

INTRODUCTION

LESSON 1

THIS BOOK

This book is the second in a series of lessons devoted to the study of Political Islam. Each book has a discussion of the same lessons on different aspects of Islam. You get to study the same subject at three different levels. However, you could pick up any of the three levels and understand it.

A full introduction is given in Level 1. However, since each of the three levels can stand on its own, the following is a brief summary of the introduction in Level 1.

The scientific method is a new approach to the study of Islam. Analysis shows that Islam is both a religion and a political system, and that the political system is the greatest part of Islamic doctrine.

KAFIR

The Koran says that the Kafir may be deceived, plotted against, hated, enslaved, mocked, tortured and worse. The word is usually translated as “unbeliever” but this translation is wrong. The word “unbeliever” is logically and emotionally neutral, whereas, Kafir is the most abusive, prejudiced and hateful word in any language.

There are many religious names for Kafirs: polytheists, idolaters, People of the Book (Christians and Jews), Buddhists, atheists, agnostics, and pagans. Kafir covers them all, because no matter what the religious name is, they can all be treated the same. What Mohammed said and did to polytheists can be done to any other category of Kafir.

Islam devotes a great amount of energy to the Kafir. The majority (64%) of the Koran is devoted to the Kafir, and nearly all of the Sira (81%) deals with Mohammed’s struggle with them. The Hadith (Traditions) devotes 32% of the text to Kafirs¹. Overall, the Trilogy devotes 60% of its content to the Kafir.

1 <http://cspipublishing.com/statistical/TrilogyStats/AmtTxtDevoted-Kafir.html>

POLITICAL ISLAM

What is the difference between religious Islam and Political Islam? Do you remember when some Danish artists drew some cartoons of Mohammed? There were weeks of rioting, threats, lawsuits, killings, assassinations and destruction by Muslims. If Muslims want to respect Mohammed by never criticizing, joking about him and taking every word he said as a sacred example—that is religious. But when they threaten, pressure and hurt Kafirs for not respecting Mohammed, that is political. When Muslims say that Mohammed is the prophet of the only god, that is religious, but when they insist that Kafirs never disrespect Mohammed, that is political. When the newspapers and TV agreed not to publish the cartoons, that was a political response, not a religious response.

THE THREE VIEWS OF ISLAM

Here is an example of the three points of view.

In Medina, Mohammed sat all day long beside his 12-year-old wife while they watched as the heads of 800 Jews were removed by sword.² Their heads were cut off because they had said that Mohammed was not the prophet of Allah. Muslims view these deaths as necessary because denying Mohammed's prophet-hood was, and remains, an offense against Islam. They were beheaded because it is sanctioned by Allah.

Kafirs look at this event as proof of the jihadic violence of Islam and as an evil act.

Apologists say that this was an historic event; that all cultures have violence in their past, and no judgment should be passed. They have never actually read any of Islam's foundational texts, but speak authoritatively about Islam.

According to the different points of view, killing the 800 Jews was:

- A tragedy
- A perfect sacred act
- Another historical event. We have done worse.

There is no "right" view of Islam, since the views cannot be reconciled.

This book is written from the Kafir point of view. Everything in this book views Islam from the perspective of how Islam affects Kafirs. This also means that the religion is of little importance. A Muslim cares about the religion of Islam, but all Kafirs are affected by Islam's political views.

² *The Life of Muhammad*, A. Guillaume, Oxford University Press, 1982, pg. 464.

INTRODUCTION

We must talk about Islam in the political realm, because it is a powerful political system.

This is a fact-based study. You can read the actual doctrine for yourself and draw your own conclusions.

REFERENCE NUMBERS

The information in this book can be traced back to the source by use of the reference numbers:

Ishaq²³⁴ is a reference to Ibn Ishaq's *Sirat Rasul Allah*, translated by A. Guillaume as *The Life of Muhammad*. This is a reference to margin note 234. All of these references are condensed for ease of understanding.

Bukhari^{2,3,45} is a reference to *Sahih Bukhari*, Bukhari's Hadith. The three example numbers are volume 2, book 3, and number 45, a standard reference system.

Muslim^{2,345} is a reference to *Sahih Muslim*, Muslim's Hadith. The example would be book 2, number 345.

Koran^{12:45} is Koran chapter (sura) 12, verse 45.

GLOSSARY

There is a glossary of Islamic words in the very back.

MOHAMMED

LESSON 2

SUMMARY

- Islam is based entirely upon Mohammed. The easiest and surest way to know Islam is to study Mohammed's life and words.
- Mohammed was born in Mecca 1400 years ago. He was an orphan who became a business man. At about 40 years of age he started to have visions and hear voices. The voice told him that he was a prophet of Allah. He began to tell others of his message from Allah. After 13 years the Meccans ran him out of town and he moved to Medina.
- In Medina he became a politician and war leader. He developed jihad, sacred violence for Allah. Over the next 10 years Mohammed crushed his enemies and became the first ruler of all Arabia.
- We know the smallest details of the way he ate, his anger, his appearance and even his family life.

