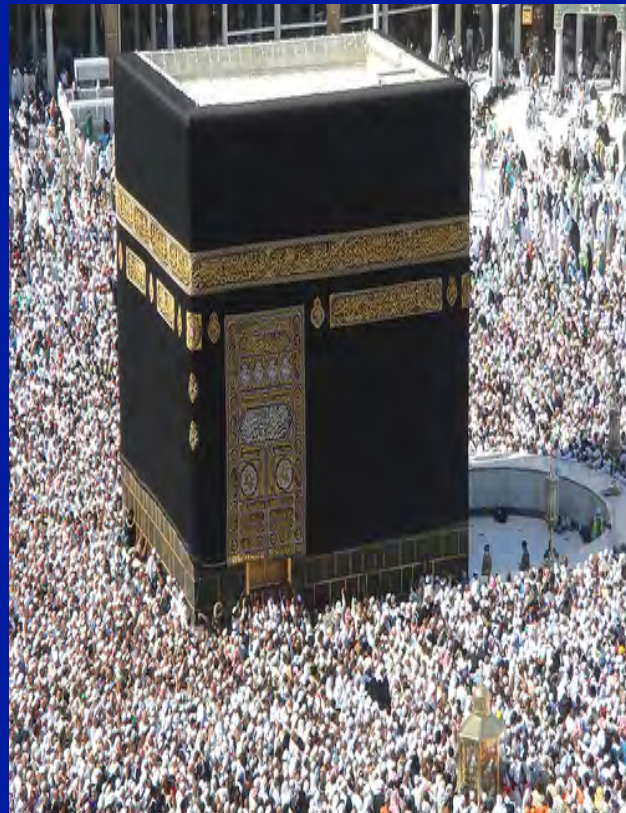
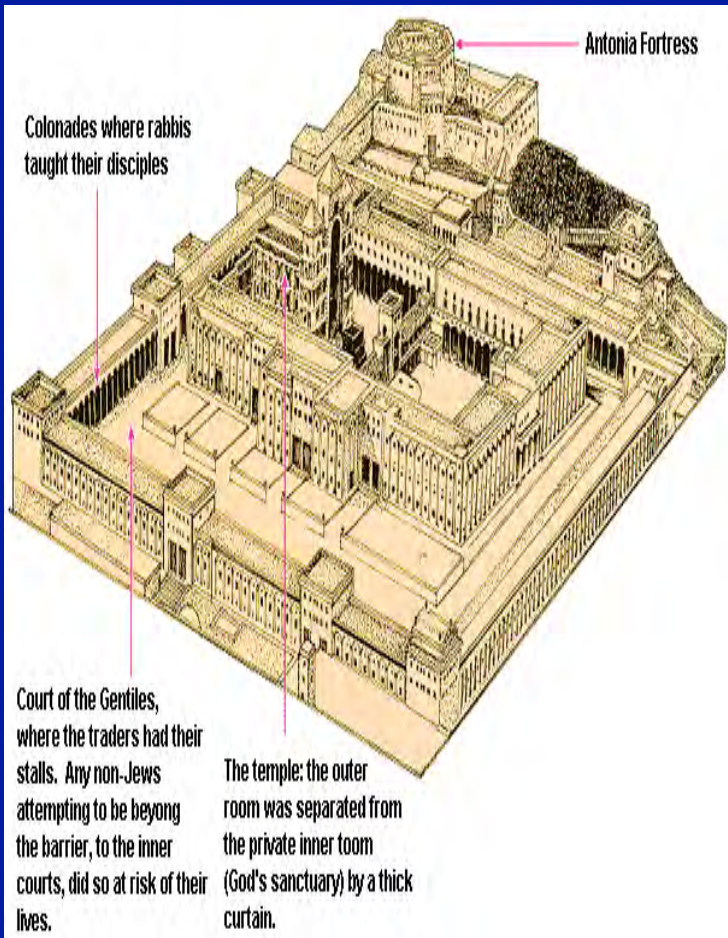




The Jews, Arabs and Islam



Dentwater Bible Church

Israel; The Arabs and Islam MUHAMMAD'S PERSONAL LIFE

March 21, 2011
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MUHAMMAD'S APOLOGISTS

The modern Muslim apologists tend to rewrite the historical narratives extant regarding the life of Mohammad. They view him as being sinless so any data to the contrary is rejected. Because the modern Muslim's hear primarily what is being rewritten about him in a mythical sense they refuse to listen to what the early Muslim authors have stated about him. Similarly in Christianity we see at least four cults arise in the nineteenth century giving contradictory reports of Christ's life and the Bible's teaching. They will lead many astray. Christ accused the Pharisees of doing the exact same thing during His first advent.

