

المناظرة بين

الدكتور منقذ السقار والأخ رشيد

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The Debate
Did the Bible foretell the Messenger of Islam
Mohammad?

Rashid Hamami / Monqith Al-Saqqar

Presenter: Priest Nabil Abraham.

I welcome you, dear viewers everywhere to this special appointment, which is a debate under the title (Did the Bible foretell the Messenger of Islam Mohammad?) This topic is very important for those looking for true religion, especially in the field of comparing Islam and Christianity and I pray that the debate will be a cause of blessing for all viewers everywhere.

With you is the Christian priest / Nabil Abraham.

I am honored to conduct this debate.

and I will make sure that the debate will be in the best of mutual respect, and an intellectual debate based on the discussion of ideas and facts.

I wish that This debate will be a model to be used in the field of religious debates in the future.

But first, let's introduce the two sides of the debate.

I will introduce the two sides of the debate according to the information, the two debaters sent to me under their guarantee.

I will present to you both debaters:

Rashid Hamami, and Monqith bin Mahmoud al-Saqqar,.

The first debater Brother Rashid Hamami: is a researcher, writer and interviewer.

He obtained a B.A in Comparing Religions and a M.A in Political Science.

He presented program called (A bold question).

And now he presents a program called (Clearly).

He has presented nearly 700 episodes on TV and it can also be watched on YouTube.

Rashid Hamami wrote three books in Arabic, which were translated into other languages, which are : (The Book of ISIS and Islam) ,

(The Future of Islam) and (The Miracles of the Qur'an).

He made many debates with Muslim sheikhs from different countries.

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The second debater is, Dr. Monqith bin Mahmoud al-Saqqar

- he got a doctorate from Umm al-Qura University in the field of comparative religions.
He has many scientific series - on television channels, Arabic radio stations, and on his YouTube channel.

He wrote 18 books - in addition to 10 booklets - and some of his books were translated into many languages such as English and French.

All of these are published on the network for free download.

Dr. Munqith al-Saqqar has nearly 30 debates with some Christian priests and academic Christians.

Let me present to you the terms of the debate.

The two debaters agreed on the following:

Firstly:

The first debate entitled (Does the Bible foretell of Mohammad) hosted by Brother Rashid and the second debate entitled (The Personality of Christ in the Noble Qur'an)

Hosted by Dr. Monqith Al-Saqqar. Which will be scheduled later.

Secondly:

The total duration of each debate is two hours –

Each debater has six participations, which are divided up as follows:

10 minutes, 10 minutes, 10 minutes 10 minutes and then 6 minutes.

and if there is time left, it will be given to both sides equally.

Thirdly:

Each debater is prohibited from monopolizing the debate by preventing its printing or publishing it on various platforms - it will be Publishing visual and written with complete honesty and accuracy without deleting or adding.

Fourthly:

The tasks of the debate presenter are only to present, conclude and introduce the debaters, supervise the time, and transfer the word between them without interfering in the debate by commenting or subtracting questions.

Fifthly:

Each debater has the right to show his documents and he will be given a full screen when he shows the documents.

We will start with Rashid Hamami.

The First participation of Rashid

Thank you, Priest Nabil Abraham.

Greetings to you, and thank you for hosting and managing this debate,

I welcome Sheikh Monqith Al-Saqqar; our guest, and I also welcome our honorable viewers anywhere.

As you know, this debate is entitled: (Does the Bible foretell of Mohammad)

This title is very good and very important because in my opinion, it relates to the prophecy of Mohammad.

There is no legitimacy for Mohammad in his prophecy unless he derives it from the sayings of previous prophets and exactly from the Bible.

This matter is important for Muslims and Christians.

Let me summarize for you the problem of Muslims with prophecies.

1- Mohammad claimed that the previous prophet books mentioned him.

2- But he did not specify to us where those verses were stated, he did not specify for us the name of the book, for example, the book of Isaiah, the book of Genesis, the book of Exodus or the book of Deuteronomy.

He did not specify in any hadith or any Qur'anic verse, although they are thousands,

3-He did not mention the wording of the specified verses and he did not literally quote it.

we do not find even one verse from the Bible quoted literally in the Qur'an to be able to refer to it.

4- Thus, Mohammad left the Muslims wandering, searching for him in the books of the first forerunners.

Unfortunately, what we will see in this debate is a wandering journey similar to

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the wandering journey of the sons of Israel,
the sons of Israel wandered in the wilderness for forty years searching for
the Promised Land, as the Muslims who have been straying for a thousand
and four hundred years and more, searching for Mohammad in the books
of the forerunners!

What we will see in the two hours is a summary of this journey.

We will see Dr. Monqith al-Saqqar moving from place to place in this wandering
journey searching for Mohammad in the books of Jews and Christians.

We will see him in the Book of Genesis looking for him, but he could not find him,
we will see him in the Book of Deuteronomy but he could not find him,
we will see him in other books such as the Psalms and the Song of Solomon
and the Book of Isaiah looking for him but he could not find him,
he will look for him in the Gospel of John, and he will search for him in many books.

We will accompany him on this journey, and at every stop, we will tell him:
Mohammad is not here.

It is a summary of this journey. The wandering journey.

Let me read to you, what Qur'an says:

“Those who follow the Messenger, the unlettered prophet, whom they find written
in what they have of the Torah and the Gospel.

(Surah Al-A'raf, verse No. 157).

But The Qur'an did not tell us where?

Where this was stated in the Torah and the Bible?

What is the verse number?

What is the name of the verse?

In which book of the holy books?

The Qur'an did not tell us!!

It's like if you send a person to the city of Cairo and say to him: Look for your uncle,
your uncle is there,

then, the man goes to Cairo and wanders in the streets in search of his uncle,
but he does not find his uncle, because no one gave him the address.

Where is the address?

Where can we find Mohammad in the Torah and the Bible?

Where is Ahmed?

In Surah Al-Saff, verse No. ٦ says:

"And when Jesus, the son of Mary, said, "O sons of Israel, indeed I am the messenger of Allah to you confirming what came before me of the Torah and bringing good tidings of a messenger to come after me, whose name is Ahmad."

But where is Ahmed?

Tell us: Where is this Ahmad?

Was he stated in Genesis or John's Revelation?

We do not know where.

It is an allegation without evidence.

By the way, such a claim, since it is so great, the burden of proof lies on the claimant.

The proof lies on the doctor.

It is known that the greater the claim, the more indisputable evidence it needs.

Also, in Surah Al-Baqarah, verse No. ١٤٦ says:

"Those to whom, we gave the Scripture (means the Jewish and the Christians) know him (means Mohammad) as they know their own sons".

But indeed, tell us, where do they know?

How can we be sure that they know Him as they know their sons?

Did they write about it?

The Fathers of the Church wrote dozens of books, even hundreds.

Did Augustine speak of him?

Did Origen speak of him? Did Tertullian speak of him?

Did Justin de Marter talk about him?

Any one of those?

No one.

It is just empty claims without evidence.

Let me claim, also that Doctor Monqith does not follow Mohammad's commandment.

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I read doctor Monqith's book over and over again.

(Did the bible foretell of Mohammad?)

He did not follow Mohammad's commandment in the authoritative hadith, which said: "Neither believe nor disbelieve the people of the Book, but say, 'We believe in God and what has been sent down to us.'"

Even Mohammad did not dare to specify a single verse in which he existed in the bible, nor the Companions nor the followers.

Only the likes of Dr. Monqith al-Saqqar, and before him also Ahmed Deedat and others searched and did not follow the commandment of Mohammad.

The great companions did not dare to search the books of Jews and Christians in search of Mohammad.

So do not believe the People of the Book and do not consider them lying, and remain neutral without believe or disbelieve

I read the book of Sheikh Doctor Monqith al-Saqqar, and I have the first edition from AL-Nafiza library from Cairo, and I will quote from it in this episode,

(Did the Bible foretell of Mohammad?)

as you can see the title and edition.

The sheikh denies that the Messiah is the awaited Messiah.

Can you imagine that he denies that the Messiah Jesus of Nazareth is not the awaited Messiah?

This is the least it can be said that it is an Islamic heresy and a Christian heresy.

He says: "Did the Messiah claim to be the awaited Messiah?"

Then he concludes with this conclusion: "From the foregoing, it was clear that Christ did not claim to be the Messiah that the Jews were waiting for.

Thus, he says without shyness, he says that: "The Messiah in the Gospel did not claim that he is the Messiah that Jewish waiting for. even if some of his contemporaries claimed that,".

Then he also says:

"The strange, and weird thing is that he made Mohammad the Messiah.

He says: "This honorable title is not specific to the Messiah, Jesus son of Mary, but rather it is a title worthy of the coming prophet," meaning Mohammad."

Even Mohammad in thousands of verses and hadiths did not say that he is the Messiah, nor did the companions or senior sheikhs say that.

Only Sheikh Monqith al-Saqqar came up with this Islamic innovation that Mohammad is the Messiah.

Give me one verse, or one hadith says that Mohammad is the Messiah?

Nothing.

Sheikh Monqith al-Saqqar's confusion is clear in his book from the beginning to the end, once making Mohammad the awaited Messiah on page 8, and once making him the Comforter (the Holy Spirit) on page 119, and once making him Elijah the Prophet on page 117, and once making him Moses, and in the end he sealed it with a catastrophe of great caliber that Mohammad is the ruler of this world on page 119.

Who is the head of this world in the tradition of Christians?

Let us read what the sheikh said, he said on page 124, of the first edition of the Al-Nafiza library:

"The awaited future master of this world has not yet come, he talks about Mohammad. In the Jesuit Arabic Bible translation:

"Because the master of this world is coming and he has no hand on me."

The ruler of this world in his eyes is Mohammad, but in the eyes of Christians, in context and in interpretations, he is Satan, so how can the sheikh attribute a satanic title to Mohammad?

How do you think that Mohammad is Satan himself?

Let us read in the verses that he quoted in John 14: 30:

"I will not say much more to you, for the prince of this world is coming. He has no hold over me."

It means the ruler of this world has no need for me, let us put in her place (Mohammad): Mohammad has no need for me.

In John 16: 11: " And about judgment, because the prince of this world now stands condemned."

Let us put in its place (Mohammad): Mohammad was judged.

If we take the opinion of Dr. Monqith al-Saqqar: "Now is the judgment of this world, now the ruler of this world will be cast out," and if we replace it (Mohammad): Now Mohammad will be cast out.

Three times the term (the ruler of this world) is mentioned in the Gospel of John, all of them about Satan.

This is known to all old and young Christians, even Sunday school children, and in the interpretations, this says: The interpretation of Hilal Amin:



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"Satan is the master of this world ."

In the interpretation of William Macdonald: "It is worth noting that the master of this world is Satan."

Benjamin Pinkerton: "Then Satan is called the master of this world."

Let me conclude with these questions:

- Pay attention, you only have 20 seconds left.

Can you identify any prophecy with certainty? Why didn't Mohammad tell you about the exact locations of the prophecies? Why did not any Christian wait for the emergence of any Arab prophet? How do you cite a document that you think that it is distorted?

Is Mohammad the Messiah, Elijah, Moses, the Holy Spirit, or Satan?!



