-'Imran) in the quran and in the gospel of Luke in the Holy Bible

3) Difficulty of getting the wickedest into heaven:

In the Holy Bible it is mentioned in the gospel of Luke 18:25:

 "For it is easier for a camel to enter in through a needle's eye, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God".

In the quran in The Heights chapter (Surat Al-A'raf) 40:" Verily, those who belie Our verses and treat them with arrogance, for them the gates of heaven will not be opened, and they will not enter Paradise until the camel goes through the eye of the needle"

4) The recompense of the pious, righteous people in heaven:

In the Holy Bible it is mentioned in 1Corinthians 2:9 "Things which an eye didn't see, and an ear didn't hear, which didn't enter into the heart of man, these God has prepared for those who love him."

In Meshkat Almasabih, page 487, there is a holy converse: narrated Abu-Hurairah that Muhammad said: God said that I prepared for my righteous worshipers Things which an eye didn't see, and an ear didn't hear

5) Miracles of the Christ:

As creation, giving sight to the blind and reviving from death

In the gospel of Matthew: "healing every disease and every sickness among the people"

In the quran in the Family of Imran chapter (Surat Aal-'Imran) 49: I heal him who was born blind, and the leper, and I bring the dead to life"

6) The Jewish' denial of the Christ:

In the gospel of Matthew 26:4:" They took counsel together that they might take Jesus by deceit, and kill him"

In the quran in the Family of Imran chapter (Surat Aal-'Imran) 54:"And they plotted and Allah plotted too. And Allah is the Best of the plotters"

With the difference that in the Holy Bible it was not said that God is plotter, as this could never be

7) The Christ' ascension up to the sky:

In the gospel of Mark:" So then the Lord Jesus, after he had spoken to them, was received up into heaven"

**In the quran, in the women chapter (Surat An-Nisa') 158:"** **But Allah raised him up unto Himself"**

**2) The popular legendaries and the books of heretics:**

Among the sources of Islam were the popular legendaries and quotations from the books of heretics, as examples for that:

1) Maryam (Mary) the daughter of Imran:

In the Holy Bible it was mentioned that Maryam (Mary) was the daughter of Yoakum

But in the quran it was mentioned that Maryam was the daughter of Imran, and the sister of Moses and Hârûn, although there is a difference in time between them about fifteen centuries

 Maryam the daughter of Imran was present in a popular book that was assimilating Virgin Mary with Mary the sister of Moses and Hârûn and daughter of Imran, as just an assimilation for extracting contemplations, but the quran considered that as a fact and quoted that, so Virgin Mary became the daughter of Imran

God can't mistake in a fact like this to be included in his saying

2) The angel bringing food to Maryam while she was in Al-Mihrâb (seclusion)

**In the quran, in the Family of Imran chapter (Surat Aal-'Imran) 37:" Every time Zakaria entered *Al-Mihrâb (seclusion)* to visit her, he found her supplied with sustenance. "**

**That does not exist in the Holy bible at all, but that story was literally present in a popular book named" The birth of Mary and the childhood of the savior", chapter 20**

3) The Christ speaking in the cradle:

**The quran mentioned that the Christ spoke while he was in the cradle, in Mary chapter (Surat Maryam) 29, 30:****" Then she pointed to him. They said: "how can we talk to one who is a child in the cradle****?'Iesa (Jesus) said: Verily! I am a slave of Allah; He has given me the Scripture and made me a Prophet"**

**This story doesn't exit in The Holy Bible, but was literally present in a popular book named" The birth of Mary and the childhood of the savior", chapter 20, and the quran quoted it from that book**

**This story was originally derived from Indian legendary about the birth of Buddha, 559 years before the Christ and was present in an Indian book named" Midana Kataha " chapter 1, page 5 , it was taken by those lay people who wanted to glorify the Christ making him speaking while he was still in the cradle , so Muhammad quoted it, thus was mentioned in the quran**

**4) The creation of birds by the Christ:**

**This doesn't exist in The Holy Bible, but was present in the book" Narration about the childhood of the Christ ", chapter 36**

**5) The table descending from the sky:**

**This story mentioned in the quran in** **table chapter** (**Surat Al-Ma'idah') 112-115 doesn't exit in The Holy Bible, but was quoted from the popular books**

**6) The story of the Cave people:**

**It is a story mentioned in the quran in:**

**The Cave chapter (Surat Al-Kahf )22:"Some say they were three, the dog being the fourth among them, others say they were five, the dog being the sixth, guessing at the unseen, yet others say they were seven, the dog being the eighth, My Lord knows best their number; none knows them but a few, So debate not "**

**Amazingly God doesn't know their exact number saying : Some say they were three, the dog being the fourth among them, others say they were five, the dog being the sixth, others say they were seven, the dog being the eighth, My Lord knows best , so why he was telling those guesses while he would know the truth, and he doesn't want also the people to ask about the saying" debate not"**

