

INVESTIGATING ALLAH

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Allah is the name of the Muslim god and according to Islam, the same god of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

Many comparative religious scholars have assumed that because Islam claimed that he is the same god as the Biblical god, that there is no reason to investigate the origin of him.

There has been much archeological study and religious investigation upon the claim of whether Allah is the same god of the Bible.

This book **by Al Gharib** is an excellent study for any religious student interested in learning how both Christianity and Islam view the name of Allah.

This book clearly shows that it is unscholarly, logically flawed and religiously deceitful to promote Allah, as Muslims want him to be promoted without doing an in-depth study of the previous religions of Judaism and Christianity.

Muslims expect you to learn about Islam from the Muslim point of view, however they also want make you learn Christianity and Judaism from this same point of view.

This isn't how religions are studied

And after reading this book, you will have a totally different view on Allah and how historically, biblically, and logically his interrelation in religious history.

**Is Allah actually the same god of the Bible?
Does the name of God change?**

According to previous religions that Islam claims to confirm, is it okay to call god whatever name you want, hence Baal, Zeus, etc?

This book clearly addresses all of these subjects along with given a detailed **linguistic anylazonation of the name Allah** and its relationship to the word "God".

It is historically accurate and welled researched. Over 5 years of preparation was put into this 1st edition and the author is both multilingual and virtually an expert in Arab linguistics. Everything about Allah has always seemed to be taken from a Muslim point of view;

However what does history and Non-Muslim evidence show about Allah? Read and find out. ----**Mr. Gale**

Introduction

**Hos.4:6; Isa.2:6; Jer.11:13; Zep.1:4-5; Eze.44:23; Joh.8:32;
Hos.2:16**

Hos.4:6 My people are destroyed from lack of knowledge Isa.2:6. They are full of superstitions from the East; they practice divination like the Philistines and clasp hands with pagans. Jer.11:13 The altars you have set up to burn incense to that shameful god Baal are as many as the streets of Jerusalem. Zep.1:4-5 I will cut off from this place every remnant of Baal, the names of the pagan and the idolatrous priests, those who bow down in the roofs to worship the starry hosts, those who bow down and swear by Molech Eze.44:23... And they (the faithful priests) will teach my people the difference between the holy and profane, and cause them to discern between the unclean and the clean. Joh.8:32 And you will know the truth and the truth will set you free. On that day, you will call me Ishi, not anymore Baali, says Yahweh.
(N.I.V)

Biblical names and attributes, especially when they are used for the Creator and Author of the Scriptures, they are just coincidences but terms that have originally been very well and carefully selected to reveal to us the portray of Him in the most possibly accurate and clear statement....

Presentation of the Situation

When Christians started spreading toward the four corners of the earth and preaching the Gospel to various people, nations, and languages, **one of the greatest challenges that faced them is the translation of God's name, Yahweh Elohiym.**

In fact till this present day, the matter is still causing the Church many controversies and even division. One of those critical and hot cases is regarding the name Allah, the name widely used among the Arabs and the Muslims for the divine. Thus, the Christian Church has separated itself into three main approaches. Each approach has its own arguments to defend its position and also to discredit the others.

The three main approaches:

Approach-A, Liberals: Allah and the God of the Bible are basically the same, except that pagan Arabs and Muslims who followed him see the same divine but from a different perspective due to their traditions and belief system. The following are two types of general comments they usually use:

- 1- **The Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume I, R. Butin (Roman Catholics)**

Allah is the name of God in Arabic. It is a compound word from the article, 'al, and ilah, divinity, and signifies "the-god" par excellence. This form of the divine name is in itself a sure proof that ilah was at one time an appellative, common to all the local and tribal gods.

Gradually, with the addition of the article, it was restricted to one of them who took precedence of the others; **finally, with the triumph of monotheism (Islam), He was recognized as the only true God...**

It is certain, however, that before the time of Mohammed, owing to their contact with Jews and Christians, the Arabs were generally monotheists. **The notion of Allah in Arabic theology is substantially the same as that of God among the Jews, and also among the Christians, with the exception of the Trinity (Q.112).** Let it be noted that although **Allah is an Arabic term,** (but) it is used by all Moslems, whatever be their language, as the name of God.

2- Answering Islam.org, Jochen Katz (Ecumenical Evangelical)

The God (Allah) the Qur'an talks about is the same. And Muslims do worship this one and only Creator God. The question is not whether **Muslims and Christians have the same God [there is only one Creator after all]...** This posting was only to make clear that **the God of the Qur'an and of the Bible can be the same and obviously are the same,** yet nevertheless it can be true that one is true revelation while the other is not. **Hearing a different description of God by Christians and Muslims, some come to the conclusion** you must be talking about different entities and that is understandable. Others come to the conclusion **that the entity is the same [because there is only one Creator God - and both agree that there is only one and hence they talk about this same one]** but because of the differences one of them must have false information. At least SOME false information even though much of it is the same and probably true information.

This approach represents the majority of Christians, mainly the professing Christians, who belong to traditional churches, i.e. the Roman Catholics and also to the Ecumenical Evangelicals besides the Christian cults i.e. the New Age movement and the Masons. **They emphasize the similarities between Allah and Yahweh, but they disregard the huge differences and dismiss the contradictions.** From their prospective, as we have seen in the above arguments, Allah

must be the true God since it is given attributes like creator, supreme, etc. They often do the same to other gods i.e. Buddha and Brahman.

Approach-B, Moderates: The god of the Quran and the God of the Bible are totally two different gods, but both of them share in the same Arabic generic name, speculatively and based on assumptions, is the term Allah.

Answering Islam.org, Sam Shamoun (Middle Eastern Evangelical Christian)

A brief examination of Allah as presented in the Quran leads us to conclude that he cannot possibly be the same God worshiped by Abraham and as described in the Holy Bible.

The contradictions in attributes and nature between Yahweh and Allah are too numerous to pass over, and cannot be reconciled.

*We are well aware that the name Allah is used by Arab speaking Christians for the God of the Bible... As such, **the Holy Bible uses the term as just one of the many titles for Yahweh, the only true God. Yet the problem arises from the fact that Muslims insist that Allah is not a title, but the personal name of the God of Islam. This becomes problematic since according to the Holy Bible the name of the God of Abraham is Yahweh/Jehovah, not Allah: God spoke further to Moses and said to him, "I am the LORD (YHWH) and I appeared to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, as God Almighty; BUT BY MY NAME, YHWH, I did not make myself known to them." Exo.6:2-3. Therefore, Christians can use Allah as a title but not as the personal name for the God of the Bible.***

Many Evangelical Christians, especially those working among the Muslims and also the traditional Arab Christians, hold into this approach and use of the name Allah, thus only as a generic name for God. They insist in using the name because they believe that it was originally introduced to the Arabs by the Bible believers and long before Muhammad made it the official name of his god. Most of those Christians reject Muhammad's version of Allah and consider and consider his god as a false one and an imitation.

Approach-C, Conservatives: The name Allah originates from paganism and became the official name of the false god of Muhammad, therefore it should not be associated with the God of the Bible.

Let Us Reason Ministries.org, (Conservative Evangelical group)

Allah is the name of the only God in Islam. It was also the name of the chief god among the numerous idols in the Kaaba in Mecca. Many believe the word was derived from the middle eastern word "el" which in Ugaritic, Caananite and Hebrew can mean a true or false God. According to the encyclopedia of Religion, Allah corresponded to the Babylonian god Baal, and Arabs knew of him long before Mohammed worshipped him as the supreme. Allah was the god of the local Qurish tribe which was Mohammed's tribe before he invented Islam to lead his people out of their polytheism.

Allah was known as the Moon God, of which he had 3 daughters who were viewed as intercessors for the people into Allah. Their names were Al-Lat, Al-uzza, and Al-Manat, which were three goddesses.

Hubal (Ba3I) was the chief God of the Kaaba among the other 360 deities. The Kaabah in Mecca is also named Beit-Allah (House of Allah).

The Koran Tells us that Mohammed drove the other idols away; he made one God now the only god and he was its messenger. Mohammed used the name Allah, which was of a specific idol without ever distinguishing it from the idol the Meccans were already worshipping...

These names show the devotion of Mohammed's pagan roots, and also prove that Allah was part of a polytheistic system of worship before Allah was made the supreme and only god from the other God's.

This should be proof to the pre Islamic root of the name of Allah to the Muslim, remember they were pagans who use this name. The crescent moon was the symbol of the moon God Allah and is used as a symbol of Islam today.

Today there is hardly a Muslim that knows it's origin. It was an ancient pagan fertility symbol that is found throughout the

middle east. Mohammed made Allah into a single being who unlike the Bible's God has no son. This God has never revealed himself to man but revealed only his will.

This God is so removed from man that it is impossible to know him in a personal way he relates to man only through his will and law.

Muslims claim that the name Allah can be found in the Bible.

Allah is not called Yahweh once in the Koran but neither is Yahweh called Allah in the Bible (in original language).

So they can't be the same God. Neither is the word Elohim, which is applied to Yahweh over 2,500 times, used in the **Bible**. Neither is he called I Am, which he said would be his name forever to Moses. God is called the God of the Jews an impossibility with Allah. Nowhere is the name of Allah to be found in the Old or New Testament.

Because of Islam's dominance Allah became the common name of God. The translators of the Bible gave in to the religious pressures and substituted Allah for Yahweh in the Arabic Bibles, but this is not the name of the God of the Hebrews nor of the creator who made heaven and earth because of its source in paganism.

Only a minority of Christians and Churches have been firm enough to stand on this position and refuse to allow the name of Allah to circulate among them as a name for God. The Southern Baptist Church of Russia for instance refuses to use any Christian literature, which uses the word Allah for God. **Converts from Islam and several conservative Christians from different denominations are starting to join this minority and challenging the rest to reconsider their views and to remove the name of Allah from among the body of Christ, the elect of the God of Israel.**

Why to bother investigate:

Most of Christians prefer not to touch this sensitive topic and argue that since Jesus Christ is the focus of our Christian faith so it doesn't matter which name we are to use for the Father. Some of them even contest that it is fine to refer to Him by names, which were formerly rejected or avoided by the writers of the Scriptures i.e. *Baal* and *Zeus*.

From their view what really **matters is the essence and not the words** and what they may commonly mean.

One of the main argument they use in support of it is the case of the **Jehovah Witnesses**, whom though they use the accurate name of Yahweh in Greek/Latin, they actually worship a different god then the God of the Bible. But is such argument really biblical or is it just an excuse to avoid confronting the situation?

According to God's commandments, His name should not be profaned or misused or associated with the names, concepts and rituals of false gods.

In the O.T. any person among the Israelites who violates those commands was condemned to death. Although the meaning of the name *Baal* is *Master* in English, an appropriate attribute for God, Yahweh Himself rejected it, ridiculed and later on punished those who advocated it, even the whole nation for listening to them.

Although *Zeus* was the most popular name of deity among the gentile Greeks and Romans and a partner in a trinity, both the writers of the Septuagint and the N.T. avoided it and used lesser popular terminologies, *Theos* for *Elohiym* and *Kyrios* for *Yahweh* and *Adonay*.

Biblically speaking, **both the essence and the general meaning of words** to be used for God are important and none of them is to be neglected.

Therefore, this matter of selecting foreign names for the God of Israel is indeed **worth to investigate** and most importantly to bring once and definitely to a common decision and settlement among all the body of Christ. It is our duty to keep the name of our heavenly Father pure and holy and separate the name of His Son from false gods. Furthermore and according to the Lord's principles, if the church is divided among itself regarding the name Allah, how could it stand the Muslims invasion and evangelize them effectively instead? Therefore, we have no choice but to resolve this crucial matter and to stand all as one.

Whose responsibility it is to investigate?

There is a story about four people named Everybody, Somebody, Anybody and Nobody. There was an important task to be done and Everybody was asked to do it. Anybody could have done it but Nobody did it. Somebody got angry about that because it was Everybody's job.

Everybody thought Anybody could do it but Nobody realized that Everybody wouldn't do it. It ended up that Everybody blamed Somebody when Nobody did what Anybody could have done.

We believe that we are trying to do something similar and yet different than Nobody in the parable. We are not taking care of the whole task, but only of a slight part of it. The task is actually huge, but our present assignment, **the investigation of Allah**, is only to give a kick of start and to send shock waves toward all sides. Then hopefully, other Nobodies, Anybodies, Somebodies and Everybody will get involved and wouldn't stop until the whole task, regarding all of the unbiblical names is to be completed and exposed. In other words, our initiative is to rock the boat a little bit and hopefully to start a revival to definitely separate between the God of the Scriptures and all of the pagan gods of the world.

While doing our investigation of Allah and to our surprise, we found out that there are certain areas and issues that have never been touched before at all. We believe that those long unchecked and neglected elements are specifically the keys to disclose the matter and hopefully to put an end to the long disputed matter. However, such can't be really accomplished except if all of the sides cooperate and set apart our opinions but let only God's word to be the measuring rod and standard for judgment.

What is the goal?

Lets suppose that all the Christians, we mean the elect, all come to one common decision regarding Allah, totally rejecting him as God and banning his name from being used for God in the Bible translations, Christian literatures, in evangelism and churches altogether! Wouldn't that be similar to striking Goliath right in his forehead or cutting a bull's head and separating it from the body?

What would be the outcome after?

Wouldn't Islam fall to the ground?

Would Muslims have anything else to boast about and to legitimate their religion?

Not at all! They may violently react like the wounded bull in the arena, but the resistance wouldn't last so long and Islam will be reduced to dust.

What if the same thing is to be done to the other pagan deities?

We are not speaking here mere ideas, we are speaking deep interpretation of the Bible prophecies and their spiritual fulfillment (Rev.8:3-5, 11:16-18, 16:19-20). It is not only a matter of technicalities but most importantly how to pray powerful and effective prayers, which are able to shake the principalities and powers of the heavens and the earth! Once they are accurately defined, stripped and exposed, they will be vulnerable to our strike in the heart and therefore they will fall and never to rise again and the way will be totally cleared and prepared before the coming of our Lord and His Kingdom...

Who is concerned?

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Investigation and Analysis

1: Theological Comparison

Why Allah of the Quran is not the same as Yahweh of the Bible?

How to determine between the original and the counterfeit:

When comparing two money bills with the purpose of determining which is counterfeit and which is the genuine we should focus on the **differences**, not on the similarities. Upon examination, the true and fake bills may appear to be exactly the same, since counterfeit bills are meant to pass off as real ones. When examining the bills more closely, you will find that the small differences in the two bills are what will prove the original one from the imposter. A genuine bill conforms 100% to the norms and two genuine bills have no differences. If a bill lacks or differs only by a single character from the bank's standard of checking, that bill should be refused and even burned.

Our case with the being Allah is very similar. Allah claims to be the true God, the Bible God. So, it is simple! **All we have to do is to take what we know about Allah from the Quran, his "revelation," and compare it with what we know about Yahweh in the Bible. If Allah is indeed Yahweh then the similarities must be absolute (100%),** otherwise he is to be disqualified and no longer equaled with the true God, who never changes.

Unfortunately, the differences between Yahweh and Allah are not even a few but many. Some of them are very visible and clear, others are tricky and need extra and deep analysis. In this Chapter we are going to explore and investigate a few examples from each type.

The missing characteristics:

The Name:

When God revealed Himself to Moses He told him that **His very personal and eternal name is YHWH** (Yahweh/Jehovah).

Later on, He emphasized the importance of using that very name, YHWH, if anyone claims to be a messenger from Him. YHWH, Hayah-[Asher]-Hayah, I AM, the LORD, the Eternal, all basically mean and stand for the same thing, God's proper name, **character and nature** of being transcendent and infinite in time and space.

Linguistically, Allah has no connection with those different expressions of God's name.

OT: Exo.3:14-15; Jer.33:2; **Mic.4:5**

*And **God (Elohiym)** said to Moses, "**Hayah-Hayah (I Am/Who Is)**"; and He said, "**Thus you shall say to the sons of Israel, 'YHWH (the Eternal) has sent me to you' ... 'YHWH, the God of your fathers, the God (El) Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, has sent me to you.' This is My name forever, and this is My memorial name to all generation...**" Thus says **Yahweh** who made the earth, **Yahweh** who formed it to establish it, "**Yahweh is His name.**" ...All the nations may walk in **the name of their gods (elohiym)**; we will walk in **the name of YHWH our God (Elohiynu)** fore ever and ever.*

NT: Mat.23:39; Joh.8:58; Rev.1:8-18 & 22:16;

*For I (Jesus) say to you, from now on you shall not see Me until you say, "**Blessed is He who comes in the name of the Lord (Adonai/Yahweh)**!" ...**Jesus(Yehshua)** said to them, "Truly, truly, I say to you, before Abraham was born, **I AM (YHWH)**... **I** am the Alpha and the Omega, **who is and who was and who is to come (Hayah-Hayah/Eternal)**, the Almighty," **says the Lord (Adonai/Yahweh) God**... "I am the First and the Last, and the Living One; and I was dead, and behold, I am alive forevermore... **I, Jesus (Yehshua: YHWH is Savior)**, have sent My angel to testify to you theses things... "*

When examining the Quran along with the Hadeeth we are unable to locate any trace of Yahweh, or even a close Arabic translation to it, i.e. "al-azaliy," or "al-khalid," or "al-'abadiy" (the Eternal) or "al-Kaa'in" (I AM), being among any of the many names attributed to Allah. Whenever, Muhammad spoke, he did it in the name of Allah, which was the name of chief pagan deity of his people. What makes his case even more difficult is the fact that he claimed that *Allaah* (and *Huw*) is the **very personal name of God, not even one of his common names. This was one of the primarily reasons why the Jews of Arabia rejected him as a prophet, based on Deu.13:1 and 18:20,** which make of him as a false prophet. No Bible prophet has ever spoken in the name of Allah (a foreign god) as Muhammad and his followers claimed. In fact, Allah, was never been used in the Bible as God's name, even once, but rather as the term for oak trees, which God strictly commanded not to worship (Jos.24:26, Eze.6:13 and Hos.4:14). Moreover, Muhammad called his Allah several times by the **term Hu,** which sounds like the name of an Egyptian god, the god of witchcraft.

Q.20:14; 1:1-3; 112:1; 59:22-24; 28:70; 2:255; 4:87; 6:102

"I, Allah; there is no other god beside Me. You shall worship Me alone, and observe the Contact Prayers (Salat) to remember Me." In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful. Praise be to Allah, Lord of the worlds (world and underworld)... Proclaim, "He is Allah, the One and only... He is Allah; there is no other god beside Him (Hu). Knower of all secrets and declarations. He is the Most Gracious, Most Merciful. He is Allah; there is no other god beside Him (Hu). The King, the Most Sacred, the Peace, the Most Faithful, the Supreme, the Almighty, the Most Powerful, the Most Proud. Allah be glorified; far above having partners. He is Allah, the Creator, the Initiator, the Designer. To Him belong the most beautiful names. Glorifying Him is everything in the heavens and the earth. He is the Almighty, Most Wise... He is Allah, there is no other god beside Him (Hu). To Him belongs all praise in this first life, and in the Hereafter. All judgment belongs with Him, and to Him you will be returned... Allah: there is no other god besides Him (Hu), the Living, the Self-Subsisting. Never a moment of unawareness or slumber overtakes Him. To Him belongs everything in the heavens and everything on earth... Allah: there is no god except He (Hu). He will surely summon you on the Day of Resurrection - the inevitable day. Whose narration is more truthful than Allah's?...Such is Allah your Lord, there is no

god except He (Hu), the Creator of all things. You shall worship Him alone. He is in control of all things."

Fatherhood and sonship:

Yahweh in the Bible, both in the OT and NT, is called Father and that people (Israel/Believers) are His children. God's fatherhood stands for his character of being Creator, Sustainer and Discipliner of his creatures. We are not his children because He has sex with our mother as Muslims understand it but because He adopted us.

OT: Psa.68:4-5; Jer.3:19,31:7-9; Isa.63:16; Mal.2:10

Sing to **God**, sing praises to His name... **A Father** to the fatherless and a Judge for the widows, is God in His holy habitation... Thus says **the LORD**, "...**I am a Father to Israel, and Ephraim is my first-born.**" ...**You are our Father**, though Abraham does not know us or Israel acknowledge us; **you, O LORD, are our Father**, our Redeemer from of old is your name... **Do we not have one Father?** Has not **one God** created us?

NT: Mat.6:9; Joh.1:12; Rom.8:15

"Pray in this way: '**Our Father who art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy name (Yahweh).**'" ...As many as received Him, to them **He gave the right to become children of God (the Father), even to those who believe in His name (Yehshua)**... For you **didn't receive a spirit** that makes you **a slave** again to fear, but **you received the Spirit of sonship. And by Him we cry, "Abba, Father."**

Allah in the Quran firmly denies fatherhood and considers it as a blasphemy, which he punishes, according to sharia, by death.

Allah doesn't adopt, instead he forbids full adoption of children.

Q.19:35 & 88-92; 72:3

It does not befit Allah that He begets a son, be He glorified. To have anything done, He simply says to it, "Be," and it is... **They said, "The Most Gracious has begotten a son"!** **You have uttered a gross blasphemy.** The heavens are about to shatter, the earth is about to tear asunder, and the mountains are about to crumble. **Because they claim that the Most Gracious has begotten a son. It is not befitting the Most Gracious that He should beget a son. Every single one in the heavens and the earth is a servant (slave) of**

the Most Gracious... And exalted is the majesty of our Lord. He has taken neither a wife nor a son.

Love (unconditional versus selfish):

The love of God for the sinner is not a reflection of anything here on earth. The love of God for the sinner did not come from the human experience, but through a revelation from above. The only God who is capable of loving the wicked is the Creator, the Most High and the true God. Such love is also the reflection of His heart and character of a Father. His love is not limited to His word but also equal with His actions throughout the whole history

OT: Deu.7:7-8; Isa.54:10

The LORD did not set His love on you nor choose you because you were more in number than any of the peoples, for you were the fewest of all peoples, but because the LORD loves you and kept the oath which He swore to your forefathers... "Though the mountains be shaken and the hills be removed, yet My unfailing love for you will not be shaken nor My covenant of peace be removed," says the LORD, who has compassion on you.

NT: Joh.3:16-17; Rom.5:6-8; 1Jo.4:8-10

For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have eternal life. For God didn't send His Son into the world to judge the world, but that the world should be saved through Him." ...While we were still helpless, at the right time Christ died for the ungodly. For one will hardly die for a righteous man; though perhaps for the good man someone would dare even to die. But God demonstrated His own love toward us, in the while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us... For God is love. By this the love of God was manifested in us, that God has sent His only begotten Son into the world so that we might live through Him. In this love, not that we loved God but that He loved us and sent His Son to be the propitiation for our sins.

Muslim objection" I John 4:7-8 Ex 34:5-7

The love of Allah for the sinner and the **ungodly is totally missing from** the Qur'an because it is the most difficult, and even an impossible thing to copy. Allah's love appears very similar to creatures

love rather than God's (Mat.6:46). It is very selfish and self-centered and limited to those who love and fear him first.

Q.3:31-32; 7:55; 61:4

*Proclaim: "If you love Allah, you should follow me." **Allah will then love you, and forgive your sins.** Allah is Forgiver, Most Merciful. You shall obey Allah and the messenger." **If they turn away, Allah does not love the disbelievers...** You shall worship your Lord publicly and privately; **He does not love the transgressors (sinners)...** **Allah loves those who fight in His cause** united in one column, like the bricks in one wall.*

Contradictions:

Personal versus Impersonal (abstract) in relationship:

Yahweh is a personal God, who desires to have an intimate relationship with humans. It is always Him who takes the initiative in relationships with humankind. His relationship with people was always personal and intimate, like the case with Adam, Abraham, Israel, Moses, David, the Apostles and Paul. Furthermore and till these days, all true Christians have a personal relationship with Him. Mostly in the OT God is portrayed as the Angel of Yahweh and in the NT as Jesus. The personal relationship which God desires to have with us is as close a relationship between a father and a son, a husband and a wife and a friend to friend.

OT: Exo.33:11 & 34:5-9; Zec.2:10

The LORD would speak to Moses face to face, as a man speaks to his friend... **The LORD descended in the cloud and stood there with him (Moses)** as he called upon the name of the LORD. Then **the LORD passed by in front of him...** And he (Moses) said, "If now I found favor in **Thy sight, O Lord, I pray, let the Lord go along in our midst.**"... "Shout and be glad, O Daughter of Zion, For **I am coming, and I will live among you,**" **declares the LORD.** "Shout and be glad, O Daughter of Zion, For **I am coming, and I will live among you,**" **declares the LORD.**

NT: Joh.1:1-11; Mat.17:2-9 & Joh.14:8-9

*In the beginning was **the Word (Jesus)**, and the Word was with God and **the Word was God (Elohiym)**... **He was in the world, and the world did not know Him. He came to His own,** and those who were*

His own did not receive Him... **He (Jesus) was transfigured before them; and His face shone like the sun, and His garments became white as light...** And as they were coming down from the mountain, Jesus commanded them, saying, "Tell the vision to no one until the Son of Man (Him) has risen from the dead." ...Philip said to Him, "**Lord show us the Father, and it is enough for us.**" **Jesus** said to him, "Have I been so long with you, and yet you have not come to know Me. Philip? **He who has seen Me (Jesus) has seen the Father (Yahweh);** how do you say, 'Show us the Father'?"

On the contrary, Allah is an impersonal, abstract and untouchable god, who can't be approached at all. All he wants is to be worshipped. In exchange, he promises some benefits. A relationship with Allah is more like a distant business relationship, or what **psychologists call co-dependent relationship**, merely based on mutual interests. No Muslim, not even Muhammad himself has been able to directly encounter Allah. Everything seems to be done through some mysterious angel (Jibriel), in the dark. Perhaps the accurate description of Allah is that it is a pseudonym god, who never existed as a being, but was made up to serve others purposes! That is why, it was always referred to as "him" **(Hu)** to emphasis its impersonality.

Q.59:22; 28:70; 2:255; 4:87; 6:102

He (hua) is **Allah**; there is no other god beside **Him (Hu)**... **Such is Allah your Lord, there is no god except He (Hu), the Creator of all things. You shall worship Him alone. He is in control of all things.**"

Meekness versus Pride:

Yahweh is a meek God, who loves and promotes humility but hates and condemns pride in its all forms. God's meekness we see it in the person of His Son Jesus, who was born in manger, grew up in a poor family, lived a simple life and even accepted to die in a very humiliating manner, despite the fact that He was King of kingly and divine origin. **Pride or haughtiness in the Bible is mainly associated with Satan and wickedness.** It was never associated with God.

OT: Pro.6:16-17 & 8:13; Isa.14:12-14; Eze.28:2-17

There are six things which **the LORD hates**, Yes, seven which are **abominable to Him: Haughty eyes...** The fear of the LORD is to hate evil; **Pride and arrogance** and the evil way, and the perverted mouth, **I hate.** "How you have fallen from heaven, **O Haylel (Shiny**

star/King of Babylon/Satan), son of the dawn! You have been cut down to the earth, you who have weakened the nations! You said in your heart, 'I will ascend to heaven. I will raise my throne above the stars of God. I will sit on the mount of assembly in the recesses of the north. I will ascend above the heights of the clouds. I will make myself like the Most High... Because your heart is prideful and you have said, 'I am a god', I sit in the seat of gods, in the heart of the seas... Therefore I have cast you as profane from the mountain of God. And I have destroyed you, O covering cherub, from the midst of the stones of fire. Your heart became proud because of your beauty... I cast you to the ground, I put you before kings, that they may see you."

NT: Mat.11:28-29; Phi.7:5-8; Jam.4:6

"Come to Me (Jesus), all who are weary and heavy-laden, and I will give you rest. Take My yoke upon you, and **learn from Me, for I am gentle and humble in heart**; and you shall find rest for your souls." ...Let this mind be in you, which was also in **Christ Jesus, Who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God. But made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men. And being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross ...That is what the Scripture says, "God opposes the proud but gives grace to the humble."**

One of Allah's 99 attributes is "al-mutakabbir" (the prideful or most proud). Although he claims to discourage certain sorts of pride among his slaves, he still confesses that one of his descriptions/names (sifat/asma') **is pride**. The most serious thing about this is the fact that the Bible (as above) tells us that the reason why Satan fall from heaven was due to his pride. His lust to be worshipped as if he is God (Mat.4:8-10) reveals and expose his obsessive pride.

Q.59:23; 7:55; 20:14

He is Allah; there is no other god beside Him. The King, the Sacred, the Peace, the Faithful, the Supreme, the Almighty, the Powerful, the Prideful. Allah be magnified; far above having partners... **You shall worship your Lord publicly and privately... "I, Allah; there is no other god beside Me. You shall worship Me alone, and observe the Contact Prayers (Salat) to remember Me."**

Triune versus Unitarian/Singular (the Sonship/divinity of Christ):

Throughout the whole Bible, Yahweh Elohiym is portrayed **as a triune** God who reveals Himself in three persons, the Father, Son and the Holy Spirit, which Christians refer to as the Holy Trinity. God's revelation about His multi-person is recorded, beginning from the first three verses of the O.T.

OT: Isa.9:6-7; Zec.2:5-11

*For **to us a Child is born, to us a Son is given**, and the government will be on **His** shoulders. And **He will be called Wonderful Counselor, Eternal Father, and Prince of peace**. Of the increase of His government and peace there will be no end. He will reign on David's throne and over His kingdom, establishing and upholding it with justice and righteousness from that time on and forever. **The zeal of the LORD Almighty will accomplish this...** For thus saith **the LORD**, "**I** will be unto her **a wall of fire (Holy Spirit)** round about, and will be **the glory** in the midst of her. Come forth, and flee from the land of the north, for I have spread you abroad as the four winds of the heaven. After **the glory** hath **He** sent **Me** unto the nations which spoiled you, for he that toucheth you toucheth the apple of **His** eye. For, behold, **I** will shake mine hand upon them, and they shall be a spoil to their servants and ye shall know that **the LORD of hosts (Father)** hath sent **Me (Jesus)**. Sing and rejoice, O daughter of Zion for **I come**, and **I** will dwell in the midst of thee, and many nations shall be joined to **the LORD** in that day, and shall be **My** people: and **I** will dwell in the midst of thee, and thou shalt know that **the LORD of hosts** hath sent **Me** unto thee."*

NT: Mat.3:16-17 & 28:18-20; Joh.15:26-27; 1Jo.2:22 & 5:9-11

*And **Jesus**, when He was baptized, went up straightway out of the water and, the heavens were opened unto **Him**, and **He** saw **the Spirit of God** descending like a dove, and lighting upon **Him**. And **a voice from heaven (the Father)**, saying, "This is **My beloved Son**, in whom **I am** well pleased." ... And **Jesus** came and spake unto them, saying, "All power is given unto **Me** in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in **the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit**. Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever **I** have commanded you and **I am** with you always, even unto the end of the world... But when **the Comforter is come**, whom **I (Jesus)** will send unto you **from the***

Father, even the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father, He shall testify of Me and ye also shall bear witness, because ye have been with Me from the beginning." ... Who is the liar? It is the one who denies that Jesus is the Christ (Son of God). Such a person is the antichrist. He denies the Father and the Son...If we receive the witness of men, the witness of God is greater: for this is the witness of God which He hath testified of His Son. He that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in himself. He that believeth not God hath made Him a liar; because he believeth not the record that God gave of His Son.

In his Quran, Allah totally denies and rejects the trinity and regards it as idolatry and as an unforgivable blasphemy punishable by death.

Q.4:171; 5:72-75 & 116; 112:1-4

O people of the scripture, do not transgress the limits of your religion, and do not say about Allah except the truth. **The Messiah, Jesus, the son of Mary, was a messenger of Allah... You shall not say, "Trinity." You shall refrain from this for your own good. Allah is only one god. Be He glorified; He is much too glorious to have a son.** To Him belongs everything in the heavens and everything on earth. **Allah suffices as Lord and Master... Pagans indeed are those who say that Allah is the Messiah, son of Mary.** The Messiah himself said, "O Children of Israel, you shall worship Allah; my Lord and your Lord." Anyone who sets up any idol beside Allah, Allah has forbidden Paradise for him, and his destiny is Hell. The wicked have no helpers. **Pagans indeed are those who say that Allah is a third of a trinity. There is no god except the one God.** Unless they refrain from saying this, those who disbelieve among them will incur a painful retribution. Would they not repent to Allah, and ask His forgiveness? Allah is Forgiver, Most Merciful. **The Messiah, son of Mary, is no more than a messenger like the messengers before him, and his mother was a saint.."** Allah will say, "**O Jesus (3isa), son of Mary, did you say to the people, 'Make me and my mother idols beside Allah?'**" He will say, "Be You glorified. **I could not utter what was not right.** Had I said it, You already would have known it. You know my thoughts, and I do not know Your thoughts. You know all the secrets... Proclaim, **"He is Allah the One and only (Singular), Allah, the Absolute. Never did He beget (no Father), nor was He begotten (no Son), none equals Him (no Holy Spirit)."**

False similarities:

Creator:

God in the Bible is clearly the One and only Creator. Genesis account shows that He was there all the way from before the world existed and that He was the master of keeping history during the time where humans weren't able to write yet. The account of creation has been a mystery to scientists and only recently some of them have started to understand what God was saying about how he formed this physical world. We also know that Yahweh is the Creator according to His divine laws and love and care for what His hands have made.

OT: Gen.1:1 & 26 John 1:1-3

In the beginning God **created** the heaven and the earth... So God created **man in his image**, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them...

