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ISLAM IS NOT PEACEFUL!

1.0 PROEM

You read the title correctly.

Islam is not peaceful!

Islam has never been peaceful!!

Islam will never be peaceful!!!

This essay discusses the historical non-peacefulness of Islam concerning:

1. The aspects of cultism.
2. Peacefulness in Islam was absent from the beginning.
3. Islamic conquests and the destruction of cultures.
4. Learning from the non-peacefulness of Islam.
5. Islamic slavery and its sanctioning by The Koran.
6. Islam sanctions violence against women.
7. In the dictatorship of Allah and Muhammad obedience is freedom.
8. Using *taqiyya* and *kitman* as convincingness for the existence of a peaceful and golden age of Islam.

2.0 PRESENTATION

The eight points listed above have been and are underscoring factors that enable Islam to appear peaceful while in reality, Islam was always violent and is still violent. These points are elaborated below.

2.1 ISLAM IS A (PERSON) CULT

"Muhammad was a diseased genius, an epileptic psychopath with a clever tongue who believed God talked to him, a toxic mixture that transformed him over time into a mass murderer and a despot pushing a delusional cult about himself. What energized him was the power of a conviction derived from his epileptic experiences that he had a special mission. He was intolerant of all and sundry who opposed him and unleashed unending warfare against them. What he called the religion

of submission to God's will was in effect submission to his will, since he was the creator of the concept of a deity that demanded submission. He divided the world into lands conquered and lands yet to be conquered, into lands that submitted to his delusions about himself and lands yet to submit to his delusions. His successors took up where he left off. What began with a trickle of blood in Mecca when Sad Waqqas hit someone over the head with the jawbone of a camel became a river of blood that has flown for nearly fourteen centuries. Muhammad's diseased legacy continues unabated, and it threatens to consume the world of today."¹

Everything that is stated above, except for use of the term God, is the truth. It is unfortunate that F.W. Burleigh has fallen into this Islamic trap that wrongly equates Allah with God.

Allah is not God. Allah was never God. Allah is the nomenclature for a pre-Islamic, pre-Arabic-moon-and-war god (small case.) The major problem in talking about Islam is that most people translate Allah as God. Allah was always an Arabic-moon-and-war god and Allah will always be an Arabic-moon-and-war god.

Islam subtly forces "the West to accept that Allah is God while Muslims continue to use the terminology Allah, all the while telling non-Muslims that they must refer to Allah as God. The reason is that Muslims respect only that which is in The Koran and what Muhammad propagandized." Muslims do not respect God or Yahweh "because they have been brainwashed by Muhammed to believe that the Bible and the Talmud, as well as the Torah (Tanach) are corrupted." Having non-believers (kafirs) use the terminology God instead of Allah is a major Islamic thrust into political correctness.² "In reality, forcing Islamic political correctness on the non-believers denies the kafirs the correct use of language that is necessary to criticize and debunk Muhammad and his Islam. This kind of policy has always been used by Islam. As Andrew G. Bostom writes, such usage was the same policy Islam used in the Middle Ages or wherever Islam raised its evil fangs,

¹ F. W. Burleigh, *It's All About Muhammad A Biography of the World's Most Notorious Prophet*, Zenga Books, Portland Oregon: 2014, p. 776. Already at the age of seventeen Sad Waqqas (Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas c. 595-c. 674) became a companion of Muhammad and the seventeenth convert to Islam. He was reportedly the first fighter to shed blood in the name of Islam. He was instrumental in conquering Persia in 636, of which he became governor, and undertook diplomatic journeys to China in 616 and 651. Sa'ad bin Malik and Sa'd bin abi Waqqas are the same person. He is supposedly one of the first ten Muslims to whom Muhammad promised paradise, Jannah!

² The quotes are at <http://thecompleteobamatimeline.com/uploads/3/4/8/7/34872825/justthinking155.pdf>. Theodor W. Adorno and his Frankfurt School Marxists would have cheered it! Indeed, political correctness is nothing more than cultural Marxism.

because 'the Dhimmi is obliged not to [even] mention Allah or His Apostle'"³ Institutionalizing such behavior has always enabled Islam to become violent and intolerant in its relationships with foreign cultures.

Islam meets all of the requirements of being a (person) cult. These requirements are essentially

- deciding not to believe in the cult of Islam or the lead person and quitting Islam will place one in jeopardy of being killed by a cult member.
- members of the cult of Islam are encouraged to commit violence in the name of the cult Islam.
- the cult of Islam does not allow change or criticism.
- the belief of the cult of Islam is hatred of non-Muslims as is stated in a major principle visualized in the following image:



Source: <http://gatesofvienna.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/memricap.jpg>.

- The cult of Islam matches all of the *Characteristics Associated with Cultic Groups* according to the International Cultic Studies Association (ICSA).⁴ They are:
 1. The group displays excessively zealous and unquestioning commitment to its leader and (whether he is alive or dead) regards his belief system, ideology, and practices as the Truth, as law.
 2. Questioning, doubt, and dissent are discouraged or even punished.
 3. Mind-altering practices (such as meditation, chanting, speaking in tongues, denunciation sessions, and debilitating work routines) are used in excess and serve to suppress doubts about the group and its leader(s).

³ Andrew G. Bostom, ed., *The Legacy of Jihad Islamic Holy War and the Fate of Non-Muslims*, Prometheus Books, Amherst, New Jersey: 2005, p. 199.

⁴ <https://guruethics.com/2016/02/22/characteristics-associated-with-cultic-groups/>.

4. The leadership dictates, sometimes in great detail, how members should think, act, and feel (for example, members must get permission to date, change jobs, marry—or leaders prescribe what types of clothes to wear, where to live, whether or not to have children, how to discipline children, and so forth).
5. The group is elitist, claiming a special, exalted status for itself, its leader(s), and its members (for example, the leader is considered the expected Deliverer, a special being, an avatar – or the group and/or the leader is on a special mission to save humanity).
6. The group has a polarized us-versus-them mentality, which may cause conflict with the wider society.
7. The leader is not accountable to any authorities (unlike, for example, teachers, military commanders or ministers, priests, monks, and rabbis of mainstream religious denominations).
8. The group teaches or implies that its supposedly exalted ends justify whatever means it deems necessary. This may result in members participating in behaviors or activities they would have considered reprehensible or unethical before they joined the group (for example, lying to family or friends, or collecting money for bogus charities).
9. The leadership induces feelings of shame and/or guilt to influence and/or control members. Often, this is done through peer pressure and subtle forms of persuasion.
10. Subservience to the leader or group requires members to cut ties with family and friends, and to alter radically the personal goals and activities they had before they joined the group.
11. The group is preoccupied with bringing in new members.
12. The group is preoccupied with making money.
13. Members are expected to devote inordinate amounts of time to the group and group-related activities.

14. Members are encouraged or required to live and/or socialize only with other group members.

15. The most loyal members (the "true believers") feel there can be no life outside the context of the group. They believe there is no other way to be and often fear reprisals to themselves or others if they leave (or even consider leaving) the group.⁵

In spite of the fact that Islam is a cult, Islam is regarded as a world religion because it has some minor religious characteristics to it and because Muhammad and Muslims say that it is a world religion. As such, it is among the largest in the world with followers estimated to be over one billion. The Muslim faith is monotheistic, majorly based on the self-ascribed revelations that were formulated by Muhammad (571-632) during the 7th century in Saudi Arabia, between 609 and 632. The core meaning of Islam in Arabic is *submission*, thus showing one's centrality in submitting to Allah's will. Islam followers are known as Muslims. The core meaning of *Muslim* is *one who surrenders*. Islam and Muslim originate from the Arabic root *s, l, m*, connoting *surrender*.⁶ According to Islamic tradition as dictated by Muhammad, the angel Gabriel (Arabic *Jabril*) was sent by Allah to the self-proclaimed prophet Muhammad over a period of 20 years revealing the will of Allah to him.

Muslims are aware that Judeo-Christian prophets are regarded as messengers from their God who according to Muslims is not the one true god as is Allah. These messengers include Adam, Noah, Moses, Abraham, and Jesus. Muslims contradict Jesus Christ as a prophet by claiming that Muhammad is the greatest and the last of the prophets who states that only his messages are uncorrupted, unaltered, pure, and that Muhammad's messages and revelations are the final word from Allah, the Islamic diety.

Due to this strong belief in his conceited self, Muhammad dedicated his entire life to evangelizing the message of monotheism in a world full of Arabic, tribal polytheism. During his early years as a self-proclaimed prophet in Mecca and its vicinity, Muhammad continually received persecution that prompted his escape to the city of Medina in the year 622. This marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar. After eight years, Muhammad returned to the settlement of Mecca and with the aid of a strong army, conquered the city for Islam. He was so violently successful in spreading Islam that by the time he died, fifty years later, the whole of the Arabian Peninsula was under the control of his Muslim

⁵ Consult the information at <http://gatesofvienna.net/2014/01/five-reasons-why-islam-is-a-cult/> and the thorough presentation at <http://www.icsahome.com/articles/characteristics>. Supportive of this fact is the following video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IGI7Nb5CkgU>.

⁶ This concept will be etymologically detailed below.

followers. Shortly before he died Muhammad said of his success, "I have been made victorious through terror."⁷

The Koran was written in Arabic, some of it during Muhammad's life and all of it throughout a period of 30 years after Muhammad's death. This is the most sacred text in Islam and Muslims believe it is the word of Allah. In the Hadith, there are sayings and actions that Muhammad and his followers deemed fit for the religion, thereby laying down six pillars of Islamic practices, which in reality are seven pillars, the seventh being *jihad*, the continued fighting for the establishment of Islam throughout the world.⁸

These pillars are guardianship, prayer, being pure in life (by emulating Muhammad), pilgrimage to Mecca, fasting, giving alms, and *jihad*.⁹ They also include some holidays and rituals to be performed during these sessions. These ritual prayers referred to as *salat* are performed five times a day with the intention of focusing on Allah. They are recited in the Arabic language which is compulsory and only flexible depending on the circumstances encountered. Almsgiving involves fixed portions of the wealth accumulated to help the needy amongst them, the poor, people meant to collect Zakat, freeing captives, those in debt, and the stranded traveler(s). Fasting from pleasure, drinks, and food during the month of Ramadan is mainly to boost the feeling of being close to Allah through gratitude expression, the atonement of one's past committed sins, and a time to think of the needy people. Pilgrimage to Mecca is a session in which able-bodied Muslims are expected to journey to the "city of Mecca at least once in one's lifetime."¹⁰

Muslims spend a day praying and worshipping Allah and following in the so-believed footprints of Abraham in the desert plains of Arafat. Dusk to dawn is spent under the night sky, sleeping on desert sand in the plains of Muzdalifah. Then the pilgrims move to Jamarat, symbolically stoning the devil as an effort recounting the actions of Abraham. This is followed by going to Mecca and walking around the Kaaba seven times which Muslims believe was a structure built by Abraham for worship. Walking between Mount Safa and Mount Marwah seven times recounts the steps taken by Abraham's wife Hagar

⁷ The *Hadith* according to Bukhari (4.52.220). There are many Hadith collections dealing with the words, actions, and habits of Muhammad.

⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sixth_Pillar_of_Islam says that the sixth pillar is to do good and forbid evil. However, the evil that Muhammad did cannot be considered evil because they were all cleansing actions sanctioned by Allah via Muhammad and Muhammad was perfect.

⁹ The **Isma'īlī** seven pillars of Islam are [Walayah](#) (Guardianship); [Taharah](#) (Purity); [Salat](#) (Prayer); [Zakah](#) (Charity); [Sawm](#) (Fasting); [Hajj](#) (Pilgrimage); [Jihad](#) (Struggle). See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_pillars_of_Ismailism.

¹⁰ http://www.zu.ac.ae/main/en/_careers/living/history.aspx.

as she looked for water to quench her thirst and that of her son Ishmael. With the assistance of an angel, Hagar located a source of water. The well was subsequently named *zamzam*, meaning *stop flowing*, "a command repeated by Hagar during her attempt to contain the spring water".¹¹ It became a holy source of water and the locality eventually developed into the settlement Mecca, which became well known for its excellence and abundance of water.¹²

A Muslim's faith is given as a testimony of the *shahadah* which is recited under oath with particular repeated statements in prayer form. According to Muslims, these pillars of worship are obligatory acts of worship to Allah that touch every aspect of life, including how to relate to the Islamic society regarding banking, welfare, environment, and the basic unit, the family that is magnified into the world family of Muslims, the *umma*.

Islam is divided into two denominations: Sunni and Shia. The Koran is sub-divided into 114 chapters which are combined to contain 6,236 verses (Suras). The early chronological chapters that were first revealed in the city of Mecca entail spiritual and ethical topics, while the social and moral concerns that are relevant to the community of Muslims is presented in the later Medinan chapters. Family life is portrayed as the basic unit of the Islamic Society. The father is bestowed with the responsibility to provide for the family's well being and financial responsibility. Inheritance division is also highlighted in The Koran giving more concentration on the immediate family while some rules are meant to provide for the payment of debts and the making of bequests. Marriage is a kind of a civil contract that consists of an offer and acceptance of two parties in the presence of two or more witnesses. Sura 4:3 limits a total number of wives to four only if the man treats them equally without favoritism. Polyandry, whereby a woman takes for herself two or more husbands, is not allowed in Islam. The rift between the rich and the poor is reduced by the removal of interest-bearing loans (usury). This means that the wealth is taxed via *zakat* but trade is not taxed, which allows for the rich to become richer without necessarily sharing the economic risks involved. Profit sharing and capital

¹¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zamzam_Well.

¹² "The British Food Standards Agency has in the past issued warnings about water claiming to be from the Zamzam Well containing dangerous levels of arsenic; such sales have also been reported in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), where it is illegal to sell Zamzam water. The Saudi government has prohibited the commercial export of Zamzam water from the kingdom. In May 2011, a BBC London investigation found that water taken from taps connected to the Zamzam Well contained high levels of nitrate, potentially harmful bacteria, and arsenic at levels three times the legal limit in the UK, the same levels found in illegal water purchased in the UK. Arsenic is a carcinogen, raising concerns that Muslims who regularly consume commercial Zamzam water in large quantities may be exposed to higher risks of cancer." (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zamzam_Well).

venture where the lender is exposed to the risk is regulated by banks in Islam according to the situation and in line with the admissibility level of Sharia Law.¹³

For Muslims, the perfect example of how to live is presented by the documentation of how Muhammad lived. This is called the *Sunnah* meaning a *trodden path*. Muslims are highly encouraged to emulate Muhammad's actions in their daily living. The *Sunnah* is considered crucial because it guides a Muslim's acceptance of the provisions of The Koran.

This underlying cult factor gives Islam the appearance of being peaceful because The Koran and Muhammad's life are not fully understood by non-Muslims. Only too often will Muslims claim that Islam is peaceful, and the politically correct idiots in the non-Muslim societies will accept the statement not only at face value, but also in depth.

2.2 PEACEFULNESS IN ISLAM WAS ABSENT FROM THE BEGINNING

When Sad Waqqas took the jawbone of a camel and hit an adversary over the head, it was the beginning of Islamic violence. Peacefulness in Islam never existed.

It is true that we often hear Muslims say that Islam is a peaceful and tolerant religion. The aim is to lure people into joining them in this monotheistic cult, or at least sympathize with Islam. The word *Islam* in Arabic is said to mean *peace*, which contrarily is not the case because peacefulness is not portrayed in Islam's mishandling of people from other religions. Even though most Muslims claim to be peace-loving and tolerant, Islam itself does not show such qualities.

A living example of one who has experienced Islam's violence and intolerance¹⁴ is Ayaan Hirsi Ali, an internationally well-known Dutch-American activist, author, and a former politician who is the world's leading opponent of female genital mutilation. For a number of years, she has lived under a fatwa, an Islamic cult ruling with an order to kill her because she criticized Muhammad on his "morality and personality traits (... based on biographical details or depictions by Islamic texts and early followers of Muhammad). In January 2003, she told the Dutch paper *Trouw*, 'Muhammad is seen by our Western standards as a pervert and a tyrant', as he married, at the age of 53, Aisha, who was six years old and nine at the time the marriage was consummated. She later said: 'Perhaps

¹³ This aspect is accepted by all Islamic schools of thought. Muhammad Abdurrahman Sadique, *Capital and Profit Sharing in Islamic Equity Financing*, The Other Press, Kuala Lumpur: 2012, pp. 117-119.

¹⁴ Religious tolerance is best understood as the willingness to respect and recognize practices and beliefs of other people.

I should have said "a pedophile".¹⁵ Muslims filed a religious discrimination suit against Ayaan Hirsi Ali that year. At a court trial, the civil court in The Hague acquitted Hirsi Ali of any charges.¹⁶

What is peace in Islam? Muhammad defined a condition of peace and tolerance to be a moment when the whole world submits to Allah as the only deity and embraces Islam as the only true religion. The words tolerance and peace were/are not defined in Islam as they are defined in the West. In Islam, peace is achieved through jihad, settlement, and Sharia Law. It is also the duty of every male Muslim to wage war against countries targeted for universal Islamization, not only by carrying weapons, but also by preaching and persuading, wherewith the main sources of the Islamic legal system including the Hadith and The Koran are cited. They describe how Muhammad carried out more than 60 military campaigns so that he could defeat his enemies. They also discuss tactics in war, concepts of deception, behavior, punishment, including the hanging of traitors, the stoning of people found engaging in adultery, and also the laws that govern family issues, for instance, marriage and divorce. When Muslims are asked about the faith they profess, they fail to accept any questioning about Muhammad and the so-called moral perfection of The Koran, which is immoral to the core.

A video message delivered by Saudi Sheikh Muhammad Salih al-Munajjid, explains why he believes Westerners perceive Islam as a very intolerant religion. There is logic to what he says, yet, the logic is false logic because it is his logic only.¹⁷ Sheikh Muhammad Salih al-Munajjid excurses that Muslims do not allow Westerners to build churches in Muslim lands although Westerners allow Muslim to build mosques in Western countries. He continues that if a Muslim would allow Westerners to build churches in Muslim countries, Muslims would be equating right with wrong, i.e., Islam would be equated with *kufr* Christianity. This would be the equivalent of wanting another deity other than Allah to be worshiped and adored. Jewish synagogues, Buddhist shrines, Hindu temples, and Zoroastrian fire temples are never equal to the mosques of Allah that are built by the most devout of people: Muslims.

Sheikh Muhammad Salih al-Munajjid further says that whoever equates Islam and *kufr* (non-Islam religions) and desires a deity other than Allah, will never be accepted by Allah and they will be losers in the world to come thereafter. Sura 3:85 states "And

¹⁵ <http://www.trouw.nl/tr/nl/4324/Nieuws/article/detail/1731675/2005/03/16/Rechter-waarschuwt-tevreden-Hirsi-Ali.dhtml>.

¹⁶ https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayaan_Hirsi_Ali. Some sources claim that Muhammad was 52 years old when he first consummated the marriage to Aisha. It is a moot point because pedophilia is pedophilia regardless of the ages.

¹⁷ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-NQ8p1HqQrE>.

whoever seeks a religion other than Islam, it will never be accepted of him, and in the Hereafter he will be one of the losers."¹⁸

Muhammad further said that by "By Him in Whose hand is the life of Muhammad, he who amongst the community of Jews or Christians hears about me, but does not affirm his belief in that with which I have been sent and dies in this state (of disbelief), he shall be but one of the denizens of Hell-Fire."¹⁹ This is what Munajjid claimed to be right and the true religion but, unfortunately, Muhammad still allowed corrupt and misleading ideas alongside to exist. As this Sheikh deplored, it raises gestures of intolerance once anyone tries to disapprove and equate the right and wrong. Muslims always assert that all the other religions are wrong and misguided to the extent that if one does not accept Islam and convert to Islam, one will be executed "Then, when the sacred months have passed, slay the idolaters wherever ye find them, and capture them, and besiege them, and prepare each ambush for them. But if they repent and establish worship and pay the poor-tax (jizya tax), then leave their way free. Lo! Allah is Forgiving, Merciful." (Sura 9:5).

But Allah will have you killed first!

Abū Jaʿfar Muḥammad ibn Jarīr al-Ṭabarī (839-923) was a Sunni-Muslim historian of Persian heritage. Most scholars today consider him a reliable historical source. Tabari lists the positive nicknames of Muhammad and one that is not so positive: al-Mahi, the obliterator.²⁰ Based upon the following Muhammad behavioral mode, Muhammad is definitely an obliterator.

- "I shall terrorize the infidels. So wound their bodies and incapacitate them, because they oppose Allah and his apostle." (Sura 8:12)
- "But when the forbidden months are past, then fight and slay the pagans wherever you find them, and seize them, beleaguer them, and lie in wait for them in every stratagem (of war); but if they repent, and establish regular prayers and practice regular charity, then leave the way for them: for Allah is oft-forgiving, most merciful." (Sura 9:5)

¹⁸ The English translation of the Suras are by the present author from the German edition of *The Koran* by Hartmut Bobzin, *Der Koran, Neu übertragen von Hartmut Bobzin*, Beck'sche Reihe, C. H. Beck, oHG, München: 2012.

¹⁹ Hadith according to Sahih Muslim, 153.

²⁰ <http://www.danielpipes.org/comments/145435>. <http://www.danielpipes.org/comments/196591>. [Sahih al-Bukhari, 4:56:732](#) records it as Remover (of disbelief). That's harmless enough!

- "The believers fight in Allah's cause, they slay and are slain, they kill and are killed. (Sura 9:111)
- "When you encounter those who don't believe, then strike them at their necks (behead them) until you have become victors over them." (Sura 47:4)
- "I have been made victorious with terror."²¹
- "Killing unbelievers is a small matter to us."²²
- "Paradise lies under the shade of swords."²³

Already in the 1970s, Sheikh Morteza Motahari stated the actuality of Muhammad's behavioral mode: "Islam is not Christianity. Islam is the religion of agitation, revolution, blood, liberation and martyrdom."²⁴ As such, it is the obligatory goal to conduct war in order that Muslims gain military power and political power over non-Muslims so that Sharia Law can be established throughout the world. Indeed, according to Ahmed Hasan az-Zayat, "Holy war (jihad) is an Arabic virtue, and a divine obligation: The Muslim is always mindful that his religion is a Qur'an and a sword....the Muslim is forever a warrior."²⁵

Muhammad instilled in Muslims the tradition of their weapons. Muhammad possessed at least nine swords. In conducting war, he used them against his enemies to kill them and against those who did not obey The Koranic law, i.e., if one was caught stealing, the hands were chopped off. Muhammad also instilled in Muslims harsh disciplining of women. In the event that a woman is caught cheating on her husband, she is allowed to bring up the child until the infant is capable of taking solid food and eventually the woman is subjected to being stoned to death. Neither cutting off a person's hands or stoning a woman to death are peaceful actions. They are contradicted by the perfect example of Christ who never cut off a person's hands and who forgave a woman found

²¹ Hadith according to Sahih Bukhari, 4:52:220.

²² Hadith according to Al-Tabari, IX:69.

²³ Hadith according to Sahih Bukhari, 4:5:73.

²⁴ Shaikh Morteza Motahari, *Nehzat Islami Dar Sadsal Akhir* (Islamic Movements In The Last 100 Years) Tehran: 1979, p. 83.

²⁵ <http://answering-islam.org/Authors/Newton/tolerance.html>, quote by Ahamad Hasan az-Zayat, Al-Azhar Magazine, Cairo, 1959.

committing adultery and told her to walk freely because her iniquities were forgiven. This is peaceful tolerance!

The jihad that Muslims propagate and undertake as their holy war is a selfish justification that portrays intolerance for other religions/beliefs that are not Islam. Their motive to wage jihad against non-Muslims is that they have the hope based on Muhammad's teachings of converting the whole world to Islam. Jihad is, therefore, considered to mean military exertion known to the Muslims as the lesser jihad against non-Muslims who to them are non-believers. According to Shia and the Sufis, the greater jihad is concerned with spiritual self-perfection; but when applied with no qualifier it is understood as a Muslim military action. The Koran has 164 verses that regulate military expeditions, terrorist actions, and distribution of war spoils.