**This story of people of the cave was quoted from the book of "the life story of the Christian saints and martyrs" named "Al-Sineksar"**

**In it, they mentioned" under the readings of the 20 Th of Mesra" (one of the Coptic months):**

**"In that day, on the year 252 Gregorian, the seven young saints martyred, those were in Ephesus and their names are documented they are: Melkhis, Martinyanus John, Maximus, Dionasius, Serabion and Kostantinius**

**When the king provoked the paganism, they went to a cave to hide in it, fearing that they may fall under the threatening of the king, and deny the Christ, but the king knew about that, and he commanded to close the gate of the cave on them , one of the guards who was executing that commandment was a Christian , so he engraved their life story on a brass sheet he found in the cave**

**So those saints slender their pure souls and died , when the lord wished to honor those honest believers , he revealed to the bishop of the city to go and open the door of the cave , he went and found them dead but their bodies were conserved and intact , he knew from the brass sheet he found in the cave that they died two hundred years ago, and he knew from the coins they had that they were during the reign of king Dakius**

**The story was quoted by Muhammad and was put into the quran**

**As many Christian were present in the Arabic peninsula, that story reached the Arabic peninsula and was altered**

**Ibn Hesham said in his book 'the prophetical life story", part one page 217:**

**"Christianity was widely spread in Najran in the north of Yemen and the south of Hijaz, the king of Yemen was a Christian, also Waraqa Ibn Nofal became a Christian in Makkah and so many others**

**So those popular stories were reaching to people and hence were included in the quran**

Quotations from the Pre-Islam poetry:

Islam had quoted poetry from Emrie' Al-Q'ies who lived 30 years before Mohammed:

In one of the poems of Emrie' Al-Q'ies he said:

The Hour has drawn near, and the moon has been cleft asunder

For a spinner that captured my heart I found myself unable to describe it

With a sleepy charming look and wonderful eyes

The feast passed by me in his adornment he took a sword and killed me

With the swards of a destructive look turned me into a dry stubble of fold-builder

If he left me for an hour the hour will be a bitter decade

The beauty was written on his face with the perfume of Misk

The moons kept going in the darkness I saw the night with its moon

By "Ad-Duha" and by the night when it is still in its ways

"Ad-Duha" means the forenoon after sun-rise

Those expressions are present literally in the following verses:

**The Moon chapter (Surat Al-Qamar) 1:" the Hour has drawn near, and the moon has been cleft asunder**

The Moon chapter (Surat Al-Qamar) 29:"he took a sword and killed her"

**The Moon chapter (Surat Al-Qamar) 31:" they became like the dry stubble of a fold-builder.**

The Forenoon chapter (Surat Ad-Duha) 1, 2:" By "Ad-Doha" And by the night, when it is still"

Another poem for Emrie' Al-Q'ies is:

He came and the lovers behind him as if they swiftly swarm from every mound

It came in the day of feast in its adornment for like this let the workers work

Those expressions are present literally in the following verses:

The Prophets chapter (Surat Al-Anbiya') 96:"Until, when ya'jûj and Ma'jûj (Gog and Magog), and they swiftly swarm from every mound. "

The rangers' chapter (Surat As-Saffaat) 61:"For like this let the workers work"

Was Muhammad influenced by other people than Emrie' Al-Q'ies?

There were lot of poets in that epoch among them:

Omi'ah Ibn Abe-Alsalat who had a great influence on Muhammad, as he liked his poems very much

- In Sahih Muslim, the poetry book, there are three converses: number 6022, 6023, and 6024 about a man was sitting with the prophet and he asked him do you have any of the poems of Omi'ah Ibn Abe-Alsalat?, the man replied : yes , then recite to me some of them , the prophet said:, the man recited for him one line , he said to him tell me more , the man recited for him another line , he kept saying to him more, till he finished a hundred lines of the poem "so the prophet liked it so much

- In the quran there are quotations from these poems as in:

Omi'ah Ibn Abe-Alsalat said in his poem

The God of All that exist and every land the lord of the firm mountains

He built of them seven strong skies without any pillars that you see

He formed it and decorated it with a light of the shining sun and the moon

And of meteors that are glowing in it

Those expressions are present literally in:

Luqman chapter (Surat Luqman) 10:" He has created the heavens without any pillars that you see and has set on the earth firm mountains, lest it should shake with you.

- In the book of "the poets of Nazarenes, page 227:

Omi'ah Ibn Abe-Alsalat also said in his poem:

To you the thanks and grace and kingdom, our lord

 Nothing greater than you in glory

You ruled over the throne of heaven dominating over all

 For his glory faces bow down and prostrate

He has a veil of light and the light is around him

Glowing rivers of light are surrounding him

And the angels with their feet under his throne

If without God ' palms they would be tired

Those expressions are present in the following verses:

**Consultation chapter (Surat Ash-Shura) 51:"** **It is not given to any human being that Allah should speak to him unless by Inspiration, or from behind a veil,"**

The Gathering chapter (Surat Al-Hashr) 24:"He is Allah, the Creator the dominator over His creatures … All that is in the heavens and the earths glorify Him"

The Cattle chapter (Surat Al-An'am) 103:" No vision can grasp Him

The Forgiver chapter (Surat Ghafir) 7:"Those angels who bear the Throne"

Were there any other rites besides Judaism and Nazarenism?

