

## PROPHECIES IN THE HOLY QURAN ATTESTING TO ITS DIVINE ORIGIN RAMALAN DALAM AL-QURAN SEBAGAI BUKTI KEASLIANNYA YANG SUCI

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### Abstract

*A fundamental pillar in the Islamic faith is the belief that Allah is the only Being who knows how unseen events and facts will exactly happen in the future. Therefore, it was reasonable to recognize prophecies in the Qur'an as evidence to prove that this book is the truth from God. The present article aimed to shed light on the significant prophecies mentioned in the Holy Qur'an, testifying for its truthfulness as a religious book sent from God to his last and final messenger, Prophet Muhammad, peace and blessings upon him (PBUH). Eight Qur'anic prophecies were categorized and discussed in this article. The first category comprised prophecies that came true during the Prophetic life span, which we referred to as "near-future happenings". The second category included events that came true after Prophet Muhammad PBUH passed away, which we termed "far-future happenings". The third category included far-future news foretold to uncover an ancient event. The fourth category covers two undeniable consistent facts that become more evident as time passes. Acquiring a proper understanding of these prophecies is essential for every Muslim to present and prove Islam to people as the religion of truth.*

### Keywords

*Prophecy, Qur'an, proof, divine, truthfulness*

### Abstrak

Tunggak asas dalam akidah Islam ialah kepercayaan bahawa Allah adalah satu-satunya Zat yang mengetahui bagaimana kejadian dan fakta ghaib akan berlaku pada masa hadapan. Oleh itu, adalah munasabah untuk mengiktiraf ramalan dalam al-quran sebagai bukti keasliannya yang suci. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan ramalan yang disebutkan dalam Al-Quran, membuktikan kebenarannya sebagai sebuah kitab agama yang diturunkan dari Tuhan kepada utusan terakhir dan terakhirnya, Nabi Muhammad, selawat dan salam ke atasnya (SAW). Lapan ramalan al-Quran telah dikategorikan dan dibincangkan dalam artikel ini. Kategori pertama terdiri daripada ramalan yang menjadi kenyataan semasa jangka hayat Nabi, yang dirujuk sebagai "kejadian yang terdekat". Kategori kedua termasuk peristiwa-peristiwa yang menjadi kenyataan selepas Nabi Muhammad SAW wafat, yang dinamakan sebagai "peristiwa masa depan yang jauh". Kategori ketiga termasuk khabar masa hadapan yang diramalkan untuk mendedahkan peristiwa purba. Kategori keempat merangkumi dua fakta konsisten yang tidak dapat dinafikan yang menjadi lebih jelas apabila masa berlalu. Memperoleh pemahaman yang betul tentang ramalan ini adalah

penting bagi setiap Muslim untuk mengemukakan dan membuktikan Islam kepada manusia sebagai agama yang benar.

## Kata kunci

Ramalan, Al-Quran, bukti, ketuhanan, kebenaran

### 1.0 Introduction

In theology, one essential matter a religious book must address is the proof of its authenticity. That is, to provide clear evidence for the divine source, being a Book of God, to persuade the people that it is trustworthy guidance from Almighty God. Since the Holy Qur'an was the last and final revelation sent to the Prophet Muhammad, peace and blessings upon him (PBUH), it was crucial to find within the Qur'an itself pieces of evidence witnessing its originality and truthfulness for the people to read, consider with care, and then decide whether to follow or to ignore depending on the conclusions made. This standpoint is interpreted from a verse of Surah Al-Kahf in which Allah SWT said:

﴿وَقُلِ الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ ۖ فَمَنْ شَاءَ فَلْيُؤْمِنْ وَمَنْ شَاءَ فَلْيُكْفُرْ ۚ إِنَّا أَعْتَدْنَا لِلظَّالِمِينَ نَارًا أَحَاطَ بِهَا سُرَادِقُهَا﴾

*The translation reads:*

*“And say: The truth is from your Lord, so whoever wills - let him believe; and whoever wills - let him disbelieve. Indeed, We have prepared for the wrongdoers a fire whose walls will surround them.”*

