



THE SINISTER SAGA AMR IBN LUHAYY THE BEARER OF IDOLS

By
Syed Muhammad Farhan



Supreme Seerah

1

THE SINISTER SAGA ONE

**AMR
IBN LUHAYY**
THE BEARER OF IDOLS

By
Syed Muhammad Farhan



Supreme Seerah

supremeseerah.com

Publishers Note



All praise's are for Allah Ar Rahman, the Khaliq of Land, sky, nature, Human, Angel, jin, Heaven and Hell and all that exists. May Allah's peace and blessings be upon His Habib The final Prophet and Messenger ﷺ, his all family and his Companion.

[Supreme Seerah](#) is delighted to present this educative series, “**The Sinister Saga**”

The sinister saga is about them, who are the enemies of Islam and the opponents of the creation of the universe”. The purpose of this Series is to describe the lives of those who deviate from the truth, who are hostile to Allah Al Mighty and His Prophets عليه السلام, to understand how they go astray and how they lead others down an astray path. What are the reasons for which they abandon the truth and adopt falsehood? How was their life? By reading about their lives, we will know which mistakes we should avoid, which type of people we should stay away from, and what is right and

wrong.

By the sinister saga, What we mean is that a person lives his whole life; they get the opportunity to receive guidance, but they do not accept this guidance, thinking that whatever they are doing is correct, but in reality, they have fallen into great error, and their life saga ended in a sinful state.

“He who does not know *evil* will fall into it.

Hadrat Umar ibn al Khattab[ؓ]

Foreword

This Sinister Saga book is about that person who has a major place in the history of Islam among the misguided infidels. He was one of those who first misled himself and then misled others.

A nation that was following the religion of Prophet Ibrahim and Prophet Ismail (peace be upon them), this person arrived and separated them from the Deen e Hanif and covered them in the mud of shirk, Idol Worship and this tragic event continued for a long time until the Last Prophet of Allah ﷺ, arrived. Along with this, we will get to know about the famous and well-known idols of Arabia, how they started, Build and how they came into worshiped.

Let's see how this person's life was. What did he do, and how did he end up?

Syed Muhammad Farhan

The background features a vibrant sunset over the ocean, with the sun low on the horizon, casting a golden glow across the sky and water. The sky is filled with large, dark, dramatic clouds. In the foreground, there is a large, intricate relief sculpture in a golden-brown hue. The sculpture depicts numerous figures in various poses and activities, some standing, some kneeling, and some holding objects, set within an architectural framework of columns and arches. The overall scene is a composite of natural beauty and historical art.

PART ONE

FROM DEEN E HANIF

TO IDOL WORSHIP

Introduction

Deen e Ibrahim عليه السلام

Prophet Ibrahim (peace be upon him), Prophet Ismail (peace be upon him), and Prophet Ishaq (peace be upon him) have passed away from this world. Many people were following their religion, Deen e Ibrahim عليه السلام and Deen e Hanif. Hanif was one of the title of Prophet Ibrahim (peace be upon him). It means the one who forsakes evil and embraces good. In the Holy Qur'an, the word "Hanif" has been used in many cases. In this religion, no one is worthy to be worshiped except One Allah; shirk was strictly prohibited; avoid every type of evil; do good deeds; and act as much as possible. The times keep passing, and as always, society deteriorated after the departure of prophets and messengers. People have begun to forget the true teachings.

This was time when Makkah Was in the Rule of

Al-Harith the Ghubshani of Khuza'a¹. In this period, there was a person who was very famous among the people because of his wealth and generosity. In the time of al-hajj, the pilgrimage, he probably sacrificed 10,000 animals and awarded 10,000 New garments per year. He would feed the Arabs, preparing for them food of dates mixed with butter and honey, and give them barley wine to drink. They say that his word and deed were like law among them, due to his generosity and to the high regard and deep respect they held for him.² He Was

"AMR IBN LUHAYY"

