

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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THE EXPORT OF THE REVOLUTION

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ يَا أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ تَعَالَوْا إِلَى كَلِمَةٍ سَوَاءٍ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَكُمْ أَلَّا نَعْبُدَ إِلَّا
اللَّهَ وَلَا نُشْرِكَ بِهِ شَيْئًا وَلَا يَتَّخِذَ بَعْضُنَا بَعْضًا أَرْبَابًا مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ فَإِنْ
تَوَلَّوْا فَقُولُوا اشْهَدُوا بِأَنَّا مُسْلِمُونَ .
(سورة آل عمران آیه ۶۳)

**In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate
The Export of The Revolution**

"Say: O followers of the Book. Come to an equitable proposition between us and you that we shall not worship any but God and (that) we shall not associate aught with Him, and (that) some of us shall not take others for lords besides God; but if they turn back, then say, 'Bear witness that we are Muslims:' (The Holy Quran 3:63)

The people of Arabia became Muslims one after the other and increasing numbers of men, women and youth adopted God's faith - Islam. Since Almighty God had sent the Holy Prophet for all human beings, He commanded His Prophet to send messages to the kings of all countries and to invite them to Islam - to ask them to become Muslims. In fact, the Holy Prophet of Islam had been granted the sacred duty of exporting his divine religion - his divine Islamic Revolution to all parts of the world.

The Holy Prophet of Islam then ordered letters to be written on his behalf to the kings. His close companions remarked, "O Prophet of God. It is customary with kings not to read letters which are not sealed."

Then, the Prophet had a ring made for him on which was written, "Muhammad Rasullollah", that is, 'Muhammad, God's Messenger' and with that ring he sealed the letters.



Many of his best followers were chosen for the propagation of Islam in other places, both near and far.

Being a Divine Prophet, he was quite aware of human nature and thus knew that those ordered to go to nearby countries or cities would perform their missions willingly; but it was probable that those ordered to go to faraway places for giving the messages of Islam, would be reluctant to do so. Therefore, he asked them to gather together and said to them,

— "O People. God has sent me as a source of blessings for all human beings. So, be sure to fulfil your duties so God will bless you. Never disagree with me as the companions disagreed with Jesus, the son of



Mary."

The Companions of the Holy Prophet asked, "How did the companions disagree with Jesus Christ, peace be upon him?"

The Holy Prophet answered, "Jesus asked his companions to convey his message to different parts of the world, just as I asked you to. Those sent to nearby lands, obeyed his order willingly and performed their duties, but those ordered to go to far away lands showed discontent and refrained from going to distant lands. Then Jesus complained to Almighty God about the disobedience of some of his followers.

When they got up in the morning, they found their

languages changed, so that each of them spoke in the language of the people to whose land Jesus Christ had ordered him to go to give his divine message.”

Fortunately, unlike the followers of Jesus Christ, the faithful companions of the Prophet of Islam willingly agreed to go to any place he commanded.

The Prophet sent Dihyat-al-Kalbi with a letter to Caesar of Rome, in which he invited him to convert to Islam... Dihyat went to Damascus, made his way to the palace of the king and asked to visit him.

When he was permitted to enter the palace, the courtiers of Caesar said to him: "You must prostrate yourself before the king as soon as you see him and you should not raise your head until you are given permission to do so."

Dihyat answered: "I will never prostrate myself before anyone but God."

The courtiers remarked, "The king will not take your letter if you do not prostrate yourself before him."

But Dihyat, without bowing his head the least bit: went forward and gave the letter of the Holy Prophet of Islam to the king.

Caesar was rather surprised to see somebody not prostrate or bow before him. Yet he took the letter from him and called on his translators to read and

translate it to him. And he then knew that in that letter the Holy Prophet had urged him to become a Muslim and to let his people convert to Islam as well.

Caesar decided to get to know who the Prophet was, so he said to his courtiers, "Look for somebody from his people, so we can question him about Muhammad."

And they started searching in the Bazaar of Damascus and finally they found a Quraish who had come to Damascus for trade and took him and his companions to the palace of the Roman king in Jerusalem.

The king, surrounded by Roman men of status, turned to his translator and said, "Ask them which one knows more about the man who calls himself a Prophet?"

