

**Jalal Abualrub's The Prophet of Mercy**

**Vs.**

**Craig Winn's, the Prophet of Doom**

**Chapter Two**



[Islamlife.com](http://Islamlife.com) [Invitation2truth.com](http://Invitation2truth.com)

## CONTENT

- The Quran Does Not Have a Context?
- The Quran Contains Many Topics
- Does the Torah or the Gospel Mention the Creator and the Necessity to Serve Him Alone Only Once?
- Continuing Scientific Criticism of Some of Winn's Claims
- Do 'Quran', 'Tafsir', 'Hadith', 'Sunnah', 'Tarikh', and, 'Seerah', Sound the Same?
- Undisputed Facts Universally Accepted by Muslims
- Ibn Is`haq's Seerah as a Book of Hadith
- Winn Erroneously Designated a Blend of Books of Seerah, History and Sunnah as Being the Earliest Sunnah Books
- The Status of Muhammad Ibn Is`haq in Islam
- A Summary of How Muslim Scholars Treated Ibn Is`haq's Hadith Narration
- Status of at-Tabari's Tarikh
- If Hadith Established through Weak Isnad (Chain of Narration) is rejected in Islam, Then What about Stories that Have No Isnad?
- Why Did Ibn Is`haq and At-Tabari Collect Weak and Fabricated Reports in Their Seerah and Tarikh, Respectively
- What Does 'Inspire' Mean in Islamic Terminology?
- Importance of Isnad
- A Brief Narrative of the Prophet's Seerah
- The Prophet's Genealogy
- Establishment of the Islamic State
- The Neo-Conservative Fantasy that the Islamic Jihad Started in Madinah Without Justification
- Flagrant Hypocrisy If Winn Does Not Condemn This
- Battles the Prophet Led Against Polytheists and Other Disbelievers
- How the Twenty-Three Years of Muhammad's Prophethood Were Spent
- Did Muhammad Start Killing Civilians at the Age of Four?
- "Ramadni bi-Da-ihā wa-n-Sallati (She Accused Me of Having the Disease That She Has and Then Proclaimed Herself Free of it)"
- Numbers Speak Louder Than a thousand Books of Doom
- Number of Fatalities in All of the Prophet's Battles Combined
- The Mother of All Hypocrisies
- The Jihad of the Prophet of Mercy Was Directed At Those Who Sought to Destroy Islam and Kill Muslims.

## **The Quran Does Not Have a Context?**

Craig Winn said, **“Allah's Book, the Quran, lacks context and chronology... So for clarity and readability, I have trimmed their unruly word patterns and meaningless repetitions, being careful not to alter the meaning or message of any passage.”**

This statement from Winn demonstrates how little he knows about the Quran and exposes his arrogance. The Quran is not a historical record. It does not contain a count of the number of Quraish sub-tribes and how many sheep, asses, camels and cattle they owned [1]. It is not a story book; it does not contain different genealogies for the same man who is supposed to be without a genealogy [2]; it is not a collection of fantastic dreams falsely portrayed as reality [3]; it is not a science book; it is not a medical or astronomical reference. **The Quran is a book of religious guidance.**

What Winn sees –in his confused mind- as unruly patterns and meaningless repetitions all have unique purpose and meaning. Winn cannot even begin to understand what he is talking about as he cannot understand a sentence of the Arabic Quran. He cannot begin to understand the power of the Quran, its eloquent statements, the stories it narrates so as to draw specific lessons, its commandments, news of the Unseen and the deep emotions and elation it raises in the hearts of the believers when they listen to it. He cannot begin to contemplate the beauty of its formation, the magnificent sequence of its verses as they enlighten the believers about Allah, His Names and Attributes, His Infinite Power, His Actions, His Aid that He sent to Prophets Noah, Abraham, Lot [4], Moses, Jacob, Job, Jesus and Muhammad, the creation, the trees, the fish in the sea, the wonders of the earth and the power of the nature that Allah created on earth.

Winn thinks that because the translators of the meaning contained in the Quran repeat certain English words to explain various Quranic terms, that the original words in Arabic are the same. English is a rather limited language as compared to Arabic. Several ‘different’ words in Arabic –which if placed in different sentences offer unique perspectives and implications- yet can only be translated into one or a very limited number of relevant English words.

I am at loss for words for this extreme arrogance by a person who is truly ignorant in the Quran; the Quran that has always sparked the imagination and invoked the love, reverence and respect in the hearts of countless number of Muslims for more than 1438 lunar years. **May Allah make you see the light one day, Winn, and indeed, you need a powerful light to be able to see.**

## **The Quran Contains Many Topics**

The Quran contains many topics foremost among them is its foundation: Monotheism and the belief in the One and Only Deity there is. The Quran teaches every aspect of the Islamic Faith, stories of previous Prophets and how they were treated by their respective nations, emphasizes the magnificence of the creation, repeats Allah's Warnings and Promises within various parts of it, vividly describes the Hereafter, Hell, Paradise and the Day of Resurrection, gives specific and general Commandments pertaining to various aspects of life and religion and establishes a code of good conduct and better behaviour. Some long Surahs, such as Surat Yusuf (Chapter 12), which contains 111 Ayat (Quranic sentences) is almost entirely about the story of Prophet Yusuf (Joseph), peace be upon him, his father, Prophet Ya`qub (Jacob), peace upon him, and Yusuf's eleven brothers, may Allah grant them His Mercy. The last verse in this chapter reads like this, what transliterated means, {111. Indeed in their stories, there is a lesson for men of understanding. It (the Quran) is not a forged statement but a confirmation of (Allah's existing Books) which were before it [i.e. the original copies of the

Prophet of Mercy Vs Prophet of Doom

[www.invitation2truth.com](http://www.invitation2truth.com)

[www.islamlife.com](http://www.islamlife.com)

Taurât (Torah), the Injeel (Gospel) and other Scriptures of Allah] and a detailed explanation of everything and a guide and a mercy for the people who believe}.

If one takes out the oft-repeated reminder in this Surah about Tau`heed (Islamic Monotheism) and Allah's Warnings and Promises, then that would entirely spoil it. To Winn, the Quran is a set of meaningless repetitions but his Bible is not, even though it contains four Gospels narrating the same life-story of the same man? Yet, there are hundreds more different Gospels that the Christians have mysteriously cast away throughout their history that also narrate the same life-story of the same person. And there are horrific discrepancies and contradictions in these different Gospels to call for yet another revision. However, the Bible has been repeatedly revised, and changed, that a new revision would be useless. The best course of action for the Christians and Jews to take is to produce the original copies of the Torah and the Gospel, so that they can revise the copies they have based on the original, which will still be a human production, not divine. In, it is human, Yet Divine, Pg., 17, Dr. W Graham Scroggie of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, a prestigious Christian evangelical mission, says, "Yes, the Bible is human, although some out of zeal which is not according to knowledge, have denied this. Those books have passed through the minds of men, are written in the language of men, were penned by the hands of men and bear in their style the characteristics of men"; [http://www.themodernreligion.com/comparative/christ/christianity\\_scholars.htm](http://www.themodernreligion.com/comparative/christ/christianity_scholars.htm) . Yet, and even though Scroggie admits the Bible is human, he still calls it 'divine'.

There are numerous short Surahs in the Quran that discuss single topics. Many other Surahs contain multiple topics. The fundamental aspects of Islamic Monotheism are repeated throughout the Quran, because this is the purpose of the Quran and the core of its message. They are not meaningless repetitions or unruly, as Winn claims. The Quran itself is called, 'Adh-Dhikr', meaning, 'The Reminder', and the reminder is mentioned repeatedly. However, each repetition has a unique perspective and is expressed through a collection of unique sentences within various contexts. Each has its place in the Quran and each has a different impact on the heart of the faithful.

### **Does the Torah or the Gospel Mention the Creator and the Necessity to Serve Him Alone Only Once?**

Does the Torah or the Gospel mention the Lord and the need to obey and worship Him only once? Does the Torah call to Monotheism and mentions Allah's Warnings and Promises only once? Do these books mention only one example of the earlier disbelieving nations and how they treated their Prophets? Was the current copy of the Torah meaningful when it mentioned in 'detail' the number of the members of each Jewish tribe, men women and children, and the count of their animal possessions?

Different verses and chapters of the Quran are recited **aloud** by Muslim congregations in every corner of the world three times a day every day of the year. The entire Quran is recited repeatedly throughout the year and especially during the lunar month of Ramadan during optional Congregational Prayer held every night of the month. What Muslims recite is meant to be a reminder, not chronologically arranged story accounts, a record of genealogy, or a historical consensus of ancient tribes.

Al-Bukhari, whom Winn admits arranged his collection of Hadith according to topics, as well as, many other Muslim Scholars who wrote similarly arranged books could have easily done a superior job rearranging the Quran chronologically than Craig Winn could ever have accomplished. This 'Winn mission' was not contemplated even centuries after the Quran was recited and studied by billions of Muslims and countless Christians and Jews, some of whom spoke Arabic fluently and studied Islam for years consecutively, such as famous Western Orientalists of the last two centuries.

## Continuing Scientific Criticism of Some of Winn's Claims

Winn said, “I have distilled the salient parts of the five earliest and most holy Islamic books into one: the Quran, and the inspired Sunnah collections of Ibn Is`haq's Sira, al-Tabari's History, and Bukhari's and Muslim's Hadith.” He also said, “...quoting vociferously from the Sunnah as recorded by Bukhari, Muslim, Ishaq, and Tabari— Islam's earliest and more trusted sources... These official works include: the Sira, Ta'rikh, Hadith, and Quran. Ishaq's Sira, or biography, called Sirat Rasul Allah, provides the lone account of Muhammad's life and the formation of Islam written within 200 years of the prophet's death... The Ta'rikh is the oldest, most trusted and comprehensive history of Islam's formation and Muhammad's example, called Sunnah. It was written by Tabari... It begins with Islamic creation and ends with the acts of Muhammad's companions. Tabari is a compilation of Hadith quotes and Quran passages... A Hadith is an oral report from Muhammad or his companions. Muslims believe that Hadith were inspired by Allah, making them scripture. The most revered Collection was compiled in a topical arrangement by Bukhari.”

Thus, Craig Winn took it upon himself to ‘distil’ the salient (as in significant or important) parts of the so-called ‘five earliest and most holy Islamic books’ into one. However, for Winn's conclusions to be used as evidence against Islam, and for his designating a part of Islam as being salient, it is fair to say that at least one Muslim Scholar should agree with him. Otherwise, Winn, who is not only a non-Muslim with deep animosity against Islam but also a non-scholar in Islam, would be determining for Muslims which books are most holy to them and which parts of these books are salient.

Muslims do not take legislation or knowledge except from their own scholars and then only that which is supported by scientific evidence. Craig Winn does not speak Arabic, yet the vast majority of Islamic literature is written in classical Arabic. At best, Craig Winn might have read English transliterations –which he already claims are bad- of a few Islamic books devoid of any depth in research even if he wanted to, because he could not read or comprehend the texts in the original Arabic.