Matthew 23: 13

¹³ *But woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men: for ye neither go in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in (KJV).*

The problem we are facing is that the Prince of the power of this world has blinded them. Hear what the apostle Paul said about this.

II Corinthians 4: 4

⁴ *In whom the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them, which believe not, lest the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them (KJV).*

In fact writers who have engaged the Muslims on this subject find that they will not listen to the facts but prefer to have a view of Muhammad as being sinless. Robert Morey expresses this well.

Muslim theologians begin by assuming that their beliefs are true. Thus they assume that they do not have to prove anything, but they have it backwards. They have the burden of proof to demonstrate that Muhammad was a true prophet and not just another false prophet.¹

Since this obfuscation of fact has been taking place since the Fall we can expect the Adversary to always poison the minds of those whom he will. This has happened in recent years as the Muslims accelerate their age-old animosity against the Jews. Reason will not be accepted in those minds and they remain confused as to who this man actually

¹ Morey Robert A. (2002). *Winning the war against radical Islam* (45). Orange, CA: Christian Scholars Press.

was. Since God is not the author of confusion but of peace (I Corinthians 14: 33) we can see who is driving Muhammad and his ardent followers. This is a satanically driven cult and Muhammad presented himself to the seventh century Arabs a shaman. He claimed to have control over the Jinns as he said he converted them on the road back to Mecca from Ta-if.² This will always be the situation when dealing with the Muslims. It is one we should be well aware of as well as their propensity to violence. They will resort to this to affirm their mythological view of Muhammad as they rewrite history. Many instances of recent events where they viewed Muhammad as being maligned have resulted in violence. In September 2005 a Danish cartoonist published twelve cartoons in the Danish newspaper Jyllands-Posten. They were said to foster the debate between Islam's critics and self-censorship. Four months later, Muslims protested across the Islamic world. Some of these protests were violent. These including the bombing of the Danish embassy in Pakistan and setting fire to the Danish Embassies in Syria, Lebanon and Iran, storming European buildings, and burning the Danish, Dutch, Norwegian, French and German flags in Gaza City. Various groups, primarily in the Western world, responded by endorsing the Danish policies, including "Buy Danish" campaigns and other displays of support. Danish Prime Minister Anders Fogh Rasmussen described the controversy as Denmark's worst international crisis since World War II. The Muslims reactions were typical of their propensity to violence supporting their mythological image of Muhammad.³

MUHAMMAD'S GREED

A clear example of Muhammad's greed and murder is found in the biography of Muhammad. This Muslim source confirms that Muhammad, because of his greed, murdered a man named Kinana who refused to give up treasure. The account states:

Kinana al-Rabi, who had the custody of the treasure of Banu Nadir, was brought to the apostle who asked him about it. He denied that he knew where it was. A Jew came (Tabari says "was brought"), to the apostle and said that he had seen Kinana going round a certain ruin every morning early. When the apostle said to Kinana, "Do you know that if we find you have it I shall kill you?" He said "Yes". The apostle gave orders that the ruin was to be excavated and some of the treasure was found. When he asked him about the rest he refused to produce it, so the apostle gave orders to al-Zubayr Al-Awwam, "Torture him until you extract what he has." So he kindled a fire with flint and steel on his chest until he was nearly dead. Then the apostle delivered him to Muhammad b. Maslama and he struck off his head, in revenge for his brother Mahmud.⁴

² Guillaume, A (1955), *The Life of Muhammad, A Translation of Ishaq's Sirat Rasul Allah*, Oxford University Press. pgs. 37-38

³ Spencer, Robert, (2006) *The Truth about Muhammad Founder of the World's Most Intolerant Religion*, Regnery Publishing, Inc. Washington, DC pgs. 11-13

⁴ Guillaume, A (1955), *The Life of Muhammad, A Translation of Ishaq's Sirat Rasul Allah*, Oxford University Press. pgs. 145-146

Muhammad taught that it was lawful for him to steal people's possessions after war. The Hadith states:

S 8:1 Pickthall "They ask thee (O Muhammad) of the spoils of war. Say: The spoils of war belong to Allah and the messenger, so keep your duty to Allah, and adjust the matter of your difference, and obey Allah and His messenger, if ye are (true) believers."

So Muhammad's wealth increased due to such stealing.

