**Is Muhammad in the bible?**

Short answer, no. Long answer, obviously not. This claim most likely surfaces from the Quran verse, Surah 7:157 which reads:

* Those who follow the Messenger, the unlettered prophet, whom they find written [i.e., described] in what they have of the Torah and the Gospel

This leads many muslims into the trap of trying to find verses mentioning their prophet however in this document i give a refutation to why all these verses are most of the time one of three things: about the Holy Spirit; about Jesus or about nothing at all.

## **IMPORTANT NOTE: Ishmael is not promised to bring forth prophets, Issac is (Genesis 17)**

“And Abraham said to God, “Oh that Ishmael might live before You!” But God said, “No, but Sarah your wife will bear you a son, *and you shall call his name Isaac; and I will establish My covenant with him for an everlasting covenant for his descendants after him.* As for Ishmael, I have heard you; behold, I will bless him, and will make him fruitful and will multiply him exceedingly. He shall become the father of twelve princes, and I will make him a great nation.”

‭‭Genesis‬ ‭17:18-20‬ ‭NASB1995‬‬

This claim here alone destroys the probability that someone like Muhammad, a supposed Ishmaelite, would a be a prophet, as it was Issac who the prophets come from, examples being Solomon, David, Jesus etc. Ishmael was promised a great nations through his 12 sons, but no mention of a prophetical line. also in Genesis 21 we see Ishmael and Hagar are sent away for disobedience and mocking Issac, God then affirms his covenant is through Issac

additional note: however “further research” has shown that Muhammad’s genealogy could be fabricated and he is in fact a descendant of Esau.

Source:

<http://rrimedia.org/Resources/Articles/is-mohammed-a-descendant-of-ishmael>

therefore Muhammad is actually a descendant of Esau, good news right? actually no. if you have read there book of Genesis we see in chapter 27 Esau is cut off from the birthright of Issac, and it is given to his brother Jacob.

So wether or not it’s Ishmael or Esau, Muhammad can’t be a prophet from either lineage. *Although it is possible this is up for debate ans muhammad is still an Ishmaelite.*

## 

## **Isaiah 42**

Isaiah may not be in the Torah or Injeel (Gospel) but instead is apart of the Nevi’im; regardless its a common claim in which i will refute. Clear exegesis of the text shows this is about Jesus.

verse 1 - “Behold my servant, whom I uphold, my chosen, in whom my soul delights; I have put my Spirit upon him; he will bring forth justice to the nations.”

‭‭Jesus is called the servant, but where? he is in fact called servant, by himself, many times, here’s where:

Jesus described Himself as a servant in Matthew 20:25-28, Matthew 23:11, Mark 9:35, Mark 10:43-45. Peter, in his Acts 3 sermon, gives our Savior the title His Servant Jesus (Acts 3:13 and 3:26). In Acts 4, the praying people of God speak of Your holy Servant Jesus (Acts 4:27, 4:30). But Jesus isn’t just a servant. He is The Servant, and everyone should behold, as the LORD says, My Servant.

the apostles also say Jesus is a servant, two quick examples being:

Philippians 2:5-8

Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus, who, being in the form of God, did not consider it robbery to be equal with God, but made Himself of no reputation, taking the form of a bondservant, and coming in the likeness of men. And being found in appearance as a man, He humbled Himself and became obedient to the point of death, even the death of the cross.

Hebrews 2:17

Therefore, in all things He had to be made like His brethren, that He might be a merciful and faithful High Priest in things pertaining to God, to make propitiation for the sins of the people.

verse 1 (continued)

“My Elect One in whom My soul delights” : Jesus is the ultimate Elect One, our election is really a matter of being chosen in Jesus. As Paul wrote in Ephesians 1:4, He chose us in Him before the foundation of the world. In whom My soul delights shows that for the LORD, election is not a cold, calculating, technical thing. It is connected deeply with His love and approval. When God chooses someone, His soul delights in them. If you are chosen in Jesus before the foundation of the world, then God says, “My soul delights in you.

————————————————————————

“He will not cry aloud or lift up his voice, or make it heard in the street;”

‭‭Isaiah‬ ‭42:2‬

many will say this contradicts Jesus as he is described in the bible to have cried out but really what Isaiah refers to is this, noted in the enduringword commentary:

This doesn’t mean that Jesus never spoke loudly. It refers to His gentle, lowly heart and actions. Jesus didn’t make His way by bluster and loud, overwhelming talk, but by the Spirit of God upon Him.