### Do ‘Quran’, ‘Tafsir’, ‘Hadith’, ‘Sunnah’, ‘Tarikh’, and, ‘Seerah’, Sound the Same?

#### Definitions:

**Quran:** The literal Word of Allah [5], and, “The Divinely Revealed Holy Book of Islam. [6]”

**Tafsir:** Knowledge in the meaning contained in the Quran [7]

**Hadith:** “A `Hadith reports the Prophet's actions and statements and his agreeing to some actions and statements. [8]” [9]

**Sunnah:** “The Prophet's Tradition, which includes his statements, actions and agreeing to some statements and actions, is called, ‘Sunnah’, which means, ‘path, way, methodology, method, tradition. [10]” [11]

**Tarikh:** means, ‘History Collection’, such as, **Tarikh al-Umam wal-Muluk**, or, **Tarikh al-Islam**, by at-Tabari

**Seerah:** means, ‘Biography’, such as, **Seerat ar-Rasul**, by Ibn Is`haq

**Isnad:** A chain of narrators reporting Prophetic statements or actions

Prophet of Mercy Vs Prophet of Doom

[www.invitation2truth.com](http://www.invitation2truth.com)

[www.islamlife.com](http://www.islamlife.com)

**Mursal:** A Hadith reported through a broken chain of narration because it does not contain the name of the Prophet's companion [12]

Craig Winn frequently claimed in his abusive emails to me that Muslims do not read their own scriptures. This is because Winn reads, and the evidence to his extensive readings on Islam is found here. For evidence supporting the claims he made against Islam in his doomed book, Winn relied on the **Seerah** of Ibn Is`haq and at-Tabari's **Tarikh**, calling them, 'inspired **Sunnah** collections', and designating at-Tabari's **Tarikh** as a, 'compilation of **Hadith** quotes and **Quran** passages.' [Winn says this even though at-Tabari already has a lengthy book on **Tafsir** that is entirely different in content and topics than his book on **Tarikh**, which is a book on history. At-Tabari must have been confused!] Further, Winn described the five books under discussion as being 'official' and 'the five earliest and most holy, most trusted Islamic books'.

### **Undisputed Facts Universally Accepted by Muslims**

The Quran is Islam's holy book, as Allah stated in the Quran, what transliterated means, {And We (Allah) have sent down to you (O, Muhammad) **the Book** (this Quran) **in truth**}; [5:48].

The Prophet's Sunnah is also a Divine Revelation inspired by Allah, but formed by the Prophet's own words, actions and practices, {Nor does he (Muhammad) **speak of** (his own) **desire. It is only a Revelation revealed**}; [53:3-4].

The two most authentic books after the Quran are the Hadith collections of al-Bukhari then Muslim [13]. They are called, "As-Sahihan", meaning, "The Two Authentic Collections". Al-Bukhari and Muslim gained this status among Hadith Collectors on account of their successful implementation of the tough conditions they set for any Hadith to be included in their books, not because they were the oldest, or the largest, or the "inspired" or the "official" collections. Then, there is no agreement among Muslim Scholars on which **Sunnah** books respectively come after these two books in authenticity.

The mere suggestion by Winn that the **Tarikh** by Ibn Jarir at-Tabari and the **Seerah** by Ibn Is`haq qualify as being among the five earliest, most holy Islamic books is clear conjecture and demands proof, i.e. a list of Muslim Scholars who agreed with him.

### **Ibn Is`haq's Seerah as a Book of Hadith**

'**Seerah**', by definition, is a biography. Imam Ibn Is`haq, of the late second/early third generation of Islam, collected the Prophet's biography in a book popularly known as, **Seerat Ibn is`haq**. In his Seerah, Ibn Is`haq narrated the Prophet's life-story starting from before his birth until after his death, peace be upon him. **However, Ibn Is`haq's Seerah is not a collection of Hadith or Sunnah, but an autobiography.** Ibn Is`haq's Seerah contains historical accounts, poems, genealogies, irrelevant stories, narrations of battles, as well as, some Quranic Verses –and sometimes their explanation, many Hadith narrations and statements collected from the Prophet's companions. 'Sunnah', exclusively pertains to the Prophet's statements, actions, practices and traditions, and in general terms, includes statements and actions from the Prophet's companions; **Sunnah reports rely entirely on**

Prophet of Mercy Vs Prophet of Doom

[www.invitation2truth.com](http://www.invitation2truth.com)

[www.islamlife.com](http://www.islamlife.com)

**established chains of narration (Isnad) reporting them.** Ibn is`haq, for instance, mentioned various poems popular since before the Prophet was born, and this by no means qualifies as Sunnah or Hadith. Sunnah collections do not emphasize the life-story of the Prophet before Islam except to a limited extent, as Imam Ibn Taimiyyah stated in his Fatawa. He also said (Fatawa: Vol. 13, Pg., 345), “Allah has provided evidence (i.e., **Isnad**) establishing the authenticity or lack thereof of the narrations that are necessary in matters of the religion. It is well known that most of what was reported in aspects of **Tafsir** (meaning contained in the Quran) is similar to narrations reporting **Maghazi** (or **Seerah**) and battles, promoting Imam Ahmad [Ibn Hanbal] to state that three matters (or topics) do not have **Isnad: Tafsir, Mala`him** [14], and **Maghazi** (or **Seerah**). This is because most of their narrations are of the **Maraseel** (pl. for **Mursal**) type, such as narrations reported by Urwah Ibn az-Zubair, ash-Sha`bi, az-Zuhri, Musa Ibn Uqbah and **[Muhammad] Ibn is`haq.**” **Maraseel Hadith's, wherein the chain of the narration is missing the name of the Prophet's companion [15], are weak (not authentic) narrations [16].**

Further, the claim that Ibn Is`haq's Seerah (or, Maghazi), at-Tabari's History and the books of Hadith by al-Bukhari and Muslim are, along with the Quran, the five earliest and most holy of Islamic books, is plainly false.

**In, Holy Wars...Crusades...Jihad** [17], the following is stated under the chapter, ‘Books of Hadith’: “There are many books that contain collections of Prophetic statements. They include -descending in status, prestige and authenticity [18] -: **Sahih al-Bukhari** [19], **Sahih Muslim** [20], **Sunan Abu Dawood** [21], **Sunan at-Tirmidhi** [22], **Sunan an-Nasai** [23], **Sunan Ibn Majah** [24], **Muwatta Malik** [25], **Musnad Ahmad** [26], and so forth.”

However, these are by no means the earliest Sunnah collections.

In, **Holy Wars...Crusades...Jihad**, Pg., 27-8, is the following: “Collecting `Hadiths started during the lifetime of the Prophet, peace be upon him. Some of his companions, like the family of `Hazm, Abdullah Ibn `Amr Ibn al-`Aas, to name a few, recorded the Prophet's statements, with his permission. Many more companions memorized and reached an excellent standard in memorizing `Hadith verbatim...The Arabs were largely an unlettered nation that depended on memory to preserve its traditions, history and poems, in order to transfer them from one generation to the next...A large number of companions excelled in memorizing `Hadith, such as Abu Hurairah, `Aishah (the Prophet's wife), Jabir Ibn Abdullah, Abdullah Ibn `Umar, Abdullah Ibn `Amr, Abdullah Ibn Abbas, Abdullah Ibn az-Zubair, among many others. Even when literacy became widespread in the Muslim World, scholars of early and successive Muslim generations relied on memory to preserve `Hadith narrations, as well as, compiling `Hadith on a massive professional scale.”

Also, there is this segment in, **Holy Wars...Crusades...Jihad**, Pg., 29-30.: “**There were many other Collectors of `Hadith who came before and after the mentioned scholars,** such as Abu Zur`ah `Ubaidillah ar-Razi (200-264 AH/815-877 CE), Abu `Hatim Muhammad Ibn Idris ar-Razi (195-277/810-890) and his son Abdul-Ra`hman Ibn Abi `Hatim (240-327/854-938), Muhammad Ibn Nasr al-Marwazi (202-294/817-906), Ayyub as-Sikhtiyani (68-131/687-748), Abdullah Ibn al-Mubarak (118-181/736-797), Muhammad Ibn al-`Hasan ash-Shaibani (131-189/748-804), Abu Dawood at-Tayalisi (124-204/741-819), Abdul Razzaq Ibn Hammam (126-211/743-826), Muhammad Ibn Sa`d (168-230/784-844), Abu `Hatim Ibn `Hibban (270-354/883-965), at-Tabarani (260-360/873-970), to name a few.”

**Except for the Quran, Winn Erroneously Designated a Blend of Books of Seerah,  
History and Sunnah as Being the Earliest Sunnah Books**



By referring to history, we find that these are the years of birth of the four scholars Craig Winn mentioned: Muhammad Ibn Is`haq (89-150 AH/707-767 CE), Muhammad Ibn Isma'eel al-Bukhari (194-256/809-869), Muslim Ibn al-Hajjaj al-Qushairi (204-261/819-874) and Muhammad Ibn Jarir at-Tabari (224-310/838-922). **How can these four scholars qualify to write the earliest Sunnah books, when two of the books under discussion, Ibn Is`haq's and at-Tabari's, were written on Seerah (autobiography) and Tarikh (history), respectively, while numerous scholars collected books of Hadith before al-Bukhari and Muslim?** Three of the Four major Imams of Islamic Jurisprudence, Malik Ibn Anas (93-179/711-795), Muhammad Ibn Idris ash-Shafi`i (150-204/767-819) and A`hmad Ibn Hanbal (164-241/780-855) are not only the authors of well-known Hadith and Sunnah collections, but they all preceded al-Bukhari, Muslim and at-Tabari.

Malik, who wrote the, **Muwatta**, was the teacher of ash-Shafi`i; ash-Shafi`i, who wrote several major books on Islamic Jurisprudence, such as, **al-Umm**, was the teacher of A`hmad Ibn Hanbal; A`hmad Ibn Hanbal collected the, **Musnad**, one of the major encyclopaedias of the Sunnah, and was the teacher of al-Bukhari and Muslim.

Further, several Muslim Imams wrote books on Maghazi (or, Siyar [the Prophet's Seerah or life-story]) before Ibn Is`haq and at-Tabari. They include Abdullah Ibn Abi Bakr Ibn `Hazm (65-135/684-752), the teacher of Ibn Is`haq who collected a book on Maghazi before Ibn Is`haq [27]. Malik Ibn Anas, a contemporary of Abdullah Ibn Abi Bakr Ibn `Hazm and also of Ibn Is`haq, as well as, [Muhammad] Ibn Sa`d stated that Ibn Abi Bakr was a truthful teacher who narrated a number of Hadith's.

