





American Minute with Bill Federer How Islamic Expansion from the East spread Renaissance & Reformation in the West

Read American Minute

In addition to being a religious leader,
Mohammed was a very effective political and military leader, involved in



The expansion of Islam in the Middle Ages

numerous

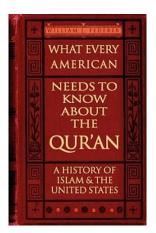
battles, raids, skirmishes, and sieges ... continue reading here ...

These activities included

- Caravan raids, 623-624 AD;
- Battle of Badr, March 13, 624 AD;
- Expulsion of Banu Qaynuqa from Medina, April 624 AD ("banu" means "sons of");
- Al-Kudr Invasion, May 624 AD;
- Raid on Dhu Amar, September 624;
- Battle of Uhud, March 23, 625;
- Battle of Hamra al-Asad, 625;
- Expulsion of Banu Nadir from Medina, 625 AD;
- Expedition of Badr al-Maw'id, October 625;
- Battle of the Trench, January 627 AD;
- Execution of Banu Qurayza in Medina, 627 AD;
- Invasion of Banu Lahyan, September 627 AD;
- Siege of Khaybar, 628 AD;
- Expedition of Wadi al Qura, June 628 AD;
- Battle of Mu'tah, 629 AD;
- Conquest of Mecca, January, 630 AD;

- Battle of Hunayn, January, 630 AD;
- Battle of Autas, 630 AD;
- Siege of Ta'if, February, 630 AD;
- Expedition of Tabuk, October 630 AD.

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What Every American Needs to Know about the Qur'an -- A History of Islam and the United States

Mohammed died in 632 AD, the cause subject to controversy.

His **sword** is in the Topkapi Palace Museum in Istanbul.

Mohammed was succeeded by Caliph Abu Bakr, father of Mohammed's youngest wife, Aisha, reportedly married at the age of 9.

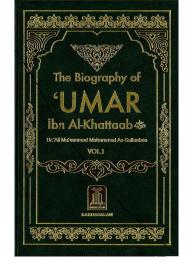


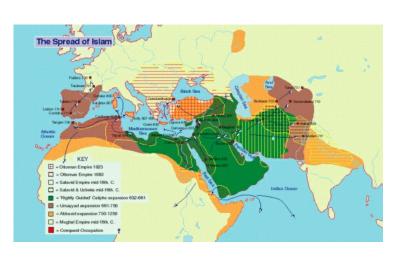
The word "caliph" means "successor."

Abu Bakr is considered the main founder of the **Sunni** sect of Islam, as he fought alongside Mohammed in all of his battle and therefore knew "the sunna" which means "the way."

When **Abu Bakr** died in 634, he was followed by **Caliph Umar**, father of

Mohammed's wife Hafsa.





Caliph Umar conquered enormous territory before being assassinated in 644 AD.

Next was **Caliph Uthman**, whose two wives, **Rugayyah** and **Umm Kulthum**, were both daughters of Mohammed.

Uthman ordered the **compilation of Qur'an verses**, which previously had been oral, as early followers of Mohammed did not read or write -- "qur'an" meaning "recitation."

Verses were compiled in order of their length, with the longest first and shortest last.

Uthman conquered large areas till he was **assassinated** in 656 AD.

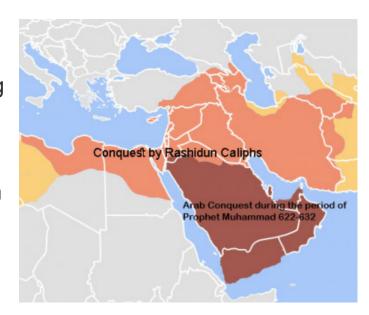


He was followed by **Ali**, Mohammed's first convert, who was married to Mohammed's daughter **Fatimah**. Ali is considered by the Shia sect of Islam as the rightful successor of Mohammed.

Ali fought many battles till he was **assassinated** in 661 AD.

Ali and Fatimah's son, Husayn, was killed and beheaded in 680 AD by Caliph Yazid's Sunni warriors, thus beginning a longstanding rift between the Sunni and the Shia--who memorialize his death during the annual Ashura.

The first four
Caliphs, called
"Rashidun" meaning
"Rightly-Guided,"
had conquered
predominately
Christian lands from
632 to 662 AD:



- Mesopotamia,
- Syria,
- Palestine,
- Damascus,
- Jerusalem,
- Egypt,
- North Africa,
- and into parts of Armenia, Anatolia, Persia, and the Eastern Roman Empire.

