**Reasons Why I'm Not a Muslim**

**Muhammad was Not a Jew:**

Not a Jew: Rom 3:1-2, Rom 9:1-5

The Holy Books were bestowed upon the Jews: Ankebut 29:27, Jasiye 45:16

The Jews considered Muhammad to be an imposter: Nahl 16:101 He was an illiterate, “ummi”: A’raf 7:157-158, Hud 11:48, Shuara 26:195-199 ,

 cf. Zumar 39:9: The Canon was already closed: Rev. 22:18-19

**Not in Agreement:**

Must agree with previous prophets or else a False Prophet: 1 Cor. 14:32-33, İsa. 8:16 & 20.

The Qur'an 's not in complete agreement with the Bible yet pretends to be in agreement: Araf 7:157, Shuara 26:192-197, Fussilet 41:43

His gospel is a contrary gospel of the NT and is accursed: Gal 1:6-9

Denies the Death of Christ on the cross: Nisa 4:157

Denies the diety of Christ: Maide 5:17, 72, 75, 116 & 118.

**Self Acclimation is not a valid proof:**

Jesus said, “If I bear witness of myself, my witness is not true.” (John 5:31: cf. Deuteronomy 19:15, 2 Korinthians 13:1). Muhammad bore witness unto himself, and the only significant witness to his prophethood is the Qur’an itself. Muhammad confirms the Qur’an, the Qur’an confirms Muhammad. This is a classic example of circular reasoning, otherwise known as begging the question or “Petitio Principii”. To solve this problem the Qur’an makes the claim that the Bible contains prophecies concerning the coming of Muhammad (A’raf 7:157 & Saf 61:6). However this claim is not validated by any prophetic witness in the Bible. On the contrary, Jesus warned that after him would come many false prophets (Matthew 7:15-20 & 24:11 & 24) and that people should beware of them, and that they would known by their fruit (Matthew 7:16 & 20, Matthew 12:33-35).

Self proclamation is not valid: John 5:31-33 & 36 & 39, At least two witnesses are needed. 2 Cor. 13:1, Deut. 19:15

He makes the false claim that the O.T. and N.T. prophets prophesied concerning his coming: Araf 7:157, Şuara 26:192-197, Saf 61:6

**No Miracles:**

Although the Qur’an agrees that God sent miracles to validate the authenticity of the writers of the Bible, (Bakara 2:92 & 118, Al-i İmran 3:45-49 & 183) the Qur’an itself is not validated by Muhammad having done any obvious miracles as the previous prophets did (John 14:11, John 20:30-31,

Acts 4:16, Ali İmran 3:183-184, En’am 6:37-38, Yunus 10:20, Isra 17:59, Sad 38:70).

Muhammad claimed to be the Seal of the Prophets, (Ahzab 33:40), but his claims are not supported with any obvious miracles like Jesus and the other prophets did: En’am 6:37-38. Miracles are sent to be a warning İsra 17:59 and Muhammad was sent only as a warner: Al-i İmran 3:20, Sâd 38:70, Ahkaf 46:9. The Qur’an claims to be a complete book lacking nothing, (En'am 6:38) in spite of the fact that Muhammad could not produce any obvious miracles, Yunus 10:20.

**No Spirit of Prophecy:**

Prophecy = a seer = “Nebi”: 1 Sam 9:9 cf. Luke 24:25-27, Rev 19:10

God gives prophetic words to his prophets: Amos 3:7 cf. Jinn 72:26-28, yet there is no spirit of prophecy and no eschatology in the Qur’an. Muhammad clearly admitted that he did not have the gift of prophecy: En’am 6:50, A’raf 7:188, Ahkaf 46:9 If he didn’t have the gift of prophecy he could not have been a prophet!

Muhammad claimed to be a prophet similar to the previous prophets (Fussilat 41:43 & Ahkaf 46:9), and he admitted that God does not withhold the unseen (Tekvir 81:22-25 cf. Amos 3:7), nevertheless the Qur’an does not contain any prophecies which foretell the future in specific detail as the Bible does (Matthew 11:13, Revelation 19:10, En’am 6:50). The primary meaning of the word “prophet” in the Bible is a “seer” or a person who has knowledge of future things (1 Samuel 9:9), but Muhammad clearly stated that he did not have any gift of prophecy to be able to tell the future (A’raf 7:188, Ahkaf 46:9).

