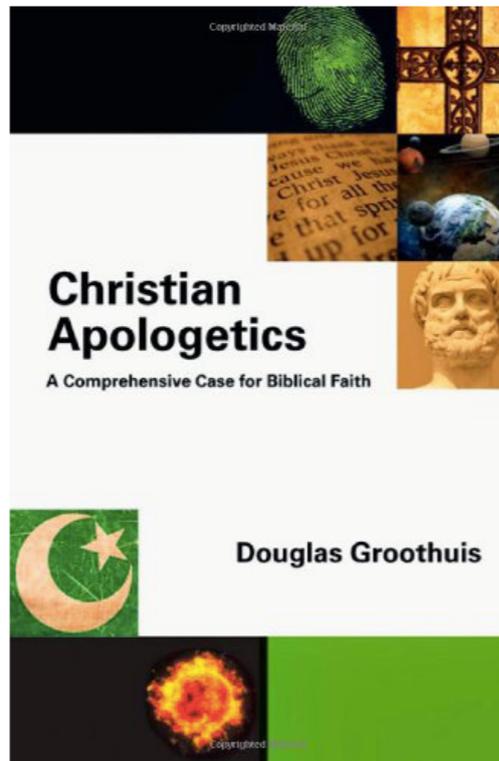
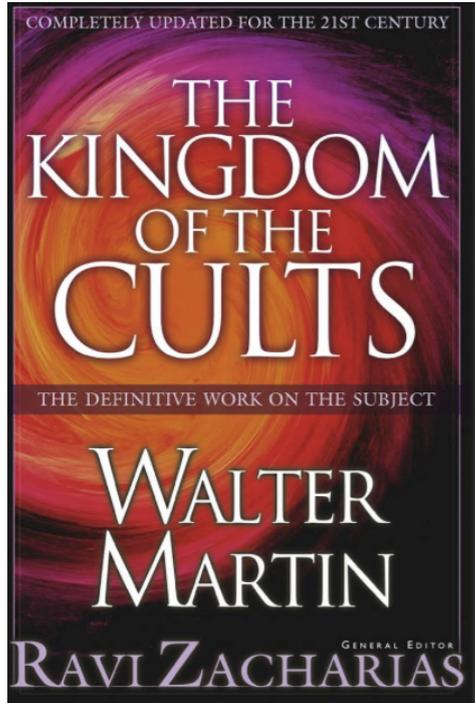


SOURCES:

WHERE TO GO?



The Quran, with Muslim commentary can be found at "QuranExplorer.com".

Hadith and other texts can be found at "www.usc.edu/org/cmje/religious-texts/hadith/"

The screenshot shows a video collection page for "Apologetics to Islam". At the top right, there is a button that says "VIEW ALL COLLECTIONS". Below the title, it indicates "7 Items" and "9.2 Hours of Content". There are sorting options: "SORT: Date Popularity Length Alphabetical" and a page indicator "1-7 of 7 items". A list of video items is shown, each with a thumbnail and a title. A tooltip is visible over the first item, "Islam Through the Eyes of Muslims: Nabeel's Testimony", which reads: "Islam Through the Eyes of Muslims: Nabeel's Testimony. Nabeel Qureshi shares his testimony of converting from Islam to Christianity." To the right of the list, there is an "ABOUT" section with a paragraph of text: "Nabeel Qureshi unpacks the culture, history, major teachings, beliefs, and attitudes of the Islamic faith. Beyond providing an incredible amount of factual information, Qureshi uses his personal conversion from Islam to Christianity in order to demonstrate tangible considerations for understanding this people group. In this seven part series, listeners can expect to learn about the deepest roots of a major modern religion." Below that is an "AUTHORS" section featuring a profile for "Nabeel Qureshi" with the title "Director, Creed 2:6". At the bottom, there is a "PLAY AT" section with buttons for "YouTube" and "iTunes U", and a "TAGS" section.

WHAT IS

ISLAM?

BASICS

- ▶ Islam is “unitarian monotheistic”, which means Islam believes in **one** god (uni-personal).
- ▶ Islam was born in the 600’s (AD).
- ▶ Islam’s founder was a man named “Muhammad”.
- ▶ *Note: whenever I speak of “Islam”, I mean Islam proper, not what a muslim would say.*

BASICS

- ▶ Islam counts for 1,800,000,000 people worldwide. (KoC pg. 435)
- ▶ “Islam” is the Arabic word for “submission”.
- ▶ “Muslim” is the cognate of “Islam” which means “one who submits”. (KoC pg. 436)

