

Oct 2007	Peter G. Jones
	<p>Family Matters: The Rise of Islam (570-750) A Tabular Chronology, with Annotated Bibliography, and selections from the Koran</p> <p>Always bear this in mind:</p> <p>With Islam there is no separation of Church and State. Muhammad himself was a prophet, a warrior, a military general, a lawgiver, and the political head of the Islamic Community Emerson <u>American Jihad</u>, p. 221.</p>
	<p>PRELUDE</p>
	<p>Justinian – 482-565-- is Emperor of the East in Byzantium 527-565. Comments from Lot, <u>End of the Ancient World</u>, pp. 267-269, of Justinian's efforts to reconstitute the past Empire of Rome.</p> <p>Lot questions whether it might have been better for Justinian to concentrate forces instead of trying to re-establish the Roman World in toto, making the Mediterranean once again a Roman lake. "What proves how little solid was Byzantium's rule in Africa, is the ease of the Moslem conquest in the following century: Cyrenaica was conquered as early as 660; Proconsular Africa was attacked in 670; finally Carthage succumbed in 698." Italy and Rome, which had been flourishing under Gothic rule, came out exhausted from the interminable wars of (Justinian's reconconquista).. "In 554, when all was finished, Italy was depopulated and at her last gasp, in a worse position than Germany after the Thirty Years' War," pp. 310-11. Justinian succeeded in driving Iran out of Syria and Egypt, but the area fell rapidly to Islam after the end of Justinian's reign.</p>
608-622	<p>Both Persia and the Byzantine Empire were worn down and weakened by the 5th century, but in the 6th the "Perso-Byzantine" conflicts flared into life again--making Arabia a factor in the region's affairs.</p> <p>This long war between Byzantines and Persian Sassanians (Sassanian/Sassanids were the last dynasty before Islam in Persia/Iran) weakened both sides significantly, setting up both of them for impending Muslim incursions</p>
	<p>The Advent of Islam: a Chronology Bernard Lewis in <u>The Middle East</u>, cited hereafter as TME. Before Islam:</p>

	<p>The rise of Christianity; The Center of Gravity of the Roman Empire moves from Rome to Constantinople; Hellenization of the Middle East. <u>Also-</u> Steady growth of the idea of command economy.</p> <p>Note: Islam overwhelmed and incorporated Persia (Iran) but the Byzantine Empire, through weakened and diminished in size, lasted for several hundred more years.</p>
570-632	<p>Islam: The Beginning</p> <p>Muhammad (M) born, in tribe of the Quraysh, in Mecca. M. was of the Hashemite clan. Subsequently another clan ,the Umayyads, becomes, through marriage, an inextricable element in the line of succession to the Prophet.</p> <p>Muhammad becomes a successful merchant, and marries, among others, a wealthy woman, Aisha, daughter of Abu Bakr. On the death of Muhammad, Bakr is chosen to succeed the Prophet, setting the stage for the emergence of the Shi'ites, who wanted the prophet's cousin and son-in-law, Ali.</p> <p>Thus began The Great Schism in Islam.</p> <p>Sunni Muslims: Sunna are the words, habits, and practices of Muhammad as reported by reliable witnesses and recorded in the hadith. About 90% of Muslims, "people of tradition," are Sunnis. (See <u>The Al Qaeda Reader</u>).</p> <p>Shiite Muslims: Followers of Ali in Iraq who remained loyal to Ali, becoming Shi al Ali--followers of Ali—Shias.</p> <p>Hadiths: Tradition of the words and deed of Muhammad, which supplement and provide context for the Koran. (See <u>The Al Qaeda Reader</u>).</p>
	<p>Lewis, (TME) p. 100 " The idea that any group of persons, any kind of activities, any part of human life is in any sense outside the scope of religious law and jurisdiction is alien to Muslim thought. There is no distinction between canon law and civil law."</p>
610	<p>Suddenly, Muhammad begins to recite and preach based on the revelations.</p>

	<p>He is illiterate, so somebody else writes down his words. Scribes use bones, leaves, etc. Muhammad's collected recitations became the Koran, Islam's Holy Book.</p>
622	<p>Annus Mirabilis (About)-Muhammad's vision of the Night Journey to Jerusalem, thence to Heaven. Muhammad met Jesus, Moses, Abraham--this is the basis for Islam's claim to Jerusalem--M. says that Moses counseled him that Muslims should pray five times daily. Muslims believe that this (dream) trip to the devastated Jewish temple shows God's favor on Muhammad.</p>
622 AD	<p>Annus Mirabilis M. settles at what became Medina, with his followers. This move, Hejira, is the start of the Islamic era, of Islam as a force in history. Forced to leave Mecca, Muhammad is received as a Prince in Medina. The tone of the Koran changes.</p>
625	<p>M loses a crucial battle near Medina but the enemy fails to pursue, and Islam survives (Fregosi, <u>Jihad</u>, p. 53).</p>
628-630	<p>Daniel Pipes, <u>Militant Islam Reaches America (MIRA)</u>, pp.185-6. With the Treaty of Hudaibiya, supposed to last 10 years, M. makes peace with Meccans. A skirmish between elements of the two sides provides a pretext, and M. launches an attack with superior forces; the Meccans cave, immediately.</p>
630 Circa	<p>Williams, <u>Islam</u>, pp.74-75. Jews of Medina and some "insincere" converts resisted and mocked the Prophet. "... most of the Jews were killed or banished."</p>
629-32	<p>Because of "revelation," M. changed the direction of prayers from Jerusalem to Mecca. Islam now stresses the Arabian nature of Abraham, the monotheist ancestor of <u>The Semites</u>."</p> <p>Mohammad conquers Arabia</p> <p>Williams <u>Islam</u>, pp. 74-75, on the Hudaibiya sequence:</p> <p>His raids and the application of other pressures enable Mohammad to secure the capitulation of Quraysh, in his native city. Muhammad then demands taxes and free access to potential converts to Islam.</p>
	<p>JIHAD was no abstract obligation through the centuries, but a key</p>