Surah Al-Kahf (18):29

Because Allah SWT destined the Holy Qur'an to be the last and final revelation on earth, the proof for its truthfulness had to originate from within the Qur'an itself, not from an outside witness. It is a well-known fact that numerous Qur'anic verses explained scientific facts that were impossible to be discovered or tested when the Holy Qur'an was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad PBUH. These are sometimes called the scientific cues of the Qur'an (Fadl, 2022). Moreover, another group of attestations within the Holy Qur'an demonstrates the genuineness of the message of the Holy Qur'an. These attestations are the prophecies documented in the Holy Qur'an at the time of the revelation and were projected to happen in the future. In the present study, we do not mean by “prophecies” the scientific discoveries that the Holy Qur'an miraculously disclosed more than a thousand four hundred years ago before they were discovered during the last century. These are another category of proofs attesting to the divine source of the Holy Qur'an, which is out of the scope of this article. Prophecies are predicted future news or facts that by no means can be assuredly projected by men unless the information was obtained from the one who knows the unseen future; that can only be Allah SWT. News that was foretold in the sayings of Prophet Muhammad PBUH is also beyond the scope of this article. In this article, the objective is to compile eight leading prophecies from the Holy Qur'an alone emphatically.

#### 1.1 Problem statement

### 1.1.1 A gap that needs to be bridged

For the non-Muslim communities to consider and appreciate the final message of Islam, we Muslims have to adopt logical and intellectual arguments to draw the attention of the non-believers to the book that God sent as the final revelation. The lack of adequate comprehension of the Qur'anic proofs by the Muslim communities attenuates the efforts for the invitation to the path of Allah SWT.

### 1.1.2 Misconceptions that need to be corrected

Correcting the misconceptions created by the haters of Islam who try hard to portray the Book of Allah as a book of falsehood requires proper logical arguments with the invitees as a first step to considering the Holy Qur'an as a true Book of God.

The significance of attaining detailed comprehension of the eight prophecies presented in this article is especially fruitful for those seeking the truth depending on authentic proofs for the reliability of the Holy Qur'an as a book of God and those who are not merely blind followers of the beliefs of their predecessors. These Qur'anic prophecies must be kept in the mind of every Muslim responsible for defending and propagating Islam as the genuine religion decreed by Almighty Allah SWT.

## 1.2 The Definition of a Prophecy

According to Mariam Webster, a prophecy is an inspired utterance of a prophet, expressly declaring a divine will and purpose associated with a prediction of something to come (Webster, 2006).

### 1.2.1 Components of a Prophecy

Based on the definition mentioned above, there are three components of a prophecy to be considered valid; first, it must be foretold by a Prophet of God. The second is that it must describe future news unseen and unknown to the people of that time, and the third is that the purpose of a prophecy is to demonstrate the truthfulness of that prophet or book of God.

### 1.2.2 Verses indicating the presence of prophecies within the Holy Qur'an

﴿وَلَتَعْلَمَنَّ نَبَأَهُ بَعْدَ حِينٍ﴾

Allah Almighty stated in verse 87 of Chapter 38 about the Qur'an that it is a reminder for all humankind and the Jinn. Then, in the next verse, 88, Allah mentioned that:

"you will surely know [the truth of] its information after a time."

Surah Sād (38):88

Imam Attabari, in his exegesis, mentioned the scholars' opinions explaining the length of time meant in this verse. Although some scholars are inclined toward the idea that the time indicated in this Qur'anic verse was the individual death of each person, however,

Imam Attabari stood up for the view that time in the verse mentioned above is unrestricted for people to learn and witness its authenticity whenever the prophecy is fulfilled whether while they are still alive or after passing away (Jafar, 1983).

Another hint attracting the readers' attention to the presence of prophecies within the holy Qur'an for people to consider is found in verse 67 of Chapter 6. That is when Allah Almighty said

﴿لِكُلِّ نَبِيٍّ مُّسْتَقَرٌّ ۚ وَسَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ﴾

The translation reads:

"For every *news*, there is a *reality*, and you will *come to know*."

Surah Al-An'ām (6):67

The three elements of a prophecy are evident within the verse mentioned above, which Prophet Muhammad recited to his people giving the first component of "news from God." The second component is the "reality" of that news when it comes to pass. The third is the conclusion that the listener or the viewer should derive about the truthfulness of the man whose statement came true.

By and large, the Holy Qur'an made it clear that Allah SWT kept the future unknown to humans. However, Allah SWT periodically intended to reveal a part of his unseen future exclusively to support his messengers against the disbelievers and prove that the messenger was indeed sent from God.

