بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

A GIFT FOR THOSE WHO BELIEVE

"Repent for the Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand"—Matthew 3:2—3+2=5 —

Yahya-Yuhanan aka John the Baptist"



Qur'an Chapter 50:1

Qaf. CONSIDER This GRAND Qur'an!

G. Value Root letters—1121434= 16= 7

3 Q's, and the 3rd lands on the Qur'an itself.

The first Q. Name of the chapter, and the second

lands on the "Q" in the word Qur'an (Kalimulah ESA).

Esa is the Word:

Count from where the 2nd Q—landed:

وَالْقُرْءَانِالْمَجِيدِ

G-Value from the 2nd Q is 25

Add the **25** Esa with the total of **Q's 3= 28 Yahya**

Esa and Yahya 25+28= 53= 8 it takes 4- 2's to make

and 8= 8x4= 32= 5 - Take the 8+4+3+2+5= 22

Quran 22 Revealed on the Chapter Al-Hajj 22 The Great Gathering

22:78 First look at the numbers 22 Revelation and 78= 15YH

2+2+7+8= **19**

Count every 22nd chapter and you will land on Sura 110 The Victory

Quran 19-22 Confirmed at the GREAT GATHERING AL-HAJJ 22

Behold! It Iz In The KeyZ: KEYZ 22 The Collector 7528-M13

And struggle for God in a true struggling. He elected you and made not for you in your way of life any impediment. It is the creed of your father Abraham. He named you the ones who submit to God before and in this Recitation that the Messenger be a witness over you and you are witnesses over **Man**-Kind. So perform the formal prayer and give the purifying alms and cleave firmly to God. He is your Defender. How excellent a Defender and how excellent a Helper! Al-Hajj 22 2+2+7+8=19 - **Add the whole row: 2+2** +2+2+7+8= 23=5 --23/5(28)- Chapter Abraham 14 Yahya 28 = 15YH

1+4+2+8= 15YH

GOD-**G**RACIOUS -G7+G7= 14-- 7+7+ 14= 28 Yahya =10Y

Qur'an 22:1= 5 He Speaks يَاأَيُّهَا root letters 5

Alif-(Alpha) -Ya-Ya--*O--Alif A1+L3+F8-Ya 10Ya 10= 14= 5*

O Mankind! Be God-Conscious of your Lord. Truly, the earthquake

of the Hour is a tremendous thing. On a Day you will see it 2278= 19

22+78= 100 THE GRAND QUR'AN

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Qur'an

ذِكْرُ رَحْمَت رَبِّكَ عَبْدَهُ زَكَرِيًّا

17:1-18:1-19:1

19: 2 HIS SERVANT ZAKARIYAH

FROM ABRAHAM TO YAHYA "*HE LIVES*"

Chapter Abraham 14

الركتَابُ أَنزَلْنَاهُ إِلَيْكَ لِتُخْرِجَ النَّاسَ مِنَ الظُّلُمَاتِ إِلَى النُّورِ بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهِمْ إِلَىٰ صِرَاطِ الْعَزِيزِ الْحَمِيدِ

Alif Lam Ra. This is a Book We caused to descend to thee so that thou hast brought **Man-Kind**

out from the shadows into the light with the permission of their Lord to the path of The Almighty, The Worthy of Praise.

14= (5)–(19)–52 Verses = (7) Signs

يَا زَكَرِيًّا إِنَّا نُبَشِّرُكَ بِغُلاَم اسْمُهُ يَحْيَىٰ لَمْ نَجْعَل لَّهُ مِن قَبْلُ سَمِيًّا

O Zechariah! Truly, We give thee the good tidings of a boy.

His name will be Yahya and We assigned it not as a namesake for anyone before.

Q. 19:7– 98verses

Verses Abraham 52 Verses Maryam 98

52+98= 150**--15YH**

Count from Chapter Abraham every 14th chapter

14-28-42-56-70-84-98= 112

Chapter 112:1:4—THE ONE/UNITY IN ONENESS

1+1+2+4=**8**

Chapter Abraham 14+8= 22 ---14x8= 112 Chapter TAWHID

22 Number of Revelation

Count every 22nd Chapter and you land on Chapter 110 **THE VICTORY** Chapter 14 (5)— Chapter 5 the Blue Print 145= 10Y or 1-9 (19)

19/22

Qur'an

ذِكْرُ رَحْمَتِ رَبِّكَ عَبْدَهُ زَكَرِيًّا

17:1-18:1-19:1

19: 2 *HIS SERVANT ZAKARIAH*

Yahya # 28- Count every 28th chapter:

28+56+84+112= 280- 28 Yahya-Lands on 112

Esa #5-Count every 5th chapter:

5+10+15+20+25+30+35+40+45+50+55+60+65

70+75+80+85+90+95+100+105+110= 1265 lands on 110

Zakariyah #11—Count every 11th chapter:

11+22+33+44+55+66+77+88+99+110= 605 Lands on 110

Maryam #11—Count every 11th chapter:

11+22+33+44+55+66+77+88+99+110= 605 Lands on 110

Add the total of names 605+605+280+1265= 2755= 19

114-6236= 23= 19/5

Chapter 110 is "Divine Support" "Victory"

Yahya connected to Chapter 112 ONESS/UNITY

YHWH–YHYH–H8Y10Y10= 28 Yahya

HE LIVES

Al Sayyid—Al Waliyy G.Values. 22

Master Q. 3:39–Concealer of Secrets–Guardian 19:5

Master Concealer of Secrets 3:39YH= 15–Guardian 19:5=15YH

Add the chapters of the book mentioned for each name: 112–110–110 -110= 10Y

112+110+110+110= 442=10Y

THE KEY 1922= 41-1+4= 5

All land on 110, save Yahya 112

110:3-Victory= 5

Yahya ALONE– Chapter 112– Tawhid "Oneness"

Sura 112 recited in prayer is equal to reciting the whole of the Qur'an.

112+4=8

8+5= 13-*A1L3*-13

MANIFESTO 13

19 rotated is 6+1= 7 –Quran 19:7 Sign Yahya with distinction.

Yahya lands on 112= 4—Add to the others 11-11-11= 10

19+7= 17—8 Total 15YH

The Revelation Entrusted with

Muhammad PBUH "THE SEAL"

Muhammad—MHMMD— 4+8+4+4+4= 24**—6**

Root Letters HMD-844= 16-7

MANIFESTO 13

13+114 Chapters = 127= **10Y**

114 Chapters= **6**–6236 Verses **1**7

6+1+7= 14= **5**

17+5=22

Verses 6, 236= 17-1+7= 8

18th Chapter Al Kaf"—Gematrical Value 20

20+8= "28" 28 Arabic letters

YAHYA is #28 HE LIVES

HYY-8+10+10= **28Y**

YHYH 28+28= 11

Revelation #22

22+11= **33**

Al'Rahman#22+ Original/YHYH #56= 78/**15YH**

Revelation 22 + 28= 50

"5"

GOD-GRACIOUS

RAHMAN Total G.V. Doublers and floating Alif

#22

AL 4—Rahman 22—Raheem 26= 16= 7

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The Living Book of Life

What is Bigger than Life?

ZKR11–MARYM11–ESA5–YAHYA 28= 19

PRAISE BE TO ALLAH

LORD OF THE UNIVERSE

YAHYA HE LIVES

MANIFESTO 13

13+114 CHAPTERS+ 6, 236 SIGNS= 6363

63+63= 99 NAMES FOR ALLAH

ADD THAT ALIF 1= 100—The Collector 7528"

Qur'an

ذِكْرُ رَحْمَتِ رَبِّكَ عَبْدَهُ زَكَرِيًّا

17:1-18:1-19:1

19: 2 HIS SERVANT ZAKARIAH

Quran. 61:6–The Praised One–Yahya

*ATTN: Ahmad used as a proper name for Muhammad never existed, and it was always used as an adjective.

The use of it as a proper name came long after Muhammad had left the earth.

And when Jesus, son of Mary, said: "O children of Israel, I am God's messenger to you, authenticating what is present with me of theTorah and bringing good news of a messenger to come after me whose name will be praised (*ismuhu-Ahmad*)." But when he showed them the clear proofs, they said: "This is clearly magic."

The only time we find the arabic **ismuhu** read the same way with the proper recitation (tajweed) is in Q. 19:7 which reads: "O Zakariya! We give thee good news of a son: His name shall be Yahya (**ismuhu-Yahya**): on none by that **name-sake (samiyyan**) have We conferred distinction before."

The prophecy in Q. 61:6 (*ismuhu—ahmad*/whose name will be praised) brought us to Quran 19: 7 (*ismuhu—Yahya*/on none by that name-sake have we confered distinction before), and in 19:7 we find the key word *samiyyan*. The only other place this arabic word is found in the whole of the Quran in that form is in 19:65 which reads:"The Lord of the heavens and the earth, and what is between them! So worship Him and maintain thou patience in His worship. Hast thou known any *name-sake (samiyyan)* for Him? Comparing the two (19:7/19:65) it becomes apparent **name-sake** (samiyyan) for both God and John the Baptist/Yahya: incomparable, unmatched, unique; One of a Kind It is here his name is honored, raised, and praised at the highest level.

Samiyyan from the root **smw**: to be high/lofty, raised, name, attribute. **Samawat**: heights/heavens/rain, raining clouds. **Ismun**: mark of identification by which one is recognised. It is a derivation of wsm (pl. *asma*). — Concordance of the Sublime Quran

In the famous Arabic lexicon Lisan al-Arab, the root *s m w* means "elevation or highness." No other prophetic name has been honored, raised, and praised to such a degree in the whole of the Quran, save Yahya—Yuhanan (John the Baptist)

YAHYA HE LIVES

MANIFESTO 13

13+114 CHAPTERS+ 6, 236 SIGNS= 6363

63+63= 99 NAMES FOR ALLAH

ADD THAT *ALIF* 1= 100—The Collector 7528"

7 The Key-5ESA 28 YAHYA = 22

Qur'an Chapter 50:1

Qaf. CONSIDER This Sublime Qur'an!

