

INTRODUCTION TO ISLAM: MYTHS, REALITIES, AND INTER-FAITH HARMONY

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THE SCHEDULE AND TOPICS

▶ Day 1

- Islam and other religions
- The concept of God
- Basic beliefs
- Basic duties
- Allah, the Quran, and Prophet Muhammad
- The Life of Prophet Muhammad

▶ Day 2

- Q&A
- The concepts of the Quran
- Some recitation of the Quran
- Diversity, Equity and Inclusion
- Religious harmony
- Women's rights

▶ Day 3

- Q&A
- Islam applied to everyday life
- The personality of Prophet Muhammad
- The Quran and science
- The Quran and the Internet age

About the Speaker

- **Not affiliated with any group (religious, moderate or fundamentalist or liberal, social or political)**
- **No formal religious training**
- **A critic and almost a cynic of almost many things**
- **Learning about Islam is all my own research**

SOME REALITIES

- ▶ We must respect all faiths.
- ▶ We all find our own spiritual paths.
- ▶ We must not make opinions without knowledge.
- ▶ We must not judge any book without reading it.
- ▶ Muslim cultures (and societies) and Islam are two different things.
- ▶ All religions started with the one God concept.
- ▶ Are religions preached morals and ethics.
- ▶ People have used religion as a weapon in many society.
- ▶ No one can be forced to believe anything.
- ▶ We all have biases, especially liking the ideas and customs we are born into.
- ▶ Without doubt all religions have contributed to humanity and modern civilization.
- ▶ All religions have gone through distortions, deviating from their original teachings.
- ▶ Men have controlled and abused women in every society.

World Population and the Fastest Growing Islam

Religious Population and Projected Growth (in millions)

Item	Annual Percentage Growth (1910-2020)	← Years →			
		1910	2010	2021	2060
Christians	1.25%	612	2,260	2,400	3,945
Muslims	1.97%	222	1,553	1,900	4,142
Jews	0.12%	13	15	15	16
Hindus	1.55%	223	949	1,200	2,240
Buddhists	1.19%	138	494	506	813
Sikhs	1.92%	3.2	24	26	55
Confucianists	1.90%	0.7	6	6	13
World	1.10%**	1,758	6,650	7,800	13,479

***Current rate: 1.1% is used in the projection, 49 Muslim Majority countries, 10million Muslims in USA, the largest after Christians

THREE CONNECTED DOTS

- ▶ **The content of the Message (the theology and beliefs)**
 - ❑ Allah (the Arabic name for God) and His commands
- ▶ **The method of the Message**
 - ❑ The Quran
- ▶ **The Messenger**
 - ❑ Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him)

ISLAM'S CORE IDEOLOGY

- ▶ **One and only one God (strictly monotheism and no tolerance for idolatry)**
 - ❑ Unseen, Omni-present, Creator, Sustainer, Judge
 - ❑ No other associate
 - ❑ He is not comparable to anything or any entity
 - ❑ His form is not even imaginable
 - ❑ He has no relative or any human form
 - ❑ He lives outside the time-axis
 - ❑ God of all religions, all universes, the One and Only One
 - ❑ Creator, Sustainer, Omnipresent, Ever-living, the Most Merciful

BELIEFS

Islam means submission to God

Declare: I bear witness that there is no God but Allah and Muhammad is His Messenger

► Five Beliefs

- ❑ Believe in Allah as the only God
- ❑ Believe in all Prophets (Adam, Noah, Moses, Jonah, Jesus,...Muhammad) (25 are mentioned in the Quran). All Prophets and Messenger were human and were servants of Allah.
- ❑ Believe in Holy Scriptures as Word of God (Torah, Books Psalms, Book of Isaiah, Bible, Quran)
- ❑ Believe in the Day of Judgement
- ❑ Believe in Angels (creations of God and His servants)

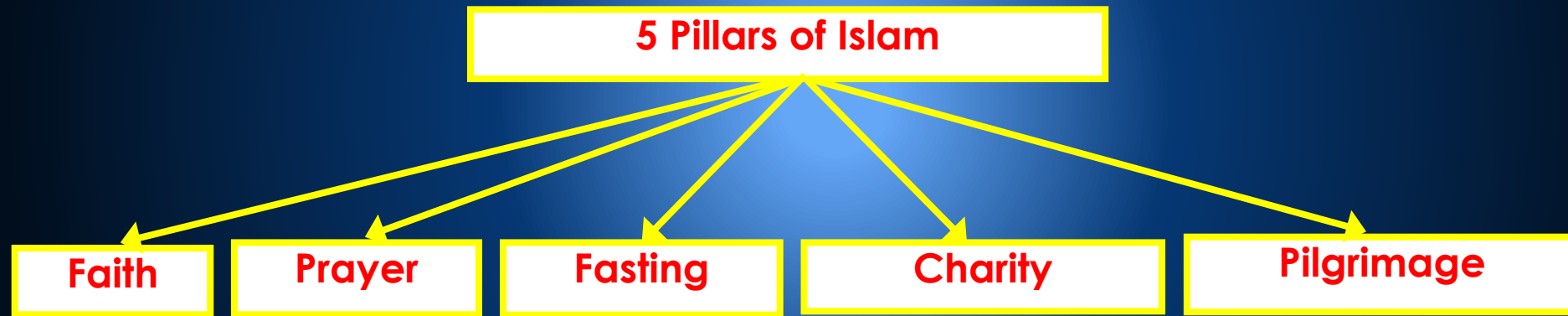
► Basic Concepts

- ❑ Temporary worldly life and the next life (eternal)
- ❑ Paradise and Hell
- ❑ Reward and punishment
- ❑ Free-willed human

DUTIES

► Five Duties

- ❑ Faith in God and Muhammad as His Messenger
- ❑ Daily Prayers (5 times a day) – Absolutely obligatory
- ❑ Fasting (one month in a year, if health permits)
- ❑ Charity (obligatory, roughly 2.5% of one's savings above a certain threshold)
- ❑ Pilgrimage to Mecca (once in a life time, if possible)

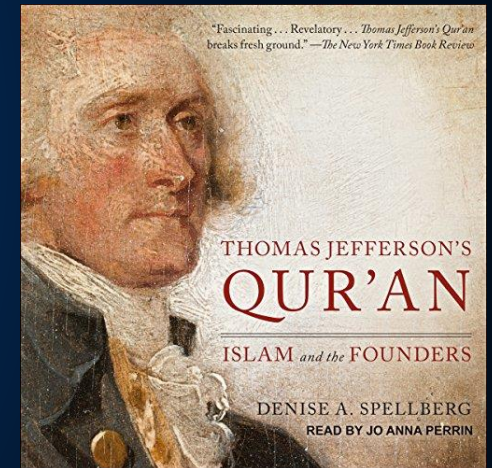


► Following the examples (Sunnah) of Prophet Muhammad

- ❑ Personal improvements in daily life
- ❑ Jihad (strive against your own demons, stand up against injustice, raise your voice against a tyrant leader, self-defense), must be for self-defense and sanctioned by authorities

THE MESSAGE (THE QURAN)

- ▶ Word of God, revealed to Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) 1,400 years ago, eternally preserved absolutely original, undistorted.
- ▶ Descended to the Prophet orally, over a period of about 23 years, verse by verse or groups of verses, etched to his heart.
- ▶ The Prophet would dictate the verses to many of his companions, who would recite them regularly and write them down on parchments (no paper existed then).
- ▶ Morality, ethics, self-improvement, human rights, laws, lessons from the past.
- ▶ Emphasis on repentance and mercy and struggle for constant improvements.
- ▶ The finest Arabic vocabulary and the most laconic unique utterance.
- ▶ The Arabic Quran is unedited, unmodified, unaltered, and is not subject to changes.
- ▶ All translations are from the original Arabic Quran.
- ▶ Guidance for all people and all nations.



“Or do they say: ‘He (Muhammad) has forged it?’ Say: ‘Bring then a chapter like unto it, and take assistance from whomsoever you can, besides Allah, if you are truthful!’” (Quran, Jonah, 10:38).

“We have, without doubt, sent down the Message; and We will assuredly guard it.” (Quran, The Rocky Tract, 15:9).

WHAT'S IN THE QURAN

- ❑ The Quran has 114 chapters, 6666 verses.
- ❑ It has 918 euphemistic expressions in 703 verses.
- ❑ Metaphorical language and textual coherence of the Quran.
- ❑ Countless mentions of signs of Allah, many of which confirm to modern science, all timeless.
- ❑ The verses of the Quran directly confirm the science of different era, including today's knowledge.
- ❑ Over 150 verses urging us to think, reason, analyze, compare, understand, observe, use logic.
- ❑ Thousands of people have done PhDs in understanding the Quran.
- ❑ Not an iota of superfluous content, something lacking logic or absurdity.
- ❑ Cogent, consistent, concentrated, consoling, captivating, coherent, ceaseless, conclusive.
- ❑ Addresses: Sometimes Muslims only, Polytheists only, certain groups, men, women, Muhammad only, sometimes the entire humanity—sometimes the command is forever, sometimes for a particular situation faced by Muhammad. Sometimes, it asks Muslims to recite a prayer.

“It is He who has sent down to you, [O Muhammad], the Book; in it are verses that are precise - they are the foundation of the Book - and others Allegorical.” (Quran, The Family of Imran, 3:7).

TOLERANCE AND PEACE

- ▶ Nowhere in the Quran does it say to kill innocent non-believers, nowhere does it encourage violence.

“Whoever killed a human being except as a punishment for murder or for spreading corruption in the land shall be regarded as having killed all mankind, and that whoever saved a human life shall be regarded as having saved all mankind.” (Quran, The Table Spread 5:32).

- ▶ Killing was commanded only:

- ❑ When the polytheists broke their treaties and were poised to attack the Muslims. Even then the Quran emphasized forgiveness and mercy and sheltering those who defect or seek asylum.
- ❑ When the enemy was about to attack the Muslims.

“And fight in God's cause against those who wage war against you but do not commit aggression, for surely, God does not love aggressors.” (Quran, The Calf, 2:190).

- ▶ The Quran repeatedly commands good treatment of parents.
- ▶ The Quran is strong on supporting relatives, neighbors, friends, needy, orphans and stranded traveler, homeless, immigrants.

“Good and evil deeds are not equal. Repel evil with what is better; then you will see that one who was once your enemy has become your dearest friend.” (Quran, Expounded, 41:34).

THE MESSENGER

- ▶ **The life of Muhammad (history)**
- ▶ **Prophet and Messenger (last prophet and final prophet)**
- ▶ **The perfect role model and exemplar in spirituality and life**
- ▶ **The ideal human being**
- ▶ **Hadith: The collection of the Prophet's quotes and actions, recorded by his companions. (authenticity: some weak , some strong, some very doubtful; anything against the Quran is FALSE)**

All worldly roles ranging from being a son, nephew, cousin, adopting brother, father, adopting father, uncle, husband, friend, neighbor and travel-mate to being a shepherd, businessman, farmer, architect, politician, leader, legislator, spokesperson, policymaker, negotiator, soldier, warrior, military general, commander, mentor, preacher, teacher, and reformer—all in one—are examples to learn.

God says: ..."Sent Muhammad ...mercy for all nations" (Quran 21:107)

NEW BOOK

Dr. Ishfaq Ahmad is Professor of Computer Science and Engineering and Director of the Center for Advanced Computing Systems at the University of Texas at Arlington (UTA), which he joined in 2002. He earned his Ph.D. in Computer Science and M.S. in Computer Engineering from Syracuse University, New York, U.S.A., in 1992 and 1987, respectively; his B.S. in Electrical Engineering is from the University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan, in 1985. His early education was at Central Model High School and Government College in Lahore. Before joining UTA, he was an associate professor in the Computer Science Department at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. He has authored 270-plus publications, including books, papers in peer-reviewed journals and conference proceedings on supercomputing systems, parallel optimization algorithms, digital video compression and analysis, assistive technologies, and sustainable computing. Dr. Ahmad has received numerous international research awards, including the five best research paper awards at leading conferences and top-tier journals. Dr. Ahmad's research, drawing career-wide funding of about \$15 million, is sponsored by government agencies and several companies. According to Google Scholar, his research papers are widely cited in computer science, referencing his research work. Google Scholar ranks him among the top ten researchers in several sub-branches of computer science and engineering. According to Stanford University's rating, he is among the top 2% of scientists in the world. Aside from being the founding Editor-in-Chief of the Journal *Sustainable Computing: Informatics and Systems*, he has served as an editor of six other journals, chaired over 20 conferences, and delivered more than 150 talks, including several keynote speeches. Currently, he is Editor-in-Chief of Springer's *Discover Internet-of-Things*, a journal with an editorial board of researchers worldwide. In the past, he has been a senior visiting scientist at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing, China, and a visiting lecturer at NASA's Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas. A regular senior visiting scientist at the U.S. Air Force Research Laboratory in Rome, New York, he also holds honorary professorships at several universities around the world. Dr. Ahmad is a certified evaluator of ABET (Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology) for evaluating computer science and engineering degree programs worldwide. He is honored as a *Distinguished Life Fellow of IJES* (India's Institute of Doctors, Engineers, & Scientists). Dr. Ahmad is also a Fellow of the IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)—the Fellow grade is the highest of the IEEE and is conferred for extraordinary achievements in electrical engineering and computer science.



The Perfect Human, Muhammad (PBUH) The Historical Narrative of How He Transformed the World And A Unique Set of His 100 Qualities that Define His Human Perfection

Part biography of the Prophet of Islam and part guide to living the way the Prophet lived, Dr. Ishfaq Ahmad has written a timely addition to the literature on the Prophet. By returning to the original sources in the Qur'an and Hadith, Dr. Ahmad clearly demonstrates how the Prophet's example is one that is compatible with living a full and prosperous life today. This book is ideal for anyone who desires to live in accordance with the standard set by the Prophet or who wishes to know more about the last Prophet, especially those new to Islam or are members of other faith communities. (Zeki Saritoprak, Ph.D., Professor and Bediüzzaman Said Nursi Chair in Islamic Studies in the Department of Theology and Religious Studies, John Carroll University, U.S.A.)

Anyone interested in Prophet Muhammad's character and conduct will benefit from reading Ishfaq Ahmad's insightful, thought-provoking, and unique analysis of one of history's most important historical figures. Drawing upon events in Muhammad's life that have been mainly overlooked by other biographers, Ahmad makes a compelling case for recognizing the importance of Muhammad's teachings for world civilization today. This book helps all people to gain more insight into the Prophet's love for humanity. (Craig Considine, Ph.D., author of *The Humanity of Muhammad - A Christian View*, and Professor at Rice University, U.S.A.)

The author presents historical sources about Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)'s life so that everyone can read it easily, like a novel. While the book appeals to the mind, it does not neglect to address the heart and soul. It structures the life and attributes of the Prophet Muhammad in a way that would interest the reader. The author infuses his messages very well between the lines. He takes the reader on a spiritual journey that leads to satisfaction. The reader is not just reading a book but also making a spiritual journey with the Prophet. The book is written in a way it can be read with the family. (Salih Yucel, Ph.D., Centre for Islamic Studies and Civilization, Charles Sturt University, Australia.)

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and the Prophet Jesus (PBUH) are the two most revered personalities in human history, and their influence is tremendous. While many authors continue to write about these two greats, once in a while comes a book that stirs up the entire realm of such literature. I believe "The Perfect Human" is a living example of that. (Abdul Hye, Ph.D., Author of 20 Islamic books and retired NASA scientist, Houston, USA.)

The Perfect Human
Muhammad (PBUH)

Dr. Ishfaq Ahmad



The Perfect Human Muhammad (PBUH)

A Historical Narrative of How the Last Prophet of God
Changed the World



Dr. Ishfaq Ahmad

Written for Muslims and Non-Muslim readers, especially the young generation, new converts, and non-religious audiences.