﴿عَالِمُ الْغَيْبِ فَلَا يُظْهِرُ عَلَىٰ غَيْبِهِ أَحَدًا ۚ إِلَّا مَنِ ارْتَضَىٰ مِن رَّسُولٍ فَإِنَّهُ يَسْلُكُ مِن بَيْنِ يَدَيْهِ  
وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِ رَصَدًا ۚ لِّيَعْلَمَ أَن قَدِ ابْلَغُوا رِسَالَاتِ رَبِّهِمْ﴾

The translation reads:

"[He is] the Knower of the unseen, and He does not disclose His [knowledge of the] unseen to anyone ◉ Except to a Messenger (from mankind) whom He has chosen (He informs him of unseen as much as He likes), and then He makes a band of watching guards (angels) to march before him and behind him, ◉ till He sees that they (the Messengers) have conveyed the Messages of their Lord (Allah)."

Surah Al-Jin (68):26-28

From the verse mentioned above, it is understood that Allah kept the knowledge of the unseen future, as a whole, with Himself alone. Allah SWT does not share the future knowledge of the news or events with any human or angel. But, the exception comes immediately after, informing that for true Prophets of God whom He chose, God shall disclose "some" of the unseen future news. The purpose of revealing some of the unseen future events to his chosen Messenger is to prove to the people for whom he was sent that this man who claimed to be a Messenger from God is honest (TAHER, 2022). This is when people recognize that the foretold prophecy has been accurately fulfilled.

## 2.0 Methodology

A qualitative approach was adopted to gain an in-depth understanding of prophecies in the Holy Qur'an depending on the three components described earlier and matching them with the Qur'anic contexts (Djamdjuri, 2021). This approach assists in gathering rich and detailed data for exploring subjective meanings for analyzing the document under study, i.e., the Holy Qur'an.

## 3.0 Categories of Qur'anic Prophecies

### 3.1 Prophecies Foretelling the Near-Future Happenings

Near-future happenings are those events forecasted in the Holy Qur'an and took place during the life span of the Prophet Muhammad PBUH.

#### 3.1.1 The Ultimate Fate of Abu Lahab and His Wife

Abu Lahab and his wife, as foretold in the Holy Qur'an, would remain infidels till dying as disbelievers in the message of the Qur'an. Amazingly, they both lived for more than nine years after this chapter was revealed (Leaman, 2006). During these years, many individuals have accepted Islam as the religion of truth and the Qur'an as divine guidance from God delivered to the prophet Muhammad PBUH. However, Abu Lahab and his wife continued their state of disbelief until they died more than nine years after the chapter in the Holy Qur'an was revealed, asserting that their lives would end in complete disbelief and rejection of the message of oneness of God, Allah SWT. The only one who can assuredly proclaim something to happen nine years later with certainty is the All-knowledgeable. Therefore, in Chapter 111, verses 1-4 of the Holy Qur'an, they were both described as deserving to taste the punishment of hellfire, an accurate divination that came true more than nine years after it was prophesized.

﴿تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ ﴿١﴾ مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ ﴿٢﴾ سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ ﴿٣﴾ وَامْرَأَتُهُ ﴿٤﴾ حَمَّالَةَ الْخَطَبِ ﴿٥﴾ الْمَسْدُ

The translation reads:

"Perish the two hands of Abu Lahab (an uncle of the Prophet) and perish he. His wealth and his children did not benefit him. He will be burnt in a Fire of blazing flames!"  
Surah Al-Masad (111):1-4

Besides this prophecy of announcing the fate of two persons coming true when they ultimately ended their lives as disbelievers, a second and more critical element that can be deduced from this very same chapter is that none of them, Abu Lahab and his wife, made an effort to invalidate the Qur'an after these verses were revealed. The invalidation of the Holy Qur'an would have easily happened if Abu Lahab and his wife or at least one of them pretended outwardly that they accepted Islam as a religion and Muhammad as a true Prophet. Should any of them have done so, it would have disproved the Qur'an as

a divine book from God almighty, as in that case, it would have demonstrated that a prophecy failed to come true. But, because the Qur'an is the truth from Almighty God, who knows the past, the present, and the unseen future, then what He revealed to His messenger must come true, and it did. A Qur'anic prophecy that came true during the life of the Prophet Muhammad.

