

ISLAM

This article is much longer than other articles in **Resources**. When you have time, we invite you to read it all because it contains important information that you may not know.

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References

Introduction

The religion of the world that is mentioned so often today in the news or in personal conversations is Islam. Much of the attention comes from negative press received at the hands of Muslims carrying out terrorist and other activities. Most positive attributions to Islam are usually conveyed by a culture and media that focuses on inclusion and political correctness.

It is easy to hear about Islam and formulate impressions based on news reports, stereotypical thought, and other sources, independent of the religion in general or its holy book specifically. The Koran (Qur'an) is the key holy book of Islam. Muslims worldwide tout the Koran as the heart of their sacred literature. Though there are other works that set forth Islamic dogma, the Koran is the written work from which most Islamic beliefs and practices flow.

Up until now, I have totally ignored the Koran for two very basic reasons. The Bible is the center of my beliefs and practices, so I concentrate upon it and what it teaches. In addition, personal repulsion of Islamic activities in the world has made me shy away from anything to do with the Koran. However, I realized that, in order to better understand the origins and content of Islamic thought and speak from a perspective of knowledge rather than hearsay, I needed to research and inform myself about the writings that drive the religion dominating the news and, increasingly, impact our lives.

I obtained a digital version of the Koran¹. For more than a year, I read this lengthy book and made detailed notes on what I discovered. I also read a few other texts on Islam and explored websites that provide information about Islam and the

Koran. Then I wrote this paper that documents what I found and my most significant impressions.

I tried to approach my research with an open mind. I discovered this to be a very difficult task. I believe the Bible to be God's inspired, infallible Word to the world. Therefore, other documents, especially the Koran, as you will see, are far from the truth of the Holy Scriptures. When lines of thought are presented in the Koran or in any other holy book of another world religion, for that matter, it is only natural for Christians to be wary. What is contained in this review is actual verbiage from the Koran, citations from or about it, and my own impressions and thoughts from reading it.

When I reference the deity of the Islamic religion, who Muhammad references continually in the Koran as 'allah,' I will not elevate his stature by capitalizing the name. *allah* of the Koran is not the one true righteous God of the universe, nor is Muhammad a true prophet. This will be very evident if you read the Koran or this review. Before commenting on the Koran, I offer a brief history of Islam and a short biographical sketch about Muhammad for those not familiar with the religion or its 'prophet.'

[Brief History and Fundamentals of Islam^b](#)

Islam is a monotheistic religion that Muslims believe has existed since the days of Adam and Eve recorded in the book of Genesis. In reality, the formal path to the creation of Islam is traced to Muhammad's birth in the late 6th century and in the early 7th century when Muhammad was supposed to have received a series of visions that led to the recording of the Koran, in which an attempt is made to validate the vision and the religion. Other core beliefs, teachings and examples of expected Islamic life are documented in various other Islamic writings detailed later.

Adherents of Islam are called Muslims (meaning in Arabic, ‘one who submits to god’). Female adherents are infrequently called Muslimah. As of 2010 there are 1.57 billion followers of Islam (23% of the world’s population), the second largest and fastest growing religion in the world (Christianity is # 1 at 2.2 billion followers). There are two major divisions of Islam – Sunni, comprising 75-90% of Muslims, and Shia, 10-20% of Muslims. 62% of the world's Muslims live in Indonesia, Pakistan, India and Bangladesh, 25% in South Asia, 20% in the Middle East, 15% in sub-Saharan Africa, and sizable minorities in Europe, China, Russia and the Americas.^c

Muslims believe that Islam is the only true religion, revealed over a long span of history and in many places^d. Islamic belief incorporates the stories of its prophets, including Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus and others. In reality, Islam is built on an extended platform from ancient scripture, featuring Abraham who fathered Isaac and the descendent Hebrew people, as well as Ishmael, the other son of Abraham, and the descendent Arabic people. Islam maintains that previous messages of the aforementioned prophets were partially misinterpreted or revised over time, but consider the Koran to be unrevised, the final revelation of their god.