The scholars who collected Maghazi also include Imam Musa Ibn Uqbah (died 141/758), the first to collect a book on Maghazi, according to Imam adh-Dhahabi in, *Siyaru A`lami an-Nubalaa*. When Imam Malik Ibn Anas was asked about which book of Maghazi should be studied, he recommended Musa Ibn Uqbah's. Malik said on another occasion, "Musa Ibn Uqbah did not collect numerous narrations as others did." Imam adh-Dhahabi commented, "Malik meant Ibn Is`haq by these words. There is no doubt that Ibn Is`haq wrote a lengthy book and mentioned numerous genealogies, which should have been summarized, and collected many unnecessary poems, which should have been omitted, as well as, collecting unreliable narrations. In addition, Ibn Is`haq failed to collect many authentic narrations he did not hear of. Therefore, his book needs to be edited and corrected in addition to adding the narrations he failed to include." Adh-Dhahabi added that al-Bukhari and Muslim collected the narrations of Musa Ibn Uqbah in the core of their Hadith collections. In comparison, and as adh-Dhahabi stated, al-Bukhari only mentioned Ibn Is`haq's narrations as a way of supporting other narrations (and without Sanad, i.e., in the form of Ta`liqat); Muslim mentioned Ibn Is`haq's narrations coupled with other narrators narrating the same reports. Musa Ibn Uqbah died in the Hijri year of one hundred and forty-one (758 CE), nine years before Ibn Is`haq died. May Allah honour both of them.

### **The Status of Muhammad Ibn is`haq in Islam**

In his scholarly encyclopaedia on biographies of notable Muslims entitled, **Siyaru A`lami an-Nubalaa**, Imam Shams ad-Din adh-Dhahabi (673-748 AH/1274-1347 CE), a major scholar of Hadith and Islamic History, stated the following facts about Muhammad Ibn Is`haq, author of, **as-Seerah an-Nabawiyah**.

1 – He was born in the year 89 AH (707 CE) and met Anas Ibn Malik, the Prophet's companion, and az-Zuhri, a major scholar among the second generation of Islam.

Prophet of Mercy Vs Prophet of Doom

[www.invitation2truth.com](http://www.invitation2truth.com)

[www.islamlife.com](http://www.islamlife.com)

2 – Adh-Dhahabi then mentioned these major Hadith scholars who stated that Ibn Is`haq was reliable in Hadith narrations, grading his narrations as Hasan [28] : Yahya Ibn Ma`een and A`hmad Ibn Hanbal [29] . Abu Zur`ah stated that Ibn Is`haq was **Saduq** (truthful), `Ali Ibn Abdullah said that Ibn Is`haq's narrations are accepted; Ibn `Adi said that Ibn Is`haq is acceptable; and Ibn Idris said that Ibn Is`haq was a **Thiqah** (reliable, or trustworthy). Also, Imam Abu Zur`ah stated that a group of scholars learned knowledge with Ibn Is`haq, such as Sufyan, Shu`bah, Ibn Uyainah, Ibn al-Mubarak, and so forth. Az-Zuhri, Asim Ibn Umar Ibn Qatadah and adh-Dhahabi also praised Ibn Is`haq's knowledge in the Maghazi (narration of battles).

3 – Adh-Dhahabi also listed some of the major scholars of Islam who refuted Ibn Is`haq's reliability in Hadith narrations. Imam Malik, for instance, called Ibn Is`haq a liar and Yahya Ibn Sa`eed al-Ansari, as well as, al-A`mash refuted one of Ibn Is`haq's narrations by saying that he lied. As a general statement, Yahya Ibn Sa`eed graded Ibn Ishaq as being weak in Hadith narration. Imam Ahmad Ibn Hanbal discounted the reliability of Ibn Ishaq if he alone narrates a Hadith. Also, Imams Yahya Ibn Ma`een (in another narration from him), an-Nasai and ad-Daraqutni stated that Ibn Ishaq was weak in Hadith. The great Imam of Sunnah, Imam A`hmad Ibn Hanbal, also added that Ibn Is`haq's narrations are not accepted if they are about the **Sunan** (Pl. for **Sunnah**; [yet, Craig Ibn Winn claims that Ibn Is`haq's Seerah is a **Sunnah** book!]), stating that even [in the rare occasions] where Ibn Is`haq clearly stated that he heard a Hadith from his teacher, he would often contradict other narrators. Therefore, and as Imam A`hmad stated, if Ibn Is`haq alone reports a Hadith, then that narration is not accepted. Adh-Dhahabi also stated that if a narration that Ibn Is`haq reports contradicts other [more established] narrators, then Ibn Is`haq's narration is rejected.

4 – Adh-Dhahabi listed some of the reasons why Ibn Is`haq was considered weak regarding Hadith narration, as follows.

A – Imam A`hmad Ibn Hanbal stated that Ibn Is`haq was a **Mudallis** [30] , and in another occasion, he said that Ibn Ishaq's Tadlees (v. for Mudallis) was substantial. Imam A`hmad also said that Ibn Is`haq did not care from whom he collected Hadith.

B – Imam Ibn Numair said that Ibn Is`haq reported false Hadith's from unknown narrators.

C – Adh-Dhahabi concluded by saying that among the worst errors made by Ibn Is`haq is that he used to record narrations he collected from anyone, and thus, did not have Wara` [31] in this regard, may Allah forgive him.

5 – How Ibn Is`haq's narration should be treated is summarized in this statement from Imam Ibn Numair, “If he narrates a Hadith from teachers he directly heard from and who are known to be truthful, then his Hadith is from the grade Hasan because he is truthful.” Yet, Imam A`hmad stated that if Ibn Is`haq is the only narrator of that Hadith, then his narration is discounted. And the key words to look for here, for Ibn Ishaq's narration not to be dismissed outright, are, “If Ibn Is`haq says, ‘So and so narrated to me’, then he did hear that narration.’ Otherwise, if he says, ‘So and so said’, then the narration is rejected.” Meaning, Ibn Is`haq would not lie; if he states that he heard the Hadith from his teacher, then his assertion is accepted.

**Definition:** A **Hadith** is a narration that starts with the collector of Hadith narrations, such as al-Bukhari or Muslim, wherein the collector names the teacher from whom he heard the Hadith, who also names his teacher, and so forth, until the chain reaches the Prophet's companion and then the Prophet, peace be upon him.

### **A Summary of How Muslim Scholars Treated Ibn Is`haq's Hadith Narration**

**For a Hadith reported by Ibn Is`haq to be accepted as a Hasan Hadith, which is the lesser grade of authentic Hadith's, Ibn Is`haq must declare that he heard the narration directly from his teacher, provide a reliable chain of narrators throughout the chain of narration until it reaches the companion or the Prophet, and then his narration cannot contradict a narration reported by a more established narrator or group of narrators. Imam A`hmad added that Ibn Is`haq should not be the only narrator for a Hadith, otherwise, his narration is rejected.**

It is now clear that Craig Winn involved himself in a type of knowledge that is far more complicated for his limited intellect, and meager knowledge in Islam, to comprehend.

### **Status of at-Tabari's Tarikh**

Imam Muhammad Ibn Jarir at-Tabari (224-310/838-922) was a major scholar of Hadith, Tafsir (meaning contained in the Quran) and Islamic History, as Imam adh-Dhahabi stated [32]. At-Tabari started his book on Tarikh with creation and ended it with historical accounts that occurred during his time. But at-Tabari was not the first to write a book on Islamic history, as Winn claimed. Al-Ya`qubi wrote a Tarikh before at-Tabari that also started with the story of creation.

However, and just like many other Muslim historians, Ibn Jarir relied heavily on Ibn Is`haq's Seerah while reporting the Prophet's biography. This is why a good segment of at-Tabari's Tarikh is almost identical to Ibn Is`haq's Seerah; at-Tabari often quotes Ibn Is`haq even if to contradict him. The Tarikh by at-Tabari is by no means a Hadith or Tafsir collection. It is far larger than Ibn Is`haq's Seerah, because it narrates the stories of Creation, earlier Prophets and nations, pre-Islamic history, the history of the Islamic era, until his time, and includes biographies of countless number of people. It also includes Quranic Verses and Prophetic Hadith's relevant to the topics contained in the book. It is a book on **Tarikh**, not on **Tafsir** or **Hadith**. At-Tabari compiled another book on Tafsir, popularly known as, **Tafsir at-Tabari**, dedicated to explaining the meaning contained in the Quran. At-Tabari's Tafsir is one of the major books of Tafsir. Yet, it also contains many false Hadith's and unreliable narrations that he collected from various resources. At-Tabari was a scholar, but neither he nor his book are divine. In Islam, the only resources that are free from errors are the Quran and the authentic Sunnah as reported through reliable, established chains of narration.

To summarize, at-Tabari's book on history suffers from similar defects as Ibn Is`haq's Seerah. This is because when reporting history, Muslim scholars did not set a condition to only include authentic narrations reporting various incidents or statements. Thus, Seerah and Tarikh books are collections of stories that their authors collected from various sources, using authentic chains of narration, weak chains of narrations and even no chains of narration. **Enjoying a book of stories about earlier nations and historical accounts is one thing. Using these stories as a source for Islamic legislation is an entirely different matter.**

### **If Hadith Established Through Weak Isnad (Chain of Narration) is Rejected in Islam, Then What About Stories that Have No Isnad?**

Winn agrees with Muslims that the collection of Hadith by Imam Muslim is among the most respected books in Islam. In the introduction to his collection of authentic Hadith's, Imam Muslim restated, and agreed with, the established methodology that scholars of Hadith use pertaining to rejecting weak and unsubstantiated Hadith's and only accepting authentic, well known Hadith's reported by reliable, trustworthy and truthful narrators. Imam Ibn Taimiyyah concurred, by saying (Fatawa 1:250), "It is not allowed to rely on weak Hadith's, i.e. that are neither Sahih nor Hasan in grade, in matters pertaining to Sharee`ah." 'Sharee`ah', pertains to aspects of Sunnah and Islamic Law, which Imam A`hmad stated should not be taken from Ibn Is`haq, a known Mudallis.

Prophet of Mercy Vs Prophet of Doom

[www.invitation2truth.com](http://www.invitation2truth.com)

[www.islamlife.com](http://www.islamlife.com)

## Why Did Ibn Is`haq and At-Tabari Collect Weak and Fabricated Reports in Their Seerah and Tarikh, Respectively

Imam Ibn Taimiyyah said (Fatawa 1:250), “Some scholars of Hadith collected in their books all the narrations they could find regarding a certain topic. Their aim was to publicize all what was narrated pertaining to certain topics, not that every narration they collected is actually reliable [even to them]. This is especially the case since one of them would grade a certain Hadith [that they collected in their books] as Gharib (weak), Munkar (Rejected) or Dah`eef (weak; not recognized). Sometimes they failed to do even that [33].”

