

A SELF-STUDY COURSE ON
POLITICAL ISLAM
LEVEL 2

A THREE LEVEL COURSE

BILL WARNER, PHD

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This book is dedicated to the
millions of victims of jihad over the past 1400 years.
May you read this and become a voice for the voiceless.

PREFACE

THE CSPI TEACHING METHOD

The Center for the Study of Political Islam, CSPI teaching method is the easiest and quickest way to learn about Islam.

Authoritative

There are only two ultimate authorities about Islam—Allah and Mohammed. All of the curriculum in the CSPI method is from the Koran and the Sunna (the words and deeds of Mohammed). The knowledge you get in CSPI is powerful, authoritative and irrefutable. You learn the facts about the ideology of Islam from its ultimate sources.

Story-telling

Facts are hard to remember, stories are easy to remember. The most important story in Islam is the life of Mohammed. Once you know the story of Mohammed, all of Islam is easy to understand.

Systemic Knowledge

The easiest way to study Islam is to first see the whole picture. The perfect example of this is the Koran. The Koran alone cannot be understood, but when the life of Mohammed is added, the Koran is straight forward.

There is no way to understand Islam one idea at the time, because there is no context. Context, like story-telling, makes the facts and ideas simple to understand. The best analogy is that when the jig saw puzzle is assembled, the image on the puzzle is easy to see. But looking at the various pieces, it is difficult to see the picture.

Levels of Learning

The ideas of Islam are very foreign to our civilization. It takes repetition to grasp the new ideas. The CSPI method uses four levels of training to teach the doctrine in depth. The first level is designed for a beginner. Each level repeats the basics for in depth learning.

When you finish the first level you will have seen the entire scope of Islam, The in depth knowledge will come from the next levels.

Political Islam, Not Religious Islam

Islam has a political doctrine and a religious doctrine. Its political doctrine is of concern for everyone, while religious Islam is of concern only for Muslims.

Books Designed for Learning

Each CSPI book fits into a teaching system. Most of the paragraphs have an index number which means that you can confirm for yourself how factual the books are by verifying from the original source texts.

LEVEL 1

INTRODUCTION TO THE TRILOGY AND SHARIA

The Life of Mohammed, The Hadith, Lectures on the Foundations of Islam, The Two Hour Koran, Sharia Law for Non-Muslims, Self Study on Political Islam, Level 1

LEVEL 2

APPLIED DOCTRINE, SPECIAL TOPICS

The Doctrine of Women, The Doctrine of Christians and Jews, The Doctrine of Slavery, Self-Study on Political Islam, Level 2, Psychology of the Muslim, Factual Persuasion

LEVEL 3

INTERMEDIATE TRILOGY AND SHARIA

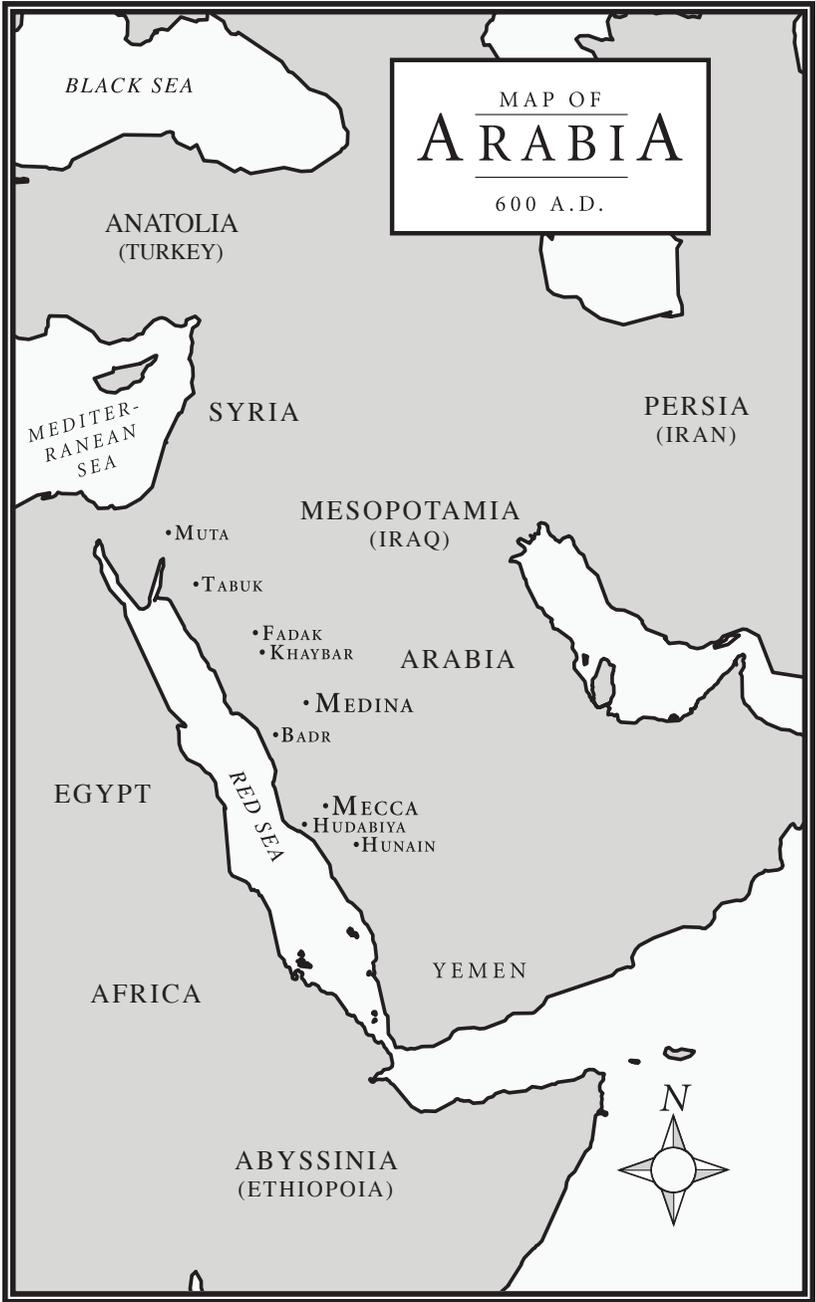
Mohammed and the Unbelievers, Political Traditions of Mohammed, Simple Koran, Self-Study of Political Islam, Level 3, Sources of the Koran, selected topics from Reliance of the Traveller