The First participation of Dr. Monqith

In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. Praise be to God, and prayers and peace be upon the Messenger of God. Good evening, Honorable priest, good evening, Mr. Rashid, good evening to all viewers.

In the beginning, I thank you for your kindness to host me on the channel, and I thank the followers for their enjoyment with us on this night,

and I pray to God that we present a sober scientific debate that will benefit them in their latter end!

and help them in the journey of searching for truth.

O Allah, there is no ease other than what You make easy,

If You please You ease sorrow.

My Lord! Uplift my heart for me, and make my task easy, and remove the impediment from my tongue, so people may understand my speech.

Our topic today (Did the Bible foretell the coming of the Prophet Mohammad ﷺ?).

This topic is not of interest to Muslims; Muslims believe in the prophethood of Mohammad, ﷺ, with the various evidences of his prophethood that were proven to them through miracles, the book, the prophecies, and this is not its place, without the need for the testimony of the Holy Book.

Contrary to what Mr. Rashid said, it is not a condition of a true prophet that a prophet before him had prophesied about him;

Who prophesied about Abraham? Who prophesied about Moses? Who prophesied about Joshua? Who prophesied about David?

All of these prophets were not preceded by a prophecy that preached them.

Therefore, this condition that Mr. Rashid made is an invalid condition.

Therefore, Muslims did not pay much attention to these biblical prophecies, because they were contained in a distorted book that we have today.

Mr. Rashid, when the Holy Qur'an talks about the prophecies of Mohammad, ﷺ,

it is not talking about your holy book; it is talking about the Torah of God and

the Gospel of God, the Torah of God is the one in which Mohammad, ﷺ

is mentioned. and in the Gospel of God.

While the Torah that we have today, as all scholars saying, it is the Torah of Ezra.

Please, refer to the book (who wrote the Bible?) by Richard Friedman, a Jew of High Criticism who says:

He who wrote this Torah or who compiled it is Ezra. We are not looking at Ezra's Torah, and the Qur'an did not talk about Ezra's Torah, but rather about God's Torah.

Also, we are talking about the gospel of God that came down to Christ and not about the gospel written by the disciples, so do not tell me: "What did John write.. what Luke said...", we are talking about the gospel of God that you do not believe in.

Mr. Rashid asks: If the book is distorted, how do you cite it?

Our certainty that the Book has been distorted does not mean that it is free of truth, and from the remnants of the guidance and inspiration of the prophets, we can derive from

the rubble of distortion some of the truth revealed by God Almighty.

When we cite this forged document in our opinion, we cite it, because you believe in it, and not for our sake.

During this debate, I will present only ten questions. I expect Mr. Rashid to answer them, even with brief words for each question, even one line, which I accept, but if he does not answer me, the situation will not be fair.

Mr. Rashid, when we speak: Did the Bible foretell?

Which Bible are we looking for prophecies in?

The Ethiopian Church has (81) books, Catholic (73) books, Protestants (66) books, Samaritan Jews (5) books only, Hebrew Jews (39) books, so when we search for prophecies, you want me to search which book of them?!

There is a book written by Dr. John Mead called:

(Lists of the Bible from Early Christianity)

which says that the fathers did not have a single book, they had collections of books, this alone is enough to refute what the professor said:

" Provided us with the prophecies of Mohammad ﷺ from the Bible.

Clement the Roman, who died in the year 101, says: "Because the Lord says in the Bible,

"Whoever can be trusted with very little can also be trusted with much...etc."

So, where is this text in the Bible?

We do not find it, it is not found in the gospel that we have, bring us this gospel from which this saint Clement was transmitted to extract from him the prophecies of

the Prophet Mohammad ﷺ.

Clement of Alexandria, 220 C.E, says: "The Bible says..." Please pay attention to that because there is not any word of it is existed in the Bible that Mr. Rashid has in his hands.

Please, bring us the Bible that Clement of Alexandria used to adopt!

In another text he says: "The Bible called the thoughts of the righteous people, the lamps that never sleep."

Where is this in the Holy Book of Mr. Rashid?

It does not exist, we will look for the prophecies in the book that was sacred to Clement, so please, bring it to us!

Tertullian is one of the great teachers of Christianity (225 C.E), he said:

"The Bible says....." He gives us a line, this line is not found in Mr. Rashid's book.

Then he asks me to search for the prophecies of the Prophet ﷺ.

Please, bring us Tertullian's book to look for it.

St. Augustine says according to what is stated in the Holy Bible:

"He who does not have fear has no cure".

Saint Justin the Martyr (165 C.E) said something strange, accusing the Jews of omitting the prophecies of Jesus from the Old Testament.

So, if the Jews omitted the prophecies from the Old Testament about Jesus, wouldn't they omit them about Mohammad, ﷺ?!

In his conversation with Tryphon, Tryphon says:

"God only knows if our teachers have omitted parts of the Bible, as you say."

What did the saint respond to?

"It seems that you have not heard of the scriptures that you have amputated";

(Oh my God, You have amputated!)

Yes indeed, there are deleted books!

In another time he says to him: "They have deleted this part of the passages, in which Ezra talks about the Passover law."

So, the Jews deleted from the Book of Ezra the Passover law, and there are also four lines omitted from your Bible.

In a third text, he says: "They deleted these words from the book of Jeremiah:

"The Lord God remembered his dead."

So, why were they deleting texts?

Because it contained prophecies that they did not want.

In Psalms 96:10, there is a very important phrase:

"Say among the nations, The Lord has reigns."

This is how it appears in all the Holy Books, but Father Justin the Martyr says:

"This phrase was not like this, but it was: "The Lord has reigned on a wood piece,"

so, they deleted the words from it. (On a wood piece) Why?

So as not to remain in the text an indication of the crucified Christ.

Also, in the he gospel of Matthew says that Christ was prophesied about him in the Old Testament:

"So that what was spoken by the prophets might be fulfilled, that he would be called a Nazarene."

This prophecy is said by the Catholic Father Raymond Proud: "

This is the most difficult prophecy in the Bible."

William Barclay says: "We face great difficulty because nothing in the Bible talks about Nazareth."

He says: "There is not a sufficient solution to this problem."

St. John Chrysostom, who died in 407 AD, accused the Jews of wasting the book and perverting its texts. Commenting on this lost prophecy, he says:

"Who among the prophets said this?

Tell me Who among the prophets said that he will be called a Nazarene?

Do not be surprised, because many of the writings of the prophets have been lost.

Have been lost!

Therefore, prophets wrote an inspiration from God, and that inspiration have been lost.

Please, give us what you lost so that we can extract from it the prophecies of Mohammad ﷺ.

St. John Chrysostom continues: "Some of these books were corrupted, and others burned and ripped them apart themselves," he says: "They betrayed their books."

I have three questions that I want answers from Mr. Rashid:

Firstly: What Bible are you looking for?

Secondly: Who omitted the prophecies about Jesus, as Justin said?

Could he not omit the prophecies related to Mohammad, ﷺ?

We as Muslims do not have scientific criteria for deriving prophecies.

What criteria do you have that Matthew and the Evangelists adopted to derive prophecies of Jesus, peace be upon him, to extract on their basis the prophecies of Mohammad, ﷺ?

Mr. Rashid is reading the first edition of my book, I wrote it twenty years ago when I was a student or when I graduated, and now we have reached the fourth edition after twenty years and it is published on the Internet.

Try to refer to it, Professor. You will find an update.

The professor says: The Qur'an did not specify the verses in this wandering journey.

It did not specify the verses. Why? Because this topic is not important;

The prophecy of our Prophet Mohammad, ﷺ does not depend on this, the Qur'an is originally not concerned with this.

- Pay attention Dr, you only have 10 seconds left.

Okay, Thank you.

The Second participation of Brother Rashid

In the science of debates, when a debater agrees on a specific title, but he comes and deceives people and deceives the other debater into discussing another topic, then know that he is defeated. So, this is the scientific evaluation of the debate.

We have agreed, Doctor, to debate: (Did the Bible predict the coming of Mohammad?)

The title is not: (The distortion of the Bible) and not: (The distortion of the Qur'an).

You are now speaking about another topic and this is completely out of topic.

So, if you want to debate, stick to the topic at hand, when the topic is about the distortion of the Bible, I will answer your questions,

but in fact, you did not answer even one of the questions that I asked.

So that I tell you that you are wrong, this book that you wrote.

This book that I have, you wrote which consists of 150 pages 142, pages the whole book you quoted from the Bible.

why did you write it if you did not know which book to quote from?!

Which book did you quote from in the 142 pages?

Why go to Genesis, if you don't know which book to look into?

Why did you go to the Gospel of John?

Tell the people that you did not write this book, and you have no idea about the existence of the Gospel of John.

You went to all the books of the Bible that we know, you went to

the book of Deuteronomy, but you are ashamed to discuss what you wrote because you know that I have prepared a crushing answer that will refute all your words.

Instead of discussing what you wrote, you went to another topic, so I will leave the judgment to the viewers.

Let me also say to the viewers: When the Qur'an says:

" Those to whom We gave the Scripture (Jews and Christians)"

He talks about the Jews of his time and the Christians of his time.

" recognize this Prophet as they recognize their own children.

Yet a group of them hides the truth knowingly." Surah Al-Baqarah, verse No. 146.

He speaks and addresses these people that they are the People of the Book, why did he call them the People of the Book if their book was distorted?

Why did the Qur'an says: " We have revealed to you Prophet this Book with the truth, as a confirmation of previous Scriptures."

Surah Al-Ma'idah verse 48).

It is confirming the existing book in his time.

He endorses the book of his time, but I will skip all of that.

You didn't answer one of the questions I asked, which shows that you are very embarrassed in front of the viewers.

As long as you wrote a book and you went through the entire bible searching for Mohammad.

Can you say which prophecy is it talking about? where?

You mentioned Genesis, does the prophecy in Genesis talk about Mohammad?

What is your evidence? Tell the viewers that my book was a mistake, and I made a mistake, and you almost said it, you said: "This book was written by this edition twenty years ago"

Then why did you say that Mohammad is the president of this world?

then you realized that the master of this world in the Christian tradition is Satan.

Have the courage and tell people: I erred.

I attributed a satanic title to Mohammad in my first edition, but I was ashamed to apologize and tell people that I erred, so I did the second edition and deleted it silently, no apology, no correction, nothing.

How can we trust you if you attributed to Mohammad a satanic title, and then retracted it without telling people anything, how can we trust you?

You attribute a satanic prophecy to Mohammad then you renege on it,

how we can trust you in other prophecies?

It's really funny!

You have to be bold and say to the people: "Indeed I made a mistake in the first edition, and I called Mohammad the devil, and now I apologize and I take this prophecy back from this book.

I have it and I will publish it to people, and I will show them what you said.

It is better for you, to talk about it clearly; and it is the TV program's name.

Instead of going to another topic that we did not agree on at all, we did not discuss it at all, and this is a trick from you, and it counts on you. Stick to the topic at hand so that we can be in a science debate,

Then you did not adhere to a topic that I told you, Mohammad himself said to you:

(Do not believe the People of the Book and do not consider them lying),

But now you are considering the People of the Book lying, Was Mohammad wrong when he said: Do not consider them lying? was he wrong?

Now you are considering Christians liars, by saying that their book is distorted!

