

ISLAM

Islam is a political system, a culture, and a religion based upon the Trilogy of the Koran, Sira, and Hadith. To understand Islam, know the Trilogy.

PURPOSE

This book is dedicated to:

- *Making the political doctrine of the Koran, Sira, and Hadith (the Trilogy) available to all.*
- *Establishing authoritative/verifiable fact-based knowledge.*
- *Integrating knowledge—using all the primary sources to give the complete picture of Islam's political doctrine.*

THE FIVE PRINCIPLES—AN INTRODUCTION

THE FIVE PRINCIPLES

Islam's Trilogy of three sacred texts are the Koran and two books about the life of Mohammed. When the Trilogy is sorted, categorized, arranged, rewritten and analyzed, it becomes apparent that five principles are the foundation of Islam.

1. All of Islam is based upon the Trilogy—Koran, Sira (Mohammed's biography) and Hadith (his Traditions).
2. Most of the Islamic doctrine is political, not religious. Islam is a political ideology.
3. Islam divides the world into Muslims and unbelievers, kafirs.
4. Political Islam always has two different ways to treat kafirs—dualistic ethics. Kafirs can be abused in the worst ways or they can be treated like a good neighbor.
5. Kafirs must submit to Islam in all politics and public life. Every aspect of kafir civilization must submit to political Islam.

These Five Principles can be put in five words—Trilogy, politics, kafirs, dualism and submission. These five words bring clarity and ease of learning about political Islam.

Up until now Islam has been hard to understand because it seemed complex and contradictory and did not make sense. But, once you see how the Five Principles work, everything falls into place. Complexity becomes simplicity. Chaos becomes order.

This self-study course is based on these Five Principles.

1. TRILOGY

The Trilogy contains three books—

- The Koran is what Mohammed said that the angel Gabriel said that Allah said. But the Koran does not contain enough guidance for one to be a Muslim. The Koran repeatedly says that all of the world should imitate Mohammed in every way. Mohammed's words and deeds are called the Sunna. The Sunna is found in two different texts—the Sira and Hadith.

- The first source of the Sunna is the Sira which is Mohammed's biography. The most authoritative version is by Ibn Ishaq.
- The other source of the Sunna is the Hadith, the Traditions of Mohammed. There are several versions of Hadith, but the most commonly used is by Bukhari.

So the Trilogy is the Koran, Sira and Hadith.

2. POLITICAL ISLAM

Political Islam is the doctrine that relates to the unbeliever, the kafir. Islam's relationship to the kafir cannot be religious since a Muslim is strictly forbidden to have any religious interaction with them. The religion of Islam is what is required for a Muslim to avoid Hell and enter Paradise.

The Trilogy not only advocates a religious superiority over the kafir—the kafirs go to Hell whereas Muslims go to Paradise—but also its doctrine demands that Muslims dominate the kafir in all politics and culture. This domination is political, not religious.

As mentioned earlier, the Koran has 61% of its text devoted to the kafir. The Sira (Mohammed's biography) has about 75% of its text devoted to the kafir and jihad.

Islam's success comes primarily from its politics. In thirteen years as a spiritual leader, Mohammed converted 150 people to his religion. When he became a political leader and warrior, Islam exploded in growth, and Mohammed became king of Arabia in ten years.

Islam has a complete doctrine of how to treat the kafir that is found in the Trilogy.

3. KAFIRS

Non-believers are so important that they have several names. Christians and Jews are called People of the Book or infidels. Other religious names for non-Muslims are atheist, polytheist, and pagan. But the Koran uses one word that includes all of the religious names. That name is kafir, an Arabic word.

Kafir is usually translated as unbeliever, but that translation is wrong. Unbeliever is a neutral word. The Koran is very clear about the kafir. Indeed, the Koran defines the kafir by how it speaks of them. Kafirs are the lowest and worst form of life. Kafirs can be robbed, murdered, tortured, enslaved, crucified and more. Later in this chapter, more of the Koran's doctrine of the kafir is given in some detail. But the key point is that a kafir

is not only a non-Muslim, but also a person who falls under a different moral code than the Muslim.

