

(Episode 55)

Sources of Islam

The Pre-Islam poetry, Hanifian, Sabians Rites

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Quotations from the Pre-Islam poetry:

Islam had quoted poetry from Emrie' Al-Q'ies who lived 30 years before Mohammed:

In one of the poems of Emrie' Al-Q'ies he said:

<u>The Hour has drawn near,</u> For a spinner that captured my heart With a sleepy charming look The feast passed by me in his adornment With the swards of a destructive look If he left me for an hour The beauty was written on his face The moons kept going in the darkness <u>By "Ad-Duha" and by the night</u>	<u>and the moon has been cleft asunder</u> I found myself unable to describe it and wonderful eyes <u>he took a sword and killed me</u> <u>turned me into a dry stubble of fold-builder</u> the hour will be a bitter decade with the perfume of Misk I saw the night with its moon <u>when it is still</u> in its ways
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"Ad-Duha" means the forenoon after sun-rise

Those expressions are present literally in the following verses:

The Moon chapter (Surat Al-Qamar) 1:" the Hour has drawn near, and the moon has been cleft asunder

The Moon chapter (Surat Al-Qamar) 29:"he took a sword and killed her"

The Moon chapter (Surat Al-Qamar) 31:" they became like the dry stubble of a fold-builder.

The Forenoon chapter (Surat Ad-Duha) 1, 2:" By "Ad-Doha" And by the night, when it is still"

Another poem for Emrie' Al-Q'ies is:

He came and the lovers behind him It came in the day of feast in its adornment	as if they <u>swiftly swarm from every mound</u> <u>for like this let the workers work</u>
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Those expressions are present literally in the following verses:

The Prophets chapter (Surat Al-Anbiya') 96:"Until, when ya'jûj and Ma'jûj (Gog and Magog), and they swiftly swarm from every mound. "

The rangers' chapter (Surat As-Saffaat) 61:" For like this let the workers work"

Was Muhammad influenced by other people than Emrie' Al-Q'ies?

There were lot of poets in that epoch among them:

Omi'ah Ibn Abe-Asalat who had a great influence on Muhammad, as he liked his poems very much

- In Sahih Muslim, the poetry book, there are three converses: number 6022, 6023, and 6024 about a man was sitting with the prophet and he asked him do you have any of the poems of Omi'ah Ibn Abe-Asalat?, the man replied : yes , then recite to me some of them , the prophet said:, the man recited for him one line , he said to him tell me more , the man recited for him another line , he kept saying to him more, till he finished a hundred lines of the poem "so the prophet liked it so much

- In the quran there are quotations from these poems as in:

Omi'ah Ibn Abe-Asalat said in his poem

The God of All that exist and every land He built of them seven strong skies He formed it and decorated it with a light And of meteors	the lord of the <u>firm mountains</u> <u>without any pillars that you see</u> of the shining sun and the moon that are glowing in it
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Those expressions are present literally in:

Luqman chapter (Surat Luqman) 10:" He has created the heavens without any pillars that you see and has set on the earth firm mountains, lest it should shake with you.

- In the book of "the poets of Nazarenes, page 227:

Omi'ah Ibn Abe-Asalat also said in his poem:

To you the thanks and grace Nothing greater You ruled over the throne <u>For his glory</u> He has a <u>veil of light</u> Glowing rivers of light And <u>the angels with their feet</u> If without God ' palms	and kingdom, our lord than you in glory of heaven <u>dominating</u> over all <u>faces bow down and prostrate</u> and the light is around him are surrounding him <u>under his throne</u> they would be tired
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Those expressions are present in the following verses:

Consultation chapter (Surat Ash-Shura) 51:" It is not given to any human being that Allah should speak to him unless by Inspiration, or from behind a veil,"

The Gathering chapter (Surat Al-Hashr) 24:"He is Allah, the Creator the dominator over His creatures ... All that is in the heavens and the earths glorify Him"

The Cattle chapter (Surat Al-An'am) 103:" No vision can grasp Him

The Forgiver chapter (Surat Ghafir) 7:"Those angels who bear the Throne"

Were there any other rites besides Judaism and Nazarenism?

There was the Hanifian that was the religion of Ibrahim

What is the meaning of Hanifian?

Hanifa is the religion of Ibrahim; it means those refusing to worship idols
Waraqah bin Nofal was a Hanifian before he turned to Nazarenism and also Zaid Ibn Omer, he was worshipping in Ghar Hera, and Muhammad was visiting him there and he learned from him the Arabic writing and reading and took from him some of his poems

This Hanifa is different from the Haneifian rite of Islam

That religion was mentioned in many verses in the Quran, of them:

The Cow chapter (Surat Al-Baqarah) 135: "Nay we follow only the religion of Ibrahim Hanifa"

The Family of Imran chapter (Surat Aal-'Imran) 95: "Follow the religion of Ibrahim Hanifa"

Women chapter (Surat An-Nisa') 125: "follows the religion of Ibrahim Hanifa"

So it was the religion of Ibrahim as mentioned in the Quran

In the Family of Imran chapter (Surat Aal-'Imran) 19: "the religion with Allah is Islam" this verse was originally "the religion with Allah is Hanifa" but when Othman burned the Qurans keeping only his Quran he changed it in his Quran

But in the rest of the Qurans as that of Obay Ibn Ka'b and Abdullah Ibn Masoud it was "the religion with Allah is Hanifa"

What was the basis of the Hanifa?

In "the prophetic life story" by Ibn Hesham, page 219:

The basis of the Hanifa was described by Zaid Ibn Amre in his poem:

Is it one God or thousand gods	I worship?
If they divide things	I secluded Alat and Elouza all of them
I worship neither Al-'Uzza	nor her two daughters
Nor the two idols of Bane Amre,	neither Hobbler who was a god
But I worship my lord	the most gracious, the most forgiver
You should keep the piety of your God	if you keep it, you will never lose
The pious people	will have the paradise as a home
While the disbelievers	will have the glowing fire as a recompense

This poem is showing the principles of the Hanifa religion which is:

The oneness of God

The promise of paradise for the pious and the hell for the disbelievers

God being the most gracious, the most forgiver

Muhammad had been greatly affected by Zaid Ibn Omer as he was with him for twenty years learning from him

What about the Sabians?

Who are those? And what was their effect on Muhammad?

The Sabians religion was among the religions of the Arab peninsula

In The Table chapter(Surat Al-Ma'idah') 69:" those who are the Jews and the Sabians and the Christians, whosoever believed in Allah and the Last Day, and worked righteousness, on them shall be no fear, nor shall they grieve."

About the Sabians Mohammed shukry Al-Boghdady wrote in his book "reaching the goals in the Arabs conditions" (belogh Al-Erab fi-ahwal al-Arab):

The Sabians were:

- Praying five times per day**
- Praying for the dead person without prostration**
- They were Fasting the month of Ramadan for thirty days, and their fasting was related to the moon**
- Glorifying Al-Ka'bah**

All of these rituals are exactly the same as in Islam as it took from them its rituals