Then I ask you: Is there a sane person who goes to court with a forged document and testifies to the prophethood of Mohammad?

Is there a sane person? then he says to them: I Can distinguish between a forger and a non-forger, How? How will you know a forger and distinguish it from a non-forger?

How you will know?

Do you have the tools?

You don't own anything.

If Mohammad himself, If Mohammad himself could not distinguish.

He did not tell you what is forged and what is not, how can you do it?

Are you better informed than Mohammad?!

Then did not you tell the people: "I said in my book that the Messiah is not the awaited Messiah and that Mohammad is the awaited Messiah. Be bold, and tell them: I took the title of Christ and gave him to Mohammad.

Tell this in public, to be forgiven by Muslims.

Tell them, I said that in my book.

Have the courage, and say, I gave the title of awaited Messiah to Mohammad.

Say, that in public.

Have the courage, and say, I gave the title of awaited Messiah to Mohammad.

What you said in the book, was never said in any Islamic heresy. You will be the innovator of this heresy in this debate, and I will obligate you and remind you of this.

Then tell the people all these things, tell them: I gave titles to Mohammad, I made him Elijah, I made him Moses, I made him Christ, and I made him the Comforter, "the Holy Spirit", and I also made him Satan.

In all previous verses, you quoted from our book, while you claim that the book is distorted.

If it is distorted, leave it, and say, there is not any prophecy about Mohammad and we are done.

Why did you write a book?!

Then he says this matter is not important, Glory be to God!

It is not important, then Qur'anic verses come down in it.

With you, God talks about trivial matters?!

As long as this matter is not important to you, why Qura'nic verses were revealed in it?

And Gabriel was exhausted himself. and came to send the revelation to the Prophet,

why all this trouble then?

why all this trouble then?

So, they are extra verses that you do not need, as long as the matter is trivial, and it is as if God is talking about trivialities among you, a topic for you that does not matter, why did Mohammad demand Christians to believe in him?

Why did he ask the Jews to believe in him, since the prophecies about him were unimportant?

Then you say: That the miracles of Mohammad are the evidence, according to the Qur'an that is a lie:

The Qur'an says: "Nothing stops us from sending the miracles, but that the people of previous nations denied them. in Surah Al-Israa, verse No 59.

There is not a single miracle in the entire Qur'an, but you attributed the miracles to Mohammad in the hadiths.

When you say that Jesus never claimed, never claimed to be the Messiah, let me read this text to you, and this you said in your book.

From Matthew 16:13 -17.

"When Jesus came to the region of Caesarea Philippi, he asked his disciples, "Who do people say the Son of Man is?"

They replied, "Some say John the Baptist; others say Elijah; and still others, Jeremiah or one of the prophets."

"But what about you?" he asked. "Who do you say I am?"

Simon Peter answered, "You are the Messiah, the Son of the living God."

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Jesus replied, "Blessed are you, Simon son of Jonah,
(It means, he approved it on this term.)

The verse is continued as follows:

"For this was not revealed to you by flesh and blood, but by my Father in heaven".

(The meaning is that you did not take your words from people) but from my Father in heaven

It was God in the heavens who revealed this to you, and thus Christ confessed that he was the Messiah.

Not only in this text, but also in Matthew 11:2 - 5:

"When John, who was in prison, heard about the deeds of the Messiah, he sent his disciples

to ask him, "Are you the one who is to come, or should we expect someone else?"

Jesus replied, "Go back and report to John what you hear and see:

The blind receive sight, the lame walk, those who have leprosy are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, and the good news is proclaimed to the poor.

Blessed is anyone who does not stumble on account of me."

Christians did not wait for any other prophet

"Are you the one who is to come, or should we expect someone else?"

Jesus said: "Blessed is anyone who does not stumble on account of me."

Do not wait for another, because I open the eyes of the blind and make the lame walk, as for Mohammad, he made the sighted blind, and that is in the story of the Aryans. And He made those who were able to walk lame in the story of the Aranites, and He made those who were alive He made them dead, and also in the story of the Aranites.

Christ is the only one who has these qualities, so do not steal the title of Christ,

so do not steal the title of Christ and give it to Mohammad, Mohammad himself did not dare to do so.

The Second participation of Dr. Monqith

Welcome, first of all, let me show you, my courage.

The information that I mentioned in the first edition was a mistake on my part and I retracted it in the second, third and fourth editions.

By the way, put me on record: This is not the only mistake I made in my books, for I did not claim infallibility for it in a day of the days.

What is written today in the fourth edition, I may give up some of it in the fifth edition.

If the Bible in which you believe in it, usually changes from edition to edition, then you will come to my book and say: Why has it changed, O Monqith?!

This is not reasonable.

If Dr. Monqith al-Saqqar made a mistake this time, I am ready to debate with you under the title: (The Errors of the Bible) to prove to you instead of a mistake, I will prove ten, or hundreds of your Bible.

All people make mistakes, if the holy scribes err, will not me will err?!

See my courage!

The second point: He says: "I changed the subject. But in fact, I did not change the subject. Isn't the debate titled:

Did the Bible foretell of Mohammad?

As I talked about the Bible, I want to know where to look for it,

I am looking for the original document that you did not find.

He says: "Is there a sane person who cites a forged document?" Yes me;

For example, now you filed a lawsuit against me in court claiming that this house is yours, and you submit a document. I go to the court and say to them: O people, this document is forged, but there is evidence that he does not own the house.

For example, the document says that I sold the house in 1950 and I was born in 1967, so the document is forged.

I cite the forged document on you, and you have no right to cite the forged document on me.

God says in Surah Al-Ma'idah verse 48:

"As a confirmation of previous Scriptures) .

Which means: the Torah and the Gospel, not the distorted Old Testament and the distorted New Testament, the Gospel of Christ and not the Gospel of the disciples.

Now, let's get into our second topic:

He says: How does the Qur'an speak and say: "while they have the Torah"?

He does not know the method of the Qur'an in discourse

"O Children of Israel, remember My favor that I have bestowed upon you and that I preferred you." Surah Al-Baqarah verse No. ٤٧

He talks about them as one nation, addressing them with one discourse, over different Ages.

God almighty says in Surah Al-A'raf verse No. 141: " And remember when

We rescued you from the people of Pharaoh, who afflicted you with dreadful torment"

Those whom He saved and honored died long ago, but the Qur'an always talks about them as if they were one nation, transcending the limits of time.

Let me go to the first prophecy to fulfil what I asked: In the book of Deuteronomy 33:2 we read blessed news brought by Moses, peace be upon him.

"The LORD came from Sinai and dawned over them from Seir; he shone forth from Mount Paran.

In a text in the Book of Habakkuk 3:3, The Prophet confirms this meaning, saying:
God came from Teman

"The Holy One from Mount Paran."

So, where is the Mount of Paran, on which prophecy will sparkle?

The Book of Genesis guides us to the place and says while talking about Ishmael, peace be upon him –

The Book of Genesis 21.21 says: "While he was living in the Desert of Paran"

So, Ishmael dwelt in the wilderness of paran, and the Holy One will shine above Mount paran.

where did Ishmael dwell?

You can ask any Arab on the face of the earth, ask Qusay bin Kilab, ask Abu Jahl, ask Hatem Al-Taei, Antara, and if you like ask Abla, they will all answer you that Ishmael, peace be upon him, lived in Holly Mecca.

Washington Irving says: "This is the history that Arab historians agree on about the Arabian Peninsula."

This is not disputed by the Arabs; all Arabs believe that Ishmael lived in Holly Mecca.

The Armenian Christian historian Sebeos, who was a contemporary of the Companions, may God be pleased with them,

when he saw the Companions conquering the Levant, what did he say?

He said about the Companions: "They set out from the desert of Paran The desert of Paran, HE called it Paran. He said, "The set out from the desert of Paran to conquer Palestine" and so on.

Ibn al-Batriq says while talking about Abraham:

"So he paid his son Ishmael money, provided him, and took him out with his mother to where?

To where?

To the land of Paran.

where?

to the land of Yathrib and the land of Yemen."

This means The destination was towards the Hijaz, Towards the Hijaz.

so he admits that the place where Ishmael and Hagar went was paran, which is al Hijaz.

Ibn Ezra, one of the most famous Jewish interpreters in the Middle Ages, cites a strange witness saying: "The well of Zamzam is the well of Hagar, is the well of Hager.

This is evidence that the paran that Ishmael went and lived in was Mecca.

He said: "the well was called Zamzam, (which was mentioned in the Book of Genesis is named the Hager's well

It was named with this name because Ishmale's sons used to hold beside it, an annual feast, which it is still exists and called the well of Zamzam."

This is one of the great Jewish scholars, he says: The well of Zamzam is the well of Hagar.

If you refer to a copy of the old copies of the Holy Bible (Newcastle 1811 edition),

it says about Hagar: "The angel of God found her over a spring of water in

the wilderness, on the well that is on the way to the Hijaz Stone"; (the Hijaz Stone), So Hajar was living in the Hijaz.

But there is an important sign that tells us where is this paran?

The text says according to the Septuagint and most English translations.

I hope you do not refer to the translation of the Arabic translation (Van dyk) because it was distorted in this context.

Deuteronomy 33:2, according to American Standard Version is :

"And he said, Jehovah came from Sinai, And rose from Seir unto them; He shined forth from mount Paran, And he came from the ten thousands of holy ones: At his right hand was a fiery law for them." Unlike the Van Dyke Bible translation.

So, we are looking for paran which is associated with ten thousand saints, Most English translations quote this text when talking about ten thousand saints or holly man.

Adam Clark says: "The scholars left these ten thousand saints and choose the other translation that you will find it in the Arabic translation and few English translations, which is: "And they came from the myriads of Jerusalem."

When they asked him, why did they choose this reading?

He said: Because they did not find anything related to paran that has ten thousand, so if they did not find, they choose the other translation.

They change according to what they see.

In fact, I will solve the problem for him; When the Prophet ﷺ, when he came to the conquest of Makkah, he entered it with ten thousand men, as stated in the book of Sahih al-Bukhari.

He ﷺ entered it while they were fasting, then after that, he demolished 360 idols around the Kaaba saying: "The truth has come and falsehood has perished, that falsehood is usually perishing"

Then, two years later, he came to Makkah again, pilgrimage to her with 120 thousand.

Now the fourth question, as for the first three questions he will not answer,

because you told me that he will not answer!

The fourth question, Mr. Rashid:

Where is paran, that associated with ten thousand saints, located?

There is a short prophecy from the Prophet Daniel about a kingdom that will crush the Romans. Nebuchadnezzar saw a vision in his dream that the Prophet Daniel narrated to him from the knowledge of God and told him its interpretation.

The vision says that he saw a statue whose head was made of gold, his chest and arms were of silver, his stomach and thighs were of copper, his leg of iron, Then a stone came which was cut without hands.

It hit the statue on the foot that is of iron, so what happened? "Then the iron, the clay, the copper, and the silver were crushed."

What is its interpretation? Daniel explained it to Bukhtenasar, and he said:

"This is about four kingdoms, the first kingdom, the second kingdom, the third, the fourth, and what will happen? The stone will come in the days of these, the God of heaven will set up a kingdom that will never be destroyed."

What it will do?

"It will crush and annihilate all these kingdoms, and it will establish this kingdom forever."

