

**Islamic  
Prophecies  
Concerning  
the  
Bahá'í Faith**

*A Summary of  
Islamic Prophecies  
Concerning the Advent of  
The Báb and Bahá'u'lláh*



# *Islamic Prophecies Concerning the Bahá'í Faith*

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# Is This Thy Voice?

I Samuel 26:17

## *Introduction*

This small book presents many prophecies from the Islamic traditions and a few prophecies from the Qur’án concerning the Advent of the Báb and Bahá’u’lláh.

Islamic “Hadith” or traditions consist of statements attributed to Muhammad and the inspired Imáms who followed Him. Because of rivalry between various sects, some of the Muslims made up statements or “traditions” favorable to their theological bias and falsely attributed them to inspired sources. Is there any way to identify such statements? This question is beyond the scope of this book and may never be fully resolved. However, there is a way to test the validity of *prophetic traditions*—*those that predict the future*. To see how this is possible, consider the following analogies:

- Suppose you have a hundred pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, but you know that some of them are extraneous. Someone mixed them in with the original ones. How can you identify the extra pieces? Simply by solving the puzzle to see which pieces fit. The ones that fail to fit must be extras.
- Suppose you traveled to China and recorded some specific facts about yourself and the places you visited. Now suppose your notes were lost, and later someone found them and added his own ideas to them. How can we separate your notes from the added ideas? The best way is to identify the notes that fit the known facts about you and your trip to China. Any statement that contradicts these facts must be considered an addition and hence invalid. This is possible because we already have a set of specific facts known to be accurate. If we did

not have these facts, we could not make judgment with any degree of certainty.

- Suppose you are looking for a lost relative. How many pieces of information would you need to find him?
  1. His name
  2. Street
  3. House number
  4. City
  5. Country

Even if one hundred billion people lived on the earth, you could still locate your relative.

Now suppose the correct address you have is mixed with some misleading information. Despite this, you succeed in your search. At that point, would you reject your relative because you had some misinformation about him?

The prophetic traditions that have been fulfilled in the Bahá'í Faith are like the pieces of a puzzle that fit. Any piece that fails to fit does not belong to the puzzle. It must be considered an addition. Similarly, the prophetic traditions are like the notes you recorded about your life and the critical events of your trip to China. They are also like the name and address of a lost relative living somewhere on earth.

When we study the Islamic traditions, we discover that they predict with an astonishing degree of accuracy the history of the Bahá'í Faith. We cannot find anyone, over the course of twelve centuries, who has fulfilled even a small fraction of these prophecies. What does the correspondence of so many prophetic traditions with the Advent of the Bahá'í Faith indicate? That they were uttered by someone who had full knowledge of the future. Only God knows the future and only He can make specific predictions that are later fulfilled—in this case more than a thousand years later. Would God, the One who has the knowledge of all things, contradict Himself? Therefore, any tradition that fails to correspond to the Advent of the Bahá'í Faith must be considered an addition. It cannot be part of the puzzle designed by God.

In addition to this test, we have another standard by which we can judge the validity of the Islamic traditions. That standard is the Qur'án—accepted by all Muslims. The Qur'án predicts some of the most significant historic events in the Bahá'í Faith, but they are mostly in coded language. The Báb and Bahá'u'lláh have broken those codes. The details with which the Qur'án points to the advent of The Báb and Bahá'u'lláh and the Bahá'í history are astonishing.

We should rejoice for knowing that not only the Bible, but the Qur'án as well, predicts in hundreds of verses the Advent of The Báb and Bahá'u'lláh, and the major events of their lives! These prophecies are so specific, they will astonish every fair-minded seeker.\*

Only a few Quranic prophecies them are presented in this book. Once again, by comparing the Quranic prophecies with the prophetic traditions, we can screen out the extra pieces that were added by Muslims who cared more for their self-interests than for the truth.

Thus we have two standards by which we can judge the validity of prophetic traditions pertaining to the Advent of the Bahá'í Revelation:

- A remarkable harmony between traditions and the Advent of the Bahá'í Faith.
- A remarkable harmony between the prophecies of the Qur'án and the Advent of the Bahá'í Faith.

Each of these standards by itself can lead us to the truth. If we combine them, we can reach a level of absolute certainty concerning the status of any tradition that pertains to the Advent of the Bahá'í Revelation.

The Voices and Sounds of centuries merge to mold a divine Symphony—enrapturing and enchanting.

My sheep hear My voice, and I know them, and they follow Me.  
And I give them eternal life... John 10:27-28 NKJ

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\* See *Bahá'u'lláh in the Qur'án*, 936 pages. This book is written in Farsi and has not yet been translated into English.

Perhaps the most astounding aspect of the prophetic utterances is their harmonious relationship. Words that have been spoken by the Messengers, living in diverse lands and thousands of years apart, harmonize so perfectly and with such marvelous precision as to stagger the mind. Could such a Symphony be the offspring of chance?

This small book presents a segment of this divine Symphony not as yet fully introduced to the western world: the prophetic utterances from the Islamic Scriptures pertaining primarily to the Revelation of the Báb.

From the beginning of the birth of Islam until the death of the last Imám (260 A.H.), numerous signs were revealed to the Muslims regarding the End of the Age and the coming of the Lord of the Last Days (the Báb). The Muslims were admonished to be alert, to look for the signs, and to judge the expected Redeemer according to a long list of prophecies providing the most detailed clues and features that could possibly have been given.