LEVEL 4

ORIGINAL SOURCE TEXTS

The Life of Muhammed, Guillaume; any Koran, Sahih Bukhari, selected topics, Mohammed and Charlemagne Revisited, Scott.

With the completion of Level 4 you are prepared to read both popular and academic texts.



INTRODUCTION

LESSON 1

THIS BOOK

This book is the second in a series of lessons devoted to the study of political Islam. Each book has a discussion of the same lessons on different aspects of Islam. You get to study the same subject at three different levels. However, you could pick up any of the three levels and understand it.

A full introduction is given in Level 1. However, since each of the three levels can stand on its own, the following is a brief summary of the introduction in Level 1.

The scientific method is a new approach to the study of Islam. Analysis shows that Islam is both a religion and a political system, and that the political system is the greatest part of Islamic doctrine.

KAFIR

The Koran says that the Kafir may be deceived, plotted against, hated, enslaved, mocked, tortured and worse. The word is usually translated as “unbeliever” but this translation is wrong. The word “unbeliever” is logically and emotionally neutral, whereas, Kafir is the most abusive, prejudiced and hateful word in any language.

There are many religious names for Kafirs: polytheists, idolaters, People of the Book (Christians and Jews), Buddhists, atheists, agnostics, and pagans. Kafir covers them all, because no matter what the religious name is, they can all be treated the same. What Mohammed said and did to polytheists can be done to any other category of Kafir.

Islam devotes a great amount of energy to the Kafir. The majority (64%) of the Koran is devoted to the Kafir, and nearly all of the Sira (81%) deals with Mohammed’s struggle with them. The Hadith (Traditions) devotes 37% of the text to Kafirs¹. Overall, the Trilogy devotes 51% of its content to the Kafir.

1 <http://cspipublishing.com/statistical/TrilogyStats/AmtTxtDevotedKafir.html>

POLITICAL ISLAM

What is the difference between religious Islam and political Islam? Do you remember when some Danish artists drew some cartoons of Mohammed? There were weeks of rioting, threats, lawsuits, killings, assassinations and destruction by Muslims. If Muslims want to respect Mohammed by never criticizing, joking about him and taking every word he said as a sacred example—that is religious. But when they threaten, pressure and hurt Kafirs for not respecting Mohammed, that is political. When Muslims say that Mohammed is the prophet of the only god, that is religious, but when they insist that Kafirs never disrespect Mohammed, that is political. When the newspapers and TV agreed not to publish the cartoons, that was a political response, not a religious response.

THE THREE VIEWS OF ISLAM

Here is an example of the three points of view.

In Medina, Mohammed sat all day long beside his 12-year-old wife while they watched as the heads of 800 Jews were removed by sword.² Their heads were cut off because they had said that Mohammed was not the prophet of Allah. Muslims view these deaths as necessary because denying Mohammed's prophet-hood was, and remains, an offense against Islam. They were beheaded because it is sanctioned by Allah.

Kafirs look at this event as proof of the jihadic violence of Islam and as an evil act.

Apologists say that this was an historic event; that all cultures have violence in their past, and no judgment should be passed. They have never actually read any of Islam's foundational texts, but speak authoritatively about Islam.

According to the different points of view, killing the 800 Jews was:

- A tragedy
- A perfect sacred act
- Another historical event. We have done worse.

There is no "right" view of Islam, since the views cannot be reconciled.

This book is written from the Kafir point of view. Everything in this book views Islam from the perspective of how Islam affects Kafirs. This also means that the religion is of little importance. A Muslim cares about the religion of Islam, but all Kafirs are affected by Islam's political views.

² *The Life of Muhammad*, A. Guillaume, Oxford University Press, 1982, pg. 464.

We must talk about Islam in the political realm, because it is a powerful political system.

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

REFERENCE NUMBERS

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

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

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

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

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

GLOSSARY

There is a glossary of Islamic words in the very back.

MOHAMMED

LESSON 2

SUMMARY

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

It is possible to express political Islam in one word—Mohammed.

MOHAMMED'S LIFE

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

Mohammed was born in 570 AD in Mecca in Arabia. He was born into an upper class clan but became an orphan and was raised by his uncle. His uncle was a trader and taught Mohammed the business of going to Syria and bringing back goods to sell in Mecca. He married a successful older widow, Khadija.

Mohammed had a religious mind and inquired about Christianity and Judaism on his business trips to Syria. Syria was north of Arabia and

bordered the Mediterranean Sea and was Christian and part of the Byzantine Empire.

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

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

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

PROPHET

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

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

Medina

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

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

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

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

Jihad

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

The Jews

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

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

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

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

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

Triumph

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

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

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

THE TRADITIONS OF MOHAMMED

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

His Anger

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wives

Mohammed had about eleven wives¹ and several slaves used for sex. Aisha was his favorite wife. Mohammed dreamt of his favorite wife, Aisha, when she was six and he was in his early fifties.