	<p>aspect of Muslim life. According to one calculation, Muhammad himself engaged in 78 battles, of which just one (the Battle of the Ditch) was defensive. Within a century after the prophet's death in 632, Muslim armies had reached as far as India in the east and to France and Spain in the West. Though such a dramatic single expansion was never again to be repeated, important victories in subsequent centuries included the seventeen Indian campaigns of Mahmud of Ghazna ((998-1030), the battle of Manzikert opening Anatolia (1071), the conquest of Constantinople (1453), and the triumphs of Uthman dan Fodio in West Africa (1804-17). In brief, jihad was part of the warp and woof not only of pre-modern Muslim doctrine but of pre-modern Muslim life. (Daniel Pipes, <u>Jihad and the Professors</u>).</p>
632-651	Muslim Arabs invade and conquer Persia (Iran).
632-709	Arabs attack Roman empire of the East; conquer Syria, Egypt, and large parts of North Africa.
632-1683	<p>Trifkovic <u>Sword of the Prophet</u>, p. 96.</p> <p>From 632-1683 "...just over a thousand years later, Islam expanded--at first rapidly, then intermittently--at the expense of everything and everyone in the way of its warriors. Unleashed as the militant faith of a nomadic war band, Islam turned its boundary with the outside world into a war zone."</p> <p>Note: Dar al Islam (Land of Peace); Dar al Harb (Land of War) –is a standard distinction in Islam. Where Muslims rule there is peace, where Muslims do not rule there are War and Chaos.</p> <p>The failure of the second siege of Vienna (1683) marked the retreat from high water of the Muslim tide. (Also the pivotal sea battle of Lepanto, 1571, and failed first siege of Vienna, 1529).</p>
632 AD	<p>Muhammad dies: succeeded by his friend and father-in-law Abu Bakr.</p> <p>633-37 Arabs conquer Syria and Mesopotamia--moving rapidly</p> <p>TME, p 171 An alleged Hadith stipulates that "only Allah can fix prices"—Muslims were fond of trying to establish a "fair price"—did not work well then, either.</p> <p>TME, p. 172 Lewis cites Koran (2:275) which forbids usury and dooms to hellfire those who engage in it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>SLAVERY</p> <p>TME, p 174 : "The large-scale, long-range commerce in human beings was, in the main, a development of the Islamic period....":</p>

	<p>Infidel free men captured in a holy war; massive importation of black slaves dates from the advance of Muslim armies into the African continent.</p> <p>Of The Later DECLINE OF ISLAM</p> <p>TME, p 178: Decline of Islam:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exhaustion or loss to invaders of mines, just at the time that Europeans were exploiting foreign sources for vast amounts of gold in the Western hemisphere. 2. amounts of gold in the Western hemisphere. 3. Destructive invasions, esp. Mongols. 4. Even as Ottoman armies ruled the land, and, for a while, Ottoman navies ruled the seas, European merchants "PEACEFULLY AND QUIETLY, CAPTURED THE MARKETS." <p>The first four successors to the prophet were related to him by marriages, but "non-hereditary succession" is (supposed to be) the preferred means of the Sunnis.</p> <p>NOW: Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman, Ali, Muawiya</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bakr, Father-in-Law to Muhammad 2. Umar an Umayyad father to one of Prophet's wives 3. Uthman, an Umayyad married to one of the Prophet's daughters 4. Ali, cousin to the Prophet married to M's daughter, Fatima 5. Umayyad Muawiyah breaks the chain of family relationships to the Prophet.
632 AD	<p>Abu Bakr on Prophet's death, Bakr was chosen by the council at Medina. Those who favored Ali were disappointed but gave allegiance.</p> <p>TME, p. 194: The prophet and his successors ruled ... a religio-political community of different origins and sometimes conflicting allegiances. They were almost continuously at war."</p> <p>Fortunate Abu Bakr dies a natural death in 634. (Sophocles, in <u>Oedipus Rex</u>: Count no man fortunate until he is safely dead.)</p>
634 AD	<p>2. Umar Ibn Khattab succeeds: 634-644 – Designated by Abu Bakr on his deathbed? Later (644) murdered by an Iranian slave. Umar conquered Jerusalem –638. Umar did preliminary work at the site of the Dome of the Rock.</p>