2.2.1 THE ORIGIN OF THE STATEMENT *ISLAM IS PEACEFUL*

Islam in Arabic is taken to mean *peace*, although as noted above, it means *submission*. The Presidents of the United States have on numerous occasions proclaimed that Islam is peace. George W. Bush on 16 September 2001 said that Islam is peace. Barack Hussein Obama during his visit to India on 7 November 2010 said Islam embodies a religion of peace.

Unfortunately, this fallacy is used by Muslims in daily instances when trying to defend their reputation earned by committing violence and terrorism. Muslims state that Islam is peaceful, but they cannot cite a verse in The Koran or any statement supposedly made by Muhammad that Islam is peaceful because such a statement is non-existent.

The question that we need to ask is: Where did this statement *Islam is peaceful* originate?

Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi (1903-1981), a British-educated, Pakistani historian and professor of political and Asian history at the University of Punjab, Karachi University, and Columbia University, and founder of the National Language Authority in 1979 to promote the study of Urdu, published a book titled *The Religion of Peace* in India in 1930 (republished in 1988).²⁶ His argument that Islam is peaceful is based on his own presentation of etymological aspects, not of factual, political occupation and conquests of foreign lands, which were never peaceful. Qureshi's claims that the origin of the word Islam is *Salam*, meaning *peace*.

However, the proven triconsonantal root is **sīn-lām-mīm** (S-L-M [س ل م]). If different vowels are inserted between the three consonants, then many words can be

²⁶ <http://www.lapidomedia.com/node/6386>.

created. The term *Islam* derives from the thus created root verb **istaslama** (استسلاما); which means *to submit, or give in, or surrender*, with the noun form being **al-silm** which means *submission, or surrender*. It is a misconception to assume that if two Arabic words have the same word root, their meanings are the same. In fact, there may not even be a relationship between them.²⁷

The terminology Islam is obtained from the keyword *submission* to the Sharia Law and to Allah. The Koran is made up of self-acclaimed and self-revealed revelations Muhammad received in Mecca and Medina, where Muhammad's followers were overwhelmed by the high numbers of non-Muslims and revelations that were received from Medina where Islam was the dominant religion. Muslims, therefore, find verses coming from Mecca as supporting a very peaceful Islam where they were outnumbered as compared to Medina, where they were in the majority. Verses coming from Medina later overturned the initially docile verses to militant Medina verses.

Qureshi's book was written before India had become partitioned into East Pakistan and West Pakistan. Upon the establishment of India as an independent country from the British Empire, Muslims readily exited India and migrated to the two Pakistans, desiring to engage in Muslim brotherly love in a country of Muslims only, to underscore their concept of a regional umma. The real reason was to avoid living in mixed communities that were ruled by both the Muslims and non-Muslim leaders. According to Sura 2:213, men were all a single nation until envy of one another began and people disputed good news and the warnings from the prophets.

Another verse in The Koran about brotherly love is Sura 48:29 that describes Muhammad as Allah's apostle and that those who follow him are arrogant to nonbelievers but remorseful to one another. Qureshi further stated that an authentic Muslim's life shall be perfect peace after death. Islam understands salvation as having complete peace and that paradise (Jannah) is an abode of peace. Surah 10:10 states the greetings shall be peace (bliss) in Jannah: "But as for those who believe, and do good works — (Allah) will guide them because of their faith. Rivers shall flow beneath them in the Gardens of Bliss." Surah 56:26-27 says, "They shall not hear therein vain or sinful talk, but instead only say 'Peace, Peace.'"

This is basically the origin of the illogical and contradictory statement *Islam is peaceful*. Yet, in discussions Muslims easily forget to mention that their concept of peace is realized only when one dies and arrives in Jannah. Perhaps this is the true reason why Muslims are intent on fighting and dying for Islam. This reality does not underscore any Islamic peacefulness.

²⁷ <http://www.annaged.com/en/islam-under-the-microscope/found-where-islam-is-the-religion-of-peace>.

2.3 ISLAMIC CONQUESTS AND THE DESTRUCTION OF CULTURES

Between 1893 and 1923, the Islamic Ottoman Empire killed 50 million non-Turks.

"During 1894-1923 the Ottoman Empire conducted a policy of Genocide of the Christian population living within its extensive territory. The Sultan, Abdul Hamid, first put forth an official governmental policy of genocide against the Armenians of the Ottoman Empire in 1894. Systematic massacres took place in 1894-1896 when Abdul savagely killed 300,000 Armenians throughout the provinces. Massacres recurred, and in 1909 government troops killed, in the towns of Adana alone, over 20,000 Christian Armenians."²⁸

However, this is only a relatively recent Islam-caused genocide in the modern age. In reality, early Islamic conquests with genocide and ethnocide destruction of non-Islamic cultures began immediately in Arabia in the seventh century when Muhammad attacked the tribes and peoples that were against him and refused to follow his propaganda.

After establishing a unified polity in the Arabian Peninsula, the process of conquest and rapid expansion continued under the Rashidun Caliphates, the first four caliphates after Muhammad (632-661: Arabia proper and North Africa), and the Umayyad Dynasty (661-750: Arabia proper, North Africa, Middle East, Central Asia to the Chinese border.)²⁹ The resulting empire eventually stretched its borders from Spain to China. Islam diffused rapidly throughout the entire region from Samarcand to Seville, resulting in an increase in the study of Koranic law and the Arabic language. Soon Arabic was the language adopted for communication in all the provinces that were to the west of the Tigris River.

These Islamic conquests then led to the collapse of the Sassanid Dynasty (224-651) and territory loss for the Byzantine Empire that fought the Muslims between 780 and 1180. The Sassanid Persians and the Byzantine Roman Empire had spent decades fighting each other, and this resulted in a deterioration in their economies as well as a weakening of their military strength. Some of the Jews and Christians who were in the Sassanid Empire and Syrian Monophysites were not satisfied and, therefore, welcomed Muslim forces due to religious conflicts between the Byzantine and Sassanid Empires. In other instances, Arab Christians collaborated with Persians and the Byzantines and together fought the Muslim invaders, especially in the Battle of Firaz, in January of 634.

²⁸ <http://www.serfes.org/orthodox/memoryof.htm>,

Although outnumbered 10:1, the Muslim Commander Khalid ibn al-Walid (585-642) was victorious and the result established Islam in Mesopotamia (Iraq).

The frequent and recurring bubonic plague outbreaks together with the escalated and prolonged wars between Byzantine and the Sassanid Dynasty during the sixth and seventh centuries crippled them both, making the two Empires tired and exhausted in the emergency and ultimately caused a victorious response to the recent expansion of the Muslim Arabs. In the very last war that they fought, the Byzantines emerged victorious which helped them to restore the territories that they had previously lost to the Sasanid Empire. This made the restoration of the *True Cross* to Jerusalem in the year 629 possible.³⁰

Hardly had Byzantium recovered from the economic and military losses they had incurred during previous wars, when Arabs insurgents struck in a short period. Howard-Johnston has said the Muslim insurgency in Byzantium "can only be likened to a human tsunami."³¹ George Liska argues that the prolonged war between the Byzantine Empire and the Persian Empire was an opportunity for the Muslim Arabs to spread Islam throughout the region even more.³²

During the late 620s, Muhammad had managed to unify and take over most parts of Arabia and subject it to Muslim rule. In 629, Heraclius (c. 575-641, Byzantine Emperor

³⁰ "(O)n September 14, 326, Emperor Constantine's mother, St. Helena, found in Jerusalem the True Cross on which Jesus was crucified. The legend of the story of the discovery of the True Cross is that when visiting the holy places in Palestine, St. Helena was guided to the site of the Crucifixion by an aged Jew who had inherited traditional knowledge as to its location. After the ground had been dug to a considerable depth, three crosses were found, as well as the superscription placed over the Savior's head on the Cross, and the nails with which He had been crucified. The Cross of the Lord was distinguished from the other two by laying the crosses on a dead youth who was revived by the touch of the third Cross."

To commemorate the finding of the Holy Cross, Constantine dedicated two Churches upon Calvary, "Anastasis" and "Golgotha," both within the precincts of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Beginning in those days, the Feast of the "Exaltation of the Holy Cross" was commemorated annually on May 3.

In 614, Chosroes II, the King of Persia, invaded Syria and Palestine, at which time he carried away many of the great treasures of Jerusalem, including the relic of the True Cross. In 629, Emperor Heraclius of Constantinople marched into Persia and recaptured the True Cross, seeing to it that Heraclius piously bring it back to Jerusalem while being clothed in sackcloth of penance and barefoot. On September 14, the Sacred Cross was restored to its place in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem." The Shrine of the True Cross is located in Dickerson, Texas. <http://www.truecrosschurch.org/relic-of-the-true-cross> and <http://www.truecrosschurch.org/documents/History/A%20Very%20Brief%20History%20of%20the%20Shrine%20of%20the%20True%20Cross.pdf> have further information.

³¹ Quoted by Clive Foss on page xv in *The Persians in Asia Minor and the End of Antiquity* in *The English Historical Review*, 1975, Number 90, pp. 721–47.

³² George Liska, *Projection contra Prediction: Alternative Futures and Options in Expanding Realism: the Historical Dimensions of World Politics*, Rowman & Littlefield, Lanaham, Maryland: 1998, p. 170.

from 610) and the Persian General Shahrbaraz (Farrukhan [???-630]) agreed to withdraw troops from Persia which had occupied the eastern Byzantine provinces. Very serious skirmishes first took place between the Muslims and the Byzantines under the leadership of Muhammad.

Initial success before Muhammad's death in 632 was the Muslim victory at the Battle of Mu'tah in 629, which was the first, large military engagement between the Muslims and the Byzantine Empire. After the death of Muhammad in 632, he was succeeded by Abu Bakr (573-634, Caliph from 632) who had undisputed reign over the entire Arabian Peninsula after successfully leading his troops in the Ridda Wars (632-633).

Beginning with the reign of Abu Bakr, there were many wars. The major ones and their ultimate conquests include:

2.3.1 The Conquest of Syria (The Levant) (634)

This war started as a result of raids conducted by the Arab-Muslims after the Ridda Wars when the Byzantine Empire sent a major expedition to South Palestine that was pursued by Arab forces at the Battle of the Ajnadayn in the year 634. The Arab forces won under the command of their leader Khalid ibn al-Walid, helping Arab forces take over Damascus in the year 636 together with Homs, Baalbek, and Hama. The Roman and Byzantine cultures were assimilated into Islam and destroyed.

2.3.2 The Conquest of Egypt (Byzantine and Sassanian Egypt) (639-642)

This conquest began in the year 639 by Muslim general Amr ibn al-As (c.580-644) at his initiative because this Byzantine province was of great importance in its excellent grain production and naval yards. Also, Egypt was to act as the Islamic base as the Muslim-Arab forces continued with their conquests in the rest of Africa. They were victorious in the Battle of Heliopolis (July 640) but could not advance with their mission to the rest of Africa because major cities found in the Nile Delta were surrounded by water, rendering accessibility impossible and thereby causing difficulties for the Muslims to proceed. In all the conquests of the early Muslims, the Egypt conquest was their most accomplished after attacking the last core center called Alexandria in the year 642. Sunni Islam was established and the Coptic Christians were subdued.

2.3.3 The Conquest of Mesopotamia and Persia (633-651)

Persia had a very strong king known as Yazdgerd III (???-651, Persian King from 632/633) when Arab forces intruded into Sassanian territory in Persia. Though his army tried to resist the Arab incursion, they were defeated in 636 at the Battle of al-Qadisiyyah. The victory led to the control of the whole of Iraq and Ctesiphon by the Arab-Muslims. When the Persian forces escaped following the attack in the Zagros mountains, the Arabs conquered them on the plateaus of Iran where the Persians had taken their refuge. The

Persian Empire's fate was sealed at the Battle of Nahāvand in 642. The king managed to retaliate and hid in Khorasan, leading to his assassination in 651 by a local satrap. The Zoroastrian religion was eliminated.

2.3.4 The Conquest of Sindh (Province in Pakistan) (710-714)

Muhammad bin Qasim (695-715) began the conquest of Sindh in the year 710 while marching on the coast through Makran led by Muhammad bin Qasim. After three years, most of the towns and the lower Indus valley were subdued by the Arab-Muslim rule through the signing of peace treaties, although they faced resistance in some areas for instance from Debal city by the Raja Dahir forces. Their inclusion in the southern part of Sindh faced repulsion from the Gurjara army and the Chalukya kingdom. The three years of Arab incursion into Sindh of the Indian subcontinent marked the end of this war on 714. Hindus and Buddhists were placed under dhimmi status, i.e., they became second class citizens.

2.3.5 The Conquest of Maghreb (Northwest Africa) (647-742)

The Maghreb is the region of northwest Africa that consists of the Atlas Mountains and the coastlands of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia as well as Libya and Mauretania. Maghreb is the Arabic word for *setting sun*, or the direction *west*. Arabs started this conquest soon after their conquest of Egypt by conducting raiding expeditions in Cyrenaica (Pentapolis in ancient Libya). Byzantium only ruled the coastal plains of the modern northeast Libya. This happened in the year 670 when the Arabs found Qayrawan settlement expanding slowly. Arab forces then managed to conquer Carthage in the year 698 and Tangiers in 708. When the kingdom of Tangiers fell, most of the Berbers joined the army of the Muslims which improved the comprehensive Arab rule. In the year 740, the Umayyad rule of that region was scattered by the Berber revolt that entailed Berber Kharijite Muslims too. In 742, the Arab rule won in the region and conquered it. Over the next 1000 years of Muslim rule, Christianity and Judaism became extinguished. Both religions were re-established after the French conquest of Algiers and Tunisia in 1830.

2.3.6 The Conquest of Septimania-Iberia (Languedoc-Spain) (710-732)

After the death of Roderic, the king of Spain in 711/712, Visigothic Spain experienced political divisions for a period. The commander of the Muslim Berbers, Tariq ibn Ziyad (c. 670-720), took advantage of this situation and stationed himself in Tangiers. The Arabs managed to defeat King Roderic's forces, and the Arab-Muslims took this advantage again to conquer more of the Visigothic cities and minor kingdoms, one after the other surrendering to the Muslims. In 713, entire Iberia was under Muslim control with more events of defeat following in the next ten years. Barcelona and Narbonne were taken over within the same period but a Muslim expedition into Burgundy was the last and the largest raid that took place in the north which led to the defeat of Muslim rule at

the Battle of Tours (732) at the hands of the Frankish and Burgundian combined army led by Charles Martel (688-741, ruler of Francia from 718). The defeat of the Muslim forces is also called the Battle of Poitiers. Arab historians name it the Battle of the Palace of the Martyrs. Muslim rule in the Languedoc and Iberia was not a golden age of Islam. Catholics and Jews were persecuted and at the most, sometimes were placed under dhimmi status.

2.3.7 The Conquest of Transoxiana (Central Asia) (675-751)

The conquest of Transoxiana, modern-day Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, was aimed at the Bukhara and the Samarqand regions where the Arabs made their first incursions into the Oxus River Valley in the year 675, but were hindered by the promises made on the payments of tribute. There were political upheavals by the Umayyad caliphate that resulted in more hindrance. However, a decade of sudden military progress followed that was under the reign of the governor of Khorasan (northeast Persia) including the conquest of Samarqand and Bukhara in the years 706 to 712.³³ The expansion soon ebbed after the death of the new governor Qutayba ibn Muslim (669–715/716). Open rebellion resulted. After the assassination, the Chinese Tang dynasty and Abbasid armies met in the Talas River Valley and fought for control of Central Asia, the Tang losing because a large force of mercenary Karluks defected to the Abbasid Muslims. This resulted in Arab-Muslim rule becoming stronger over Transoxiana. Chinese culture became second-class (dhimmi) because it was overwhelmed by the expansion of Arab-Persian customs and language.

Islam destroyed Buddhism – about 100 million Buddhists were killed – along the historical Silk Route from the Middle East to Asia. Another conservative estimate is that 60 million Christians were slaughtered during the Islamic conquests in the Levant and North Africa. When other parts of Africa are included, there were around 120 million non-believers who were killed. In Spain alone, approximately 7 million non-Muslims were killed.³⁴ During the Islamic conquest of Pakistan and the Indian sub-continent, the Muslim historian Firishta [full name Muhammad Qasim Hindu Shah (1560-1620)], the author of the *Tarikh-i Firishta* and the *Gulshan-i Ibrahim*, was the first to provide an estimate of the medieval bloodbath caused by Muslim rule in India: over 400 million Hindus were slaughtered.³⁵ Those who survived were enslaved. The young men were castrated. The reader is reminded that the name of the mountains in Afghanistan, the Hindu-Kush, means *the slaughter of the Hindus*.

³³ <http://necrometrics.com/pre1700a.htm>.

³⁵ <http://iranaware.com/2016/03/10/islam-has-massacred-over-669-million-non-muslims-since-622ad/>.

All of these conquests prove that there have been killings in the events of these wars to conquer territorial land and wealthy municipalities. Islam became a culture based on genocide and ethnocide, overthrowing kingdoms and dominating people, as propagated to fulfill the goals of Muhammad that were marked by the conquest of everything that was non-Islamic via massive killings, the forceful relegation of subdued peoples into dhimmi status, and enslaving non-Muslim women and maidens. Conservatively speaking, over one million slaves were abducted out of Europe, from Ireland to Italy, for the Muslim world in the first three hundred years of Islamic expansion.³⁶

2.4 Learning from the Non-Peacefulness of Islam

There are various misconceptions about the Christian Crusaders being portrayed as conducting a form of holy wars against Islam from the late 11th to the 15th centuries. For example, it is claimed that the Crusaders introduced aggression into the peaceful Middle East, deforming an enlightened Muslim culture and subjecting countries to total ruin. However, the Christian Crusades that took place in the Middle East were in all ways a kind of defensive war because the Muslim forces tried to conquer Christian lands. Moreover, the violence that transpired was because the Christians Crusaders were responding to the Muslim arrogance as they pursued their desires to win more land mass during the early Islamic conquests. It is from the Muslim invaders of Spain that Christians learned the methods of warfare that they turned on the Muslims in the Middle East. These methods, among others were: conducting raids; burning cities; desecrating Christian and Jewish graves and monuments, sacking Christian churches, cathedrals, synagogues, monasteries and private homes; looting treasures, cutting down fruit trees; killing men and teenage boys; forcing young males to become eunuchs; taking women and maidens as sex slaves; creating terror; regarding anything not Islamic as blasphemy; reneging on treaties; and burning the Bible.³⁷

The Christians responded directly towards the aggression activated by the Muslim counterparts as an attempt to defend themselves and turning the Muslims back in their conquests of Christian lands by using the same tactics that Muslims had used when advancing into the Iberian Peninsula between 711 and 788. It was the most westward expansion of Islam into Europe begun by the Umayyad Caliphate that destroyed the

³⁶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c7y2LRcf4kc#t=116>.

³⁷ Exact, documented descriptions of conquered cultures under Islam are discussed in John J. O'Neill, *Holy Warriors Islam and the Demise of Classical Civilization*, Felibri Publications, distributed by Ingram Book Company, La mVergne, Tennessee: 2010, pp. 123-162, and Norbert Pressburg, *Good By Mohammed Das neue Bild des Islam*, Books on Demand, Norderstedt, Germany: 2011, pp. 147-238.

Visigothic Kingdom and established the Emirate of Cordova under Abd ar-Rahman I (731-788, Emir of Cordoba from 756), concluding with the founding of the Emirate al-Andalus (756–788).

The Muslims could not be placated, becoming enthusiastic with each victory. Such shock and war tactics demoralized Islam's enemies.

A most important method of conquest acquired by the Crusaders was, for example, the learning of and development of jihad from Islam and its Christianization as holy warriors for Christ. Jihad existed first, and the popes transferred the idea into the Crusaders being Knights of Christ.³⁸

During the 11th century, Muslims were yearning to eliminate Christians because they were not paranoid fanatics for Islam. For Muslims, this was a logical stance because a total rejection of reason is steadfast in The Koran. By the time of Muhammad in the 6th and 7th centuries, Muslims had expanded their territories through the use of the sword and death to non-believers. This was all portrayed by their religious leader Muhammad. Islam had risen by means of warfare and so was its continued growth. According to Muhammad, it was Allah's will for kafirs to be killed. Muslims were in favor of dividing the world into two major spheres that are the House of Islam (*Dar al-Islam*) and the House of War (*Dar al-Harb*) because it meant booty for Muslims.³⁹

Initially, Muslims had the perception that whenever they should encounter the Jewish or Christian countries, they should destroy and conquer their lands. This notion was long started by their leader Muhammad when he first attacked Mecca and waged war against it in the 7th century. At that moment, Christianity, Judaism, and Hedonism were three directions of belief that were present in the region. Egypt, Syria, geographical Palestine, and Spain that were attacked by Muslim in their early conquests were once Christian-based areas with Christianity as the dominating religion. By the 8th century, most parts of North Africa and Spain had already been conquered by the Muslims.

2.4.1 Just War Theory Formulated by St. Augustine and the Crusades

Saint Augustine (354-430), one of the greatest theologians in Christianity was the first person to contend that any Christian could take part in Christian defense forces as a soldier and serve both the country and God diligently without any problems. Augustine

³⁸ https://home.isi.org/shock-and-awe-eighth-century-stylebr-muslim-conquest-spain#_ednref12.

³⁹ These terms are not in The Koran and the Hadith. They were devised by Islamic jurists about a century after Muhammad's death in order to justify Islamic conquests. The terms are accepted as law as if they had come from Muhammad and Allah.

reasoned that the Almighty God has provided the government with the sword for a good reason; for their own behoof as is related in Romans 13:4 of the Holy Bible.

"For the one in authority is God's servant for your good. But if you do wrong, be afraid, for rulers do not bear the sword for no reason. They are God's servants, agents of wrath to bring punishment on the wrongdoer."⁴⁰

St Augustine, therefore, urged the people in Christianity not to be ashamed of defending their country to protect peace and punish all forms of wickedness in the society.

This behavior should come from one's personal, philosophical stance and it should be from the inner self. It was not necessarily the active, bodily action that was required, but a self-defense and the defense of others was necessary, especially if someone was charged with the responsibility by a legitimate authority. Saint Augustine also said that waging war in obedience to divine commands issued or conforming to the laws of God represented public justice puts to death the wicked men in their capacity and does not go against the holy commandment of God stating that one shall not kill. Saint Augustine also reprimanded Christians to be submissive to their political masters and see to it that they pursue their fighting in a just way. Saint Augustine emphasized that a just war required a just cause, which was to either recover property or repel an attack from the enemy. A just war also required a calling from an authority, for instance, the prince or a king and not just anyone like a member of the family, or a neighbor. Mostly the Crusades were called by popes who received full support from secular authorities. Just wars also required proper purpose and right intentions. In the case of the Muslims who could not return the conquered property and land they had taken by force even if they gave lip service to the situation, a war could not be averted. Therefore, the Crusades were justified.⁴¹

Byzantium, which was a Christian land from the time of St. Paul, was conquered by Islam during the 11th century. The Byzantines were reduced in numbers. In despair, the Emperor of Constantinople asked Western Europe for Christian assistance and support of their fellow brothers and sisters in the Middle East. The Muslims had already captured two-thirds of this old Christian land. As a measure of self-defense, the Christians opted for the Crusades as a way to counter their enemy Islam. Crusaders were not in favor of becoming slaves to Muslims. The wealthy landlords sold their possessions to join Crusaders without expecting any great material possession. Although they had the hope of gaining some treasures from the Islamic infidels, the Crusaders were promised forgiveness for their sins by the various popes.

⁴⁰ New International Version at <http://biblehub.com/romans/13-4.htm>.

⁴¹ <http://www.iep.utm.edu/aug-poso/#SH3c>, notations c and d.

The Crusaders had two major goals: to rescue Christians who were captives in the Middle East and the liberation of Holy Jerusalem, as well as other holy places that were made clean by the life of Jesus Christ and had been soiled by the existence of Islam and the Muslims.