Some Salient Features:

- Comprehensive details
- Well-researched history
- Chronological narrative
- Enlightening writing style
- With more than 500 verses of the Quran
- More than 100 verses of other holy scriptures
- Described and explained 100 human attributes of the Prophet (PBUH) for an unprecedented analysis of his personality
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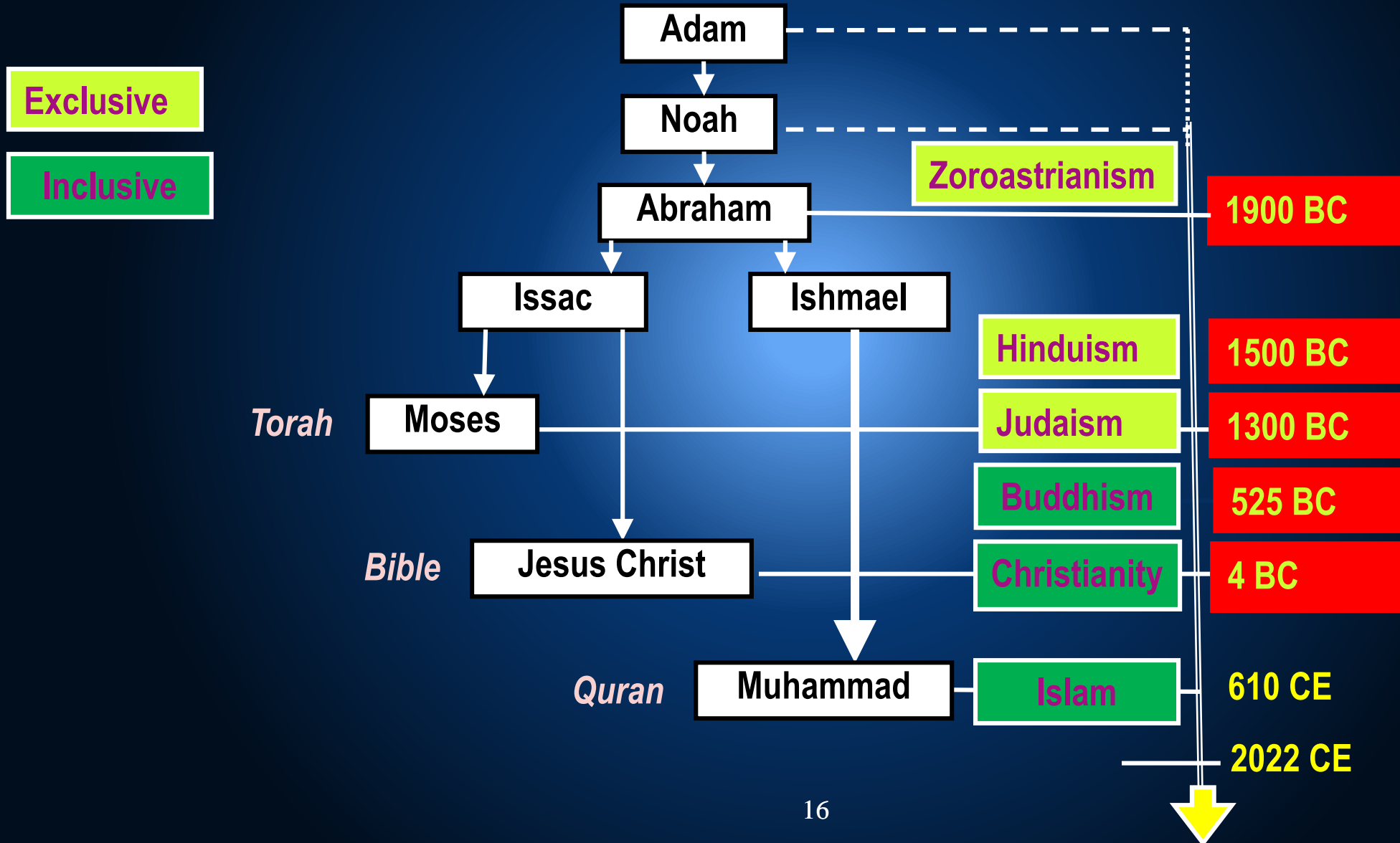


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DESCENDANTS OF ADAM AND ABRAHAM



ENDORSEMENTS

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THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

▶ **Beginning (Prophet Muhammad is born 570AD, Starts Preaching 610AD)**

Lawless, savage, uncivilized Arab society, the entire Arabia comprises of fragments of tribes, engaged in the worst moral practices. In fact, the entire world is in a dismal states. The Eastern Roman Empire and the Persian Empire thrive but have been fighting each other for centuries. Muhammad faces extreme hardship, persecution, oppression and military opposition.

▶ **After 22 years, when the Prophet dies, 632AD, the world is changed**

The entire Arabia is united and emerged as the most civilized nation in history up to that point; superstitions and evil practices have disappeared; people's personalities are metamorphosed; the Muslims (especially the disciplines and the family members) of that era epitomize piety, morality and righteousness; ideologies are changed; cultures are changed, personalities are transformed; hearts and souls are changed.

▶ **A few decades later**

The Roman and Persians are vanquished, Islam is the new name of world order and civilization (science, math, architecture, literature, medicine, and art). The Muslim world is spanning from Spain to India, all of Northern Africa, the Far East and beyond. Spirituality, morality, civilization and quest for knowledge all embodied together.

▶ **The next five hundred years**

The Golden Age of Islam, peak of human civilization.

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

▶ Chapter 1: Many Gods or Just One?

The first chapter portrays a meeting convened in Mecca a few months before the birth of Prophet Muhammad. The Meccan leaders meet to debate how to thwart an imminent attack by the army of king Abraha who has arrived from Yemen to demolish the Kaaba, the House of God built by the prophet Abraham more than two millennia earlier. Abdul Muttalib, the Prophet's grandfather, is the custodian of the Kaaba, and the event takes place in the year 570 CE. Abraha's army is destroyed by God without a fight, letting no harm come to the holy place. The chapter also describes the religious state of Mecca and the rest of the Arabian Peninsula, where paganism is prevalent.

▶ Chapter 2: From Becca to Mecca

This chapter delves into societal practices of the Arabian culture of that time, drawing the reader to the events at the time of Abraham. It also gives an account of the building of the Kaaba by Abraham and Ishmael. With references to the Jewish and Christian Scriptures, the narrative also describes some history of Becca (Mecca's ancient name) and Abraham's progeny through Isaac and Ishmael. This is followed by the history of Prophet Muhammad's ancestral tribe, the Quraysh—who are descendants of Ishmael—and an introduction of the Prophet's grandparents and parents.

ABOUT THE KAABA, THE PREHISTORIC TEMPLE



“Blessed are they that dwell in thy house: they will be still praising thee. Selah. Blessed is the man whose strength is in thee; in whose heart are the ways of them. Who passing through the valley of Baca make it a well; the rain also filleth the pools.”
(The Book of Psalms, 84:4-6)

“Indeed, the first House of worship established for mankind was that at Becca - blessed and a guidance for the worlds.” (Quran, The Family of Imran, 3:96).

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

▶ Chapter 3: The Gleam of the Dawn

Starting with the birth of Prophet Muhammad in Mecca, the chapter describes his early days as an infant and the circumstances that led to him being given into the care of foster parents. In relating these details, the narrative draws the reader's attention to the city and village life in Arabia and how they impact the upbringing of Muhammad.

▶ Chapter 4: The Nurturing Fields

Here the reader learns about Muhammad's early childhood and various events, circumstances, and the prevailing environment, including his reuniting with his mother, who does not live for long. After that, Muhammad's grandfather raises him. His uncle, Abu Talib, takes custody of the eight-year-old Muhammad after his grandfather's death. Despite hailing from an elite family, Abu Talib's household is poor. In the savage Arab society, where orphans are unlikely to have full meals, let alone comforts and luxuries, Muhammad learns to rely on himself.

▶ Chapter 5: Abysmal Savagery

Arab society is going through an era historians have called the Period of Jahaliya, meaning ignorance, and this is a highly uncivilized and lawless state. The nations in China, India, Persia, and Europe have also adopted inglorious societal practices. The chapter narrates Muhammad's days of shepherding, his resentment of current social practices, and how his future wife, Khadija, a successful businesswoman and a widow, recruits him to lead her business caravans from Mecca to other places.

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

▶ Chapter 6: Family Matters

This chapter describes the physical appearance of Muhammad, who is a handsome man. Khadija proposes to Muhammad, and they marry despite their age difference—he is 25, and she is 40. The couple is financially well-off and raises children. Muhammad has always been a moral man who despises idolatry, injustice, oppression, and other social ills. Muhammad is known in Mecca as *al-Sadiq*, meaning truthful, and *al-Amin*, meaning trustworthy. He is also wise, hospitable, charitable, and helpful to the poor.

▶ Chapter 7: The Divine Connection

Here, the narrative provides the details of Muhammad's first revelation from God, the initial verses of the Quran. He is 40 years old when Angel Gabriel descends on him to deliver Allah's first message. The narrative describes how Muhammad begins preaching in secrecy. Allah tells Prophet Muhammad that Islam is not a new faith but is a continuation of Abraham's teachings. Three years after the first revelation, the Muslim population—mainly comprised of the Prophet's close family and friends, including his wife and young cousin, Ali—stands at 40.

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

▶ Chapter 8: Warning and Repudiating Rage

This chapter describes the essential message of the Islamic faith, emphasizing the Uniqueness of Allah—the One and Only unseen God—and His mercy and His might. Allah instructs the Prophet to preach openly and warn people of His wrath if they reject the message. The basic tenets of the Prophet’s preaching are at odds with Arab society’s religious and social norms. The narrative explains how the initial indifference of the pagan Meccans morphs into a raging campaign against the Prophet as they understand that the message of One God is a direct attack on the innumerable deities that they worship. Gabriel continues to bring verses of God to the Prophet, accumulating into the Quran.

▶ Chapter 9: Perpetual Coercion

The Quraysh dissuade the Prophet from preaching the new religion. Thus, a battle of ideology ensues. The chapter highlights the socio-political subtleties between the establishment and the Prophet’s uncle, Abu Talib, who protects him from the simmering hostilities. God commanded the Prophet that Islam is the rectification of previous faiths that have swayed from their original teachings over time. Judaism, Christianity, and Islam worship the same God, while the Quran is the culmination of the divine message, and Muhammad is the final prophet and messenger of God.

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

▶ Chapter 10: Turn the Other Cheek

A full-scale anti-Muhammad campaign rages on, including ridicule, persecution, physical attack, and assassination attempts. Despite intense oppression by the Meccan establishment, the number of followers of the new faith continues to grow, appealing to spiritually inclined people and the slaves. The establishment persecutes some converts and murders others. Allah continues to reveal the Quran to the Prophet, urging the small group of adherents to endure the persecution patiently.

▶ Chapter 11: SOS to the Christian Kingdom

The Muslims seek refuge in the kingdom of their Christian brethren after learning that the two faiths share fundamental beliefs. The Quran has already confirmed the virgin birth, and Muslims revere Jesus and Mary. The Prophet tells several oppressed Muslims, whose wealth and lives are in danger, to migrate to Abyssinia across the Red Sea and take protection with its Christian king. A pursuing Meccan delegation argues against them at the king's court, labeling them criminals and fugitives. After learning about the new faith, the king allows the Muslims to live in his kingdom and practice their religion freely.

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

▶ Chapter 12: A Swing of Balance

This chapter recounts how the small group of Muslims suffers intensifying persecution and abuse at the hands of the Quraysh. The Prophet faces the challenge of safeguarding the meager community of the converts who have remained in Mecca. In an unexpected turn of events, the conversion of the audacious and strong Umar, originally a staunch adversary of the Prophet, provides a significant psychological boost to the Believers of the new faith.

▶ Chapter 13: Freedom of Choice

Being fascinated by the Quran, the Prophet's enemies accuse him of sorcery, magic, and being a mad man. They allege that a foreigner has taught the Quran to Muhammad, ignoring that the Quran is in pure Qurayshi dialect and with sublime articulation, employing the most delicate vocabulary and a laconic style. They propose to the Prophet to compromise and accept their idols as associates of Allah, but he flatly rejects them, telling them that they can choose what they want to believe.

▶ Chapter 14: Spirituality under the Lens

After persecution fails to dissuade the Prophet, the Meccan establishment resorts to new means of stopping him. They challenge the truthfulness and spirituality of the new faith in various ways. Seeking help from Jewish scholars from the city of Yathrib, they pose three intriguing and complex questions to the Prophet. They also promise to accept his faith if he correctly answers those questions. He receives the answers from God through the Quran. In the meantime, the conversion of a Christian delegation comes to Mecca and converts.

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

▶ Chapter 15: Bleakness in the Ravine

The Meccan establishment drafts and pledges a pact, stipulating that the Prophet and his family will be completely barred from social and economic interactions unless he is handed over to them or relinquishes his prophethood. They outlaw the Prophet and his family. The pact forbids trading anything with them or providing food or any assistance. Sheltering in a ravine near Mecca, the Prophet and his family survive three years of the boycott, enduring intense physical and emotional hardship.

▶ Chapter 16: Signs of Allah

The boycott fails to break the spirit and courage of the Prophet and his family. The pact is finally revoked, and the enemies go on to try various new means to dissuade the Prophet from preaching, including offering him leadership, wealth, and political power. The polytheists insist on witnessing physical miracles as evidence of the truthfulness of his prophethood. But even after God displays some miracles for the Prophet, including splitting and rejoining of the moon, they refuse to believe in his faith. The number of Muslim converts, nevertheless, continues to grow and surpasses 100.

▶ Chapter 17: Sorrowful Epoch

The Prophet's uncle and wife die. The loss of his uncle's protection gives the pagans full liberty to unleash a torrent of malediction. The Prophet and his companion Zayd travel out of Mecca to preach the faith in the city of Taif, where the locals abusively treat them. They are pelted with stones, and the Prophet collapses from his injuries. This is the most brutal period of his life up to this time.

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

► Chapter 18: Faster Than the Speed of Light

Allah eases the Prophet's difficulties and bestows upon him deeply spiritual and physical enlightenment by inviting him to the frontiers of the heavens. In his Night Journey called *Isra* from Mecca to Jerusalem and subsequent ascension to the seven heavens called *Meraj*, all in less than a few hours of the night, he experiences an inconceivable realm of perception and truth, wherein the meanings of space and time change to new references of unimaginable proportions. The Prophet witnesses some of Allah's glorious signs. Above the seventh heaven, he receives the honor of being ushered into Allah's presence, where he receives the command of obligatory daily prayers.

► Chapter 19: The Hornets' Nest

While preaching to pilgrims visiting Mecca from the northern city of Yathrib, the Prophet makes significant progress by converting six of them to Islam. At this time, Yathrib, ravaged by civil wars, is entangled in a deep socio-political turmoil. Its Arab residents are hoping for a savvy and neutral leader to bring peace to their city by taking control of its deteriorating political situation. The following year, 12 more men embrace Islam, and they enter into a pledge of loyalty to the Prophet.

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

▶ Chapter 20: Reuniting the Family Torn Asunder

After the Prophet dispatches a companion to teach Islam, the number of converts in Yathrib slowly rises. Finally, at the following year's pilgrimage, a party of 73 men and women from Yathrib meet the Prophet in Mecca. Keeping the meeting a secret from the Meccan Quraysh, they pledge to protect the Prophet if he moves to Yathrib. In return, the Prophet promises to migrate there and commits to spending his life with them. As a result, the two feuding tribes of Yathrib start uniting under the fold of Islam.

▶ Chapter 21: The Valiant Voyage

Following 13 years of persecution by the Meccan establishment, the Prophet and his followers are commanded by Allah to migrate to Yathrib. This is reminiscent of the prophet Moses's exodus. Several hundred Muslim men and women, either in groups or individually, voyage to Yathrib. The Prophet is one of the last to move. The Meccans plan to assassinate the Prophet, but he miraculously evades them. Accompanied by his close friend, Abu Bakr, the Prophet embarks on a 280-mile long journey on camel backs towards Yathrib. The pursuing Meccans use every means to stop them, but in vain. Two weeks later, the Prophet and Abu Bakr reach Yathrib, where they receive a warm welcome. Yathrib is subsequently renamed Medina.

▶ Chapter 22: Between Brothers

In Medina, the Prophet first establishes brotherhoods between the Muslim migrants and their Muslim hosts. These new bonds remove the vanity and the sense of inferiority or superiority between the hosts and migrants. They also remove the distinctions and positions of status between tribes, colors, and races. The Prophet also puts an end to the animosity between Medina's feuding Arab tribes.