### 3.1.2 The Defeat of the Persian Empire by the Roman Empire

This prophecy is found in verses 2-4 of Chapter 30 in the Holy Qur'an, foretold by Allah immediately after the fall of the Roman empire when the Persian army defeated its army in a massive battle during the seventh century.

﴿عَلَيْتِ الرُّومُ ﴿۱﴾ فِي أَدْنَى الْأَرْضِ وَهُمْ مِّنْ بَعْدِ غَلَبِهِمْ سَيَغْلِبُونَ ﴿۲﴾ فِي بضعِ سنينَ لِلّهِ الْأَمْرُ مِن قَبْلُ وَمِن بَعْدُ﴾

The translation reads:

"The Romans have been defeated in the nearest land, and they, after their defeat, will be victorious in a few years. With Allah is the Decision, in the past and the future". The last part implies that the prophecy must come true.

Surah Ar-Rum (30):2-4

The battle between the two major empires of that time, the Persian and the Roman empires, took place in what is today Syria in 615 AC when the Persian army led by Shahrbaraz drastically defeated Heraclius' army. Therefore, the Roman position collapsed in Syria and Palestine (Dodgeon & Lieu, 1991). In less than ten years, Heraclius defeated the Persian army in Armenia, and in a surprise attack that winter, he stormed Shahrbaraz's headquarters and attacked his troops in their winter billets, achieving the victory of that century. By 629 AC, Heraclius restored the Cross to Jerusalem in a royal ceremony.

In his exegesis, Ibn Kathir further explained that the idolators wanted the Persians to prevail over the Romans because they were idol worshippers, and the Muslims wanted the Romans to concur over the Persians because they were People of the Book. This was mentioned to Abu Bakr, who mentioned it to the Messenger of Allah. The Messenger of Allah said: "They will certainly prevail." Abu Bakr mentioned this news to the idolators, and for that occasion, At Tirmidhi narrated that members of the Quraysh approached Abu Bakr with a challenging proposition regarding the claim made by Prophet Muhammad PBUH that the Romans would defeat the Persians within a specific timeframe ranging from three to nine years. They suggested setting a bet on the outcome of this claim. Abu Bakr agreed to the bet, as this occurred before betting was prohibited. Abu Bakr and the idolators agreed on a timeframe of six years, considering it to be the middle ground between three and nine years. However, when the six years passed without the Romans achieving victory, the idolators claimed the winnings from Abu Bakr. It was only in the seventh year that the Romans indeed triumphed over the Persians.

Upon facing criticism for agreeing to the six-year timeframe, Abu Bakr explained that he had based his decision on a verse from the Quran stating "In Bid` years." (Tirmidhī, 1970)

And without any doubts, because the Qur'an is truly from Allah, any foretelling would happen precisely as informed by God, and it did, even though it was a challenging task for the defeated army to conquer the victorious power within just a few years. Another Qur'anic prophecy came true during the lifetime of the Prophet Muhammad PBUH.

### 3.1.3 Achieving the Final Victory by the Prophet PBUH against the Disbelievers with the support of Almighty God.

Allah SWT has ordained in his eternal knowledge that He will support His messengers till they achieve the final victory over their enemies. That is what Allah said in Chapter 58, verse 21.

﴿كَتَبَ اللَّهُ لَأَغْلِبَنَّ أَنَا وَرُسُلِي ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ قَوِيٌّ عَزِيزٌ﴾

The translation reads:

"Allah has decreed: It is I and My messengers who will prevail. For Allah is One full of strength, able to enforce His Will."

Surah Al-Mujādilah (58):21

A further emphasis on that prophecy for the support of Allah SWT to His Prophets is also found in the Qur'anic statement declaring that the Prophet Muhammad will gain victory over the pagans shortly with the help of God in verse 51 of Chapter 40 of the Holy Qur'an:

﴿إِنَّا لَنَنْصُرُ رُسُلَنَا وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا فِي الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا وَيَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْأَشْهَادُ﴾

The translation reads:

"Verily, we will indeed make victorious Our Messengers and those who believe [their companions] in this world's life and on the Day when the witnesses will stand forth (i.e., Day of Resurrection)".

