

POETS, SATIRISTS, COMEDIANS, STORYTELLERS - KILLED BY MUHAMMAD'S ORDERS

NO TOLERANCE FOR CRITIQUE

**THE MUSLIM KILLERS IN PARIS, BRUSSELS, SAN BERNARDINO, ORLANDO,
SPAIN, FINLAND, BANGLADESH, INDIA, SRI LANKA, AND MORE, ARE DOING
EXACTLY WHAT MUHAMMAD HIMSELF DID, AND WHAT THE QURAN SAYS TO DO -
TO CRITICS, INFIDELS, HOMOSEXUALS**

In the early years after transmitting the Quran, and gathering some followers, Muhammad was constantly debating and trying to convince all others to follow his way. Most of the tribes around Arabia were Christian, Jewish, or other now-lost faiths, and nature, animist and pagan beliefs. Among them were poets who wrote satirical poems about Muhammad, his beliefs, his claim to prophethood, his violent tendencies, and his ability to raise a growing army of loyal followers — willing to kill any and all infidels upon orders. Muhammad had no tolerance of critique or satire aimed at him, his preaching, or his ruthless caravan and village attacks. He and his followers would hunt down, capture, torture, maim, and kill those who satirized or ridiculed him and his followers.



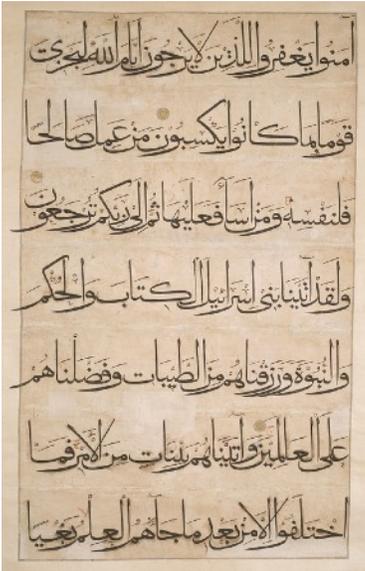
In seventh-century Arabia, poetry was taken seriously, and literary skills were admired and even rewarded at poetry competitions.

It was a powerful, and sometimes clever, way to communicate a direct message - or a hidden message within the poem.

Likewise, currently, things are not really different. Those who criticize, debate or report on anything seen as insulting to Islam (which is A LOT) are subject to being labeled an Islamaphobe or a similar charge, being monitored, attacked, raped, maimed, or killed. There are a surprising number of people, pundits, reporters, etc, that will ferociously, deny the role of Islam, and feverishly denounce any mention of Islamic linkage - but, they are actually displaying their gross ignorance of the matter.

I will help them see reality.

Some of the Poets Muhammad had Executed For Being Critical - and Truthful



All of the following are supported by being from the **Hadith** (the second most important book after the Quran) and/or the biography of Muhammad written by **ibn Ishaq**, and/or **Tabari**.

The *hadith* is a collection of the teachings, deeds and sayings of the Islamic prophet Muhammad, written during and after his lifetime, by many different writers.

There are several categories of hadiths based on reliability:

- *Sahih* - transmitted through an unbroken chain of narrators all of whom are of sound character and memory.
- *Hasan* - the authenticity is not as well-established as that of *sahih*, but sufficient for use as Islamic evidence.
- *Daif* - cannot gain the status of *hasan* or *sahih* because it lacks one or more necessary elements.

I use these two Sahih sources:

Sahih al-Bukhari: Considered the most authentic book after the Quran.

Sahih al-Muslim: Considered the next most authentic book after Sahih al-Bukhari,

And, I use these two most highly regarded sources:

Muhammad ibn Ishaq ibn Yasār ibn Khiyār or simply **ibn Ishaq**, lived during Muhammad's lifetime. He was, and still is, considered the best historian and biographer of Muhammad's life.

Abu Ja'far Muhammad ibn Jarir al-Tabari, or simply Tabari, was a prominent and influential Persian scholar, historian and interpreter of the Quran. Tabari's work is one of the major primary sources for historians, especially his *History of the Prophets and Kings*.

POETS, SATIRISTS, COMEDIANS, STORYTELLERS - VICTIMS OF MUHAMMAD

Asma bint Marwan

Asma was a woman poet who belonged to a pagan tribe around Medina. She composed a poem chastising the Medina pagans for obeying a stranger (Muhammad) and for not taking the initiative to attack him by surprise. When Muhammad heard what she had said, he asked, "Who will rid me of her?" A loyal follower volunteered and crept into her house that night. She had five children, and the youngest was sleeping at her breast. The assassin gently removed the child, drew his sword, and plunged it into her, killing her in her sleep.

Source: Ibn Ishaq, pp. 675-76 / 995-96.