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

His marriage [he was 53 upon consummation]:

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

Aisha in the harem:

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

Habits

Islam consists of external behavior that copies Mohammed.

Bukhari 7,65,292 *Mohammed preferred to begin things from the right side; combing his hair, putting on his shoes, or performing ablution². He would follow this practice in every thing he did.*

-
1. Oddly enough, there are different reports about the numbers of wives.
 2. Ablution is ritual cleansing with water.

Muslim 023,5018 *Anas said that Mohammed forbade people to drink while standing. Qatada related: We asked him, "What about eating while standing?" Anas said, "That is even more objectionable."*

Muslim 023,5029 *Anas related the story that Mohammed would drink his refreshments in three gulps.*

Muslim 023,5037 *Mohammed: "When a Muslim eats, they should not wipe their hand until it is licked clean, either by themselves or by someone else."*

Muslim 024,5231 *Mohammed: "When someone puts on sandals, he should put the right one on first. When someone takes off sandals, he should take off the left one first. Either this or simply put them on or take them off at the same time."*

Muslim 024,5234 *Mohammed made it illegal for a man to eat with his left hand or walk with only one sandal on. He also forbade a man to wear a garment that had no opening for the arms to extend or support himself when wearing a single garment that might expose his privates.*

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

Muslim 024,5238 *Mohammed: "No one should lie on his back with one foot placed on top of the other."*

Mohammed seems to have been exceptionally modest.

Bukhari 7,72,807 *One day a man peeped into Mohammed's house and saw him scratching his head with a comb. Noticing the man Mohammed said, "If I had realized that you were peeking at me I would have stuck this comb in your eye. The reason that people must ask permission is to keep them from seeing things that they shouldn't."*

Humor in jihad.

Muslim 031,5932 *Saed reported, on the authority of his father, that Allah's Apostle gathered his parents for him on the Day of Uhud when a Kafir had attacked the Muslims. Thereupon Allah's Apostle said to him: "(Saed), shoot an arrow, may my mother and father be taken as ransom for you." I drew an arrow and I shot a featherless arrow at the Meccan Kafir, aiming at his side. He fell down and his private parts were exposed. Allah's Messenger laughed so that I saw his front teeth.*

Cruelty to non-Muslims.

Bukhari 2,24,577 *Some people came to Medina and submitted to Islam, but the climate made them sick, so Mohammed gave them permission to stay among the camels that had been collected for taxes. He told them to drink the camel's urine and milk, as that would cure their illness. However, the people instead murdered Mohammed's slave shepherd and stole the camels. Mohammed sent men after them and they were quickly captured. Mohammed ordered that their hands and feet be cut off (and cauterized, so they would not bleed to death), and their eyes pierced with hot pokers. They were left to die of thirst on the rocks of Harra.*

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

Bukhari 4,56,765 *When Mohammed prostrated himself to pray, he would spread his arms so wide apart, that we could see his armpits. Ibn Bukair described it as "the whiteness of his armpits."*

Bukhari 1,3,63 *We were sitting with Mohammed in the Mosque one day when a man rode up on a camel. He asked, "Which one of you is Mohammed?" We answered, "That white man leaning on his arm..."*

AFTER MOHAMMED

After Mohammed died, a new leader had to be chosen. He did not appoint anyone to succeed him, nor did he leave any process to choose a new leader. Abu Bakr, Mohammed's closest Companion, was selected to be the caliph, a combination of pope and king. After Mohammed's death, many of the new Muslims wanted to leave Islam. However, being an apostate (leaving Islam) called for a death sentence, and Abu Bakr spent the next two years killing all of those who wanted to leave.

After his death, Umar, another of Mohammed's Companions, became caliph. Umar spent the next ten years in a violent jihad against Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Persia. Christianity was destroyed in these areas. A Persian he had enslaved killed Umar.

The next caliph was Uthman, another Companion of Mohammed. He reigned for twelve years and was killed by Abu Bakr's grandson over a political dispute. Uthman's body was put on the town dump.

Ali was the last of the Companions of Mohammed to be caliph. His reign was concerned with internal politics. He was implicated as part of the conspiracy that assassinated Uthman. Aisha, Mohammed's favorite

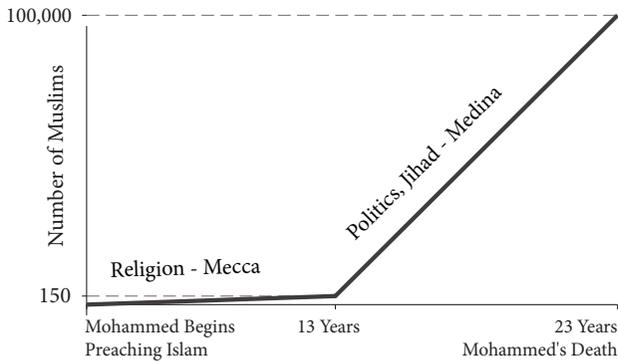
wife, led a civil war against Ali. In the end, Ali was killed. In what was to become a source of the Sunni/Shia¹ split, his two sons were killed as well.

Abu Bakr was the only one of Mohammed's Companions who became caliph and died a natural death.

THE GROWTH OF ISLAM

Mohammed had two distinct periods of his career. In Mecca he was a preacher of religion and converted about 150 Arabs to his message. When he moved to Medina, he became a politician and warrior. When he died every Arab in his sphere had converted. Here is a graph of the growth of Islam:

FIGURE 2.1: GROWTH OF ISLAM



1. The split between the Sunnis and the Shias is primarily religious. For the Kafir, the split is of no consequence. Both Sunni and Shia treat the Kafir the same way.