Josephus, who is after Christ, says: This is a prophecy from the future, and he did not interpret it because he knew that the Romans, his masters, would be upset with its interpretation because it spoke of the demise of their kingdom.

Yes, the Kingdom of Babylon, then the Kingdom of Medes, then Macedonia, then the Roman Empire, who crushed the Roman Empire?

The Muslims expelled them from the Levant, from Egypt, from Turkey, and then took from them their capital, Constantinople, and it became the capital of Islam. I became the capital of Islam.

Therefore, the fifth question, Mr. Rashid: If the text says a kingdom will crush and annihilate the Romans, we and you agree that the Romans are the intended ones,

When did the Kingdom of Christ crush the Roman Empire?

Jesus lived and paid the tribute to them, and according to your belief, he died hanging on a Romanian cross?

Mr Rashid mentioned the Hadith that Mohammad ﷺ said:

(Do not believe them and do not consider them lying);

This is when they tell us news that does not make sense, many things are found in the Torah and have no meaning, but when they tell us the truth we believe them, and when they tell us falsehood, we reject it.

We have a balance of truth and falsehood.

Our book is what gives us the correct balance of truth from falsehood.

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He says: "The Prophet Mohammad ﷺ, does not have any miracles, not in the Qur'an."

The Qur'an is full of future news, and I can present to you from Surah Al-Fateh only, ten future news that only a prophet knows.

- Thank you Dr, your time is up



The Third participation of Brother Rashid

Well, it is very nice that in the second participation, the Sheikh returned to the subject, so, I think that this is at least a good start,

and when he answered my question: Why did you give a satanic title to Mohammad? He said: I made a mistake, so where did you announce the correction of the error?

You have deleted the sentences without announcing anything,

this is the first time the viewer will hear that you attributed a satanic title to Mohammad and quietly retracted it, silently! silently!

Like the one who did a certain thing and doesn't want anyone to notice what he did, and you say what's wrong, I'll change my opinions?

Therefore, it is possible, even paran, you can change your mind after I answer it.

Then I will wait for the next edition when you will write a book without PARAN, and don't apologize until I reveal it to the viewers After that.

We will wait that your prophecies will be deleted one by one, just as you omitted the satanic title from Mohammad, and you admit that you err, then this is a big mistake of yours.

Did not I tell you that we will follow the Sheikh on his wandering journey?!

Here he is starting from the book of Deuteronomy, he begins the journey of wandering, let us follow him in the book of Deuteronomy.

He says that: This is the blessing from the book of Deuteronomy, which Moses the man of God pronounced on the Israelites before his death. Deuteronomy 33:1-4, It means the end of Moses' service, he said:

"The LORD came from Sinai
and dawned over them from Seir;
he shone forth from Mount Paran.

And they came from the myriads of Jerusalem. "

Meaning, he is talking about the journey of the Children of Israel to the extent that he reached them to the mountain of prophecy, the end of Moses, he talks about what they experienced him,

So, what does Mohammed have to do with this? Mohammed who came after two thousand years to speak about him?

He just wants to remind them of God's dealings with them, what does Mohammed have to do with this context?

where is the name of Mohammad? Glory be to God.

Is the phrase, (shine from Mount Paran), became Mohammad.

I ask you a question, you will seem contradictory to people, and excuse me, Sheikh,

I respect you, but it seems that you are contradicting by yourself.

This book of Deuteronomy is from the book that you think is distorted, Glory is to God.

The meaning is that Christians distorted their book and forgot Mount paran, which indicates Mohammad; they forgot it, until Dr. Monqith came, and discovered it?

I mean, what intelligent you are!

We have philosophers like St. Augustine, St. Tertullian and Origen, who were fluent in many languages, mastered in Hebrew, mastered in Greek, and mastered in all these languages. They did not realize that this prophecy about Mohammad and Muhammad did not know it today it in the Qur'an. And the Companions did not know it, you came to be more understandable from the fathers of the church and more understandable from Mohammad and from the companions, and more understandable than them all?!

So we go back to the verse:

"And dawned over them from Seir;

he shone forth from Mount Paran.

"And they came from the myriads of Jerusalem."

Deuteronomy 33:1-4.

Why Sinai? Why mentioned Sinai in the first? We read this in the Book of Exodus 19:1-3:

In the third month after the children of Israel were gone forth out of the land of Egypt, the same day came they into the wilderness of Sinai.

Their first stop was mentioned, so he reminded them of it.

Then the bible says: "... and there Israel encamped before the mount. And Moses went up unto God, and Jehovah called unto him out of the mountain"

That is why the Sinai desert was mentioned.

Then why paran? We also read in the book of Numbers 10:12.

"Then the Israelites set out from the Desert of Sinai and traveled from place to place until the cloud came to rest in the Desert of Paran"

They are their stations and that is why they are mentioned one by one

"After that, the people left Hazereth and encamped in the Desert of Paran."

Therefore, it is mentioned.

Why Sa'ir? Deuteronomy 2:1-3

Then we turned back and set out toward the wilderness along the route to the Red Sea, as the LORD had directed me. For a long time, we made our way around the hill country of Seir.

Then the LORD said to me, "You have made your way around this hill country long enough; now turn north

The verse that said (Myriads of Jerusalem) according to the majority of the commentators is called (Mariba Kadesh): The book of Numbers 20 verses 1 and 6.

In the first month, the whole Israelite community arrived at the Desert of Zin, and they stayed at Kadesh..... and the glory of the LORD appeared to them.

As we can see, they are all stopping points - "The Lord came from Sinai, He shone for them from Seir, He shone from Mount paran, He came from myriads of Jerusalem." All are stopping points in the walk of the children of Israel in the wilderness.

I will make it clear on this map: They went to Sinai, then here is Mount Horeb

Then the wilderness of Paran, we find it here, then Kadesh Barnea, and Seir in this place.. Here is the journey of the Children of Israel clear to all of you, and that is why God reminded them in the last days of Moses of his dealings in this journey.

where is this? We are talking about here and Mecca is there.

What brings this place to the other?

What is the relationship between this and that?

What is the relationship between Mecca and the journey of the Children of Israel in their journey to enter the Promised Land?

Then Dr. Monqith, refers to the book of Daniel.

What I notice in the Sheikh, both from his book and from his participation, is that he does not adhere to the standards of interpretation, as he did not adhere to the debate's title.

For me, when I present my TV programs, I usually present the Qur'anic verses, and present what Ibn Kathier said in his interpretation, and what Al-Tabarie said, and what Al-Qurtoubie said.

Therefore, respect the context and the commentators' sayings. Is there a single Jewish or Christian interpreter who said that she is talking about a coming prophet?

Give me the reference so we can see that he is a coming prophet?

You take the verses from their context and give them a meaning of your own that no one has ever said.

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Imagine if I did this with the verses of the Qur'an, I could tell you miracles and wonders, so you have to adhere to the standards of interpretation.

Each text has a background and context.

Then, I ask you: Are there in all the hadiths of Islam, all the verses of Islam that Daniel the Prophet had a book?

Is it not your belief as Muslims that the Torah, the Psalms and the Gospel?

How did you know that Daniel has a book?

You knew that from the bible.

The same Bible that you think has been changed and is distorted?

I told you that you think that the document is forged, but you refer to it and say: It talks about our Prophet.

Doctor. You are not the smartest one, there are those who were much smarter than you.

In the history of Christianity Senior scholars before the advent of Mohammad, if that is true, so why would they hide it?

If Mohammad was to come and he was the truth, we would all follow him.

Why would St. Augustine hide him? He didn't even know him. He was before Mohammad.

Why he will hide him?

Why would Origen hide him? Why would Tertullian hide it? And all of those paid a price, some of them died a martyr for what they believed in, why would they hide Mohammad?

If Mohammad came from God, we would follow him, but they did not find that.

Give us a quote from these people that it talks about Mohammad.

Tell us where it is mentioned in your book or your hadiths that Daniel has a book?

He does not have a book according to your religion originally, but you invoke it when you want to play with the verses, change their meaning, take them out of their context and give them another meaning.

Excuse me sir, Daniel because he is an Israeli who did not talk about Mohammad, they have nothing to do with him There is no, and hear it well and any Muslim can hear it:

In the history of the Jews and in the history of the Christian, the children of Israel did not wait for a prophet outside the children of Israel, and the Christians did not wait for a prophet after Christ, because Christ told them: "I am the Alpha and the Omega,"

The book of Revelation 1:8.

They never waited for him, and if Mohammad had been a prophesy of him, at least someone would have waited for him.

Even Christian heresies.

Even Christian heresies did not wait for an Arab prophet.

This is only in your imagination you think that Christians were waiting for the Arab prophet.

I ask you for one proof from any of the previous books before Mohammad that was talking about a coming Arab prophet.

Give me a reference, give me evidence... You claim without evidence and this is your problem.

Now, Dr. Monqith will start his participation for 10 minutes.

The Third participation of Dr. Monqith

First of all, Mr. Rashid asked me: Why did you change in your book in Silence?

He asked, why you did not announce that?

Most people know that, Mr. Rashid, the authors, (when you become - God willing a great author and publish a second book other than the one in which

I challenged you to debate with me about it but you refused, which was about ISIS.

When the person publishes the second edition, and even in the Bible, when they publish the second edition, retracting things from the first edition, usually they don't make any apologies or any announcement.

Because the people who read understand that the second edition means that there are updates and there are errors, in general, Mr. Rashid, any new edition of my books, so know that I have retracted things from the previous edition.

I have no problem, Mr. Rashid, never and ever.

Mr. Rashid left all the subject of Paran that I said about Ismael as if he had not heard about it or had any knowledge of it, and he did not answer my question.

Okay, now let us see: What does the Bible say about Paran?

"Parane is the home of Ishmael, and the Holy One will shine from above Mount Paran."

If Ishmael lived in Mecca, as all the Arabs said, and as Washington Irving said, then this means that Paran is the place that will witness the appearance of our Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him. Okay.

Excuse me.

Mr. Rashid says: This Paran is in Sinai, not in the Hijaz.

While the hey were on a wandering journey, they passed over Sinai, and there was something called Paran.

Excuse me, this saying, Mr. Rashid, is not true.

The presence of the Paran region in the Sinai does not preclude the existence of another Paran region that is not mentioned in this place.

In the ancient world there was a similarity of names, and it exists even in our world today, for example, Alexandria.

There are ten cities named Alexandria.

In Professor Amer Al-Jumaili's book his name

(Names of cities and geographical locations similar in pronunciation and different in location),

he talks that there are some names that are repeated.

And when were repeated, some amateurs, when they read (Sinai) here, think that all of Sinai means there is only one Sinai, they read (Paran) and think that there is only one area of Paran, read (Sa'ir) and think that there is only one area of Sa'ir.

He does not know that the name may be repeated in more than one place, for this reason he wrote this book and cited examples as (Abom, Adab, Apsya, Arman), all of them are existing names for many cities with the same name.

We will begin with Eusebius of Caesarea, the father of ecclesiastical history in

the fourth century, one of the greatest scholars of the Church, who witnessed the Council of Nicaea, and was the leader of one of the groups present in the council.

He says: "Paran is a city beyond Arabia, in front of the Saracen desert (which means (Arab), it lies outside Arabia. It means outside of Sinai and outside of Arabia.