NT: Rev 4:11

*Thou art worthy, **O Lord**, to receive glory and honour and power for **thou hast created all things**, and for thy pleasure they are and were created.*

Allah of the Qur'an is referred to as being the creator, but according to his accounts and laws (sharia) **we can prove that he is a pretender, even a destroyer**. His Islamic law concerning hand cutting coupled with the unnatural treatment of women, and the permission of pleasure marriage are diametrically opposed to the character of the Creator, Yahweh. It is important to notice that the Creator has never ordered in his laws to cut people's bodies and to crucify them. Those where pagan practices such as the Babylonians and the Romans, whose kingdoms symbolize Satan. Furthermore, one of the strangest things about Allah in the Quran is his claim to be the **best of the creators**.

Q.23:14; 5:33; 17:16

*...Most blessed is **Allah, the best of Creators**... The just retribution for those who fight Allah and His messenger, and commit horrendous crimes, **is to be killed, or crucified, or to have their hands and feet cut off on alternate sides**, or to be banished from the land. This is to humiliate them in this life, then they suffer a far worse retribution in the Hereafter... And **when We desire to destroy a city,***

We command its men who live at ease, and they commit ungodliness therein, then the Word is realized against it, and We destroy it utterly

Mercy and Justice:

Yahweh, the Creator showed His mercy to people in many passages of the OT, like in his encounter with Hagar, redemption of Isaac, answer to Hannah, healing of Assyrian officer, etc. His justice we see it in exposing Abraham's lies, Jacob's treachery, David's iniquity and murder, etc. But the full extend of His mercy and justice, He have shown it at the cross through the atoning sacrifice of His Son, Jesus Christ.

OT: Psa.89:14 & 145:8; Isa.30:18 & 45:21; Zep.3:5

Justice and judgment are the habitation of thy throne, mercy and truth shall go before thy face... The LORD is gracious, and full of compassion; slow to anger, and of great mercy... And therefore will the LORD wait, that he may be gracious unto you, and therefore will he be exalted, that he may have mercy upon you, for the LORD is a God of judgment, blessed are all they that wait for him... Have not I the LORD? and there is no God else beside me; a just God and a Saviour; there is none beside me... The just LORD [is] in the midst thereof; he will not do iniquity, every morning doth he bring his judgment to light, he faileth not; but the unjust knoweth no shame.

NT: Luk.6:27-28; Mat.9:13 II Peter 3:9

I say unto you which hear, Love your enemies, do good to them which hate you, bless them that curse you, and pray for them which despitefully use you... Go ye and learn what that meaneth, I will have mercy, and not sacrifice, for I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance... The Lord is not slow in keeping his promise, as some understand slowness. He is patient with you, not wanting anyone to perish, but everyone to come to repentance.

Despite the fact that Allah is referred to as the **Most Merciful, his words and law demonstrate otherwise.**

Q.5:33; 9:84 & 80

The just retribution for those who fight Allah and His messenger, and commit horrendous crimes, is to be killed, or crucified, or to have their hands and feet cut off on alternate sides, or to be banished from the land. This is to humiliate them in this life, then they suffer a far worse retribution in the Hereafter... You shall not observe the funeral prayer for any of them when he dies, nor shall you stand at his grave. They have disbelieved in Allah and His messenger, and died in a state of wickedness... Whether you ask forgiveness for them, or do not ask forgiveness for them - even if you ask forgiveness for them seventy times - Allah will not forgive them. This is because they disbelieve in Allah and His messenger. Allah does not guide the wicked people (khalifa)

All-knowing:

It is obvious that the most modern science and man's intelligence is till far away behind to comprehend how God has created the world and how He is making it to function. However, according to history, archeology and scientific discoveries, we have started to have evidences that this Bible God is the God who has been able to make astonishing statements, which were totally true and would have been impossible for men to know them by themselves. One of those examples is about the earth and its form. Thousands of years before man could build satellites and communication and visual technology, this marvelous God told us, through His prophets, that earth is round and that it is hung in the space. This God and only Him have been able to tell us what has happened in the past and what was to happen in the future. World events, day after day, prove the fact that such a God knows everything and is present everywhere and that he has met His own challenge and proved Himself true and accurate.

OT: Job.26:7; Isa.40:22 & 44:7

He (God) stretcheth out the north over the empty place, and hangeth the earth upon nothing... It is He that sitteth upon the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are as grasshoppers; that stretcheth out the heavens as a curtain, and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in... Who then is like Me (Yahweh)? Let him proclaim it. Let him declare and lay out before me what has happened since I established my ancient people, and what is yet to come, yes let him foretell what will come.

According to the Quran, the "all-knowing Allah" confused between **Mary and the Holy Spirit** and mistakenly accused all Christians of

worshipping three gods, among whom **Mary is one as a partner and a goddess (Q.5:116)**. In his knowledge he erroneously stated that **earth is flat** and that the **sun set during the evening** in a lake. In his Quran, he also mixed up between **historical and biblical personalities** and the eras of their existence and locations and **he never gave any information about the future as Yahweh challenges**.

So, was Allah all-ignoring or all-deceiving? Besides, by permitting the hand cutting was he aware of the after-effects of such atrocity, which results in psychological and social devastation or was he showing of his nature of a destroyer?

Q.18:86 & 90; 88:17-20

*When **he reached the far west, he found the sun setting in a muddy spring**, and found people there. We said, "O Zul-Qarnain, you can rule as you wish; either punish, or be kind to them." When **he reached the far east, he found the sun rising on people who had nothing to shelter them from it...** Why do they not reflect on the camels and how they are created? And the sky and how it is raised. And the mountains and how they are constructed. And **the earth and how it is flattened**.*

Differences in action and behavior:

Swearing and praying:

Yahweh never swore by anything except His own name because there is nothing that can be higher or equal to Him.

OT: Gen.22:16-17

*And said, "**By Myself I have sworn**," declares **the LORD**, "because you have done this thing and have not withheld your son, your only son, indeed I will greatly bless you..."*

NT: Heb.6:13-16

*For **when God made the promise** to Abraham, **since He could swear by no one greater, He swore by Himself**, ...For men swear*

by one greater than themselves, and with them an oath given as confirmation is an end of every dispute.

Allah in the Quran swears by almost everything; stars, planets, people, beasts, demons, objects, etc. That's not all! Allah also prays to Muhammad and the prophets. Whenever a Muslim uses the statement "*salla allahu 3ala muhammad*" or writes "PBUH" that is supposed to mean Allah prayed upon Muhammad. Being aware of it now and that it isn't correct, Muslims have changed the meaning of *salla* from *prayed* to *blessed*. But this is only a twist from the real meaning of the verb, since "blessed" in Arabic is actually "*baaraka*" not "*salla*" Even though Jesus was God's own Son, nowhere in the Bible or any Christian sources can we see the Father praying to the Son.

DICTIONARY OF ISLAM.

OATH.

Arabic *yamin* (يمين), pl. *yaminal aiman*.(Hans Wehr page 1299)

Qassam, wa ,means Oath

Q.36:1-2; 52:1-7; 95:1-4; 53:1-2; 85:1-5; 74:32-34; 79:1-5; 91:1-8; 86:1-4; 89:1-5

I, Allah, swear by) the Quran

Mt. Sinai.

The recorded scripture.

Published in books.

The frequented Shrine.

The exalted ceiling.

The sea that is set aflame...

the fig and the olive.

Mount Sinai.

And this honored town (Mecca)...

the stars fell away...

the sky and its galaxies.

The promised day.

The witness and the witnessed

... Absolutely,

(I swear) by the moon.

And the night as it passes.

And the morning as it shines

... By the sun and its brightness.

The moon that follows it.

The day that reveals.

The night that covers.

The sky and Him who built it.

The earth

The soul and Him who created it

... the (demons who) snatch

the sky and Al-Taareq.

*Do you know what Al-Taareq is? **The bright star (Haylel/Satan)...**
**the dawn. And the ten nights. By the even and the odd. By the
night as it passes.** A profound oath, for one who possesses
intelligence.*

Performing miracles:

The first time Yahweh revealed Himself to Moses and Israel, before He brought to them the commandments and asked them to worship Him as the One True God, He performed awesome miracles in their midst to demonstrate to them His mighty power and infinite abilities. Most of

the miracles he performed no other power has been able to duplicate or prevent. In fact, that same God never stopped performing miracles throughout all Israel and the Christian Church history even to this present day. The rise of Israel in 1948 and the rise of churches in several parts of the world, especially the Muslim one, where churches have been erased for centuries are proof of God's miraculousness and power to act throughout history and everywhere. **Miracle is the verification from God. Why Muhammad was not done?**

OT: Exo.34:10; Deu.26:8

*Then God said, "Behold, I am going to make a covenant. **Before all your people I will perform miracles which have not been produced in all the earth nor among any of the nations; and all the people among whom you live will see the working of the LORD, for it is a fearful thing that I am going to perform with you."** ... **The LORD brought us (Israel) out of Egypt with a mighty hand and an outstretched arm and with great terror and with signs and wonders;***

NT: Act.10:38 & 19: 11-12; Heb.2:4

*You know of **Jesus of Nazareth, how God anointed Him with the Holy Spirit and with power, and how He went about doing good and healing all who were oppressed by the devil, for God was with Him... God was performing extraordinary miracles by the hands of Paul, so that handkerchiefs or aprons were even carried from his body to the sick, and the diseases left them and the evil spirits went out.... God also testifying with them (Apostles), both by signs and wonders and by various miracles and by gifts of the Holy Spirit according to His own will.***

When Allah sent his Quran's revelations to Muhammad, **he never performed any miracles**, which would prove his claim. According to the Quran, Allah's only and greatest "miracle" was the actual revelation of the Quran. When we examine the book and what Allah claims about it, we find that this boast is actually fraudulent. Allah challenges all people and demons that they can't produce such kind of literature, but reality proved the opposite. Mere humans have been able to defeat the Quran's so called eloquence and throughout the centuries. Mere men have been able to expose Allah's orthographic and grammatical mistakes and to show the correct ways of writing and saying them. If we use Allah's method to prove his divinity, many men

deserve to be deified as well, such as al-Mutanabbi, Voltaire, Shakespeare...!

Q.29:51; 18:2; 17:8; 2:23; 59:21; 85:21-22

Is it not enough of a miracle that we sent down to you this book, being recited to them? This is indeed a mercy and a reminder for people who believe... A perfect (scripture) to warn of severe retribution from Him, and to deliver good news to the believers who lead a righteous life, that they have earned a generous recompense... ***If all mankind and the jinn would come together to produce the like of this Qur'an, they could not produce its like even though they exerted all and their strength in aiding one another... If you have any doubt regarding what we revealed to our servant, then produce one sura like these, and call upon your own witnesses against Allah, if you are truthful... If we revealed this Quran to a mountain, you would see it trembling, crumbling, out of reverence for Allah.*** We cite these examples for the people that they may reflect... ***Indeed, it is a glorious Quran. In a preserved master tablet.***

Challenges to the miracle:

* Satanic verses in the Quran itself (Q.53:19-22): *"Have ye thought upon al-Lat and al-Uzza and Manat, the third, the other? These are the exalted cranes (intermediaries), whose intercession is to be hoped for."*

* The disputed Shi3i surat, called al-wilaaya: *"On the name of the all merciful Allah. You who are believers, believe in the prophet and the saint, which is Ali Bin Abi Taleb, Mohammed cousin, which we sent, they will guide you to the strait path. A prophet and a saint belong to each other, and I am the all knowing, the experienced. Those who do obey God's covenant they deserve comforting paradises. And those who if it read to them our verses, they contradict it. They have a great big place in Hell, if they called in the day of judgement: where is the unfair, the contradictory for the messengers?! The messengers don't leave them without the truth, and Allah will not allow them to win (appear, show) till a short time. Praise your lord and thank him, and Ali, Ali Bin Abi Taleb, Mohammed cousin one from the witnesses."*

* Musaylima's imitation: *"Allah has been gracious to the pregnant woman; He has brought forth from her a living being that can move; from her very midst."*

Notes:

- It is better to compare the original Arabic text to see their closeness and similarity with the Quran's style.
- Regarding Yahweh's challenge, see chapter E, God's challenge to any god, which claim to be God.

The nature of Revelation:-

The way Allah "revealed" his book to Muhammad is very different from the way Yahweh communicated His word and message to all the prophets throughout the generations. Allah's method of transmission, however, is very similar to the **manifestations of psychics and mediums**. According to Muhammad's own companions and their witness, whenever he received a revelation in front of them, his face twisted, his voice changed and an atmosphere of terror filled the place. In other words, the picture portrayed in their accounts is much like **what we know to be demonic manifestation** such as in several pagan practices where they **invoke evil spirits for fortune** telling or consultations.

Other distinctions: Allah offers salvation to demons (*jinn*)

Allah offers salvation to demons (*jinn*) and encourages people (mainly Muslims) to cooperate with them (Q.55:33). He exhorts men and demons to cooperate to find an exit from the present earth and heaven in hope to escape judgment. He is tolerant of superstition and certain forms of witchcraft. He is to be worshipped by facing some specific directions and objects (Kaaba/Mecca and some starry hosts). He is the author of evil, the one who harms (*aldhar*), the oppressor (*almuhaymin*), and the one who leads astray and deceives (*al-maakir*). He hates the Jews and calls to exterminate them. He puts a lot of emphasis on the works of the flesh and the self-righteousness in his laws (Q.6:160), **however he doesn't guarantee a sure salvation even to Muhammad**. His religious rituals and practices have a lot in common with the heathen's rather than the biblical priesthood. He promotes violence (*jihad*) and has no patience to wait until the judgement day (Q.2:190). His heaven is a resort for satisfying the desires of the flesh, especially for men, rather than the fulfillment of everlasting righteousness and holiness (Q.55:56-57). He often changes his mind and abrogates his word and laws (Q.2:106). His laws (*shari3a*) and history shows that he is a master destroyer and a bloodthirsty dictator... Many of those descriptions are abominable for Yahweh and the rest have no place to fit with Him, but perfectly match with Satan's biblical description and of his demons.

Further Scriptural comparisons:

* Yahweh hates deception, Allah boasts about it:

Psa.5:4-5; Pro.6:16-18; Hab.1:13; Jam.1:13-14; Mat.24:4

*There are six things that **the LORD hates**, seven that are **detestable to Him... a heart that devises wicked schemes... You are not a God who takes pleasure in evil**; with you the wicked cannot dwell... Your eyes are too pure to look on evil; **you cannot tolerate wrong**... When tempted, no one should say, "God is tempting me." For **God cannot be tempted by evil, nor does He tempt anyone; but each one is tempted when, by his own evil desire, he is dragged away and enticed**... Jesus answered, "**Watch out that no one deceives you.**"*

Q.3:54; 8:30

*And (the unbelievers) schemed and planned, and **Allah schemed** also, and **the best of schemers (almaakiriyn/deceivers) is Allah**... Remember how the unbelievers schemed against thee, to keep thee in bonds, or to slay thee, or get thee out. They scheme and plot, but **the best of schemers (almaakiriyn) is Allah.***

* **Yahweh seeks to pull people out of darkness, Allah leads them astray and then blames the responsibility on them:**

Eze.33:11; Jer.18:7-10; Jon.3:10

*Say to them: "As I live", says the Lord God, "**I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked, but that the wicked turn from his way and live.** Turn, turn from your evil ways! For why should you die, O house of Israel?... The instant I speak concerning a nation and concerning a kingdom, to pluck up, to pull down, and to destroy it, **if that nation against whom I have spoken turns from its evil, I will relent of the disaster I thought to bring upon it.** And the instant I speak concerning a nation and concerning a kingdom, to build and plant it, if it does evil in My sight, so that it does not obey My voice, then I will relent concerning the good with which I would benefit it..." Then God saw their works, that they turned from their evil way; and **God relented from the disaster that He had said He would bring upon them, and He did not do it.** "*

Q.17:16; Q.14:4; 4:87 & 90

And when **We desire to destroy a city, We command its men who live at ease, and they commit ungodliness therein**, then the Word is realized against it, and We destroy it utterly... **Allah leads astray whomsoever He will** and guides whomsoever he will... Whomsoever Allah guides, he is rightly guided, and **whom He leads astray, they are the losers!** We have created for Hell many Jinns and men... **Do ye desire to guide him whom Allah led astray?** Whom Allah leads away, you will find no way for him."

* **Yahweh never changes His mind, Allah finds pleasure in forgery:**

Num.23:19; Mal.3:6; 2Tim.2:13; Heb.13:8; Mat:24.35

God is not a man that he should lie, nor a son of man that he should repent. Has he said, and will he not do? Or has he spoken, and will he not make it good?...For **I, Yahweh, do not change... If we are faithless, he remains faithful; he cannot deny himself...** **Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, today, and forever... Heaven and earth will pass away but my words will not pass.**

Q.2:106; 16:101

None of Our revelations do we abrogate or cause to be forgotten but **We substitute something better or similar- Knowest thou not that Allah has power over all things?**... When **We substitute one revelation for another** and Allah knowest best what He reveals - They say, "Thou art but a forger"; But most of them understand not.

* Yahweh promotes love for all people, Allah saws hate between those who oppose him:

Pro.6:16-19; Mat.5:43-45 & 18:7

There are six things the LORD hates, seven that are detestable to him: haughty eyes, a lying tongue, hands that shed innocent blood, **a heart that devises wicked schemes, feet that are quick to rush into evil, a false witness who pours out lies and a man who stirs up dissension among brothers...** You have heard that **it was said, `Love your neighbour and hate your enemy.'** **But I tell you: Love your enemies** and pray for those who persecute you, that you may be sons of your Father in heaven... **Woe to the world because of the things that cause people to sin!** Such things must come, but **woe to the man (person) through whom they come!**

Q.5:14 & 64

Also from those who said, "We are Christian," we took their covenant. But they disregarded some of the commandments given to them. Consequently, **we condemned them to animosity and hatred among themselves**, until the Day of Resurrection. Allah will then inform them of everything they had done... **For certain, your Lord's revelations to you will cause many of them to plunge deeper into transgression and disbelief. Consequently, we have committed them to animosity and hatred among themselves** until the Day of Resurrection. Whenever they ignite the flames of war, Allah puts them out. They roam the earth wickedly, and Allah dislikes the evildoers.

* Yahweh's punishments are just and divine and reflect His nature of a Creator and Father, Allah's punishments are harsh, originate from paganism and reflect his character of a destroyer:

Exo.22:3; Lev.6:4-5; Eph.4:28

A thief must certainly make restitution, but if he has nothing, he must be sold to pay for his theft... When he thus sins and becomes guilty, he must return what he has stolen or taken by extortion, or what was entrusted to him, or the lost property he found, or whatever it was he swore falsely about. **He must make restitution in full, add a fifth of the value to it and give it all to the owner on the day he presents his guilt offering...** He who has been stealing must steal no longer, but must work, doing something useful with his own hands, that he may have something to share with those in need.

Q.5:38

The thief, male or female, you shall cut their hands as a punishment for their crime, and to serve as an example from Allah. Allah is Almighty, Most Wise.

Summary (A):

Christians, should be very careful in discerning between the two beings and not claiming they are one under any excuse. What is genuine and true remains always 100% that way regardless of time or space. No matter how close similarities might be, a 1% difference is very enough to rise all sorts of doubts and very crucial for making the differentiation.

In Jesus' temptation we see that Satan's greatest desire is to be worshiped and adored as if he is God. To reach that aim and temporal glory, he can get it only through using treachery and deceit.

Paul in 2Cor.11:14, warns us that Satan masquerades himself to look like God. So, those assumed similarities should not astonish and lead us to confusion, but rather soberness and cause us alarm.

From the multiple differences, which we have explored above, it is impossible for the Muslims' Allah to be the same as Yahweh, the God in both the OT and the NT. The differences between the two beings/Gods are numerous and sharp, even to **the point where we can confidently state that Allah of the Quran is a replica of Satan of the Bible**. Therefore, from a theological stand point Allah must not be associated with Yahweh as being the same God.

Section II : Linguistics

Introduction:

There is a language gap in between Christians and Muslims in the use of theological terminology. That gap is causing misunderstanding and cross communication and confusion to both sides. In regard of bridging it, in this chapter (article), we are going to investigate and analyse the name Allah and compare it with other terms that are used to refer to the divine from a **linguistic approach**. We are to go beyond the scripts and sounds and focus instead on the linguistic technical aspects. We are to find out how each side think and what they exactly mean when they use those different terms and also how others receive and understand them.

We have to draw a line between the similarities in regard of making a sound judgement about the use of Allah as name for God.

1. Contextual analysis and comparison of scriptures:

1.1. The Quran:

1.1.1. A look into English translation and the **original terms with lexical application:**

[1:1-3] **In the name of Allah**, (**q_^ll'**) Most-Gracious, Most-Merciful. Praise be to **Allah**, (**q_^ll'**) the-**Lord (rabbi)** of the worlds, Most-Gracious, Most-Merciful.

Allah = allaah = n. (noun) pr. (proper), dei. (deity), Lord = rabb = n. m (masculine). s. (singular)

[2:26] Surely **Allah**, (**q_^ll'**) is not ashamed to set forth any parable-a gnat or any thing above that; then as for those who believe, they know that it is the truth from their-**Lord (rabbihim)**, and as for those who disbelieve, they say: What is it that **Allah**, (**q_^ll'**) means by this parable...

Allah = allaah = n. pr. dei., Lord = rabb = n. m. s.

[2:163] Your-**God ('ilaahukum)** is the only one-**God ('ilaahun)**; there is no **god ('ilaaha)** but He...

God/god = 'ilaah = n. m. s.

[7:85] And to Madyan their brother Shu'aib. He said: O my people! Serve **Allah**, (**q_^ll'**) you have no **god ('ilaahin)** other than Him; clear proof indeed has come to you from **your-Lord (rabbikum)**...

Allah = allaah = n. pr. dei., god = 'ilaah = n. m. s., Lord = rabb = n. m. s.

[9:31] They have taken their **doctors of law** and their **monks** for **lords (arbaaban)** besides **Allah**, (**q_^ll'**), and the Messiah son of Mariam and they were enjoined that they should serve **God ('ilaahan)** only, there is no **god ('ilaaha)** but He; far from His glory be what they set up.

Allah = allaah = n. pr. dei., lords = arbaab = **n. m. pl.**, God/god = 'ilaah = n. m. s.

[11:53~56] They said, "O Hood, you did not show us any proof, and we are not abandoning our-**gods ('aalihatinaa)** on account of what you say. We believe that some of our-**gods ('aalihatinaa)** have afflicted you with a curse." He said, "I bear witness before **Allah**, (**q_^ll'**) and you bear witness as well, that I disown the idolaters... Surely I rely on **Allah**, (**q_^ll'**) my-**Lord (rabbiy)** and your-**Lord (rabbikum)**; there is no living creature but He holds it by its forelock; surely my-**Lord (rabbiy)** is on the right path.

Allah = allaah = n. pr. dei., gods = 'aalihat = n. m. pl., Lord = rabb = n. m. s.

[12:39~41] O my two mates of the prison! Are many **lords (arbaabun)** better or **Allah**, (**q_^|_|'**) the One, the **Supreme?**... "O my two companions of the prison! As to one of you, he will pour out the wine for his-**lord (rabbihi)** to drink: as for the other, he will hang **from the cross**, and the birds will eat from off his head.

Allah = allaah = n. pr. dei., lords = arbaab = n. m. pl., lord = rabb = n. m. s.

[16:51] **Allah**, (**q_^|_|'**) has proclaimed: "Do not worship **two-gods ('ilaahayni)**; there is only one-**God ('ilaahun)**..."

Allah = allaah = n. pr. dei., God = 'ilaah = n. m. s., **gods** = 'ilaahyn = n. m. du. (dual number)

[18:15] Here are our people setting **up gods ('aalihatan)** beside Him... Who is more evil than the one who fabricates lies and attributes them to **Allah**, (**q_^|_|'**)?

Allah = allaah = n. pr. dei., **gods** = 'aalihat = n. m. pl.

[21:22] If there had been in them any-**gods ('aalihatun)** except **Allah**, (**q_^|_|'**), they would both have certainly been in a state of disorder; therefore glory be to **Allah**, (**q_^|_|'**), the-**Lord (rabbu)** of the dominion, above what they attribute.

Allah = allaah = n. pr. dei., **gods** = 'aalihat = n. m. pl., Lord = rabb = n. m. s.

[22:34] For each congregation we have decreed rites whereby they com- memorate **the name of Allah**, (**q_^|_|'**) for providing them with the livestock. Your- **god ('ilaahukum)** is one-**God ('ilaahun)**...

Allah = allaah = n. pr. dei., God/god = 'ilaah = (indef.) n. m. s.

[29:46] ... and our-**God ('ilaahunaa)** and your-**God ('ilaahukum)** is one...

God = 'ilaah = n. m. s.

[38:5] *Did he make the-gods (al-'aalihata) into one-god ('ilaahan)?...*

gods = 'aalihat = n. m. pl., god = 'ilaah = n. m. s.

[40:28] *A believer, a man from among the people of Pharaoh, who had concealed his faith, said: "Will ye slay a man because he says, 'my-Lord (rabbiya) is Allah, (q_^||')?- when he has indeed come to you with Clear signs from your-Lord (rabbikum)? and if he be a liar, on him is his lie: but, if he is telling the Truth, then will fall on you something of the calamity of which he warns you: Truly Allah, (q_^||') guides not one who transgresses and lies!*

Allah = allaah = n. pr. dei., Lord = rabb = n. m. s.

[73:8-9] *And remember **the name of your-Lord (rabbika)** and devote yourself to Him with devotion. The **Lord (rabbu)** of the East and the West-there is no **god ('ilaaha)** but He-therefore take Him for a protector.*

god = 'ilaah = n. m. s., Lord = rabb = n. m. s.

[81:29] *And you do not please except that **Allah, (q_^||')** please, the-Lord (rabbu) of the worlds.*

Allah = allaah = n. pr. dei., Lord = rabb = n. m. s.

[114:1-3] *Say: I seek refuge in the **Lord (rabbi)** of men, King of men, **God ('ilaahi)** of men*

God = 'ilaah = n. m. s., Lord = rabb = n. m. s.

Remarks:

From the above Quranic examples and lexical contexts of terms used for deities, we notice that:

- *allaah* (Allah) was used uniquely for the Quran-God and always as his very personal name (noun proper masculine singular).
- *'ilaah* (God/god) was used in various forms as a noun (common name or title) to either refer to the Quran-deity or to other deities.

- **rabb** (Lord/lord) was used in various forms as a noun (common name or title) to either refer to Quran-deity or other deities or even men (i.e. Pharaoh).
- **'ilaah** nor **rabb**, as singular nouns, have never been used once with the definite article **al** (the) in the original Arabic.
- For reference and extra verification, check the recognised English translations of the Quran, i.e. the versions of Yusuf Ali, Marmaduke Pickthall, Shakir, Zohurul Hoque, Taqiuddin Al-Hilali & Muhsin Khan.

1.1.2. A Look into different translations of the Quran:

* **allaah** (Q.1:1):

Arabic: *bismi **allaah**i arrahmaani arrahiyumi.*

Turkish: *Rahman ve Rahim olan **Allah**'in Adıyla*

English: *In the name of **Allah**, Most Gracious, Most Merciful.*

French: *Au nom d'**Allah**, le Tout Miséricordieux, le Très Miséricordieux.*

German: *Im Namen **Allahs**, des Gnädigen, des Barmherzigen.*

Spanish: *En el nombre de **Alá**, el Compasivo, el Misericordioso!*

* **'ilaah** (Q.2:163):

Arabic: *wa **'ilaah**ukum **'ilaah**un waa7idun laa **'ilaaha** 'illaa huwa*

Turkish: *Sizin **ilah**iniz tek bir **ilahlir**; O'ndan baska **ilah** yoktur;*

English: *And your-**God** is One **God**. There is no **god** but He,*

French: *Et votre-**Dieu** est un **dieu** unique. Pas de **dieu** à part lui,*

German: *Und euer-**Gott** ist ein Einiger **Gott**; es ist kein **Gott** außer Ihm,*

Spanish: *Vuestro-**Dios** es un **Dios** Uno. No hay más **dios** que Él,*

* **rabb** (Q.37:126):

Arabic: *allaaha **rabb**akum wa **rabb**a `aabaa`ikumu al`awwaliyna.*

Turkish: *Allah ki, sizin de **Rabb**iniz, önceki atalarinizin da **Rabbidir**.*

English: *Allah your-**Lord** and the **Lord** of your fathers of old.*

French: *Allah, votre-**Seigneur** et le **Seigneur** de vos plus anciens ancêtres?*

German: *Allah, euren-**Herrn** und den **Herrn** eurer Vorväter?*

Spanish: *a Alá, **Señor**-vuestro y **Señor** de vuestros antepasados?*

Remarks:

From the above examples of the various translations of the Quran into different languages we notice that:

- *allaah* was never translated into common/generic names of deities but simply transliterated (i.e. Allah or Alá).
- *'ilaah* in its various forms was always translated into the respective synonyms or common names of deities in those other languages. When the synonyms for *'ilah* referred to the Quran-deity they were capitalised (i.e. God or Dios), but when they were used to refer to other deities they were not capitalised (i.e. god or dios).
- *rabb* in its various forms is always translated into the respective synonyms or titles in those other languages. When the synonyms for *rabb* referred to the Quran-deity they were capitalised (i.e. Lord or Herrn), but when they were used to refer to other deities they were not capitalised (i.e. lord or herrn).

1.2. The Bible:

1.2.1. A look into Arabic translation (romanized) and the original terms with lexical application:

* Old Testament:

[Gen.1:1] *fee al-bad'i khalaqa **allaahu ('elohiym)** as-samaawaati wa al-arda.*

allaah = 'elohiym = n. m.

[Gen.2:4] *hada wasfun mabda'iyyun li assamaawaati wa al'arda yawma khalaqahaa **arrabbu (YHWH) al'ilaahu ('elohiym)***

al'ilaah = 'elohiym = n. m., arrabb = YHWH = n. pr. dei.

[Gen.14:19] *wa baaraka abraam qaa'ilan: li takun 3alayka ya abraamu barakatu **allaahi ('el)** al3aliyyi maaliku assamaawati wa al'ardi."*

allaah = 'el = n. m. s.

[Gen.41:38] *wa qaala fir3awnu li3abiydihi: "hal najidu nadhiyra hada rajulan fiyhi rou7u **allaahi ('elohiym)**?"*

allaah = 'elohiym = n. m. pl.

[Exo.20:2-3] 'anaa **arrabbu (YHWH) 'ilaahukum ('elohiym)** alladiy 'akhrajakum min misra min bayti al3uboudiyyat. laa yakun lakum **'aalihatun ('elohiym)** 'ukhraa 'amaamiy.

'aalihat = 'elohiym = n. m. pl., 'ilaah = 'elohiym = n. m., arrabb = YHWH = n. pr. dei.

[Exo.3:14-15] fa'ajaabahu **allaahu ('elohiym) : 'ahyah alladhi 'ahyah (hayah-hayah)** {wa ma3naahaa **alkaa'in alladiy kaa'in**} wa adaafa: "hakada taqoulu libani 'isra'ela: **yahwah (YHWH)** howa alladi arsalani ilaykum." Wa qaala aydan limousaa: "haakadaa taqoulu lil'isra'eila: **alkaa'inu (hayah) , 'ilaahu ('elohiym)** 'aabaa'ikum, **'ilaahu ('elohiym)** 'ibraahiyma wa **'ilaahu ('elohiym)** 'is7aaqa wa **'ilaahu ('elohiym)** ya3qouba qad 'arsalani 'ilaykum. **hadaa huwa al'ismu alladi 'ud3aa bihi min jiylin 'ilaa jiylin"**

allaah = 'elohiym = n. m., 'ilaah = 'elohiym = n. m., yahwah = YHWH = n. pr. dei.

[Exo.6:3] wa qad dhahartu li-'ibraahiyma wa 'is7aaqa wa ya3qouba **'ilaahan ('el)** qadiyran 3alaa kulli shay'in. 'ammaa bi-**'ismiy yahwah (YHWH)** falam 'u3raf 3indahum.

'ilaah = 'el = n. m. s., yahwah = YHWH = n. pr. dei.

[Exo.15:3-4] **arrabbu (yahh)** quwwatiy wa nashiydiy wa qad saara khalaasiy. haadaa **'ilaahiy ('el)** fa'umajjiduhu. **'ilaahu ('elohiym)** abiy fa'uraffi3uhu. **arrabbu (YHWH)** rajulu al7arbi. **arrabbu (YHWH) 'ismuhu**

'ilaah = 'el = n. m. s., 'ilaah = 'elohiym = n. m., arrabb = YHWH = n. pr. dei.

[Exo.18:11-12] "al'aana a3lamu 'anna **arrabba (YHWH)** huwa 'a3dhamu min jamiy3i **al'aalihati ('elohiym)**, li'annahu 3aamalahum bimithli maa baghou bihi." wa qaddama yathrounu 7amou mousa mu7raqan wa dhabaa'i7a li-'ilahi ('elohiym) wa ja'a harounu wa jamiy3u shuyoukhi 'isra'ila liya'kulou ta3aaman ma3a 7amiy mousa fi 7adhrati **allaahi ('elohiym)**.

al'aalihati = **'elohiym = n. m. pl.**, allaah = 'elohiym = n. m., arrabb = YHWH = n. pr. dei.

[Exo.34:6] fanazala **arrabbu (YHWH)** fi assa7aabi. fawaqafa 3indahu hunaaka wa naadaa **bismi arrabbi (YHWH)**. fa'jtaaza **arrabbu (YHWH)** quddaamahu wa naadaa: "**arrabbu (YHWH) arrabbu (YHWH) 'ilaahun ('el)** ra7iymun wa ra'oufun batiy'u alghadabi wa kathiyru al'i7saani wa alwafaa'i.

'ilaah = 'el = n. m., arrabb = YHWH = n. pr. dei.