¹ Ibn Kathirs Al Sira Al Nabawiyya Volume 1 p41,

² Ibn Kathirs Al Sira Al Nabawiyya Volume 1 p42,

The New Custodian of Makkah :

Amr ibn-Luhayy in Makkah disputed his right to its custody, Together with his followers and his people, he came to assert his right to control Makkah and the Kaaba. First he did Agitation After with the aid of the His Tribe and Men, fought the al-Harith and Jurhumites, defeated them, and cleared them out of the Ka' bah; he then drove them out of Makkah, and took over the custody of the Sacred House (al Bayt) after them.³

Now their New leader was 'Amr b.Luhayy,

The First Evil Ritual That Ibn-Luhayy gave to people :

They say that he gouged out the eyes of 20 camels to show that he owned 20,000 of them⁴, after his Victory, Such a Cruelty, he did this to Prevent the evil eye of malicious jealousy. Now its become a custom among the Arabs that anyone who came to own 1,000 camels should gouge out the eyes of one of them. By doing this he would avert the evil eye of malicious envy from them. The **beginning** of giving up the True Religion Of Prophet Ibrahim عليه السلام has begun.

³ Naqosh-e-Rasool-No-2 p 61, Hisham ibn al-Kalbi p 4

⁴ Ibn Kathirs Al Sira Al Nabawiyya Volume 1 p41,

Amr Ibn Luhayy Illness and Treatment :

Amr ibn Luhayy became sick, and his health was getting worse day by day. When his health was not getting better at all, people told him that he should go to Syria and get treatment, so Ibn Luhayy left for a trip to Syria, this time not for business but to cure his illness.

Ibn Luhayy used to visit Sham. For business, but this time he left Makkah for Sham, not for business but to take treatment. He reached Sham at Ma'ab in the al-Balqa' region. He settled down there. He asked for treatment for his sickness from the people of Sham.

He was told: There is a hot spring in al-Balqa, if you would go there you would be cured quickly So he went to the hot spring, bathed therein For some days⁵ and eventually he got cured, Now he is very pleased with the treatment and the environment of this place.

In all this time he met some People who say that they belong to the lineage Sam bin Nooh, Son of Prophet Nooh **عَلِيهِ السَّلَام**.

Hisham ibn al-Kalbi, Books if Idols p 4

He witnessed that they are doing an very unusual Practice, Amr ibn Luhayy noticed that inhabitants of the place worshipping **Idols**, ٫Praying and Making prostration “Sajdah” In-front of it, Then A desire arose in his heart to get information about it.⁶

⁶ Ibn Kathirs Al Sira Al Nabawiyya Volume 1 p42,

INTRODUCTION TO IDOLS :

Some reason for the interest of Ibn Luhayy

He had forgotten Deen e Ibrahim,	Due to his illness, he was close to death, but he was Cured here, due to which he felt that everything here is true and correct,
He felt that this land belongs to the Prophets and the people who are doing this are followers of the prophets, because of this they are doing the right thing,	And by now he had come under the influence of Satan.

Allah Ar Rahmaan Know Better

Now the hour of history has come to that point when everything was about to fall downward.

And He Asked :-

Ibn Luhayy: “What are these things?”

They Replied: “To them we pray for rain, and

from them we seek victory over the enemy.”⁷

Ibn Luhayy: can you give me an idol that i could take to Arab lands where it could be worshiped,

They Replied: Sure We will give you So they Agreed and gave him the **Most Popular Idol**

”HUBAL”

Hubal, The First and Largest Idol :

It was made of very Precious red agate hard stone, His Features was in the form of a man with the right hand broken off. It came into the possession of the Arab in this condition, and they, therefore, made for it a hand of gold, and attach it⁸

* * *

⁷ Hisham ibn al-Kalbi, Books if Idols p 4

⁸ Hisham ibn al-Kalbi, Books if Idols p 21

Bearer of Idols “Amr bin Luhayy”

Now Ibn Luhayy was returning back to Mecca from the Sham but now he was not just their leader but now as a Presenter of Idols, Now he got Title of “**Bearer of Idols**” the one who introduce idol to Makkah. He brought Idols To Makkah and set on a pedestal, Placed them Around Khana e Kaba and ordered the people to worship and Pray from it. ⁹

Beginning Of Idol Worship:

First to worship idols after him were of the tribe of Ishmael. Then whenever they started to travel outside Mecca, having felt constrained and overcrowded there and seeking living-space elsewhere, they would always carry with them a stone from the sanctuary to venerate the shrine. Wherever they settled they would put down the stone and circumambulate it as they would the ka'ba.

