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ETHICS
CHAPTER 1

9:63 Do they not know that whoever opposes Allah and His Messenger will abide in the fire of Hell, where they will remain forever? This is the great shame.

Outsiders judge a religion by its ethics. They are not concerned with what it teaches about salvation or life after death, but they care greatly what the religion tells members about outsiders. The foundation of this interaction between adherents and non-members is ethics.

The Hadith is filled with details of the ethics of Islam.

BROTHERHOOD

The brother of a Muslim is another Muslim.

$B1,2,12$ Mohammed: “True faith comes when a man’s personal desires mirror his wishes for other Muslims.”

$B8,73,99$ Mohammed: “Worshipers of Allah, do not allow hatred or jealousy to divide you. Live as brothers. It is sacrilege for one Muslim to desert his brother or to refuse to speak with him for three successive nights.”

$B9,85,83$ Mohammed: “A Muslim is a brother to other Muslims. He should never oppress them nor should he facilitate their oppression. Allah will satisfy the needs of those who satisfy the needs of their brothers.”

$B3,34,366$ Jarir gave an oath to Mohammed that he would always proclaim that there is no god but Allah and Mohammed is His prophet. He also promised to follow all prayer rituals, pay his taxes, hear and obey Allah’s and Mohammed’s commands, and never give bad advice to another Muslim.

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1 $B1,2,12$ is a reference to *Sahih Bukhari*, Bukhari’s Hadith. Volume 1, book 2, and number 12, a standard reference system.
HONESTY

A Muslim should always be honest in dealing with other Muslims.

A man selling wares in the market place swore by Allah that he had been offered a certain price for his goods when, in fact, no such offer existed. He lied about the offer to drive up the price for his goods and thus cheat a fellow Muslim. Consequently, this verse in the Koran was revealed to Mohammed:

3:77 Those who sell their covenant with Allah and their oaths for a meager price will have no part in the world to come. Allah will not find them worthy to speak to or even glance in their direction on the Day of Resurrection, nor will He forgive them. They will have a painful end.

Jirir promised Mohammed that he would strictly follow prayer ritual, pay his taxes to help the needy, and be faithful and truthful to all Muslims.

TRUTH

In Islam something that is not true is not always a lie.

Mohammed: “A man who brings peace to the people by making up good words or by saying nice things, though untrue, does not lie.”

An oath by a Muslim is flexible.

Abu Bakr faithfully kept his oaths until Allah revealed to Mohammed the atonement for breaking them. Afterwards he said, “If I make a pledge and later discover a more worthy pledge, then I will take the better action and make amends for my earlier promise.”

When deception advances Islam, the deception is not a sin.

Mohammed asked, “Who will kill Ka’b, the enemy of Allah and Mohammed?”

Bin Maslama rose and responded, “O Mohammed! Would it please you if I killed him?”

Mohammed answered, “Yes.”

Bin Maslama then said, “Give me permission to deceive him with lies so that my plot will succeed.”

Mohammed replied, “You may speak falsely to him.”
Ali was raised by Mohammed from the age of ten and became the fourth caliph. Ali pronounced the following on lies and deception.

B9,84,64 When I relate to you the words of Mohammed, by Allah, I would rather die than bear false witness to his teachings. However, if I should say something unrelated to the prophet, then it might very well be a lie so that I might deceive my enemy. Without question, I heard Mohammed say, “In the final days before Redemption there will emerge groups of foolish youths who will say all the right things but their faith will go no further than their mouths and will flee from their religion like an arrow. So, kill the apostates wherever you find them, because whoever does so will be rewarded on Judgment Day.”

Deceit is part of Islamic war against the nonbelievers.

B4,52,267 Mohammed: “The king of Persia will be destroyed, and no one shall assume his throne. Caesar will certainly be destroyed and no Caesar will follow him; his coffers will be spent in Allah’s cause.” Mohammed cried out, “Jihad is deceit.”

Deceit in war:

M032,6303 According to Mohammed, someone who strives to promote harmony amongst the faithful and says or conveys good things is not a liar. Ibn Shihab said that he had heard only three exceptions to the rules governing false statements: lies are permissible in war, to reconcile differences between the faithful, and to reconcile a husband and wife through the manipulation or twisting of words.

The name for deception that advances Islam is taqiya (safeguard, concealment, piety). But a Muslim must never lie to another Muslim. A lie should never be told unless there is no other way to accomplish the task Al Tabarani, in Al Awsat, said, “Lies are sins except when they are told for the welfare of a Muslim or for saving him from a disaster.”