“He is not self-assertive: probably the three verbs here are cumulative, stressing his quiet, unaggressive demeanour, but shout (‘shriek’) could suggest that he is not out to startle, cry out (‘raise his voice’) not to dominate or shout others down, raise his voice (‘make his voice heard’) not out to advertise himself.” (Motyer)

————————————————————————

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“He shall not fail nor be discouraged, till he have set judgment in the earth: and the isles shall wait for his law.”

‭‭Isaiah‬ ‭42:4‬ ‭KJV‬‬

He will bring forth justice for truth. He will not fail nor be discouraged: The Servant is gentle, but not weak. He will bring forth justice for truth. There aren’t two ways about it; it will happen, and failure or discouragement will not stop the Servant.

————————————————————————

“I the Lord have called thee in righteousness, and will hold thine hand, and will keep thee, and give thee for a covenant of the people, for a light of the Gentiles;”

‭‭Isaiah‬ ‭42:6‬ ‭KJV‬‬

common objection is that Jesus was only sent for the ‘lost sheep of israel’ this comes from Mathew 24:14

however

we learn in context with the rest of the gospels, Jesus not only said in John 10:16: “I have other sheep that are not of this sheep pen. I must bring them also.”

not only this but we furthermore learn that this is reference to Gods plan of going to the Jews first, THEN the gentiles after, he is still a light to the gentiles, want proof? say no more :

“Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost:”

‭‭Matthew‬ ‭28:19‬ ‭KJV‬‬

“And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come.”

‭‭Matthew‬ ‭24:14‬ ‭KJV‬‬

“And that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem.”

‭‭Luke‬ ‭24:47‬ ‭KJV‬‬

the plan of Jesus being sent to the Jews then the gentiles is furthermore explained in the commentary of New Testament biblical scholar R.T France in response the objection that Jesus wasnt sent for the gentiles as Jesus said in Mathew 10:15 “These twelve Jesus sent forth, and commanded them, saying, Go not into the way of the Gentiles, and into any city of the Samaritans enter ye not:”

this may seem to contradict the idea that Jesus was sent for the gentiles but further analysis of the scriptures by R.T France explains this well: as he says

“The way of the Gentiles, town of the Samaritans” this refers to/indicates a restriction of an area that is not to be visited opposed to a total ban on contact with the Gentiles” this limited scope of mission was to apply the initial period of proclamation until the undeniable focus of Jesus’ mission as the Messiah of isreal had been accomplished, only after was the scope widened to include the Gentiles.”

————————————————————————

Isaiah 42:8

Isaiah 42:8

“My glory I will not give to another”: First, no one else can fulfill these promises, because God will not share His glory with any other.

It is important to understand that Jesus shares in the glory of the Father. Jesus prayed, And now, O Father, glorify Me together with Yourself, with the glory which I had with You before the world was. (John 17:5) If God the Son and God the Father each share glory, and the LORD shares His glory with no one, it means that the Father and the Son are the LORD God. The LORD God – Yahweh – is one God in Three Persons.

——————————-——————————————

“Behold, the former things are come to pass, and new things do I declare: before they spring forth I tell you of them.”

‭‭Isaiah‬ ‭42:9‬ ‭KJV‬‬

Behold, the former things have come to pass, and new things I declare: God is master of both the past (the former things) and the future (new things). Being the master of both the future and the past, God has the present well in hand also.

We see this especially in the way that God can declare… new things, even before they spring forth. As Peter said, so we have the prophetic word confirmed, which you do well to heed as a light that shines in a dark place (2 Peter 1:19). God’s prophetic word fulfilled shows us the confidence we can have in His word.

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Isaiah 42:10

“Sing unto the Lord a new song, and his praise from the end of the earth, ye that go down to the sea, and all that is therein; the isles, and the inhabitants thereof.”

‭‭Isaiah‬ ‭42:10‬ ‭KJV‬‬

Sing to the LORD a new song: This sounds like a Psalm (Psalm 33:3, 40:3, 98:1, and others), because it is a song of praise. Who the Servant is and what He does is so glorious, it has to bring out a new song of praise.

————————————————————————-

Isaiah 42:11

“Let the wilderness and the cities thereof lift up their voice, the villages that Kedar doth inhabit: let the inhabitants of the rock sing, let them shout from the top of the mountains.”