There was the Hanifian that was the religion of Ibrahim

What is the meaning of Hanifian?

Hanifa is the religion of Ibrahim; it means those refusing to worship idols

Waraqa bin Nofal was a Hanifian before he turned to Nazarenism and also Zaied Ibn Omer , he was worshiping in Ghar Hera, and Muhammad was visiting him there and he learned from him the Arabic writing and reading and took from him some of his poems

This Hanifa is different from the Hanei'fian rite of Islam

That religion was mentioned in many verses in the quran, of them:

The Cow chapter (Surat Al-Baqarah) 135:"Nay we follow only the religion of Ibrahim *Hanifa*"

The Family of Imran chapter (Surat Aal-'Imran) 95:" Follow the religion of Ibrahim *Hanifa*

Women chapter (Surat An-Nisa') 125:" follows the religion of Ibrahim *Hanifa*"

So it was the religion of Ibrahim as mentioned in the quran

In the Family of Imran chapter (Surat Aal-'Imran) 19:"the religion with Allah is Islam" this verse was originally " the religion with Allah is *Hanifa*" but when Othman burned the qurans keeping only his quran he changed it in his quran

But In the rest of the qurans as that of Obey Ibn Ka'b and Abdullah Ibn Masoud it was "the religion with Allah is *Hanifa*"

What was the basis of the *Hanifa*?

In "the prophetical life story" by Ibn Hesham, page 219:

The basis of the *Hanifa* was described by Zaied Ibn Amre in his poem:

Is it one God or thousand gods I worship?

If they divide things I secluded Alat and Elouza all of them

I worship neither Al-'Uzza nor her two daughters

Nor the two idols of Bane Amre, neither Hobble who was a god

But I worship my lord the most gracious, the most forgiver

You should Keep the piety of your God if you keep it, you will never loose

The pious people will have the paradise as a home

While the disbelievers will have the glowing fire as a recompense

This poem is showing the principles of the Haifa religion which is:

The oneness of God

The promise of paradise for the pious and the hell for the disbelievers

God being th**e most gracious, the most forgiver**

 **Muhammad had been greatly affected by Zaied Ibn Omer as he was him for twenty years learning from him**

**What about the Sabians?**

 **Who are those? And what was their effect on Muhammad?**

**The Sabians religion was among the religions of the Arab peninsula**

**In The Table chapter(Surat Al-Ma'idah') 69:"** **those who are the Jews and the Sabians and the Christians, whosoever believed in Allah and the Last Day, and worked righteousness, on them shall be no fear, nor shall they grieve."**

**About the Sabians Mohammed shukry Al-Boghdady wrote in his book "reaching the goals in the Arabs conditions" (belogh Al-Erab fi-ahwal al-Arab):**

**The Sabians were:**

**- Praying five times per day**

**- Praying for the dead person without prostration**

**- They were Fasting the month of Ramadan for thirty days, and their fasting was related to the moon**

 **-Glorifying Al-Ka'bah**

**All of these rituals are exactly the same as in Islam as it took from them its rituals**

Through scientific and logic researches, it was found, that the Persian and Zerdeshtian cultures are the origin of many things in Islam

Examples for that are:

1) The story of Isra' and Me'raj (the midnight journey of Prophet Muhammad)

The origin of that story was found in the Persian legendaries in a Persian book named (Arta Wiraf Namak)

It was a legendary story narrating that the Zerdeshtian religion was markedly retrogressing, then a man named Arta Wiraf went to the Zerdeshtian god, an arch- angel named Sardis met him, and introduced him to the Zerdeshtian divine glory named Urmest, he reached him, saw him and reached the Me'raj, god Urmest blessed him then sent him back to strengthen the Zerdeshtian faith

The story existed in the old Persian culture (behloian) 400 years before Islam

In that book, chapter 7, paragraph 1- 4, Arta Wiraf said: I put my first step to reach the stars layer, I saw the souls of those holy people who are emitting light like a shinning planet , there was a throne , I asked the angel Azar the angel of fire about that place and those people , finally the arch-angel stood up of his throne decorated with gold and took my hand and got me into the presence of Zuricht the second , the mind and the cognition, then Behmen said this is Armontz , I wished to check hand with him , he said peace upon you Arta Wiraf , welcome , then he ordered the holy Arouf and the angel saying; carry Arta Wiraf to see the recompense of the righteous and punishment of the wicked , which is the same in the quran; the paradise and the hell

A similar story to the Isra' and Me'raj was found also in the Indian pagan religions, in an Indian book named "Aprolophitum" (meaning the tourism to the world of andra}