Muslims had always had a longing to capture white women for sexual exploitation. This sickness can be traced back to Muhammad himself. Since Muhammad's time it had been Islam's immediate lust for neighboring *Dar al Harb*, the House of War, Byzantium, a civilization of abundance that needed to be conquered by jihad.

"The Byzantines as a people were considered as fine examples of physical beauty, and youthful slaves and slave-girls of Byzantine origin were highly valued.... The Arab's appreciation of the Byzantine female has a long history indeed. For the Islamic period, the earliest literary evidence we have is a hadith (saying of the Prophet). Muhammad is said to have addressed a newly converted [to Islam] Arab: "Would you like the girls of Banu al-Asfar?" Not only were Byzantine slave girls sought after for caliphal and other palaces (where some became mothers of future caliphs), but they also became the epitome of physical beauty, home economy, and refined accomplishments. The typical Byzantine maiden who captures the imagination of *litterateurs* and poets, had blond hair, blue or green eyes, a pure and healthy visage, lovely breasts, a delicate waist, and a body that is like camphor or a flood of dazzling light."⁴²

Byzantium was affluent, Christian, militarily powerful, and an infidel empire, which, if defeated, would place Islam in a most-favored position in its goal of conquering the world for Islam and Allah. Further, Byzantium was representative of white people, the *Banu al-Asfar*, the children of yellow, meaning the children with blond hair. Placing this symbol of God's golden innocence under the control of Islam would make Muslims most beloved by their moon god Allah.

Muhammad used *the children of yellow* to entice sex-maniacal Arabs to join him in his Islam movement. This did not always function the way Mohammad would have liked, for when Muhammad asked, "O Abu Wahb, would you not like to have scores of Byzantine women and men as concubines and servants?" Wahb responded: "O Messenger of Allah, my people know that I am very fond of women and, if I see the women of the Byzantines, I fear I will not be able to hold back. So do not tempt me by them, and

⁴² The Muslim academic Ahmad M. H. Shboul, *Byzantium and the Arabs: The Image of the Byzantine as Mirrored in Arabic Literature*, in *Arab-Byzantine Relations in Early Islamic Times*, edited by Michael Bonner, Ashgate Publishing, Burlington: 2004, pp. 240, 248.

allow me not to join and, instead, I will assist you with my wealth."⁴³ Such insubordination caused Muhammad to issue Sura 9:49: "And among them is he (Abu Wahb) who says, Permit me [to remain at home] and do not put me to trial. Unquestionably, into trial they have fallen. And indeed, Hell will encompass the disbelievers. (Sura 9:49). The Sura condemned Abu Wahb for his hypocrisy and decision not to join in Muhammad's jihad against Byzantium.

2.5 Islamic Slavery and its Sanctioning by The Koran

Although a part of the economic systems of the Roman Empire and the Byzantine Empire and similar to early Christianity and Judaism, Islamic views concerning slavery had been developed in the era of pre-Islamic Arabia. The heathen custom was continued by Muhammad, who gave it the status of a divine order from Allah. It was only the children of non-Muslims and the subdued in a war that were taken into slavery because they were considered to be non-believers. Muslim children were born free and at no time were they taken into slavery by Muslims. The Koran and Hadith view slavery as a kind of situation that can be incurred, in particular, limited conditions. Sharia Law⁴⁴ considers slaves as humans who possess rights based on Islamic principles of humanity. Muslims consider slavery as a way of sin expiation. Hence they consider the act as meritorious. The status of being slaves in Islam is often propagandized as being superior to a non-Muslim who is free.⁴⁵ According to The Koran, the possession of slaves is considered to be a positive, religious act because the status of being a slave is associated with the full atonement of their sins. It is interesting that one of the pillars of Islam, *zikat*, alms-giving, is used superficially to support slaves and laborers who are bonded in countries that are still practicing the vice with a hope that slavery will end in the host country.⁴⁶ The reality is that slavery will never end in Islam because it is sanctioned by Muhammad and Allah. Officially there is no slavery in Muslim countries because there are different nomenclatures for the evil, like *unpaid workers*, or *volunteer workers*. However, it is fact

⁴³ Muhammad's exchange with Abu Wahb also appears in Ibn Ishaq, *The Life of Muhammad*, translated by Alfred Guillaume, Oxford University Press, New York: 1997, pp. 602-603. Muhammad is telling Abu Wahb that he, and others like him, will end up in Hell because he did not follow Muhammad <http://www.altafsir.com/Tafasir.asp?tMadhNo=1&tTafsirNo=5&tSoraNo=9&tAyahNo=49&tDisplay=yes&UserProfile=0&Languageld=1>.

⁴⁴ *Sharia* means *the way or the path*.

⁴⁵ <https://www.thereligionofpeace.com/pages/quran/slavery.aspx>

⁴⁶ Ahmed Medani and Sebastian Gianci, *Zakat, Encyclopedia of Taxation and Tax Policy*, Urban Institute Press, Washington, D.C.: 2005, p. 479. F.W. Burleigh, *It's All About Muhammad, A Biography of the World's Most Notorious Prophet*, Zenga Books, Portland, Oregon: 2014, pp. 316.

that slavery is rampant in the following Islamic countries: Afghanistan, Egypt, Indonesia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Saudi-Arabia, Sudan, and Yemen.⁴⁷

2.5.1 Slavery as an Integral Part of Jihad

Soon after the Battle of the Trench against the large collaboration of the Meccans and their allies in March 627 to April 627, Muhammad imposed a very harsh penalty on men from the Jewish clan, Banu Qurayza. This tribe was not supposed to join the battle and remain neutral during the entire period of the fight, but seemed to have intrigued together with the Meccans and attacked Muhammad from the rear. Sa'd ibn Mu'adh (???-627), the chief of the Banu Aus tribe in Medina and a Muslim ally, was accepted to judge the Banu Qurayza. He found them guilty of treason (because Muhammad wanted them judged as being guilty) and Muhammad showed them no mercy by executing and taking them into exile. The sentence subjected around 600 men to death by decapitation and enslaved the women and children. Muhammad also took the most beautiful Jewess Rayhana for his sex slave and had six of the clans each execute two Jews to stop blood feuds. Executions proceeded the entire night, some of which were carried out by followers who came from Mecca.⁴⁸

Muhammad relates the Battle of the Trench in Sura 33:25-27, which states that Allah sent the non-believers into retreat, and although in rage, they gained no benefit and spared the Islamic believers from the ongoing fights. Allah was, therefore, strong and mighty. The verse says that the people of the Book, the Banu Qurayza, were subdued by Allah, who forced them down from their strongholds and put fear and terror into their hearts. Some of the non-believers were killed, and some were taken into captivity. According to Sura 27, Allah gave Muhammad and his followers their homes, possessions, and land where they had never before set foot. Of course, the Muslims were not at fault for taking the booty because Allah has power over all things. The Koran supports this kind of atrocity because The Koran as dictated by Muhammad is Allah's eternal word, or in other words, Muhammad's eternal word. From the Battle of the Trench onward through history fear, terror, beheadings, slavery, and war are the methods used by Muslims to conquer lands and destroy the cultures.

2.6 ISLAM SANCTIONS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Islamic discrimination against (Muslim) women is not peaceful! It is active hate. The laws in Islam and their cultural customs and traditions impact differently in the lives of

⁴⁷ F.W. Burleigh, *It's All About Muhammad, A Biography of the World's Most Notorious Prophet*, pp. 310-315 describes the massacre vividly.

Muslim women. These traditions affect areas like employment opportunities, education, the age of marriage, contracts of marriage, the right to inheritance, dress code, divorce, fornication, birth-control permission, justice in sex crimes, right to own property, and when to pray.

2.6.1 Polygamy, Virgins in Jannah, Child Brides, and Marriage

Polygamy allowed for men is a form of violence against women of its own right because a husband is allowed temporary marriage relationships concurrent with the permanent relationship to his wife. Temporary marriages are the Islamic method of condoning prostitution. The prostitute and the sex-craved male can marry. The imam tells them that if they both consent to stop having sex with one another, then they are automatically divorced. They pay the imam a sum and then go off to copulate happily because it is condoned by Allah and Muhammad! This is the reason why Islamic countries can claim that they have no prostitution! The female exists to satisfy a man's sexual desires only.

"Women are your sewing fields: go, then, into your fields (and sew them) whenever you please." (Sura 2:223)

"Talq b. `Ali reported God's messenger as saying, 'When a man calls his wife to satisfy his desire she must go to him even if she is occupied at the oven.' Tirmidhi transmitted it."⁴⁹

"The Prophet (p.b.u.h.) said, 'if a man invites his wife to sleep with him and she refuses to come to him, then angels send their curses on her till morning.'"⁵⁰

Married women pass their property into the full power of the husband and the wife is also fully purchased by the same husband. This is a kind of violence as she is literally held like a slave who was acquired for the benefit of the man.

Regardless of how many wives Muslims have, they are allowed to beat them. His child wife Aisha reported that "He (Muhammad) struck me (Aisha) on the chest which caused me pain ..."⁵¹ Muhammad's followers and companions emulated his beating of women.

⁴⁹ Hadith according to Mishkat Al-Masabih, 2:691.

⁵⁰ Hadith according to Bukhari, 7:62:121.

⁵¹ Hadith according to Muslim, 4:2127.

"... (Umar) found the Prophet sitting sad and silent with his wives around him. ... (Umar) decided to say something which would make the Prophet laugh, so he said, 'Messenger of (Allah), I wish you had seen the daughter of Kharija when she asked me for extra money and I got up and slapped her on the neck.' (Allah)'s messenger laughed and said, "They are around me as you see asking for extra money." Abu Bakr then got up, went to A'isha and slapped her on the neck, and Umar did the same to Hafsa."⁵²

"Narrated Aisha: A necklace of mine was lost at Al-Baida' and we were on our way to Medina. The Prophet made his camel kneel down and dismounted and laid his head on my lap and slept. Abu Bakr came to me and hit me violently on the chest and said, 'You have detained the people because of a necklace.' ..."⁵³

"Iyas b. Abdullah reported God's messenger as saying, 'Do not beat God's handmaidens;' but when Umar came to God's messenger and said, 'The women have become emboldened towards their husbands,' he gave license to beat them. Then many women went round God's messenger's family complaining of (about) their husbands, and he said, "Many women have gone around complaining of their husbands. Those are not the best among you." Abu Dawud, Ibn Majah, and Darimi transmitted it."⁵⁴

Polygamy was the Allah-sanctioned practice of Muhammad. Muhammad via The Koran instructs Muslims about polygamy. Islam is a polygamist cult, and Muhammad promised Muslim men that they can marry 72 virgins in the Muslim paradise: Jannah.

"Narrated Abdullah bin Qais: Allah's Apostle said, 'In Paradise there is a pavilion made of a single hollow pearl sixty miles wide, in each corner of which there are wives who will not see those in the other corners; and the believers will visit and enjoy them. And there are two gardens, the utensils and contents of which are made of silver; and two other gardens, the utensils and contents of which are made of so-and-so (i.e. gold) and

⁵² Hadith according to Mishkat Al-Masabih, 2: 690; Hadith according to Muslim: 9:3506.

⁵³ Hadith according to Bukhari, 6:60:132.

⁵⁴ Hadith according to Mishkat Al-Masabih, 2: 692.

nothing will prevent the people staying in the Garden of Eden from seeing their Lord except the curtain of Majesty over His Face."⁵⁵

"Lo! those who are god-fearing will be attired in silk and silk embroidery in a place secure amid gardens and water-springs, facing one another. It will be so. We shall wed them to maidens with large, dark eyes." (Sura 44:51-54)

"Surely for the god-fearing there is success, fruit gardens and vineyards and maidens with swelling breasts, of the same age, and overflowing cups." (Sura 78:31-33)

"Lo, We gave them perfect form and We made them spotless virgins, lovers of the same age, for 'those on the Right.'"⁵⁶ (Sura 56:35-38)

"Anas reported the Prophet as saying, 'In paradise the believer will be given such and such power to conduct sexual intercourse.' He was asked whether we would be capable of that and replied that he would be given the capacity of a hundred men. Tirmidhi transmitted it."⁵⁷

In The Koran we find the following salient statements.

"...They will sit with bashful, dark-eyed virgins, as chaste as sheltered eggs.⁵⁸ ... They shall recline on couches arranged in rows. To dark-eyed maidens we shall wed them...⁵⁹ In them will be bashful virgins neither man nor Jinn will have touched before. As fair as hyacinths and corals. Then which of the favors of your Lord will you deny?"⁶⁰ ... In each

⁵⁵ Hadith according to Bukhari, 6:60:402.

⁵⁶ "those on the Right side" refers to female slaves. The virgins will be as slaves.

⁵⁷ Hadith according to Mishkat Al-Masabih, 3:1200.

⁵⁸ Sura 37:48-49. The Arabic word for the virgin is *Houris*. It has been fashionable in some circles to say that The Koran does not promise Muslim men virgin women in paradise. Instead, it is argued that the word for *spotless virgin/maiden* should be translated as *white raisins*. However, just reading these Suras in context shows that this is a false translation because white raisins do not have swelling breasts or are chastely amorous, and one can certainly not marry raisins. The inescapable truth is that Muhammad claimed that Allah will reward Muslims men with virgin women in paradise. This is part of the way that that Islam thinks about women. They are only good when they are virgins!

⁵⁹ Sura 52:17-20.

⁶⁰ Sura 55:57-58.

there shall be good women (virgins) ...⁶¹ Dark eyed ones (virgins) sheltered in their tents."⁶²

Meanwhile, on the earth, a Muslim man is allowed to have multiple wives and an unlimited number of slave girls. Yet, Muhammad allowed his son-in-law, Ali, to have one wife because Ali was married to Muhammad's daughter, Fatima.

"Narrated Al-Miswar bin Makhrama: I heard Allah's Apostle who was on the pulpit, saying, 'Banu Hisham bin Al-Mughira have requested me to allow them to marry their daughter to Ali bin Abu Talib, but I don't give permission, and will not give permission unless Ali bin Abi Talib divorces my daughter in order to marry their daughter, because Fatima is a part of my body, and I hate what she hates to see, and what hurts her, hurts me.'"⁶³

What hypocrisy!

Polygamy is fundamentally different to monogamy. In a monogamous marriage "the man and woman both promise to be sexually faithful to each other and to bind themselves to each other alone. However, in a polygamous marriage, only the woman is bound to the man and must be sexually faithful to him."⁶⁴ The man is free to keep looking for other women. Polygamy completely changes the way a man thinks about women and what it means to be faithful to them.

Islam is polygamous and monogamous. Apologists claim that the reason Muhammad allowed polygamy was because there were too many women in the tribal societies of Muhammad's time. However, it is more logical to believe that Muhammad and Islam then and now use the promise of polygamy to entice men to embrace Islam.⁶⁵ (And to go on jihad, become a martyr, and receive 72 virgins in Jannah!)

⁶¹ Sura 55:70.

⁶² Sura 55:72.

⁶³ Hadith according to Bukhari, 7:62:157.

⁶⁴ <http://www.answering-islam.org/Green/womenstatus.htm>.

⁶⁵ <http://www.abc.net.au/pm/content/2008/s2422121.htm>

Muslim men know that they are allowed more than one wife. Muslim males are taught to emulate Muhammad and Muhammad never stopped looking for new wives. He took any attractive woman as his wife or as a slave. Sura 33:50 says,

"O Prophet, indeed We have allowed you your wives to whom you have given their due compensation and your female slaves whom Allah has given to you as captive and the daughters of your paternal uncles and the daughters of your paternal aunts and the daughters of your maternal uncles and the daughters of your maternal aunts who emigrated with you; a believing woman if she gives herself to the Prophet if the Prophet wishes to marry her. This is only for you, not for the other believers. We certainly know what We have made obligatory upon them concerning their wives and their female slaves in order that there will be no discomfort upon you. Allah is always willing to forgive and is merciful."

and that one cannot deny what Allah has made lawful.⁶⁶ Thus, Islam says polygamy is a man's right, it is natural for men to want more than one wife. Not one of Muhammad's wives expected him to be faithful. Muhammad's behavior is dishonorable to women and his behavior is not good guidance. However, the majority of Muslims who emulate Muhammad believe that Muhammad is good guidance because it has been reported that Muhammad married at least fifteen women.⁶⁷

The Koran states (read Muhammad states) that wife beating is a disciplinary measure to control a rebellious wife.

"And those (wives) whom you fear may be rebellious, admonish; banish them to their couches, and beat them." (Sura 4:34)

And no one will question the beating.

"Umar reported the Prophet as saying, 'A man will not be asked about why he beat his wife.' Abu Dawud and Ibn Majah transmitted it."⁶⁸

⁶⁶ O Prophet, why do you prohibit what Allah has allowed you, seeking the approval of your wives? Allah is willing to forgive and is merciful. (Sura 66:1)

⁶⁷ https://wikiislam.net/wiki/List_of_Muhammads_Wives_and_Concubines. Volume 7, Book 62, Number 7: Narrated Said bin Jubair: Ibn 'Abbas asked me, "Are you married?" I replied, "No." He said, "Marry, for the best person of this (Muslim) nation (i.e., Muhammad) of all other Muslims, had the largest number of wives."

⁶⁸ Hadith according to Mishkat Al-Masabih, 2:691, 693.

However, it is very kind that a Muslim male does not have the right to hit a woman in the face, although he can throw acid in her face and thus mutilate her forever.⁶⁹

"Hakim b. Mu`awiya al-Qushairi quoted his father as telling that he asked, 'Messenger of God, what right can any wife demand of her husband?' He replied, 'That you should give her food to eat, clothe her when you clothe yourself, not strike her on the face, and do not revile her or separate from her except in the house.' Ahmad, Abu Dawud and Ibn Majah transmitted it."⁷⁰

Sharia Law exists in every school of Islam. Thus, wife beating is prevalent throughout the Islamic cult.

The easiest way to get a divorce from one's wife is either by verbal notification or in writing. Two witnesses should be present at either one.⁷¹

Of course, Muslims do not pay any respect to women. Even the capture of women is sanctioned by Islam.

"Narrated Abu Haraira: Allah's Apostle said, 'A lady slave should not be given in marriage until she is consulted, and a virgin should not be given in marriage until her permission is granted.' The people said, 'How will she express her permission?' The Prophet said, 'By keeping silent (when asked her consent).' Some people said, 'If a man, by playing a trick, presents two false witnesses before the judge to testify that he has married a matron with her consent and the judge confirms his marriage, and the husband is sure that he has never married her (before), then such a marriage will be considered as a legal one and he may live with her as husband.'"⁷²

"Narrated Aisha: Allah's Apostle said, 'It is essential to have the consent of a virgin (for the marriage). I said, 'A virgin feels shy.' The Prophet; said, 'Her silence means her consent.' Some people said, 'If a man falls in love with an orphan slave girl or a virgin and she refuses (him) and then he makes a trick by bringing two false witnesses to testify that he has

⁶⁹ Google [acid attacks in Islam](#) pictures!

⁷⁰ Hadith according to Mishkat Al-Masabih, 2:691

⁷¹ <http://www.islamic-sharia.org/talaq/>

⁷² Hadith according to Bukhari, 9:86:100

married her, and then she attains the age of puberty and agrees to marry him and the judge accepts the false witness and the husband knows that the witnesses were false ones, he may consummate his marriage."⁷³

Also of prime importance in Islam is the right for a man to have one or more child brides.

"Narrated Jabir bin 'Abdullah: When I got married, Allah's Apostle said to me, 'What type of lady have you married?' I replied, 'I have married a matron.' He said, 'Why, don't you have a liking for the virgins and for fondling them?' Jabir also said: Allah's Apostle said, 'Why didn't you marry a young girl so that you might play with her and she with you?'"⁷⁴

"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."⁷⁵

"Narrated Aisha: That the Prophet said to her, 'You have been shown to me twice in my dream. I saw you pictured on a piece of silk and someone said (to me). 'This is your wife.' When I uncovered the picture, I saw that it was yours. I said, 'If this is from Allah, it will be done.'"⁷⁶

Muhammad preferred very young girls. Yes, Muhammad was a pedophile. Muhammad's behavior was not part of the culture of his time. He gives the reason that he had a dream that it was ordained for him by Allah to have Aisha as a child bride. Therefore, it is Allah's fault that the child bride Aisha was justified. Of course, we all know that Allah is all powerful and forgiving and merciful! Who was Muhammad to disobey Allah?

Accordingly, Muhammad's actions are considered perfect Muslim behavior. The child bride revelation and justification are the basis in Islamic law for marriage. We do not know if Aisha was circumcised at such a young age. Most likely, she had not undergone this mutilation. However, female circumcision is a method whereby Muslim males degrade Muslim females to the status of being objects. Although there is no Sura that mentions circumcision, the practice is prevalent in Muslim societies because the

⁷³ Hadith according to Bukhari, 9:86:101.

⁷⁴ Hadith according to Bukhari, 7:62:17.

⁷⁵ Hadith according to Bukhari, 5:58:236.

⁷⁶ Hadith according to Bukhari, 5:58:235.

action comes from the Hadith. As such it is part of Sharia Law and is accepted by all Islamic societies. In the relevant Hadith we read:

"Narrated Umm Atiyyah al-Ansariyyah: A woman used to perform circumcision in Medina. The Prophet (peace_be_upon_him) said to her: 'Do not cut severely as that is better for a woman and more desirable for a husband.'"⁷⁷

The 14th-century Islamic scholar Shihabuddin Abu al-'Abbas Ahmad ibn an-Naqib al-Misri (1302–1367) in *Reliance of the Traveller - A Classic Manual of Islamic Sacred Law*, a book that has the official approval al-Azhar University in Cairo, Egypt, wrote the following:

e4.3 وَيَجِبُ (على كل من الذكر والأنثى) الختان (وهو قطع الجلد التي على حشفة الذكر وأما ختان الأنثى فهو قطع البظر [ويسمى خفاضاً]).

The translation into English is: "Circumcision is obligatory (for both men and women.) For men, it consists of removing the prepuce from the penis, and for women, removing the prepuce (Ar. Bazr) of the clitoris (not the clitoris itself, as some mistakenly assert). (Hanbalis hold that circumcision of women is not obligatory but sunna, while Hanafis consider it a mere courtesy to the husband.)"

The original Arabic says this:

"Circumcision is obligatory (for every male and female) by cutting off the piece of skin on the glans of the penis of the male, but circumcision of the female is by cutting out the clitoris (this is called HufaaD)." ⁷⁸

Most recently, Pamela Geller has written:

"The gruesome practice of female genital mutilation is at record highs in America due to the influx of Muslim immigrants." (A recent ABC report) "goes out of its way to cover for and scrub Islam from any connection with this misogynistic Islamic practice. 'But experts say the ancient practice is not officially linked to religion in any way.' When they say that, you know

⁷⁷ Hadith according to Abu-Dawud, 41:5251.

⁷⁸ http://answering-islam.org/Sharia/fem_circumcision.html. The emphasis is that of the website, which also notes that the translation into English is deceptive because it was translated for Western usage and "obscures the Shafi'i law, given by 'Umdat al-Salik, **that circumcision of girls by excision of the clitoris is mandatory.**"

it's Islamic. Why mention even mention it if it is not linked to religion? Authorities will never be able to address the problem adequately because they're too busy going out their way to say that it is not Islamic in practice. Female genital mutilation (FGM) or clitoridectomy is an Islamic tradition, rampant in the Muslim world. Dissemblers and deceivers claim that FGM is cultural phenomenon, not religious. FGM is an Islamic cultural phenomenon. FGM is found only within and adjacent to Muslim communities."⁷⁹

Virginity is highly treasured in Islamic culture. Women found to have committed sexual sin before being married are subjected to mockery and public disgrace to the degree of being stoned to death. The bride's value is dependent on the bride's virginity. Married women found committing adultery are subjected to stoning by men. The killings are very brutal and against human rights. This method of judgment is immoral and is a clear indicator of violence to women because it subjects them to public humiliation and finally death.