Major Islamic
Caliphates,
Sultanates,
Dynasties, and
Empires include:



Rashidun Caliphate (632-662);

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Umayyad Caliphate (661-750);
Abbasid Caliphate (750-1517);
Fatimid Caliphate (909-1171);
Umayyad Caliphate of Córdoba (929-1031);
Mamluk Sultanate of Cairo (1261-1517);
Almohad Caliphate (1147-1269);
Ayyubid Caliphate (1171-1260);
Ghurid Dynasty (879-1218);
Ghaznavids (977-1186);
Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526);
Bornu Caliphate (1472–1893);
Mughal Empire (1528-1857);
Yogyakarta Sultanate (1755-2015);
Toucouleur Empire (1848–1893);
Sokoto Caliphate (1804–1903);
Ottoman Caliphate (1517-1924).
                 After the Ottoman Caliphate ended
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After the Ottoman Caliphate ended following World War I, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk became the founding father of the modern Republic of Turkey.



He wrote in his book on citizenship (quoted in *Ataturk, Yurttaslik Bilgileri, Yenigun Haber Ajansi,* June 1997, p. 18):

"Mohammedanism was based on Arab nationalism above all nationalities ...

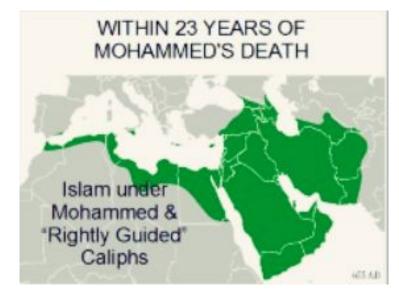
The purpose of the religion founded by Muhammad, over all nations, was to drag (them into) Arab national

politics ... (It) might have suited **tribes in the desert.** It is no good for a modern, progressive state."



Beginning in the 7th century, with the **Battles of the Masts**, 654 AD, Islamic ships successfully plundered coasts and islands in the **Mediterranean**.

This interrupted Mediterranean trade, economically devastating Byzantium, Rome, and Europe.



With sea trade blocked, products

no longer moved freely from **North Africa** and the **Middle East** to the West, with an important item no longer being shipped was paper, made from papyrus reeds which grew along the Nile delta.

The shortage of paper resulted in a decline of writing, literacy, and fewer books being written.

This was a key factor in the beginning of **THE DARK AGES**.

The world's largest and oldest library in Alexandria, Egypt was destroyed, with accounts given by:

- Persian traveler Abd-Al-Latif of Baghdad (1162-1231),
- descriptor. Le calife Omar fait heuler la hibliothanise d'Alevandrie
- Jamal Ad-din Al-Kufti (1169-1248), and
- Syrian prelate Bar Hebraeus (1226-1286).

They described that when **Caliph Omar** was asked in 642 AD what should be done with all the books, he instructed his commander **Amr bin al-Ass**:

"Touching the books you mention, if what is written in them agrees with the Qur'an, they are not required; if it disagrees, they are not desired. Destroy them therefore."

The account continued that the books were burned to heat the city's bath-houses for six months.

Other libraries, museums, churches and temples in **Babylon, Syria** and **Greece** were similarly destroyed.

Recent accounts, such as *Breitbart News*, April 13, 2016, reported this behavior continuing:

"ISIS militants also raided the Central Library of Mosul to destroy all non-Islamic books.

'These books promote infidelity and call for disobeying Allah,' announced a militant to the residents. 'So they will be burned.'"

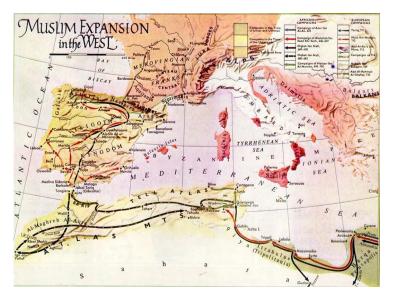
In 711 AD,
Umayyad leader
Tariq ibn Ziyad
led Islamic
crusaders across
the Strait of
Gibraltar, which
was named for him.



"Gibraltar" is from the Arabic "Jebel Tariq," the Mount of Tariq.



Islamist crusaders rode on **Arabian horses with stirrups and light scimitar swords,** while Spaniards were fighting on foot with heavy swords.



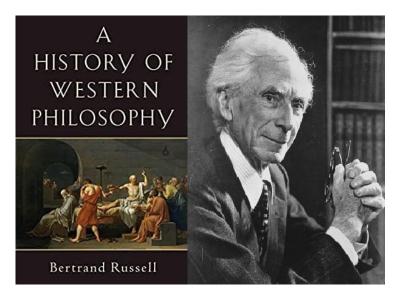
In ten years, they conquered all of Spain.

Pope Gregory III

put out a plea for help and Charles Martel stopped the Islamic advance just outside of Paris at the Battle of Tours in 732 AD, just 100 years



after the death of Mohammed in 632 AD.



Bertrand Russell wrote in *The* History of Western Philosophy (bk 2, pt 2, ch. 10: Mohammedan Culture):

"Immediately after his death the conquests began,

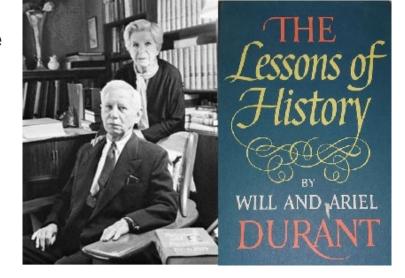
and they proceeded with rapidity ...

