Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research The Myth of An Antisemitic Genocide In Muslim Scripture Omar Suleiman, Nazir Khan, & Justin Parrott

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In the name of Allah, the Most Merciful, the Grantor of Mercy

# How an apocalyptic tradition played into the hands of anti-Jewish and anti-Muslim hatemongers

A Jordanian cleric visiting Canada recently misleadingly cited a hadith without context or explanation, which rightly triggered condemnations from the Muslim community as well as numerous headlines around the world. A hadith is an oral report transmitted from the Prophet Muhammad مليه , and can be incredibly complex as one needs to evaluate all the chains of transmission of any statement recorded in a given hadith in order to arrive at an appropriate conclusion regarding what it is actually about. In this case, a single phrase was cited, one describing rocks and trees calling out to Muslims, "There is a Jew behind me, come and kill him."

This is not the first time that this particular text has been used to foment anti-Semitic sentiment within the Muslim community. Muslim leaders and scholars must forcefully denounce such rhetoric and clarify Islam's unequivocal condemnation of all forms of anti-Semitism, racism, discrimination, and xenophobia. Of course Islamophobes pounced on the opportunity to trigger alarm bells and generate a new wave of propaganda accusing Muslims of genocidal ambitions towards Jews, and to claim that Islam is inherently anti-Semitic and a threat to Western civilization.

### **Explanation of the misquoted hadith**

#### A story about a supernatural apocalyptic battle between good and evil

When we look up different narrations of the *hadith* in question, we find out that the phrase being quoted is actually part of a larger narrative in the genre of eschatology (the part of theology dealing with the end times and the Day of Judgment), describing the return of Jesus and the apocalyptic battle between Jesus and the Dajjal (Antichrist). In this battle that will take place between the armies of Jesus and the *Dajjal*, several miracles are said to occur including that the Dajjal will melt when Jesus sees him, and that inanimate rocks and trees will speak and identify soldiers of the Dajjal (Sunan Ibn Majah 4077).

This is a story about a battle between two groups of soldiers involved in war, one side of which is clearly unjust; it does not refer to innocent civilians. And it's not actually a battle of one religious group against another! As a matter of fact, Muslims believe that all righteous Christians, Jews, and Muslims will be following Jesus after he returns (Qur'an 4:159) united under one creed of monotheism and belief in all of God's messengers. Meanwhile, misguided Christians, Jews, and Muslims will be following the *Dajjal*. Indeed, other *hadith* demonstrate that many of the Dajjal's forces will actually be deviant Muslims (Sunan Ibn Majah 179).<sup>2</sup>

#### Jews are amongst the good guys in the Muslim apocalypse

The *hadith* describing the soldiers of *Dajjal* who happen to be Jewish are in fact referring to a specific cult of 70 000 that takes Dajjal to be their messiah and follows him in his tyrannical actions (Sahih Muslim 2944). Hadith commentary states that those who will become Dajjal's followers will represent only a small fraction of the global population of Jews (Fayd al-Bari, Anwar Shah Kashmiri, 4/197). In fact, most Jews will be righteous folk amongst the forces of good uniting with virtuous Christians and Muslims, embracing the message of all the Prophets, and fighting against the Dajjal.3 After all, the Dajjal will be a murderous dictator

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Fath al-Bari by Ibn Hajar al-'Aqsalani, Sharh Sahih Muslim by al-Nawawi, Umdatul-Qari by Badr al-Deen al-'Ayni

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This narration states that he will emerge from the deviant group known as the Khawarij (Sunan Ibn Majah 179), and according to commentaries on Ibn Majah, he will emerge at the head of a great army ("jaysh al-adheem") of Khawarij (Shuruh Sunan Ibn Majah, edited by Raed Sabri Ibn Abi Ulfah). Another narration (Sahih Bukhari 1881) states that he will be joined by the inhabitants of Makkah and Madinah who are munafigeen—those who outwardly claim to be Muslim but whose insincerity in faith will be evident once they join forces with the Dajjal.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Fayd al-Bari explains, "This is only about the Jews whom Jesus is fighting against, namely those in the armies of Dajjal, not all Jews around the world." In fact, if Dajjal is followed by a cult of seventy thousand wearing green shawls and crowns—as the hadith states—this number amounts to less than 0.5% of the global population, a tiny fraction. As an aside, though not a hadith nor theologically reliable narration of any sort, there is an interesting comment recorded in Kitab al-Fitan by Nu'aym ibn Hammad (d.228H), the teacher of Imam al-Bukhari (d. 256H), which states that after al-Mahdi (another Islamic eschatological figure) recovers the Ark of the Covenant, most Jews will join the Muslims except for a few. And in the Rabbinical literature, the staff of Aaron—one of the items in the Ark of the Covenant—will be recovered by the Messiah, as a token of his authority (*Midrash Yelamdenu*).

who claims to be God, an anathema to all followers of the Abrahamic tradition as well as to all people of conscience.

Muslims do not believe that rocks and trees will be pointing out random innocent bystanders, but rather soldiers of the Dajjal-combatants who are themselves involved in killing innocent people. It is about these specific combatants in the Antichrist's army that rocks and trees will say, "There is one hiding behind me, come and slay him!" The religious identity of the Dajjal's soldiers includes evildoers from all backgrounds (including misguided Muslims). Other variants of the *hadith* state that the rocks and trees will simply say, "Here is a rejector of truth hiding behind me!" (Musnad Ahmad 3546) or "Here is a soldier of Dajjal!" (al-Buhur al-Zakhirah 1/493) and do not focus on the religious identity.

