CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The continuity of religious development—Bactria (Balkh) supposed to be the original seat of the human race—Dispersion of the races—Fetishism and Pantheism—The Eastern and Western Aryans—The Assyrians—Babylon and the Jews—HINDUISM—ZOROASTRIANISM—The Cult of Isis and of Mythra—JUDAISM—CHRISTIANITY—Gnosticism—MANICHAEISM—Degradation of the earlier creeds—The tribes of Arabia, their origin, their diversity of culture and religious conceptions—Idolatry among the Arabs—The folk-lore of Arabia—The advent of Mohammed, a necessity of religious development

PART I

THE LIFE AND MINISTRY OF THE PROPHET

CHAPTER I

MOHAMMED THE PROPHET

Mecca, its foundations—Kossay, his descendants—Abdul Mutalib—The Meccan deemvirs—The Abyssinian invasion—The Era of the Elephant—The birth of Mohammed—‘Okâz—The depravity of the Arabs—Mohammed’s marriage—Formation of the League of the Fuzul—Mohammed’s designation of Al-Amin—The period of probation, of communion, of inspiration—Commencement of the Ministry—Persecution by the Kureish—Moral evidences of Mohammed’s Mission—Kureishite hostility—The year of mourning

CHAPTER II

THE HEGIRA

Visit to Tâyef—Ill-treatment—Return to Mecca—First pledge of ‘Akaba—Vision of the Ascension—Second pledge of ‘Akaba—the days of persecution—The departure for Medina (the Hegira)
CONTENTS

CHAPTER III
THE PROPHET AT MEDÂNA
Erection of the first Mosque in Islâm—The preachings of the Prophet—His personality 51

CHAPTER IV
HOSTILITY OF THE KOREISH AND THE JEWS
Three parties in Medîna—Moslems, Munifkin, Jews—The charter of the Prophet—Attack by the Koreish—Battle of Badr—Victory of Islâm—Ideas regarding angels in Islâm and in Christianity 56

CHAPTER V
THE INVASION OF MEDÂNA
Battle of Ohod—Defeat of the Moslems—Barbarities of the Koreish—Jewish treachery—The Bant-Kainukâ', their expulsion—The Bant Nazir, their banishment—Coalition against the Moslems—Beleaguerment of Medîna—Bant-Kuraizha, their defection—Success of the Moslems—Punishment of the Kuraizha 66

CHAPTER VI
THE PROPHET'S CLEMENCY
Charter granted to the monks of St Catherine—Cruelty prohibited—Peace of Hudâbîya—The Prophet's message to Heraclius and Parvîz—Murder of the Moslem envoy by the Christians 83

CHAPTER VII
THE DIFFUSION OF THE FAITH
Continued hostility of the Jews—Expedition against Khaibar—The Jews sue for forgiveness—Pilgrimage of Accomplishment—Violation by the Meccans of the Treaty of Hudâbîya—Fall of Mecca—Treatment of the Meccans—Diffusion of the Faith 92

CHAPTER VIII
THE YEAR OF DEPUTATIONS
Deputations to Medîna—Apprehension of a Greek Invasian—Expedition to Tabûk—Conversion of Orwa—His martyrdom—The Bant Tay, their conversion—Adoption of the Faith by Ka'b Ibn-Zuhair—His eulogium of the Prophet—Idolaters prohibited from visiting the Kaaba 101
CONTENTS

CHAPTER IX

FULFILMENT OF THE PROPHET'S WORK

His superiority over his predecessors—His appeal to reason—His Sermon on the Mount—Instructions to the governors—The false prophets—Last illness of the Prophet; his death—His character

CHAPTER X

THE APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION

The Imāmate—The Sunnī doctrine of the Caliphate—The title of the Osmanli Sultans to the Caliphate

PART II

THE SPIRIT OF ISLĀM

CHAPTER I

THE IDEAL OF ISLĀM

Islam, its signification—The ethical principles of Islam—Idea of God—head among the different religions of the world—Mariorolatry and Christolatry—Modern idealistic Christianity—Koranic conception of God—Primary aim of the new dispensation—Its morality

CHAPTER II

THE RELIGIOUS SPIRIT OF ISLĀM

Its practical duties—Conception of prayer—Among the Mago-Zoroastrians and Sabeans, Jews, Christians—Isłâmie conception of prayer—Of moral purity—Institution of fasting—Of pilgrimage to Mecca—Their raison d'être—Intoxication and gambling forbidden—Ethical code of Islam, its disciplinary rules—The Islam of Mohammed, its aims and aspirations—Faith and Charity—Reprobation of hypocrisy and falsehood—No difference between true Christianity and true Islam—Reason of their present divergence—Defects of modern Mohammedanism

Sumptuary regulations of Mohammed (Note I)