G. Value Root letters—1121434= 16= 7

3 Q's, and the 3rd lands on the Qur'an itself.

The first Q. Name of the chapter, and the second

lands on the "Q" in the word Qur'an (Kalimulah *ESA*).

Esa is the Word:

Count from where the 2nd Q—landed:

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And struggle for God in a true struggling. He elected you and made not for you in your way of life any impediment. It is the creed of your father Abraham. He named you the ones who submit to God before and in this Recitation that the Messenger be a witness over you and you are witnesses over **Man**-Kind. So perform the formal prayer and give the purifying alms and cleave firmly to God. He is your Defender. How excellent a Defender and how excellent a Helper! Al-Hajj I

GOD-**G**RACIOUS -G7+G7= 14-- 7+7+ 14= 28 Yahya =10Y

Qur'an 22:1= 5 He Speaks يَاأَيُّهَا root letters 5

Alif-(Alpha) -Ya-Ya--*O--Alif A1+L3+F8-Ya 10Ya 10= 14= 5*

O Mankind! Be God-Conscious of your Lord. Truly, the earthquake of the Hour is a tremendous thing. On a Day you will see it 2278= 19

22+78= 100 THE GRAND QUR'AN

يَا يَحْيَىٰ خُذِ الْكِتَابَ بِقُوَّةٍ وَاَتَيْنَاهُ الْحُكْمَ صَبِيًّا

"YA YAHYA TAKE HOLD OF THE SCRIPTURE WITH POWER"

"KHUDHI" 1+6+7 14-= **5**

SON OF MAN

John the Baptist has been misrepresented by scholars of both Christianity and Islam.

The Quran mentions the prophets as having special names and qualities. For example, Prophet Muhammad is called the Seal of the Prophets (Q. 33:40) and a mercy for the worlds (Q. 21:107). Abraham is called Imam (Q. 2:124), the friend of God (Q. 4:125), a model to the world (Q. 16:120), one who is forbearing and repentant (Q. 11:74), a monotheist (Q. 16:123). Isaac is also given the quality of an Imam (Q. 21:73) who has power of vision (Q. 38:45). Aaron is called a minister (Q. 20:29); he is blessed with eloquence (Q. 28:34) and he is sent with signs and manifest authority (Q. 23:45).

David is called a vicegerent on the earth (Q. 38:26) who has power and wisdom (Q. 2:251); a man of strength (Q. 38:17). Solomon is a king

(Q. 38:35); he is taught the speech of birds and is bestowed with all things (Q. 27:16). Joseph is a ruler (Q. 12:88) and one who interprets dreams and visions (Q. 12:21), a man of truth (Q. 12:46), con- cealed as a treasure (Q. 12:19). Jacob is also called Imam (Q. 21:73). He is given the power of vision (Q. 38:45). Jesus is called the Messiah (Q. 3:45). He spoke in the cradle (Q. 3:46) and is a sign to humanity and a mercy from God (Q. 19:21).

These are all prophets whose lives are familiar to us. What about the prophet Yahya/John the Baptist? What have we been taught about this prophet who has been overlooked and misrepresented? One reason he has been overlooked is that there are five words used in the Quran to describe Prophet Yahya that have been misinterpreted in translations of the Quran.

The first misinterpreted word in relation to Prophet Yahya is sayyid. Prophet Yahya is referred to as a sayyid, chief in the Quran. The commentators have interpreted this to mean that he was a scholar of religious law, a wise man, a noble wise and pious man, and so forth. This was a prophet of God. Knowledge and wisdom were given to him by his Lord. The title given to Yahya by his Lord shows that Prophet Yahya is one who has spiritual authority over his people and not "noble" or "honor- able" as this word is usually translated. Honor and nobility are good qualities, but they fail to indicate that Prophet Yahya was also given a role of leadership by his Lord. Yahya is the only prophetic name designated with this title in the Quran.

Moreover, why has the title of Sayyid not been exclu- sively reserved for the prophet Yahya as is the title Messiah for Isa/Jesus? If one were to say Messehu Muhammad, Muslims would quickly respond astagfurullah (seeking forgiveness as if one had committed a huge mistake). They would insist that this is an exclusive title for the son of Mary. Would it not be fair to ask why then is the title Sayyid, given by God, not exclusive for the prophet Yahya?

That being said, no one has the right to be called Sayyid in this meaning, not the so-called descendants of Muhammad, and most certainly not the Prophet Muhammad himself. This, in my opinion, would be a great injustice, Quranically speaking. It should also be noted that the word sayyid shares the same root as sud meaning "black." I see Prophet Yahya as the Black Chief who has inherited the House of Jacob. He inherited a Spiritual Kingdom, not material wealth. He threatened not only the throne of Herod Antipas, but also the Jewish religious establishment. The word also signifies "greater or greatest in estimation, rank, or dignity" (aswadu/Black Excellence).