2.6.2 Other Islamic Discriminations Against Women and Making Them Unfree

The fact that Muslim women must wear a head covering means that they cannot be recognized. The cult custom is described at a number of places in The Koran

"Tell thy wives and thy daughters and the women of the believers to draw their cloaks close round them..." (Sura 33:59)

"And say to the believing women that they cast down their looks and guard their private parts and do not display their jewelry except what visible, and let them wear their head-coverings over their bosoms, and not display their jewelry except to their husbands or their fathers, or the fathers of their husbands, or their sons, or the sons of their husbands, or their brothers, or their brothers' sons, or their sisters' sons, or their women, or those female slaves whom their right hands possess, or the eunuchs, or the children who have not attained knowledge of what is the private parts of women; and let them not cross their le so that what they hide of their jewelry may be known." (Sura 24:31)

"It shall be no crime in them as to their fathers, or their sons, or their brothers, or their brothers' sons, or their sisters' sons, or their woman, or

⁷⁹ <http://pamelageller.com/2016/06/female-genital-mutilation-fgm-on-the-rise-islam-in-america.html/>.

the female slaves which their right hands possess, if they speak to them unveiled." (Sura 33:55)

The Hadith has this to say about head coverings for women:

Muhammad was asked if it was permissible a young woman to depart the home without a head covering. He replied, "She should cover herself with the veil of her companion."⁸⁰

Upon Muhammad issuing the command in Koran 24:31 that women were to cover themselves, the women's response was that they tore up sheets to cover their faces.⁸¹

"The Apostle of Allah... said: 'O Asma', when a woman reaches the age of menstruation, it does not suit her that she displays her parts of body except this and this, and he pointed to her face and hands' This was narrated by Aisha."⁸²

The Prophet (peace_be_upon_him) said: Allah does not accept the prayer of a woman who has reached puberty unless she wears a veil.⁸³

"[The Prophet said] 'It is not permissible for a man to be alone with a woman, and no lady should travel except with a Muhram (i.e. her husband or a person whom she cannot marry in any case for ever; e.g. her father, brother, etc.).'"⁸⁴

The dress code of women was dictated by Muhammad. The hijab is a form of clothing whereby the female covers all her body parts to avoid exposure to men regardless of the weather conditions. This is seen a form of violence because most areas where Muslim have settled have extreme weather conditions with very high temperatures

⁸⁰ Hadith according to Bukhari, 6:321.

⁸¹ Hadith according to Bukhari, 60:282. Although it would fit, this is not the historical origin of the Ku Klux Klan!

⁸² Hadith according to Abu Dawud, 32:4092.

⁸³ Hadith according to Abu Dawud, 2:641

⁸⁴ Hadith according to Bukhari, 52:250. Neither are women allowed to travel alone. There is a possible way to circumvent this prohibition of a woman being alone with a man. She can suckle him! Consult the explanation and Islamic logic at <http://www.jihadwatch.org/2007/05/al-azhar-fatwa-on-adult-suckling.html>.

and the women are forced to wear dark clothes that absorb heat. Alas, regardless of the fact that the color black in Islam symbolizes modesty, it is very probable that Muslim women are naked under their burkas and that Muslim males delight in this possibility. Furthermore, the black robes worn by Muslim clerics cannot mean that the clerics are modest!

In Islam, women are mentally inferior to men. Employment opportunities and education chances are denied to women because they are considered as being the weak gender. Therefore, priorities are given to men who are perceived as the stronger and tougher gender. Professional employment positions are not readily available to women. The biases of Islamic law and Islamic tradition are against them. This is violence in its own way because women are not empowered and are male-dominated in everything.

A woman's testimony cannot equal a man's testimony. Two women must testify, whereas only one man is enough to make testimony. A woman's word is thus half the worth of a man's word.

"Call in two male witnesses from among you, but if two men cannot be found, then one man and two women whom you judge fit to act as witnesses." (Sura 2:282)

Muhammad explained the reasoning behind a woman's word not being equal to that of a man.

"Narrated Abu Said Al-Khudri: The Prophet said, 'Isn't the witness of a woman equal to half that of a man?' The women said 'yes'. He said 'This is because of the deficiency of the women's mind.'"⁸⁵

Moreover, female leaders (politicians) can never lead their country.

"Narrated Abu Bakra: During the battle of Al-Jamal, Allah benefited me with a Word (I heard from the Prophet). When the Prophet heard the news that the people of the Persia had made the daughter of Khosrau their Queen (ruler), he said, 'Never will succeed such a nation as makes a woman their ruler.'"⁸⁶

Women are unclean and should not undertake cosmetic treatments.

⁸⁵ Hadith according to Bukhari, 3:48:826.

⁸⁶ Hadith according to Bukhari, 9:88:219.

"O ye who believe! Do not pray when you are drunk until you know that which you utter, nor when you are unclean, save when journeying upon the road, until you have bathed. And if you are ill, or on a journey, or one of you comes from the toilet, or you have touched women, and you don't find water, then look for clean sand and rub your faces and your hands therewith. Lo! Allah is Benign, Forgiving." (Sura 4:43)

Indeed, women should not better their beauty because doing such is against Allah's creation.

"Narrated Alqama: 'Abdullah (bin Masud) said. 'Allah curses those ladies who practice tattooing and those who get themselves tattooed, and those ladies who remove the hair from their faces and those who make artificial spaces between their teeth in order to look more beautiful whereby they change Allah's creation.' His saying reached a lady from Bani Asd called Um Yaqub who came (to Abdullah) and said, 'I have come to know that you have cursed such-and-such (ladies)?' He replied, 'Why should I not curse these whom Allah's Apostle has cursed and who are (cursed) in Allah's Book!' Um Yaqub said, 'I have read the whole Quran, but I did not find in it what you say.' He said, 'Verily, if you have read it (i.e. the Quran), you have found it. Didn't you read: 'And whatsoever the Apostle gives you take it and whatsoever he forbids you, you abstain (from it). (59.7) She replied, 'Yes, I did,' He said, 'Verily, Allah's Apostle forbade such things.' 'She said, 'But I see your wife doing these things?' He said, 'Go and watch her.' She went and watched her but could not see anything in support of her statement. On that he said, 'If my wife was as you thought, I would not keep her in my company.'"⁸⁷

Evidently, Um Yaqub watched Muhammad's wife at the wrong time on the wrong day!

Further,

"Narrated Abdullah (bin Mus'ud): 'Allah's Apostle has cursed the lady who uses false hair.'"⁸⁸

It is interesting to note that it was okay for Muhammad to dye "his beard yellow with saffron, but other times orange with *Henna*. *Muhammad* also dyed his locks of hair that "reached his shoulders" orange with *Henna*. *Muhammad* said he liked hair that was dyed red, but preferred hair dyed orange like his own, or yellow with saffron. *Muhammad* wore

⁸⁷ Hadith according to Bukhari, 6:60:408.

⁸⁸ Hadith according to Bukhari, 6:60:409:

green garments, so when his hair was orange, he looked like a bearded Ronald McDonald™ clown wearing a pickle suit. When his hair was yellow, he would have looked like a designer green-and-yellow Q-tip™⁸⁹ Thus, it is no wonder that Muslims prohibit images of Muhammad.

The epitomé of Muhammad's subjugation, discrimination, and insults of women is that

"Ibn Abbas reported that Allah's Messenger said: 'I had a chance to look into paradise and I found that majority of the people was poor and I looked into the Fire and there I found the majority constituted by women.'"⁹⁰

"(Muhammad) passed by the women and said, 'O women! Give alms, as I have seen that the majority of the dwellers of Hell-fire were you (women).' They asked, 'Why is it so, O Allah's Apostle?' He replied, 'You curse frequently and are ungrateful to your husbands. I have not seen anyone more deficient in intelligence and religion than you. A cautious sensible man could be led astray by some of you.' The women asked, 'O Allah's Apostle! What is deficient in our intelligence and religion?' He said, 'Is not the evidence of two women equal to the witness of one man?' They replied in the affirmative. He said, 'This is the deficiency in her intelligence. Isn't it true that a woman can neither pray nor fast during her menses?' The women replied in the affirmative. He said, 'This is the deficiency in her religion.'"⁹¹

It is obvious that this method of argumentation is Muhammad's form of Catch 22 before Catch 22⁹² was invented and developed in rhetoric. Muhammad (Allah) had prohibited that a woman's witness would be equal that of a man's witness and that a woman could not fast during menses. The catch was that women were in these predicaments, the predicaments that Muhammad had dictated, but which Muhammad claimed Allah had dictated. The women were in a situation resulting from Muhammad's

⁸⁹ Yoel Natan, *Moon-O-Theism*, Yoel Natan, 2006, Vol., I, p. 203. Yoel Natan adds, "No wonder depictions of *Muhammad* are outlawed in *Islam* since his true appearance was beyond embarrassment. Moreover, this explains why he had to pick up the sword to get more followers – only so many *Mekkans* were colorblind! The reference to Muhammad dying his hair yellow with saffron is from Abu-Dawud, book 33, no. 4199. The reference to Muhammad wearing green garments is from Abu-Dawud, book. 33, no. 4194.

⁹⁰ Hadith according to Muslim, 36:6596-6601.

⁹¹ Hadith according to Bukhari, 1:6:301.

⁹² *Catch 22* is the title of first novel by Joseph Heller (1923-1999) in 1961.

rules, but were unable to have control over the rules. Muhammad had conceived these rules as a justification and concealment of his abuse of power.

Of course, the fact that there are a majority of women in Hell is because women have a crooked nature, for we learn that

"Narrated Abu Huraira: Allah's Apostle said, 'The woman is like a rib; if you try to straighten her, she will break. So if you want to get benefit from her, do so while she still has some crookedness.'"⁹³

2.7 In the Dictatorship of Allah and Muhammad Obedience is Freedom

According to Muhammad, whoever curses a prophet is to be killed and whoever curses his companions is to be beaten. He asked at one point who was ready to kill Ka'b bin Al-Ashraf who had hurt Allah and the apostles, and it happened that Muhammad bin Maslama responded positively and was allowed to talk ill of Muhammad to deceive Ka'b. He went and lied to Ka'b. This action lured Ka'b to Muhammad bin Maslama's trap and Muhammad bin Maslama killed Ka'b.⁹⁴ A Jewess who used to abuse Muhammad was strangled by a man to her death and Muhammad declared that there was no compensation for her blood.⁹⁵ Muhammad bin Maslama and the murderer of the Jewess were in freedom because they had been obedient to Muhammad and Allah!

A Muslim cleric in India, Maulana Mohammed Naseeruddin, was filmed making praises during funeral prayers where he endorsed and praised the murder of satirists and cartoonists of the French magazine *Charlie Hebdo*!⁹⁶ The cleric Maulana Mohammed described the Charlie Hebdo terrorists as Muslim *martyrs* and in that case made a *dua* (a prayer) for their life in the hereafter. In the video, he can be heard saying to a local Muslim gathering that their lives were of no meaning if someone who had insulted the Prophet of Allah was still alive. Muslims must obey the Prophet in order to live in freedom. Maulana Mohammad Naseeruddin justified this act as one sanctioned by the Islamic traditions claiming that Mohammad had ordered executions of those who mocked him and insulted Islam and Allah. He further claimed that those who insulted the faith and prophet were never to be forgiven according to the Islamic traditions and deserved to be killed. He

⁹³ Hadith according to Bukhari, 7:62:113.

⁹⁴ Hadith according to Bukhari, 5:59:369.

⁹⁵ Hadith according to Abu-Dawud, 38:4349.

⁹⁶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M1lIMjioFPQ>. <http://www.opindia.com/2015/01/muslim-cleric-in-india-leads-special-prayer-to-praise-charlie-hebdo-killers/>.

added that there was no global leadership; it was then the responsibility of each Muslim to ensure that the offenders did not go unpunished for such crimes. Maulana Mohammad Naseeruddin claimed that what the terrorists did was completely legitimate according to Shari'ah law. This action is nothing more than a defensive strategy for offensive actions that called for action from the law of Islam. These killings are really demands that Islamic Sharia Law be in control. Thus freedom is assured.

Further, Haji Yaqoob Qureshi, a former minister of Uttar Pradesh made an announcement to reward *Charlie Hebdo* killers in Hyderabad with 51 crore rupees (approximately \$9.44 million).⁹⁷ Evidently, obeying Muhammad and Allah can result in one being a millionaire!

2.7.1 Offensive Wars Are Muhammad's Call for Action

People always perceive Muslims as violent terrorists and that Islam is spread with the sword. On the one hand, Islam supposedly does not permit the mass killing of innocent people because it is stated in The Koran that Allah does not love such transgressors. However, not committing mass killings applies only the non-killing of Muslims in mass, which a fatwa can nullify if the result on the greater scale is that Islam will be advanced. However, during the founding days of Islam many holy jihad wars were fought. The holy wars were used by Muslims to expand their territorial boundaries and also to defend Islam. Muhammad's intent was to impose Islam and seize the abundant wealth of foreign lands. The Arab Muslims captured women and children and decapitated non-Muslim males as sacrifices to Allah. Thus, Islam conquered Spain, all of North Africa, Iran, Iraq, Jerusalem, Jordan, Syria, and some parts of India and China.

With Muhammad, there is the first instance of using offensive, holy war for the sake of Allah to spread the Islamic faith. Thus, holy war is an original Islamic concept. Undoubtedly, the concept of an offensive war to spread the faith is also a genuine Islamic concept. It is the core of Islam and if an Islamic country has a strong enough military power, that country, or an association of countries, must attack all non-Muslim countries to ensure that Islam is embraced. Islamic holy wars are never defensive and will never be defensive in character because with a defensive holy war Islam cannot spread. The spreading of the cult must be undertaken actively. Remember that Muhammad said:

"I have been ordered by God to fight with people till they bear testimony to the fact that there is no God but Allah and that Mohammed is his

⁹⁷ <http://www.opindia.com/2015/01/former-uttar-pradesh-minister-says-he-will-pay-reward-to-charlie-hebdo-killers/a> and <http://www.onemint.com/2011/04/07/crores-to-millions-calculator/>

messenger, and that they establish prayer and pay Zakat (money). If they do it, their blood and their property are safe from me." ⁹⁸

So much for the statement that Islam is peaceful!

2.7.2 Maintenance of Law and Order in Western Countries is Real Aggression Against Muslims

The use of force in the Western countries on unarmed citizens is a grave matter never to be taken lightly. In the process of using force, people will receive injuries and some will be killed. As the state's servant, one is to be accountable, especially in a democratic system in which one has to give an account to one's superiors, to any commission of inquiry, or to a legislature. One is only allowed to use force majorly for the protection of life and of property. When force is to be used in a democratic setting, it is the accepted last resort and one is to use the minimum force in the situation at hand.

There are some historical and contemporary issues in the Western countries explaining the basic misconception that Islam is peaceful. The occupation of the lands in the West and Colonialism that happened via the European governments can be considered as a factor that led to the misconception. After the Colonial Era, among the factors that led to the aggression was the oil resources that are crucial to an industrial, technological civilization. The course of argument is that the industrial civilization in the Western countries happened at the mercies of particularly the Arab world, which was peaceful. The desire by the West wanting this powerfully important commodity has heightened the hostility between Islam and the West. Arab-Muslim countries claim that the West is aggressive and that they are only peaceful.

Israel, the only parliamentary democracy in the Middle East, is also a most important factor in the foreign policy of the United States of America because historically, until the rise of the Barack Hussein Obama regime, it has protected the (warring) country Israel which has constantly been attacked by (peaceful) Arabs and (peaceful) Palestinians and is by decree of Muhammad (Allah) Islam's enemy and must be destroyed. Palestine is an invention of Middle East Arab-Muslim countries and terrorists that was sanctioned by the United Nations with Resolution 2535 on December 10, 1969. Muslims claim that the region called Palestine – there was never a country named Palestine – had always belonged to Arabs, yet, there were no Arab tribes inhabiting the geographical region when the Roman Empire named it Palestine.⁹⁹ A Palestine nation was always absent from human history.

⁹⁸ Hadith according to Bukhari, 1:13.

⁹⁹ The best, accurate history of Palestine and Israel is Sha'l ben-Tekoa, *Phantom Nation Inventing the Palestinians as the Obstacle to Peace*, 3 vols., Deprogram Program, Inc., Amazon, Leipzig: 2013.

The Western maintenance of national and international law and order and the constant conflicts against Israel in the past five decades have made it very hard for Muslims to befriend the United States of America. The bombing of the World Trade Center in the New York City on February 23, 1993, and recent bomb attacks in the West, including the attack on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, are reasons that raise levels of aggression between the two parties. The growing violence in Belgium, France, Germany and in other parts of Europe are more than simple potentials for conflicts between Muslims and the Western societies. In the eyes of Muslims, they are absolute reasons for conflict because Islam is peaceful and the West is aggressive.

2.8 Using Taqiyya and Kitman as Convincingness for the Existence of a Peaceful and Golden Age of Islam

The Muslim use of *taqiyya* is intentional because it is a process whereby Muslims lie and deceive as long as the actions further the advance of Islam. *Kitman* is the process of lying by omission; i.e., something is stated, but not all of the facts are noted and explained. *Taqiyya* and *kitman* go hand-in-hand!

The period between 900-1492 has been referred to as The Golden Age of Islam. The predominant Muslim societies were Baghdad, Cairo, Damascus, and Cordoba. Some progress was made in the fields of medicine, chemistry, agronomy, optics, and botany. During this era, most of the achievements in the scientific world occurred in areas with non-Muslims that did not depend on any religious authority for existence.

Islam in its singular manner, considers itself as being a complete blueprint of life for humankind, as long as humankind observes the propaganda of The Koran, Muhammad, and Sharia Law. Islam encompasses laws and rules to follow in every aspect of life that is spiritual, social, political, economic, and judicial. Muslims believed and still believe that their *raison d'être* comes from Allah with no inconsistencies which are always prevalent in systems designed by man such as socialism, communism, or capitalism.

Considering this situation, we expect that Islamic countries would have been among the first countries to advance in technological innovation and development sciences because of the so-called perfect Islamic condition of being that would drive and propel them forward. However, the Muslim world was and is subjected to poverty encompassed with the slow growth rate resulting from poverty. These countries have since stagnated in technological advancements, and in social amenities such as schools and hospitals with very poor infrastructure. Instead, countries that follow the capitalist system are at the forefront when it comes to scientific advancements and the creation of new technologies.

2.8.1 The Role of *1001 Inventions The Enduring Legacy of Muslim Civilization* in Lying About the Contributions of Muslim Civilization.

The book *1001 Inventions The Enduring Legacy of Muslim Civilization* is full of lies! The book is an intended propaganda to emphasize the statement that Islam was so peaceful that it created an atmosphere that allowed for discoveries and inventions which the West has taken from Islam and used to its benefit without giving credit where credit is due.

The book *1001 Inventions* takes the reader through some stories of Islamic-oriented revisionist histories that have been all-too-easily *forgotten* in the journey concerning the discovery of interesting scientific and technological inventions over a period of 1400 years. According to the book, these inventions and scientific and technological developments that Islam introduced into the world are still in use throughout the entire world today, for which the world must be thankful.

This diagnosis is pure crap. Islam has never invented anything, except hate, violence, and terror. Islam is not responsible for technological advancements and scientific discoveries. It never was, and it never will be! It is logical that Individual persons invent and make scientific discoveries and technological advancements. Of course, the intent is to convince people that Islam provided the general atmosphere of peace and tolerance that enabled various scientists and technicians to make discoveries and technological advancements. As such, it is typical *taqiyya*, the procedure of lying, as long as Islam is furthered in its advancement.

The book *1001 Inventions* covers supposed Islamic contributions in the areas of architecture, cartography, surgical instruments, exploration, sociology, economics, hospitals, blood circulation, photography, water mechanics, chemistry, magical devices, centers of learning, cryptology, distillation, mathematics (algebra), cleanliness (shampooing), and coffee. Thus, the book *1001 Inventions* provides very crucial insights into the Muslim concept of history that are relied on by a lot of Muslim people in this current world and those who have been fooled into believing the lying propaganda contending that Islamic inventions were created and discoveries were made that have greatly impacted lives today and have brought about the Western civilization.

Once one reads the book *1001 Inventions*, one will think that the world owes a great deal to Islam. The truth is that the world owes nothing to Islam because the so-called contributions have absolutely nothing to do with Islam. Islam has misappropriated them, just like Islam has misappropriated everything in history to rewrite history to serve the purpose of Muhammad, Allah, and Islam: the conquest of the world.

A summary presentation of the Islamic contentions of discoveries and inventions in the fields as presented in the book *1001 Inventions The Enduring Legacy of Muslim*

Civilization, third edition, Salim T. S. Al-Hassani, Chief Editor and Chairman of 1001 Inventions and the Foundation for Science, Technology and Civilisation (FSTC), United Kingdom, published by the National Geographic Society, 1145 17th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036-4688 are presented below in the left-hand column. The statements are pitted against the documented truths of history will show how devious, and sly Islam is when it comes to revising history and deceiving those who have been dumbed down.

The Islamic Claim in the Book <i>1001 Inventions</i>	The Documented Truth
<p>1001 Inventions: Discover the Golden Age of Muslim Civilization</p> <p>Source: http://events.nationalgeographic.com/exhibits/2012/08/03/1001-inventions/</p> <p>Consult http://www.thecompleteobamatimeline.com/uploads/3/4/8/7/34872825/nationalgeographic1001inventions.pdf for more details.</p>	<p>There was nothing golden about Islamic occupation.¹⁰⁰ Indeed, for example, conservatively speaking, during the occupation of Spain at least 7,000,000 inhabitants were slaughtered by the Saracens, (read Muslims.¹⁰¹ It was not a peaceful occupation. As for it being golden, the renowned historian John O'Neill states, "the Muslim conquest of Spain produced, instead of a Golden Age of science and learning, a bloodbath and an interminable war of attrition."¹⁰² Further, "it was in Spain that the first crusades began. Indeed, it was from their Muslim foes that the Christians learned the very ideas of Holy War."¹⁰³</p>
<p>"Modern society owes a tremendous amount to the Muslim world for the many groundbreaking scientific and technological advances that were pioneered during the Golden Age of Muslim civilization between the 7th and 17th centuries."</p> <p>Source: HTTP://WWW.1001INVENTIONS.COM/NATIONAL_GEOGRAPHIC</p> <p>Consult http://www.thecompleteobamatimeline.com/uploads/3/4/8/7/34872825/nationalgeographic1001inventions.pdf for more details.</p>	<p>"Modern society" does not "owe a tremendous amount to the Muslim world." It is not the Muslim world. It never was! It is the Muslim dogma Even with my advanced research capabilities I cannot find any of the "many groundbreaking scientific and technological advances that were pioneered during the Golden Age of Muslim civilization between the 7th and 17th centuries" as stated in the above quotation. The reason is that there never was a Golden Age of Muslim civilization. Not in Spain. Not anywhere.</p>
<p>"Every time you drink coffee, eat a three-course meal, get a whiff of your favorite perfume, take shelter in an earthquake-resistant structure, get a broken bone set or</p>	<p>The <u>coffee plant</u> originated in the Kingdom of Kaffa, Ethiopia (1390-1897). The religion was Christian.</p>

¹⁰⁰ Henri Pirenne, *Mohammed and Charlemagne*, London: 1939, passim.

¹⁰¹ <http://necrometrics.com/pre1700a.htm>.

¹⁰² John O'Neil, *Holy Warriors Islam and the Demise of Western Civilization*, Felibri Publications, Ingram Book Group, 2009, 2010, p. 116. ISBN 13: 9780980994849 and ISBN 10: 0980994896.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, p. 117.