Under Islamic law, five mandatory pillars of belief are considered the basic concepts and obligatory acts of worship. The [*five pillars*](#) are

[*Shahadah*](#): there is no god except allah and Muhammad is allah's messenger,

[*Salat*](#): ritual prayer must be said five times a day in Arabic from verses in the Koran,

[*Sawm*](#): fasting and self-control must be observed during the month of Ramadan,

[*Zakat*](#): adherents must give 2.5% of their savings to the poor and needy,

[*Haji*](#): a pilgrimage to Mecca must be made by all Muslims at least once in their lifetime, if they are able to do so.

Islamic law touches on virtually every aspect of life and society in the Muslim world, providing guidance on topics like banking, welfare, warfare, the environment and others.

Muhammad, the 'Prophet'

Muslims identify the prophets of Islam as those humans chosen by God to be his messengers. According to the Koran, the prophets were instructed by God to bring the "will of god" to the peoples of the nations. Muslims believe that prophets were human and not divine, though some were able to perform miracles to prove their claim. Islamic theology says that all of allah's messengers preached the message of Islam—submission to the will of their god.

Muslims believe that allah spoke to the world through Muhammad to convey a divine message, to sum up and to *finalize* the word of their god. In Islam, the normative example of Muhammad's life is called the Sunnah^e. This example is preserved in traditions known as Hadith^f, which recount his words, his actions, and his personal characteristics. Hadith Qudsi is a sub-category of Hadith, regarded as the words of their god repeated by Muhammad, differing from the Koran, in that they are expressed in *prophet Muhammad's words*, whereas the Koran is understood as the *direct words* of allah. More on Hadith later.

In Muslim tradition, Muhammad (c. 570 – June 8, 632) is viewed as the last in a series of Islamic prophets^g. During the final 22 years of his life, beginning at age 40 in 610 CE, according to the earliest surviving biographies, Muhammad reported revelations that he believed to be from allah, conveyed to him through the archangel, Gabriel

(*Jibril*). The content of these revelations, known as the Koran, was memorized and recorded by his companions. During this time, Muhammad in Mecca preached to the people, imploring them to abandon polytheism and to worship one god. Islam grew from this point forward.

When you read the books of the Old Testament, you quickly discover that the prophets of scripture were all fallible human beings. In Muhammad's case, this is emphatically underscored by a questionable lifestyle that provides the backdrop for his strange visions and the resulting Koran. My research leads me to believe that Muhammad was an individual who *posed* as a divine messenger or apostle. It is documented fact that he was married 12 times and had sex with a child, slaves and a concubine. His lust-filled and sinful, ambitious life was, as one source described him, filled with rapes, warfare, conquests and unimaginable butcheries^a.

Jesus never said that there would be a *final* prophet in the future, as Muhammad claimed to be, nor did his disciples. Jesus did say that there would be many *false* prophets (see the words of Jesus and some of the apostles, **Matthew 7:15-16; 24:11, 24-25; 2 Peter 2:1-2; 1 John 4:1-3**). Muhammad is one of them, for reasons that will be obvious as you read further.

Here is what www.bibleprobe.com says about Muhammad – “The Qur'an is . . . one uneducated man's (Muhammad) feeble attempt to piece together Christian and Jewish theology. Throwing about pieces of his limited knowledge of what he learned about the Christian and Jewish religions provided Muhammad a way to elevate himself further in front of his listeners. Ample evidence suggests that before Muhammad began raping, murdering, and pillaging for profit, he was viewed as a lunatic, especially by

Jews, Christians, Medina and Mecca Arabs, and Hindus. The Jews professed disgust at a prophet whose chief concern was his harem of many wives. The majority of Jews, however, suffered Muhammad's wrath when they refused to join his terrorist band of Muslims - mainly because the Jews could not reconcile their fundamental belief which is backed up in Scripture. That is, that God would never send a prophet who was a descendent of Ishmael instead of one from the line of Isaac. God had already made His choice to make a covenant with Isaac and his people. During his early 13 years of preaching his message in Mecca, Muhammad was not driven toward violence. He was also in fact tolerant and cooperative; even in the face of boycotts by the Meccans against him and his new converts. After Muhammad moved to Medina, however, Muhammad turned into a violent, cruel, lustful and intolerant man, who personally led raids on innocent caravans. Beginning in Medina, Muhammad spread Islam militarily. Muhammad accompanied his terrorist army on 27 raids. Muhammad, the warrior non-prophet who made no prophecies, fought himself in nine of these raids: Badr, al-Mustaliq, Hunayn, Uhud, al-Khandaq, Qurayza, Khaybar, al-Ta'if, and the occupation.^a

Description of the Koran and Supplementary Texts

For Muslims, the Koran is considered to be the verbatim word of their god, Allah. Interestingly, besides the Koran, the Torah (first five books of the Old Testament) and the Gospels (in the New Testament) are considered Islamic holy books, but are believed to have become distorted in interpretation, text or both. Personalities from the Old and New Testaments are frequently mentioned in the Koran. Some will be cited later.