[Deu.6:4-5] isma3ou ya baniiy 'israa'iyla: **arrabbu (YHWH) 'ilaahunaa ('elohiym) arrabbu (YHWH)** waa7idun. Fa'a7ibbou **arrabba (YHWH) 'ilaahakum ('elohiym)** min kulli quloubikum wa nufousikum wa quwwatikum.

'ilaah = 'elohiym = n. m., arrabb = YHWH = n. pr. dei.

[Deu.10:17] li'anna **arrabba (YHWH) 'ilaahukum ('elohiym)** huwa **'ilaahu al'aalihati ('elohiym 'elohiym)** wa **rabbu al'arbaabi ('adown 'adown) al'ilaahu ('el)** aljabbaaruu almahiyyu alladhiyy la yu7aabiyy wajha 'a7adin, wa la yartashiy.

al'ilaah/'ilaah = 'elohiym = n. m., al'aalihati = 'elohiym = n. m. pl.,
arrabb = YHWH = n. pr. dei., rabb = 'adown = n. m., al'arbaab = n. m. pl.

[Deu.18:15~21] yuqiymu laka **arrabbu (YHWH) 'ilaahuka ('elohiym)** nabiyyan min wasatika min 'ikhwatika mithliyy lahu tasma3ouna... wa 'ammaa 'annabiyyu alladiyy yutghiy fayatakallamu bi-'ismiy kalaaman lam 'uwsihii 'an yatakallama bihi 'awi alladiyy yatakallamu bi-'ismi 'aalihatin ('elohiym) 'ukhraa fayamuwto dhalika annabiyyu. wa 'in qulta fiy qalbika kayfa na3rifu alkalaama alladhiyy lam yatakallam bihi **arrabbu (YHWH)**. Famaa takallama bihi annabiyyu bi-'ismiy arrabbi (YHWH) wa lam ya7duth wa lam yasir fahuwa alkalaamu alladhiyy lam yatakallam bihi **arrabbu (YHWH)** bal bitughyaanin takallam bihi annabiyyu fala takhaf minhu.

'ilaah = 'elohiym = n. m., **aalihati = 'elohiym = n. m. pl.**, arrabb = YHWH = n. pr. dei.

[1Sam.12:22] li'annahu laa yatruku **arrabbu (YHWH)** sha3bahu min 'ajli **'ismihii al3dhiymi**.

arrabb = YHWH = n. pr. dei.

[Psa.110:1] qaala **arrabbu (YHWH)** li-rabbiy ('adonay) ijlis 3an yamiyniy 7attaa 'adha3a 'a3daa'aka mawti'an liqadamayka.

arrabb = YHWH = n. pr. dei., rabb = 'adown = n. m. s.

[Psa.115:18] laysa al'amwaatu yusabbi7ouna **arrabba (yahh)** wa la man yan7adiru 'ilaa 'ardhi assukouti. ammaa na7nu fanubaariku **arrabba (yahh)** mina al'aani wa 'ilaa addahri. hallilou-**yaah (yahh)**

arrabb = yahh = n. pr. dei.

[Jer.10:10-11] 'ammaa **arrabbu (YHWH)** fahuwa **al'ilaahu ('elohiym)** al7aqqu **al'ilaahu ('elohiym)** al7ayyu, wa almaliku assarmadiyyu... wa hadaa maa taqoulounahu lahum: "'inna **al'aalihata ('elaahh)** allatiy lam tasna3i assamaawaati wa al'arda..."

arrabb = YHWH = n. pr. dei., al'ilaah = 'elohiym = n. m.,
al'aalihata = 'elaahh = n. m. pl.

[Isa.12:2] huwa dhaa **allaahu ('el)** khalaasiy fa'atma'innu wa la 'arta3ibu li'anna **yaaha (yahh) yahwaha (YHWH)** quwwatiy wa tarniymatiy wa qad saara liy khalaasan

allaah = 'el = n. m. s., yaah/yahwah = yahh/YHWH = n. pr. dei.

[Isa.26:4] tawakkalou 3ala **arrabbi (YHWH)** 'ila al'abadi li'anna fiy **yaaha (yahh) arrabbi (YHWH)** sakhra adduhouri

arrabb = YHWH = n. pr. dei., yaah = yahh = n. pr. dei.

[Dan.6:20] falammaa danaa minhu naadaa daaniy'ala bisawtin 7aziynin qaa'ilan: "yaa daaniy'alu, 3abdu **allaahi ('elaahh)** alhayyi, hal '**ilaahuka ('elaahh)** alladi ta3buduhu da'iman istataa3a 'an yunajjiyka mina al'usoudi?"

allaah = 'elaahh = n. m. s., 'ilaah = 'elaahh = n. m. s.

[Dan.9:3-4] fattajahtu binafsiy 'ilaa **allaahi ('elohiym) arrabbi ('adonay)** 'abtahilu 'ilayhi bissalaati was attadharru3aati wa assawmi wa irtidaa'i almas7I wa atta3affuri bi arramaadi. wa sallaytu 'ilaa **arrabbi (YHWH) 'ilaahi ('elohiym)** wa i3taraftu qaa'ilan: 'ayyuhaa **arrabbu ('adonay) al'ilaahu ('el)** al3adhiymu almahoubu, 7afidhu al3ahdi wa arra7mati limu7ibbiyhi wa 3amiliy wasaayaahu.

al'ilaah = 'el = n. m. s., allaah = 'elohiym = n. m., arrabb = YHWH = n. pr. m., arrabb = 'adonay = n. m. s.

[Hos.13:4] *'anaa huwa **arrabbu (YHWH) 'ilaahuka ('elohiym)** mundu 'an kunta fi diyar misra, wa lasta ta3rifu 'ilaahan ('elohiym) ghayriy, wa laa munqida laka siwaaya.*

arrabbu = YHWH = n. pr. dei., 'ilaah = 'elohiym = n. m.

[Mic.4:5] *li'anna jamiy3a asshu3oubi yaslikouna kullu waa7idin bismi 'ilaahihi ('elohiym) wa na7nu nasliku **bismi arrabbi (YHWH) 'ilaahinaa ('elohiym)** 'ilaa alddahri wa al'abadi.*

Arrabb = YHWH = n. pr. dei., 'ilaah = 'elohiym = n. m. s.

[Mal.2:16] *wa yaqoulu **arrabbu (YHWH) 'ilaahu ('elohiym)** 'isra'ila: 'inniy 'amqutu attalaaqa wa 'amqutu 'an yughattiya arrajulu zawjatahu bijawrihi kamaa yughatti huwa bithawbihi..."*

'ilaah = 'elohiym = n. m., arrabb = YHWH = n. pr. dei.

*** New Testament:**

[Mat.4:7] *fatal lahu yasou3: wa qad Kayaba 'aydhan: la tujarribi **arrabba (Kurios : YHWH) 'ilaahaka (Theos : 'elohiym)** [in reference to Deu.6:16]*

arrabb = YHWH = n. pr. dei., 'ilaah = 'elohiym = n. pr. m.

[Mat.22:37] *fa'ajaabahu: 'a7ibba **arrabba (Kurios : YHWH) 'ilaahuka (Theos : 'elohiym)** bikulli qalbika wa kulli nafsika wa kulli fikrika. [in reference to Deu.6:5]*

arrabb = YHWH = n. pr. dei., 'ilaah = 'elohiym = n. m.

[Mat.22:44] *qaala **arrabbu (Kurios : YHWH) li rabbiy (Kurios : 'adown)**: "ijlis 3an yamiyniy 7attaa adha3a 'a3dhaa'aka mawtinan liqadamayka." [in reference to Psa.110:1]*

arrabb = YHWH = n. pr. dei., rabb = 'adown = n. m. s.

[Mat.23:39] *fa'inni 'aqoulu lakum 'innakum lan tarawniy mina al'aana, 7atta taqoulou: mubaarakun al'aatiy bi'**ism arrabbi (Kurios : YHWH)** [in reference to Psa.118:26]*

arrabb = YHWH = n. pr. dei.

[Luk.1:30-32] fa qaala lahaa almalaaku: "laa takhaafee, yaa maryam, li-annaki qad wajadti ni3matan 3inda **allaahi (Theos)** wa haa 'anti sata7baliyna wa talidiyna ibnan wa tusammiihi yasou3a. 'innahu yakounu 3adhiyman ibnu al3aliyyi yud3aa wa yamna7uhu **arrabbu (Kurios) al'ilaahu (Theos)** 3arsha daawuda 'abiyhi."

al'ilaah = theos = n. m. s., allaah = theos = n. m. s., arrabb = kurios = n. m. s.

[Luk.6:5] thumma qaala lahum: "li'anna ibna al'insaani huwa **rabbu (Kurios)** assabti."

rabb = kurios = n. m. s.

[Joh.10:34-36] ...fa qaala lahum yasuo3u: "'alaysa maktoubn fi shariy3atikum: 'anaa qultu innakum **'aalihatun (theos : 'elohiym)**? fa'idaa kaanati ashshariy3atu tad3ou 'uolaa'ika alladiyna nazalat 'ilayhum kalimatu **allaahi (Theos) 'aalihatan (theos)** a alkitaabu laa yumkinu 'an yunqada fahal taquolouna liman qaddasahu al'abu wa ba3athahu 'ilaa al3aalami: 'anta tujaddifu, li'annaniy qultu: 'anaa 'ibnu **allaahi (Theos)**?... [see Psa.82:6]

'aalihat = 'elohiym/theos = n. m. pl., allaah = theos = n. m. s.

[Joh.20:28] fahatafa toumaa: "**rabbii (kurios)** wa **'ilaahiy (Theos)**"

'ilaah = theos = n. m. s., rabb = kurios = n. m. s.

[Act.2:21] wa yakuwnu kullu man yad3ou **bi'ismi arrabbi (Kurios : YHWH)** yakhlusu. [in reference to Joe.2:32]

arrabb = YHWH = n. pr. dei.

[Act.17:23-24] ...wajadtu ma3badan maktouban 3alayhi: "li-**'ilaahin (theos)** almajhoulin" fabihaadaa **al'ilaahi (theos)** alladiy ta3budounahu wa laa ta3rifounahu, 'anaa 'ubasshirukum. 'innahu **allaahu (theos)** alladiy khalaqa alkawna wa kulla maa fiyhi. huwa **rabbu (kurios)** assamaawaati wal'ardi...

al'ilaah/'ilaah = theos = n. m., allaah = theos = n. m. s., rabb = kurios = n. m. s.

[1Cor.8:4-6] na7nu na3lamu 'anna assanama laysa bi **'ilaahin (theos)** mawjoudin fi alkawni, wa 'annahu la wujouda illaa li **'ilaahin (theos)** waa7idin. 7attaa law kaanati **al'aalihatu (theos)** almaz3oumatu mawjoudatun fi assamaa'i 'aw 3alaa al'ardi wa maa akthara tilka **al'aalihata (theos)** wa al'arbaabi! falaysa 3indanaa na7nu 'illaa **'ilaahun (Theos)** wa7idun huwa al'abu alladiy minhu kullu shay'in, wa na7nu lahu, rabbun waa7idun huwa yasuo3u almasiy7u alladiy bihi kullu shay'in wa na7nu bihi... 'illaa 'anna atta3aama laa yuqarribunaa 'ilaa **allaahi (Theos)**

al'aalihah = theos = n. m. pl., 'ilaah/allaah = theos = n. m. s.,

[1Cor.10:26] fi'inna al'arda wa kulla maa fiyhaa li-**rrabbi (Kurios)**

arrabb = kurios = n. m. s.

[Rev.4:8] ...quddousun quddousun **arrabbu (Kurios : YHWH) al'ilaahu (Theos : 'el)** alqaadiru alladiy kaan wa **alkaa'inu (ho on : hayah)** wa alladiy 'aatiy. [in reference to Exo.3:15 & 6:3]

al'ilaah = theos/'el = n. m. s., arrabb = YHWH = n. pr. dei.

[Rev.11:17] na7maduka 'ayyuhaa **al'ilaahu (Theos : 'el)** alqadiyru **alkaa'inu wa alladiy kaana (ho on kai en : hayah hayah)**, li'annaka al'aana qad taqalladta quwwataka al3udhmaa wa baasharta mulkaka.[in reference to Exo.3:14 & 6:3]

al'ilaah = theos/'el = n. m. s.

[Rev.19:5-6] wa kharaja mina al3arshi sawtun yaqoulu: "sabbi7ou **'ilaahanaa (Theos : 'el)** yajamiy3a 3ibaadihi alladhina yattaqounahu sigharan wa kibaaran!"... hallilou-**yaah (allelu-ia : hallel-yahh)** fa'inna **arrabba (Kurios : YHWH) al'ilaaha (Theos : 'el)** alqadiyra 3alaa kulli shay'in qad malaka, [see Psa.150 & Exo.6:3]

al'ilaah/'ilaah = theos/'el = n. m. s., yaah/arrabb = yahh/YHWH = n. pr. dei.

[Rev.19:16] wa qad kutiba 3alaa thawbihi wa 3alaa fakhdhihi: maliku almulouki wa **rabbu alarbaabi (Kurios kurios : 'adown 'adown)** [see Deu.10:17]

rabb = *kurios*/*'adown* = n. m., *alarbaab* = *kurios*/*'adown* = n. m. pl.

Remarks:

From the above examples of the Arabic translation of the Bible and original lexical contexts of terms used for deities, we notice that:

- *'ilaah* was used as a generic name for both the Bible-deity and the other deities as well. Under several forms it was used as synonym for *'el*, *'elohiym*, *'eloah*, *'Leah* and *theos*, in the same way the English translations, for example, used *god* and *God*.
- for some "convenience" purposes, *allaah* was used as a variation of *al-'ilaah*. Both *allaah* and *al'ilaah* were used as common nouns or generic names or titles for the Bible-divine.
- in no circumstance *allaah* was used in the Arabic Bible as personal name for the Divine, as synonym for *YHWH*.
- at least in two occasions, Gen.41:38 and Act.17:24, *allaah* was used in a context which could refer either to the Bible-deity (God) or to false-deities (gods). The same comment can be made about *al'ilaah* in Act.17:23-24.
- *rabb* was used as an attribute (descriptive name) for both the Bible-deity and other deities. Under several forms it was used as synonym for *'adown*, *'adonay* and *kurios*, in the same way the English translations, for example, used *lord* and *Lord*.
- *arrabb* as a defined singular noun was used only for: 1- **God the Father** and as a substitute/render for His pronoun and covenant name, *YHWH* (*Jehovah*). 2- **Jesus as His title**.
- *YHWH* is the only proper name the Bible-deity has, which is unique to Him and which the Bible does not attribute to any other being or thing.
- For reference and extra examination, check the Van Dyke and the Book of Life Arab translations of the Bible.

1.2.2. A look into different translations of the Bible:

* YHWH the name (Exo.6:3):

Hebrew: *ra'ah 'abraham yitschaq ya3qob 'el shadday **shem YHWH** yada3*

Greek: *kai ofthen pros Abraham kai Isaak kai Iakob Theos on ayton kai to **onoma mon YHWH (Kurios)**...*

Latin: *qui apparui Abraham Isaac et Iacob in Deo omnipotente et **nomen meum Adonai (YHWH)** non indicavi eis*

English: *And I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by God Almighty, but by **my name Jehovah**...*

French: *Je suis apparu à Abraham, à Isaac et à Jacob comme le Dieu Tout-Puissant, mais **mon nom de Yahvé**...*

German: *Ich bin Abraham, Isaak und Jakob erschienen als Gott, der Allmächtige; aber mit **meinem Namen Jahwe**...*

Spanish: *Y aparecí á Abraham, á Isaac y á Jacob bajo el nombre de Dios Omnipotente, mas en **mi nombre Jehova**...*

Arabic: *dhahartu... 'ilaahan qadiyran 3alaa kulli shay'in. 'ammaa bi-**'ismiy yahwah** falam 'u3raf 3indahum.*

* YHWH ('adonay) - 'adown (Mat.22:44):

Hebrew: ***YHWH ('adonay)** na'um 'adown yashab yamiyn shiyth 'oyeb ladom regel*

Greek: ***YHWH (Kurios)** epo mou-**kurios** kathemai ek mou delixios...*

Latin: *dixit **Iehovae (Dominus) Domino**-meo sede a dextris meis donec...*

English: ***Jehovah (the-LORD)** said unto my-**Lord**, Sit thou on my right hand...*

French: ***le-Segneur (Yahvé)** a dit à mon-**Seigneur** Siège à ma droite...*

German: ***Der-Herr (Jahwe)** sprach zu meinem-**Herrn** Setze dich zu meiner Rechten...*

Spanish: *Dijo **el-Señor (Jehova)** á mi-**Señor** Siéntate á mi diestra...*

Turkish: ***Rab Rabbime** dedi ki, Ben düþmanlarýný senin...*

Arabic: *qaala **arrabb (yahwah)** li **rabbiy**: ijlis 3an yamiyniy...*

* YHWH ('adonay) 'elohiym (Deu.6:5 & Mat.22:37)

Hebrew: *'ahab **YHWH 'elohiym** lebab nephesh ma3od*

Greek: *agapao **Kurios (YHWH)** sou-**Theos** en holos sou kardia kai en holos sou psuche kai en hols sou dianoia*

Latin: *Diliges **Dominum Deum**-tuum ex toto corde tuo et in tota anima tua et in tota mente tua*

English: *Thou shalt love **the-LORD (Jehovah)** thy-**God** with all thy heart, and with all thy sou...*

French: *Tu aimeras **le-Seigneur (Yahvé)** ton-**Dieu** de tout ton cœur, de toute ton âme et de tout ton esprit*

German: *Du sollst **den-Herrn (Jahwe)**, deinen-Gott, lieben mit deinem ganzen Herzen...*

Spanish: *Amarás **al-Señor (Jehova) tu-Dios** de todo tu corazón, y de toda tu alma, y de toda tu mente.*

Turkish: ***Tanrýn olan Rabbi** bütn yreinle, btn canýnla ve btn aklýnla sev.*

Arabic: *'a7ibba **arrabba (yahwah) 'ilaahuka** bikulli qalbika wa kulli nafsika wa kulli fikrika.*

* `elaahh (Dan.6:20):

Hebrew: *... daniy'el 3abad chay **'elaahh 'elaahh** palach tadiyra'...*

Greek: *...Daniel o doulos tou **theou** tou zoulos o **theos**-sou o su latreuis endelechos...*

Latin: *...Daniel serve **Dei** viventis, **Deus** tuus, cui tu servis semper...*

English: *...O Daniel, servant of the living **God**, is thy-God, whom thou servest continually...*

French: *...Daniel, serviteur du **Dieu** vivant, ton-Dieu que tu sers avec persvrance...*

German: *...Daniel, Knecht des lebendigen **Gottes**, hat dein-Gott, dem du ohne Unterla dienst...*

Spanish: *...Daniel, siervo del **Dios** viviente, el-Dios-tuyo, á quien t continuamente sirves...*

Arabic: *...yaa daaniy'alu, 3abdu **allaahi** alhayyi, hal **'ilaahuka** alladi ta3buduhu da'iman...*

Remarks:

God's proper name:

- Hebrew **Tetragrammaton, YHWH**, is the personal name of the **God of the Hebrews**. It is also called the covenant name of the Divine Almighty. Only the God of Israel can have it but no one else.
- **Latin Jehovah** is a hybrid name, combining the vowels of 'adonay with the consonants of YHWH. The people who produced this name were medieval Christian Hebrew scholars.
- In the old translations YHWH is either kept intact or transliterated, but rarely substituted with the attributes, synonym to *Lord*.
- Hebrew 'adown and its plural 'adonay, mean one possessed of absolute control, majesty, owner(s) or ruler(s). From a superstitious reverence for the name YHWH, **the Jews, in reading**

their Scriptures, whenever that name occurred, always pronounced it 'adonay as a verbal substitute.

- Greek *kurios*, which means supreme master, is invariably used for *YHWH* and 'adonay in the Septuagint (LXX.) The New Testament writers also followed on it. However, in some as early Septuagint manuscripts, the Tetragrammaton *YHWH* have been kept intact in Hebrew. The only difference is that when readers come across it they read *kurios* instead and therefore follow the Jewish tradition.
- For language convenience purposes in addition to the tradition, *YHWH* and *Jehovah* has been rendered in the new English Bible *LORD*. 'adown, 'adonay and *kurios* have been translated into *Lord*. However, those titles are never meant to officially replace the Divine name. When a Christian or Jew use one of those titles, in his mind He knows that he is referring to *YHWH* and the same is for his Christian or Jewish audience
- Arabic *rabb* (*arrabb*) is the translation/synonym of *lord*, *kurios*, 'adown. The definite article *al* plays a similar role as the capitalisation in Roman scripts so that it can be distinguishable as *Lord* and *LORD*. In other words, *arrabb* is used as a substitute for *YHWH* only out of tradition purposes. It is never meant to be a synonym of *YHWH*.
- In new translations, the form *YHWH* (*Jehovah*) is often retained in Ex. 6:3, Psa.83:18, Isa.12:2 and Isa.26:4 so that God's name won't be undermined. The Arabic bible translators have kept that principle too.

God's common names (titles):

- Hebrew 'el, 'eloah and 'elohiym are common names for the divine. They might be derive from the same Semitic root 'el, which means power or might. The three forms are used both for *YHWH* and for idols of paganism.
- Aramaic 'elaahh is probably a derivation form 'el or more likely the transliteration of 'eolith. It is used also for both *YHWH* and idols.

- Out of the four terms, *'elohiym* is used the most in the Old Testament as noun referring to *YHWH*. *'elohiym* is a plural noun. Some Bible scholars (Christians) argue that the reason for using this plural form gives a strong hint about the Trinity. Others (Jews) argue that the plurality is simply a form of plural majesty that isn't literally to be taken as referring to more than one person.
- Greek *theos*, which means deity or supreme divinity, is invariably used for *'el*, *'eolith*, *'elohiym* and *'elaahh* in the Septuagint (LXX.) The New Testament writers also followed on that principle.
- When Paul visited Athens and preached to the Areopagus, he purposely used *theos* as term for the Divine, which was a common noun for all the deities, but avoided to use *Zeus*, which was considered as the name of highest peculiar deity among the Greek. *Zeus was never used in the New Testament.*
- Those common names of the Bible-deity have been translated to *deus-Deus* (Latin), *dieu-Dieu* (French) *gott-Gott* (German), *god-God* (English), *tanri-Tanri* (Turkish), etc.
- In the Arabic versions of the Bible, *'ilaah*, which mean the worshipped one or deity, have been used as translation for God and idols common names and as a synonym for *'el* or *god*. Meanwhile, *al-'ilaah* has been purposely used as a synonym for *'eolith/God* to distinguish between the true God and false gods, and *'elohiym/allaah* as a synonym for *GOD* to emphasise the majesty of God. There was another factor involved as well and that has to do with the grammars and where each of those terms can technically fit the best. It is more of a matter of convenience more than anything else.
- The first time the name *allaah* was canonised by the Church as name for *YHWH* was during the 8th century AD when Christians in Muslim occupied territories (i.e. Egypt and Syria) were forced to use Arabic as official language and *allaah* as name as well.
- Using *allaah* as name for God in the Bible and Church is becoming the more a controversial matter in Arab and Muslim countries. For example, Persian Christians are now shifting to *khouda*, Turkish to *tenri* and Malay to *tuhan* rather than *allaah*.

Additional notes:

- a. Before the "revelation" of the Quran and the victory of Islam, Allah was a familiar deity's name among the Arabs and one of his main attributes *rabbu al-bayti* (lord of the house/kaaba), which was preserved in the Quran (Q.106:3). Allah, the lord of the Kaaba, was also known by **the name of Hubal**.
- b. The reason why Muhammad picked up Allah as name for his "God" is because he noticed that the monotheists in Arabia used it commonly as name for their highest deity(s). He also promoted it from a common name to the personal name of his god, which became the official name of him in the Quran.
- c. God's biblical unique personal name, *YHWH* (the covenant name) has never been mentioned in the Quran, although Muhammad claimed to have received his "revelation" from Him and to "confirm" the Bible. In fact, one of the main reasons why the Jews and Christians refused to support Muhammad's message is because he failed to mention or know the proper name of the divine, *YHWH*, which is one of the essential requirement for a true prophet to know and use (Deu.13:1-3, 18:20-22). Instead, he kept insisting that Allah is the name, which contradicts the Bible.
- d. Christians, who translated the Bible into Arabic, used Allah as generic name for Jehovah based on the pre-Islamic context of its use and tradition of Christians and Jews who were living in Arabia before the rise of Islam. In other terms, they use it in its pagan (Jahiliya) context not its Islamic one, which prevailed and almost destroyed the oldest meaning.
- e. In the Bible, God's names are divided into three categories:
 - Generic names or titles: 1-'*el*, '*elohiym*, '*eolith*, '*elaahh* and '*theos*, which are variable and translatable and can be used for any other deity. Their Arabic synonym is [*al*]'*ilaah*. Those titles are family or category titles, i.e. *Man, Animal, Tree, Aeroplane, State...* 2- '*adown*, *ba3l* (in early Hebrew) and *kurios*, which are also variable and translatable and can be used as titles for other deities or men. Their Arabic synonym is [*al*]'*rabb*. Those are titles of honour, i.e. *Sir, Excellence, Majesty...*

- Attributes: *shaddai / Almighty / qadiyr, qadush / Holy / qudduws, 'ab /Father / 'ab, rachuwmm /gracious / ra7iym, channuwn / compassionate / ra'uwf*, etc., which are variable and translatable and can be used for other deities or men. Those are terms, which express/portray the character and nature of the Divine.
- Personal name or the-Name: *YHWH* (the tetragrammaton), which is sacred and unique and fix. Its abbreviation (in compound names) and poetic form is *Yahh*. *YHWH* can only be transliterated but it can't be literally translated. In Arabic *YHWH* is transliterated as *YHWH* (unchanged) and pronounced *yahwah*. The closest translation of it can be something like *al-kaa'in (the One who Is forever)* or *al-khaalid (the-Eternal)* or *al-khaaliq (the-Creator)*. Those translations though are only to help us to understand the original meaning of the word *YHWH* but not to replace it. In the Bible only the Creator is referred to with such name. Here are some Forms of *YHWH* in different languages: Awabakal - *Yehóa*, Bugotu - *Jihova*, Cantonese - *Yehwowah*, Danish - *Jehova*, Dutch - *Jehovah*, English - *Jehovah*, Fijian - *Jiova*, Finnish - *Jehova*, French - *Yahvé*, German - *Jehova*, Hungarian - *Jehova*, Mandarin - *Yehohwa*, Maori - *Ihowa*, Motu - *Iehova*, Nembé - *Jihova*, Polish - *Jehowa*, Portuguese - *Jeová*, Sotho - *Jehova*, Spanish - *Jehová*, Swahili - *Yehova*, Swedish - *Jehova*, Tagalog - *Jehova*, Venda - *Yehova*, Zulu - *uJehova*.

It is important to notice that Allah was used in the Arabic Bible translation as a second category name or title, a fact that Muslims ignore or try to avoid and undermine, because there is where their grave is dig!

1.3. Allah according to Muslims:

1.3.1. The Orthodox view:

Muslims see Allah as the unique and proper name of the Quran-deity.

It is very sacred to them and it should not be used for any other deities. For Muslims, Allah occupies the same place as the Tetragrammaton *YHWH* (Jehovah) occupies among the Jews and Christians. The only reason why Muslims allow Christians and Jews to use Allah as name for the Bible-deity is because they believe that Muhammad preached to them a message from the same divine being (Q.29:46). However, only as long as the Bible Believers would not contradict what Muslims believe about their Allah as Muhammad proclaimed it in his Quran. According to Islamic laws, if a Bible Believer would state that Allah is a father or that he has a son in contradiction

to Quran (i.e. Surat 112), he can be executed for "blaspheming" Allah. Muslims would never allow someone like a Buddhist or a Hindu to use Allah as name for his supreme deities. From the Islamic view, it is impossible that there are two distinct Allahs (Q.16:51). Only their deity can have such "privilege" name (Q.3:2 & 18).

The following are two orthodox Muslim definitions of Allah, which emphasise the most common understanding:

"Who is Allah?" World Assembly of Muslim Youth (III&E Brochure Series, no.2)

*It is a known fact that every language has one or more terms that are used in reference to God and sometimes to lesser deities. This is not the case with Allah. **Allah is the personal name of the One true God. Nothing else can be called Allah. The term has no plural or gender. This shows its uniqueness when compared with the word god, which can be made plural, gods, or feminine, goddess. It is interesting to notice that Allah is the personal name of God in Arabic. Allah is a reflection of the unique concept that Islam associates with God. To a Muslim, Allah is the Almighty, Creator and Sustainer of the universe, who is similar to nothing and nothing is comparable to Him.***

Another Muslim statement copied from a Muslims web site

According to Islam, the personal name of God is the Arabic word Allah. Personal name means that it is the name, which refers only to Him, and to Him rather than to any particular quality that He possesses. The word Allah denotes that God is the One who possesses all the perfect attributes. The Quran itself gives this meaning when it says: "Allah has the most excellent names (or qualities)." (Q.7:180). The names of God in other languages, such as God in English, or Khuda in Urdu, only convey some particular attribute of the Divine Being, and they are also used for those other than God (as in god, gods, goddess, etc.). Allah, however, has only ever been applied to God (of Islam) Himself.

The following are two other examples of statements by Orthodox Muslims, which try to explain clearer and in detail why Allah can't be used in any other context or defined rather than the personal name of their Quran-deity:

Muhammad's Allah: ALLAH is not a GOD, by Ahmad Hulusi

It is "ALLAH," not "God!" Yet, it is never a name for a god!... There is no god to be worshipped, there is only ALLAH! This statement also reveals that: "ALLAH is not a GOD..." Nobody can comprehend what the "Religion of Islam" is about and why it has ever come, unless one fully understood the difference in meaning between a concept of "god" and the name "ALLAH" signified. Due to this, one can keep misinterpreting the matter of religion (Islam)!... I have tried to make it clear that any idea that the word "god" implies is completely different in meaning than the name "ALLAH" implies. These are two different words with completely different meanings... The word "god" is a common adjective, yet "ALLAH" is a proper noun for a unique essence... The original Religion of Islam" in effect is fully based on the meaning implied by the name "ALLAH."

Koran Interpretation, by Hamdi Yazir of Elmali (Religious Affairs Directory, Vol.1, p.24-25)

The word ALLAH has never been applied to any other than ALLAH, neither in proper form nor in common. Take the names such as "ilah" and "huda," for example; none of them is a proper name as "Allah." They imply a concept of "god" or "lord." It has been said "gods" as the plural form of "god," "lords" as for "lord," etc. Unlike, it has never been said "Allahs" and can never be so... So, the common name God is not synonymous for the proper noun "Allah," and is not an equivalent for "Allah." "God" is a very common name! Therefore one should never translate the name "Allah" as "God."

In all the contexts of application of the term *allaah*, it is always used as a proper name for the Muslims deity. There is not even one Quranic example where it was used as a common noun. Meanwhile the term *'ilaah* is the term that was always applied for common nouns for all deities. Despite the fact that the Bible clearly states that God's name is Yahweh, orthodox Muslims insist that only Allah is the valid and personal name for the Divine as the Quran and Muhammad claimed. Yahweh is not even accepted as one of Allah's names. It doesn't figure out among the 99 Muslim names for Allah. Furthermore, when a person converts to Islam and no matter what language would be his, he should make the confession of faith in Arabic and states that there

is no god but Allah. It is out of question to replace it by any other name and most of all by Yahweh.

1.3.2. The radical view:

When Muslims started targeting the West and trying to islamise it, they were compelled to review their orthodox concepts and make some compromises so that their message would be heard and be received. One of the major changes they had to make is concerning the definition of Allah. They needed to westernise it and to make it conform the maximum possible with the biblical teachings and terminology for the Divine.

The following example is a Muslim propagandist's argument where he attempts to prove that Allah is the same as Yahweh (God) and where he also tries to undermine the orthodox view:

[Submission.org, the word "ALLAH" by Abu Iman Robert Squires](#)

The linguistic breakdown of Allah is "The/Al God/Lah"... I've come across some Arab brothers who insist in using only the word "Allah". Most of the translations and writings done back in the 1940's and 1950's used the word "God", which is a perfectly good translation of the word Allah in Arabic. M.M. Pickthall being the main exception, since he seemed to have used "Allah" in all of the translations that I've seen. The change came, I believe, as a result of Nasserite Arab Nationalism. Many Arabs I know over here still don't know the difference between Islam and Arab Nationalism! They seem more interesting in defending their pride heritage than really spreading the message. But this is in no way limited to Arabs, I've dealt with Pakistanis, Malaysians, Turks and Afghanis that have the same hangup.

Nevertheless, only for tactical and political reasons this type of Muslims they preach such sermons... When it comes to conversions, they will act in the same way as the orthodox and wouldn't accept any other name but Allah from the new convert. Theologically, they are obligated to have the convert recite the confession in Arabic and use Allah as name. Only a Muslim who knows nothing about Islam and who belongs to a radical cult would dare to take such risk, i.e. a member of the Nation of Islam or the Ahmadia sect.

1.3.3. The orthodox reaction to the radicals:

No matter what excuse propagandists use to justify their tactics in regard to the name Allah, the orthodox Muslims, even the non-Arab ones, are not quiet happy with those changes, but they re-insist that Allah's name can never be interchanged with any other name. They go as far as sharply condemning such radical propagandists and their "Islamically" heretical claims and teachings, as in the following statement:

Muhammad's Allah: ALLAH is not a GOD, by Ahmad Hulusi

A group of people who deliver theories about the "Religion" based on their hearsay and false information, have been employing the word "GOD" instead of the name "ALLAH," being unaware of the mater and thinking that these words both carry the same meaning, and also relating it with their patriotism according to their whims...