The Quraish merchant answered,

— "I know about him more than the others."

Caesar asked,

— "Is his family regarded as noble and genuine by your people?"

The merchant answered, "Yes, his family is genuine and honorable."

— "Has anybody else among you claimed to be a Prophet?"

— "No"

"Has anybody heard him tell a lie before his claiming to be a Prophet?"

— "No".

— "How is his wisdom and justice?"

— "We know of nobody as wise and just as he is."

— "Are the aristocrats and the wealthy his followers or the poor?"

— "His followers are the poor and the oppressed."

— "Are his followers increasing in number or decreasing each day?"

— "Each day they increase and become more and more."

— "Does he ever break his promise?"

— "No, never."

— "Have you ever attempted to fight him?"

— "Yes."

— "How do the fights between you and him go on?"

— "There are victories and defeats. Sometimes we become victorious over him and sometimes he becomes victorious over us."

— "What does he urge you to do?"

— "He urges us to worship the One God and not to associate anything with God. He wants us to desist the faith of our ancestors - idolatry - and to perform ritual prayers, to pay the poor-rate, to be just and honest



and to stand by our word.”

Although, the rich Quraish merchant was by no means a follower of the Prophet, fearing lest he should be put to shame if he told a lie and it was later on found to be untrue, he tried to speak the truth about the Prophet of Islam.

Then Caesar remarked,

— “Certainly he is a Prophet. If I were by his side, I would wash his feet.”

The Quraish merchants who were, in fact, enemies

of the Prophet, were rather surprised to see how his status among the people had gone up and thus they got up and left the palace of Caesar.

**The Holy Prophet of God wrote a letter to Khusroe-
the king of Iran in which it was stated,**

**"In the Name of God, the Merciful, the
Compassionate. From Muhammad, God's Messenger,
to Khusroe, the king of Persia.**

**Greetings to the one who follows the path of
salvation, who believes in God and in God's Prophet
and who bears witness that there is no god but the One
God and that Muhammad is God's servant and
messenger. At God's order, I call upon you, for I am
God's messenger to all human beings. Almighty God
has ordered me to warn all people and to explain the
truth to the disbelievers. Convert to Islam which is the
right path, so you will be immune and if you reject
Islam, you will have to pay for the sins of all those who
follow you."**

**The Holy Prophet gave this letter to Abdullah ibn
Hadhaqah to take to Khusroe. Abdullah made his way
to Iran, went to the palace of the king and demanded to**



meet Khusroe. He was permitted to do so and thus he gave the letter of the Prophet of Islam to the king of Iran.

Khusroe read the letter and was rather angry to see that it had been started,

— "From Muhammad, God's Messenger, to Khusroe, the king of Persia. The arrogant, idiotic king was so angry at seeing that the Prophet of Islam had begun the letter with his own name — Muhammad — that he most rudely tore the letter into pieces.

Abdullah ibn Hadhaqah left Khusroe's palace, returned to Madina, went to the sacred presence of the Prophet and reported his trip to him, saying that Khusroe had torn the letter to pieces.

The Holy Prophet of Islam said:

— "May God tear his monarchy into pieces."

His Holiness paused a little and then said.

— "A group of Muslims will gain Khusroe's treasures which are in the white Palace." This saying of the Holy Prophet came true. At the time of the second caliph, Muslims became victorious over Persia, conquered Madaen, the capital of the Sassanian king and gained Khusroe's treasures which were in the white Palace."

The Holy Prophet wrote a third letter addressed to Najashi, the king of Ethiopia - where previously a number of Muslims had migrated and had been well received by Najashi who had given them audience and treated them very kindly.

"Amr ibn Ummayyah" was ordered to give this letter to Najashi and he did so.

