

Abdus-Salam Al-Bassyouni

### Fact 1: No statues or any kind of magnification of Mohammad in Islam like other cultures or religions

الحقيقة الأولى: لا تماثيل لآلهة ولا لأنبياء في الإسلام



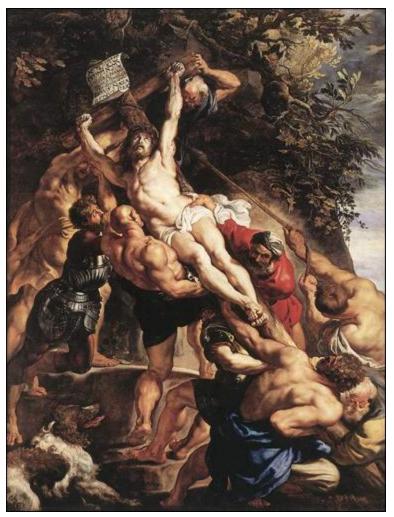






Fact 2: No paintings or illustrations of Mohammad found in Islam in the heart of the Muslim world like other cultures or religions

2- لم يعثر على رسوم لرسول الله محمد نبي الإسلام في قلب العالم الإسلامي كما في الأديان الأخرى





## Fact 3: Moguls and Persians drew many ways: sometimes like this!

المغول والفرس رسموه عليه الصلاة والسلام بعدة طرق، مثل هذه مثلًا!





#### and sometimes like this!

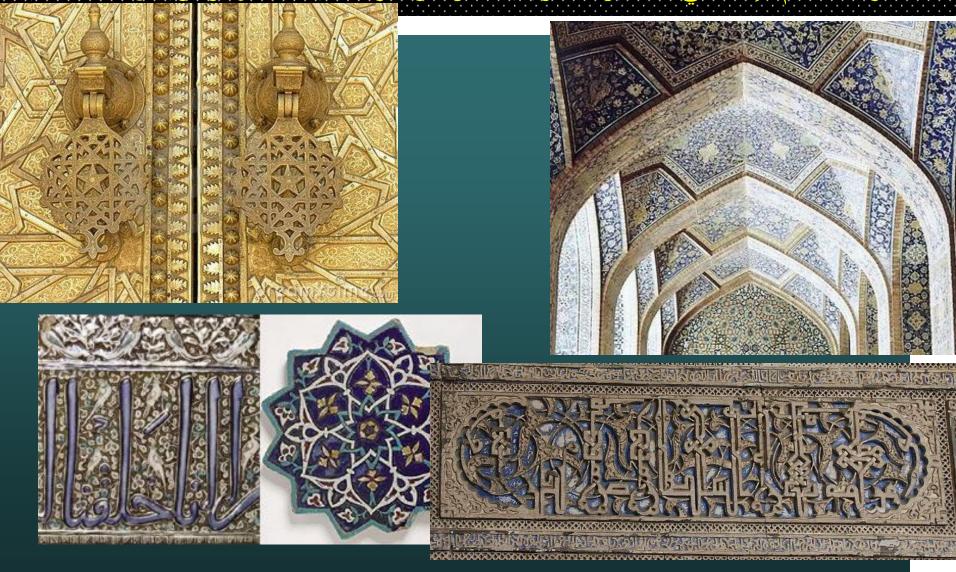
وأحيانًا مثل هذه!





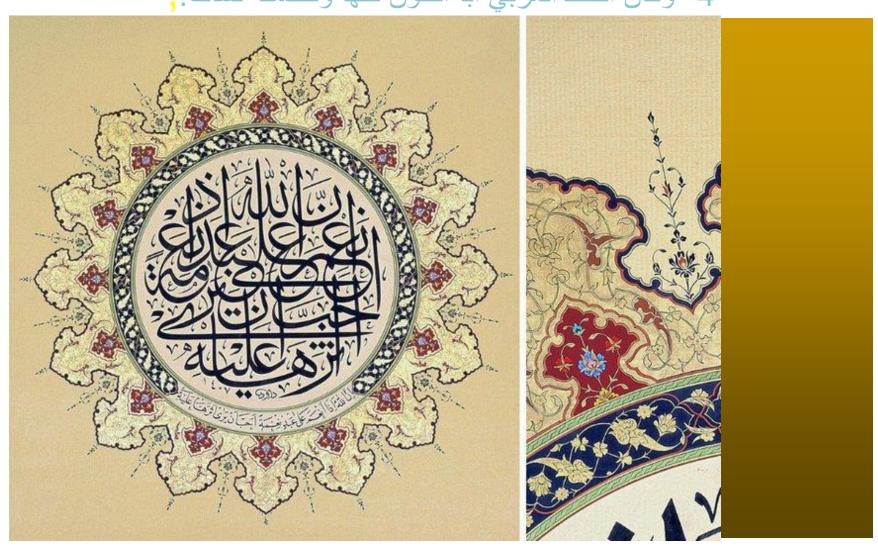
Fact 3: Most of the Muslim world knew only abstracts as the way of expression, they were geometric, floral, calligraphic or mixed.

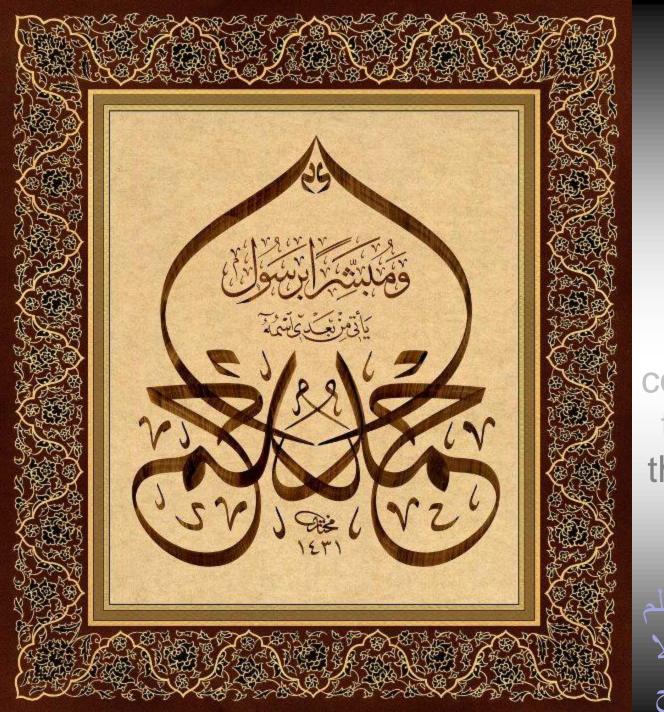
3: مرف العالم الإسلامي التعابير التجريدية عبر الزخارف الهندسية والزهرية والخطية بديلا 3:



# Fact 4: Calligraphy was the father of all Islamic arts

4- وكان الخط العربي أبا الفنون كلها ولخدمته نشأت!