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

▶ Chapter 23: The Covenant of Freedom and Harmony

In his next major step in making Medina a peaceful community of Muslims, Jews, and other non-Believers, the Prophet makes a pact with the city's residents. Under the Covenant of Medina, communities pledge to unite as one nation. The agreement is a constitution, the first of its kind. All parties have complete religious and financial freedom and human rights and are subject to the same laws, ensuring inter-faith congeniality and harmony. They also commit to defending Medina against foreign invaders.

▶ Chapter 24: The Triangle Intricate

This chapter recounts Jewish-Muslim relationships in Medina. The Quran's new passages command a special treatment towards Jews and Christians—referring to them as the People of the Book—while advising the Prophet to be tougher on polytheists. Supported by the Jews of Medina, a Christian delegation requests a religious debate, which the Prophet accepts. Thus, for the first time in history, the three Abrahamic religions enter into a three-way religious discussion.

▶ Chapter 25: Onto the Battleground

God reveals new verses of the Quran, causing a significant shift in the Islamic policy towards the Meccan polytheists. The Muslims are commanded to fight in self-defense. The Prophet builds alliances with tribes settled in the land between Medina and Mecca. He dispatches troops to accost the Qurayshi trade caravans. The Meccan Quraysh prepare to attack Medina. The Prophet and his army leave Medina to intercept the enemy.

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

► Chapter 26: The First Round

The Muslims and the invading Meccans enter into battle at a village named Badr, south of Medina. The Muslim army of 313 men finds itself pitted against 1,000 Meccan fighters. The narrative describes combat strategies and troops' details and provides a comprehensive view of the battle. The Muslims, energized with untrammelled courage and under the inspiring leadership of the Prophet, defeat an army that is thrice their size. The Muslims rout the enemies. Shocked by defeat, the Meccan army escapes, but many of them are captured.

► Chapter 27: Love Thy Prisoner

This chapter provides an extensive account of the Prophet's merciful and compassionate treatment of the prisoners of war despite many companions recommending their execution per Arab tradition. The Prophet orders that the prisoners should be fed, clothed, and treated well. The prisoners are allowed to free themselves by paying a ransom. The Prophet eventually releases all prisoners, even without the ransom. The Meccan establishment vows to take revenge for their defeat.

► Chapter 28: Betrayal, Bonding, and Benevolence

Although the Prophet gives the Jews of Medina the freedom of religion and does not enforce Islam on them, his arrival in Medina has posed threats to them, not the least of which is their diminishing influence and a negative impact on their money-lending businesses. The Prophet shows amicable policies of compassion, diplomacy, and far-sightedness in dealing with hypocrisy, conspiracy, and betrayal.

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

▶ Chapter 29: Before the Storm

One year after their defeat, the Quraysh of Mecca build up a much larger army. The relatives of those killed at Badr join the Meccan army, swearing to take revenge and fight until death. This time they devise a comprehensive battle plan, prepare well and make a stronger pledge to crush the Muslims. Amassing 3,000 men with 200 horses, the Meccan troops storm towards Medina to wreak a menacing vengeance. On receiving the news, the Prophet calls an open forum inviting all Muslim men, senior and young, to discuss defense strategies. The Muslim army comprises only 700 fighters and two horses.

▶ Chapter 30: Battle Cry

The Muslim and Meccan armies collide at the foot of Uhud Hill on the outskirts of Medina. Also described in this chapter are specifics of the battleground, marshaling of troops, military strategies, and the combatants' clever maneuvering. Despite numbers on their side and displaying relentless determination and planning, the Meccans fail to match the Muslim fighters' zeal. Sensing their defeat, they begin to flee. But a group of Muslim archers disobey the Prophet's order and commit a serious blunder. The Meccan army takes advantage of the blunder and makes an impactful rebound.

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

▶ Chapter 31: The Storm after the Storm

Turning the battle tide, the Meccans launch a prodigious onslaught and kill many Muslim fighters. However, the intrepid Muslims are able to protect the Prophet, who survives with injuries after a near-death encounter. Only with divine help are the Muslims able to repel their enemy. More than 70 Muslim fighters, including close companions of the Prophet, have been slain. The battle ends without either side taking any captives. The Meccans, touting victory, retreat to Mecca, but Medina remains protected. The narrative's details let the reader visualize the battle scenes and their equally stormy aftermath. The Prophet neither blames anyone nor rebukes those who blundered by disobeying him. The Muslims learn from their mistakes.

▶ Chapter 32: Resilience to Guile

Amidst the repercussions of the Battle at Uhud, several new political enemies surface, both internally and externally. Several Muslims on preaching missions encounter deadly betrayals. The Prophet also faces new challenges, including dealing with treacherous actions by some of the Jewish tribes of Medina. They have already violated the pact by choosing not to fight alongside the Muslims. As a result, the Prophet banishes one Jewish tribe from Medina. Meanwhile, revelations of the Quran continue, now focusing on laws and regulations on the running of the nascent state.

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

▶ Chapter 33: Round Three?

The Prophet starts rebuilding the pride of the Muslims while quelling new threats. He accepts the Meccan Quraysh's challenge for yet another battle. But when the enemy forces do not show up despite having made the challenge, the Prophet's troops return victorious. The chapter recounts events highlighting the Prophet's characteristics, such as his relationship with his wives, arrangement and participation in his companions' and relatives' marriages, and his sense of humor.

▶ Chapter 34: The Raging Dune

Two years after the Battle of Uhud, the Meccans form alliances with the exiled Jewish tribe of Medina and a vast number of factions throughout Arabia to build a behemoth army. The Muslims dig a trench around the city of Medina as a defense mechanism. The Confederate army lays a siege around the trench but is unable to cross it. The narrative provides broad details of the encounter that transforms from military combat to a contest of intelligence, willpower, and nerves.

▶ Chapter 35: Blown by the Wind

After sieging Medina for several weeks, the unity of the Confederate forces crumbles, despite their newly forged secret alliance with the Jewish tribe residing inside Medina. Under the sanguine leadership of the Prophet, Muslims withstand intense internal and external pressure and prevent the Confederate troops from achieving any success. Then, severely cold and stormy weather hits the Confederate troops for days. An acute episode of off-season gusting winds and thunder follows. They disperse.

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

► Chapter 36: Justice Prevails

The Prophet faces difficult decisions, including dealing with the Jewish tribe that conspired with the Confederates to obliterate the Muslims. After days of siege, the Jewish tribe surrenders and proposes arbitration by a Muslim with whom they had business ties before Islam. Using the Torah's punishment for high treason, the arbitrator orders the Jewish men of the tribe executed. The Prophet makes reforms on the treatment of captive male and female prisoners.

► Chapter 37: Critical Junctures

New Quranic lessons educate humanity on social reforms and human relationships. These lessons are complemented by the practical role models of the Prophet, his wives, and loyal disciples. The chapter gives an account of these lessons and provides examples of the Quran's commands and the personal difficulties and tests faced by the Prophet. These events and their consequences teach the reader how every step in the Prophet's life leads to new moral lessons.

► Chapter 38: Peace Wins

In a startling and bold move, the Prophet leads 1,400 unarmed Muslim men and women to Mecca to perform a lesser pilgrimage called Umrah. This move is like walking into the lion's den, and the Meccans refuse them entry to the Kaaba. The two parties reach an impasse, which is broken only after tough rounds of negotiations. Finally, the Prophet accepts a peace deal with the Meccans. The Prophet's companions find the deal utterly condescending, and they come to the brink of revolt against him. However, God tells the Prophet that it was a victory and prophesizes the conquest of Mecca.

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

▶ **Chapter 39: Call for Fairness, Equity, and Decency**

This chapter recounts the Prophet's life after the peace deal, including socio-political reforms and raising women's rights. The chapter illustrates how the Prophet's actions and dealings epitomize the Quran's teachings, including his conduct towards his wives, relatives, companions, and enemies. These events further highlight the Prophet's humanity, including his generosity, living habits, and spirituality.

▶ **Chapter 40: Universal Mission**

With the safety of the Muslims ensured by the peace treaty, the triumph of Islam promised by Allah reveals its profound meaning. Islam grows much more rapidly. The Prophet generously extends logistical support to his Meccan foes. As the Prophet of the entire world, Muhammad spreads his message of truth, compassion, and kindness. He now embarks on the mission to expand the universal message of Islam beyond Arabia by writing letters to rulers of various empires.

▶ **Chapter 41: The Bubble Burst**

The ancient and wealthy town of Khaybar, which lies about 100 miles from Medina, is the seat of Jewish political and military power in Arabia. The exiled Jewish tribes are also settled there after expulsion from Medina. Khaybar has become the epicenter of conspiracy and military instigation against Muslims. In recounting Khaybar's geography, culture, and economy, the narrative illustrates how the Prophet, supported by heroic valor from his troops, especially his cousin, Ali, thumps a riveting victory. The conquest of Khaybar ruptures Jewish influence in Arabia, but the Jews who surrendered are released and granted religious freedom and security.

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

▶ Chapter 42: Tranquil Hearts

Despite being righteous role models, the Prophet's wives are deeply possessive of their husband and compete with each other for his attention. In describing the dynamics of his household, the narrative gives details of various incidents, each demonstrating how human psychology and characteristics impact relationships. As events transpire and their outcomes unfold, Muslims learn that each episode has a precious lesson.

▶ Chapter 43: Homecoming at Twilight

The peace accord with the Meccan Quraysh enables Islam to spread faster than before, making the Meccans regret having done the peace deal. The Prophet and 2,000 Muslim men and women, children, and sacrificial camels arrive in Mecca to perform the lesser pilgrimage at the Holy Kaaba they had been denied before. The Quraysh intently watch the Muslims perform their pilgrimage rituals and prayers, but they are frustrated most at being unable to stop them. The Muslims return to Medina after their pilgrimage.

▶ Chapter 44: An Audacious Stride

Seven years after the Prophet's migration, the city of Medina is prosperous without imminent threats to its security. The Muslim community multiplies due to conversions. Expanding his mission, the Prophet sends preachers, tutors, and scholars to various tribes throughout Arabia. During one of these peaceful missions, a Muslim envoy is murdered. The Prophet dispatches troops to fight the culprit tribe. But the troops are confronted by an enormous Byzantine army near the border with Syria.

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

▶ Chapter 45: The Taking of the Holiest

The Meccan Quraysh breach the peace treaty, but by now, the Muslims are powerful enough to take the city of Mecca. Foreseeing an attack by Muhammad, the Meccans beg for peace and mercy. With an army of 10,000, including many newly converted allied tribes, the Prophet and his troops march towards Mecca. The narrative provides detailed accounts of how the Prophet strategizes to capture Mecca without bloodshed. He succeeds in peacefully taking the city and the most sacred sanctuary, the Holy Kaaba.

▶ Chapter 46: Mercy Unbounded

After taking control of Mecca, the Prophet pardons his archenemies in an unprecedented display of mercy, compassion, and generosity. He overlooks their spiteful insults, relentless persecutions, savage wars, and vicious and beguiling assassination attempts. Overwhelmed by this clemency, almost all the Quraysh of Mecca, including the Prophet's archenemies, voluntarily embrace Islam. With their souls cleansed, they devoutly submit to Allah. However, there is no duress on those few who do not convert.

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

► Chapter 47: Ablution for Eternity

The Prophet cleanses the Kaaba of idols and pictures, restoring it to its original purpose as the holiest place of worship of Allah as founded by the prophet Abraham. Prophet Muhammad's conduct inspires the populace to accept Islam willingly. One bellicose tribe in the neighborhood of Mecca, joined by the residents of the city of Taif, builds up a massive army of 20,000. Bringing along 6,000 women and children, they start marching towards Mecca. Led by their audacious leader, they make a wicked plan to bait the Muslims into an ambush. The Prophet's troops of 12,000 move out to intercept them near the Valley of Hunain a few miles east of Mecca, but the enemies outsmart the Muslims and are poised to gain the upper hand. However, Muslim fighters are inspired by the Prophet's courageous leadership, passion, and unyielding boldness and win the battle against all odds and score a resounding victory.

► Chapter 48: The Wall of Steel

The Muslim combatants chase the fleeing enemies, who retreat to the walled city of Taif. The Muslims lay a siege around Taif but then return after failing to pierce the highly fortified wall. All 6,000 women and children prisoners from the battle of Hunain are freed by the Prophet and generously seen off with gifts. The defeated enemy troops, including their flamboyant leader, come back and willingly convert to Islam. Under the Prophet's inspired leadership, more Arab tribes are united as one inseparable community, free from their ancestral biases and racial prejudices, and their hearts enlightened with the spirit of Islam.

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

▶ Chapter 49: The Kingdom of Grace

The Prophet creates a Muslim state in Mecca and Medina based on an administrative and legal system. This cultivates the genesis of a glorious civilization. It is the dawn of an idyllic state exhibiting grace, where the laws of God and man's genius would coexist to thrive in perfect harmony. Throughout the Arabian Peninsula, Islam vanquishes evil practices like idolatry and superstition and replaces them with the Laws of God, instructing humanity to observe His rights and people's rights. The Prophet keeps Medina as his home and appoints a governor in Mecca.

▶ Chapter 50: Transcending the Frontiers

With almost all Arab tribes united under the fold of Islam, the Prophet receives the news that Byzantine rulers are wary of the rising power of Islam and might attack Medina. So the Prophet decides to reach the Syrian border and challenge the mighty Roman Empire. In a compelling test of the Believers' commitment and discipline, the Prophet amasses over 30,000 men for a rigorous two-month-long journey towards Syria and the area presently known as Jordan. When the Roman army disperses without a fight, Islam spreads even faster in northern Arabia and Syria.

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

▶ Chapter 51: Reign of Grief and Glory

This chapter describes personal tragedies faced by the Prophet and the changing political map. Arab tribes beyond the provinces of Hejaz and Najd, especially those on the border of Syria and Iraq, start to shift their allegiances from the Roman Caesar to Prophet Muhammad . More than 70 delegations visit Medina and convert to Islam. The staunchest polytheists, including those from the notorious walled city of Taif, willingly submit to Islam. As a result, nearly all of Arabia is united. Many Christians and Jews also embrace Islam, while those who do not convert are accorded protection and religious freedom in return for taxation. The Muslim nation is thriving while the Prophet continues to live a modest life, without interest in wealth and worldly comforts.

▶ Chapter 52: The Closing Discourse

With the Quranic revelations coming to an end, God tells the Prophet that He has spoken to humanity for the last time and that the message of Islam has been perfectly completed. On his pilgrimage, the Prophet delivers a historic sermon near Mecca. He addresses over 125,000 Muslim pilgrims, all dressed in white. Only 22 years ago, these people fiercely opposed him and wanted to kill him. Now, wholly transformed—sobbing with emotion and with bowed heads—they listen to their master. He hints that he will not live until the following year's pilgrimage. He stresses four main points: Giving God His dues, human rights, lack of prejudice to race and color, and treating women with kindness. On return to Medina, he awards some of his companions with meritorious honors.

THE STORY OF MUHAMMAD

▶ Chapter 53: Making a Choice

The last chapter narrates how, on multiple occasions, Prophet Muhammad tells his companions and family that his 23-year mission was about to end. Allah has given him the option of long life in this world or life with Him in the Hereafter. He chooses the Hereafter. The chapter also provides details of the Prophet's brief ailment, a thorough account of the last few days of his life, and his last actions and words before his death at the age of nearly 63. The year is 632.

▶ Epilogue

The epilogue describes the Prophet's family, friends, and other Muslims' reaction to his death and Abu Bakr's election as the new head of state. By this time, nearly all of Arabia is Muslim, with nearly a quarter of a million Believers.