	<p>The Pact of Umar specified the limitations imposed by Islam on non-Muslims living in Dhimmitude in Muslim-controlled lands. The Pact is a long list of prohibitions and requirements, which see at. Annaged.com,</p> <p>S Schwartz <u>Two Faces of Islam</u>: Umar started raiding his neighbors (Persia, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jerusalem). Established a code for Dhimma (The Pact of Umar).</p>
635-642	Christians massacred by the thousands in Mesopotamia.
636	East Roman Empire Byzantines defeated by Arabs, Islam, at Battle of Yarmuk.
636	<p><u>Legacy of Jihad</u>, Bostom, pp. 80ff. Umar orders the first Muslim attacks on Indian sub-continent. But for the following 570 years four waves or epochs of Muslim invaders attacked and destroyed parts of India: 636-713 Arabs vs Hindus on Indian West Coast; 636-870 Arabs and Turks against Hindu Afghanistan; 870-1030 in the Punjab Esp. Mamud of Ghazni 1000-1030; 1175-1206 Muhammad Gauri conquers NW India and Gangetic Valley.)</p> <p>See Will and Ariel Durant, <u>The Story of Civilization</u> vol. 1, pp. 459ff and Trifkovic, <u>Sword of the Prophet</u>, pp. 110, ff. Durant: "The Mohammedan conquest of India is probably the bloodiest story in history."</p> <p>Islam pays its respects to India, which, in many Islamic precincts is still considered unfinished business at the start of the 21st century. Not to forget the Moguls, later on.</p>
	<p>Jihad in the Koran--by Sura (chapter) and verse From <u>Legacy of Jihad</u>, ed Bostom, pp. 125-6, compared line for line with Wahhabi-preferred translation of Koran obtained from ISNA in May of 2005. Trans. Abdullah Yusufali, ed. Sayed AA Rozwy</p> <p>As Bat Ye'or has accurately specified in <u>Eurabia</u> and other works: For "Antisemitism," read : "Judeophobia." She points out an obvious but not frequently acknowledged truth: Jews and Arabs are both Semitic people.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	<p>Sura/Verse 9:5; 9:29; 9:73; 9:111; 9:123; 4:74; 4:76; 4:95; 2:216; 2:217; 2:218; 2:191; 8:12; 8:15; 8:16; 8:39; 8:41; 8:65; 48.20 .</p> <p>Nothing but bad news for non-Muslims See full texts at Table 1 Jihad in the Koran 9:5 is often cited as the exemplar verse of the Sword</p>
638	<p>Muslims conquer Jerusalem (now for Muslims the third holiest city, after Mecca and Medina). Lewis, <i>What Went Wrong?</i> p. 98: "Muhammad was, so to speak, his own Constantine." <i>"He fused politics and religion for the faith of Islam--no institution even vaguely resembling the church of Christianity was ever attempted by the prophet--or by Islam since."</i></p>
641	<p>Persians defeated at Nihavand: end of Sassanids. Muslims control Iraq, Syria, Egypt, and Persia.</p>
642	<p>After years of "heavy fighting," fanatic Arabs, inspired by the gospel of Islam, "liquidated the Sassanian Empire by the victory at Nehavend." Persia disappeared as an independent power. But Abbasid Caliphs founded Baghdad, near Sassanian Ktesiphon, and Persian influence increased, up to the return of Mongol invaders in 1258. (Ency Am).</p>
643	<p>Tripoli pillaged--women and children of Jews and Christians seized by Islam.</p>
644-50	<p>Islam overruns the Mediterranean: Cyprus, Tripoli, Afghanistan, and the Sind (Southern Pakistan).</p>
644	<p>Umar murdered by Iranian slave</p>
644 AD	<p>3. Uthman Ibn Affan, 644-656, an Umayyad, married to a daughter of the prophet, succeeds.</p> <p>Later (656) Uthman is murdered by soldiers unhappy with his policy favoring his own family in political appointments (Umayyads) over Hashemites</p> <p>Under Uthman Meccan Umayyads grow powerful and Hashemites fade. Uthman largely responsible for organizing the Koran. Fregosi, <i>Jihad</i> pp. 35-36.</p>

	Uthman spreads Islam to Cyprus, Libya, Afghanistan, India.
650s	Islam is victorious over Byzantine fleet; conquers Egypt, Syria, Iraq, most of Iran
656	<p>Uthman killed.</p> <p>4. Ali, cousin to Muhammad, married to Prophet's daughter Fatima, finally succeeds.</p> <p>Ali named Caliph after murder of Uthman.</p> <p>After a brief civil war (1st Muslim Civil War) started by Muawiyah, relative of Uthman, Ali and Muawiyah reign jointly for a while, Muawiyah from Damascus.</p> <p>Fregosi, <u>Jihad</u> :</p> <p>Muawiya is the true founder of the Islamic world empire, He was the son of Abu Sufyan and Hind, enemies of the Prophet. Umayyads became Caliphs in Damacus and in Cordoba, reigning for 300 years in Spain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ali had not taken part in the siege that resulted in the death of Uthman. But Ali had objected to Uthman on formal grounds.
661	<p>Umayyad Muawiyah reigns from Damascus-</p> <p>Ali killed, stabbed while praying in 661.</p> <p>by Khawarajis (Seceders, Outsiders) thought that any Muslim could be Caliph</p> <p>Hasan, one of Ali's sons "persuaded" to renounce the caliphate, and later dies (of "consumption").</p> <p>Husayn, Ali's second son refuses later to pay homage to Muawiyah and dies in a massacre of his 200 followers at Karbala in Oct 680.</p> <p>Ali is buried at Najaf 130 km south of Baghdad, Husayn is buried at Karbala in Iraq. Both sites are still as important to Shiites as Mecca.</p> <p>Shias:</p> <p>The is no God but God; Muhammad is his prophet, and Ali the saint of God--the Great Islamic Schism</p>
	<p>Khawaraji—</p> <p>Literally The Seceders: Return to the " true faith."</p> <p>Khawaraji were a Muslim sect that challenged the authority of Ali, the fourth "replacement" leader following Mohammad, claiming that his rule was man-chosen," a Muslim authority, "and no [Muslim] rule</p>

should be obeyed unless it was the rule of Allah.”

Furthermore, the Khawaraji are described as having demanded that Ali “either mend his ways or face war.” From this, they moved on to accusing the entire society of heresy. An important aspect of this situation is that the **Khawaraji, like the modern Islamist fanatics**, “saw anyone with an opinion different from theirs, and anyone who was silent and refrained from joining them, as a heretic; as a result, they permitted the blood of Muslims....”

The Khawaraji believed they had the duty to ostracize -- even kill -- all sinners and apostates (which translated into rising up against caliphs who they felt had committed sins). Originally composed of those who had turned against the **fourth caliph, the Prophet Muhammad's son-in-law Ali (whom they assassinated)**, the Khawaraji also opposed the subsequent reign of the Umayyads and were a source of much trouble and rebellion during the early years of Islamic rule.

Modern Wahhabism is similar to Khawarajis' set of beliefs. See also Tamiyyah (following the Mongol destruction of Baghdad in 1258, by Hulagu, grandson of Genghis Khan.). Tamiyyah represented the second return to the imagined “true faith,” and Wahhabists are the third.

Schwartz, Two Faces p. 35:

The Kawarajis aimed at a dictatorship of the seemingly virtuous, though they hid behind demands for equality.

They rejected everything in Muhammad's religion with which they disagreed, and ignored Islamic precedents, inventing their own justifications for their beliefs.