THE TEXTS OF

ISLAM

THE QUR'AN

- ▶ Islamic belief is governed by the "Qur'an" which is revelations supposedly given to Muhammad. "Qur'an" means "the recitation". (KoC pg. 436)
- ▶ The Qur'an is broken up into 114 chapters, which are called "Surah's" (KoC pg. 437) and then verses (ayat's).
- ▶ The Qur'an was given to Muhammad over time. The order of the revelation, according to Muslims, can be found here: <http://www.missionislam.com/quran/revelationorder.htm>
- ▶ The doctrine of "Inspiration" according to Muslims of the Qur'an is what is called a "Dictation" view of inspiration. This means that Muslims believe that the Qur'an is *actually the words of Allah given through Gabriel*. This is different than the Christian view of Inspiration. (Nabeel Qureshi, Lesson 4, Biola.Edu)

THE QUR'AN

- ▶ “They say, “O you to whom the Dhikr (the Qur’an) has been revealed, you are surely insane. (6) Why do you not bring the angels to us, if you are one of the truthful?” (7) We do not send down the angels except with truth, and then they shall be given no respite. (8) We, Ourselves, have sent down the Dhikr (the Qur’an), and We are there to protect it. (9)” -Sura 15:6-9
- ▶ Notice, Allah is not said to “inspire someone” but that he literally “sent down” the Qur’an.

THE QUR'AN

- ▶ In 610 AD Muhammad claimed to have his first series of revelations of the Qur'an from Allah through the angel Gabriel. (KoC pg. 441)
- ▶ The last revelation of the Quran is given in 632 AD
- ▶ Muhammad believed that the Quran was fluid, or that you could read and interpret in several different ways.

● *All points on this slide can be found here: (Nabeel Qureshi Lesson 4 [biola.Edu](https://www.biola.edu))*

HADITH

- ▶ “Hadith” is an Arabic word for the “collected traditions”, and is also an important Islamic literature. (KoC pg. 437)
- ▶ “The Hadith are supposed words and deeds of Muhammad and are used to provide the basis of every aspect of Islamic law and practice.” (KoC pg. 437)
- ▶ There are many hadiths, and hadiths are graded as more and less reliable according to Muslims.

HADITH

- ▶ Here are three hadiths that are normally counted as reliable to Muslims:
 - ▶ Sahih Bukhari
 - ▶ Sahih Muslim
 - ▶ Sunan Abu-Dawud
- ▶ Different Muslims trust different Hadiths, and Hadiths are used to interpret the Qur'an.

● All Hadith listed can be found at "www.usc.edu/org/cmje/religious-texts/hadith/"

ISNAD

- ▶ The Isnad are “chains of transmission” from person to person and are used to measure the reliability of different Hadith. There were hundreds of thousands of forged hadiths. (Nabeel Qureshi Lesson 3 [biola.Edu](http://biola.edu))
- ▶ Though, most Muslims will go with whatever sources their Imams tell them are reliable. Don't use the *Sola Scriptura* approach when dealing with Muslims. (Nabeel Qureshi Lesson 3 [biola.Edu](http://biola.edu))

HISTORY OF

ISLAM

BIRTH OF “THE PROPHET”

- ▶ Muhammad was born in Mecca near the middle western coastal region of Arabia around 570AD to Abdullah and Aminah.
- ▶ Abdullah died two months after he was born and Aminah died when he was six.
- ▶ He then lived with his grandfather Abd-al-Muttalib, who died when he was eight.
- ▶ Finally, Muhammad lived with his uncle Abu-Talib.

● *All points on this slide can be found here: (KoC pg. 440)*

THE WIVES OF "THE PROPHET"

- ▶ At 25, Muhammad married a 40 year old woman, who proposed to him as he was working. (KoC pg. 440)
- ▶ He remained with her (Khadijah) for 25 years and had four daughters. (KoC pg. 440)
- ▶ After she (Khadijah) died in 619 or 620, he married a widow of a disciple and a 6 year old girl named A'isha.
 - ▶ Sahih Al-Bukhari, Volume 5, Book 58, Number 236: "Narrated Hisham's father: Khadija died three years before the Prophet departed to Medina. He stayed there for two years or so and then he married 'Aisha when she was a girl of six years of age, and he consumed that marriage when she was nine years old."
 - ▶ Sahih Al-Muslim, Book 031, Number 5981:""A'isha reported that she used to play with dolls in the presence of Allah's Messenger (may peace be upon him) and when her playmates came to her they left (the house) because they felt shy of Allah's Messenger (may peace be upon him), whereas Allah's Messenger (may peace be upon him) sent them to her."
- ▶ Muhammad had around 12 wives and 2 concubines (debated how many). (KoC pg. 440)

MUHAMMAD'S TRAVELS

- ▶ Muhammad's first disciple was his wife and uncle, who was his protector, both died in 619 or 620. The following year he was offered protection from powerful families in Yathrib, north of Mecca.
- ▶ After his uncle Abu Talib died, the leaders of the various Meccan tribes and clans vowed to assassinate him. So Muhammad and Abu Bakr (his friend) fled to Yethrib, renamed "Medina".
- ▶ This migration is known as the *hijra (the flight)* in 622 and marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar.