### What Does ‘Inspired’ Mean in Islamic Terminology?

Another aspect of the unique ‘Winn paragraph’ under discussion is his calling the list of books he chose, ‘official’, and his using of the word, ‘inspired’ while describing Ibn Is`haq’s Maghazi. By using the word, ‘inspired’, Winn seeks to elevate Ibn Is`haq’s Seerah to a divine status similar to that given to the ‘inspired’ books popularly claimed to have been written by John, Luke, Mark and Matthew [34]. Winn is the only ‘scholar on Islam’ who claimed this status for Ibn Is`haq or for any other Muslim author or Islamic book. It is obvious why he did this: he wants to dwell on any and every story Ibn Is`haq collected in his book as proof establishing his claims against Islam; this is a pre-emptive offensive against those who may dispute some of Ibn Is`haq’s accounts. **Since Winn decided that Ibn Is`haq’s Seerah is inspired, then we will use Ibn Is`haq’s Seerah to refute Winn’s claims.** But first...

Allah said in the Quran, what translated means, {**Nor does he speak of (his own) desire. It is only a Revelation revealed**}; [53:3-4]. ‘He’, referred to in this Quranic Ayah (Sentence) is Muhammad, son of, Abdullah, peace be upon him, Islam’s Prophet, not Muhammad, son of Is`haq, author of the Seerah, may Allah grant him His Mercy. And in Islam, all types of revelation from heaven to earth ceased upon the death of Prophet Muhammad, who stated that there will be no Prophet after him; [al-Bukhari and Muslim reported this Hadith from Abu Hurairah, the Prophet’s companion].

**It is a fundamental aspect of the Islamic Creed that only the Prophets are immune from committing error in aspects of the religion and that they alone receive divine revelation or inspiration.** Imam Ibn Taimiyyah said (Fatawa 35:121), “Except for the Prophets, everyone will have some of what they say either accepted or rejected. It is not required to obey anyone who is not a Prophet or a Messenger in everything they say, nor is it required from creation to imitate him or believe in all what he commands or all the news that he conveys...Allah Ta`ala (the Exalted) said, {**O, you who believe! Obey Allah and obey the Messenger, and those of you (Muslims) who are in authority. (And) if you differ in anything amongst yourselves, refer it to Allah and to His Messenger, if you believe in Allah and in the Last Day**}; [4:59].” Thus, the Book of Allah and the authentic Sunnah of His Messenger are the supreme authority in Islam and everyone and everything else is subservient to them. There are no exceptions.

We do not have ‘inspired’ Muslim writers in Islam, not even al-Bukhari, whose collection of Prophetic Statements (Hadith) is second in authenticity only to the Quran. Allah gave success to al-Bukhari to accomplish this admirable fete, but his book is not ‘inspired’ in the Christian sense of the word; it is his personal effort and he was not immune from error. The great Imam of Sunnah, Imam Ibn Taimiyyah (Fatawa 18:17) said that among the authentic Hadith’s that the community of Hadith scholars agreed upon accepting and approving are the majority of the Hadith’s collected by Bukhari and Muslim. He also stated that several scholars disputed some Hadith’s in Bukhari. He also stated that Bukhari had more knowledge in Hadith than Muslim and that Muslim collected some Hadith’s that other scholars rightfully considered weak.

Yet, the overwhelming majority of the Hadith collections of Bukhari and Muslim are not only well-established, but are also representative of a good part of the Prophetic Sunnah. They do not contain all of the authentic Hadith's, but what they contain is substantially accurate. Therefore, if Winn and his likes still wish to attack Islam, we, Muslims, direct them to reading al-Bukhari and Muslim. Then, they had better bring serious claims backed by scientific evidence and void of foul words of abuse, so as to support their claims and earn respect for their work. **I look forward for serious challenge that requires hard work on my part to refute it.** Winn's book is no such challenge: he does not have a clue as to which Islamic narration is just a story, and which narration establishes Islamic Legislation.

Craig Winn is the only 'scholar' who called Ibn Is`haq's Seerah 'inspired'. Frequently, Imams of history and Sunnah contradicted Ibn Is`haq's Seerah and Hadith narrations, including Ibn Hisham, who edited Ibn Is`haq's Seerah, and Ibn Qayyim al-Jauziyyah who contradicted Ibn Is`haq in various parts of, **Zad-ul Ma`ad**, reminding his readers of the controversy between Muslim Scholars regarding Ibn Is`haq's reliability. For instance, Ibn Hisham said, "I will abandon some of what Ibn Is`haq collected in his book which does not involve the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, nor was it revealed in the Quran...and also omit some poems that Ibn Is`haq collected and which none among those who have knowledge in poems recognize [as genuine], as well as, some outrageous reports that are not worthy of mentioning."

Winn may elect to clarify his usage of the word, 'inspired', by saying that Ibn Is`haq's Seerah was unprecedented. Yet, we refuted this claim earlier in this research.

### **Importance of Isnad**

This is a segment taken from, **Holy Wars...Crusades...Jihad**, Pg., 26-7, on the topic of **Isnad**, "Unlike followers of any other major religion, Muslims have a complete and accurate record of the biography, actions and statements of their Prophet, peace be upon him. Muslim scholars have devised an outstanding and scientifically precise method of protecting the Prophetic tradition. It is called the method of 'Isnad', meaning, using chains of narration to establish the validity, or lack thereof, of any statement or action attributed to the Prophet, peace be upon him. For instance, when Imam Malik Ibn Anas, who collected, **al-Muwatta**, reports a `Hadith, he mentions the name of his teacher, who mentions the name of his teacher (the Prophet's companion), who narrates the Prophet's statement or action. Malik was from the third generation of Islam; only two narrators were between him and the Prophet in many of the `Hadiths he collected. The scholars of `Hadith then analyze every `Hadith's chain of narration, verifying the trustworthiness of each narrator, by researching the narrator's history, conduct and how their contemporary scholars portrayed his or her character, state of mind and reliability. Scholars of `Hadith also verify the continuity of every chain of narration, until it reaches the Prophet, peace be upon him, to uncover any missing names in the chain that may disrupt its continuity. Only then, and when the chain of narration is held as acceptable and, along with the Text, are verified as being free from hidden or apparent defects, will the `Hadith be accepted as authentic, either from the grade of Sahih or the lesser grade of `Hasan. This is why Muslims still have a vast collection of the statements and actions of the Prophet of Islam, more than fourteen centuries after he died...**Any `Hadith report [35] that does not withstand the rigors of the method of Isnad will be rejected.**"

### **A Brief Narrative of the Prophet's Seerah**

For a reliable, comprehensive summary of the Prophet's Seerah (Life-story) and detailed description of his Sunnah, refer to the first volume of the English translation on, Zad-ul Ma`ad, by Imam Ibn Qayyim al-Jauziyyah, one of the major scholars of Islam. Allah has blessed me, Jalal Abualrub, to complete four volumes of this translation, out of the anticipated twenty volumes. We will rely heavily on, Zad-ul Ma`ad, while narrating a summary of the Prophet's Seerah, Allah willing.

### **The Prophet's Genealogy**

He is Muhammad, Ibn (son of) Abdullah, Ibn Abdul Muttalib, Ibn Hashim, Ibn Abd Manaf, Ibn Qusai, Ibn Kilab, a direct descendant of Prophet Isma`eel (Ishmael), son of, Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham), peace be upon them.

Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, lived for sixty-three lunar years on earth, twenty-three of them as Allah's Final and Last Prophet and Messenger. Al-Bukhari and Muslim (this is al-Bukhari's narration) reported that the Prophet's paternal cousin, Abdullah Ibn Abbas, said, "Allah's Apostle started receiving the Divine Inspiration at the age of forty. Then he stayed in Makkah for thirteen years, receiving the Divine Revelation. Then he was ordered to migrate [to Madinah] and he lived as an Emigrant for ten years and then died at the age of sixty-three." Since his birth, and for forty years afterwards, Muhammad, peace be upon him, an honourable member of the most-prominent Arab Tribe, the Quraish, lived the modest life of a Sheppard [36] –in his youth- then worked as a merchant [37] . He was unlettered [38] , like most of the people of his tribe and the Arabs in general during that era [39] . The only 'education' of sorts was that he was sent to the desert in his childhood to learn courage, self-reliance and eloquent Arabic as spoken by the Banu Bakr tribe [40] . At the age of twenty-five [41] , he married Khadeejah, daughter of, Khuwailid, a wealthy and noble woman from Quraish, after briefly investing her money in a successful business trip he took to Syria along with her servant, Maisarah [42] . Muhammad, peace be upon him, was known to be honest, shy and having a high standard of character. Muhammad's exalted standard of character and his reputation as being, 'al-Amin', meaning, 'Trustworthy', were the main reasons behind Khadeejah asking him for marriage through some of her female relatives [43] . Khadeejah was the first woman whom the Prophet, peace be upon him, married and the first among his wives to die. The Prophet, peace be upon him, did not marry any other women while Khadeejah was alive. The Prophet's marriage to Khadeejah lasted until he was fifty years old. Al-Bukhari and Muslim collected a Hadith from the Prophet's wife, Aishah, clearly implying that Khadeejah died three years before the Prophet's Migration to Madinah. The Prophet, peace be upon him, was fifty-three years old when he migrated to Madinah; his marriage to Khadeejah lasted for twenty-five years.

Years passed during which Muhammad lived a modest life, often going into seclusion in the mountains of Makkah to contemplate about creation [44] . He was not especially noted for having talents or the type of education that would distinguish him from other honourable members of his tribe [45] . Tribal tradition and close family ties, in addition to, uncompromising opposition directed at him later on by his own tribe, the Quraish, would certainly have revealed any further education Muhammad, peace be upon him, may have had [46] . Makkah, in Western Arabia, was predominantly a pagan city; very few of its members were Christian or Jewish. Muhammad, peace be upon him, never spoke a language other than Arabic.

Repeatedly, and early on in his life, Muhammad, peace be upon him, experienced the loss of his guardians. He became an orphan on three separate occasions: upon birth, at the age of six and at the age of eight. His father, Abdullah, died before Muhammad, peace be upon him, was born; his mother, Aminah, died when he was six years old; his caretaker and paternal grandfather, Abdul Muttalib, died when he was eight years old. Prophet Muhammad's

Prophet of Mercy Vs Prophet of Doom

[www.invitation2truth.com](http://www.invitation2truth.com)

[www.islamlife.com](http://www.islamlife.com)

paternal uncle, Abu Talib, then became his guardian, comforter and staunch supporter, until Abu Talib died more than forty-two years later.

At the age of forty (610 CE), the Revelation (**Wa`hy**) came to Muhammad, peace be upon him, carrying with it the Divine Commandment to convey the message to members of his sub-tribe [47] . The Islamic era started and the call to Islam began in Makkah, in secret for three years, then in public for ten more years. Muhammad's Prophethood lasted for a total of twenty-three years, until he died in 10 AH (After the Hijrah)/631 CE), ten years after arriving at Madinah, as Abdullah Ibn Abbas stated [48] .

During his years as a Prophet, Muhammad, peace be upon him, vigorously called his people to Monotheism and to re-establishing the religion of their father, Abraham, the father of both the Arabs and the Children of Israel. His first proclamation of the Message was a call asserting to Allah as the One and Only Deity worthy of worship [49] , and among his last words on earth were instructions on ways and means to protect Monotheism [50] . He taught his followers that Monotheism is the Message professed by every Prophet sent before him [51] .