Therefore, this *hadith* describes a future battle between warriors and can only occur after the return of Jesus; in no way can it be interpreted as a prescription to go out and harm civilians or peaceful members of any faith community. The Qur'an explicitly condemns violence against civilians and noncombatants, stating "Whoever kills a soul it is as if he has slain all humanity," (5:32) and, "So if they withdraw and do not fight you, and offer you peace, then God gives you no way against them," (4:90). War is only permitted in defense against aggression or to aid the oppressed, as in the case of Jesus fighting against the Dajjal's forces.

## The question of Anti-Semitism and the Armageddon

All three Abrahamic faiths (Islam, Christianity, and Judaism) have well-established traditions about a prophesied Messiah who will engage in a battle against the forces of evil in the end times, whether it be the return of Christ who will battle all the nations of the earth, or the coming of the Masiach ben Yossef who will destroy the Edomites and enemies of Israel.<sup>4</sup> All three groups have had to explicate these esoteric eschatological passages in order to steer clear of antagonism towards other

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> "Appendix II – Mashiach in Jewish Law by Rabbi Dr. J. Immanuel Schochet, from his book Mashiach— the Messianic Era in Jewish Law on Chabad.org. Dr. Schochet writes, "Interestingly enough, according to Pirkei deR. Eliezer ch. 28 (in non-censored versions), the Ishmaelites (Arabs) will be the final kingdom to be defeated by Mashiach."

http://www.chabad.org/library/moshiach/article\_cdo/aid/101747/jewish/Appendix-II.htm#footnote6a101747

communities. In 2012, A DNC County Chairman resigned after he said, "The Christians just want us to be there so we can be slaughtered and converted and bring on the second coming of Jesus Christ." The Bible describes the Armageddon in painful terms regarding the enemies of Christ/Israel (See: Zechariah 14:12).<sup>6</sup> It's necessary for people of all faiths to not allow their texts about the end times to be hijacked in a way that validates hateful speech or actions in the present. All Abrahamic faiths have eschatological teachings that are esoteric and require careful critical interpretation. The mainstream leaders of all faith communities have consistently emphasized tolerance and respect for others.

#### Islam denounces all forms of anti-Semitism and racism

The Prophet Muhammad صلى الله taught his companions to respect people of all faith backgrounds and to care for everyone. He said, "Donate in charity to people of all faiths" (Musannaf Ibn Abi Shaybah 3/177)7 and he personally used to donate money regularly to sponsor a Jewish family in his community. When the Prophet saw the funeral procession of a Jew passing by, he stood up out of respect. When some companions pointed out that the deceased was not Muslim, he rebuked them stating, "Is it not a human soul?" (Sahih Bukhari 1250). The lesson here is to respect all humanity. Some Jews converted to Islam and yet others, like the Rabbi Mukhayriq, continued to practice Judaism and still remained on good terms with the Prophet عليه (Seerah Ibn Hisham 1/518). Even when the Prophet عليه وسلم passed away, he had his armor mortgaged to a Jewish person (Sahih Bukhari 2759), a narration that shows he maintained good relations with Jews until his death. As the Our'an says, "God instructs you to deal kindly and justly with anyone who has not fought you for your faith or driven you out of your homes: God loves the just," (60:8). According to Al-Tabari, one of the earliest commentators, this verse encourages good relations with "all the sects, creeds, and religions," (Tafsir al-Tabari 60:8). These Qur'anic teachings have inspired Muslims throughout the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> http://americanvision.org/6370/christians-just-want-jews-slaughtered-and-converted/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> http://biblehub.com/zechariah/14-12.htm

<sup>7</sup> Musannaf ibn Abi Shaybah, and Silsilah al-Saheehah vol 6, p. 628. Arabic: (تصدقوا على أهل الأديان كلها)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Kitab al-Amwal, Abu Ubayd al-Qasim ibn Sallam d224H, pp. 727-728, Dar alShuruq 1989. Arabic: عن سعيد بن . ( المسيب أن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم تصدق على أهل بيت من اليهود بصدقة ، فهي تجري عليهم

ages. During World War II, the Grand Mosque in Paris rescued Jews fleeing the Nazis and provided them with a safe haven and means of escape. This is the legacy that Muslims must recall and revive.

In addition to respecting other faiths, Islam prohibits harming others and places great emphasis on Muslims maintaining positive relationships with those outside the faith. The Prophet Muhammad صلى issued a stark warning about persecuting others, "Whoever harms a non-Muslim at peace with us will never smell the fragrance of paradise, although its fragrance can be found a distance of forty years of travel," (Sahih Bukhari 6516). On the Day of Judgment, the Prophet himself will argue on behalf of persecuted non-Muslims and against the Muslims who عليه وسلم persecuted them, "If anyone wrongs a non-Muslim at peace with us, violates his rights, burdens him with more work than he is able to do, or takes something from him without his consent, then I will be his advocate on the Day of Resurrection." (Sunan Abi Dawud 3052). This stunning indictment should make any Muslim think twice before hurting anyone.

Yaqeen Institute will be releasing a full research paper studying the relationship between Muslims and Jews during the lifetime of Prophet Muhammad during Islamic history soon. Stay tuned!