Surah Ghāfir (40):51

In other words, in these two verses of the Holy Qur'an, Allah SWT promised victory to Prophet Muhammad and his companions while they were still weak and persecuted in Makkah against those who opposed, disbelieved, and showed hostility towards him. He ensured that His message and religion would prevail over all other religions. Thus, the Holy Qur'an added to the reader another test to confirm that the book is truly from God. Here, it has prophesized a near-future event to take place during the life of Prophet Muhammad PBUH, that is, the final victory of the true messenger of God and his allies from the believers over the pagans many years before the actual opening of Makkah which took place at the 10th year of the Hijri calendar (Kathīr & Mubārakfūrī, 2000).

Furthermore, God, in the Holy Qur'an, also foretold about the "peaceful" way the Holy city of Makkah will be entered by the Prophet PBUH and his companions of the believers,

i.e., without a battle or confrontation with the pagans who ruled Makkah at that time. This information was evident in verse 27 of Chapter 48 of the Holy Qur'an.

﴿لَقَدْ صَدَقَ اللَّهُ رَسُولَهُ الرُّؤْيَا بِالْحَقِّ لَتَدْخُلَنَّ الْمَسْجِدَ الْحَرَامَ إِذَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ آمِنِينَ مُحَلِّقِينَ رُؤُوسَكُمْ وَمُقَصِّرِينَ لَا تَخَافُونَ فَعَلِمَ مَا لَمْ تَعْلَمُوا فَجَعَلَ مِنْ دُونِ ذَلِكَ فَتْحًا قَرِيبًا﴾

The translation reads:

"Indeed, Allah shall fulfill the true vision which He showed to His Messenger [i.e., the Prophet PBUH saw a dream that he has entered Makkah along with his Companions, having their (heads') hair shaved and cut short] in very truth. Certainly, you shall enter Al-Masjid-al-Haram, with Allah's will, secure, (some) having your heads shaved, and (some) having your head hair cut short, having no fear. He knew what you knew not, and He granted besides that a near victory".

Surah Al-Fathh (48):27

A peaceful and secure conquer of the holy city of Makkah by the Muslims fulfilled another Qur'anic prophecy foretold by Almighty God, who revealed this future unseen event to his true Prophet Muhammad PBUH.

### 3.2 Foretelling the Far-Future Happenings

Far-future happenings are those events forecasted in the Holy Qur'an and took place after the Prophet Muhammad PBUH passed away.

#### 3.2.1 The Protection of the Holy Qur'an from Corruptions

The fact that the Qur'an has mentioned that it will be preserved in its original form as one construction without any chance for future alterations is a claim that can be found in no other religious textbook. Allah SWT Himself is the One who is promising to safeguard the Qur'anic text from any forgery and corruption, despite the repeated attempts of the enemies of Islam to change its text or produce versions of the Qur'an with added fabrications or deleted words. This foretelling of the preservation of the Holy Qur'an and its protection from malicious hands would not be confidently affirmed in the way it is emphasized now should the Holy Qur'an be a man-made production. This can be understood from verse 9 of chapter 15.

﴿إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ﴾

The translation reads:

"It is us, without doubt, who sent down the Message; and to it, we assuredly are guardians (from corruption)".

Surah Al-Hijr (15):9

Three linguistic emphases are noticed in this verse, reflecting the highest level of assurance that the future fate of this book (revelation) is to be preserved and protected. The first emphasis is using “It is us” instead of “We” which indicates a strong confirmation in Arabic. The second emphasis, “to it”, preceded the noun “guardians”, which is another highly assured form of speech confirming the meaning of protection. The third emphasis is “assuredly”, a translation of “Lam Attawkid” or the confirmation article. When this prophecy keeps consistently accurate throughout the ages, it must ring a bell in the minds of thoughtful people. A piece of overall clear evidence reassuring with certainty that this final revelation will be well-preserved and protected from any changes or alterations. The fact that more than 1400 years have passed since the time the Qur’an was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad PBUH, without having a single differing manuscript of the Holy Qur’an is a fulfillment of the Qur’anic prophecy and proof that this book from God since God never breaks his promise (Khan, 2020).

Imam Al-Qurtubi in his exegesis referred to an additional reconfirmation of the divine promise to preserve the Holy Qur’an from any forgery, corruption or fabrication. This is when Allah SWT described the Holy Qur’an as:

﴿لَا يَأْتِيهِ الْبَاطِلُ مِنْ بَيْنِ يَدَيْهِ وَلَا مِنْ خَلْفِهِ تَنْزِيلًا مِنْ حَكِيمٍ حَمِيدٍ﴾

The translation reads:

“Falsehood cannot approach it (Qur’an) from before it or from behind it; [it is] a revelation from a [Lord who is] Wise and Praiseworthy.”