‭‭Isaiah‬ ‭42:11‬ ‭KJV‬‬

at first many seem to reject this being about Jesus as he may not meet the ‘geographic location requirements’ given in this verse, however this is easily refuted with a deeper understanding and analysis of the text, ‘sela’ is a reference to a city in Edom (referenced in the bible other times such as 2 Kings 14:7, Judges 1:36, Isaiah 16:1), and Kedar refers to a place in the Arabian Peninsula, the two locations given are just a reference to how God will be praised from East to West, where the sun rises and sets, across the world, in a much more broad sense to how YHWH was only primarily worshipped in Isreal.

or to quote John Calvin:

“When he speaks of the tents of Kedar, the desert, and the rocks, he means Arabia; but it is a figure of speech by which a part is taken for the whole, for it includes the whole of the east. It is as if he had said, that from the rising to the setting of the sun these praises shall be heard; for God shall be worshipped everywhere, though formerly he was worshipped in Judea alone; and thus the state of affairs shall be changed, and that praise shall be beard in the most distant parts of the earth. (157)

The towns where Kedar dwells. He mentions Kedar, because the Scenite (158) Arabians, as is well known, dwelt in tents. But he employs the word towns, while he is speaking of a desert; and therefore it ought to be remarked, that desert denotes not only the vast wilderness which lay between Judea and Arabia, but the more distant countries which were commonly designated from that part which was adjoining to them, as some people give the name of “mountainous” to those plains which lie beyond the mountains; for the common people have their attention so much directed to what they see close at hand, that they suppose them to resemble other places that are more distant. Yet the Prophet here exalts and magnifies the greatness of the grace of God, in reaching even rude and barbarous nations, whose savage cruelty was well known.”

(source: <https://www.studylight.org/commentaries/eng/cal/isaiah-42.html>)

# **Isaiah 29:12**

the text reads:

“Then the book will be given to the one who is illiterate, saying, “Please read this.” And he will say, “I cannot read.” ‬ ‭

at first this might seem like an obvious reference to the story of Muhammad receiving the revelation of the Quran however if you read the full passage:

“Be delayed and wait, Blind yourselves and be blind; They become drunk, but not with wine, They stagger, but not with strong drink. For the LORD has poured over you a spirit of deep sleep, He has shut your eyes, the prophets; And He has covered your heads, the seers. The entire vision will be to you like the words of a sealed book, which when they give it to the one who is literate, saying, “Please read this,” he will say, “I cannot, for it is sealed.” Then the book will be given to the one who is illiterate, saying, “Please read this.” And he will say, “I cannot read.” Then the Lord said, “Because this people draw near with their words And honor Me with their lip service, But they remove their hearts far from Me, And their reverence for Me consists of tradition learned by rote,”

‭‭Isaiah‬ ‭29:9-13‬ ‭NASB1995‬‬

Isaiah 29 is about the Jews rebelling against God and him punishing them, we see then in the verses after its talking a man who goes against God and dishonours him, not a ‘sinless’ prophet

# **Deuteronomy 18:18**

this is from the following article by Answering-Islam:

<https://www.answering-islam.org/Silas/deut1818.htm>

In Deut 17:15 a very strong statement is given regarding who "brothers" means in the verses in chapter 18:

"Be sure to appoint over you the King the Lord your God chooses. He must be "FROM AMONG YOUR OWN BROTHERS". Do not place a foreigner over you, one who is not a "BROTHER ISRAELITE".

Compare these terms with 18:15 -

"The Lord your God will raise up for you a prophet like me FROM AMONG YOUR OWN BROTHERS. You must listen to him."

Clearly, this verse has much in common with 17:15. Moses did not add 'brother Israelite', because they understood what he was talking about based upon what he had said just a few moments earlier in Chapter 17. The context is the same for both. The future prophet had to be a fellow Israelite.

Therefore, the weight of the evidence for understanding the context - and who actually the "brethren" were, shows clearly that the future prophet had to be from the 12 tribes. Jesus fulfills that requirement, Muhammad does not.

The only non-Israelite people to be called brethren, that I'm aware of, are the Edomites. Esau was Jacob's brother. Jacob was the father of the Israelites. That seems to be as far back as the term "brethren" goes. And, Esau was a descendant of Issac, not Ishmael. Since the promise to the descendants was named thru Isaac, it is understandable for Esau's descendants to be considered "brethren" to the Israelites.