Finally, they believed that Jihad to impose Islam should be made the obligation of all Muslims

Note: The advent of the Wahhabis is the third return to the “True Faith”:

In Saudi Arabia at mid-18th century, marriage brought the Wahhabis and the House of Saud together.

Schwartz, Two Faces:

“Before this (see Khawaraji, Tamiyyah)} this kind of fanaticism had always been defeated.” Thus **the two faces the Prophet's “benevolence” and this reactionary purist conception (of Islam)**” are now in the same entity.

	<p>Schwartz, is a modern day convert to Islam, of Jewish-Christian parents. He blames all Islam's defects on the Wahhabists, whom he labels the Syphilis of Islam. BUT: <u>Two Faces</u> also applies to Saudi foreign policy regarding the West: The modern Saudis spend billions all over the world fostering Wahhabism in Mosques and Madrassas, while superficially working with the West, US, in areas relating to oil, war on terror.</p>
661	<p>The Great Schism in Islam 1661 formalized: Muawiyah "was declared Caliph—<u>breaking the continuity in the reign of the Prophet's family.</u> Followers of Ali in Iraq remained loyal to Ali, becoming Shi al Ali--followers of Ali—Shias.</p>
	<p>Remember: In principle A Sunni approaches Allah directly, w/o clerical hierarchy. Shias have an hereditary view of Islam and regard the Imam as a source of both spiritual and temporal leadership. "Imam" is the title for a religious leader, especially for founders of the four schools of Islamic jurisprudence. In Shi'a Islam "Imam" denotes a "divinely appointed and infallible ruler whose word is law (<u>The Al Qaeda Reader</u>). Many Shiites reserve the term Imam only for Ali and his eleven descendants.</p>
	<p>Shiites -Twelvers The Twelfth Imam is believed to have been only five years old when the Imamate descended upon him in A.D. 874 at the death of his father. Because his followers feared he might be assassinated, the Twelfth Imam was hidden from public view and was seen only by a few of his closest deputies. Sunnis claim that he never existed or that he died while still a child. Shias believe that the Twelfth Imam never died, but disappeared from earth in about A.D. 939. Since that time, the greater occultation (term borrowed from astronomy, of the Twelfth Imam has been in force and will last until God commands the Twelfth Imam to manifest himself on earth again as the Mahdi, or Messiah. Shias believe that during the occultation of the Twelfth Imam, he is spiritually present--some believe that he is materially present as well--and he is besought to reappear in various invocations and prayers. His name is mentioned in wedding invitations, and his birthday is one of the most jubilant of all Shia religious observances.</p>

Mahdi -- see Sadr's Army in Iraq.

See also Chinese Gordon, famous British general: great successes in China; later (1885) KIA during action against a Sudanese Mahdi Army, near Khartoum.

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From: MahdiWatch.org!

***al-Mahdi* is "the rightly-guided one" who, according to Islamic Hadiths (traditions), will come before the end of time to make the entire world Muslim. Over the last 1400 years numerous claimants to the mantle of the Mahdi have arisen, and belief in the coming of the Mahdi is increasing today, as evidenced by the such overt examples as January 2007's Mahdist violence in Iraq and the frequently-expressed public pronouncements of Iran's leader Ahmadinezhad, as well as more covert examples such as the whispered claims that Usamah bin Ladin might be the Mahdi. This site will track such Mahdi-related claims, aspirations, propaganda and beliefs in the both the Sunni and Shi`i parts of the Islamic world, as well as other eschatological yearnings in a Muslim context.**

End MahdiWatch

- **Shias recognize only Ali and his descendents as legitimate Imams: Temporal AND Spiritual leaders**
Though world-wide a minority in Islam, Shiites constitute the majority of the population in Iran, Iraq, and Bahrain, and are the largest Muslim population group in Lebanon.
There is a large Shiia population in oil-rich Western Saudi Arabia.
- **Lewis: TME, p.166 ff.**
- **Islam was born in a caravan city. The Islamic empire subsequently ruled from garrison cities. Because of its origins, the Sharia (Islamic law) is primarily concerned with the**

problems of urban people, giving short shrift to peasants other than prescribing taxes, etc. Lewis reminds that Cain was a farmer, and Abel a nomad and hunter (James Joyce –Abel was a Meaty Hunter before the Lord)

Lewis, TME, p. 224. As defined by Sunni Jurists, the Islamic State was a theocracy, with God as the sole source of sovereignty, of legitimacy, and of law. The Islamic state was "The shadow of God on Earth. "

- Notice that experts on the Koran are "Jurists," and the leaders of regulatory schools of Islam exercise "jurisprudence." In Islam, church, such as it is, and state are one.

Islam is both Religion and a Political entity, as quoted from Emerson on page 1.

Islam came to the region of Iraq with the victory of the Muslim armies under Caliph Umar over the Sassanians (Persians/ modern Iran) in A.D. 637 at the battle of Al Qadisiyah. The majority of inhabitants soon became Muslim, including the Kurds, although small communities of Christians and Jews remained intact in the area of present-day Iraq.

Iraq's Shias were effectively excluded from power during the period 1638-1916. And in the modern state of Iraq, as well, although they comprised about 60% of the population. Baathists were/are secular Sunnis.

Safavid (Shiite)-Ottoman (Sunni) conflicts had the effect in Iraq of deepening the Sunni-Shiite historical rift, which lasted to the end of the 20th Century. (**Iraqi Shiites did fight against Iran in the 1980-88 war, however).**

Lewis, TME, p. 56. **Arabs used towns at the edge of deserts the way that the British employed strategic narrows, islands, usw, around the world's sea-lanes while establishing and maintaining their empire.**

Islamic Fundamentalism: V. S. Naipaul Beyond Belief, 64.

The title truly is a play on words.

"The cruelty of Islamic Fundamentalism is that it allows only one people--the Arabs, the original people of the Prophet- a past, and sacred places, pilgrimages, and earth reverences . The sacred Arab places have to be sacred places to all the converted peoples.