The second word that has been misinterpreted is waliy (Q. 19:5) which in this verse and many other places in the Quran means "protector" or "guardian," rather than "heir" or "succes- sor." Waliy can also refer to the Levites, as they were Protectors/ Guardians of the sacred precincts. In this specific case, Zechariah prayed to his Lord: And, truly, I feared for my defenders after me. And my woman had been a barren woman. So bestow on me from that which proceeds from

Thy Presence a protector" In Q. 3:39, Zachariah's prayer is answered, "God gives thee good tidings of Yahya—one who establishes the Word of God as true—a chief and concealer of secrets and a Prophet among the ones in accord with morality."

Thus John became the waliy "protector" or "guardian" of Mary and ultimately the sacred word, Jesus/Isa. It can also imply that John is safeguarding revelation as a whole. It is commonly thought that Zachariah was simply asking for a son; however, this misconception may be corrected by reading further on in the text. After receiving this good news, Zachariah asked, My Lord! How is it I will have a boy while, surely, I reached old age and my woman is a barren woman. He said: Thus, God accomplishes what He wills. Zachariah was asking how this would be possible as he had not even contemplated being blessed with a son in his old age, and that with a barren wife. Compare this with Mary who said, when she

was given good news of a son, "How is it I will be with child when no mortal touches me" (Q. 3:47)

Both Zechariah and Mary were asking about the possibility of such a thing. If Zachariah were asking for a son, as has been suggested by scholars of Islam, than why did he ask such a question when God informed him of the impending birth? The truth is that Zachariah was not asking for a son explicitly. He was asking God to send him a divinely appointed protector, from the same place where Mary received her provisions (*rizq*); hence "bestow on me from that which proceeds from Thy Presence a protector." (Q. 19:5, 3:38).

The third is the word *hasur* used in the Quran

(3:39) which is usually translated as "chaste." My research shows that the Arabic word hasur does not mean "chaste" with regard to Yahya; rather, it means a "concealer of secrets." Why the mistake in translation and commentary? As there was no extensive information given in the Quran about the life of Prophet Yahya nor in the Traditions (Hadith), the commentators turned to Christian tradition and simply repeated what they found there. The com- mentators of the Quran have placed considerable emphasis on this word. Al-Tabari interprets the word hasur to mean one who abstains from sexual intercourse with women. He then reports a Tradition on the authority of Said *ibn al-Musayyab* which has Prophet Muhammad commenting on this: "Everyone of the sons of Adam shall come on the Day of Resurrection with a sin (of sexual impropriety) except Yahya bin Zechariah (John the Bap-tist).' Then, picking up a tiny straw, he continued, 'this is be- cause his generative organ was no bigger then this straw' (imply- ing that he was impotent)." Does this mean that even the prophets other than *Yahya* will be raised up with this sin of sexu- al impropriety? How can we accept that this was said by such a modest human being as the Prophet of Islam, comparing a straw to another prophet's generative organ and perhaps implying that Yahya was impotent?

Another commentator, *Ibn Kathir*, a renowned Islamic scholar, rejects this view and adds: "This would be a defect and a blemish unworthy of prophets." He then mentions that it was not that he had no sexual relations with women, but that he had no illegal sexual relations with them. Indeed, the whole discussion is unseemly. It is known that prophets of God are immune from major sins, so this statement makes no sense at

all when inter- preting the word *hasur*. In addition, I would like to mention the fact that in

his commentary, Ibn Kathir says he (Yahya) probably married and had children. He said this on the basis of what was related in the Quran of

the prayer of Zachariah.

There are several reasons why interpreting hasur in this context as "chaste" or "celibate," as has been done by commen- tators, is a misinterpretation: First of all, there is another word in the Quran for "chaste" and that is muhsin. As God used a differ- ent word, hasur, it must imply something different. Secondly, God says in the Quran that Islam did not bring Monasticism, but that it was something that they (the Christians) invented. (Q. 57:27) Also: And, certainly, We sent Messengers before thee and We assigned for them spouses and offspring. And it had not been for a Messenger to bring a sign but with the permission of God. For every term there is a Book. (Q. 13:38) Would it be fair to ask if Prophet Yahya was a messenger of God?

God would not have sent a Prophet who was celibate. In addition, it is contrary to the famous exhortation in the Torah to "go forth and multiply." Yahya's father, Zechariah prayed for a protector who would provide descendants (*dhurriyah*) for his family: Zachariah called to his Lord, saying: "My Lord! Bestow on me good offspring from Thy Presence. Truly, Thou art hear- ing the supplication" (Q. 3:38) God gave him Yahya. God would not have sent a son to Zechariah who would not carry on the line of Jacob's descendants because then God would not have an- swered the prayer of Zechariah. The word hasur is used once in the Quran and that is in regard to the Prophet Yahya.

A major Arabic-English lexicon, that of Edward William Lane (Taj al-Arus) states that when *hasur* is used alone, it means "concealer of secrets." In his translation of Ibn al-Arabi's Book of the Fabulous Gryphon, Elmore also translates the Arabic *hasur* as concealer of secrets. In the referenced passage, "chaste" would not have been appropriate.