Some Muslims object to Muhammad being ruled out as the prophet, and assert the following:

"Jesus never claimed to be the prophet Moses foretold".

Jesus never said directly "I am the prophet of Deuteronomy 18:18". But He said that He was a prophet, and probably meant that He was that prophet. Other parts of the N.T. declare Him to be that prophet. Let's start with Christ's implications then go on:

1)-Luke 7:39 - the Pharisee said to himself, 'if this man were a prophet...Jesus knew his thoughts and addressed them, proving to the Pharisee that he was a prophet.

2)-John 5:46 - Jesus said "If you believed Moses, you would believe me, for he (Moses) wrote about me." Moses did write about Jesus; Jesus is the prophet of Deuteronomy 18:18. Jesus claimed to be the prophet Moses foretold.

3)-In various places, at various times, various people called Jesus the 'prophet' of Deuteronomy 18:18, yet Jesus never corrected them, rebuked them, or told them otherwise. He always accepted those particular statements. When the Pharisees called him otherwise, He set them straight. Matt. 21:11, John 1:45, 6:14, 7:40, Luke 7:16, 24:19, etc.

4)-Jesus did call Himself a prophet - John 4:44

5)-After His ascension His disciples emphatically said He was that prophet: Acts 3:22, 7:37.

Additional implicit requirements to make this prophet "like unto Moses" can be found in the last verses in Deuteronomy 34.10-12:

"And there has not arisen a prophet since in Israel like Moses, (2) whom the Lord knew face to face, none like him for all the (3) signs and wonders which the Lord sent him to do in the land of Egypt, to Pharaoh and to all his servants and to all his land, and for all the mighty power and all the great and terrible deeds which Moses performed in the sight of all Israel."

The three requirements I find are:

1) this future prophet is to speak the words that God puts in his mouth.

2) this future prophet would speak with God face to face

3) this future prophet would perform miracles, signs, and wonders.

How do Jesus and Muhammad compare to these requirements?

#1 the future prophet is to speak the words that God puts in his mouth.

JESUS

Jesus said that He spoke God's word; he heard directly from God.

John 7:16, 17 - "My teaching is not mine but his who sent me. Anyone who resolves to do the will of God will know whether the teaching is from God or whether I am speaking on my own."

John 8:28 - "So Jesus said, "When you have lifted up the Son of Man, then you will realize that I am he, and that I do nothing on my own, but I speak these things as the Father instructed me."

MUHAMMAD

Muhammad heard the Quran from a spirit he believed to be Gabriel. Muhammad repeated the words that this spirit spoke.

The Quran, chapter 53:2-5 - "Your comrade does not err, nor is he deceived, nor does he speak of his own desire. It is an inspiration this is inspired, which one (Gabriel) of mighty powers has taught him."

Muhammad fails the requirement because he did not hear from God directly. In fact, the Bible contains warnings about angels teaching false messages:

2 Cor. 11:14 - "And no wonder, for Satan himself masquerades an angel of light."

Gal. 1:8 - "But even if we or an angel from heaven should preach a gospel other than the one we preached to you, let him be eternally condemned!"

#2 the future prophet would speak with God face to face

JESUS

Jesus was with God prior to being revealed on earth. While he was on earth, he spoke with God face to face.

John 1:18 - "No one has ever seen God. It is God the only Son who is close to the Father's heart, who has made him known."

John 17:5 - "So now, Father, glorify me in your own presence with the glory that I had in your presence before the world existed."

Matthew 17:5 - "While he was still speaking, suddenly a bright cloud overshadowed them, and from the cloud a voice said, "This is my Son, the Beloved; with him I am well pleased; listen to him!"

MUHAMMAD

As stated before, Muhammad never spoke with God directly. The entire Quran was given to him through a medium - a spirit. Was the spirit from God? If not, then we can conclude that it was an evil spirit that was deceiving Muhammad.

I'll note that after Moses spoke with God face to face, his face glowed with the glory of God. Jesus was transfigured when he spoke with God face to face. (Exodus 34:29, Matthew 17:2). Muhammad was never transfigured; he never radiated the glory of God.

then to quote a muslim source i found:

https://www.google.co.uk/amp/s/islamqa.info/amp/en/answers/12423

“Most of the Sahaabah were of the view that the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) did not see Allaah with his eyes on the night of the Miraaj.