The Koran is devoted to the division between those who believe Mohammed, Muslims, and those who do not, kafirs. This grand division of the Koran means that there are two points of view of the Koran—the view of the Muslim and the view of the kafir.

4. DUALISM

The third principle is duality, and is unique to Islam. As an example, here is a verse from the Koran:

109:2 *I do not worship what you worship, and you do not worship what I worship. I will never worship what you worship, and you will never worship what I worship. You to your religion, me to my religion.*

This sounds very tolerant, but this verse was written later:

9:5 *When the sacred months are passed, kill the kafirs wherever you find them. Take them as captives, besiege them, and lie in wait for them with every kind of ambush. If they submit to Islam, observe prayer, and pay the poor tax, then let them go their way. Allah is gracious and merciful.*

Now we have absolute intolerance. This contradiction is normal for the Koran and is even addressed in the Koran. The solution to contradiction is called abrogation where the later verse is better than the earlier verse.

The logic here is very important. Since Allah is perfect and the Koran is the exact words of Allah, then both contradictory verses are true, but that the later verse is better or stronger. This leads to dualistic logic where two contradictory facts can both be true.

5. SUBMISSION

Islam means submission and Muslim means one who has submitted. It is clearly stated in the Trilogy that all kafirs and their civilizations must be annihilated. Mohammed's success depended on violence to persuade kafirs that he was the prophet of Allah.

Submission is political, as well as religious. Islam demands that kafirs submit in every aspect of public life. Every part of kafir culture is an offense to Allah.

MUSLIMS AND ISLAM

As you read this book, notice that Muslims are not discussed, only Mohammed. Since there are 1.5 billion Muslims, it is impossible to discuss them

anyway. What counts is the doctrine. So the best position is to study the doctrine and leave people to be themselves. The only Muslim that counts is Mohammed.

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

THE SIRA

The Sira is to Mohammed as the Gospels are to Christ. In modern translation it is 800 pages of fine print and academic English. To simplify your understanding, the text has been summarized. The original text has margin notes that are the reference equivalent of chapter:verse in the Bible. Here is a summarized text from the Sira, margin note 653:

Ishaq⁶⁵³ The other Jewish tribe had assured them they would come to their defense, but no Jew would stand with another Jew against Islam. With no help from their brothers, the besieged Jews made a deal with the apostle of Allah to spare their lives and let them go with what they could carry on their camels, except for their armor.

Now here is the actual text at margin note 653:

Now there was a number of B. 'Auf b. al-Khazraj among whom were 'Abdullah b. Ubayy b. Salul and Wadi'a and Malik b. Abu Qauqal and Suwayd and Da'is who had sent to B. Al-Nadir saying, 'Stand firm and protect yourselves, for we will not betray you. If you are attacked we will fight with you and if you are turned out, we will go with you.' Accordingly they waited for the help they had promised, but they did nothing and God cast terror into their hearts.

They asked the apostle to deport them and to spare their lives on condition that they could retain all their property which they could carry on camels, except their armor, and he agreed. So they loaded their camels with what they could carry. Men were destroying their houses down to the lintel of the door which they put upon the back of their camels and went off with it. Some went to Khaybar and others went to Syria. Among their chiefs who went to Khaybar were Sallam b. Abu'I-Huqayq, Kinana b. al-Rabi b. Abu'I-Huqayq, and Huyayy b. Akhtab. When they got there the inhabitants became subject to them.

'Abdullah b. Abu Bakr told me that he was told that they carried off the women and children and property with tambourines and pipes and singing girls playing behind them. Among them was Umm 'Amr, wife of 'Urwa b. al-Ward al-'Absi, whom they had bought from him,

she being one of the women of B. Ghifar. (They went) with such pomp and splendor as had never been seen in any tribe in their days.