Surah Fussilat (41):42

Al-Qurtubi further explained the meaning of the statement (before it or from behind it), saying that it indicates that nobody can fabricate words or letters in the verses of this Holy Qur’an, nor can anyone omit words or letters in it, for it is a revelation protected by Almighty Allah himself who revealed it to hid devoted messenger PBUH (Qurṭubī & Bewley, 2003).

### 3.2.2 The eventual spread of Islam despite the enormous efforts of anti-Islamic parties to distort the pure image of Islam as a religion of peace.

The fruitful outcome nowadays can be noticed by the fact that Islam is the fastest-growing religion on the face of the earth in terms of the number of individuals accepting and endorsing its faith (Jenkins, 2015)(Tackett, et al., (2018). Although it appealed to some non-Muslim researchers to justify the reality that Islam is the fastest-growing religion by attributing this fact to demographic factors such as higher fertility and median age among Muslim groups, they admitted the truth (Jenkins, 2015). This prophecy was mentioned in three places in the Holy Qur’an. Two of them have word-for-word statements in (Qur’an 9:33) and (Qur’an 61:9). The third place is in chapter 48, verse 28, where the verse ends by stating that Islam will prevail even though the pagans would hate that fact.

﴿هُوَ الَّذِي أَرْسَلَ رَسُولَهُ بِالْهُدَىٰ وَدِينِ الْحَقِّ لِيُظْهِرَهُ عَلَى الدِّينِ كُلِّهِ وَلَوْ كَرِهَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ﴾

﴿هُوَ الَّذِي أَرْسَلَ رَسُولَهُ بِالْهُدَىٰ وَدِينِ الْحَقِّ لِيُظْهِرَهُ عَلَى الدِّينِ كُلِّهِ ۗ وَكَفَىٰ بِاللَّهِ شَهِيدًا﴾

The translation reads:

“It is He Who has sent His Messenger with Guidance and the Religion of Truth, that he may make it (Islam) superior to all religions, even though the Pagans may detest (it)”. And, in the second verse: “It is He Who has sent His Messenger with Guidance and the Religion of Truth, that He may make it (Islam) superior to all religions. And Allah is sufficient as a Witness”.

Surah Al-Fath<sub>h</sub> (48):28

Since God Almighty is witnessing everything, it is unthinkable that He would let an imposter succeed with his lies over humanity and run away with such deceptive crimes.

3.3 Foretelling the far-future happening that would explain a remote past historic event. The drowning death of the Pharaoh Ramses the Second, who chased Moses PBUH and the believers from the children of Israel. Verses 90-92 of Chapter 10 of the Holy Qur'an relate details of the drowning scenery of the tyrant Pharaoh and his troops.

﴿وَجَاوَزْنَا بِبَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ الْبَحْرَ فَأَتْبَعَهُمْ فِرْعَوْنُ وَجُنُودُهُ بَغْيًا وَعَدُوًّا ۗ حَتَّىٰ إِذَا أَدْرَكَهُ الْعَرْقُ قَالَ  
أَمَنْتُ أَنَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا الَّذِي آمَنْتُ بِهِ بَنُو إِسْرَائِيلَ وَأَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ ﴿٩٠﴾ وَالْآنَ وَقَدْ عَصَيْتَ قَبْلُ  
وَكُنْتَ مِنَ الْمُفْسِدِينَ ﴿٩١﴾ فَالْيَوْمَ نُنَجِّيكَ بِدَنِكَ لِتَكُونَ لِمَنْ خَلَقَ آيَةً ۗ وَإِنَّ كَثِيرًا مِّنَ النَّاسِ عَنْ  
آيَاتِنَا لَغَافِلُونَ ﴿٩٢﴾﴾

The translation reads:

“And We took the Children of Israel across the sea, and Pharaoh with his hosts followed them in oppression and enmity, till when drowning overtook him, he said: I believe that none has the right to be worshipped but He (Allah) in Whom the Children of Israel believe, and I am one of the Muslims (those who submit to Allah's Will). Now (you believe)! While you refused to believe before and you were one of the (evil-doers, the corrupters). So, today We shall deliver your (dead) body (out from the sea) so that you may be a sign to those who come after you! And verily, many among humankind are heedless of Our (proofs, evidence, signs)”.

