

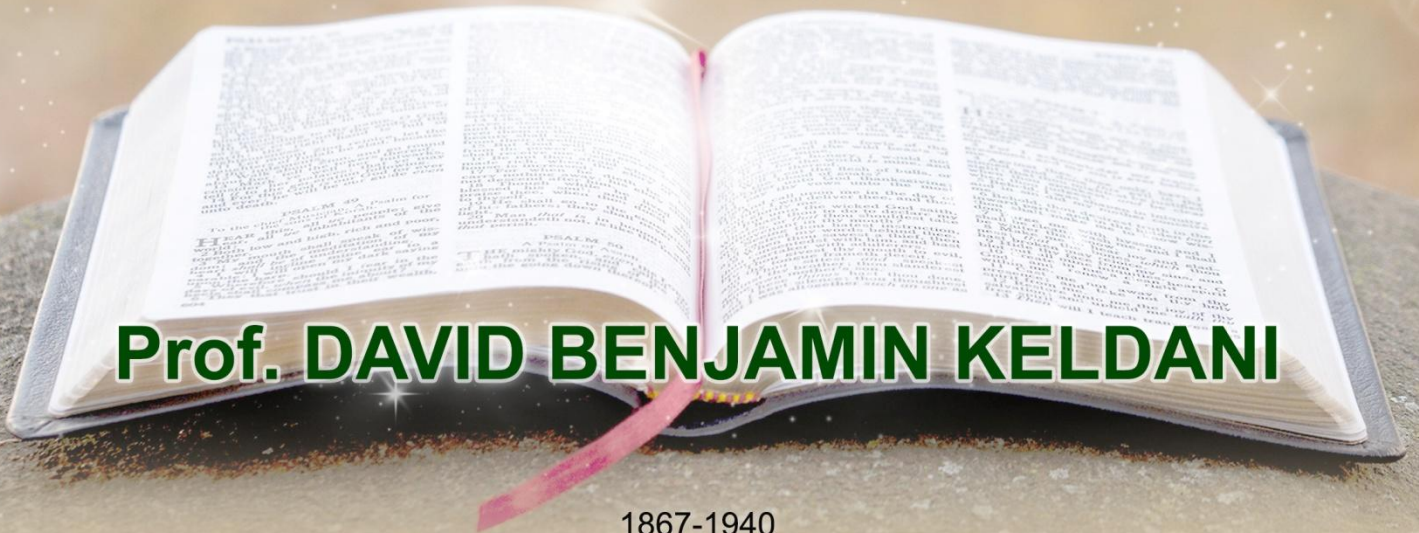
BOOKS - FOR - KNOWLEDGE

Academic Refereed Book

# Muhammad

blessings of God be upon him and his family and peace

in the **Bible**



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1867-1940

B.D., a Roman Catholic (Bishop of Uramiah)

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WHAT DID THE BIBLE SAY ABOUT MUHAMMAD (PBUH)?

"THE SON OF MAN" WHO IS HE?

WHAT DOES PERIQLYTOS MEAN?

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divulged. But, as is well known, the ignorant cannot well distinguish between the genuine prophet and the imposter, just as much as they to-day are unable to definitely discover which of the two, a Roman Catholic priest or a Calvinist minister, is a genuine follower of Jesus Christ! A false prophet would also foretell events, work wonders, and do other religious things similar - at least in appearance - to those performed by a true one. The competition between the Prophet Moses and the magicians of Egypt is an apt illustration of this statement. Thus it is Jeremiah who gives us the best way of testing the veracity, the genuineness, of a prophet, and that way is the sign of Islam.

Paran (Makkah) Where the Prophet Mohammad (pbuh) lived and received divine revelation for the first time



Madinah, at the time of Prophet Mohammad (pbuh).  
Where (pbuh) he settled after migration



Family Tree for the Holy Prophet's



# MUHAMMAD IN THE BIBLE

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### **WHEN ASKED HOW HE CAME TO ISLAM HE WROTE :**

- 1- My conversion to Islam cannot be attributed to any cause other than the gracious direction of the Almighty Allah.
- 2- Without this Divine guidance all learning, search and other efforts to find the Truth may even lead one astray.
- 3- The moment I believed in the Absolute Unity of God and His Holy Apostle Muhammad (pbuh) became the pattern of my conduct and behavior.
- "Those who follow the apostle , the unlettered Prophet, whom they find mentioned in their own (scriptures) in the law and the Gospel; for he commands them what is just and forbids them what is evil; he allows them as lawful what is good (and pure) and prohibits them from what is bad (and impure);He releases them from their heavy burdens and from the yokes that are upon them. So it is those who believe in him, honour him, help him, and follow the light which is sent down with him, it is they who will prosper.(Qur-án,:7:157)

### **THE AUTHOR OF THIS BOOK :**

- ❑ **Professor Abdu'l-Ahad Dawud, B.D.:** the writer of the present series of articles is the former Reverend:
- ❑ **Professor David Benjamin Keldani:**
  - B.D., a Roman Catholic priest of the Uniate-Chaldean sect
  - Bishop of Uramiah ) was a great scholar.
  - He was specialist in Christianity and judism.
  - He mastered many languages :  
(Aramic , Hebrow ,Seryani, English,Frans and Arabic).