It is possible to express Political Islam in one word—Mohammed.

MOHAMMED'S LIFE

The life of Mohammed is as important to Muslims as the life of Christ is to Christians. The Koran says more than 70 times that Muslims are to copy Mohammed's life in the smallest detail. Every Muslim is a Mohammedan. They imitate him in every aspect of life from worship to bathroom habits. A large part of the Muslim "Bible" is about Mohammed, not Allah.

MOHAMMED'S LIFE

Mohammed was born in 570 AD in Mecca in Arabia. He was born into an upper class clan but became an orphan and was raised by his uncle. His uncle was a trader and taught Mohammed the business of going to Syria and bringing back goods to sell in Mecca. He married a successful older widow, Khadija.

MOHAMMED

Mohammed had a religious mind and inquired about Christianity and Judaism on his business trips to Syria. Syria was north of Arabia and bordered the Mediterranean Sea and was Christian and part of the Byzantine Empire.

At that time, Arabia had Jews in the northern part and a few Christians scattered about the area. The great majority of Arabians were polytheists. Many tribes or towns had their own deity. When one person married another, both deities would be worshipped. Mecca was a religious pilgrimage site with a shrine called the Kabah. The Kabah was a stone building shaped like a cube. A picture of Jesus and Mary was inside, along with symbols of 360 gods.

Mohammed had religious retreats in a cave near Mecca. When he was about 40, he had a vision from an angel he later called Gabriel. This was the beginning of visions and visitations reported by Mohammed. At first the god of Gabriel had no name. Later this god had the name Allah.

Allah was the god of the Quraysh tribe, Mohammed's tribe. Mohammed's father was named Abdullah (meaning, slave of Allah). His other brothers were named after other Arabic gods. The Quraysh were the overseers of the Kabah and was in charge of pilgrimages. The Quraysh were similar to the priestly tribe of the Levites. Allah was the moon god of the Quraysh and was the chief god of the many gods in Mecca. Mohammed promoted Allah from chief god to the only god.

PROPHET

Mohammed began to tell his friends and family about his visions and recited the poetry of the early Koran that he said came from the angel Gabriel. Later Mohammed preached his doctrine to all of Mecca. At first, the Meccans did not care one way or the other about Mohammed's preaching. They had 360 religions and another one was fine with them.

Mohammed preached the doctrine of a Judgment Day and that all of the Arabians who had already died were going to go to Hell. This enraged the Meccans. An Arabian's ancestry was of critical importance to them and to be told that their ancestors were going to Hell was too much. Mohammed was aggressive with his message and went every day to the market place and the Kabah and argued with anyone and everyone. Mecca was in turmoil about Islam.

Medina

After 13 years of preaching, Mohammed had gained only 150 followers. The Meccans drove Mohammed and all of the Muslims out of town,

and they went to Medina, about a hundred miles north. Islam calls this the Immigration; those who left were called the Immigrants.

The event is so important that the Islamic calendar started on this date. The Arabic word for immigration is *hijra*, so the Islamic calendar is AH (*anno hijra*). One of the Five Pillars of Islam is the pilgrimage to Mecca, the Haj. The immigrant is a sacred figure and the first stage of jihad is immigration.

After being in Medina for a year, the Muslims were very poor. Mohammed sent out armed raiders to try to steal from the Meccan caravans that passed Medina. On the eighth try, they succeeded and returned with the stolen goods and Meccans captives to be ransomed.

Mohammed was generous with money, and he shared the wealth with all of the Muslims. Islam changed from being a religion to being a political system with a war policy called jihad. Islam became the religion that paid and paid well. His followers increased to 250.

Jihad

Mohammed went from small raids on caravans to open combat against Meccan armies. The entire nature of the Koran changed. In Mecca about two-thirds of the Koran raged about those who did not believe Mohammed and condemned all of them to Hell. But later in Medina, the Koran spoke of the sword, captives, enslavement, ransoms and war booty. Allah called all Muslims to jihad against those who did not believe Mohammed.

The Jews

Most of the jihad had been against the Arabs. However, after Mohammed had settled scores against the Arabs, he turned to the Jews. In Mecca the Koran was filled with Jewish stories that had been retold to prove that Mohammed was the last in the line of Jewish prophets. Indeed, the claim was that the Jewish prophets had really been Muslims and the Old Testament had been corrupted to cover the Islamic nature of the message from god.