Amr bin Luhayy meeting with Satan:

One day ibn luhaay was performing tawaf

⁹ Ibn Kathirs Al Sira Al Nabawiyya Volume 1 p42

around kaaba with his followers and Chanting “Labbayka, Allahumma, labbayka! At your service, O God, at your service! At your service; you have no partner”. They Continue Praying like this and then suddenly Satan appeared before ibn luhaay as an old man and taught him that, "Labbayka, Allahumma, labbayka! At your service, o God, at your service! At your service; you have no partner **except one who is yours, you rule him, he rules not,**" He Follow the Satan and all the others Follow him, Now the Most of them do not believe in Allah Ar Rahmaan without associating others with him

One after another they started making new gods, placing them in different places, and worshipping them in different ways.



PART TWO

LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR IDOLS

Barrage Of New Idols

“Back to Back New Idols Emerging”

List, Stories and of Characteristics Major Idols

1. Hubal

As mention above about his features that he was First and Largest Idol was Hubal and was Located Inside Khana Kaba. In front of it were seven divination arrows (sing. qidh, pl. qidah or aqduh). On one of these arrows was written “pure” (sarih), and on another “confiscated alien” (mulsag). As life pass in the age of ignorance there were Increase in illegitimate child birth. To Counter this, they started a tradition that Whenever the lineage of a new-born was doubted, they would offer a sacrifice to it [Hubal] and then shuffle the arrows and throw them. If the arrows showed the word “pure,” the child would be declared legitimate and the tribe would accept him. If, however, the arrows showed the words “confiscated alien,” the child would be declared illegitimate and the tribe would reject him. The third arrow was for divination concerning the dead, while the fourth was for divination concerning marriage. The purpose of the three remaining arrows has

not been explained. Whenever they disagreed concerning something, or purposed to embark upon a journey, or undertake some project, they would proceed to it Hubal and shuffle the divination arrows before it. Whatever result they obtained they would follow and do accordingly.¹⁰

2. Mannat

Mannat The most Ancient of all these idols, This Idol was Female, It was so Lovable that The Arabs used to name their children ‘Abd-Manah’ Zayd-Manah etc. Mannah or Mannat was Located on the seashore in the near of al-Mushallal, between Yathrib “Medina” and Mecca. People Started to venerate her, show a lot’s of respect her and sacrifice before her, bring unto her their offerings, Mannat become very famous among inhabitants of Yathrib People, the Aws and the Khazraj Tribe Worship her a lot. The Aws and the Khazraj, as well as those Arabs among the people of Yathrib and other places who took to their way of life, were wont to go on pilgrimage and observe the vigil at all the appointed places, but not shave their heads. At the end of the pilgrimage, however,

¹⁰ Hisham ibn al-Kalbi, Books of Idols p 22

when they were about to return home, they would set out to the place where Mannat stood, shave their heads, and stay there a while.¹¹ They did not consider their pilgrimage completed until they visited Mannat.