Westward expansion (except in Sicily and Southern Italy) was brought to a standstill by the **defeat of the**Mohammedans at the battle of Tours in 732, just one hundred years after the death of the Prophet ...

It was the duty of the faithful to conquer as much of the world as possible for Islam."

Will and Ariel Durant wrote in The Lessons of History (1968):

"The **defeat of the Moslems at Tours** (732) kept France and Spain from replacing the Bible with the Koran."



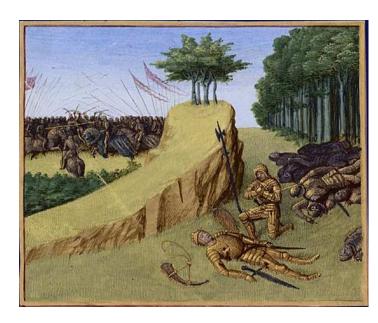




G.K. Chesterton
wrote (The
Collected Works of
G.K. Chesterton:
Vol. XX,
Introduction and
Notes by James V.
Schall, Ignatius
Press):

"They seem entirely to forget that long before the Crusaders had dreamed of riding to Jerusalem, the Moslems had almost ridden into Paris."

The Song of
Roland, the oldest
surviving major
work of French
literature,
commemorated that
after fighting
Islamic forces at
Zaragoza, a part of
Charlemagne's
army was
annihilated at the



Battle of Roncevaux in 778 AD.

This is similar to *The Song of El Cid*, the oldest preserved Castilian epic poem, which commemorated the Castilian hero *El Cid's Reconquista of Spain* from the Muslim Moors in 1094.

In 832 AD, **Caliph Al-Ma'mun** of the Abbasid Dynasty ordered raiders to seek out **Pharaohs' tombs for plundering**.

They broke into the **Great Pyramid of Giza** in search of treasure.

The destruction of Egyptian history was so thorough that within a few generations, Egyptians had no memory of who built the Great Pyramids.

Fundamental Islamists also destroyed:

- City of Ani in Armenia;
- Assyrian Museum;
- Egyptian rioters trashing mummies;
- Ancient Syrian and Chaldean churches dating back to the time of the Apostles;
- Ayotollah Khomeini's attempt to destroy Cyrus' ancient Persian palace at Persepolis;
- the graves of the Prophet Jonah and the Prophet Daniel in Nineveh (Mosul, Iraq) were blown up by ISIS militants on July 24, 2014;
- Taliban destroyed the enormous ancient statues of Buddha, the largest in the world, in the Bamiyan Valley of Afghanistan.

An Islamic Hadiths stated:

"Abu'l-Hayyaj al-Asadi told that 'Ali (b. Abu Talib) said to him ...

Do not leave an image without obliterating it, or a high grave without leveling it. This hadith has been reported by Habib with the same chain of transmitters and he said: Do not leave a picture without obliterating it." (Hadith Bk 4, No. 2115)

In 846 AD, just 46 years after Charlemagne was crowned Holy Roman Emperor in Rome's old St. Peter's basilica, 11,000 Islamist warriors attacked.



They **sacked Rome**, looted old St. Peter's basilica and St. Paul Outside the Wall Church, **desecrating the graves of both St. Peter and St. Paul.**

As a result, **Pope Leo IV built a wall, 39 feet high, all around the Vatican** to keep the Islamist invaders out. It took four years to complete the wall.

In 849 AD, **Saracen raiders** set sail from **Sardina** with a fleet to **invade Rome**.

Pope Leo rallied the cities of Amalfi, Gaeta and Naples to send ships to block the mouth of the Tiber River near Ostia.

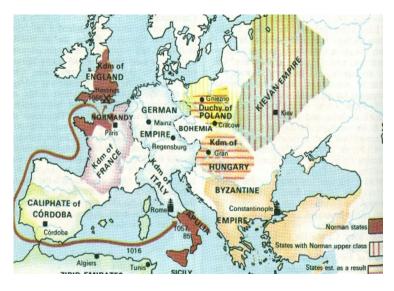
Islamists attacked. The fighting was fierce, when suddenly a violent storm arose, dividing the Christians fleet from the Islamist attackers in the Battle of Ostia.



Christian ships were able to make it back to port and weather the storm, but the **Islamist ships were** severely damaged and scattered. When the storm subsided, the remaining Muslim ships were easily captured.

Calls for the **Crusades** can be traced to 1009, when "Mad Caliph" Al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah ordered the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem destroyed.

Pilgrims returning from the Holy Land shared reports of Islamist persecution and cruelty toward "dhimmi" Christians.



