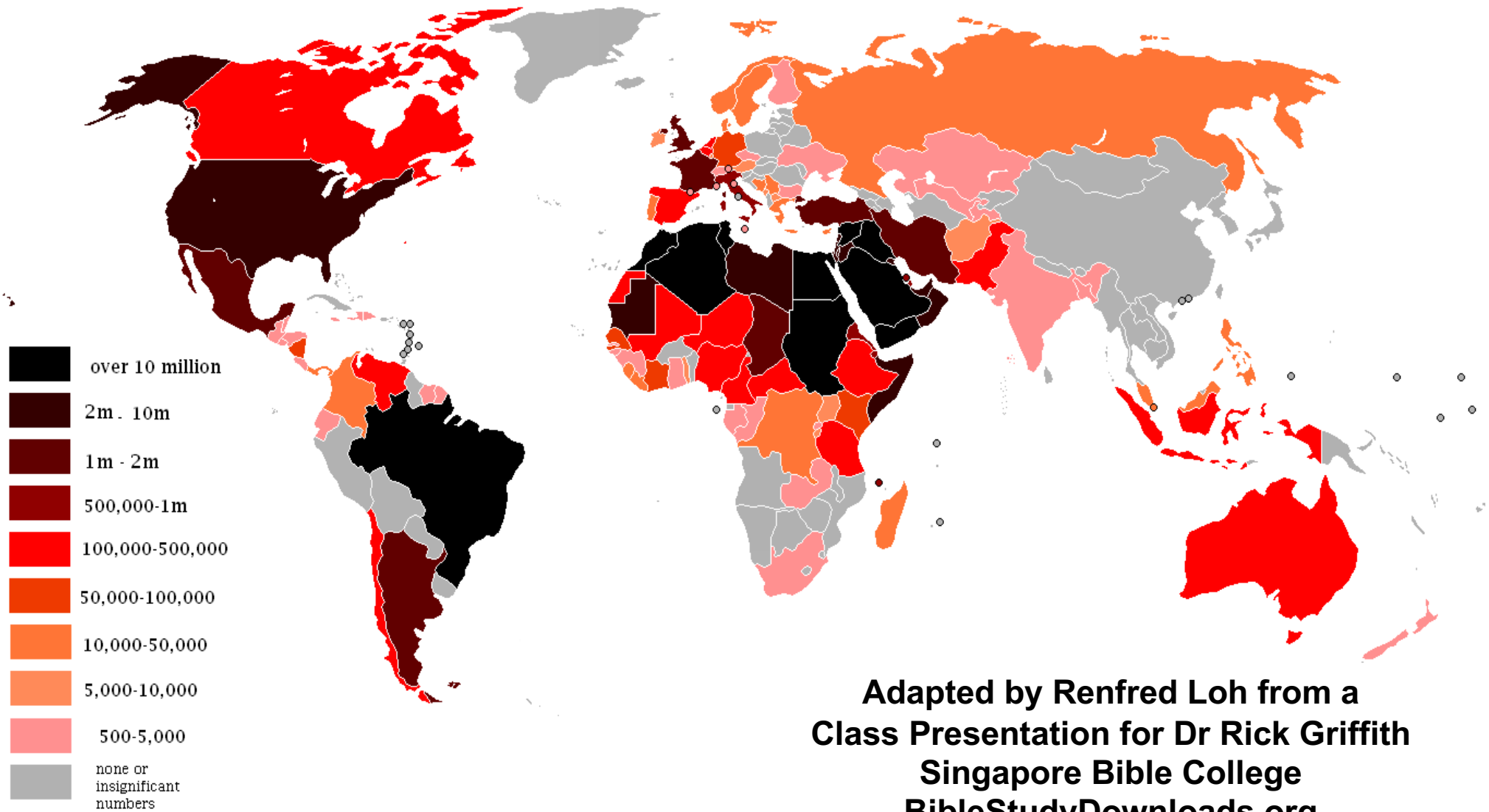


# Arabs & Islam



Adapted by Renfred Loh from a  
Class Presentation for Dr Rick Griffith  
Singapore Bible College  
BibleStudyDownloads.org

[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Arabs\\_Diaspora.PNG#filehistory](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Arabs_Diaspora.PNG#filehistory)

# Contents



- **The People – Who are Arabs?**
- **Geography**
- **Religion**
- **Language and Literature**
- **Arab Contributions**
- **Lessons Based on Our Study**



# Who are the Arabs?

- What country do they live in?
- What do they do?
- What do they eat?
- What do they wear?

# Who are the Chinese?

- **What country do they live in?**
- **What do they do?**
- **What do they eat?**
- **What do they wear?**

# Who are the Arabs?



**Terrorists?**



**Camels and deserts?**



**Enemies of Israel?**



**Rich?**



**Muslims?**

# Who are the Arabs?

There are 3 determining factors:

1. Political: do they live in a country of the Arab world? – covers more than 300 million people
2. Linguistic: is their mother tongue Arabic? – covers more than 200 million people
3. Genealogical: can they trace their ancestry back to the original inhabitants of the Arabian Peninsular?

# Who are the Arabs?

## Definition of "Arab"

- In early classical Arabic dictionaries, "Arab" referred to all who **spoke Arabic, full descendents of Arab tribe** and who had **origins in Arabia**.
- In early classical Arabic dictionaries, "A'rab" referred to the **Bedouins**.
- In the Arabic language, "Arab" means **"those who speak clearly."**
- "Arab" is a Semitic word derived from the Hebrew "Eber," which means **"desert."**
- It comes from a primary root word which means "to **lie in wait**, to **mingle**, to intermix, to **give or be security**, to **engage and meddle with**, to undertake close association, to **be pleasant**, to **grow dusky at sundown**, to be darkened toward evening."

# Who are the Arabs?

152d

<b>From</b>	<b>Referred to:</b>
<b>9<sup>th</sup> Century BC</b>	Nomadic Semitic peoples living in central and northern Arabian Peninsula
<b>Greek &amp; Roman times</b>	All who live in Arabian Peninsula including some sedentary civilisations
<b>Arab Empire</b>	Arabic speaking ruling class of conquerors of Arabian origin
<b>Islamic Empire</b>	Culture of the Islamic Empire which was in Arabic tongue and Arabic in taste and tradition
<b>Late 'Abbasid times</b>	Bedouins who preserved the original Arabian way of life and language, including those of non-Arab descent, and used as a social term
<b>Present day</b>	Those who cherish their Arabic culture and who see the mission of Muhammad and the memory of the Arab Empire as central in history

# The Table of Nations

NOAH



Japheth

HAM

SHEM

Caucasians

Canaanites

Semites

Europeans &  
East Indians

Africans &  
Asians

Jews &  
Arabs

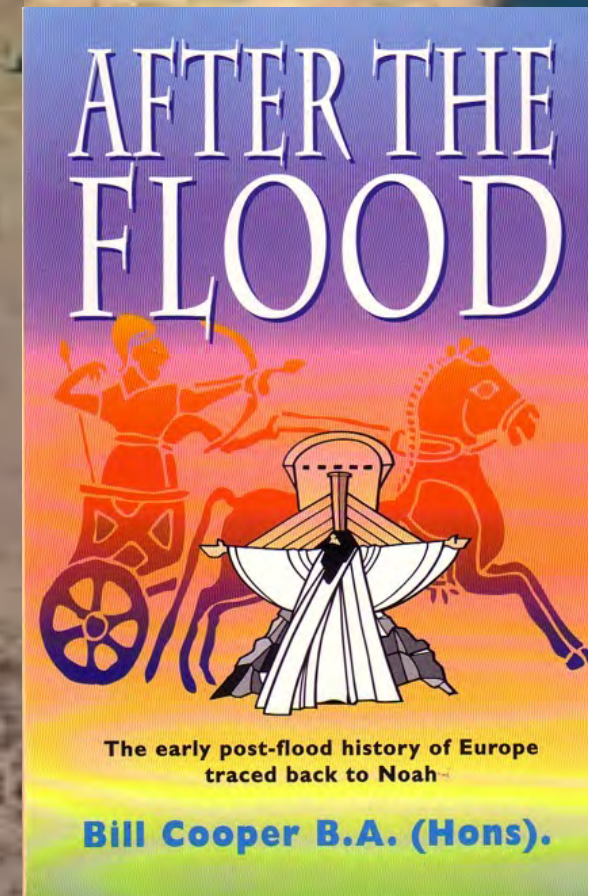
Map 1  
THE NATIONS  
OF GENESIS 10

- JAVAN Descendants of Japheth (Gen. 10:2-5)
- LYDIA Descendants of Ham (Gen. 10:6-20)
- LUD Descendants of Shem (Gen. 10:21-31)
- Later Biblical name