LAW

The hadiths are the basis of the Sharia, Islamic law. Here is a hadith about capital crimes. Killing a non-Muslim is not a capital crime.

B1,3,111 I [Abu] asked Ali, “Do you know of any sources of law that were revealed to Mohammed other than the Koran?” Ali responded, “None except for Allah’s law, or the ability of reason given by Allah to a Muslim, or these written precepts I possess.” I said, “What are these written rules?” Ali answered, “They concern the blood money paid by a killer to a victim’s

relatives, the method of ransoming a captive’s release from the enemy, and the law that a Muslim must never be killed as punishment for killing a non-Muslim.”

*If a father converts to Islam and his child or wife does not, then he or she cannot be an heir.*

Mohammed: “A Muslim cannot be the heir of a non-Muslim and a Muslim cannot have a non-Muslim as an heir.”

**TREATMENT OF FELLOW MUSLIMS**

*Do not harm another Muslim.*

Mohammed: “The difference between a Muslim and an Immigrant is that a Muslim avoids harming other Muslims with words or deeds, while an Immigrant merely abandons everything that Allah forbids.”

*Weapons in the mosque are acceptable. The mosque is a political center as well as a community center and a place of worship.*

Mohammed: “Arrows should be held by their heads when carried through mosques or markets so that they do not harm a Muslim.”

Mohammed: “You should not aim your weapons at other Muslims; you never know, Satan might tempt you to harm them, and your sin would send you to Hell.”

*Killing a Muslim is a crime.*

I asked Ibn Abbas about these two verses from the Koran:

> 25:68 They do not call upon other gods along with Allah and do not kill those whom Allah has forbidden to be killed [other Muslims] except for just cause.

> 4:93 For those who intentionally kill another Muslim, Hell will be their punishment, where they will live forever. The wrath of Allah will be upon them, He will curse them, and they will receive terrible torture.

He said, “When the verse from sura 25 was revealed to Mohammed, the pagans in Mecca wondered about their chances at salvation and said, ‘We have taken lives that Allah has declared sacred. We have worshiped other gods alongside Allah, and we are guilty of fornication.’ Allah then revealed to Mohammed:

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1. Mohammed emigrated from Mecca to Medina. The Immigrant is a sacred figure in Islam.
**25:70** *Allah is forgiving and merciful, and whoever repents and does good has truly turned to Allah with an acceptable and true conversion.*

This verse then dealt with the pagans from Mecca.

**4:93** *For those who intentionally kill another Muslim, Hell will be their punishment, where they will live forever. The wrath of Allah will be upon them, He will curse them, and they will receive terrible torture.*

This verse means that if a man murders another, despite a full understanding of Islam and its laws and requirements, then he shall be punished by burning in Hell forever.

I then mentioned this to Mujahid who elaborated by saying, ‘The man who regrets his crime is excepted.’

**In business, a Muslim should never cheat a Muslim.**

B9,86,109 Mohammed said, “A neighbor has a greater expectation of help from his neighbor than anyone else.” Some said, “If a man wants to buy a house there is no harm done if he uses trickery to prevent another from buying it.” Abu Abdullah said, “So that man says that some people are allowed to play tricks on other Muslims though Mohammed said, ‘When doing business with other Muslims do not sell them sick animals or defective or stolen goods.’

B8,73,70 Mohammed: “Harming a Muslim is an evil act; killing a Muslim means rejecting Allah.”

**A Muslim can swear a false oath by any other god and not be accountable.**

B8,73,73 Mohammed: “A Muslim who swears a false oath by the god of another religion is not obligated to fulfill that promise because he cannot be bound by a faith he does not hold.”

**POSITION TOWARD OTHER RELIGIONS**

**Well before Mohammed, since the most ancient days, Mecca had been a center of religious tolerance. Many religions used Mecca as a pilgrim site. The Kabah was a temple of every known religion, including Christianity. This Sunna occurred after Mohammed conquered Mecca.**

B1,8,365 On the Day of Nahr, Abu Bakr dispatched Ali and others to Mecca to make a public declaration: “After this year no non-Muslim may

2. Other hadiths show that neighbor meant other Muslims who lived in their own neighborhoods.
make a pilgrimage to Mecca to worship, and the ancient rituals performed around the Kabah are now forbidden.”