Note: Both, Helusi and Yazir are Turks and are in agreement with the Turkish Religious Affairs, which is one of the very authoritative non-Arab Islamic organisms and who have a long Islamic heritage. The Muslim Turks are not very pro-Arabs or supporters of Arab nationalism. Instead, they are against such movements and they are generally very resentful toward the Arabs and their culture. However, they insist that the name Allah can't be translated to any other common name, including their national Turkish noun for deity, *Tanri*. If Allah is only a common noun in Islam as Squire claim, those Turks would have been among the first Muslims to translate it into Turkish and encourage non-Arabs to do the same, and according to their respective languages. They oppose its translation, because they believe that it is the very personal name of their deity, the deity of Islam.

1.3.4. The secular view:

In the Arabic dictionaries and encyclopedias the word *allaah* is defined as the personal and unique name of the Divine. Meanwhile *al-'ilaah* is defined as a synonym of the term deity or god. In the other hand, the name *YHWH*, which is the biblical personal name of the Divine is often or perhaps never mentioned at all. Not only that, but even the closest Arabic translations of *Yahweh*, i.e. *alkaa'in* or *addaa'im* or *alkhaalid* or *al'azaliy* are never used to refer to the name.

The following are extracts from *al-munjid*, one of the most famous and recognised Arabic dictionaries in the whole Arab world:

Al-munjid fi allugha wali3laam, p.16, p.243

*allaah (اَللّٰهُ): 'ismu addhaat alwaajib alwujoud. [1]
al-ilaah (اَلْاِلهُ): alma3boud mutlaqan. [2]
arrabb: assayyid, almaalik, min asmaa'i allahi ta3aala. [3]*

(Translation: [1] The name of the physic and the obligatory presence of the divine or the absolute name of the divine. [2] The supremely deified or the-god or God. [3] The master, the king, one of the almighty Allah's names.)

In *al-munjid* dictionary *YHWH* is not even mentioned once and *arrabb* is viewed only as one of a title attributed for the Divine. It says nothing about why and how Christians use it as a substitute for *YHWH*. In other words, the name *allaah* is somehow technically regarded as an equal term for *Yahweh*, but not as a synonym of *'elohiym* or *God!*

1.4. Allah according to Christians:

To the majority of Christians the name Allah is no more than a "special" common name or title for the Divine in Arabic. It is not sacred or inapplicable for other deities. For more detail about the three different main Christian approaches about Allah, see the former chapter, "What Christians believe about Allah."

1.5. Exposing the gap of misunderstanding:

Very often both Muslims and Christians **do not** see and understand the difference in context (definition) and application of the term Allah, which is really important and crucial. Here is an example, which shows that the Muslim apologist is either totally confused or purposely playing a crafty and deceitful tactic:

The Word ALLAH in the Arabic Bible, by Abu Iman Robert Squires

*The images below, with the exception of the first image, were taken directly from a translation of The Holy Bible in Arabic. Referred to in Arabic as "al-Kitaab al-Muqaddas," this is the scripture, which is used by Arabic-speaking Christians (of which there are still about 15 to 20 million in the Middle East). So that those unfamiliar with Arabic script have something to compare these images with, the first image below is a verse from the Qur'an - which is the Muslim scripture. In the images, the Arabic word "Allah" is underlined in **red** so that it can be easily identified. Upon comparing the images, one should be able to clearly see that the word "Allah" appears in both the Qur'anic*

verses and Bible verses. Indeed, the word "Allah" appears throughout Arabic translations of the Bible, since it is simply the Arabic name for Almighty God. **The examples below will help quell the doubts of those who have been duped into believing that "Muslims worship a different god"** - either by the hostile media or by Christian missionary propaganda. **We hope that this serves as enough documentation for those who still have doubts about this. We could think of no other way to prove this point,** except to encourage everyone to do further critical and open-minded research on their own.

[Gen.1:1] "In the beginning **God** created the Heaven and the Earth . . . "

"Fee al-badi' khalaqa **Allahu** q_ ^ | | \ ' | as-Samaawaat wa al-Ard . . . "

[Joh.3:16] "For **God** so loved the world, that He gave . . . "

"Li-annhu haakadha ahabba **Allahu** q_ ^ | | \ ' | al-'Aalama hataa badhala . . . "

[Luke 1:30] " . . . Fear not, Mary: for thou hast found favor with **God**."

" ...Laa takhaafee, yaa Maryam, li-annaki qad wajadti ni'amat(an)

'inda **Allahi** q_ ^ | | \ ' ."

[Luk.3:38] " . . . the son of Enos, the son of Seth, the son of Adam, the son of **God**."

" . . . bini Anoosha, bini Sheeti, bini Aabama, abni **Allahi** q_ ^ | | \ ' ."

[Mat.19:17] " . . . there is none good but One, that is, **God**"

" . . . laysa ahadun Saalihaan illa waahidun wa huwa **Allahu** q_ ^ | | \ ' "

[Q.1:1] "In the Name of **God**, the All-Merciful, the Compassionate"

"Bismi **Allahi** q_ ^ | | \ ' | ar-Rahmani, ar-Raheem"

This argument above is displayed in several Muslim web sites (i.e. submission.org) and often used by internet Muslim propagandists in their attempt to convince Western Christians to believe that Allah and Yahweh are basically the same God, since Arab Christians use the term Allah in the Arabic Bible.

Now lets read a portion of the rebuttal of those claims by a Christian who is probably very familiar with those kind of Muslim arguments, based on twisting words and contexts:

[Answering-Islam site, a response to Abu Iman, by Andrew Vergo](#)

Abu Iman 'Abd ar-Rahmaan Robert Squires attempt to convince us, for reasons unknown, that the God of the Bible and Qur'an

are the same since both Muslims and Arab Christians use the word "Allah" to address God. This is partially true. In Arabic, the word Allah (or the (al) - God (`ilah)) is the masculine form of the noun for the name of God. The feminine form is al-`ilat. The noun "Allah" predates Islam and comes to the Arabic language from Syriac... Our Arab Christian brothers and sisters use the name "Allah" for the God of the Bible. Once again, **Allah is simply the Arab word for god. In the Arabic Bible, the Word Elohim (Hebrew for God) or Theos (Greek for God) is always translated as Allah.** Incidentally, the Arab Christians called God "Allah" LONG BEFORE THE BIRTH OF MUHAMMAD AND ISLAM!

The author is confusing terms and concepts. There is no doubt, or argument, that the Arabic word "Allah" means God! **Before the advent of Islam, the Arabs referred to Pagan deities, such as Hubal (the major god of the Kaa'bah and the city of Mecca), as "allah". Hubul, however, WAS NOT the same "Allah" preached by Muhammad. Likewise, the English term "god" can refer to the God of the Bible or to other deities such as Brahma, Osiris, Shiva, or Krishna who ARE NOT the same as the God of the Bible.**

The problem raised by this discussion is that the God (or Allah) of the Bible has radically different attributes and gives mankind a completely different message than the God (or Allah) of Islam. Therefore, in spite of a common name, they cannot be the same! The God (or Allah) of the Bible revealed His message of salvation and love, through the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, to humankind and, as it is often said, God knows best!

From this response we can clearly notice that the Christian concept of the term Allah among Christians has a different meaning than the Muslims, both theologically and linguistically. The Muslim apologist above failed to notice that God's personal name, Yahweh, in that same Arabic translation he used for his argument has never been translated or substituted with Allah. He and his friends must have no clue regarding the different types of names that the Bible-deity has, unless if they are deliberately using that as a snare of deception! Nevertheless, both sides seem to agree on at least one point, and that is *allaah* and *al-'ilaah* are basically the same word. Unfortunately that is not linguistically and **etymologically correct**. It is a trap where the majority from both sides stumble and fall and miss two key points:

- When Islam rose it didn't only revolutionised religious believes in Arabia but the whole language.
- *allaah* and *al'ilaah* are simply homonyms but not synonyms.

Those two key points will be explored and in detail later on in this analysis.

1.6. The source of the Muslim Christian differences:

1.6.1. Divine origin:

In their main approach, Muslims put all their emphasis on the Islamic theology/doctrine for defining Allah without caring much about the secular approaches except when they suit them and serve their interests. For them, Allah is a name, which was given by "Divine" to Himself and which was revealed by Him to men. They consider it as a name of heavenly origin. The followings are the main arguments on which they usually base their claim that Allah is the proper name of "God":

- The Quran (i.e. *Surat al-faatihah* or *al-'ikhlaas*),
- The opening verse (*basmalah*): "*In the name of Allah, the merciful and compassionate.*"
- The creed of confession (*shahadah*): "*There is no god but Allah and Muhammad is the prophet of Allah.*"

Whenever a rational approach and no matter how correct it might be contradicts their claims, they simply reject it and turn to the Quran as "proof" to undermine it. Often Muslims refuse to admit that Allah's name goes back to the Arab age of ignorance (*Jahiliya*) and that Muhammad hired it from the pagans. Even when Arab tradition tells us that Muhammad's own father's name was **Abdu-Allah (slave of Allah)** they still deny it. In other words, Muslims put truth after claims of the Quran and Islamic traditions and refuse it whenever it goes against those claims or challenge them.

1.6.2. Human origin:

Christians base their definition of Allah on secular/rational means, i.e. linguistics, etymology and archaeology. But the main problem, there is a lack of evidence to accurately **trace back the original root of the word Allah.** That lack of strong evidence pushes Christians to often

turn toward developing speculative theories, which very often lead them to contradict each other's views. However, they all agree that basing Allah's definition only on what the Quran and Muslims claim is not authoritative enough and is in violation of some foundational biblical principles and history. They simply see Allah as a name or title which men developed and then assigned for the Divine, a mere name of earthly origin.

Partly because of the bold claims by the Muslims and the weak and controversial secular arguments by Christians that the Muslims approach prevailed and almost totally undermined the Christians, especially among the Muslims. As we already shown, even in Lebanon (a 50-50% Muslim-Christian nation), where *al-munjid* was produced, we notice that the Muslims approach had the last word!

2. Analysing the speculations:

2.1. A technical note regarding transliteration:

For technical reasons and clearer accuracy in this linguistic chapter, we use an uncommon method of transliteration, but which is closer to the reality of the Arabic scripts and sounds.

2.1.1. Characters:

a: fatha (a: short vowel)
i: kasra (i: short vowel)
o/u: damma (o: short vowel)
aa: fatha with alif (a: extended vowel) <=> \
iy: kasra with ya (i: extended vowel)
ou/ow: damma with waw (o: extended vowel)
e: sukoun (soudless/quite)

E: alif (A: consonant) <=> |
E': alif with hamzah (A: consonant) <=> `|
L: lam (L: consonant) <=> _|
Ll: lam with stress (LL: double consonant) <=> ^|
H: Ha (H: consonant) <=> **q** or **o**
T: Ta (T: consonant) <=> "**q** or **._**".

2.1.2. Transliteration of key words:

Romanisation Arabic

Allah : *al-laah* [sound] and E'aL-LlaaH - ELLH [script] <=>
q_^||`|

Allat : *al-laah* [sound] and E'aL-LlaaT - ELLT [script] <=> اَللّٰه.

Al-Ilah : *al-'i-laah* [sound] and E'aL-E'i-LaaH - ELE'LH [script]
<=> اَلْاِلٰه

Al-Ilahat : *al-'i-laahat* [sound] and E'aL-E'i-LaaHaT - ELE'LHT
[script] <=> اَلْاِلٰهَات

Alaha : *alaha* [sound] and E'aLaHa - ELH [script] <=> اَلٰه

(NB: Arabic scripts are written and read from right to left.)

2.2. Speculations based on semantics: *allaah* (اَللّٰه) verses *al'ilaah* (اَلْاِلٰه) and '*alaha* (اَلٰه)

2.2.1. *allaah* is the contraction of *al-'ilaah*:

Most Christian and secular sources, in their definition of *allaah*, refer to it as being the contraction of *al'ilaah*. Here are a few examples from dictionaries and encyclopaedias:

Dictionary.com, Allah

Al·lah *n.* God, especially in Islam. Arabic **Alla
h : al, the + 'ila
h, god.**

Sierra's Reference Encyclopaedia

ALLAH*, the name of the Supreme Being in the Islamic religion. *The word is a contraction of the Arabic al-ilah ("the God")...

Encyclopaedia Mythica, Allah

***Allah*: The exclusive monotheistic deity in Islam. *The name is derived from 'al-ilah', which literally means "the god"*. The Prophet Muhammad declared him the one and only god (of the Islam) in the 7th century CE. In pre-Islamic times, Allah was the supreme creator-god of the Arabs. The goddesses Allat, Manat, and al-Uzza were considered to be his daughters.**

The Catholic Encyclopaedia, Volume I, R. Butin

Allah* is the name of God in Arabic. *It is a compound word from the article, 'al, and ilah, divinity, and signifies "the-god" par excellence.

There are two theories how *al-'ilaah* might have been contracted into *allaah*.

Theory 1:

Answering-Islam site, Andrew Vergo

In Arabic, the word Allah [or the (al) - God (`ilah)] is the masculine form of the noun for the name of God. The feminine form is al- `ilat.

Such theory is totally foreign to the Arabic language. Here are some solid arguments, which definitely rule out such speculation and it must be rejected as a possibility:

- The spelling and pronunciation of *allaah* and *al-'ilaah* are more complicated and different than the popular romanisation makes them look. If we accurately romanise them, the correct transliterations can be something similar to *Ea-LLIaaH* for *allaah* and *Ea-LeE'i-LaaH* for *al-'ilaah*. The common transliterations of those two words (*ALLAH - ALILAH*) are not correct and should not be used in any linguistic analysis or argument. Notice the difference between the original differences in the Arabic forms and the romanized ones:

Romanisation Sound Transliteration Arabic

Allah al-Iláh E'aLLIaaH q_ ^||'|

Alilah al-i-láh E'aLE'iLaaH q_ \|| ,||'|

- There are no capital letters and small letters in Arabic scripts, there are no *A* and *a* or *I* and *i* or *B* and *b*. The *alif* ('i : |) in *'ilaah* is a capital consonant (E : |), not a vowel. As a matter of fact, it is one of the three consonants (*alif*, *lam*, *ha* : q_ | |) that compose the root verb *'alaha* (E'a-LaHa : q_ | '|) from which the noun *'ilaah* (E'i-LaaH : q_ \|| ,|) derives and is formed. Altering one of those consonants will definitely change the whole word and its meaning. If we alter the first consonant (*alif* : |) from *'ilaah*, the meaning of the word will be totally lost. There is

absolutely no word or prefix such as *laah* (LaaH : ﻻﻩ) in the whole Arabic vocabulary.

- This method of contracting has never been applied to any other word in the whole Arabic vocabulary. Several scholars totally reject it (as bellow) and the rest who accept it admit that it is only a possibility but not a fact.

Answering-Islam site, Christopher Heger

It seems unlikely that the name Allah comes from al-ilaah "the God"... The etymological derivation of "Allah" as a contraction of "al-ilaah" is "popular" etymology and surely not historic. It would be rather strange that especially the "i" should have been disappeared due to neglect of the speakers, since the syllable "il" is the most important in "al-ilah": "il" or "el" is the Semitic word for God since times immemorial. Instead, the word "Allah", as a lot of other words, especially words of the religious sphere, was imported...

Claiming that ALLAH ﺍﻟﻠﻪ is the contraction of AL-ILAH ﺍﻟﻴﻠﻪ , ﺍﻟﻠﻪ can be compared in English to:

- Arguing that **BAR** is the contraction of **BEAR** or **HOLY** is the contraction of **HOLLY**
- Contracting **THE-GOD** into **THEODD** or **THE-LIFT** into **THEFT**

As such two types of examples are to be considered as non-sense in English so does the claim that ALLAH is the contraction of AL-ILAH in Arabic. Any person who makes such assumptions proves that he has no solid knowledge of Arabic or Islam or both!

When Muslims feel the heat regarding the negative effects of linking *allaah* to *al-'ilaah* and when it doesn't suit their plans, they immediately reject the contraction theory as in this example:

Answering-Christianity site, "GOD" in Arabic and Aramaic sound the same, Yishan Jufu

...the use of such statement as "The God" (al-ilah) is to denote the fact that "Allah" is The Only True God The Creator, and not to mean literally "The God".

Yet, such excuse does not spare them but just make them sink deeper in their heresies and contradiction of the Bible Scripture.

Theory 2:

Encyclopaedia of Islam, Hartman, I:302, Gibb, I:406, Schacht, II:1093

By frequency of usage, al-ilah was contracted to allah, frequently attested to in pre-Islamic poetry.

There are two main problems with this theory:

- Having both *allaah* and *al'ilaah* used simultaneously does not necessarily mean or approve that they are the same word. This will be discussed later in more detail in this chapter.
- Arabic language and literature scholars like Dr. Taha Hussein doubted the validity of the so-called pre-Islamic poetry. There are several evidences that such poetry was a fabrication of post-Islamic era, which main goal was to protect the so-called "miraculousness" of the Quran.
- The Arabic used today is a language, which grammar and vocabulary were developed after the Quran and not the classical tribal dialects.
- Terminology depends on the factor of time and geography. What a word may have meant centuries ago in a community, may not remain necessarily the same forever. For example, *Mercedes* used to be a Latin name, now it is universally known as the brand name of a famous German car. Since it was used for humans in the past so should we know declare that car a human being? That makes no sense!

Therefore, this theory can not be considered as historically genuine fact or etymologically valid assumption, on which a person can rely and build a definition and make conclusions. Trying to separate the

meaning of Allah from the Quran and Islam's definition of it is unthinkable and unacceptable, mostly to a Muslim, as in this argument:

Muhammad's Allah: ALLAH is not a GOD, by Ahmad Hulusi

*...These are two different words with completely different meanings... The word "god" is a common adjective, yet "ALLAH" is a proper noun for a unique essence... **The original Religion of Islam" in effect is fully based on the meaning implied by the name "ALLAH."***

2.2.2. *allaah* is a derivation from the root verb 'alaha (to adore / to deify):

This theory makes a little bit more sense than the former one, but the problem is, it doesn't flow or fit with the grammatical rule of derivation in Arabic, known as *wazn alfi3l* (verb-scale). Often in Arabic and Semitic languages in general, nouns derive from root verbs. For example:

- The proper name of God, *YHWH* in Hebrew, derives from the verb *HaYaH* (to be).
- The word for book in Arabic is *kitaab*, it derives from the root verb *kataba* (to write).

In regard for the *EaLLlaaH* (*allaah*) to be validated as a derivation of *E'aLaHa* (*'alaha*), it must conform to one of the verb (*Fa3aLa*) streams. Unfortunately, *EaLLlaaH* does not match with any of the verb *Fa3aLa* derivations. There is no stream such as *EaLF3aaL* or *Fa333aaL*. Therefore, *EaLLlaaH* can not possibly be a derivation of *E'aLaHa*, but a term from another root or even probably an imported one. Moreover, when someone claims that *allaah* mean in Arabic "he who is worshipped/deified" he is totally in mistake for two reason: 1- *allaah* does not derive from *'alaha*, 2- the correct term for "the one who is deified" and according to the verb stream must be *almu'allah* (*EaLMaE'LLaH*).

Meanwhile, when applying the same method to *EaLE'iLaaH* (*al-'ilaah* : **ق_لِ ,لِ**) it works perfectly, which confirms that *EaLE'iLaaH* is a derivation of *EaLaHa* (*alaha* : **ق_لِ**) and consequently proves that it is an Arabic word of an Arabic origin.

Important note:

There is a further proof why *allaah* can't be linguistically related to neither the noun *al-'ilaah* nor the verb *'alaha*. The feminine form of *allaah* and without any argument is *allaat* (*EaLLlaaT* : .". ^\||' |). The problem though is the fact that such form of feminine is an exception, which does not conform to the general rule. Such rule suggest that the feminine form of *allaah* must be *allaahat* (*EaLLlaaHaT* : "q_o ^\||' |) not *allaat* (*EaLLlaaT* : .". ^\||' |). This also backs up the theory that *allaah* may not even be an original Arabic term.

Meanwhile, the feminine form of *al-'ilaah* is *al-'ilaahat* (*EaLE'iLaaHaT* : "q_o \|| ,\||' |), which conforms to the feminisation rule in Arabic and smoothly flows with the verb streams and therefore prove that *al-'ilaah* is an authentic Arabic word and derivation from an Arabic verb. Claiming that *allaat* (*EaLLlaaT* : .". ^\||' |) is the contraction of *al-'ilaahat* (*EaLE'iLaaHaT* : "q_o \|| ,\||' |) is just another non-sense theory, which can be compared to arguing that *SUN* is the contraction of *SATURNE*!

2.2.3. Resolving the puzzle:

The reason why most of people, mostly non-native Arabic speakers, fall into these "booby traps" is because the name *allaah* and the noun *al-'ilaah* are a very unique kind of homonyms (homonyms are words, which are pronounced and spelled very closely but are semantically different).

What makes *allaah* and *al-'ilaah* so special is the fact that both share in common meaning, yet are still lexically different because one is inclusive while the other is exclusive. When we read or hear the name *allaah*, we can confidently say, *allaah* is *'ilaah* (god) or *al-'ilaah* (the-god). But when we hear or read *al-'ilaah*, that can be either *allaah* or some other deity. It can be *Jehovah*, *Buddha*, *Brahman*, *Zeus*, *Baal*, *Ra* or *Mammon*. Technically we can say *al-'ilaahu allaahu*, *al-'ilaahu yahwah* or *al-'ilaahu ba3lu*, but we can never say, *allaahu zousu*, *allaahu brahmaanu* or *allaah yahwah*. That sounds weird, like saying I have a *Mercedes Mazda* or I was born in *Monaco Morocco* or I have a *Dinar Dollar*... That makes absolutely no sense!

To clarify it better we decided to include the following example of English homonyms *GAY* verses *GUY*: a- *GAY*, which has become a proper name and a title for male homosexuals, b- *GUY*, which is commonly use as a synonym of man. When we hear or read the name *GAY* we automatically know that he is *GUY* (man). But when we hear or read the word *GUY* we can't say for sure if he is a *GAY* or even think

about it! It is that simple in Arabic with the terms *allaah* and *al-'ilaah*, *ALLAH* (*allaah* : **اَللّٰهُ**) can be lexically portrayed as a parallel of *GAY* (*a homosexual*), while *ALILAH* (*al-'ilaah* : **اَلِىْلٰهُ**) can be lexically portrayed as a parallel of *GUY* (*a man*)!

This is the other reason why the Muslims approach has been the prevailing one! Technically and from the Arabic prospective, *allaah* can not be a common noun, but only a proper name only. This is not to be seen though as a victory for the Muslims. Instead it is the source of great troubles for them, as we will demonstrate later.

2.3. Speculations based on linguistic comparisons of biblical languages:

2.3.1. The Arabic *al* in *allaah* is the same as the Semitic-Hebrew 'el :

Encyclopaedia.com, Allah

Allah [Arab., =the God]. Derived from an old Semitic root referring to the Divine and used in the Canaanite El, the Mesopotamian ilu, and the Biblical Elohim,

This theory can not be support even within Hebrew, since scholars cannot confirm if *'elohiym* truly derive from *'el*.

[The Hebrew-Greek Key Study Bible \(NIV\), OT Lexical Aids p.1504](#)

466. 'elohiym : God, god. The most common Hebrew word translated God... Scholars are divided on whether 'elohiym has an etymological connection with 'el (446).

If such theory is not workable for sure in Hebrew, so how can we apply it to link Hebrew terminology to Arabic? There are other concerns, which discredit such theory as well, as follow:

- The **a** in *allaah* doesn't even sound the same as *'el* (god in Hebrew). The *al* sounds like *AL* in *Alexander* (a name) and *'el* sounds like English *EEL* (*a kind of fish*).
- Arabic *allaah*'s only logical and appropriate application is as a personal name. Meanwhile, Hebrew *'el* has seven different applications and definitions depending on the pronunciation and context. Only in one context *'el* refers to God or gods.

- If Arabic *al* (*EaL*) stands for Hebrew *'el* (*EeeL*), so what is the implication of *laah* (*LlaaH*)? Is it a prefix or what and what it means?
- *al* (*E'aL*) in Arabic is a definite article and has no other application. Meanwhile, *al* (*EaL*) in Hebrew and Aramaic also can be used as a negative adverb (no, not) or a definite article (the).
- Although Aramaic and Hebrew are very close languages and were both used to write the Scriptures, *'el* in Aramaic is used as a pronoun demonstrative plural (*these*) only and never as a term which refers to deities.

If this theory is valid and logical then we should consider each word, which start with *AL* or *EL* as a derivation from the Semitic-Hebrew *'el* (*god*) and therefore we should add it to God's names! Since it is not even applicable within Hebrew and Aramaic, which are languages used to write the original Scriptures, then it can't be applicable to link *allaah* to *'el*. Otherwise, we should also assume and conclude that **Toyota** is **Toshiba**, **Armenia** is **Arabia** and **Allah** is **Allegation**!

2.3.2. Arabic *allaah* (*al-'ilaah*), Hebrew *'eloahh* and Aramaic *'elaahh* are the same word:

What is His Name? Ahmed Deedat (p.25)

*The suffix "IM" of the word "ELOHIM" is a plural of respect in Hebrew. Hence ELOHIM = ELOH + IM. **El in Hebrew means god, and Elah or Eloh also stands for the same name - god... El, Elah and Elohim are not three distinctly different words. They all represent the single Arabic word Allah.** This is not my wishful thinking. Please see below. It is a photostatic reproduction of a page from the English Bible, edited by Rev. C. I. Scofield D.D., with his Bible Commentary This Doctor of Divinity is well respected among the Bible Scholars of the Christian world... Please note that in their comment No. 1 below left, they concur that - "**Elohim, (sometimes El or Elah meaning God)**" and alternatively spelled "**Alah.**"*

In his effort, the famous Muslim apologist committed several ironies, which only a blind and a deaf can be justified for committing, unless he was purposely using his usual "gift" of deception! Lets look at those ironies one by one:

- *allaah* is not a contraction of *al-'ilaah*. As a Muslim "scholar" who knows Arabic very well, he must have been well aware of the difference between those two terms in accordance with the Quran and Islamic teachings.
- *'ilaah (E'iLaaH)* is not a transliteration of Aramaic *'elaahh* or Hebrew *'eolith*, but a derivation from the Arabic root verb *'alaha (to deify)*.
- If *'ilaah (E'iLaaH)* is the same word as Hebrew *'elaah (EeeLaaH)* or *'alaah (EaaLaaH)* then Arabic *'ilaah* is in trouble! *'elaah* (oak) and *'alaah* (oath/curse) have never been used in the Bible as term for neither false gods nor God. Note also that *'al (EaL)* in Hebrew is the negative adverb (*no* or *not*).
- Dr. C.I. Scofield made a huge mistake in his note in the footnote of "The Scofield Reference KJV Bible," under Genesis 1:1. He cited that *'el* was combined with *'alah* to give the name of God, yet the two words do not contract into *'elohiym*! Deedat picked up Scofield's mistake (a quicksand ground) and build on it a doctrine (holy shrine)!

Allah Divine or Demonic, Steven Van Nattan (p.90)

Dr. Scofield says that "EL" is combined with "ALAH" (sic) to give the name of God, which is bizarre, since the two words do not contract into Elohim, as any primary student can see! "ALAH" supposedly gives the concept of an oath to the name of God. First, "ALAH" is a plain Hebrew word, not a contraction as with "Allah" of Islam, which comes from "AL ILah," and thus the double "LL." So, "ALAH" in Hebrew has no relationship linguistically to the Allah of Arabic and the Koran. Second, there is no record in the history of the Hebrew language that "ALAH" is part of the concept of "EL" or "Elohim." This is why the revised edition of the Scofield Reference Bible omitted the note on "ALAH." Ahmed Deedat has been very helpful to use Schofield's erroneous note...

The Hebrew-Greek Key Study Bible (NIV), OT Lexical Aids
p.1504

466. 'elohiym: God, god. The most common Hebrew word translated God... Scholars are divided on whether 'elohiym has an etymological connection with 'el (446). There is an

apparent relationship between 'elohay (a form not found in the OT) and 'eloah (468), a singular word for God or a god, but its exact nature is not clear. Some scholars regard 'elohiym (466) as a derivative of 'eloah (468) while others reverse the connection. 468. 'eloah: a god, God. Most of its occurrences appear in poetry. Since it occurs only in the singular, some scholars have concluded that it is the implied singular of 'elohiym (466) God, god, but the exact relationship between the two words is uncertain.

(NB: For further references check page 1905, strong 440-468 and page 2035, strong 10031-10034.)

- The only case where *allaah* can biblically be considered as a proper name is if we identify it with *'elaah (Elah : EeeLaaH)* a man's name i.e. Esau's son (Gen.36:41) or with a valley in ancient Israel (1Sam.17:19). **Is Deedat and his guru's god named after a man or a valley? That is what his argument proves anyway!**
- If we disregard all of the above and trust that Deedat was genuine and honest in his attempt to link Arabic *allaah* to the Bible, then it must actually be translated to either: *god-oak, god-curse, no-oath, not-god...* but never to *'elohiym* or *God*.
- *allaah* and *'eloah* and *'elaah* are not so close as Deedat assumes. Lets look at the accurate transliterations and sounds:

EeeLaaHh e lá hh (Aram.)

EaLlIaaH al llá h (Arab.)

EeLaWHh e lo a hh (Heb.)

Deedat and his friends need to go learn how to transliterate correctly from Hebrew to Roman alphabets. The way he spelled *Elah, Alah, Eloh* are wrong and misleading. He simply tried to take advantage of the limitation of Roman scripts and make them fit his theories. What he did can be compared to transliterating English *myth* and *meat* to Arabic *mayyit (dead)* or English *at* and French *et* to Arabic *'eth (hair)*! Instead of proving that Allah is biblically God's name, Deedat and those who follow his path ended up proving that their god named after a man, a valley or an oak.

2.3.3. *allaah* is the same as the Aramaic *'eloi* or *'eli*:

What Is His Name? Ahmed Deedat

Please memorise the words - "Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani." (Eli - pronounced like L and I in English) Utter the words - ELI, ELI, LAMA SABACHTHANI; ELI, ELI, LAMA SABACHTHANI, **to your Christian friends and neighbours and ask them whether these words - "Eli, Eli," sounds like "Jehovah, Jehovah!" to them?** No! is the answer if they are not deaf. Ask further, whether "**Eli, Eli," sounds like "Abba, Abba!"** (meaning father, father! in Hebrew) to them! Again **the reply will be "No!" if they are not deaf. Can't they see that the cry is to Allah? "Eli, Eli - Elah, Elah, Allah, Allah!"** Let them hear these words from your lips and watch their reactions... **Unbiased Christians will not fail to recognise Allah as none other than his - El, Eli, Alle, Elah, Alah, Allah.**

Allah in The Bible? by Ishaq Zahid

ALLAH - for Muslims the greatest and most inclusive of the Names of God, an Arabic word of rich and varied meaning, denoting the one who is adored in worship, who creates all that exists, who had priority over all creation, who is lofty and hidden, who confounds all human understanding. **It is exactly the same word that the Jews, in Hebrew, use for God (eloh), the word, which Jesus Christ used in Aramaic when he prayed to God.**

This word play only gets more ludicrous as Mr. Deedat does and his students try to have Jesus saying the name of their god. Before, refuting this other insane invention, lets look at what Jesus really said and from where in the Scripture He was quoting and how it was translated in the Arabic version of the Bible?

Blue Letter Bible, Mark 15:34

[Mar.15:34] *And at the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, **Eloi (1682) Eloi (1682)**, lama sabachthani? which is, being interpreted, My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?* [in reference to Psa.22:1]

[Psa.22:1] **My-God (0410) my-God (0410)**, why hast thou forsaken me? Why art thou so far from helping me, and from the words of my roaring?

* Lexicon for Strong Number 1682 (Greek)
1682 **'eloi [ELWI]** of Aramaic origin, 0426 with pronominal stuff.; n m

AV - **Eloi** 2; 2; **Eloi = "my-God"**; 1) Aramaic for the phrase "**my-God**"

* Lexicon for Strong Number 0410 (Hebrew)
0410 **'eli [EeeLi]** TWOT - 93a; n m

AV - **God** 213, god 16, power 4, mighty 5, goodly 1, great 1, 240; 1) god, god-like one, mighty one 1a) mighty men, men of rank, mighty heroes 1b) angels 1c) god, false god, 1d) **God** 2) mighty things in nature 3) strength, power

Remark: The New Testament was partly written and partly preserved in Greek, however it points out that Jesus was speaking in Aramaic language.

Kitaabu Al-Hayaat (Arabic Translation of the Bible)

[Mar.15:34] *wa fi assaa3ati atthaalitati, sarakha yasou3 bisawtin 3adhiymin: 'alowiy 'alowiy, lamaa shabaqtaniy? 'ay: 'ilaahiy 'ilaahiy, limaadhaa taraktaniy?*

[Psa.22:1] *'ilaahiy 'ilaahiy, limaadhaa taraktaniy? limaadhaa tabaa3adta 3an khalaasiy wa 3an samaa3i sawti tanahhudaatiy?*

Remark: Even though those who translated the Bible into Arabic and used *allaah* as a term for God, did not translate *Eloi* and *'eli* into *allaah* but respectively used *'elowiy* and *'ilaahiy*.

Contrarily to what Deedat tried to make the readers believe and to persuade them to agree with him, the reality is that no matter how we spell *Eloi* or *'eli*, they can never sound or appear like *allaah* or *'elaah*. Even if they might have been coming from the same root and have the same meaning they will still be spelled and pronounced differently.

Only somebody who might have some serious damages in his ears and eyes and maybe brain as well or perhaps an illiterate naïve farmer or a brain washed Muslim fanatic would honestly accept his argument.