<p>solve an algebra problem, it is in part due to the discoveries of Muslim civilization."</p> <p>Source: http://www.thecompleteobamatimeline.com/uploads/3/4/8/7/34872825/nationalgeographic1001inventions.pdf, page 9..</p>	<p><u>Three-course meals</u> originated with the Romans.</p> <p><u>Perfumes</u> were widely used and spread all over the Egyptian Empire, at least 1,500 years before Muslims knew anything about being Muslims.</p> <p>The <u>earliest earthquake resistant structures</u> were in Uttarakhand, Himalaya Region, India. The Muslims never occupied the territory. Around 1,500 years ago, the Chinese started adding sticky rice soup to their traditional lime mortar mixture, which dramatically increased the strength of the mortar.¹⁰⁴</p>
	<p>Cavemen civilizations, Egyptians, Greeks and the Romans, knew how to set broken bones.</p> <p>The origins of algebra can be traced to the ancient Babylonians.</p>
<p>The House of Wisdom (8th-14th century), was "an immense scientific academy in Baghdad where an impressive collection of worldly knowledge was accumulated and developed, was an unrivaled center for the study of humanities and science."</p> <p>Source: http://www.thecompleteobamatimeline.com/uploads/3/4/8/7/34872825/nationalgeographic1001inventions.pdf, p. 9.</p>	<p>The subtle implication is that the House of Wisdom in Bagdad was the only so-called house of wisdom in the world. There were no other places or institutes of learning in the world. This is a lie!</p> <p>"Among the recognized centers of learning in the Ancient World was Alexandria, Egypt (the Museion, late 3rd century BC); in Ancient Greece it was Athens (the Platonic Academy, 387 BC, the Peripatetic School of Aristotle, c. 335 BC), and in the Roman Empire it was Rome (2nd century AD). In Constantinople, it was the Pandidakterion (425 AD). In the First Bulgarian Empire, established in 681 AD, we find the following centers of learning: the Preslav Literary School, 885-886 AD, and the Ohrid Literary School, 886 AD. In South Asia, there was Taxila or Takshashila that dated back to at least the 5th century BC. In India, there was the learning center of Nalanda, 5th century AD. Nalanda University attracted pupils and scholars from Korea, Japan, China, Tibet, Indonesia, Persia, and Turkey."¹⁰⁵ There was also Bihar, founded in 427 in northeastern India that survived until 1197. "Further centers include Odantapuri, in Bihar (circa 550 - 1040); Somapura, in Bangladesh [from the Gupta period to the Muslim conquest (destroyed)]; Sharada Peeth, Pakistan; Jagaddala, in Bengal [from the Pala period to the Muslim conquest (destroyed)]; Nagarjunakonda, in Andhra Pradesh; Vikramaśīla in</p>

¹⁰⁴ [Key Ingredient to Super Strong Mortar Found in Sticky Rice | Inhabitat - Sustainable Design Innovation, Eco Architecture, Green Building http://inhabitat.com/sticky-rice-is-1500-year-old-secret-to-super-strong-chinese-buildings/#ixzz26RqJIM5L.](http://www.inhabitat.com/sticky-rice-is-1500-year-old-secret-to-super-strong-chinese-buildings/#ixzz26RqJIM5L)

¹⁰⁵ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_higher-learning_institutions.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_higher-learning_institutions)

	<p>Bihar (circa 800-1040); Valabhi, in Gujarat [from the Maitrak period to the Arab raids]; Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh (8th century to modern times); Kanchipuram, in Tamil Nadu; Manyakheta, in Karnataka; Puspagiri, in Orissa; and Ratnagiri, in Orissa.¹⁰⁶</p> <p>In China, we find Taixue, the ancient imperial academy established by the Han Dynasty in 3 AD. Peking University (1898) is considered the successor. In Korea, Taehak in 372 and Gukhak in 682. In Japan, Daigakuryo in 671 and Ashikaga Gakko, 9th century, restored in 1432.</p> <p>In Ancient Persia the Academy of Gundishapur, 3rd century AD. In the 6th and 7th centuries, it was a prominent medical center.</p> <p>(The House of Wisdom is discussed in greater detail below.)</p>
<p>"Jabir ibn Hayyan (722-815) is the father of chemistry who discovered the processes of sublimation, distillation, crystallization, purification, oxidation, evaporation filtration and others. He discovered processes for the preparation of hair dyes, leather, and illuminating manuscript ink."</p> <p>Consult: http://www.thecompleteobamatimeline.com/uploads/3/4/8/7/34872825/nationalgeographic1001inventions.pdf for more details.</p>	<p><u>The processes of sublimation</u> The claim is too scanty to know what Jabir ibn Hayyan sublimated.</p> <p><u>Distillation</u> The first known chemist was Tapputi, a woman from Mesopotamia, who lived in the second millennium BC. She described how as a palace overseer she distilled the "essences of flowers and other aromatic materials, filtered them, added water and returned them to the still several times until she got just what she wanted. This is also the first known reference to the process of distillation and the first recorded use of a still.¹⁰⁷ Jabir ibn Hayyan may have improved on the process of distillation. Let us give credit where credit is due: Tapputi was the mother of chemistry, almost three thousand years before a Muslim thought about distillation.</p> <p><u>Crystallization</u> The claim is too scanty to realize what Jabir ibn Hayyan crystallized.</p> <p><u>Purification</u> The Egyptians and the Romans devised the process of purification, at least with regards to water. What Jabir Ibn Hayyan purified is not stated.</p> <p><u>Oxidation</u> The process of oxidation (electrons are lost) and reduction (electrons are gained) were used 7,500 to 4,500 years ago in the Copper/Bronze Age. Although not chemically understood, the craftsmen at that time "heated copper ores in the presence of carbon to produce copper metal. In this process, the copper in the ore was reduced to copper metal, and</p>

¹⁰⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷ <http://chemistry.about.com/od/historyofchemistry/f/first-chemist.htm> and <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tapputi>.

	<p>the carbon was oxidized to carbon dioxide. This same process was applied to iron ores during the Iron Age, which occurred 4500-3500 years ago."¹⁰⁸ The process was known and used long before Jabir ibn Hayyan lived.</p> <p><u>Evaporation filtration</u> The contention is too scanty without knowing what Jabir ibn Hayyan evaporated and filtrated. Thus, it is difficult to know the real story behind the process.</p> <p><u>The processes for the preparation of hair dyes</u> The Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans knew of processes for the preparation of hair dyes. They may not have been the same as the processes of Jabir ibn Hayyan. Nevertheless, he was not the first to invent a process. "The dying of hair is an ancient art. In ancient times, the dyes were obtained from plants. Some of the most well known are henna (<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>), indigo, Cassia obovata, senna, turmeric, and amla. Others include katam, black walnut hulls, red ochre and leeks."¹⁰⁹ "Women have been dyeing their hair for over four thousand years. Assyrian herbals dating back to 2177 BC contain some of the oldest recipes for cosmetic preparations known. One particular recipe for a hair dye uses cassia and leeks."¹¹⁰</p> <p><u>Processes for the preparation of leather dyes</u> The contention is too scanty to know what is meant by processes. "Tanning was being carried out by the South Asian inhabitants of Mehrgarh between 7000–3300 BC. Around 2500 BC, the Sumerians began using leather, affixed by copper studs, on chariot wheels." The Egyptians and the Romans knew of a process for dying leather, i.e., tanning.¹¹¹</p> <p><u>Illuminating manuscript ink</u> The Egyptians had previous knowledge of this kind of manuscript painting.¹¹²</p>
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¹⁰⁸ <http://science.jrank.org/pages/4959/Oxidation-Reduction-Reaction-History.html>.

¹⁰⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hair_coloring.

¹¹⁰ http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio4/womanshour/04/2007_08_fri.shtml.

¹¹¹ <http://www.leatherresource.com/history.html>.

¹¹² <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/09620a.htm>.

"Al-Zahrawi (936-1013), a physician and surgeon from Muslim Spain, wrote a 30-volume medical encyclopedia, giving detailed accounts of dental, pharmaceutical and surgical practices. He designed more than 200 surgical instruments such as syringes, droppers, scalpels, and forceps. His book also described dyes that turned blond hair black, lotions for straightening curls and suntan lotion."

Consult: <http://www.thecompleteobamatimeline.com/uploads/3/4/8/7/34872825/nationalgeographic1001inventions.pdf> for more details.

Granted, Al-Zahrawi is the author of a 30-volume medical encyclopedia. However, dentistry and dental surgery were practiced in the Indus Valley already in 7000 BC. "This earliest form of dentistry involved curing tooth related disorders with bow drills operated, perhaps, by skilled bead craftsmen. The reconstruction of this ancient form of dentistry showed that the methods used were reliable and effective.

A Sumerian text from 5000 BC describes a 'tooth worm' as the cause of dental caries. Evidence of this belief has also been found in ancient India, Egypt, Japan, and China. The legend of the worm is also found in the writings of Homer, and as late as the 14th century AD the surgeon Guy de Chauliac still promoted the belief that worms cause tooth decay."¹¹³

"The Edwin Smith Papyrus, written in the 17th century BC but which may reflect previous manuscripts from as early as 3000 BC, includes the treatment of several dental ailments. In the 18th century BC, the Code of Hammurabi referenced dental extraction twice as it related to punishment. Examination of the remains of some ancient Egyptians and Greco-Romans reveals early attempts at dental prosthetics and surgery.

Ancient Greek scholars Hippocrates and Aristotle wrote about dentistry, including the eruption pattern of teeth, treating decayed teeth and gum disease, extracting teeth with forceps, and using wires to stabilize loose teeth and fractured jaws. Some say the first use of dental appliances or bridges comes from the Etruscans from as early as 700 BC. Further research suggested 3000 B.C. In ancient Egypt, Hesi-Re is the first named "dentist" (greatest of the teeth). The Egyptians bound replacement teeth together with gold wire. Roman medical writer Cornelius Celsus wrote extensively of oral diseases as well as dental treatments such as narcotic-containing emollients and astringents."¹¹⁴

Although Al-Zahrawi allegedly "designed more than 200 surgical instruments such as syringes, droppers, scalpels, and forceps", he could not have done this without building on the shoulders of giants in the field who had come before him. Furthermore, describing "dyes that turned blond hair black, lotions for

¹¹³ http://www.belekdentalcare.com/files/history_of_dentistry.pdf, and <http://www.thehistoryof.net/the-history-of-dentistry.html>.

¹¹⁴ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dentistry>; <http://www.answers.com/topic/dentistry>.

	<p>straightening curls and suntan lotion", does not mean that he invented them, which the passage slyly implies.</p>
<p>"Al-Jazari (12th century) was a highly skilled engineer from southern Turkey whose connecting rod system revolutionized the concept of automatic machines, including the Elephant Clock — a symbol of status that incorporated robotics with moving, time-telling figures."</p> <p>Consult: http://www.thecompleteobamatimeline.com/uploads/3/4/8/7/34872825/nationalgeographic1001inventions.pdf for more details.</p>	<p>"The earliest evidence for a connecting rod appears in the late 3rd century AD Roman Hierapolis sawmill. It also appears in two 6th century Eastern Roman saw mills excavated at Ephesus, respectively Gerasa in Roman Syria. The crank and connecting rod mechanism of these Roman watermills converted the rotary motion of the waterwheel into the linear movement of the saw blades."¹¹⁵</p> <p>Sometime between 1174 and 1206, the Arab engineer Al-Jazari described a machine which incorporated the connecting rod with a crankshaft to pump water as part of a water-raising machine, but the device was unnecessarily complex indicating that he still did not fully understand the concept of power conversion."¹¹⁶</p> <p>The description of such a connecting rod construction does not mean that Al-Jazari invented it, as the statement implies.</p>
<p>"Ibn Nafis (1210-1288), a famous philosopher and physician who was born in Syria and lived in Egypt, was the first to describe pulmonary circulation of venous blood passing into the heart and lungs via the ventricles. He was finally credited with this discovery in the early 20th century when his manuscript was discovered in Berlin."</p> <p>Consult: http://www.thecompleteobamatimeline.com/uploads/3/4/8/7/34872825/nationalgeographic1001inventions.pdf for more details.</p>	<p>This is only part of the story. According to R.A. Young, "Wiberg suggests that the early Greeks knew of the circulation, and quotes a passage from one of the Hippocratic writings which would bear that interpretation."¹¹⁷ This statement is just as credible as that which said about Ibn Nafis. Perhaps Ibn Nafis stood on the shoulders of giants before him. Ibn Nafis himself said that he was indebted to those who came before him, particularly Galen (129? 131? -199?, 201?, 216?)¹¹⁸ "In the 2nd century AD in Rome, the Greek physician Galen knew that blood vessels carried blood and identified venous (dark red) and arterial (brighter and thinner) blood, each with distinct and separate functions. ... Galen believed that the arterial blood was created by venous blood passing from the left ventricle to the right by passing through 'pores' in the interventricular septum."¹¹⁹</p>

¹¹⁵ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crankshaft>.

¹¹⁶ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Connecting_rod.

¹¹⁷ Young, R. A. *The Pulmonary Circulation--Before and After Harvey: Part I*, (1940), at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2176288/?tool=pmcentrez>.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circulatory_system.

	<p>Although he did not completely understand the functioning, Galen did theorize that the heart was instrumental in the circulatory system.</p>
<p>"Sinan (1489-1588) was the master architect for the Ottoman Empire. He designed and built 477 buildings during his long career in the service of three sultans in Turkey. His work includes the Selimiye Mosque in Edirne, which has the highest, most earthquake-defying minarets in all of Turkey. His designs revolutionized the dome, allowing for greater height and size."</p> <p>Consult: http://www.thecompleteobamatimeline.com/uploads/3/4/8/7/34872825/nationalgeographic1001inventions.pdf for more details.</p>	<p>The statement is true, but it leads the reader to the conclusion that Sinan alone is responsible for the revolution in dome design, which started when Filippo Brunelleschi built the dome of the Santa Maria del Fiore between 1446-1461. It is accepted fact that Sinan was familiar with Renaissance dome-building practice. Many of his structures and domes resemble the work of Brunelleschi. Let us accept the plethora of his architectural work on the one hand, and on the other hand and at the same time conjecture that the architectural principles of dome construction came to him from other sources as well, particularly Brunelleschi, upon whom he developed.¹²⁰ The structures were not all his own, isolated inventions.</p>
<p>"Islam introduced the concept of indexation in combating inflation."</p> <p>Source: <i>1001 Inventions ... Introduction</i></p> <p>Consult: http://www.thecompleteobamatimeline.com/uploads/3/4/8/7/34872825/nationalgeographicsociety1001inventionsparttwo.pdf for more details.</p>	<p>Indexation is the process of adjusting income payments using a price index, which will maintain the public purchasing power after inflation. There were no indices of prices during Muhammad's time. There was a system of Zikat, (Zakat) alms-giving or a religious to assist the poor.</p>
<p>"Islam's writers created thousands of stories; stories of courage, romance, and magic. Islam's poets wrote of love when others before them were too steeped in fear to think of such things."</p> <p>Source: <i>1001 Inventions ... Introduction</i></p> <p>Consult: http://www.thecompleteobamatimeline.com/uploads/3/4/8/7/34872825/nationalgeographicsociety1001inventionsparttwo.pdf for more details.</p>	<p>All of these subjects had been accomplished by intellectuals and intelligentsia of previous ages and cultures. All of these subject areas can be found in the Bible.</p>
<p><u>Major Contributions in Muslim Civilization</u></p> <p>(beginning on page 14 and continuing at passim of the book <i>1001 Inventions ...</i> Consult: http://www.thecompleteobamatimeline.com/uploads/3/4/8/7/34872825/nationalgeographicsociety1001inventionspartthree.pdf for more details)</p> <p>STATEMENT: "Dar al-Islam, or the Muslim world, stretched over three vast continents, from Toledo in Spain,</p>	<p>Dar al-Islam – the Muslim world – is a dogmatic phrase in Islamic dogma that excludes everything that is not Islamic. Dar al-Islam thus means all lands that are under Islamic control. This, however, is only half of the truth. Always associated with Dar al-Islam is Dar al-Harb, which means House of War. On the surface that proves to show that the world is divided into violence – Dar al-Harb, the House of War – and Dar al-Islam, the House of Islam, i.e., in this comparison the House of Peace. The truthful reality is that Dar al-Harb (House of War) is also called Dar</p>

¹²⁰ Kostoff, Spiro. *A History of Architecture Settings and Rituals*, Oxford University press: New York: 1985, pp. 457-466.

through Arabia and Indonesia to China, and as far south as East Africa. It reached its peak in the 12th century under the Abbasids. Cities in the Middle East and Spain became global centers of culture, trade, and learning. Their atmosphere of tolerance and creativity stimulated groundbreaking advances in medicine, engineering, philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, and architecture. Explore the map below to see what happened – where and when."

al-Garb (House of the West) and is the Islamic terminology used for countries that are not under Islamic rule. The New Encyclopedia of Islam explains the meaning of the Dar al-Harb (lit. the "abode of war") as "the territories where Islam does not prevail. During colonial rule in India, the 'uluma decided that as long as the laws of Islam were not prohibited, or as long as the peculiar institution of Islam existed, the country could be considered to lie within Dar al-Islam ("abode of Islam"). Symbolically, the Dar al-Harb is the domain, even in an individual's life, where there is a struggle against or opposition to, the Will of Allah."¹²¹ Moreover, jihad is the Islamic divine institution of warfare to extend Islam into the regions that are Dar al-Harb to defend Islam from danger, even though there may be no danger coming from these regions.¹²² Thus it is also a method to intentionally and preemptively prohibit danger to Islam.

As seen from the position of Islam, the normal relationship between Dar al-Islam and Dar al-Harb is warfare, and should there be any peace between the two before final integration into Islamic slavery; it cannot be allowed to last longer than ten years because Mohammed set this period as precedent.¹²³ The people living in Dar al-Harb are called Harbi, the definition of which is a non-Muslim who lives in a region that has not become subject to Islamic rule. The Harbi is considered to be a warfarer. The Harbis have no rights. Thus, according to Islamic law and philosophy, the Harbis can be legally killed, and their property be taken by Muslims at any time.¹²⁴

The implications for the modern world are as follows:

"... (W)e must clarify an important issue, and this is whether America is a country of war [Bilad Harb] or a country with which we have an agreement [Bilad Ahd]... It is agreed that it is a country of war, and it is permitted for Muslims to strike a country of war with all [kinds] of blows, because the blood, money, and honor of its residents are permitted. This is what the Messenger of Allah did with the Muhajireen [those from Dar Al-Harb, i.e., from territory not yet

¹²¹ Glasse, Cyril. *The New Encyclopedia of Islam: Revised Edition of the Concise Encyclopedia of Islam*. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, California: 2002, p. 111. Sometimes the Arabic *al* is capitalized. Sometimes it is not. The capitalization or non-capitalization has been kept as used in the researched sources.

¹²² *Ibid*, p. 240.

¹²³ Mark W. Janis and Caroline Evans, *Religion and International Law*, Kluwer Law International - Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, The Hague, Netherlands: 1999, p. 95.

¹²⁴ Bat Ye'or, *Islam and Dhimmitude: Where Civilizations Collide*, translated into English by Mariam Kochan, and David Littman, Associated University Presses, Cranbury, New Jersey: 2002, p. 55.

	<p>under Islamic rule that must be conquered]: He abducted them like he did with the Banu 'Uqail; he plundered their merchant caravans as he did with the Quraysh; he assassinated their leaders as he did with Ka'ab Ibn Al-Ashraf and Salamah bin Abi Al-Huqaiq; he burned their land as he did with Banu Al-Nadhir; he destroyed their fortifications as he did in Taif and other things.</p> <p>Perhaps someone will say that if those who died [on September 11, 2001] are innocent women, elderly, and children, who must not be harmed even if they belong to a group from Dar al-Harb, then how are these operations permitted by religious law?</p> <p>We say [in response] that the sanctity of the blood of women, children, and the elderly [from among the people of Dar Al-Harb] is not absolute. Moreover, there are certain cases in which it is permitted to kill them when they [belong] to the people of Dar al-Harb...</p> <p>The first case: It is permitted for Muslims to kill inviolable infidels [that is, children, women, and the elderly] to repay in kind. If the infidels target Muslim women, children, and elderly, then it is permitted for Muslims to repay them in kind and kill [their women, children and elderly] as they killed. This is because of the word of Allah the Supreme, 'Anyone who attacks you, attack him as he attacked you,' and also because of other evidence.¹²⁵</p> <p>The second case: It is permitted for Muslims to kill inviolable infidels in the event that they [the Muslims] attack them and cannot differentiate between those with immunity and the warriors or fortifications and, accordingly, they are permitted to kill them as a result [of inability to distinguish] and not with premeditation. This is because of what the Messenger said when asked about the offspring of the infidels [whom Muslims attacked] in an ambush and [during it] harmed their women and their children and said: 'They [the children] are of them [the warriors].' This proves that it is permissible to kill women and children because of [the deeds of] their fathers when it is not possible to distinguish between them [and the infidel warriors]...</p> <p>The third case: It is permissible for Muslims to kill inviolable infidels if they are aiding the fighting in deed, word, opinion, or any other way. This is because of the Prophet's order to kill Duraid ibn Al-Simma, who was 120 years old and went with the</p>
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¹²⁵ What constitutes an attack on Muslims is defined by Muslims. Even contractual agreements between Islamic states and the West can be considered an attack on Islam if one of the outcomes of the agreement is considered to be illegal exploitation according to Islamic law.

	<p>Hawazin tribe [to fight against the Muslims] to give them counsel.</p> <p>The fourth case: It is permitted for Muslims to kill inviolable infidels when there is a need to burn the fortifications or the fields of the enemy in order to weaken his strength, to breach the ramparts, or to topple the country, even if the inviolable ones die as a result, such as the Prophet did in the case of Banu Al-Nadhir.</p> <p>The fifth case: It is permitted for Muslims to kill inviolable infidels if they need to use heavy weapons that cannot differentiate between those who are inviolable and the warriors, as the Prophet did at Taif.</p> <p>The sixth case: It is permitted for Muslims to kill inviolable infidels if the enemy uses women and children as a human shield and it is not possible to kill the warriors except by killing this shield. In such a case it is permitted to kill them all.</p> <p>The seventh case: It is permitted for Muslims to kill inviolable infidels if the latter had an agreement with the Muslims and broke the agreement, and the imam had to kill the inviolable ones to make an example of them, like the Prophet did with Banu Qurayza."¹²⁶</p> <p>There are so-called Islamic scholars, like Sheikh Omar Bakri Muhammad, who argue that the positions of the Islamic concepts of Dar al-Islam versus Dar al-Harb no longer apply. This means that Muslims are no longer obligated to wage war on Dar al-Harb.¹²⁷ However, this is an exceedingly minority position and must be taken for what it is: only a statement with no validity, for every Muslim and every sheikh knows how to commit taqiyya, the Muslim doctrine that allows lying in certain circumstance. This indeed is a certain circumstance. It is meant to placate the West.</p> <p>The statement is lying by the use of <i>kitman</i>. Of course, the Chief Editor of 1001 <i>Inventions The Enduring Legacy of Muslim Civilization</i>, Salim T. S. Al-Hassani knows this. Every time a Muslim hears or reads Dar al-Islam, that Muslim immediately knows that the phrase is in juxtaposition to Dar al-Harb, which must be defeated and converted into Dar al-Islam at all costs. Mr. Salim T. S. Al- Hassani, you are a liar! National Geographic Society, you are a</p>
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¹²⁶ *Contemporary Islamist Ideology Authorizing Genocidal Murder – MEMRI: Special Report – No. 25*, January 27, 2004, at <http://www.memri.org/report/en/0/0/0/0/0/1049.htm>.