The fourth word is *samiyyan* (One of a Kind).

Again, another word that we need to pay attention to. It is used twice in the Quran, once in reference to Yahya (Q. 19:7) "O Zechariah! Truly, We give thee the good tidings of a boy. His name will be Yahya and We assigned it not as a namesake for anyone before." The other time it is used is in reference to God. "The Lord of the heavens and the earth, and what is between them! So worship Him and maintain thou patience in His worship. Hast thou known any namesake for Him? (Q. 19:65/See Q. 61:6 The Praised One)

Root letters *smw* to be high/lofty, raised, name, attribute. Samawat heights/heavens/rain, raining clouds. *Ismun* mark of identification by which one is recognized. It is a derivation of wsm (pl. asma). Ism stands for a distinguishing mark of a thing, sometimes said to signify its reality. — Concordance of the Sub- lime Quran

In the famous Arabic lexicon Lisan al-Arab, the root s m w means "elevation or highness." No

other prophetic name in the Quran has been given such praise by His Majesty.

The fifth word is *hanan* which means mercy or grace, which is part of the compound name *Yu'hana* (in English "John"), meaning "God is Gracious." The word *hanan* is used only once in the Quran (Q. 19:13) and that is in reference to Yahya: "and Our continuous mercy from that which proceeds from Our Presence and purity and he had been devout". So he has been graced, so to speak, with continuous blessings.

The name Yuhanan means God—Gracious. The number 5 symbolizes God's Grace.

*Yahya is mentioned five times in the Quran (Yuhana/ John—God Gracious (5).

The names Yahya and Yu'hanan are not the same as many assume. They have two entirely different roots. Hanan and the hannah both derive from the Semitic root h n n. While the word hannah means "mercy, grace, or tenderness," the root word for Yahya is h y y. It means "life" or "he lives" (Life—Force)

One does not need to be a linguist to see the obvious difference. In addition, I would like also to mention that this name and attribute given to Prophet Yahya can also be found in Sabian (Mandean) literature. The Sabians (Mandeans) are men- tioned in the Quran in verses (Q. 2:62), (Q. 5:69) and (Q. 22:17) and in their canonical prayer book we find Yahya Yu'hana. It has been known that it was the practice of the Sabians to have two names, a real name and a special name. Both names Yahya from the Quran and Yu'hanan (John) from the bible are connected with the number 5.

According to the *Sabians* (Mandeans), this prophet's real name was Yahya (he lives) and his lay name was Yuhana (John). Prophet Yahya is the only one who was given this name, as the Quran clearly states: "O Zechariah! Truly, We give thee the good tidings of a boy. His name will be *Yahya* and We assigned it not as a namesake for anyone before."

Was John the Baptist Beheaded?

We are told by an early historian, Josephus, that Chief Yahya/John the Baptist was put to death because of his political importance. The belief that he was executed is probably related to the New Testament story of his beheading at the behest of Sa- lome, a story the truth of which we reject. Josephus does not mention the manner of his death.

Others have stated that he was beheaded. If it be true that Chief Yahya was put to death by Herod Antipas on the suspicion of planning an insurrection, as Josephus indicates, the punishment would not have been beheading. Under Roman law, only Roman citizens were sentenced to beheading. Any non-Roman citizen

was sentenced to death by crucifixion for such activity.

This was the case with Jesus, a non-Roman citizen, be- ing accused of treason and sentenced to crucifixion. In addition, we see that when Paul was sentenced to die, he pleaded that he was a Roman citizen so that he would be beheaded and not crucified (Acts 22:27-28).

Certainly, if it was the case that Chief Yahya's followers were many, spread far and wide, as it has been reported by some, and that Josephus mentions that the Jews were greatly moved by his words, and that Herod Antipas feared that Chief Yahya's influence over the masses would cause a rebellious uprising lead- ing to a revolt by the Jews against the Romans (*Antiquities* 18:5.2 116-119), then this would be in accord with the practice of capital punishment of such criminals under Roman law. That is, that non-Roman citizens be crucified. As far as his being beheaded by Antipas, now believed to be a fiction, we know that records show Herod the Great lost his power to execute anyone. It is also known that he had to bring those whom he wanted to execute to the Roman authorities, as he had lost his title of "Caesar's Friend."

With that in mind, there is nothing whatsoever showing that this power to execute prisoners was ever restored to his heirs, one of whom was Herod Antipas. If Antipas had wanted to execute Chief Yahya/John the Baptist, he most likely would have needed permission from Rome to do so. If this be true, then the punishment would have to have been crucifixion and not behead- ing as this was reserved for Roman citizens.

Would it be fair to say that the High Priest Caiaphas, who was endorsed by Rome, had a problem with this new Black Chief whom the masses were flocking to see by the River Jordan? Would it be fair to say that Chief Yahya/ John the Baptist threatened not only the throne of Antipas, but also the Jewish religious establishment?