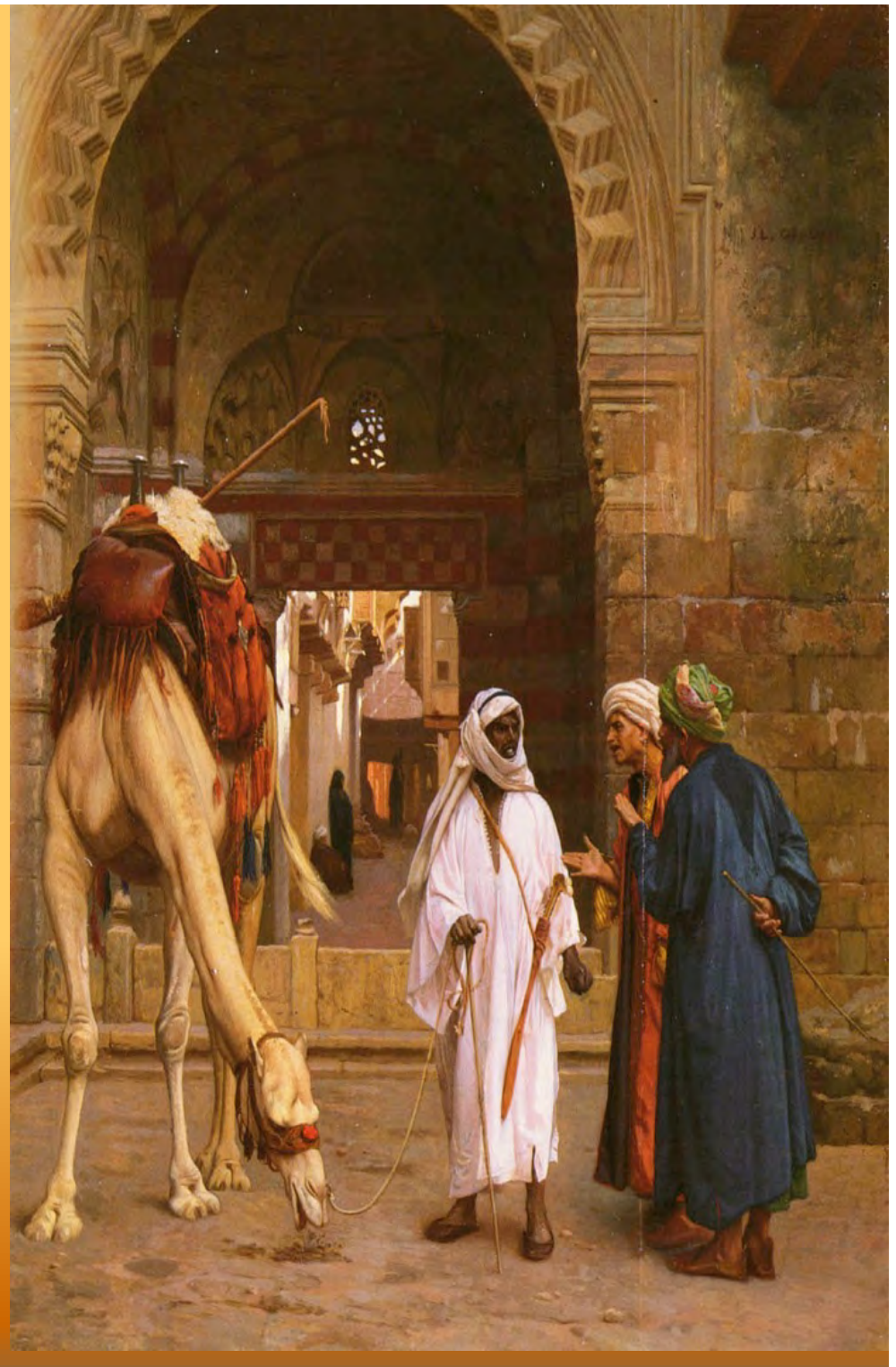
Genesis 10

## Is the Table of Nations Accurate (Gen. 10-11)?

“Having constructed the Table of Nations into a simple genealogy, I wanted to see how many of its names were attested in the records of other nations in the Middle East... [I saw that] the **Table of Nations had listed all the families and tribes of mankind in their correct groupings**, whether those groupings were ethnological, linguistic or geographical. All the names, without exception, were accurate, and in more than **twenty-five years of searching and analyzing**, I uncovered **not one mistake or false statement** of fact in the Table of Nations.”

