

Video Transcript: Why Muhammad was a False Prophet

1.

Muslims claim that Muhammad and Jesus Christ were both prophets sent by Allah, and that the life and teachings of Muhammad provide the perfect example for mankind to follow.

In this video, I show that these claims are false, and that Muhammad was a false prophet.

2.

Muhammad was born in Mecca in A.D. 570.

He was born into the Quraysh tribe which controlled the city at Mecca and acted as the custodian of the Kabah (temple) and of the religious worship centred around it.

Muhammad's father died before he was born, and his mother died while he was still young.

He was sent to live with his rich grandparents, but they later sent him to live with a wealthy uncle, who in turn passed him on to a poor uncle who raised him as well as he could.

Muhammad's mother claimed to have been visited by spirits (jinn), and to have visions and other religious experiences.

3.

Muhammad appears to have suffered from epilepsy from an early age.

In the Arab culture of Muhammad's day, epileptic seizures were interpreted as a religious sign of either demonic possession or divine visitation.

At the age of about forty, following one of these episodes, Muhammad claimed that Allah had called him to be a prophet and an apostle of a new, monotheistic religion.

There was no tradition of monotheism, or of prophets or apostles, in pre-Islamic, Arabian religion. These concepts were taken from the Judeo-Christian faith.

4.

Shortly after this, Muhammad began to have grave doubts about his sanity, and thought that he might be possessed by an evil spirit.

He became so depressed, he decided to kill himself, but then had another seizure in which he felt that Allah confirmed his calling.

The Quran gives four conflicting accounts of Muhammad's call to be a prophet and an apostle (Suras 53:2-18 and 81:19-24; 16:102 and 26:192-194; 15:8; and 2:97).

In the last account, the angel Gabriel issued the call to Muhammad and handed down the Quran to him from Allah.

5.

Muhammad's message was rejected by the Meccans, who were concerned that the financial base of the city might be destroyed by his attack on the worship of idols at the Kabah.

In order to appease them, Muhammad proclaimed that it was acceptable to pray to, and worship, the daughters of Allah.

This led to the famous "Satanic verses" in which Muhammad, in a moment of weakness and supposedly under the inspiration of Satan, succumbed to the temptation to appease the pagan mobs in Mecca (Sura 53:19).

After being rebuked by his disciples, Muhammad reverted back to his monotheism and stated that Allah can "abrogate" (i.e., cancel) a past revelation. He would later claim that Gabriel himself came down from heaven and rebuked him for allowing Satan to inspire him to concede to the Meccan worship of the daughters of Allah.

6.

With increasing hostility against him, Muhammad left Mecca for Medina where his preaching was received.

While at Medina, he realised that the Jews were not going to follow him, and that the Meccans would not give up their worship of idols unless they were forced to do so by physical violence.

He built his army and wealth by attacking and robbing trading caravans and defenceless Jewish settlements.

After ten years of bloody conflict, Muhammad became the undisputed political and religious leader of Mecca, and Arab tribesmen began to flock to him from all sides.

7.

Little is known of the circumstances of Muhammad's death in A.D. 632 at the age of 62.

What we do know is that his death was sudden and unexpected, and that he had no premonition of his own death.

He had made no arrangements for a successor, nor set up any kind of governmental system to run things in the event of his death.

Neither did he put together his various revelations into what is now known as the Quran; this was done by his followers after his death.

Because of this disorganised state of affairs, Islam soon broke into warring sects, such as the Shi'ites and Sunnis.

8.

In his personal life, Muhammad was excessively immoral.

He used violence to force people to accept his religious beliefs, and commanded his disciples to do the same in the name of Allah (e.g., Suras 9:5 and 5:33).

Much of his warring, particularly against the Jewish settlements, was aimed at amassing wealth for himself, his family, and his tribe.

And, despite the Quran permitting Muslims to have no more than four wives, Muhammad had at least twenty-two women in his harem.

9.

Of these twenty-two, sixteen were wives, two were slaves or concubines, and four were what we today would call "groupies".

One of his wives was only eight or nine years old when he married her.

Another was a Coptic Christian held against her will who refused to convert to Islam or to marry him.

He also forced his adopted son to divorce his beautiful young wife so that Muhammad could marry her, falsely claiming that Allah had ordained it (Sura 33:36-38).

10.

If Muhammad and Jesus were both sent into the world by Allah, it is only logical that their ministries and messages should be consistent.