Would it be fair to say that both Antipas and Caiaphas conspired together to do away with Chief Yahya? That thee San- hedrin and Antipas could not execute anyone should be kept in mind. Would it be fair to say that Chief/Yahya was arrested and brought before Pilate?

The Prophet Yahya could not have been beheaded as has been stated by Muslim and Christian scholars. With regard to Jesus, in the Quran we read: "Peace on me the day I was born, the day that I die, and the day I will be raised up again." (Q. 19:33)

The verse states that Jesus was given safety and security in these three situations. But what about the son of Zechariah? We find the same description for him as we find for Jesus: "Peace on him the day he is born, the day he dies, and the day he is raised up again." (Q. 19:15)

John: 1+9+1+5= 16—1+6= 7— Jesus: 1+9+3+3= 16—1+6= 7

7+7= 14-1+4= **5** Life Force

How does the supposed beheading of this prophet fit in with the above *Quranic*verse of one given peace by his Lord?

We find in the commentary of Ibn Kathir that Yahya was also given safety and security in these three situations, but the book speciously ascribed to Ibn Kathir, *Stories of the Prophets*, agrees with the Gospel accounts of Chief Yahya's being beheaded and the serving of his head on a platter.

How do we explain the beheading of this Prophet of God? How, then, is he one who was "safe and secure"? Are we to say that God saved Jesus, but abandoned Yahya? Is this divine

justice?

Josephus's account of the imprisonment and execution of Yahya/John the Baptist would place it in the middle of the fourth decade, say 35 or 36 AD and therefore years after the events of the supposed crucifixion of Jesus, not before.

In *The New Testament: An Islamic Perspective*, Crook writes, "Josephus' evidence creates a colossal chronological problem of enormous consequences."

That is still true. Since we also know that while the gospels portray John in their narratives primarily to introduce and testify to Jesus' superior stature, we also know from Josephus, that John/Yahya was a major player on the Palestinian stage, not just a walk-on to herald the messiahship of Jesus.

Subsequently, Pontius Pilate and Caiaphas were both removed in 36 AD. Where does the supposed crucifixion of Jesus fit in here exactly? The two principal characters in the gospels responsible for allegedly crucifying Jesus were no longer in power.

Consider the following examples of the way God dealt with his prophets: "And, certainly, Noah cried out to Us. And how excellent were the ones who answer! And We delivered him and his people from tremendous distress. And We made his off spring—they, the ones who remain. And We left for him to say with the later ones: Peace be on Noah among the worlds. (Q. 37:79)

About Prophets Moses and Aaron: "And, certainly, We showed Our grace to Moses and Aaron. And We delivered them and their folk from the tremendous distress and helped them so that they, they had been the ones who are victors. And We gave them the manifest Book and guided them to the straight path. We left for them a good name with the later ones: Peace be on Moses and Aaron! (Q 37:114-120)

About Prophet Lot: "Truly, he was of Our servants, ones who believe. And, truly, Lot was of the ones who are sent. We delivered him and his people, one and all, but an old woman of the ones who stay behind. Again, We destroyed the others." (Q. 37:133-136)

About Prophet Jonah: "Then, the great fish engulfed him while he was one who is answerable. If he had not been of the ones who glorify, he would have lingered in expectation in its belly until the Day they are raised up." (Q. 37:142-144)

All of them, plus Jesus, and Muhammad—as far as we know, all the prophets mentioned by name in the Quran were delivered from their enemies. Yet, the Prophet Yahya, whose name ironically means "He Lives," is popularly supposed to have been put to death. Clearly, you can see how this story of the beheading creates an inconsistency with a text believed by Muslims all over the world to be internally consistent.

Countless works have been published pertaining to the false crucifixion of the son of Mary by Muslims, yet the false beheading of the son of Zachariah is ignored, why?

Q. 4:157 *Shubbiha*/Resemblance

Similarities between Jesus and John in the Quran

Both were born miraculously: (About Yahya) He said: 'My Lord! How can I have a son when age hath overtaken me already and my wife is barren?' (The angel) answered: 'So (it will be). God doeth what He will.' (Q. 3:40) and (about Jesus): 'She said: My Lord! How can I have a child when no mortal hath touched me?' He said: 'So (it will be). God createth what He will. If He decreeth a thing, He saith unto it only: Be!

and it is.' (Q. 3:47)

Both were given unique names: And the angels called to him as he stood praying in the sanctuary: God giveth thee glad tidings of (a son whose name is) Yahya, (who cometh) to confirm a word from God, chief, concealer [of secrets], a prophet of the righteous (Q. 3:39) and he whose name is the Messiah, Jesus, son of Mary, illustrious in the world and the Hereafter, and one of those brought near (unto God)." (Q. 3:45) Yahya 28-2+8= 10—Isa 5— 10/5 or 15 Both were given significant titles by God: Yahya: ... Chief, concealer of secrets, a prophet of the righteous (Q. 3:39) and Jesus whose name is the Messiah, Jesus, son of Mary, illustrious in the world and the Hereafter, and one of those brought near (unto God). (Q. 3:45)

• Both Yahya and Jesus received mercy: In regard to Yahya: ... And mercy from Our presence, and purity; and he was devout. (Q.