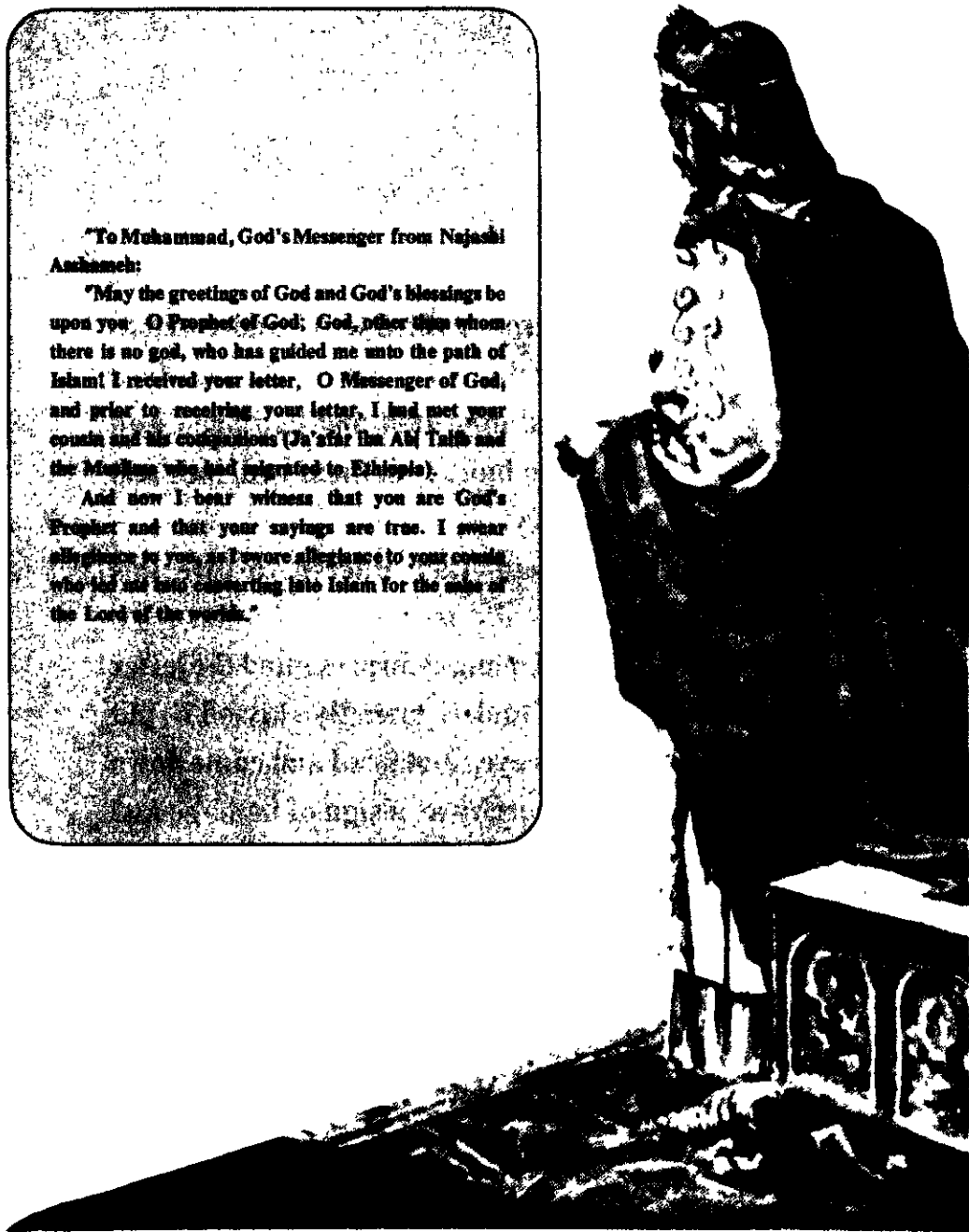
As soon as Amr ibnUmmayyah presented the letter of the Prophet, Najashi took it lovingly , kissed it, put this blessed letter on his eyes and head and came down from the throne of monarchy as a sign of homage and modesty. Then he became a Muslim bearing witness, "I bear witness that there is no god but God and that Muhammad is the Prophet of God."

After that, Najashi wrote a letter to the Holy Prophet as follows,

**"To Muhammad, God's Messenger from Najashi
Aschameh:**

**"May the greetings of God and God's blessings be
upon you. O Prophet of God; God, after whom
there is no god, who has guided me unto the path of
Islam! I received your letter. O Messenger of God,
and prior to receiving your letter, I had met your
cousin and his companions (Ja'far ibn Abi Talib and
the Muslims who had migrated to Ethiopia).**

**And now I bear witness that you are God's
Prophet and that your sayings are true. I swear
allegiance to you, as I swore allegiance to your cousin
who had first converted into Islam for the sake of
the Lord of the worlds."**



The Prophet ordered Hatib - ibn - Abi Balta'ah, to go to Egypt to give his letter to Muqawqas, the Egyptian king, in which he had been called to convert to Islam.