Prophet Muhammad's 100 Human Attributes

(An Indexed Reference)

1. Abstinent (austere, simple, temperate)
2. Action-Oriented (applied, pragmatic, proactive)
3. Agile (active, sporty, swift)
4. Animal Rights Activist (applier, backer, upholder of animal rights)
5. Assured (assertive, fixed, insistent)
6. Assuager (alleviator, comforter, healer)
7. Authentic (actual, genuine, real)
8. Benevolent (giving, charitable, philanthropic)
9. Brave (bold, gallant, heroic)
10. Brother (associate, partner, sibling)
11. Calm (relaxed, serene, tranquil)
12. Charismatic (captivating, likeable, majestic)
13. Commander (chief, general, leader)
14. Communicator (announcer, correspondent, reporter)
15. Companion (comrade, confidant, mate)
16. Confident (convinced, doubtless, sanguine)
17. Consistent (constant, even, stable)
18. Contented (fulfilled, pleased, satisfied)
19. Cooperative (accommodating, consensual, consulting)
20. Courageous (audacious, determined, fearless)
21. Courteous (genial, gracious, hearty)
22. Debater (arguer, contestant, orator)
23. Decipherer (analyzer, sagacious, solver)
24. Decision-Maker (decider, resolver, selector)
25. Delegator (assigner, designator, nominator)

Prophet Muhammad's 100 Human Attributes

(An Indexed Reference)

26. Diplomat (ambassador, consul, representative)
27. Disciplined (meticulous, scrupulous, systematic)
28. Empathetic (commiserative, humane, soft-hearted)
29. Environmentalist (conservationist, ecologist, preservationist)
30. Equalitarian (egalitarian, equable, even-handed)
31. Exemplifier (depicter, epitomizer, quintessence)
32. Facilitator (arranger, catalyst, enabler)
33. Family-Man (husband, kinsman, relative)
34. Flexible (acquiescent, adaptable, amenable)
35. Focused (absorbed, concentrated, engrossed)
36. Forgiving (absolver, exonerating, pardoning)
37. Friendly (affable, approachable, welcoming)
38. Generous (contributor, donator, giver)
39. Genius (intellectual, intelligent, thinker)
40. Gentle (mellow, soft, tender)
41. Griever (mourner, sorrower, weeper)
42. Guide (expert, model, trainer)
43. Handsome (adorable, attractive, graceful)
44. Handyman (DIYer, man-of-all-work, odd-jobber)
45. Honest (reliable, trustworthy, upright)
46. Humble (modest, unassuming, unostentatious)
47. Humorous (amusing, funny, witty)
48. Imparter (conveyer, revealer, spreader)
49. Inspirational (energizer, influencer, motivator)
50. Joyful (blissful, cheerful, glad)

Prophet Muhammad's 100 Human Attributes

(An Indexed Reference)

51. Just (equitable, ethical, fair)
52. Kind (caring, considerate, solicitous)
53. Knowledgeable (aware, informed, learned)
54. Lawgiver (legislator, policymaker, statesman)
55. Listener (hearer, heeder, observer)
56. Loving (affectionate, cordial, warmhearted)
57. Loyal (dedicated, dependable, faithful)
58. Magnanimous (big-hearted, elevated, high-minded)
59. Mentor (adviser, counselor, master)
60. Merciful (clement, compassionate, sympathetic)
61. Moderate (balanced, reasonable, restrained)
62. Negotiator (arbitrator, intermediary, mediator)
63. Optimistic (hopeful, positive, reassuring)
64. Organized (efficient, methodical, orderly)
65. Parent (ancestor, father, progenitor)
66. Passionate (ardent, eager, enthusiastic)
67. Patient (composed, enduring, stoical)
68. Peacemaker (conciliator, interceder, reconciler)
69. Perceptive (canny, insightful, savvy)
70. Perseverant (committed, steadfast, tenacious)
71. Pioneer (creator, founder, spearhead)
72. Planner (controller, manager, organizer)
73. Principled (conscientious, correct, virtuous)
74. Pristine (immaculate, speckless, tidy)
75. Protector (custodian, defender, guardian)

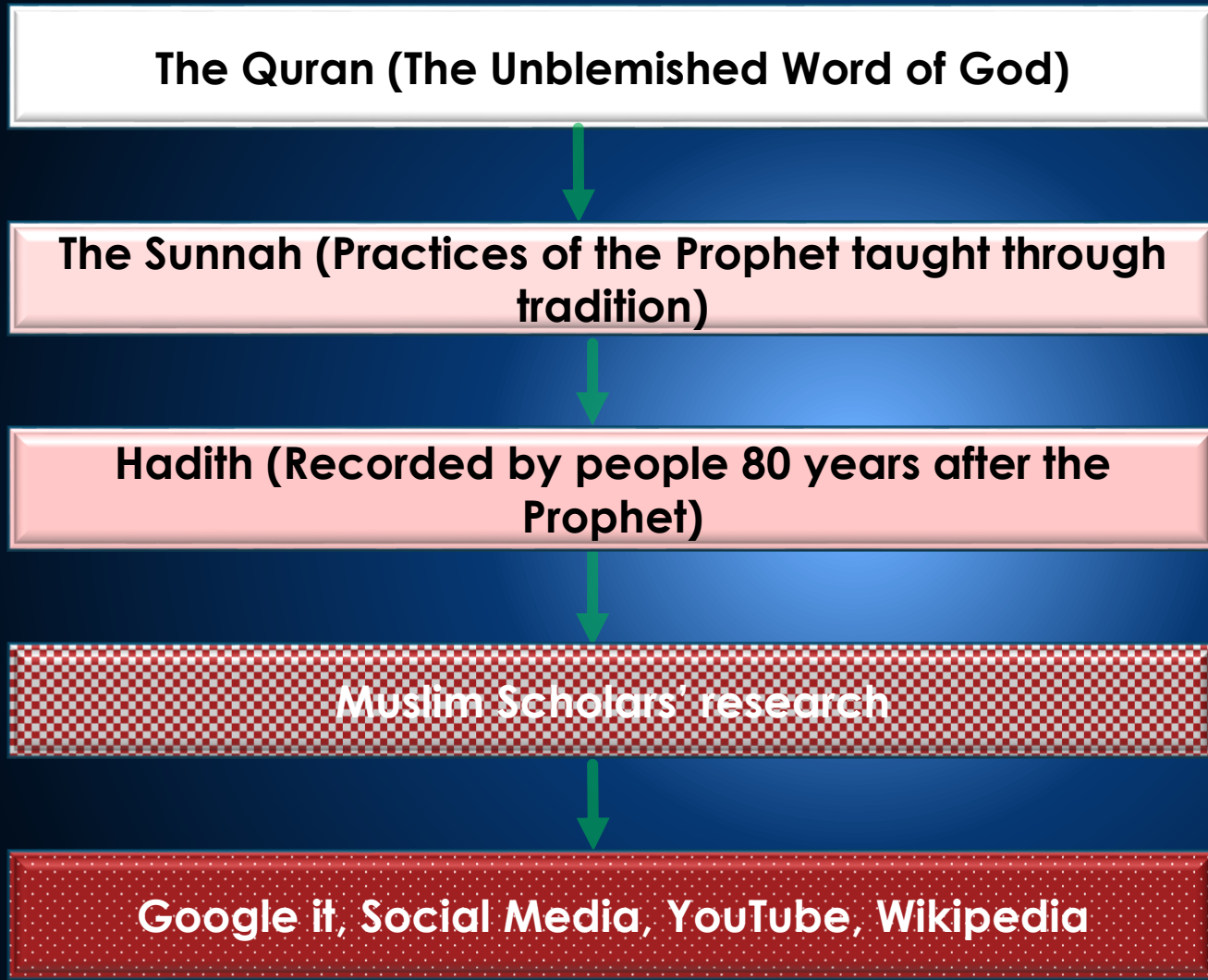
Prophet Muhammad's 100 Human Attributes

(An Indexed Reference)

76. Prudent (careful, cautious, measured)
77. Redeemer (liberator, requiter, righter)
78. Reformist (campaigner, improver, reorganizer)
79. Resilient (irrepressible, firm, unyielding)
80. Respectful (admiring, regardful, reverential)
81. Rewarding (bestower, conferrer, donor)
82. Risk-Taker (daring, enterprising, entrepreneur)
83. Self-Esteemed (dignified, noble, self-respecting)
84. Selfless (altruist, heartfelt, sincere)
85. Soldier (fighter, trooper, warrior)
86. Supportive (benefactor, helpful, favorable)
87. Teacher (educator, instructor, tutor)
88. Time-Manager (allocator, optimizer of time, scheduler)
89. Tireless (diligent, energetic, unstinting)
90. Tolerant (broad-minded, liberal, receptive)
91. Truthful (believable, credible, veracious)
92. Unambiguous (clear, precise, straightforward)
93. Unifier (consolidator, harmonizer, integrator)
94. Unprejudiced (impartial, non-partisan, unbiased)
95. Victorious (conqueror, defeater, winner)
96. Vigilant (alert, observant, watchful)
97. Vigorous (fit, strong, tough)
98. Visionary (creative, imaginative, inventive)
99. Well-Mannered (civil, gentlemanly, mannerly)
100. Women's Rights Activist (applier, backer, upholder of women's rights)

FOR A MUSLIM: THE CORRECT PRIORITY OF KNOWLEDGE

Truth



Complete Islam

Additional knowledge,
Classified as strong and weak
Great information
about the Prophet's life

Explanations, Laws,
Jurisprudence,
some trash

Half truth, half trash

Distortion

BUT THIS IS WHAT HAS COME ABOUT

Truth



Distortion

Google it, Social Media, YouTube, Wikipedia

Muslim Scholars' research

Hadith (Recorded by people 80 years after the Prophet)

The Sunnah (Practices of the Prophet taught through tradition)

The Quran (The Unblemished Word of God)

Muslims doing the same what the Church did to the teachings of Jesus

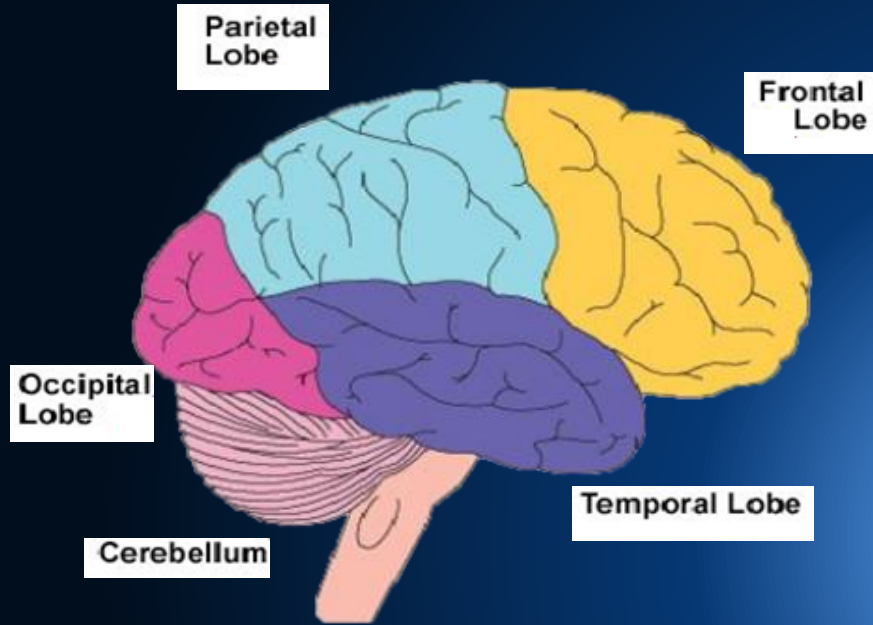
- Money-making "scholars" gaining political influence, hate, Motivating fundamentalism, gaining followers, promoting sectarianism. Mostly, a religious chewing gum. People preferring to listening to lunatics on trivial matters.
- Fighting "my sect is right"
- Many Muslim priests using Hadith as the main part of their sermons, sensationalizing and justifying their own agenda, lacking knowledge about the Quran, pitching Hadith against the Quran.
- Confused about what is Hadith and what is Sunnah.
- Treating Quran as a magic book, "let someone else read it and explain to me." Swear on it, kiss it, and raise it high Scholars discouraging to read and learn from it.

CALL TO PRAYERS

God is great, God is Great
God is Great, God is Great
I bear witness that there is no
God but Allah
I bear witness that there is no
God but Allah
I bear witness that
Muhammad is the Messenger
of Allah
I bear witness that
Muhammad is the Messenger
of Allah
Rise to the prayer, rise to the
prayer.
Rise to the felicity, rise to the
felicity.
Allah is great, Allah is great.
There is no god but Allah.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_YQN1rKAxGM
&t=3s&ab_channel=MohammadtheMessengerofALL
AH](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_YQN1rKAxGM&t=3s&ab_channel=MohammadtheMessengerofALLAH)

PROSTRATION



“So you fall down in prostration to Allah and worship Him.” (Quran, The Star, 53:62).

“And Moses made haste, and bowed his head toward the earth, and worshipped.” (Exodus, 34:8).

“And he went a little farther, and fell on his face, and prayed.” (Matthew, 26:39)

“Abram fell facedown, and God said to him.” (Genesis, 17:3).

THE POWER OF THE QURAN



Francis Ford Coppola

Marrakech International Film Festival - 5 Dec 2015

QURAN RECITATION: CHAPTER 1:1-7

1. In the name of Allāh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.
2. All praise is to Allāh, Lord of the worlds.
3. The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.
4. The Master of the Day of Judgment.
5. It is only You we worship and You we ask for help.
6. Guide us to the straight path.
7. The path of those upon whom You have bestowed favor, not of those who have earned Your wrath or of those who are astray.

Abdul Basit (of Egypt)

The Reciter

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jK-mxZC1GFk&t=2s>

RECITATION OF THE QURAN (SURAH THE FAMILY OF IMRAN)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OEgyOy5Hg7w
&t=652s&ab_channel=SherazButt](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OEgyOy5Hg7w&t=652s&ab_channel=SherazButt)

A RECITATION OF THE QURAN (SURAH ROMANS)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jc9c40rZjcM&ab_channel=SherazButt

FORBIDDEN

“Say, Come. I will tell you what your Lord has really forbidden you. Do not associate anything with Him; be good to your parents; and do not kill your children for fear of poverty; We shall provide sustenance for you as well as for them refrain from committing indecent deeds, whether openly or in secret; and do not kill the life which God has made sacred, save by right. That is what He has enjoined upon you, so that you may understand. Stay well away from an orphan’s property, except with the best intentions, before he comes of age. Give full measure and weight, according to justice. We never charge a soul with more than it can bear when you speak, observe justice, even though it concerns a close relative; and fulfill the covenants of God. That is what He has enjoined upon you so that you may take heed. This is My straight path; so follow it, and do not follow other ways: that will lead you away from His path. That is what He enjoins upon you, so that you may guard yourselves.” (Quran, Livestock, 6:151-153).

THE QURAN EMPHASIZES MOST

- Worship only one God
- Be Kind to parents
- Be merciful to others
- Take Responsibility to the community, country, nation
- Accumulate wealth and enjoy worldly possessions but be kind to relatives, neighbors, needy, immigrants, homeless, and the poor
- Hold to justice and truth
- Treat women with kindness
- Give plenty of charity, donate, feed, help others

God dislikes:

- Aggression
- Stingy and over-spenders
- Hypocrites
- Arrogant, haughty, and boastful people
- People who spread falsehood and people not using reason and logic

ISLAM BASHERS

1. **Money-makers.**
2. **Evangelists, haters of Islam (have already prejudged everything).**
3. **Ignorant, lacking knowledge (dislike all religions, too smart for their own sake, already discovered all about life, narcissistic).**
4. **“Lovers of the Prophet” ready to die for the Prophet by attacking anyone accused of blasphemy, but not following the Prophet’s teachings.**

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

“Say, This is the truth from your Lord. Let him who will, believe in it, and him who will, deny it.” (Quran, The Cave, 18:29).

“There shall be no compulsion in religion: true guidance has become distinct from error.” (Quran, The Calf, 2:256).

“If your Lord had wished, He would have made mankind into one community. As it is, they will not cease to dispute.” (Quran, Hud, 11:118).

“And insult not those whom they (disbelievers) worship besides Allah, lest they insult Allah wrongfully without knowledge. Thus We have made fair seeming to each people its own doings; then to their Lord is their return and He shall then inform them of all that they used to do.” (Quran, Livestock, 6:108).