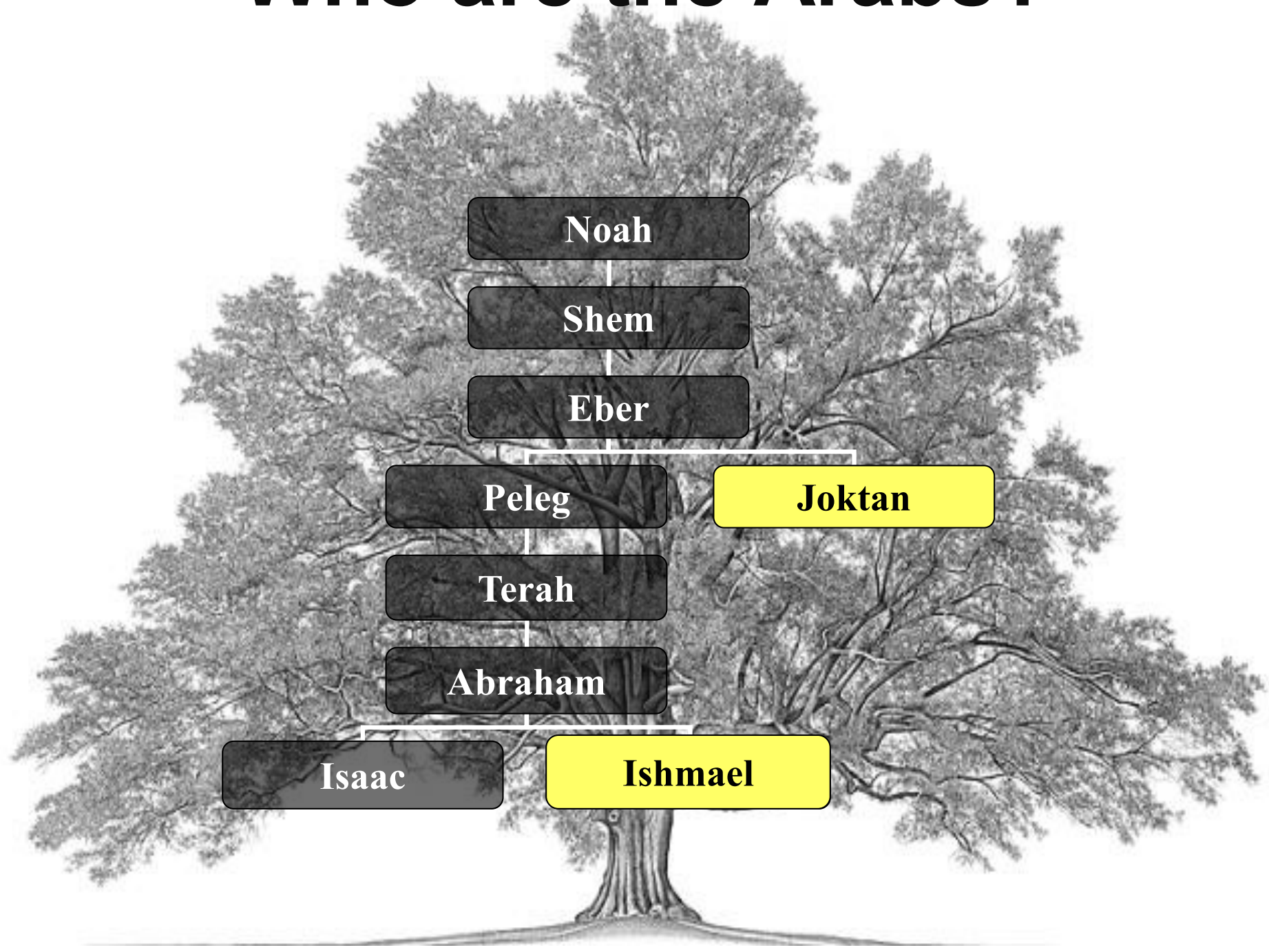


# Who are the Arabs?



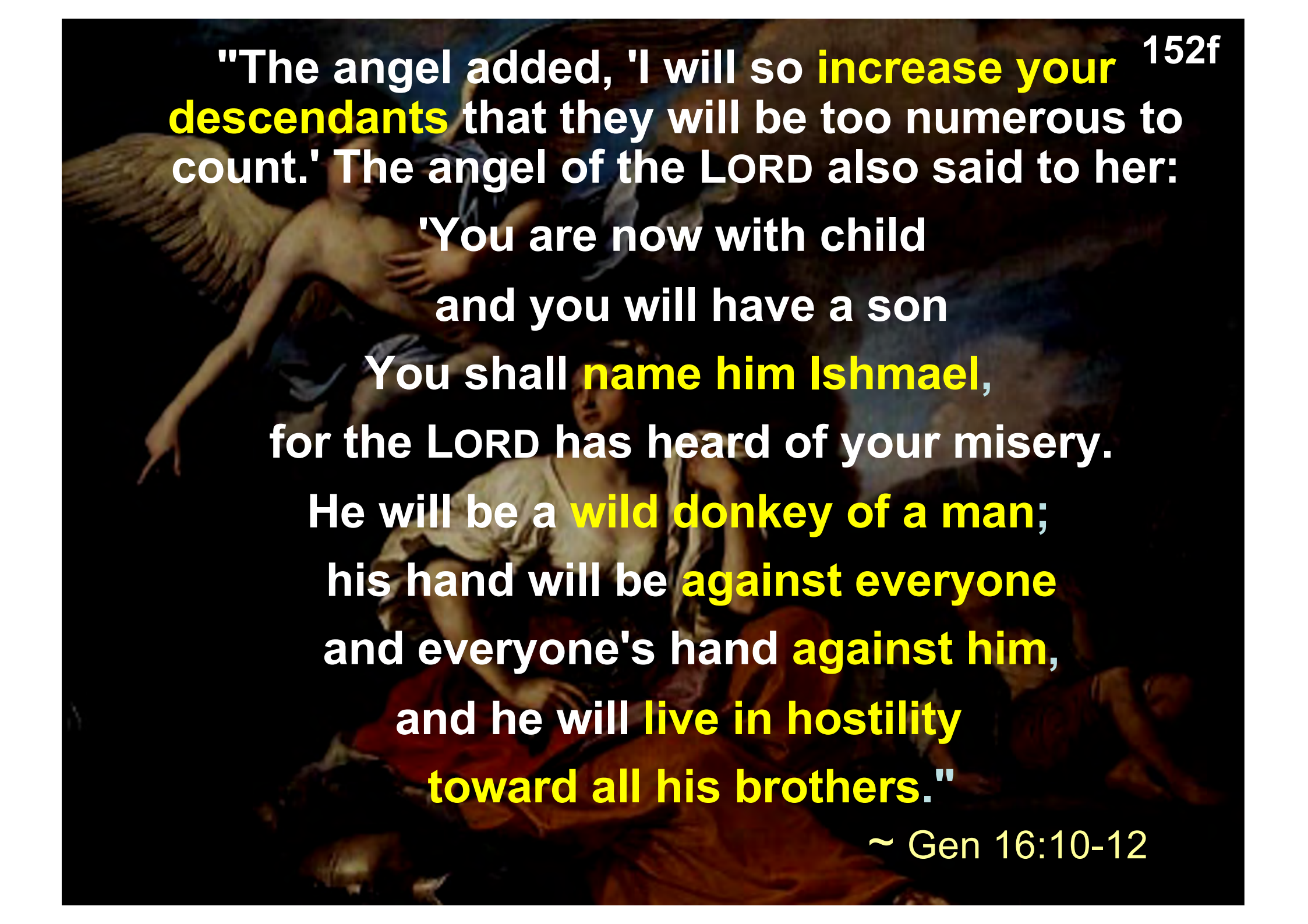


# Who are the Arabs?



# The Angel and Hagar 152f





"The angel added, 'I will so **increase your** <sup>152f</sup>  
**descendants** that they will be too numerous to  
count.' The angel of the LORD also said to her:

'You are now with child  
and you will have a son

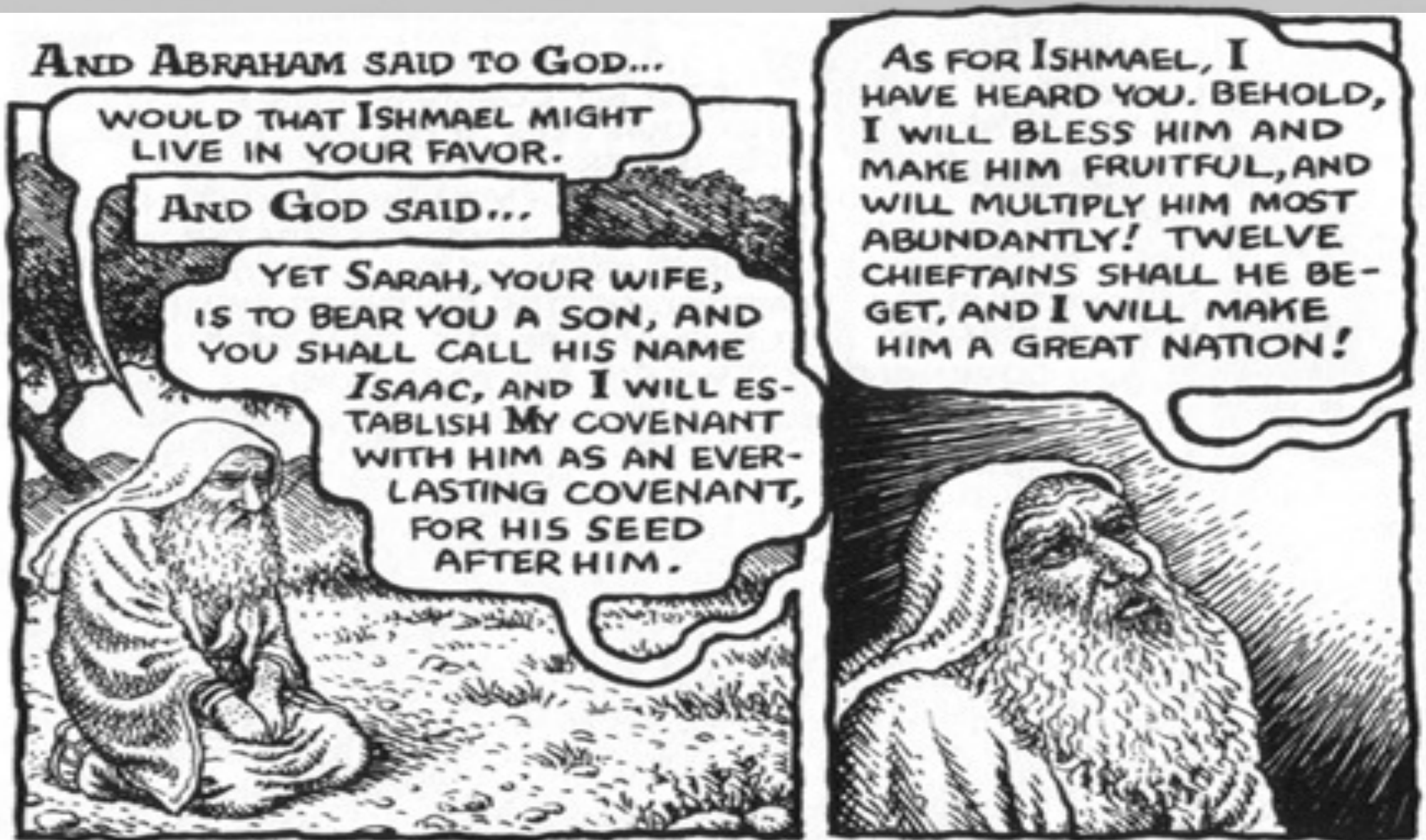
You shall **name him Ishmael**,  
for the LORD has heard of your misery.

He will be a **wild donkey of a man**;  
his hand will be **against everyone**  
and everyone's hand **against him**,  
and he will **live in hostility**  
**toward all his brothers."**

~ Gen 16:10-12

# Abraham entreated God for Ishmael~ Gen 17:20

152f



**Ishmael**

Gen. 25:13-15  
1 Chron. 1:29-31

**Nebaioth (Nabataeans)**

King Herod's  
mother; founded  
Babylon

**Kedar**

**Adbeel**

Ancestor of  
Mohammed

**Mibsam**

**Mishma (Masamani)**

**Dumah**

**Massa (Masani)**

**Hadad**

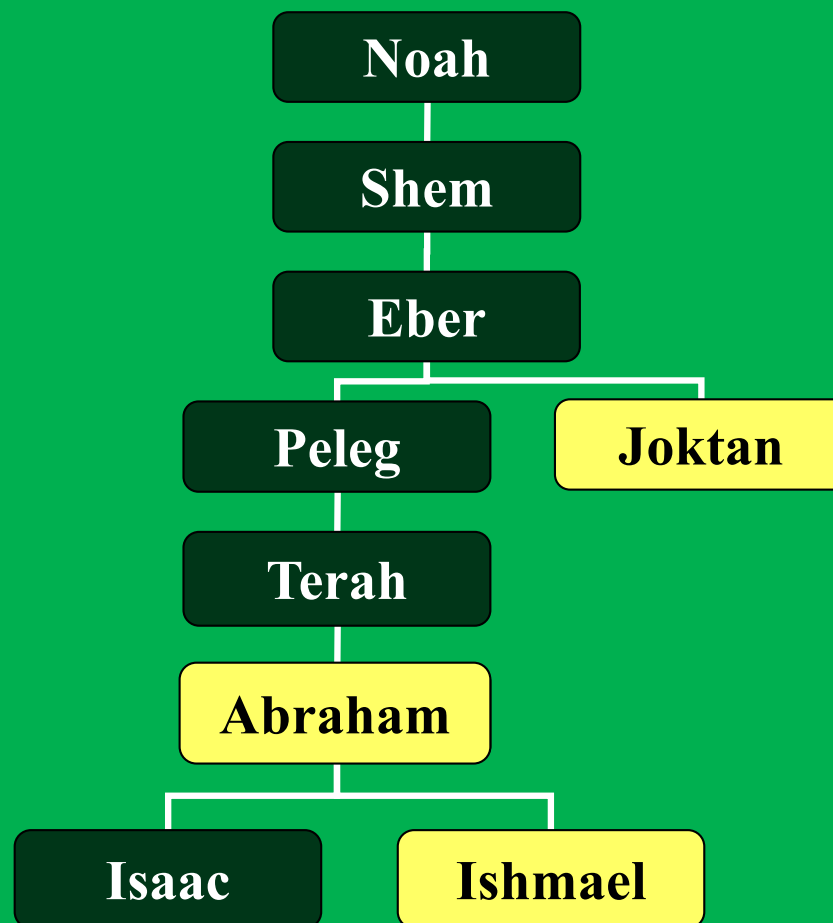
**Tema**

**Jetur**

**Naphish**

**Kedemah**

# Who are the Arabs?



Gen. 25: 2-3

1 Chron. 1:32

**Abraham**



**Descendants colonised Ethiopia**

**Jethro, Moses' father-in-law**

# Who are the Arabs?

## The Word "Arab" in the Bible

- **Josh. 15:52** - refers to a **town** in the hill country as an inheritance of Judah tribe.
- **Neh. 2:19; 6:1** - refers to the **race** of Gershem who opposed Nehemiah.
- **Isa. 13:20** - refers to **a people** who would not inhabit Babylon due to God's judgment on Babylon.