The old Indians said that Andra was the god of the sky, there was a man who reached the sky and came to the place where Andra the god of sky existed, there was a garden and eternal springs irrigating the green plants, and in the middle of the garden there was a tree called Gizia

The story of Isra' and Me'raj was not the only story that influenced Muhammad but there are also many stories

2) "Hour Al-Ein"(the paradise women)

They do not exist in any holy book and it is derived from the Zerdeshtian and Indian cultures with a great similarity with what was mentioned in the quran and the converses

In the Behloian (Old Persian) language the word "Hour" was present with the same meaning as mentioned in Islam

Those charming women were mentioned in the Old Persian books and also in the old Indian books

It was said that" those Hour are for the enjoyment of martyrs of war in earth"

Exactly as mentioned in the quran, as for each believer in the paradise will be 72 Hour Al- Ein

Also the same was mentioned in the quran, concerning the martyrs and their enjoyment with Hour Al- Ein in the paradise

3) The Jinn:

The word Jinn was derived from the Behloian (Old Persian) language

It was mentioned in a book named (fiesta) it is the holy Zerdeshtian book and their constitution

It is derived from the word Jinni meaning an evil demon

Also about the expulsion of Azaziel from the paradise, it was present in Zerdeshtian

It was said that God created Azaziel and he worshiped God 1000 years in a prison , then he came out to the earth and worshiped god in each layer of the earth 1000 years till he reached the inner most earth

The same story of Azaziel who was a prisoner then liberated as mentioned in the quran was originally mentioned in Zerdeshtian

In the book of (Ara'es Al-Majals) , page 73 Satan ( that's Azaziel) stayed by the gate of paradise for 3000 years , aiming to hurt Adam and Eve as his heart was full of envy

The same story was mentioned in Zerdeshtian in a book named (bundahashina), chapter 1, 2, it was said that" Ahrment" that was Satan" was in the darkness and still there, he was unaware of things till they happen, in that darkness he wished to hurt others, finally he went out of the abysm, when he saw the light of Arnos he wished to harm others .

The greatest influence on Islam was the pagan environment surrounding it; it had very big impact on it especially when Muslims tried to reconcile with the pagans and the people of korish

In Encyclopedia Britannica, part 1, page 1047 :{ the researcher are considering the Arabic pagan religion as the origin of the Islamic religion}

Sheikh Abdul Galil Abdul-Karim mentioned in his book "the historic roots of the Islamic legislation", page 1208):

The Arab in the pre-Islam paganism epoch was the origin of many rules, rituals, regulations and legislations that Islam had founded, so we can say with great certainty that Islam had inherited from the paganism lot of worshiping and ritualistic aspects

There is a field which the Islamic proselytisers are very keen of obscuring and concealing which is the religious field, as lot of readers will be astonished when they know that Islam had taken from the paganism lot of religious and rituals

Sheikh Abdul Galil Abdul-Karim (sheikh of Islam, one of Al-Azhar graduates and the author of many Islamic references) mentioned in his book" the historic roots of the Islamic legislation" those worshiping rituals as:

1. Glorifying Al-Ka'bah, in page 15
2. The pilgrimage and its rituals ,in page 16
3. Month of Ramadan, in page 18
4. The prohibition of the sacred months, in page 18
5. Dignifying Ibrahim and Ismail, in page 18
6. The general congregation in Friday

He added in page15: in spite of the presence of 21 Ka'bahs before Islam in the Arabic peninsula, all the Arab rites agreed to scarify the Ka'bah of Makkah and perform pilgrimage to it in the pre-Islam paganism

Islam came and preserved the scarifying of Al- Ka'bah and the quran had given it many honorable famous names, as in:

Table chapter (Surat Al-Ma'idah') 97:" Allah has made the Ka'bah, the sacred house"

In The simplified Arabic encyclopedia, page 1465 :{ Ka'bah was considered the biggest temple in Korish, and the residence of their idols, the greatest idol was Ella (the moon god) , from it the Islamic proclamation " Allah Akbar" was derived as Ella was the greatest among the idols

Ibrahim and Al- Ka'bah

In quran, in the cow chapter (Surat Al-Baqarah) 127:" Ibrahim and Ishmael were raising the foundations of the House (AL-Ka'bah) Our Lord! Accept from us"

Did Ibrahim build Al- Ka'bah?