They left their property to the apostle and it became his personal property which he could dispose of as he wished. He divided it among the first emigrants to the exclusion of the Ansar, except that Sahl b. Hu-nayf and Abu Dujana Simak b. Kharasha complained of poverty and so he gave them some. Only two of B. al-Nadir became Muslims: Yamin b. 'Umayr Abu Ka'b b. 'Amr I b. Jihash and Abu Sa'd b. Wahb who became Muslims in order to retain their property.¹

If you read something and want more detail, go to Ishaq and look it up. (See page x, Reference Numbers, for details about Ishaq.)

INTRODUCTION TO THE HADITH

A hadith, or tradition, usually only a paragraph long, is an action, brief story, or conversation about or by Mohammed. The action can be as elementary as Mohammed's drinking a glass of water or putting on his sandals. A collection of these stories is called the Hadith or Traditions. So the Hadith is a collection of hadiths.

The Hadith contains the *Sunna* (the ideal speech or action) of Mohammed, that is, his pronouncements. The actual words or deeds, then, that one should follow are the Sunna; the story that gave rise to the Sunna is the hadith.

There are many collectors of hadiths, but the two most authoritative collectors were Bukhari and Abu Muslim, or Muslim. Most of the hadiths in this book come from Bukhari.

The Hadith contain several versions of the same event. Bukhari and Muslim recorded every version they heard.

REFERENCE NUMBERS

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

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

Muir²³⁴ is a reference to *The Life of Mohammed* by Sir William Muir, AMS Press, New York, NY, 1975. The number is page 234.

1. A. Guillaume, *The Life of Muhammad*, Oxford University Press, Karachi, pg. 437. [Ishaq's Sira]

Bukhari2,3,45 is a reference to *Sahih Bukhari*, Bukhari's Hadith. The three example numbers are volume 2, book 3, and number 45, a standard reference system.

Abu Dawud 2, 1234 is a reference to *Sunan Abu Dawud*, book 2, number 1234

Muslim2,345 is a reference to *Sahih Muslim*, Muslim's Hadith. The example would be book 2, number 345.

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

SPELLING

We have studied Islam so little that there is no standardized spelling of proper Arabic nouns. Examples: Mohammed/Muhammad, Muslim/Moslem.

CLASSES

There is a companion book, *Thirteen Lessons on Political Islam*, that may be used as a textbook for classes. *Thirteen Lessons* is basically the second section of this book. This *Self-Study Course* may be considered a teacher training that would allow an inexperienced person to be able to teach a class based upon *Thirteen Lessons* textbook.

FACT-BASED LEARNING

Now that you have listened to the introductory talks, you have the background to go to the next level.

Notice that you are reading actual facts taken from Islam's own texts. Take for example the following:

Ishaq 554 The Apostle of Allah said, "Kill any Jew who falls into your power."

If you would like to verify this quote or any other, you can go to the Islamic reference text. Ishaq 554 means that the text is taken from Ibn Ishaq's biography of Mohammed at margin note 544 (this is like a chapter: verse number).

MOHAMMED

LEVEL 2—LESSON 1

SUMMARY

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

It is possible to express the Five Principles of political Islam in one word—Mohammed.

MOHAMMED'S LIFE

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

MOHAMMED'S LIFE

Mohammed was born in 570 AD in Mecca in Arabia. He was born into an upper class clan but became an orphan and was raised by his uncle. His uncle was a trader and taught Mohammed the business of going to Syria

and bringing back goods to sell in Mecca. He married a successful older widow, Khadija.

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

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

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

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

PROPHET

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

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

Medina

After 13 years of preaching, Mohammed had gained only 150 followers. The Meccans drove Mohammed and all of the Muslims out of town, and they went to Medina, about a hundred miles north. Islam calls this the Immigration; those who left were called the Immigrants.

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

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

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

Jihad

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

The Jews

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

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

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

After the Koran cursed the Jews in Medina, Mohammed annihilated the three Jewish tribes one at a time. The Jews of Medina were separated by their own hatreds of each other and would not support each other in war.

