

## THE BATTLE THAT CHANGED THE WORLD

### CHAPTER 6

*64:12 So obey Allah and His messenger. But if you turn your backs to them, Our messenger is not to blame, for his duty is only to deliver Our warning clearly. Allah! There is no god but Him! Let the faithful put their trust in Allah.*

Mohammed was one of the last to leave Mecca for Medina. In Medina Mohammed built the first mosque. There were now two types of Muslims in Medina. The native Medinan Muslims were called the Helpers, and the new arrivals were called the Immigrants.

♀ 1335 Ali left for Medina three days after Mohammed. Ali spent two nights in a town on the way to Medina. He noticed that every night a man came to the door of an unmarried Muslim woman. Ali questioned her about this. She told Ali that the man was bringing stolen Kafir ritual objects to her and that she would burn them.

#### THE COVENANT

Mohammed drew up a political charter that included the basis of war. The Jews were included in the charter as allies of the Muslims. Mohammed was to be the arbitrator in disputes.

#### MARRIAGE

♀ M177 About seven months after arriving in Medina, Mohammed, aged fifty-three, consummated his marriage with Aisha, now age nine. She moved out of her father's house into what was to become a compound of apartments adjoining the mosque. She was allowed to bring her dolls into the harem due to her age.

#### THE JEWS

In Mecca, Mohammed had divided the community into Muslims and those practicing the native Arabic religions. In Mecca he adopted all the classical Jewish stories to prove his prophecies and spoke well of

the Jews. However, there were almost no Jews living in Mecca, and therefore, no one to differ with him.

In Medina, half of the population were Jews who let Mohammed know they disagreed with him. So in Medina, Mohammed argued with Jews as well as the Kafir Arabs. Even though there were very few in the town who were Christian, Mohammed argued against them as well. All Kafirs were verbally attacked in Medina.

1415 Thirteen years after he started preaching and one year after going to Medina, Mohammed began to prepare for war as commanded by Allah. He would fight his enemies: the Kafirs.

#### THE FIRST RAIDS

1416-423 Mohammed sent his fighters out on seven armed raids to find a trade caravan headed to Mecca.

On the eighth try the jihadists found the caravan. They killed one man and captured the rest. The booty and captives were taken back to Medina. There was a small problem. They had raided and killed someone in a sacred month of peace. This violated Arabic tribal custom.

But the Koran said that killing the Kafirs in the sacred months was a moral act. For the Meccans to resist Islam was an offence against Allah, so the killing was justified.

#### FIGHTING IN ALLAH'S CAUSE—BADR

The next Meccan caravan was large. When the Meccans got wind that the Muslims were going to attack, they sent out a small army to protect it. Mohammed sent out his men to either attack the caravan or do battle with the protecting army.

1433 Mohammed and his men headed out of Medina for what would prove to be one of the most important battles in all of history, a battle that would change the world forever.

1435 Mohammed was cheered. He said, "I see the enemy dead on the ground." They headed towards Badr and camped near there for the night. He sent several scouts to the well at Badr and the scouts found two slaves with water camels. They felt sure they were from the caravan and brought them back to Mohammed. Two of Mohammed's men questioned them as Mohammed was nearby praying. Mohammed wanted to know which group they were facing—the Quraysh caravan or the army under Abu Sufyan. The men replied that they were from the Quraysh. While

Mohammed prayed, his men began to beat them and torture the captured slaves.

§ 1436 Mohammed told his men that the slaves told them the truth until they started to beat and torture them. Then the slaves had lied but it had been the lie that the Muslims wanted to hear. Mohammed asked the slaves how many of the Meccan army there were and who were the leaders? When they told him, he was delighted and told his warriors that Mecca had sent their best men to be slaughtered.

1440-444 The Meccans marched forth at daybreak. The battle began.

1445 Some arrows flew and one Muslim was killed. Mohammed addressed his army. “By Allah, every man who is slain this day by fighting with courage and advancing, not retreating, will enter Paradise.” One of his men had been eating dates said, “You mean that there is nothing between me and Paradise except being killed by the Quraysh?” He flung the dates to the side, picked up his sword and set out to fight. He got his wish and was killed later.

1452 The battle went well for the outnumbered Muslims. After the battle a jihadist brought Mohammed the head of his enemy, Abu Jahl. He said, “Here is the head of the enemy of Allah” and threw it at Mohammed’s feet. The Prophet said, “Praise be to Allah.”