### **OUR WORK IN THIS BOOK:**

- Just correcting some of his ideas about Islamic Problems and clearing some Ideas.
- We mentioned many verses of Quran and definitions which clearing some verses of the Bible.
- WE HOPE THAT WE COULD HELP OUR BROTHERS OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS TO REACH TO THE TRUTH.

### **ISLAM OUR CHOICE**

And when they (who call themselves Christians) listen to what has been sent down to the messenger (Muhammad) you see their eyes overflowing with tears, because of the truth they have recognised. They say: **“Our Lord! we believe, so write us down among the witnesses.” Holy Quran 5 : 83).**

- **Adullah Sallam:** He was a great Jewish priest at the time of the prophet Muhammad (PBUH) (May Allah bless him ), HE EMBRACED ISLAM, DIED IN 43AH / 663AD.
- **Dr. Abdulkareem Germanus:** Professor of oriental studies. is a well Known orientlist of Hungary and is ascholar of world repute. Dr. Germanus is a linguist and an author it on Turkish language and literature .
- **Roger Araudy:** Was born in 1913 AD. AND EMBRACED ISLAM IN 1982AD.
- **Lord Headley Al- Farooq peer:** Stateman and Author .He was born in 1855 AD. AND EMBRACED ISLAM ON 1913 AD.

## **THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ISLAM :**

Which won innumerable converts to the faith in the past and which it so appealing to the modern age.

Some of the major characteristics of Islam are given in the following lines.

1. Simplicity , rationalism and practical.
2. Unity of matter and spirit.
3. A complete way of life.
4. Balance between individualism and collectivism.
5. Universalism and Humanism.
6. Permanence and change.
7. Complete record of teachings preserved.

## **Part 1: Muhammad (pbuh) in the Old Testament**

Contents:



1. Foreword
2. Preface
3. Prophet's (pbuh) tree
4. Short biography of PROF. Abdulah ad Dáwúd

# **Part 1: Muhammad (pbuh) in the Old Testament**

Chapter 1: "And the Ahmed (pbuh) of all nations will come"

## **II. THE QUESTION OF THE BIRTHRIGHT AND THE COVENANT**

There is a very, very ancient religious dispute between the Ishmaelites and the Israelites about the questions concerning the Birthright and the Covenant. The readers of the Bible and the Qur-án are familiar with the story of the great Prophet Abraham and his two sons Ishmael (Ismá'il) and Isaac (Isháq) (pbuh). The story of Abraham's call from the Ur of the Chaldees, and that of his descendants until the death of his grandson Joseph(pbuh) in Egypt, is written in the Book of Genesis (chapters xi.-1). In his genealogy as recorded in Genesis, Abraham is the twentieth from Adam(pbuh), and a contemporary of Nimrod, who built the stupendous Tower of Babel.

The early story of Abraham in the Ur of Chaldea, though not mentioned in the Bible, is recorded by the famous Jewish historian Joseph(pbuh) Flavius in his *Antiquities* and is also confirmed by the Qur-án. But the Bible expressly tells us that the father of Abraham, Terah, was an idolater (Jos. xxiv. 2, 14). Abraham manifested his love and zeal for God when he entered into the temple and destroyed all the idols and images therein, and thus he was a true prototype of his illustrious descendant Muhammad(pbuh). He came out unhurt and triumphantly from the burning furnace wherein he was cast by the order of Nimrod. He leaves his native land for Hārān in the company of his father and his nephew Lot. He was seventy-five years old when his father died at Hārān. In obedience and absolute resignation to the divine call, he leaves his country and starts on a long and varied journey to the land of Canaan, to Egypt and to Arabia. His wife Sáráh is barren; yet God announces to him that he is

destined to become the father of many nations, that all the territories he is to traverse shall be given as an inheritance to his descendants, and that, “by his Seed all the nations of the earth shall be blessed’ ! this wonderful and unique promise in the history of religion was met with an unshaken faith on the part of Abraham, who had no issue, no son. When he was led out to look at the sky at night and told by Allah that his posterity would be as numerous as the stars, and as innumerable as the sand which is on the shores of the sea, Abraham believed it. And it was this belief in God, that “was counted righteousness,” as the Scripture says.

**A virtuous poor Egyptian girl, Hagar by name, is a slave and a maid in the service of Sáráh. At the bidding and consent of the mistress the maidservant is duly married by the Prophet, and from this union Ishmael is born, as foretold by the Angel. When Ishmael is thirteen years old, Allah again appears to Abraham through His Angel and revelation; the same old promise is repeated to Abraham; the rite of Circumcision is formally instituted and immediately executed. Abraham, at his ninetieth year of age, Ishmael, and all the male servants, are circumcised; and the “Covenant” between God and Abraham with his only begotten son is made and sealed, as if it were with the blood of circumcision. It is a kind of treaty concluded between Heaven and the Promised Land in the person of Ishmael as the only offspring of the nonagenarian Patriarch. Abraham promises allegiance and fealty to his Creator, and God promises to be forever the Protector and God of the posterity of Ishmael.**

Is there a human or divine law that would consider more legitimate one who is the son of his own uncle and aunt than he whose father is a Chaldean and his mother an Egyptian? Have you anything to say against the chastity and the piety of Hagar? Of course not, for she was the wife of a Prophet and the mother of a Prophet, and herself favoured with divine revelations<sup>1</sup>

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1. Kinds of revelation in Qur-án:

1- Inspiration. 2- From behind a veil.

