

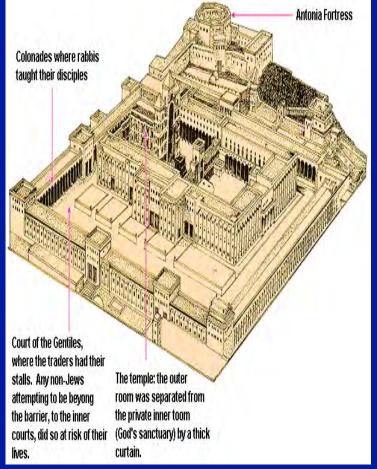
# The Jews, Arabs and Islam

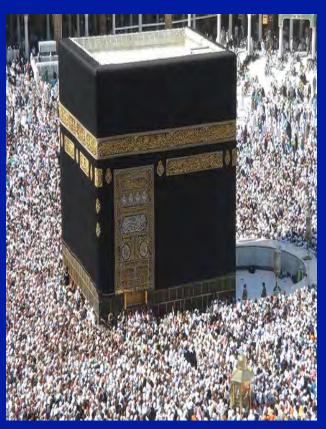












# Pentwater Bible Church

## Israel; The Arabs and Islam Muhammad's Death and The Caliphates

March 28, 2011 Daniel E. Woodhead

### MUHAMMAD'S DEATH

Islam is not the specific focus of our study. We are interested in it because it is a major amplification to the ongoing animosity between the progeny of Isaac and the sons of Abraham. Muhammad died in the arms of Aisha at the age of sixty-two on June 8, 632 AD. There is much discussion and conflicting views regarding the cause of his death. Some say he was poisoned. He had not appointed a successor. Muhammad had at various times eleven current wives and at least two concubines, but no son survived. Ali, being the nearest blood relative as Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law since he had married one of his daughters, was the closest to being a male heir. However, Arab communities recognized two forms of leadership, one of hereditary, and the other through selecting the best qualified person. In this instance the Muslim community selected a successor, Khalifa (pronounced Caliph), by the second method. Abu Bakr was chosen, but some preferred Muhammad's next of kin, Ali, and from this uncertainty the embittered division of Islam between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims came into being a generation after Muhammad's death. Robert Morey makes the following comment regarding Muhammad.

The amazing genius and forceful personality of Muhammad enabled him to take a minor pagan cult of the worship of the moon god Allah and to turn it into the second-largest religion in the world!<sup>2</sup>

### THE CALIPHATES AND THE SPREAD OF ISLAM

After Muhammad's death there was a succession of four individual caliphs. Muhammad's successors (the four caliphs) were appointed by the Muslim community to carry out the leadership and rule of Islam throughout the Arabian Peninsula and other parts of the world. Three of the four were assassinated. The four caliphs were more political figures than spiritual leaders. By military force the first caliph, Abu Bakr, brought all the tribes in the Arabian Peninsula under the rule of Islam. These tribes had been divided after Muhammad's death.

Two years after Muhammad's death, the entire Arabian Peninsula was converted to the Islamic faith by military efforts. Within three years, Muslim armies were invading Iraq, Syria and Egypt. By A.D. 638, Muhammad's successor the Caliph Abu Bakr conquered Jerusalem with his armies and, by A.D. 641, had defeated the Persian Empire.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Guillaume, A (1955), The Life of Muhammad, A Translation of Ishaq's Sirat Rasul Allah, Oxford University Press. p. 682

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Morey, R. A., & Morey, R. A. (2003). *The Islamic invasion : Confronting the world's fastest growing religion* (Rev. and expanded ed.) (88). Las Vegas, NV: Christian Scholars Press.

Not long after, Muslims conquered Cyprus and Tripoli and had established rule in Iran, Afghanistan and Sindh (part of modern day Pakistan. By A.D. 750, they had taken over Spain. Charles Martell of France at the Battle of Poitiers finally stopped their aggressive conquering. Their desire to spread Islam to the world by violence was temporarily stopped.

Charles "The Hammer" Martel a Frankish military and political man was the grandfather of Charlemagne. By A.D. 715, he found military support among the Austrasians. This was present-day eastern France, western Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Over the next three years, Charles conducted a civil campaign to gain recognition for his titles as mayor of the palace and duke and prince of the Franks. Over the next five years he consolidated power as well as conquered Bavaria and Alemmania. With the Frankish lands secured, Charles next began to prepare for an anticipated attack from the Muslim Umayyads to the south.