Because of the weakness of his argument and his total awareness of it, instead of presenting a rational explanation based on linguistics and by presenting some references, he chose to gamble and play on a very different note. Notice how the above attempt of his is totally based on using psychological tactics, in which he uses manipulation, intimidation and insults for anyone who may try to oppose his view or argue with him. In other words, he relayed on the old preaching methods of the fanatical Imams and Mullah.

If Deedat and his team would try to persuade Hawaiians to believe that *aloha* originally meant *allaah*, before it was turned into a form of greeting (i.e. *hello*), there is no need to be surprised! Yet, we would like also to ask them to consider showing us how *allude*, *allusion*, *elude*, *elusion*, *illusion* and *ill* are all deriving from the same source *Allah!*

Furthermore, when Mr. Zahid states that *allaah* is God's greatest name and then he equals it with *'el*, first, he contradicts himself and second he exposes his poor knowledge of the Bible's terminology for the Divine, since *'el*, *'eli* and *'eloi* are common titles. Some Muslims are very similar to parrots, they just pick up what their gurus claim and repeat them without verification.

2.3.4. *allaah* is found in *halleluya*:

What Is His Name? Ahmed Deedat

*Then what is Alleluya! **The last syllable "YA" is a vocative and an exclamatory particle in both Arabic and Hebrew meaning "OH!" In other words YA = OH, (the vocative); and YA = (!), a note of exclamation, or an exclamatory particle, or as is more commonly known an exclamation mark.** The Semite, both Arab and Jew, begin with the exclamatory particle or exclamation mark. The Westerner, in his language ends with the exclamatory particle or exclamation mark, e.g. Stop! Go! Fire! Bang! Let us repeat the above Tasbih (words of praise) as an Arab or a Jew: **ALLE-LU-YA will be YA-ALLE-LU because, as explained above, YA is always at the beginning in both Arabic and Hebrew. YA ALLE LU would be YA ALLA HU: Meaning, "OH ALLAH!" (You are the Only Being Who deserves worship and Praise).***

In his disparate attempts to prove that Allah is in the Bible, "Dr. Deedat" invented the most ever ridiculous and silly argument that even a lunatic can come with. No wonder that some people claim that

between wisdom and foolishness there is only a hair dividing line! The guy deserves to receive a D. D. (Doctorate in Dumbness) P.hd (Permanent head damage) for the above argument, since in all his knowledge, cleverness and craftiness, he ended up disclosing the extremeness of his folly. Lets explore how many stupid and monstrous errors he has made and how many basic logical principles he has violated in the following remarks:

- Alleluia or Alleluyah or Alleljah is the transliteration of Hebrew *hallelu-yahh*. It is a compound term or statement: a- *hallel* is a verb, which stands for praise and adoration; b- *yahh* is the poetic form of *YHWH (Yahweh)*, the personal name of the Almighty.
- Deedat didn't explain how the *H* in *Hallelu* disappeared and the *E* has been converted to *A* and the third *L* has been converted to an *H*? Lets bear in mind that *hallel* in Hebrew and *hallil* in Arabic are both verbs, which have an similar meaning, therefore, no need to claim that the Quran hired the statement and transliterated it from Greek or Latin rather than Hebrew. That would only be another foolishness and a cord around Muslims neck! Anyway, this particular irony prove that the guy either suffers from a serious dyslexia or simply a manipulative liar and a mocker of people and linguistics.
- *ya* is not an exclamatory prefix, whether in Hebrew or in Arabic. There is no meaningful term *ya* in Hebrew and *ya* or *yaa* in Arabic is an interjection similar to *hey* in English. Deedat didn't prove to us only his ignorance of Hebrew but also of Arabic, the "authoritative" and original language of his "holy Quran" which he must know if he is truly to be considered as a Muslim scholar.
- *ya-'allaah* and according to Deedat's own principles should be identified with Hebrew *ya'alaah*, which as a proper name is a woman's name and as a noun means an animal, either a goat or an ibex or a deer.
- If *ya-allaah's* definition is "You are the Only Being Who deserves worship and Praise" as he claims, so what is the root verb of *allaah*? Deedat didn't give any explanation or reference to backup his claim. Bear in mind, that in Arabic "to worship" and "to praise" are two different verbs respectively *ʕabada* and *hallala*. To our knowledge there is no Arabic verb, which combines them together.

Before making such irresponsible assumptions, Deedat should have at least checked dictionaries and made sure that they go along with his claims and that he is not contradicting linguistic rules and logical principals. Instead of proving anything beneficial for his Allah, unexpectedly, he ended up in the other direction by dishonouring the name of his god and even proving through his methods that Allah, most probably and from a medical point of view suffers from hallucination more than anything else! In other words, it was Deedat's hallucination and illusion that lead him to come out with such ridiculous argument and expect that Christians would naively accept them and convert to his hallucinated master's religion. Lets not forget also that based on the mistake of a mere man, a certain Dr. Scofield, Deedat and his disciples built doctrines to link their Quranic-Allah with the Biblical-Yahweh.

2.3.5. *allaah* is hired from the Syriac word, 'alaha (god-the):

Answering-Islam site, Christopher Heger

*It seems unlikely that **the name Allah comes from al-ilah "the God", but rather from the Aramaic Syriac alaha, meaning 'God' or 'the God'. The final 'a' in the name alaha was originally the definite article 'the' and is regularly dropped when Syriac words and names are borrowed into Arabic. Middle-eastern Christianity used 'alah' and 'alaha' frequently, and it would have often been heard. But in the Aramaic Syriac language there are two different 'a' vowels, one rather like the 'a' in English 'hat' and the other more like the vowel in 'ought'. In the case of 'alah', the first vowel was like 'hat' and the second like 'ought'. Arabic does not have a vowel like the one in 'ought', but it seems to have BORROWED this vowel along with the word 'alah'. If you know Arabic, then you know that the second vowel in 'allah' is unique; it occurs only in that one word in Arabic... the word "Allah", as a lot of other words, especially words of the religious sphere, was imported from the Syriac (Aramaic) language: "alaha" - with three long a - vowels, is the Aramaic word for the (Christian) unique God. The last (long) "a" characterises the status absolutus in the Aramaic language and was duly omitted by the Arabs like case endings in the Arabic vernacular, whereas the understanding of the first syllable of "alaha" as an article was a common misunderstanding like for***

instance in "al-Iskandar" from Greek "Alexandros" etc. The doubling of the "l" is irrelevant, since the doubling sign is a very late invention of Arabic orthography, centuries after Muhammad."

Although Dr. Heger's argument appears to be rational and the closest to linguistically link Allah to the Biblical-God, it is just another speculation, which ignores certain basic principles and ethics, as we will disclose:

- Heger's transliteration method is not accurate and misleading. A correct transliteration and pronunciation reveals that Syriac *'alaha* and Arabic *allaah* have several spelling and utterance differences as follow:

(Syr.) *EaLaaHa a lá há* | o | \ | ' |
 (Arab.) *EaLLaaH aL llá h* q ^ | | ' |

The two terms actually appear and sound much more different than what Heger claim.

- The stress in the middle of *allaah* is very significant in Arabic and should never be neglected. Dropping or adding it into a word changes the whole meaning and lexicon as well, *i.e.* *BaTaLun* = *hero* (a noun) and *BaTtaLa* = *to cancel* (a verb) or in English *but* = *instead* (a conjunction) and *butt* = *end* (a noun).
- Long before the invention of Arabic articulations (vowels and stress) Arabs were able to correctly read Arabic writings without the help of those symbols. In fact, up to this day most of native Arabic speakers do not use those symbols in their daily writings. Having the stress on the second *L* of *allaah* or not having it is irrelevant and although the symbol was added later to the scripts that doesn't mean that stressing alphabets was not in use earlier.
- Syriac *alaha* transliterated to Arabic it turns into *'alaha* the verb (to deify), which has no relation with *allaah*. Besides, it is illogical to compare a noun in a language with a verb in another language and assume that they must be the same term since they simply sound alike. This also proves that Heger's method of comparison is a fraud.
- The Arabic vocabulary has already its word for deity, *'ilaah*, which derives from an Arabic root verb *'alaha*. So why would the

Arabs import a foreign word to replace a word that they already have in their local language?

- Syriac is not a Bible language. Those who translated the Scriptures into Syriac were common clerics. Even if they might have used *allaah* as title for the Biblical-God, their terminology is not authoritative and therefore it cannot be used as a measuring rule or evidence.
- Today's Arabic is based on the Quran and *allaah* in it is a personal name unlike *'alaaha*, which is only a common noun.

Therefore, Mr. Heger's attempt to link *allaah* to *alaaha* is nothing but another failure. Furthermore, if his theory is somehow a sound one than we should start making crazy statements such as the French verb *MANGER* (*to eat*) is the same as the English noun *MANGER* (*a box*) or the French adjective *FOU* (*crazy*) is the same as the Chinese noun *FU* (*father*)...!

3. What are the closest term to *allaah* and *al'ilaah* in the Bible?

If we would like to trust and relay on the linguistic comparative method that those different "advocates of Allah" use for their arguments, logically, we must start looking for the closest matching terms and not just pick up what sounds fitting with our ideas. If we want to be honest, we need to make our ideas conform to the reality and not the opposite. Thus, we should look for biblical term(s) that appear and sound the closest possible to both *allaah* (ELLH : EaLLlaaH : al lla' h) and *al'ilaah* (ELELH : EaLE'iLaaH : al i la' h).

3.1. *allaah* (Allah)

3.1.1. *allaah* in the Bible and Hebrew means oak tree:

While checking the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, we came across the verse below, which uses a term very close to Allah, the name that the Quran uses as personal name for its "author" who claims to be the same author as of the Bible:

Blue Letter Bible, Joshua 24:26

Hebrew: *Yahowshuwa` kathab dabar cepher towrah 'elohiym laqach gadowl 'eben quwm 'allaah miqdash YHWH.*

English : *And Joshua wrote these words in the book of the law of God, and took a great stone, and set it up there*

under an **oak**, that was by the sanctuary of Jehovah.

* Lexicon for Strong Number 0427 (Hebrew)

0427 '**allaah (ELH - EaLlaaH)**; variation of 0424; TWOT - 100a;
n m

AV - **oak** 1; 1; 1) oak 2) terebinth (poll)

The closest term to Arabic *allaah* (**ELLH : EaLLlaaH : al Ilá h**) is Hebrew '*allaah* (**ELH : EaLlaaH : a Ilá h**). Both terms are pronounced identically and the only difference they have is in an extra *L* in the Arabic. Hebrew '*allaah* though is not only a noun but also a feminine one and it means oak (a tree). Notice also that in the same verse two other terms are used to refer to the Divine, the title '*elohiym* and the name *YHWH*. Meanwhile, in Aramaic there is no biblical term, close to *allaah*.

Why those "Allah's advocates" could miss such detail? Or is it just because it doesn't fit into their agendas they preferred to ignore it? How could they dare to neglect such crystal clear evidence and yet eagerly seek to use manipulation to make the Bible terminology fit with their arguments? Any apologist who want to linguistically link Allah with the Scriptures terminology for the divine, he should first stop by this case and ponder on it before moving on to any other term.

3.1.2. *allaah* is evidence against Islam:

What is more interesting is that Muhammad, who claimed to have received his "eternal" Quran from Allah and that his Allah is the same author who revealed the Scriptures, actually proved himself to be an ignorant and a liar when he said that Allah is the Biblical-God and he is his messenger. Here are evidences which prove his falsehood and of his god:

- If Allah (*allaah*) is all knowing, so how could he forget that '*allaah* in Hebrew means oak? Or is it that both Allah and his messenger are ignorant of Hebrew and the Bible?
- If Allah is transcendent in time and he is the Divine, who sent his word to the prophets, so why didn't he command them not to misuse the name '*allaah* by using it for a tree rather than him? Or is it that Allah didn't exist or wasn't around when the OT was written?

- If Muhammad as he claimed to have come to “rectify” the Scriptures, so why Allah didn’t refute that verse in Joshua and add to the Jews accusations that they misused his name for a tree? Or is it that Muhammad came to make foolish mistakes and cause confusion rather than clarity?
- Why would the Divine tell the Hebrews that His name is YHWH and forbade them to pray to oaks (*'allaah*) then later on go to the Arabs and tell them to worship him by using that very term? Or is it that both Muhammad and his god are mere deceivers and authors of confusion?
- If Allah is the name of the Author of the Bible and is it supposedly eternal, so why it is never used in the Scriptures once for the Divine? Why the Bible uses a variety of terms *'el*, *'elohiyim*, *'eolith*, *'elaahh* and *theos* and yet only as titles? Or is it that Allah has nothing to do with the Bible and the Creator?

The simple answer to all these questions and wonderings is the fact that the term *allaah* is an evidence against the case of Islam and prove that its inventor is no more than ignorant and a liar, who made some huge claims, which he couldn’t backup with facts. One of those major failures lays on this fact that the author of Islam picked up a wrong term to be the most sacred name in his invented religion.

3.2. *al'ilaah* (the-deity):

It is irrelevant to consider the first two letters (*E* and *L*) because they are simply a prefix, the definite article (i.e. *the*). The focus will be limited to *ELH* (*'ilaah*).

3.2.1. *ELH* in Hebrew:

Blue Letter Bible (Online Bible Software)

[Eze.6:13] *Then shall ye know that I am Jehovah, when their slain men shall be among their idols round about their altars, upon every high hill, in all the tops of the mountains, and under every green tree, and under every thick **oak** [0424], the place where they did offer sweet savour to all their idols.*

[Has.4:13] *They sacrifice upon the tops of the mountains, and burn incense upon the hills, under oaks and poplars and **elms** [0424], because the shadow thereof is good: therefore your*

daughters shall commit whoredom, and your spouses shall commit adultery.

* Lexicon for Strong Number 0424 (Hebrew)
0424 **'elaah (ELH - EeeLaaH)**; TWOT - 45h; n f;
AV - **oak** 11, **elm** 1, **teal tree** 1, 13; 1) *terebinth (poll), terebinth tree*

The closest term to Arabic *'ilaah (ELH : E'iLaaH : i lá h)* is Hebrew *'elaah (ELH : EeeLaaH : é lá h)*. Both terms are spelled identically. The only difference they have is in the pronunciation. Hebrew *'elaah* is: 1- a feminine noun, which means oak, tree or post, 2- a proper name for persons or locations.

Despite the fact that *'ilaah* and *'elaah* are almost identical in pronunciation and spelling, they have two distinct meanings. From one hand, there is no link in Arabic between *'ilaah* and any term for oak, tree or post and from the other there is no link in Hebrew between *'elaah* and any term for deity.

3.2.2. **ELH in Aramaic:**

Blue Letter Bible

[Ezr.5:1] *Then the prophets, Haggai the prophet, and Zechariah the son of Iddo, prophesied unto the Jews that in Judah and Jerusalem in the name of the **God** [0426] of Israel, unto them.*

[Dan.2:47] *The king answered unto Daniel, and said, Of a truth it is, that your **God** [0426] is a **God** [0426] of **gods** [0426], and a Lord of kings, and a revealer of secrets, seeing thou couldest reveal this secret.*

* Lexicon for Strong Number 0426 (Aramaic)
0426 **'elaahh (EeLaaHh)** corresponding to 0433; TWOT - 2576;
n m

AV - **God** 79, **god** 16; 95; 1) god, God 1a) god, heathen deity
1b) God [of Israel]

The closest term to Arabic *'ilaah (ELH : E'iLaaH : i lá h)* is Aramaic *'elaahh (ELH : EeLaaHh : e lá hh)*. Both terms are spelled the same, but have a slight different pronunciation at the beginning and the end. Both are masculine nouns and both have a similar meaning, which refers to deity. However, *'ilaah* is a derivation from the verb *'alaha*, therefore, it is not a transliteration or derivation from *'elaahh*. The

similarities are more likely a matter of chance. 'ilaah and 'elaah are synonyms, but still not the same word.

(Note: For further checking of references see NIV "The Hebrew-Greek Key Study Bible;" p.1905, strong: 440~468; p.2035, strong: 10031~10034.)

3.3. Putting up with reality:

From the above examples of comparison of Arabic (Islamic) terms to Hebrew and Aramaic (biblical) terms, it becomes more obvious and clear that the method of linguistic comparison based on scripts and sounds does not prove anything, especially in favour of Allah's advocates. Such method is unscientific and useless. It is barely a tactic, which depends primarily on luck, the same as gambling. Those who relay in their apologetics, in defence of Allah, on such tactic should reconsider their calculations and perhaps forget about their crafty manipulations and face the truth.

Allah is not a biblical name of the Divine but a name, which belongs to paganism and which should be approached only as an unbiblical term like any other terms in other languages. Otherwise, these advocates would have to face the accurate linguistic challenge and put up with the fact that Allah is either an oak tree, a man or a valley before they come up with any ideas or speculations in support of their claims.

4. The dilemmas of the Muslims:

4.1. Allah is the proper name of the Divine:

When Muslims insist that Allah is the very personal and unique name of the Creator, they automatically contradict the very basic and foundational teachings of the Bible rather than confirm it as they assume and their religion claim. If their Quran-deity would have been indeed the true Creator, the same being as the Biblical-God, they would have never claimed that Allah is His proper name. They would never have used Allah in the *basmalah* and *shahadah* but YHWH (yahwah) as the name. According to the Scriptures, only YHWH can be considered as the Creator's personal, holy, universal and everlasting name, which is to be used for Him alone and the only name by which a prophet can speak on His behalf, as the following verses testify:

[Exo.3:14-15] *And God said unto Moses, **I AM THAT I AM**: and he said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, **I AM***

*hath sent me unto you. And God said moreover unto Moses, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel: **YHWH**, the God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath sent me unto you: **this is my name forever, and this is My memorial name to all generations.***

[Exo.15:3] **YHWH** is a man of battle; **YHWH is His name.**

[Exo.20:2~7] I am **YHWH** your God, which have brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. You shall have no other gods before me...you shall not take **the name of YHWH** your God in vain, for **YHWH** will not leave him unpunished who takes **His name** in vain.

[Deu.18:20-22] But the prophet, which shall presume to speak a word in **My name**, which I have not commanded him to speak, or that shall speak in the name of other gods, even that prophet shall die. And if thou say in thine heart, How shall we know the word, which **YHWH** hath not spoken? When a prophet speaketh **in the name of YHWH**, if the thing follow not, nor come to pass, that is the thing which the **YHWH** hath not spoken, but the prophet hath spoken it presumptuously: thou shalt not be afraid of him.

[Psa.83:16] Fill their faces with shame, that they may seek **thy name**, O **YHWH**.

[Micah 4:1~7] But in the last days it shall come to pass, that the mountain of the house of **YHWH** shall be established in the top of the mountains, and it shall be exalted above the hills; and people shall flow unto it. And many nations shall come, and say, Come, and let us go up to the mountain of **YHWH**, and to the house of the God of Jacob; and He will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths: for the law shall go forth of Zion, and the word of **YHWH** from Jerusalem... for the mouth of **YHWH** of hosts hath spoken it. For all people will walk every one in the name of his god, and we will walk **in the name of YHWH our God for ever and ever.** In that day, saith **YHWH**, will I assemble her that halteth, and I will gather her that is driven out, and her that I have afflicted; And I will make her that halted a remnant, and her that was cast far off a strong nation: and **YHWH** shall reign over them in mount Zion from henceforth, even for ever.

[Mar.12:29] *And Jesus answered him, "The first of all the commandments is: 'Hear, O Israel; **YHWH** our God, **YHWH** is One.'*" [in reference to Deu.6:4]

Therefore, those "orthodox" Muslims, who make such statements, put themselves in a dilemma and confirm the fact that Allah is just another foreign god. No matter how "great" and famous his name might have become, he remains a deity of a pagan nation, a false god and a pretender.

*** Refuting the latest allegations of the Muslims in defence of Allah as the Divine's proper name:**

In an attempt to turn the situation around, the Muslim "apologist" and webmaster of Answering-Christianity's web site, posted an article called: "But *Allah* sounds different than the Hebrew *Yahweh*!" However and usually as his gurus, he repeated their old manipulations. In the following rebuttal we will expose point by point his deceptive tactics and let the truth shine and speak of itself:

Ossama: *One thing that many non-Hebrew speaking Jews and Christians mistake about is the name of GOD Almighty in the Bible. "Yahweh" in Hebrew means "The LORD" or the "The GOD". It is not a name.*

Al-Gharib: 1- Hebrew *Yahweh* is a derivation from the verb *hayah*, which means *to be*. Meanwhile, *LORD* is an equivalent of *'adown / 'adonay*, and *GOD* is an equivalent *'el, 'elohiym, 'eloah, 'elaahh* and *theos*. It's only because of Jewish tradition and for language convenience that translators have rendered the Divine's name *LORD*. The capitalisation is merely a matter of translation technique to distinguish between the reference to *YHWH* and the translation of *'adonay* and *Kurios, Lord*. Both *GOD* and *God* stand for the same thing, the common name of the Divine. Contrary to what Ossama claims, *Yahweh* does not mean "The LORD" or "The GOD." His view actually reflects his poor knowledge of the Bible translators' terminology and technicalities. For reference and more detail, see, for example: 1- The Hebrew Greek Key Study Bible (NIV), page 1504~1540, strong 446, 466, 468, 2118, 3378 and 6610. 2- The New Open Bible - Study Edition NASB, p.70, 675, 1028, 1478.

2- The Bible clearly states that *YHWH* is the Divine's personal name. We already have shown in the verses above a series of examples, which clearly state that *YHWH* is the personal name of the Divine. Furthermore, the Jews and according to the Scriptures and their

tradition and still to this day use *ha-shem* (*The-Name*) as term besides 'adonay to verbally refer YHWH (the Tetragrammaton). Here again Ossama exposes his own lack of biblical knowledge and his confusion. He is the poor guy in error and who needs to be corrected and taught, not the Christians and non-Hebrew Jews.

Let us look at the following quotations from Christian and Jewish resources: "Judaism teaches that while God's name exists in written form, it is too holy to be pronounced. The result has been that, over the last 2000 years, the correct pronunciation has been lost." (Mankind's Search for GOD, p. 225). Here we clearly see that the pronunciation for the original name for GOD Almighty had been lost, and the Jews have no idea what the exact pronunciation is from their Holy Scriptures and resources.

1- The resource Ossama uses is a Jehovah Witnesses (Watchtower) material. Apparently, he does not know that Jehovah Witnesses are a separate sect, whom both Christians and Jews do not recognise as part of their bodies or he is purposely using deception. Furthermore, the Jehovah Witnesses, whom he and many Muslims love to quote from, reject Allah under any form as a name for the Divine. In both cases Ossama is the only loser. If he doesn't know the difference between those groups, he proves his ignorance and if he is simply playing ignorance he exposes himself as being a deceiver, who is following the Devil's path of craftiness.

2- Not all Christians and Jews nor even all of the JWs agree that the Divine's name have been lost. The real situation is whether there is a controversy over which pronunciation is the correct and the identical one to the original. Yet most of those parties agree that there is no magic behind the probable accurate vocalisation of YHWH, except some mystics, i.e. the Kabalistic Jews, who are fanatical about it. Although the pronunciation is controversial, the name is still the same and preserved as it was written on the stone tablets that the Divine passed to Moses. Furthermore, all the Bible believers, whether they might be Christians, Jews or radical sects (i.e. JW, Mormons, Kabala), agree that the Divine's name is indisputably the tetragrammaton: **Y-H-W-H** and that the vocalisation is 'adonay.

"About 3,500 years ago, God spoke to Moses, saying: 'Thus shall you speak to the Israelites: The LORD [Hebrew: YHWH], the God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, has sent me to you: This shall be My name forever, this My appellation for all eternity.' (Exodus 3:15; Psalm 135:13)" (Mankind's Search for GOD, p.225). "....the four Hebrew consonants YHWH (Yahweh) that in

*their Latinized form have come to be known over the centuries in English as JEHOVAH." (Mankind's Search for GOD, p.225). So **the word "YHWH" or "Yahweh" or "Jehovah" is not the ORIGINAL name, but the appellation (title) for the Almighty GOD.***

1- All Bible believers, mostly the scholars, know and agree that *JEHOVAH* is a hybrid name, combining the vowels of '*adonay* with the consonants of the tetragrammaton *YHWH* into *YeHoVaH* and then *JeHoVaH*. The original use of this hybrid name though was meant to guide the readers to say the word '*adonay* aloud while reading the Scriptures in synagogues and passing by the tetragrammaton *YHWH*. That tradition passed later to Latin and then to English and other languages. Meanwhile, *Yahweh* is one of the possible forms of pronunciation of the tetragrammaton *YHWH*. The main point that Ossama neglected is the fact that no matter how *YHWH* is pronounced and written, i.e. *Yahweh*, *Yehovah*, *Jehovah*, *Iehovah*, or even *LORD*, the audience and readers alike are always aware that the word refers specifically to the personal name of the Divine, *YHWH* according to the Scriptures.

2- If *YHWH*, *Yahweh* and *Jehovah* is simply the appellation or title of the Divine, so what is the original name, which was used in the Scriptures uniquely to refer to Him? There is absolutely no other term, which can compete with *YHWH*. Even if we consider the Arabic translation of the Bible, only *YHWH* pass the test while *Allah*, Ossama's "promoted" term fails, at least twice, in Genesis 41:38 and Acts 17:24. Therefore, Ossama, instead of justifying anything he just made his argument worst and a statement against himself.

This is perfectly fine, because Jews, Christians and Muslims call on to GOD Almighty as "The LORD" or "The GOD", which means "Yahweh" or "Jehovah" in Hebrew and "Al-Rab" in Arabic. "Al-Rab" in Arabic and "Yahweh" in Hebrew and the other translations in all other languages are indeed GOD Almighty's title. But they are NOT His original Name!

1- As we already explained, *LORD* is not a synonym or equivalent of *Yahweh*, but merely a man's invention and a term, which used in translations to refer to the Divines name, *YHWH*. *GOD* has no direct or indirect technical connection with *YHWH*. It is always used as a common name or noun, which refers to the Divine. Ossama is totally confused and showed his failure to distinguish between the different types of terms used for the Divine.

2- *Al-Rab (arrabb)* is the Arabic equivalent of 'adonay and plays the same role in the Arabic translation of the Bible as the English *LORD*. In other words, it is not a translation of *Yahweh* or *YHWH*. Moreover, *Al-Rab (ism Salam)* was never used in the Quran. The Quran uses *Rab*, which is a non-defined noun (*ismu nakirat*) and in the context of master or lord. In other word *Al-Rab* and *Rab* have two different definitions and applications, which Ossama overlooked, since they contradict his claim. There is absolutely no example in the Quran and the Hadith, which links *Rab* to *Yahweh*, unlike in the Greek New Testament where we find verses from the Old testament that indicate that *YHWH* have been rendered *Kurios*, i.e. Mark 12:29 verses Deuteronomy 6:4 and Acts 2:21 verses Joel 2:32.

3- *Yahweh* is not a Hebrew translation of the Divine's name, but a vocalised Latin-Hebrew transliteration of the Tetragrammaton. *YHWH's* closest translation is *alkaa'in* in Arabic and *I AM* in English. Ossama succeeded again in proving his poor knowledge of Arabic/Hebrew/English vocabulary and ignorance of basic linguistics.

4- Ossama needs to carefully read and do a little Bible study of Exodus 6:2-3 and check its terminology and lexicon:

*And **God [0430]** spake unto Moses, and said unto him, I [am] **the LORD* [03068]**: And I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by [the name of] **God [0410] Almighty [07706]**, but by **My name [08034] JEHOVAH [03068]** was I not known to them.*

Lexical and Vocabulary Aid: (Blue Letter Bible Online - Strong Search)

0410 'el: n m; God, god, power, mighty, goodly, great, idols, might, strong

0430 'elohiym: n m p; GOD, God, god, judge, goddess, great, mighty, angels, exceeding, godly

03068 YHWH: n pr dei; LORD, JEHOVAH; Jehovah = "the existing One", the proper name of the one true God, unpronounced except with the vowel pointings of 'adonay.

07706 shadday: n m dei; Almighty

08034 shem: n m; name, the Name (as designation of God), renown, fame, famous, named, memorial, monument

Footnote: (The New Open Bible - NASB - Study Edition, page 72.)

* Heb., **YHWH**, usually rendered **LORD**.

From the above example and references, we can easily see that Ossama is totally lost and mixed up to a degree where everything looks backward to him. Notice also that there is no "allah" in the statement. In other words, none of the patriarchs knew the Divine by the name Allah as Muslims claim about Abraham.

*Let us look at what Exodus 3:15 and Psalm 135:13 from the NIV Bible say: "God also said to Moses, "Say to the Israelites, ` **The LORD** [Notice that they didn't write Jehovah. "The LORD" in only a title], the God of your fathers--the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob--has sent me to you.' This is my name forever, the name by which I am to be remembered from generation to generation. (From the NIV Bible, Exodus 3:15)" **"Your name, O LORD, endures forever, your renown, O LORD, through all generations. (From the NIV Bible, Psalm 135:13)" So as we clearly see from the above Verses from the NIV Bible, the original name for GOD Almighty is not "Yahweh". The title "The LORD" is only a title and a nick name (if you will) that we give to GOD Almighty. But "Yahweh" is definitely NOT THE ORIGINAL NAME for GOD Almighty.***

1- NIV is only one of various English translations of the Bible. It is not accurate and many Christians, mostly native English speakers do not use it for several reasons, one of them is the huge amount of inaccuracies. NIV is not an authoritative translation and as any translation is not inspired Scriptures. Nevertheless, some editions of the NIV, in their commentaries, they offer an explanation why they used LORD and point out that it is not the Divine's name, but simply a technical term and substitute. For reference, see The Hebrew-Greek Key Study Bible-NIV, footnotes in page 71~74 and the OT lexical aid no.3378, p.1520.

2- In the Hebrew (original language of the OT) Masoretic Text and in the early Septuagint (translation to Greek), the name of the Divine was kept intact, the Tetragrammaton, in its original Hebrew. In other words, if we return back to those early Texts, which are the closest and perhaps 99.9% replicas of the original OT, the words used for the Divine in Exo.3:15 and 135:13 are the Tetragrammaton, Hebrew YHWH, and not the late 17th Century invention LORD. Ossama didn't dare to dig enough and go back to the roots and deal with the matter in honesty and for the sake of truth. He has shown that he has no concern for truth, except when it suits his own convictions.

3- In a last attempt, Ossama tries to convince the readers that since *LORD* is originally a title from a semantic point of view, then Yahweh must be a title also. The mathematical rule, if $A=Z$ and $B=Z$ then $A=B$, that he applied to his final argument, is not always valid and applicable, especially in linguistics and terminology. According to the way he used it, he turned it into manipulative tactic, which is well known as a common logical fallacy, which Muslims often use in their apologetics. In other words, the guy analogy is similar to the analogy of sugar verses honey, as follow:

The analogy of sugar verses honey:

1. A sugar dealer may argue that since sugar is sweet and honey is sweet, then sugar and honey are the same product.

2. He can use the mathematical rule of three (if $A=Z$ and $B=Z$ then $A=B$) to prove his argument or even go as far as melting his sugar and turning it to look like honey.

Who will be deceived?

3. Every person, who have never been familiar with the pure honey and knowledgeable about how it is produced, could be easily fooled by that dishonest dealer and not only believe him but also buy his sugar and even at the price of honey.

4. When a dealer of honey comes along and exposes the cheater and shows people the real honey,

5. How would the dishonest dealer react? He will try every possible deception to keep selling his sugar. He will put a lot of emphasis on the "99.9%" sweetness of his sugar and make sugar looks greater than honey if that would be possible.

6. Like drogue dealers, he might even take the risk to distribute his sugar for free in hope that his consumers would get adapted and addicted to his sugar and be blinded by its sweetness and forget once about honey and its nutritious and healthy qualities.

7. The sad thing, the majority of those consumers won't wake up from the deception till they find themselves struck with diabetes and face to face struggling with death.

8. And if someone comes along and asks for honey, the dishonest dealer, out of fear and insecurity, will do all he can to prevent such thing from happening. He may go as far as denying

that honey exist or ever existed and go back to exalt his sugar and claiming that it is the only "real" sweet food that can be obtained!

Like that dishonest trader, Ossama and his associates, are doing all they can to get their deity promoted under every possible label that might attract the consumers, but not based on truth, because the truth can only be one and it is not at their side. Since the truth/facts says that **YaHoWaH** is the Divine's proper name, and those call in his name will be saved (Acts4:12) so they (satanic people) simply reject and deny it and replay the same old scenarios about Allah and his name.

"Allah" on the other hand is a name. It is the name of GOD Almighty. Below, you will see ample proofs from the Aramaic language that the name of GOD Almighty was indeed "Allah".

1- Yes, Allah is indeed a name, but not of the Creator's. From a historical point of view, Allah can only be the name of a pagan deity and from a biblical terminology point of view, it can only be an oak or a man or a valley.

2- The fact that Allah is the name of the chief/supreme deity of the pagan Arabs, doesn't make it necessarily the name of the true Deity. From one hand and according to Ossama's "theological" reasoning, every chief pagan deity should be identified with Allah. Therefore, Zeus of the Greek, Buddha of the Buddhists, Brahman of the Hindu, Baal of the Canaanites and Huw of the Egyptians are all the same deity as Allah. Even according to Islam's orthodoxy this is heresy, which may cost Ossama his head. From the other hand according to his "linguistic" reasoning, Allah is a common name and therefore he contradicts what he tries to prove all along.

3- In Aramaic, the term *ELLH / Allah / allaah / alláh* does not exist at all. Even if *allaah* is the transliteration of *'elaahh*, it is to be considered simply as a common name for the Divine and it was used also for false gods, i.e. in Daniel 2:47. Therefore and after his long argument and manipulation, Ossama ended up contradicting what he wanted to approve and worst proving that *Allah* is a man made word, which doesn't even come from Arabic, the language which the Quran claims to be divine and eternal. His final accomplishment then is proving that the "revealer" of the Quran was actually a copier from men and a liar.