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

Triumph

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

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

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

THE TRADITIONS OF MOHAMMED

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

His Anger

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wives

Mohammed had about eleven wives³ and several slaves used for sex. Aisha was his favorite wife. Mohammed dreamt of his favorite wife, Aisha, when she was six and he was in his early fifties.

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

His marriage [he was 53 upon consummation]:

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

Aisha in the harem:

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

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

Habits

Islam consists of external behavior that copies Mohammed.

Bukhari 7.65.292 *Mohammed preferred to begin things from the right side; combing his hair, putting on his shoes, or performing ablution¹. He would follow this practice in every thing he did.*

Muslim 023.5018 *Anas said that Mohammed forbade people to drink while standing. Qatada related: We asked him, "What about eating while standing?" Anas said, "That is even more objectionable."*

Muslim 023.5029 *Anas related the story that Mohammed would drink his refreshments in three gulps.*

Muslim 023.5037 *Mohammed: "When a Muslim eats, they should not wipe their hand until it is licked clean, either by themselves or by someone else."*

Muslim 024.5231 *Mohammed: "When someone puts on sandals, he should put the right one on first. When someone takes off sandals, he should take off the left one first. Either this or simply put them on or take them off at the same time."*

Muslim 024.5234 *Mohammed made it illegal for a man to eat with his left hand or walk with only one sandal on. He also forbade a man to wear a garment that had no opening for the arms to extend or support himself when wearing a single garment that might expose his privates.*

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

Muslim 024.5238 *Mohammed: "No one should lie on his back with one foot placed on top of the other."*

Mohammed seems to have been exceptionally modest.

Bukhari 7.72.807 *One day a man peeped into Mohammed's house and saw him scratching his head with a comb. Noticing the man Mohammed said, "If I had realized that you were peeking at me I would have stuck this comb in your eye. The reason that people must ask permission is to keep them from seeing things that they shouldn't."*

1. Ablution is ritual cleansing with water.

Humor in jihad.

Muslim 031.5932 *Saed reported, on the authority of his father, that Allah's Apostle gathered his parents for him on the Day of Uhud when a kafir² had attacked the Muslims. Thereupon Allah's Apostle said to him: "(Saed), shoot an arrow, may my mother and father be taken as ransom for you." I drew an arrow and I shot a featherless arrow at the Meccan kafir, aiming at his side. He fell down and his private parts were exposed. Allah's Messenger laughed so that I saw his front teeth.*

Cruelty to non-Muslims.

Bukhari 2.24.577 *Some people came to Medina and submitted to Islam, but the climate made them sick, so Mohammed gave them permission to stay among the camels that had been collected for taxes. He told them to drink the camel's urine and milk, as that would cure their illness. However, the people instead murdered Mohammed's slave shepherd and stole the camels. Mohammed sent men after them and they were quickly captured. Mohammed ordered that their hands and feet be cut off (and cauterized, so they would not bleed to death), and their eyes pierced with hot pokers. They were left to die of thirst on the rocks of Harra.*

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

Bukhari 4.56.765 *When Mohammed prostrated himself to pray, he would spread his arms so wide apart, that we could see his armpits. Ibn Bukair described it as "the whiteness of his armpits."*

Bukhari 1.3.63 *We were sitting with Mohammed in the Mosque one day when a man rode up on a camel. He asked, "Which one of you is Mohammed?" We answered, "That white man leaning on his arm..."*

AFTER MOHAMMED

After Mohammed died, a new leader had to be chosen. He did not appoint anyone to succeed him, nor did he leave any process to choose a new leader. Abu Bakr, Mohammed's closest Companion, was selected to be the caliph, a combination of pope and king. After Mohammed's death, many of the new Muslims wanted to leave Islam. However, being an apostate

2. A kafir is a non-Muslim. The Koran says that a kafir may be killed, stolen from, tortured, raped, deceived, beheaded, crucified, and abused. Allah hates the kafir and a Muslim is to never be a friend to a kafir. See Level 3-Lesson 11.