● All points on this slide can be found here: (KoC pg. 441)

HIS RISE TO AUTHORITY

- ▶ Medina was filled with Jews and the government was unstable because of Arab fractions in it. (KoC pg. 441)
- ▶ Muhammad rose to power quickly, being a monotheistic preacher (which attracted the Jews) and also of Arabic descent (which attracted the Arabs). (Nabeel Qureshi Lesson 3 [biola.Edu](https://www.biola.edu))
- ▶ So far, no violence.

WARS OF THE PROPHET

- ▶ Battle of Badr
 - ▶ During this battle, according to the sources 313 Muslims were fighting a 1000 Meccans. This happen over caravan raiding.
 - ▶ Muslims are often very proud of this battle and it is seen as a defining moment where Allah shows through military power that Muhammad is ordained by him.

● All points on this slide can be found here: (Nabeel Qureshi Lesson 3 [biola.Edu](http://biola.edu))

WARS OF THE PROPHET

- ▶ The Battle of Uhud
 - ▶ In 625, the following year of the Battle of Badr, the battle didn't go so well for the Muslims. Muhammad himself was injured in this battle. (Nabeel Qureshi Lesson 3 [biola.Edu](https://www.biola.edu))
 - ▶ Muslims will say this one was "a tie".

WARS OF THE PROPHET

▶ The Battle of the Trench

- ▶ In 627 a Meccan army, 10,000 strong, arrived to attack Medina, but Muhammad and his 3,000 men had prepared by digging a trench around the city. (KoC pg. 441)
- ▶ The Medinans retaliated by attacking a Jewish tribe, the Banu Qurayza, for allegedly conspiring with the Meccans, and Muhammed ordered the death of 100's of Jewish males by beheading them. The women and children of the tribe were sold into slavery. (KoC pg. 441)
- ▶ This happened because the battle ended in a stalemate. (Nabeel Qureshi Lesson 3 [biola.Edu](#))
- ▶ This began a very wroth relationship between Jews and Muhammad. From this point on Jews were not seen in a good light by Muhammad. (Nabeel Qureshi Lesson 3 [biola.Edu](#))

WARS OF THE PROPHET

- ▶ In 628 they conquered another group of Jews at Khaybar, who paid the *jizya* to be left alone.
- ▶ The *jizya* is a special poll tax non-Muslim “People of the Book” paid in order to have legal rights and protection. They were also to be excluded from military service.

● *All points on this slide can be found here: (KoC pg. 441)*

WARS OF THE PROPHET

- ▶ After a few years (maybe 630), Muhammad was able to win tribes and march into Mecca with 10,000 soldiers on his side. (Nabeel Qureshi Lesson 3 [biola.Edu](#))
- ▶ He was able to overcome Mecca. The records showed, however, that Muhammad showed a great deal of mercy. (Nabeel Qureshi Lesson 3 [biola.Edu](#))
- ▶ Muslims point to this and say “isn’t he the most merciful?”
- ▶ On June 8th, 632AD Muhammad died. (KoC pg. 441)

HIS SUCCESSORS WEREN'T DONE...

- ▶ Muhammad's successors soon wrested Palestine and Syria away from the Byzantines (629-641), conquered Iraq and Persia (633-643), Egypt (639), Tripoli (644), Toledo in Spain and western India (712), Crete (825), and Sicily (899). In West Africa, Muslims under Almoravid rulers pillaged the capital of Ghana (1076). Nubia, in East Africa, survived, as did a few small Christian nations until the 1500's. (KoC pg. 441)

IT CONTINUES...

- ▶ 50,000 Greeks and Armenians (1822)
- ▶ 10,000 Armenians and Nestorians (1850)
- ▶ 11,000 Maronites and Syrians (1860)
- ▶ 15,000 Bulgarians (1876)
- ▶ 10,000 Armenians (1894)
- ▶ 325,000 Armenians from 1895-1908
- ▶ 30,000 Armenians in 1909
- ▶ 80% of the Armenian population (1.5 million) wiped out in 1915-1918

● *All points on this slide can be found here: (KoC pg. 443)*

SLAVERY

- ▶ In the 1980's and 90's Muslims in north Sudan were either starving or selling black Christians and animist into slavery.
- ▶ Oppression against non-Muslims in general has occurred, but particularly against Christians.
- ▶ In 1990 it was believed that Mauritania had at least 400,000 slaves. In 1994 Iran began a campaign of persecution against Christians, especially the Assemblies of God.

● *All points on this slide can be found here: (KoC pg. 443)*