**Bad Fruit:**

**Muhammad while claiming the be the last and greates of the prophets proves himself to be a false prophet by producing bad fruit:**

Deut. 18:20-22, Mat. 7:15-20, 24:11 & 23-24 See: Ahzab 33:21 & 40, Kalem 68:4

**Wars of Agression:**

Muhammad instigated at least 8 major wars of agression to spread Islam by trying to force people to become Muslims or die. According to Muslim scholar Pickthal, "the number of campaigns (military) he (Muhammad) led in person during the last ten years of his life is twenty-seven, in nine of which there was hard fighting.  The number of expeditions which he planned and sent out under other leaders is thirty-eight" (n.d., pg. xxvi)

1. The Battle of **Badr**: (March 624)

 Al-i İmran 3:13 & 123; Anfâl 8:5-19 & 41-44

2. The Battle of **Uhud**: (March 625)

 Al-i İmran 3:121-122, 3:140 & 165-172

3. The Battle of **Hendek**: (Feburary 627) The Trench

 Ahzab 33:9-12 & 25-27

4. The Battle of **Hudeybiye**: (March 628)

 Fetih 48:1-3 & 22-27

5. The Battle of **Muta**: (August 629) Baqara 2:191-193

6. The Battle of **Hunayn**: (January 630)

 Tevbe 9:25-27

7. The Battle of **Tebük**: (October 630) Tevbe 9:38-40,

 42-52, 65-66, 81-83, 86-87,90, 93, 117

8. The Battle of **Mekka**: (December 629) Tevbe 9:12, Kasas

 28:85, Saf 61:13, Nasr, 110:1-3.

[Al Is Caravan Raid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caravan_raids#First_raid), 623

[Batn Rabigh Caravan Raid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batn_Rabigh_Caravan_Raid), 623

[Kharar Caravan Raid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caravan_raids#Third_raid), May & June 623

[**Invasion of Waddan**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Waddan)**, August 623**

[**Invasion of Buwat**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Buwat)**, October 623**

[**Invasion of Dul Ashir**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Dul_Ashir)**, December 623**

[Invasion of Safwan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Safwan), 623

[Nakhla Raid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nakhla_Raid), January 624

[**Invasion of Sawiq**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Sawiq)**, 624**

[**Invasion of Banu Qaynuqa**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Banu_Qaynuqa)**, February 624**

[**Al Kudr Invasion**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al_Kudr_Invasion)**, May 624**

[**Invasion of Thi Amr**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Thi_Amr)**, September 624**

[**Invasion of Bahran**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Bahran)**, 624**

[Nejd Caravan Raid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nejd_Caravan_Raid), 624

[Invasion of Hamra al-Asad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Hamra_al-Asad), March 625

[Expedition of Qatan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Qatan), June 625

[Expedition of Abdullah Ibn Unais](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Abdullah_Ibn_Unais), 625

[Expedition of Al Raji](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Al_Raji), 625

[The Mission of Amr bin Umayyah al-Damri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Mission_of_Amr_bin_Umayyah_al-Damri), 627

[Expedition of Bir Maona](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Bir_Maona), July 625

[Invasion of Banu Nadir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Banu_Nadir), August 625

[Expedition of Dhat al-Riqa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Dhat_al-Riqa), October 625

[Invasion of Dumatul Jandal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Dumatul_Jandal), July 626

[Invasion of Banu Qurayza](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Banu_Qurayza), February–March 627

[Expedition of Muhammad ibn Maslamah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Muhammad_ibn_Maslamah), June 627

[Expedition of Ukasha bin Al-Mihsan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Ukasha_bin_Al-Mihsan), 627

[First Raid on Banu Thalabah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Raid_on_Banu_Thalabah), August 627

[Second Raid on Banu Thalabah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Raid_on_Banu_Thalabah), August 627

[Invasion of Banu Lahyan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Banu_Lahyan), September 627

[Raid on al-Ghabah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raid_on_al-Ghabah), 627

[Expedition of Dhu Qarad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Dhu_Qarad), September 627

[Expedition of Zaid ibn Haritha (Al-Jumum)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Zaid_ibn_Haritha_%28Al-Jumum%29), 627

[Expedition of Zaid ibn Haritha (Al-Is)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Zaid_ibn_Haritha_%28Al-Is%29), September 627

[Third Raid on Banu Thalabah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_Raid_on_Banu_Thalabah), 627