THE BASICS OF ISLAM

LESSON 3

SUMMARY

- The Koran is what Mohammed says are the words of Allah. Many of the stories from the Old Testament are retold to support the Islamic belief that Mohammed is the last in the line of Jewish prophets and other prophets of Allah.
 - The Koran defines who Allah is. Allah is to be feared, not loved. Allah determines all that happens and hates the unbelievers.
 - The Hadith contains the details of how Mohammed is the model Muslim in all that he did and said. The Sira contains his entire life story.
 - There is both a religious Islam and a political Islam.
-

KNOWING ISLAM

There is only one real way to know Islam. Let's start with what every Muslim in the world agrees on. To be a Muslim you must say, "There is no god but Allah and Mohammed is his prophet." That statement tells us the foundation of Islam. The words of Allah, Mohammed's god, are only found in the Koran. But the Koran says over 70 times that all Muslims should imitate Mohammed in every aspect of life. But how do we know how to imitate Mohammed? What Mohammed did and said (called the Sunna) is recorded in great detail.

THE ISLAMIC BIBLE—THE TRILOGY

Islam is defined as three things: the words of Allah, the Koran, and the words and actions of Mohammed.

The words and actions of Mohammed, called the Sunna, are found in two collections of texts—the Sira (Mohammed's life) and the Hadith. His words and actions are considered to be the divine pattern for humanity acceptable to Allah.

A hadith, also called a tradition, is a brief story about what Mohammed did or said. A collection of hadiths is called a Hadith. [It is a little confus-

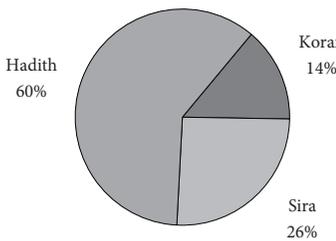
ing.] There are collections of hundreds of thousands of hadiths, but some of them are not reliable. As an example, we know from the Koran that Mohammed never performed any miracles. But many of the hadiths are filled with miracles.

Those by Bukhari and Abu Muslim are accepted by all Muslims to be “gospel”. So the Trilogy is:

- The Koran
- The Sira or biographies by Ishaq and Al Tabari
- The Hadith or Traditions by Bukhari and Abu Muslim

The Trilogy is the foundation of Islam. All biographies of Mohammed are based upon the Sira and Hadith. All of Islamic law, the Sharia, is based upon the Trilogy. Every statement and action of political Islam and religious Islam come from the Trilogy.

FIGURE 3.1: THE RELATIVE SIZES OF THE TRILOGY TEXTS



The Koran is compared wrongly to the Bible. The Koran is only 14% of Islam’s sacred texts and does not contain nearly enough information to tell someone how to be a Muslim. The Muslim Bible would be the Koran, the Sira and the Hadith. Measured by the textual doctrine, Islam is 86% Mohammed and 14% Allah.

WHAT IS THE KORAN?

Islam believes that the Koran is the perfect, eternal, universal, and final word of the only god, Allah. The Koran does not have the slightest error. It was brought by Mohammed who is the ideal pattern for all behavior of all peoples for all times, now and forever.

The *Koran* (Qur’an, Quran) means, “recitation” and is put together in suras (chapters). Muslims say the Koran was at the right hand of Allah from the beginning of the world, written on emerald tablets in heaven and was revealed to Mohammed in visions by Allah through Gabriel, an angel.

The Koran is very repetitive. For instance, the story of Moses is told 39 times, for instance. It took twenty-three years to compile. When Mohammed died there was no such thing as a Koran as we know it. It was written down on everything from paper to shoulder bones. Mostly, it was memorized. Only after Mohammed’s death was there any attempt to write it all down. The version we have now was put together by the third Caliph,

Uthman, about 60 years after Mohammed's death. All source documents were burned after the Koran was compiled. Muslims say that there are no variant versions of the Koran (not really true)¹.

The Koran was the first book ever written in Arabia. Only poems and business correspondence had been written in Arabic before. Mohammed mentioned "People of the Book" many times, referring to Jews and Christians and the Bible.

Moses, Adam, Noah, Solomon, David, Jesus, Lot, Joseph and Jacob are in the Koran and are all called prophets of Allah. The stories about these "prophets" are in much shortened versions and are much different than the ones in the Bible. The main gist of the stories of these "prophets" is that you must follow Allah's prophets and do what they say. Therefore, do what Mohammed says since he says that he is a prophet. Mohammed's only proof of being a prophet was to say that the Jews had prophets and he was their successor. His proof was assertion. Mohammed was a prophet because he said he was. The Koran claims that it has the true stories of the prophets and that Jewish and Christian scriptures are wrong.

There are two Korans—the early Koran written in Mecca and the later Koran written in Medina. The Meccan Koran has many Jewish stories and repeats that Mohammed is the prophet and everyone should do what he says. The later Medinan Koran is very political and condemns the Jews. It also contains many religious and legal rules. There are over 200 verses that contradict each other. This is part of the dual nature of the Koran. Islam has two contradictory things to say about any subject. Part of the duality is that both sides of the contradiction are true. Duality is the key to understanding Islam and it will be discussed in detail later.