¹²⁷ *Islamist Leader in London: No Universal Jihad As Long As There is No Caliphate – MEMRI: Special Dispatch - No. 435*, October 30, 2002 at <http://www.memri.org/report/en/0/0/0/0/0/50/753.htm>.

	supporter of these lies and a participant in cultural jihad!
<p><u>World Map</u></p> <p><u>Al-Idrisi (1099-1166)</u></p> <p>STATEMENT: "Al-Idrisi (1099-1166) was commissioned by the Norman King of Sicily, Roger II, to make a map. He produced an atlas of 70 maps called the Book of Roger, showing the earth was round, which was a common notion held by Muslim scholars."</p>	<p>MAPS. We know the following concerning the so-called papers of Islamic geography, which were maps based on Hellenistic geography. The most notable developers from the 8th to the 12th centuries were Al-Khwārizmī, Abū Zayd Al-Balkhī, Abu Rayhan Biruni, and Muhammad Al-Idrisi. This does not mean that the maps available to explorers during Columbus' time and after that were based on maps of Arabic origin, which if available, were mostly copies with updated facts. The notable Ottoman Turkish map scholars are Mahmud Al-Kashgari and Piri Reis.¹²⁸ Some of the most important maps available to both pre-and post-Columbian seafarers are:</p> <p>The World Map of Eratosthenes</p> <p>This map is non-Arabic in origin. "Eratosthenes (276-194 BC) drew an improved world map, incorporating information from the campaigns of Alexander the Great and his successors. Asia became wider, reflecting the new understanding of the actual size of the continent. Eratosthenes was also the first geographer to incorporate parallels and meridians within his cartographic depictions."¹²⁹</p> <p>The World Map of Ptolemy</p> <p>This map is non-Arabic in origin. "Ptolemy was the custodian of the library at Alexandria, which contained the greatest manuscript collection of ancient times, and it was there that he consulted the archaic source documents that enabled him to compile his own map. Acceptance of the possibility that the original version of at least one of the charts he referred to could have been made around 10,000 BC helps us to explain why he shows glaciers, characteristic of that exact epoch, together with 'lakes ... suggesting the shapes of present-day lakes, and streams very much suggesting glacial streams ... flowing from the glaciers into the lakes.'¹³⁰</p> <p>The Dulcert Portolano Map of 1339</p> <p>This map is non-Arabic in origin. "The so-called Dulcert Portolano focuses on Europe and North Africa. Here latitude is perfect across huge distances</p>

¹²⁸ Gerald R. Tibbetts, *The Beginnings of a Cartographic Tradition*, in: John Brian Harley, David Woodward, *Cartography in the Traditional Islamic and South Asian Societies*, Chicago: 1992, pp. 90-107.

¹²⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Early_world_maps.

¹³⁰ <http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/egipto/fingerprintgods/fingerprintgods00.htm>.

	<p>and the total longitude of the Mediterranean and Black Seas is correct to within half a degree. ... (T)he maker of the original source from which the Dulcert Portolano was copied had, 'achieved highly scientific accuracy in finding the ratio of latitude to longitude. He could only have done this if he had precise information on the relative longitudes of a many great places ...all the way from Galway in Ireland to the eastern bend of the Don in Russia.'"¹³¹</p> <p>The Portolano Map of Iehudi Ibn ben Zara of 1487</p> <p>Although Ibn ben Zara was an Arab, the map is not of Arabic origin. "The 'Portolano' of Iehudi Ibn Ben Zara, drawn in the year 1487 (is) a chart of Europe and North Africa (that) may have been based on a source even earlier than Ptolemy's, for it seems to show glaciers much farther south than Sweden (roughly on the same latitude as England in fact) and to depict the Mediterranean, Adriatic and Aegean Seas as they might have looked before the melting of the European ice-cap."¹³²</p> <p>The Hamy-King Chart of 1502-1504</p> <p>"The Hamy-King Chart of 1502 was found to be based partly on Ptolemaic and partly on Portolano traditions, with recently discovered lands added by an early explorer, thought to be Amerigo Vespucci. The European section seems to be based on the most accurate of the portolano charts. This world map provides evidence of numerous and extensive geological changes since the first prototypes of its original local maps were drawn. ...(P)lacing the center of the portolano chart in the Indian Ocean, (allowed the) world map to include all of Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas as well. It is a much broader design than found on the Piri Re'is map."¹³³ This map is not of Arabic origin.</p> <p>The Piri Re'is Map of 1513</p> <p>"In his day, Piri Re'is was a well-known figure; his historical identity is firmly established. An admiral in the navy of the Ottoman Turks, he was involved ... in numerous sea battles around the mid-sixteenth century. He was ... considered an expert on the lands of the Mediterranean, and authored a famous sailing book, the Kitabi Bahriye, a comprehensive description of the coasts, harbors, currents, shallows, landing places, bays, and straits of the Aegean and</p>
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¹³¹ <http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/egipto/fingerprintgods/fingerprintgods00.htm>.

¹³² http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/egipto/fingerprintgods/fingerprintgods_00.htm.

¹³³ http://members.tripod.com/~Glove_r/Hapgood.html.

	<p>Mediterranean Seas. Despite this illustrious career, he fell afoul of his masters and was beheaded in 1554 or 1555."¹³⁴ The source maps Piri Re'is used to draw up his 1513 map were in all probability lodged originally in the Imperial Library at Constantinople, to which the Admiral is known to have enjoyed privileged access. Those sources (which may have been transferred or copied from even more ancient centers of learning) no longer exist, or, at any rate, have not been found. It was, however, in the library of the old Imperial Palace at Constantinople that the Piri Re'is Map was rediscovered, painted on a gazelle skin and rolled up on a dusty shelf, as recently as 1929. The Piri Re'is map is based on pre-Islamic sources.</p> <p>The Mercator Map of 1538</p> <p>This map is non-Arabic in origin. It is a map of the world that was the first ever to show America stretching from north to south.¹³⁵</p> <p>The Ptolemaeus Basiliae Map of 1540</p> <p>This cartographic work is non-Arabic in origin. It is a reproduction of the World Map of Ptolemy with updated changes that was published in Basel, Switzerland in 1540.</p> <p>The Hadji Ahmed World Map of 1559</p> <p>Although Hadji Ahmed was Arab, he had no access to contemporary maps and charts of the Americas and so was stuck with simply copying some mysterious mappamundi in his possession.¹³⁶ Therefore, this map is not of Arabic origin.</p>
<p><u>Gothic Rib Vaulting (1000)</u></p> <p>STATEMENT: "The gothic ribs of the Toledo and Córdoba Mosque vaults inspired European architects and their patrons to adopt them in the Romanesque and Gothic movements.</p>	<p>It is illogical to name the ribs of the vaults in the mosques of Toledo and Córdoba gothic because the term as referring to architecture originated in France in the 12th century and lasted until the 16th century. Gothic architecture evolved out of Romanesque architecture which began at the end of the Roman Empire in the 6th century and lasted until approximately 1100/1200. Examples of Romanesque architecture with the predecessors of rib vaults existed in the Byzantine Basilica of San Vitale in Ravenna, which was begun by Bishop Ecclesius in 527, and completed by Bishop Maximian of Ravenna in 546. It is this church that became an inspiration for architectural building in Europe before and after the</p>

¹³⁴ <http://www.dreamscape.com/morgana/larissa2.htm>.

¹³⁵ <http://www.mostlymaps.com/mapmakers/gerardus-mercator>.

¹³⁶ <http://unmyst3.blogspot.com/2011/03/hadji-ahmed-map.html>.

	<p>completion of Emperor Charlemagne's Palatine Chapel, in Aachen, Germany, which was built around the year AD 800. "The pointed arch, the vault rib, and the flying buttress" are not "the invention of Gothic builders." The technology already existed in the Romanesque period.¹³⁷</p> <p>An inscription on the façade of the Toledo mosque tells the viewer that it was constructed by Musa Ibn Ali in 999 AD. It is now the Roman Catholic Church Mesquita del Cristo de la Luz.¹³⁸ However, the Toledo Mosque was built on a Visigoth church site. The Visigoths controlled Toledo and parts of Spain to the northwest from approximately the fifth to the early eighth century (711). Therefore, the Christian church which existed in the Romanesque-Visigothic period, was more than three hundred years older than the mosque that was built over it.</p> <p>The Córdoba Mosque (now the Roman Catholic Mezquita–Catedral de Córdoba, Mezquita de Córdoba) was the Visigothic church St. Vincent, which was built ca. 600. The Muslims began the conversion into a mosque in approximately 784.¹³⁹ Therefore, the conclusion is that what we today call Gothic rib vaults were not explicitly known at the time of the existence of the Toledo Mosque and the Córdoba Mosque. However, predecessors of such rib vaults were present in the Christian churches before they were usurped into mosques.</p>
<p><u>Surgical Instruments</u> <u>Al-Zahrawi (936-1013)</u> "Cutting-edge surgeon Al-Zahrawi introduced more than 200 surgical tools that revolutionized medical science. These instruments would not look out of place in today's 21-st century hospitals."</p>	<p>It is interesting to note and understand that these Muslim surgical instruments bear exact resemblance to those used in Ancient Rome by Roman and Greek surgeons, particularly surgical tools found in Pompeii and dated 79 AD</p>
<p><u>Exploration</u> <u>Ibn Battuta (1304-1368/70)</u> STATEMENT: "Ibn Battuta traveled more than 75,000 miles in 29 years through more than 40 modern countries, compiling one of the best eyewitness accounts of the customs and practices of the medieval world."</p>	<p>The heading Exploration is interesting. It is a sly attempt to propagandize that the journeys undertaken by Ibn Battuta and other Muslims were the so-called first explorers.</p> <p>The logic is faulty. Ibn Battuta traveled during this time, yet these countries were not modern. There are</p>

¹³⁷ Spiro Kostof, *A History of Architecture Settings and Rituals*, Oxford University Press, New York: 1985, p. 332.

¹³⁸ <http://www.sacred-destinations.com/spain/toledo-mezquita-del-cristo-de-la-luz>.

¹³⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cathedral%20of%20Mosque_of_C%C3%B3rdoba. Therefore, the gothic rib vaults were not known as such at the time.

	<p>maps of Ibn Battuta's travels.¹⁴⁰ The travels/explorations did take place. The statement indicates the best in Ibn Battuta's eyewitness accounts concerning the customs and practices of the medieval world. In fact, the racist, demeaning descriptions are probably more interesting than Ibn Battuta's travels. Some of Ibn Battuta's comments on the places and peoples he encountered during his travels.¹⁴¹</p> <p>Although it is sublimely suggested, indeed intentionally desired, that the reader believes that Ibn Battuta (1304-1368/70) was <u>the</u> only eye witness explorer the then world had ever known, there is nothing more remote from the truth. The STATEMENT is a contrived falsity. In doing research for another topic the author remembered the vita of one of the most important historical figures in European belletristic literature: the Medieval Minnesinger, poet, and diplomat Oswald von Wolkenstein (1376/77-1445), who traveled throughout Europe and Eurasia into Caucasus Georgia.</p> <p>Suffice it to point out that Ibn Battuta's travels of 29 years is half of the years that Oswald Von Wolkenstein was underway. Although Oswald may not have traveled throughout 40 modern countries, which at that time were not modern and far less than forty in number, he did make journeys into Northern Africa, Europe, England, the Middle East, and Eurasia. That Ibn Battuta was the only widely traveled man in the Middle Ages is not true.</p>
<p><u>Foundation of Sociology and Economics</u></p> <p>Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406)</p> <p>STATEMENT: "This man traced the rise and fall of human societies in a science of civilization, recording it all in his famous Al-Muqaddimah, or Introduction to a History of the World, which forms the basis of sociology and economic theory."</p>	<p>Ibn Khaldun did write the famous Al-Muqaddimah, or Introduction to a History of the World, yet whether or not it forms the basis of sociology and economic theory can be debatable, particularly when the predecessor Greek philosophers are taken into consideration. It is not often said that Ibn Khaldun relied on Greek sources and philosophy to write and philosophize about the subject matter with which he was concerned. His "dominant intellectual lineage is the rationalist thought that stretches from the Peripatetic philosophers, and especially from Aristotle (384-322 BC)." Ibn Khaldun "clearly acknowledged the presence of Greek ideas" in his work to the degree that the "Greek philosophical tradition ... became synonymous and almost</p>

¹⁴⁰ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_Battuta. The countries were not 40 in number during Ibn Battuta's time and they are not necessarily modern nowadays.

¹⁴¹ http://www.raceandhistory.com/cgi-bin/forum/webbbs_config.pl/noframes/read/911. Consult: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zanj>. The Bujja belong to India. *Zanj* is Arabic and means *Land of the Negroes*.

	<p>identical" with Ibn Khaldun writings.¹⁴² A prime example is his statement "man is political by nature". Persons knowing their history of philosophy know that Aristotle wrote, "man is by nature a political animal."¹⁴³ Another example is the description of social relationships. Ibn Khaldun terms it ta'awun, co-operation and he draws on Aristotle's units of association/cooperation: the household or the family; the village; and the city-state. Furthermore, Ibn Khaldun bases his presentations of logic, happiness, virtues, vices, ethics, and the divisions of mathematical science (quantity, structure, space, change) on Aristotle's philosophical and political philosophy. Indeed, he even references Plato (424/423BC-348/347 BC) by using the following quotation from Plato: "(N)o certainty can be achieved concerning the divine, and one can state about the divine only what is most suitable and proper."¹⁴⁴ Ibn Khaldun's descriptions and presentation of the sciences of physics and metaphysics are Greek in their origin.</p> <p>At the same time Ibn Khaldun uses the Greek philosophers as sources, he argues against them by stating that the Greek philosophers cannot be correct in all matters, especially concerning questions relating to the Sharia Law. Only Islam can relate and present Sharia Law. He maintains that the logic of the Greeks cannot be accepted by Islam and Sharia Law. Of course, any freshman student of philosophy can understand why. Greek philosophy and logic could lead a person to become emancipated and independent. This is a human condition that Islam and Sharia Law cannot allow to exist. Ibn Khaldun believed that when Greek philosophy and Islam conflict, Islam surpasses Greek philosophy because it is pure. Islam is quite impure due to the non-humanity of the dogma, i.e., the desire to kill non-believers.</p> <p>Ibn Khaldun was building on the shoulders of philosophical giants, but his conclusion that Greek philosophy was inadequate because it sought to seek the knowledge of the beyond and violated the limits of the human mind and was thus harmful to Islam, makes him a dwarf in comparison to the giants who came before him.</p>
<u>Horseshow Arch (715)</u>	Horseshoe arches are known from the Kingdom of Aksum or Axum, also called the Aksumite Empire. It

¹⁴² <http://www.iiste.org/Journals/index.php/HRL/article/view/2233/2246>. The Peripathetic School was the Greek philosophical school in ancient Athens.

¹⁴³ Aristotle, *Politics*, 1252 b30-1253 a3, any edition.

¹⁴⁴ <http://www.iiste.org/Journals/index.php/HRL/article/view/2233/2246>.

<p>STATEMENT: "Resembling a horseshoe, this arch was first used in the Umayyad Great Mosque of Damascus. In Britain, it is known as the Moorish arch and was popular in Victorian times; it was often used in railway station entrances."</p>	<p>existed from ca. 100 to 940. Its geographical location was comparable to modern day Ethiopia and Eritrea. Horseshoe arches began appearing in the Kingdom of Aksum around the 3rd–4th century, at about the same time as the earliest contemporary examples in Roman Syria. This suggests an Aksumite origin or a Syrian origin for the horseshoe arch, but definitely not a Muslim origin, since it appeared many years before the Mosque of Damascus, which was built on the site of a Christian basilica dedicated to John the Baptist, after the Arab conquest of Damascus in 634. It is typical of Islam to build mosques on the sites of former churches, cathedrals, etc, in order to symbolize the superiority of Islam over the non-believers.¹⁴⁵ Furthermore, horseshoe arches were built by the Visigoths when they occupied Spain from 415 to 711, at which time they were defeated by the invading Moors from Africa. The Muslims took the use of the horseshoe arch from the Visigoths and the Mozarabs, who were Christians from North Africa. The Mozarabs used horseshoe arches in their church buildings.¹⁴⁶</p>
<p><u>Al-Nuri Hospital (1156)</u></p> <p>STATEMENT: " Hospitals provided free health care to all. Al-Nuri was an immense and sophisticated hospital where druggists, barbers, orthopedists, occultists, and physicians were all examined by "market inspectors" to make sure they met the highest standards."</p>	<p>The earliest documentation of hospitals for the care of the ill proves that the Sinhalese of Sri Lanka had lying-in-homes and hospitals throughout the country.¹⁴⁷ There are ruins of ancient hospitals in the country: The Anuradhapura, Medirigiriya, and Mihintale hospitals are examples. The latter is considered to be the oldest in the world and is dated to the ninth century.¹⁴⁸</p> <p>When Christianity became the accepted religion in the Roman Empire, there was a surge in providing care for the inhabitants. The First Council of Nicaea (325 AD) provided that a hospital be built in every cathedral town. Examples are those founded and built in Caesarea in Cappadocia by Basil, Bishop of Caesarea, which is called the Basiliad, established in 369 AD. It had "the dimensions of a city with its regular streets, buildings for different classes of patients, dwellings for physicians and nurses, workshop and industrial schools."¹⁴⁹ Early in the</p>

¹⁴⁵ Consult Stuart Munro-Hay, *Aksum: A Civilization of Late Antiquity*, Edinburgh: University Press, Edinburgh: 1991, pp. 128-130.

¹⁴⁶ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visigothic_arch. Emmet Scott, *Mohammed & Charlemagne Revisited The History of a Controversy*, New English Review Press, Nashville, Tennessee: 2012, p. 127.

¹⁴⁷ <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/ihsq/publications/pdf/No-42.PDF>.

¹⁴⁸ <http://answers.yahoo.com/question/index?qid=20080416110428AAaZGYy>.

¹⁴⁹ <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/07480a.htm>.

	<p>sixth century, St. Samson founded a hospital near the church of St. Sophia in Constantinople. These two examples prove that the concept of the modern hospital is the result of Christian love and mercy and Byzantine advancement. The Muslims and Islam had no influence because they had not been conceptualized at that time.</p> <p>The city of Jundishapur (Gundeshapur), Persia was founded by King Shapur I in 271 BC. A large portion of the population was Syriac Christians. In 529 AD scholars from the Persian School of Edessa, a Christian and medical university, settled in Jundishapur. Here they translated medical texts and founded the hospital and medical center at Jundishapur, which consisted of a medical school, a hospital, a pharmacology laboratory, a translation house, a library, and an observatory.¹⁵⁰</p> <p>The Sassanid dynasty fell to Muslim Arab armies in 638 CE. The first physicians under the Muslims were Jews and Christians. The academy survived the change of rulers and persisted for several centuries as a Muslim- re-founded university and institute of higher learning. In 832, Caliph Al-Ma'mūn established the famous Baytu al-Hikma, the House of Wisdom. The House of Wisdom copied the methods of the early university by engaging renowned scholars from the Jundishapur University, which provided the major connection between Greek, Iranian, and Indian medicine. Jundishapur held high the traditions of Galen and Hippocrates and preserved their works. The Muslims later synthesized these experiences and re-titled the synthesis Islamic medicine.¹⁵¹</p> <p>Hospitals existed in ancient Rome, Greece, Egypt, and India. Islam acquired the idea and knowledge from these predecessor cultures. The subtle listing of the Al-Nuri Hospital in 1156 is a concocted and intentional suggestion that the Muslims contributed the concept of the hospital to the rest of the world. Nothing could be farther from the truth. It is not only a devious, misleading myth. It is an outright lie.</p>
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¹⁵⁰ Cyril Elgood, *A Medical History of Persia and the Eastern Caliphate*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge: 1951, p. 7.

¹⁵¹ Michael Dols, Michael (1987). *The Origins of the Islamic Hospital: Myth and Reality* in *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 1987: **61**, pp. 367–91. Consult also <http://www.indianscience.org/essays/21-%20E--Hospitals%20in%20India%20in%20ancient%20period%20and%20medieval%20period.pdf> and R. Frye, ed., *Cambridge History of Iran*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge: 1975, vol. 4, p. 377, as well as <http://etb-history-theology.blogspot.de/2012/03/origins-of-hospitals.html>.

<p><u>Blood Circulation Ibn al-Nafis (1210-1288)</u></p> <p>STATEMENT: "Ibn al-Nafis of Egypt first described pulmonary circulation of venous blood passing into the heart and lungs via ventricles, thus becoming oxygenated and arterial blood. He was finally accredited with this discovery in 1957."</p>	<p>The process of the circulation of the blood might have been described by Muslim medic Ibn al-Nafis 300 years before William Harvey. However, the Chinese Book of Medicine describes this 1,600 years before Ibn Nafis.¹⁵² According to the multi-linguist Swiss physician Prof. h.c. Dr. med. Claus C. Schnorrenberger, the above image is an "original page of the onset of chapter 10 (Jing-Shui) from the Ling-Shu-Jing explaining the development of the human embryo and the significance of human blood circulation."¹⁵³</p>
<p><u>Pointed Arch (ninth century)</u></p> <p>STATEMENT: "The pointed arch concept, on which Gothic architecture is based, came to Europe from Egypt's beautiful Ibn Tulun B'Mosque of Cairo via Sicily with Amalfitan merchants. It enabled European architects to overcome problems in Romanesque vaulting."</p>	<p>The pointed arch or ogival arch is one of the defining characteristics of Gothic architecture. It did not originate with the Muslim architecture. The Assyrians used it as early as 722 BC in their buildings and their drainage architecture.¹⁵⁴ It is not a logical conclusion that medieval architects adopted the use of the pointed arch from Islamic architecture only. The pointed arch was common in the Near East before the arrival of Islam. Indeed, Islamic architecture adopted the pointed arch from predecessor pre-Islamic architecture before the pointed arches were structurally employed in medieval architecture.¹⁵⁵</p>
<p><u>Camera Obscura</u></p> <p><u>Ibn a-Haytham (965-1039)</u></p> <p>STATEMENT: "In a darkened room (qamara in Arabic), Ibn al-Haytham observed light coming through a small hole in the window shutters producing an upside-down</p>	<p>Ibn a-Haytham is Ibn Al-Haytham. Already in the 5th century BC, Chinese experimental scientists commented on the principle of optics and the pinhole effect.¹⁵⁶ Ibn Al-Haitham is not the first recorded person to realize that light enters the human eye and the claim that Ibn Al-Haitham invented the pinhole camera is false. The Roman philosopher Titus</p>

¹⁵² http://tedpriebe.com/documents/Anatomical_Foundations_of_Chinese%20Med.pdf.

¹⁵³ Ibid. Consult pages 2, 15 and 16. Claus C. Schnorrenberger is Chairman of the LIFU INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF CHINESE MEDICINE (LICCM) EUROPE, Overseas Campus of the China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan, Republic of China. The overseas campus is located at Karl Jaspers-Allee 8, CH-4052 Basel/Switzerland.

¹⁵⁴ Consult *The Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia 2007*, Columbia University Press, **arch** – at <http://www.1911encyclopedia.org/Arch>.

¹⁵⁵ John Warren has concluded that the pointed arch was pre-Islamic . Consult *Creswell's Use of the Theory of Dating by the Acuteness of the Pointed Arches in Early Muslim Architecture* in *Muqarnas*, Volume 8, *An Annual on Islamic Art and Architecture*: 1991, pp. 59–65.

¹⁵⁶ <http://www.pinholetours.com/history%20of%20pinhole/history%20of%20pinhole.html> Jon Grepstad - *Pinhole Photography* - Photo.net, 1996, updated December 18, 2003 at <http://web.archive.org/web/20080801053633/http://photo.net/learn/pinhole/pinhole>. Consult also Joseph Needham, *Science and Civilization in China: Volume 4, Physics and Physical Technology, Part 1, Physics*. Caves Books Ltd., Taipei: 1986, p. 82.

image on the opposite wall. This early pin-hole camera has led to the cameras of today."

Lucretius Carus (ca. 99 BC-ca. 55 BC) wrote in *On the Nature of the Universe* (55 BC), "The light and heat of the sun; these are composed of minute atoms which, when they are shoved off, lose no time in shooting right across the interspace of air in the direction imparted by the shove." This accurate observation in 55 BC tells us that light enters the eye.¹⁵⁷ In the fourth century BC the Greek scientist and philosopher Aristotle commented on the pinhole image formation in his work *Problems*. "In Book XV he asks 'Why is it that when the sun passes through quadri-laterals, as for instance in wickerwork, it does not produce a figure rectangular in shape but circular?' In Book XV he asks further 'Why is it that an eclipse of the sun, if one looks at it through a sieve or through leaves, such as a plane-tree or other broadleaved tree, or if one joins the fingers of one hand over the fingers of the other, the rays are crescent-shaped where they reach the earth? Is it for the same reason as that when light shines through a rectangular peep-hole, it appears circular in the form of a cone?'"¹⁵⁸ Thus, the principle was known at least 12 to 16 centuries before Ibn Al-Haythem was born (965). Consequently the claim on page 56 of 1001 Inventions that Ibn Al-Haythem researched and discovered "a new view of vision" is exceedingly questionable. It was not "new"!