[Expedition of Zaid ibn Haritha (Hisma)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Zaid_ibn_Haritha_%28Hisma%29), October 628

[Expedition of Zaid ibn Haritha (Wadi al-Qura)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Zaid_ibn_Haritha_%28Wadi_al-Qura%29), December 627

[Invasion of Banu Mustaliq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Banu_Mustaliq), December 627

[Expedition of Abdur Rahman bin Auf](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Abdur_Rahman_bin_Auf), December 627

[Expedition of Fidak](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Fidak), 627

[Second Expedition of Wadi al-Qura](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Expedition_of_Wadi_al-Qura), January 628

[Expedition of Kurz bin Jabir Al-Fihri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Kurz_bin_Jabir_Al-Fihri), February 628

[Expedition of Abdullah ibn Rawaha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Abdullah_ibn_Rawaha), February 628

[**Conquest of Fidak**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conquest_of_Fidak)**, May 628**

[**Battle of Khaybar**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Khaybar)**, May/June 628**

[**Third Expedition of Wadi al Qura**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_Expedition_of_Wadi_al_Qura)**, May 628**

[Expedition of Umar ibn al-Khatab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Umar_ibn_al-Khatab), December 628

[Expedition of Abu Bakr As-Siddiq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Abu_Bakr_As-Siddiq), December 628

[Expedition of Bashir Ibn Sa’d al-Ansari (Fadak)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Bashir_Ibn_Sa%E2%80%99d_al-Ansari_%28Fadak%29), December 628

[Expedition of Ghalib ibn Abdullah al-Laithi (Mayfah)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Ghalib_ibn_Abdullah_al-Laithi_%28Mayfah%29), January 629

[Expedition of Ghalib ibn Abdullah al-Laithi (Mayfah)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Ghalib_ibn_Abdullah_al-Laithi_%28Mayfah%29), May 629

[Expedition of Bashir Ibn Sa’d al-Ansari (Yemen)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Bashir_Ibn_Sa%E2%80%99d_al-Ansari_%28Yemen%29), February 629

[Expedition of Ibn Abi Al-Awja Al-Sulami](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Ibn_Abi_Al-Awja_Al-Sulami), April 629

[Expedition of Ghalib ibn Abdullah al-Laithi (Al-Kadid)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Ghalib_ibn_Abdullah_al-Laithi_%28Al-Kadid%29), May 629

[Raid on Banu Layth](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Raid_on_Banu_Layth&action=edit&redlink=1), June 629

[Expedition of Shuja ibn Wahb al-Asadi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Shuja_ibn_Wahb_al-Asadi), June 629

[Expedition of Ka’b ibn 'Umair al-Ghifari](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Ka%E2%80%99b_ibn_%27Umair_al-Ghifari), June 629

[Expedition of Amr ibn al-As](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Amr_ibn_al-As), September 629

[Expedition of Abu Ubaidah ibn al Jarrah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Abu_Ubaidah_ibn_al_Jarrah), October 629

[Expedition of Abi Hadrad al-Aslami](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Abi_Hadrad_al-Aslami), 629

[Expedition of Abu Qatadah ibn Rab'i al-Ansari (Khadirah)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Abu_Qatadah_ibn_Rab%27i_al-Ansari_%28Khadirah%29), November 629

[Expedition of Abu Qatadah ibn Rab'i al-Ansari (Batn Edam)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Abu_Qatadah_ibn_Rab%27i_al-Ansari_%28Batn_Edam%29), December 629

[Expedition of Khalid ibn al-Walid (Nakhla)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Khalid_ibn_al-Walid_%28Nakhla%29), December 629

[Raid of Amr ibn al-As](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raid_of_Amr_ibn_al-As), December 629

[Raid of Sa'd ibn Zaid al-Ashhali](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raid_of_Sa%27d_ibn_Zaid_al-Ashhali), December 629

[Expedition of Khalid ibn al-Walid (Banu Jadhimah)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Khalid_ibn_al-Walid_%28Banu_Jadhimah%29), January 630

[Expedition of At-Tufail ibn 'Amr Ad-Dausi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_At-Tufail_ibn_%27Amr_Ad-Dausi), January 630

[**Battle of Autas**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Autas)**, 630**

[Expedition of Abu Amir Al-Ashari](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Abu_Amir_Al-Ashari), January 630