3. Al Laat

There was a Person in Arabia who used to sit on a rock during Hajj and give drinks to the pilgrims by rolling round. People Loved in him a lot, when he died. Amr bin Luhayy made it famous among the people that the he is not dead but has merged into the rock and hence people started kissing the same rock and called it Al Laat. They then adopted Al laat as their goddess. Al laat stood in al-Ta'if, and was more recent than Mannat. She was a cubic rock beside which a certain Jews used to prepare food, specify barley porridge (sawiq) for her. Her custody was in the hands of the banu-'Attab ibn-Malik of the Thaqif, who had built an a large impressive building over her. The Quraysh, as well as all the Arabs also used to name their children after her, calling them Zayd-Al laat and Taym-Al laat, She stood in the place of the left-hand side minaret "tall thin

¹¹ Hisham ibn al-Kalbi, Books if Idols p 14

tower” of the al-Ta’if Area.¹² They believe that if someone curse her, that person will surely have the disease of rabies as punishment.

4. Al Uzzah

After then they adopted al-’Uzzah as their goddess. She Build up, in point of time, more recent than either Al laat or Mannat, this idol was situated in a valley in Nakhlat alSha’miyah. Over her Zalim built a house called Buss. in which the people used to receive oracular communications. The Arabs as well as the Quraysh were wont to name their children ‘Abd-al-’Uzza. Furthermore al-’Uzza was the greatest idol among the Quraysh. They used to journey to her, offer gifts unto her, and seek her favors through sacrifice.

After Worshipping of Mannat, Laat and Uzzah become widely spread across , They added them In prayer of pilgrimage of Kaaba

The People were wont to circumambulate the
Ka’bah and say:

“By Allaat and al-’Uzza,
And Mannat, the third idol besides.
Verily they are the most exalted females

¹² Hisham ibn al-Kalbi, Books if Idols p 15

* * *

Whose intercession is to be sought”.

* * *

And the most Disaster Belief they had now is that These Idols were also called “the “Daughters” of Allah, “Maazallah”¹³

5. Isaf and Na'ila

Isaf and Naila were a real man and a woman from the Jurhum, They were two lovers, The affair emerge in the land of Yemen, One Day together, they set out to perform the pilgrimage in Makkah. Upon their arrival in Holy City of Makkah, They started performing circumambulate around Khana e Kaaba in late night, a movement come when there was no one around, Taking advantage of the absence of people and of the privacy of the Sacred House, they entered in the Ka’bah, Isaf and Naila committed adultery in the sanctuary “Maazallah”¹⁴.

The Extreme Shameless act Enrage Allah, Almighty, and Almighty Allah did not postpone their punishment until they had fornicated

¹³ Hisham ibn al-Kalbi, Books if Idols p 16

¹⁴ Hisham ibn al-Kalbi, Books if Idols p 7

there, but He transformed them Both into stone and they ended Becoming a Rock Statue. Then in the morning, all the people gathered there; they found out about these two statues inside the Holy Kabah, The People were Shocked. But Instead of learning from this incident, they did what we can't even imagine. When Amr ibn Luhayy arrived, He explains this incident as follows: If this statue came out of Kabah, then surely it was for us, from God. Then he placed them both at zamzam and people began circumambulating them also.

6 Sa'd

The Malik and the Milkan, the two sons of Kinanah, had at the coast of Juddah [or somewhere] in that region, an idol called Sa'd. It was a long rock. People used to offer sacrifices to this idol in such a way that all the surrounding lands were covered with bloody blood. Once upon a time a certain man belonging to one of these tribes came to it with his flock of camels in order to make them stand on it and thereby obtain its blessing. But as he led them near the rock they shied away from it because it was covered with blood, and they scattered in every direction. Thereupon the man became furious, and picked up a stone and

threw it at the rock saying,

“Accursed god! Thou hast caused my camels to shy.” He then went after them until he gathered them, and returned home saying
He then went after them until he gathered them, and returned home saying:

“We came to Sa’d in hope he would unite our ranks,
But he broke them up. We will have none of him.

