

Abraham's marriage And the multiplicity of wives

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Ahmed Didat had provoked several skepticisms regarding our father Abraham in the Holy Bible

First: Abraham's marriage from his sister Sarah:

1- Didat said skeptically "did Abraham marry his sister Sarah?"

2- He vouched by what was mentioned in the book of Genesis 12:18, 19 about that issue:" Pharaoh called Abraham and said, "What is this that you have done to me? Why didn't you tell me that she was your wife? Why did you say, 'She is my sister,' so that I took her to be my wife? Now therefore, see your wife, take her, and go your way."

3- He added what was mentioned in Genesis 20:12:" Besides, she is indeed my sister, the daughter of my father, but not the daughter of my mother; and she became my wife"

Didat wondered and asked "did Abraham marry his sister?"

1- We are telling him was there any legislation prohibiting that?

2- Let him bring a text in any legislation during the time of Abraham prohibiting that, knowing that she was his half sister (daughter of his father, but not the daughter of his mother)

3- And why he didn't wonder from Muhammad' marriage from his daughter in law, Zainab Bent Jahsh, while she was married to Zaid Ibn Hartha (The Confederates chapter (Surat Al-Ahzab) 37)?

4- And why he didn't wonder from Muhammad' marriage from a 6 years old child, Aisha, as he married her when she was 9 years old, and on the day of her marriage, her mother carried her, while she was playing on the swing , she wiped her face by water, then placed her on the messenger's thighs, and Fath Al-Bare commenting on that saying :"
"she didn't yet reach the pubescence "(1)

5- And why he didn't wonder from Muhammad' marriage from any woman who bestowed herself to him, even if she was married from another man, that man had to divorce her for Muhammad to marry his wife?(2)

5- And why he didn't wonder from Muhammad's permitting himself to have all women, it was mentioned literally that he didn't die till all women were lawful for him (3)

6- All of that, while Muhammad came after the Christ's legislation that respected the woman and permitted only one wife

7- But as regards our father Abraham, there was no legislation prohibiting that at his time

8- And another question requiring answer: from whom Cain had married, while there were no women except the daughters of his father Adam?

Second: Didat provoked another issue concerning Abraham, saying that he married also Hajar in the same time

1- Didat said that Hajar was the wife of our father Abraham (the accoutrement of fighting, page 14); he mentioned that without any comment

2- Was he deprecating the multiplicity of wives for our father Abraham?

3- If that was the case, then why he didn't wonder from Muhammad's marriage to 9 wives in the same time, breaking the legislation he himself had founded for people to marry two ,three or up to four only?

4- Why he didn't deprecate his collection of 60 women as wives, war captives, what his right hand possessed and those who bestowed themselves to him

The names of those women were mentioned in the following references:

- 1- Sahih Al-Bokhary
- 2- Sahih Muslim
- 3- The prophetical life history by Ibn Kathir
- 4- The prophetical life history by Ibn Hesham
- 5- The Halabin prophetical life history
- 6- The Golden prairies by Al-Masoudy
- 7- The wives and children of the prophet by Amir Muhna
- 8- The wives of the prophet by Imam Al-Salhy Al-Demeshky
- 9- The wives of the prophet by Al-Waqedy
- 10- The prophet's women by Bent Al-Shate'
- 11- Muhammad the messenger of God by Muhammad Reda
- 12- Al-Tabakat Al-Kobra by Ibn Saad
- 13- The incursions by Ibn Ishak

Muhammad's women Alphabetically

1- Asma' Bent Al-Salat	22- Joreya Bent Al-Harith (war captive and wife)	43- Aza Bent Abe Sofyian
2- Asma' Bent Al-No'man	23- Habiba Bent Sahl	44- Omra Al-Ghafarya
3- Asma' Bent Ka'b	24-Hafsa Bent Omer Bin Al-Khatab (wife)	45- Omra Al-kalabeya
4- Al-Shah Bent Refa'h	25- Khadija Bent Khoiled (wife)	46- Omra Bent Mo'away Al-Kanadya
5- Al-Shanba' Bent Omer	26- Khawlah Bent Al-Hazel	47- Omra Bent Yazied Ben Rawas
6- Al-Alia' Bent Dhoubian (he divorced her)	27- Khawlah Bent Hakim	48- Ghaziah Bent Oaf
7- Om Habiba Bent Abe Sofyian (wife)	28- Khawlah Bent Sahl	49- Al-Fatah Al-Fazawya (war captive)
8- Om Haram	29-Rayhan Bent Zaid Al-Karazia (wife and died)	50- Fatima Bent Sarij
9- Om Salma Al-Makhzomya	30- Zelikha Al-Qurazia (war captive)	51- - Fatima Bent Al-Dahak
10-Om Shriek Bent Ghazia	31- Zainab Bent Jahsh (wife)	52- Quatila Bent Quies
11- Om Shriek Al-Dosya	32- Zainab Bent Khozimah Al-Helalya (wife and died)	53- Kanadia bent Al-No'man