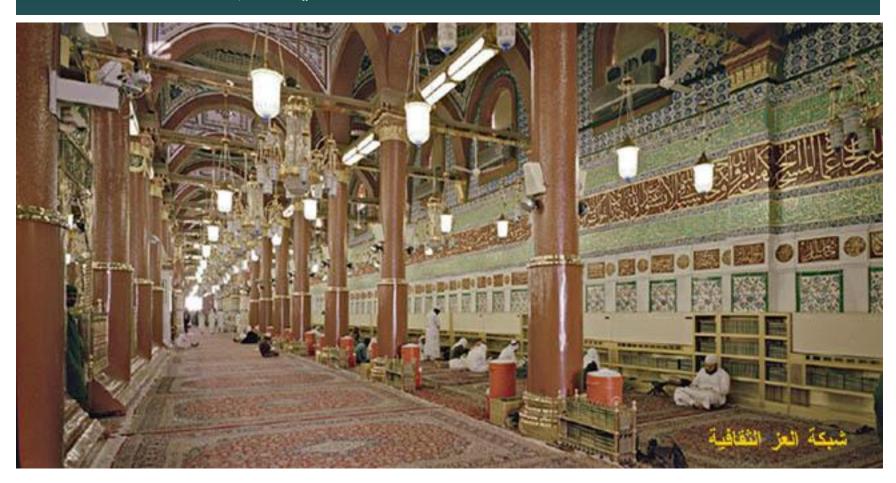


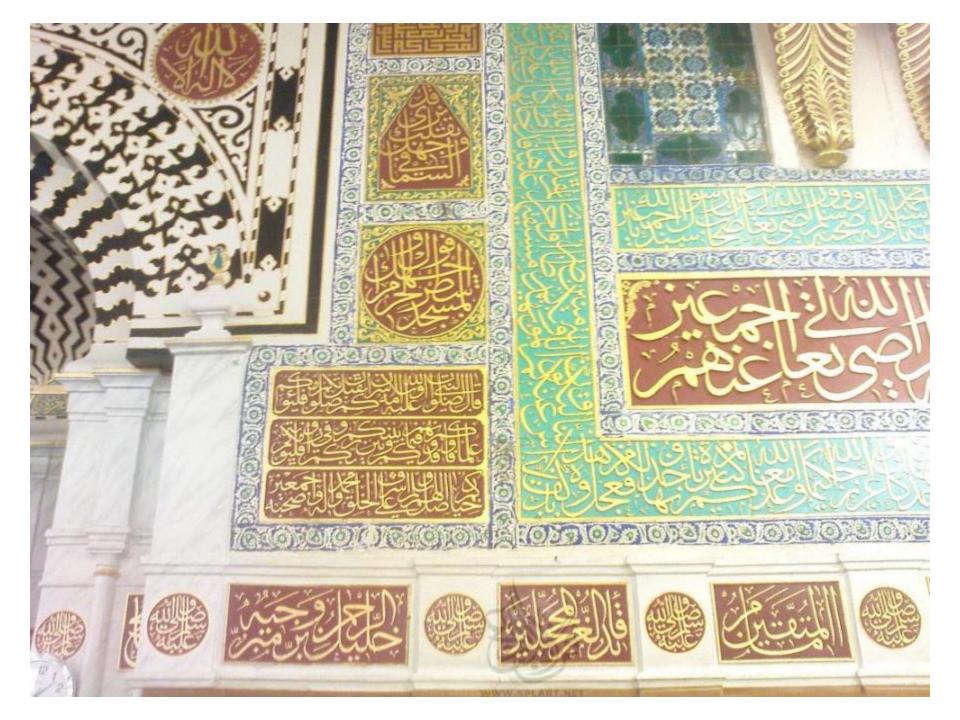


Fact 5: The Muslim artist concentrated on the name and the soul not the face and the على الاسم والروح لا على الرسم والملامح

## Do you know where is the longest calligraphic masterpiece in the world?

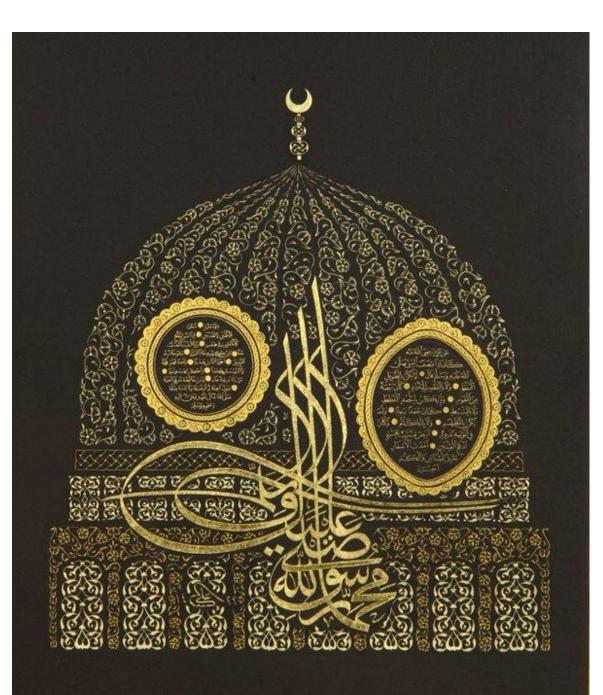
هل تعرف أين أطول لوحة خطية ثلثية في العالم كله؟