19:13) and in regard to Jesus: ...and a mercy from Us, and it is a thing ordained. (Q. 19:21)

- Both were prophets of God: In regard to Yahya: ... a prophet of the righteous. (Q. 3:39) and Jesus: He spake: 'Lo! I am the servant of God. He hath given me the Scripture and hath appointed me a Prophet.' (Q. 19:30)
- Both were righteous: Yahya: ...a prophet of the righteous. (Q. 3:39) and Jesus: ...and he is of the righteous. (Q. 3:46)
- Both were given sagacity: Yahya: And we gave him wisdom when a child. (Q. 19:12), Jesus: And He will teach him the Scripture and wisdom... (Q. 3:48)
- Both were associated with the Word of God: Yahya: ...who confirms a Word from God (Q. 3:39); Jesus: God gives glad tidings of a Word from Him. (Q. 3:45)
- Both were respectful to their parents: Yahya:

...and (he was) dutiful toward his parents (Q. 19:14); Jesus: And (God) hath made me dutiful toward her who bore me. (Q. 19:32)

- Both were humble: Yahya: and he was not arrogant, rebellious19 (Q. 19:14); Jesus: and (God) hath not made me arrogant, villainous.20 (Q. 19:32)
- Both were saved as infants from death; both were unknown when they returned. One baptized with water (Yahya) and the other with the Holy Spirit (Jesus).
- Both had followers and disciples; both were sinless; and both were sent to the Children of Israel. Both finished and completed their missions successfully and were elevated and honored with God's peace: Yahya: Peace be upon him the day he was born, and the day he dies and the day he shall be raised alive! (Q. 19:15) and Jesus: Peace be upon me the day I was born, and the day I die, and the

day I shall be raised alive! (Q. 19:33) 19:15-19:33= 32- 3+2= 5 Life-Force Moreover, there are parallels in the conditions of Mary and Zechariah. Both reacted with incredulity when given the news of their future offspring: (Zechariah: (Zechariah) said: My Lord! How can I have a son when my wife is barren and I have reached inform old age? (Q. 19:40; see also Q. 3:40) Mary: (Mary) said: How can I have a son when no mortal hath touched me, neither have I been unchaste? (Q.

19:20; see also Q. 3:45)

SON OF MAN: Son of Zakari*yah*—John— Yuhanan—Yahya

SON OF WOMAN: Son of Maryam "Ibn Maryam"—Jesus—Esa'

The title "*Ibn Maryam*" (Son of Mary) appears **22** times in the Quran

John: 1+9+1+5= 16—1+6= 7— Jesus: 1+9+3+3= 16—1+6= 7

7+7= 14-1+4= **5** Life Force

John the **Baptist**: J10-O15-H8-N14= **47**—T20-H8-E5= **33**—B2-A1-P16-T20-I9-S19-T20= **87**

Total: 167-1+6+7=14-1+4= **5**

Jesus the **Christ**: J10-E5-S19-U21-S19= **74**— T20-H8-E5=**33**— C3-H8-R-18-S19-T20=**14**

Total: 121-1+2+1=4

JTB+JTC: 5+4=9—Divine completeness, or finality. The number nine can be looked at as an upside down 6. 9+6=15—(10/5) 10/5: Creator and His creation.

Both as Christs:

John the Christ: J10-O15-H8-N14= **47**—T20-H8-E5= **33**—C3-H8-R-18-S19-T20=**14**

Total: 47+33+14= 94 - 9+4=13-1+3= **4**

Jesus the Christ: J10-E5-S19-U21-S19= **74**—

T20-H8-E5=33 - C3-H8-R-18-S19-T20=14

Total: 74+33+14=121-1+2+1=4

Total for both John and Jesus -4+4=8

Note: The number 8 is very significant such that it is used **73** times in the Bible (7+3=10). It is the symbol of Resurrection and Regeneration.

In Bible numerology, 8 means new beginning; it denotes "a new order or creation, and man's true 'born again' event when he is resurrected from the dead into eternal life."

Both as Messiahs:

John the Messiah: J10-O15-H8-N14= **47**—T20-H8-E5= **33**—M13-E5-S19-S19-I9-A1-H8=**74**

Total 154= 10

Jesus the Messiah: J10-E5-S19-U21-S19= **74**— T20-H8-E5=**33**—M13-E5-S19-S19-I9-A1-

H8**=74**

181= 10

Esa' begins with the Arabic letter Ayn: Sequence value 16, and its gematrical value is 70-1+6+7+0=14-1+4=5

Quran's root letters for Esa—Ayn 70—Seen 60 —Ya 10=140-1+4+0=5-5+5=10

Sequence and Gematrical value for the Quranic root name Esa:

Ayn-Seen-Ya: Gematrical: 70-60-10=14 Sequential: 16-15-10= 14-14+14= 28-8+2= 10

Sequence and Gematrical value for the Quranic root name Yahya:

Ya-Ha-Ya: Both Gematrical and Sequential are the same: 10-8-10=28-2+8=10

Quran's root letters for Yahya—Y10-H8-Y10=

28-2+8=**10**

YAHYA–28

YHWH— 32 — 14 — 5 Yahya—Gemtrical Value 28—Mentioned 5 times Qur'an—33

5 Key Words, Sayyid, Waliy, Hasur, Samiy, and Hanan.

Master, Guardian, Concealer of Secrets, One of a Kind, God-Gracious.