Allah and the Koran

Some English translations of the Koran use the word God instead of Allah. In an English speaking culture the word God is synonymous with the One-God, Jehovah/Yahweh, of the Jews and Christians. However, the meaning of both Allah and Jehovah/Yahweh is based upon their textual attributes. Allah is defined by the Koran. Jehovah/Yahweh is defined by the Old Testament. On a textual basis Jews, Muslims, and Christians do not worship the same God. As an example, red and blue are both colors, but red is not blue. Likewise, Allah and Jehovah/Yahweh are both a One-God, but they are not the same One-God. Allah is not Jehovah/Yahweh.

1. An ancient Koran was found in Yemen differs from the "official" version.

Arab Christians also use the word Allah. The word allah is derived from *ilah*, deity or god, and *al*, meaning *the*. So Allah means The-God. But the meaning of the name Allah of Arab Christians is taken from the Christian scriptures. The meaning of the name Allah of Islam comes from the Koran. The Allah of Arab Christians is not the Allah of Islam. But for Arab Christians, Allah is the same as Jehovah.

Hence, Allah is the only acceptable term for the One-God of the Koran, not God.

Love and the Koran

While there are over 300 references in the Koran to Allah and fear, there are 49 references to love. Of these references, 39 are negative such as the 14 negative references to love of money, power, other gods and status.

Three verses command humanity to love Allah and 2 verses tell about how Allah loves a believer. There are 25 verses about how Allah does not love Kafirs.

This leaves 5 verses about love. Of these 5, 3 are about loving kin or a Muslim brother. One verse commands a Muslim to give for the love of Allah. This leaves only one quasi-universal verse about love: give what you love to charity and even this is contaminated by dualism since Muslim charity only goes to other Muslims.

There is not a verse about either compassion or love of a Kafir, but there are 14 verses that teach that a Muslim is not a friend of the Kafir.

Hell is mentioned 146 times in the Koran. Only 9 references are for moral failings—greed, lack of charity, or love of worldly success. The other 137 references to Hell involve eternal torture for disagreeing with Mohammed. Thus 94% of the references to Hell are as a political prison for dissenters, unbelievers.

Both *A Simple Koran* and an *Abridged Koran* by CSPI Publishing make the Koran understandable.

HADITH

A hadith is a single story about Mohammed. A complete book of hadiths is called a Hadith. [The naming is confusing. A lower case *h* is a single story, a capital *H* is a collection of stories.]

There are six collections of Hadith that are the most respected by all Muslims. There are other collections, but they are not as trusted.

If you quote a hadith a Muslim does not like; he will say, “Oh, some of those hadiths are not so sure.” All of the hadiths in these lessons are from the most trusted sources.

The most important Hadith is by a writer called Bukhari. He recorded about 6800 of these hadiths or Traditions. These lessons usually refer to him, but Abu Muslim and Abu Dawud [meaning David] are also quoted.

A hadith, or tradition, usually only a paragraph long, is an action, brief story, or conversation about or by Mohammed. The action can be as elementary as Mohammed's drinking a glass of water or tying his shoes.

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

All of the Hadith were written about 200 years after Mohammed's death. There are thousands of them and they form the most important sacred text of Islam. A Muslim's life is far more governed by the Hadith than the Koran.

The Rightly Guided Caliphs

There is one exception to the Sunna of Mohammed. There are four men who were Mohammed's Companions—Abu Bakr, Ali, Umar and Uthman—who became caliphs (Islamic pope-kings) after Mohammed died. Their actions and words are also Sunna. So, what they did also is a perfect example of how a Muslim should live. The Companions are similar to the Apostles in their authority.

The Political Traditions of Mohammed by CSPI Publishing contains the hadiths that apply to Kafirs.

SIRA

The life of Mohammed in was taken from the Sira, Mohammed's biography. Hadith and Sira form the Sunna. Sira means a biography. The most important biography is by Ibn Ishaq, *Sira Rasul Allah*, (*The Way of the Apostle of Allah*). It has been translated and is an 800 page book in fine print that is filled with Arabic terms. It is a complete biography of Mohammed. The Sira is a sacred text of Islam.

Mohammed and the Unbelievers and *The Life of Mohammed* by CSPI Publishing has made the Sira easy to read and understand.

RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL ISLAM

Islam is a civilization with a political system, a culture, and a religion. The religion of Islam is what a Muslim does to go to Paradise and avoid Hell. Political Islam determines the treatment of unbelievers and the governance of Muslims. The internal politics of Islam are not of interest here.

The Five Pillars of Islam are:

1. Charity to other Muslims
2. Prayer to Allah
3. Fasting during the month of Ramadan
4. Pilgrimage to Mecca
5. Declaring that Mohammed is the prophet of the only god, Allah

The religion of Islam is important to Muslims, but the politics affect every non-Muslim.

Islam has a complete legal code, the Sharia. The foundation of Islam's legal and political system is clearly laid out in three texts—the Koran, the Sira, and the Hadith—the Islamic Trilogy. Every book of the Trilogy is both religious and political. More than half of the Koran focuses on the unbelievers. About three-quarters of the Sira (life of Mohammed) is political. The Hadith is filled with political statements and examples. Islam is a fully developed political system. The fundamental principle of Islam is that its politics are sacred, perfect, eternal, and universal. All other political systems are man-made and must be replaced by Islamic law.

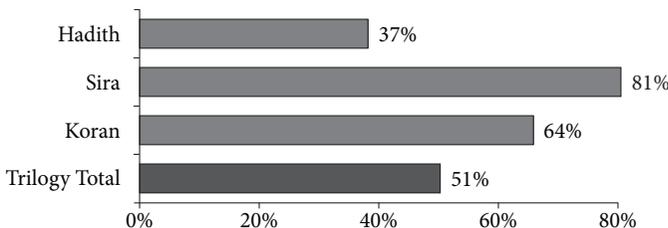
Islam's success comes primarily from its politics. In Mohammed's first thirteen years as a spiritual leader, he converted 150 people to his religion. When he became a political leader and warrior, Islam exploded, and Mohammed became king of Arabia in ten years.

