

Christmas



It is written in Burhân-i qâti' that Plato lived during the time of 'Isâ 'alaihissalâm'. And in European books, it is written that he died three hundred and forty-seven (347) years before the honourable birth of Isâ (alaihissalâm). Since the teachings of this Greek philosopher are famous, his time of death is dependable. But, because Hadrat Isâ 'alaihissalâm' was born secretly, taken up to heaven after a short life in the world and known only by his twelve apostles, and because the Isâwîs (his followers) were few and they lived in seclusion for centuries, Christmas Eve, that is, his birthday, could not be determined correctly. Along with the fact that the birthday is estimated to be on December twenty-fifth or January sixth or some other day, it is written in books in various languages, and for example, Hasîb Bey's book Kozmografya [edited in 1333 A.H. (1915)], and also in Taqwîm-i-Abuzziyâ, that today's years of the Christian era are lacking five years. Then the anno domini, unlike Muslims' year, hijrî, is not correct and certain, and its day and year are doubtful and wrong. As Hadrat Imâm-i Rabbâni 'quddisa sirruh' and Burhân-i qâti' note, it lacks more than three hundred years, and the elapse of time between Isâ 'alaihissalâm' and Muhammad 'alaihissalâm' is no less than a thousand years. It is written in the third chapter of the second volume of Mawâhib-i ladunniyya, "As Ibni Asâkir quotes from Sha'bî, there are nine hundred and sixty-three (963) years between Hadrat Isâ and Hadrat Muhammad."

Constantine the Great, formerly a pagan, accepted Christianity, and after enlarging and improving the city, he gave it the name Constantinople (now known as Istanbul). In the year 325 A.D. he convened three hundred and nineteen priests in Nicea, ordered all the Bibles to be united and a new Bible to be written, having many articles of paganism from his former religion inserted into it. Accepting Christmas Day as the beginning of the year, he established a new Christian religion. It was declared in the Injîl (the real Bible) of Hadrat Isâ and in the Bible written by Barnabas that Allah is one. Yet, because they did not have the original Injîl, the idea of the Trinity put forward by Plato, whom they esteemed as a philosopher, was included in these four defiled books. Constantine had this idea of Trinity put into the new Bible together with many fabled writings. A priest named Arius said that this new Bible was wrong, that Allah is one, that Hadrat Isâ was not His son but His born slave, yet they wouldn't listen to him. They excommunicated him. Arius fled to Egypt and spread the tawhîd (unity of Allah) there, but he was killed.

The enemies of Islâm, in order to deceive Muslims, try to hide the fact that it is kufr to adopt the customs of the disbelievers and to celebrate their festivals. They call these customs 'Islâmic customs' and these days 'sacred days'. They represent the Noel (Christmas), which was introduced into Christianity by Constantine the Great, and Nawruz, which was invented by Jamshîd as a national celebration; and they want Muslims to accept the same things. Young and innocent Muslims should not fall into their traps.