The Umayyad Caliphate was the second of the four Islamic caliphates established after the death of Muhammad. Caliph is the term for the chief Muslim civil and religious ruler. From the time of Muhammad until 1924, successive and contemporary caliphates were held by various dynasties, including the Rashidun Caliphate of the first four caliphs after Muhammad, the Umayyads based in Damascus and Córdoba, the Abbasids based in Baghdad & later in Cairo, the Fatimids based in Cairo, and finally the Turkish Ottoman Empire based in Istanbul. This is the period that some refer to as the Golden Age of Islam. The truth is that any intellectual achievements that arose from the Muslim cultures occurred not because of Islam but in spite of it. As Bernard Lewis explains in his book What Went Wrong? The Moslem Empire inherited "the knowledge and skills of the ancient Middle east, of Greece and of Persia, it added to them new and important innovations from outside, such as the manufacture of paper from China and decimal positional numbering from India." The decimal numbers were thus transmitted to the West, where they are still mistakenly known as "Arabic" numbers, honoring not their inventors but their transmitters. <sup>4</sup> The Muslim's conquered countries (Persian, Greek, Egyptian, Byzantine, Syrian, Jewish) that possessed intellectual sophistication and the Muslims did not completely destroy those cultures. They tried to but failed to totally destroy them. To give it the credit for what the remnants of these cultures achieved is like giving credit to the Nazis, after the Poland invasion, for Chopin's piano masterpiece compositions. Islam per se never encouraged science, in the sense of serious enquiry, because the only knowledge it accepts is their religious knowledge. 5

In A.D. 721, the Umayyads first came north and were temporarily defeated at the Battle of Toulouse by Odo the Great. Having assessed the situation in Iberia and the Umayyad attack on Aquitaine, Charles Martel came to believe that a professional army,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Britannica, Encyclopedia. A New Survey of Universal Knowledge. In XXIV Volumes Chicago: William Benton, Publisher: 1962, Vol V 293

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Lewis, Bernard, *What Went Wrong-The Clash Between Islam and Modernity in the Middle East.* Norwalk, CT. The Easton Press permission of Oxford University Press 2003 6-7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Trifkovic, Serge, *The Golden Age of Islam is a Myth.* Adapted by Robert Locke. Front Page Magazine November 15, 2002. Internet. Accessed February 27, 2010 <a href="http://www.sullivan-county.com/x/islam\_myth.htm">http://www.sullivan-county.com/x/islam\_myth.htm</a>

rather than raw conscripts, was needed to defend the realm from invasion. In A.D. 732, the Muslims moved north again led by Emir Abdul Rahman Al Ghafiqi. Commanding approximately 80,000 men, he plundered Aquitaine. As Abdul Rahman sacked Aquitaine, Odo fled north to seek aid from Charles. This was granted in exchange for Odo recognizing Charles as his overlord. Mobilizing his army, Charles moved to intercept the Umayyads. In one of the few instances where medieval infantry stood up to cavalry, Charles' troops defeated repeated Umayyad attacks.

Charles' victory at the Battle of Tours saved Western Europe from the Muslim invasions and was a turning point in European history. The Umayyad Muslims established the largest Arab-Muslim state in history.

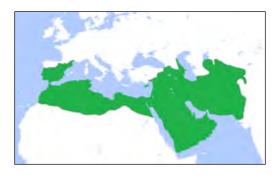


Figure 17-The Umayyad Muslim Caliphate in A.D.732

Starting in the 8th century, Muslim conquests in the West began to be reversed. From the 11th century onwards the Crusades, started to reverse Muslim military conquests within the eastern part of the former Roman Empire, and Jerusalem. Initially successful in this aim, and establishing the Crusader states, these gains were later reversed by subsequent Muslim generals such as Saladin, who recaptured Jerusalem in A.D. 1187.

In the east the Mongol Empire put an end to the Abbassid dynasty at the Battle of Baghdad in A.D. 1258, as they overran the Muslim lands in a series of invasions. Meanwhile in Egypt, the slave-soldier Mamluks took control in an uprising in 1250 and in alliance with the Golden Horde halted the Mongol armies at the Battle of Ain Jalut. Over the next century the Mongol Khanates converted to Islam and this religious and cultural absorption ushered in a new age of Mongol-Islamic synthesis that shaped the further spread of Islam in central Asia, eastern Europe and the Indian subcontinent. The Crimean Khanate was one of the strongest powers in Eastern Europe until the end of the seventeenth century.