The terminology camera obscura is Latin, which predates the Arabic language by ca. 1,600 years. The word camera in Latin means an arched or vaulted space. *Camera* comes from the Greek *καμαρα*, which means a place or anything with an arched covering. The source of the Greek is the Indo-European word root *kam-er- meaning to arch, to bend.¹⁵⁹ Italian has the word camera, French *chambre* and English chamber. The Latin word *obscura* means dark. Its origin is the Indo-European word root (s)keu, meaning to cover, to hide.¹⁶⁰ Therefore, a camera obscura is a covered (dark) room. The term camera does not come from the Arabic *qamara*, although *qamara* may be related to camera. However, the internationally renowned expert on the etymology of words Julius Pokorny in his *Indogermanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch* cannot substantiate this connection. In the sense that people know the modern

¹⁵⁷ http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/HistTopics/Light_1.html.

¹⁵⁸ <http://www.pinholetours.com/history%20of%20pinhole/history%20of%20pinhole.html>.

¹⁵⁹ Julius Pokorny, *Indogermanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch*, Francke Verlag, Tübingen and Basel: 2005, p. 524.

¹⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 951.

	<p>meaning of camera, a mechanism that takes pictures, we owe the use to the German scientist Johannes Kepler (1571-1630).¹⁶¹</p>
<p><u>Castles</u> (12th century)</p> <p>STATEMENT: "The invincible design of the castles of Syria and Jerusalem were imitated in Western lands with key features like round towers, arrow slits, barbicans, machicolations, parapets, and battlements."</p>	<p>Castles are a European innovation of the ninth and tenth centuries that were introduced into England shortly before the Norman Conquest of 1066.¹⁶² Concerning the following features, we have the respective explanations of their history.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Round towers. Portchester Castle is often catalogued as a medieval castle. It was built in the late eleventh century. Until 1154 it belonged to an English baron. In that year it was taken over by the English crown. The defensive stone walls have integrated towers that were built in the 3rd century AD. ➤ Arrow slits. Archimedes is given the credit for inventing arrow slits during the siege of Syracuse in 214–212 BC.¹⁶³ Corfe Castle, built in the tenth century has arrow slits.¹⁶⁴ ➤ Barbican. A barbican is an outer fortification, a fortified gate house. The origin of the word is disputable. Islam and Muslims, of course, claim that it comes from Arabic. However there is a more logical origin of the word in Persian, باب خانه bab-i-khanah meaning gate-house and towered gateway or it could be from the Medieval English word burgh-kenning, meaning town watch tower.¹⁶⁵ There is surety that 1001 Inventions and Salim T.S. al-Hassani cannot claim that the terminology is purely Arabic. ➤ Machicolations. A machicolation is a downward opening or slit used to defend a castle or fort. There are box machicolations, concealed machicolations, and continuous machicolations. The box machicolations were used by the

¹⁶¹ <http://www.pinholetours.com/history%20of%20pinhole/history%20of%20pinhole.html>.

¹⁶² <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castle>.

¹⁶³ Peter Jones and Derek Renn, *The military effectiveness of Arrow Loops: Some experiments at White Castle in Chateau Gaillard: Etudes de Castellologie medieval*, Centre de Recherches Archéologiques Médiévales: 1982, Vols., IX–X: pp. 445–456.

¹⁶⁴ http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corfe_Castle.

¹⁶⁵ <http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?!=b&p=2>; <http://www.barbicanliving.co.uk/h3a.html>.

	<p>Romans. The Muslims adopted the use of machicolations from the Romans.¹⁶⁶</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Parapets. A wall-like barrier at the edge of a roof or other places is called a parapet. The Great Wall of China, built between 800 BC and 1400 AD has parapets along the roadway. Some were built as early as the 4th century BC.¹⁶⁷ ➤ Battlements. "A battlement in defensive architecture, such as that of city walls or castles, comprises a parapet (i.e. a defensive low wall between chest-height and head-height), in which rectangular gaps or indentations occur at intervals to allow for the discharge of arrows or other missiles from within the defenses. These gaps are termed crenels (also known as carnels, embrasures, or wheelers), and the building operation of embattling a previously unbroken parapet is termed crenellation. Thus a defensive building might be designed and built with battlements, or a manor house might be fortified by adding battlements, where no parapet previously existed, or cutting crenellations into its existing parapet wall. The solid widths between the crenels are called merlons (also cops or kneelers). A wall with battlements is said to be crenelated or embattled. Battlements often have protected walkways (chemin de ronde) behind them. Battlements have been used for thousands of years; the earliest known example is in the palace at Medinet-Abu built during the New Kingdom (16th-11th century BC) at Thebes in Egypt, which allegedly derives from Syrian fortresses. Medinet-Abu was constructed as a mortuary for Rameses III (reigned ca. 1186-1155 BC).¹⁶⁸ Battlements were used in the walls surrounding Assyrian towns, as shown on bas-reliefs from Nimrud and elsewhere. Traces of them remain at Mycenae in Greece, and some ancient Greek vases suggest the existence of battlements. The Great Wall of China has battlements."¹⁶⁹ Therefore, battlements are not a Muslim invention.
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¹⁶⁶ http://archnet.org/library/dictionary/entry.jsp?entry_id=DIA0435&mode=full.

¹⁶⁷ http://www.travelchinaguide.com/china_great_wall/construction/wall/.

¹⁶⁸ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramesses_III.

¹⁶⁹ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battlement>.

	<p>Round towers, arrow slits, barbicans, machicolations, parapets, and battlements were definitely used by warring Muslims, yet there is no decisive proof that Muslim engineers or architects invented these aspects of fortification. Indeed, many fortification elements like these were already used by the Romans and even the Chinese before the Romans. Both of these cultures transmitted the use of these fortification aspects throughout their empires.</p>
<p>(beginning on page 15 and continuing at passim of the book <i>1001 Inventions</i> ...</p> <p>Consult: http://www.thecompleteobamatimeline.com/uploads/3/4/8/7/34872825/natlgeographicsociety_1001inventionspartfour.pdf for more details.)</p> <p><u>Water-Raising Machine Al-Jazari (early 13th century)</u></p> <p>STATEMENT: "Al-Jazari's greatest legacy is the application of the crank and connecting rod system, which transmits rotary motion into linear motion. His machines were able to raise huge amounts of water without anyone lifting a finger"</p>	<p>Well, someone had to lift a finger to construct them. What was constructed? A crank and connecting rod system (crank, crankshaft) that caused rotary motion to convert into linear motion were applied to machines for the purpose of raising water. The truth behind the crank-and-connecting-rod construction (crank, crankshaft) is as follows:</p> <p>Historical records prove that the crankshaft was used in the Han Dynasty (206-BC to 220 AD) in China, approximately fourteen to fifteen centuries before Al-Jazari began breathing. The Chinese had used the mechanical device since sometime around 100 BC. The Romans used cranks on medical devices as early as the first century AD.¹⁷⁰ The Utrecht Psalter, written in Hautviellers Abbey, near Reims between 820-835, which is not the 13th century, shows a man sharpening a sword on a grindstone turned by a crankshaft. The image below is a cutout from the Utrecht Psalter.¹⁷¹</p> <p>On page 124 of <i>1001 Inventions</i> we read "A manuscript shows Al-Jazari's reciprocating pump. This was the first time an illustration of a crank appeared in a manuscript." This is an outright lie! – as are practically all of the claims in <i>1001 Inventions</i>! Documented evidence proves that "other references show the crank in use in certain regions by about 1100 AD, and that it was used in a variety of tools in Europe, being widespread by 1600 AD."¹⁷²</p> <p>As far as the description of the functioning of the reciprocating pump is concerned, the reader and the exhibition visitor is led to believe that Al-Jazari also invented the piston and piston technology. He did not invent the piston and piston technology! The Greek mathematician and engineer Hero of Alexandria (10-</p>

¹⁷⁰ http://www.webcitation.org/query?url=http://patentpending.blogs.com/patent_pending_blog/2005/04/the_invention_o.html&date=2011-02-07.

¹⁷¹ E. T. de Wald, *The Illustrations of the Utrecht Psalter*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1932, plate 58. See also http://warburg.sas.ac.uk/vpc/VPC_search/pdf_frame.php?image=00019391.

¹⁷² Ibid.

	<p>70) used pistons and piston technology in the first century AD. The device was the world's first fire extinguisher, pictured below.¹⁷³</p> <p>(285-222 BC) that was improved by Hero. Ctesibius is credited as being the first to discover the properties of wind and pneumatic power.</p> <p>These inventions were built more than twelve hundred years before Al-Jazari. Hero of Alexandria wrote about his inventions in his three volumes <i>Mechanica</i>. Hero's works survived in their Arabic translations. Lest we not forget that there is an account that the Caliph Omar burned the Library of Alexandria¹⁷⁴ which is the likely reason that not all of Hero's manuscripts are available in the original Greek.¹⁷⁵</p> <p>Because Hero of Alexandria's writings existed in Arabic translations, the conclusion is that Al-Jazari had access to this pre-Islamic genius, used constructions of Heron's inventions, perhaps with some changes, and presented them as his own inventions.¹⁷⁶</p> <p>This is another sly example of the Islamic undercutting of a Western civilization and using the principles, discoveries, and inventions contained therein as their contributions to civilization so that the</p>
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¹⁷³ <http://www.mlahanas.de/Greeks/HeronAlexandria2.htm>.

¹⁷⁴ Jamal Ad-din Al-Kufti, who was born in Kuft in Upper Egypt in 565 AH, and died in 646, informs us that the library was burned by Umru Ibn Al-As. *The American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*, Volume 27, October 1911, p. 335.

¹⁷⁵ "It seems more likely than not that, in fact Omar – the second Caliph of Islam – bears the final responsibility for the destruction of the Alexandria library, when Muslims invaded and took over Egypt."

http://www.islam-watch.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=370:did-caliph-omar-order-burning-of-alexandria-library&catid=59:kammuna&Itemid=58. There are some occurrences with proof that there were a number of fires over the years. The following historical fires burned in Alexandria, Egypt:

- 89-88 BC: under Ptolemy VIII (182 BC-116 BC, Pharaoh from 144 BC).
- 47 BC: Julius Caesar (100 BC-44BC) burned the harbor as part of this campaign. Seneca (3 BC-65 AD) says that 40,000 books were burned and that some books were looted and shipped to Rome. We do know that many volumes were looted by Caesar's army and shipped to Rome.
- 273 AD: Roman Emperor Aurelian (214/215-275, Roman Emperor from 270) invaded Egypt as part of his war with Zenobia (240-c. 275), Queen of the Palmyrene Empire in Roman Syria.
- 391 AD: Theophilus (3??-412), Patriarch of Alexandria, Egypt, from 385 to 412, urged a mob to destroy the temple at Serapis, which at the same time destroyed the annexed library.
- 645 AD: Caliph Omar (579-644, Caliph from 634) conquered Egypt. This burning was the most destructive according to the above eye-witness account.

Refer to <http://www.straightdope.com/columns/read/2233/what-happened-to-the-great-library-of-alexandria>.

¹⁷⁶ Refer to <http://www.mlahanas.de/Greeks/HeronAlexandria.htm>.

	present generations be brought to believe that Muslim heritage is the contributor to Western civilization.
<p><u>Chemistry (722-815)</u></p> <p>STATEMENT: "This was a period when chemical instruments and processes that form the basis of today's chemistry were created and developed. Jabir ibn Hayyan discovered virtually important acids like sulfuric, nitric, and nitromuriatic acid, while Al-Razi set up a modern laboratory, designing and using more than 20 instruments like the crucible and still."</p>	<p>The relevant truths at this time concern Jabir ibn Hayyan's so-called discoveries of sulfuric acid, nitric acid, and nitromuriatic acid, as well as Al-Razi's crucible and still.</p> <p>➤ <u>Sulfuric acid</u>: The historical nomenclature for this acid is oil of vitriol.¹⁷⁷ Ancient (al)chemists studied oil of vitriol hundreds of years before Christ's birth and hundreds of years after Christ's birth. We know that the Sumerians had made lists of different types of oil of vitriol that they classified according to color. In the first century AD, Dioscorides (c. 40-90), a Greek botanist, physician, and pharmacologist, who wrote a five-volume encyclopedia on herbal medicine and related medicinal substances titled <i>De Materia Medica</i>, described its origins and properties. Pliny the Elder (23-79), a Roman naturalist, and Galen (129-c. 216), a Roman-Greek philosopher, physician, and surgeon, wrote about its medical uses. Zosimos of Panopolis (fourth century AD) in his treatises <i>Phisica et Mystica</i> wrote about the uses of oil of vitriol (sulfuric acid) in metallurgy. The <i>Leyden Papyrus X</i> (P. Leyden X), written by an unknown author in the third century AD also discusses the use of sulfuric acid in metallurgy.¹⁷⁸</p> <p>Just because Jabir ibn Hayyan ([c. 721-c. 815 AD] The dates are given but they are more than exceedingly questionable. See nitric acid below.) and Al-Razi (865-925 AD), as well as Jamal Din al-Watwat (d. 1318) wrote about oil of vitriol in their mineral classifications lists,¹⁷⁹ it is not proof that any one of them discovered oil of vitriol.</p> <p>➤ <u>Nitric Acid</u>: The modern terms nitric acid and nitrogen come from the ancient Egyptian word n^e-t^e-r, which had originally denoted impure sodium carbonate.¹⁸⁰ It is highly doubtful that Jabir ibn Hayyan discovered nitric acid because there is</p>

¹⁷⁷ *Encyclopedia Britannica*, entry *sulfuric acid*.

¹⁷⁸ Vladimír Karpenko and John A. Norris, *Vitriol in the History of Chemistry* at http://www.chemicke-listy.cz/docs/full/2002_12_05.pdf.

¹⁷⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁸⁰ The history of this word development is in M.R. M. R. Feldman, *N and Na – The Egyptian Connection* in *Journal of Chemical Education*, 1980, Number 57, pp. 877-8.

	<p>conclusive evidence that he never existed.¹⁸¹ In A History of Hindu Chemistry from the Earliest times to the Middle of the Sixteenth Century A. D. ... we read, "Jabir (ibn Hayyan) was up till recently credited with being the discoverer of nitric acid, aqua regia, silver nitrate &c.</p> <p>A careful examination of the works of Jabir, both real and pretended, notably of the celebrated Summa perfectionis magisterii, has convinced M. Berthelot that the knowledge of the mineral acids was unknown not only to the Arabs but also to the European alchemists of the thirteenth century. It was a Latin author of the latter half of the 13th century who wrote the ... memorable work (on nitric acid) and assumed the venerable name of Geber to gain public confidence. Such instances of literary forgery are by no means uncommon in the alchemical literature of the East and the West."¹⁸²</p> <p>➤ <u>Nitromuriatic acid (aqua regia [royal water])</u>: The first documented appearance of aqua regia is in a work of an anonymous medieval European alchemist that history has named Pseudo-Geber. There are some indications that his name was Paul of Taranto, a 13th century Franciscan alchemist and author of books on alchemy and metallurgy in Latin who was from southern Italy. The chemist Antoine Lavoisier named it nitromuriatic acid in 1789.¹⁸³</p> <p>If Jabir ibn Hayyan never existed,¹⁸⁴ as indicated above, and the first known written, documented source of nitromuriatic acid is in the 13 century; then it is impossible for Jabir ibn Hayyan to have discovered the chemical.</p> <p>➤ <u>Al-Razi's crucible</u>: Every grade school pupil knows that a crucible is a container that is able to</p>
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¹⁸¹ Consult P. Kraus, *Studien zu Jābir ibn Hayyān* in *Isis*, 1931, Number 15, p. 7-30.; P. Kraus, *Jābir ibn Hayyān: Contributions à l'Histoire des Idées Scientifiques dans l'Islam*, Mémoires de l'Institut d'Égypte, Cairo, 1942. There are important corrections concerning the existence of Jabir ibn Hayyan that indicate a non-existence in Syed Nomanul Haq, *Names, Natures and Things. The Alchemist Jābir ibn Hayyān and his Kitāb al-Ahjār (Book of Stones)*, Kluwer, Dordrecht, 1994, chapter I. Already in the Medieval Arabic World there were serious doubts concerning Jabir ibn Hayyan's existence. Consult J. W. Fück, *The Arabic Literature on Alchemy According to An-Nadīm (A.D. 987)* in *Ambix*, 1951, Number 4, pp. 81-144.

¹⁸² Praphulla Chandra Rky, *A History of Hindu chemistry from the Earliest times to the Middle of the Sixteenth Century A. D. Sanskrit Texts, Variants, Translation and Illustrations*, The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Limited, Calcutta: 1903, p. 185-187.

¹⁸³ <http://www.1911encyclopedia.org/Alchemy>.

¹⁸⁴ The indications are that the **if** is a 99.99% surety.

withstand extremely high temperatures. It is used for glass and metal production, as well as chemical laboratory processes. Historically, crucibles were made from clay. Nowadays they can be made from any material capable of withstanding high temperatures that will not alter the crucible's form or change its make-up.¹⁸⁵ The earliest known documented evidence of the existence of crucibles is the sixth and fifth millennium BC. The locations are Eastern Europe and Iran. The crucibles used in the Iron Age (c. 1300 BC-c. 500 AD) are of the same kind of crucibles as those used in the Bronze Age (c. 3300 BC-c. 1300 BC.) With the Roman inventors crucibles underwent technological changes that were more adapted to produce new alloys and products. Crucibles became rounded or pointed at the bottom, more conical in their form. Ancient crucibles were heated from above; the Roman types were heated from below. The new designs resulted in greater stability. The newer crucibles also had thinner walls and better refractory properties.¹⁸⁶

The crux of the statement is that "Al-Razi set up a modern laboratory, designing and using more than 20 instruments like the crucible and still." The suggested thought is that Al-Razi's designing was at the same time Al-Razi's invention of the crucible. That Al-Razi invented the crucible is not true.

- Al-Razi's still: The same formulation above can be made with reference to the still. Stating that Al-Razi designed a still among other 20 laboratory instruments suggests that Al-Razi invented the still. The truth is that earliest identified stills as distillation apparatuses and perfume containers were made of terracotta in the Indus Valley, in pre-Islamic Pakistan. They date from c. 3000 BC. Distillation was known in the Chinese Han Dynasty as the figure below proves.¹⁸⁷

Moreover, it is documented that Miriam the Prophetess (Maria the Jewess [lived sometime between the first and third centuries AD]) – what an

¹⁸⁵ John Percy, *Natural Refractory Materials Employed in the Construction of Crucibles, Retorts, Furnaces &c. Metallurgy*, W. Clowes and Sons, London: 1861, pp. 208–09.

¹⁸⁶ Vincent C. Pigott, *The Neolithic (C.A 7500–5500 B.C) and Chalcolithic (C.A 5500–3200 B.C) Periods in The Archaeometallurgy of the Asian Old World*, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology, Philadelphia: 1999, pp. 73–74.

¹⁸⁷ René Taton, *La Science antique et medievale*, Presses Universitaires de France, Paris: 1957, plate 16, p. 76.

	insult to Islam and Mohammed! – invented the kerotakis, an alchemy still-device used to heat substances and collect vapors. It is an airtight container in a tight vacuum. Such stills were used in the Hermetic arts, from which English has the terminology hermetically sealed. ¹⁸⁸
<p><u>Trick Devices (ninth century)</u></p> <p>STATEMENT: "Three brothers, the Banu Musa brothers were great mathematicians who funded the translation of Greek scientific treatises; they also invented fabulous trick devices that, some say are precursors to modern day toys."</p>	<p>Within the STATEMENT is the clue to their inventions of trick devices: the translation of Greek documents. We know that the Banu Musa brothers (in order of age Muhammad, Ahmad, al-Hasan) (9th century), who were Persians and not Arabs, were commissioned by Abu Jafar al-Ma'mun ibn Harun (786-833), the Abassid Caliph of Baghdad (813-833), to collect all of the Hellenistic writings that were in the monasteries and libraries spread throughout the former Roman Empire and translate them into Arabic.¹⁸⁹ The brothers, astronomers, engineers, and mathematicians in their own right, did not translate these Hellenistic writings, but paid a group of translators working in the House of Wisdom 500 dinars a month for their translations.¹⁹⁰ Among these translations were the Pneumatics of Philo, the Mechanics and Pneumatics of Hero and Archimedes treatise on water clocks.¹⁹¹ The Greek sources were the "main inspiration for" for the Banu Musa brothers.¹⁹² In a resulting book titled Book of Ingenious Devices (Kitāb al-hiyal, c. 850) they described one hundred trick devices, eighty-three of which were trick vessels. In this work they truly relied heavily on the work and inspiration of Hero of Alexandria (10-70)¹⁹³ Philo of Byzantium (circa. 280 BC-circa. 220 BC), as well as ancient Chinese, Indian, and Persian engineering.¹⁹⁴ It is also interesting to note that the Banu Musa brothers</p>

¹⁸⁸ <http://www.bookrags.com/biography/maria-the-jewess-woc/>. Hermeticism includes the belief that the universe was divided into four classical elements and that God created seven spirits (planetary spirits) to control destiny.

¹⁸⁹ Mark E. Rosheim, *Robot Evolution: The Development of Anthrobotics*. Wiley-IEEE, Chichester, West Sussex: 1994, p. p.

¹⁹⁰ Donald R. Hill in the *Introduction to Banu Musa Brothers, The Book of Ingenious Devices (Kitāb al-hiyal)*, translated and annotated by Donald Routledge Hill, D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht, Holland: 1979, p. 4.

¹⁹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 19.

¹⁹² *Ibid.*

¹⁹³ *Ibid.*, pp-20-21.

¹⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 21. For ancient Persian and Chinese engineering influences consult Bryan Bunch, *The History of Science and Technology*, Houghton Mifflin Books, Boston: 2004, p. 107.

	<p>cleverly omitted "any acknowledgment of the works of predecessors," thus making "identification of their sources and the isolation of their own contribution a matter of some difficulty."¹⁹⁵ Some of the devices described in the book were original designs by the Banu Musa brothers. Dick Teresi, an authority on the Banu Musa brothers, prefers to use the term designed instead of invented because the majority of the trick vases are based upon a basic principle that is used in practically all of their vases.¹⁹⁶</p> <p>It must be emphasized that the STATEMENT above leads one to believe that the Banu Musa brothers relied upon their own creativity and genius. On the contrary, they built upon giants who had come before them. "Many of the Banu Musa devices are elaborations of basic ideas contained in the works of Philo or Hero, or both ... namely: the early chapters of Philo, demonstrating pneumatic theory; Hero's pyrotechnic and sound producing devices."¹⁹⁷</p> <p>The book <i>1001 Inventions</i> gives two so-called inventions of the Banu Musa brothers and shows their functions in diagrams. The first trick device is the Drinking Bull Robot on page 52.¹⁹⁸ The function of the Drinking Robot Bull is built on Hero of Alexandria's speaking machines and experiments with suction.¹⁹⁹ The second mentioned trick device is the Flask with Two Spouts on page 53.²⁰⁰ Flasks with two spouts have been in existence for many thousands of years. What the Banu Musa brothers did was to separate the flask on the inside by a wall so that two chambers existed inside of the flask. Each chamber had its spout connected to the opposite chamber via a slit opening so that colored water poured into one spout could be poured out of the opposite spout. Later and even some earlier Banu Musa trick flasks are elaborations on this type of design.</p> <p>The work of the Banu Musa Brothers can be considered important for its time. Yet, it should not be</p>
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¹⁹⁵ Hill, op. cit., p. 20.

¹⁹⁶ Dick Teresi, *Lost Discoveries: The Ancient Roots of Modern Science-From the Babylonians From the Babylonians to the Maya*, Simon and Schuster, New York: 2002, p. 334.