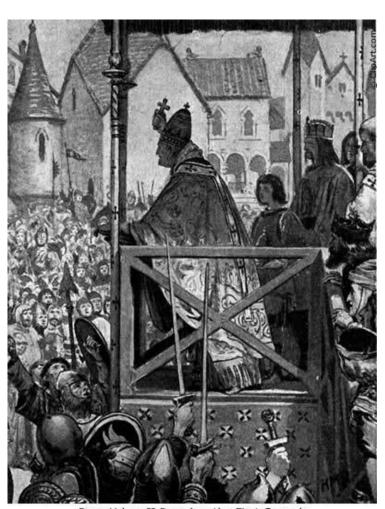
In 1057, the
Norman Viking
adventurer
Robert Guiscard
took control of
Calabria in the
"toe of Italy" and
fought against
the Islamists of
Sicily.

In 1071, Islamists delivered a major

defeat to the
Byzantine
Christians at the
Battle of Manzikert
and took control of
all but the
coastlands of Asia
Minor.



Seljuk Turks



Pope Urban II Preaches the First Crusade

In desperation, the Byzantine Emperor Alexius I Comnenus humbled himself and sent ambassadors to the Council of Piacenza in March of 1095, appealing for help from his religious rival, the Roman Catholic Pope.

With Spain exuberant after driving Islamists from Toledo and Leon by 1085, Pope Urban II gave an impassioned plea at the Council of

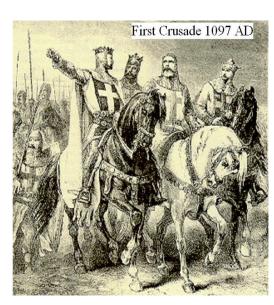


Clermont in 1095 for Western leaders to help their Byzantine Christians brethren, whom Islamic armies:

"... compel to extend their necks and then, attacking them with naked swords, attempt to cut through the neck with a single blow." (Robert the Monk, *Medieval Sourcebook*, Fordham University.)

The First
Crusade began in
1097. In the next
two centuries
there were a total
of 9 major
Crusades to
return the Holy
Land to its preIslamic
inhabitants.

The Crusades bought Europe a few centuries of time to prepare for future Islamic invasions.

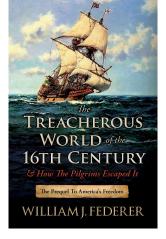


After the
Crusades ended,
in the 1300s, the
Islamic jihad
conqueror
Tamerlane killed
17 million across
central Asia,
annihilating
Christianity and
leaving pyramids

of skulls in Delhi, India.

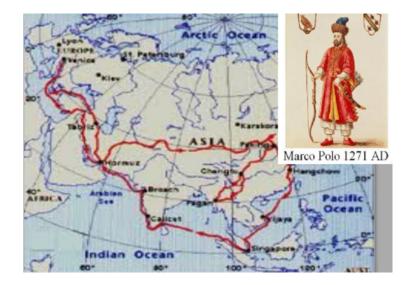


The Treacherous World of the 16th
Century and How the Pilgrims Escaped
It: The Prequel to America's Freedom



In 1400s, as Islamists invaded **Byzantium**.

When the
Ottomans
sacked
Constantinople
in 1453, it ended
the land trade
routes from

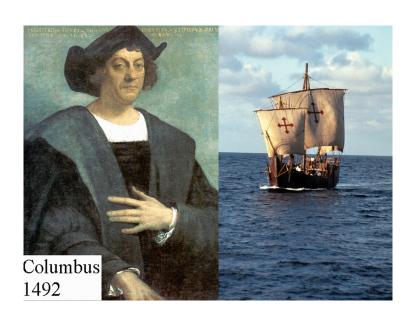


Europe to India and China.

This led **Columbus** to looking for a sea route, beginning **THE AGE OF DISCOVERY**.

Socialist historian
Howard Zinn
wrote in A
People's History
of the United
States (1980):

"Now that the Turks had conquered Constantinople



and the eastern Mediterranean, and controlled the land routes to Asia, a sea route was needed.

Portuguese sailors were working their way around the southern tip of Africa. Spain decided to gamble on a long sail across an unknown ocean."

As Ottomans invaded the Greek Byzantine Empire, they destroyed churches, libraries, museums, artwork, and graves of the Christian saints.





Greek scholars fled west to Florence, Italy, reintroducing their Greek art, architecture and philosophy to western Europe.

This led to a flood of **Greek treasures**, art and literature hurriedly carried to **Florence**, **Italy**.

This renewed interest in Greek culture is called **THE RENAISSANCE**.

President Obama referred to this while giving a speech in Egypt, June 4, 2009:

"It was Islam ... paving the way for Europe's Renaissance."



"Europe ... it was the Muslim, the eternal blight on learning, who brought about its rebirth ... The collapse of the throne of Constantine carried into Italy the debris of ancient Greece."

Jean-Jacques
Rousseau (17121778), considered
the Father of the
French
Revolution,
owned a dog
named "Sultan."