# Present Day Arab Countries Surrounding Israel



# 3 Main Zones of Ancient Arabia



**1. Arabia Petraea**  
(Arabia ruled from Petra)  
Parts of Syria and Jordan

**2. Arabia Deserta**  
(Desert Arabia)  
Saudi Arabia

**3. Arabia Felix**  
(Happy Arabia)  
Yemen and Oman



# Arabia Petraea (Arabia ruled from Petra)



- Also known as Rocky Arabia due to its rocky mountains and stony plains
- Arabs as nomads and camel herders of northern Arabia appear in Assyrian inscriptions of the 9th century BC
- These Arabs lived between Egypt and Mesopotamia. Eventually leaving their nomadic way of life, they built several towns

# Arabia Petraea (Arabia ruled from Petra)

## Midianites

The earliest reference to these Arabs is in Genesis, where Arabian merchants (Midianites) bought and sold Joseph.

Gen 37:28

- An Arabian tribe descended from Midian, a son of Abraham
- Inhabited mostly the desert north of the peninsula of Arabia
- The peninsula of Sinai was the pasture-ground for their flocks
- Ruled Arabia as they were the dominant tribe



# Arabia Petraea (Arabia ruled from Petra)



The principle people in this area were the **Nabataeans** (Children of the East) and Petra was their capital

# Arabia Petraea (Arabia ruled from Petra)

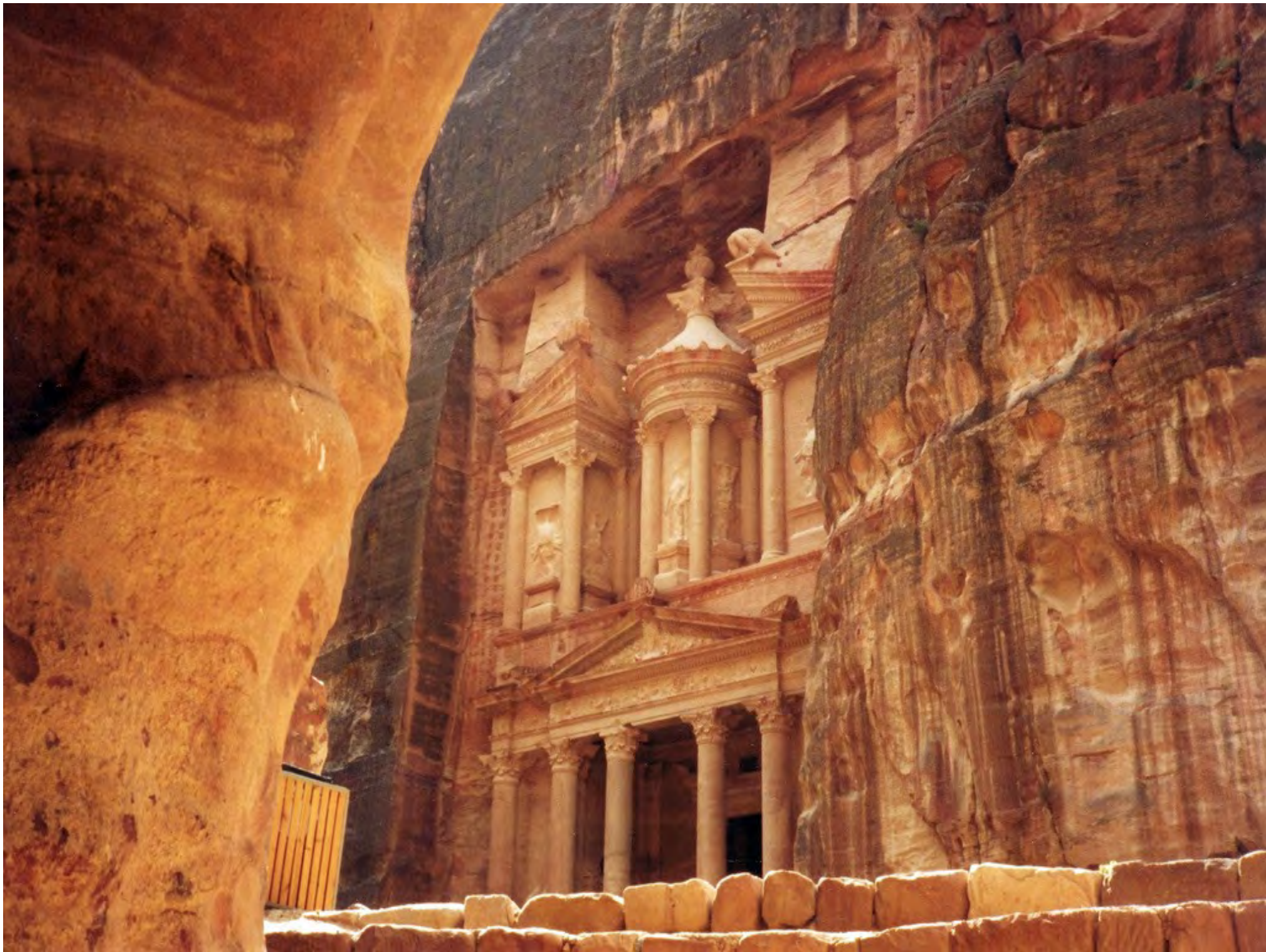
## City of Petra

Capital of the Nabataeans  
2nd Century BC, Southern Jordan



© Reuters News Agency





# Arabia Petraea (Arabia ruled from Petra)



## Palmyra

Central Syria, 3rd Century AD

# Arabia Petraea (Arabia ruled from Petra)

## The Nabataeans



Nabataeans were a wealthy nation - so wealthy that they are the only people in history known to have imposed a punitive **tax on whomever among them grew poorer** instead of richer!

Much of their fabulous wealth came from their tight grip on the **caravan trade in spices and incense that flowed from southern Arabia to Egypt**

**Wealth from trading**

# Arabia Deserta (Desert Arabia)



Saudi Arabia has a **desert climate of extreme heat in the day and bitter cold at night, and slight, erratic rainfall.** Because of the influence of a subtropical high-pressure system and the many fluctuations in elevation, there is considerable variation in temperature and humidity. The two main extremes in climate are felt between the **coastal lands and the interior.**

# Arabia Deserta (Desert Arabia)



The harsh climate of the peninsula, combined with a desert and mountain terrain, **limited agriculture** and rendered the interior regions difficult to access.

Not much is known about this people except that they were **camel riders** in the 10th or 9th century BC.

# Arabia Deserta (Desert Arabia)

They developed method for saddling camels to transport large loads which increased trade.

The nomadic tribes from Arabia Deserta frequently invaded the surrounding counties (i.e., Arabia Felix and Mesopotamia) and normally settled in these conquered lands.



# Arabia Deserta (Desert Arabia)



By 250 BC, various Arabian tribes began moving into the Levant.

The tribe of Qedar and the Nabatu made inroads into Edomite, Moabite and Jewish areas.

In the Parthian and Roman periods, several Arabian dynasties ruled towns in what is now **Syria and Iraq.**

# Arabia Deserta (Desert Arabia)



Ancient historians often referred to the Arabs by their direct **tribal name** to avoid confusion.

# Arabia Felix (Happy Arabia)



The southern towns and kingdoms bordered the Indian Ocean.

Bodies of water on either side of the Arabian Peninsula gave easy access to the neighboring river-valley civilizations of the Nile and Tigris-Euphrates.

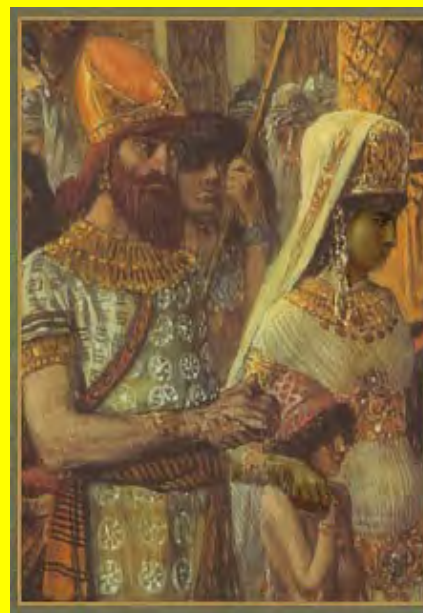
The climate and topography of this area also permitted greater agricultural development than that on the coast of the Persian Gulf.

# Arabia Felix (Happy Arabia)



The peoples of the area lived in small kingdoms or city states. Probably the best known is Saba, which was called **Sheba** in the Old Testament.

1 Kings 10:1-10



# Arabia Felix (Happy Arabia)



The coastal people of Arabia were well-positioned to profit from trading with the neighboring nations.

In antiquity, Yemen was famous for its incense and cinnamon (which was imported from India)



# Arabia Felix (Happy Arabia)



The incense trade was the key source of wealth.

Camels transported goods along the incense road. These camels were domesticated in the 10th century BC and could travel 100 kilometers a day!

Several towns were founded along the incense road. Mecca was a little off the main road.

# Arabia Felix (Happy Arabia)

Due to trade, civilization reached a relatively high level in southern Arabia by about 1000 B.C.

The prosperity of Yemen encouraged the Romans to call it Arabia Felix (literally, "Happy Arabia").