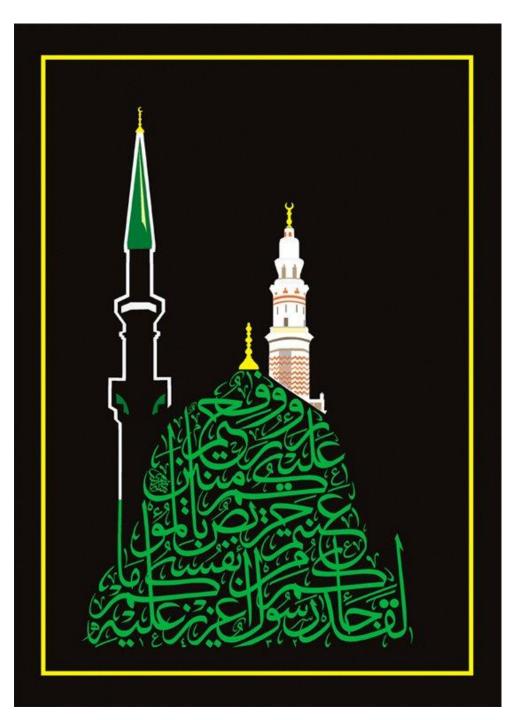


Look how noble, beautiful and attracting تأمل كم هي نبيلة وراقية



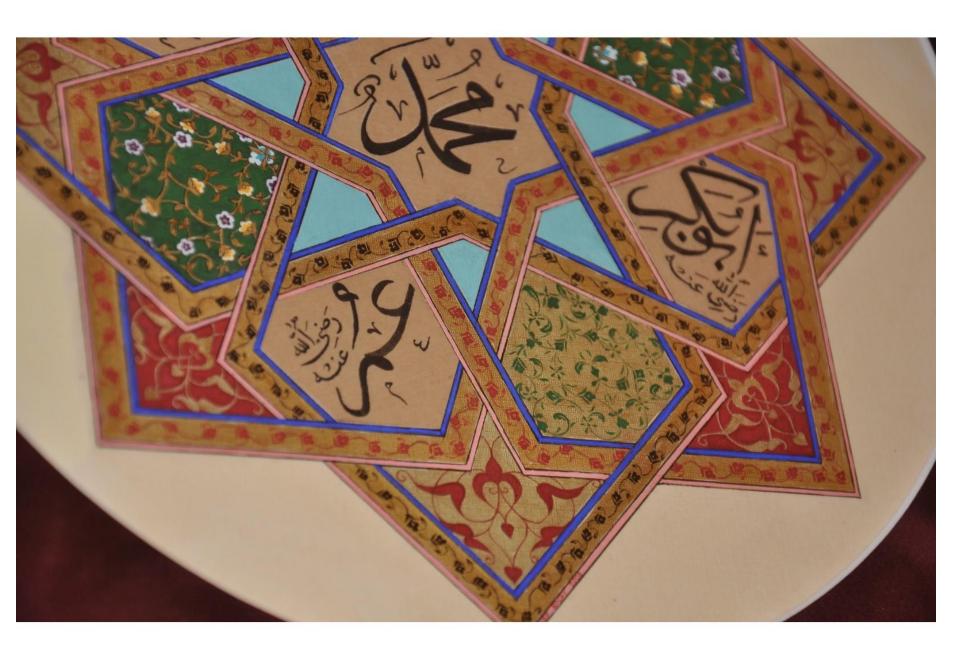
Tughra of the name and a Halkari decorated dome

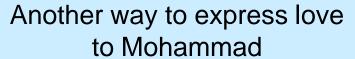
طغراء للاسم الشريف بتنويعات خطية هلكارية خفيفة جدًّا



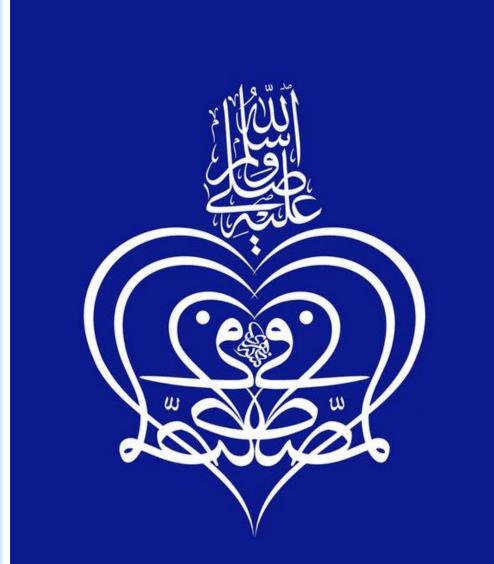
The Nabawi Mosque dome and a good design for some of the characteristics of Mohammad

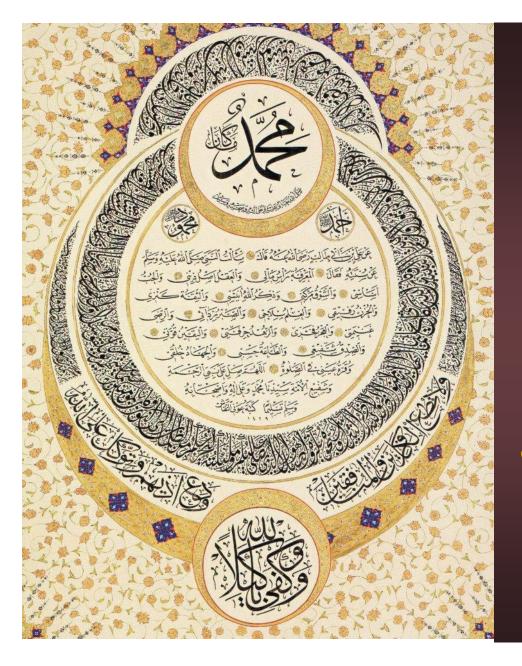
تصميم بخط جلي الثلث على شكل قبة المسجد النبوي الشريف





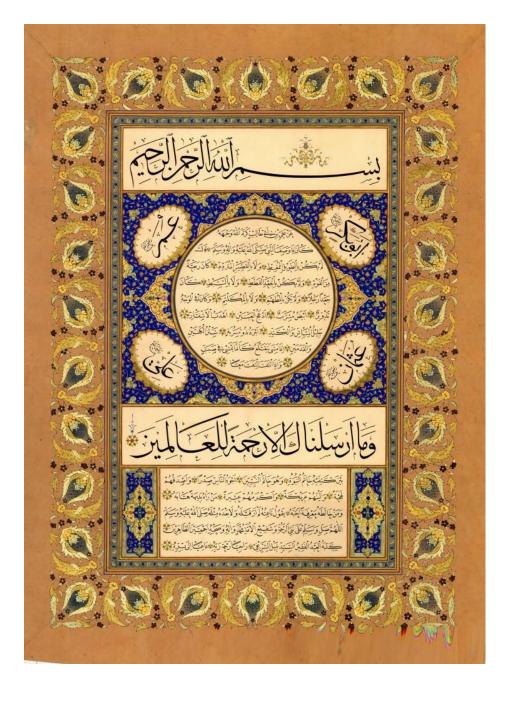
طريقة أخرى للتعبير عن حب محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم



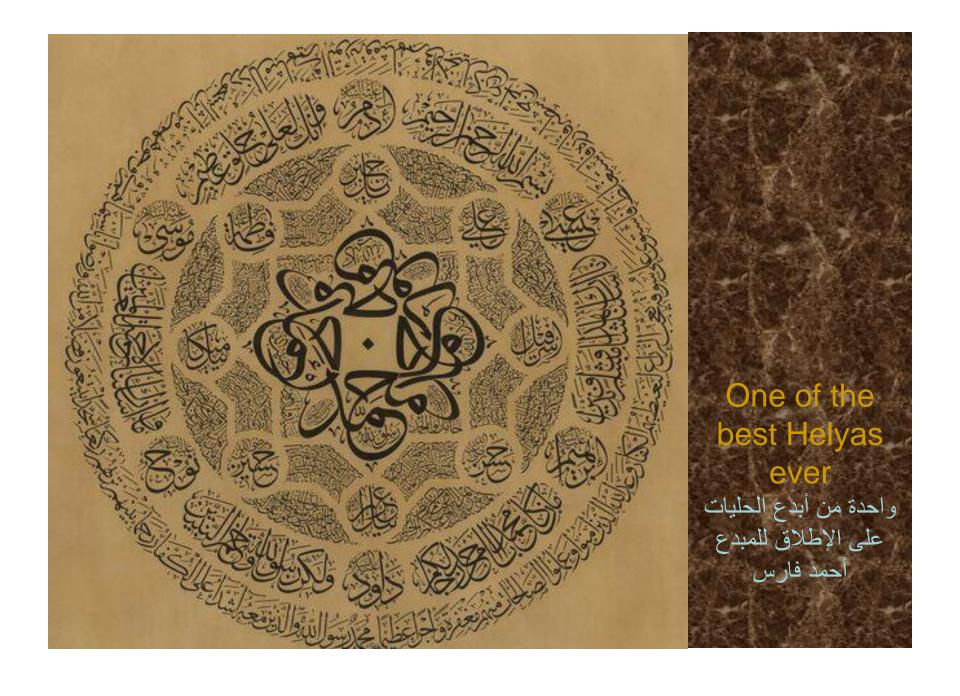


#### Al-Helyah

The description of Muhammad حلية فيها وصفه الشريف صلى الله عليه وسلم

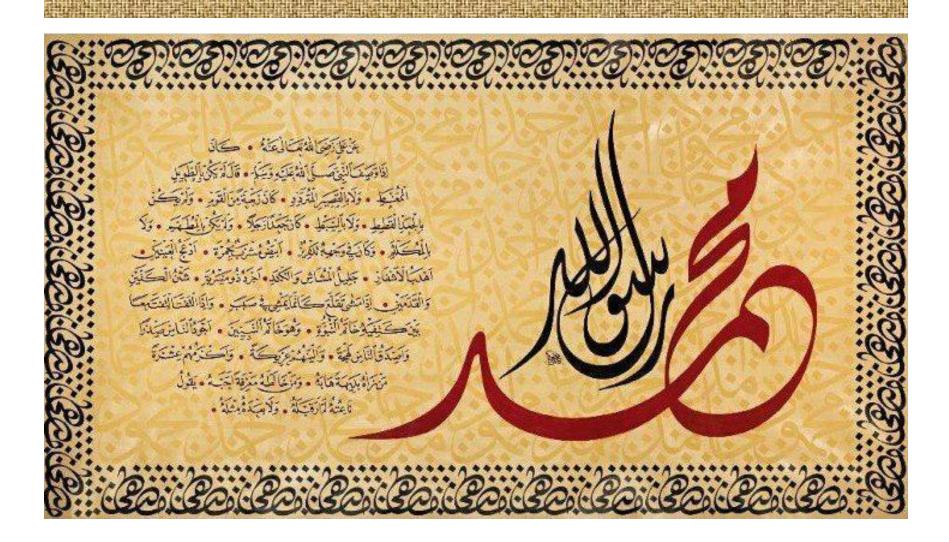


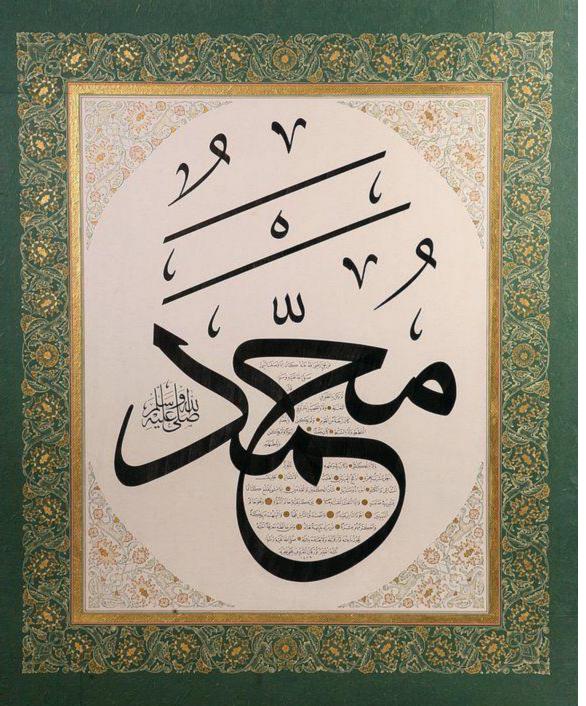
Another Helyah حلية أخرى