4- For more detail regarding this speculation, get back to sections 2.3. and 3.2.

Since Muslims claim that their prophet came to “confirm and correct and restore what was supposedly lost” in the Scriptures and if the Divine’s name or its pronunciation were lost, so wouldn’t it have been one of Muhammad’s primary duties; the restoration of the Divine’s name and its correct pronunciation? This is another dilemma that Osama successfully has created for himself and his religion’s claims. He gave evidence that Muhammad was a liar and false prophet, who couldn’t fulfil what he claimed to come to accomplish. If Muhammad had no knowledge about the Divine’s name YHWH and the controversy regarding its pronunciation among the Jews and Christians, which dates from before his era, how can any Bible believer accept his message when he failed to “fix” that important and basic detail? That simple failure is a huge piece of conviction against him and Islam. Finally, Osama and his team deserve some praise for their amazing contribution in exposing their religion’s frauds and controversies: *THANK YOU and CONGRATULATIONS!*

4.2. Allah is the common name of God in Arabic:

When some Muslims argue that Allah is the common name of the Divine in Arabic, and in their attempt to escape the orthodox Muslims dilemmas, they trap themselves into another dilemma, which might be worst. They leave their god without a personal name and therefore without a proper identity. They prove that he is a myth, which lives only in their minds under different labels. When they pretend that his name is Yahweh, on one hand, they contradict their Quran, the basic Islamic teaching and trample on the Arabic language and its grammars. On the other hand, they can’t provide any solid argument to back that up, either etymologically or theologically.

4.3. Allah is the Divine’s name in Arabic while Yahweh is His name in Hebrew:

When some other Muslims claims that Allah is the Arabic name of the Divine, the equivalent or synonym of Yahweh, they simply prove that they have no solid knowledge of Arabic and the Quran nor Hebrew and the Bible. Any attempt they may try to justify their argument would lead them to fall into one of the dilemmas above and at worst cause them to be ex-communicated by both Muslims and Bible believers. Instead of having both, they end up having none at all.

4.4. God doesn’t need to have a name:

When still some Muslims simply try to deny that the Divine has a personal name to possibly avoid any confrontation and rebuttal, they

lead themselves toward another type of dilemma. To justify their position, they have to relay on notions based on Greek mythology and as the former group they end up having none.

4.5. The dilemma of dilemmas:

No matter what argument and invention the Muslims can come with, their greatest dilemma is the fact that the case of their religion was over some 13 centuries ago. When Muhammad claimed that he was sent by the God of the Jews and Christians and yet failed to know and use His name, YHWH, according to the Law and the Divine's terms and conditions for prophets (i.e. Deu.18:20-22), he could only possibly belong to the category of false prophets. Furthermore, and even if Muhammad may have known Yahweh's name, he didn't perform any miracles and the worst he made many heretical statements about the Divine, in both the Quran and the Hadith. In other words, the Biblical-God and the god of Muhammad are unreconcilable and it is the second who claims to be the first and never vice versa, which prove that he is the fake one and the pretender.

5. Summary (II):

The name Allah is used in two contexts. The Quran and Most of Muslims use Allah in the context of the personal name of their god, a name, which can belong only to him, a name of heavenly origin. In Arabic and among the majority Muslim Arabs, it is also regarded as a proper name. Muslims and Arabic base their use on the context of the Quran. Meanwhile, Christians and in their Arabic translation of the Bible use Allah simply as a translation of God's common names or Arabic title, which can be applied to both the true God and false god, a name of earthly origin, which was developed by men. Christians base their use on the pre-Islamic probable etymological context and origin.

Muslims generally believe that since Christians use Allah as a term to refer to the Biblical-God, that isn't enough proof that they believe in the same God. This actually prove that those Muslims have no clue about the difference between types of names that the Bible uses for God and do not know that only YHWH (Jehovah) is valid as God's proper name. They probably never notice that YHWH (Jehovah), the personal name of God is never translated to Allah but either kept intact or rendered *arrabb* (the-Lord).

allaah and *al-ilaah* are a unique and tricky type of homonyms. By failing to notice that detail, Christians trapped themselves in a series of erroneous speculations, on which they try to linguistically link Allah

to the Semitic Biblical common names of God and consider it as Arabic transliteration or derivation of those titles.

Muslim propagandists took advantage of the Christian ironical speculations and build on them deceitful arguments in favour of their god and religion and used them to deceive Christians and make them believe that Allah is the same deity as YHWH. However, a careful analysis of their crafty arguments would easily turn the situation upside down and put them in a series of dilemma and prove that their god is indeed not what they claim and desperately want him to be. Therefore, as Christians we should be very thorough in checking every little detail regarding what those propagandists claim, not only from a Biblical prospective but also from the Islamic prospective and expose their deceptions and manipulations.

From a grammatical-lexical point of view, *allaah* doesn't comply with the rules and its root still remains mysterious and unidentifiable, while, *al-ilaah* conforms perfectly with the rules and its root verb '*alaha*' means to deify. Therefore *al-ilaah* is the accurate common name of the divine and Arabic translation of '*eloah*, *ho-theos* and *God*. The only option where Allah could be used is if it was a translation or synonym of either *YHWH* or '*adonay*'. All the odds go against such possibility and rule out the option.

Up until now, the meaning of Allah is still a mystery! We have been able to understand why technically it is not a valid name for the Divine, either as a proper name or a tittle, yet its origin and root are still undisclosed. The next section will be dedicated to the search of the possible and real meaning and origin of the name Allah.

Prospective 3: Demonology and Mysticism

Disclosing the mystery behind Allah's name

Some may object here and state that Islam condemns witchcraft and demonology. That is not true at all! In Islamic terminology witchcraft is considered as so and condemned only as long as it is done outside of Islam or is practiced against a Muslim. The Quran teaches that there are "good" demons (Jinn), who embraced Islam, with whom Muslims are encouraged to interact and cooperate. As long as the cooperation is done under Islam and its religious rituals, it is permissible and blessed by Allah and Muhammad. In fact there are some Islamic universities, which teaches demonology as a branch of its Islamic sciences. In Islamic terminology, such sciences are known as *alfalk* or

attanjim (astrology) and *aldamyati*. Biblically, it is absolutely forbidden to be involved with demons/spirits (Jinn/arwaa7) in anything at all. Instead, we are commanded not to have any friendship with them, but to cast them out. It is also forbidden to use astrology, numerology or mysticism. In this chapter, we will shade some lights on what some Muslim scholars teach about practicing Islamic demonology and therefore expose Allah and his true colors.

Requirements for a Muslim demonologist:

Not every Muslim can step and get involved in Islamic demonology, but only those **who know the Quran deeply** and are devout in practicing their Islamic faith and rituals. In addition to that they have to stick to long list of requirements and terms. The follow is a brief selection:

- To perform *wudu'*, the Islamic washing rituals,
- To face Mecca,
- To call upon Allah and by its standard islamic and demonic attributes,
- To utter praises upon Muhammad's name before starting any assignment and after finishing it,
- To bow twice, like in the regular prayers and to read *Surat Alfatiha*, *S. Alkafiroun* and *S. Alikhlas*,
- To schedule the activities according to a certain given table relative to the position of asters, hours, days and months,
- To perform the evil works (putting curses) when the moon is heading toward its darkness and the good works (bringing luck) when the moon is heading toward its fullness,
- To stick strictly to the whole list of rules for being a witch doctor and to follow every single detail relative to each kind of task...
- Invoking demons after request and permission from Allah,
- Reading for some specific number of time some specific verses from the Quran,
- Using some kinds of incense during the rituals,

- Praying certain prayers to Allah and asters and invoking praises toward Muhammad,
- Writing some tables symbols and formulas, which often represent Allah's attributes, Quranic terms, names of demons, numeric names...
- Using demonology for bringing luck and doing good to Muslims,
- Putting curses and causing harm to non-Muslims...

Ref. Shaikh Abu Ali Abu Hay-Allah Almarzouqi, *Aljawahir Allami3a Fi 'Isti7dari Mulouki Aljin*, (p.4-10) and the other Islamic resources.

Allah's demonic attributes:

Among the 99 islamic attributes of Allah, there are at least **two that are demonic and can't be part of God's nature and character**, *Mutakabbir* (*Prideful-one*) and *Dhaar* (*Harmful or Evil-doer*). In Islamic demonology, Allah has some other attributes, which are absolutely demonic and boldly refer to him as the king of demons, the devil. While sorting through some Islamic demonology books, which are commonly used among Imams and practitioners, we came across some interesting instructions and prayers:

* Reference 1: Shaikh Abu Ali Abu Hay-Allah Almarzouqi, 'aljawahir allami3a fi isti7dari muluki aljin,'

*man arada an **yad3u allaah bil'ismi al'a3dam** faliyrasum alwafqa alaati:*

**tawakkal ya hilal bikada wa kada bisirri al'ismi al'a3dam
/1/5/60/ /1/62/3/ /60/4/2/ /3/61/2/
wa alqamar wa liyatlu 3alayh ism addat hakada: allaah** (66
marrat) wa yatlob ma arada. (p.50)

Translation: "Who wants to **make a request to Allah by his mightiest name** should inscribe the following: 'Act **O Crescent** in doing so and so **in the secret mighty name 1/5/60** (right), **1/62/3** (top), **60/4/2** (bottom), **3/61/2** (left).' And **design a moon and recite upon it the name of the body like this: Allah** (66 times) and make your request."

Comments: Allah is the secret/cryptic name for the moon/crescent. Notice, both Allah and the crescent the same gemetria value, 66 ($ALLH=1+30+30+5=66$ and $HLEL=5+30+1+30=66$). The numbers 1

5 60, 1 62 3, 60 4 2, 3 61 2 when summed, by column and line, they make 66 the value for Allah and the crescent.

...**ya hou** (11 marrat) *ya haadiy* (20 marrat) **ya muhlik** (95 marrat)
waffiqni ya allaah...(p.57)

Translation: "...O **Hu** (11 times), O Hadi (20 times), **O Destroyer** (95 times), give me success **O Allah...**"

Comments: Hu is the name of the Egyptian god of witchcraft. Hadi is one of Allah's 99 attributes. Destroyer is another attribute/name of the devil (Isa.33:1, Jer.51.1 and Rev.9:11) and is to be repeated 95 times in that prayer.

bismi allaahi arra7mani arra7imi wa salla allahu 3ala mu7ammad...
ij3alni qahiran...ikfini assuw' bima shi'tu... ya qahhar... (p.64)

Translation: "**In the name of Allah... and Allah's praise upon Muhammad... make me subdue... satisfy me with the evil I desire... O Subduer...**"

Comments: Allah is described in this prayer as the one who gives authority to man to use evil to harm others.

allaah/ /the beautiful names/ /mu7ammad/ (p.51)

Comments: In the magical table we found that the 100th "beautiful" attribute for Allah is Muhammad, the name of the prophet of Allah.

* Reference 2: Abdelfattah Assayyid Attokhi, 'si7ru alkahhan fi 7udori aljan,'

bismi allaahi. ya huw. mujri assi7ri hou allaah. (p.5)

Translation: "**In the name of Allah. O Hu. In the name of Allah Channeller of witchcraft Hu (or he is) Allah.**"

Comments: Allah is Hu and he is the one who channels the course of witchcraft.

* Reference 3: Abdelfattah Assayyid Attokhi, 'taskhir asshayatin fi wasli al3ashiqin,'

...**ashhadu anna la ilaha illa allah sakhkhara aljinna lil'insani wa arsala sayyidana mu7ammad bilqur'ani...**(p.3)

Translation: "**I believe that there is no god but Allah who exploited demons for men and sent our lord Muhammad with the Quran.**"

Comments: Allah is the exploiter of demons for men and the author of the Quran, which Muslim witch doctors use a lot in their work. Surat Alkursi seems to be one of the key chapters of the Quran used.

*...as'aluka **billaahi ya allaah... ya farad ya samad ya man lam yalid wa lam yakun lahu kufu'an a7ad ya baa3ita alarwa7... an tusakkhira li khudama hadihi assura wa adda3wa...** (p.150)*

Translation: "... I ask you **in the name of Allah, O Allah... he who is single and never beget (a son)... he who send the spirits (demons)... I ask you to send me the servants (demons) of this Sura and prayer...**"

Comments: Allah, the non-triune god, is the one who sends demons to achieve tasks for those Muslim sorcerers. It seems that every Sura in the Quran has a specific demon-servant, which can be called from it. According to 1Joh.2:22 and 4:3, the Allah addressed in the above petition is the antichrist's spirit and the demons invoked are its servants.

Those are some of the examples, which all are pointing to the fact that there is a strong connection between Allah, Muhammad and the Quran and the invocation of demonic spirits. **Allah is portrayed as the acting boss/king of demons and the master of witchcraft** and is often referred to by the term *Hu*, which is by no coincidence, the name of the Egyptian god of witchcraft and black magic. As we also exposed in one of the above examples, there is a strong connection between the moon and Allah, they are like two sides of the same coin. By no coincidence again, the moon (crescent) is the official symbol of Islam, it is always used on the top of mosques and in Islamic banners and in several of the Muslim nations flags, besides the Muslims religious calendar and feasts are based on the moon. Thus, Allah's identification with the moon is just a part of disclosing the mystery and it lines up with what some Western scholars (i.e. Robert Morey) already concluded. But our investigation and exposure of Allah doesn't stop at this level, actually, we are just getting close to the target!

Decoding the mystical secrets:

Throughout history, people used different methods to transmit secret messages, which they don't want others to understand. Three of the most common and ancient tricks they used are:

1. **The backward writing/reading**, which means, starting a word or a text from its end to its beginning. This method is especially effective when a word's backward carry a meaning. That way it would confuse a stranger or opponent and gives him a different message than the one really intended.
2. **Numerology (Gematria)**, which means, converting letters into numbers or vice versa. This is a little more complicated method because it can be used in several ways.
3. **Symbolism**, which means, transforming messages into visual signs or pictures. Mostly, clandestine groups use this form of communication. Only members of the organization are the ones able to understand those symbols.

These techniques haven't been developed and used only among military and spying agencies to exchange information, but also among sorcerers, witchdoctors, cults and Satanists who apply such them to communicate with demonic spirits. Such magical formulas are found also in the Quran and are used by Muslim priests and sorcerers in their works, i.e. amulets.

Backward readings:

* Allah: The name Allah is composed of four consonants, respectively: *Elif, Lam, Lam, Ha*. We overlook of course the vowels, because they are optional and a later invention in the Arabic writing system. The reverse order then respectively becomes: *Ha, Lam, Lam, Elif*.

$H+L+L+E \Rightarrow 1- H L L E \Rightarrow H i L a a L a n (H L E L) \Rightarrow H I L A L \Rightarrow$
Crescent/Moon

$2- H L K \Rightarrow H a L a a K / H a L l a a K \Rightarrow H A L A K / H A L L A K \Rightarrow$
Destruction/Destroyer

1. When *Elif* is placed in the very end of an undefined noun, it turns into a vowel and its sound becomes like *an*. So, the backward formed word turns into *HLEL*, which is the word for crescent. We've already seen the connection between Allah and the crescent (moon) in the precedent paragraph.

2. This is a little trickier case! *Elif* has a third role and that is its strong connection with the diacritical mark, *hamzah*. In Arabic scripts, especially the early ones, *hamzah* is represented by the character *Elif*. When we add the mark *hamzah* to the consonant *Lam*, the combination turns into the letter *Kaf* instead (*Lam+hamza=L'=K*). It is possible though only when the combination is placed in the very end of a word! It's a unique case in Arabic similar to the case in English where we combine *P* and *H* and then get an *F* sound. So, the backward word becomes *HLEK*, which is the word for destroyer/destruction. Whether this discovery is a fact or just a coincidence and speculation, once we screen Islam's Sharia and history, the main picture that comes up to the front and even conclusion, is the fact that Allah is a god of destruction.

* Allah Akbar: The famous anthem, *EaLLIaaHu EaKBaR* (Allah is great), which Muslims often chant, especially when they are in war encountering or conquering an enemy, has a profound importance and significance! Forwardly, it exalts Allah and in backward it proclaims Allah as the lord of destruction.

*EaLLIaaHu EaKBaR => ELLH EKBR => RBK HLEK => RaBbaKa
HaLlaaK => RABBAK HALLAK
(your lord is a destroyer).*

When Muslims go to war or riots (Jihad), they always use this anthem in their banners, write it on a bond and fasten it around their foreheads or simply shout it aloud in chants i.e. Hizbullah's guerillas when they attacked Israeli tanks in south Lebanon, the Indonesian Muslim rioters are reported to shout it while destroying Christian churches and rapping Christian women and children and killing their men. During the gulf war, Saddam added it to his nation's Iraqi flag. Apparently, the anthem and banner has a demonic manifestation and power behind it like all those signs which are used in witchcraft and magic! It is a weapon of spiritual warfare. Therefore it should be encountered by weapons of the same kind, prayer and praise.

* Yallah: This compound/statement is used in two contexts: a- in a form of prayer similar to saying in English, "*O Allah...*" b- commonly used to say, "*lets go in the name of Allah...*" When it is read backward, the meaning turns into my destroyer.

*YaEaLLIaaH => YELLH => HLEKY => HaLlaaKiY => HALLAKI (my
destroyer).*

* Allahumma:

This compound/statement is used in Muslims prayers and supplications like saying, "Allah I pray that you..." When we read it backward the compound turn into the same attribute used in demonology, *MuHLiK* (destroyer).

EaLLIaaHuMma => ELLHM => MHLK => MuHLiK => MUHLIK
(destroyer)

Numerology (Gematria):

- There are two ways of how to use numerology, by using the gematria value (V), and by using the gematria number (N), which is the single digit value of the GV. Moreover, there is a technique of summation, which interrelates and connects those words in a very harmonious manner! As we already mentioned, we are just applying the formulas those demonologists use in their magic and mysticism.
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Values and Numbers:

* Allah: The proper name of the god of Muhammad.

V=66 (*ELLH*=1+30+30+5=66) and N=3 (6+6=12 and 1+2=3).

* Hilal (crescent): The first term for Allah read backward. It is also used as a reference to the moon god.

V= 66 (*HLEL*=5+30+1+30=66) and N=3 (6+6=12=3).

* Hallak (destroyer): The second backward reading of Allah.

V=86 (*HLL EK*=5+30+30+1+20=86) and N=5 (8+6=14=5).

* Muhlik (destroyer): One of Allah's demonic attributes.

V=95 (*MHLK*=40+5+30+20=95) and N=5 (9+5=14=5).

* Mutakabbir (prideful): One of Allah's unbiblical attributes in the Quran.

V=662 (*MTKBR*=40+400+20+2+200=662) and N=5 (6+6+2=14=5).

* Hu: The other name of Allah, the one favored by the mystics (Sufi), also the name of the Egyptian god of witchcraft.

$V=11$ ($HW=5+6=11$) and $N=2$ ($1+1=2$).

* Muhammad: The name of the prophet of Allah and the 100th attribute of his.

$V=92$ ($M7MD=40+8+40+4=92$) and $N=2$ ($9+2=11=2$).

* Ali: One of Allah's Quranic attributes and the name of Muhammad's cousin and son in law and co-prophet (Shi3a).

$V=110$ ($3LY=70+30+10=110$) and $N=2$ ($1+1=2$).

Summation (Sentence):

* Allah Muhammad: This formula is widely used in witchcraft and amulets and also among Muslims (Sunni).

$ELLH+M7MD=66+92=158=14=5=MHLK$ (Destroyer).

* Allah Ali: This formula is mostly popular among the Muslim Shi'a because of 3ali, their top Imam.

$ELLH+3LY=66+110=176=14=5=HTKBR$ (Haughty).

* Allah Hu: This is the most popular formula among the mystic Sufi.

$ELLH+HW=66+11=77=14=5=HLLEK$ (Destroyer)

* Allah's 99 attributes: As listed by Muslim theologians and demonologists.

$RHMN+...+SBWR=32772=21=3=ELLH$.

Similarities with biblical numerology:

* Haylel (shiny star): Very close to Hilal, both in meaning and sound. It was used in Isa.14:12 to refer to Satan.

$V=75$ ($HYLL=5+10+30+30=75$) and $N=3$ ($7+5=12=3$). Three is the number Haylel as Hilal (crescent) and Allah.

* Ba3l (master): The name of the god the Midianites (Arabs), who seduced most the Israelites throughout their history.

V=102 ($B3L=2+70+30=102$) and N=3 ($1+2=3$). Three is the number of Ba3l as Allah and Hilal (crescent).

* Abaddon (destroyer): In Rev.9:11, it is the name of the king of demons, the angel of the Abyss.

V=707 ($EBDN=1+2+4+700=707=14=5$) and N=5. Five is the number of Abaddon as Hallak and Allah Hu.

* Nebuchadnezzar's image: The statue that the Babylonian king, whom the Bible refers to as Haylel, made and ordered everybody to worship (Dan.3:1-6) has for number 66, the same as Allah's gematria value.

- *Notice: We are merely doing some rational observations and comparisons between those mystical formulas and magical numbers. We won't recommend any speculations or promote any interpretations of what they might signify. Also we don't believe that those codes have any real powers in themselves. We see them as mere secret tools of communication between evil men and evil spirits.*

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Symbolism:

Symbols are not just some sort of design in cultures and religions but messages, which have specific meanings, even believed to hold magical power according to mystics and magicians. The symbol of Islam is a crescent with a pentagram beside or above it. Whenever a person sees the symbol in a flag or on the top of a building, he immediately recognizes that the location belongs to Muslims. But is that all that is intended to be communicated through the symbol? A detailed analysis of the symbol reveals a far more meaning to it.

* Crescent: Designing or looking at a crescent is like writing or reading the word Hilal, which we earlier demonstrated as being the first backward form of Allah. Moreover, what is interesting is the fact that the crescent also symbolizes the moon, which was considered as a god, the chief god of the Arabs during polytheism (Jahilia), known as Hubal and also as the lord of Mecca and Allah. It doesn't take a Ph.D. to realize that designing a crescent is just another way of illustrating the word Hilal and the moon god Allah!

* Star: The Muslims star a pentagram (five points star). This star symbol is a key for disclosing to us the relationship between Allah of Islam and Satan. First and according to the Bible, the term Haylel,

which was used in Isa.14:12 to refer to Satan means shiny star which have fallen. In Rev.9:1, Abaddon, the angel of the Abyss is also described as a fallen star and king. When we put those two pictures together, we can say that Abaddon and Haylel are the same being, Satan. Second, and as we already shown in the former paragraph, the second backward form of Allah has the same meaning as Abaddon, which is destroyer, and share with it in the same gemetria number, 5. Third, Arabs also worshipped beside the moon, other starry hosts i.e. Mars and Jupiter and the Sun and called them either Allah's consort or offspring. Fourth, the pentagram is the official symbol for some satanic occults, i.e. the Wicca, the religion of witchcraft.

* Five: The number 5 doesn't represent the gemetria number of terms only, but it is also a symbol carrying a message. In Islam 5 stands for the pillars of it and the number of daily required prayers to Allah. In the Bible the number 5 and according to the order of creation, refers to the beast of the sea, the Leviathan, which is another symbol for Satan. To back this up, we use two examples from the Bible: a- When David went to engage in battle Goliath, a example of Satan, he picked up 5 stones (1 Sam.17:40), b- In Eph.6:13-17, the armor of God to stand against Satan is illustrated in five pieces of a Roman soldier's equipment of defense. In astronomy, the fifth orbit in our solar system is the asteroid belt, which assumedly was a planet called "Asteria." Some biblical believers identify it with the same star mentioned in Isa.14:12 and the book of Enoch. What is more interesting is the fact that the black stone in Allah's shrine of Ka3ba is a meteor, which originally came from that belt. Another detail is that the earliest idols that man worshipped were objects that fall from the sky i.e. meteors! Furthermore, the number 5 is believed to carry mystical power to push away the evil of the eye, according to folk Islam and superstition.

By considering all those details and combining them together, the real meaning behind the Islamic symbol turns to be demonic and pointing to the fact that Islam is a pagan religion and that its god, Allah, is indeed the god of the world and Satan as the Bible prescribes him.

Summary:

By investigating what Muslims demonology says about Allah and by applying some of the mystical formulas the Muslim priests use in their works, we were able to disclose the mystery behind Allah's name and get deep into its roots. It is amazing how all those pieces of data we gathered point toward the same direction, proving that Allah is a purely demonic term referring all the way through to the devil, Satan. Moreover, such name with such complex structure and combination

can't be just a fabrication of some human being, but the very work of Satan, the master of tricks and craftiness. It is for this reason, the satanic origin of the name Allah that we totally reject it and refuse to use it as a name to refer to God under any excuse. Although we don't believe in mysticism and that Allah has any power in itself as a name to either harm or to bring luck, we find no biblical basis to even tolerate any potential of use of such type of term for God. Instead we see it as a blasphemy which violates the third commandment and a spiritual fulfillment of Daniel's prophecy about the abomination which causes desolation (Dan.11:31-32 and Mat.24:15).

Prospective 4: History

(Evolution from tribal Polytheism to global Unitarianism)

According to biblical principles and characteristics of the true divine, God is the unchangeable and eternal Being.

He is the same One at all times from the beginning till the end. In other words, He is the maker of universal history, who predates it and who control it, not the way around.

If Allah is indeed the Creator then we must find facts about him that he preceded man and history and that he remained consistent throughout all history.

Unfortunately, when we check the history of Allah, all of the evidences go against that and support the fact that Allah is indeed a false god and a product of men's history and a subject to change according to their will.

Emergence era: The original Allah:

Emergence from Arab paganism:

Secularly speaking, there are very little facts but mostly speculations about the exact origin of Allah and time of his emergence. However, what seems the majority of scholars and the data in hand agree upon is the fact that Allah, in the very form of the word (**ELLH**), appeared in the pagan Arabia, probably in Mecca, some few centuries before the rise of Islam.

When Allah came to existence, he was nothing more than a mere pagan deity among countless others and for some privilege reasons he ascended to the degree of the chief deity among them.

Since he was the lord of Mecca, which became an eminent federal capital and business center for all of the Arab tribes (states) during the sixth century AD,

So according to the circumstances it was evident that Allah would have been placed as the top deity and as chief god. Whether Allah emerged from Arabia itself or was imported from some neighboring culture, what primarily interests us here is the fact that Allah, in his original version, emerged from the society, culture and will of a certain group of people. Since all evidences point out that he was a product of men and their history.

Allah's place in polytheism:

According to this same data, we know that Allah was a proper name, applicable only to this specific Arab pagan god. It was common but only among people in the Arabian Peninsula alone. The polytheist Arabs' Allah has a consort, Allat, and **two daughters Uzza and Manat**. These four gods were the top pantheon Arab deities. Allah was also the chief god over **360** gods, **each one of them was representing an tribal deity and a day of the year**. Allah's residence and sanctuary was at the shrine of Ka3ba in Mecca, where the famous black stone (an asteroid and idol) is venerated. Its worship was strongly linked to pagan rites and worship of asters. **For the Meccans, Allah was seen as the same as Hubal (Baal/Bel)** and his most famous attribute was 'the lord of the city.' The polytheists of Arabia recognized Allah as **creator, supreme god** and **swore by him** in the same way other polytheists i.e. Greeks did with Zeus and the Canaanites did with Baal. No matter how Allah was glorified among the Arabs, he was just a god among many gods, with which he was an associate from his very beginning. **Before the rise of Muhammad, he was never a monotheist god.**

Refuting the speculation:

Some of the pro-Allah groups argue that the knowledge of God remained alive among the Arabs, since Ishmael knew Elohiym, the God of his father, and therefore must have transmitted that knowledge to his descendants, who were first known as the Ishmaelites/Midianites and finally the Arabs. Although this argument seems to appear as sound and as a sound probability, the following facts demonstrate that it is mere speculation, which stands on a very questionable ground. We have no choice but to refute this argument from **four different dimensions, linguistics, scriptures, history and archeology:**

- As we already demonstrated there is no possible way to link linguistically Allah with Elohiym. Those two terms can't be synonyms. Besides, Allah never figured in the Bible as one of God's names or attributes.
- **There is no biblical evidence, which supports that Ishmael followed the God of his father Abraham** or even worshipped him once in his life.
- By the time of Moses and according to the Torah, Ishmael's descendants were idolaters and they were following the false god, Baal of Peor. We are also told that all of the gods of the nations, except Israel, were false gods. That is why Yahweh was given the title, the God of Israel. Furthermore, throughout the whole Scriptures we are told that after the Tower of Babel, all men fall short from God and followed others gods, which were mere demons. Claiming that the Arabs kept the knowledge of God alive in their midst goes strictly against the word of God and history.
- From Israel's history we learn that man is subject to failure and can quickly turn from God toward other gods. **If even Israel, who had the Scriptures, the temple of God, the priesthood and the prophets failed and prostituted itself with false gods so many times, so how other nations i.e. the Arabs, who were pagans and wondering nomads in the desert kept the knowledge of God** and preserved it without any of those elements?! Did God made a mistake then when He chose to have His covenant with Israel rather than Ishmael? God forbids!
- The fact that the Arabs had their own shrine (temple) is an enough prove that they were totally following false gods, but not the true God, whose temple was in Jerusalem and according to the Law couldn't be duplicated or moved anywhere else. The Arabs who converted to Judaism and Christianity used to go up to Jerusalem to worship Yahweh and not to Mecca to worship Allah.
- There are no historical or archeological evidences that can back up the claim about Allah's link with Elohiym or even prove that his shrine in Mecca existed since the days of Abraham and Ishmael. Actually of the facts prove the opposite and that no house, rather than the temple on Mt. Zion, have been dedicated

and used for Yahweh. Moreover, whenever the Israelites prostituted themselves with other gods and defiled God's temple, He brought plagues and disasters on them to punish them for their unfaithfulness and sin. So, this leads us to wonder why Ka3ba was never punished for its harlotry! The answer and reality, it never belonged to God.

- According to the archeological and historical facts, the shrine of Ka3ba or even the city of Mecca can not be traced back to 2000 BC the time where Ishmael lived, but to later period, sometime during the early centuries AD only, probably the 6th century. Besides, there are no evidence that Ishmael and Abraham ever gone down south to Arabia.
- Archeological data show that the knowledge of Allah passed to the Arabs through traders from Assyria, Persia and Babylon rather than through nomads who came from the north.

Furthermore, the earliest account of Ancient Arabia by a non-Arabic historian is from a **Greek, Herodotus (484-425 BC)**, one of the world's most accurate and highly respected historians. **Muslim** "cyber scholars" love to quote from Herodotus account of early Arabia. Here is what his account (Herodotus, Translated by J. Enoch Powell, p.200), says:

*"The Arabs keep such pledges more religiously than almost any other people. They plight faith with the forms following. **When two men would swear a friendship, they stand on each side of a third:** he with a sharp stone makes a cut on the inside of the hand of each near the middle finger, and, taking a piece from their dress, dips it in the blood of each, and moistens therewith seven stones lying in the midst, **calling the while on Bacchus and Urania.** After this, the man who makes the pledge commends the stranger (or the citizen, if citizen he be) to all his friends, and they deem themselves bound to stand to the engagement. **They have but these two gods, to wit, Bacchus and Urania; and they say that in their mode of cutting the hair, they follow Bacchus. Now their practice is to cut it in a ring, away from the temples. Bacchus they call in their language Orotal, and Urania, Alilat.**"*

Where is the name "Allah" at? If Allah was such a well-known deity, how come we find no such mention of him? According to Herodotus' testimony, during the 5th century BC, there was no such high god or

just a god, which was called by the name Allah or even Elohiym! Those who claim that the knowledge of Allah comes from Abraham through Ishmael are not paying attention to **biblical norms** and statements nor to **secular** accounts and fact neither to **logic** and **reason**. Their argument can be classified only with the category of myths and fairytales.

Meanwhile, when we consider all of the above points, the odds turn all in favor of Baal rather Elohiym. If the Arabs would have kept any divine knowledge coming from their forefathers, they must have preserved the knowledge of **Baal of Peor**, the god of the canaanites rather than Yahweh, the God of Israel. **Even if the Ishmaelites could have been the responsible for importing Allah to Arabia, Allah wouldn't have preceded the idol Baal in anyway.** And if Allah couldn't even be greater than Baal, so he couldn't be God. Bottom line, no matter how we honestly and reasonably look at the case and in accordance with the facts we have, we always go back to the same conclusion and that is Allah was a men invented god.

Allah's similarities with Baal:

The Meccans, identified **Allah with Hubal**, the Lord of their city. **Hubal** was apparently the transliteration from Hebrew of *Ha-Ba3l* (the-Baal). **Whenever they want to pray or offer a sacrifice to their Lord, they faced the idol of Hubal and called upon the name of Allah.** In other words, **Allah** for them, was the second name of Baal and vis-versa. **Amr ibn Luhaiy brought Hubal from Moab to Arabia** recorded in N. A. Faris, The Book Of Idols: Being A Translation From The Arabic Of The Kitāb al-Asnām By Hishām Ibn Al-Kalbi, 1952, Princeton Oriental Studies - Volume 14, Princeton University Press: Princeton (NJ), p. 23.. As we all know this was an idol mentioned in the Bible (Num. 25:3, Hosea 9:10, Deut. 4:3, Josh. 22:17 and Ps. 106:28-29). The following similarites shade more light on this matter and support it:

Origin: According to archeological findings, both Allah and Baal come from Babylon and can be traced back to the **time of Shinar** and during the reign of **Nimrod**.

Gender: Both Allah and Baal were **male deities**, they **had consorts and offsprings.**

Consorts: **Allat**, the goddess of Ta'if was the consort of Allah. The **Choloridians, a Christian cult** who immigrated to Arabia, substituted **Allat with Mariam**. **Baal's consort** was **Ashtoreth** (Baalath).