Converted peoples have to strip themselves of their past; of converted peoples nothing is required but the purest faith,if such a thing can be arrived at), Islam, submission. It is the most

	uncompromising kind of imperialism."
668	Arabs tried and failed seven times between 668 and 798 to capture Constantinople.
669	Ali's son Hasan, dies of poison. Had replaced Ali briefly, 661) but Muawiyah persuaded him to step down and take a pension. Muawiyah pointed out that on his (Muawiyah's) death, the Caliphate would revert back to Hassan and the Hashemites. Did not work out. (A mystery)
661-750	Ummayyad : First Islamic Dynasty , based in Damascus. Islam becomes "Arabized." Remember-- Muawiyah was the son of Abu Sufyan and Hind--bitter enemies of Prophet.
602-680	<p>Life of Mu'awiyah: (lived 602-680), was the founder of the great Umayyad Dynasty of caliphs. He fought against the fourth caliph, Ali, seized Egypt, and assumed the caliphate after Ali's assassination in 661. He restored unity to the Muslim empire and made Damascus its capital. He reigned from 661 to 680.</p> <p>It is ironic that a man who was to become the political-religious head of Islam was born into a clan that rejected the Prophet Muhammad in his home city, Mecca, and continued to oppose him on the battlefield after he had emigrated to Medina.</p> <p>Muawiyah did not become a Muslim until Muhammad had conquered Mecca and had reconciled his former enemies by gifts.</p> <p>Possibly because of Muhammad's policy of conciliation, Muawiyah was made a scribe in his service.</p> <p>But Muawiyah's contributions to Islamic history are wholly associated with his career in Syria, which began shortly after the death of the Prophet, when Muawiyah, along with his brother Yazid, served in the tribal armies sent from Arabia against the Byzantine forces in Syria. Upon the death of Yazid in</p> <p>640, Muawiyah was appointed governor of Damascus by the caliph Umar and gradually gained mastery over other areas of Syria. By</p> <p>647 Muawiyah had built a Syrian tribal army strong enough to repel a Byzantine attack and in subsequent years to take the offensive</p>

	<p>against the Byzantines in campaigns that resulted in the capture of Cyprus (649) and Rhodes (654) and a devastating defeat of the Byzantine navy off the coast of Lycia in Anatolia (655). Muawiyah periodically dispatched land expeditions into Anatolia. All these campaigns, however, came to a halt with the accession of Ali to the caliphate, and a new, decisive phase of Muawiyah's career began.</p> <p>As a kinsman of the slain caliph Uthman, Umayyad Muawiyah bore the duty of revenge. Because Ali neglected to apprehend and punish Uthman's murderers, Muawiyah regarded him as an accomplice to the murder and refused to acknowledge his caliphate.</p> <p>Thereupon Ali marched to the Euphrates border of Syria and engaged Muawiyah's troops at the Battle of Siffin (657).</p> <p>Muawiyah's guile turned near defeat into a truce. Resorting to a trick that played upon the religious sensibilities of Ali's forces, he brought about negotiations that ultimately cast doubt on the legitimacy of Ali's caliphate and alienated a sizable number of his supporters. When these former supporters--the Khawarajites--rose in rebellion against Ali, Muawiyah took advantage of Ali's difficulties in Iraq to send a force to seize control of Egypt.</p> <p>Thus, when Ali was assassinated in 661, Mu'awiyah held both Syria and Egypt and, as commander of the largest force in the Muslim Empire, had the strongest claim to the caliphate. (Ali's son Hasan was "persuaded" to remove himself from public life.)</p>
<p>680</p> <p>681</p>	<p>After two revolutions over succession, the Shiia emerge more fully, in the great schism over succession to the Prophet</p> <p>Battle of Kharbala: Husayn, son of Ali, is killed, with 70 of his adherents. Husayn had proclaimed himself Caliph, and died in a battle against huge odds. This massacre of direct descendants of the Prophet, following a long string of murders and uprisings is still a Shiite rallying event. .Later Iran becomes the only Shi'ite State. Husayn's death at the Battle of <u>Kharbala and the earlier Assassination of Ali are the two pivotal factors in determining the beliefs and course of action for Shi'ites</u></p> <p>656-60 First civil War 680-692 Second Civil War</p>
<p>691</p>	<p>The great Dome of the Rock was built in Jerusalem during the Umayyad Caliphate. The 9th Caliph, Abd al-Malik, built the great Dome of the Rock between 687 and 691. Persuasive evidence</p>

	<p>suggests that the Dome was designed by Christian Byzantine architects. Preliminary work had been done under Umar soon after he conquered Jerusalem in 638. The Dome is not a mosque, but a shrine. It features this founding inscription:</p> <p>“O People of the Book! Do not exaggerate in your religion nor utter aught concerning God save the truth. The Messiah, Jesus son of Mary, was only a Messenger of God, and His Word which He conveyed unto Mary, and a spirit from Him. So believe in God and His messengers, and say not 'Three' - Cease! (it is) better for you! - God is only One God. Far be it removed from His transcendent majesty that He should have a son. ... Whoso disbelieveth the revelations of God (will find that) lo! God is swift at reckoning! “</p> <p>Damascus becomes a great city under the Umayyads</p>
696	Arabic becomes the official language of the Islamic world.
705-717	Muslims continue the conquest of North Africa and establish a kingdom in Spain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 710-11 • 	<p>First landing in Spain –Julian, a Christian, invites about 18,000 Berbers and their horses to cross from Ceuta, and they defeat Visigoth Roderick east of Cadiz-Islam has landed in Spain! To avenge Julian's ravaged Daughter??</p> <p>1. Lot, p 310. The Visigoths (now in Spain) were able to get free of Byzantium, but “dragged out a wretched and uneasy existence which came to an abrupt end in 711, owing to the catastrophe of the Moslem invasion.”</p> <p>One version of these events is that in the year 711, an oppressed Christian chief, Julian, went to the governor of North Africa, with a plea for help against the tyrannical Visigoth ruler of Spain, Roderick, who has ravished and spurned Julian’s daughter. Governor Musa responded by sending the young general Tariq bin Ziyad with an army of 7000 troops. The name Gibraltar is derived from Jabal At-Tariq which is Arabic for ‘Rock of Tariq’ named after the place where the Muslim army landed.”</p> <p>Not surprisingly, the story of the appeal for help is not universally accepted. There is no doubt that Tariq invaded Spain, but the reason for it probably had much more to do with the Muslim drive to enlarge their territory.</p> <p>The Muslim army defeated the Visigoth army easily, and Roderick was killed in battle.</p> <p>After the first victory, the Muslims conquered most of Spain and</p>