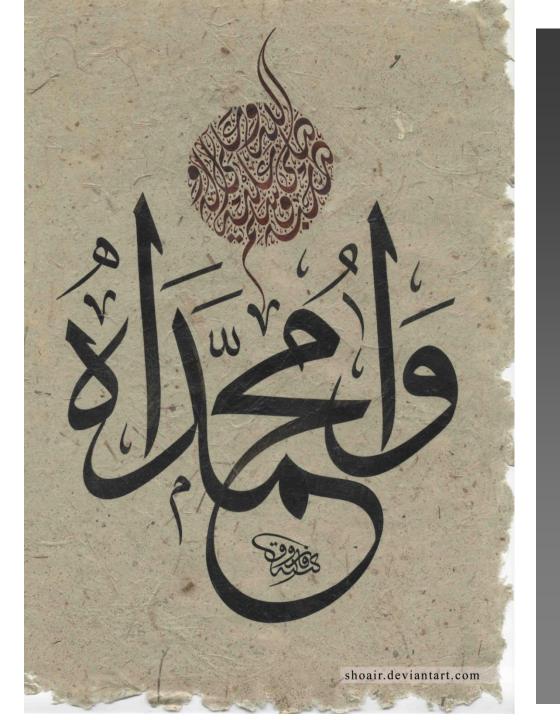


Helyah





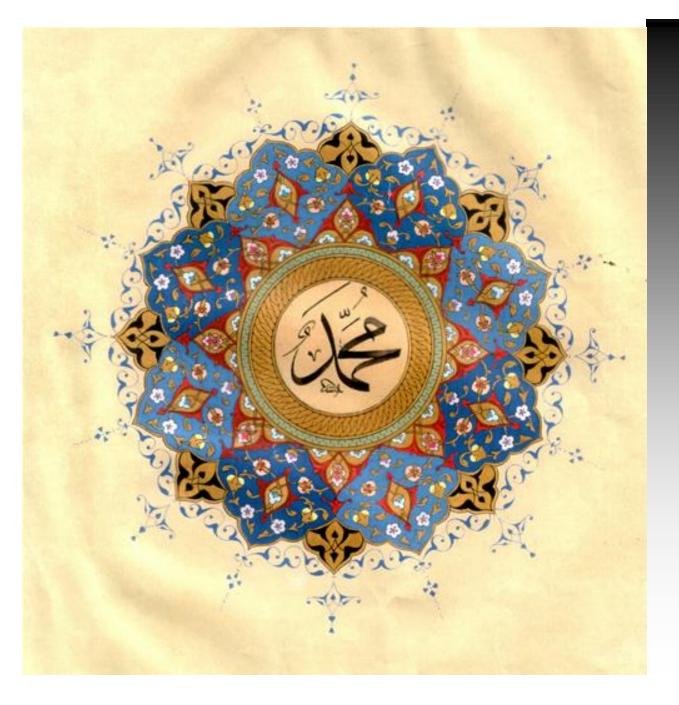
#### Mohammad



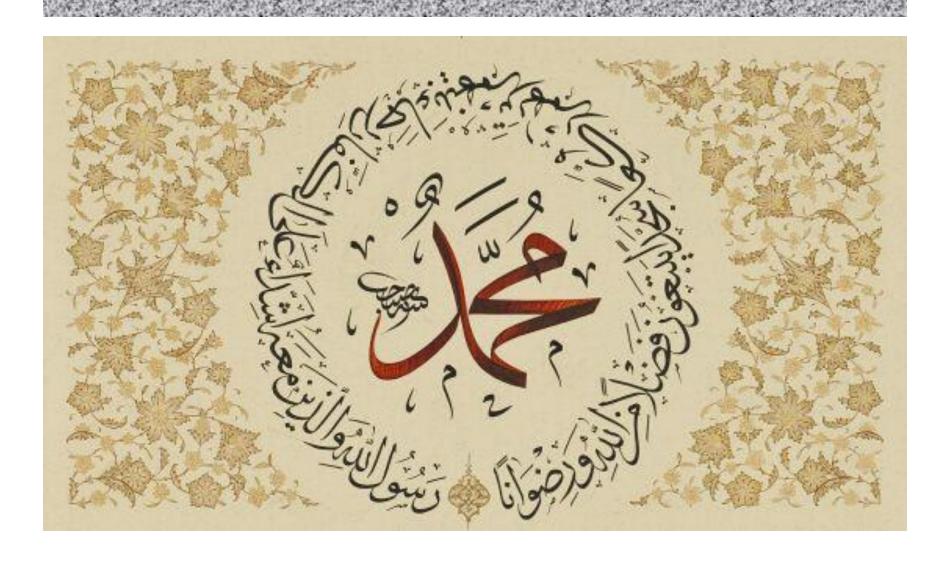
Oh, Mohammad

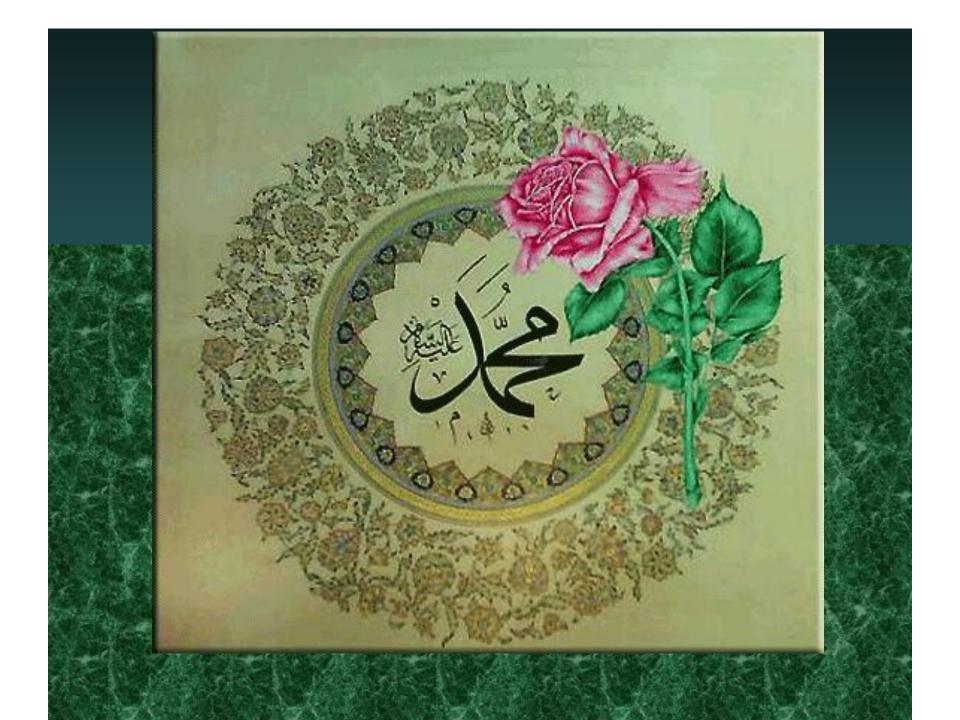
Mohammad, the prophet of Allah, who fulfills the promise and the trustee