Hatib took the letter, went to his house, bade farewell to his family and sat upon his camel. He started his journey through the dry deserts and went on until he reached Egypt. Then he went to Alexandria where he was informed that the residence of the king was situated in a place overlooking the sea.

Hatib embarked in a ship and went to the palace of Muqawqas. From afar Hatib signalled to the king with the letter. Upon seeing him, the Egyptian king ordered his men to bring him to his presence. Hatib went forth and gave the letter of the Prophet to him. Muqawqas began reading the letter as follows:

"In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. From Muhammad ibn Abdullah to Muqawqas the king of the Egyptians:

**Greetings to the one who follows the instructions of
God:**

**I call upon you to convert to Islam. Become a
Muslim, so you will enjoy peace and immunity.**

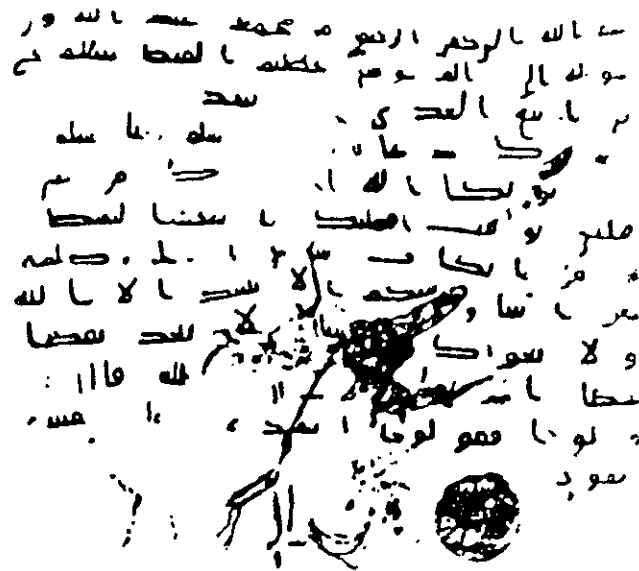
**God will reward you twice, once for coming to
believe in Jesus Christ, peace be upon him, and once for
attesting to the prophecy of Muhammad. (peace and
the mercy of God be upon him and his descendants.)**





"If you reject Islam, you will be blamed for the sins of all Egyptians.

"And O followers of the Book. Come to an equitable proposition between us and you that we shall not worship any but God and (that) we shall not



associate aught with Him, and (that) some of us shall not take others for lords besides God; but if they turn back, then say, "Bear witness that we are Muslims."

Muqawqas remarked,

— If he is a Prophet, why then does he not pray for victories over his enemies?"

Hatib answered,

"Don't you confirm the fact that Jesus Christ was a Prophet of God and yet he did not pray to God to destroy his people when they wanted to kill him?"

Muqawqas said:

...Good for you. You are a wise man and have come here on behalf of a wise person. Hatib stated,

"The Prophet called upon the people to follow Islam. Of the people, the most obstinate towards him are the Quraish. His greatest enemies are the Jews and the closest of all to him are the Christians. I swear that

the good tidings the Prophet Moses, Peace be upon him gave about the prophecy of the prophet Jesus Christ is quite like the good tidings Jesus Christ gave about the prophecy of Muhammad, peace and the mercy of God be upon him and upon his descendants.

And our calling upon you to follow Quran is like your calling from the Old Testament to the New Testament.

Muqawqas treated Hatib respectfully and on returning, sent with him two bondswomen by the names of Maria Qabti and Sirin and a great deal of costly garments and presents for the Holy Prophet of Islam.

Thus, the messengers of the Holy Prophet of Islam who had travelled to the great countries of the world of that time to export Islam and the Islamic Revolution, returned to Madina.

After a few years, the people of Persia, Damascus, Egypt and other countries, to whose kings the Prophet had sent letters through his messengers and called upon them to submit to God's faith - Islam, converted to Islam and became Muslims.

May the blessings and mercy of God be upon Muhammad, upon his sinless family and upon their devoted followers.