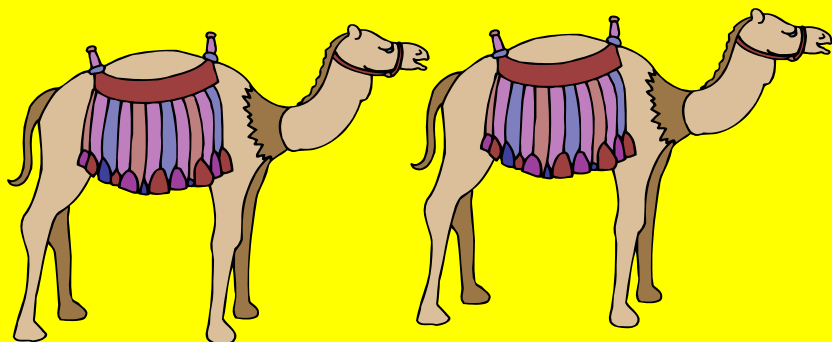


# Impact of Trade on Arabia

The increased trans-Arabian trade produced two important results:

1. Cities arose to service the trains of camels moving across the desert. The most prosperous of these were **Petra** in Jordan and **Palmyra** in Syria.

Small caravan cities developed within the Arabian Peninsula as well. The most important of these was **Mecca**, which also owed its prosperity to certain shrines in the area visited by Arabs from all over the peninsula.



# Impact of Trade on Arabia

## 2. The increased trade of Arabs put them in **contact with the outside world.**

In the Near East, the Persians and the Romans were the great powers in centuries before the advent of Islam, and the Arab tribes that bordered these territories were drawn into their political affairs.

**After A.D. 400, both empires paid Arab tribes not only to protect their southern borders but also to harass the borders of their adversaries.**



# Arabia in the time of Assyrian reign



**Assyria (~650 BC)**

# Arabia in the time of Assyrian reign

## Assyrian King Shalamaneser III account of a battle at Qarqar in 853 BC

- mentions King Gindibu (Arabic Jundub), the Arabian and his 1000 camels



## Tiglath-Pileser III (745-727 BC)

- mentions a kingdom named Aribi



# Arabia in the time of Assyrian reign

## King Sargon II (721-705 BC)

- claimed to have resettled some Arabic nomadic groups in Samaria as part of the Assyrian deportation.



# Arabia under the Babylonian reign



Arabs were subdued by the Babylonian King Nabonidus

**Babylon (~550 BC)**

# Arabia under the Persian reign



**Persia (~450 BC)**

# Arabia under the Greek empire



# Arabia under the Roman empire (27 BC)



Arabia/Nabataea Defined

# Arabia under the Roman empire



- **During the Roman period, historians such as Josephus and Strabo freely equated Arabs and Nabataeans.**
- **Nabataean kings were known as kings of the 'Arabs' and their kingdom was Arabia.**
- **The Nabataean Kingdom became known as the Province of Arabia once it was absorbed into the Roman Empire.**

# Religion

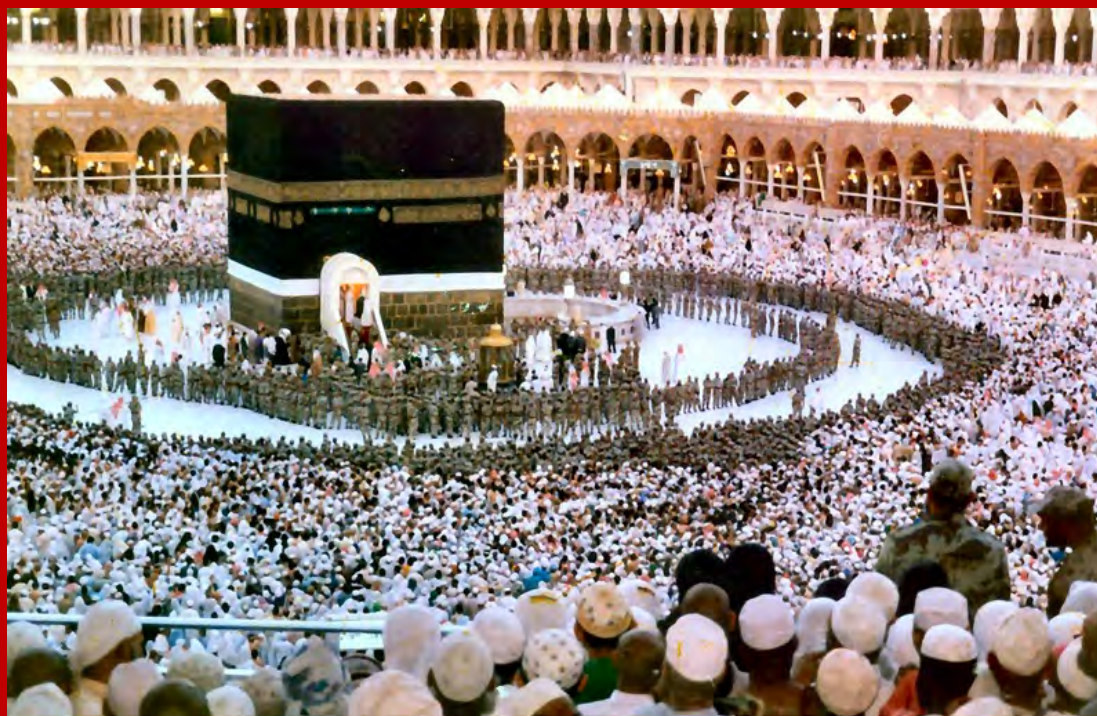


## Religious Practices of the Pre-Islamic Arabs

- Pre-Islamic Arabs (PIA) were dualist in their religious beliefs.
- They followed the Abrahamic tradition but succumbed to **polytheism and idolatry**.

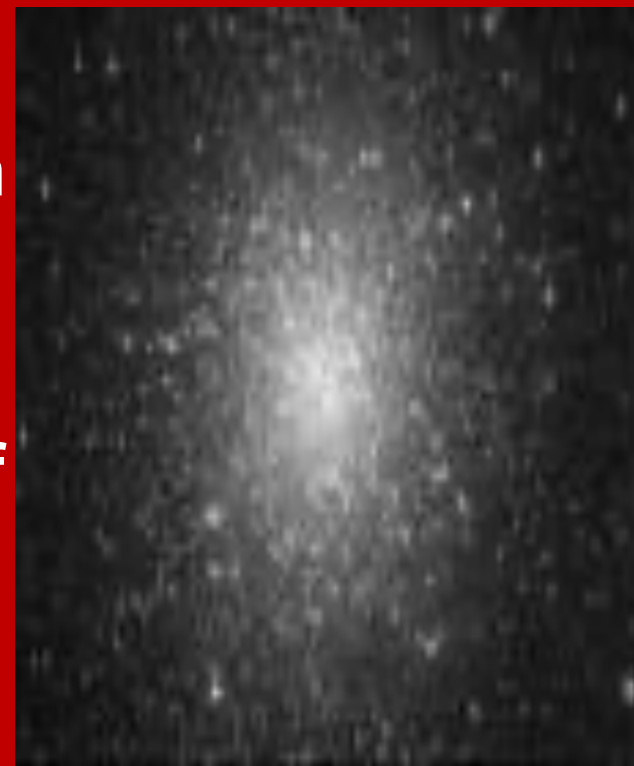
# Religion

- For a long time, the descendants of Ishmael followed the faith laid down by him and his father. However, they gradually looked for ways of worshipping gods that suited their desires and needs. In this aspect, they were **influenced by other peoples.**
- The PIA first obtained the **human statues of Ka'ba.**



# Religion

- **Polytheism** was introduced at **Makka** after its occupation by Banu Khuza'ah (esp. their leader 'Amr ibn Luhayy'). Amr followed the Syrians by introducing the worship of the idol Hubal.
- Amr later introduced the worship of the **images of Wadd, Suwa', Yaghuth, Ya'uq and Nasr, the gods of Prophet Nuh's people**. These gods represented certain cults relating to **astral worship** or worship of the forces of nature or deification of some human qualities, prevalent in ancient Assyria and Babylonia.