	<p>Portugal with little difficulty, and in fact with little opposition. Took about 3 years, By 720 Spain was largely under Muslim (or Moorish, as it was called) control.</p> <p>The heartland of Muslim rule was Southern Spain or Andalusia. The name Andalusia comes from the term Al-Andalus used by the Arabs, which is derived from the Vandals who had been settled in the region.</p> <p>Dhimmitude flowers abundantly in Spain from the first of the invasions on.(The Vandals had settled in North Africa!)</p>
	<p>Remember: The Umayyads were the first Islamic dynasty, established by the caliph Muawiyah in 661. An earlier caliph, Uthman (644-56), had been a member of the powerful Umayyad clan, but was murdered and replaced by Ali. When Muawiyah, previously governor of Syria, seized the caliphate, he made the succession hereditary and thus inaugurated dynastic rule. From their capital at Damascus, the Umayyad caliphs ruled a vast empire, extending from Europe to India, until 750 AD, and the advent of the Abbasids.</p> <p>The Umayyad line continued in Spain until 1031.</p> <p>In place of the theocratic government of the early caliphs, Muawiyah created a more autocratic and secular regime, which sought to maintain the privileges of the Arabs and the fruits of their conquests. Islam was reserved as a privilege of the Arabs and was not forced upon the conquered peoples, whose society was preserved and strongly influenced the government, art, and economy of the dynasty. In government, Muawiyah adopted the bureaucratic structure of the former Byzantine state as well as hereditary succession. In art and architecture a similar adaptation was made; the most important innovation was the mosque.</p> <p>The policy of continuous expansion, reaching its maximum extent under al-Walid I (705-15), brought northwest Africa, Spain, western India, and portions of Central Asia into the Islamic empire and added greatly to Umayyad wealth. This expansion was the result of an efficient Syrian army and a powerful navy. The Umayyad period was characterized by Arabization--the spread and intermarriage of Arabs with native peoples and the adoption of Arabic as the common language within the empire. The dynasty collapsed because of internal tribal and geographical rivalries and a return to the principles of Islam as the foundation of the state.</p> <p>Now, the Abbasids Abbasid: Named after prophet's eldest uncle: Persian, Iraqi, Shiites, et al vs Umayyads of Damascus. Last Abbasid Caliph</p>

	<p>killed by Mongols(Hulagu) in 1258). They were Shias, but became Sunnis in power--founded Baghdad. It does strain credulity that the Prophet would have such firm family ties farther east, and in Persia.</p> <p>750 The Umayyads were overthrown by the Abbasids, who massacred most members of the Umayyad family. Abbasi-named after prophet's eldest uncle: Persian. Iraqi, Shiite, et al vs Muawiya of Damascus The Umayyad dynasty survived only in Spain.</p>
712	Hajjaj, governor of Iraq, orders Muhammad Qasim to pursue Jihad in India.
717-718	<p>Fregosi pp. 103 ff. Leo the Isaurian, born in Anatolia, is Emperor of the Byzantines: "He saved the Balkans and Eastern Europe from Jihad for another 650 years and perhaps, in the totally confused situation of Europe at the time, he saved the whole of Europe from an Islamic invasion."</p> <p>LEO repelled Arabs during their second assault on Constantinople. He prevented an Islamic move across Europe to hook up with the Languedoc {(made (in)famous by <u>Holy Blood, Holy Grail</u>)} where they were already entrenched.</p> <p>Spain had just fallen to Islam; as had East Transoxiana on the fringes of China: Allah was making headway. In less than 60 years Islam had spread from the Mongol desert to the Atlantic.</p> <p>The advantages of Greek fire and a cold winter's dysentery that struck the attackers aided Leo in his resistance.</p> <p>Bulgaria also pitched in, cutting off supplies, causing starvation among the Muslims. Only five galleys of several hundred returned to Syria. Jihad failed.</p> <p>Suleiman died of over indulgence--and the Arabs never again. threatened Byzantium, which contrived to endure another 700 years.</p>
717-720	Umar II, was the first to encourage conversions to Islam
718-732	<p>Fregosi, <u>Jihad</u> pp. 111, ff.</p> <p>Pelayo, a resistance hero, carved out an area in Northeastern Spain. Son of Visigoth nobleman, and dead in 737, Pelayo could be called the founder of modern Spain.</p> <p>Muslims take Catalan Province, in 721 Narbonne, the Toulouse; 724 Carcassonne (made famous by the Tour de France) and Nimes; up the Rhone to Lyon, Macon, Chalons, Beaune, and Dijon!! Then Arles, Aquitaine and Bordeaux. But Charles Martel awoke from internal</p>