The Black Death ravaged much of the Islamic world in the mid-14th century. It is probable that the Mongols and merchant caravans making use of the opportunities of free passage offered by the Mongol conquerors inadvertently brought the plague from Central Asia to the Middle East and Europe. Plague epidemics kept returning to the Islamic world up to the 19th century. <sup>6</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Lewis, Bernard. *The Middle East*. Norwalk, CT. The Easton Press with the permission of Oxford University Press, 2002, 178.

Around the 18th century, the Ottoman Empire became threatened by European economic and military advantages.

By the 19th century the British Empire had formally ended the last Mogul dynasty, and overthrew the Muslim-ruled Kingdom of Mysore. In the 19th century, Greeks won independence in 1829; with several Balkan states following suit after the Ottomans suffered defeat in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878. The Ottoman era came to a close at the end of World War I and the Caliphate was abolished in 1924

The Muslims were essentially defeated from their expansionary efforts until oil was found in Persia; also know as modern day Iran.

Shortly after, the first permission to drill for oil in Persia was granted to the British in 1901, drilling efforts increased significantly. Since that time, the discovery of oil in the Middle East has had a profound influence on the Muslim Nations. Oil created vast fortunes as well as industrial empires, which gave birth to OPEC, and realigned twentieth-century world politics. In the following years, oil was discovered in the Arabian Peninsula, beneath the Caspian Sea, beneath Iraq, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, and others. The Muslims now had the economic resources to continue their aggressive expansion. They have a different and somewhat subtler means of dominating other countries. They don't have uniformed armies that directly invade other countries. Now they employ immigration and terrorism. They are still intent upon expanding to the goal of world domination. Jihad has never ceased to exist as their goal. This is how they expand now.

First it is important to realize that Islam is not a religion, nor is it a cult. In its fullest form, it is a complete, total, 100% system of life. Islam has religious, legal, political, economic, social, and military components. They seek to impose a seventh century A.D. Arab Bedouin desert lifestyle on the world. <sup>7</sup> The religious component is a cover for all of the other components. Islamization or the practice of indoctrinating a country into Islam begins when there are sufficient Muslims in a country to protest for their religious privileges. When politically correct, tolerant, and culturally diverse societies agree to Muslim demands for their religious privileges, some of the other components tend to creep in as well. Here's how it works: As long as the Muslim population remains around or under 2% in any given country, they will for the most part be regarded as a peace-loving minority, and not as a threat to other citizens. This is the case in: United States - Muslim 0.6% Australia - Muslim 1.5% Canada -Muslim 1.9% China - Muslim 1.8% Italy - Muslim 1.5% Norway - Muslim 1.8%. At 2% to 5%, they begin to proselytize from other ethnic minorities and disaffected groups, often with major recruiting from the jails and among street gangs. This is happening in: Denmark - Muslim 2% Germany - Muslim 3.7% United Kingdom - Muslim 2.7% Spain -Muslim 4% Thailand - Muslim 4.6%. From 5% on, they exercise an inordinate influence in proportion to their percentage of the population. For example, they will push for the introduction of halal (clean by Islamic standards) food, thereby securing food preparation jobs for Muslims. They will increase pressure on supermarket chains to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Morey, Robert. *The Islamic Invasion*. Las Vegas, NV: Christian Scholars Press, 1992, 21.

feature halal on their shelves - along with threats for failure to comply. This is occurring in: France - Muslim 8% Philippines - Muslim 5% Sweden - Muslim 5% Switzerland - Muslim 4.3% The Netherlands - Muslim 5.5% Trinidad & Tobago - Muslim 5.8% At this point, they will work to get the ruling government to allow them to rule themselves (within their ghettos) under Sharia, the Islamic Law. The ultimate goal of Islamists is to establish Sharia law over the entire world.

When Muslims approach 10% of the population, they tend to increase lawlessness as a means of complaint about their conditions. In Paris, we are already seeing carburnings. Any non-Muslim action offends Islam, and results in uprisings and threats, such as in Amsterdam, with opposition to Mohammed cartoons and films about Islam. Such tensions are seen daily, particularly in Muslim sections, in: Guyana - Muslim 10%, India - Muslim 13.4%, Israel - Muslim 16% Kenya - Muslim 10%, Russia - Muslim 15%.