The Trilogy defines Islam. The Kafir must submit to Islam. This is a political statement because it is the nature of Islam that it must control the public space—law, custom, the courts, art, the media and the schools. The power of Islam is its politics, not in the religion.

The Trilogy is very political. Over half of the Koran is about what to do to and about the unbeliever. About 81% of the Sira is about politics and jihad. About a quarter of the Hadith is about jihad and what to do about the Kafir. In short, Islam is both a religion and a political system.

One of the best ways to see how political Islam is to simply count the amount of words devoted to the Kafir and politics in each text.

FIGURE 3.1: THE AMOUNT OF TEXT DEVOTED TO KAFIR



What Islam does to other religions is political, not religious. The best mental image of Islam is communism with a god. The religion of Islam covers its real strength—politics.

Christians and Jews are not only Kafirs but infidels as well. Christians and Jews are called infidels because they are not “faithful” to the “true” word of Allah, the Koran.

As a non-Muslim you should never use any word except Kafir. It shows that you understand Islam.

JIHAD

LESSON 4

SUMMARY

- Jihad was developed by Mohammed in Medina, where he turned to politics and war.
- Jihad started as raids on the Meccans. It then progressed into open war. The nature of the Koran changed from religious to political. It became a basis for war against all Kafirs.
- Mohammed won his first battle at Badr and then lost his next battle. After that, he never lost. He entered Mecca by conquest ten years after he left.
- The Koran says all Muslims are to take part in jihad, to the extent of their abilities. The Hadith is filled with the rules of jihad.

The Koran's duality of believer and Kafir is the basis of jihad. Jihad applies supreme force to make Kafirs submit. Jihad is Islam in the extreme.

Jihad was a unique invention by Mohammed. The actual meaning of jihad is not war, but struggle. Harb is the Arabic word for war.

Another misunderstanding about jihad is that it strictly killing. Not so. Jihad is all of the struggle against the Kafirs. Writing a letter to the editor about peaceful Islam is jihad. Claiming that the Declaration of Independence is based upon Islamic principles is jihad. Giving money to Islamic charities for jihadists is jihad. When a Muslim marries a Kafir girl that is jihad, because all of the children must be raised as Muslims. All struggle against the Kafirs is jihad. Jihad is done with the tongue, the pen, money and the sword.

FIGURE 4.1: AMOUNT OF TRILOGY TEXT DEVOTED TO JIHAD

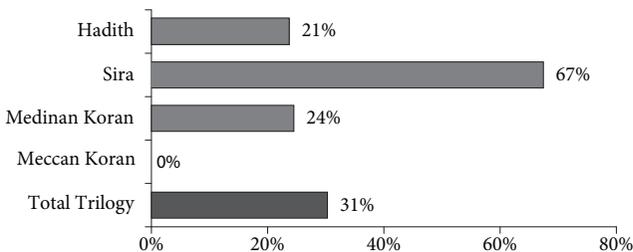
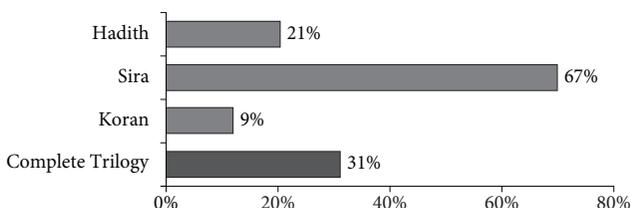


FIGURE 4.2: AMOUNT OF TEXT DEVOTED TO JIHAD



A THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF MOHAMMED'S JIHAD

Jihad did not begin until Mohammed was in Medina for a year. After a year in Medina, the Muslims were poor. The Meccan trade caravans regularly passed near Medina. Here was a way to get money and take revenge on those who had run Mohammed out of Mecca.

Ishaq 425 Islam drew first blood against the Quraysh of Mecca. They attacked the unarmed caravan. Amr, the first man to be killed by jihad, was shot by an arrow. One man escaped, and they captured two others. The Muslims took the enemies' camels with their goods and headed back to Medina and Mohammed. On the way they talked about how Mohammed would get one fifth of the stolen goods.

The Meccans got a small army and went to Medina to fight Mohammed. The Meccans and the Muslims met at the well of Badr. It was the morning of the battle:

Ishaq 440 As Mohammed saw the Quraysh march into the small valley, he said, "O Allah, here come the Quraysh, in their vanity and pride, contending with You and calling me a liar. O Allah, give me the help You promised. Destroy them this morning!"

Ishaq 445 It was time for the two armies to close ranks and move forward. Mohammed had said his warriors were not to start until he gave the order. Now he took a handful of pebbles and threw them at the Quraysh and said, "Curse those faces." The Muslims advanced. The battle had begun.

The Muslims were outnumbered but won the battle.

Ishaq 446 As the battle was ending and the prisoners were being rounded up, Mohammed saw a look of disgust on Saed's face. He said, "You seem to dislike what you see." Saed replied, "Yes, by Allah, this is our first defeat of the Kafirs and we should slaughter them all to the last man."

Koran 8:67 A prophet should not take prisoners of war until he has fought and slaughtered in the land. You desire the bounty of the world, but Allah desires the bounty for you of the world to come. Allah is mighty and wise.