[**Siege of Ta'if**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Ta%27if)**, January 630**

[Expedition of Uyainah bin Hisn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Uyainah_bin_Hisn), April 630

[Expedition of Qutbah ibn Amir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Qutbah_ibn_Amir), May 630

[Expedition of Dahhak al-Kilabi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Dahhak_al-Kilabi), June 630

[Expedition of Alqammah bin Mujazziz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Alqammah_bin_Mujazziz), July 630

[Third Expedition of Dhu Qarad](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Third_Expedition_of_Dhu_Qarad&action=edit&redlink=1), July 630

[Expedition of Ali ibn Abi Talib](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Ali_ibn_Abi_Talib), July 630

[Expedition of Ukasha bin Al-Mihsan (Udhrah and Baliy)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Ukasha_bin_Al-Mihsan_%28Udhrah_and_Baliy%29), July 630

[Expedition of Khalid ibn al-Walid (Dumatul Jandal)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Khalid_ibn_al-Walid_%28Dumatul_Jandal%29), October 630

[Expedition of Abu Sufyan ibn Harb](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Abu_Sufyan_ibn_Harb), 630

[Demolition of Masjid al-Dirar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demolition_of_Masjid_al-Dirar), 630

[Expedition of Khalid ibn al-Walid (2nd Dumatul Jandal)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Khalid_ibn_al-Walid_%282nd_Dumatul_Jandal%29), April 631

[Expedition of Surad ibn Abdullah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Surad_ibn_Abdullah), April 631

[Expedition of Khalid ibn al-Walid (Najran)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Khalid_ibn_al-Walid_%28Najran%29), June 631

[Expedition of Ali ibn Abi Talib (Mudhij)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Ali_ibn_Abi_Talib_%28Mudhij%29), December 631

[Expedition of Ali ibn Abi Talib (Hamdan)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Ali_ibn_Abi_Talib_%28Hamdan%29), 632

[Demolition of Dhul Khalasa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demolition_of_Dhul_Khalasa), April 632

[Expedition of Usama bin Zayd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Usama_bin_Zayd), May 632

**Murders:** Muhammad had up to 19 different people murdered according to Islamic sources in the Hadith. (See “The Wickwire Compendium” 29.31)

**18 Murders which Muhammad Ordered:**

 1. The Case of **Uqba bin Abu Mu’ayt** (spit on

 Muhammad’s face)

 2. The Case of **Ka’b ibn al-Ashraf** (anti-

 Muhammad poet September 3, 624

 3. The Case of **Ibn Sunayna** (Jewish merchant)

 4. The Case of **Mirba bin Qayzi**(insulted

 Muhammad by throwing dust at him)

 5. The Case of the **600-800 Qurayza Jews**

 (surrendered without a fight & were beheaded)

 6. The Case of **Sallam Ibn Abu’l-Huqayq**(murdered

 with Muhammad’s ok)

 7. The Case of **Kinana bin al-Rabi**(tortured &

 killed for hidden treasure)

 8. The Case of an Anonymous **One Eyed**

 **Shepherd**  (singing a song against Muhammad)

 9. The Case of **Abu Afak** (sang a song lamenting

 deaths of people killed by Muhammad)

10. The Case of **Asma Bint Marwan** from Khatma

 (poet who lamented the murder of Abu Afak)  (January 624)

11. The Case of **Abdullah bin Khatal** and His **Two**

 **Singing Girls**  (satirized Muhammad)

12. The Case of **al-Huwayrith** (insulted Muhammad)

13. The Case of **Sara**, a Freed Slave  (insulted

 Muhammad)

14. The Case of a **Jewish Woman of Banu Qurayzah**

 (laughing at Muhammad’s murders)

15. The Case of A **Blind Man’s Wife** (cursed &

 reviled Muhammad)

16. The Case of a **Jewish Goldsmith of Banu**

 **Qaynuqa** (embarrassed the wife of a Muslim)

17. The Case of **Al-Nader** (scoffed at Muhammad and

 told better stories than Muhammad)

18. The Case of the **People from the Urania Tribe**

 (Bakara 2:194 & Maide 5:33) (Muhammad

 ordered them to drink camel urine & milk &

 they later killed the camel herdsman)

19.The Case of **Abdullah ibn 'Atik (Abu Rafi Abi Al-Huqaiq)** December 624 killed for mocking Muhammad with his poetry and giving money and supplies to Muhammad's enemies.