These twenty-three years were brief in the long history of the Arab Nation. However, Muhammad, peace be upon him, was able, by Allah's Help, to deliver the Arab Nation from utter division to blessed unity, from obscurity to astounding fame, from idol-worshipping [52] to Monotheism, from rampant theft, continuous infighting, armed raids, uncontrollable confusion, injustice, sin and unqualified weakness to building a unique civilization that enriched humanity for more than a millennium. He transformed the Arabs from the darkness of Polytheism into the light of Monotheism and Divine Revelation [53] . The Arabs then transferred this light to many other nations, which embraced Islam on its own merits by their own choice and without compulsion, just as Islam enjoins, { **There is no compulsion in religion**}; [2:256] [54].

### **Establishment of the Islamic State**

Thirteen years after the start of the Divine Revelation, Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, was forced to migrate from Makkah to Madinah [55] . The Islamic State was established and the Prophet, peace be upon him, built its foundation in every respect. It was a union between religion and state in which the Prophet, peace be upon him, was the Prophet, legislator by Allah's Permission, political leader, military commander, social reformer and passionate educator. He lived the revelation and established its every practice for his followers. Anas Ibn Malik, the Prophet's companion, servant and devout student, described what Muhammad, peace be upon him, meant to his companions, "When it was the day in which the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, entered Madinah, everything in it became filled with light. When it was the day in which he died, everything in it became full of darkness. [56] ”

Throughout his prophethood, Muhammad, peace be upon him, endured various types of oppression, mostly by the hands of his own tribe, the Quraish, including their desperate attempts to obliterate the new religion using torture, forced conversion and outright murder [57] . For thirteen years, the Quraish maintained a system of extreme oppression in Makkah to extinguish the light of Monotheism so as to protect the idols they worshipped. They finally plotted to kill the Prophet, who was then forced to migrate to Madinah [58] . Soon after the Prophet's Hijrah (Migration) to Madinah, his followers who resided in Makkah and other Arab areas also migrated to Madinah to be welcomed by its inhabitants, the Ansar, who showed noble generosity unsurpassed in the history of mankind. Mysteriously, Winn 'distilled' this part of the history of the early Islamic era to maintain the elusion that Muslims suddenly, and without justification, started attacking anyone and everyone. This

demonstrates Winn's integrity in portraying a religion that he deeply hates yet can barely understand.

It is not possible to completely understand the full scope of the transformation that occurred in the life of the Arabs by the hands of Muhammad, peace be upon him, without acquiring knowledge in the status of the Arab Nation before Islam. A short summary of the conditions that Arabs endured before Islam will soon follow, Allah willing. One clear example is that before the Prophet, peace be upon him, conquered Makkah, two years before he died, there were three hundreds and sixty idols [59] littering the site of the Makkan House of Monotheistic worship built by Prophet Abraham, peace be upon him. [Using conjecture and their deep hatred of Islam as their 'evidence', some Christians denied the fact that Prophet Abraham built the Ka`bah <http://www.answering-christianity.com/paran.htm> ; it seems that they think of themselves as being closer and more worthy of inheriting the legacy of Abraham than the Arabs, his own children –just like the children of Israel- or Muhammad, who resurrected Abraham's monotheistic faith.] After the Prophet conquered Makkah and set its people free [60] , no idol, portrait or image remained around or inside the Ka`bah. Muhammad, peace be upon him, re-established Monotheism in Makkah and Arabia, wherein all acts of worship were dedicated to Allah, the Only Creator and Lord of all that exists [61] .

### **Exposing the Neo-Conservative Fantasy that the Islamic Jihad Started in Madinah without Justification**

After the Hijrah, two years passed in Madinah before the Prophet, peace be upon him, was able to militarily confront his combatant tribe in the first major battle between Muslims and idol-worshippers, the Badr. Muslims decisively won that battle and established themselves as a force to reckon with in Arabia [62] . They had been severely oppressed in Makkah for more than a decade, forced to migrate to Madinah and witnessed their wealth, homes and the properties they left behind in Makkah being seized by the pagans and divided among them. For instance, Aqil, son of Abu Talib, the Prophet's own paternal cousin, illegally seized the Prophet's house that he left behind in Makkah. Yet, when the Prophet, peace be upon him, victoriously entered Makkah, eight years later, and was asked where he would set his camp, he said, what translated means, "Did `Aqil leave us a house?" [63] **This is the same Prophet who set free his combatant tribe of 21 years even after he gained the upper hand against them. This is the same Prophet whom Winn shamelessly slandered in his terrible book.**

### **Flagrant Hypocrisy If Winn Does Not Condemn This**

Compare the exemplary behaviour demonstrated by Muhammad, peace be upon him, to this 'Divine Commandment' found in the Torah: **Numbers 31**, "1. And the Lord spoke unto Moses, saying, 2. Avenge the children of Israel of the Midianites...3. And Moses spake unto the people, saying, Arm some of yourselves unto the war, and let them go against the Midianites, and avenge the Lord of Midian...6. And Moses sent them to the war, a thousand of every tribe...7. And they warred against the Midianites, as the Lord commanded Moses; and they slew all the males. 8. And they slew the kings of Midian, beside the rest of them that were slain; namely, Evi, and Rekem, and Zur, and Hur, and Reba, five kings of Midian: Balaam also the son of Beor they slew with the sword. 9. And the children of Israel took all the women of Midian captives, and their little ones, and took the spoil of all their cattle, and all their flocks, and all their goods. 10. And they burnt all their cities wherein they dwelt, and all their goodly castles, with fire. 11. And they took all the spoil, and all the prey, both of men and of beasts. 12. And they brought the captives, and the prey, and the spoil, unto Moses."



**Would Craig Winn, an extremist evangelist and bible-thumper, declare the commandment contained in this passage to be righteous, since his Bible claims it was issued by God, especially since Christians claim that Jesus is God and that he is eternal? What is the better example, Muhammad freeing the enemies who fought him for more than two decades, gathered various pagan armies against him to destroy him and his religion and killed many of his followers, or the false image of Prophet Moses, peace be upon him, depicted above? What would the Neos do if someone expelled them from their homes and land, would they retaliate and try and take back their property, or would they extend the right cheek to the aggressor to show them how 'compassionate conservatism' works? If one uses the pathetic logic of these Neos that they use against Muslims –when they try to preserve their very existence and religion- then in this case, the Neos should be branded as terrorists just as they brand Islam and Muslims whenever they rightfully defend themselves.**

### **Battles the Prophet Led Against Polytheists and Other Disbelievers**

As Historian al-Waqidi reported in his, **Maghazi**, the Prophet's first **Sariyyah** (army detachment not led by the Prophet himself) was dispatched in Ramadhan, seven months after the Hijrah. Eleven months after the Hijrah, the Prophet led his first **Ghazwah** to the area of Abwaa. The major Battle of Badr occurred in the second year of Hijrah (2 AH/624 CE). The Prophet, peace be upon him, died eight years later during the month of Rabi` al-Awwal, in the tenth year of his Hijrah (631 CE) at the age of sixty-three. There were approximately 110 lunar months between the time the Prophet sent the first army detachment and his death.

**During the Madini era, and as Al-Waqidi stated [64] , “The number of the Prophet's battles (**Ghazawaat** [Pl. for **Ghazwah**]) that he led himself is twenty-seven, there was fighting during nine of them: Badr, U`hud, Al-Muraisi`, al-Khandaq, Quraidhah, Khaibar, al-Fat`h, Hunain and at-Taif. There were also forty-seven **Sariyyah** (which the Prophet did not lead himself)...It was reported that there was fighting during the siege of Banu An-Nadhir...the Ghazwah of Wadi al-Qura...and the Ghazwah of al-Ghabah, during which six enemy combatants were killed.”**

### **How the Twenty-Three Years of Muhammad's Prophethood Were Spent**

Despite the false image propagated about Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, Jihad was not the only thing he did as one might think from reading for Western 'experts on Islam' and modern-day Evangelicals and Jews. There was no fighting in Makkah, and the Makkan era lasted for thirteen years, as stated above. By the time he migrated to Madinah, the Prophet, peace be upon him, was fifty-three years old. During the Makkan era, the Prophet, peace be upon him, was primarily establishing Monotheism in the hearts of his followers, teaching them the verses of the Quran that were revealed to him, i.e., the **Makki Quran**, and the aspects of his Sunnah that he established for them by Allah's Commandment, such as manners of Prayer. His time was divided between congregating with his followers, such as in Dar al-Arqam, frequently meeting leaders of Quraish and other Arab tribes that came to Makkah for the Hajj (Pilgrimage season) to call them to Islam, caring for his followers who were oppressed and fending oppression off of himself [65] , and travelling to Taif, for instance, to ask its people for support so that he could deliver the Islamic call without hindrance. He, peace be upon him, his followers and even the pagans who supported them had to endure three harsh years of a general boycott that the Quraish strictly observed against Muslims and their pagan supporters, who were interned in the barren hills of Makkah.

The Madini era lasted for ten years, as previously stated. This is a short summary of what the Prophet, peace be upon him, was able to accomplish during these short years by Allah's Help, Aid and Support.

In Madinah, Muhammad, peace be upon him, received the rest of the Quran, which is a vast volume of hundreds of pages. The Quran contains 6236 Verses each called, 'Ayah (sentence)' and one hundred and fourteen Surahs (chapters) that comprise the Quran's thirty Juzu (parts) [66] . The Quran, which is entirely in the Arabic Language and was recorded in its entirety during the lifetime of the Prophet, peace be upon him, was gradually revealed to him throughout his prophethood, especially towards the end of his life [67] . He also taught the Quran's letter and its interpretation to his companions [68].

He, peace be upon him, also laid the foundations for the Islamic State, conducted peace treaties with the Jewish tribes in Madinah and joined between his followers in a unique Islamic brotherhood. He also built his Masjid and other Masjids (incorrectly called, 'Mosques'), collected the Alms (Zakat) due on the wealth of the rich for the benefit of the poor, spent the Zakat on the poor and the needy, taught his followers manners of fasting during the lunar month of Ramadhan, attended funerals and weddings and taught the Islamic method of funerals and weddings, married several more wives and taught the code of Islamic conduct and proper dress in addition to manners of Umrah (visiting the Ka`bah) and `Hajj (Pilgrimage). He taught them thousands of specific aspects of his Sunnah pertaining to matters of life and religion, practicing all these aspects himself and staying away from all that was prohibited for Muslims, as his companions testified. He also received delegations from almost all Arab tribes and sent teachers to teach Islam to them. He also travelled, got ill, on average slept seven to eight hours every night and taught manners of Islamic festivals (the 'Eeds), how to offer optional prayers at night, hundreds of invocations to recite for various reasons or in various areas or parts of the day and night, manners of eating and drinking permissible foods and drinks in addition to teaching the acts of worship to conduct while travelling. He accepted invitations to meals [69] , taught the Islamic method of slaughtering animals and which animals Muslims are allowed to slaughter for meat consumption, how to use the bathroom, the best method to sleep, manners of married life and divorce, how to be kind to one's wife, family and friends and how to raise children. He established all the economic, social, religious and political systems that came to be known as 'Islamic'. He established the rule of Islamic Law, appointed judges, set limits of the Hudud (Penal Code), and appointed governors and ordered them to rule with justice. **There are thousands of Hadith's collected in the Bukhari and Muslim and in the more than 300 other major Islamic resources containing numerous details of aspects of life and religion that the Prophet, peace be upon him, established for his followers through his righteous guidance.** These reports are called, 'The Sunnah', which pertains to the Prophet's practices, way, methodology, guidance and method with which he conducted matters of life and religion.