Ishaq 451 As the battle wound down, Mohammed issued orders for the fighters to be on the lookout for Abu Jahl, the enemy of Allah, among the slain. He was found still fighting in a thicket. When a Muslim fighter got to within striking distance of Abu Jahl, the Muslim made for him and cut off his lower leg and sent it flying. Another Muslim passed as Abu Jahl lay dying and put his foot on his neck. The Muslim said, "Has Allah put you to shame, enemy of Allah?" Abu Jahl gasped, "How has He shamed me? Am I any more remarkable than any other you have killed?" The Muslim cut off his head.

Ishaq 452 He took the head back to Mohammed and said, "Here is the head of the enemy of Allah," and threw it at Mohammed's feet. The prophet said, "Praise be to Allah."

Ishaq 454 The bodies of the Quraysh were thrown into a well. The Apostle of Allah leaned over the well and shouted at the bodies, "O people of the well, have you found what Allah promised to be true?" The Muslims were puzzled by his question. "Are you speaking to dead people?" they asked. Mohammed explained that the dead could understand him.

The Muslims had not fought by themselves. Allah had sent a thousand angels to help kill those who worshiped in the ancient ways and rituals. To resist Mohammed was a death sentence from Allah.

Koran 8:12 Then your Lord spoke to His angels and said, "I will be with you. Give strength to the believers. I will send terror into the Kafirs' hearts, cut off their heads and even the tips of their fingers!" This was because they opposed Allah and His messenger. Ones who oppose Allah and His messenger will be severely punished by Allah. We said, "This is for you! Taste it and know that the Kafirs will receive the torment of the Fire."

Mohammed was now a political force unlike any ever seen in history. The fusion of religion and politics with a universal mandate created a permanent force. The treasure of war, the spoils, will provide the wealth of Islam. The awe of Mohammed is the fear of Allah.

Bukhari 1,7,331 The Prophet said, "I have been given five things which were not given to anyone else before me.

1. Allah made me victorious by awe, by His frightening my enemies for a distance of one month's journey.

2. The earth has been made for me and for my followers a place for praying and to perform my rituals; therefore, anyone of my followers can pray whenever the time of a prayer is due.

3. *The spoils of war have been made lawful for me yet they were not lawful for anyone else before me.*

4. *I have been given the right of intercession on the Day of Resurrection.*

5. *Every Prophet was sent to his nation but only I have been sent to all mankind.”*

After a year in Medina there were 250 to 300 Muslims, up from the 150 in Mecca. After the Battle of Badr, a new Islam emerged. Mohammed rode out of Medina as a politician and a general. Islam became an armed political force. After Badr, the Muslims were prosperous and they gained in power.

The next large battle was when the Meccans returned the next year and fought Islam at Uhud. The Muslims lost and Mohammed was wounded. This caused a crisis in Islam. Allah had sent a thousand angels to help defeat the Kafirs at Badr. What happened?

Ishaq 595 The reason for the Muslim loss was that the archers did not hold their ground. When they saw that the Meccans were cut off from their camp, they ran to get the treasure of war. Greed caused them to disobey Mohammed. They were told they should always obey Mohammed; he spoke for the Lord of all.

Ishaq 597 The reason Allah let the Meccans win was to test the Muslims. Now they truly knew themselves. Were they fair-weather friends of Mohammed, or could they see their faults? If they obeyed Mohammed, then they could become true Muslims. A true Muslim never lost his morale, never fell into despair.

Koran 3:139 Therefore, do not lose heart or despair; if you are a true believer, you will be victorious.

Ishaq 599 Jihad wasn't over. Soon Islam would bring terror to the Kafirs. After death they would burn in Hell. Their destruction would come because they did not believe in the religion of Islam.

Koran 3:151 We will strike terror into the hearts of the Kafirs because they worship others besides Allah, which He gave them no permission to do. Their home will be the Fire, a terrible resting place for the evildoers.

The next large conflict was called the Battle of the Ditch. The Meccans returned to Medina and were held off by the defensive measure of a trench or ditch. This was the first time this defensive measure had been used in Arabia. Militarily, the battle was a draw. Politically, it was a victory for Islam, because the Meccans had tried to crush Islam and failed.

Between all the big battles, Islam waged jihad against the nearest tribes. The jihadists took caravans, enslaved Kafirs and killed those who resisted political Islam. For nine years Mohammed sent out fighters on the average of every six weeks.

Mohammed took a large number of people to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca. [Arabs had been going to Mecca for religious pilgrimages for many years before Mohammed. Mohammed incorporated most of the pagan practices into Islam.] The Meccans met him outside and forbade the Muslims entrance to Mecca. Mohammed signed a treaty with the Meccans. This treaty was a political victory for Mohammed.

Ishaq 750 Mohammed regarded the treaty with the Meccans as an oath to Allah and a victory for Islam. The government of Mecca had dealt with Mohammed as an independent political power. Many more Arabs were attracted to the religion of Islam now that it was rich and powerful.

The treaty at al Hudaibiya established Islam's attitudes about treaties to this day. Islam makes a treaty, if and only if, it is in a losing position. The treaty is good only as long as it is weak. When Islam is strong, jihad will start again.

Koran 47:33 Believers! Obey Allah and the messenger, and do not let your effort be in vain. Those who do not believe and who prevent others from following Allah's path and then die as Kafirs will not receive Allah's forgiveness. Therefore, do not be weak and offer the Kafirs peace when you have the upper hand, for Allah is with you and will not begrudge you the reward of your deeds.

About a year later, Mohammed found a reason to break the treaty of Hudaibiya. He had been making raids against Kafir tribes, gaining wealth and converts. Islam was stronger than when he made the treaty. It was time and he marched against Mecca with an army of 10,000.