The Koran is comprised of 114 suras or chapters that, combined, contain 6,236 verses. Early suras are said to have been revealed to Muhammad at Mecca and center on ethical and spiritual topics. Later suras are attributed to Muhammad at Medinah and discuss social and moral issues. For Muslims, “the Koran is more concerned with moral guidance than legal instruction, and is considered the “sourcebook of Islamic principles and values” . . . and is regarded as the finest piece of literary work in the Arabic language.^b”

The Koran is supplemented by the aforementioned *Hadith*, written records of Muhammad’s life. In Arabic, *Hadith* means *tradition*, comprising a report of the deeds and sayings of Muhammad. Hadith may originate from other important characters of the early years of Islam, such as Muhammad’s companions or Shia Imams. These reports form the basis of Islamic law, the Koran’s interpretation (tafsir) and early Islamic history. It should be noted that the largest denominations of Islam (Sunni, Shia and Ibadi) rely upon different sets of Hadith collections, i.e., Muslims follow different sets of traditions and guidance. Rules governing proper pronunciation are called *tajwid*.

Composition and Style

From my perspective and, I would imagine, many who read it, the Koran is a rambling, disjointed text. It has no perceivable story thread or perceptible flow. Across the 114 suras, readers focus on one thing after another that has no connection or relationship to another. It is obvious that the narrative is a collage of Muhammad’s *visions*, documented over an extended period of time. Some might argue that the Bible is like that. But at least the Bible contains a *story thread* from creation to end-times judgment, focused on a Savior that redeems a fallen world from sin. Nothing remotely close can be found in the Koran.

In addition, the Koran repeats themes over and over. The repetition makes reading the Koran laborious. When I first started reading it, I thought it would be difficult to document and would require extensive notes to capture all of the thought patterns. After reading through several dozen chapters, the repetition made it easy to document. The following themes, in most mentioned order, summarize the Koran

- allah is most Merciful, Oft-Forgiving.
- allah is the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful.
- Messengers have been sent, but many on earth would not heed the messages or the messengers. Therefore, judgment will come on unbelievers.
- Gardens of bliss and beautiful women are promised Muslim male believers.
- **Worship allah and obey the Koran or you will be judged and destroyed.**

The literary style of the Koran, though perceived by Muslims as endearing, is far from fine literature. The words and phrases are clumsy in composition, many verses requiring multiple readings to comprehend their meaning. It could be that translation from Arabic to English yields some of this awkwardness. Compounding that is the mind of an incoherent author. See [Exhibit A](#), Sura 77 of the Koran in its entirety, as an example, and judge for yourself.

[Content of the Koran](#)

The Koran promotes a *works righteousness* theology. According to the Koran, believe in allah and do *good works*, and you will be raised in the resurrection. If you shun allah and the Koran, you are an unbeliever not worthy of allah's attention, a

person deserving judgment and eternal death. The words *works* and *righteousness* are very prevalent throughout.

The Koran projects an allah who is all-powerful, yet distant, and ruthless to unbelievers and those who have backslidden, both in this life and the next. Related to this, *forgiveness* is seldom mentioned and *grace* is nowhere to be found. Whereas Christianity provides a relationship with God through Jesus and his righteousness by grace, now and forever, the Koran telegraphs a message of *take it or leave it*, believe in allah and work hard or you are doomed. I am not exaggerating.

Even further, there is a stark contrast between the allah of the Koran and the true God of the Bible. allah is clearly judgmental and showing no love to non-believers at any time, whereas God loves everyone in the world, loves them right to the very end, and wants their fellowship. Only in the final judgment of Revelation, after a long period of grace, does God exercise discipline upon unbelievers. In the Koran, judgment is the constant and overriding theme, in this life and the next.