**And of course, Muhammad, peace be upon him, also conducted war and peace, warring against those who sought to commit aggression against Islam and Muslims and granting safety to those who sought peace.**

### **Did Muhammad Start Killing Civilians at the Age of Four?**

**If one reads the shameless claims made by different Evangelical and Jewish 'experts' on Islam, one may conclude that Muhammad, peace be upon him, committed atrocities from the time he was four years old, until he died, that he only did that and nothing else and that millions of people were killed during his battles.**

Surely, the Evangelicals and their supporters do not believe that Muslims, like all other humans, are entitled to defend their honour, religion, lands, freedom, property and very existence. Evidence: every act of defence or offence that the Prophet and his companions led is being described as terroristic, barbaric, genocidal, harsh, and so forth among the Neoboring collection of similar words. Just read their books and articles and listen to their ridiculous talk shows to come to know the truth of my statement here.

Prophet of Mercy Vs Prophet of Doom

[www.invitation2truth.com](http://www.invitation2truth.com)

[www.islamlife.com](http://www.islamlife.com)

## **“Ramatni bi-Da-ihā wa-n-Sallati (She Accused Me of Having the Disease That She Has and Then Proclaimed Herself Free of it)”**

First, let me remind the reader of the statement quoted from Craig Winn in the beginning of this book, “According to the Hadith and the Quran, Muhammad and his henchmen plundered their way to power and prosperity. And by putting the Quran in chronological order and correlating it with the context of Muhammad's life as it was reported in the Sira, Sunnah and Hadith, we also find that Allah mirrored his prophet's character.”

### **Numbers Speak Louder Than a thousand Books of Doom;**

#### **Number of Fatalities in All of the Prophet's Battles Combined**

By referring to the popular Islamic history books called, ‘Seerah’, primarily those referred to by Craig Winn as being, ‘inspired’, one will find that the total number of people killed during the battles that the Prophet himself led (**Ghazawat**) was much less than two thousand; **AS IN LESS THAN 2,000**; counted battle by battle and rounded up to the next thousand.

By counting the largest number of combatant casualties reported among non-Muslims during all of the Prophet's battles combined, the total number comes to **1239**. By counting the number of Muslim combatant casualties reported during all of the Prophet's battles, the number comes to 131. One civilian non-Muslim woman and four non-combatant Muslim men were reported killed during all these battles that the Prophet himself led. As for the Saraya, which the Prophet, peace be upon him, did not lead himself, **2109** non-Muslim combatants and no non-Muslim civilians were killed; 43 Muslim combatants and 124 Muslim non-combatants were killed. **Winn is welcome to contradict this report, especially by relying on the Islamic books he designated as being, ‘inspired’, and, ‘official’. Winn hid all these facts from his readers, who should have questioned his outrageous claims or at least sought a second opinion from Muslims, so as to introduce the healthy habit of asking Muslims about Islam.**

If the reader is in doubt as to the number being offered here, I reiterate the fact that less than 2,000 people were killed during all of the Prophet's battles combined; not **3,000** [70] , **10,000** [71] , **12,000** [72] , **22,000** [73] , **40,701** [74] , **42,000** [75] , **100,000** [76] , **not in the millions** [77] , **not 75,000** [78] , **130,000** [79] , **250,000** [80] , **6,000,000** [81] , **31,508,200** [82] , **30,497,000** [83] or **55,014,000** [84] .

Even by adding the number of all those killed during the Prophet's battles that he led himself (**Ghazawaat**) in addition to the battles led by the commanders of various armies that he sent but did not himself lead (**Saraya**), the number of dead combatant enemies rises to less than **4000; 3348** to be exact (3651 if all non-combatant deaths are added to the total). There is no reliable report as to the number of Roman casualties killed during the Sariyyah of Mu`tah, which the Prophet did not himself lead. I used the largest, most inflated number mentioned in some obscure historical accounts: two thousand combatant Roman and Arab Christians. In this unique battle, the Muslim army of 3,000 soldiers met 250,000 Roman and Arab Christians who could not defeat the tiny Muslim army during days of fierce battles. Winn is welcome to verify these numbers using the ‘inspired’ books of Islamic history.

Considerably far fewer number of non-combatants died during all of these battles combined, including those killed by mistake, those killed in battle by some of the Prophet's companions after they had announced their Islamic Faith and a woman whom the Prophet found dead in one of his battles. The families of those who were killed by mistake were compensated by the Prophet, peace be upon him [85]. The Prophet, peace be upon him, became outraged at some of his companions who, while in battle, killed some combatant men after they had stated that they were Muslims [86]. **As for the non-combatant woman who was killed in one of his battles, he, peace be upon him, ordered that children and women are not to be killed. This is a Hadith that al-Bukhari (2792) and Muslim (3280) collected from Abdullah Ibn Umar. This is a Hadith that has been lost and distilled in the bitter blend that Craig Winn made.**

**Craig Winn hid all these facts in his horrible blend. I challenge Winn to disprove what I stated here using the very books that he designated as being, 'inspired', and, 'official'.**

### **The Mother of All Hypocrisies**

In comparison, in this era of 'Compassionate Conservatism', here is the number of **civilian casualties** in the most current compassionate war: more than 12000 Iraqi civilians died in 17 months of war <http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A37968-2004Sep21?language=printer>, which caused catastrophic destruction in Iraq in the name of freeing Iraqis from tyranny [87], and apparently, from life altogether. As for Afghani civilian casualties, "The number of Afghan civilians killed by US bombs has surpassed the death toll of the 11 September attacks, according to a study by an American academic. Nearly 3,800 Afghans died between 7 October and 7 December [2001], University of New Hampshire Professor Marc Herold said in a research report"; [http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/south\\_asia/1740538.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/south_asia/1740538.stm). Yet, the fanatical Neos who support these merciful wars preach the right cheek dogma to Muslims. Apparently, this right cheek of theirs extends all the way to Baghdad and Kabul <http://biblia.com/jesusbible/joshua3b.htm>.

### **The Jihad of the Prophet of Mercy Was Only Directed At Those Who Sought to Destroy Islam and Kill Muslims**

The Prophet of Allah, peace be upon him, never committed unjustified aggression. He only warred against those who sought to destroy Islam and kill Muslims, sometimes pre-empting their treachery before aggression on Islam occurred. Every one of the **Ghazawat** and **Saraya** had a reason behind it. Winn lies. The Neos lie.

Returning to the topic under discussion, we assert that Muslims should be exalted by this aspect of the Prophet's legacy. Had the Prophet, peace be upon him, not safeguarded the Islamic State against all enemies, internal and external, the Islamic State would never have come to existence and Islam would never have been established as a political entity. This is the mighty past of Islam and Muslims, and Muslims should never cease feeling delight at its glory and at the superior civilization it granted mankind. They should never feel ashamed or become defensive towards their Prophet or any part of his Sunnah.

Yet, Muslims should never condone acts of indiscriminate violence committed by some Muslims who disobey Muhammad, peace be upon him, and corrupt the true meaning, aim and methods of Jihad. Anger at the terrible crimes being committed against Muslims worldwide does not justify breaking Allah's Law. Allah grants victory only to those who aid His religion. He does not grant victory to those who disobey His Law and transgress His Limits. I encourage the reader to acquire and read this book, **Holy Wars...Crusades...Jihad**, a 300 page, detailed evidence of almost every aspect of the Prophet's Jihad, as well as, the true aims and methods of Jihad and aims not sanctioned by rightful Jihad.



## Footnotes:

[1] [For instance, “Numbers”, contains names of the Jewish tribes and sub-tribes and their numbers in extraordinary detail. This chapter contains thirty-six sub-chapters and implies that the Creator filled His Book of Guidance with the count of the Children of Israel and everything that pertains to the Children of Israel as if He did not create anyone else. Allah said in the Quran, {And (both) the Jews and the Christians say: “We are the children of Allah and His loved ones.” Say: “Why then does He punish you for your sins?” Nay, you are but human beings of those He has created, He forgives whom He wills and He punishes whom He wills. And to Allah belongs the dominion of the heavens and the earth and all that is between them; and to Him is the return (of all)}; [5:18].]

[2] [Matthew 1 and Luke 3 offer two different genealogies for Jesus Christ. Winn should have dedicated his time and the time of his comedian proofreaders to correcting this manifest error in the ‘inspired’ books of Christianity and their ‘literal word of God’; [“Time Magazine”; October 25, 2004, Pg., 65].]

[3] [Matthew 27, “45. Now from the sixth hour there was darkness over all the land unto the ninth hour. 46. And about the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani? that is to say, My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?...50. Jesus, when he had cried again with a loud voice, yielded up the ghost. 51. And, behold, the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent; 52. And the graves were opened; and many bodies of the saints which slept arose.”]

[4] [In one of the exceedingly abusive emails that he sent to me, Winn claimed that Prophet Lot is not a prophet. It is obvious why he said that considering the fabricated, awful story about Lot contained in Genesis: 19. However, and in contradiction to what Winn claimed, this very chapter [19:12-13] stated that the angels spoke to Lot, who knew then who they were, when they conveyed to him the news of the imminent destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. Also, in verse 19, Lot described himself as, ‘thy servant’, i.e., servant of God. Similarly, in Genesis 32:1-2, Prophet Jacob spoke to the angels, knowing who they were, and in Exodus 32-13, Prophet Moses said this, “Remember Abraham, Isaac, and Israel, thy servants,” i.e., servants of God. Winn denied this status for Prophet Lot because, I hope, he read the rest of Genesis: 19. Yet, Winn claims that the Quran contains ‘twisted bible stories’. We will revisit this statement from Winn, Allah willing.]

[5] [Allah speaks with whatever He wills whenever He wills; this is one of His Attributes, none is equal or similar to Him. Allah said in the Quran, {...and to Mûsâ (Moses) Allah spoke directly}; [4:164].]

[6] [Refer to, Biography of Muhammad Ibn Abdul Wahhab, by Jalal Abualrub, Published by Madinah Publishers and Distributors, Pg., 5.]

[7] [Biography of Muhammad Ibn Abdul Wahhab, Pg., 6-7.]