When we behold the number of the family of Jacob(pbuh) when he went to Egypt, which hardly exceeded seventy heads, and when he was met by Esau with an escort of four hundred armed horsemen, and the mighty Arab tribes submitted to the twelve Emirs belonging to the family of Ishmael, and then when the Last Messenger of Allah proclaims the religion of Islam, all the Arab tribes unitedly acclaim him and accept his religion, and subdue all the lands promised to the children of Abraham, we must indeed be blind not to see that the Covenant was made with Ishmael and the promise accomplished in the person of Muhammad(pbuh) (upon whom be peace).

Before concluding this article I wish to draw the attention of the students of the Bible, especially that of the Higher Biblical Criticism, to the fact that **the so-called Messianic Prophecies and Passages belong to a propaganda in favour of the Davidic Dynasty after the death of King Solomon when his kingdom was split into two. The two great Prophets Elias and Elisha, who flourished in the Kingdom of Samaria or Israel, do not even mention the name of David or Solomon.** Jerusalem was not longer the centre of religion for the Ten Tribes, and the Davidic claims to a perpetual reign was rejected. **But Prophets like Ishaia and others who were attached to the Temple of Jerusalem and the House of David have foretold the coming of a great Prophet and Sovereign.** As it was said in the first article, there are certain manifest marks with which the coming Last Prophet will be known. And it is these marks that we shall attempt to study in the future articles.



## **Part 2: Muhammad (pbuh) in the New Testament**

### Chapter 11: "Eudokia" means Ahmadiyah"

To retranslate a masterpiece of an eminent author from a foreign version if he left other writings in his own language would not be very difficult. For thus the translator could study the mind, the technicalities, and the expressions in his works, and do his best to retranslate the book into its original language. But how far he would be successful is a question which only able translators can decide and determine. Similarly, if there were at least a couple of epistles or writings of St. Luke in the Hebrew, his Gospel could with comparatively less difficulty be translated into that tongue than it can now be done. But unfortunately even such is not the case. For nothing is extant of the ancient writings in the language of Jesus from which St. Luke translated the angelic hymn; nor has he himself left us another book in a Semitic dialect.

There are two principal versions of the New Testament from the Greek text, one being in the so-called "Syriac" language, and the other in the Latin. Both bear the same significant title of "Simplex" or "Simplx," which both the "Pshittha" and the "Vulgate" signify. There is much new material of information about these two famous ancient versions which must embarrass the most erudite Christian historians and the most dogmatic theologians. But for the present it may suffice to say that the Aramaic<sup>2</sup> Version, called the Pshittha, is older than the Latin Vulgate. It is common knowledge that the Church of Rome for the first four centuries had no Scriptures of Liturgy in the Latin but in the Greek. Before the Nicene Council in 325 A.C., the Canon of the books of the New Testament was not completed, or rather established. There were dozens of Gospels and

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<sup>2</sup>. The Pshittha Version of the Old Testament never uses the words "Syria" and "Syriac," but "Aram" and "Aramaic." (the author).

Epistles bearing the names of different Apostles and other companions of Jesus, which were held by various Christian communities as sacred, but they were rejected by the Nicene Council as spurious.

**Then there are the questions of the unity of faith, of doctrine, and of the revealed text. For more than three centuries the Christian Church had no New Testament as we see it in its present shape. None of the Semitic or Greek Churches, nor did Antioch, Edessa, Byzantium, and Rome possess all the books of the New Testament, nor even the four Gospels before the Nicene Council. And I wonder what was or could be the belief of those Christians who were only in possession of the Gospel of St. Luke, or of St. Mark, or of St. John, concerning the dogmas of the Eucharist, Baptism, the Trinity, the miraculous**

The exact and literal equivalent of “good hope” in the Greek language is not “eudokia, but “eu elpis, or rather “euelpistia.” This exposition of “euelpistia” (the proper Greek pronunciation) is enough to silence the Pshittha. The precise and the exact corresponding term to the Latin “bona voluntas,” or “good will,” in the Greek tongue is *certainly not* “eudokia,” but “euthelyma.” And this short but decisive explanation again is a sufficient reprimand to the priests of the Vatican, of Phanar (Constantinople), and of Canterbury, who chant the “Gloria in Excelsis” when they celebrate Mass or administer other sacraments.

## Part 1: Muhammad (pbuh) in the Old Testament

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## Part 2: Muhammad (pbuh) in the New Testament

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