INCLUSION

“They declare, None shall ever enter Heaven unless he be a Jew or a Christian. This is their own wishful thinking. [Prophet], say, Produce your evidence if you are telling the truth. Indeed, those who submit themselves to God and act righteously shall be rewarded by their Lord: they shall have no fear, nor shall they grieve.” (Quran, The Calf, 2:111-112).

“God will judge between the believers, the Jews, the Sabaeans, the Christians, the Magians and the polytheists on the Day of Judgement. Surely God is witness to everything.” (Quran, The Pilgrimage, 22:17).

“Did not Allah check one set of people by means of another, there would surely have been pulled down monasteries, churches, synagogues, and mosques, in which the name of Allah is commemorated in abundant measure. Allah will certainly aid those who aid his cause for verily Allah is full of Strength, Exalted in Might.” (Quran, The Pilgrimage, 22:40).

ISLAM'S STAND ON DIVERSITY AND EQUITY

“O mankind! We created you from a single pair of a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes that you may know each other. Verily the most honored of you in the sight of Allah is he who is the most righteous of you. And Allah has full knowledge and is well Acquainted.” (Quran, The Walls, 49:13).

“And of His Signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the diversity of your languages and your colors: Indeed, in that are Signs for those of knowledge.” (Quran, The Romans, 30:22).

In his last sermon, rejecting racism and emphasizing equity in explicit terms, he addressed 125,000 followers,

“O People, all humankind is from Adam and Eve. Therefore, an Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab, nor does a non-Arab have any superiority over an Arab. A white has no superiority over a black, nor does a black have any superiority over a white.”

RELIGIOUS HARMONY

1. Monotheism: Torah: “I am the first, and I am the last; and besides me there is no God” (Isaiah 44:6)

“The Lord our God is one Lord” (Mark 12:29)

“He is God, The One and Only” (Quran 112:1)

2. Prophets: Muslims believe and accept all Prophets mentioned in Torah, Bible, and Quran.

3. Miraculous Birth of Jesus: Besides Christianity, Islam is the only religion on earth that accepts the miraculous birth of Jesus.

Jesus is mentioned 25 times in the Quran.

4. The Highest Honor of Women is Given to Mary, the Mother of Jesus, in the Quran (Chapter #19)

RELIGIOUS HARMONY

5. Greetings: All prophets had customs to greet believers with the words: “Peace be with you”.

6. Purification Before Prayers: “Moses...washed his feet...” (Exodus 40:31-32).

7. Fasting: Jesus fasted 40 days. (Matthew 4:2)

8. Prayer Bowing Heads to the Ground: Abraham fell his face (Genesis 17:3)

Moses bowed his head (Exodus 34:8)

Jesus fell on his face & prayed (Matthew 26:39)

9. Not Bowing to Statues or making Images of God: Thou shall not have any graven image (Exodus)

10. Everlasting Covenant: God made everlasting covenants with Abraham and his descendants.

ISLAM AND CHRISTIANITY

“Behold! the angels said: ‘O Mary! Allah hath chosen thee and purified thee- chosen thee above the women of all nations.’” (Quran, The Family of Imran, 3:42).

“We gave Jesus son of Mary clear signs, and strengthened him with the Holy Spirit.” (Quran, The Calf, 2:253).

“It does not befit the majesty of God that He should beget a son. Glory be to Him! He is far above that: when He decrees something, He says only, Be! And it is.” (Quran, Mary, 19:35).

“Then, in their wake, We followed them up with Our messengers and after them Jesus, son of Mary. We gave him the Gospel and imbued the hearts of those who followed him with compassion and mercy. But We did not prescribe monasticism for them: that was their own innovation by which they sought to please God. But then, they did not observe it in the way that it should have been observed. So We rewarded only those who were truly faithful, for many of them were disobedient.” (Quran, Iron, 57:27).

Speaking of Mary and Jesus, Prophet Muhammad was quoted, “No person’s heart, except those of Mary and Jesus, is fully safe from Satan.”

He said to his daughter, “You are the highest among the women in Paradise, except Mary, the mother of Jesus. “

KINDNESS TO PARENTS

“Your Lord has commanded that you should worship none but Him, and show kindness to your parents. If either or both of them attain old age with you, say no word of contempt to them and do not rebuke them, but always speak gently to them. and treat them with humility and tenderness and say, ‘Lord, be merciful to them both, as they raised me up when I was little.’” (Quran, The Night Journey, 17:23-24).

WOMEN IN ISLAM

“Men shall have a share in what parents and relatives leave behind, and women shall have a share in what parents and relatives leave behind, whether it be little or much. This is ordained by God.” (Quran, Women, 4:7).

“For divorced women a provision according to what is fair shall also be made. This is an obligation binding on the righteous.” (Quran, The Calf, 2:241).

“Let the women [in a waiting period] live in the same manner as you live yourselves, in accordance with your means; and do not harass them in order to make their lives difficult.” (Quran, Divorce, 65:6).

“Believers, it is not lawful for you to inherit women against their will, nor should you detain them wrongfully so that you may take away a part of what you have given them unless they are guilty of something clearly outrageous. Live with them in accordance with what is fair and kind; if you dislike them, it may be that you dislike something which God might make a source of abundant good.” (Quran, Women, 4:19).

WOMEN IN ISLAM

“If a wife fears cruelty or desertion on her husband's part, there is no blame on them if they arrange an amicable settlement between themselves; and such settlement is best; even though men's souls are swayed by greed.” (Quran, Women, 4:128).

“Anyone who performs good deeds, whether it be a man or woman, provided that he is a believer, shall enter Paradise. No one shall suffer the least injustice.” (Quran, Women, 4:124).

“The Believers, men and women, are protectors of one another.” (Quran, Repentance, 9:71).

The Prophet's sayings:

“Women are the twin halves of men.”

“The best of you are those who are best to their women.”

ISLAM'S VIRTUES

Patience

Trust in God

Hopefulness

Contentment

Enjoyment of worldly life through fair means

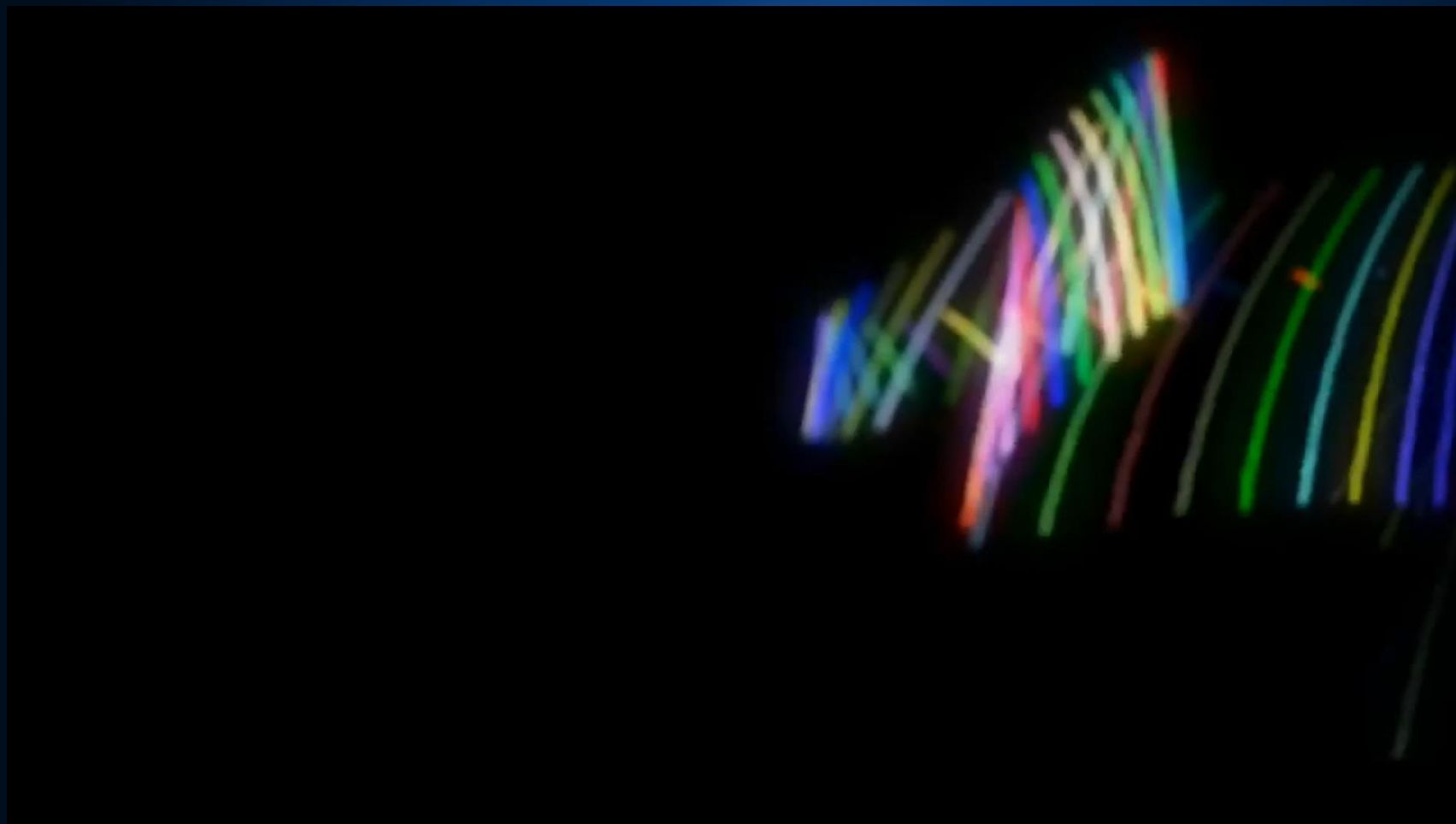
Cleanliness (personal and environmental)

Diversity, equity, and inclusion

Equality in basic human rights

Helping others

WHAT IS A GOOD CHARACTER? VERSES FROM SURAH, THE CONFEDERATES



THE LAST SERMON OF THE PROPHET

FOUR MAIN POINTS

1. “People: You must not violate each other’s rights.
2. People: You must give charity, help the poor, and hold to justice. All humankind is from Adam and Eve, and a white has no superiority over a black, nor does a black have any superiority over a white. An Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab, and non-Arab has no superiority over an Arab.
3. People: No one has superiority based on race, except in piety and good actions, which God will judge.
4. Men: Women have certain rights on you, so you must treat them kindly.”

THE PROPHET'S QUOTES: BALANCING LIFE AND SPIRITUALITY

“If a Muslim plants a tree or seeds, then a bird, animal or person eats from it, it will be regarded as a charity from him.”

“When a person dies, all of his belongings will stay in this world, but three things will go with him or her to the next world: A charitable trust, imparted knowledge for the benefit of humanity, and the prayers of his or her children.”

“Trust in God, but tie your camel.”

“Allah will not give mercy to anyone, except those who give mercy to other creatures.”

“The best of you are those who are best to their women.”

THE PROPHET'S QUOTES: BALANCING LIFE AND SPIRITUALITY

“About the neighbor’s rights, the Prophet’s words were, “Gabriel has emphasized the rights of neighbors to me so much that I thought he was going to include them in inheritance as well.”

He is also quoted as, *“One is responsible for ensuring that forty of his nearest neighbors do not go to bed hungry.”*

Once, the Prophet (PBUH) said, “By Allah, he is not a believer! By Allah, he is not a believer. By Allah, he is not a believer.” A companion asked, “Messenger of Allah, who is that?” He said, “One whose neighbor does not feel safe from his evil.”

QURAN RECITATION, SURAH TAKWIR



Our Forthcoming Book, “The Perfect Human, Muhammad (PBUH)”

All Sales (not just the profit) goes to charity, helping the poor, homeless, and those without medical care.

Dr. Ishfaq Ahmad is Professor of Computer Science and Engineering and Director of the Center for Advanced Computing Systems at the University of Texas at Arlington (UTA), which he joined in 2002. He earned his Ph.D. in Computer Science and M.S. in Computer Engineering from Syracuse University, New York, U.S.A., in 1992 and 1987, respectively; his B.S. in Electrical Engineering is from the University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan, in 1985. His early education was at Central Model High School and Government College in Lahore. Before joining UTA, he was an associate professor in the Computer Science Department at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. He has authored 270-plus publications, including books, papers in peer-reviewed journals and conference proceedings on supercomputing systems, parallel optimization algorithms, digital video compression and analysis, assistive technologies, and sustainable computing. Dr. Ahmad has received numerous international research awards, including the five best research paper awards at leading conferences and top-tier journals. Dr. Ahmad's research, drawing career-wide funding of about \$15 million, is sponsored by government agencies and several companies. According to Google Scholar, his research papers are widely cited in computer science, referencing his research work. Google Scholar ranks him among the top ten researchers in several sub-branches of computer science and engineering. According to Stanford University's rating, he is among the top 2% of scientists in the world. Aside from being the founding Editor-in-Chief of the Journal *Sustainable Computing, Informatics and Systems*, he has served as an editor of six other journals, chaired over 20 conferences, and delivered more than 150 talks, including several keynote speeches. Currently, he is Editor-in-Chief of Springer's *Discover Internet-of-Things*, a journal with an editorial board of researchers worldwide. In the past, he has been a senior visiting scientist at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing, China, and a visiting lecturer at NASA's Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas. A regular senior visiting scientist at the U.S. Air Force Research Laboratory in Rome, New York, he also holds honorary professorships at several universities around the world. Dr. Ahmad is a certified evaluator of ABET (Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology) for evaluating computer science and engineering degree programs worldwide. He is honored as a *Distinguished Life Fellow of IDIES* (India's Institute of Doctors, Engineers, & Scientists). Dr. Ahmad is also a Fellow of the *IEEE* (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)—the Fellow grade is the highest of the *IEEE* and is conferred for extraordinary achievements in electrical engineering and computer science.

The Perfect Human, Muhammad (PBUH) The Historical Narrative of How He Transformed the World And A Unique Set of His 100 Qualities that Define His Human Perfection

Part biography of the Prophet of Islam and part guide to living the way the Prophet lived, Dr. Ishfaq Ahmad has written a timely addition to the literature on the Prophet. By returning to the original sources in the Qur'an and Hadith, Dr. Ahmad clearly demonstrates how the Prophet's example is one that is compatible with living a full and prosperous life today. This book is ideal for anyone who desires to live in accordance with the standard set by the Prophet or who wishes to know more about the last Prophet, especially those new to Islam or are members of other faith communities. (Zeki Saritoprak, Ph.D., Professor and Bediüzzaman Said Nursi Chair in Islamic Studies in the Department of Theology and Religious Studies, John Carroll University, U.S.A.)

Anyone interested in Prophet Muhammad's character and conduct will benefit from reading Ishfaq Ahmad's insightful, thought-provoking, and unique analysis of one of history's most important historical figures. Drawing upon events in Muhammad's life that have been mainly overlooked by other biographers, Ahmad makes a compelling case for recognizing the importance of Muhammad's teachings for world civilization today. This book helps all people to gain more insight into the Prophet's love for humanity. (Craig Considine, Ph.D., author of *The Humanity of Muhammad - A Christian View*, and Professor at Rice University, U.S.A.)

The author presents historical sources about Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)'s life so that everyone can read it easily, like a novel. While the book appeals to the mind, it does not neglect to address the heart and soul. It structures the life and attributes of the Prophet Muhammad in a way that would interest the reader. The author infuses his messages very well between the lines. He takes the reader on a spiritual journey that leads to satisfaction. The reader is not just reading a book but also making a spiritual journey with the Prophet. The book is written in a way it can be read with the family. (Salih Yucef, Ph.D., Centre for Islamic Studies and Civilization, Charles Sturt University, Australia.)

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and the Prophet Jesus (PBUH) are the two most revered personalities in human history, and their influence is tremendous. While many authors continue to write about these two greats, once in a while comes a book that stirs up the entire realm of such literature. I believe “The Perfect Human” is a living example of that. (Abdul Hye, Ph.D., Author of 20 Islamic books and retired NASA scientist, Houston, USA.)



The Perfect Human
Muhammad (PBUH)

Dr. Ishfaq Ahmad

The Perfect Human Muhammad (PBUH)

A Historical Narrative of How the Last Prophet of God
Changed the World



Dr. Ishfaq Ahmad

Written for Muslims and Non-Muslim readers, especially the young generation, new converts, and non-religious audiences.