	intrigues and started to take action.
732	<p>Charles (The Hammer) Martel, grandfather of Charlemagne, defeats the Moors at Poitiers/Tours--big event in the West--fairly minor to Islam--who then thought nothing of the West. French (Franks) primarily infantry--defeated Moorish cavalry--high-tide of Moorish attempts to invade Europe. In 732 Abd-el-Rahman, Governor of Spain, crossed the Pyrenees at the head of an immense army, and advanced as far as the Loire, pillaging and burning as he went. In October, 732, Charles met -Rahman outside of Tours, defeated and killed him in a battle (the Battle of Poitiers) which remains one of the great events in the history of the world, as upon its issue depended whether Christian civilization would continue or that Islam would prevail throughout Europe. It was this battle, it is said, that gave Charles his name, <i>Martel (Tudites)</i> "The Hammer," because of his ardor in smiting the enemy.</p> <p>NOTE: This is just 100 years after the death of Muhammad and a good indicator of the vigor with which Islam sought to spread the word .</p> <p>But Charles did not pursue. The new governor of Spain, Abd al Malik returned to jihad beyond the Pyrenees. .Emir Malik wne on to Languedoc and all the way to the Rhone River. Another Emir crossed the Rhone, took Arles, then Avignon, occupying that part of Provence for 4 years. Blood and guts, with Paradise for the fallen Martyrs as usual.</p> <p>Throughout the Muslim occupation of Spain, Muslim advances were facilitated by intrigues and plots among the Christians, who often were merely looking to solidify local power bases. In some instances Muslim/Christian coalitions were joined for short-term goals. In 737 Charles sent brother Childebrand, who re-took Avignon, and killed all Muslim fathers, then to Saacens in Norbonne, Brezier, Montpellier, and Nimes.</p> <p>739 Arabs attacked a famous Benedictine Monastery, massacred all but 4 of 500 Monks. Muslims also attacked Sardinia, Sicily, and Corsica. Berber-Arab hostilities somewhat impeded Muslim affairs. Arabs from Yemen were at odds with Arabs from other parts of Arabia, but they all managed to fight together against the Christians.</p> <p>Martel died in 741, son Pepin the Short took over. Soon there were no Muslims north of the Pyrenees.</p>

	<p>End Fregosi in <u>Jihad</u></p> <p>Karen Armstrong shows her bias in dismissing this as the defeat of a "small raiding party of Arabs." She is similarly dismissive of the sea battle of Lepanto in terms of its significance to Islam. Other authors report that Muslims perceived it as a significant defeat. Note: Thomas Friedman used Vasari's painting of the Battle of Lepanto on the cover of <u>Longitudes and Attitudes</u>, his 2002 book of pre- and post- 11 Sept 02 columns and notes on his travels. Not that T Friedman is an authority.</p> <p>As always, let the reader beware.</p> <p>About 741: First biography of the Prophet is written.</p>
742-814	<p>Charlemagne: read, could not write; crowned first Holy Roman Emperor in 799.</p>
750 AD	<p>Arabs bring the decimal from India; Arab world still uses, and is limited by, the Roman arch</p> <p>End of Umayyad Dynasty (except in Spain)—courtesy of Abbasids.</p>
	<p>By the middle of the 8th century, the Muslims had completed their occupation of Spain and the Umayyad prince Abd al-Rahman, who had fled from the Abbasids slaughter of 750 A.D., took refuge among the Berbers. Finally, supported by one of the Iberian Peninsular Muslims tribes, the Yemenites, Rahman managed to defeat, in 755, the Abbasid governor of Al-Andalus and have himself proclaimed, in Cordoba, Emir, independent of Damascus. In the first third of the 10th century, one of the Spanish Umayyads, Abd al- Rahman III, restored and extended the Al-Andalus emirate and became the first Spanish Caliph</p> <p>Abbasids set up in Baghdad after the initial slaughter of Umayyads. (Until the return of the Mongols in 1258)</p>
750-1031	<p>Arab zenith in Spain</p> <p>Umayyad power in Spain "ended" when Hisham III was exiled from Cordoba in 1031</p>
	<p>Muslim Dynasties in Spain:</p>
	<p>Umayyads Spanish Branch 756-1031</p>
	<p>Almoravids Berbers North Africa and Spain 1050-1147</p>
	<p>Almohads Berbers North Africa and Spain 1130-1269</p>
	<p>Nasrids Spain Granada 1230-1492</p>
750-1258	<p>Reprise:</p> <p>Abbasids-- Named after prophet's eldest uncle: Persian, Iraqi,</p>

Shiites, et al vs Umayyad of Damascus. Last Abbasid Caliph killed by Mongols(Hulagu) in 1258. Were Shias, became Sunnis in power--founded Baghdad.

Abbasid Caliphate/ Empire:

Iranian Caliphs were not just super-sheiks, but regarded themselves as somehow divinely appointed in older ME/Oriental style

"The second, longest lived, and most renowned dynasty in Islam" (Ency Americana, 1957 Edition). In the late 8th century exchanged emissaries with Charlemagne. Abbasids claim the Caliphate in opposition to Umayyads in Syria. By mid 8th century the Abbasids had a coalition of Persians, Iraqis, Shiites, and others who opposed the Damascus Umayyad claim to the Caliphate. Also in late 8th the century Abbasids attacked the Byzantine Empire and exacted tribute the regent, Irene. Abbasids at zenith at end of 8th century; translations of classic Greek philosophy and science--then decline

Understandably, the reputed branches of the Prophet's family are yet to be definitively identified.

Resistance to the Umayyads: Background--

Many unsuccessful Iraqi and Iranian insurrectionists had fled to Khorasan, in addition to Bedouins. There, at the city of Merv (present-day Mary in the Soviet Union), a faction that supported **Abd al Abbas (a descendant of the Prophet's uncle)**, was able to organize the rebels under the battle cry, "the House of Hashim."

Hashim, the Prophet Muhammad's grandfather, was an ancestor of both the Shia line and the Abbas line, and the Shias therefore actively supported the Hashimite leader, Abu Muslim (so it is written).

In 747, Abu Muslim's army attacked the Umayyads and occupied Iraq. In 750, Abd al Abbas (not a Shia) was established in Baghdad as the first caliph of the Abbasid Dynasty. The Abbasids, whose line was called "the blessed dynasty" by its supporters, presented themselves to the people as divine-right rulers who would initiate a new era of justice and prosperity. Their political policies were, however, remarkably similar to those of the Umayyads (Syria-based claimants to the Caliphate). Baghdad becomes " a vast emporium." By the end of the 8th century Baghdad was second in size only to Constantinople. Because of Iraqi Shiites, Baghdad remained the capital; then first the Iranians and soon after parts of the West (Spain, Morocco, Tunisia, and Egypt)--before end of the 9th Century- began breaking away from Abbasid control.