The most alarming and serious thing I discovered during my reading and research was the numerous verses that call for Muslim believers to hold unbelievers in contempt and bring violence into their lives, both harming and killing them. It is easy to see how Muslims perceive these verses as allah asking for their assistance in judging people while here on earth. Please look at [Exhibit B](#) for representative verses that command or imply this. After reviewing these, one can only imagine how Muslims, especially those with radical tendencies, fall under the spell of false prophecies and act out to gain favor with allah. This was certainly the case with 9/11, the Fort Hood shootings

and other terrorists acts now too numerous to list, during which allah's name was invoked and praised.

Muslims deny that the Koran promotes violence. In truth, it does. "The Muslim Qur'an . . . and Muslim Hadith are unique among all the sacred writings in the entire world -- because they alone counsel its followers to make war on unbelievers. Any thoughtful reader will be forced to admit that evil literally "drips" from their pages. One in every 55 verses in the Muslim Qur'an consists of this fake god allah insisting that Muslims make war on unbelievers ^a."

The 'we' mentioned so often in the Koran is presumably allah and Muhammad. You are left with the impression that Muhammad, supposedly, (like Jesus) was present at creation and is one with allah, involved in all issues in Muslim belief related to the creation and humanity. 'We' is mentioned hundreds of times. It is little wonder that Muslims venerate Muhammad, given how he associates himself with their deity. For Muslims, to reject Muhammad and his message is to reject allah. Thus, fatwas (death warrants) are issued against those who smear Muhammad or allah. Case in point – Salmon Rushdie, author of the book, *Satanic Verses*².

Taking the Koran seriously, those today called Islamic *radicals*, appear to be the ones that are actually true to the Koran and obey it. More moderate Muslims, who are living in peace with non-Muslims are, according to the Koran, far from truth and not pleasing to allah. The Koran says this of Muslims who differ amongst themselves – "The Believers are but a single *Brotherhood*: So make peace and reconciliation between your two (contending) brothers; and fear Allah, that ye may receive Mercy" (49:10). I believe that many in our culture are promoting a false image of Islam, saying that most

Muslims are peaceful and only a small fraction is radical. In reality, the growing Islamic *brotherhood* is obeying the Koran and its murderous verses, while other Muslims fail to or conceal their submission to it in order to gain favor as they deceptively expand worldwide.

The Koran constantly brings up Noah, Abraham, Moses, Lot, Jesus and others as individuals who were messengers from Allah, seemingly to validate Muhammad as a prophet or someone whose words are from a god (suras 2:136; 6:84; 10:71; 29:14-16). But repetition of this in the Koran does not equate to truth. Muhammad's words are not from the one true God we know, nor are they prophetic, though declared to be so. True prophecies or messages from God are realized, proving they are truthful.

Over and over it is said that Allah blesses those he wants to and curses or makes life difficult for others (14:4; 24:43, 46; 29:21 are a few examples). I am struck by how these verses imply *predestination* of Islamic believers on Allah's part. The '*most merciful, oft-forgiving*' is not really. He merely *chooses* on whom he will bestow his mercy and forgiveness, casting off the rest. Freewill does not seem to be in play.

There are multiple places in the Koran where the possibility of Allah having a son is debunked by Muhammad. This is done, I believe, to devalue Jesus' stature and ministry as Son of God. Jesus, along with other creations of Allah (according to Muhammad), is called a 'jinn,' a supernatural being from Muslim folklore who takes human form and influences human affairs, but is not a god. "Had Allah wished to take to Himself a son, He could have chosen whom He pleased out of those whom He doth create: but Glory be to Him! (He is above such things.) He is Allah, the One, the Irresistible" (39:4). Jesus Christ and the Trinity are degraded even further –

“They take their priests and their anchorites to be their lords in derogation of allah, and (they take as their Lord) Christ the son of Mary; yet they were commanded to worship but One allah: there is no god but He. Praise and glory to Him: (Far is He) from having the partners they associate (with Him)” (9:30).

The Koran is highly male-dominant. Men are addressed directly in purported messages from allah. Women are addressed indirectly, making them second-class citizens of Islam. I'm not sure I found one verse addressed *directly* to women. When they were addressed indirectly, it was primarily as virgins or what they needed to do to be 'clean' and pleasing for their men.