# Religion

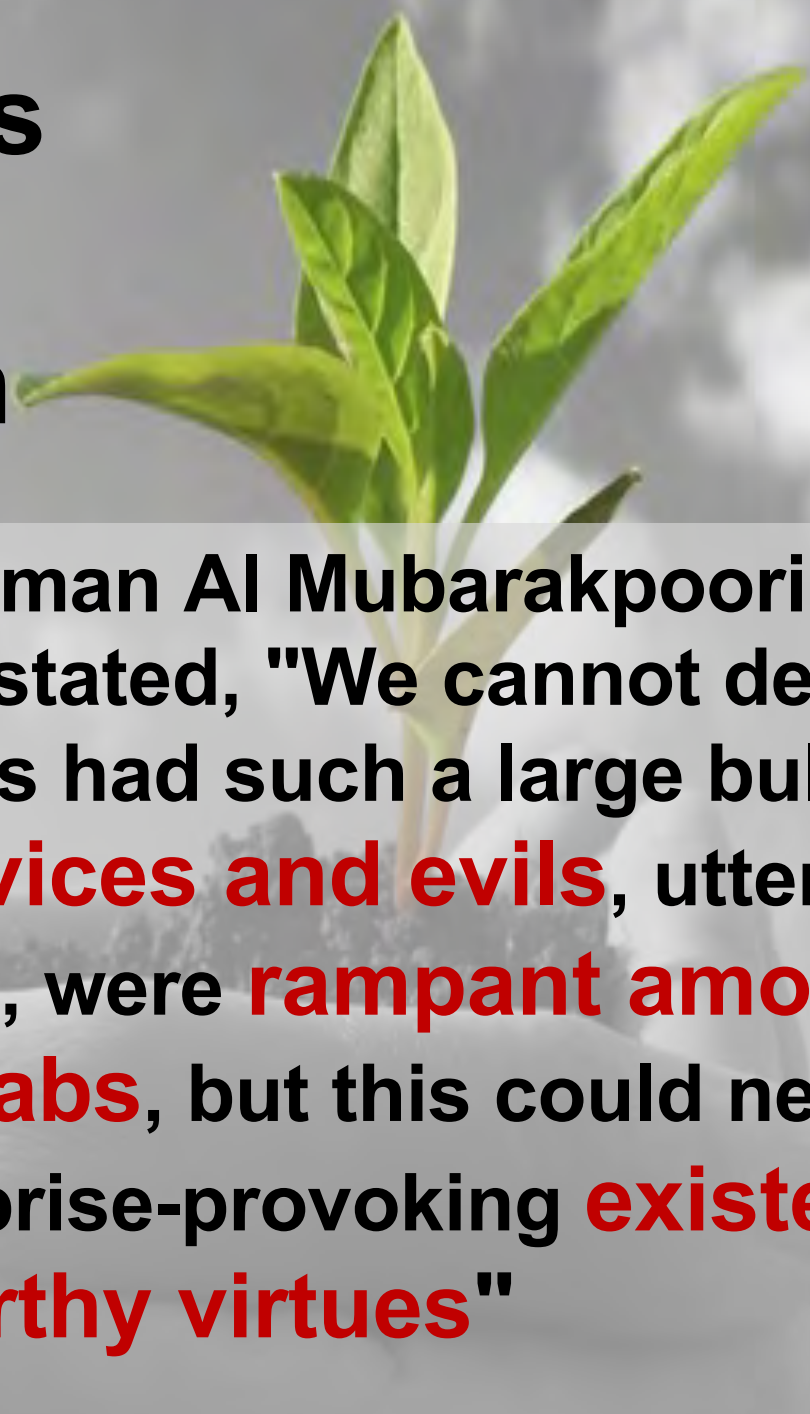
- Then **stone worship** became prevalent. When the PIA left Makka, they took stones from the sacred precincts as souvenirs of Ka'ba. After that they worshipped any other stone that impressed them.



# Religion

- Ultimately each tribe, clan and family had their special idol to worship. The PIA ended up worshipping many idols.
- The **Ka'ba became the principal dormitory of their idols**. The PIA also developed a number of subsidiary Ka'bas in different places each with its presiding god or goddess. They also had a number of other shrines of specific idols scattered throughout. They visited these places, made supplications, prostrated themselves before them, circumambulated them, made sacrifices and had other rites.
- **Islam...**

# How the Values of PIA helped Islam Flourish



- Shaikh Saif ur Rahman Al Mubarakpoori (R.h) in the Sealed Nectar stated, "We cannot deny that the pre-Islam Arabs had such a large bulk of evils. Admittedly, **vices and evils**, utterly rejected by reason, were **rampant amongst the pre-Islam Arabs**, but this could never screen off the surprise-provoking **existence of highly praiseworthy virtues**"

# The Manners of Arabs During the Pre-Islamic Days

- 1) Natural Intelligence – Strong Oral Tradition
- 2) Keeping a Covenant even at High Cost
- 3) Valued Bravery and Courage in Battle
- 4) Love of Freedom
- 5) Patience in hard times and contentment with bare necessities

# 1) Strong Oral Tradition

Arabs were **illiterate**, relying on **vast vocabulary**, verbal communication and powerful **memories to retain** stories and poetry

**In Arabic:**

- 80 words mean "honey"
- 500 words mean "lion"
- 1000 words mean "camel"
- 1000 words mean "sword"

Their powerful memories helped them **memorize the Qur'an** and thousands of **prophetic hadeeth** (traditions, teachings, sayings) and **pass them on**.

Memorization of whole Qur'an as means of salvation for self and up to 10 relatives.

## 2) Keeping a Covenant Even at High Cost

- For the Arab, like many of the people in the ancient near east, to **make a promise** was to never grudge the **destruction of his household** just to uphold the deep-rooted tradition of **covenant-keeping**.

- Once sworn into the ways of Islam, a **Arab's whole life** and that of his family was **bound to accomplishing its purpose**, by any means

### 3) Bravery and Courage in Battle

- Arabs would **praise** a man for having **died on the battlefield**, and would **mock** a man who **died peacefully** on his bed.
- **Nothing meant more** to Arabs than an individual's **honour** and the honour of his tribe.
- They would readily **offer their lives in battle** for their **faith**, and chance for **personal honour**

# What does Peace mean for you?



# Peace for A Muslim

Being able to live in peace and harmony

- The root word of **Islam** (*al-Salaam*) is not just “peace” in Arabic, but it comes from the word **al-Silm** (“**submission**”). It is a call for submission **to Allah** and also a call for people of **other religions** to be in a full state of **submission to Islamic rule**.

# Love of Freedom

- **Desert Arabs were not ruled by a king as they were free individuals, living in clans and tribes.**
- **The honour and freedom of an Arab meant more to him than life**
- **Most of the time, major world powers like the Romans and Persians did not interfere with the Desert Arabs**

When their **freedom to practice religion** was challenged they would **sacrifice their lives** in order to be able to practice their faith.

# Arab Contributions



- They helped greatly in **transference** and **preservation** of knowledge from the Greeks to Europe especially during the Dark Ages of medieval Europe.



# Arab Contributions



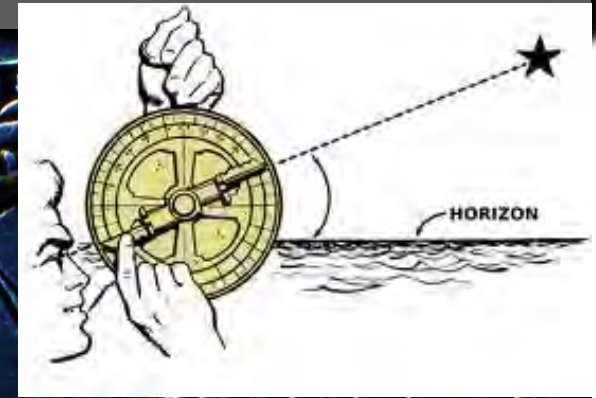
- The Arabs had the ability to **absorb** and **build** on the **cultures** that went before them.
- Some of the greatest contributions were in the field of Mathematics, Astronomy and Medicine. <http://www.adc.org/?id=247>

# Mathematics

- “sifr” or Zero, provided new solutions for math problems.
- The Arabic numeral — improved the original Hindu concept
- Arab decimal system facilitated the course of science.
- The Arabs invented and developed algebra and made great strides in trigonometry.
- Al-Khwarizmi, founder of algebra, was driven to find a method of ensuring precise land divisions, so that the Koran could be carefully obeyed in the laws of inheritance.

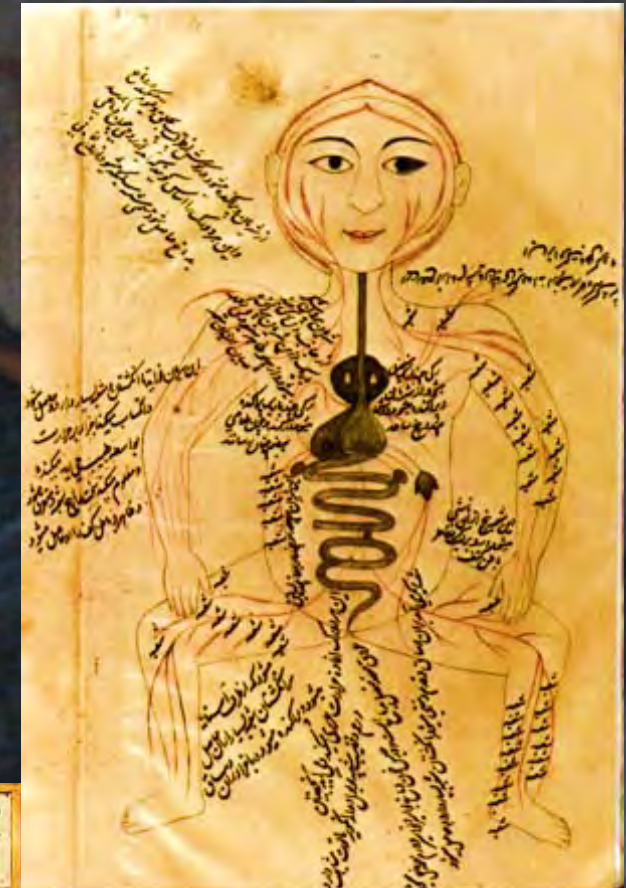
# ASTRONOMY

- Like algebra, the **astrolabe** was improved with religion in mind. It was used to chart the **precise time of sunrises and sunsets**, and to determine the period for fasting during the month of **Ramadan**.
- Arab astronomers of the Middle Ages compiled astronomical charts and tables in observatories, using these to determine the length of a degree, to establish **longitude and latitude**.