The Arabia is the region of northern the Arabic peninsula, they call it Arabia.

He said: "located - outside Arabia in the south" is not the region of Tabuk, but it is in the south of Tabuk, it is located in the Hijaz, and this is what Eusebius of Caesarea says.

Adam Clark says: "There are two Parans, First is Paran which is next to Horeb, which Mr. Rashid talked about, and we have another Paran mentioned in the book of Deuteronomy.

He says that they are far away from Paran of Sinai, this is where Ishmael grew up, and this is the one in which the Holy One will come from above its mountain.

Ok, (The Jewish Encyclopedia) is a very respected reference, and academics are interested in it. It talks about the fact that there is Paran in Sinai, and I have no problem with it.

While it talks that what is stated in the Book of Deuteronomy and what is stated in the Book of the Prophet Habakkuk. Always, the commentators used to link them and consider them to complement each other, It says: "What came in these two books cannot be in Sinai, this is in a place other than Sinai. "

It is the Bible that will tell us where Ishmael, peace be upon him, lived, so that we may know where the prophecy will shine from above Mount Paran. The Bible speaks of the sons of Ishmael, saying: "They dwelt from Havilah - in the south - to Shur."

Havilah is an area in northern Yemen and Shur is in southern Palestine.

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Who says this? ... Bible Scholars.

The Bible Dictionary tells us that Shur is in the south of Palestine and Havilah in the north of Yemen, so the sons of Ishmael lived in this region, in the middle of it in the Hijaz, and they set out north and south towards Shur and towards Havilah.

There is a copy of the Torah. That's why I asked you which version of the Torah do you believe in it? I will need the answer in the discussion.

This Arabic translation of the Torah in Hebrew letters, says about this text:

"They lived from Zuwaila to Mosul, which is in the presence of Egypt until you come to Makkah..... To Makkah.

عليه تعليق [hm1]:

This Torah, you may tell me that it is distorted or forged, or you can tell me I do not believe in it.

That is why I asked you, which book do you believe in it?

This Torah admits that Makkah is the place where Ishmael, peace be upon him, lived.

The academic Christian Haseeb Shahada comments for us on the Samaritan Torah. When he came to the text: "And he dwelt in the wilderness of Paran," he said: "It is the Hijaz, based on another manuscript of the Samaritan Torah."

For this reason, I also asked you a few minutes ago: Do you believe in this Samaritan Torah or do you not believe in it?

Did you know the reason? and that I did not go out of the topic.?

The other text in Deuteronomy 33:2:

"And he shone from Mount Paran."

Also, in one of the manuscripts of the Samaritan Torah in which the Samaritans believe, the word Hijaz is mentioned, so I asked you a few minutes ago about which book you believe in it.

The Newcastle edition says about the area of Hagar to which I went and about its well: "The Angel of God found it on a spring of water in the wilderness, on the well that is on the way to the Hijaz stone."

So, Ishmael, peace be upon him, lived in the Hijaz.

The Arabic Torah that Sa`dia Ja`oon commented on, about whom Moses bin Maimon said:

"Had it not been for our master Sa`dia bin Ja`oon, the Torah would have been lost, because he is the one who explained the mysterious and the hidden."

What does Saadia say? He says: "He found it on a spring of water... on the way to the Hijaz stone." "on the way to the Hijaz stone."

This is a Torah, Mr. Rashid.

This is a holy book that says that the Hijaz stone is the place where Hagar and Ishmael lived.

Mr. Rashid says: "This Sa'ir in Edom has nothing to do with Jesus, this is related to the journey of the children of Israel."

Mr. Rashid does not know that the book of Joshua in chap 15, speaks about an area in the middle of Palestine

in the middle of Palestine – Please, notice on the map, this is Beit Lahm and this is in the northwest of Beit Lahm.

He speaks that in the border of the tribe of the children of Judah there is an area called Sa'ir.

If there is Sa'ir in Sinai it does not prevent that there will be another Sa'ir.

The Encyclopaedia Biblica tells us that Sa'ir is a different region than the one you were talking about in Sinai.

Therefore, I have two questions; please add them to the ones you won't answer:

Is the Bible infallible in its geographical information when it talks about determining the location of Paran as being in the place of Hijaz?

Second question: Can two different places in the ancient and modern world be given one name?

Then,

Mr. Rashid says: "Myriads of Jerusalem"; The first thing is that the translation is wrong. It does not talk about "the myriads of Jerusalem." What do you think if I chose the other translation.

I said: "And he came with ten thousand cadres" as the Septuagint translation went, as did the Vulgate, as did the dozens of English versions I showed you.

Do you consider all of them are distorted?

Why is the translation you choose, you are considering it is the correct translation?!

Then the talk is not about myriads of Jerusalem, the hadith talks about ten thousand myriads meaning ten thousand in the Holy Book and Jerusalem means ten thousand saints or holly men, so the translation you choose is not correct.

Mr. Rashid says that I did not adhere to the interpretation standards. Tell me, what are the interpretation standards that you have, and which I did not adhere to?

Every human being can say whatever he wants, but he must provide evidence.

Mr. Rashid says: This case has nothing to do with the law or anything, the case is a blessing that has nothing to do with the law. While, the text says: " from his right hand went a fiery law for them." Deuteronomy 33:2

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Saint Jerome says: "God will come from the south, he will come to give us his law, his law ... and take us to the promised land, the true promised land, the true and not the false. To give us his law – to give us his law".

The Talmud when speaks about the Book of Deuteronomy, it says that God gave the Torah to the Ishmaelis (Ishmaelis which are the Arabs) gave it them in Paran, but they did not accept it,

and I can give you the same information from the Jerusalem Targum, the travel (Midrash Tanhouma), (My Lazarus Derby Team), and also, from the interpreter (Rashi), and from others and others.

- Thank you, Dr, the time is up.

The Fourth participation of Brother Rashid

It seems that this wandering trip has settled in paran, he does not want to leave paran, I waited for you to go, I thought you would apologize for this and go to another point, but it is clear that you will stay days in paran.

Let me tell you about the apology first.

Because you commented on the apology:

When you say that there is a satanic title: "The chief of this world", that is Mohammad, you have to apologize, there is no reader who buys the first, second, third and fourth editions.

I mean every book, should I buy all editions? to know what you wrote in the other editions?

You have to apologize.

There are errors for which no apology is offered, such as typing errors

, for example,

a missed dot, a grammatical mistake, but big mistakes such as you interpreted a satanic nickname and gave it to Mohammad, at least apologize to the Muslims!

Because I made television programs from 2006 to today for fifteen years, and I never said that Mohammad was the devil. But you were sufficient and fulfilled, and you called him Satan.

By the way, maybe a lot of people will agree with this prophecy in the Bible about Mohammad. Do you want to name him "The chief of the world"?

You can name him the chief of the world.

Many will applaud you.

So, you have to respect your readers and apologize to them, and say you made a mistake with this title, and I apologize for it and retract it.

Because I realized that it is the title of Satan, and like that you will do in other prophecies.

Let us Come back to the bless of Moses and Paran.

Again, because you don't seem to want to understand that this has nothing to do with Mohammad,

Let's suppose that paran - I will suppose with you - where is Mohammad? where is Mohammad? Where is the name Muhammed?

Aren't you saying: "A prophet named Ahmad"?

Please, show to us Where is this, Ahmad? Show us, where is this, Mohammad? Nothing, so far, you're going around the same point!

I told you that Moses preaches to the children of Israel in a final farewell,

do you imagine that he will talk to them about someone who will come after two thousand years? Or he is reminding them of their journey with him to the end?

What is the logic?

What does the logic say? What does the logical explanation for this say?

It says: "The Lord came from Sinai." Is Mohammad the Lord? "Shine to them from Sa'ir," the Lord Himself, "Shine from Mount Paran," the Lord Himself!

Is Mohammad the Lord? Only if Mohammad is the Lord, tell us, because once you make him the devil and maybe once you make him the Lord too?!

Then it says: "And he came from the myriads of Jerusalem"

The Lord Himself! The Lord was accompanying them on this journey, and had appearances to the children of Israel, as for "And at his right a fire a law for them."

Yes, he gave them the law, "The people loved all their saints."

The saints in the Jewish tradition are the people of God, not a Gentile people, not saints "And they are sitting at your feet, accepting your words. Deuteronomy 33:1-4:

" Who was with Moses accepting the words of God? Was it the Arabs at that time?

You can complete your wrong claim, by telling me that the Children of Israel were in the wilderness of Paran in Mecca and that Mecca belonged to the Jews,

in this case the matter would be different.

"With a law Moses commanded us."

The pronoun is now changed. The same law commanded us Moses

"An inheritance for the congregation of Jacob".

The context says that this is talking about the Jacob's group, it has nothing to do with the Arab group, neither near nor far.

Give me all the interpretations you want, in any event, Mount Al-paran has nothing to do with Mohammad and others.

So far, we have reached half the debate and more and I have not received a single verse that speak about Mohammad.

You have failed so far to prove that there is one prophecy in the Bible about Mohammad, and the Qur'an claims and claims that we know him, or at least Christians through the ages and Jews through the ages know him as they know their children.

It is supposed that he exists.

Because Qur'an says: they know him, ...and not, as you said: in the non-distorted version of the Bible.... No, the Qur'an speaks about the People of the Book, saying:

They know him from their books they have, they know him as well as they know their children.

So far, show me one Christian writer before Mohammad who mentioned Mohammad to us in detail, show me, they wrote hundreds of books, show us one? You will not find,

I told you: there is no such thing.

Then he tells us: There are two regions of Paran, when something known is mentioned that does not need to be defined, Paran is mentioned without needing to be defined, as it is known to the Jews, the Wilderness of Paran.

By the way, this anthem has become for the Jews to chant because it reminds them of their journey until they reached the Promised Land, and therefore you have failed to make these prophecies. I hope that you will move on your journey to something else to show us these prophecies that speak of Mohammad.

Do not sit in Paran and insist.

I told you it has nothing to do with it, it has a relationship with the sons of Jacob, with Israel and the people of Israel. He did not mention either Ishmael or Mohammad.

He was reminding them, what is the relationship of Moses with Ishmael?

Why will he remind them at his death that Mohammad is coming? Why? What is the reason for that? And they need to be reminded of God's dealings with them,

so that he encourages them that even if I left, God was with you throughout the journey, even I left, God himself was with you. And therefore, it is logical to remind them that God is the one who will be with them and not Moses. Moses will die and someone else will succeed him, so it makes sense to be about God's dealings in their journey and not about someone who will come after two thousand years. It is unreasonable!

Not a single Christian interpreted it with this interpretation, and not a single Jew interpreted it with this interpretation.

You alone want to find anything, stick to a single hair, a single hair to prove that Mohammad is in the books of Jews and Christians, but in fact there is no Mohammad in

the books of Jews and Christians as a coming prophet, the Jews did not wait for

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a prophet outside the children of Israel, Christians did not wait for a prophet after Christ, they do not need him, whether he was Arab or non-Arab,

they do not need it at all, because Christ on the cross said, "It is finished"

they do not need him. Christians in the early church did not wait for someone to come after Christ, so what good was Christ? Why will Christ come if Mohammad will come after him?