Lewis, TME, p. 71: For the last 300 years of its existence the Abbasid caliphate was a largely pro-forma, with local rulers largely on their own."

- **The center did not hold, as usual, and by 1258 Hulagu, the**

	<p>current Mongol ruler, executed the last Caliph. The Mongols destroyed Baghdad and its libraries; murdered its scholars, religious leaders, and poets.</p> <p>The river ran red with blood and blue with ink, so it was reported..</p>
	<p>END</p>

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	<p>billionaire, claiming discrimination, etc.,etc. Cambridge U Press folded, destroyed copies of the book and asked purchasing organizations (Libraries, usw) to return or destroy copies of the book. Miraculously, most have not complied. BUT the book is not currently available at Amazon. SO another campaign of intimidation pays off handsomely for Islam—gradually reducing the rest of the worl to a state of Dhimmitude. Unless/until Cambridge or some other press decides to bite the bullet and proceed, this remains a very rare book.</p>
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Table 1 Jihad in the Koran / Verses of the Sword

Oct 2007 From Boston, Legacy of Jihad, Prometheus, Amherst., 2005

From <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/k/koran/browse.html> This is a representative translation of these passages.

Sura (Chapter)/Verse

Text

9.5	9.5] So when the sacred months have passed away, then slay the idolaters wherever you find them, and take them captives and besiege them and lie in wait for them in every ambush, then if they repent and keep up prayer and pay the poor-rate, leave their way free to them; surely Allah is Forgiving, Merciful.
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9:29	[9.29] Fight those who do not believe in Allah, nor in the latter day, nor do they prohibit what Allah and His Apostle have prohibited, nor follow the religion of truth, out of those who have been given the Book, until they pay the tax in acknowledgment of superiority and they are in a state of subjection.
9:73	9.73] O Prophet! Strive hard against the unbelievers and the hypocrites and be unyielding to them; and their abode is hell, and evil is the destination.
9:111	9.111] Surely Allah has bought of the believers their persons and their property for this, that they shall have the garden; they fight in Allah's way, so they slay and are slain; a promise which is binding on Him in the Taurat and the Injeel and the Quran; and who is more faithful to his covenant than Allah? Rejoice therefore in the pledge which you have made; and that is the mighty achievement.
9:123	9.123] O you who believe! fight those of the unbelievers who are near to you and let them find in you hardness; and know that Allah is with those who guard (against evil).
4:74	[4.74] Therefore let those fight in the way of Allah, who sell this world's life for the hereafter; and whoever fights in the way of Allah, then be he slain or be he victorious, We shall grant him a mighty reward.
4:76	[4.76] Those who believe fight in the way of Allah, and those who disbelieve fight in the way of the Shaitan. Fight therefore against the friends of the Shaitan; surely the strategy of the Shaitan is weak
4:95	4.95] The holders back from among the believers, not having any injury, and those who strive hard in Allah's way with their property and their persons are not equal; Allah has made the strivers with their property and their persons to excel the holders back a (high) degree, and to each (class) Allah has promised good; and Allah shall grant to the strivers above the holders back a mighty reward:
2:216	2.216] Fighting is prescribed for you, and you dislike it. But it may be that you dislike a thing that it is good for you, and it may be that you love a thing while it is evil for you, and Allah knows, while you do not know
2:217	[2.217] They ask you concerning the sacred month about fighting in it. Say: Fighting in it is a grave matter, and hindering (men) from Allah's way and denying Him, and (hindering men from) the Sacred Mosque and turning its people out of it, are still graver with Allah, and persecution is graver than slaughter; and they will not cease fighting with you until they turn you back from your religion, if they can; and whoever of you turns back from his religion, then he dies while an unbeliever-- these it is whose works shall go for nothing in this world and the hereafter, and they are the inmates of the fire; therein they shall abide
2:218	[2.218] Surely those who believed and those who fled (their home) and strove hard in the way of Allah these hope for the mercy of Allah

	and Allah is Forgiving, Merciful.
2:191	2.191] And kill them wherever you find them, and drive them out from whence they drove you out, and persecution is severer than slaughter, and do not fight with them at the Sacred Mosque until they fight with you in it, but if they do fight you, then slay them; such is the recompense of the unbelievers.
8:12	8.12] When your Lord revealed to the angels: I am with you, therefore make firm those who believe. I will cast terror into the hearts of those who disbelieve. Therefore strike off their heads and strike off every fingertip of them.
8:15	[8.15] O you who believe! when you meet those who disbelieve marching for war, then turn not your backs to them
8:16	[8.16] And whoever shall turn his back to them on that day-- unless he turn aside for the sake of fighting or withdraws to a company-- then he, indeed, becomes deserving of Allah's wrath, and his abode is hell; and an evil destination shall it be.
8:39	[8.39] And fight with them until there is no more persecution and religion should be only for Allah; but if they desist, then surely Allah sees what they do.
8:41	[8.41] And know that whatever thing you gain, a fifth of it is for Allah and for the Apostle and for the near of kin and the orphans and the needy and the wayfarer, if you believe in Allah and in that which We revealed to Our servant, on the day of distinction, the day on which the two parties met; and Allah has power over all things.
8:65	[8.65] O Prophet! urge the believers to war; if there are twenty patient ones of you they shall overcome two hundred, and if there are a hundred of you they shall overcome a thousand of those who disbelieve, because they are a people who do not understand.
48.20	48.20] Allah promised you many acquisitions which you will take, then He hastened on this one for you and held back the hands of men from you, and that it may be a sign for the believers and that He may guide you on a right path.
	From http://quod.lib.umich.edu/k/koran/browse.html