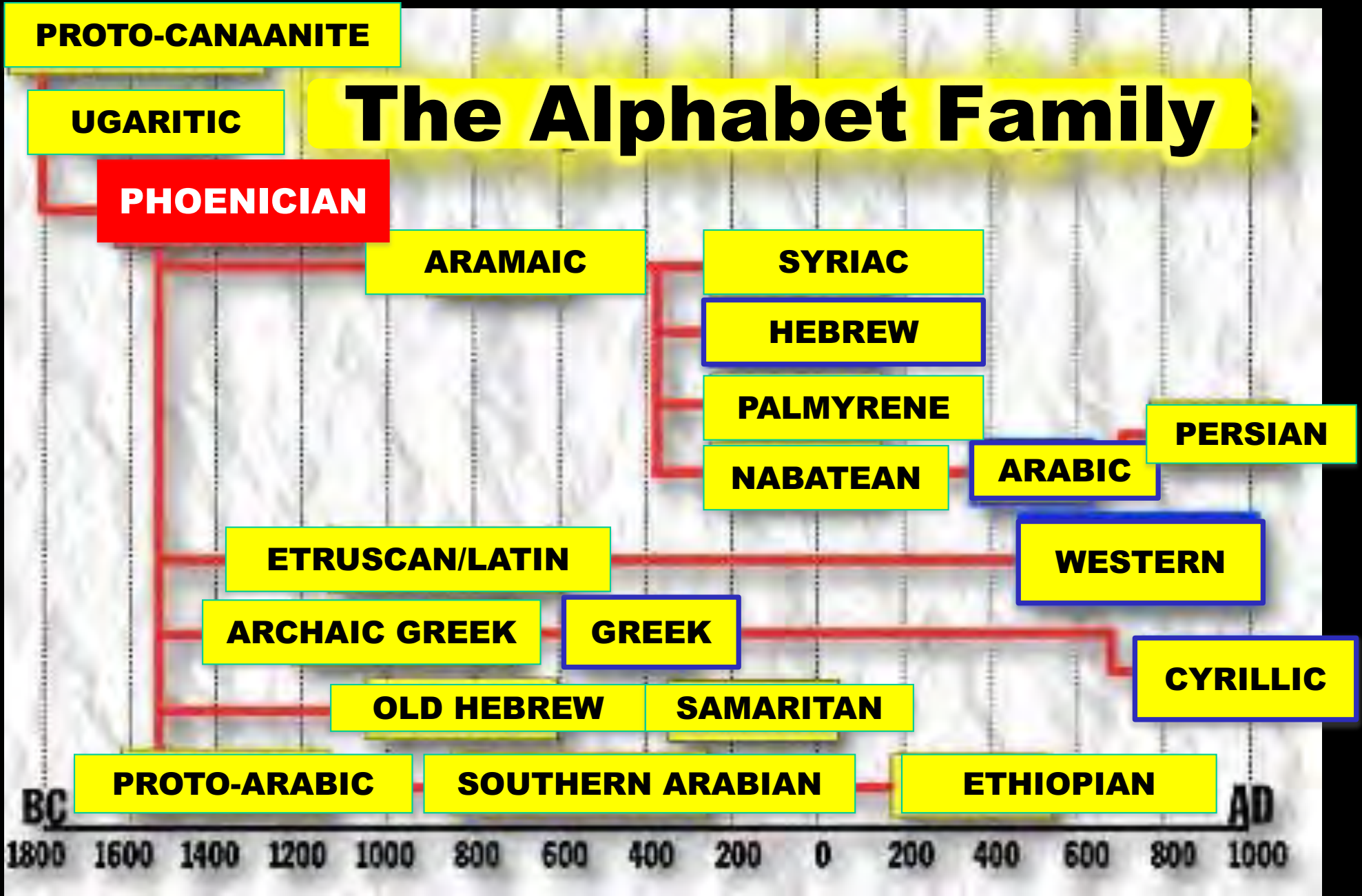


# MEDICINE

- Arabs **improved** upon the **healing arts** of ancient Mesopotamia and Egypt.
- Al-Razi was the first to **diagnose smallpox** and **measles** and introduced some basic remedies
- Ibn al-Nafis, discovered the fundamental principles of **pulmonary circulation.**
- **Herbal medicine** was widely used in the Middle East were stocked in Arab sydaliyah (**pharmacies**)



# The Alphabet Family



# Some other Arab Contributions

- Techniques in sailing (invention of the "triangle" sail)
- Architecture—Mainly for religious buildings
- Horticulture—Botany, coffee, dyes from flowers
- Crafts—Glassware, ceramics, textile weaves, etc.

# Lessons from Our Study...

1. **God's mercy** to Hagar made Ishmael's descendants too numerous to count (Gen. 12:2; 16:10)
2. **God is personal and relational** (He spoke to Hagar who was not part of His main plan)
3. **God keeps his word** (Gen. 16:12)
  - a. He will be wild donkey... live in hostility/to the east of his brothers...
  - b. Arabs have fought one another for centuries
4. **"Shortcut" sins have long-term effects**
  - a. Abraham's weak moments brought forth Ishmael
  - b. Arabs & Jews have fought for centuries ever since!

# Lessons from Our Study...

5. God's plan for Israel and the Arabs is still unfinished...



# Arabia in Mohammed's Time

- Various tribal religions
- Jewish communities
- Christian communities





- Born about 570 in Mecca
- Orphaned at age 6-raised by Uncle
- Shepherd Boy
- Worked Caravans and Married a Rich Widow
- Had Religious Experience where he Hated Idolatry
- Tried to Convert Jews and Christians but was Rejected

## Mohammed (Founder)

# Mohammed

- About A.D. 610, claimed to receive visions
- Fled to Medina, 622 (hegira)
- Returned to Mecca, 630
- Unified Arabia by the time of his death in 632
- *Muslims are expected to perform a pilgrimage to Mecca during their lifetime (Hajj) if they can afford it.*

# The Pillars of Islam

Five Pillars of Islam are five basic acts in Islam, considered **mandatory** by believers and are the foundation of Muslim life

shahadah

solat

zakat

hajj

sawmi ramadhan

شَهَادَةٌ صَلَاةٌ زَكَاةٌ حَجٌّ صَوْمٌ رَمَضَانَ

The statement that there is no god worthy of worship except Allah and that Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) is the messenger of Allah

Five daily obligatory prayers

Yearly obligatory charity based upon your wealth ; given to the poor of the Muslim community

Pilgrimage to Makkah made in the month of Thul Hijjah

Fasting of Ramadhan

# 5 Pillars of Islam

# THE CREED

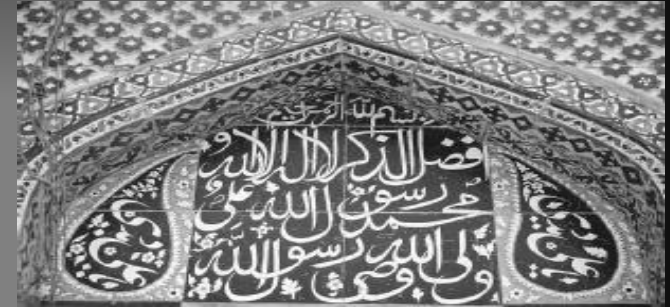
PILLAR #1

Muslims are expected to publicly recite the Shahadah (literally to "bear witness"):

**"There is no god but Allah and  
Muhammad is the Prophet of Allah"**

One must state this aloud publicly in order to **become a Muslim**.  
It is **repeated constantly** by the faithful.

# Muslims declare that there is no god but Allah and Mohammed is his Messenger



- ❑ It is a quick way to **renew the faith** and remove the "forgetting" of Allah
- ❑ Islam requires the frequent **remembrance** and consciousness of Allah
- ❑ Remembrance of Allah keeps their **spiritual motivations** up

# **P**RAYERS

## **PILLAR #2**

**Muslims are expected to perform prayers five times a day: dawn, noon, afternoon, evening and night. These prayers involve a series of postures (standing, kneeling, hands and face on the ground).**

**Worship of ritual prayer is a set sequence of motions and prostrations performed facing in the direction of the Ka'bah in Mecca.**

# Prayer (Salat)



## 2. Pray Five Times a Day



**1) Dawn Prayer before Sunrise**

**2) Noon prayer**

**3) Afternoon prayer**

**4) Sunset Prayer**

**5) Night Prayer**

**For Muslims...the ancient shrine in Mecca--  
the Ka'bah--is the most sacred place on the  
face of the earth.**



# Why do they pray?



- 1. Thank Allah for blessings  
(worship of gratitude)**
- 2. Maintain Allah's remembrances**
- 3. Keep up spiritual motivations**
- 4. Prevent sin**

# ALMSGIVING

PILLAR #3

# Zakat

- Muslims are expected to give alms at **2.5%** of one's income. This benefits **Muslim widows, orphans, and the sick** and also furthers Islam.
- Since the giving of alms helps the **giver to salvation**, those receiving alms feel no sense of debt to the giver.