It was narrated that ‘Aa’ishah (may Allaah be pleased with her) said: “Whoever told you that Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) saw his Lord was lying. He said that no vision can grasp him [cf. al-An’aam 6:103]…”

(Narrated by al-Bukhaari, al-Tawheed, 6832).

It was narrated that Abu Dharr said: “I asked the Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him), ‘Did you see your Lord?’ He said, ‘ He is veiled by Light, how could I see Him.’” (Narrated by Muslim, al-Eeman, 261).

3) the future prophet would perform miracles, signs, and wonders.

JESUS

Jesus performed many miracles. Read Luke chapters 5, 7, and 8 to find some of them.

MUHAMMAD

The Quran shows that Muhammad performed no miracles. Even the people who did not believe him pointed it out that Muhammad lacked miracles.

The Quran, chapter 6:57, 58 - "Say: "For me, I (work) on a clear sign from my Lord, but you reject Him. What you would see hastened (a miracle) is not in my power. The command (to perform a miracle) rests with none by Allah: He declares the Truth, and He is the best of judges. Say: if what you would see hastened (a miracle) were in my power, the matter would be settled at once between you and me...

The Quran, chapter 28:48 - "...They (the people who did not believe in Muhammad) say, "Why aren't miracles sent to him like those sent to Moses?"

It must be noted that the Hadith records some fanciful miracles, but these are purely mythical, because they contradict the Quran's statements about Muhammad unable to perform a miracle. Some of those Hadith "miracles" are simple copycat miracles taken from Bible stories.

Conclusion:

One very important similarity between Moses and Jesus was that they each mediated a covenant. Moses was the mediator of the Old Covenant (Testament); Christ of the New Covenant, or Testament. (Exodus 19 and 20, Hebrews 12:24). Muhammad did not bring a covenant. Muhammad's Islam is but a synthesis of Jewish, Christian, and Pagan religious themes mixed with Muhammad's own ideas.

# **Deuteronomy 33**

(source: https://www.answering-islam.org/BibleCom/dt33\_2.htm)

Who is being talked about in Deuteronomy 33:2?

Let's look at Deuteronomy 33:2 in more detail:

And Moses said, "The LORD came from Sinai, and rose up from Seir unto them; he shined forth from Mount Paran, and he came with ten thousands of saints: from his right hand went a fiery law for them."

Deuteronomy 33:2

The key to understanding who this verse is talking about lies in the first few words of Moses' speech:

"The LORD came from ..."

Now the word highlighted in blue below is the Hebrew word YHWH:

יְהוָ֞ה

This is the name of God himself. It is not referring to a prophet, or to any many, but to God. It is certainly not talking about Muhammad.

“Muhammad (saaws) led ten thousand of his followers from Medina to Mecca.

and

That's good that you used a Bible translation that mentions 10,000 holy ones, some of the translations coming out now like to omit this figure, perhaps they too realize of this prophecy of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) in the Bible.”

This is yet another example of a case where, if they had bothered to check their Hebrew, Muslims would not have got into all this bother. Here is what Deuteronomy 32:2 says:

"... and he came with ten thousands of saints ..."

The phrase highlighted in blue is the Hebrew word "rebabah" (RBBH), translated in this case by the King James translation as "ten thousands". Here is what the word looks like:

This word does not simply mean 10,000; rather it means "multitude, myriad, ten thousand" according to Strong's Hebrew Dictionary. More modern translations, such as the NIV, translate it in Deuteronomy 33:2 as just that, "myriad". It does not signify a precise numeric amount, simply a great many. An interesting exercise is to look through the Old Testament at all the occurences of the word to understand how it is used in this context. Here are the 16 places where it occurs, just for reference:

Genesis 24:60 1 Samuel 18:8

Leviticus 26:8 1 Samuel 21:11

Numbers 10:36 1 Samuel 29:5

Deuteronomy 32:30 Psalms 3:6

Deuteronomy 33:2 Psalms 91:7

Deuteronomy 33:17 Song of Solomon 5:10

Judges 20:10 Ezekiel 16:7

1 Samuel 18:7 Micah 6:7

In every case above, you will see that the word is used in this figurative, non-exact sense, it simply means a lot! Therefore modern translations which use the word "myriad" in Deuteronomy 33:2 are correct.