They were also warned not to conform to their religious leaders (who have always rejected a new Redeemer), not to raise petty objections against the Lord of the Last Days, and not to interpret the Scriptures according to their own limited and fallible minds. They were further admonished to judge with justice and openness and to use the proofs of divine Revelation—like those found in the Bible—as the ultimate evidence of validity.

However, when the appointed time came, the masses of the Muslims ignored the admonitions, the warnings, and the definitive proofs and prophecies, and treated their Savior, instead, with manifest injustice and cruelty.

Few in the Christian world realize that prior to 1844 A.D. (1260 A.H.), some of the Muslims, exactly like the Christians, recognized the nearness of the time. *In 1835 A.D. shortly before the Advent of the Báb, John Fry, a Christian author stated that the Muslims “in various parts of the world, have their expectation fixed on the same year, A.D. 1844...”*<sup>1</sup>

It is astonishing how copious and clear the Islamic prophecies are. One could write a large portion of the Bahá'í history from them. That four hundred of the most learned Muslim scholars gave their all, many of them virtually singing and dancing to their death with the utmost joy and rapture, was in part due to their recognition of the fulfillment of such a vast array of predictions.

The prophecies listed here come from Islamic traditions, namely the words of Muhammad as spoken to His disciples, as well as from the words of the eleven Imáms (minor prophets), who followed Him over a period of about two and a half centuries. Most of them relate to the Advent of the last or twelfth Imám, the Báb. The Imáms were the inspired interpreters of the Qur'án. The Qur'án can be compared to the Torah or to the words of Jesus as recorded in the four Gospels. The writings of the eleven Imáms can be compared to the words of Hebrew prophets who followed Moses or to the words of Jesus' apostles.

The Báb, in addition to being an independent Messenger, was also the last and the foremost link of a chain begun by Imám 'Alí—one of the two prophets mentioned in Revelation and the first lawful successor to Muhammad (see Volume I, *I Shall Come Again*). When the name of the Messenger of Islam is spoken in a meeting, the Persian Muslims do not rise, but when the name of their expected twelfth Imám is uttered, they immediately rise, salute Him, and chant in unison: "O Lord of the last days, make haste and come quickly. The world is finished, set thou thy feet unto the stirrup."

Only a few of the Islamic prophecies pointing to the Advent of the Báb have been rendered into English. I have translated most of them from Arabic and offered them in this book. A detailed discussion of all these prophecies is beyond the scope of this volume. As we shall see, they are often so specific as to offer the most wondrous prophetic Profile ever drawn of a divine Manifestation.

## *A Brief Study of Islamic Prophecies\**

- His name consists of “‘Alí” and “Muhammad.”

The Islamic Scriptures indicate that the name of *the Lord of the Last Days* will be twofold, specifically consisting of ‘*Alí* and *Muhammad*, with ‘*Alí* preceding *Muhammad*. The order in which these two names appear is quite significant, for commonly they are used in the reverse order. In terms of station, Muhammad comes first, and because of this, people put His name first: *Muhammad-‘Alí* rather than ‘*Alí-Muhammad*. The Báb’s parents for some mysterious reason selected the very uncommon order of the two names for their child.

Never in the past has the given name of a Messenger been predicted so clearly and so repeatedly. At least, seven separate prophecies confirm, in one way or another, ‘*Alí-Muhammad*.

- The Qá’im (the title of the Lord of the last days) will manifest Himself as a young man. (The Báb declared His Mission at the age of 25.)
- He will come from the East, suddenly and unexpectedly. He will be a Persian.
- He will come from the city of Shíráz. (The Báb was born in Shíráz; He also declared His Mission there.)
- “He will announce Himself in Mecca between the Corner (of the Ka’ba) and the Station (of Abraham) and will summon the people to pay allegiance to Him.”<sup>2</sup> (The Báb went to Mecca to announce His Message to the sheriff—the prominent religious leader—of that city and a few other leaders.)
- He will have curly hair and there will be a mole on His face.

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\* The major sources of Islamic prophecies presented in this chapter are: *Farúid* by Abu’l-Fadl, *Mabádí-i-Istidlál* by E. Suhráb, and *Bishárát-i-Kutub-i-Asmání* (Glad-Tidings of Sacred Scriptures) by H. Nuqabá’í. These books have not as yet been translated into English.

- He will suffer at the hands of the masses of people. He will be imprisoned and cursed.
- People will interpret the Islamic Scriptures according to their own whims, and will use the divine Words as an instrument of denial. (Misapprehension of the Words of God’s Messengers is the darkest cloud obscuring the Spirit of Truth at every dawn of divine Guidance.)
- He will be killed by a Persian king. (Násiri’ d-Dín Sháh was the absolute monarch under whose reign the order of execution was issued and carried out.)
- An inevitable event will occur in Adhirbáyján. Here is the prophecy as quoted by the Báb:

What must needs befall us in Adhirbáyján is inevitable and without parallel. When this happeneth, rest ye in your homes and remain patient as we have remained patient. As soon as the Mover moveth make ye haste to attain unto Him, even though ye have to crawl over the snow.<sup>3</sup> Imám Báqir

The inevitable and unparalleled event was the martyrdom of the Báb, which occurred in Tabríz, located in the province of Adhirbáyján. By *the Mover* is meant Bahá’u’lláh who, after the Báb’s martyrdom, moved His despondent followers to the heights of hope and devotion.

- His Kingdom will last seven, nine, or nineteen years.
  - The Báb was martyred in the seventh year following the declaration of His Mission.
  - His dispensation came to an end when Bahá’u’lláh, while in a dungeon, declared His Message to a few followers of the Báb. This event took place nine years following the Báb’s advent. Bahá’u’lláh’s station at this time was not publicly proclaimed.
  - Bahá’u’lláh made a second declaration (this time openly and publicly) nineteen years after the Báb’s inauguration of the New Age in 1844.