1455 As the bodies were dragged to a well, one of the Muslims saw the body of his father thrown in. He said, “My father was a virtuous, wise, kind, and cultured man. I had hoped he would become a Muslim. He died a Kafir. His abode is hellfire forever.”

Before Islam the killing of kin and tribal brothers had been forbidden since the dawn of time. After Islam, brother would kill brother and sons would kill their fathers, fighting in Allah’s cause—jihad.

1454 The bodies of the Quraysh were thrown into a well. The Apostle of Allah leaned over the well and shouted at the bodies, “Oh people of the well, have you found what Allah promised to be true?” The Muslims were puzzled by his question. Mohammed explained that the dead could hear him.

1459 They set off for Medina with the spoils of war and the prisoners to be ransomed, except for one who had spoken against Mohammed. He was brought in front of the Prophet to be killed, but before the sword struck, he asked, “Who will care for my family?”

M230 The Prophet replied, “Hell!” After he fell dead, Mohammed said, “Unbeliever in Allah and his Prophet and his Book! I give thanks to Allah Who has killed you and made my eyes satisfied.”

1481 After war and victory there were the spoils of war to divide. One fifth went to the Apostle, Allah's prophet.

#### THE AFFAIR OF MOHAMMED'S DAUGHTER

1465 Among the prisoners was Mohammed's son-in-law, Abul-As, who was also the nephew of Khadija, Mohammed's wife. As a matter of fact, Khadija had asked Mohammed to look for a wife for her nephew, and it had been Mohammed who suggested marriage to their daughter, Zaynab. This was before Mohammed became a prophet and he never opposed Khadija at that time. When Mohammed went to Medina, the Meccans had tried to get Abul-As to divorce Mohammed's daughter, but he refused, even though Abul-As had never become a Muslim himself. Mohammed was fond of him. ♀

1465 But there was a second Meccan, Utba, who had married Mohammed's second daughter. When the Meccans approached him to divorce Mohammed's daughter, Utba agreed on the condition he could have his pick of two women. They agreed and Utba divorced Mohammed's daughter. ♀

1466 Abul-As was captured at Badr. His wife sent the money for his ransom and included with it a necklace that Khadija, Mohammed's wife, had given her on her wedding day. When Mohammed saw the necklace, he softened and asked the captors to forgo the ransom and return Abul-As to his daughter. The captors agreed. ♀

1467 Mohammed set a condition that his daughter, Zaynab, be allowed to come and see him. So when Abul-As returned to Mecca, he told Zaynab to go to Medina to see Mohammed. She prepared and left on a camel with her brother-in-law. The Meccans decided to chase after them and caught her on the road. One of the Meccans approached with his spear and threatened her. The story is vague, but she may have been pregnant and the panic caused her to abort. Her brother-in-law drew his bow and threatened to kill all of the Meccans. ♀

1467 The leader of the Meccans asked him to unstring his bow and talk. He said, "Look, we have just been humiliated by Mohammed, and now you are taking his daughter to him very publicly. Come back to Mecca and wait until the anger has died down and then leave quietly." And that is what they did. Later he took her away in the middle of the night. ♀

1469 Later when Mohammed sent out raiders, he told them that if they found one of the two men who threatened his daughter, they were to burn them to death. Later, he told them not to burn them because that was Allah's punishment. They should just kill them, instead. ♀

- ♀ 1470 Zaynab continued to live in Medina, while Abul-As lived in Mecca. Abul-As headed a trading expedition to Syria. Mohammed warriors attacked the caravan and captured all of the goods, while Abul-As escaped to Medina where he hid out with Zaynab. Mohammed agreed that he was not to be harmed, but that he and Zaynab could not have sex since she was a Muslim.
- ♀ 1470 Mohammed then went to the warriors who had taken Abul-As's property and asked them to return it and they did. Abul-As then submitted to Islam. He and Zaynab were then considered to be married again.

#### THE RAID ON THE TRIBE OF B. SULAYM

1540-543, T1365 Seven days after Mohammed returned from Badr, there were four more armed raids, but no contact with the enemy, the Kafirs.

Mohammed had become a political force unlike any ever seen before in history. The fusion of religion and politics with a universal mandate created a permanent historic force. Muslims believe there will be no peace until all the world is Islam. The spoils of war will provide the wealth of Islam. The awe of Mohammed is the fear of Allah.