Rousseau wrote in *Discourse on*

the Arts and Sciences (1750, translated by Ian Johnston):

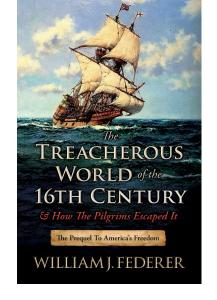
"Europe had fallen back into the barbarity ...

A revolution was necessary to bring men back to common sense, and it finally came from a quarter where one would least expect it. It was the (brutish) Muslim, the eternal blight on learning, who brought about its rebirth among us.

The collapse of the throne of Constantine carried into Italy the debris of ancient Greece.

France, in its turn, was enriched by **these precious remnants.** The sciences soon followed letters. To the art of writing was joined the art of thinking."

The Treacherous World of the 16th
Century and How the Pilgrims
Escaped It: The Prequel to
America's Freedom



As Muslims invaded Greece, scholars fled west to Florence, Italy,

bringing Greek Art, Architecture, Literature

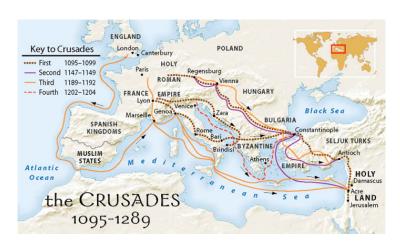


leading to the **RENAISSANCE**

In retrospect,
Islamic expansion
was instrumental
in bringing about
"The Dark Ages"
with the
conquering of
Egypt and cutting
off trade across
the

Mediterranean, including that of papyrus; and Islamic expansion was instrumental in "The Renaissance" with the invasion of Greece, causing scholars to flee to Italy.

In fact, the very concepts of "Europe" and "Christendom" came into being in response to the Islamic invasion, as previously Europe viewed



itself as innumerable separate kingdoms.

This is similar to how the 13 American colonies viewed themselves as separate colonies but had to work

together against the King of England, giving birth to the concept of the "united" States.

As the wealth of Greek Byzantine Empire flowed into Florence, Italy, many were made rich, most notably the families of Medici and Borgia, who influenced European politics for centuries and financed artists, such as Michelangelo and Leonardo DaVinci.

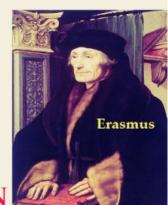
Condemning the rising materialism and sensualism in **Florence** was the preacher **Savonarola**. He led a notable Christian **revival** till he was excommunicated, tortured and executed.

Greek scholars
also fled west
with their Greek
Septuagint Old
Testament,
Greek New
Testament, and
other ancient
Greek Biblical
manuscripts.

As Muslims invaded Greece, scholars fled west

bringing Greek New Testaments & Scriptures

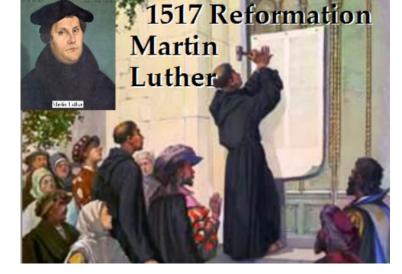
leading to the **REFORMATION**



Soon, western European scholars, like Erasmus -- a friend of Martin Luther -- began translating the Bible not just from Latin, but from Greek.

This interest in the original New Testament language of **Greek** contributed to **THE REFORMATION**.

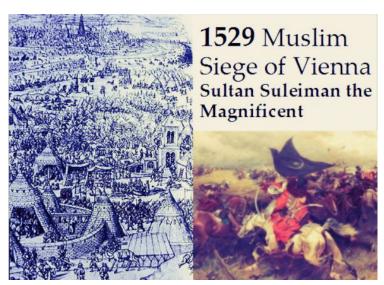
In 1517, Martin
Luther began the
Reformation by
posting NinetyFive Theses, or
debate questions,
on the Wittenberg
Church door in



Saxony, Germany.

Different German kings became Lutheran or "Reformed Christian" and broke away from the Catholic Holy Roman Empire.

In 1529, a hundred thousand Ottoman warriors surrounded Vienna, Austria, under the command of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent.



He sent suicide bombers at the gates and had miners tunnel under the walls.

Providentially,
Vienna was
saved by torrential
freezing rain
which fell for
weeks, resulting in
sickness among
Suleiman's
troops. He
abandoned the



attack and left, but not before beheading 4,000 Christian hostages.

Suleiman

attempted to attack Vienna again in 1532, but was turned back, resulting in him focusing on conquering the Shi'a of Persia (Iran) in 1534.



Suleiman annexed most of the Middle East and huge areas of North Africa, including the Barbary States of Tripoli, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco.

Catholic Spain
used the gold
from the New
World to finance
the defense of
Europe against
the Ottoman
invasion.

In 1500s
world's
most
powerful
King
Charles V
Holy Roman Empire
Ottoman Empire

Holy Roman Emperor Charles

V of Spain, fought **Suleiman's** ships which attacked the southern coasts of Europe.

In 1535, **Charles** won a victory against Islamists at **Tunis**.