Some Salient Features:

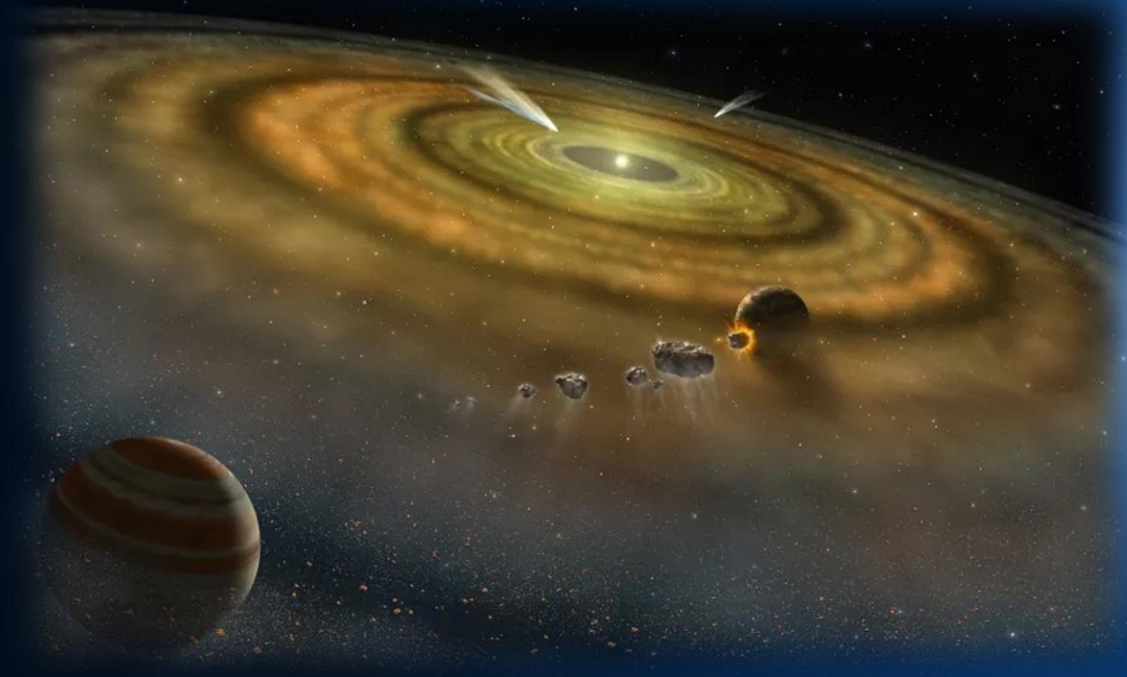
- Comprehensive details
- Well-researched history
- Chronological narrative
- Enlightening writing style
- With more than 500 verses of the Quran
- More than 100 verses of other holy scriptures
- Described and explained 100 human attributes of the Prophet (PBUH) for an unprecedented analysis of his personality
- A structured and informative bibliography



Dr. Ishfaq Ahmad
author

FIRST LUCKY BREAK: EARTH'S IDEAL POSITION

Five billion years ago: There is a cloud of interstellar gas and dust



Then 99% of the cloud or smoke moves to the center to create the Sun and the 1% of the dust makes the planets of our solar system including the Earth. But why and how this way? Anyone knows?

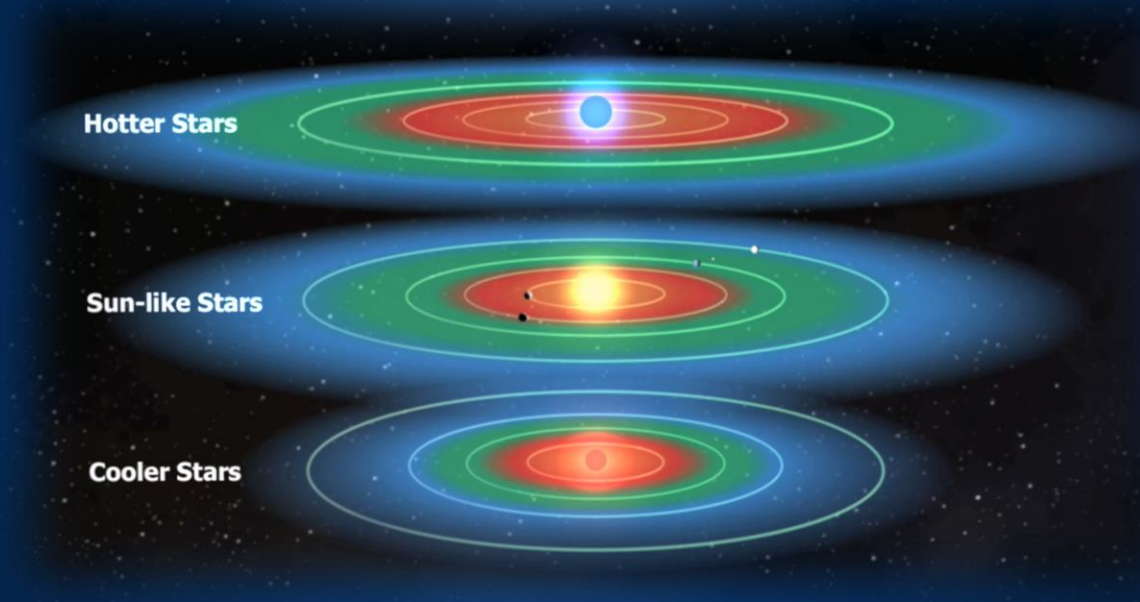
“Then He directed Himself to the heaven while it was smoke and said to it and to the earth, ‘Come into being, willingly or by compulsion.’ They said, ‘We have come willingly.’” (Quran, Expounded, 41:11)

FIRST LUCKY BREAK: EARTH'S IDEAL POSITION

The rotation created a **protoplanetary disc**, a spinning disk of rock and dust like a pizza dough

Goldilocks zone: Ideal position of the Earth for supporting life

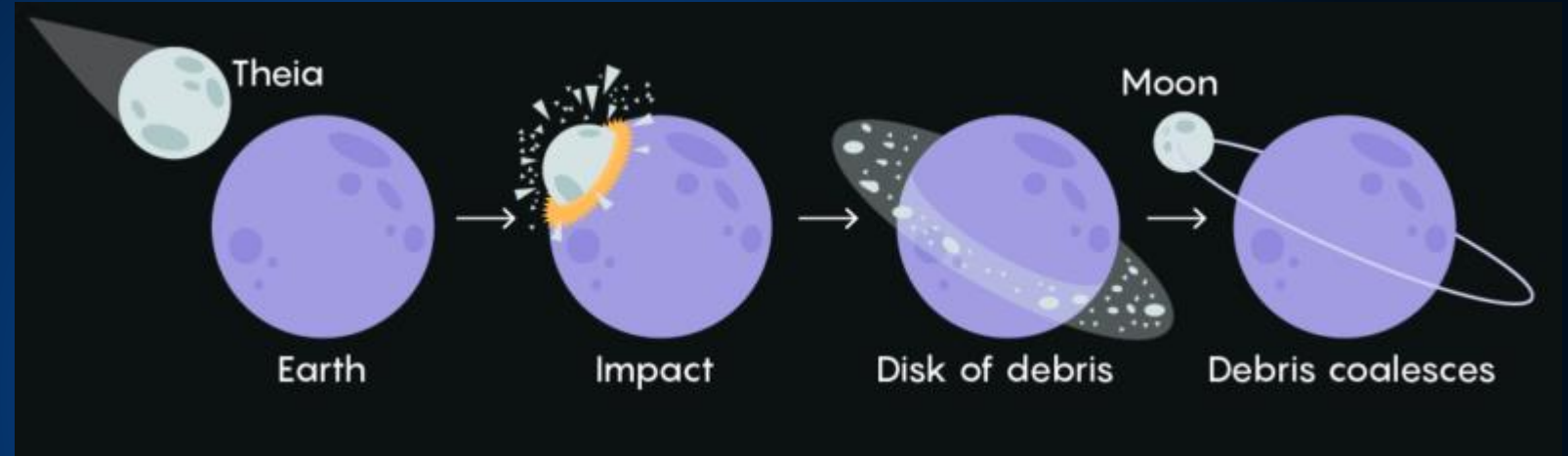
One of the planets is an ideal location:
Right distance to make liquid water possible
Not too hot, not too cold
Mars: frozen
Venus: too hot
Earth: ideal location to allow metabolism for life



The Quran refers to the stars and planets with different Arabic words.

SECOND LUCKY BREAK: STABLE CLIMATE

Moon is created. By Chance?

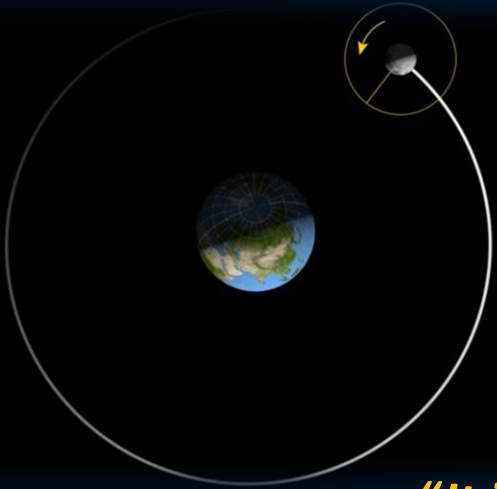


“And the moon, We have measured its positions for it till it returns like the old dried curved date stalk.” (Quran, Yasin, 36:39),

“And made the moon therein a reflected light and made the sun a burning lamp.” (Quran, Noah 71:16).

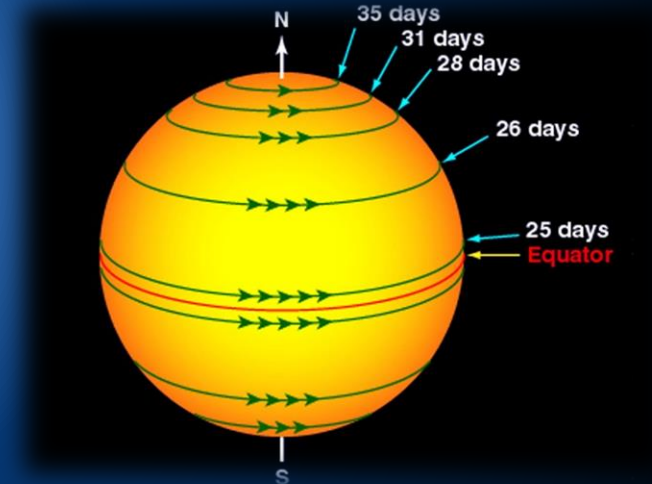
THE SUN AND THE MOON

- ▶ **NASA:** The Sun rotates on its axis once in about 27 days. The **Sun's** rotation axis is tilted by about 7.25 degrees from the axis of the Earth's orbit.
- ▶ **The moon** orbits the Earth once every 27.322 days. It also takes approximately 27 days for the moon to rotate once on its axis—**synchronous rotation**



“The sun and the moon orbit with precisely computed movements.”
(Quran, The Most Merciful, 55:5).

“It is not allowable for the sun to reach the moon, nor does the night overtake the day, but each, in an orbit, is swimming.” (Quran, Yasin, 36:40).



THIRD LUCKY BREAK: WATER ARRIVES

4.5 to 3.8 billion years ago: The Earth is full of nitrogen and carbon dioxide, missing the essential ingredient, water.

The Late Heavy Bombardment Period: A violent assault on young Earth but a blessing in disguise
Water arrives: Comets and asteroids bombard the Earth with ice. **By chance, again?**

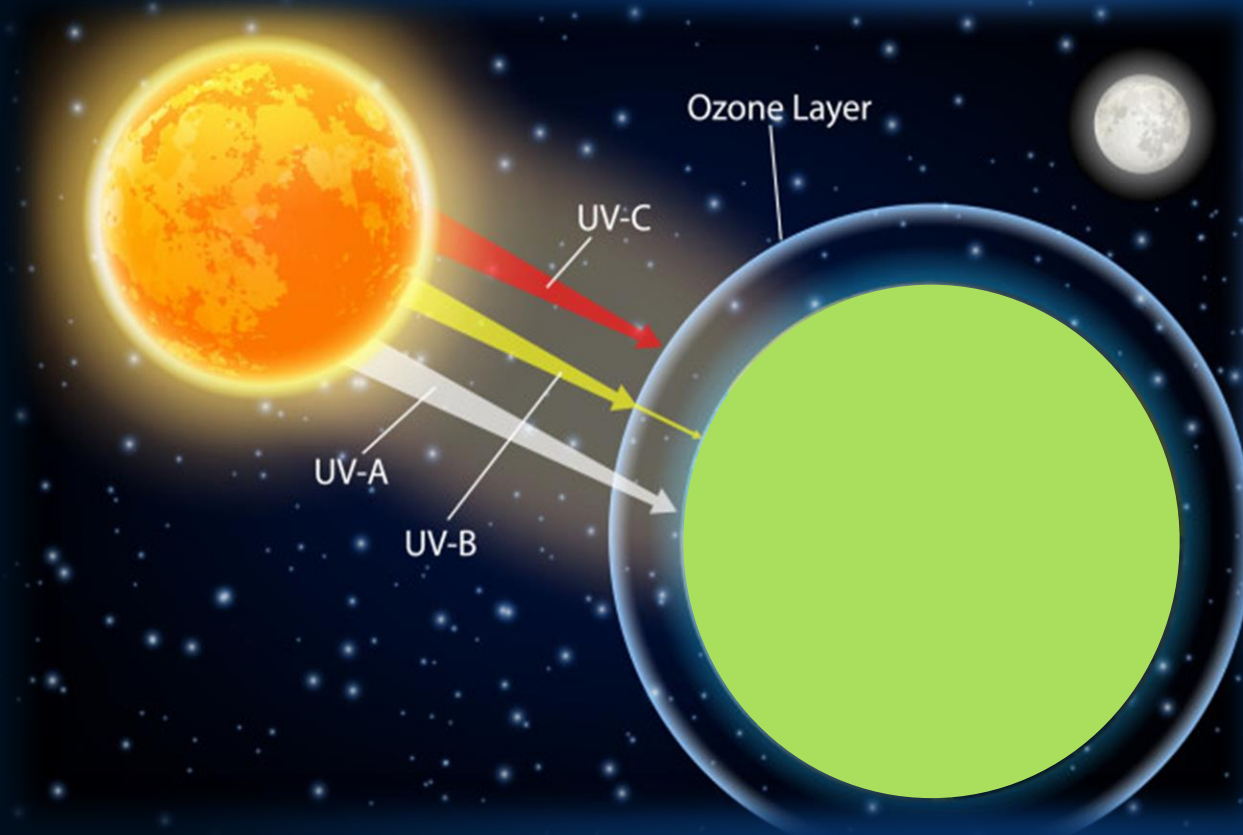


“He sends down rain from the sky by which He brings to life the earth after its lifelessness. Indeed, in that are signs for people who use reason.” (Quran, The Romans, 30:24).

“He arranges matter from the heaven to the earth; then it will ascend to Him in a Day, the extent of which is a thousand years of those which you count.” (Quran, The Prostration, 32:5).

