

(Episode 47)

The historical errors in the quran

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In the quran there are errors in the historical events as:

1) Virgin Mary

In the Prohibition chapter (Surat At-Tahrim) 12:" And Maryam (Mary), the daughter of 'Imran who guarded her chastity"

And in Mary chapter (Surat Maryam) 27, 28:"Then she brought him to her people, carrying him. They said: O sister of Hârûn, Your father was not a man who used to commit adultery, nor your mother was an unchaste woman."

So the quran said that Maryam (Mary) the mother of the Christ, was the daughter of 'Imran and the sister of Hârûn

The Holy Bible is telling that Mary was the daughter of Yoakum

Muhammad confused with Maryam the prophetess, the sister of Hârûn that was mentioned in Exodus 15:20 with Maryam (Mary) the mother of the Christ

The Holy Bible said in 1Chronicles 6:3:"the children of Amram: Hârûn, and Moses, and Maryam. The sons of Aaron: Nadab, and Abihu, Eleazar, and Ithamar" so Maryam was the daughter of Amram according to the history and the Holy Bible

So he changed the name Amram to 'Imran and considered Virgin Mary to be Maryam the sister of Hârûn and Moses and the daughter of 'Imran, although she was not the same person

How could Mary the mother of the Christ be the daughter of 'Imran and the sister of Hârûn and Moses and there are 1500 years between Virgin Mary and the time of Hârûn

Does God mistake in history?

2) The birth of the Christ:

About the birth of the Christ the quran mentioned in

Mary chapter (Surat Maryam) 22-26:" "So she conceived him, and she withdrew with him to a far place and the pains of childbirth drove her to the trunk of a date-palm. She said: "Would that I had died before this, and had been forgotten and out of sight!" Then he (babe Jesus) cried unto her from below her, saying: "Grieve not! Your Lord has provided a water stream under you; "And shake the trunk of date-palm towards you, it will let fall fresh ripe-dates upon you." "So eat and drink and be glad, and if you see any human being, say: 'Verily! I have vowed a fast unto the Most Beneficent Allah"

That story is totally different in all aspects of that mentioned in the Holy Bible about the birth of the Christ

In Luke 2: 1-7:" Now it happened in those days, that a decree went out from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be enrolled. This was the first enrolment made when

Quirinius was governor of Syria. All went to enrol themselves, everyone to his own city. Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judea, to the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, because he was of the house and family of David; to enrol himself with Mary, who was pledged to be married to him as wife, being pregnant. It happened, while they were there, that the day had come that she should give birth. She brought forth her firstborn son, and she wrapped him in bands of cloth, and laid him in a feeding trough, because there was no room for them in the inn."

So according to the history and the Holy Bible the Christ was born in Bethlehem where there is the place of the Christ's birth that's visited by many people till now

But that story mentioned in the quran was the story of Hager the mother of Ismail who went to a far place beside a date-palm and an angel appeared to her, and there was a river beside her, that is the story Mohammed had quoted in the quran and he attributed it wrongly to the birth of the Christ

We are asking how he ordered her shake the trunk of date-palm towards her, how could she do that while she was just gave birth to a child, and was definitely exhausted? , and why he didn't shake it for her? He who brought for her a water stream below her can also shake for her the date-palm

And how he asked her to eat and drink, and if she sees any human being, she would say" I have vowed a fast unto the Most Beneficent Allah" was he asking her to lie ?

Someone may say that she might be fasting on talking and not fasting on food That's not possible as fasting was not mentioned in any book as fasting on talking and not food, and she was already talking saying : "Would that I had died before this, and had been forgotten and out of sight!"

3) Pharaoh and his Minister Hâmân

The Narration chapter (Surat Al-Qasas) 8, 38:" Then the household of Pharaoh picked him up, that he might become for them an enemy and a cause of grief. Verily! Pharaoh, Hâmân and their hosts were sinners, Pharaoh said:"O chiefs! I know not that you have a god other than me, so kindle for me a fire, O Hâmân, bake clay, and set up for me a palace in order that I may look at God of Moses "

So according to the quran Hâmân was the Minister of Pharaoh

While the Holy Bible is telling that Hâmân was the Minister of King Ahasuerus the king of Persians on 486 B.C (book of ester), the name Hâmân was the name of Persian god

Pharaoh of Egypt lived on 1490 B.C ,so there was a thousand year time difference between them, and Hâmân could never be a name at the time of Pharaoh as the Egyptians were not using names of Persian gods but their own gods ,as using that name is impossible being against their worshiping

So Pharaoh of Egypt could never had a minister named Hâmân and the name was taken from a man lived a thousand year later

4) Moses and the Samaritan:

It was mentioned in the quran that the Samaritan was the one who made the golden statue of calf for the people of Israel in the desert at the time of Moses

In Ta-Ha chapter (Surat Ta-Ha) 85– 88:" and the Samaritan has led them astray... He said: "O my people! Did not your Lord promise you a fair promise? Did then the promise seem to you long in coming? Or did you desire that wrath should descend from your Lord on you, so you broke your promise to me They said: "We broke not the promise to you, of our own will, but we were made to carry the weight of the ornaments of the people, then we cast them into the fire, and that was what the Samaritan suggested." Then he took out of the fire for them a statue of a calf which seemed to low. They said: "This is your god and the god of Moses"

The Samaritan (the one who lived in the city of Samara) was not known at the time of Moses as the city of Samara was not existing at the time of Moses, as the history is telling us that it was built on 880 B.C, while Moses lived on 1500B.C, so there is seven centuries difference between the two, and no one was called the Samaritan at the time of Moses

Besides those historical errors of the quran, there are also contradictions in the events within the quran itself

As an example of that is:

The fate of the Pharaoh of Egypt

The story was mentioned in two places in the quran:

The Narration chapter (Surat Al-Qasas) 40: "So we seized him and his hosts, and we threw them all into the sea"

While in Jonah chapter (Surat Yunus) 90 -92:" And We took the Children of Israel across the sea, and Pharaoh with his hosts followed them in oppression and enmity, till when drowning overtook him, he said: "I believe that none has the right to be worshipped but God, in whom the Children of Israel believe, and I am one of the Muslims.. So this day we shall rescue your body that you may be a sign to those who come after you! "

So in one verse it said that he died with his people drowning in the sea, while in another verse it said he was rescued from death as he believed in God

So did he die in the sea or was rescued? It's an obvious contradiction within the quran itself

The definite answer for that, we can find in the Holy bible in

Exodus 14:28 : " The waters returned, and covered the chariots and the horsemen, even all Pharaoh's army that went in after them into the sea. There remained not so much as one of them"

And in psalms 136:15:" overthrew Pharaoh and his army in the Red Sea; for his loving kindness endures forever:

They are telling that Pharaoh and all his soldiers drowned into the sea

And also it was documented in the history that pharaoh of Egypt during the time of Moses drowned in the sea