Chapter 3:39 *Yahya*—*H8Y10Y10*= 28 *Musadiq*= *S90D4Q100*= 194—14—5 Kalam— K20L30M40—90—9 Sayyadan—S60W6D4— 70—7 Hasuran—HSR—298—19

<u>QUR'AN 19:12 "YA YAHYA HOLD THE</u> <u>SCRIPTURE WITH POWER" 19:12</u> <u>- Khudhi-A1KH600DH700=1400-5-</u> <u>19+12=22</u>

Revelation Basmala "The Key"—19/22

Qur'an

ذِكْرُ رَحْمَتِ رَبِّكَ عَبْدَهُ زَكَرِيًّا

17:1-18:1-19:1

19: 2 HIS SERVANT ZAKARIYAH

بِسْم اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيم

19/22

Yahya # 28- Count every 28th chapter:

28+56+84+112= 280- 28 Yahya-Lands on 112

Esa #5—Count every 5th chapter:

5+10+15+20+25+30+35+40+45+50+55+60+65

70+75+80+85+90+95+100+105+110= 1265 lands on 110

Zakariyah #11—Count every 11th chapter:

11+22+33+44+55+66+77+88+99+110= 605 Lands on 110

Maryam #11—Count every 11th chapter:

11+22+33+44+55+66+77+88+99+110= 605 Lands on 110

Add the total of names 605+605+280+1265= 2755= 19

Chapter 110 is "Divine Support" "Victory"

Yahya connected to Chapter 112 ONESS/UNITY

YHWH–YHYH–H8Y10Y10= 28 Yahya

HE LIVES

Al Sayyid – Al Waliy G.V. 22

Master Q. 3:39–Concealer of Secrets–Guardian 19:5

Master Concealer of Secrets 3:39YH= 15YH-Guardian 19:5=15YH

Add the chapters of the book mentioned for each name: 112–110–110–110= 10Y

112+110+110+110=552=12=3

Names Total 19+3 = 22 Revelation

If you count every 22nd chapter you land on the "The Victory" Q.110:

THE KEY 1922= 41–1+4= 5

All land on 110, save Yahya

110:3-Victory= 5

(DISTINCTION) Yahya ALONE— Chapter 112— Tawhid "Oneness"

Sura 112 recited in prayer is equal to reciting the

whole of the Qur'an.

112+4=8

8+5=13-*A1L3*-13

MANIFESTO 13

19 rotated is 6+1= 7 —Quran 19:7 Sign *Yahya* with distinction.

Yahya lands on 112= 4—Add to the others 11-11-11= 10

19+7= **17**-**8** Total **15**YH

The Revelation Entrusted with

Muhammad PBUH "THE SEAL"

Muhammad—MHMMD— 4+8+4+4+4= 24—6

Root Letters HMD-844= 16-7

MANIFESTO 13

13+114 Chapters = 127= **10Y**

114 Chapters= 6–6236 Verses 17

6+1+7= 14= **5**

17+5=22

Verses 6, 236= 17-1+7= 8

18:1 All Praise (is) for Allah the One Who (has) revealed to

His servant the Book,

and has not made in it any crookedness. **181 is 2-8** (Study the cave)

18th Chapter Al-Kaf "The Cave" "Kaf"—Gematrical Value 20

20+8= "28" 28 Arabic letters

YAHYA is #28 HE LIVES

HYY-8+10+10= **28Y**

ORIGINAL -YHYH 28+28= 11

Revelation **#22**

22+11=**33**

Al'Rahman#22+ Original/YHYH #56= 78/15YH

Revelation 22 + 28= 50

"5"

GOD-GRACIOUS

RAHMAN Total G.V. Doublers and floating Alif

#22

AL 4—Rahman 22—Raheem 26= 16= 7

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The Living Book of Life

What is Bigger than Life? ZKR11–MARYM11–ESA5–YAHYA 28= 19 **PRAISE BE TO ALLAH** LORD OF THE UNIVERSE **YAHYA HE LIVES** MANIFESTO 13 13+114 CHAPTERS+ 6, 236 SIGNS= 6363 63+63= 99 NAMES FOR ALLAH ADD THAT ALIF 1= 100—The Collector 7528" يَا يَحْيَىٰ خُذِ الْكِتَابَ بِقُوَّةٍ وَآتَيْنَاهُ الْحُكْمَ صَبِيًّا **"YA YAHYA TAKE HOLD OF THE SCRIPTURE WITH POWER"** "KHUDHI" 1+6+7 14-= **5** SON OF MAN

-אגרון