

Episode 29

Assembly of the quran

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The Holy Bible and its preservation

From the beginning of the Holy Bible which is the Taurât written by Moses by the Holy revelation, it affirmed the preservation of the Holy Bible

In Deuteronomy 6:4 :” Hear, O Israel, the lord our God is one lord ,And you shall love the lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your might, And these Words which I am commanding you today shall be on your heart, And you shall teach them to your sons, and shall speak of them as you sit in your house, and as you walk in the way, and as you are lying down, and as you are rising up, and you shall bind them for a sign on your hand; and they shall be for frontlets between your eyes, and you shall write them on the doorposts of your house, and on your gates”

In Deuteronomy 11:18:” Therefore you shall lay up these my words in your hearts, and in your souls, and bind them for a sign upon your hand, so that they may be as frontlets between your eyes”

In Deuteronomy 17:18:” And it shall be, when the king sits on the throne of his kingdom, he shall write for himself a copy of this Law in a book, from before the priests, the Levites”

That was how they were caring for the words of God

They were putting the Holy Books in special places in the temple and when they went into exile they hid them under the temple and when they returned back from exile, Ezra and Nehemiah got them out of it

The disciples wrote by the Holy Spirit the gospels and they were preserved in the churches

The quran itself attested for the Holy Bible, and it didn't say about the Holy Bible a single word pointing to its falsification, not a single verse in the whole quran pointed to falsification of the Bible, On the contrary it said “Those to whom we gave the Scripture, they recognize it as they recognize their sons” **The Cow chapter (Surat Al-Baqarah) 146, and the cattle chapter (Surat Al-An'am) 20** “

The Holy Bible in our hand nowadays is exactly the same as the ancient codices; there is no single alternation or change in it

Assembly of the quran:

There was four times in which the quran was assembled:

The first time was during the epoch of Muhammad: it was preserved in the chest of the companions, and parts of it were written on the leathery sheets, white stones, palm's sheets and ostrich bones

During the epoch of Muhammad, the quran was not written in a collective book till Muhammad died on the year 10A.H corresponding to 632 G

The first assembly of the quran was done during the epoch of Abe Baker , as many of the quran memorizers died in wars , Omer suggested to Abe Baker to assemble the quran in one book , as Omer noticed that most of the keepers of the quran were killed in the Muslim wars, especially the battle of Al-Yamamah , so Omer rushed to Abe Baker asking him to assemble the quran in one book lest loosing it completely

Abe Baker asked Zaiid Ibn Thabet to assemble the quran, and it was assembled in the seven letters, or the seven different recitations

The quran was preserved with Abe Baker till he died, then with Omer after him till he was killed, and then it was with Hafsa the daughter of Omer, and it was the reference that Othman Ibn Affan referred to

After the death of Hafsa, Marawan Ibn Al-Hakam the governor of Al-Medina seized that quran, which was the original reference for the quran, as recited by Muhammad,

That quran was destroyed and mutilated by Marawan Ibn Al-Hakam and he demolished it completely

Those historical events were mentioned in the following references:

- Sahih Al-Bokhary, the conquest chapter, converse number 4000**
- The proofs for the prophecy by Al-Bayhaqy, part 3, page 277**
- The perfection in the quran's sciences by Al-Syouty, part 1, page 60**
- The qurans by Al-Sajistany**

That was the first assembly of the quran in one book and it was destroyed, mutilated and completely demolished by Marawan Ibn Al-Hakam

- The most important assembly in history was done by Othman Ibn Affan, as Othman found that Muslims are fighting with each other because of the discrepancies of the seven recitations of the quran , so he commanded to reassemble the quran on year 25 A.H

- So the seven recitations of the quran were collected together, and they referred to the original quran of Abe Baker preserved with Hafsa before its destruction by Marawan Ibn Al-Hakam

- Othman found that there are seven different qurans, and people are fighting because of that multitude of qurans, so he burned six of the seven qurans and preserved only one