For the details of these cases go to: **danwickwire.com**: The Wickwire Compendium of Islam, 29.32. pp. 700-717.

**Sexual Aberations:** Had sex with Aisye when she was 9 years old, took up to 24 known wives, and on top of this he forced his slave girls (concubines) to have sex with him.

**24 Women which Muhammad Officialy Married:**

 **1.** **Aliye**: daughter of Zubayn a temporary (muta).

 **2.** ‘**Aishah Siddiqa** **bint Abu Bakr**: She was engaged

 when she was 6 and the marriage was **consummated**

 **when she was 9** in 623 when Muhammad was 53.

 **3.** **Esma**: (Umeyme) daughter of Sayan. Because she

 did not want to get married she did not want

 to go to bed with Muhammad.

 **4. Fatima**: daughter of Şurayh. He divorced her.

 **5.** **Gaziyye**: daughter of Jabir; because she had

 been married off without her permission

 Muhammad returned her to Jabir.

 **6.** **Hafsa** **bint U’mar bin Khattab**: 2nd Caliph’s daughter.

 **7.** **Halve**: daughter of Hakim and sister of ol-

 Ash’ath; the war widow of Al Harith.

 **8.** **Umm Salamah** **Hind bint Abi Umayya**: (also

 called “the mother of Salamah.

 **9.** **Juwairiyah bint al-Harith**: a 20 year old war widow

 from the Banu Mustalaq was taken captive in 627.

**10.** **Khadijah bint Khuwaylid**; Muhammad’s first wife whom

 he married in 595 when he was 25 and she was 40.

**11. Kuteybe**: sister of Esas.

**12.** **Leyla**: daughter of Hutaym (Hazrech).

**13.** **Maria al-Kibtiyya**: a 20 year old Egyptian Coptic

 Christian slave girl (concubine) taken from

 Egypt in 628 with her sister **Sirin a** 2nd concubine.

**14.** **Melike**: daughter of Davut; Because Muhammad had

 killed her father, she did not want to have sex.

**15.** **Maymuna bint al-Harith:** (Hilaliye) was a distant

 relative of Muhammad from the tribe of Helal.

**16.** **Nesh’a**: daughter of Amr Rifae: Muhammad

 divorced her because she refused to have sex

 with him (She is also known as Shenba).

**17. Ramlah bint Abu Sufyan**: (also known as

 **Umm Habiba** “mother of Habiba”) of the Umayyad clan.

**18.** **Rayhana bint Amr ibn Khunafa**: (Raihana) she

 was from the Jewish tribe of Kurayza, and her

 husband was killed by Muslims in 627.

**19.** **Safiyya bin Huyayy bin Akhtab**: she was Jewish

 from the Banu Nadir of the children of Levi.

**20.** **Sawdah bint Zam’ah**: From the Banu Abd-Shams a

 widow whom he married in 620 when he was 50

 and she was about 65.

**21. Umre Sharik:** daughter of Yedid of the Daws tribe.

**22.** **Zaynab (Barra)** **bint Jahsh bin Riyab**; Muhammad

 changed her name from Barra to Zaynab after she

 embraced Islam. **"*So when Zayd had accomplished***

 ***his desire from her* (i.e., Muhammad forced Zayd**

 **to divorce her), *We gave her to you in marriage.*"**

 [Qur'an: Ahzab 33:37] **An unhappy marriage**.

**23**. **Zaynab bint** **Khuziamah**: She was from Bani

 Hilal bin ‘Amir bin Sa‘sa‘a and a widow of

 Muhammad’s cousin, Obaideh.

**24.** **Zubba**: daughter of Amir bin Şa-Şaa; Muhammad

 divorced her because she grew old.

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For further details go to: **danwickwire.com** The Wickwire Compendium of Islam, 29.20. pp. 662-666.

İlhan Arsel, Şeriat ve Kadın. P. 280.

Dr. Ergun & Emir Caner, Unveiling Islam, p. 56.

Ali Dashti, Twenty Three Years, pp. 123-125**.**

**Wife Stealing:**

Muhammad coerced his adopted son Zaid to divorce his 20 year old wife Zeyneb so that he could marry her himself because she was beautiful. Muhammad said that Allah had ordered him to marry her instead. (Ahzab 33:37)

**Theivery:**

Muhammad pocketed 20% of the spoils of war for himself from people that had been killed in the wars he instigated.