[8] [Refer to, Al-Hadithu `Hujjatun bi-Nafsihi fi al-A`hkami wa-l-`Aqa-id (The `Hadith is Proof Itself in Matters of Law and Creed), by Imam Nasir ad-Din al-Albani, which Allah blessed me to translate into English for, Dar at-Turath al-Islami. On `Hadith Terminology, refer to: Mukhtasar `Ulum al-`Hadith (A Summary on, “`Hadith Terminology”), authored by Imam Ibn Kathir; this book is a summary Ibn Kathir made on a major reference on, ‘`Hadith Terminology’, authored by Imam Abu `Amr Ibn as-Sala`h (577-643 AH/ 1181-1245 CE.)

[9] [Holy Wars...Crusades...Jihad, by Jalal Abualrub, Published by Madinah Publishers and Distributors, Pg., 25-6]

[10] [On the importance of the Prophet's Sunnah, refer to, Al-Hadithu `Hujjatun bi-Nafsihi fi al-A`hkami wa-l-`Aqa-id (The `Hadith is Proof Itself in Matters of Law and Creed), by Nasir ad-Din al-Albani.]

[11] [Biography of Muhammad Ibn Abdul Wahhab, Pg., 8]

[12] [Refer to al-Albani's, Tamamu al-Minnah fi at-Ta`liqi `Ala Fiqhi as-Sunnah, Pg. 15-16.]

[13] [Holy Wars...Crusades...Jihad, Pg., 25]

[14] [In, `Aun al-Ma`bud bi-Shar`h Sunan Abi Dawud, it is reported that, 'Mala`him', pertains to great battles.]

[15] [Refer to al-Albani's, Tamamu al-Minnah fi at-Ta`liqi `Ala Fiqhi as-Sunnah, Pg. 15-6.]

[16] [Refer to the English translation of, Zad-ul Ma`ad, V. 1, Pg. 203.]

[17] [Pg., 25]

[18] [Scholars have different opinions regarding which books come after the Bukhari and Muslim Hadith Collections in authenticity.]

[19] [by Imam Muhammad Ibn Isma`eel al-Bukhari (194-256 AH/809-869 CE)]

[20] [by Imam Muslim Ibn al-`Hajjaj Ibn Wird Ibn Kushadh al-Qushairi (204-261 AH/819-874 CE)]

[21] [by Imam Abu Dawood Sulaiman Ibn al-Ash`ath as-Sujstani (202-275 AH/817-888 CE)]

[22] [by Imam Muhammad Ibn `Eesa at-Tirmidhi (210-279 AH/825-892 CE)]

[23] [by Imam Ahmad Ibn Shu`aib an-Nasaii (215-303 AH/830-915 CE)]

[24] [by Imam Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Yazid Ibn Majah (209-273 AH/824-886 CE)]

[25] [by Imam Malik Ibn Anas (93-179 AH/711-795 CE)]

[26] [by Imam Ahmad Ibn `Hanbal (164-241 AH/780-855 CE)]

[27] [Refer to, Siyaru A`lami an-Nubalaa, by Imam adh-Dhahabi]

[28] [‘Hasan’, is the lesser grade of authentic Hadith’s; ‘Sahih’, is the upper grade.]

[29] [according to the conditions that will soon be mentioned, Allah willing]

[30] [Ibn Is`haq often started his narrations by saying, “Those whom I trust narrated to me”, or “Some men from this city told me”, etc. He also would collect Hadith’s from unreliable narrators and hide the name of his teacher by saying, “So and So said”, meaning the teacher of his teacher, who may be trustworthy, so that the Hadith narration is not rejected if the name of his own teacher is specified. However, whenever Ibn Is`haq said, “So and so said to me”, he would not lie.]

[31] [“Wara”, pertains to meanings of having fear from Allah in a profound way that guides one to stay away from suspicious things.]

[32] [Siyaru A`lami an-Nubalaa]

[33] [leaving it for other scholars to expose the weakness in these narrations]

[34] [Log onto: ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New\\_Testament](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Testament)). If one reads the article mentioned here aiming to reach a direct answer to the question of, “who wrote the New Testament”, one will end up with the same confusion as started with. The problem facing Christians is multi-fold: they lack verifiable chains of narration leading to any author of any book contained in the New Testament; they cannot agree on the original language of many parts of the New Testament or when they were compiled; they cannot agree on a simple answer as to, “Who wrote the New Testament?” As for the Torah, its predicament is more profound than the predicament of the New Testament.]

[35] [or Seerah report]

[36] [Al-Bukhari reported from Abu Hurairah the Prophet's statement that he used to tend sheep for some people in Makkah]

[37] [as Ibn Is`haq and other historians reported]

[38] [Al-Quran [Surah (Chapter) 7: Ayah (Verse) 157]: {Those who follow the Messenger, the Prophet who can neither read nor write (Muhammad, peace be upon him)}.]

[39] [Al-Quran [62:2]: {He it is Who sent among the unlettered ones a Messenger (Muhammad, peace be upon him) from among themselves, reciting to them His Verses, purifying them (from the filth of disbelief and polytheism), and teaching them the Book (this Quran, Islamic laws and Islamic jurisprudence) and Al-Hikmah (As-Sunnah: legal ways, orders, acts of worship of Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him). And verily, they had been before in manifest error}.]

[40] [The English translation of Ibn al-Qayyim's, Zad-ul Ma`ad, Vol. 1, Pg., 124]

[41] [Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, was born in 570 CE, also known as Year of the Elephant, in reference to the failed attempt by Yemen Christians to demolish the Ka`bah at Makkah using elephants; [The Quran, Surah (Chapter) No., 105]. Imam Ibn al-Athir, among other historians, reported in his book, Al-Kamil fi at-Tarikh, the Prophet's age upon his marriage to the honourable Khadeejah.]

[42] [Ibn `Hajar al-Asqalani in, Fat`h-ul Bari, and Muhammad Ibn Is`haq in his, as-Siyar wa-l-Maghazi]

[43] [Al-Asqalani's, Fat`h-ul Bari, Ibn Is`haq's, as-Siyar wa-l-Maghazi, Ibn al-Athir's, al-Kamil fi at-Tarikh, and so forth]

[44] [Al-Bukhari and Muslim, from Aishah, the Prophet's wife]

[45] [Allah said in the Quran, {Say (O Muhammad): “If Allah had so willed, I would not have recited it (Quran) to you nor would He have made it known to you. Verily, I have stayed amongst you a lifetime before this. Have you then no sense?”}]



[46] [Allah said in the Quran, { And indeed We know that they (polytheists and pagans) say: “It is only a human being who teaches him (Muhammad).” The tongue of the man they refer to is foreign, while this (the Quran) is a clear Arabic tongue }; [16:103].]

[47] [Al-Quran, 26:214, states the following, { And warn your tribe (O Muhammad) of near kindred }.]

[48] [This is what al-Bukhari and Muslim reported from the Prophet's paternal cousin, Abdullah Ibn Abbas]

[49] [The English translation of Ibn al-Qayyim's, Zad-ul Ma`ad, Vol. 1, Pg., 133-4]

[50] [Al-Bukhari and Muslim, respectively, collected the Prophet's statement that Abdullah Ibn Abbas and Aishah reported from him wherein he forbade turning graves into places of worship.]

[51] [Allah said in the Quran (16:36): { And verily, We have sent among every Ummah (community, nation) a Messenger (proclaiming): “Worship Allah (Alone), and avoid (or keep away from) Tâghût (all false deities)” }. Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, never proclaimed a message other than that of Monotheism called to by every Prophet whom God sent before him. In contrast, no Prophet before Jesus ever called to Trinity, and Jesus never professed trinity but clear Monotheism. Prophet Moses, peace be upon him, said this in Deuteronomy 6:4, “Hear, O Israel: the Lord our God is one Lord”, and Prophet Jesus, peace be upon him, affirmed this Divine Commandment in Mark 12:29, “The first of all the commandments is, Hear, O Israel; The Lord our God is one Lord.” Muhammad, peace be upon him, attested to the same of what the honourable Prophets Moses and Jesus attested to, that is, “La ilaha illa-llah”, meaning, “There is no God worthy of worship, except Allah.” Meanwhile, modern-day Christians cannot seem to agree on such fundamental aspects as the nature of God, even while agreeing on types of foul, abusive words they can use against Islam, Muslims, the Quran and those who answer their ridiculous, false claims about Islam. For evidence, just read, and contemplate, this funny exchange between Craig Winn and Sam Shamoun, another ‘expert’ hater of Islam ([http://www.prophetofdoom.net/one\\_god.html](http://www.prophetofdoom.net/one_god.html)), & ([http://www.prophetofdoom.net/response\\_sam0604.html](http://www.prophetofdoom.net/response_sam0604.html)). Is it not fair to simply ask this kind of people to first agree on what is it their religion is founded on, before they criticize other people's religions?]

[52] [Leviticus 26: “1. Ye shall make you no idols nor graven image, neither rear you up a standing image, neither shall ye set up any image of stone in your land, to bow down unto it: for I am the Lord your God.” Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, destroyed all the idols in and around the Ka`bah in Makkah and sent army detachments to destroy other idols that belonged to different Arab tribes. Yet, some Christians utter the hilarious lie that Islam is pagan and that Allah is the Moon God.]

[53] [The Prophet's paternal cousin, Ja'far Ibn Abi Talib, said to An-Najashi, King of Ethiopia, “O, King! We were a people of Jahiliyyah (ignorance) before, worshipping idols, eating the meat of dead animals, committing vice, cutting relations with kith and kin and treating our neighbours badly...the strong among us used to overwhelm the weak. These evil conditions persisted with us until Allah sent us a Messenger (Muhammad, peace be upon him) from amongst ourselves, one whose family history and lineage, truthfulness, honesty and chastity are well known to us. He called us to Allah, so that we attest to His Oneness and worship Him Alone, while abandoning what we, as well as, our forefathers used to worship instead of Him -of stones and idols. He also commanded us to be truthful when we speak, give back a trust to its rightful owners, keep relations with kindred and to be good neighbours. He also commanded us to avoid all types of vice, bloodshed, sins of all kinds, saying

falsehood, eating up the orphan's property and spreading false accusations against chaste women. He commanded us to worship Allah Alone and to avoid associating anything or anyone with Him in worship. He commanded us to pray, give away charity and fast... We believed him, had faith in him and followed what he was sent with from Allah. Hence, we worship Allah Alone and avoid falling into Shirk (polytheism) with Him. We also consider illegal what Allah made illegal and as legal what Allah made legal. Our people transgressed against us, tortured us and tried to force us to revert from our religion back to worshipping the idols and instead of worshipping Allah, the Exalted, and back to the evil vices that we used to commit before. When they oppressed us, committed injustice against us, made life difficult for us and hindered us from freely practicing our religion, we migrated to your land and chose you above anyone else. We sought to be your neighbours and hoped that we would not suffer any injustice as long as we live under your authority"; [Ibn Hisham (2:87-88) collected this `Hadith in his book on the Prophet's life-story, and also Abu Na`im in his Seerah book, al-`Hilyah (1:115-116); Al-Albani graded it as authentic in his criticism on the `Hadiths contained in the contemporary book titled, Fiqhu as-Seerah, by Muhammad al-Ghazali, Pg. 134].