FOURTH LUCKY BREAK: OXYGEN

Three and half million years ago: Living organisms create oxygen and the protective Ozone layer



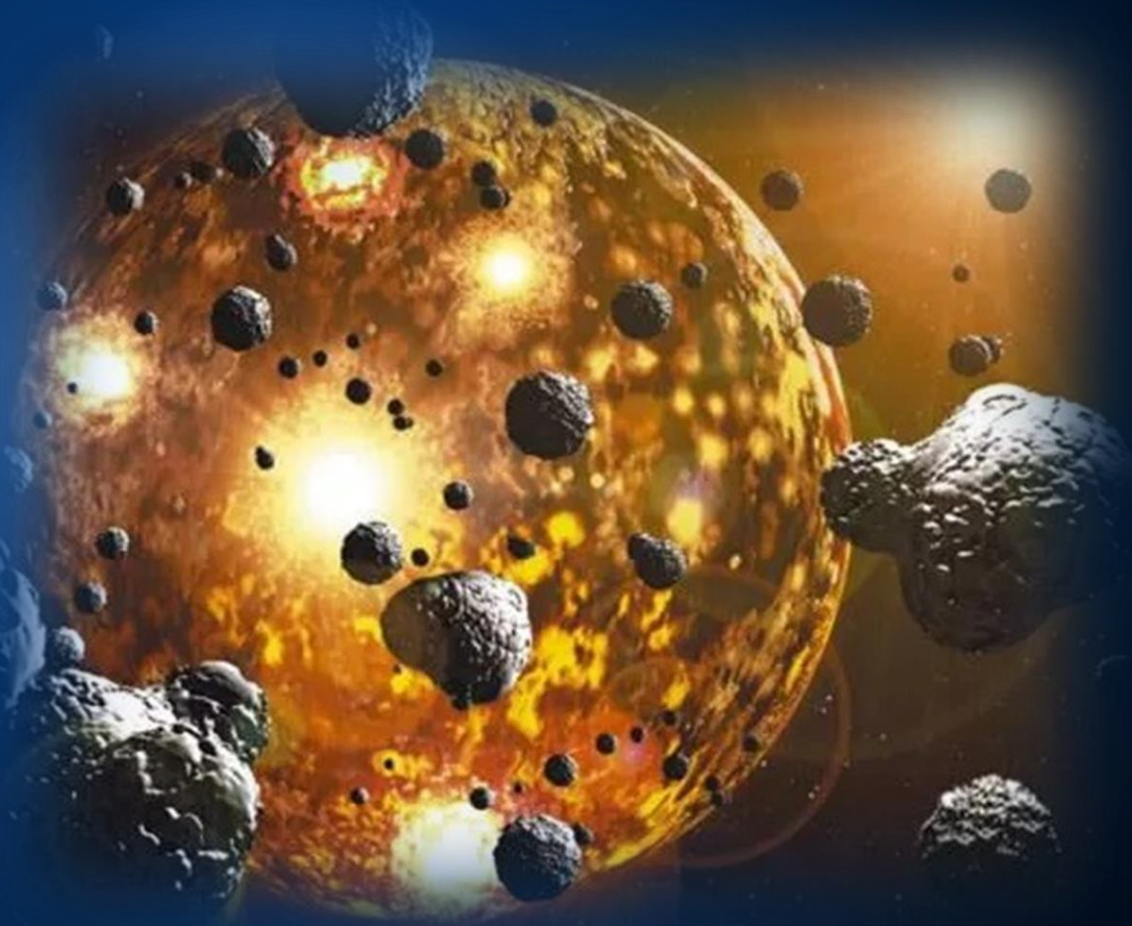
“It is He who made for you from the green tree, fire, and then from it you ignite.” (Quran, Yasin, 36:80)

IRON ARRIVES ON THE EARTH

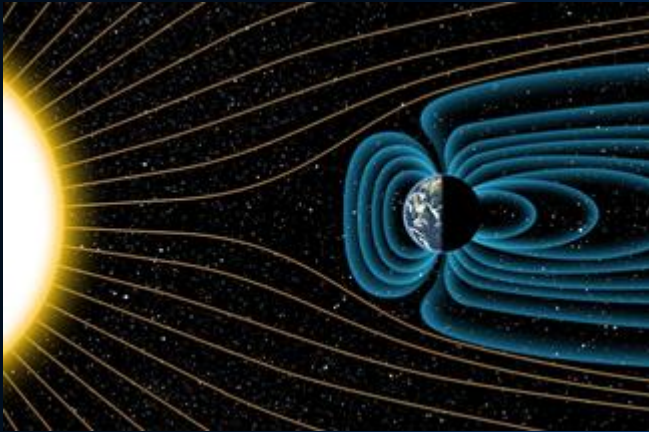
Two billion years ago: Asteroids have broken apart throughout the history of our solar system, showering down smaller chunks of rock.

Iron age: 1200 BC

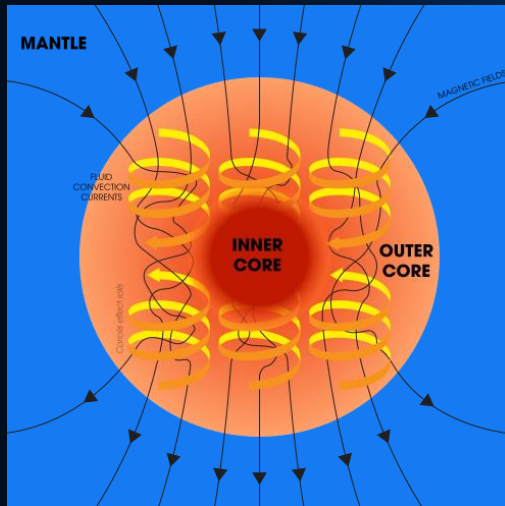
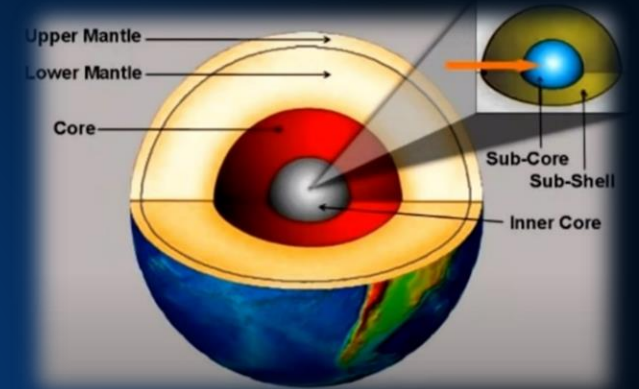
“And We sent down iron, wherein is great military might and benefits for the people.” (Quran, Iron, 57:25)



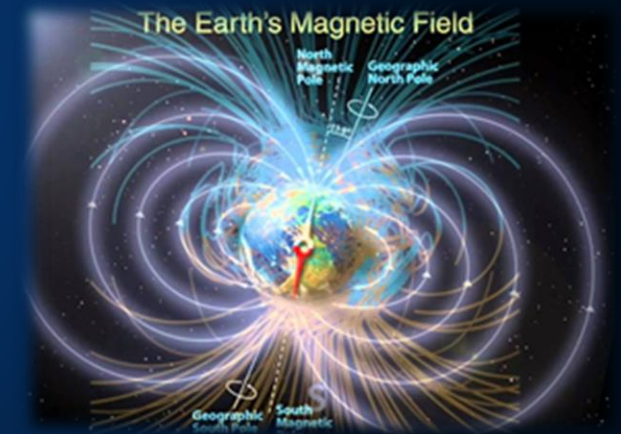
FIFTH LUCKY BREAK: PROTECTIVE LAYER



The magnetic shield acting as an umbrella



“And We made the sky a protected ceiling, but they, from its signs, are turning away.” (Quran, Prophets, 21:32)



SIXTH LUCKY BREAK: NEW LIFE FROM WATER

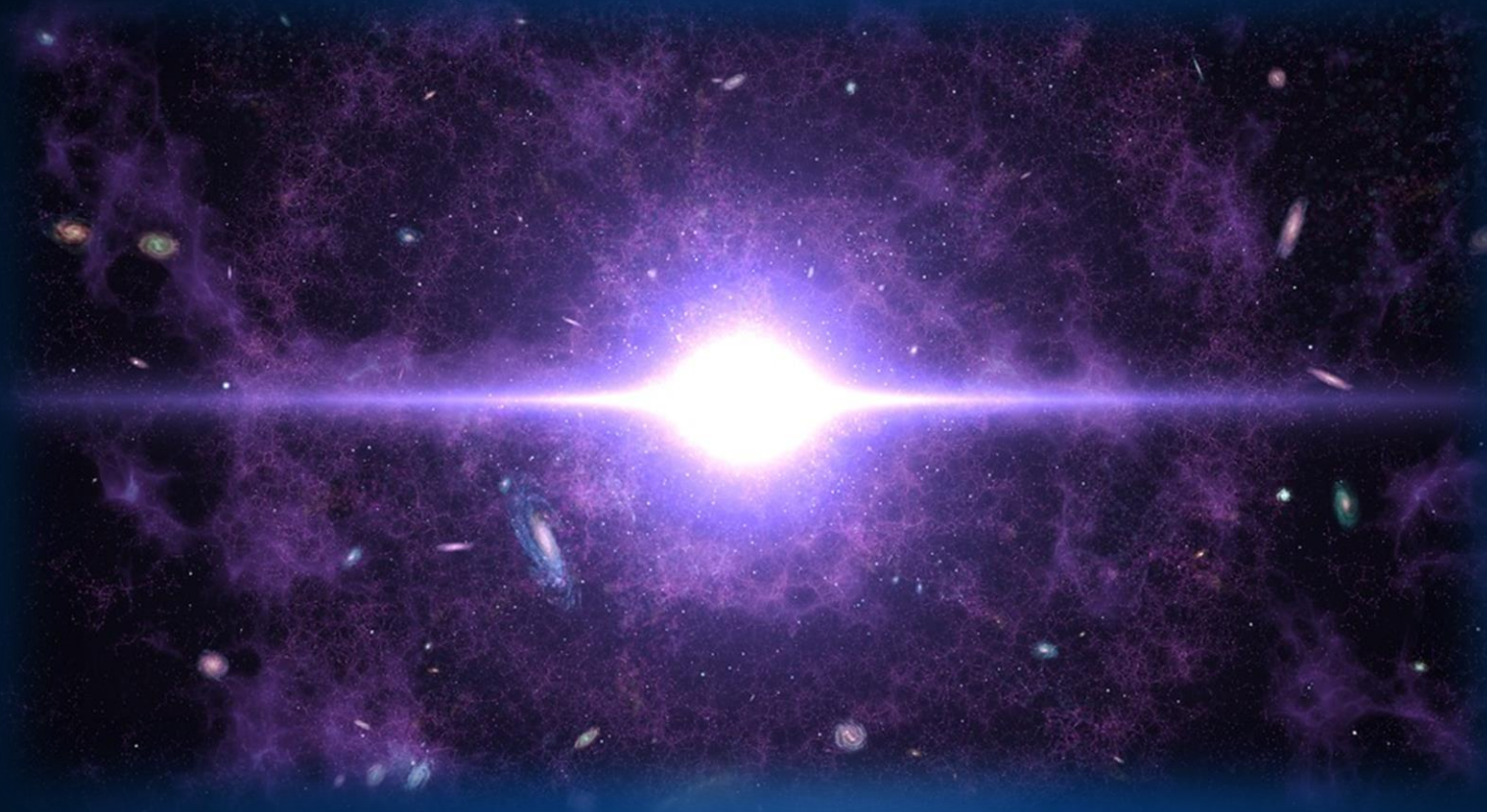
Sixty-six million years ago: Dinosaurs disappear and are replaced by new life from water



“From water We have created all living things. Will they then have no faith?”
(Quran, The Prophets, 21:30).

“Allah has created every creature from water. And of them are those that move on their bellies, and of them are those that walk on two legs, and of them are those that walk on four. Allah creates what He wills. Indeed, Allah is over all things competent,” (Quran, Light, 24:45)

THE BIG BANG

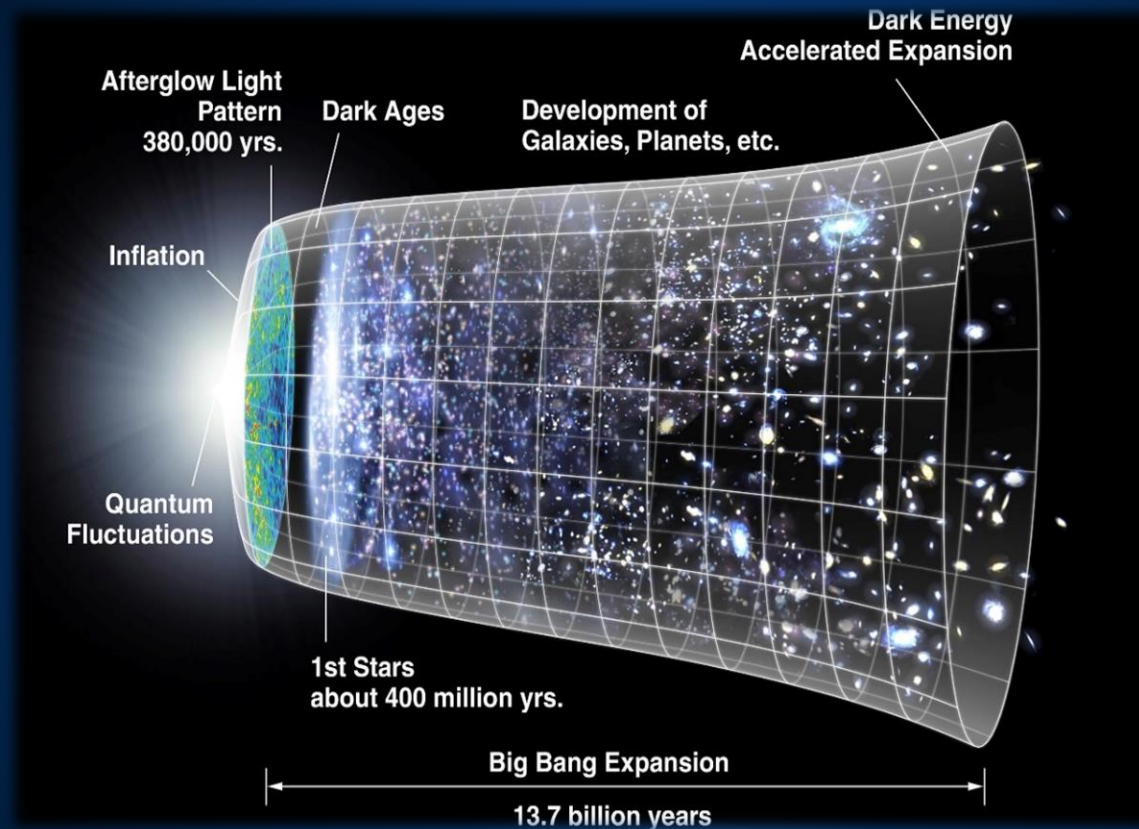


“Have the unbelievers not ever considered that the heavens and the earth were one piece and that We tore them apart from one another?” (Quran, The Prophets, 21:30).

THE UNIVERSE

“And it is He who created the night and the day and the sun and the moon; All heavenly bodies swim in an orbit.” (Quran, The Prophets, 21:33).

“And it is We Who have built the Universe, and behold, We are steadily expanding it,” (Quran, The Winds That Scatter, 51:47)



“Do they not contemplate within themselves? Allah created the heaven and the earth in truth, and each entity between them for a fixed term. (Quran, The Romans, 30:8).

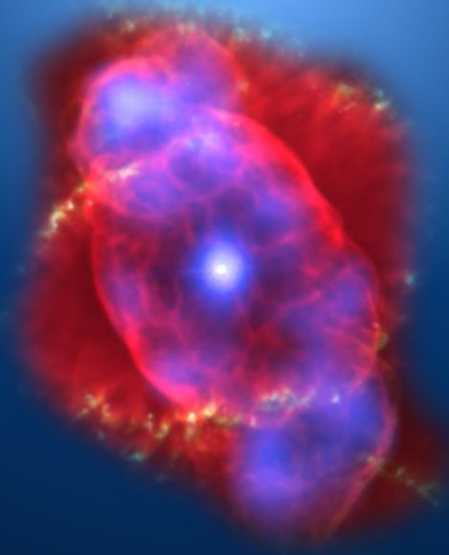
“By the sky full of orbits.” (Quran, The Winds That Scatter, 51:7).