In Surah As-Saf, verse No. 6 says: "And giving glad tidings of a Messenger to come after me, whose name shall be Ahmad"

Show us where Jesus said? You will tell me: the book has changed, corrupted, if it was distorted, show us the original copy, show us what exactly was distorted?

There is no, so you claim the thing and when we ask you for evidence, you say this thing has disappeared, this is a trick that anyone can do!

I can claim that my name is found in the Qur'an, that the Qur'an prophesied about me, then you would say to me: Where? I tell you: The original Qur'an has distorted, and disappeared!

So, anyone can do this, discuss with me a scientific discussion, give me evidence, give me interpretations, give me context, give me things I can respond to.

Do not come and speak about interpretations from your imagination, when I told you: stick to what the commentators said, stick to the context, stick to the science of hermeneutics, you claim that you studied comparative religions and you have a doctorate in it,

is it reasonable that a person holding a doctorate does not adhere to the context and the words of the commentators and interpret the verses from his head.

Does this make sense? Respect your grade, and give us something that can be answered, so far, I haven't found anything that can be answered, I made more than one hundred and twenty slides.

You did not give me anything. There is no meat. Give me something that can be answered.

So that I can present material that people like... I mean, it will benefit the public and benefit to Christians and Muslims,

so far you have not provided anything. I am following you on this journey.

I hope next point you will provide us evidence that we can enjoy on this journey and we will respond to you.

The Fourth participation of Dr. Monqith

-Welcome, Professor Rashid.

Go ahead Dr. Monqith.

-Welcome, Professor Rashid.

So, I did not offer anything up to know, nor did we talk about Daniel's prophecy, nor did we talk about Paran and the Holy One who will shine from above Mount Paran, all this is not useful.?

Mr. Rashid wants the original copy, if we do not bring the original copy, the book is not distorted!

No, Mr. Rashid, what do you think about debating with me about the distortion of your Bible?

I will prove the distortion to you, and if I prove to you the distortion, you will ask me to look for the original copy.

Let us respond to some of the points mentioned by Mr. Rashid.

Of course, he did not comment on Paran, Hejaz, and the scholars who said and the biblical text shows that Paran is the Hejaz;

This all were unimportant to him to explain it.

Let's start. Mr. Rashid says: This verse talks about the presence of God on Mount Paran.

Mr. Rashid, firstly: When God Almighty speaks about his coming, he might mean the presence of a prophet from among his prophets, an angel from his angels, a judge from his judges, or a law from his law. This is the way of the Torah in expression;

"God presides in the great assembly"

It means the judge standing in the compound of judges.

"he renders judgment among the "gods"

" means: standing in the midst of the judges. Psalm 82:1.

The Encyclopedia Biblica tells us that: "The name (God) is a general name rather than a personal specification of God.. It denotes those who represent God Almighty

It denotes the prophets, denotes the angels.

The rabbi Moses Ibn Maimon says:

"Every Hebrew knew that the name of God - meaning according to the Torah - is common to God, angels, and rulers who run cities"; Therefore, when God says: "The Lord has come," the meaning is: The angel of the Lord came, or the prophet of the Lord came, or the law of the Lord, all of this is true.

Before I enter into the other prophecy, in fact, a book will be published after a week, God willing, by Dr. Sami Amri, the book (Prophecies of the Prophet of Islam),

one of the best books, and I actually looked at its draft and I was preparing for this debate,

so, this book helped me a lot. I advise you, Professor Rashid, to acquire it and benefit from it, God willing. I advise you, Mr. Rashid, to get it and you will benefit from it, God willing.

By the way, since you reminded me: I did not say that Mohammad ﷺ, is a devil,

but I said in the edition that I retracted twenty years ago:

that he is the master of this world, and then when I went back to the contexts, I found that he was wrong.

O brothers, I am wrong, this time I was wrong, I will be wrong, and I will be wrong.

From now on, my brothers, whenever I produce a new edition of my books, know that

I have retracted some things, as the printers of the Bible do. There is no edition that does not retract other things, including the "Ten Thousand Saints" which he left and went to the "Myriads of Jerusalem" which is the weakest reading.

Now the prophecy of a prophet who will be resurrected in Bakka or Baaka, -of course the difference between them is the dot which is in the middle letter, this is the difference between them-.

The text says in the Book of Psalms: 8٤:4 ٩-

Blessed are those who dwell in your house, (So it is talking about the house of God)

Some words in the Arabic translation, do not exist in most of the new English translations, where it was considered as an alteration.

Then the text says: As they go through the Valley of Baca (Valley of Baca - strange is it ?)

The text continues to say: they make it a place of springs; the early rain also covers it with pools.

They go from strength to strength (in some translations as we will see from a mountain to a mountain, as the Muslims used to practice in pilgrimage) ;

The text then says: each one appears before God in Zion. (We will mention later that it is not meant Zion, a mountain in Palestine)

The text says: For a day in your courts is better than a thousand elsewhere.

(Recognize that: In Islam, work in Makkah is better than thousand elsewhere).

The Septuagint text - O our brothers - there is a great difference in this text, it speaks and says:

"Blessed is the man whose victory is from God ... who held in his heart to ascend."

Of course, all this is not found in the text I read a while ago - "To the place that - he means - because there he gives the judge"

I asked you a question at the beginning of the debate: Which book do you rely on so that I can discuss it with you from it?

If you had told me the Septuagint text, I would have discussed it with you from the Septuagint text, or if you had told me the Arabic Van Dyke, I would have discussed it with you, I asked you, Mr. Rashid, but you did not answer me because you are not able to answer.

The important thing is that: there are several elements that come together in this Psalms:

Firstly, it is related to Hajj (pilgrimage), and all the commentators say that it is related to (pilgrimage).

Secondly: It is about a person whom God will help (the man whose victory is from God)

Thirdly: It's a blessed place (Psalms 84:10) (For a day in your courts is better than a thousand elsewhere)

Fourthly: People move between Safa and Marwa

"From mountain to mountain" as in the version of the Good News,

"from height to height" as in the Holy gospel,

The Jesuit Arabic Bible says: "From peak to peak."

Fifthly: There is talk of a water spring that reminds me of Zamzam.

The place in Hebrew talks about Saheawn , not Sahioun.

I dare you to talk about or be able to discuss this issue!

Reverend George Bush - other than President George Bush - quotes the interpreter Rosenmüller saying: "The first part of the psalm cannot be illustrated with a better example than those who make the pilgrimage to Mecca," and he says: "I hope you do not misunderstand me." We did not misunderstand your intent!

He says: If you want to understand this psalm, look at the pilgrimage in Mecca, you will understand this text.

In the beginning, this text was exposed to several distortions, with which we will stand one by one:

Firstly: the difference between the Masoretic text and the Septuagint. Look, brothers, this Septuagint text that was in use in the fifth or seventh century AD, then after that the Masoretic text appeared, so they canceled the Septuagint text that was in the Bible copies and removed it, I will present only one difference:

"Blessed is the man whom you have helped, who has resolved in his heart to ascend." This was a scripture in the time of Christ, this was read before the Masoretic text.

What does the Masoretic text say? "Blessed are the people who honor you, the ways of your house are in their hearts";

Please, look at the difference between the two texts to know why I asked him which Bible, he asked me to cite!

Daniel Wallace, one of the greatest scholars of textual criticism, is a Christian apologist. Speaking this time on the Old Testament and he is a specialist in the New Testament, he says: "In many places (many places) all the signs or evidences has been distorted"; Evidence in the Masoretic text, in the Septuagint text, in the ancient Torah

"All the evidences have been changed dramatically."

What is the solution, Daniel?

He says: "We should use intuitive guesswork,"

What does intuitive guesswork mean?

The intuitive guesswork means that yourself have to search for the correct word even if you do not find it in the manuscripts, you invent a word of your own and put it in the text. Why? Because the evidences were all distorted, so you search from your mind and bring what you see fit and put it in the text.

Brothers, the first distortion in the text: the text is a proper name that speaks of (Baka) with a letter A, and this word has no meaning in the Hebrew language because it is a word taken from the Arabic language, and because it is a noun and names usually do not have a meaning or may not have a meaning, and it does not talk about (Bakah) which means in Arabic (crying).

William Julius Dictionary is a Dictionary of Hebrew Words, tells us about (Bakaa) at above, which is mentioned in the Psalm, and about weeping or crying, the word below it.

The word that appeared in the psalm called "bakaa" with the letter "A" and not "bakah" with the letter "H'."

They changed it from Valley of "Bakah" to the Valley of weeping.

Interpreter Franz Dalich says: "The sentence with (Baka) does not mean the valley of crying, because crying in Arabic means (Baka) with the alif (A) and does not mean (bakah) with the letter (h) which means weeping."

Interpreter Alexander Crick Patrick says: The word (BaKa) is derived from the root, which means to cry, but it does not mean to weep anywhere else."

Do not look for it in any other place.

You will not find this word means crying in anywhere else.

Why?

Because what is come with the meaning of (cry) , is Bakah with H, not Bakaa with A, which was mentioned in the book.

They play with the name of the great valley,

See the bible translation versions: one says "valley of weeping", one says: "Valley of Elder", one: "Valley of dryness", one: "Valley of dry crying", one: "barren valley";

Everyone puts what he wants!

Which is correct, Mr. Rashid, tell me?

Which book was written by the author of the Psalms so that we can read it?!

Most of the English versions - as you can see - use Baka, and use the (B capital) to denote that this valley is the valley of Baka.

Qur'an in Surah Al-Imran verse No. ٩٦ says:

"Indeed, the first House of worship established for mankind was that at Bakka [i.e., Makkah] - blessed and a guidance for the worlds."

Here the text talks about pilgrims to the House of God who pass through a valley called Bakka, not the valley of weeping.

If you contemplate what was mentioned in the different versions: Valley of Bakka, Valley of weeping. and so on, you will find that all these expressions used - although I am cautious about them - all refer to Makkah al-Mukarramah.

-Thank you Dr. Monqith, your time is up.

Now, we will listen to the participation of Brother Rashid.

Each debater will have 6 minutes, instead of 10 minutes.



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Go ahead.



The Fifth participation of Brother Rashid

Didn't I say: it was a wandering trip!

Now, he moved from Paran to the Psalms,

thank God there is another point, we did not stay around in Paran.

"The Psalms - Valley of Weeping."

let me ask Dr. Monqith Al-Saqqar:

Who is the writer of this psalm from which you cited?

Do you know who is the writer of this psalm?

Is it David as you think?

They are the son of Korah, Bano Korah, Qaroun in your book is Kurah.

The sons of Kurah,

Do you have in Islam that the sons of Kurah were inspired from God?

Do you have in Islam that they have any book?

No, you do not, you only know the Torah, the Psalms and the Gospels, the children of Korah are not mentioned in your books at all.

Then, you come to take the psalm of the sons of Korah and cite it on the prophecy of Mohammad!

This is very funny to every theologian who has studied comparative religion.

...Why?

Because the sons of Korah,

where do they serve?

They serve in the house of God, and what is the house of God in which they serve?

It is the temple, it is the tabernacle before the temple,

so do you think they will write a hymn

And the Psalms are songs.

Will they write it about Mecca, in which they never served?

Or will they write it about the house in which they are servants?