**The Qur'an Contains the spirit of Anti-Christ:**

Denies the incarnation, Son of God and the Father: 1 John 2:22-24 & 4:1-3

Allah = “Lord of the Worlds” Fatih 1:1 & Nahl 114:1-6

In the Bible these terms refer to Satan: John 12:31, John 14:30, John 16:11, 2 Cor. 4:3-4, 2 Cor. 11:14

Qur’an itself came down from Lord of the Worlds: Yunus 10:37

 Demons (the servants of Satan) approve of the Qur’an: Jinn 72:1-2 & 11-15

Allah does evil and is responsible for it: Nisa 4:78-79, Enbiya 21:35, cf. Maide 5:41, Tevbe 9:55 In the Bible God does “Good” and Satan does “Evil”

 Muhammad had a felt need to repeatedly deny that what he wrote was the work of Satan or of demons: Isra 17:88, Shuara 26:210-211, Tur 52:29, Nejm 53:2 & 4, Hakka 69:40-43, Tekvir 81:22, 25 & 29.

**Allah = “Lord of the Worlds”:**

Fatih 1:1 & Nahl 114:1-6 In the Bible these terms refer to Satan: John 12:31, John 14:30, John 16:11, 2 Cor. 4:3-4, 2 Cor. 11:14 Qur’an itself came down from Lord of the Worlds: Yunus 10:37.

**Demons (the servants of Satan) approve of the Qur’an:**

Jinn 72:1-2 & 11-15 Ahkaf 46:29-30.

**A Contrary Gospel is Accursed**

Muhammad got his 'revelations' from a demon which taught a contrary Gospel that Jesus did not die (Nisa 4:157) and therefore he ıs accursed accordıng to Galatians 1:8-9. (See: Bukhari V.96:5 V. 9, Book 91 no. 6982.)

**Allah is Responsible for Doing Evil**

The Allah of the Qur'an does evil and is responsible for it making himself identical in Character to Satan. Nisa 4:78-79, Enbiya 21:35, cf. Maide 5:41, Tevbe 9:55 In the Bible God does “Good” and Satan does “Evil”. But the Allah of the Qur'an has an evil character:

**Allah plots and schemes against men:**

Al-i İmran 3:54, Rad 13:42, Neml 27:50 In the Bible ‘plotting’ and ‘scheming’ are seen as being evil and these activities are attributed to Satan, not God: Cf. Genesis 3:1, Esther 9:25, Psalm 21:11 & 36:4, Proverbs 1:30, 2 Cor. 11:13-15, Eph. 6:11, 1 Peter 5:8-9, 2 John 1:7.

**Allah casts emnity and hatred among**

**people of different faiths:**

Bakara 2:10, Nisa 4:88, Maide 5:14 & 64.

**Allah heardens men's hearts and leads them astray.**

Bakara 2:7, 15 & 26, Nisa 4:119, Araf 7:186.

**The Quran Incites Hatred of the Jews:**

Note: The Medina portion of the Qur'an is 11% anti-Jewish. Hitler's Mein Kampf was only 7% anti-Jewish. See: Bakara 2:88-89 & Maide 5:12-13. Cf. Jer 31:37 Rom 11:1-2. God says he will curse those who curse Israel: Genesıs 12:1-3, Numbers 24:9. Muhammad cursed and kılled Jews.

**Muhammad Repeatedly Denies being of Satan**

Muhammad had a felt need to repeatedly deny that what he wrote was the work of Satan or of demons: Isra 17:88, Shuara 26:210-211, Tur 52:29, Nejm 53:2 & 4, Hakka 69:40-43, Tekvir 81:22, 25 & 29.

**Was Not the Final Prophet as is Claimed**

Although the Qur’an claims to be the final revelation from God and that Muhammad is the Seal of the prophets (Ahzab 33:40), the Bible indicates that with the end of the book of Revelation, the cannon of Scripture was closed (Revelation 22:18-19) According to the Bible John the Baptist was the last and greatest of the prophets as he was the forerunner of the Messiah, the Son of God and the Saviour of the world (Matthew 11:7-15). John the Baptist concerning the Messiah said: “He must increase, but I must decrease.” (John 3:30). Furthermore, Muhammad is dead and not expected to return whereas Jesus is alive and expected to return. So who really is the final and greatest of the prophets?