Is he not but a rock in a barren land,
Deaf to both evil and to good?¹⁵

7 Dhu-al-Khalasah

Among those idols, too, was dhu-al-Khalasah. It was a carved niece of white quartz with something in the form of a crown upon its head. It stood in Tahalah, between Mecca and San’a, at a distance of seven nights’ journey from Mecca. Its custody was in the hands of the banu-Umamah of the Bahilah ihn-A’sur. The Khath’am, the Bajilah, and the Azd of al-Sarah, as well as those Arab sub-tribes of the Hawazin who lived in their vicinity and those Arabs

¹⁵ Hisham ibn al-Kalbi, Books of Idols p 35

residing in Tabalah, were wont to venerate it and come to it with sacrifice

Once Open a time Imru'-al-Qays ibn-Hujr set out to raid the banu-Asad he passed by dhul-al-Khalash. The idol stood in Tabalah and which all the Arabs venerated. It had three divination arrows:

1“the enjoiner” (al-amir) 2“the forbiddler” (al-nahi) and 3“the vigilant” (al-mutarabbis).

As Imru'-al-Qays stood before the idol, he shuffled the arrows three times in the Hope to get Shot on “the enjoiner” (al-amir). But all the three times his shot drew “the forbidden”(al-amir). Thereupon Become Furious and he broke the arrows and hurled them at the idol Shouting,

“Go bite thy father’s Private part! Had it been thy father who was murdered, thou wouldst not have forbidden me avenging him

He then raided the banu-Asad and defeated them. After this. Imru'-al-Qays was thus the first to denounce and renounce this idol.

8 Amm-Anas

* * *

The Khawlin had in the land of Khawlan an idol called 'Amm-Anas. They were wont to set apart a portion of their livestock property and land products and give one part to it and the other to God. Whatever portion of the part allotted to 'Amm-Anas made its way to the part set aside for God they would restore to the idol; but whatever portion of the part consecrated to God made its way to the part allotted to the idol they would leave to the idol.

9 Al-Uqaysir

The Qudi'ah, the Lakhm, the Judham, the 'Amilah, and the Ghatafan had, in the hills of Sham, an idol called al-Uqaysir, To which they were wont to go on pilgrimage and at the [shrine] of which they use to shave their heads. Whenever one of them shaved his head, he would mix the hair with wheat, for every single hair a handful of wheat. During this time the Hawazin were wont to frequent the place, and, if they arrived before the pilgrim had mixed the wheat with the hair, they would say, 'Give it unto us, we are poor men from the Hawazin. But if they should arrive too late, they would take the whole thing, wheat, hair, and lice, [knead it into dough], bake and eat.

* * *

10 Wadd

One day again Satan come to Amr ibn Luhayy as a oracle and addressed him saying

Satan: “Make haste, get thee out of Tihamah Accompanied by peace and luck.

ibn Luhayy: “Aye, aye, there shall be no delay, Nothing shall hold me back.

Satan: “To the shores of Juddah make thy way; There thou shalt find idols in fine array; With thee to Tihamah take them back, Let nought alarm thee, fear no attack; Then bid the Arabs worship them, one and all, They will hear thy voice and heed thy call.”

Amr proceeded to the shores of Juddah dug the idols out of the sand, carried them to Tihamah, and Place it there. When the time for the pilgrimage arrived, he summoned all the Arabs to worship, And Tis Idol was **Wadd**¹⁶ .

Wadd Was would appear as a vividly statue of a huge man, as big as the largest of human beings, covered with two robes, clothed

¹⁶ Hisham ibn al-Kalbi, Books if Idols p 45

with the one and cloaked with the other, carrying a sword on his, waist and a bow on his shoulder, and holding in [one] and a spear to which was attached a standard, and [in the other] a quiver full of arrows.”

11 Al-Fals

The Tayyi' had an idol called al-Fals. It was a red rock, in the form of a man, projecting in the center of their mountain, which was black. They worship this rock, present their offerings unto it, and slaughter their sacrifices before its [ascent]. No man who was afraid and was seeking refuge would come to it without finding safety, and no stray beast would enter its confines without finding protection. The Beast would also become the property of the idol, sacred and taboo.

