

## MECCA - MAKKAH

### IN HISTORY

#### Tract M29

The foundation of Islam is important to understand whether whether one is religious or not.

Mecca or Makkah, is **the historical and geographical epicenter of Islam**. All practicing Muslims, everywhere in the world, prostrate themselves toward the Kaaba in Mecca five times a day. Every Muslim is obliged to travel to Mecca, and perform the Islamic ritual of the Hajj at least once in their lifetime, because it is the "fifth pillar" of Islam. Islamic tradition teaches that the Kaaba, around which Islam revolves, is located in the center of the world and was the first temple on earth. This tradition further claims that it was built by Adam (Adem) and later rebuilt by Abraham and Ishmael (Ibrahim, Ismail).

Unfortunately there is no historical or archaeological evidence, that suggests that Mecca ever existed before the 4th century A.D., when immigrants from Yemen settled Mecca.

**Please don't take our word for this.** Yahoo or Google it for yourself. Try

archaeology of mecca - or -  
historical and archaeological evidence  
mecca - or -  
ancient towns of Arabia  
Find a Wikipedia article on Ancient  
Towns in Saudi Arabia. The reason  
Mecca is not on the list is because  
there is no evidence that suggests that  
Mecca is an ancient town.

Why not ask your Imam to direct you to some pre-4th century historical or archaeological evidence of Mecca? The archaeological record of Arabia is one of the most well preserved on earth because the relatively low rainfall mitigated degradation of the archaeological evidence. Many ancient towns such as Yemen, Qudar, Dedan, Tiema, Mada'in Saleh (Al-Hijr), Magan (Oman) and Dilmun are well attested in the historical and archaeological record, and even attest to each other. That record even notes Arabian towns established before the Christian era, that came and went within a few centuries, but Mecca remains conspicuously absent from those records.

This, even though Mecca was eventually settled along one of the most established trade routes in Arabia about which historical record abounds, confounding Islamic claims that Mecca had been the center of the religion of Islam, for thousands of years before Mohammed.

To help put the above in perspective, **an exact equivalent** would be to declare that there is not a shred of historical or archaeological evidence, that suggests that Jerusalem ever existed before the 4th century A.D.!

Compare the absence of pre-4th century historical evidence of Mecca, with Jerusalem, **the historical and geographical epicenter of Judaism and Christianity**. Try  
archaeology of Jerusalem - or -  
historical and archaeological evidence  
jerusalem - or -  
temple jerusalem

One quickly learns that archaeology

increasingly confirms the Bible as a reliable source of ancient historical record. One can hardly lift a shovel full of earth anywhere near the Holy Land without having it contain ancient artifacts. Indeed there are over a million artifacts just on display!

Mecca being located 1,000 kilometers - across barren desert - away from the Holy Land, and the record of Abraham's journey as detailed in the Bible and confirmed by archaeology, precludes any notion of Abraham, Hagar or Ishmael ever having set foot in Mecca. Particularly since they lived most of 1,000 years before the first caravan route was ever established along the Red Sea in Arabia. Indeed Abraham's journey was largely **in the opposite direction of Mecca**.

If Mecca had been the epicenter of Islam since the time of Adam, it would follow that there would be increasingly more archaeological evidence, the closer one traveled to this focal point of Mohammed's 7th century religion. It also follows that there would be a greater pre-Mohammed historical record for Mecca than any other Arabian city - indeed perhaps than any other city on earth - but no such record exists. Again, compare that with Jerusalem where the closer one gets to this epicenter of Judaism and Christianity, the more abundant artifacts become.

It is important to note that Islamic "tradition" was penned in the 7th and 8th centuries A.D. without reference to any historical record that preceded Mohammed. Historical record consists of that which is recorded by those that lived in or near the times that are accounted, not something that folks decide to sit down and pen thousands of years after the fact. Yet some folks will even cite a false interpretation of scripture, or a historical misunderstanding or two, by 18th and 19th century authors, as if that substitutes for a 4500 year pre-Mohammed historical and archaeological record of Mecca.