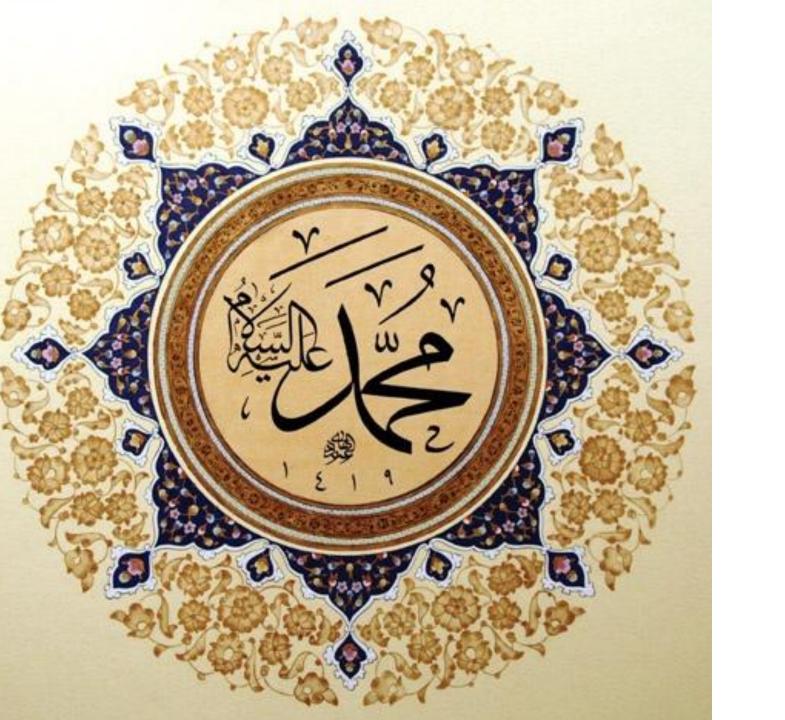




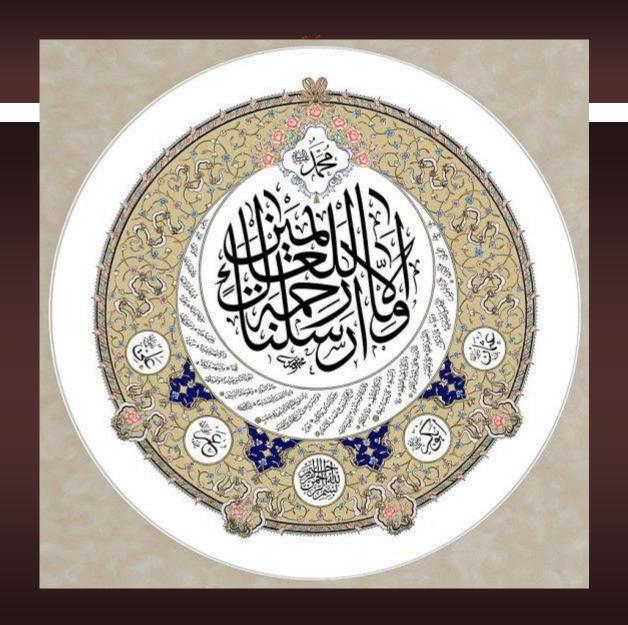
The magic circles







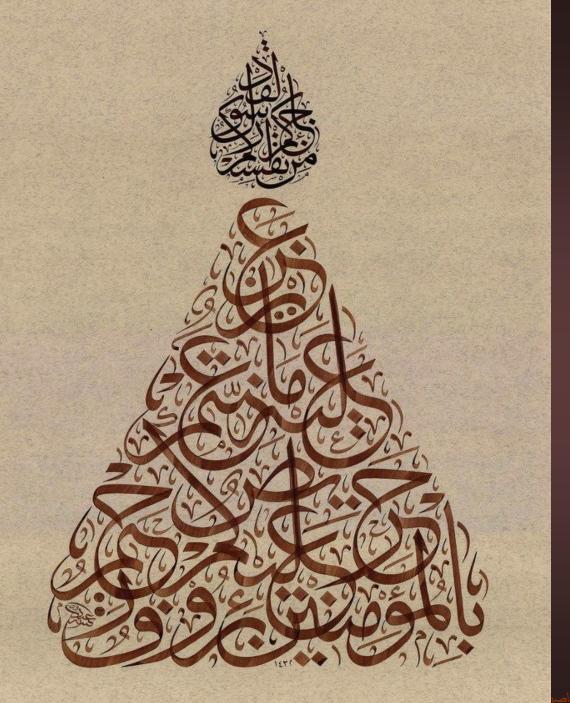




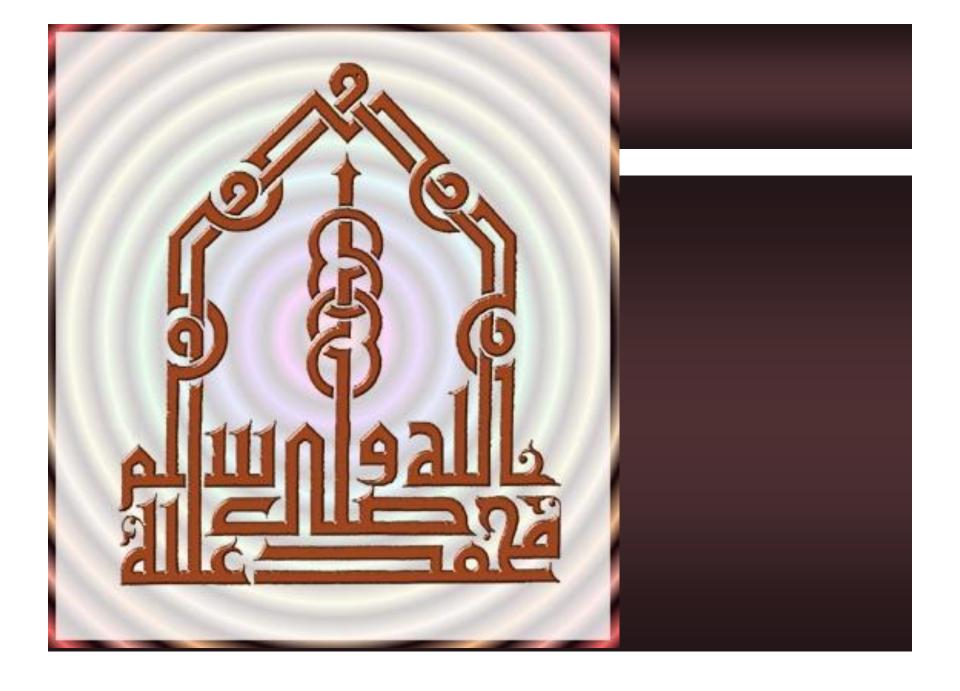


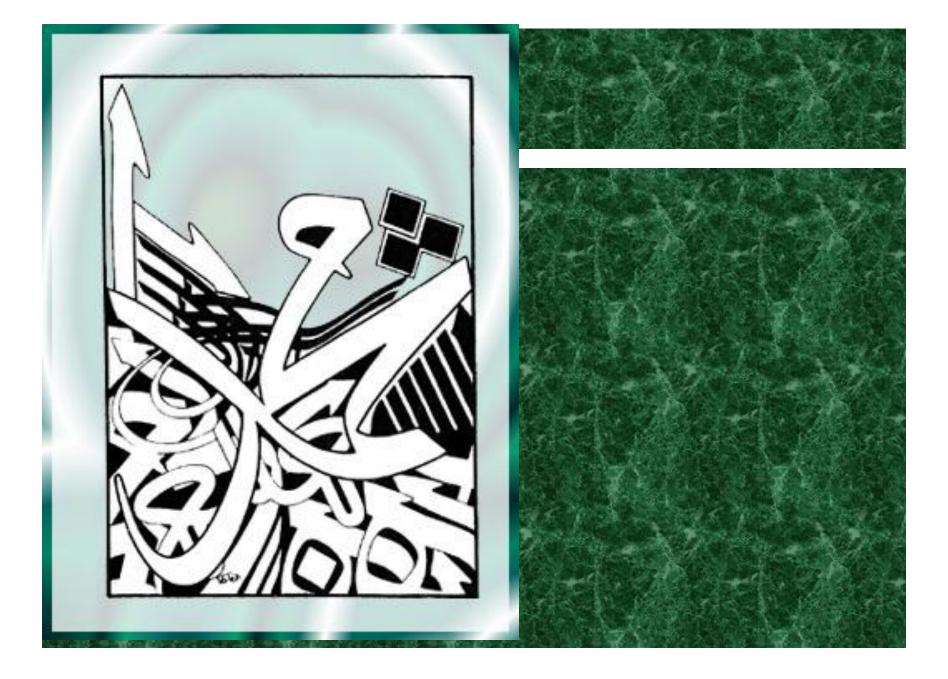
















#### The other misleading image

(الرسوم الأوربية) الصفحة الأخرى المضللة

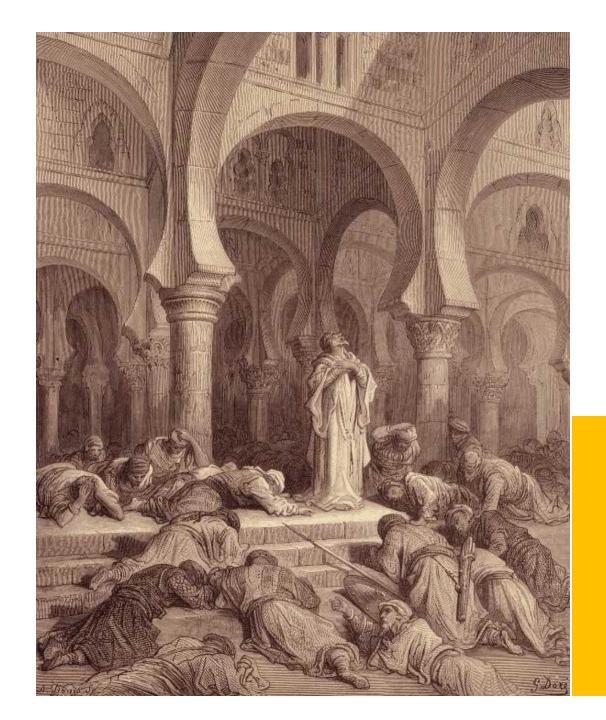




محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم بين شارلمان وجوستنيان

The North Frieze on the Supreme Court building in Washington, DC features a basrelief sculpture of Mohammed, among several other historical law-givers. He is in the center of this image holding a curved scimitar; on the left is Charlemagne, and on the right is Byzantine