Means They Believe this idol So Holy That if and Human or Animal Come across this idol, That Itself Become holy and sacred. Its custody was in the hands of banu-Bawlan, while Bawlan himself was the first to institute

its worship.¹⁷

12 Yaghuth

* * *

His Face Shape was like Lion, The Madhhijasn, Yamani well as the people of Jurash adopted Yaghuth (as their god). Said the poet: May Yaghuth keep thee and bless thee! For to us it is unlawful With women to daily and wanton; Thus our faith hath resolved”

13 Ya’uq

His Face Shape was like Horse, The Khaywin adopted Ya’uq as their god. It was placed in a village of theirs called Khaywan

14 Nasir

The Himyar adopted Nasr as their god, and worshiped it in a place called Balkha

15 Suwah

Again Amr ibn-Luhayy gave idol named Suwa’ to a certain man of the Hudhayl, whose name was al-Harith ibn-Tamim,It was [erected] in a

¹⁷ Hisham ibn al-Kalbi, Books if Idols p 52

place called Ruhah in the valley of Naklah where it was worshipped by the neighboring Mudar. One of the Arabs said:

Ye see them swarming around their king, As the Hudhayl surround their Suwa'; And fill its courts with sacrifice, Picked from among the choicest flocks.

“Wadd, Suwah, Yaghuth, Ya’uq, and Nasir were righteous people who died within one month of one another, and their relatives were grief-stricken over them. Then One of the children of Cain addressed their relatives saying, “O ye who are bereaved! Shall I make unto you five statues after the image of your departed relatives? I can readily, although I cannot impart life to them.” Thereupon he carved unto them five statues after the image of [their departed relatives], and erected them [over their graves]”. Then it came to pass that a relative would visit his brother, uncle, or cousin, whatever the case might be, pay his respect to it, and walk around the statue for a while.

16 Ri'am

The Himyar had also another temple(bayt) in San'a'. It was called Ri'am. the people venerated

it and offered in it sacrifices.

17 Dhu-al-Kaffayn

The Daws, more specifically the banu-Munhib ibn-Daws, had an idol called dhu-al-Kaffayn he of the two palms Structure

18 Dhu-al-Sharah

The banu-al-Hairith ibn-Yashkur ibn-Mubashshir of the Azd [tribe] had an idol called dhu-al-Shara (Dusares). One of the Ghatarif, referring to it, said:

“We would descend upon the region
surrounding dhu-al-Shara,
And our mighty army would, then, smite the
foe”.

19 Nuhm

The Muzaynah had an idol called Nuhm. They used to name their children ‘Abd-Nuhm, after it. The custodian of Nuhm was called Khuza’i ibn-’Abd-Nuhm of the Muzaynah, and more specifically of the banu-’Ida.

* * *

A'im, Su'ayr, Al Ya'bub, Bajar are also famous idols¹⁸

These all are the some of the most Popular
Idols of Ignorance Era

¹⁸ Hisham ibn al-Kalbi, Books if Idols p 55



PART THREE

**IBN LUHAYY
SINISTER SAGA
ENDED**

UNLIMITED IDOLS EMERGING

Things didn't end with these mentioned idols, but they are just starting of the coming barrage of new idols.

They did not worship only a few idols but started worshiping idols on various forms. Some in the shape of a house, some in the shape of trees, in the shape of a flag, in the shape of an animal, beast, etc

Eventually they took to worshiping **any stone** that pleased or inspired them, thus reverting to pagan ways and neglecting the religion they had followed. Even if they found no rock then they would gather up a pile of dirt or soil, bring a goat, milk it on to the dirt pile, and then circumambulate it."

The situation got so worst that the people of each house had an idol they would worship, and that if a man were go to journey he would touch the idol before mounting, And when he return home he would touch the idol again.

All the idols which were worshiped by the people of Prophet Nuh عليه السلام were

worshiped by the Arabs later on.¹⁹

About three hundred and sixty **(360)** idols were placed in the Kaaba, and idols were also piled up in the every surrounding corners.