Actually this is a very strange and irrational saying, as it is against the history, archaeology and the holy books

The Holy Bible never mentioned that Ibrahim went to the Arabic peninsula in his life, he lived in Palestine, and then he went to Egypt and returned back to Palestine passing by the Sinai desert and he never went there in his travels

In the history books and the old archaeology of the Far East and the Arabic peninsula there was no single mentioning that Ibrahim went to the Arabic peninsula

In the book of "who built the Ka'bah the Muslims' most holy place" by W.L.Cathe, which is a book enriched with detailed maps said: the author concluded that Ibrahim never went to the Arabic peninsula

The Islamic encyclopedia, part 1, page 77 mentioned that:" it was never mentioned that Ibrahim had put the foundations of the House (AL-Ka'bah) and he was not the first Muslim

In the whole Mekkaian chapters (those chapter written in Makkah before the immigration of the prophet) of the quran there were no single mentioning of Ibrahim, but in the madinian chapters (those chapter written in Madina after the immigration of the prophet) the situation is different, as Ibrahim was called "Hannifin Muslim" and the founder of the religion of Ibrahim and he raised the foundations of the House (AL-Ka'bah) with Ishmael the cow chapter (Surat Al-Baqarah) 127

The secret behind that difference between the Mekkaian chapters and the madinian chapters exists in the fact that Mohammed made an alliance with the Jews in Makkah in the beginning, but they showed hostility to him, so he had to find some others, so he thought of the father of all Arabs Ibrahim, so he was able to get rid of the Judaism of his time to create a connection with the Judaism of Ibrahim that became the origin of Islam,

When he was mentally fully occupied with Makkah, then Ibrahim became the founder of the House of God

The pilgrimage

Pilgrimage is one of the essential pillars of Islam; it is derived from the pre-Islam paganism

The word "hajj "itself is derived from "Hack" which means in Arabic language friction as there was a pagan ritual performed at the time of Hajj, in which women were doing friction of their private part by the black stone for enhancing their breeding capabilities

(Dr.jawad Ali in his book "the history of Arab before Islam", part 5, page 223)

(This issue will be explained in details in a separate chapter)

In the book "Ka'bah through the history, by Dr; Ali Hassen Al-Kharboutly he wrote:

{The Arabs before Islam were going to Makkah in the season of Hajj (pilgrimage) every year to perform the pilgrimage obligation}

What was the purpose of Pilgrimage in paganism?

In Islamic encyclopaedia, part 11, page 3465:" there were 2 commercial markets every year during the month of Dhu-al-Qa'dah, the first one in Okaz and the second one in Makkah, they were followed in the first few days of Dhu-al-Hijjah by a market, called Dhu-almjaz, those markets following the season of dates collection was connected o the pilgrimage (Hajj), it is called"Mosem al-Hajj"

The word "Mousem" in their language was meaning the fertility festival or " wasm", this word as mentioned in the book "the legendary and the heritage" by Sayed Al-Kemny, page 165: "wasm" or "Mousem" is the word from it "Mousem Al-Hajj "was derived, it means " "moumes" which in Arabic language means prostitute, noticing that there were many prostitutes in Makkah before Islam

In his book, Sayed Al-Kemny said in page 160: inside Al-Ka'bah, there was also the god "hobble" the god of fertility, that's why there were sexual rituals, widely spread in these areas, There were performing group sex seeking fertility as a part of their pagan rituals and they were doing circumambulation around Al-Ka'bah naked

Nowadays they are also doing circumambulation around Al-Ka'bah semi-naked with the origin of that ritual in the paganism epoch

The pilgrimage rituals in the paganism epoch

Arab in the paganism epoch were performing the same rituals, Muslims are performing nowadays

The same rituals, nothing had been altered from it at all

In the book " the historic roots for the Islamic legislation by Dr: Khalil Abdul-Karim, page 16, he recapitulated that rituals in the following:

1. "Al-Talbi'h" the Muslims' saying around the Ka'bah" labbik Al-Lahom labbik" while they are doing the circumambulation
2. " Al-Ihram" the wearing of the special pilgrimage clothes
3. " Al-Hade'" market
4. Stopping by "Arafa"
5. Stoning of the 'jamarat"
6. The slaughtering
7. The walking between the "safa" and " the " marwa"
8. Kissing of the black stone
9. The circumambulation around Al-Ka'bah seven times

They took all the pilgrimage rituals unaltered from the pre-Islam paganism

What is the relation between Islam and the crescent moon?

On a question about the relation between Islam and the crescent moon, his eminence Sheikh Al-Karadawy answered saying: there is no relation at all between the Islam and the crescent moon

I am wondering how he could say that. Doesn't he know? Or he is trying to ignore, and hide facts.

On that very intimate relation between Islam and the crescent moon, here are the facts:

The number of quran verses speaking about the crescent and the moon are 50 verses

The number of converses speaking about the crescent and the moon are 2027 converses

About the moon

 We can see that Allah (God) was swearing by the moon as in:

**The One Enveloped chapter (Surat Al-Muddathir) 32, 33:"** **by the moon****, And by the night when it withdraws"**

**The Sun chapter (Surat Ash-Shams) 1.2:" by the sun and its brightness, And by the moon as it follows it**"

**In the Islamic encyclopedia , part 32, page 10055:" the crescent has a great importance in the Islamic legislations" the encyclopedia showed 55 proofs for that , for example ;the Hijri calendar depends on the crescent, also the fasting of Ramadan and the time of pilgrimage (Hajj )all are related to the crescent**