Related to this, rewards in heaven are addressed to men only. Women appear to be mere resources to be used by faithful Muslim men. Issues about marriage and divorce are directed foremost to men. Here's a good example – “allah has indeed heard (and accepted) the statement of the woman who pleads with thee concerning her husband and carries her complaint (in prayer) to allah: and allah (always) hears the arguments between both sides among you: for allah hears and sees (all things). If any men among you divorce their wives by Zihar (calling them mothers), they cannot be their mothers: None can be their mothers except those who gave them birth. And in fact they use words (both) iniquitous and false: but truly allah is one that blots out (sins), and forgives (again and again). But those who divorce their wives by Zihar, then wish to go back on the words they uttered,- (It is ordained that such a one) should free a slave before they touch each other: Thus are ye admonished to perform: and allah is well acquainted with (all) that ye do. And if any has not (the wherewithal), he should fast for two months consecutively before they touch each other. But if any is unable to do so, he should feed sixty indigent ones, this, that ye may show your faith in allah and His Messenger. Those are limits (set by) allah. For those who reject (Him), there is

a grievous Penalty” (58:1-4). Another example is – “O Prophet! When believing women come to thee to take the oath of fealty to thee, that they will not associate in worship any other thing whatever with allah, that they will not steal, that they will not commit adultery (or fornication), that they will not kill their children, that they will not utter slander, intentionally forging falsehood, and that they will not disobey thee in any just matter, - then do thou receive their fealty, and pray to allah for the forgiveness (of their sins): for allah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful” (60:12).

Some may argue that the Bible, especially the Old Testament, is no less male dominant. There is some truth to such an assertion, as the writings of the Old Testament, in particular, come from patriarchal times. But the Old Testament has many good things to say about women, chronicling the lives of Sarah, Rebekah, Leah and Rachel, highlighting the judgeship of Deborah, and inclusion of an entire book about a woman, Ruth. The New Testament showcases women in positive roles – Mary anointing Jesus’ feet and worshipping him, women coming to the tomb to anoint Jesus and women in places of leadership in the earliest of local church gatherings. Even the apostle, Paul, so often scorned for his writings about women, urges men to “love their wives as Christ loved the church” (**Ephesians 5:25**), hardly a diminutive command.

Daily life for many Muslim women, especially in localities of Islamic belief that adhere to Sharia Law, the most intolerant of Islamic beliefs, is oppressive and difficult. Women are not permitted to reveal themselves in public. They have a submissive role to their husbands and are found worthy of death at the hands of a few ‘witnesses,’ (unlike men) if they are judged unfaithful or bring disgrace to their families. Muslim women are still stoned to death in our world today. If you care to see this horrible reality, go to the www.bibleprobe.com^a website and view graphic images of this happening. It is repulsive that this still happens in the 21st century.

Contradictions and Deceptions

The Koran contradicts itself in many places, on personalities such as Jesus, Allah, and Muhammad, and contains outright deception and lies throughout on many other subjects. Information about Jesus is the most contradicted. Jesus is said to be just one of many prophets of Allah (4:171; 5:74), that Muhammad supersedes Jesus (4:171; 19:33-35; 39:4), that Jesus is not the Son of God or part of any Trinity (5:17; 5:116; 19:35), that Jesus did not atone for anyone's sins (3:46) and that Jesus was taken bodily into heaven without having died (4:157).

Contradicting these assertions are the passages declaring that Jesus *was* the Messiah (4:171), that Jesus *performed* miracles (3:49; 5:110), that Jesus *was* sinless (3:46), and that Jesus actually *did die* and would be resurrected (19:33). A reader of the Koran is left wondering about the nature and person of Jesus, though He is more often disparaged than venerated. The Koran sorely lacks editing and may likely have become what we have today through Muhammad's own confusion and revisionists making many unedited changes.