*B1,7,331 The Prophet said, "I have been given five things which were not given to anyone else before me.*

*1. Allah made me victorious by awe, by His frightening my enemies for a distance of one month's journey.*

*2. The earth has been made for me and for my followers a place for praying and to perform my rituals, therefore anyone of my followers can pray wherever the time of a prayer is due.*

*3. The spoils of war has been made Halal (lawful) for me yet it was not lawful for anyone else before me.*

*[...]*

Mohammed left Mecca as a preacher and prophet. He entered Medina with about 150 Muslim converts. After a year in Medina there were about 250-300 Muslims and most of them were very poor. After the battle of Badr, a new Islam emerged. Mohammed rode out of Medina as a politician and general. Islam became an armed political force with a religious motivation, jihad.

*This is the Sunna of Mohammed*

## THE JEWS

### CHAPTER 7

*9:63 Do they not know that whoever opposes Allah and His Messenger will abide in the Fire of Hell, where they will remain forever? This is the great shame.*

When Mohammed arrived in Medina about half the town were Jews. There were three tribes of Jews and two tribes of Arabs. Almost none of the Jews had Hebrew names. They were Arabs to some degree. At the same time many of the Arabs' religious practices contained elements of Judaism. The Jews were farmers and tradesmen and lived in their own fortified quarters. In general, they were better educated and more prosperous than the Arabs.

Before Mohammed arrived, there had been bad blood and killing among the tribes. The last battle had been fought between the two Arab tribes, but each of the Jewish tribes had joined the battle with their particular Arab allies. In addition to that tension between the two Arab tribes, there was a tension between the Jews and the Arabs. The division of the Jews and fighting on different sides was condemned by Mohammed. The Torah preached that the Jews should be unified, and they failed in this.

All of these quarrelsome tribal relationships were one reason that Mohammed was invited to Medina, but the result was further polarization, not unity. The new split was between Islam and those Arabs and their Jewish partners who resisted Islam.

<sup>1351</sup> About this time, the leaders of the Jews spoke out against Mohammed. The rabbis began to ask him difficult questions. Doubts and questions arose about his doctrine. But for Mohammed, doubts about Allah were evil. However, two of the Jewish Arabs joined with Mohammed as Muslims. They believed him when he said that he was the Jewish prophet that came to fulfill the Torah.

#### THE REAL TORAH IS IN THE KORAN

Mohammed said repeatedly that the Jews and Christians corrupted their sacred texts in order to conceal the fact that he was prophesied in their scriptures. The stories in the Koran are similar to those of the Jew's scriptures, but they make different points. In the Koran, all of the stories

found in Jewish scripture indicated that Allah destroyed those cultures that did not listen to their messengers. According to Mohammed, the scriptures of the Jews had been changed to hide the fact that Islam is the true religion and that he was the last prophet of the Jews.

1369 The Jews' sins are so great that Allah has changed them into apes. Still they will not learn and refuse to admit that Mohammed is their prophet. They know full well the truth and hide and confuse others. Even when they say to Mohammed they believe, they conceal their resistance.

*2:63 And remember, Children of Israel, when We made a covenant with you and raised Mount Sinai before you saying, "Hold tightly to what We have revealed to you and keep it in mind so that you may guard against evil." But then you turned away, and if it had not been for Allah's grace and mercy, you surely would have been among the lost. And you know those among you who sinned on the Sabbath. We said to them, "You will be transformed into despised apes." So we used them as a warning to their people and to the following generations, as well as a lesson for the Allah-fearing.*

1370 The Jews have understood the truth of Mohammed and then changed their scriptures to avoid admitting that Mohammed is right.

#### MOHAMMED TRULY FOLLOWS THE RELIGION OF ABRAHAM

♀ 1375 A group of rabbis came to Mohammed and asked him, "Why does a boy resemble his mother if the sperm comes from the father?" Mohammed replied that a man's fluid is thick and white and a woman's fluid is yellow and thin. The child resembles the mother or the father depending upon whose fluid was on top.

♀ 1394 The Jews asked Mohammed to deliver judgment against a married man and a married woman who had committed adultery. Mohammed delivered the full judgment found in the Torah, which was stoning. The Jews had stopped using capital punishment. So the couple was brought to the mosque and they were stoned to death. When the man felt the first stone, he crouched over the woman until they were both dead.