But like the West's political disunity prior to the fall of the Byzantine Empire, France decided in 1536 to begin allying itself with Sultan Suleiman against



Spain's Charles V.

As a result, **Charles V** was forced to sign a humiliating treaty with the **Ottomans**, allowing them to gain naval dominance on the Mediterranean Sea.

Later notable **battles** against the Ottomans include:

September 11, 1565 Siege of Malta

September 11. 1682 Battle of

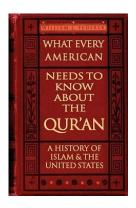
Vienna

September 11, 1697 Battle Zenta

 Siege of Malta, September 11, 1565;

 Battle of Lepanto, October 7, 1571;

- Battle of Vienna, September 11, 1683;
- Battle of Zenta, September 11, 1697.



An in depth look at the 1,400 year Islamic conquest is in the book: What Every American Needs to Know about the Qur'an -- A History of Islam and the United States.

STATEMENTS FROM LEADERS

To fully understand how seriously Europe felt threatened, it is insightful to read quotes from notable leaders.



Battle of Vienna September 11, 1683

Battle of Zenta - September 11, 1697

Luther wrote in *Preface to Book of Revelation* (1530):

"2nd woe ... the 6th [evil] angel, the shameful

Mohammed with his companions, the Saracens, who inflicted great plagues on Christendom, with his doctrine and with the sword."

As recorded in *Luther's Works-American Edition*, 55 volumes (Philadelphia: Fortress; St. Louis: Concordia, 1955-1986, vol. 46:170-171), **Martin Luther** stated:

"The Turk is the rod of the wrath of the Lord our God ... If the Turk's god, the devil, is not beaten first, there is reason to fear that the Turk will not be so easy to beat ...

Christian weapons and power must do it ... (The fight against the Turks) must begin with repentance, and we must reform our lives, or we shall fight in vain.

(The Church should) drive men to repentance by showing our great and numberless sins and our ingratitude, by which we have earned God's wrath and disfavor, so that He justly gives us into the hands of the devil and the Turk."

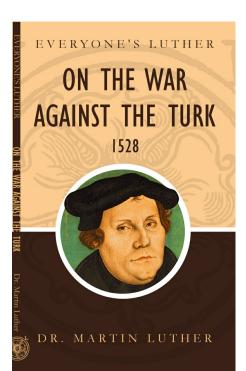
In On War Against the Turk (1529), Luther wrote:

"The Turk is the very devil incarnate ... The Turk fills heaven with Christians by murdering their bodies."

In *Luther's Works* (3:121-122), **Luther** wrote:

"Yet it is more in accordance with the truth to say that the Turk is the Beast, because he is outside the church and openly persecutes
Christ."

Luther wrote (Tischreden, 1532, Weimer, ed., 1, 330):



"The Turk is the flesh of Antichrist ... (which) slaughters bodily by the sword."

John Calvin wrote to Philip Melanchthon in 1543 (Selected Works of John Calvin: Tracts & Letters, I:373):

"I hear of the sad condition of your Germany! ... The Turk again prepares to wage war with a larger force. Who will stand up to oppose his marching throughout the length and breadth of the land, at his mere will and pleasure?"

Calvin wrote in Commentary of 2nd Thessalonians:

"Since Mohammed was an apostate, he turned his followers, the Turks, from Christ ... The sect of Mohammed was like a raging overflow, which in its violence tore away about half of the Church."

Calvin wrote in Commentary on Daniel:

"Turks have spread far and wide, and the world is filled with impious despisers of God."

John Calvin wrote in *Sermons on Timothy & Titus:*

"The Turks at this day, can allege and say for themselves: 'We serve God from our ancestors!' -- It is a good while since Mahomet gave them the cup of his devilish dreams to drink, and they got drunk with them. It is about a thousand years since cursed hellhounds were made drunk with their follies -- Let us be wise and discreet! -- For otherwise, we shall be like the Turks and Heathen."

Calvin wrote in *Institutes of the Christian Religion* (Book II, Chapter VI):

"For even if many men once boasted that they worshiped ... the Maker of heaven and earth, yet because they had no Mediator it was not possible for them truly to taste God's mercy, and thus be persuaded that he was their Father ...

So today the Muslim Turks, although they proclaim at the top of their lungs that the Creator of heaven and earth is God, still, while repudiating Christ, substitute an idol in place of the true God."

John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, wrote in *The Doctrine of Original Sin* (1817, p. 35; Works, 1841, ix. 205):

"Let us now calmly and impartially consider what manner of men the Mahometans in general are ... Men who have but a moderate share of reason, cannot but observe in his Koran ... the most gross and impious absurdities ...



Who can swallow such absurdities as divinely revealed. Mahometans not only condemn all who cannot swallow them to everlasting fire; not only appropriate to themselves the title of ... true believers: but even anathematise ... all their brethren ... who contend for a figurative interpretation."