What is the logic? use your loaf, Doctor, Make your mind work in this point.

I mean, someone who served in the house of God in Israel, comes and writes a hymn about Mecca? Unless you believe that Mecca belongs to the Jews, and that the house of God and their temple was in Mecca, then we can talk!

But let me begin, how does the psalm begin at all?

The psalm expresses a state of longing, one in exile, because they were exiled for a time

Psalm 84:2-7:

"My soul yearns, even faints,
for the courts of the Lord"

I long to go to the temple, I want to return to the temple because I used to serve in it
"Blessed are those who dwell in your house; they are ever praising you."

"Blessed are those whose strength is in you, whose hearts are set on"

As if the way we have preserved, the ways of God's house have become in our hearts.
"As they pass through the Valley of weeping."

The valley of crying, which I focused on, whether it was a name or the meaning
of the translation...

By the way, Dr. Monqith says there is a distortion,

But no; there is a difference in translations,

but the original is one, just as the Qur'an contains many translations, so do not go and tell people that it is a distortion, if they consider it as a name, it can be translated in a certain form.

And if they took it (Valley of Weeping), they could translate it into another form, but let's leave this aside and engage a little logic.

They make it a place of springs - They are passing through the valley of crying, either the weeping trees and this is in Jerusalem, or they are crying,

in both cases they did not talk about Mecca. ...

"They go from strength to strength - till appears in the front of God in Zion"

Zion is Jerusalem, whether you like it or not, try again, you're trying to make it something else.

Let me tell you: The psalm belongs to the sons of Korah, not to David. The sons of Korah are among the singers in the temple.

Korah sons and family (the Korahites) were responsible for guarding the thresholds

They would spend the night stationed around the house of God, because they had to guard it; and they had charge of the key for opening it each morning. A Levite named Mattithiah

This is was cited from the Book of 1 Chronicles 9:19-31.

Meaning that their whole service was in the temple and not in Mecca.

What did the sons of Korah say in other psalms? They talk about God (Psalm 87) - He has founded his city on the holy mountain.

(Jerusalem mountains)

The LORD loves the gates of Zion (which is Jerusalem) more than all the other dwellings of Jacob.

Do you think they are talking about Mecca in this psalm as well?

"Glorious things are said of you, city of God - Not Mecca! Mecca is not the city of God. In Psalm 87, No. 1:3, 5, they explain:

"Glorious things are said of you, city of God Jerusalem

... of Zion it will be said, "This one and that one were born in her-

They were proud that they were born in Zion

- and the Most High himself will establish her."

Zion, Jerusalem, the Most High will establish it.

What does this have to do with Mecca?

What does this have to do with Mohammad?

What does this have to do with what you're talking about? It has nothing to do with it at all.

Do you think that the sons of Korah were serving in Mecca? Originally, Mecca did not exist before the third century AD.

Sons of Korah, if we take the lowest estimate, we are talking about the seventh century or the eighth century BC, it would have been more appropriate to prove to us that Mecca existed in the eighth century BC, show us

Show us any text that mentions Mecca in the eighth century BC? Nothing.

Rather, he was talking about the children of Korah, the Israelites, who were servants in the temple, in the house of God.

The Jews do not apply the word (House of God) to anything other than the temple and the tabernacle of meeting. They do not apply it to all your temples. They consider them temples of idols, temples of nations, and they have no need of Mecca, and therefore it is impossible for this psalm to be about Mecca or the Islamic pilgrimage..***



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- Thank you, Brother Rashid.

Now we will listen to Dr. Monqith's participation-
Go ahead.



The Fifth participation of Dr. Monqith

In the name of God, Most Gracious, Most Merciful.

My honorable Mr. Rashid, he based his entire participation on the fact that this psalm was written by the sons of Korah [Banu Qurah], and these group of people were longing for the Babylonian captivity.

What do you think, Mr, if I tell you that this information is incorrect, incorrect!

Let's see what the scholars have said in this regard. We start with Anthonious Fikri, who says: "Many people say that this psalm was written during the period of captivity

as you said -, "but others saw that this psalm was told by David's tongue."

and this was before the Temple was built.

So how could he be missing for the temple?

This is the question that you asked earlier. How could he miss the temple while it is not built at all?

It would only be built in the era of Solomon?!

"As he carries his breath and his longing for the house of the Lord ... etc."

This was the first source.

The second resource says: "This psalm was chanted by David

(before sons of Korah with 600 years)

when he wanted to build a house for the Lord.

But he did not, the one who built it was his son, Solomon, here is a second source Mr. Rashid.

The Third source: a Commentary on the translation of the Bible says:

"This could mean either that the songs were written by those descendants of Korah, or that they were written for them to sing", but who wrote them? it was the prophet, David. Now, every word you have said was a waste, if they were longing or not, the author was David, peace be upon him.

So, the Mr. says, it's a matter of variations among the translations, for the word Balsam [Balasan] ... Ok, let's take Adam Clark, the famous interpreter, who says: "this psalm might have been sent to them to be sung, or one of themselves might have been its author", and it could be another person or a third one or a fourth one ... Now we return to the

manipulation of the name of the Holy Valley, Mr. Rashid says: All the translations are the same, and they choose one.

Ok, tell me what is the origin of this word, and what is its meaning? What do you think about all the translations, all these versions that chose "Baca" with the letter "B capital"?

Do you consider it a distortion?!

Let's see together why did they talk about Baca, and what do "Balsam" and "tree of weeping" mean?

Do they have anything to do with Mecca or not, do they have any relation? Let's start with the Jewish Encyclopedia, which says: "The old translator gave to «Baca» the meaning of a «valley of weeping» " - but it not true - "it signifies rather any valley lacking water",

read its meaning Mr. Rashid. Says: "it was supposed that a dry valley could be named after this tree" - the tree of Balsam - continuing to quote: "Koing takes «Baca»

from the Arabian «baka'a» , - an Arabian name - and translates it as "lacking in streams "of water"

OK, why did they call it Balsam?

Where is that tree of Balsam? He says: "The (true balsam) that the ancient authors mentioned is (the balsam of Mecca)". Mecca Mecca Mecca.

The Bible Dictionary: why did they call it the tree of weeping? [in Arabic boka'a].

In the land of Arabia, near Mecca, near Mecca, there is a tree called this name.

Named the tree of weeping [boka'a].", the tree of weeping, the tree Balsam, or the tree of Balasan, all the same.

Now you know what is the origin of this name!

After the name of Mecca.

Alexander Kirkpatrick, the interpreter, says: "Balsam-trees are said to love dry situations," - this is Hijaz of Arabia - "growing plentifully for example, in the arid valley of Mecca; - which is arid -, and the valley of Baca was some waterless and barren valley, through which pilgrims passed on their way to Jerusalem; . . ."

Of course, the interpreter is Christian, he insists that the only pilgrimage is to Jerusalem.

The Christian commentator Arnold Anderson, says that: there are disputes about the existence of such a valley on the pilgrim route to Jerusalem which has this plant, and even denies the growth of Balsam trees in Palestine.

This plant of Balsam did not even grow in palatine, the elderberry does not exist but in the land of Arabia.

John Parkhurst, says in his dictionary [Hebrew-English]: "and would rather think that BKA means a kind of large shrub, which the Arab still likewise call baca" - where it grows, in the Arab countries.

The interpreter Franz Dietrich says of the elderberry: [about why it was called the valley of Balsam]: "resembling the balsam tree, and it is very common in the arid valley of Mecca," So it was borrowed from name Baca, which is the waterless Mecca, and was given to some arid valise in the Holly Land.

The last resource: Rabbi Abraham bin Ezra says about the valley of Baka: "The Baka tree, the Arabian tree, abounds in the rid valley of Macca, and that is why its name was given to another valley." Also, he says that the name (Rafaim), which some commentators say, is the wrong name.

So where is the valley of Baca, O Bible scholars? They say: "Its location is unknown...it seems to be a barren spot where pilgrims bring relief."

According to the Encyclopedia Biblica, The Bible Dictionary says: "Do not search on earth, it is not on earth: "It is not a specific geographical place, but it is a metaphor for the experience of believers."

Why do they say this? Because they are afraid to admit that Baca is a valley speaks of Mecca.

I conclude my participation with the interpreter Matthew Henry, who says: "It is assumed that David wrote this psalm,"

so it has nothing to do with the children of Korah, nor that they longed for the temple, it was long before the temple was built, O Mr. Rashid...

- Thank you, Dr. Monqith.

Now we will listen to Brother Rashid's participation.

You have 6 minutes

Go ahead.



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The Sixth participation of Brother Rashid

Firstly, He is choosing from the interpretations what he wants and ignores what he wants.

All the interpretations which Dr. Monqith showed,

I challenge him to say that one of them says that what is meant by the valley of weeping [boka'a] is Mecca and that the sons of Korah or even David, on the assumption that his interpretation is accepted, we're talking about Mecca.

Give me that one of them -interpreters- said that sons of Korah or David meant Mecca. The temple was not at the time of David, but David had the house of God (the tent of meeting) that existed before the temple,

David knows the meaning of the house of God and there was service, and the sons of Korah were in the service of the Tent of Congregation.

So, you only choose the temple, and I said: (The house of God) is used to name the Tabernacle, and is also to call the Temple. Both of them.

Second: if this psalm was - the psalms are songs that the Jews repeat –

If this psalm was repeated by the Jews since ancient times, do you not think that at least there is a Jewish group who made the pilgrimage to Mecca?

The Jews did not make any pilgrimages to Mecca because it is a pagan place,

and I told you that you would never be able to prove the existence of Mecca in the era of David, prove it even after A.D., to be able to affirm its existence B.C, you try to find it in the third century.

Mecca is absent, it did not exist in the era of David, otherwise, David would have made a pilgrimage to it at least once, or Solomon his son, these people know the law, can you prove that these people went to Mecca? Neither of them, you claim things!

They always sang in Jerusalem, they sang the house of God, and they sang about the pilgrimage to the house of God,

yes, the Jews were always on pilgrimage.

Then it says that the elderberry trees and the weeping trees are in Mecca, not in many places, and they are in Jerusalem, and if you go to (The Second Book of Samuel) you will find that the weeping trees are there, all around Jerusalem. For those who want to search, it is in 2 Samuel, chap 5.

Yes, there are trees of weeping there... So far you have talked about places: about Paran, and about Baca, but our subject is:

Did the Bible foretell Mohammad?

Do you imagine that the Bible spoke about the place of Mohammad? and the place of Ishmael?

So where is (Ahmad), who you cracked our heads with that he is found in the books of Jews and Christians?

Give me the word Ahmad, or Mohammad...

You beat around the bush by talking about Mecca, talking about Paran...

Just talk about our topic: Did the Bible foretell of Mohammad? Where, where? where?!

You will not be able to find where Mohammad is?

I return to my questions, I present them to the audience, that are in our topic and is not outside it, and you have not answered them:

1. Can you determine any prophecy with certainty, or does it go from place to place on a wandering journey?
2. And how could I know that you would not retract Paran and Becca in the future in the next edition of your book?
3. Why didn't Mohammad tell you about the exact locations of the prophecies?

Did it save you the trouble in this debate?