The next problem for Muslims who make the claim that Deuteronomy 33:2 is talking about Muhammad (other than the problem of turning Muhammad into God) is that this verse is in the past tense; it's not talking about someone who will do these things, but someone who has already done them. And Moses gave this speech over 1,400 years before Muhammad ever walked the earth.

conclusion:

The only possible way that Muslims can claim that Deuteronomy 33:2 is talking about Muhammad is to admit that they believe that Muhammad = God, which all Jews, Christians, and (I hope) Muslims would consider to be blatantly offensive. This is the only possible interpretation of this passage

# **Song of Solomon 5:16**

this verse reads:

“His mouth is full of sweetness. And he is wholly desirable. This is my beloved and this is my friend, O daughters of Jerusalem.””

‭‭Song of Solomon‬ ‭5:16‬ ‭NASB1995‬‬

muslims main claim is the hebrew uses the word:

“מַחֲּמַדִּ֑ים”

or transliterated as ‘ma-ha-ma-dim”

Strong's Concordance Lexicon

machmad (the root word) means: desire, desirable thing

Original Word: מַחְמָד

Part of Speech: Noun Masculine

Transliteration: machmad

Phonetic Spelling: (makh-mawd')

Definition: desire, desirable thing

first part, it’s a noun not a proper noun, therefore not a name,

sending this word is used in many other passages such as:

<https://biblehub.com/hebrew/strongs_4261.htm>

let’s say this was about muhammad, relace the words in this sentence with Muhammad and see how it makes no sense

# **Genesis 21:21**

“God was with the lad, and he grew; and he lived in the wilderness and became an archer. He lived in the wilderness of Paran, and his mother took a wife for him from the land of Egypt.”

‭‭Genesis‬ ‭21:20-21‬ ‭NASB1995‬‬

Abraham's firstborn son had been sent away at God's instruction, after the birth of Isaac. After nearly dying in the wilderness, Ishmael and Hagar had been saved by the Lord. **God continues to be with Ishmael**, blessing the boy as he grows into a man in a place called the wilderness of Paran.

this is about Ishmael, not Muhammad.

# **Psalm 84:4-6**

“How blessed are those who dwell in Your house! They are ever praising You. Selah. How blessed is the man whose strength is in You, In whose heart are the highways to Zion! Passing through the valley of Baca they make it a spring; The early rain also covers it with blessings.”

‭‭Psalms‬ ‭84:4-6‬ ‭NASB1995‬‬

the argument goes as follows, the place ‘Baca’ is apparently similar to Mekkah, a holy land in Islam.

further analysis of the word shows:

Strong's Concordance

**Baka: a valley in Palestine**

Original Word: **בָּכָא**

Part of Speech: Proper Name Location

Transliteration: Baka

Phonetic Spelling: (baw-kaw')

**Definition: a valley in Palestine**

# **Isaiah 21**

“For thus the Lord said to me, “In a year, as a hired man would count it, all the splendor of Kedar will terminate; and the remainder of the number of bowmen, the mighty men of the sons of Kedar, will be few; for the LORD God of Israel has spoken.””

‭‭Isaiah‬ ‭21:16-17‬ ‭NASB1995‬‬

Is this about Muhammad? no. so what is it about? here:

This is a prophecy on the destruction of Babylon.

commentary:

https://www.biblestudytools.com/commentaries/matthew-henry-complete/isaiah/21.html

# **Habakkuk 3:3**

“God comes from Teman, And the Holy One from Mount Paran. Selah. His splendor covers the heavens, And the earth is full of His praise.”

‭‭Habakkuk‬ ‭3:3‬ ‭NASB1995‬‬

this a supposed prophecy of Muhammad’s pilgrimage, however, looking at the full text, its about:

-His glory covered the heavens, and the earth was full of His praise: As Habakkuk prayed for revival he began to praise the God who brings revival. In this song of praise (punctuated by several expressions of Selah, as in the Psalms) Habakkuk glorified the power and majesty of God.

i. It is good to praise God like this, and God’s people need to do more of it. It is good to praise God because:

· Because it gives appropriate honor and glory to God.

· Because it declares God’s specific works.

· Because it teaches and reminds us of who God is and what He has done.

· Because it places man in proper perspective under God.