Mecca surrendered without a fight. Islam triumphed.

Ishaq 819 Mohammed had told his commanders to kill only those who resisted; otherwise they were not to bother anyone except for those who had spoken against Mohammed. He then issued death warrants for all of those in Mecca who had resisted Islam.

Ishaq 821 Mohammed went to the Kabah and rode around it seven times. Each time he went past the Black Stone¹, he touched it with his stick. Then he called for the key to the Kabah and entered. Inside was a carved wooden dove that he picked up and broke and threw out the door.

1. The Kabah in Mecca is made of stone. In one corner there is a black stone that is held sacred to Islam because of Mohammed.

There were also ritual objects and art of the various Arab faiths. Mohammed had them all burned and destroyed.

Mohammed's second order of business after assuming power was to destroy all religious art. This act has been repeated after every conquest.

Mohammed fought two more large battles before his death.

JIHAD

The political system of jihad is based upon ethical dualism. Jihad is defined in the Trilogy. In the Sira, jihad is war against the Kafir. There is a second kind of jihad found in the Hadith called the greater jihad, which is inner, spiritual struggle. However, by actual count, only 3% of the jihad hadiths in Bukhari are about inner, spiritual struggle; 97% of the hadith refer to war against the Kafir. In the Koran, jihad is called "struggle in the cause of Allah." And all of the "struggle in the cause of Allah" is devoted to killing, enslaving and berating the Kafir until the Kafir submits to Islam.

Jihad is a political method with political goals. The goal of jihad is to make the Kafir submit to Islam. The reason that Mohammed attacked anyone was purely based upon the fact that they had not submitted to Islam.

Muslims kill other Muslims, but that is never jihad. Jihad is reserved for the Kafir. The subtext of Kafir is that the Kafir has offended Allah by rejecting Him. Hence, all jihad is defensive. Jihad is always caused by the offense of unbelief. Jihad is pure political dualism.

A NOTE

A careful study of the Koran shows its sources are the Old Testament, Jewish folk tales, unorthodox Christianity, and pagan Arabic religions. The new idea in the Koran is jihad. It was jihad that made Islam powerful under Mohammed and it was jihad that created the Islamic empire. It is jihad today that makes Islam powerful.

The Sira is a strategic manual of jihad. The Hadith is a tactical manual of jihad.

JIHAD AND THE HADITH

To be a real Muslim, one must aspire to be a jihadist.

Muslim 020,4696 *Mohammed*: "The man who dies without participating in jihad, who never desired to wage holy war, dies the death of a hypocrite."

Here is Allah's contract with all Islam: to die in jihad is the sure way to go to Paradise. If the jihadist does not die, then he can keep what wealth he takes with violence from the enemy, the non-Muslim.

Bukhari 4,52,46 Mohammed: "A Muslim holy warrior, fighting for Allah's cause is like a person who does nothing but fast and pray. Allah promises that anyone killed while fighting for His cause will be admitted without question into Paradise. If such a holy warrior survives the battles, he can return home with the captured property and possessions of the defeated."

A Muslim should support jihadists in every way. This includes financing the fighters and supporting their families. Today this is done through Islamic charities.

Bukhari 4,52,96 Mohammed: "Anyone who arms a jihadist is rewarded just as a fighter would be; anyone who gives proper care to a holy warrior's dependents is rewarded just as a fighter would be."

Allah rewards those who give to jihad and curses those who do not.

Bukhari 2,24,522 Mohammed: "Two angels descend from Paradise each day. One says, 'O, Allah! Reward those who contribute to jihad,' and the other says, 'O, Allah! Kill those who refuse to support jihad.'"

Muslim 020,4649 Mohammed: "Except debt, all sins of a martyr are forgiven."

Mohammed often used money to influence others about Islam and keep new converts.

Bukhari 4,53,374 Mohammed: "I give money to the Quraysh to tempt them into remaining true to Islam, because they are new to the faith and their lives of ignorance are a short distance away."

To die in jihad is the best life.

Bukhari 5,59,377 During the battle of Uhud, a man asked Mohammed, "Where will I go if I am killed in battle?" Mohammed said, "Paradise." The man then threw away the meal that he was carrying, joined the battle, and fought until he was killed.

Raping the female captives of jihad was standard practice for Mohammed and his companions. Attractive female captives became slaves used for sex, and Mohammed had his choice of the most attractive new slaves. This is the ideal pattern of Islam.

Bukhari 3,34,431 *One of the captives was a beautiful Jewess, Safi-ya. Dihya had her first, but she was given to Mohammed next.*

Mohammed accepted jihadists raping Kafir women.

Bukhari 3,34,432 *While sitting with Mohammed, I [Abu Said Al-Khudri] asked, "Mohammed, sometimes we receive female slaves as our share of the spoils. Naturally, we are concerned about their retaining their value [the sex slaves were worth less money if they were pregnant when sold]. How do you feel about coitus interruptus?" Mohammed asked, "Do you do that? It is better not to do that. It is Allah's will whether or not a child is born."*

Some of the Jews of Medina were date farmers. One of the tactics of jihad is to attack economic assets. [The goal of September 11, 2001 attack was against the World Trade Center, a financial center.]

Bukhari 3,39,519 *Mohammed destroyed the date orchards of the Jews and Hassan wrote this poetic verse: "The chiefs of Bani LuAi enjoyed watching the Jew's trees consumed by fire."*

The poetry of this hadith is the most elegant expression of jihad.

Bukhari 4,52,73 *Mohammed: "Be aware that Paradise lies under the shadow of swords."*