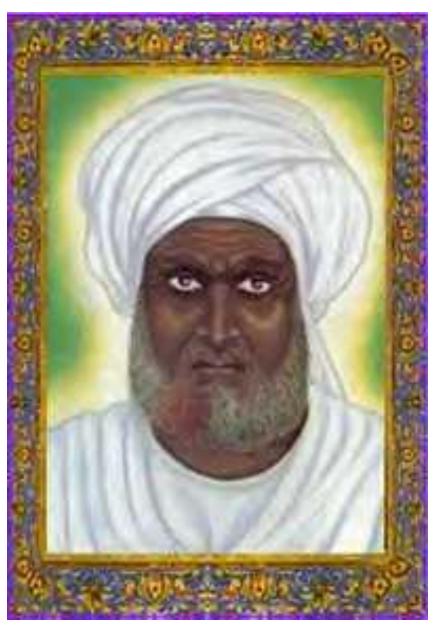
Emperor Justinian.



Mohammad In his
Turkish palace and his
followers are
submitting to him
محمد في قصره التركي وأصحابه
يسجدون له!



Mohammad:
western
features
محمد أوربيًا



## Mohammad: The Sudanese style وسودانیًّا أفریقیًّا!



#### Mohammad:

The Turkish style وعلى الطريقة التركية



ربما هو في دار للأوبرا يبشر أصحابه بالإسلام Mohammed in the opera building may be?

preaching Islam to his followers.

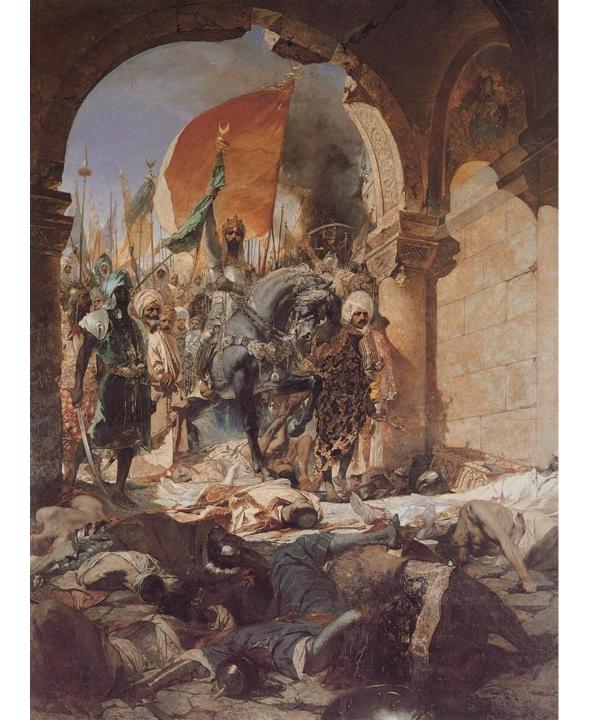


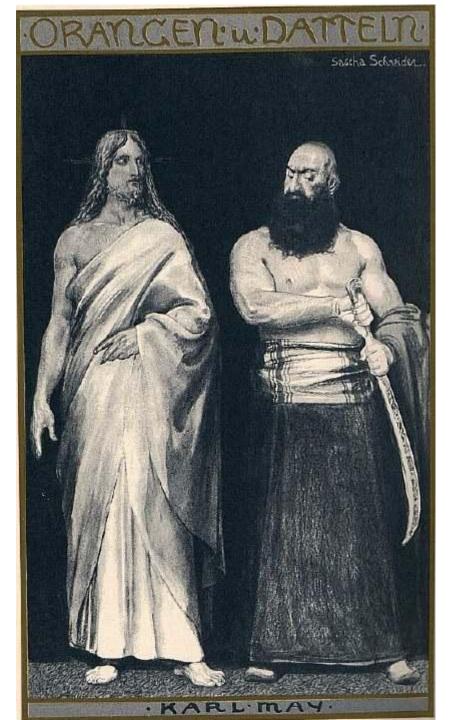
### Mohammad the killer!