**In the cow chapter (Surat Al-Baqarah)** **189:"They ask you, about the new moons. Say: These are signs to mark fixed periods of time for mankind and for the pilgrimage"**

**The crescent as a symbol of Islam:**

**- The crescent was put on the coins at the time of Salah Al-din Al-Ayouby**

**- It was present in the dome of Kobat Al-Sakhra mosque**

**- It was put on the earrings and ornaments for human**

**- It was the symbol for the Muslim leaders throughout history**

**- In the fifth Hijri century, in Anne church in Europe, that was transformed to a mosque they replace the cross present over it by the crescent as an Islamic symbol**

**- The crescent had been put over the dooms of mosques**

**- The crescent was the official symbol in the othmanian nation**

**- The crescent had been put in the national flag of many countries as Tunisia, Egypt, Algeria, Mauritania, Malaysia, Libya and Malawi**

**- The crescent was the differentiating symbol between the graves for Muslims, and those for the Jewish and Christians**

**Why is the crescent used by Muslims as a symbol?**

**The Christians take the cross as their symbol, as it represents the redemption of the Christ**

**The Jewish take David's star as symbol, as it represents the kingdom**

**But why do Muslims take the crescent as their symbol?**

**The secret behind that is: the crescent had a great importance in the ancient pre-Islam paganism epoch, as it was the symbol of the Moon God for the pagan**

**The encyclopedias Britannica mentioned in part 1, page 1057and 1058:" the Arabs in the south of Arabic peninsula were worshiping the trinity of Al-lah the moon god, Al-lat the sun god , and their son Ashtar , and Al-lah was the greatest of that trinity "**

**Dr Al-Kemny said in his book "the legendary in the quran", page 4-11:" among the names of Arabs' god was" kitth" that is translated as Al-lah, the lord of the sacred house, present in Makkah**

**From the archaeological studies of the Arabic peninsula, it was found that" Al-lah" the greatest was worshiped by the people in the Arabic peninsula, it was the moon god; the greatest of gods, there was a statue inside Al-Ka'bah for it**

**The worshiped moon god was called Al-lah, and the word was abbreviated as Allah**

**That was the attitude of Muhammad towards that great god "Allah the greatest"**

**For that reason the korishians people were not surprised to hear Muhammad speaking about Allah, as they knew him and worshiped him and they had no reason to ask Muhammad about Allah ,as he was familiar to them, so Muhammad was raised in that culture worshiping the moon god Allah**

**As the greatest of all their gods, they called him Allah The greatest "Allah Akbar"**

**So why did Muslims consider the crescent as their symbol?**

**It is Muhammad who considered it as his symbol, but why did Muhammad consider the symbol of the moon god as the symbol of Islam? Was there any relation between Islam and the moon?**

**The moon was the god worshiped by people during the time of Muhammad, so he considered the crescent, the symbol of the worshiped moon god as his symbol**

**As mentioned in history; Muhammad tried hardly to attract the Jewish and Christians but was unsuccessful in that, so he showed a great respect for the moon and Ka'bah and was performing all the pagan rituals , trying to please the pagan**

**Dr Al-Kemny said I his book, page 11:**

**Al-lah was the male moon god**

**Al-lat was the female sun god**

**Ashtar was their son, and its symbol is the star**

**So beside the Islamic crescent there is a star near its lower end, representing Al-lah and his son Ashtar**

**For knowing more about the studies and archaeological researches for that on the internet log on to:**

[**http://www.biblebelievers.org**](http://www.biblebelievers.org) **under the title "archaeology of the middle east"**

**It said: the archaeologists discovered many temples for the moon god widely dispersed in the area from turkey till the Nile River**

**The moon god was named by the Babylians. Ashurians and keldanian as the god "S"**

 **The scientists proved that the Sumerian people had the same god,**

 **The crescent symbol of the moon god was present in the prisons; they also made the bread with a crescent shape, as they were offering it to the god**

**In the previous century they discovered a big temple for the moon god in Palestine in an area called Hazer, within it they found two statues for two men sitting on a throne with the crescent engraved over their chests**

**Were there any discoveries in the Arabic peninsula?**

**In the nineteen century, the archaeologists made many digging in Saba' and Kotban in the Arabic peninsula, they found many codices showing the moon god**

**Thousands of fossils were discovered with the moon god symbol the crescent on them**

**The question is why they are putting the crescent with the star over the mosques?**

**In the quran in the prophet chapter, it said that Ibrahim removed the idols and Muhammad removed the idols from Al-Ka'bah**

**So using the crescent and the star; isn't that considered worshiping of idols?**

**Muslim should know well the roots of Islam**

***EXTRA:***

Monotheism, was it known in the Arabic peninsula before Muhammad?