Sons: The Choloridians helped Allah to beget a son, **Isa**, to make Allah fit into their pagan trinity and to equal him with **Baal** who has a **son, Aleyin**.

Daughters: **Allah has three daughters**. They were Allat, Al-Uzza and Manat. Allat has two roles to play around Allah, a daughter and a consort. Meanwhile,

Baal had four daughters, thus he originally had only 3 to begin with. They were **Pidray, Tallay, Arsay, and Ybrdmy**.

Chiefhood: Allah was the chief god of the Arabs, while **Baal was the chief god of the Cananites** and the Philistines.

Astral link: Both Allah and Baal and their respective consorts corresponded to Asters. To some they were identified with the **Sun** and the **Moon** and to others with Jupiter and Venus.

Attributes: Both Allah and Baal share in many similar attributes i.e. godhead, creator, father, lord, supreme, master...

Worship: The worship of both gods, Allah and Baal, was considered as the highest form of worship and required some licentious rites and practices. For example, the seven times circumbulation and the rites of prayer for rain are very similar in both practices.

What is more interesting is the islamization of both rites by Muhammad. They became known as **tawaf** and *salaat al'istisqaa'* and are still performed by Muslims.

All those common characteristics point to the fact that Allah and Baal have, at least, some strong connection and intimate similarities, which prove that they can't be less than Siamese twins or perhaps **two sides of the same coin!** In further chapter, we will see how they are actually identical and how Allah, throughout his known history, is nothing but a modern (NT era) version of the (OT era) Baal.

The Bible believers relation with the pre-Islam Allah:

Some of the pro-Allah group, who strongly hold into his name as a valid name for God, base their argument on the assumption that Christians and Jews of Arabia used it long before the Muslims did. According to them, since the Bible believers used it first, so it must become part of the Arab Christians heritage and must be kept forever. Before refuting this argument, let's first take a look at those Bible believers of Arabia (*ahlu alkitaab*) and check their background!

The Bible believers of Arabia:

In general and from the 3rd century AD on, the part of Arabia adjacent to the Syrian borders was regarded as the "**mother of heresies.**" The religious and political freedom of the Arab tribes opened the door to all creeds, errors, and heresies. **Whenever a heretic and his followers got banished and expelled from Christendom, they often went to Arabia** where they found a shelter and ground to develop. In the following we'll give some general ideas and characteristics about those:

Jews: After the Jew's rejection of their Messiah, God's kingdom shifted to Christians, who became the true Israelites and heirs of His covenant. Furthermore and beginning from 2nd century, they forsook the teachings of the word of God in favor of the Talmud, the book of their oral traditions. No matter what sect of **Judaism the Jews who went to Arabia may have embraced and followed, they actually became no more different than any unbelievers.**

Ebionites: They were the descendants of the **Jewish Christians**, who were formerly known by the name **Nazarenes** and insisted on keeping the Mosaic Law. The Apostle Paul, in his letters, criticized those Judaizers sharply to the point of accusing them of being led by Satan. While in Arabia they **became known as Nasara**. Their top heresy though was the later denial of **Christ's deity** and lowering him to the level of a mere man and therefore they definitely turned into antichrists.

Arians: Those were the Christians who adopted **Arius** and Origen's heresy that the Son was subordinate God, whose essence was different from the Father's. They claimed that the divine unity could only be upheld by renouncing Jesus' eternity and regarding Him as the First and Highest of creatures, to whom the Eternal Father had communicated divine dignity and power. At an Egyptian synod (321 AD) **Arius was deposed and along with his adherents excommunicated from the Church**. However, their controversial heresy of Arianism became more vehement and rapidly spread to other lands including Arabia, where it was welcomed and adopted by the local Christians. Before the rise and spread of Nestorianism the Arian heresy was the prevailing creed of the Christian Arabs.

Nestorians: In their **guru's zeal** to emphasize the God-man's two natures, he fall into heresy by ascribing to Him two persons, speaking of Jesus as simply the organ of the Divine Son and describing the relation between Christ's two natures as not being a personal union but a moral connection. **Nestorius and his sect have been condemned**

and their heresy anathematized by the Council of Chalcedon (431 AD). After the Council, the Nestorians were expelled from the Christian world. Several of them went down to Arabia where they found asylum, while the rest went to Persia and later spread in Far Asia. In the 5th, 6th and 7th centuries Arianism was supplanted by Nestorianism, which had then become the official creeds of the two most representative Churches of Arabia besides Syria, Egypt, Abyssinia, Mesopotamia, and Persia.

Choloridians: A 5-7th century marginal and insignificant cult, which have developed probably from Mariolatry, the novel practice of calling Mary "Mother of God." In their zeal for Mariolatry, they deified Mary and made her a partner in the trinity and therefore they espoused a form of ancient Egyptians believed in the **three gods: Osiris the father, Isis the mother, and Horus their son.** After their extradition from Christendom (Egypt) they went and settled in Arabia and joined the Arab polytheists in their activities and in decorating their shrine. They hung a picture of their three gods on the Kaba and identified their pagan god the father (Osiris) with Allah.

Besides, those Bible believers did not, particularly in the times immediately before and after Mohammed, attach much importance to the practical observance of their religion. After checking these professing Jews and Christians background and heresies, should we still trust their discernment and use them as examples in any spiritually related matters? Should we even dare to consider and call them Believers?

Rebuttal to the argument:

There are several reasons why the argument of holding into Allah as part of the Arab Christian heritage don't stand on a solid ground, despite the fact that Allah was used by Arab "Christians" before the Muhammadans:

- The Bible tells us that since the 1st Century AD, even during the lifetime of the Apostles, several Churches fallen into sectarianism, idolatry and entered into a spiritual death. The writers of the NT epistles warned about them and exposed their false teachings and perversion. In the book of Revelation, Jesus Himself rebuked them (Rev.2-3). Being early Christians from the apostolic era doesn't necessarily mean that they were right and trustworthy.
- According to Church history, we know that beginning from the 2nd century heresies and controversies started to rise and widely

spread among Christians. During the 4th and 5th century the Church, almost as a whole, became increasingly indulged in corruption, pagan practices, superstition and idolatry. By the 6th century, right before the rise of Islam, Christendom entered into the medieval and dark age era, a period of complete stagnation, even spiritual death. Anything that hasn't been handed out and approved by the Orthodox Church elders, "Church Fathers," must be carefully and diligently investigated before accepting and considering it as part of the Christian heritage.

- **Prior to the 8th century, Christians never canonized Allah's name** or even used it in any Christian literature. If Allah never existed in their materials so how could we claim it to be part of the Christian heritage? The only logical way to do it is by welcoming back all of the heresies and legitimating them!
- As we already mentioned, Arabia was the fertile ground and the capital, a Babylon type, for the development of all the heresies and a refuge for all sorts of heretics. The so called Christians in Arabia were outcast cults and sects, who have been banished and anathematized by Christendom throughout the early centuries, namely Ebionites, Arians, Nestorians and Choloridians. How could we validate anything that comes from them, especially when it is deeply theological?
- These heretical Christian Arabs, who had priests and churches and heresies of their own apparently took no steps towards translating into their language any of the Old and New Testament books. The same strange fact is also true in the case of the numerous Jews of Yemen. As to the Christians, at least the clerics must have had some religious books; but as we know nothing of their existence, we are forced to suppose that these books were written in a language, which they learned abroad, probably in Syria. In other words, the whole Arabic language wasn't a part of the Arab Christians and Jews' culture and heritage. Even if they may have used Allah as name for God, it was an unofficial use.
- Since the Syriac term for God was *alaha*, which sounds very close to *allaah* in Arabic, probably there has been a cross communication problem between the Syriac speaking Arab Christians and the Arabic speaking pagan Arabs. With time a generations change, the two terms got mixed up together and

there was no more distinction between *alaha* and *allaah*. The error may have been purely linguistic after all, and nobody paid attention and fixed it at the appropriate time!

- **Archeological data have proved that Allah's origin comes from paganism and Baal's worship.**

Therefore, such argument in support of Allah based on those pre-Islam Arab Bible believers is irrelevant and lacking in legitimacy and conviction, even if Allah might have been a valid Arabic name for God. Most importantly, we shouldn't base our arguments and apologetics on traditions of men but on the word of God and how his servants and prophets acted when they faced challenges. Regarding terminology for God, at least we should learn from Paul's case when he went to Athens and addressed the Areopagus (Act.17)!

Bottom line, Allah of the pre-Islam Arabs was never a part of Christendom. The only relation the Church has with it was through some renegade heretics, within Arabia, who called themselves Christians.

Rebuttal to the assumed archeological findings:

In his article, *The Arab Christian Heritage*, Dr. Labib Kotbi, a Palestinian Roman Catholic, made the following claim:

"Recently Father Pecerillo, a famous Franciscan Archeologist, found more than twenty churches in Madaba at the south of Jordan. From the Fourth Century we found houses in Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and Palestine with this inscription in Arabic: Bism El-Lah al-Rahman al-Rahim, that showed that Christians were the first to use this name so as to indicate their belief in the Holy Trinity, more than two hundred years before Islam."

This claim can't be considered as genuine and trustworthy for the following reasons:

- Dr. Labib is not a trustworthy and reliable person. He has been found lying and denying some facts about some other issues. Although he claims to be a Christian, he is no more than a politically motivated activist, an anti-Semitic and a partisan of the PLO.
- He contradicted his own statement and made some false others in the same article. He stated that the first northern Arabic

letters that are found date from the 6th century, while earlier he stated that he found inscriptions with the same characters dating from the 4th and 5th century. According to the Catholic Encyclopedia and Christian historical records, there are no evidence that Arab Christians used Arabic in their literatures, our author claims the opposite.

- Before the 8th century and even according to the author's confession, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and Palestine were not Arabic speaking countries. So how come, all out of a sudden, churches in those areas used Arabic scripts while even Arab Christians weren't using their language in their literature?
- Where are those inscriptions now, in which museum? Are there any pictures of them at least?
- Other **renown Archeologists** findings **have proved that Allah's origin is related to paganism** and worship of Baal rather than Yahweh.

Unless Dr. Labib and his friends provide us with details and evidences and would allow some renown archeologists and experts reinvestigate his claim for approval, his claim is to be and remain classified with hoaxes and myths. Furthermore, even if those claims might get approved, which we highly doubt, that wouldn't be an enough justification to infiltrate Allah as a part of the heritage of the early centuries Orthodox Churches.

Documentation:

Our strong conviction and argument about Allah's pagan origin would certainly be weak if we don't back it with some well known and authoritative sources. Therefore, we decided to include here some quotes **from secular, Christian, Muslim and even from Muhammad's own testimony**. Those statements and comments all agree that **before Islam Allah was a pagan astral deity, which generated from Babylonianism** and was strongly tied to Baalism.

* Ibn Ishq/Ibn Hisham, 'Siratu'l Rasul' of ibn Ishaq (The Life of the Prophet)

*"It is alleged, and Allah only knows the truth, that when 'Abdu'l-Muttalib encountered the opposition of Quraysh when he was digging Zamzam, **he vowed that if he should have ten sons to grow up and protect him, he would sacrifice one of them to Allah at the Ka'ba...** He said that each one of them*

must get an arrow, write his name on it, and bring it to him; this they did and **he took them before Hubal in the middle of the Ka'ba. (The statue of) Hubal stood by a well there. It was that well in which gifts made to the Ka'ba were stored... It is alleged that 'Abdullah (slave of Allah) was 'Abdu'l-Muttalib's favourite son, and his father thought that if the arrow missed him he would be spared. (He was the father of the apostle of Allah).** When the man took the arrows to cast lots with them, **'Abdu'l-Muttalib stood by Hubal praying to Allah...** So they returned to Mecca, and when they had agreed to carry out their instructions, **'Abdu'l-Muttalib was praying to Allah.** Then they brought near 'Abdullah and ten camels while **'Abdu'l-Muttalib stood by Hubal praying to Allah...** Quraysh and those who were present said, **'At last your lord is satisfied 'Abdu'l-Muttalib'. 'No, by Allah', he answered (so they say), 'not until I cast lots three times'.**"

* Yusuf Ali, Yusuf Ali's Translation of the Quran (foot notes) p. 1619-1623, 1445

*It will be noticed that the sun and the moon and the five planets got identified with a living deity, god or goddess, with the qualities of its own. Moon worship was equally popular in various forms...It may be noted that the **moon was a male divinity in ancient India; it was also a male divinity in ancient Semitic religion, and the Arabic word for the moon (qamar) is of the masculine gender. On the other hand, the Arabic word for the sun (shams) is of the feminine gender. The pagan Arabs evidently looked upon the sun as a goddess and the moon as a god... The Pagan deities best known in the Ka'ba and round about Mecca were Lat, Uzza and Manat...They were all female goddesses... the daughters of Allah.***

* Al-Qattan, Sheikh Ibrahim, Lecture on Monotheism, I P O Journal, p. 26-2:

Allah was the highest deity, and his name was inscribed in stone by Jewish traders along the Arabian trade routes. These paganized Jews also called him Rahman, while the Arabs called him Allah.

* Quran, Sura 53:19-21

*Have you thought upon **al-Laah and al-Uzzah and Manaah, the third [goddess]? Are yours the males and His (Allah) the females?***

* G. J. O. Moshay, Who Is This Allah?, p. 138.

Historians like Vaqqidi have said **Allah was actually the chief of the 360 gods being worshipped in Arabia at the time Mohammed rose to prominence.** Ibn Al-Kalbi gave 27 names of pre-Islamic deities...Interestingly, not many Muslims want to accept that **Allah was already being worshipped at the Ka'ba in Mecca by Arab pagans before Mohammed came.** Some Muslims become angry when they are confronted with this fact. But history is not on their side. Pre-Islamic literature has proved this.

* Ibn Warraq, Why I Am Not A Muslim, p. 42.

Islam also owes the term "Allah" to the heathen Arabs.

We have evidence that it entered into numerous personal names in Northern Arabia and among the Nabatians. It occurred among the Arabs of later times, in theophorous names and on its own.

* Arthur Jeffrey, ed., Islam: Muhammad and His Religion, p. 85.

The name Allah, as the Qur'an itself is witness, was well known in pre-Islamic Arabia. Indeed, both it and its feminine form, Allat, are found not infrequently among the theophorous names in inscriptions from North Arabia.

* Kenneth Cragg, The Call of the Minaret, p. 31.

The name Allah is also evident in archeological and literary remains of pre-Islamic Arabia.

* J. Wellhausen, "Reste Arabischen Heidenthums," p.221, 218, 219

Allah was viewed, already before Muhammad, as the Lord of the Ka'ba, while, if not surely, but very probably, this sanctuary was devoted to Hubal... At first Allah was the title used within each individual tribe to **address its tribal deity instead of its proper name.** All said 'Allah', but each one had its own deity in mind. The statement 'the god' (al-ilah), which became the only usage, became the bridge to the concept of an identical god which all tribes had in common'... **While the rituals performed are still addressed to the respective deities, Allah is seen as the creator, the father and with that the superior Lord. But he is viewed to be too general, neutral and impersonal a Lord.**

* George Braswell Jr., Islam.

Hubal was the chief God (Allah) of the Kaaba among the other 360 deities. Hubal was a statue likeness of a man whose

body was made of red precious stones whose arms were made of gold.

* E.M. Wherry, (A Comprehensive Commentary on the Quran, p. 36)

In pre-Islamic times, Allah-worship, as well as the worship of Baal, were both astral religions in that they involved the worship of the stars, the sun and the moon.

* Alfred Guillaume, Islam, p. 7

In Arabia, the sun god was viewed as a female goddess and the moon as the male god. One of the moon god's name was called Allah.

* Caesar Farah, Islam: Beliefs and Observations, p. 28

There is no reason, therefore, to accept that Allah passed to the Muslims from the Jews and Christians.

* Gabrieli, Francesco, Muhammed and The Conquests of Islam, p.41:

It is very clear that these sacred concepts, such as Allah, the Kaaba with its black stone, running around the Kaaba seven times, climbing mount Arafat, as well as the god-name Rahman, and stoning Satan, (which Muhammed got "by revelation") were salvaged from the dung heaps of ancient paganism in Arabia.

* Muller, Herbert J, The Loom of History, p.264:

Muller reports, in 400 BC, in nearby Persian writings, that they wrote, "Allah is exalted" among other gods. This was found across the river from Babylon, but it shows how Allah had moved his influence well beyond Babylon.

* Langdon, Stephen H, The Mythology of All Races, Vol V, p.5, 19, 66-67:

Allat was a Babylonian, or earth and moon goddess.

Her(husband) consort Allah was simply the god who impregnates the earth. Allah at the time of Muhammad was the high god, while Allat was his consort. Enlil in Sumer was the same thing while Ninlil was his consort. In Babylon, Baal was the high god.

* Hitti, Philip, History of The Arabs, London, p.100-101:

The Arabs of Saba in South Arabia inscribed HLH in some of their inscriptions for the high god. With the vowels supplied this becomes Hallah, and later, Allah.

* Zwemmer, The Daughters of Allah, By Winnett, Vol. XXX, p.120:

The origin of Allah and Allat were as sun and moon deities.

* Quennel Gale, Is Allah really God or Elohim?

The star and crescent of Islam are clearly based upon the moon goddess, Allat, and the astral goddess, Al-Uzza. Allat and Al-Uzza figure in Sura 53 in what is called "the Satanic verses," which Muhammed initially gave, but later deleted. The moon and Venus connection to Allat and Al-Uzza are one of the most embarrassing matters for the Mullahs of Islam.

* Islam and Goddess Worship, p.15:

More evidence in showing how Allah was present in pagan Sumer but under a different name is shown by his wife Allat and his daughter Manat. Allat was the equivalent to Ishtar - Astarte in the mother father Semitic cult worship.

* The God of Islam,

The name 'Allah' was well used in pre-Islamic times. It was rather a title than a name and, was used for a diversity of deities. As we shall see later, an image called Hubal was addressed as Allah. Muhammad's grandfather reportedly prayed to Hubal and addressed him as Allah. The deities al-Lat, al-Uzza and Manat were called the daughters of Allah... For circumcision, marriage, burial etc. people went to Hubal, the 'Lord of this house'. Magic was used to determine Hubal's will (casting of arrows). The boy Abdullah (Muhammad's father) was brought to an idol to be sacrificed to 'him' (Hubal-Allah).

* Catholic Encyclopaedia, (Curtiss Ursemitische, Religion, p.119) **The nomadic tribes of Arabia, consider seriously the Oum-el-Gheith, "mother of the rain", as the bride of Allah.**

* Encyclopaedia of Islam, Hartman, I:302, Gibb, I:406, Schacht, II:1093

The Arabs, before the time of Muhammad, accepted and worshipped, after a fashion, a supreme god called Allah... Allah was known to the pre-Islamic Arabs; he was one of

the Meccan deities... By frequency of usage, al-ilah was contracted to allah, frequently attested to in pre-Islamic poetry.

* Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics, I:326, Hastings, I.326, O' Brein, I.117

The source of this (Allah) goes back to pre-Muslim times. Allah is not a common name meaning "God" (or a god), and the Muslim must use another word or form if he wishes to indicate any other than his own peculiar deity... Allah is a proper name, applicable only to their [Arabs] peculiar god... Allah is a pre-Islamic name... corresponding to the Babylonian Bel.

* Encyclopaedia of World Mythology and Legend, I.61.

Allah, the moon god was married to the sun goddess. Together they produce the three goddess (the daughters of Allah), Al-Lat, Al-Uzza and Manat. All of these gods were viewed as being the top of the pantheon of Arab deities.

* Graves, Robert, Latousse Encyclopaedia of Mythology, p.75~80:

*About 1350 BC the Phoenician inscriptions at Ras Shamrah revealed the entry in full force of Ba'al. **Ba'al was derived from Ba-ili, meaning "of the godhead."** He arrived with the Phoenicians when they migrated from the Negev south of Israel into their historic home. His most obvious name in Phoenicia was **Baal-Lebanon**. We see **the LIL** root in Ba'al, but he also had a son name Aleyin. He was the god of springs and water for fertile crops. Here again may be an IL form. **In Babylon, Baal was the high god.** This derived from LIL/IL of Sumer, which was mentioned earlier. **The breakdown of the name is BA' ILAH, and the goddess is BA' ILAT.***

Transformation era: Muhammad's Allah:

When Muhammad appeared in Arabia and claimed prophethood (610-632 AD), he totally transformed the concept of Allah and revolutionized it. He took a visible idol from among many idols and turned it into a corporate metaphysical idol, a projection of his own reason, intuition, experience and interests. **In regard for us to know and to understand whom Muhammad's Allah really is, we need to put Muhammad's biography in one hand and his so called revelation in the other and then to sort through the two data and put the dots on their**

appropriate places. And finally to join them together to get an accurate and clear picture of his.

Muhammad's biography:

The three main stages of transformation:

I. Adoption from local paganism:

At the beginning of his ministry when Muhammad was **politically weak** and in need for support, he claimed that Allah, the same pagan deity of his Arab people, has called him to prophethood so that he might unite them. Although and undoubtedly for political reasons, he pretended that monotheism under Allah was one of his top tasks, he didn't necessarily condemn polytheism. As long as the Arabs would identify their deities as being the same as Allah and recognize Muhammad as a prophet and leader sent by their Allah everything else was fine. What he was more likely promoting is pagan-Unitarianism, not monotheism. At that early stage, Muhammad's portrayal of Allah was more of a shallow kind of monotheism, where Allah was seen as a god of tolerance, goodwill and peace.

* [Q.96:1-6] *Read, in the name of your Lord, who created. He created man from an embryo. Read, and your Lord, Most Exalted. Teaches by means of the pen. He teaches man what he never knew. Indeed, the human transgresses.*

* [Q.1:1-7] *In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful. Praise be to Allah, Lord of the worlds. Most Gracious, Most Merciful. King of the Day of Judgment. You alone we worship; You alone we ask for help. Guide us in the right path. The path of those whom You blessed; not of those who have deserved wrath, nor of the strayers.*

* [Q.27:91] **I am simply commanded to worship the Lord (that is Hubal/Allah) of this town (Mecca) - He has made it a safe sanctuary (Ka3bah) - and He possesses all things. I am commanded to be a submitter (Muslim).**

* [Q.6:108] **Do not curse those who worship other gods they set up beside Allah, lest they blaspheme and curse Allah, out of ignorance. We have adorned the works of every group in their eyes. Ultimately, they return to their Lord, then He informs them of everything they had done.**

* [Q.22:17, 34] **Those who believe, those who convert, the Sabians, the Christians, the Zoroastrians and the idolaters, Allah is the One who will judge among them on the Day of Resurrection. Allah witnesses all things... For each congregation (Arab tribe) we have decreed rites whereby they commemorate the name of Allah for providing them with the livestock. Your god is one and the same god; you shall all submit to Him. Give good news to the obedient.**

* [Q.23:14] ...We thus produce a new creature. Most blessed is **Allah, the best of creators.**

* [2:256] **There shall be no compulsion in religion, the right way is now distinct from the wrong way. Anyone who denounces the devil and believes in Allah has grasped the strongest bond; one that never breaks. Allah is Hearer, Omniscient.**

At a certain stage of Muhammad's early claims, when the Meccan leaders pressed him to give more precision about his deity, he came to them back with the following verses, which became later known as one of the satanic verses (**according to Tabarri and Ibn Sa3d**), the revelation in order stated:

*"Have you thought upon **al-Laah and al-Uzzah and Manaah, the third goddess?** (Q.53:19-20)
These are the exalted cranes whose intercession is to be hoped for. (Satanic verse)
Are yours the males and His (Allah) the females? That indeed was an unfair division! (Q.53:21-22)*

It was till the failure of his attempt to draw those leaders to believe in him and his Allah that Muhammad backed off in his statement and claimed/confessed that it was a satanic intrusion as verses in Q.2:106, Q.17:73-74 and Q.22:52-53 show. He had no choice but to reformulate his concept of Allah to what may suit him better.

II. Insurgence from polytheism and inclination toward biblical monotheism:

When Muhammad's first plan didn't work out successfully as he anticipated, but led to a chaotic situation and an increasing hostility between him and the local leaders, who were still much more powerful than him.

For him and his sect to survive, he had no other choice but to switch to side with their opponents. Those opponents were mainly Jews and Christians.

Another interesting point to mention is that the uncle of Muhammad's first wife, Khadija, was a Nastorian monk and he tutored him for a while in Mecca.

Also the Jews were his mother's relatives neighbors in Yathrib (Medina), who had a good relationship with them. So, Muhammad began to increasingly portray his Allah as if it is the same as the Bible God, by attributing to it biblical characteristics from one side and cutting bridges between it and the other pagan deities from the other. The following are some Quranic type of revelations, which were used to convert Allah from its local abstract pagan form to a biblically flavored one.

* [Q.2:62, 163, 255] ***Surely, those who believe, those who are Jewish, the Christians, and the converts; anyone who believes in Allah, and believes in the Last Day, and leads a righteous life, will receive their recompense from their Lord. They have nothing to fear, nor will they grieve... Your god is one god; there is no god but He, Most Gracious, Most Merciful... Allah: there is no other god besides Him, the Living, the self-subsisting. Never a moment of unawareness or slumber overtakes Him. To Him belongs everything in the heavens and everything on earth. Who could intercede with Him, except in accordance with His will? He knows their past, and their future. No one attains any knowledge, except as He wills. His dominion encompasses the heavens and the earth, and ruling them never burdens Him. He is the Most High, the Great.***

* [Q.5:69] ***Surely, those who believe, those who are Jewish, the converts, and the Christians; any of them who believe in Allah and believe in the Last Day, and lead a righteous life, have nothing to fear, nor will they grieve.***

* [Q.29:46] ***Do not argue with the people of the scripture (Jews and Christians) except in the nicest possible manner - unless they transgress - and say, "We believe in what was revealed to us and in what was revealed to you, and our god and your god is one and the same; to Him we are submitters."***

* [Q.5:82 (v.2)] ***And you will find that the closest people in friendship to the believers are those who say, "We are Christian." This is because they have priests and monks among them, and they are not arrogant.***

* [Q.37:95] ***Do you (pagans) worship what you have carved yourself?***

* [Q.13:16] ***Or have you (pagans) taken unto you others (idols) beside Him (Allah) to be your protectors, even such as have no power either for good or for harm to themselves?***

By speaking well of the Christians and the Jews as well, Muhammad's aim was to gain both religious and political support from those, so that he can carry on his mission and plan and to gain his personal interests, ruling Arabia. To some degrees he succeeded in his attempt by being granted protection for his minority followers and him. He was also allowed to build a mini-kingdom in the midst of the Jews of Medina after his flight. However, and of several defects in his teachings and unbiblical characters he was manifesting, the Bible believers (People of the Book) turned him off also and wouldn't believe in his claims. Moreover, one of the reasons he the Jews rejected him is because he failed to even know what God's personal name is. One of the biblical principles required from a true prophet. *For one more time he found himself forced to remodel his god in a way that would allow him to take revenge for himself and have an excuse to retaliate against their rejection.*

III. Insurgence from biblical monotheism toward Islamic exclusiveness:

Once Muhammad's movement became a religious, political and military power of increasing strength,

He foresaw that the Bible believers are no more significant as before and even constitute a threat for him, especially when they wouldn't agree with him and his claims, even oppose his message.

So, for one more time he reformulated the image of his Allah and give it an **Islamic uniqueness**, which would present it supreme. Muhammad also cleverly planed and manufactured a doctrine (**tawhyd**), which would give him "**divine**" right to criticize them and turn down their challenges and accusations of his falsehood. **One of the tools he used to attend his goal was to pick up some of the**

heresies that were preached among the different factions of the Jews and the Christians and the arguments they had to accuse each other and to turn them into a ground for his attacks and therefore self-justification.

* [Q.9:30, 73] ***The Jews said, "Ezra is the son of Allah," while the Christians said, "Jesus is the son of Allah!" These are blasphemies uttered by their mouths. They thus match the blasphemies of those who have disbelieved in the past. Allah condemns them. They have surely deviated... O you prophet, strive against the disbelievers and the hypocrites, and be stern in dealing with them. Their destiny is Hell; what a miserable abode!***

* [23:117] ***Anyone who idolizes beside Allah any other god, and without any kind of proof, his reckoning rests with his Lord. The disbelievers (non-Muslims) never succeed.***

* [4:171 (v.2)] ***You shall not say, "Trinity." You shall refrain from this for your own good. Allah is only one god. Be He glorified; He is much too glorious to have a son. To Him belongs everything in the heavens and everything on earth. Allah suffices as Lord and Master.***

* [5:14] ***Also from those who said, "We are Christian," we took their covenant. But they disregarded some of the commandments given to them. Consequently, we condemned (cursed) them to animosity and hatred among themselves, until the Day of Resurrection. Allah will then inform them of everything they had done.***

* [4:46] ***Among those who are Jewish, some distort the words beyond the truth, and they say, "We hear, but we disobey," and "Your words are falling on deaf ears," and "Raa'ena (be our shepherd)," as they twist their tongues to mock the religion. Had they said, "We hear, and we obey," and "We hear you," and "Unzurna (watch over us)," it would have been better for them, and more righteous. Instead, they have incurred condemnation (curse) from Allah due to their disbelief. Consequently, the majority of them cannot believe.***

* [5:82 (v.1)] ***You will find that the worst enemies of the believers are the Jews and the idol worshipers.***

* [Q.109:1-6] Say, "**O you disbelievers (non-Muslims). I do not worship what you worship. Nor do you worship what I worship. Nor will I ever worship what you worship. Nor will you ever worship what I worship. To you is your religion, and to me is my religion.**"

* [Q.112:1-4] Proclaim, "**He is Allah, the one and only. Allah, the Absolute. Never did He beget. Nor was He begotten. None equals Him.**"

Toward the end of Muhammad's ministry, when he obviously became the top power in the Peninsula,

Allah gradually became a hostile and rude god toward anyone who might try to oppose his messenger and impositions. Under Muhammad's exclusive version of monotheism,

The Bible believers and the pagans became all alike, idolaters and blasphemers who are under Allah's curse and Muhammad's wrath. Moreover, even those who became Muslims had to follow strict rules; otherwise they would have to bear severe punishments.

The tolerance era was totally gone and Islam's definition became ruling by the sword, but no more peace. Muhammad and his Allah became top dictators who size the whole of Arabia under an iron hand. All of the idols have been destroyed, except one, Ka3ba and its black stone. It became the center of all affection and worship. It was at this stage that Allah final shape was completed, a god/idol after Muhammad's imagination and desire and in accordance with the demonic spirit(s), which was possessing him, the spirit of the antichrist (1Joh.2:22, 4:3).

* [Q.2:217] ... **Those among you who revert from their religion, and die as disbelievers, have nullified their works in this life and the Hereafter. These are the dwellers of Hell, wherein they abide forever.**

* [Q.5:33] **The just retribution for those who fight Allah and His messenger, and commit horrendous crimes, is to be killed, or crucified, or to have their hands and feet cut off on alternate sides, or to be banished from the land. This is to humiliate them in this life, then they suffer a far worse retribution in the Hereafter.**

* [Q.9:5, 74] *Once the Sacred Months are past, **you may kill the idol worshipers when you encounter them, punish them, and resist every move they make.** If they repent and observe the Contact Prayers (Salat) and give the obligatory charity (Zakat), you shall let them go. Allah is Forgiver, Most Merciful...They have rebelled even though Allah and His messenger have showered them with His grace and provisions. If they repent, it would be best for them. But **if they turn away, Allah will commit them to painful retribution in this life and in the Hereafter.** They will find no one on earth to be their lord and master.*

* [Q.8:12-13] *Recall that your Lord inspired the angels: "I am with you; so support those who believed. **I will throw terror into the hearts of those who disbelieved. You may strike them above the necks, and you may strike even every finger.**" This is what they have justly incurred by fighting Allah and His messenger. For those who fight against Allah and His messenger, Allah's retribution is severe.*

* [Q.66:9] ***O prophet, struggle against the disbelievers and the hypocrites and be stern with them. Their abode is Gehenna (Hell), and a miserable destiny.***

Other proof to Muhammad's manufacture:

Every time Muhammad was facing a personal problem, an embarrassing situation, desires something that he can't get according to his own laws or in need of some pumping, amazingly Allah seemed to be there all of the time, ready to act as his attorney or to do the dirty task on his behalf.

The following are some of those examples where Muhammad had to hide behind his Allah so that his wishes can be granted, things he can't do according to Arab customs, even his own laws:

* Permission to marry his son's wife regardless of the immoral nature of it among the Arabs and incest (Q.33:37):

...and you hid inside yourself what Allah wished to proclaim.** Thus, you feared the people, when you were supposed to fear only Allah. **When Zaid was completely through with his wife, we had you marry her, in order to establish the precedent that a man may marry the

divorced wife of his adopted son. Allah's commands shall be done..."

* Permission to marry and to sleep with any woman he desires (Q.33:51):

You may gently shun any one of them, and you may bring closer to you any one of them. If you reconcile with any one you had estranged, you commit no error. In this way, they will be pleased, will have no grief, and will be content with what you equitably offer to all of them. Allah knows what is in your hearts. Allah is Omniscient, Clement.

* Respecting his privacy (Q.33:53):

O you who believe, do not enter the prophet's homes unless you are given permission to eat, nor shall you force such an invitation in any manner. If you are invited, you may enter. When you finish eating, you shall leave; do not engage him in lengthy conversations. This used to hurt the prophet, and he was too shy to tell you. But Allah does not shy away from the truth. If you have to ask his wives for something, ask them from behind a barrier. This is purer for your hearts and their hearts. You are not to hurt the messenger of Allah. You shall not marry his wives after him, for this would be a gross offense in the sight of Allah.

* Command that he should be obeyed fully and equal as Allah (Q.33:66):

The day they are thrown into Hell, they will say, "Oh, we wish we obeyed Allah, and obeyed the messenger.