[B3,41,596;B4,51,9;B7,63,216;B9,83,15;B9,83,16;B9,83,18;B9,83,23;]

*During the lifetime of Mohammed, a Jew attacked a girl and took some silver ornaments she was wearing and crushed her head between two stones. Her relatives brought her to Mohammed while she was taking her last breaths and was unable to speak. He asked her who had killed her, and mentioned different names. She shook her head with each name, until Mohammed finally mentioned the name of the criminal, and she nodded. So the*

*Jew was questioned until he confessed. Then Mohammed ordered that the head of that Jew be crushed between two stones.*

#### AN OMINOUS CHANGE

1381 In Mecca, Mohammed spoke well of the Jews, who were very few. In Medina there were many Jews and his relations with them were tense. Up to now Mohammed had led prayer facing in the direction of Jerusalem. Now the *kiblah*, direction of prayer, was changed to the Kabah in Mecca. Some of the Jews came to him and asked why he had changed the direction of prayer. After all, he said that he followed the religion of Abraham.

Since Islam is the successor to Judaism, Allah was the successor to Jehovah. It was actually Allah who had been the deity of the Jews and the Jews had deliberately hidden this fact by corrupting the scriptures. For this, Muslims believe, the Jews have been cursed.

#### THE AFFAIR OF THE JEWS OF QAYNUQA

1545 There were three tribes of Jews in Medina. The Beni Qaynuqa were goldsmiths and lived in a stronghold in their quarters. It is said by Mohammed that they broke the treaty that had been signed when Mohammed came to Medina. How they did this is unclear.

1545 Mohammed assembled the Jews in their market and said: "Oh Jews, be careful that Allah does not bring vengeance upon you like what happened to the Quraysh. Become Muslims. You know that I am the prophet that was sent you. You will find that in your scriptures."

1545 They replied: "Oh, Mohammed, you seem to think that we are your people. Don't fool yourself. You may have killed and beaten a few merchants of the Quraysh, but we are men of war and real men."

1546 Some time later Mohammed besieged the Beni Qaynuqa Jews in their quarters. Neither of the other two Jewish tribes came to their support. Finally the Jews surrendered, expecting to be slaughtered after their capture.

But one of the Jews' old allies persuaded Mohammed not to kill them. Mohammed exiled the Jews and took all of their wealth and goods.

#### THE RAID TO AL QARADA

1547 Mohammed's victory at Badr and ongoing jihad caused the Quraysh to choose a different route to Syria. They hired a new guide to take them over the new route. Mohammed had received intelligence about

their route and sent a party to raid them. They were carrying a great deal of silver when the caravan stopped at a watering hole. The Muslims surprised them and the Quraysh managed to escape but Mohammed's men were able to steal all the caravan's goods, including the silver. The stolen goods were delivered to Mohammed in Medina.

#### THE ASSASSINATION OF AL ASHRAF, THE JEW

1548 When Al Ashraf, a Jew of Medina, heard that two of his friends had been killed at Badr, he said that it was better to be in the grave than on earth with Mohammed. So the "enemy of Allah" composed some poems bewailing the loss of his friends and attacking Islam.

♀ T1369 Then Al Ashraf wrote a sexual poem about a Muslim woman.

1551 When Mohammed heard of Al Ashraf's critical poetry about his politics, he said, "Who will rid me of Al Ashraf?" A Muslim said, "I will kill him for you." Days later, Mohammed found out that his assassin was not doing anything, including eating or drinking. Mohammed summoned him and asked what was going on. The man replied that he had taken on a task that was too difficult for him to do. Mohammed said that it was a duty which he should try to do. The assassin said, "Oh Apostle of Allah, I will have to tell a lie." The Prophet said, "Say what you like, you are free in the matter."

1552 Through the use of lies three Muslims were able to kill Al Ashraf. When they returned to Mohammed, he was praying. They told him that they had killed the enemy of Allah. Their attack terrorized all the Jews. There was no Jew in Medina who was not afraid.

#### KILL ANY JEW THAT FALLS INTO YOUR POWER

1554 The Apostle of Allah said, "Kill any Jew who falls into your power." Hearing this Muhayyisa fell upon a Jewish merchant who was a business associate and killed him. Muhayyisa's brother was not a Muslim and asked him how he could kill a man who had been his friend and partner in many business deals. The Muslim said that if Mohammed had asked him to kill his brother he would have done it immediately. His brother said, "You mean that if Mohammed said to cut off my head you would do it?" "Yes," was the reply. The older brother then said, "By Allah, any religion which brings you to this is marvelous." And he decided then and there to become a Muslim.