¹⁹⁷ Hill, op. cit., p. 21.

¹⁹⁸ Banu Musa Brothers, *The Book of Ingenious Devices*, translated and annotated by Donald R. Hill, D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht, Holland: 1979, p. 52.

¹⁹⁹ <http://www.mlahanas.de/Greeks/HeronAlexandria2.htm>.

²⁰⁰ Banu Musa Brothers, *The Book of Ingenious Devices*, translated and annotated by Donald R. Hill, D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht, Holland: 1979, p. 99.

	<p>over-estimated. They had access to writings and experiments conducted before their time and much of their knowledge was the result of the merging of the translations of Chinese, Indian, Iranian, and Greek writings.</p>
<p><u>House of Wisdom (eighth-fourteenth century)</u></p> <p>STATEMENT: "This immense scientific academy was the brainchild of four generations of caliphs who drew together the cream of Muslim scholars. It was an unrivaled center for the study of humanities and for sciences, where the greatest collection of worldly knowledge was accumulated and developed."</p>	<p>The lies and misleading assertions in this comment on the House of Wisdom were exposed in THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, TAQIYYA, AND KITMAN, PART ONE.²⁰¹ It is repeated below for the purposes of providing truthful information to those readers who are new to this series and to drive the truth into the warped concepts of the National Geographic Society in its book <i>1001 Inventions</i>.</p> <p>Although it is a fact that the House of Wisdom existed, the strong implication is that there were never great places of learning before the House of Wisdom; it was an Islamic invention. Among the recognized centers of learning in the Ancient World was Alexandria, Egypt (the Museion, late 3rd century BC); in Ancient Greece it was Athens (the Platonic Academy, 387 BC, the Peripatetic School of Aristotle, c. 335 BC), and in the Roman Empire it was Rome (2nd century AD). In Constantinople, it was the Pandidakterion (425 AD). In the First Bulgarian Empire, established in 681 AD, we find the following centers of learning: the Preslav Literary School, 885-886 AD, and the Ohrid Literary School, 886 AD. In South Asia, there was Taxila or Takshashila, which dated back to at least the 5th century BC. In India, there was the learning center of Nalanda, 5th century AD, with "eight separate compounds, ten temples, meditation halls, classrooms, lakes, and parks. It had a nine-story library where monks meticulously copied books and documents so that individual scholars could have their collections. It had dormitories for students, perhaps a first for an educational institution, housing 10,000 students in the university's heyday and providing accommodation for 2,000 professors. Nalanda University attracted pupils and scholars from Korea, Japan, China, Tibet, Indonesia, Persia and Turkey."²⁰² There was also Bihar, founded in 427 in northeastern India that survived until 1197. The curriculum was astronomy, Buddhist studies, fine arts, medicine, mathematics, politics, and the art of war. "Further centers include Odantapuri, in Bihar (c. 550 - 1040); Somapura, in Bangladesh [from the Gupta period to the Muslim conquest (destroyed)]; Sharada Peeth, Pakistan; Jagaddala, in Bengal [from the Pala period</p>

²⁰¹ <http://www.colony14.net/sitebuildercontent/sitebuilderfiles/nationalgeographic1001inventions.pdf>, always retrievable.

²⁰² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_higher-learning_institutions.

	<p>to the Muslim conquest (destroyed)]; Nagarjunakonda, in Andhra Pradesh; Vikramaśīla in Bihar (circa 800-1040); Valabhi, in Gujarat [from the Maitrak period to the Arab raids]; Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh (8th century to modern times); Kanchipuram, in Tamil Nadu; Manyakheta, in Karnataka; Puspagiri, in Orissa; and Ratnagiri, in Orissa.²⁰³</p> <p>In China, we find Taixue, the ancient imperial academy established by the Han Dynasty in 3 AD. Peking University (1898) is considered the successor. In Korea, Taehak in 372 and Gukhak in 682. In Japan, Daigakuryo in 671 and Ashikaga Gakko, 9th century, restored in 1432.</p> <p>In Ancient Persia the Academy of Gundishapur, 3rd century AD. In the 6th and 7th centuries it was a prominent medical center.</p> <p>To claim that "The House of Wisdom (8th-14th century) was an unrivaled center for the study of humanities and science" is exceedingly quite far from the truth. Indeed, it is light years away from the truth! It is an invented lie.</p> <p>To emphasize the point further, it is repeated from above with further elaboration it did not take long for the learning center of Alexandria, Egypt, particularly the Alexandria library to be destroyed by Muslims. The Prophet Muhammad's companion, Amr bin al-As and his Arabian tribesmen, invaded and conquered Egypt circa 641. Under al-As and subsequent Muslim rule, many Egyptian antiquities were destroyed as relics of infidelity. While most Western academics argue otherwise, according to early Muslim writers, the great Library of Alexandria itself—deemed a repository of pagan knowledge contradicting the Koran—was destroyed under bin al-As's reign and in compliance with Caliph Omar's command. "Abd-Al-Latif of Baghdad visited Egypt in the latter part of the sixth century AH (Islamic Calendar). He mentions that a library, which was in Alexandria, was burned by Umru ibn al-As in compliance to Omar's orders. Jamal Ad-din Al-Kufti, who was born in Kuft in Upper Egypt in 565 AH, and died in 646, informs us that the library was burned by Umru Ibn Al-As."²⁰⁴</p> <p>"It seems more likely than not that, in fact Omar – the second Khalif of Islam – bears the final responsibility for the destruction of Alexandria library, when Muslims invaded and took over Egypt."²⁰⁵</p>
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²⁰³ Ibid.

²⁰⁴ *The American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*, Volume 27, October 1911, p. 335.

²⁰⁵ http://www.islam-watch.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=370:did-caliph-omar-order-burning-of-alexandria-library&catid=59:kammuna&Itemid=58.

Cryptology Al-Kindi (801-873)

STATEMENT: "Second World War problem solvers carried on the code-breaking tradition first written about by polymath Al-Kindi from Bagdad when he described frequency analysis and laid the foundation of cryptography."

Cryptology, or more exact cryptography, in its earliest forms needed a writing instrument and something like paper upon which to write. The secrecy of the writing was quite safe since in early ancient times the majority of people could not read. The earliest examples of cipher texts have been found carved into stone in Egypt in approximately 2000 BC. The Hebrew Atbash cipher method was used in approximately 500 BC. In India the Kama Sutra (c. 400 BCE) suggested using cryptic texts as a way for lovers to communicate.²⁰⁶

To keep messages secret from those who could read, transposition ciphers were used. An example is Good Morning as odgo ginnrom. Substitution ciphers were also used. With the example Good Morning we could have iqqr oqtpki, which replaced the letters in Good Morning with the second letter in the alphabet following the letter in the phrase Good Morning. One of the most well-known substitution cipher methods was the so-called Caesar cipher. This process replaced each letter in the original text with a letter in a fixed position down the alphabet from the original letter. The Roman historian Suetonius (c. 69-c. 122) writes that Julius Caesar (100 BC-44 BC) used this method to communicate with his subordinate generals.

Sparta and the classical Greeks used ciphers as well as the method called steganography, the concealing of the existence of a message. The most common example of steganography is having a message tattooed on a slave's head and have hair grow over it, then send the slave to the destination and have the slave's hair be cut so that the receiver of the message could read the hidden writing. Using microdots, digital watermarks, and invisible ink are modern methods of steganography. Another method called the Polybius Square was developed the Greek Polybius (200-118 BC). Letters could be easily transmitted using a numerical system like the square below.²⁰⁷ It was, of course, possible for the users to rearrange the numbers and the letters in order to complicate the coding of the message. It was also possible to use the next letter as the solution, e. g., MAY could be 3-1, but use the next letter M, then 5-5, but use the next letter A, then 5-3, but use the next letter Y.

Although it is true that Al-Kindi, also known as Alkündus, wrote a book titled Risalah fi Istikhraj al-Mu'amma (Manuscript for the Deciphering

²⁰⁶ Any English translation of the *Kama Sutra*, Part I, Chapter III, the 44th and 45th arts.

²⁰⁷ For information on the above, consult V. V. Yaschenko, editor, *Cryptography: An Introduction*, translated from the Russian by Sergei Lando, American Mathematical Society, Washington, D. C.: 2002, pp. 1-7, and the information at <http://all.net/edu/curr/ip/Chap2-1.html>.

	<p>Cryptographic Messages) in which he describes the methods of crypto analysis, there is no conclusive evidence or documentation that he is the inventor of frequency analysis nor cryptography. Indeed, to suggest that World War II deciphers were able to unlock secret codes based upon Al-Kindi's research and inventions when there is no substantiation that what he wrote is original with him, is stretching the contention too far. Not even Wikipedia makes such a claim, stating that "perhaps" he invented it, i.e., laid the foundation for cryptography.</p>
<p><u>Distillation Jabir ibn Hayyan (722-815)</u> STATEMENT: "Jabir ibn Hayyan perfected the distillation process using the alembic still, which is still used today. The Muslim world produced rose water, essential oils, and pure alcohol for medical use. Today, distillation has given us products ranging from plastics to gasoline."</p>	<p>In the article on alchemy in the Encyclopedia Britannica of 1911, and even in recent editions, we are informed that the Greeks used alembic stills and were the first to record and document their knowledge of distillation. Indeed, processes of distillation were known to the Chinese, Indians (Hindus), and Greeks before Muslims existed. Students of Alchemy "have been no more able to find the discoveries in the writings of the Arabic alchemists than in the writings of China and India. The so-called acid waters that the Arabs Al-Razi and Jabir discovered were nothing more than salt waters."²⁰⁸</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>Rose water</u> was known in Egyptian civilization approximately 3000 years ago. Historians claim that Cleopatra used rose water as an aphrodisiac and that she bathed in water with rose petals. There are indications that ancient Babylonia was famous for its rose water. In India it was used as a food additive. In ancient Rome rose water was known to be antibacterial and antiseptic.²⁰⁹ Concerning the Muslims as producers of rose water, they copied the process and uses from former civilizations. ➤ <u>Essential oils</u> were known by the ancient Egyptians. For example, they were experts in extracting and using lotus oil.²¹⁰ ➤ <u>Pure alcohol</u> for medical use was known in China at least 4000 years ago. "Historic records indicate that the Chinese have used alcohol in medicine since the invention of alcohol itself, an event that occurred approximately 4000 years ago during the recently archeologically verified

²⁰⁸ *Alchemy, Encyclopedia Britannica, 1977, Volume I, p. 434.*

²⁰⁹ <http://www.gulsha.com.tr/en/rose-damascena/history-of-rose-water.aspx>.

²¹⁰ http://www.randomhistory.com/2008/07/19_shampoo.html.

	Xia Dynasty." ²¹¹ Therefore, the suggestion/insinuation that it was the Muslim world that first produced alcohol for medicinal purposes is not truth.
<p><u>Algebra (Al-Khwarizimi (780-850))</u></p> <p>STATEMENT: "Al-Khwarizimi introduced the beginnings of algebra; it then developed into a form still used today by many who lived after him."</p>	<p>Although the word Algebra comes from the Arabic al-jabr, which means restoration, Al-Khwarizimi did not introduce the beginnings of algebra. We can trace the beginnings of algebra to the Babylonians, who developed formulas that allowed them to do calculations in an algebraic manner.²¹² In the first millennium BC the Egyptians, as well as the Greek and Chinese mathematicians, solved such equations by geometric methods. Diophantus (between 200-214 to between 284-298) is called "the father of algebra".²¹³ Diophantus was a Greek mathematician of Alexandria and the author of a series of books called Arithmetica. These texts deal with solving algebraic equations. This is not to belittle any work that Al-Khwarizime accomplished, for it is accepted that his contribution to algebra lies in giving the discipline "a unifying theory which allowed rational numbers, irrational numbers, geometrical magnitudes, etc., to be treated as 'algebraic objects'".²¹⁴ He did not begin algebra. At most, his work gave algebra a modern approach.</p>
<p><u>Coffee (eighth century)</u></p> <p>STATEMENT: "Khalid the goat herder noticed his excitable animals had eaten red berries, which led to the early Arabic drink al-qahwa. Coffee drinking flourished across the Muslim world in the 1500s and spread to Europe through trade in 1637."</p>	<p>Consider the following presentation of how coffee developed!²¹⁵</p> <p>"Arabian coffee-drinking began almost 12 centuries ago (850 A.D.) when an Abyssinian goat herder named Khalid noticed that while the afternoon sun made him drowsy, his flock frolicked and skipped</p>

²¹¹ http://www.classicalchinesemedicine.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/04/fruehauf_alcohol.pdf, has some detailed information concerning the use of alcohol in Chinese medicine.

²¹² <http://www.algebra.com/algebra/about/history/>.

<http://www.algebra.com/algebra/about/history/Al-Khwarizmi.wikipedia>.

²¹³ Research Machines. *The Hutchinson dictionary of scientific biography*. Helicon Publishing, Abingdon, Oxon: 2004, p. 312.

²¹⁴ http://www.algebra.com/algebra/about/history/Al-Khwarizmi.wikipedia#cite_note-MacTutor-21.

²¹⁵ Quoted from www.decentcoffee.com. For some other sources and interesting relations on the drinking of coffee consult: http://www.uni-giessen.de/gloning/tx/rauwolff_1582_kap-8_chnaiki.htm; <http://www.uni-giessen.de/gloning/tx/kauhi.htm>; <http://www.uni-giessen.de/gloning/tx/vertues.htm>; <http://www.uni-giessen.de/gloning/at/naironus-1671.pdf>.

Consult also Part One of *The National Geographic Society, Taqiyya and Kitman* at <http://www.colony14.net/sitebuildercontent/sitebuilderfiles/nationalgeographic1001inventions.pdf>.

	<p>about after nibbling at some berries. Khalid either ate the berries whole, or ground and boiled them.</p> <p>When his wife saw how energetic the normally exhausted Khalid was, she urged him to share this miraculous discovery with the local holy man at the monastery.²¹⁶ The chief monk did not share Khalid's enthusiasm. Declaring the berries 'the work of the Devil,' he flung them into a fire to banish their offending presence. Soon the room filled with the delicious aroma of roasting berries, and other monks hurried in to discover the source of this new delight."</p> <p>Attention is brought to the fact that the goat herder's name was Khalid, and he was an Abyssinian (Abyssinia is the Ethiopian Empire 1137-1975). The name Khalid, in Egyptian Khaled, is a pre-Islamic name of Arabic origin. It means eternal, immortal, which are attributions.²¹⁷ Almost all of the Abyssinians were Orthodox Christians, now Ethiopian Orthodox Christians. We read that "chief monk did not share Khalid's enthusiasm." Therefore, we can deduce that Khalid was also an Orthodox Christian because there are no monasteries or monks in Islam. The Koran 57:027 forbids them.</p> <p>Another presentation of the invention of coffee comes from the maronite monk Antonius Faustus Naironus (1635-1707 AD) who relates a different story. In his work <i>De saluberrima potione Cahue, seu Cafe nuncupata discursus</i> (1671), (Roughly translated: The Health Potion Cahue, or discussing Cafe.) Antonius Faustus Naironus writes it was the Custos Camelorum (herdsman of the camels) of a nearby monastery in Abyssinia who complained that the animals in his herd could not sleep and rest. They were wide awake jumping and hopping around all through the night.</p> <p>"The monk believed that the cause for this behavior must be related to the pasture ground and he found coffee plants and brought them back to the monastery where a beverage was brewed from the fruits of the plant. The monks discovered, to their astonishment, that they could pass the whole night in stimulated conversation in a happy state of mind without any fatigue.</p> <p>Unfortunately, it is not known in which year this story took place, but undoubtedly Christian monks in Abyssinia were the first to cultivate the coffee plant.</p>
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²¹⁶ A plausible reason for Muslims claiming that they invented coffee could be that Allah-Hubal led them to this invention so that a Muslim's many wives could be the recipients of the male Muslim energies that are necessary to emulate Mohammed and prepare for the afterlife with seventy-two *virgins* in Jannah, the Islamic paradise.

²¹⁷ <http://baheyeldin.com/family/khalid/what-does-the-name-khalid-mean.html>.

	<p>There is also the legend of the monk Betremariam who received a message from the Archangel Gabriel to plant lemon, hops, and coffee to cultivate them on the monastery islands of the lake. The Tana lake is situated 1830m above sea level and is the source of the Blue Nile as well as the highest located lake in Africa. There are monasteries on approximately 20 islands of the lake, which go back as far as the early 13th century.</p> <p>One of the islands where coffee is exclusively grown is Daga Estephanos where the Ark of the Covenant was hidden in 1535 during the invasion of a fanatic Arab warlord called Ahmed Gagn (1507-1543) (His name means the left-handed). Famously, the church of St Stephanos, on the grounds of the monastery, houses the Holy Madonna, which was painted around 1434, as well as glass-sided coffins containing the mummified remains of several of the former emperors of Ethiopia.</p> <p>The monks jointly produce and market the monastery coffee. The coffee produced is only washed coffee. Working with the Amhara Development Association, micro pulpers and Ethiopian coffee experts to ensure a high-quality washing process, it enables the monasteries to repair the roofs of the monasteries to protect the cultural treasures kept there."²¹⁸</p> <p>To the Arab-Muslim, it helped them stay awake and concentrate on conducting Think prayers to Allah. Coffee was spread in the entire Muslim fraternity by traders, pilgrims, travelers arriving in Mecca and Turkey late in the 15th century. Pasqua Rosee, a Turkish merchant, was the first person to bring coffee to England in the year 1650.</p> <p>The origin of the Turkish language is in The Altay Mountain Range, Northern Siberia. Linguistic etymology tells us that the word coffee in English comes from the Turkish word kahveh, which Turkish received directly from the Arabic qahwah, meaning wine. The word is an old, pre-Islamic Arabic word. Islam forbids the drinking of alcohol in any form. Apparently, the use of qahwah for wine was applied to the drink coffee when it was introduced in Arabia so that the believers in Islam could think that they were drinking wine. Could this be an example Islamic hypocrisy?</p>
<p><u>Shampooing Sake Dean Mohamed (18th century)</u> STATEMENT: "Shampooing was introduced to Britain by Sake Dean Mohamed (1759-1851) from Patna, India, who</p>	<p>The above statement pretty much settles the Islamic/Muslim truth concerning the origin and invention of shampoo and shampooing ... at least for Muslims. Dumb readers of 1001 Inventions and dumb visitors to the exhibition will immediately make the</p>

²¹⁸ <http://www.seaislandcoffee.com/browse-estates/lake-tana-monastery-island-coffee-ethiopia.html>.

became the "Shampooing Surgeon" to King George IV and King William IV."

connection that because Sake Dean Mohamed, a Muslim from India (forced acceptance of Islam?), introduced shampooing to Great Britain, he must have invented it. This is the connection that Salim T. S. Al-Hassani, the National Geographic Society, and 1001 Inventions want the reader and exhibition visitor to make.

The truth is quite different from the slimy, sly implication presented by Dr. Salim T. S. Al-Hassani, the chief editor of 1001 Inventions. The truth is easily uncovered by researching the etymology of the word shampoo. The root word for shampoo is the Sanskrit *capáyati* borrowed from the non-Indo-European language family of India known to etymologists as Munga. The Sanskrit *capáyati* means to pound, to knead. This is the origin of the Hindi word *chāmpō*, which is the imperative form of *champnā*, meaning to stamp, to press, to knead, to message, to mark. Although it is unattested, the word may be related to the Indo-Aryan *chapp* meaning to press, to cover.²¹⁹

Another truthful fact that cannot be disputed comes from none other than Sake Dean Mohamed himself. In his book *Travels* (1794), the first book written in English by a subject from India, we read the following in an epistle concerning Indian therapeutic massages that includes the following statement: "the practice of champing, which is derived from the Chinese." Furthermore, from the ancients we learn "percurrit agili corpus arte tractatria manumque doctam spargit omnibus membris. ("a female masseuse/shampooer, with her agile art, runs over his body and spreads her skilled hands over all his limbs.") This is none other than modern massage therapy in which the shampooer "rubs [the client's] limbs, and cracks the joints of the wrist and fingers...[which] supple the joints, but procures a brisker circulation to the fluids apt to stagnate, or loiter through the veins, from the heat of the climate."²²⁰ We also know that the process of shampooing was called the Indian Head Massage. "This treatment is also known as Champissage from the hindu word '*champi*' meaning massage – which is where the word shampoo comes from. The massage covers the upper back, shoulders, neck, head and face. These are energy centres in the body and by treating these the whole body can benefit. Many people complain of tension in these areas when under stress.

²¹⁹ Ralph Lilley Turner, *A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages*, Oxford University Press, London: 1962-1966, p. 273.

²²⁰ Mahomet, Dean. *The Travels of Dean Mahomet: An Eighteenth-Century Journey through India*. Edited with an introduction and biographical essay by Michael H. Fisher. University of California Press, Berkeley, CA: 1997, pp. 100-101.

	<p>This treatment can be very effective in reducing stress, tension headaches and migraine. It can also help other conditions not in the areas worked. For example, eczema in other parts of the body can be eased by relieving stress and tension."²²¹</p> <p>It is a fact that Sake Dean Mohamed was the first to introduce shampooing into Great Britain. At the same time it must be emphasized that there is no connection between the introduction of shampooing and the invention of shampooing, as <i>1001 Inventions</i> subtly insinuate and as Salim T. S. Al-Hassani and The National Geographic Society would have the readers and exhibition visitors believe. Shampooing is not a major contribution coming from the Muslim civilization. Indeed, its origin is anything else but Muslim. As usual, Muslims have misappropriated the process of shampooing and now profess to the world that it is part of their legacy. Their position is clouded with improper and false suds, and their fractured logic should be shampooed clean so that they can think logically.</p>
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3.0 QUINTESSENCE

The above claims made by the book *1001 Inventions The Enduring Legacy of Muslim Civilization* are nothing more than intentional inaccuracies, false statements, indeed, outright lies, to brainwash and whitewash the diabolical evil that is Islam and present historical-cultural revisionism that shows Islam as being a golden age of living in peace. The only aspect of the book that is enduring is its lying propaganda.

The truth is that Islam – whether one calls it a religion, a political ideology, or more accurately a (person) cult – is not peaceful. Since the 6th century, as portrayed by their leader Muhammad, Islam was never peaceful, and its spread was based on war with dominating clans. Islamic culture is a genocidal and ethnocide killing machine and has dragged every country that Islam has dominated back into the 7th-century atmosphere regarding the teachings of Muhammad concerning holy wars. In the early conquests up to the 8th century, the picture proves that Islam is truly violent and based on the violent and non-peacefulness of Hadith teachings from Muhammad. Even though Muslims do not portray Islam as being violent and do not indulge in any open discussion to rebuke the acts of their founders, the historical fact remains that Islam justifies the killing of non-believers and the extinction of non-Islamic cultures.

Has Islam brought light into the world and led humanity out of ignorance regarding women? Is the harsh treatment of women in Islamic countries just a matter of culture and

²²¹ <http://windmillcuts.com/therapy/holistic-and-aromatherapy.html>.

not religion? To answer these questions, you must consider all of what The Koran and Hadith teach and not just a select few verses. So-called Islamic writers do not tell the truth. They select references which make Islam appear attractive. This teaching becomes important to Muslim leaders not when they are promoting Islam but when they are in power. The facts presented in this essay show what Islam truly teaches: lying and warfare, and belief in evil.

The cult Islam is creepy as it has always been in its creeping Islamization of history. Islam has not made significant contributions to any wider historical understanding of science. It has always pitted cultures against one another to exterminate them. There is no shared scientific knowledge with Islam. Islam has always had a negative, non-peaceful impact on humanity. As such there is nothing that constitutes a legacy of Muslim civilization. Muslims have always conducted racism, slavery transactions, dictatorship, totalitarianism, extermination of other cultures and committed genocide. Muslim civilization has always committed various forms of lying like *taqiyya*, *kitman*, and even continuous lying known as *tawriya*.

The following acronym underscores Muhammad's so-called Islamic peacefulness:

I Self Lord And Master

Frederick William Dame
Patriotic, Steadfast, and True
June 28, 2016