*Mohammed's deathbed wishes were to create religious apartheid in Arabia and to use money to influence nonbelievers for Islam.*

B4,52,288 Ibn Abbas said, “Thursday, what a momentous thing happened on Thursday!” He then wept until his tears muddied the earth. Then he said, “On Thursday, Mohammed’s condition worsened and he [Mohammed] said, ‘Bring me a scribe with his tools so that I may leave you instructions that will keep you from going astray.’ Those present disagreed with one another, something one should not do in the presence of a prophet. They said, ‘Mohammed is gravely ill.’ Mohammed said, ‘Leave me alone; my condition now is better than what you wish for me.’

“On his deathbed Mohammed gave three final orders saying, ‘First, drive the non-Muslims from Arabia. Second, give gifts and show respect to foreign officials as I have done.’ I forgot the third command.”

**Respect**

B1,2,45 Mohammed: “A Muslim acting sincerely and hoping to gain Allah’s pleasure who joins the funeral party of a fellow Muslim and remains to the end of the service will be rewarded with two Qirats, each the size of a mountain. The Muslim who offers the funeral prayer but does not stay for the burial will be rewarded one Qirat.”

**Security**

B1,8,386 Mohammed: “Whoever follows our prayer rituals and dietary commands is a Muslim and is protected by Allah and Mohammed. Do not betray those protected by Allah because, if you do, you also betray Allah.”

*This hadith details security, education, and slavery.

B4,53,397 Ali: “Muslims have no need to read anything other than the word of Allah and the legal regulations in this paper that govern the compensation for injuries, the condition of livestock used to pay taxes that support the needy, the payment of blood money, and the status of Medina as a sanctuary. Therefore, anyone who sins against the doctrine, or falsely adds to it, or protects someone who does will be cursed by Allah, the people, and the angels. No amount of good acts will mitigate this transgression. Any freed slave who rejects the mastery of his former owner for the friendship of another will also be cursed. Protection granted by one Muslim must be

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1. The meaning of this term is unclear.
upheld by all Muslims. Whoever violates the protection granted by a Muslim will also be cursed by Allah, the people, and the angels.”

SLAVERY

The reason for the tax exemption on horses was jihad. Mohammed gave cavalrymen three times the amount he gave foot soldiers from the spoils of war (the wealth of the vanquished) to build a better cavalry.

B2,24,542 Mohammed: “Horses and slaves owned by a Muslim are tax exempt.”

It is forbidden to capture a Muslim and make him a slave. If a slave converts to Islam, then there is a benefit in freeing him. But there is no benefit in freeing a non-Muslim slave. Islamic slavery is a blessing because sooner or later the slave or the slave’s descendants will convert to Islam in order to be free.

B3,46,693 Mohammed said, “If a man frees a Muslim slave, Allah will free him from the fires of Hell in the same way that he freed the slave.” Bin Marjana said that, after he related that revelation to Ali, the man freed a slave for whom he had been offered one thousand dinars by Abdullah.

THEFT

B8,81,793 When Ubada and a group of others pledged allegiance to Mohammed, the prophet said, “I accept your oath that you will worship only Allah and that you will not steal, kill unwanted children, slander others by lying or gossiping, or disobey my moral commands. If you honor all these promises, you will be rewarded by Allah in the afterlife. If you break any of these promises and are legally punished, you have made atonement and need not fear the punishment of Allah. However, if the will of Allah shields your sins from the eyes of man, your fate is in His hands to punish or forgive as he sees fit.”

Abu Abdullah said, “If a thief repents after his hand is severed, his testimony will be accepted. Any Muslim who repents after punishment will have his testimony accepted.”

B8,81,783 Aisha: “While Mohammed was alive, a thief’s hand was only severed if he stole something as valuable as a shield.”

B8,81,791 Mohammed: “Allah curses a thief, whether he steals an egg, a helmet, or a rope. Thieves are punished by cutting off their hands.”
ETHICS OF KILLING WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN JIHAD

*Killing children in jihad is acceptable. But in other hadiths we find they should not be killed. Both moral positions are Sunna; so both positions are available.*

When Mohammed was told that Muslims had killed the children of their enemies during raids, Mohammed said that it was permissible because “they are from them.”

**But here we find that only certain children should be killed.**

Yazid B. Hurmus said that Mohammed disapproved of killing children and believed that Muslims should not kill them unless they could tell the difference between a prospective Muslim and a prospective non-Muslim. In which case, it was permissible to kill the prospective non-Muslim child and allow the potential Muslim child to live.

**Here are two examples that determine the rules of jihad. They contradict each other, so the resolution is that either can be used as needed.**

In one of Mohammed’s battles, it was discovered that a woman had been killed by the Muslims; however, he did not approve of killing women and children.

According to Sa’b B. Jaththama, Mohammed said, “They are from them,” when told of the killing of women and children by Muslims during a raid.