What becomes painfully apparent is that any pre-Mohammed "history" of Islam is little more than 7th and 8th century created fiction. The large volume of contradictions, historical blunders, and mathematical errors such as 66 year generations, contained in Islamic "tradition", confirm that fact. What this in turn reveals is that Islamic rituals are little more than thinly repackaged Arabian moon, sun, star and jinn-demon worship, embellished by books inspired by Hebrew and Arabian fables, that Mohammed learned during his early travels, was taught by friends like Jabr, his wives and concubines, as well as influence by Zoroastrianism and the 2nd century occult cult of the Sabians. So deeply involved was Mohammed and three of his cousins in the cult of the Sabians, that folks in his own tribe referred to Mohammed as "the Sabian". Not surprisingly the Sabians prayed five times a day and practiced ablution.

The historical record suggests that the Mecca was settled around the 4th century A.D. by the Yemeni tribe of Khuzaa'h, joined later by Mohammed's tribe the Quraish. The Kaaba was built around the early 5th century likely by Asa'd Abu Karb for Arabian Star Family worship, after the black stone made it's way to Mecca, most likely from Yemen. The Kaaba eventually housed 360 idols dedicated to Arabian moon, sun, star and demon worship. It is no secret that the black stone that Muslims still prostrate themselves toward, venerate, and circumambulate, is the same one that pagan Arabians venerated and circumambulated. In other words, the Quraish established the rituals that Mohammed eventually adopted to Islam.

Mohammed's grandfather, Abdel Mutaleb, dug the well of Zamzam to establish a Hajj around Asaf and Naelah, the most venerated priest and priestess of the Arabian jinn-demon religion. Some of Mohammed's closest followers hated to run back and forth between Al-Safa and

Al-Marwah because they knew it was a pagan ritual.

Bukhari V2, B26 #710 (B2 #128)  
"Asem told us that he said to Uns bin Malek, a companion of Mohammed, "You were hating to encompass around the Safa and Marwa." He answered, "**Yes, because it was one of the pagan rites of Jahiliyah ....**"

Muslims had joined pagans shoulder to shoulder in their ritual until the year before Mohammed's last Hajj. Bukhari V2, B26, #689 (V1, B8, No 365): Narrated Abu Huraira: "In the year prior to the last Hajj of the Prophet ... (Abu Bakr) sent me in the company of a group of people to make a public announcement: '**No pagan is allowed to perform Hajj after this year, and no naked person is allowed to perform Tawaf of the Kaba.**'"

No Mecca before the 4th century, no Kaaba before the 5th century, means no foundation for Islamic "tradition". That leaves Islam as Mohammed's stand-alone 7th century invention.

There are historical references to other temples, and even to a great temple "highly revered by all the Arabs", but Mohammed's own tribe, the Quraish went on Hajj, or pilgrimage, twice a year long after the Kaaba in Mecca was built, indicating that the Kaaba in Mecca was a lesser temple than others.

Quran 106:1 For the covenants by the Quraish, 2 Their covenants journeys by winter and summer,- 3 Let them adore the Lord of this House,

Would God really consign His temple to be built where it would be inundated by 5 feet of flood water? Or would He consign His temple to be built on a temple mount situated on a hill (God's "footstool"), as the true record of the temple in the Holy Land reveals of the one true God?

The preceding material is derived largely from the Religion Research

Institute, and the book "Islam: in the Light of History", penned by Dr. Rafat Amari after his extensive 20 year full-time study of the history of Arabia, Mecca and Islam.

The coming of the Messiah, Yahshua (Hebrew name of the Messiah means "YHWH saves"), and the prophesied new covenant that He brought, heralded an entirely different kind of temple. Jesus rebuilt the temple in 3 days, just as He claimed He could.

John 2:19 Jesus answered and said unto them, Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up. 21 But he spake of the temple of his body. 22 When therefore he was risen from the dead, his disciples remembered that he had said this unto them; and they believed the scripture, and the word which Jesus had said.

Ephesians 2:19 Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellowcitizens with the saints, and of the household of God; 20 And are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner [stone] 21 In whom all the building fitly framed together groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord: 22 In whom ye also are builded together for an habitation of God through the Spirit.

2Corinthians 6:16 And what agreement hath the temple of God with idols? for ye are the temple of the living God; as God hath said, I will dwell in them, and walk in [them]; and I will be their God, and they shall be my people.

1Corinthians 6:19 What? know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost [which is] in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own?

To our Muslim friends, is it time to join the 21<sup>st</sup> century information age and investigate Islamic history for yourself?

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