This drawing has the caption "Muhammad Leads

Muslims in a Massacre

إثر مذبحة مع أصحابه! محمد قاتلاً!





#### Mohammad The bucher!

محمد جزارًا مع المسيح رجل السلام!

This drawing, entitled:

"Christus oder Muhammed"

(Christ or Mohammed)

was made in 1904 by German

artist Sascha Schneider



#### Mohammad, the drunken

This 1508 engraving by Dutch artist Lucas van Leyden illustrates a legend about Mohammed that circulated in Europe during the medieval era; according to a 1908 New York Times article which reprinted this image, "The famous print of the year, 1508, is an illustration of the story of the Prophet Mohammed and the Monk Sergius. Mohammed, when in company with his friend Sergius, drank too much wine and fell asleep. Before he awakened a soldier killed Sergius and placed the sword in Mohammed's hand. When the prophet wakened the soldier and his companions told him that while drunk he had slain the monk. Therefore Mohammed forbade the drinking of wine by his followers." A high-resolution reproduction of this engraving can be viewed here, and a museum catalog listing giving all its specifics is here, which states the current location of the print as the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco.

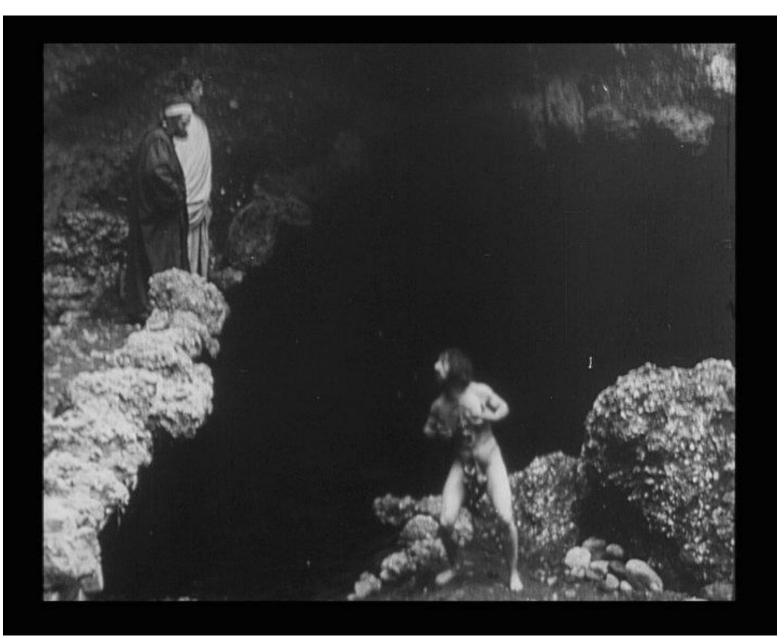


أين محمد في هذا الرسم؟
Where is Mohammad?

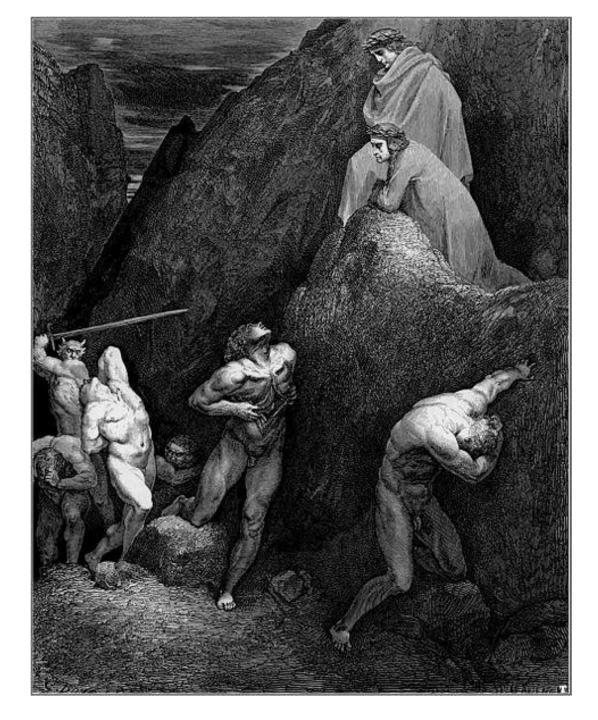


These two photographs were taken in the Church of Our Lady in Dendermonde, Flanders (Belgium). They show the late 17th century pulpit, sculpted in wood by Mattheus van Beveren. The person subdued by the angels and having a Koran in his hands is generally thought to be Mohammed. The sculpture represents the triumph of christianity over islam.

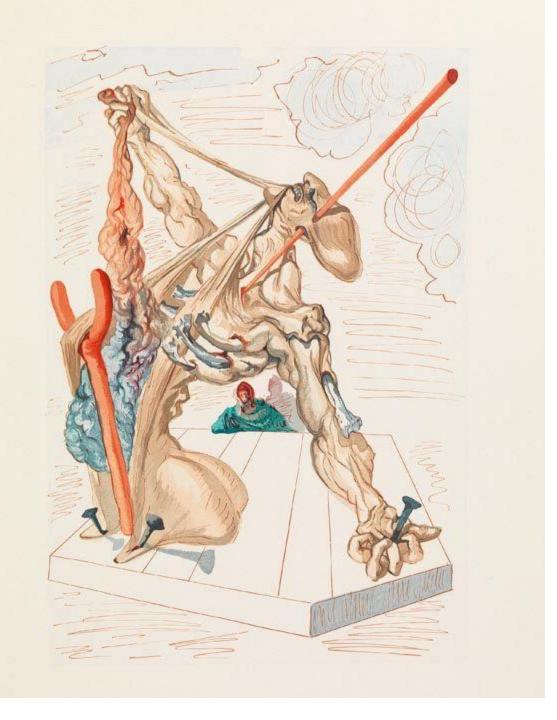




في جحيم دانتي إليحيري







# Salvador Dalí created a surrealistic version of Mohammed's torment.

سلفادور دالي وتعذيب محمد

#### The Conclusion!

- I did not write about the very bad and intolerant modern abuses against Mohammad.
- How and why did all these misconceptions and misleading happen?
- Is it right? Is this the real image of Mohammad?
- What is our responsibility towards that?

 My special gift: a very special album and your name in Arabic traditional calligraphy.