Narrated Abu Huraira (603-691 AD) who was a companion of Muhammad's and the narrator of the Hadith:

Whenever a dead man in debt was brought to Allah's Apostle he would ask, "Has he left anything to repay his debt?" If he was informed that he had left something to repay his debts, he would offer his funeral prayer, otherwise he would tell the Muslims to offer their friend's funeral prayer. When Allah made the Prophet wealthy through conquests, he said, "I am more rightful than other believers to be the guardian of the believers, so if a Muslim dies while in debt, I am responsible for the repayment of his debt, and whoever leaves wealth (after his death) it will belong to his heirs." ⁵

However, Muhammad permitted lying when it was employed to help with a murder!

Narrated Jabir bin 'Abdullah:

Allah's Apostle said, "Who is willing to kill Ka'b bin Al-Ashraf who has hurt Allah and His Apostle?" Thereupon Muhammad bin Maslama got up saying, "O Allah's Apostle! Would you like that I kill him?" The Prophet said, "Yes," Muhammad bin Maslama said, "Then allow me to say a (false) thing (i.e. to deceive Kab). "The Prophet said, "You may say it." ... ⁶(Sahih al-Bukhari, Volume 4, Book 52, Number 271)

Muhammad sanctioned lying so that Maslama could deceive Ka'b bin Al-Ashraf and kill him!

MUHAMMAD'S POLYGAMY

Muhammad had a great weakness for women and sex. One of the Islamic authors Ali Dashti commented:

⁵ Sahih al-Bukhari. *The Hadith* Volume 3, Book 37, Number 495. On the internet as of March 22, 2012 http://www.searchtruth.com/hadith_books.php

⁶ Ibid. Volume 4, Book 52, Number 271.

All the commentaries agree that verse 57 of Sura 4 (on-Nesa) was sent down after the Jews criticized Mohammad's appetite for women, alleging that he had nothing to do except to take wives.⁷

Robert Morey in his book offered the following:

Muhammad's polygamy is not the only issue. It also poses a logical problem for Muslims. Because the Quran in Sura 4:3 forbids the taking of more than four wives, to have taken any more would have been sinful for Muhammad.

One Muslim apologist with whom I (i.e. Robert Morey) was conversing argued as follows:

Muhammad was sinless. The Quran makes taking more than four wives a sin. Therefore Muhammad could not have taken more than four wives.

Why? Because Muhammad was sinless.

I pointed out that the question of how many wives Muhammad or anyone else had should be answered on the basis of the historical and literary evidence and not blind faith.

Muslim scholar and statesman Ali Dashti gives the following list of the women in Muhammad's life:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Khadija | 12. Hend |
| 2. Sawda | 13. Asma (of Saba) |
| 3. Aisha | 14. Zaynab (of Khozayma) |
| 4. Omm Salama | 15. Habla |
| 5. Hafsa | 16. Asma (of Noman) |
| 6. Zaynab (of Jahsh) | 17. Mary (the Christian) |
| 7. Jowayriya | 18. Rayhana |
| 8. Omm Habana | 19. Omm Sharik |
| 9. Safiya | 20. Maymuna |
| 10. Maymuna (of Hareth) | 21. Zaynab (a third one) |
| 11. Fatema | 22. Khawla |

⁷ Dashti, Ali *Twenty Three Years: A Study of the Prophetic Career of Mohammad*, Translated by F.R.C. Bagley 1985-1994 pgs. 120-138 on the internet as of March 22, 2012
<http://www.scribd.com/doc/1018147/23-years-al-Dashti>

Several observations need to be given about the above list:

The first 16 women were wives.

Numbers 17 and 18 were slaves or concubines.

The last four women were neither wives or slaves but devout Muslim women who “gave” themselves to satisfy Muhammad’s sexual desires.⁸

Interestingly the Quran states that Muhammad was a messenger. Muslims believe that he was a prophet.

I am only a human like you.⁹

Burhan El-Deen Al-Halabi was one of Muslim’s sixteenth century scholars.

“If Muhammad desired an unmarried woman, he has the right to enter into her (marry her) without the ceremony of marriage and without any witnesses or guardians. Not even her consent was necessary. But, if the woman was married, and Muhammad expressed his desires towards her, it becomes a must for her husband to divorce her, so that Muhammad could marry her. Also, Muhammad had the right to give that woman in marriage to any man without her consent. He could even get married during the season pilgrimage, as he did with Maymouna. He also had the right to choose of the captives whomever he wanted, before the distribution of the spoils of war.”¹⁰

We have seen that Muhammad married Khadija Bint Khuwaylid when he was 25 years old. Muhammad married no one else till Khadija died. Sawda Bint Zam`a was the first woman Muhammad married after the death of Khadija. He married her after her husband's death. His next wife whom he married at about the same time as Sawda was Aisha. Although Islamic data shows he married her at the age of six, Aisha was nine when Muhammad consummated his marriage to her. Sahih Al-Bukhari relates the following quote from Aisha:

“The Prophet engaged me when I was a girl of six (years). We went to Medina and stayed at the home of Bani-al-Harith bin Khazraj. Then I got ill and my hair fell down. Later on my hair grew (again) and my mother, Um Ruman, came to me while I was playing in a swing with some of my girl friends. She called me, and I went to her, not knowing what she wanted to do to me. She caught me by the hand and made me stand at the door of the house. I was breathless then, and when my breathing became all right, she took some water and rubbed my face and head with it. Then she took me into the house. There in the house I saw some Ansari women who said, "Best

⁸ Morey, R. A., & Morey, R. A. (2003). *The Islamic invasion: Confronting the world's fastest growing religion* (Rev. and expanded ed.) (85–87). Las Vegas, NV: Christian Scholars Press.

⁹ The Quran, Sura *Al-Kahf* (The Cave) 18: 110 and Sura *Ha Mim Sajadah* (Revelations well Expounded) 41: 6

¹⁰ Al-Halabi, 'Ali Burhan al-Din. *al-Sira al-Halabiya fi Sirat al-Amin al-Ma'mun*. Vols. 1 & 2, Beirut: Dar al-Ma'arif, 1980.

wishes and Allah's Blessing and a good luck." Then she entrusted me to them and they prepared me (for the marriage). Unexpectedly Allah's Apostle came to me in the forenoon and my mother handed me over to him, and at that time I was a girl of nine years of age.”¹¹

Ibn Ishaq relates a similar story:

He married Aisha in Mecca when she was a child of seven and lived with her in Medina when she was nine or ten. She was the only virgin that he married.¹²

Many other Muslim sources affirm this story. According to official Sunni Muslim sources, Muhammad married Aisha when she was around the age of six or seven. This marriage took place three years before Muhammad's migration to what eventually became known as Medina. Muhammad consummated the marriage to Aisha approximately four years later, or in the second year of his arrival to Medina when the latter was nine years old.

The Muslim sources generally date Muhammad's migration to Medina (known as the Hijrah) in the year 622-23 AD. And these sources also say that Muhammad was born in the Year of the Elephant, the year 570 AD. This means that Muhammad was fifty years old when he married Aisha, and roughly fifty-four years old when he actually slept with her. The problem is not merely that Aisha was nine when Muhammad married her, but that Muhammad was a man who was well into his fifties. Muhammad was old enough to be Aisha's great grandfather. She was the only virgin that Muhammad ever married.

Muhammad also had eyes for an infant girl, promising to marry her when she grows up. Ibn Ishaq places this event during the time of the Battle of Badr in 624 AD when Muhammad was roughly 54 years old.¹³

NEXT SESSION: THE DEATH OF MUHAMMAD AND THE SPREAD OF ISLAM

¹¹ Sahih al-Bukhri. *The Hadith* Volume 5, Book 58, Number 234. On the internet as of March 22, 2012
http://www.searchtruth.com/hadith_books.php

¹² Guillaume, A (1955), *The Life of Muhammad, A Translation of Ishaq's Sirat Rasul Allah*, Oxford University Press. pg. 792

¹³ Ibid pgs.310-312

The leader of the Iranian Revolution in 1989, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, wrote extensively on Islamic Jurisprudence. A two-volume book, which was published originally in Arabic, was called 'Tahrir al Wasilah'. This was also published in Playboy and Penthouse magazine in 1979 and 1980

Translated into Farsi, the book is called "Tahrirolvasyleh." Khomeini also had another treatise on Islamic rules for living, called in English, "The Little Green Book."

It is useful to understand what an esteemed Islamic leader such as the Ayatollah teaches his followers.

Here are some excerpts from "Tahrirolvasyleh" which Muslims probably don't want you to know about Islam:

A man can have sexual pleasure from a child as young as a baby. However, he should not penetrate vaginally, but sodomizing the child is acceptable. If a man does penetrate and damage the child then, he should be responsible for her subsistence all her life. This girl will not count as one of his four permanent wives and the man will not be eligible to marry the girl's sister... It is better for a girl to marry at such a time when she would begin menstruation at her husband's house, rather than her father's home. Any father marrying his daughter so young will have a permanent place in heaven.
["Tahrirolvasyleh", fourth edition, Qom, Iran, 1990]

A man can have sex with animals such as sheep, cows, camels and so on. However, he should kill the animal after he has his orgasm. He should not sell the meat to the people in his own village, but selling the meat to a neighboring village is reasonable.

If one commits the act of sodomy with a cow, a ewe, or a camel, their urine and their excrement become impure and even their milk may no longer be consumed. The animal must then be killed as quickly as possible and burned.