- He will be from our (Muhammad’s) lineage. (The Báb was a descendant of Muhammad.)
- There will be signs in heaven. (Before the advent of the Báb, several heavenly signs appeared; see *Lord of Lords*, by this author.)
- Religious leaders of His day will be the most evil.

In *The Book of Certitude*, Bahá’u’lláh quotes the following prophecy from the Islamic traditions:

The religious doctors of that age shall be the most wicked of the divines [religious leaders] beneath the shadow of heaven. Out of them hath mischief proceeded, and unto them it shall return.<sup>4</sup>

In *The Promised Day is Come*, Shoghi Effendi quotes this prophecy:

Most of His [the Promised Messenger’s] enemies will be the divines [religious leaders]. His bidding they will not obey, but will protest saying: “This is contrary to that which hath been handed down unto us by the Imáms of the Faith.”<sup>5</sup>

An unusual prophecy in the Qur’án points to a powerful and prominent religious leader who opposed the Bahá’í Faith with all his might. The name of the religious leader was *Karím*, meaning *honorable*. To appear humble, he referred to himself as *Athím* meaning *sinner*. A prophecy in the Qur’án refers to both his name and his self-chosen title:

Verily the tree of Zaqqúm [the infernal tree] shall be the sinner’s [Athím’s] food...[who will be told]: “Taste this! For you are *mighty* and *honorable* [Karím].” Qur’án 44:43, 44, 49

In *The Book of Certitude*, Bahá’u’lláh refers to this prophecy, and indicates that the man was *honorable* in name, *sinner* in the Book of God, and “*mighty* among the common herd.”

- In that day merely a name will remain of Islam. This prophecy is quoted by Shoghi Effendi:

A day shall be witnessed by My [Muhammad's] people, whereon there will have remained of Islam naught but a name, and of the Qur'án naught but a mere appearance.<sup>6</sup>

A similar prophecy is quoted in *An Introduction to Shi'i Islam*:

There will come a time for my people when there will remain nothing of the Qur'án except its outward form and nothing of Islam except its name and they will call themselves by this name even though they are the people furthest from it. Their mosques will be full of people but they will be empty of right guidance.<sup>7</sup>

The execution of more than 20,000 followers of the new Faith—including women and children—by the Muslim masses and their leaders stands as a clear testimony to the fulfillment of the preceding prophecies.

- Eighty of His followers will be slain in the city of Rayy [near Tihran] by “the children of Persia.” (“In that place [Rayy]” Bahá'u'lláh writes, “His companions have been with great suffering put to death...at the hand of the Persians.”)<sup>8</sup>
- The Promised One [the twelfth Imám] will appear with Christ. (The Báb and Bahá'u'lláh were born within two years of each other and were contemporaries for nearly 31 years.)
- He will appoint no successor to Himself. (The Báb did not appoint Bahá'u'lláh; He merely foretold His coming.)
- He will come contrary to the people's expectations. (This has always been the case.)
- People will burn His followers and send their heads as gifts. (Such events took place exactly as predicted during the early years of the Bahá'í history. For details see *God Passes By*, pp. 43, 79.)
- Jesus, the Spirit of God, will pray behind Him. (As soon as the Báb proclaimed His Message, Bahá'u'lláh—the return of Christ—accepted Him and became His most ardent and prominent follower. The majority of Muslims (Sunnis) expect the return of Christ in the last days.)

- If you see black banners in the province of Khurásán, rush unto them, even though you have to crawl in the snow, for under those banners you will find the Lord of the Age, the Mahdí. (The disciples of the Báb gathered in Khurásán and traveled from city to city under the shadow of black banners. For details see *The Dawn-Breakers*, pp. 324-325, 351.)

Whatever happened to the Israelites will happen to my [Muhammad's] people.

The Muslims, like the Israelites, constantly prayed for the Advent of their Savior and ardently anticipated His coming; but when He came, they put Him to death publicly and proudly.

Some prophecies indicate that both His appearance and attributes will be similar to those of Jesus. The Books of *Daniel* and *Revelation* both refer to the Báb as “One like a Son of Man” (Dan. 7:13; Rev. 14:14). *Lord of Lords* offers 86 similarities between Christ and the Báb.<sup>9</sup>

- His followers will pitch their tent in *the Mosque of Kúfán* (Kúfih). (Some of the Báb's early disciples lived in a mosque called by Persians the Mosque of Kúfih, in the city of Shiráz. See *The Dawn-Breakers*, p. 50.)
- Shoghi Effendi quotes this prophecy:

All of them [His followers or companions] shall be slain except One Who shall reach the plain of 'Akká, the Banquet-Hall of God.<sup>10</sup>

To uproot the new Faith, Násiri'd-Dín Sháh executed the Báb, hunted out and massacred thousands of His followers, including those who could be even remotely associated with the new Faith. That Bahá'u'lláh's life was saved in such fierce and ruthless massacres is a manifest miracle. For Násiri'd-Dín Sháh executed any Bábí (follower of the Báb) he could lay his hands on, yet he spared the life of Bahá'u'lláh—the most influential and prominent follower of the Báb. He then sent Bahá'u'lláh to Baghdád and eventually to 'Akká (Acre or Achor) in the Holy Land—thereby fulfilling all the biblical and Islamic prophecies designating the

Valley of Achor as “the door of hope” and as the seat of God’s Revelation in the last days.

- Husayn will entomb Him [the twelfth Imám] and then rule over the world according to God’s Will.