*This is the Sunna of Mohammed*

## THE CHRISTIANS

### CHAPTER 8

*24:52 It is such as obey Allah and His Apostle, and fear Allah and do right, that will win.*

I404 While some Christians were in Medina, they argued religion with Mohammed. They held forth with the doctrine of the Trinity and the divinity of Christ. Mohammed later laid out the Islamic version of the Christian doctrine. The Koran tells in detail the true story of Jesus, who is just another of Allah's prophets, and that the Trinity of the Christians is Allah, Jesus and Mary.

I406 No one has power except through Allah. Allah gave the prophet Jesus the power of raising the dead, healing the sick, making birds of clay and having them fly away. Allah gave Jesus these signs as a mark of his being a prophet. But Allah did not give the powers of appointing kings, or the ability to change night to day. This lack of power show that Jesus was a man, not part of the Trinity. If he were part of God, then all powers would have been in his command. Then he would not have to have been under the dominion of kings.

#### MARY, THE MOTHER OF JESUS

I407 Imran was the father of Moses, Aaron and Mary, the mother of Jesus<sup>1</sup>.

*19:16 And mention Mary in the Scripture, when she withdrew from her family to a place in the East. She took a veil to screen herself from them. Then We sent Our spirit [Gabriel] to her in the form of a perfect man. She said, "I seek protection from you with Merciful Allah. If you fear Him, then do not come near me."*

*19:19 He said, "I am merely your Lord's messenger. I come to announce to you the gift of a holy son."*

*19:20 She said, "How can I have a son when no man has touched me, and I am chaste?"*

*19:21 He said, "Even so, it will happen. Your Lord says, 'That is easy for Me.' We will make him a sign for all men and a mercy from Us. It is something*

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1. This version of history is at variance with Christian doctrine. Jesus was born 1600 years after Moses.

*that is decreed.” And she conceived him, and she withdrew with him to a remote place. When the pain of childbirth drove her to the trunk of a palm-tree, she said, “If only I had died before this.”*

*19:24 But a voice from below her said, “Do not grieve; your Lord has provided a stream beneath you. Shake the trunk of the palm-tree towards yourself; it will drop fresh ripe dates upon you. So eat and drink and dry your eyes. And if you should see any man, say, ‘I have promised a fast to Allah. I will speak to no one today.’”*

1407-8 Christ spoke in the cradle and then spoke to men as a grown man. Speaking from the cradle is a sign of his being a prophet. Christ’s prophethood was confirmed by making clay birds fly. By Allah’s power, Christ healed the blind, the lepers, and raised the dead.

*19:27 Later, she brought the baby to her people, carrying him in her arms. They said, “Mary, you have come with an amazing thing. Sister of Aaron, your father was not a wicked man, and your mother was not unchaste.” But she merely pointed to the baby. They said, “How can we speak with an infant in a cradle?” The child said, “Surely, I am the servant of Allah. He has given me the Book and has made me a prophet. He has made me blessed wherever I am; and has urged me to pray and give alms, as long as I live; and to be dutiful to my mother; and He has not made me arrogant or miserable. The peace of Allah was on me the day I was born, and will be on me the day that I die; and on the day I will be resurrected.”*

*19:34 This was Jesus, the son of Mary; this is a statement of truth about which they [Christians] dispute. It does not befit the majesty of Allah to father a son. Glory be to Him! When He decrees something, He only needs to say, “Be,” and it is. Surely, Allah is my Lord and your Lord, so serve Him. That is the right path.*

1408 Christ only comes through Allah. Christ’s signs of being a prophet come only from Allah. Jesus enjoins others to worship Allah, not him. But when the people refused to hear him, the Disciples came forth to help him with his mission. The Disciples were servants of Allah and were Muslims just like Christ.

1409 Christ was not crucified. When the Jews plotted against Christ, they found Allah to be the best plotter. Allah took Jesus up directly to him and will refute those who say he was crucified and was resurrected. On the final day, the Day of Resurrection, those who follow Christ but do not believe in his divinity will be blessed. Those who insist that Christ is God, part of the Trinity, and reject true faith will be punished in Hell.

*This is the Sunna of Mohammed*