After reaching 20%, nations can expect hair-trigger rioting, jihad militia formations, sporadic killings, and the burnings of Christian churches and Jewish synagogues, such as in: Ethiopia - Muslim 32.8%. At 40%, nations experience widespread massacres, chronic terror attacks, and ongoing militia warfare, such as in Bosnia - Muslim 40%, Chad - Muslim 53.1%, Lebanon - Muslim 59.7%. From 60%, nations experience unfettered persecution of nonbelievers of all other religions (including nonconforming Muslims), sporadic ethnic cleansing (genocide), use of Sharia Law as a weapon, and Jizya, the tax placed on infidels, such as in: Albania - Muslim 70%, Malaysia - Muslim 60.4%, Qatar - Muslim 77.5%, Sudan - Muslim 70%. After 80%, expect daily intimidation and violent jihad, some State-run ethnic cleansing, and even some genocide, as these nations drive out the infidels, and move toward 100% Muslim, such as has been experienced and in some ways is ongoing in: Bangladesh - Muslim 83%, Egypt - Muslim 90%, Gaza - Muslim 98.7%, Indonesia - Muslim 86.1%, Iran -Muslim 98%, Iraq - Muslim 97%, Jordan - Muslim 92%, Morocco - Muslim 98.7%, Pakistan - Muslim 97%, Palestine - Muslim 99%, Syria - Muslim 90%, Tajikistan -Muslim 90%, Turkey - Muslim 99.8%, United Arab Emirates - Muslim 96%, 100% will usher in the peace of "Dar-es-Salaam" - the Islamic House of Peace. Here there is supposed to be peace, because everybody is a Muslim, the Madrassas are the only schools, and the Koran is the only word, such as in: Afghanistan -- Muslim 100% Saudi Arabia -- Muslim 100% Somalia -- Muslim 100% Yemen -- Muslim 100%.8

Unfortunately, peace is never achieved, as in these 100% states the most radical Muslims intimidate and spew hatred, and satisfy their blood lust by killing less radical Muslims, for a variety of reasons. It is important to understand that in some countries, with well under 100% Muslim populations, such as France, the minority Muslim populations live in ghettos, within which they are 100% Muslim, and within which they live by Sharia Law. The national police do not even enter these ghettos. There are no national courts, nor schools, nor non-Muslim religious facilities. In such situations, Muslims do not integrate into the community at large. The children attend madrassas. They learn only the Koran. To even associate with an infidel is a crime punishable with death. Therefore, in some areas of certain nations, Muslim Imams and fundamental Islamists exercise more power than the national average would indicate. Today's 1.5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Hammond, Peter. *Slavery, Terrorism and Islam: The Historical Roots and Contemporary Threat.* Cape Town, South Africa Christian Liberty Books 2005 151-155

billion Muslims make up 22% of the world's population. But their birth rates dwarf the birth rates of Christians, Hindus, Buddhists, Jews, and all other believers. If this rate continues Muslims will exceed 50% of the world's population by the end of the twenty-first century.

With the help of the Soviets and their recent wealth from oil the Muslims reignited their fight with the west while specifically targeting the Jews in 1948. The fight continues to this day. Since then, under the pretext of liberating "Palestine" and destroying the occupying agents, most Arab countries were taken over by tyrannical people. Thus, the economic and scientific growth regressed and reached the bottom level, in comparison to the rest of the countries in the world.

Since 1948, the primitive Arab fascism has been aligned with fundamentalist Islam. It has nothing to offer to its people except empty slogans revolving around the themes of resistance and struggle. Muslims have had little to offer the world since the beginning of the industrial revolution. They have added little in the areas of human sciences and inventions. Nor have they added much value to civilization. A group whose chief export is terrorism primarily toward the Jews will never be able to achieve much in terms of scientific achievement. The number of Jews who have won Nobel Prizes in all areas of endeavor is one hundred eighty. Muslims, unfortunately, have not been recipients of many Nobel prizes. The number of Muslims who have won a Nobel Prize is eight. One other economic indication, which demonstrates the superiority of the Jews, is in the number of U.S. Patents. God chose them and it is to Him one can attribute the cause of Jewish achievement. <sup>9</sup> For example, between 1980 and 2000, Egyptians registered 77 patents in the U.S. Saudis registered 171. Israelis registered 7,652. <sup>10</sup>



NEXT SESSION: LIFE FOR JEWS UNDER THE CALIPHS OF ISLAM

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Pease, Steven, L. *The Golden Age of Jewish Achievement*. Soma, CA: Deucalion Publishers, 2009. 396

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Brooks, David *The Tel Aviv Cluster*; New York; The New York Times January 11, 2010. Internet. Accessed February 27, 2010 <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2010/01/12/opinion/12brooks.html">http://www.nytimes.com/2010/01/12/opinion/12brooks.html</a>