“And the heaven He raised, and He set up the balance,” (Quran, The Most Merciful, 55:7-9)

THE QURAN SPOT ON

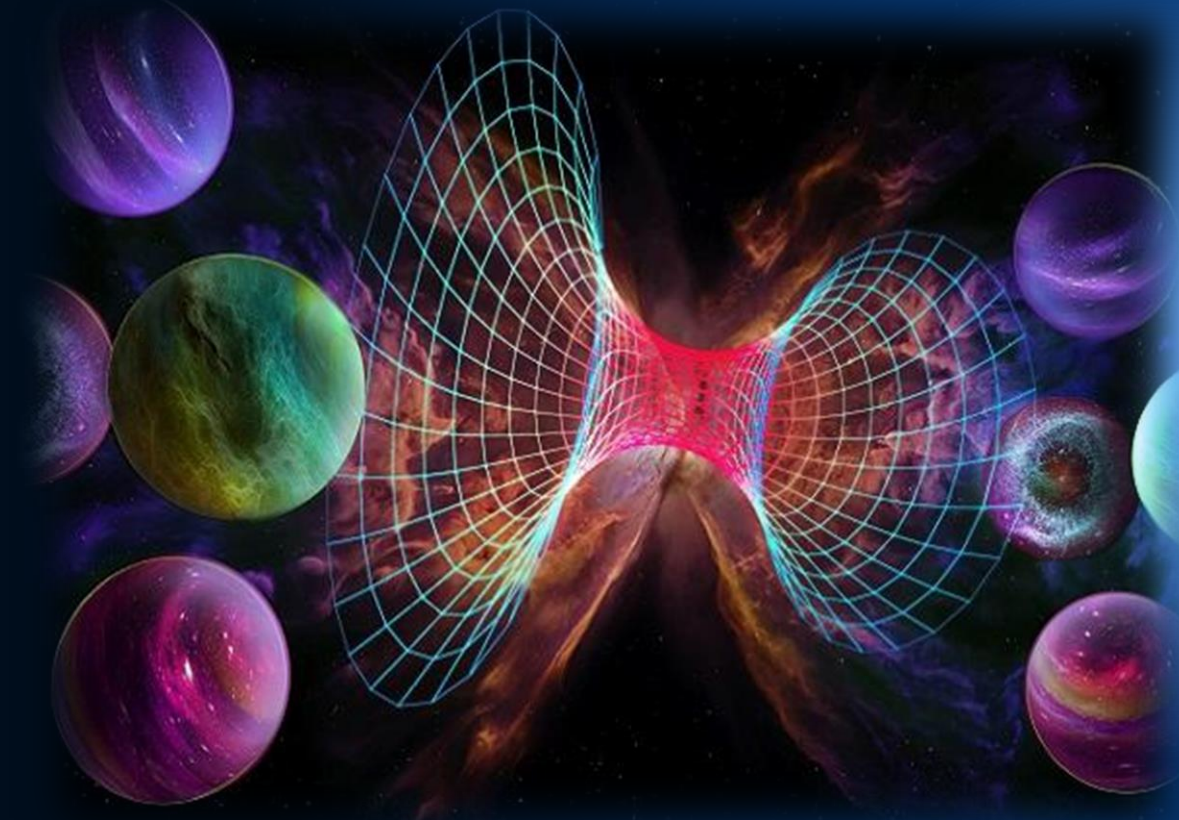
*“And when the heaven is split open and becomes **rose-colored** like oil.”* (Quran, The Most Merciful, 55:37).

A **nebula** is a giant cloud of dust and gas in space, created by the explosion of a dying star, such as a supernova.



PARALLEL UNIVERSES

- ▶ In quantum mechanics, a parallel universe is theorized as existing alongside our own, although undetectable.



“Is not He who created the heavens and the earth Able to create the likes of them? Yes, it is so; and He is the Knowing Creator.” (Quran, Yasin, 36:81).

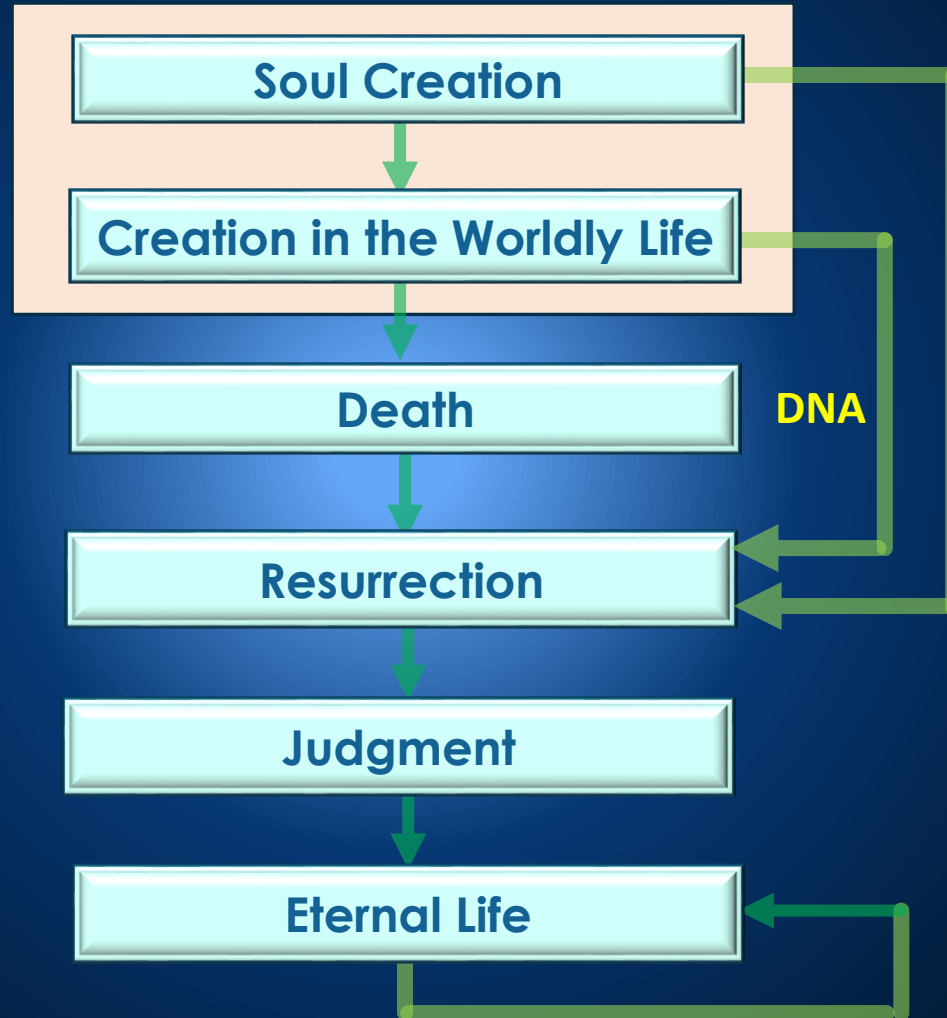
“It is Allah who has created seven heavens and of the earth, the like of them.” (Quran, Divorce 65:12).

ALLAH'S ALGORITHM FOR THE HUMAN

"While He has created you in stages," (Quran, Noah, 71:14)

"Indeed, We guided him to the way, be he grateful or be he ungrateful," (Quran, The Man, 76:3).

"And they say, 'There is not but our worldly life; we die and live, and nothing destroys us except time.' And they have of that no knowledge; they are only assuming." (Quran, The Kneeling Down 45: 24).



"Literally, our bodies are made of stardust." (Michio Kaku)



Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Oxygen, Sulphur and Phosphorus.

"And We did certainly create man out of clay from an altered black mud." (Quran, The Rock Tract, 15:26).

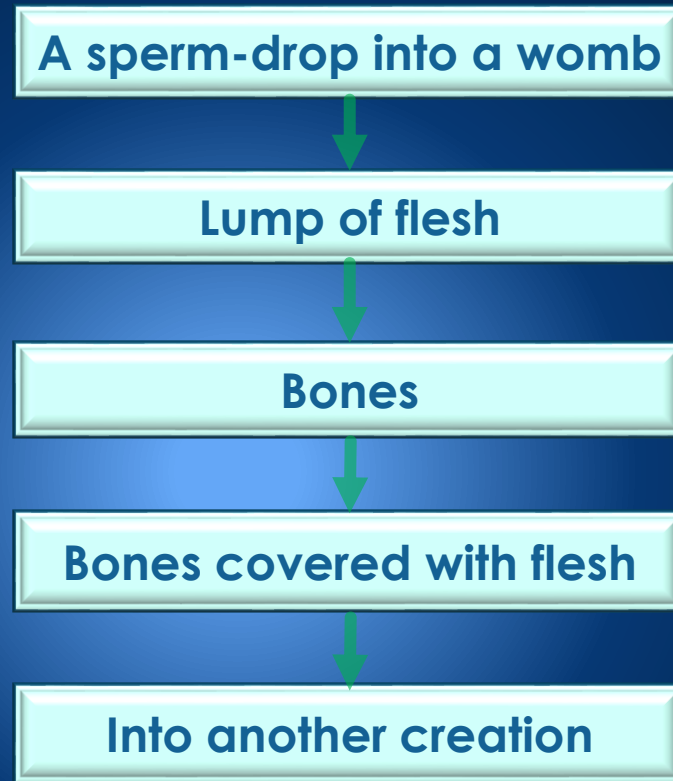
ALLAH'S SUB-ALGORITHM FOR HUMAN CREATION IN THE WORLDLY LIFE

“And He did create the two sexes, the male and the female from Nutfah when emitted or planned.” (Quran, The Star, 53:45–46).

“Allah knows what every female carries and what the wombs lose prematurely or exceed. And everything with Him is by due measure.” (Quran, The Thunder, 13:8).

“He makes you in the wombs of your mothers in stages, one after another, in three veils of darkness.” (Quran, The Troops, 39:6)

- Amnion, Chorion, and Decidua.
- 1-The Anterior Abdominal Wall,
- 2-The Uterine Wall,
- 3-The Amniochorionic Membrane.



Algorithm
Coded
into a Computer
Program

Fingerprints

“Does man think that We will not assemble his bones? Yes. We are Able even to proportion his fingertips.” (Quran, The Resurrection, 75:3-4)

EVOLUTION AND DOUBTS ON RESURRECTION

"Allah has created every living creature from water. And of them are those that move on their bellies, and of them are those that walk on two legs, and of them are those that walk on four. Allah creates what He wills. Indeed, Allah is over all things competent." (Quran, Light, 24:45)

Life came from water

No doubt in Resurrection

"Then indeed you, on the Day of Resurrection, will be resurrected." (Quran, Believers, 23:16)

Repetition in stages

"See they not how Allah originates creation, then repeats it, truly that is easy for Allah." (Quran, Believers, 23:19)

Creation in stages

"While He has created you in stages," (Quran, Noah, 71:14)

Resurrection hard to imagine

"And they do not perceive when they will be resurrected." (Quran, The Ant, 27:65)

NO CONFUSION

“While He has created you in stages,” (Quran, Noah, 71:14)

“From water We have created all living things. Will they then have no faith?” (Quran, The Prophets, 21:30).

“See they not how Allah originates creation, then repeats it, truly that is easy for Allah.” (Quran, Believers, 23:19)

If not evolution then what else?

“It is He who made for you from the green tree, fire, and then from it you ignite.” (Quran, Yasin, 36:80)

“Was there a period of time when man was not even worthy of a mention?” (Quran, Man, 76:1)

The Universe: The estimated number of stars 300×10^{21}

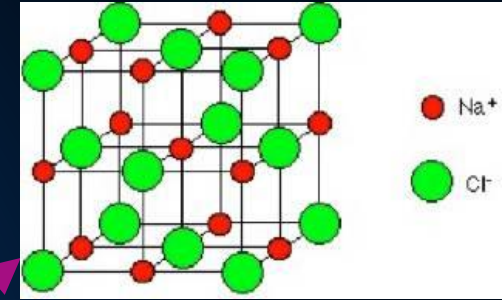
SOME NUMBERS

A grain of Salt: The number of atoms 1.2×10^{18}



“And He knows that which is in the heavens and that which is on the earth. And Allah is over all things competent.” (Quran, The Family of Imran, 3:29)

“None in the heavens and earth knows the unseen except Allah,” (Quran, The Ant, 27:65)

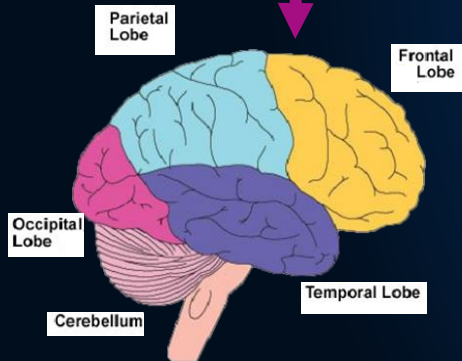


“The creation of the heavens and earth is greater than the creation of humankind, and many people do not know.” (Quran, The Forgiver, 40:57)

“And the heaven He raised, and He set up the balance,” (Quran, The Most Merciful, 55:7-9)

“And not absent from your Lord is any part of an atom's weight within the earth or within the heaven or anything smaller than that or greater but that it is in a clear register.” (Quran, Jonah, 10:61)

The current computing challenge: Solve the N-body problem: 100×10^9



Carl Sagan: The universe is as big as it requires our brain to be as big to understand it.

Human Brain: The number of neurons: 86×10^9



Supercomputer: The number of processors in the 8.7×10^6
Speed of the supercomputer: 1.1×10^{18} operations/second

IN THE INTERNET AGE: TEN PRINCIPLES

1

Do not go by the hype or conspiracy theory, and do not forward unconfirmed material

“O you who have believed, avoid much negative assumption. Indeed, some assumption is sin.” (Quran, The Walls, 49:12).

“O you who have believed, if there comes to you a disobedient one with information, investigate, lest you harm a people out of ignorance and become, over what you have done, regretful.” (Quran, The Walls, 49:6)

2

Watch your health and manage time

“Take advantage of five matters before five other matters: your youth before you become old; your health before you fall sick; your wealth before you become poor; your free time before you become preoccupied, and your life before your death.” Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

“There are two blessings which many people waste: health and free time.” Prophet (PBUH)

TEN PRINCIPLES

3

Don't waste money on meaningless shopping



“Surely, the spendthrifts are brothers of the devils, and the devil is ever ungrateful to its Lord.” (Quran, Night Journey, 17:27).

4

Don't be stingy



“Those who are stingy and command others with stinginess and who hide the bounties which Allah has given them. And We have prepared for the disbelievers a disgraceful punishment.” (Quran, Women, 4:37).

5

Practice Democracy



“And those who have responded to their Lord and established prayer and whose affair is determined by consultation among themselves, and from what We have provided them, they spend.” (Quran, Consultation, 42:38).

TEN PRINCIPLES

6

Observe people's rights

“Righteousness is not that you turn your faces toward the east or the west, but true righteousness is in one who believes in Allah, the Last Day, the angels, the Book, and the prophets and gives wealth, in spite of love for it, to relatives, orphans, the needy, the traveler, those who ask for help, and for freeing slaves; and who establishes prayer and gives Zakah; those who fulfill their promise when they promise,” (Quran, The Calf, 2:177)

7

Crime, identity theft, hacking, viruses, and cheating

“That they took usury, though they were forbidden; and that they devoured men's substance wrongfully; we have prepared for those among them who reject faith a grievous punishment.” (Quran, Women, 4:161).

TEN PRINCIPLES

8

Don't engage in cyberbullying

"O believers! Do not let some men ridicule others, they may be better than them, nor let some women ridicule other women, they may be better than them. (Quran, The Walls, 49:11).

9

Do not defame people

"Do not defame one another, nor call each other by offensive nicknames. How evil it is to act rebelliously after having faith! And whoever does not repent, it is they who are the true wrongdoers." (Quran, The Walls, 49:11).

10

Don't be boastful on social media

"Indeed, Allah does not like those who are self-deluding and boastful." (Quran, Women, 4:36).

When the disciples asked the Prophet to define arrogance, he said, *"A person is arrogant when he sees a reality yet denies it, and when he views other humans to be inferior to him."*

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

"And whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased; and he that shall humble himself shall be exalted." (Matthew, 23:12).

WHY IS THE QURAN A MIRACLE
AND
WHY IS MUHAMMAD THE LAST PROPHET?

Answered through the lecture

VALUABLE RESOURCES

<https://www.youtube.com/>

(Channel: The Perfect Human Foundation-Prophet Muhammad)

<https://Quran.com>

(translations and recitation of the Quran)

<https://biblehub.com>

(the Old Testament and the Gospels)

<https://www.islamawakened.com>

(many English translations of the Quran)