The Koran from Mecca also claimed that the god of the Jews was Allah. In short, Mohammed made liberal use of the Jewish scriptures. Key to all of this is that very few Jews lived in Mecca, so no one contradicted him.

However, in Medina, half of the citizens were Jews, and they did not accept Mohammed as a prophet. The Koran then turned on the Jews and condemned them to Hell.

After the Koran cursed the Jews in Medina, Mohammed annihilated the three Jewish tribes one at a time. The Jews of Medina were separated

by their own hatreds of each other and would not support each other in war.

Then he struck out against Jews who lived a hundred miles away. In the end, every non-Muslim in Arabia was exiled, murdered, enslaved or made a semi-slave called a *dhimmi* [more about dhimmis later].

Triumph

Ten years after he was exiled from Mecca, Mohammed returned as its conqueror. His first order of business was to pray at the Kabah¹. Then he issued death warrants for every person who had opposed him, including two dancing girls who had sung a song satirizing him. He also had one of his previous secretaries executed. The secretary had begun to suspect that Mohammed was making up the Koran revelations and left Islam and fled Medina to Mecca. Mohammed killed anyone who spoke against him.

All of Arabia became Islamic, and Mohammed became the first ruler of all of Arabia.

Mohammed was involved with an event of violence on the average of every 6 weeks for 9 years and that does not include assassinations, Muslims raping women², and executions.

THE TRADITIONS OF MOHAMMED

There are many small stories about Mohammed called traditions or hadith. These are all sacred writings since a Muslim is to copy Mohammed in all things. Each of the stories has a number similar to chapter-verse of the Bible. The next chapter will explain more about hadiths. For now, Bukhari and Abu Muslim are the two chief writers of hadiths.

His Anger

There are many hadiths about Mohammed's anger. His example is why so many Muslims are easily angered.

Bukhari 8,73,130 *There was once a curtain with pictures of animals on it in my [Aisha's] house. When Mohammed saw it, his face became flushed with anger. He tore it to bits and said, "People that paint such pictures will receive Hell's most terrible punishment on Judgment Day."*

1. The Kabah is a stone building in Mecca, roughly a 30 foot on edge cube. It is the direction that all Muslims pray towards. There is no Islam without the Kabah.

2. Islam has a very detailed doctrine of how women are to be treated.

Muslims are given to cursing their enemies, just like Mohammed.

Bukhari 9,85,73 *Mohammed would beseech Allah in this prayer, "Allah, Save the weak Muslims. Be cruel to the Mudar tribe and smite them with years of famine and hunger just as you brought famine to the people during the time of Joseph."*

Here we see how Mohammed used characters from the Old Testament. Everything about Islam, except jihad, came from Judaism, Christianity, the tribal religions of Arabia and Zoroasterism. But the ideas were not just borrowed, but changed to show that Mohammed was a prophet.

Wives

Mohammed had about eleven wives¹ and several slaves used for sex. Aisha was his favorite wife. Mohammed dreamt of his favorite wife, Aisha, when she was six and he was in his early fifties.

Muslim 031,5977 *Aisha quotes Mohammed: "Three nights in a row I saw you in a dream. An angel delivered you wrapped in silks and said, 'This is your wife.' As I unwrapped the silk, your face appeared. I said, 'If this dream is indeed from Allah, then let Him make it happen.'"*

His marriage [he was 53 upon consummation]:

Bukhari 7,62,65 *Mohammed and Aisha were married when she was six. They consummated the marriage when she was nine. Hisham said, "I was told that Aisha stayed with Mohammed from the age of nine until his death."*

Aisha in the harem:

Bukhari 8,73,151 *My girl friends and I [Aisha] would play with dolls while in Mohammed's presence. They would try to hide when he entered, but he always would call them back to play with me. Playing with dolls or anything with a human image was forbidden, but because I was so young, not yet having reached puberty, it was allowed.*

Habits

Islam consists of external behavior that copies Mohammed.

1. Oddly enough, there are different reports about the numbers of wives.

Bukhari 7,65,292 *Mohammed preferred to begin things from the right side; combing his hair, putting on his shoes, or performing ablution². He would follow this practice in every thing he did.*

Muslim 023,5018 *Anas said that Mohammed forbade people to drink while standing. Qatada related: We asked him, "What about eating while standing?" Anas said, "That is even more objectionable."*

Muslim 023,5029 *Anas related the story that Mohammed would drink his refreshments in three gulps.*

Muslim 023,5037 *Mohammed: "When a Muslim eats, they should not wipe their hand until it is licked clean, either by themselves or by someone else."*

Muslim 024,5231 *Mohammed: "When someone puts on sandals, he should put the right one on first. When someone takes off sandals, he should take off the left one first. Either this or simply put them on or take them off at the same time."*

Muslim 024,5234 *Mohammed made it illegal for a man to eat with his left hand or walk with only one sandal on. He also forbade a man to wear a garment that had no opening for the arms to extend or support himself when wearing a single garment that might expose his privates.*

The world is supposed to imitate Mohammed in the smallest acts.