· Because it builds confidence in the power and works of God.

b. You went forth for the salvation of Your people, for salvation with Your Anointed: As Habakkuk remembered how God had saved in the past, it made him full of faith for what God could do in the present and in the future. He also declared that salvation is brought with Your Anointed – and the LORD’s anointed is none other than the Messiah, Jesus Christ.

# **the ‘helper’ in John**

# 

source: https://www.answering-islam.org/Shamoun/mhd\_in\_john1.htm

**THE MUSLIM ARGUEMNT:**

With that said, we proceed to the article in question:

Muhammad was predicted to come in the Gospel of John:

Just a quick note, the Arabic word "Muhammad" is an expression which means "The honorable one" or "The glorified one" or "The admirable". Prophet Muhammad was the first in the Middle East to be named "Muhammad". Below, you will see how Jesus in today's Gospel of John had called this human Prophet which he predicted his coming[sic] "The honorable one".

Jesus in the Greek Bible used the Greek word "Periklytos" which means the admirable or glorified one. He called that predicted human prophet "Periklytos". This word corresponds exactly to the Arabic word "Muhammad" which also means the "admired one" or "glorified one." In other words, "Periklytos" is "Muhammad" in Greek.

***RESPONSE:***

This is the first error of the author. Jesus did not use the word Periklytos, but Paracletos/Parakletos as the following citations demonstrate:

"And I will ask the Father, and he will give you another Counselor (allon parakleton) to be with you forever - the Spirit of truth. The world cannot accept him, because it neither sees him nor knows him. But you know him, for he lives with you and will be in you." John 14:16-17

"But the Counselor (de parakletos), the Holy Spirit (pneuma to hagion), whom the Father will send in my name, will teach you all things and will remind you of everything I have said to you." John 14:26

"When the Counselor (ho parakletos) comes, whom I will send to you from the Father, the Spirit of truth who goes out from the Father, he will testify about me." John 15:26

"But I tell you the truth: It is for your good that I am going away. Unless I go away, the Counselor (ho parakletos) will not come to you; but if I go, I will send him to you." John 16:7

The Blue Letter Bible defines the word as:

# 3875

1) summoned, called to one's side, esp. called to one's aid

a) one who pleads another's cause before a judge, a pleader, counsel for defense, legal assistant, an advocate

b) one who pleads another's cause with one, an intercessor

1) of Christ in his exaltation at God's right hand, pleading with God the Father for the pardon of our sins

c) in the widest sense, a helper, succourer, aider, assistant

1) of the Holy Spirit destined to take the place of Christ with the apostles (after his ascension to the Father), to lead them to a deeper knowledge of the gospel truth, and give them divine strength needed to enable them to undergo trials and persecutions on behalf of the divine kingdom (Source)

Furthermore, there is a noun that is related to the word Parakletos, namely paraklesis, that means comfort, consolation, exhortation, and entreaty. It is used on 29 occasions and is translated as "comfort" 20 times.

The verbal form, parakaleo, meaning "to beseech, call for, comfort, desire, exhort, and entreat" is used 107 times and was translated 24 times as to comfort.

The following NT citation helps us see the possible range of meaning these terms have depending upon the context:

"Praise be to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of compassion and the God of all comfort (paraklesis), who comforts (parakaleo) us in all our troubles, so that we can comfort (parakaleo) those in any trouble with the comfort (paraklesis) with which we ourselves are comforted (parakaleo) of God." 2 Corinthians 1:3-4

It is quite obvious that within this particular context that the only plausible meaning of these two words are "comfort" and "comforter". This point will become essential later on in our rebuttal since this helps us to see that Paracletos, and these other related terms, can have different meanings in different contexts. One thing to remember for now is that "admirable" or "glorified" do not fall within the possible range of meanings for Paracletos and therefore does not refer to a prophet who is admirable or glorious/glorified.

It should be finally pointed out that the word Periklytos is never used in either the New Testament or the Greek Old Testament Septuagint (LXX).

Times The Holy Spirit Fulfilled This:

first of all a starting with the verse in John 14:26 "But the Comforter, [which is] the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you." this clearly says the comforter is The Holy Spirit

now in the book of Acts chapter 2 we see the Holy Spirit comes into the apostles on the day of Pentacost

we see in this source: <https://www.openbible.info/labs/cross-references/search?q=Isaiah+44%3A3> how the spirit is prophecied to be poured out on the people