Definitely, monotheism was well known in the Arabic peninsula before Muhammad

The Islamic encyclopedia, part 4, page 133 said: many of the people of Makkah in the pre-Islamic epoch were believing in the only God, and the last day; of them : Abdul-Muteleb the grand father of Muhammad , and Zaied Ibn Amre , they were Hanifian believing in the only God, and also keas Ibn sa'da and Waraqua Ibn Nofail and they were Nazarenes believing in the only God

The Hanifian as mentioned before, believed in the only God, they were following the religion of Ibrahim and they are not polytheisms, and the prophet Muhammad was commanded by God to follow the Hanifian religion as in:

The Cow chapter (Surat Al-Baqarah) 135:" we follow only the religion of Ibrahim *Hanifa*"

In "the prophetical life story" by Ibn Hesham, page 219:

The basis of the *Hanifa* was described by Zaied Ibn Amre in his poem:

Is it one God or thousand gods I worship?

If they divide things I secluded Alat and Elouza all of them

I worship neither Al-'Uzza nor her two daughters

Nor the two idols of Bane Amre, neither Hobble who was a god

But I worship my lord the most gracious, the most forgiver

In "the prophetical life story" by Ibn Hesham, it was mentioned that: before the revelation of Muhammad, there was a table with a meat on it in the town of Balbh, Zaied Ibn Amre was there (he was a Hanifian),he refused to eat from that meat saying that: I am not eating what was slaughtered for the idols and the name of God was not mentioned on it, while the messenger of God ate from it!!

Ibn Hesham continued saying: Al-Sohily commented on that saying: how Zaied refused to eat what was slaughtered for the idols and the name of God was not mentioned on it, while the messenger of God ate from it? ,he should be the one to do that

Omi'ah Ibn Abe-Alsalat was a Hanifian, he said in his poem:

Every religion for God, in the day of resurrection except the Hanifa is a false religion

And as In the Family of Imran chapter (Surat Aal-'Imran) 19:"the religion with Allah is Islam" this verse was originally" the religion with Allah isHanifa" but when Othman burned the qurans keeping only his quran, he changed it in his quran

The Christian, Jews and the Sabians were also believing in the oneness of God

The Cow chapter (Surat Al-Baqarah) 62:"those who believe, and those who are Jews and Christians, and Sabians,whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day and do righteous good deeds shall have their reward with their Lord, on them shall be no fear, nor shall they grieve"

The people of Korish

The people of Korish also believed in the only God, as examples to proof that:

"AL-Talbia"

"Labbik Al-Lahom Labbik, Labbik La-Sharek Lak Labbik" meaning: O, God we are answering your call and coming to you, no partner with you

This is the same proclamation said by Muslims nowadays at Makkah; it was originally the proclamation of Korish as they believed in the only God

In the treaty of Al-Hudibya, between Muhammad and the people of Makkah, Ali Ibn Abe-Taleb was the writer of that treaty, he wrote in the opening of the treaty , in the name of God, the most gracious ,the most merciful, but Korish refused that beginning , they said we have our own , you should write it instead, that's" Labbik Al-Lahom Labbik, Labbik La-Sharek Lak Labbik" , Muhammad accepted that and he ordered Ali to change it

"Al-Takbeer"

 Saying" Allah Akbar" meaning "God is the greatest "was present before Islam

**In "As- Syrah Al- Halabya" ,part 1:" when the redemption of Abdul Muteleb was accepted for his son Abdullah, the grandfather of the prophet, as he vowed to God if he was endowed ten children he will slaughter one of them**

Then when he was endowed ten children, he wanted to slaughter the one selected by lottery, he was Abdullah, so all the people of korish came out to stop him from slaughtering his son, they consulted a soothsayer, she told them to slaughter camels as a redemption for him ,Then they made a lottery between Abdullah & the camels, it came to Abdullah, they slaughtered ten camels ,they repeated again the lottery ,it came once again to Abdullah, they continue to add more camels & lottery continues to be on Abdullah till the camels slaughtered reached one hundred , then the lottery came to the camels ,then the people of Korish yelled " Allah Akbar ,as the redemption was accepted

There were many people named Abdullah , so they know Allah the one and the only God as Abdullah the father of the prophet , Kais Ibn Abdullah and Ibn Houzan Ibn Abdullah and others "the prophetical life story" by Ibn Hesham. Part 1, page 119, 36, 95"

But , it was mentioned in the quran that the people of Korish were polytheisms

Actually they believed in the only God, but they have intercessors for them to God like

*Al-Lât* and *Al-'Uzza* and *Manât*, as mentioned when Muhammad wished that the people of korish will follow him, Satan put on his tongue to say {those great Gharaneek, their intercession are well accepted} so the people o Korish prostrated, but Gabriel came to him rebuking & telling him those words were put by Satan on his tongue

- The Christians believe in one God, they believe in one and the only God

- The Jewish believe also in one and the only God

The prophet of Muhammad was ordered to follow the religion of Hanifa,

As in the bee chapter (Surat An-Nahl) 123:"Then, We have inspired you, Follow the religion of Ibrahim *Hanifa* and he was not of the *Mushrikûn* (polytheisms)"

So why did he make another religion?