Islam claims that Allah is the same God revealed in the Bible, yet the Koran and the Bible have differing views of their deities. One of them is false and, from my perspective, it's not the Bible. Muhammad avers that Allah confirmed the Torah (2:87; 5:44; 6:154-155; 29:46 and 32:23) and the gospels of the New Testament (2:87, 5:46, 5:68, 29:46 and 43:63). The theology and concepts of the Koran, supposedly from Allah, are vastly different from the theology and concepts of the Torah and gospels of the true God. Anyone who has read both the Koran and the Bible knows that Allah cannot be the same one true God revealed in the Bible.

Many Muslims falsely state that the word *Islam* means *peace* when, in reality, the word peace in Arabic is *solh*. The word *Islam*, from the Arabic root word *taslim*, means *submission*, implying adherence to the god of Muslim belief. It appears that this is done by some Muslims to conceal or hide truth about their religion. I have concluded that Islam is all about serving allah, not promoting peace. See [Appendix B](#), as I've suggested before, and review the many verses that incite Muslims to violence, rather than peace.

A major belief of Islam is that Muhammad and Jesus were both Muslims, even further that they were both prophets sent by allah. "If this were true, then it is mandatory that these two great prophets must coincide exactly in all points and never contradict each other. Did not the same allah send both of them? Then, aren't even the smallest of contradictions between the two, very big red flags? And there are a great many, which you will see (when you read the Koran). Christianity and Islam are necessarily forever diametrically opposed to one another, just as evil and good are. Oral confession of the deity of Jesus Christ is prerequisite to becoming a Christian (Romans 10:9-10). To a Muslim, this is blasphemy. To a Christian it is blasphemy to *not* attribute divinity to Jesus the Christ. The New Testament could not be clearer on this subject. The heart, core and soul of Christianity is allegiance to Jesus Christ as God.^a"

Long after allah is supposed to have confirmed the Torah and the gospels, Islamic leaders declared that the Torah and the gospels were corrupted. This is a total fabrication, a complete lie. No one could have changed "the Christian Gospels after

Muhammad, since there are 5,735 (Welte, 2003) manuscripts of the whole or part of the Greek text of the New Testament (Injil) pre-dating Muhammad still in existence. Worldwide, there are 24,800 copies of these original manuscripts. These include the Codex Vaticanus (325-350 AD) located in the Vatican library and the Codex Sinaiticus (350 AD) located in the British Museum. There are also 80,000 quotations in the works of early Christian writers which are so extensive that the New Testament could virtually be reconstructed from them without the actual New Testament documents ^a.”

Closing Thoughts

This paper, hopefully, has been helpful in revealing the basics of Islam and giving you a better understanding of the Koran. If this paper has stirred your interest, you are encouraged to do your own research and formulate your own opinions. Please see the **Reference** page as a good starting point. The extensive website pages of www.bibleprobe.com^a are especially revealing.

If you are so inclined and strong in your Christian faith, read and judge the Koran yourself. If you have on *the whole armor of God*, it will not harm you. It will take a while to read all 114 suras. The first 40 suras average 105 verses. Sura one is only seven verses, but sura two contains 286 verses. The further you read, the shorter the suras will be. You will breeze through the last 21 suras that average only six verses.

Exhibit A AL-MURSALAT (THE EMISSARIES, WINDS SENT FORTH)

(Sura 77 is typical of Koranic composition, style, and content)

1. By the (Winds) sent forth one after another (to man's profit); 2. which then blow violently in tempestuous Gusts, 3. and scatter (things) far and wide; 4. then separate them, one from another, 5. then spread abroad a Message, 6. whether of Justification or of Warning;- 7. assuredly, what ye are promised must come to pass.

8. Then when the stars become dim; 9. when the heaven is cleft asunder; 10. when the mountains are scattered (to the winds) as dust; 11. and when the messengers are (all) appointed a time (to collect);- 12. for what Day are these (portents) deferred? 13. For the Day of Sorting out. 14. And what will explain to thee what is the Day of Sorting out? 15. Ah woe, that Day, to the Rejecters of Truth!

16. Did We not destroy the men of old (for their evil)? 17. So shall We make later (generations) follow them. 18. Thus do We deal with men of sin. 19. Ah woe, that Day, to the Rejecters of Truth! 20. Have We not created you from a fluid (held) despicable?- 21. The which We placed in a place of rest, firmly fixed, 22. for a period (of gestation), determined (according to need)? 23. For We do determine (according to need); for We are the best to determine (things).