Al-Nadr bin al-Harith

Before Muhammad and his army conquered Mecca, he was trying to convince the Meccans to give up their various pagan beliefs, and their idols and dieties. Muhammad would debate and argue, citing the Quran and warning them of severe punishment for those who mocked himself, the new faith, or Allah. Al-Nadr would challenge Muhammad and accuse him of only reciting old fables, legends, and opaque histories about Arabs of long ago and also Bible stories about such figures as Noah, Abraham, Moses, and Jesus, which Muhammad told, but in his own inaccurate, convoluted and manipulative versions. Sometimes al-Nadr would interrupt Muhammad until the prophet silenced him. Muhammad's revenge was coming. Al-Nadir had joined Mecca's army, which was needed to protect their caravans, from Muhammad's marauders. In the big Battle of Badr (624 AD) Muhammad's forces decisively won and Al-Nadr was captured. Muhammad's son-in-law, Ali, was ordered, by the prophet, to behead him - instead of doing the common practice then (and still currently) holding a prisoner for ransom from their clans. The beheading was carried out immediately—all because he debated and criticized Muhammad, and his scrambled and demanding beliefs.

Source: Ibn Ishaq, *The Life of Muhammad*, trans. A. Guillaume, (Oxford UP, 1955, 2004), pp. 136 (Arabic pages 191-92); 163 / 236; 181 / 262; 308 / 458.

Uqba bin Abu Muayt

Similarly Uqba also critiqued and mocked Muhammad in Mecca, and wrote derogatory verses about him. He too was captured during the Battle of Badr, and Muhammad ordered him to be executed. "But who will look after my children, O Muhammad?" Uqba cried with anguish. "Hell," retorted the prophet coldly. Then the sword of one of his followers cut through Uqba's neck.

Source: Bukhari, vol. 4, no. 2934; Muslim, vol. 3, nos. 4422, 4424; Ibn Ishaq, p. 308 / 458.



Abu Afak

Abu Afak, an elder of Medina, belonging to a Jewish tribe (though another account describes him as worshipper of the god Manat), wrote a derogatory poem about Muhammad, and was assassinated upon Muhammad's order.

Source: Ibn Ishaq p. 675 / 995.5.

Kab b. al-Ashraf

His father came from a nomadic Arab tribe, but his mother was from the powerful Jewish al-Nadr tribe in the Medina area. He lived as a member of his mother's tribe. He wrote a widely circulated poem, criticizing the excessively high number of dead Christian, Jewish, and pagan people that Muhammad and his new Muslim militants were slaughtering as they attacked, looted, and destroyed caravans and villages.

... "At events like Badr you should weep and cry.
The best of its people were slain round cisterns,
Don't think it strange that the princes were left
lying.

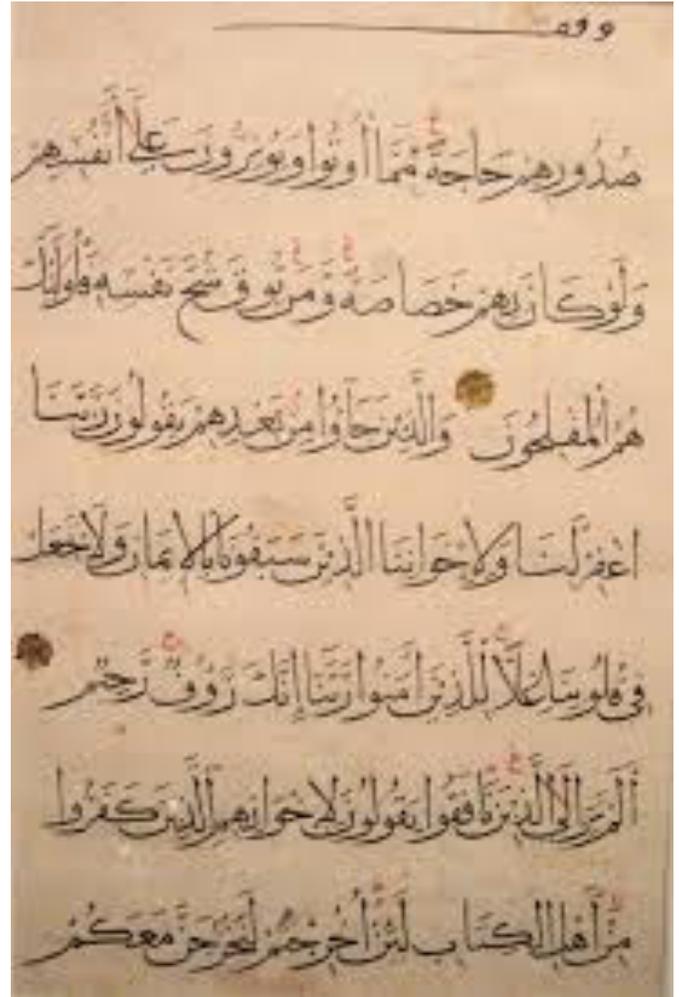
How many noble handsome men,
The refuge of the homeless were slain.

.....
Some people whose anger pleases me say,
"Kab b. al-Ashraf is utterly dejected."
They are right. O that the earth when they were
killed

Had split asunder and engulfed its people,
That he who spread the report had been thrust
through
Or lived cowering blind and deaf.

.....
I was told that al-Harith ibn Hisham [a Meccan]
Is doing well and gathering troops
To visit Yathrib [pre-Islamic name of Medina]
with armies,
For only the noble, handsome man protects the
loftiest reputation."