And did he succeed in his mission? Did he exterminate Christianity and Judaism?; they still exist till now after fourteen centuries, even in the countries he invaded using the sward, is there a need to have another prophet?

I am inviting the Muslim to make a table of comparison between Islam, Judaism and Christianity

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Islam | Judaism | Christianity |
| Monotheism | -One and the only God - Muhammad is partner with God, as Muslim is not considered a believer of God till he believes in Muhammad and testify that Muhammad is the messenger of God  | -One and the only God- it was mentioned in the quran about Ouzier the son of God, actually the name Ouzier is not existing in the entire Holy Bible  | -One and the only God- God is one in trinity meaning God is one and only, having three characters, he is the origin of existence : the father, the mind and knowledge :the son, and the life : the holy spirit, so he is one and only God in holy trinity |
| Worshiping | - it is a group of obligations , that must be performed to have recompense for them- there are animal sacrifices  | - it is a group of obligations, that must be performed to have recompense for them- there are animal sacrifices | -Worshiping is a way of getting the grace ,not an obligation |
| Doctrines  | - eye for eye, tooth for tooth –multiple wives-war for spreading the religion-Muhammad has privileges over all people | - eye for eye, tooth for tooth -multiple wives-war for defence-equality between all people ,no privilege for a prophet over anyone | -forgiveness, peace , love , purity-holiness of marriage- one wife only |
| The ultimate great goal  | - establishment of a nation on earth( Islamic nation)- the paradise of Hour Al-Ein, wine and pleasure in the afterlife | establishment of a nation on earth(Israel )- a paradise on earth (the masonian paradise) | - no nation on earth- no existence of any authority on earth-The kingdom of heaven in the afterlife living a spiritual life |

So we can say that Islam has a Jewish tinge, with the difference, in Islam there is one prophet, while in Judaism there are many prophets

So why Muslim is following the Islam as a religion

He has to think why?

So there is a similarity between Azaziel in Islam who was" Ahrment' in Zerdeshtian who was in a prison and tried hardly to hurt God's creatures

The question is does God inspire by things that were present in the ancient legendaries?

Those legendaries that don't exist in the Taurât and bible

4) The light of Muhammad;

It was mentioned in Islam in the stories of the prophets, that the first thing created by God was the light of Muhammad

In the garden of the beloved( Rawdat Al-Ahbab) it was said that: when God created Adam , he put on his forehead a light , and said : O Adam this light is the light of your best son , the chief prophet who will be sent , then that light was conveyed to the whole mankind till reached Abdullah Bin Abdul-Muteleb , and from him to Am'na who gave birth to Muhammad

The origin of that story was present in a Zerdeshtian book " Fares Yousel "it said:" the creator , created the whole universe and all his creatures , the chief angel, the heavenly mind ,all from his own light , the legendary mentioned that the light which was in the first man( Adam) ,was conveyed from person to another till reached the last person ,

That was exactly the same story mentioned in the converses concerning the light of Muhammad

5) The straight bath (Al-Surat Al-Mustakim)

It was said that it is a very thin cord thinner than a hair and sharper than a sward, on which all people will walk, the disbelievers will fall into the hell when they walk on it, but Muslims will get into the paradise

The word "Surat" is not an Arabic word, it does not exist in the Arabic language at all, but it is a Persian word meaning the bridge

Zerdeshtian said that it connects the earth with the paradise, the same concept used by Muhammad

 In a Persian book named (Zikart) , part 2, chapter 81, page 5,6:" Zirdash said : I am keeping my purity and chastity , worshiping you , not to have your horrible punishment , but to walk on the " Surat" to reach that blessed place , that's full of perfumes and joy

"Al-Surat" is not present in any religion, nothing like that Surat that is like a thin hair leading to the paradise

How did those believes reach the Arabic peninsula? , and how did Muhammad acquired those cultures?

In the book of" the garden of the beloved (Rawdat Al-Ahbab) it was said that:" Muhammad used to speak and argue with everyone come to him, from all rites and denominations and he used to speak with them with some words of their languages"

Those stories in the quran were famous stories narrated by the Arabs

Al-Kanady said in his book (the Arabs) "the story of Aad and Thamoud, the camel of Saleh and the people of the elephant were mentioned in a sitting, he said those cold storied and tales of the old had been narrated by nights"

In the prophetical life story by Ibn Hesham: a Persian man named Selman the Persian who suggested for Muhammad to dig the tunnel and make the ' Majaniq" in the incursion of bane-Safik in Al-Tae'f

Selman the Persian helped Muhammad to write the quran and that what Muhammad mentioned in the Bees chapter (Surat An-Nahl) 103" It is only a human being who teaches him"

We are asking how Muhammad spoke with him about the tunnel and "Majaniq" in Persian language. And how he lived in the Arabic peninsula, and didn't learn from his contemporary Persian people and took from them lot of their culture