* Lowering voice while addressing him (Q.49:2-4):

O you who believe, do not raise your voices above the voice of the prophet, nor shall you shout at him as you shout at each other, lest your works become nullified while you do not perceive. Surely, those who lower their voices at the messenger of Allah are the ones whose hearts are prepared by Allah to become righteous. They have deserved forgiveness and a great recompense... As for those who call on you from outside the walls, most of them do not understand.

* Allah's share in the spoil of war goes to him and rest must to be distributed by Muhammad (Q.59:7):

Whatever Allah restored to His messenger from the (defeated) communities shall go to Allah and His messenger. You shall give it to the relatives, the orphans, the poor, and the traveling alien. Thus, it will not remain monopolised by the strong among you. You may keep the spoils given to you by the messenger, but do not take what he enjoins you from taking. You shall reverence Allah. Allah is strict in enforcing retribution.

* Right to break his oaths, manipulate his wives and blackmail them (Q.66:1-5):

"O you prophet, why do you prohibit what Allah has made lawful for you, just to please your wives? Allah is Forgiver, Merciful. Allah has decreed for you the laws dealing with your oaths. Allah is your Lord, and He is the Omniscient, Most Wise. The prophet had trusted some of his wives with a certain statement, then one of them spread it, and Allah let him know about it. He then informed his wife of part of the issue, and disregarded part. She asked him, "Who informed you of this?" He said, "I was informed by the Omniscient, Most Cognizant." If the two of you repent to Allah, then your hearts have listened. But if you band together against him, then Allah is his ally, and so is Gabriel and the righteous believers. Also, the angels are his helpers. If he divorces you, his Lord will substitute other wives in your place who are better than you; submitters, believers, obedient, repentant, worshipers, pious, either previously married, or virgins."

According to the above examples Allah can be compare to the demon (*3ifriyt*) that was living in Aladdin's magic lamp, a simple rob and here it comes to grant all the wishes and resolve all the problems! Who believes in Aladdin's fairy tells?

Even kids know that they are a myth.

From the above type of Allah's revelations and instructions to Muhammad we can clearly see that such commands and nothing less than things serving Muhammad in the first and the last place, but appear like if they are the will of Allah and things which pleases him no matter how odd they might be.

In those types of cases Allah acted like Muhammad's puppet, which can act perfectly according to his wish. Therefore, we can boldly state and with facts that Muhammad's Allah was like clay in his hands, and he molds it as he wishes. Muhammad was the real master and Allah was his creature (idol) in a sense. However, *in the other direction we also have proof that Muhammad himself was manipulated, even possessed by some demonic powers.* The Hadeeth of his and the reports of his close disciples, friends and relatives in addition to his biography, give us so many evidences to stand by this claim.

Allah wasn't only an idol and work of Muhammad but also the manifestation of the demonic, the spirit of the antichrist.

Illustration and biblical parallel:

If we would materialize what Muhammad did to Allah, the process would be parallel to the following illustration:

- At first hand, Muhammad took all of the Arabs idols, melted them together and made out of the whole thing one single statute.
- Second step, he went to God's temple and robbed from it the precious stones and gold then used them in adorning his idol. He overlaid it with the gold and budded it with the stones.
- Third step, he clothed the work of his hand with his own garments then put on it his seal and stamp, 'There is no god but this Allah and I am his spokesman.' Then he settled it in the Ka3ba shrine and instituted a pilgrimage to it after destroying all of the other idols.

Muhammad transformed Allah from a polytheistic pagan idol into a Babylonian type of god, like the one Nebuchadnezzar made and ordered every one to worship or be killed. The only difference between Muhammad and Nebuchadnezzar is the fact that they used different substances, the early one used physical materials, but the latest used principals and intellect. Muhammad's advantage and superiority to Nebuchadnezzar and any other idols maker is that Muhammad revolutionized the concept of idolatry by substituting materials by words instead. We will target this issue with more details further in this critical analysis. Dan.11:37-38.

Expansion era: From Islamic exclusiveness toward universal unitarianism:

When Muhammad died he left behind him a claimed divine literature, which became later the Quran and Hadeeth. His successors took those literatures and from them developed a blueprint for Allah, which became the foundation of the Islamic concept of the divine and its doctrine of **tawhid** (Unitarianism). Because of the imperialistic nature of Islam, Muslims had to put a lot of emphasis on the universalization of their god, so that they can have a "legitimate" excuse to conduct their conquests of every possible nation, culture and people. There are some speculations that latest two Suras in the Quran are the manufacture of Muhammad's successors, not him. The Muslim Khalifs probably added them during their conquest campaigns, so they had to make a way to "legitimately" introduce Allah into any foreign culture and religion. Those generalization Suras are:

* [Q.113:1-5] Say, "***I seek refuge in the Lord of daybreak. From the evils among His creations. From the evils of darkness as it falls. From the evils of the troublemakers. From the evils of the envious when they envy.***"

* [114:1-6] Say, "***I seek refuge in the Lord of the people. The King of the people. The god of the people. From the evils of sneaky whisperers. Who whisper into the chests of the people. Be they of the jinns, or the people.***"

Since the Bible's God was already known as the universal God, so those Muslims had to emphasize the close similarities that Muhammad added to make Allah look as close as possible to Yahweh and yet to maintain its exclusiveness to them. The following is a standard definition/portray of Allah, according to the Islamic Institute of Islamic Studies in Saudi Arabia:

It is a known fact that every language has one or more terms that are used in reference to God and sometimes to lesser deities. This is not the case with Allah. Allah is the personal name of the One true God. Nothing else can be called Allah. The term has no plural or gender. This shows its uniqueness when compared with the word god, which can be made plural, gods, or feminine, goddess. It is interesting to notice that Allah is the personal name of God in Arabic. Allah is a reflection of the unique concept that Islam associates with God. To a Muslim, Allah is the Almighty, Creator and Sustainer of the universe, who is

similar to nothing and nothing is comparable to Him. The Prophet Muhammad was asked by his contemporaries about Allah; the answer came directly from Allah Himself in the form of a short chapter of the Quran, which is considered the essence of the unity or the motto of monotheism. This is chapter 112, which reads: "Say (O Muhammad) He is Allah the One, the Everlasting Refuge, who has not begotten, nor has been begotten, and equal to Him is not anyone."

Islam rejects characterizing Allah in any human form (Jesus) or depicting Him as favoring certain individuals or nations (Israelites) on the basis of wealth, power or race. He created the human beings as equals. They may distinguish themselves and get His favor through virtue and piety only. The concept that God rested in the seventh day of creation, that God wrestled with one of His soldiers, that God is an envious plotter against mankind, or that God is incarnate in any human being are considered blasphemy from the Islamic point of view. The unique usage of Allah as a personal name of God is a reflection of Islam's emphasis on the purity of the belief in Allah, which is the essence of the message of all God's messengers. Because of this, Islam considers associating any deity or personality with Allah as a deadly sin, which Allah will never forgive, despite the fact He may forgive all other sins.

The Creator must be of a different nature from the things created because if he is of the same nature as they are, he will be temporal and will therefore need a maker. It follows that nothing is like Him. If the maker is not temporal, then he must be eternal. But if he is eternal, he cannot be caused, and if nothing outside him causes him to continue to exist, which means that he must be self-sufficient. And if he does not depend on anything for the continuance of his own existence, then this existence can have no end. The Creator is therefore eternal and everlasting: "He is the First and the Last." He is Self-Sufficient or Self-Subsistent or, to use a Quranic term, Al-Qayyum. The Creator does not create only in the sense of bringing things into being, He also preserves them and takes them out of existence and is the ultimate cause of whatever happens to them. "Allah is the Creator of everything. He is the guardian over everything. Unto Him belong the keys of the heavens and the earth." (Q.39:62, 63) "No creature is there

crawling on the earth, but its provision rests on Allah. He knows its lodging place and its repository." (Q.11:6)

*If the Creator is Eternal and Everlasting, then His attributes must also be eternal and everlasting. He should not lose any of His attributes nor acquire new ones. If this is so, then His attributes are absolute. Can there be more than one Creator with such absolute attributes? Can there be for example, two absolutely powerful Creators? A moment's thought shows that this is not feasible. The Quran summarizes this argument in the following verses: "**Allah has not taken to Himself any son, nor is there any god with Him: For then each god would have taken of that which he created and some of them would have risen up over others.**" (Q.23:91). **And why, were there gods in earth and heaven other than Allah, they (heaven and earth) would surely go to ruin.**" (Q.21:22) **"People of the Book, go not beyond the bounds in your religion, and say not as to Allah but the truth. The Messiah, Jesus son of Mary, was only the Messenger of Allah, and His Word that He committed to Mary, and a Spirit from Him. So believe in Allah and His Messengers, and say not, 'Three.' Refrain; better is it for you. Allah is only One god. Glory be to Him - (He is) above having a son.**" (Q.4:171)*

The Quran reminds us of the falsity of all alleged gods. To the worshippers of man-made objects, it asks: "Do you worship what you have carved yourself?" (Q.37:95). "Or have you taken unto you others beside Him to be your protectors, even such as have no power either for good or for harm to themselves?" (Q.13:16)

No matter how the Muslims effort might be close to accurate to the Bible's concept of the divine what counts most is the fact that they lay the foundation of their belief on the claims of one man's fabrication and on a originally pagan deity. By making the statements that Allah is the very personal name of God in contradiction with the OT teaching (Exo.3:15) and that it is not a Father nor does it have a Son in contradiction with the NT (1Joh.2:22), such "God" cannot be God (YHWH) as Muslims try to prove. Therefore, what is founded on falsehood can't be true either and what contradicts any of the biblical principles of God cannot be associated with Him too. Moreover, although the Muslims condemn physical idolatry they still ignorantly daily bow down to Mecca/Ka3ba and practice idolatrous rituals in their prayers and pilgrimage, besides venerating the black stone and Muhammad's tomb. According to their laws, when they can't locate the

direction of Mecca, they can face the east (sunrise) or some particular stary hosts. This without mentioning the dozen of forms of spiritual idolatry they are immersed in.

Allah's history with the Church after the rise of Islam (post-islam):

Official canonization in the Church:

By the beginning of the 8th Century AD, the Muslims became a strong imperialistic power and civilization, which dominates many nations, foremost Christians, who never speak before any Arabic. For both political and religious reasons, the Muslims foresaw the necessity to Arabize all the territories they have subdued, including the surviving Churches that came under their rule.

Since the Muslims claim that they believe in the same God as the Bible's, so it was for their benefit to have the name of Allah officially recognized as name for the Bible's God. Whether by direct threat and force or through some manipulative method, the Muslims attended their goal by having the name of Allah being inserted and canonized in the first translation of the Bible in Arabic and of other Christian literatures. The middle eastern Church recognition of Allah as God's name was the greatest Church defeat by Islam from a spiritual dimension and a spiritual fulfillment of Dan.9:27 and 2The.2:4 prophecies. It automatically granted greater authority, prosperity and power to Islam and participated in the degradation of that Church, barrenness and death. Throughout centuries the name of Allah became deeply rooted in the traditions of those Arabized Churches to the point where it became sacred to them, in the same way as it is for Muslims. With the western colonization of Muslim countries, the door was open for Western Christians to finally evangelize the locked and hostile Muslim world. Instead of correcting what was missed up by the corrupt Church, especially in regard to Allah sadly they continued on it and Allah found its way into the 19th Century Van Dyke Arabic translated Bible and than spread to other translations and became more official. However, several Western scholars and Orientalists, both Christians and seculars, wouldn't recognize it, but they exposed its pagan origin.

Universalism:

Till the mid of the 20th Century, the name of Allah was still largely recognized in the non-Muslim world as the god of the Muslims only. It was till the second half of the same century that Allah became more largely defined as the name of God in Arabic. Both Catholics and

Evangelicals participated in pushing it toward that way and by doing so they helped the Muslims to see their greatest dream fulfilled and they certainly are reaping benefits from it and continuing to conquer the Church. By the end of the century and the dawn of the 21st Century, Allah became globally known and recognized as a synonym for God. Meanwhile and at the opposite hand several Christians have started to notice the error and sound the alarm, which is leading Bible translators and evangelists to reconsider their theology and linguistics regarding Allah. They finally began to realize that such use of it was unwise and made the Church pay an expensive price. The leading Christians who are now speaking against Allah as name for God are mostly converts from Islam. As during the days of Elijah when only a minority of the Israelites refused to bow to Baal so today only a minority of Christians is refusing to acknowledge Allah as God whether theologically or linguistically or under any excuse.

Summary:

From the etymological side, there are absolutely no reasons that can give us some valid excuses to legitimate the use of Allah as a terminology for the God of the Bible. Instead all of the historical data we collected point to the other direction: Allah has never had any evident connection with God and that those who made it to become so have done a horrible mistake, besides the fact that their authority is very doubtful. Furthermore, Allah's introduction to the church had always been having a negative impact on it and Christians, but serving the Muslims and their interests. So far, every church that accepted and tolerated Allah or even his name as if it was God has suffered losses both in quantity and quality. Therefore, there is a need for a change or at least a try of something else, to correct a horrible old mistake and to prevent further calamities which are related to the issue.

>>>Approach A focus their argument of support to Allah on the above type of verses, which describe Allah so close to the true God. Their main problem, they failed to look at the context and time and that the matter was mostly a mere political maneuver by Muhammad.

Prospective 5 - Biblical Evaluation

Where does Allah really fit in the Scriptures?

God's challenge to any god (i.e. Allah) which claims to be God:

In the book of Isaiah (OT) Yahweh makes a challenge to any god which claims to be the true one. He asks this god and his prophets to

recount what happened in the past and to foretell what is going to happen in the future. Any "God"...

Isa.41:22-26; 42:9; 43:9; 44:6-8; 46:9-10; Rev.1:1

*"Present your case," says the LORD. "Set forth your arguments," says the King of Jacob. **Let them bring forth your gods and declare to us what is going to take place; As for the former events, declare what they were, That we may consider them and know their outcome. Or announce to us what is coming; Declare the things that are going to come afterward, That we may know that you are gods; Indeed, do good or evil, that we may anxiously look about us and fear together. Who has declared this from the beginning, that we might know? Or from former times, that we may say, "He is right!"? Surely there was no one who declared, Surely there was no one who proclaimed, Surely there was no one who heard your words... Behold, the former things have come to pass, Now I declare new things; Before they spring forth I proclaim them to you... All the nations have gathered together So that the peoples may be assembled. Who among them can declare this and proclaim to us the former things? Let them present their witnesses that they may be justified, Or let them hear and say, "It is true."** Thus says the LORD, the King of Israel And his Redeemer, the LORD of hosts: **"I am the first and I am the last, And there is no God besides Me. Who is like Me? Let him proclaim and declare it; Yes, let him recount it to Me in order, From the time that I established the ancient nation. And let them declare to them the things that are coming And the events that are going to take place. Do not tremble and do not be afraid; Have I not long since announced it to you and declared it? And you are My witnesses. Is there any God besides Me, Or is there any other Rock? I know of none... Remember the former things, those of long ago. I am God, and there is no other. I am God and there is non like Me. Declaring the end from the beginning, And from ancient times things which have not been done, Saying, 'My purpose will be established, And I will accomplish all My good pleasure.'**" ...The revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave Him to show His servants what must soon take place. He made it known by sending His angel to His servant John who testifies to everything he saw.*

In the following article, the author provides us a series of examples and proofs from the Quran that Allah and his messenger have failed

numerous times by give inaccurate and ironical information, which doesn't contradict only the Bible but also history, archeology and logic.

Allah is he the God of the Bible, Author of Historical errors, by Sam Shamoun

The Quran contains historical errors which implies that Allah is not an Omniscient Being, since an all-knowing Being would be able to accurately recall historical events. Below is a list of just some of the many problems we find in the Quran.

- *In S. 17:1 we are told that Muhammad was taken to the farthest Mosque, Masjid al-Aqsa. The problem with this is that Aqsa Mosque had not yet been erected, seeing that **Abd al-Malik only finished building it in A.D. 691**. It also cannot be referring to the Temple in Jerusalem since that had been destroyed by Titus' Roman armies in A.D. 70.*
- *S. 18:9-26 alludes to several men and their dog who slept for approximately **309** years only to be awakened in perfect condition.*
- *According to S. 18:83-98, Alexander the Great called Zhul Qarnain, "the Two Horned One," was a Muslim who traveled till he found the Sun literally setting in a muddy spring. When we keep in mind that the title "the Two Horned One," was a title given to Alexander in pre-Islamic times, Muslim attempts in trying to deny this fact utterly falls.*
- *According to S. 4:157 the unbelieving Jews boasted by saying, "We killed the Messiah Jesus the son of Mary, the apostle of Allah." The only problem with this is that the unbelieving Jews never admitted that Jesus was Messiah, since the Jews would never have killed their long-awaited Messianic Deliverer. The reason Jesus was killed is because the Jews believed he was a false Messiah: "And they began to accuse him, saying, 'We have found this man subverting our nation. He opposes payment of taxes to Caesar **and CLAIMS to be Christ, a king.**' " Luke 23:2...*
- *Mary the Mother of Jesus is confused with Mary the sister of Aaron and Moses, the daughter of Amram:*

Behold! The wife of Imran (i.e. Amram) said, "O my Lord! I do dedicate unto thee what is in my womb"... When she was delivered, she said: "O my Lord! Behold! I am delivered of a female child ... I have named her Mary..." S. 3:35, 36 "And Mary the daughter of Imran, who guarded her chastity.." S. 66:12. "... They said: O Mary!

Truly an amazing thing hast thou brought! O sister of Aaron! Thy father was not a man of evil, nor thy mother a woman unchaste." S. 19:27-28 "Then Mary (Heb. Mariam), the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took the timbrel in her hand ..." Exodus 15:20 "The name of Amram's wife was Jochebed, the daughter of Levi, who was born to Levi in Egypt; and to Amram she bore Aaron and Moses and their sister Miriam." Numbers 27:59. This is an error of nearly 1400 years! How could Moses' sister Mary be Jesus' mother, making Moses his uncle?...

In the Quran, Allah's revelation we can see that he failed to be accurate in recounting the past. The Quran's versions of stories mentioned in the Bible are neither consistent with original accounts nor the historical documents and archeology. As to the future, Allah seems to be totally speechless. Allah's revelation of the Quran contains no historically verifiable stories or fulfilled prophecies about the future. This test and challenge of Yahweh proves indeed that Allah is not the Bible God, the God who knows all the details about the past and who sees all the future in clarity and makes precise predictions about it, even directs its course as He wishes. From this prospective, Allah is a god who copies and fabricates fairy-tells and stories and put them in its own setting to fit its Quran's poems and their narrative flows. Allah is not the first and the last as he claims, but the liar and confused.

Meanwhile, history, archeology, astronomy and even science are proving that Yahweh's statement about the past are true or at least can't be contradicted, as the author continue:

*Unlike the Quran, the Holy Bible contains no historical errors. Most attacks on the Bible stem from arguments from silence, i.e. the fact that no independent archeological research has been discovered in support of certain recorded biblical events. Yet, such arguments only prove that as of yet archeology has failed to furnish evidence in regards to an event related in the Bible. This is far different from archeology providing evidence to show that certain events did not occur in the same manner in which the Bible says it did. In fact, not one archeological discovery has ever proven the Bible wrong; discovery after discovery has demonstrated the amazing historical accuracy of scripture. The following quotations from the world's leading archeologists affirms this fact: **"Nowhere has archeological discovery refuted the Bible as history."** (John Elder, *Prophets Idols and Diggers* [New York; Bobs Merrill, 1960], p. 16) "Near Eastern archeology **has demonstrated the historical and geographical reliability of the Bible in many important areas.** By*

clarifying the objectivity and factual accuracy of biblical authors, archeology also helps correct the view that the Bible is avowedly partisan and subjective. It is now known, for instance, that, along with the Hittites, Hebrew scribes **were the best historians in the entire ancient Near East**, despite contrary propaganda that emerged from Assyria, Egypt, and elsewhere." (E. M. Blaklock, editor's preface, *New International Dictionary of Biblical Archeology* [Grand Rapids, MI; Regency Reference Library/ Zondervan, 1983], p. p. vii-viii) The late William F. Albright, one of the world's foremost archeologists, stated: "There can be no doubt that archeology **has confirmed the substantial historicity of Old Testament tradition.**" (J. A. Thompson, *The Bible and Archeology* [Grand Rapids, MI; Eerdmans, 1975], p. 5) Nelson Glueck, world renowned archeologist, concurs: "As a matter of fact, however, it maybe clearly stated categorically that no archeological discovery **has ever controverted a single biblical reference.** Scores of archeological findings have been made **which confirm in clear outline or exact detail historical statements in the Bible.**" (Norman Geisler & Ron Brooks, *When Skeptics Ask; A Handbook on Christian Evidences* [Wheaton, IL; Victor, 1990], p. 179)... This cannot be said of the Quran with all of its historical and scientific mistakes.

Yahweh's challenge was not met only in narrating the past, but also in predicting the future and mastering it. Events and history of mainly the past 2000 years have proven that His predictions and prophecies are fulfilled to the single detail. More amazingly, the recent Bible hidden codes are just another little window that started to be explored and which reveals very precise details about world current events and many other things. No other book, including those so called "divine revelations," mainly Allah's, have been able to demonstrate something similar and mostly that accurate. Therefore, Yahweh is indeed the Alpha and Omega, the Beginning and the End and the First and the Last as He testifies about Himself, while Allah is a mere charlatan, which can't meet its claims.

Allah's connection with Babylon:

What makes the case even far more interesting is the connection between Heylal (Hilal) of Isa.14:12 and Abaddon (Hallak) of Rev.9:11. According to the Bible, the two of them symbolize one same creature and that is Satan (Rev.9:1-3, Isa.14:15, Eze.28:14-19, Luk.10:18-19, Rev.12:1,9 and 2Cor.11:14). The gemetria value of Allah, 66 is also very symbolic and significant and adds up to the whole thing. The idol of gold that the king of Babylon, Nabuchadnezzar made was 60x6

cubits (66). Besides, Heylal is also title given by the Israelites (Isaiah) to the king of Babylon, Nabuchadnezzar. The Bible interpreters refer to Nebuchadnezzar as the OT symbol of the Antichrist/Satan and numerology scholars like him with the 66.

The god of Destruction:

The spirit of the antichrist:

Allah and Goliath.

What the Bible tells us about how to treat false gods and their religion: (Deu.11-13)

Summary:

Reasons why we oppose Allah as name for Yahweh God

The following is the list of reasons why we oppose the use of Allah as term for God, whether as a proper name or a common one or whatsoever:

1. Theologically, Allah as described in the Quran, can't be possibly the same as God of the Bible. Instead it matches perfectly the devil as described in the Bible. Why would we lower our God's name to such an abominable name of cursed creature. What would any Christian feel if some other ignorant of English Christian and refer to God as Lucifer, Abaddon, Zeus... Wouldn't we feel offended? That is how we feel when a person call God, Allah. We feel insulted and our God's name has been dishonored!
2. Allah is a type of Baal and Zeus in the Bible. Those terms have been avoided by the prophets, scribes and early translators of the Septuagint. Baal was even condemned and rejected by God Himself, although it means Master and Husband, two attributes that are proper for God. It was rejected because of the context of its use as a proper name for a heathen god. For similar reasons (which are actually worst) and out of the same principles, the name Allah is to be rejected also. It is to be rejected because it is too Islamic. Whether Allah might be genuinely the contraction of *al-ilaah* (the-deity) or one of the possible derivations of the verb *alaha* (to deify), that is not so important but only a second class issue. The most important

- thing is the context of the use of the term and what does it mean to the majority and what is the first thought come to the mind of a listener while the term is used in communication. If we insist to keep using it so each time we communicate with others we should define it according to our use of it and that is absolutely not practical at all. Besides, what would a Christian feel if some of us would call God by names like Buddha, Krishna, Shiva, Matsu...? Wouldn't that be repulsive and abominable?
3. From the Islamic teaching, it is obvious and crystal clear that Allah is the reflection of the spirit of the antichrist. A destructive force, which aim is to make and keep people blind and hostile toward the Gospel. Can we say that Jesus is the Son of the antichrist? Isn't that a contradiction and heresy?
 4. Linguistically, there is a general misunderstand regarding the term *allaah* (Allah), which is a proper name of a specific god and *al-'ilaah* (the-god), which is a generic name, applicable both for false gods and the true God. It takes a lot of study to be able to distinguish between the similarities and the differences between those two terms. It is a waste of time and energy to educate every Christian to come to a place where s/he can understand the technical difference. Wouldn't it be easier to just use the term *al-'ilaah* which clear and undisputable and leave *allaah* to the Muslims? Afterward, Allah has never been used in the original languages as term for God, not even once. So why to bother?
 5. In the Hebrew Bible, the word Allah (*EaLlaaH*) is explicitly used to refer to oak trees. So why should we insist in using it and mixing up our God's name with oaks? Wouldn't that cause a stumbling block to Christians who try to study the Bible in Hebrew and where taught, formerly or later, that Allah is God's name? Notice the fact that both Hebrew and Arabic language are both from the same family languages, both are Semitic.
 6. Etymologically, the name of Allah has been originated and deeply rooted in paganism and there is no clear evidence to link it to God or one of his generic Semitic names. Why should we try to force it to be so? Isn't that a twisting of truth and a rope that can be used by other enemies of the Bible and its God to give them a chance to accuse Christianity of being originated from paganism?

7. The biography of Muhammad, his life and circumstances, give us clear evidence that Allah is a fabricated god, which was created according to Muhammad's desires and molded in the form of the demonic spirits that were possessing him. Allah is a mere idol like any other man made idols, except it was not made out of material things, but out of imaginations and ideas. Is God a man made god or is He the God who made man? If He is our maker, so He can't possibly be a creativeness of a hallucinated man.
8. Historically and according to its own law, Allah and its religion of Islam have been a force of destruction and violence, throughout the last 1400 years and continuing to do the same throughout the world. Allah's entrance to the churches has been always a disaster and a source of weakening. Wouldn't it be wise to at least try something else and see what would happen?
9. Statistically, Allah is a too Islamic term. Its use has always served Islam and Islam alone. It has never served the spread of Christianity in the Muslim dominated world, but vice versa. Most, if not all, of supposedly Christians, who converted to Islam, have been thought by their church leaders that Allah is God. Separating Allah from God, wouldn't it help many not to fall into the temptation of looking for a 'replacement' religion and turning to a substitute rather than pressing on forward toward Jesus Christ, the only way, the truth and the life, which they need?
10. In demonology, Allah and its number is key name to invoke while calling upon demons. Its demonic attributes clearly show that the person behind it is indeed the devil. The name Allah in itself is strongly related to Satan, Haylel in the OT and Abaddon in the NT. Such terms were and should never be used for God so does Allah, which is just another masqueraded form of theirs. What would anyone of us feel if a brother, a friend or a son would call us by the name of an unclean animal or by an insult? Even if we foreknow that the person didn't mean to offend and disrespect us, would we be happy about it inside?
11. Technically, the use of Allah by both Christians and Muslims causes cross communication and confusion among people and leads them to fall into making false conclusions. Is it our role as Christians to expose the devils schemes as the Bible (Eph.5:11) urges us or tolerate and spread a lie among ourselves and others?

12. In evangelism and witnessing to Muslims, avoiding the use of the name Allah is a wise tactic to indirectly and clearly communicate to them that we do not worship the same God and that we do not recognize their Allah as a true God. This tactic would help avoiding some arguments over the issue from one side and perhaps raise Muslims curiosity to ask why we don't use the term Allah from the other.
13. Tactically, Christians have failed to evangelize the Muslim world for centuries, especially because they were copying from their style. Wouldn't be worth to try some new methods, one of them is by using more specific, scientific and modern terminologies, which differ from the Islamic ones and perhaps can be better and more effective in communication and sharing the Gospel powerfully. Replacing Allah by some other term can be one of the main most powerful elements to improve our rational tactics to evangelize Arabs and Muslims.
14. For converts from Islam to Christ and especially in defense of their new faith, avoiding the term Allah can spare them from some troubles and trials, explicitly vis-à-vis the so called blasphemy laws. If converts would deny that Jesus is the Son of Allah (the Muslims god), they wouldn't be denying their faith but affirming it. Since Allah is not the true God, so Jesus is not its son either. This kind of tactic based on choosing their terminologies very carefully is very identical to what Jesus and the Apostles (i.e. Paul) used in their self-defenses in front of the leaders and authorities. Such tactic is actually hanging the enemy with its own rope. When a convert confesses that He is a Christian and denies that Jesus is the son of Allah, wouldn't he be shaking the foundations of the Muslims beliefs beyond what they could expect and putting them behind the bars as accusies and causing them embarrassment in front of the audience? Lets also be aware that 3isa of the Quran is not the same as Jesus Christ of the Bible. Besides, Jesus' name in Arabic is Yasu3 (*Yeshua/Iasous*), not 3isa (*3esaw/Esau*) which refers to the patriarch of the Edomites.

Getting rid of the term Allah would cause absolutely no damage to Christianity, but rather help refine at least one corner of the Christian Church and clean it from traditions of men which have sucked it into a long period of stagnation and deadliness. We are totally convinced that such move can be a blessing to the Church and a gain. Meanwhile, all the lost will be poured upon Islam by isolating its god and therefore

exposing its falsehood. This can be a chance for us to effectively apply Jesus law of binding and loosing (Mat.18:18) and a beginning to pull out weeds from the field in preparation for the greatest ever harvest of souls among the Muslims and Arabs so that many may come out from Satan's captivity and become full members of His Kingdom (Mat.13:37-43). It is all gain for us, those whom have been called to be God's children and a lose for the enemy, Islam and the demonic powers behind it!

If none of those reasons would have been able to convince or challenge you to seriously consider the matter, then we would to hear from you and ask you to give us a detailed explanation why you object and still insist that Allah is a valid name for God, Yahweh Elohim of the Bible. And may the God of truth and all wisdom lead us all to do what is best for the spread of the Gospel of His Son among the Arabs and Muslims.

Conclusion

...

Exo.20:7; Jos.23:7-8; Isa.26:13; Psa.16:4

Do not misuse the name of the LORD your God, for the LORD will not hold anyone guiltless who misuses His name. Do not associate with these nations that remain among you. Do not invoke the names of their gods or swear by them. You must not serve them or bow to them... O LORD, our God, other lords besides you have ruled over us, but your name alone do we honor. The sorrows of those will increase who run after other gods. I will not pour out their libations of blood or take up their names on my lips.

* * * * *

Suggested readings

1. Book: Allah Is He God? By P. Newton and M. Rafiqul-Haqq

Web site: <http://www.debate.domini.org/newton/allah.html> and <http://www.members.aol.com/AlHaqq4u/allah.html>

2. Books: 1- Is Allah Just Another Name For God? 2- The Battle of the Gods By Robert Morey

Web site: <http://www.cultbusters.com/>

3. Book: Allah Is It Divine or Demonic? By Steven Van Nattan

Web site: <http://www.balaams-ass.com/>

4. Book: Who Is This Allah? By G.J.O. Moshay

Questions and Answers

Should the Church continue using the name Allah for God?

Absolutely not! There is no benefit in the use of the term Allah as name for God. There are two main reasons why it should not be used by Christians as the name for the Bible God, whether as a general noun or as a proper name:

- It causes confusion and often misleads the listener. God is not the God of confusion, therefore we as Christians should not tolerate whatever may cause confusion. When we communicate the Gospel with Muslims we should be very clear to let them understand that their Allah is not our God. We don't have to directly tell them that, but avoiding the use of the word Allah will communicate that clearly enough without embarrassing them. Moreover, once Christian would again clearly understand that the Quran's god is not the same as the Bible's God that would help reducing the risk of deception, which may reduce the conversions to Islam and increase the conversions to Christ.
- Because of its strong link with the demonic, Allah should be classified as one of the devils abominable names, therefore, it should be cleansed from the Church and from among Christians. We should show reverence to God and to His names and not mix them with names of demons and worthless idols. Once the name Allah is bound from the Church, that will have a impact on the whole earth and the power of Islam will be weakened and reduced to nothing.

What name(s) could we use then instead of Allah?

If Allah is the Satan (Devil/Lucifer) so how come that the Quran condemns Satan (Shaitaan/'ibliys)?

How can we take some actions to help?

I - Debates related to our topic:

Christians:

Muslims:

Others:

* * * * *

Guest book (acknowledgements):

From the time the name Allah was officially canonized in the first Arabic Bible translation (AD 7--) as a name for God, till the time this document was written (AD 2000) to expose that abomination, there has been about 1300 years as Dan.12:11 foretold some 25 centuries ago. What an amazing coincidence!

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SPIRITUAL INSIGHT AND SIGNIFICANCE:

Looking from a spiritual dimension: Spiritual analysis

When we analyze the picture, we notice a spiritual similarity or reciprocity of fulfillment in connection with what happened in Shinar (Babylon) during the days of attempt to build a tower as symbol of unity (Gen.11:1-4). That same Babylonian spirit was working among the Meccans and Arabs during those days of pre-birth of Islam and tried to unified them under one flexible and tolerable god. In other words, Allah became the foundation and bed for an upcoming spiritual tower.

When we study the Islamic rituals like prayer, worship, pilgrimage, etc, and then compare them with the pre-Islamic pagan practices in Arabia and also in the surrounding nations, we notice strong similarities between them. Meanwhile, when we compare any of those practices with the Old Testament rituals and regulation, the similarities are very close to none. From this fact we can conclude that pagan Allah is the

What is also amazing is that in Rev.9:11 we are told that the king of demons and angel of abyss (hell) is called Destroyer (Abaddon in Hebrew and Apollyon in Greek).

What we can be sure of is that there is no evidence, which can link Allah biblically or historically with God and what was assumed out of speculation should be regarded as mere speculation(s).

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1. Home Back Home



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