Gabriel was speaking about the news of Mohammad in the marital home, about things that do not concern us at all, and he is not able to mention a single verse about the so-and-so travel and the so-and-so verse.

He talks about the struggles of Mohammad's wives, and he is not able to give you a single verse by which you will silence Christians and Jews.

You could not ever and would never present a single verse...

4. Why did no Christian wait for an Arab prophet to appear?
5. Are all Christians and Jews perverts and have no conscience?
6. Are they all trying to distort the word of God? Does no one have some morals?
7. Didn't any heresy appear, waiting for an Arab prophet?
8. Let's see only one book about that...
9. Is Mohammad the Messiah, Moses, the Holy Spirit, or Satan?

You claimed in your book that the Messiah is not the awaited Messiah... You did not want to touch upon this,

Can you tell the viewers that you said that the Messiah did not say that he is the expected Messiah and that Mohammad is the awaited Messiah?

Tell the viewers: I said these words, is Mohammad the awaited Messiah?

Or Messiah is the awaited Messeiah?

Tell the viewers: "I said that Mohammad is Elijah" is he Elijah?

Tell them: "I said that Mohammad is Moses", in this book,

Tell them: "I said that he is the Holy Spirit".

So is Mohammad the God who shone from Paran? from Sinai?

Is he the awaited Messiah? Or Messiah was only an experiment for God?

Is he Elijah? Is he Moses?

I see you do not want to enter into this topic and hover around it.

Our topic is not translations of the Bible and not the distortion of the Bible.

Our topic is: (Did the Bible foretell of Mohammad ?).

So far, I remind you in front of the viewers,

you have not been able to come up with a single verse that mentions his name by letter, or mentions to us who he is and who he was.

So, Mohammad, without legitimacy, demanded the Christians to believe in him, and the Jews to believe in him, and he did not present any evidence, and you also, in this debate, have failed to provide any evidence of his existence, in the books of Christians and Jews.

- Thank you, Brother Rashid

Now we will listen to Dr. Monqith 's participation.

You have 6 minutes

Go ahead.

The Sixth participation of Dr. Monqith

Mr. Rashid asks: Was the name Mecca mentioned before the fourth century AD? Honestly, Mr. , your information needs to be revised greatly:

Firstly, it was mentioned in your holy book.

If the Book of Genesis was written by Moses, peace be upon him, then this means that Moses mentioned Mecca in the fourteenth century BC.

A copy of (Newcastle 1811) says about the Banu Qahtan, in the Book of Genesis:

"And their dwelling was from Mecca" -the modern editions say: "from Misha." don't be deceived by these versions - "until you came to Al-Madina,"

The scholar "Sadia Ga'on", one of the great Jewish rabbis, who made us understand the mysterious things in the Torah, says in a biblical version in Hebrew translated into Arabic, Genesis, and a version of the Torah, with Hebrew letters, the translation is in Arabic but the letters are Hebrews:

It says: "And their dwelling was from Mecca."

If Moses, peace be upon him, wrote this Torah, then it means that Mecca was mentioned in the fourteenth century BC, not the fourth after it.

Ga'on Saadia, a great Jewish rabbi, in his version of the Torah, in the book of Genesis

That is why I asked you the very first question:

Which version of the Torah do you consider? And you refused to answer- He says: "his dwelling was from Mecca". The obvious name of Mecca is mentioned, while in modern translations, some write "Masa" and some write: "Masha" or "Misha"

Everyone writes as he wants.

Diodorus the Sicilian (who died in the year 30 AD), says in his book

(The Treasury of History), speaking of the Arabs: "They obtain their food by hunting animals, and there is also a temple there, which is very sacred and highly glorified by all Arabs."

This was way before the 4th century, Mr. Rashid. Here, there is a Map of Ptolemy (died 110). It is about Macoraba. Where is this Macoraba?

Look t it, this is Macoraba, which is Mecca Al-Mukarramah), and (La Thrib) means Yathrib, and (Thyma) means Tayma'a. This is Mecca according to Ptolemy.

Reverend Charles Forster, says in his book: "Macoraba of Ptolemy is Mecca."

Professor Ian Morris, says: "There is a consensus in the scientific community that Mecca is Macoraba."

And here is a Catholic priest, who also says: "Macoraba is Mecca" ... etc.

Let's move on to some of the questions that Mr. Rashid mentioned: He says: Where is the verse: " Giving good news of a messenger after me whose name will be Ahmad"

Surah Al-Saff, verse No. ٦.

I told you this in the gospel of Christ, bring me the gospel of Christ and I will bring out to you the prophecy of Ahmed's coming.

You have lost the gospel of Christ, and brought the gospels of the disciples, and you ask me to look for Ahmed!

It is you that must search, you will find this good news in the gospel of Christ, not in the gospel of Matthew, not in the gospel of Luke,

"Giving good news of a messenger after me whose name will be Ahmad"

this is in the Gospel of Messiah, that you do not believe in.

Mr. Rashid says: Why didn't he tell about these places?

I told you this is not one of the signs of the great prophecy. This is one of the weakest proofs of any prophecy. Do you know why?

Because we cite a distorted document, we cannot be certain that this phrase was actually said by the prophets of God, the Blessed and Exalted, because the distortion is in every line, and I challenge you to a debate in which I prove the distortion to you, but you will not accept, you do not dare on such topics.

Mr. Rashid says, he resorted to the method of denial, saying that there is no evidence. Oh dear, I am presenting evidences and sayings, so discuss these evidences.

What's the relevant issue if I have a PhD or not? Don't waste your time and the viewers'.

Mr. Rashid says: Tell the viewers that you said that Mohammad ﷺ was Elijah.

Yes, I said about him that he is Elijah, and as I said that Elijah is a mysterious name, and not that he is the Prophet Elias, peace be upon him.

I did not say that the Prophet Mohammad ﷺ is the Prophet Elijah, anyway this is what I mentioned.

. About the Holy Spirit: first of all,

The text says: "a spirit sanctified." Not "the Holy Spirit".

What is the Holy Spirit? It means the pure soul.

It can be called the angel of God Almighty.

And according to your book as well, and if you like, we can make a debate about

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the meaning of the Holy Spirit, and there are many topics that I can discuss with you so that you can see that Mohammad ﷺ, was a spirit that was sanctified.

Mr. Rashid, you said that the Prophet Mohammad ﷺ does not have any proof of prophecy.

The answer is in In Surah Al-Isra, verse No. 59 says:

"Nothing keeps Us from sending the demanded signs - to incapacitate us - except that they had 'already' been denied by earlier peoples."

Which verses they requested are impossible, God did not bring them what they asked for, but this verse does not mean that the Messenger, peace be upon him, did not have a miracle. I told you: In the Qur'an there are hundreds of metaphysical reports that indicate that he is a prophet. You raised a point, saying: Why did Moses foretell of Paran?

What was the interest for Moses talking before his death about Paran, he was supposed to tell them about his previous journeys? No, Mr. the blessed news he brought to them relates to something that will be of benefit for them in the future, as Jacob, peace be upon him, did. Then Jacob called for his sons and said: "Gather around so I can tell you what will happen to you in days to come. Genesis 49: 1.

If you are saying this is illogical and unreasonable, then what Jacob did is also illogical and unreasonable! It is logical for him to tell them about a blessed news, which is the coming of a great prophet at the end of time to believe in him. If they do not believe, then this is their problem, not the problem of Mohammad ﷺ.

- Thank you, Dr. Monqith.

Brother Rashid, you only have two minutes,
then Dr. Monqith has two minutes too.

Go ahead.

The Last participation of Brother Rashid

In response to the question of Mecca: Macoraba is not Mecca, and this subject we can discuss for hours. Also, the translations that you came with are translations and not the original versions, so do not invoke the translation because it is possible for a person to invoke a place and name it with what was called in that era, not that it was originally like this, you will not find (Mecca) in the original versions.

We come back to our subject: Is Mohammad mentioned in the Bible?

Yes, it is mentioned among the false prophets, and not among the true prophets. The Lord Christ commanded us and said in Matthew 7:15-19:

"Watch out for false prophets "

- one of these is Mohammad.

"They come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ferocious wolves.

Then he taught us how to recognize them,

"By their fruit, you will recognize them.

Do people pick grapes from thorn bushes or figs from thistle ?

Likewise, every good tree bears good fruit, but a bad tree bears bad fruit.

A good tree cannot bear bad fruit, and a bad tree cannot bear good fruit."

What did Mohammad give us? He gave us captivity, conquest, cutting hands, conquest his Jewish neighbors, expelling them from their homes, capturing their daughters like Safiya and other fruits that we are still reaping to this day.

Many Muslim foundations rose, holding the name of Mohammad in their flags.

We still see this prophet's fruits today, in blasting bombs, In Bin Laden, in Al-Qaeda, in Boko Haram, and all these groups. Yes, there is Mohammad in the Bible, but as a false prophet, he left us invalid fruits, not as a good prophet.

- Thank you,

Dr. Monqith, go ahead.

The Last participation of Dr. Monqith

First, the respectful Mr. Rashid says: Macoraba is not Mecca.

So, if all the scholars said this information, what is the worthy of your words and what is the importance of your words?!

Mr. Rashid says that I said that the messiah peace and blessings be upon him is Mohammad ﷺ... Alright, since there is no enough time let's move on...

Mr. Rashid says that Mohammad, ﷺ is the false prophet that the Torah told about.

No, excuse me, Mr. Rashid, or the Christ, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, told about him ﷺ.

No, dear. now, I invite you to a series of debates:

- The criteria of prophecy between Islam and Christianity. And its application on the prophets.

who should be a prophet and who should not?

What are the criterions of prophethood?

"By their fruits you will know them"

as you said, the text you mentioned.

- Murders and terrorism in the sacred texts, in the Holy Book and the Qur'an.

I challenge you, you'll dare to accept it.

- The captivity and enslavement between Islam and Christianity. A subject you mentioned, I challenge you to confront about it. If we leave the scriptures and look at the phrase "By their fruits you will know them"

we want to talk about:

- The brutality that has appeared in history. Can Mr. Rashid discuss with me

the subject of brutality in the lives of Islam and Muslims and between the messengers of love and peace who filled the world with burning bonfires and bodies that were burned for the sake of Christ, as they said?

Yes, Mr. this is what I invite you to if you believe in the text "By their fruits you shall know them".

so let us begin with these 4 debates, after we finish the second of these appointed second debates.

I thank the priest for his kindness to conduct this debate, and I also thank Mr. Rasheed for having us with him on this night.

And thanks also to the viewers who all participated in this meeting.

And I pray to God to make that what we have presented will be beneficial knowledge to them that will be useful for them in this world and in the Hereafter, thank you.

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- Thank you, time is up.

Thank you, Dr. Monqith.

Thank you, Brother Rashid.

Brother Rashid.

- Thank you, Priest Nabil Abraham.

Thank you, Monqith Al-Saqqar.

We understand that differences of opinion do not upset good relations.

We just discuss ideas, not persons.

Priest Nabil Abraham.

- Thank you, dear debaters, for your commitment to time and this respectful debate.

And I pray from my heart to be a reason for blessing and enlightenment for minds searching for the truth everywhere.

Thank you, dear viewers, for watching.

Goodbye, May the Almighty bless you.

Until we meet again on Al Karma channel, I leave you God's care.