Also, refer to the English translation of Ibn al-Qayyim's, *Zad-ul Ma`ad*, Vol. 1, Pg., 151-6.]

[54] [For instance, Indonesia, the largest Muslim state in the world of today, never saw a single Muslim soldier set foot on its soil. The Indonesians embraced Islam solely on its merits and on witnessing the outstanding standard of character demonstrated by Muslim merchants who visited that land.]

[55] [Refer to, *Holy Wars...Crusades...Jihad*, Pg., 118-9, for a comprehensive narrative about the conditions that existed in Makkah before the Hijrah.]

[56] [Sahih at-Tirmidhi: 2861.]

[57] [In, *Holy Wars...Crusades...Jihad*, Pg., 125-6, there is this segment, "Imam Ibn al-Qayyim said, in his book, *Zad-ul Ma`ad fi Hadyi Khairi al-'Ibad*, Vol. 3. Pg., 21-22, 'As for the Prophet's companions, those among them who had a tribe, [they] were protected by their tribes. The rest of them were tortured and tormented by the [Makkan] pagans. Among those who were tortured, because they believed in Allah, were `Ammar Ibn Yasir, his mother, Sumayyah, and his father, Yasir... Bilal Ibn Raba`h (an Ethiopian slave) was also tortured severely, because he believed in Allah"... [For more references regarding these stories, refer to, *al-Bidayah wan-Nihayah*, by Imam Ibn Kathir; *Seerat Ibn Is`haq*, by Muhammad Ibn Is'haq; *Seerat Ibn Hisham*, by Ibn Hisham; *Fiqhu as-Seerah*, by Muhammad al-Ghazzali with commentary by al-Albani; *Zad-ul Ma`ad fi Hadyi Khairi al-'Ibad*, Vol. 3, Pg., 21-37; these are a mere few books among many that contain the autobiography of the Prophet, peace be upon him, and the early era of Islamic history." All Muslim historians agree to the fact that Muslims were severely oppressed in Makkah in the early era of Islam. This fact is also supported by several Quranic Verses, Prophetic Hadith's and statements of the early generations of Islam. Therefore, we did not merely rely on Ibn Is`haq or accounts mentioned by historians to establish this fact, but on Quranic Verses and Hadith's and statements established through verifiable, authentic chains of narration.]

[58] [Allah said in the Quran, {And (remember) when the disbelievers plotted against you (O Muhammad) to imprison you, or to kill you, or to get you out (from your home, i.e. Makkah)}; 8:30.]

[59] [as al-Bukhari and Muslim reported from Abdullah Ibn Mas`ud]

[60] [Even though the Quraish waged relentless war against the Prophet for more than 21 years, when he, peace be upon him, conquered Makkah, he set them free and they came to be

known as, 'At-Tulaqaa (those who were set free)', as Anas Ibn Malik described them in a Hadith collected by al-Bukhari and Muslim from him.]

[61] [In, Holy Wars...Crusades...Jihad, Pg., 96, there is this passage, "Deuteronomy 7:5 [states], 'But thus shall ye deal with them; ye shall destroy their altars, and break down their images, and cut down their groves, and burn their graven images with fire.'" Oddly enough, the Neo-Conservatives, who claim the Bible as 'The Literal Word of God', never mention the fact that Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, destroyed the idols and brought Monotheism back among pagan Arabs. They would have loved it had the idols remained in Arabia until now, so that they can preach 'monotheistic' trinity to pagan Arabs.]

[62] [Allah said in the Quran, {And Allah has made you victorious at Badr, when you were a weak little force}; [3:123].]

[63] [as al-Bukhari and Muslim reported from Usamah Ibn Zaid, the Prophet's grand step-son]

[64] [Al-Maghazi, by Abu Abdullah Ibn Umar al-Waqidi]

[65] [observing patience most of the time; sometimes he invoked Allah against those who wronged him, as Abdullah Ibn Mas`ud reported; this Hadith is found in al-Bukhari and Muslim]

[66] [At-Tajweed wa-`Ulum al-Quran, by Abdul Badee` Saqr, Published by al-Maktab al-Islami, Beirut, in 1412 AH/1991, Pg., 20-1.]

[67] [as al-Bukhari and Muslim reported from Anas Ibn Malik, the Prophet's servant and friend]

[68] [For instance, he, peace be upon him, taught Abu Sa`eed Ibn al-Mu`alla that the greatest Surah in the Quran is Surat al-Fatihah (the first chapter), as al-Bukhari reported.]

[69] [including from Jews, as al-Bukhari reported from Abu Hurairah]

[70] [Exodus 32: 26-8, "26. Then Moses stood in the gate of the camp, and said, Who is on the Lord's side? let him come unto me. And all the sons of Levi gathered themselves together unto him. 27. And he said unto them, Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, Put every man his sword by his side, and go in and out from gate to gate throughout the camp, and slay every man his brother, and every man his companion, and every man his neighbour. 28. And the children of Levi did according to the word of Moses: and there fell of the people that day about three thousand men."]

[71] [Judges 1:4, "1. Now after the death of Joshua it came to pass, that the children of Israel asked the Lord, saying, Who shall go up for us against the Canaanites first, to fight against them? 2. And the Lord said, Judah shall go up: behold, I have delivered the land into his hand. 3. And Judah said unto Simeon his brother, Come up with me into my lot, that we may fight against the Canaanites; and I likewise will go with thee into thy lot. So Simeon went with him. 4. And Judah went up; and the Lord delivered the Canaanites and the Perizzites into their hand: and they slew of them in Bezek ten thousand men."]

[72] [Joshua 8:24-6, "24. And it came to pass, when Israel had made an end of slaying all the inhabitants of Ai in the field, in the wilderness wherein they chased them, and when they were all fallen on the edge of the sword, until they were consumed, that all the Israelites returned unto Ai, and smote it with the edge of the sword. 25. And so it was, that all that fell that day, both of men and women, were twelve thousand, even all the men of Ai. 26. For Joshua drew not his hand back...until he had utterly destroyed all the inhabitants of Ai."]

Prophet of Mercy Vs Prophet of Doom

[www.invitation2truth.com](http://www.invitation2truth.com)

[www.islamlife.com](http://www.islamlife.com)

[73] [2 Samuel 8:5, “And when the Syrians of Damascus came to succour Hadadezer king of Zobah, David slew of the Syrians two and twenty thousand men.”]

[74] [2 Samuel 10:18, “And the Syrians fled before Israel; and David slew the men of seven hundred chariots of the Syrians, and forty thousand horsemen, and smote Shobach the captain of their host, who died there.” I only counted one warrior for each chariot here.]

[75] [Judges 12:4-7, “4. Then Jephthah gathered together all the men of Gilead, and fought with Ephraim: and the men of Gilead smote Ephraim... 5. And the Gileadites took the passages of Jordan before the Ephraimites: and...when those Ephraimites which were escaped said, Let me go over; that the men of Gilead said unto him, Art thou an Ephraimite? If he said, Nay; 6. Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth: and he said Sibboleth: for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him, and slew him at the passages of Jordan: and there fell at that time of the Ephraimites forty and two thousand. 7. And Jephthah judged Israel six years.”]

[76] [1 Kings 20:28-9, “28. And there came a man of God, and spake unto the king of Israel, and said, Thus saith the Lord, Because the Syrians have said, The Lord is God of the hills, but he is not God of the valleys, therefore will I deliver all this great multitude into thine hand, and ye shall know that I am the Lord. 29. And they pitched one over against the other seven days. And so it was, that in the seventh day the battle was joined: and the children of Israel slew of the Syrians an hundred thousand footmen in one day.”]

[77] [estimated casualties of the medieval Christian religious wars]

[78] [The number of casualties suffered upon dropping the second atomic bomb on Nagasaki; The Columbia Encyclopaedia, Sixth Edition. 2001.]

[79] [The number of casualties suffered upon dropping the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima; The Columbia Encyclopaedia, Sixth Edition. 2001.]

[80] [These were mentally or physically disabled persons who were victims of Nazi genocide; (<http://WWW.Jewish.com/>).]

[81] [One must strictly preserve this number and never mention a lesser number, like 5,999,999, or else one will be accused of anti-Semitism, even if one belongs to the largest group of Semites, meaning the Arabs, as Philip Hitti the famous Arab-Christian historian concurred; [refer to Jalal Abualrub's, Biography of Muhammad Ibn Abdul Wahhab, Published by Madinah Publishers and Distributors, Pg, 192-3, Footnote No., 576]. Six million is the figure given for Jewish casualties at the hands of the Christian European nations of Germany, Italy, France, Romania, Hungary, Austria, and so forth, with cooperation and collaboration from the Vatican and 'neutral' Switzerland; refer to, Holy Wars...Crusades...Jihad, Pg., 249-50.]

[82] [This is the number of dead, injured and missing soldiers during the First World War (WWI); (<http://www.firstworldwar.com/features/casualties.htm>); no reliable figure is available for civilian casualties, but 10 million is the number suggested by this Internet website (<http://www.geocities.com/SoHo/9094/failurewar.html>).]

[83] [Total civilian casualties during all of the Second World War (WWII); ([http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/civilian\\_casualties\\_of\\_world\\_war.htm](http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/civilian_casualties_of_world_war.htm)).]

[84] [Total civilian and military casualties during the Second World War (WWII); [http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/civilian\\_casualties\\_of\\_world\\_war.htm](http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/civilian_casualties_of_world_war.htm)]

[85] [Holy Wars...Crusades...Jihad, Pg., 237-8.]

[86] [There is a Hadith collected by al-Bukhari (3935) and Muslim (141) from Usamah Ibn Zaid, the Prophet's grand-stepson, wherein the Prophet chastised Usamah for killing a man, in battle, after that man proclaimed his Islamic Faith. Usamah said that the Prophet kept chastising him, until he, Usamah, wished that he had become Muslim only on that day.]

[87] [Muslims do not forget that for more than a decade, the West supported Saddam Husain, of the atheist and fiercely anti-Islam 'Ba`ath Party', and provided him with every type of lethal weapon money can buy, intelligence reports and loans to buy weapons, weapons factories and chemicals used in manufacturing weapons. They did not raise concerns when he oppressed Islam in Iraq and caused the death of many thousands of Muslims in his wars. When Saddam grew arrogant, or more powerful than permitted, the West overthrew him, destroyed Iraq's infrastructure, killed tens of thousands of civilians and opened the doors of Iraq to mayhem and types of violence that mostly target Muslims. The West is now struggling to rebuild Iraq using their taxpayer money. Yet, the West got 'disappointed' because the Arabs, especially the Iraqis, did not appreciate their campaign to free Iraq.]



[Islamlife.com](http://Islamlife.com) [Invitation2truth.com](http://Invitation2truth.com)