¹⁹ Sahih Bukhari Number 442

Three Short Stories Of Idols

1. Broken Idol

In a village, people used to worship Multiple Idols. Then a day come when the people of this village heard an announcement from their elders that,

“your God has perished, has Broken, now find a new Lord, Otherwise will be perished to”

So all the people ran away from their homes and work and started running here and there in the valleys. They were searching for a precious stone that they could use to make their idol.

And as it was going on, suddenly another announcement was made in a loud voice.

“O people, come, we have found God for you.“
And when everyone went there, there was a nice Looking stone lying there. After than they killed an animal for it and bathed the new idol with its blood and then they scarifies another animal to complete for worshiping.²⁰

2. Dog and a Idol

Once upon a time, a man brought four stones to his house. Out of those four stones, one was

²⁰ Noor E Umm Ul Noor Noor Rehmatul Lil Alameen 1 p 530

very precious, and he made that one into an idol for his house. And he used the remaining three stones for cooking. The stone with which he had made his idol was so fond of him that he used to offer milk to it every day. Once he offered milk to it, it went out, and a dog smelled that milk fragrance. The dog followed the fragrance, came near that idol, and licked the entire milk upon it. After that, the dog urinated on the same idol and then went away from there.²¹

3. Food Or Idol

Banu Hanifa Tribe, These people had not made their idol out of any stone but had made their idol out of food items. They had made their idol out of sweets and desserts called "halwa." When the rain stopped and the drought fell, there was a shortage of food and water, and the intensity of the hunger increased with every movement. They were begging their gods for food, but the gods, who were themselves made of food, could not give them any food. So they picked up the idols and finished them by eating themselves. Banu Hanifa, due to the intensity of their hunger, ate their Lord and destroyed it by eating him.

²¹ Seerat e Nabvi-1 p 103

DEATH of Amr bin Luhayy

Amr bin Luhayy life had ended, One of the worst things in the world was done by this man. He lived approx Three Hundred Years “300”.²² After his died, the ignorance he started grew and grew rapidly. Generation after generation follows his misguided steps without any hold.

PUNISHMENT Of Allah Al Mighty Upon Ibn Luhayy :

In the Depth of Hell “**Jahannam**”, A place where Inhabitant of Hell Beating Each other, A man was crawling up and down, His stomach was exploded and he was dragging his intestines in hell-fire²³, He was none other then The Bearer of Idols “**Amr bin Luhayy**”

What Happened to Deen e Ibrahim عليه السلام ?

They abandoned the Deen e Ibrahim, expecting

²² Seerat e Halibiya sfa 11

²³ Sahih Bukhari Book 040, Number 6838: Aba Hurayra, who said that he heard the Messenger of God (SAAS) state: I saw 'Amr b. 'Luhayy dragging his insides in hell-fire; it was he who first let loose the sawa'ib (pl. of sa'iba) and who bahara, set aside the milk of, the bahira camels.

some ritual with modification; they did maintain some of the practices of the era of Prophet Ibrahim, upon whom be peace. These included venerating the ka'ba, circumambulating it, going there for pilgrimage and visitation, mounting the hills of 'Arafat and Muzdalifa, making sacrifices and invoking Allah's name at both pilgrimage and visitation, and at the same time introducing innovations but with modifications .²⁴

They changed the ceremonies of the pilgrimage and the tenets of the religion without knowledge or proof or directives either strong or weak. In this they behaved similarly to those of the polytheist peoples who had preceded them.²⁵ It was not that these people had forgotten Prophet Ibrahim (peace be upon him); they remembered; they used to say that we are from his descendants. These people had the picture of Prophet Ibrahim (peace be upon him) and the picture of Prophet Ismail (peace be upon him) inside the Kaaba and used to worship it too.

* * *

²⁴ Ibn Ishaq's seerat nabwi

²⁵ Ibn Kathirs Al Sira Al Nabawiyya Volume 1 p46



Supreme Seerah
For More Books Visit
supremeseerah.com

**Be a Part of this work by
making a contribution**

Donate Us By QR code, UPI Id



141518@icici

For more options to pay through, click on this link.

supremeseerah.com/support-us-donate-us