The given name of Bahá’u’lláh consists of two parts: Husayn *and* ‘Alí.✦ Although ‘Abdu’l-Bahá undertook the task of burying the Báb, He followed the special instructions of Bahá’u’lláh, who Himself had located the exact spot where the Báb was to be entombed.

- He will send His ring to Husayn. (Just before the time of His martyrdom, the Báb sent several items, including His own ring, to Bahá’u’lláh, whose given name includes Husayn.)
- His disciples will be Persians, yet they will converse in Arabic.

At the time of the Báb, Arabic was the language of the scholars among the Persians. It would have been impossible to comprehend Islam without knowing Arabic. And the early disciples of the Báb included great scholars who were bilingual: they communicated both in Persian and Arabic.

Note: Most of the Báb’s Writings are also in Arabic, a language as different from Persian as French or German or Spanish is from English.✧ The Báb never studied Arabic, yet He created a new style in that language. His creative use of Arabic is in itself a manifest miracle, realizing and fulfilling what was said about the Words of Jesus: “Never spake man thus” (John 7:46). Even His handwriting testifies to His greatness. See samples of His letters to His early disciples reproduced in *The Dawn-Breakers*.

- He will descend to the Holy Land. (After several decades, the Báb’s remains were eventually sent to rest permanently in the Holy Land.)

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✦ The practice of using two names in the East can be compared in a way to the common practice of adopting a first name *and* a middle name in the West.)

✧ Persian belongs to the Indo-European language family, Arabic to the Semitic.

The Islamic Scriptures—like the Bible—point to the advent of two Redeemers, whose given names they specify. We already referred to prophecies that point to ‘Alí Muhammad (the Báb’s given name). Other prophecies point to Bahá’u’lláh’s given name, referring to Him as Husayn. (His given name was ***Husayn ‘Alí.***) Further, they predict that His Ministry will last forty years. Bahá’u’lláh declared His Mission in 1852 and He passed away in 1892. His Ministry lasted 39 solar years and 40 lunar years. (Islamic history is based on a lunar calendar.)

The fulfillment of such prophecies more than a thousand years after they had been revealed indicates the existence of a Cosmic Force, a Spirit Divine, a transcendent and supreme Power to whom the present is like the past and the past like a passing moment; an unknowable Essence who can see the future even more clearly than we can experience the present.

Moreover, such a perfect harmony between the Biblical and Islamic prophecies clearly demonstrates that these utterances originate from the same Source. There exists no other way to explain such harmonious relationships. It is an orchestra, every sound, every tune, every melody, and every instrument of which has been conducted by a single and supreme Composer.

## ***The Mystery of Numbers***

The numbers 1260 and 1844 hold a special position in the sacred Scriptures. They specify the year of the Advent of a great messenger from God, according to both Christian solar calendar and Islamic lunar calendar. The two figures were concealed in various numerical codes and were repeated many times throughout the Bible. The Advent of the Báb in 1844 A.D. (1260 A.H.) was the fulfillment of these prophecies.

The sacred Scriptures, especially the Qur’án, contain still another number that point to the Bahá’í Faith. That number is 19. A Muslim scholar discovered the significance of this number and wrote a book to prove his point. His book shows that the Qur’án has an astonishing harmony in its composition, a preconceived

design, that cannot be explained by chance alone. It seems as if the divine Author has intentionally concealed this number throughout the Qur'án and perhaps other Scriptures in many ways.

As 1844 and 1260 were discovered first by non-Bahá'ís, this mystery, too, was destined to be uncovered first by a non-Bahá'í: Dr. Rashad Khalifa, a Muslim scholar and author. The discovery was made possible only with the help of advanced technology. As Dr. Khalifa states:

He [God] has designated the number 19 as the common denominator in all His scriptures and to represent His signature throughout the universe (see the introduction to my [Dr. Khalifa's] translation of the Qur'án).<sup>11</sup>

Apparently support for the sacredness of **19** in Islamic world is strong. In 1987, one of the Muslim countries printed a stamp to honor the number 19!

However, after Dr. Khalifa published his findings, he met unexpected opposition from certain fellow Muslims. Some of them thought he was a Bahá'í! According to Dr. Khalifa, those rejecting this great mystery of the Qur'án and other Scriptures, have by their attitude “unwittingly accused the Almighty Creator of being a Bahá'í...”<sup>12</sup>

My purpose in citing Dr. Khalifa's findings is not to provide proof for the validity of the Bahá'í Faith, but rather to introduce his work to seekers of divine mysteries. Dr. Khalifa's findings, astonishing as they are, neither prove nor disprove a given religion. They simply show the unity of all faiths, and point to one more common denominator that sustains and binds them together.

The findings presented in *Computer Speaks* are only suggestive, not conclusive. The Qur'án contains many conclusive evidences pointing to the Báb and Bahá'u'lláh.\*

As the number 19 is concealed in the Qur'án, so is the number 9 in the Bible. Robert Riggs in his book *The Apocalypse Unsealed*

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\* Unfortunately, Dr. Khalifa undermined the significance of his findings first by exaggerating and extending their range beyond reason; and second by claiming to be a messenger from God sent to reform Islam.

presents many expressions and numbers concealed in the Book of Revelation with the numerical value of 9, the number of the Word *Bahá*. He places some of them in a table, about which he writes:

Considering only those expressions and numbers that are given by the Table, the probability that all eight expressions and numbers will have archetypal values of 9 by random chance is approximately:  $1/9 \times 1/9 \times 1/9 \times 1/9 \times 1/9 \times 1/9 \times 1/9 \times 1/3$ . In order to appreciate how small the probability is, its reciprocal 14,348,907 is equal to the number of seconds in 5 months and 2 weeks. (For further details, see *Apocalypse Unsealed*, p. 262.)