Wesley continued:

"That these men then have no knowledge or love of God is undeniably
manifest, not only
from their gross,
horrible notions of
him, but from their
not loving their
brethren ...
Mahometans will
butcher each



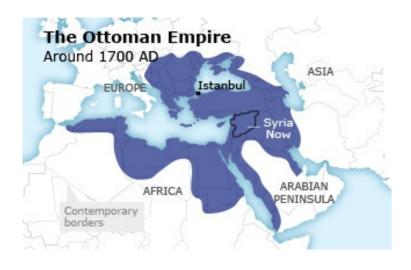
other by thousands ... Why is it that such numbers of Turks and Persians have stabbed one another in cool blood?

Truly, because they differ in the manner of dressing their head. The Ottoman vehemently maintains ... that a Mussulman should wear a round turban ... whereas the Persian insists upon his liberty of conscience, and will wear it picked before.

So, for this wonderful reason ... they beat out each other's brains from generation to generation."

Wesley concluded:

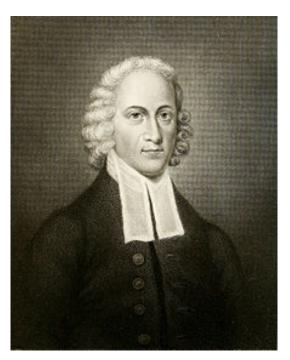
"Ever since the religion of Mahomet appeared in the world, the espousers of it, particularly those



under the Turkish emperor, have been as wolves and tigers to all other nations; rending and tearing all that fell into their merciless paws, and grinding them with their iron teeth ...

Numberless cities are razed from the foundation, and only their name remaining ... Many countries which were

once as the garden of God, are now a desolate wilderness ... Such was, and is at this day, the rage, the fury, the revenge, of these destroyers of humankind!"



Eastern Empire."

Jonathan Edwards, first President of Princeton, wrote in A History of the Work of Redemption (1739):

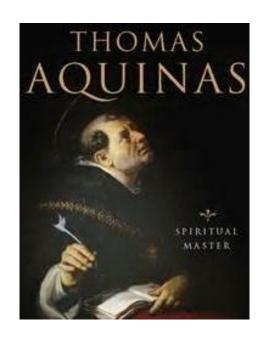
"Those mighty kingdoms of Antichrist and Mohammed ... trampled the world under foot ... Great works of the devil ... swallowed up the Ancient Roman Empire ... Satan's Mohometan kingdom (swallowed) the

Jonathan Edwards stated in *The Fall of Antichrist* (1829, NY: S. Converse pub., part vii, p. 395):

"By the false prophet ... here an eye seems to be had to Mahomet, whom his followers call the great prophet of God. Revelation 16:13"

Two centuries before the Reformation, in 1258, **Thomas Aquinas** had written in *Summa contra Gentiles* (translated by Anton C. Pegis, University of Notre Dame Press, 1975, Book 1, Chapter 6):

"Mohammed ... seduced the people by promises of carnal pleasure to which the concupiscence of the flesh



goads us ... and he gave free reign to carnal pleasure.

In all this, as is not unexpected, he was obeyed by carnal men. As for proofs of the truth of his doctrine, he brought forward only such as could be grasped by the natural ability of anyone with a very modest wisdom. Indeed, the truths that he taught he mingled with many fables and doctrines of the greatest falsity.

... He did not bring forth any signs produced in a supernatural way, which alone fittingly gives witness to divine inspiration ...

On the contrary, Mohammed said that he was sent in the power of his arms -- which are signs not lacking



even to robbers and tyrants ... Those who believed in him were brutal men and desert wanderers, utterly ignorant of all divine teaching, through whose numbers Mohammed forced others to become his followers by the violence of his arms ...

He perverts almost all the testimonies of the Old and New Testaments by making them into fabrications of his own, as can be seen by anyone who examines his law. It was, therefore, a shrewd decision on his part to forbid his followers to read the Old and New Testaments, lest these books convict him of falsity ... Those who place any faith in his words believe foolishly."

Voltaire (1694-1778) wrote the play *Fanaticism, or Mahomet,* explaining to Pope Benedict XIV, August 17, 1745:

"Your holiness will pardon the liberty taken by ... this performance written in opposition to the founder of a false and barbarous sect. To whom could I with more propriety inscribe a satire on the cruelty and errors of a false prophet."

Voltaire wrote to Frederick II of Prussia, December 1740, referring to Muhammad:

"But that a camel-merchant should stir up insurrection in his village; that in league with some miserable followers he persuades them that he talks with the angel Gabriel; that he boasts of having been carried to heaven, where he received in part this unintelligible book, each page of which makes common sense shudder;

that, to pay homage to this book, he delivers his country to iron and flame; that he cuts the throats of fathers and kidnaps daughters; that he gives to the defeated the choice of his religion or death: this is assuredly nothing any man can excuse, at least if he was not born a Turk, or if superstition has not extinguished all natural light in him."