Surah Yūnus (10):92-94

Although the drowning death of this Pharaoh with his troops was narrated in the old testament of the Bible (Psalms, 136:15), there is no hint whatsoever that Pharaoh's body will be preserved and protected from disintegration and decay (Alahmari, 2021). Until it was discovered in 1898, when scientists reported that this corpse was amazingly conserved without mummification, including its internal organs (Preserved Dead Body of Pharaoh, 2012). So, what is the secret of such good preservation of this body? A precise foretelling linking a historical event (the drowning death of Pharaoh) to a future discovery

(during the last century) that he will become a sign for the present-day people to believe. Here again is another sign proving that this book (Qur'an) is not man-authored, for such prophecies can only be known to the Almighty God, who predestined events that are unseen to the humankind at all stages of human history.

### 3.4 Foretelling Undeniable Consistent Facts

#### 3.4.1 The highest level of animosity toward the believers (Muslims) is from the Jews and the pagans.

God in the Holy Qur'an established this perpetuating fact as a precaution to the believers in the last and final message. This precaution is to be considered when dealing with certain communities as a whole. This warning from Allah SWT has proven to be correct throughout history, to the extent that Western writers observed cultural hatred from the Jews even in the childhood age group (Kalliny, Hausman, Saran, & Ismaeil, 2017). Jewish communities and pagans (on the whole) carry the highest level of hostility and hatred toward Muslims (as a whole). (Aytekin, 2014) On the other hand, Allah also hinted immediately after this statement that the Christians are the closest in their friendliness to the believers in verse 82 of Chapter 5.

﴿لَتَجِدَنَّ أَشَدَّ النَّاسِ عَدَاوَةً لِّلَّذِينَ آمَنُوا الْيَهُودَ وَالَّذِينَ أَشْرَكُوا ۗ وَلَتَجِدَنَّ أَقْرَبَهُم مَّوَدَّةً لِّلَّذِينَ آمَنُوا الَّذِينَ قَالُوا إِنَّا نَصَارَىٰ﴾

The translation reads:

“Strongest among men in enmity to the believers wilt thou find the Jews and Pagans; and nearest among them in love to the believers wilt thou find those who say: We are Christians; because amongst these are men devoted to learning and men who have renounced the world, and they are not arrogant”.

Surah Al-Mā'idah (5):82

From our viewpoint, this verse describes perpetual facts that unbiased individuals can recognize at any time, whether the past, present, or future.

#### 3.4.2 The absence of contradictions within the Holy Quran.

#### 3.4.3

Having it revealed to Prophet Muhammad gradually over 23 years, the Holy Quran challenges those who doubted its authenticity to study it and to point out discrepancies within its chapters. Should they fail to find such disparities, it must indicate to the mindful of people that the source of this book is undoubtedly God Almighty. This statement can be clearly understood in the Holy Quran, verse 82 of Chapter 4.

﴿أَفَلَا يَتَذَكَّرُونَ ۗ الْقُرْآنَ ۗ وَلَوْ كَانَ مِنْ عِنْدِ غَيْرِ اللَّهِ لَوَجَدُوا فِيهِ اخْتِلَافًا كَثِيرًا﴾

The translation reads:

“Do they not consider the Qur’an (with care)? Had it been from other than Allah, they would surely have found therein Much discrepancy”.

Surah An-Nisā’ (4):82

Because the Prophet Muhammad PBUH never held a pen with his hand for writing throughout his life, it implies that the revelation sent to him through the Angel Jibril PUH during the 23 years of the message to people was received in hearing form only. Nevertheless, one cannot find a single contradiction within the entire Quran, but the contrary is true. If someone studies the Quran with care, they will find complete harmony even when the Quran sometimes describes the same story in two different chapters, with additional or different emphasis on the moral lesson. Yet, none of the accounts showed any dissimilarity to those related in other chapters (Al-Duwairi, 2023).

#### 4.0 Conclusion

Prophecies that Allah mentioned in the Quran are among the solid proofs confirming that the message of Prophet Muhammad PBUH is truthful and factual. The strength of these prophecies is attributed to the undisputable events that happened and the irrefutable facts that are still ongoing. Spreading the knowledge and understanding of these prophecies will open the doors to propagating the true religion and defending the message of Islam when arguing with non-Muslims with wisdom and beautiful preaching.

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