### ***Applying Probability Laws to Islamic Prophecies***

In this booklet, 31 prophecies have been presented, several of them containing more than one message. Some of the prophecies are quite specific (names of persons or places), others are quite general (the treatment given the promised Messenger). To discover the degree of the probability of the fulfillment of these prophecies by chance, we should judge them individually. For instance, we should ask: “What is the probability that out of thousands of cities, one (Shiráz) could be accurately selected by chance alone?” We should ask a similar question about each prophecy. For the sake of simplicity and brevity, let us accept an extremely conservative figure that would express the average probability for all these prophecies. The ratio of one in a hundred seems quite reasonable.\* If we do accept such a ratio, our total probability figure would be  $10^{62}$ .

How large is  $10^{62}$ ? As stated in *Lord of Lords*, two Christian scholars have applied the probability laws to eight biblical prophecies pointing

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\* As we noted in *Lord of Lords* (Biblical prophecies concerning the Bahá’í Revelation), the average probability ratio accepted and assigned by two Christian scholars (Peter Stoner and Robert Newman) to eight prophecies from the Old Testament concerning the Advent of Jesus was 49,262. Thus the **average** ratio we accepted and assigned to Islamic prophecies is 492.62 times smaller than **their** average ratio.

to the Advent of Jesus. The figure they have derived is 1 in  $10^{17}$ . To show the improbability of chance as a determinant in the preceding figure, they have made this comparison:

Let us try to visualize this chance. If you mark one of ten tickets, and place all of the tickets in a hat, and thoroughly stir them, and then ask a blindfolded man to draw one, his chance of getting the right ticket is one in ten. Suppose that we take  $10^{17}$  silver dollars and lay them on the face of Texas. They will cover all of the state two feet deep. Now mark one of these silver dollars and stir the whole mass thoroughly, all over the state. Blindfold a man and tell him that he can travel as far as he wishes, but he must pick up one silver dollar and say that this is the right one. What chance would he have of getting the right one? Just the same chance that the prophets would have had of writing these eight prophecies and having them all come true in any one man, from their day to the present time, providing they wrote using their own wisdom.

Now these prophecies were either given by inspiration of God or the prophets just wrote them as they thought they should be. In such a case the prophets had just one chance in  $10^{17}$  of having them come true in any man, but they all came true in Christ.

This means that the fulfillment of these eight prophecies alone proves that God inspired the writing of those prophecies to a definiteness which lacks only one chance in  $10^{17}$  of being absolute.<sup>13</sup>

But our probability figure about the Islamic prophecies is  $10^{62}$ , not  $10^{17}$ . How large is  $10^{62}$ ? To show the celestial source of the prophecies uttered by Hebrew Prophets, the two scholars offer yet another figure concerning 11 Old Testament prophecies that have come true in relation to various historical events. The figure they present is: 5 in  $10^{59}$ . Then they offer the following comparison to show the remoteness of chance in the fulfillment of the 11 prophecies:

Let us suppose that we had that number [ $5 \times 10^{59}$ ] of silver dollars. What kind of a pile would this be? The volume of the sun is more than 1,000,000 times that of the earth, yet out of

$5 \times 10^{59}$  silver dollars we could make  $10^{28}$  solid silver balls the size of the sun.

Our group of stars, called our galaxy, comprises all of the stars which stay together in this one group. It is an extremely large group of at least 100,000,000,000 stars, each star averaging as large as our sun. At great distances from our galaxy are other galaxies similar to ours, containing about the same number of stars. If you were to count the 100,000,000,000 stars, counting 250 a minute, it would take you 1,000 years, counting day and night, and you would only have counted the stars in a single galaxy. (Note: All computations are only approximate and all numbers are expressed with only one or two digits.)

It has been estimated that the whole universe contains about two trillion galaxies, each containing about 100 billion stars. From our  $5 \times 10^{59}$  dollars we could make all of the stars, in all of these galaxies,  $2 \times 10^5$  times.

What chance does a person have in picking one marked silver dollar from such a gigantic pile? That is the chance that the 11 Old Testament prophecies would have come to pass by chance alone.<sup>14</sup>

As we can see, the probability figure for the Islamic prophecies is a thousand times higher than the one for the Hebrew prophecies.\* Yet the prophecies presented in this chapter are only a part of the prophetic profile regarding the Bahá'í Revelation.

## ***The One Who Plans and Plots***

To see how specific the Quranic prophecies are, let us examine one example. The Qur'án, like the Bible, is an encyclopedia of prophecies concerning the Bahá'í Faith. But most of them are in a coded form. Without decoding them, their true meanings remain unknown even

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\* The population of the earth from biblical times and from the onset of Islam until the present should also be taken into account. But since their impact is minor, they have been disregarded here.

to the most astute of scholars. As an example, let us decode one of these prophecies.

A prophecy in a brief chapter of the Qur'án predicts a critical event in the Bahá'í history. Let us first briefly review that event and then examine the Qur'anic prophecy.