Montesquieu wrote in *The Spirit of the Laws* (1748):

"Moderate government is most agreeable to the Christian Religion, and a despotic government to the Mahometan

While the Mahommedan princes incessantly give or receive

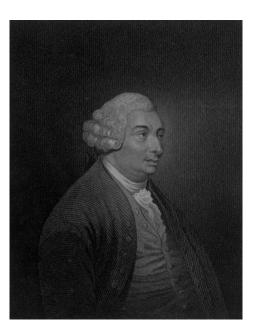
death, the religion of the Christians renders their princes ... less cruel ...

It is the Christian religion that ... has hindered despotic

power ...

From the characters of the Christian and Mahometan religions, we ought, without any further examination, to embrace the one and reject the other:

The Mahometan Religion, which speaks only by the sword, acts still upon men with that destructive spirit with which it was founded."



Scottish philosopher **David Hume** (1711-1776) wrote in *Of the Standard of Taste* (1760):

"Followers of the Qur'an insist on the excellent moral precepts interspersed through that wild and absurd performance.

It is to be supposed, that the Arabic words, which correspond to the English, equity, justice,

temperance, meekness, charity ... must always be taken in a good sense; and it would have argued the greatest ignorance, not of morals, but of language, to have mentioned them with any epithets, besides those of applause and approbation.

But would we know, whether the pretended prophet had really attained a just sentiment of morals?

Let us attend to his narration; and we shall soon find, that he bestows praise on such instances of treachery, inhumanity, cruelty, revenge, bigotry, as are utterly incompatible with civilized society.

No steady rule of right seems there to be attended to; and every action is blamed or praised, so far only as it is beneficial or hurtful to the true believers."

THE PEACE OF AUGSBURG

The most powerful man in the Western World was **Charles V** of Spain.

Being the Catholic Holy Roman



Emperor, he exercised controlled over most of Europe, as well as areas in the Americas and the Philippines.

Charles V was faced with a double dilemma:

- 1) Protestant Reformation on one hand;
- 2) Muslim invasion on the other hand.

As the Turks rapidly advanced up the Danube River, **Charles V** of Spain decided to strike a deal with the Protestants.

CHARLES V of Spain
Holy Roman Emperor,
faced
DOUBLE DILEMMA:



- 1. Protestant Reformation
- 2. Muslim Invasion



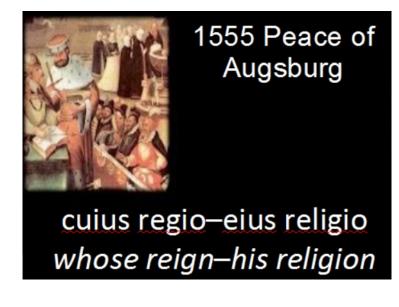
In 1532, an initial truce was negotiated in Nuremberg. Then in 1555, **Charles V** negotiated the monumental **Peace of Augsburg.**

Eric W. Gritisch wrote in *Martin-God's Court Jester:* Luther in Retrospect (Philadelphia: Fortress, 1983, p. 69-70):

"Afraid of losing the much-needed support of the German princes for the struggle against the Turkish threat from the south, Emperor Charles V agreed to a truce between Protestant and Catholic territories ...

Thus the Lutheran movement was, for the first time, officially tolerated and could enjoy a place in the political sun of the Holy Roman Empire."

The Peace of Augsburg in 1555, which was the first treaty to recognize Protestants, contained a little Latin phrase that had enormous repercussions across Europe:



"curios regio eius religio," which meant "whose is the reign his is the religion."

In other words, the **Peace of Augsburg** allowed each king to decide what would be believed in his kingdom, as long as they worked together with Catholic Spain to stop the Islamic invasion of Europe.

If someone did not believe the way their king did, they fled.

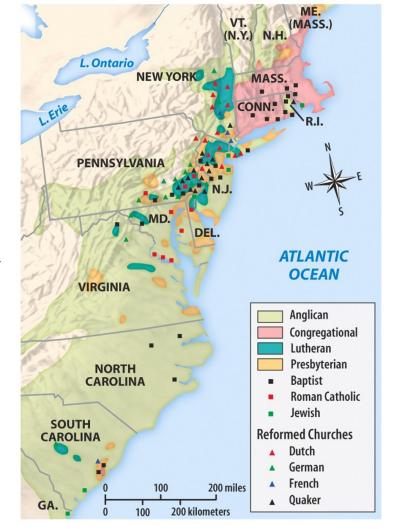
Some of those fleeing eventually sought freedom

by sailing to the shores of America.

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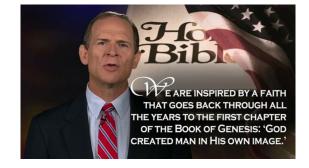
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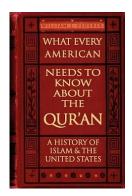


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What Every American Needs to Know about the Qur'an -- A History of Islam and the United States

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