## 4. Alms Giving: Obligatory Charity



- **20%** of mines and oil
- **10%** if crops irrigated by natural rain, or **5%** if irrigated by artificial ways. These must be paid on the day of harvest.
- Watch for charitable organization overhead
- Can't go to the funds of the Islamic Centers
- Can be used to free slaves, if any



# FASTING

PILLAR #4

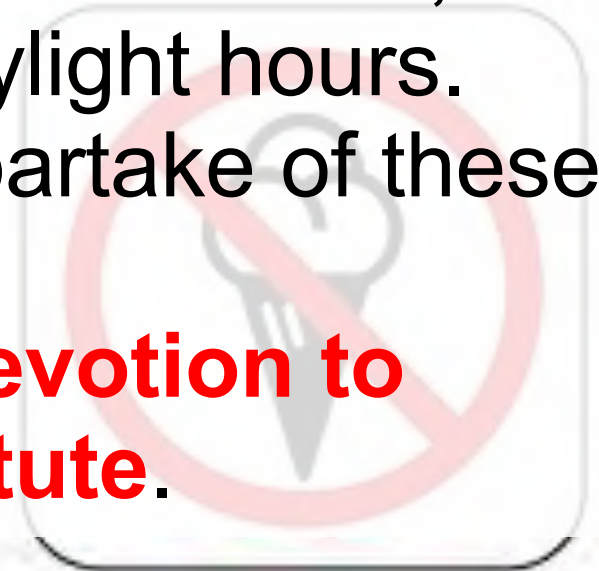
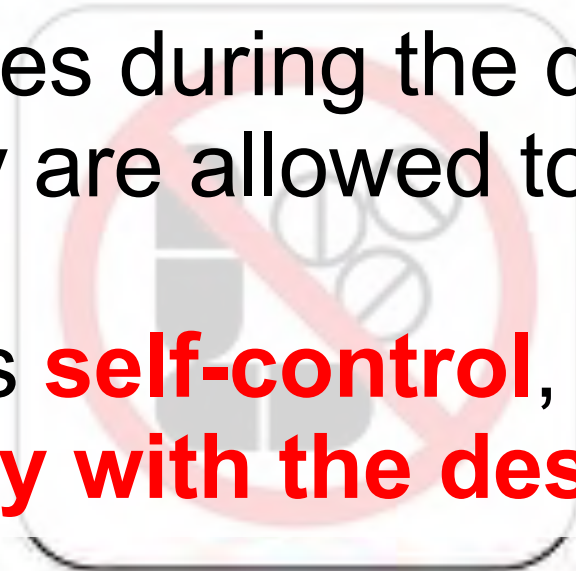
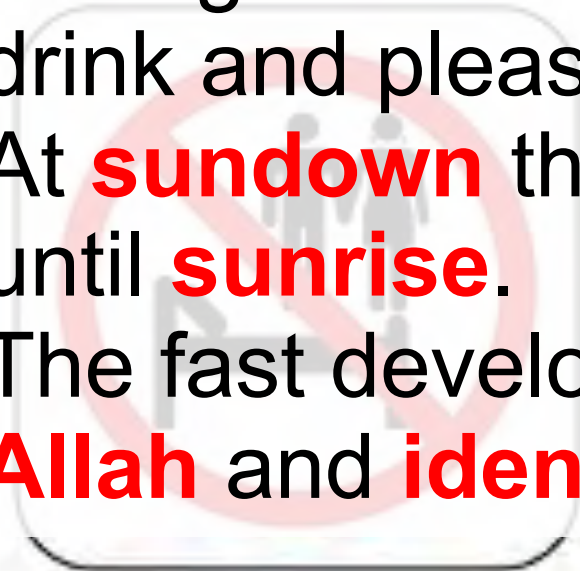


Muslims are expected to fast during the month of **Ramadan**.

During this month Muslims abstain from food, drink and pleasures during the daylight hours.

At **sundown** they are allowed to partake of these until **sunrise**.

The fast develops **self-control**, **devotion to Allah** and **identity with the destitute**.



# Fasting (Ramadan)



- This is done during the month of Ramadan.
- Fasting occurs only **during the day**.
- **More food is consumed** during Ramadan celebrations than in any other month.

### **3. Why Do Muslims Fast?**



- **Spiritual exercise to train self-control**
- **Submission to God: to be in control of evil desires**
- **Test of submission: do what God orders even if causes pain**
- **Remember the poor**
- **If I can fast from lawful things, can't I fast from unlawful things?**

# PILGRIMAGE

## PILLAR #5



**Every Muslim is expected to make an official pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in his or her life. If one is unable to go due to health or financial resources a Muslim is permitted to have another person make the pilgrimage by proxy.**



# 5. Pilgrimage to Mecca at Least Once in a Lifetime



- Only those who **can afford** it and are **healthy** enough must make the journey
- Annual conference to all Muslims

# Jihad

Western media  
understands it  
as "holy war"

The word "Jihad" actually means **striving**.

An **inner struggle**, against **debased actions** or  
inclinations, and persevere towards a **higher moral  
standard**.

# Jihad (To Struggle)



- Sometimes considered the 6<sup>th</sup> pillar of Islam
- Struggle against self, and or against non-Muslim World
- Holy war against other religions and their expansion of territory



Save Yazidis from  
Extremism

## Jihad

Muhammad believed in using force to accomplish the submission required by Allah. He commanded:

*"fight and slay the pagans wherever ye find them" (9:5)*

*"fight in the cause of Allah" (2:244)*



# Salvation



- **Faith and Works** lead to salvation in the Qur'an
- For Muslims there is **no way to know** if they are going to heaven or not.
- The **only way** a Muslim can know if he is going to heaven is to **die fighting** for Islam

# Don't Worry Too Much

If it's meant to be  
It will find it's way

InshaAllah Taala

## Salvation

- All of their **good and bad works** will be put on a scale and weighed, but that is **no guarantee**.
- The Qur'an suggests a **divine predestination**.
- Muslims hold strongly to the belief of '**Insha'Allah**' (**If Allah Wills**).

<http://www.islamicweb.com/beliefs/creed/abdulwahab/KT1-chap-42.htm>

<http://www.religionfacts.com/islam/beliefs/salvation.htm#1>

**EVERY NIGHT  
AND EVERY DAY,  
NEVER FORGET  
TO SAY  
LAILAHA  
ILLALLAH**




**69**



**BROTHERHOOD  
ARTS**

[www.brotherhoodarts.com](http://www.brotherhoodarts.com)



# The Qur'an

- **Supposedly revealed to Mohammad by Gabriel**
- **Compiled 100–150 years after Mohammad died**
- **Cannot be translated**
- **Unable to be corrupted**
- **Written in Arabic**

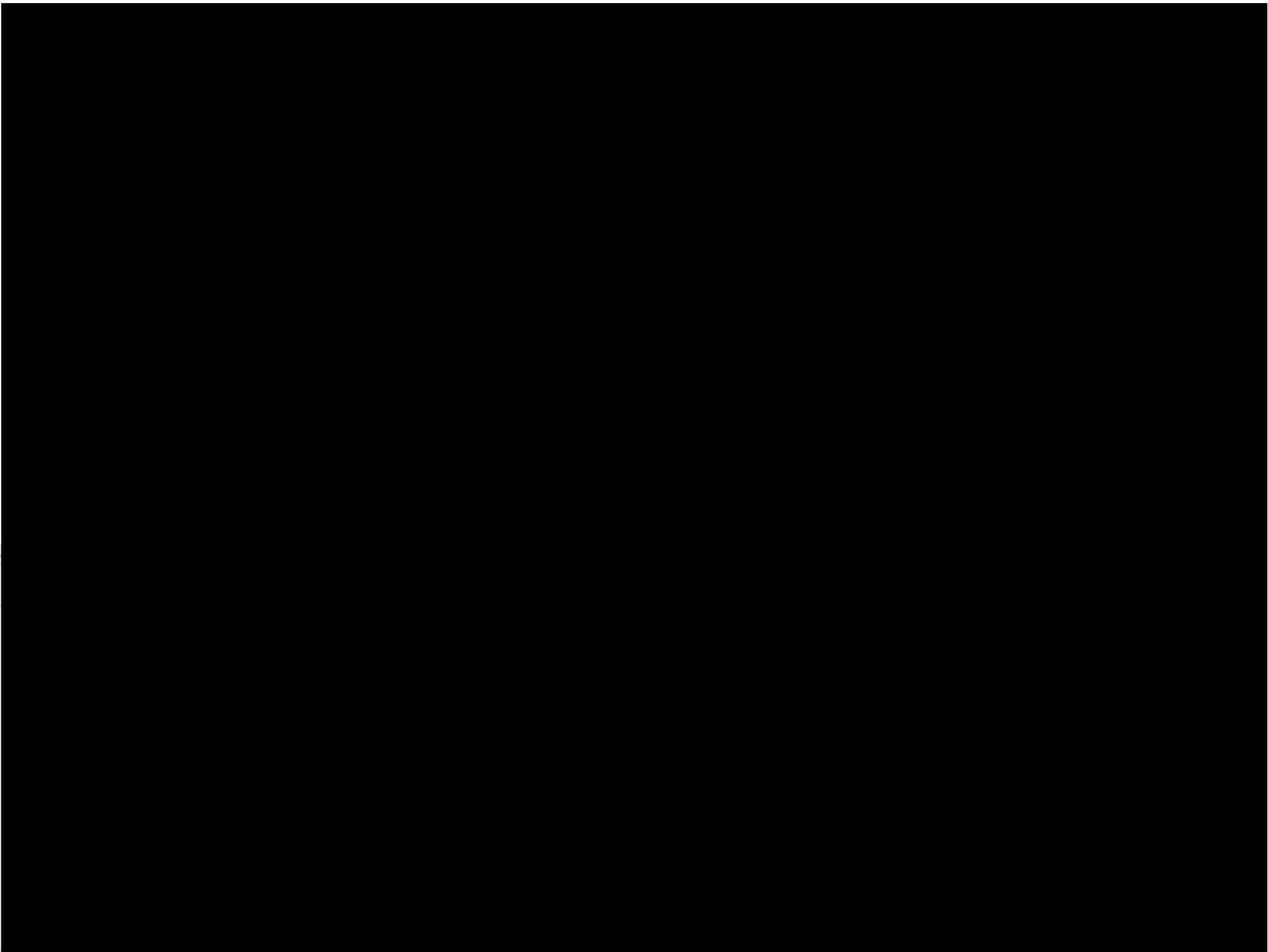
# AROUNDtheWorld

SELECT. LEARN. PRAY.

**Let's Pray**

<http://www.operationworld.org/>



# Get this presentation for free!



[Home](#) [Downloads](#) [FAQ](#) [Links](#) [Contribute](#) [Contact](#)

Search...



Bible Study Downloads has thousands of PowerPoint® and Word files in 42 languages for free download [here](#).

## OT Backgrounds link at [BibleStudyDownloads.org](http://BibleStudyDownloads.org)