7- If we read the full verse we can realize the dishonestly quotation of the verse performed by Didat, as if he was living with the doctrine of "Approach not the prayer"

8- The verse is saying:" He gave him no inheritance in it, no, not even a foot of land (the time of giving the promise).but He promised that he would give it to him for a possession and to his offspring after him (the time of fulfillment of the promise), and he explained the reason for that "when he still had no child" (Acts 7:5)

Probably Didat meant that the promise for giving the land was not eternal, as the promise said, as the land was taken from them, and now Palestine is the owner of that land

1- if God punished them for their getting away from him, by dispersing them in the nations , and deporting them several times in history, that doesn't mean that he abrogated his promise for them, as we have seen them after their repentance, returned back by the lord to their promised land

2- Actually, I have no intention of speaking in politics, as no politics in the religion and no religion in the politics, remembering what Napoleon Bonaparte had said before: "if you are an honorable man, you are not fit for politics"

3- I am just saying that Didat was excused in saying that, as he didn't live till he sees the international events happening now concerning Israel and Palestine, and the acknowledgment of Israel by all the world countries including the Arab countries, and the resolution of the Arab league in their last meeting concerning that matter, I am staying away from politics, but I am just mentioning those glances

4- In fact, if Israel had been acknowledged or not, that's something of no harm or benefit to me

The translator commented in the footnotes asking: was it possible for Abraham to lie?

The translator wrote in the footnotes of the book" the accoutrement of fighting" saying:" was it possible for Abraham to lie between the hands of" Abimelech" the king of Egypt for saving his life? And were the women so scanty during the epoch of our father Abraham for the brother to marry his sister, therefore our father Abraham married his sister, from his father and not from his mother?

Actually in that sentence he provoked three questions:

- 1- Was it possible for our father Abraham to lie?
- 2- between the hands of" Abimelech" the king of Egypt
- 3- Were the women so scanty for him to marry his sister?

First: Was it possible for our father Abraham to lie?

1- Abraham mentioned that she was his sister that was part of the truth, as she was half sister

2- Assuming that Abraham had lied, what is the marvelous part in that? Wasn't Abraham a human and the Holy Bible said: "They have all turned aside, they have together become unprofitable, and there is no one who does good, not, so much as one." (Romans 3:12)

3- Didn't the quran mention that Abraham and all the prophets had sinned?

As mentioned in the following quran verses:

1- Abraham chapter (Surat Ibrahim) 41 Abraham said: "Our Lord! Forgive me and my parents, and all the believers on the Day when the reckoning will be established."

2- The Narration chapter (Surah Al-Qasas) 15, 16: about Moses" And he entered the city at a time of unawareness of its people, and he found there two men fighting, - one of his party, and the other of his foes. The man of his own party asked him for help against his foe, so Moses struck him with his fist and killed him. He said: "This is of Satan doing, verily, he is a plain misleading enemy." he said: "My Lord! Verily, I have wronged myself, so forgive me." Then He forgave him. Verily, He is the Oft-Forgiving, the Most Merciful"

3- Also about Muhammad: Victory chapter (Surat Al-Fath) 2: "That Allah may forgive you your sins of the past and the future"

And in the Opening Forth chapter (Surat Ash-Sharh) 1- 3: "Have We not opened your breast for you And removed from you your burden, Which weighed down your back?"

Second: his saying: between the hands of" Abimelech" the king of Egypt:

Here he showed his ignorance in the Holy Bible as he was confused between Pharos the king of Egypt and "Abimelech" the king of Gerar

That is the level of the one who is attacking the Holy Bible (an ignorant while being annotator)

Third: his saying: Were the women so scanty for him to marry his sister?

1- We had explained before, that at Abraham's time there was no legislation prohibiting that, as a proof for that, Cain had married his sisters, the daughters of his father Adam

2- When Muhammad married his daughter in law Zainab Bent Jahsh and the 6 years old child Aisha was that because the women were so scanty?

(1) Sahih Al-Bokhary , wedlock chapter, converse 4738, and Fath Al-Bare in the exegesis of Sahih Al-Bokhary

(2) The exegesis (tafsir) of Al-Nasfy, part 3 ,page 451

(3)" Al-Tabakat Al-Kobra" by Ibn Saad, part 8, page 194