- How could he do that, it is a bizarre behavior, and a very serious issue

- The quran of Othman was devoid of speckling, and figuration

- Al-Sajistany mentioned that copies of that version of quran which was called the Imam Quran were sent to all Islamic capitals (1)

- The assembly of quran during the Amawian epoch

- As the Arabic alphabetical had no vowel letters, During the Amawian epoch, the Amawian people made a modified quran adjusted by figuration to avoid the mistakes of recitation, and the quran was renewed and modified

- The simplified Arabic encyclopedia mentioned that:” when there were lot of mistakes in the recitation of the quran, they assigned Nasser Ibn Asem to adjust it during the epoch of Al-Hajaj Ibn Yousef Al-Thaqafy on year 660- 714 G (2)

- That quran of Al-Hajaj Ibn Yousef Al-Thaqafy was depending on enormous unfamiliar verbalisms, and what corresponded to them from poetry, and a new quran emerged containing speckling, and figuration

- Al-Sajistany mentioned that Al-Hajaj changed 11 sites from the quran of Othman “(3)

- How the quran had such enormous change and alternations from time to time and it was mentioned that it was preserved in the preserved tablet before the beginning of time? How it was destroyed? How it was falsified?

-The Iraqi quran was the original version currently circulating all over the world (4)

The number of Qurans:

Al-Sajistany (deceased on year 613 G) mentioned in his book that there were 26 different qurans existing among them: The quran of:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| - Abe Bakre | - Omer Ibn Al-Khatab |
| - Ali Ibn Abe-Taleb, | - Obay Ibn Ka'b |
| - Abdullah Ibn Masoud | - Abdullah Ibn Amre |
| - Anes Ibn Malek | - Abdullah Ibn Abbas |
| - Abdullah Ibn Al-Zoubir | - Aeisha the wife of the prophet |

- Hafsa the wife of the prophet
- Obeid Ibn Omeir Al-Laithy
- Akrama Maola Ibn Abbas
- Moujahid Ibn Jabre
- Al-Asowad Ibn Yazid
- Muhammad Ibn Abe Mosa
- Abe Mosa Al-Asharee
- Al-Hajaj Ibn Yousef Al-Thaqafy
- Om Salma the wife of the prophet
- Ata' Ibn Abe Rabeh
- Salem Maola Abe Hozifa
- Saeed Bin Gabber
- Alkama ibn Kaies
- Suleiman Ibn Mahran
- Talha
- Hattan Ibn Abdullah

- Al-Sajistany mentioned that there were 1700 differences among them

- There is a book issued in Kuwait named: the dictionary of quran recitations, written by 2 eminent Islamic scholars :Dr: Abdul-Al Salem Makram and Dr: Ahmed Al-Mukhtar, the book was published by Dar Al-Salasel in Kuwait on 1982 G, in 6 volumes , It said: there was a big number of quran written till the epoch of Othman, who ordered to burn all the qurans those different from his official quran, like the quran of Abe Bakre, Obay Ibn Ka'b and others . The book also said: there were 7 different ways of recitations of the quran; they differed in many aspects like articulation, replacement of a word by another and deletion of a word

While the quran is saying" It is we who have sent down the *Dhikr* (the Quran) and surely, we will guard it"

Some say that we have 4 bibles

Christians have one and the only Bible

The Bible is the joyful message for all mankind telling that God had loved them and set forth the salvation for the mankind

This only one bible was written by four of the Christ disciples, each one wrote the gospel for a specific category of people, as Matthew wrote the gospel to the Jewish announcing for them the Christ salvation , while Mark wrote to the Romans , Luke wrote the Greek and John wrote to all nations

(1"“The qurans” by Al-Sajistany, page 7

(2) The simplified Arabic encyclopedia, page 690

(3) “The qurans” by Al-Sajistany, page 49

(4) The perfection in the quran’s sciences by Al-Syouty, page 351