While Bahá'u'lláh lived in Baghdad, He was surrounded by both friends and enemies. One of His most bitter and blatant enemies was Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Husayn—a powerful religious leader from Iran, who used all his might to oppose Him. He was so inflamed with hatred that he acted as if his sole mission in life was to undermine the new faith. He devised numerous plots against Bahá'u'lláh. The following are some of them as described in *God Passes By*:

- His first plot was to obtain from the governor of Baghdad an order for the extradition of Bahá'u'lláh and His close disciples to Iran. This plot failed.
- He then decided to appeal to the passions of superstitious Muslims living in Baghdad. To succeed in this plot, he made up a dream that lent support to his evil intentions. This plot also failed.
- He then appealed to the newly-appointed consul-general of Iran in Baghdad, Mirza Buzurg Khán:

Mirza Buzurg Khán, on his part, used his influence in order to arouse the animosity of the lower elements of the population against the common Adversary, by inciting them to affront Him in public, in the hope of provoking some rash retaliatory act that could be used as a ground for false charges through which the desired order for Bahá'u'lláh's extradition might be procured.<sup>15</sup>

This plot also failed.

- His next plot was to assassinate Bahá'u'lláh. A Turkish criminal named Riḍa was hired for this purpose:

Riḍa, learning one day that his would-be-victim was attending the public bath, eluded the vigilance of the Bábis in attendance, entered the bath with a pistol concealed in his cloak, and confronted Bahá'u'lláh in the inner chamber, only to discover

that he lacked the courage to accomplish his task. He himself, years later, related that on another occasion he was lying in wait for Bahá'u'lláh, pistol in hand, when, on Bahá'u'lláh's approach, he was so overcome with fear that the pistol dropped from his hand; whereupon Bahá'u'lláh bade Áqáy-i-Kalím, who accompanied Him, to hand it back to him, and show him the way to his home.<sup>16</sup>

- His next plot was to portray and implicate Bahá'u'lláh as a threat to the security of the Sháh of Iran:

He dispatched lengthy and almost daily reports to the immediate entourage of the Sháh. He painted extravagant pictures of the ascendancy enjoyed by Bahá'u'lláh by representing Him as having won the allegiance of the nomadic tribes of Iraq. He claimed that He was in a position to muster, in a day, fully one hundred thousand men ready to take up arms at His bidding. He accused Him of meditating [planning], in conjunction with various leaders in Persia, an insurrection against the sovereign. By such means as these he succeeded in bringing sufficient pressure on the authorities in Tihrán to induce the Sháh to grant him a mandate, bestowing on him full powers, and enjoining the Persian ulamás and functionaries to render him every assistance.<sup>17</sup>

- After receiving the desired mandate from the Sháh, he sent it to leading religious leaders and invited them to a meeting for consultation.

Upon being informed of the purpose for which they had been summoned, they determined to declare a holy war against the colony of exiles, and by launching a sudden and general assault on it to destroy the Faith at its heart.<sup>18</sup>

But to their utter amazement, the assembled members heard their leader—a noble and pious man, who had the final word—oppose their evil plots. He refused to issue the desired verdict, and abruptly left the meeting.

- Frustrated and disappointed, the religious leaders devised still another plot. They appointed a delegate—a respected scholar—

to meet with Bahá'u'lláh and present a list of questions to Him. After hearing Bahá'u'lláh's satisfactory response to the questions, the delegate asked if Bahá'u'lláh would perform, as an evidence of His Mission, a miracle. This is how Bahá'u'lláh responded to his request:

Although you have no right to ask this...for God should test His creatures, and they should not test God, still I allow and accept this request...The ulamás must assemble, and, with one accord, choose one miracle, and write that, after the performance of this miracle they will no longer entertain doubts about Me, and that all will acknowledge and confess the truth of My Cause. Let them seal this paper, and bring it to Me. This must be the accepted criterion: if the miracle is performed, no doubt will remain for them; and if not, We shall be convicted of imposture.<sup>19</sup>

Three days later, the appointed delegate sent word that the religious leaders “had failed to arrive at a decision, and had chosen to drop the matter—a decision to which he himself gave wide publicity.”<sup>20</sup>

As we can see, Shaykh 'Abdul-Husayn plotted in seven different ways to destroy or discredit Bahá'u'lláh. Despite his consuming hatred and his ingenious planning and plotting, he found himself completely powerless to carry out his schemes. All his plots were blocked by an invisible hand.

Let us now examine the Quranic prophecy. The reference to the preceding events begins with this introductory statement:

Thy Lord—magnify Him! Thy raiment [character] purify it!  
The abomination [the evil act you are about to commit]—flee  
from it! Qur'án 74:3-5

Then after a few verses, which we will shortly review, the chapter presents its main message:

Leave me [God] alone to deal with him whom I have created, and on whom I have bestowed vast riches, and sons dwelling before him, and for whom I have smoothed all things smoothly down; yet desireth he that I should add more! But no! Because

to our signs he is a foe I will lay grievous woes upon him. For he plotted and he planned! May he be cursed! How he planned! Again, may he be cursed! How he planned! Then looked he around him, then frowned and scowled, then turned his back and swelled with disdain, and said, “This is merely magic that will be wrought. It is merely the word of a mortal.” Qur’án 74:11-25

It is important to note that the above prophecy is preceded by verses that undoubtedly point to the events of our time:

And for thy Lord [Bahá’u’lláh] wait thou patiently. For when there shall be a trump on the trumpet, that shall be a distressful day, a day to the Infidels, devoid of ease. Leave me alone to deal with him whom I have created... Qur’án 74:7-10