CHAPTER III

THE IDEA OF FUTURE LIFE IN ISLĀM

The idea of a future existence, result of development—The idea of future existence among the Egyptians, the Jews, the Zoroastrians—The Jewish belief in a personal Messiah—Real origin of this
## CONTENTS

belief—Character of the Christian traditions—Strongly-developed idea of an immediate kingdom of heaven in the mind of Jesus and the early disciples—Paradise and Hell, according to the traditional words of Jesus—The millenarian dream—How it has died away—The Islâmic conception of a future existence—The parabolic character of many verses of the Koran—Progressive development a necessity of human nature—The Koranic conception of present and future happiness  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>THE CHURCH MILITANT OF ISLÂM</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ISLÂM</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>BONDAGE IN ISLÂM</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>THE POLITICAL SPIRIT OF ISLÂM</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**CHAPTER IV**

THE CHURCH MILITANT OF ISLÂM

Its wars purely defensive—Toleration in Islâm—Intolerance of the Jews, Christians, Magi-Zoroastrians and Hindus—Islâm opposed to isolation and exclusiveness—Wars of Islâm after the Prophet—The capture of Jerusalem by the Moslems compared with its capture by the Crusaders

---

**CHAPTER V**

THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ISLÂM

Polygamy, its origin—Practised by all the nations of antiquity—Polygamy among the Christians—Opinion of St. Augustine and the German reformers—Polygamy among the Arabs and the Jews—The Prophet’s regulations—Monogamy, result of development—Compatibility of the Koranic rule with every stage of development—Mohammed’s marriages examined—Status of women in early Christianity—Conception of Jesus about marriage—Divorce among the Romans and the Jews—Among the Christians—Regulations of the Prophet on the subject—Concubinage forbidden—Custom of female seclusion—Idealisation of womanhood—Prophecy and chivalry, offspring of the desert—The women of Islâm—Improvement effected by the Prophet in the status of women

---

**CHAPTER VI**

BONDAGE IN ISLÂM

Slavery existed among all ancient nations—Position of slaves among the Romans and the Jews—Slavery among the Christians—Regulations of the Prophet about slavery—Slavery abhorrent to Islâm

---

**CHAPTER VII**

THE POLITICAL SPIRIT OF ISLÂM

Degraded conditions of humanity at the time of the Prophet’s advent—Serfdom and villegage—Absence of human liberty and equality—Intolerance of Christianity—The Charter of Mohammed—The
message of the Prophet to the Christians of Najrān—The character of the early Republic—Administration of the Caliphs Abū Bakr and Omar—Equality of men inculcated by Islām—Spain under the Arabs 268

CHAPTER VIII
THE POLITICAL DIVISIONS AND SCHISMS OF ISLĀM


CHAPTER IX
THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SPIRIT OF ISLĀM

The Arabian Prophet’s devotion to knowledge and science—His precepts—The Caliph Ali’s sayings—Learning and arts among the primitive Moslems—The school of Medīna—Imām Ja‘far as-Sādik—The foundation of Bagdad—Māmūn, the Augustus of the Saracens—Al-Mu‘īz li-dīn-illāh—The Dār-ul-Hikmat of Cairo—Astronomy and mathematics among the Arabs—Architecture—History—Poetry—The Koran—The intellectual achievements of the Moslems—Their present stagnation, its causes—the terrible destruction committed by the Tartars—the result of the Crusades—The Usbeks and Afghans 360

CHAPTER X
THE RATIONALISTIC AND PHILOSOPHICAL SPIRIT OF ISLĀM

The Koranic teachings about free-will and divine government—The Prophet’s sayings—The exposition of the Caliph Ali and of the early descendants of the Prophet—The Jabariyas or predestinarans—The Shi‘āt—The Mu’tazilas—Mu’tazilism the same as the teachings of the philosophers of the family of the Prophet—Rationalism in Islām—The reign of Māmūn—Philosophy among the Moslems—Avicenna and Averroes—The fall of rationalism and
philosophy in Islam—Its causes—Mutawakkil—His alliance with patristicism—The triumph of patristicism—Abu’l Hassan Ali al-Asha’ri—His retrogressive teachings—Abū Hanifa, Mālik Shāfe’i, and Ibn Hanbal—Ilm-ul-Kalām—The Ikhwān us-Safā ("The Brethren of Purity")—Their teachings

CHAPTER XI

IDEALISTIC AND MYSTICAL SPIRIT IN ISLĀM

Its origin traceable to the Prophet—The Koranic ideas—The Caliph Ali's Enunciation—Neo-Platonism—The Early Mystics—Imām at Ghazzāli—His life and work—The Later Mystics—The Brotherhoods and Lodges—Moslem Idealism

APPENDICES

GENERAL INDEX

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INDEX