(Translated by Guillaume, p. 365)



Angered by this and other poems of his, Muhammad had had enough and had some of his assassins kill him. The surrounding Jewish tribes were greatly shaken with this ruthless and inhumane execution - simply because Muhammad couldn't handle any criticism. And, the poem quoted above was criticizing his excessive violence! "There was no Jew in Medina who did not fear for his life," reported biographer and historian Ibn Ishaq.

Sources: Bukhari vol. 5, no. 4037; Muslim vol. 3, no. 4436; Ibn Ishaq 364-69 / 548-53.

A Nomadic Shepherd

In revenge for an ambush on some Muslim missionaries, Muhammad sent Amr bin Umayyah to assassinate Abu Sufyan, a leader of the Meccans. Umayyah failed in his attempt, and he had to flee and hide in a cave. While he was in the cave a one-eyed nomadic shepherd (no name is known) with some sheep entered. The two of them introduced themselves to each other. After they both settled down, the shepherd sang a simple two-line song in defiance of Muslims and Islam:

*"I will not be a Muslim as long as I live,
And will not believe in the faith of the Muslims."*

Unfortunately for this simple shepherd, he was in the cave with a radical Muslim. The shepherd fell asleep. Umayyah recounts what he did:

... "I went to him and killed him in the most dreadful way that anybody has ever been killed. I leaned over him, stuck the end of my bow into his good eye, and thrust it down until it came out of the back of his neck."

When he reunited with Muhammad, he told the prophet who responded, *"Well done!"*

Even though the original mission was to assassinate somebody else, Muhammad could not tolerate even a poor shepherd's simple two-line song.

The account by Tabari ends: The prophet *"prayed for me [Umayyah] to be blessed."*

Source: Tabari, vol. 7, pp. 149-50 / 1440-41.

Abdullah bin Katal and his Two Singing-Girls

Before his 10,000 Muslim warriors entered Mecca in January 630, Muhammad ordered that they should kill only those who resisted, except a small number who should be hunted down until they were found and executed. On that list were two singing-girls owned by Abdullah bin Katal. The two girls (names unknown) sang satirical verses about Muhammad, which Abdullah had composed. He was found and killed, even though he was clinging to the curtain of the holy Kabah shrine, and one of the girls was also killed, but the other escaped.

Sources: Bukhari vol. 4, 3044; Ibn Ishaq, pp. 550-51 / 819.

Many Poets Killed, and Close Call for Kab bin Zuhayr

Confident with his conquest of Mecca, Muhammad returned to Medina a hero, and firmly in charge of the southwest of the Arabian Peninsula. In this context we come to another poet - Kab bin Zuhayr - who satirized Muhammad and the Muslims. Zuhayr's brother wrote him that Muhammad had killed a number of satirical poets during his conquest of Mecca, and that the poets who were left had fled far away or into hiding, but Muhammad would forgive a poet who came to him in repentance, and accepting conversion to Islam. His brother told him, *"If you have any use for your life, then come to Muhammad quickly, for he does not kill anyone who comes to him in repentance. If you do not do that, then get to a safe place."*

However, Zuhayr responded with a poem which said that their fathers had never believed in Islam, so, why should he change? His brother replied with a strong poem of his own which warned that if he would not repent, then Zuhayr will be held guilty on Judgment Day. Poetry was deeply imbedded in Arab culture, and poems could carry a lot of weight and influence. After receiving the letter, Zuhayr was distressed - until he finally gave up resisting, and realized that there was no safe way out. He wrote a letter extolling Muhammad. Then he traveled up to Medina to see the prophet. Muhammad was saying his morning prayers, and a friend took Zuhayr into Muhammad's presence. *"Would you accept him as such if he came to you?"* the friend asked. The prophet said he would.

One of the helpers - who knew of Zuhayr's poetry leaped upon Zuhayr and asked the prophet if he could behead the enemy of God. Muhammad said to leave him alone, for Zuhayr was breaking free from his infidel past and joining them now as a Muslim. The implication is clear: if Zuhayr had been caught before repenting and converting, Muhammad would have allowed his helper to behead Zuhayr — for writing satirical poetry.

Source: Ibn Ishaq, pp. 597-602 / 887-93.

Quranic Verses Warn Against Mocking or Criticizing

"They who disbelieve and deny our Ayat (proofs, evidences, verses, lessons, signs, revelations, etc.) are those who will be the dwellers of the Hell-fire."

Surah 5, verse 10

"Those who insult Allah and His Messenger will be rejected by Allah in this world and the next. He has prepared a humiliating punishment for them."

Surah 33 verse 57

"There are others who insult the Prophet by saying, 'He [Muhammad] will listen to anything.' And those of who mock the Prophet, there is a dreadful punishment."

Surah 9 verse 61

"Do they not know that whoever opposes God and His Messenger will go to the Fire of Hell and stay there? That is the supreme disgrace."

Surah 9 verse 63

It is abundantly clear and undeniable that the killers of others around the world who criticize, debate, examine, and satirize Islam are supported by their 'Prophet' and their 'Holy Book' - the Quran.

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many papers at scribd.com/rheizman

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