Muslim 024,5238 *Mohammed: "No one should lie on his back with one foot placed on top of the other."*

Mohammed seems to have been exceptionally modest.

Bukhari 7,72,807 *One day a man peeped into Mohammed's house and saw him scratching his head with a comb. Noticing the man Mohammed said, "If I had realized that you were peeking at me I would have stuck this comb in your eye. The reason that people must ask permission is to keep them from seeing things that they shouldn't."*

Humor in jihad.

Muslim 031,5932 *Saed reported, on the authority of his father, that Allah's Apostle gathered his parents for him on the Day of Uhud when a Kafir had attacked the Muslims. Thereupon Allah's Apostle said to him: "(Saed), shoot an arrow, may my mother*

2. Ablution is ritual cleansing with water.

and father be taken as ransom for you.” I drew an arrow and I shot a featherless arrow at the Meccan Kafir, aiming at his side. He fell down and his private parts were exposed. Allah’s Messenger laughed so that I saw his front teeth.

Cruelty to non-Muslims.

Bukhari 2,24,577 Some people came to Medina and submitted to Islam, but the climate made them sick, so Mohammed gave them permission to stay among the camels that had been collected for taxes. He told them to drink the camel’s urine and milk, as that would cure their illness. However, the people instead murdered Mohammed’s slave shepherd and stole the camels. Mohammed sent men after them and they were quickly captured. Mohammed ordered that their hands and feet be cut off (and cauterized, so they would not bleed to death), and their eyes pierced with hot pokers. They were left to die of thirst on the rocks of Harra.

Here are two of the many hadiths that report Mohammed’s whiteness.

Bukhari 4,56,765 When Mohammed prostrated himself to pray, he would spread his arms so wide apart, that we could see his armpits. Ibn Bukair described it as “the whiteness of his armpits.”

Bukhari 1,3,63 We were sitting with Mohammed in the Mosque one day when a man rode up on a camel. He asked, “Which one of you is Mohammed?” We answered, “That white man leaning on his arm...”

AFTER MOHAMMED

After Mohammed died, a new leader had to be chosen. He did not appoint anyone to succeed him, nor did he leave any process to choose a new leader. Abu Bakr, Mohammed’s closest Companion, was selected to be the caliph, a combination of pope and king. After Mohammed’s death, many of the new Muslims wanted to leave Islam. However, being an apostate (leaving Islam) called for a death sentence, and Abu Bakr spent the next two years killing all of those who wanted to leave.

After his death, Umar, another of Mohammed’s Companions, became caliph. Umar spent the next ten years in a violent jihad against Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Persia. Christianity was destroyed in these areas. A Persian he had enslaved killed Umar.

The next caliph was Uthman, another Companion of Mohammed. He reigned for twelve years and was killed by Abu Bakr’s grandson over a political dispute. Uthman’s body was put on the town dump.

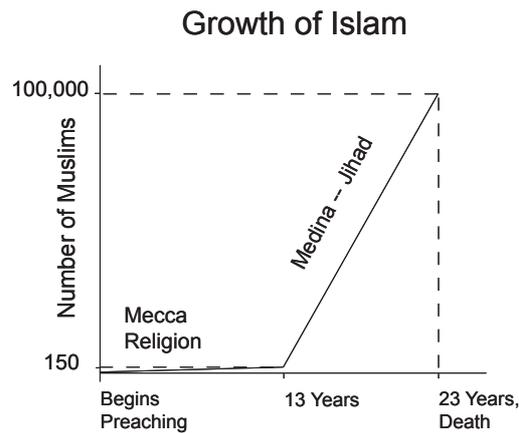
MOHAMMED

Ali was the last of the Companions of Mohammed to be caliph. His reign was concerned with internal politics. He was implicated as part of the conspiracy that assassinated Uthman. Aisha, Mohammed's favorite wife, led a civil war against Ali. In the end, Ali was killed. In what was to become a source of the Sunni/Shia¹ split, his two sons were killed as well.

Abu Bakr was the only one of Mohammed's Companions who became caliph and died a natural death.

THE GROWTH OF ISLAM

Mohammed had two distinct periods of his career. In Mecca he was a preacher of religion and converted about 150 Arabs to his message. When he moved to Medina, he became a politician and warrior. When he died every Arab in his sphere had converted. Here is a graph of the growth of Islam:



1. The split between the Sunnis and the Shias is primarily religious. For the Kafir, the split is of no consequence. Both Sunni and Shia treat the Kafir the same way.