24. Ah woe, that Day! to the Rejecters of Truth! 25. Have We not made the earth (as a place) to draw together. 26. The living and the dead, 27. and made therein mountains standing firm, lofty (in stature); and provided for you water sweet (and wholesome)?

28. Ah woe, that Day, to the Rejecters of Truth! 29. (It will be said:) "Depart ye to that which ye used to reject as false!" 30. "Depart ye to a Shadow (of smoke ascending) in three columns," 31. "(Which yields) no shade of coolness, and is of no use against the fierce Blaze." 32. "Indeed it throws about sparks (huge) as Forts," 33. "As if there were (a string of) yellow camels (marching swiftly)."

34. Ah woe, that Day, to the Rejecters of Truth! 35. That will be a Day when they shall not be able to speak. 36. Nor will it be open to them to put forth pleas.

37. Ah woe, that Day, to the Rejecters of Truth! 38. That will be a Day of Sorting out! We shall gather you together and those before (you)! 39. Now, if ye have a trick (or plot), use it against Me!

40. Ah woe, that Day, to the Rejecters of Truth! 41. As to the Righteous, they shall be amidst (cool) shades and springs (of water). 42. And (they shall have) fruits,- all they desire. 43. "Eat ye and drink ye to your heart's content: for that ye worked (Righteousness)." 44. Thus do We certainly reward the Doers of Good.

45. Ah woe, that Day, to the Rejecters of Truth! 46. (O ye unjust!) Eat ye and enjoy yourselves (but) a little while, for that ye are Sinners.

47. Ah woe, that Day, to the Rejecters of Truth! 48. And when it is said to them, "Prostrate yourselves!" they do not so.

49. Ah woe, that Day, to the Rejecters of Truth! 50. Then what Message, after that, will they believe in?

Exhibit B Verses That Incite Muslims to Violence

NOTE: References (*sura:verses*) cited here are verbatim from the Koran. They have not been edited in any way. Despite the cumbersome English from Arabic translation, the violent intent of each text is very clear. These are only a *sampling* of the verses that call for violence. There are many more, over 100 altogether, and numerous others that denigrate and doom unbelievers (infidels), implying unworthiness to even exist.

“When ye travel through the earth, there is no blame on you if ye shorten your prayers, for fear the Unbelievers May attack you: For the Unbelievers are unto you **open enemies**” (4:101).

“Remember thy Lord inspired the angels (with the message): "I am with you: give firmness to the Believers: I will instil terror into the hearts of the Unbelievers: **smite ye above their necks and smite all their finger-tips off them**"” (i.e., cut off their heads and their fingers – 8:12).

“**And fight them on until there is no more tumult or oppression**, and there prevail justice and faith in allah altogether and everywhere; but if they cease, verily allah doth see all that they do” (8:39).

“O Prophet! rouse the Believers to the fight. If there are twenty amongst you, patient and persevering, they will vanquish two hundred: if a hundred, **they will vanquish a thousand of the Unbelievers: for these are a people without understanding**” (8:65).

“Let not their wealth nor their (following in) sons dazzle thee: in reality **allah's plan is to punish them with these things in this life**, and that their souls may perish in their (very) denial of Allah” (9:55).

“O Prophet! **strive hard against the unbelievers and the Hypocrites, and be firm against them**. Their abode is Hell,- an evil refuge indeed” (9:73).

“O ye who believe! **fight the unbelievers** who gird you about, and let them find firmness in you: and know that allah is with those who fear Him” (9:123).

“**And incline not to those who do wrong, or the Fire will seize you**; and ye have no protectors other than allah, nor shall ye be helped” (11:113).

“And indeed We will make them **taste of the Penalty of this (life) prior** to the supreme Penalty, in order that they may (repent and) return” (32:21).

“Therefore, **when ye meet the Unbelievers (in fight), smite at their necks**; At length, when ye have thoroughly subdued them, **bind a bond firmly (on them)**: thereafter (is the time for) either generosity or ransom: Until the war lays down its burdens. Thus (are ye commanded): **but if it had been allah's Will**, He could certainly have exacted retribution from them (Himself); but **(He lets you fight) in order to test you**, some with others. But those who are slain in the Way of allah,- He will never let their deeds be lost” (47:4).

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