Shaykh ‘Abdu’l-Husayn had access to great worldly riches—power, prestige, fame, wealth, children, etc.—yet as the prophecy declares, he was not pleased. He was envious of the immeasurable honor bestowed on Bahá’u’lláh, not only by ordinary people but also by some of the most eminent residents of Baghdad and surrounding communities. As the prophecy declares, he desired that God should add more to his worldly possessions and honors. After his numerous plans and plots failed, he refused to follow his final commitment: to submit to Bahá’u’lláh’s power to perform miracles. He declined to abide by his commitment by saying that Bahá’u’lláh’s powers to do wonders “are merely magic” and his word “merely a word of a mortal.” He did not realize that many others before him had passed the same judgment on miracles:

...whenever they see a miracle they turn aside and say, this is a well devised magic. Qur’án 54:2

The prophecy concerning Shaykh ‘Abdu’l-Husayn ends with these words:

We will surely cast him into Hell-Fire [remoteness from God]... over it [in charge of Hell-Fire] are 19 angels. None but angels have we made guardians of the fire... Qur’án 74:26, 30, 31

As mentioned, the number 19 has a definite link with the new Revelation. ‘Abdu’l-Bahá states that on the day of resurrection, the angels of mercy are 19. (These were the Báb and His 18 disciples.)

Then He states that the number of the angels of punishment are also 19.<sup>21</sup>

The remaining verses of the Súrih of the Qur'án concern the divine punishment.

The plot designed by Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Husayn and implemented by the Sháh of Iran and the Sultan of Ottoman Empire and their Prime Ministers resulted eventually in the exile of Bahá'u'lláh to the Holy Land, where prophecies predicted He would go.

This may indeed be a prophecy about the events of our time:

When we make mankind taste of some mercy [the Advent of Bahá'u'lláh] after adversity [unbelief] hath touched him. Behold! They take to plotting against Our Signs [prophecies]! Say: "Swifter to plot is God!" Verily, Our Messengers [the Báb and Bahá'u'lláh] record all the plots that ye make! Qur'án 10:21 Y

A few verses after the preceding passage, the Qur'án points to Baghdad, where plots against Bahá'u'lláh originated:

And God called [the seekers] to the abode of peace [a title for Baghdad]; and He guideth whom He will into the right way. Qur'án 10:26

The Bible also points to plots against the Báb and Bahá'u'lláh:

Why are the nations in turmoil? Why do the peoples hatch their futile plots? The kings of the earth stand ready, and the rulers conspire together against the Lord [the Báb] and his anointed king [Bahá'u'lláh]. Psalms 2:1-2 NEB

We should note that the Báb also encountered similar plots, conceived and implemented by Násiri'd-Dín Sháh and his Prime Minister, as well as the Prime Minister of Muhammad Sháh.

Verse 6 of the same chapter of Psalms makes the relevance of the preceding prophecy to Bahá'u'lláh very clear:

I have enthroned my king on Zion [the Holy Land] my holy mountain. Psalms 2:6 NEB

Suppose the Gospel offered these prophecies:

- A man from Arabia will call himself a Prophet.
- His given name will be: Most Praiseworthy (Ahmad).
- He will declare his Message in the 7<sup>th</sup> century.
- He will proclaim himself a Messenger in his forties.

What if Muslims could find the preceding four prophecies in Christian Scriptures. Imagine their sense of certainty and utter exhilaration, knowing that the Advent of their Messenger had been so clearly predicted in the Gospel. Now compare those four pieces of information with the 29 pieces, that were cited in this chapter, concerning the coming of the Báb—the One expected by Muslims as well as the followers of other faiths. These prophecies should move the masses of Muslims to investigate the divine origin of their Promised One, the Báb. Yet most of them remain unmoved.

Muslims for centuries have tried to find one obscure reference in the Gospel about the name of their Prophet Muhammad. They think the Greek name *Paraclete* (from the Greek Paracletos) has a meaning similar to the word Muhammad. They have even suggested that Paracletos was mistakenly used instead of the Greek term Periclytos, which they believe is closer to the meaning of Muhammad. Christians, of course, have rejected this association. It is evident that the believers in all ages have applied, and continue to apply, double standards—one in relation to the validity of their faith, the other in relation to the validity of other faiths.

Suppose the Hebrew Scriptures offered these four prophecies:

- A man from Nazareth will proclaim himself a Prophet.
- His given name will be Jesus.
- He will appear in the year 3760 (of the Jewish calendar).
- He will proclaim himself a Messenger in his thirties.

What if Christians could find the preceding four prophecies in Hebrew Scriptures. How joyful they would be! But would the Jews have accepted Jesus even then? Suppose that there had been similar prophecies about Moses? Would He have been welcomed by all the people of His time?

The prophecies offered in this booklet provide one more piece of the prophetic puzzle that fits with marvelous precision with all the Biblical prophecies concerning the advent of the Bahá'í Faith presented in these three volumes:

- I Shall Come Again, 522 pages
- Lord of Lords, 634 pages
- King of Kings, 510 pages

As stated, I have written a book in Farsi called: ***Bahá'u'lláh in the Qur'án***, 936 pages. The book presents numerous prophecies from the Qur'án concerning the advent of ***The Báb*** and ***Bahá'u'lláh***. The Qur'án pinpoints some of the most significant historical events in the Bahá'í Faith.