The life and teachings of Muhammad and Christ can be ascertained by examining the founding documents for each religion, the Quran and the Bible.

The claims by some Muslims that the Bible is corrupt, and that the only reliable information about Jesus comes from the Quran, are contrived and without foundation.

The following is a summary of some of the key differences between Christ of the Bible and Muhammad of the Quran:

11.

Prophecy: The Old Testament contains scores of prophecies pertaining to Christ which were precisely fulfilled at his first advent. In contrast, there are no prophecies concerning the appearing of another prophet after Jesus either in the Bible or Arabic, pre-Islamic literature.

Births: The Quran and orthodox Islam fully accept the virgin birth of Jesus; Muhammad was born naturally.

12.

Sin: The Bible tells us that Jesus Christ lived a perfect and sinless life (e.g., John 8:46; 14:30-31). At his trial, his enemies could find no evidence against him, other than that of blasphemy for claiming to be the Messiah, and of insurrection for claiming to be a king (John 19:6-7). By comparison, the Quran acknowledges that Muhammad was a sinner (Sura 40:55; 48:1-2).

Miracles: During his lifetime, Jesus performed many great miracles in public to demonstrate that he had been sent by God (e.g., John 5:36; 10:37-38; 14:11). In contrast, the Quran confirms in many places that Muhammad never performed a single miracle (e.g., Sura 17:91-95).

13.

Divine and human natures: According to the New Testament, Christ was both divine and human (e.g., John 12:44-46; Romans 5:17); according to the Quran, Muhammad was just a man (Sura 18:110).

The love of God: Jesus preached the love of God for the world, and demonstrated this love by laying down his life so that all who believe in him will be saved (e.g., John 3:16; 1 Timothy 2:3-6). In contrast, neither Allah's love for man, nor man's love for Allah, plays any significant role in the preaching of Muhammad, the Quran, or the religion of Islam.

14.

Morality: The way that Christ lived his life exemplified his high moral teachings. He condemned hypocrisy, rejected the trappings of wealth, treated women with respect, showed compassion for the weak, commanded his disciples to love their enemies, and laid down his life for sinners. By comparison, Muhammad's life demonstrated many extraordinary moral failings. He killed and robbed others, used violence to force people to believe his message, directed his disciples to kill, rob and subdue their enemies, and lusted after wealth, power and women.

Quality of teaching: The teachings of Jesus contained in the Gospels are widely recognised as some of the most beautiful, eloquent and insightful teachings of any religious leader or philosopher before or since. In contrast, the teachings of Muhammad are frequently confused, ecstatic and difficult to interpret. They are also often contradictory with many earlier teachings being cancelled and replaced with later ones.

15.

Death, resurrection and ascension: Jesus died to save the world. As proof of his divine calling and the truthfulness of his teachings, God the Father "raised him from the dead and

seated him at his right hand in the heavenly realms” (Ephesians 1:17-23). In contrast, Muhammad did not die for anyone except himself, he died in his sins, and he is still dead.

Heavenly Intercessor: Jesus has become, for those who believe in him, “the only mediator between God and men” (1 Timothy 2:5-7). Muhammad, however, is neither an intercessor nor a saviour. According to the Quran, people must save themselves (Sura 6:51,70; 10:3).

16.

Personal relationship: Many times in the New Testament Jesus spoke of the love he had for his disciples, even to the giving of his life for them (e.g., John 15:12-17). He also promised that this intimate relationship would continue after his death by way of the Holy Spirit at work in their hearts (e.g., John 14:15-21). In contrast, it is not possible to have a personal relationship with Muhammad because he is dead.

Return to Earth: The New Testament contains many teachings about the return of Christ at the end of the current age (e.g., Matthew 24:1-31). At this time, he will take up his authority to rule over all the earth (e.g., Revelation 5: 6-14; 19:11-16). The Quran, however, contains no teachings about a return of Muhammad.

17.

Even from this brief review, it is abundantly clear that Muhammad as revealed in the Quran was nothing like Jesus Christ as revealed in the New Testament.

Nor, for that matter, was Muhammad like any of the Old Testament prophets.

Christ and the true prophets of God were righteous, while Muhammad was unrighteous; they preached a consistent message of faithfulness to the one true God, while he preached a new religion of violence, oppression and coercion.

The life and teachings of Christ are consistent with his claim to be the Son of God, while those of Muhammad are consistent with those of a sinful man.