O My servants! There shineth nothing else in Mine heart except the unfading light of the Morn of Divine guidance, and out of My mouth proceedeth naught but the essence of truth, which the Lord your God hath revealed. Follow not, therefore, your earthly desires, and violate not the Covenant of God, nor break your pledge to Him. With firm determination, with the whole affection of your heart, and with the full force of your words, turn ye unto Him, and walk not in the ways of the foolish.<sup>22</sup> ***Bahá'u'lláh***

Seize, O friends, the chance which this Day offereth you, and deprive not yourselves of the liberal effusions of His grace. I beseech God that He may graciously enable every one of you to adorn himself, in this blessed Day, with the ornament of pure and holy deeds. He, verily, doeth whatsoever He willeth.<sup>23</sup> ***Bahá'u'lláh***



## **Appendix**

*Other Works  
by this Author*



## **Books in Print**

*Website for Published Books:*  
*[www.GlobalPerspective.org](http://www.GlobalPerspective.org)*

### ***Introductory Books about the Bahá'í Faith***

*Bahá'í Faith: God's Greatest Gift to Humankind*, 160 pages, soft cover, \$3.00

*Bahá'u'lláh: the One Promised in all Scriptures*, 150 pages, soft cover, out of print

*On Wings of Destiny*, 274 pages, soft cover, \$4.00

*One God, Many Faiths; One Garden, Many Flowers*, 290 pages, hard cover, \$12.00

*Choosing Your Destiny*, 375 pages, hard cover, \$12.00

### ***Books on Biblical Prophecies that Point to the Advent of the Bahá'í Faith***

*I Shall Come Again*, 522 pages, hard cover, \$25.00

*Lord of Lords*, 634 pages, hard cover, \$25.00

*King of Kings*, 510 pages, hard cover, \$25.00

*Come Now, Let Us Reason Together*, 286 pages, soft cover, \$6.00

*The Glory of the Father*, 329 pages, hard cover, \$12.00

*The Greatest News*, 166 pages, soft cover, \$3.00

### ***Books on Teaching***

*Teaching: The Crown of Immortal Glory*, 452 pages, soft cover, \$20.00

*Proclaim the Most Great Name*, 104 pages, soft cover, \$4.00

*The Magnet of Divine Blessings* (a compilation of Sacred Writings), 419 pages, soft cover, \$6.00

## ***Books on the Afterlife***

*The Glorious Journey to God*, 258 pages, soft cover, \$12.00

*Unto God Shall We Return*, 164 pages, soft cover, \$6.00

*Death: The Door to Heaven*, 182 pages, soft cover, \$3.00

*A Messenger of Joy*, 112 pages, soft cover, \$6.00

*A Glimpse of Paradise* (DVD), 104 minutes, \$18.00

## ***Knowing and Loving God***

*God's 19 Great Little Tranquilizers*, soft cover, 62 pages, \$1.25

*The Spiritual Design of Creation*

## ***Prayers***

*Bahá'í Prayers*, 230 pages, soft cover, \$3.00

*Prayers from the Báb*, 150 pages, soft cover, \$3.00

## ***Books in Farsi***

آئین بهائی: پیام آسمانی برای صلح و سعادت جهانی (*Bahá'í Faith: God's Plan for World Peace and Prosperity*), 380 pages, hard cover, \$16.00

کتاب آئین بهائی ضبط شده بر ۱۲ سی دی (*Bahá'í Faith*, recorded on 12 CD's), \$60.00

بهاءالله در قرآن (*Bahá'u'lláh in the Qur'án*), 936 pages, hard cover, \$25.00

چرا به این جهان آمده ایم؟ (*Why Are We Here?*), 348 pages, hard cover, \$9.00

زندگی با خدا و بی خدا (*Life with God and without God*)

## **Unpublished Books**

You can download, free of charge, the author's unpublished books on this website:

***www.TheKnowledgeOfGod.com***

The following are some of the books you will find:

### ***The Knowledge of God***

*The Spiritual Design of Creation*, 217 pages

*The Knowledge of God*, 73 pages

### ***For Atheists and Agnostics***

*Who Needs Religion?*, 126 pages

### ***Proofs***

*The Evidence for Jesus*, 91 pages

*Bahá'í Proofs*, 103 pages

### ***For Christians and Jews***

*One Way: Is Christ the Only Way?*, 47 pages

*I Shall Come Like a Thief*, 109 pages

*Will Jesus Come from the Sky or as a Thief?*, 207 pages

*Mysteries of the Bible*, 39 pages

*Prophecy: The Obstacle that Prevents Many People from Knowing*

*Their Redeemer*, 33 pages

*Christ Has Come!*, 155 pages

*The Role of Religious Leaders in the Destiny of Humankind*, 35 pages

*The Greatest Lesson in History*, 35 pages

*Hath the Hour Come?*, 31 pages

*In the Clouds of Glory*, 224 pages

*Why Was 1844 the Most Critical Time in History?*, 25 pages  
*Do You Believe in Jesus or in Bible Scholars?*, 75 pages  
*By My Fruits You Shall Know Me*, 252 pages  
*A New Name Everyone Should Know*, 60 pages  
*Bahá'u'lláh's Epistle to Christians*, 16 pages

### ***Introduction to the Bahá'í Faith***

*Heaven's Most Glorious Gift*, 149 pages

### ***For Muslims***

*Islamic Prophecies Concerning the Bahá'í Faith*, 26 pages  
*Bahá'u'lláh in the Qur'án*, 936 pages (in Farsi language)

### ***For Bahá'ís and “Seekers”***

*Knowing God by His Word*, 148 pages  
*Thy Kingdom Come: God's Plan for Peace*, 45 pages  
*The Standards of Being a Bahá'í*, 41 pages

### ***Motivational Topics***

*Seize Thy Chance*, 48 pages  
*Christians Are Invited to the Banquet of Heaven*, 31 pages  
*If This is a New Day, Why Are People Sleeping?* 23 pages

### ***Other Topics***

*Heaven and Hell: What Do They Mean?*, 15 pages  
*Do You Really Know Who You Are?*, 38 pages  
*Spiritual Solution to Adversity*, 56 pages

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