

In the Spirit of the Great Saladin, Islam Will Usher An Era of Global Peace for 500 Years, After The Majority Of Muslims Have Cleansed and Purged Their Hearts of Evil & Betrayal Of Allah

By Matthias Chang – Future Fast –Forward

Dedication

In my meditation at home and in my office this morning, Whisper unveiled the below narrative to me and commanded that I write this article and dedicate the same to my late dearest and closest Muslim friend and colleague – a retired colonel of the Malaysian military.

He was with me in the Land Convoy bringing desperate and needed humanitarian aid to the downtrodden Palestinians in Gaza. I followed his orders, his humility, discipline, dedication, passionate sense of justice in this gruelling endeavour, from London to Gaza under the overall leadership of a very dear friend and comrade, the one and only George Galloway.

What We Must Learn & Preserve

Muslims and Believers of other Faiths have been imprisoned (physically and mentally) by the sinister and hideous propaganda that Islam is a threat to global peace. Muslims have been so demonised that they are divided, fighting and killing the Innocents, supposedly in the name of Allah and betraying the injunctions in the Holy Quran.

I have known a few Muslims that are so arrogant and boastful yet, know so little about their Faith that they are easily manipulated to exemplify and personify the propaganda construct of the Zionist Anglo-American Empire's rationale that Muslims cannot be trusted at all.

It is these demons that have betrayed Islam, and their domestic political hypocrisies have rendered them easy patsies for the evil unleashed by the Empire's war policies throughout the world, as evidenced by the genocide in Gaza, the massacres in Lebanon, Syria and the recent acts of terrorism, days ago, in the USA by a Muslim American!

Truthful Muslims, the devout followers of the Quran are the opposite of the propaganda construct devised by the Empire's brainwashing machinery. Hence, I have learned more about Islam from my late colleague, the retired and devout Muslim Colonel and the British George Galloway by their unflinching devotion to the cause of the Palestinians! They had no ulterior motives (political or otherwise) or personal agendas.

You know instantly from their attires, their demeanour, that they are **not pretenders and traitors**, but they **walk the talk and are hard-core believers**.

Historic Lessons



Saladin united the Muslim world through alliances and conquest, joining Egypt and Syria under his rule.
(Image credit: Photo Researchers / Contributor via Getty Images)



Saladin entering Jerusalem as a saviour

Why Learn From Saladin?

Time does not permit me to provide my own personal account. The below extracts are from **Livescience.com**.

I am therefore most grateful to this Western source, so I cannot be accused of being bias or having prejudices.

*Saladin was the founder of the **Ayyubid dynasty**, the first sultan of Egypt and Syria and the man **who united the Muslim world** against the Crusader forces of Europe. He famously recaptured Jerusalem from the Crusaders in 1187, which ended the Second Crusade. **Saladin is remembered as a great military leader whose legacy as a uniting figure for different Islamic sects means he is a prominent figure in a number of cultures.** He also has a **positive reputation in the West, despite having fought against the Crusaders,** thanks to perceptions of his relative nobility and fairness.*

Where was Saladin from?

Saladin, full name Al-Nasir Salah al-Din Yusuf ibn Ayyub, was a Sunni **Muslim Kurd, born in Tikrit, Upper Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq) in 1137, known in his younger years as simply Yusuf.** He was the son of Najm al-Dīn Ayyūb, a politician and soldier, and the family moved around, living in Baalbek, then Mosul during Saladin's early life and later Damascus as he approached his teenage years.

His father, Ayyub, took him to Baalbek in today's Lebanon to escape a family feud. This was the first of many strokes of good luck that shaped his life. **Baalbek — ancient, with crisp air smelling of orchards and gardens — was at the centre of the Muslim world, which reached from Spain to India and inspired glorious buildings, rich literature and first-rate science.** wrote John Man, historian and author of 'Saladin: The Life, the Legend and the Islamic Empire'.

Saladin got his first experience of leadership in Egypt 1163, helping Nur al-Din support a local vizier reclaim his power in the caliphate that ruled the region. While that vizier would then turn on Nur al-Din. Saladin was then sent again to Egypt to take control on Nur al-Din's behalf. When his more senior partner in this venture died suddenly, Saladin found himself elevated.

The obvious successor was Saladin. In a lavish ceremony, Caliph al-Adid confirmed him in office, spelling out in flowery words Saladin's duty to wage holy war: 'As for the jihad, thou art the nursling of its milk... Gird up therefore the shanks of spears to meet it'.

Saladin, his modesty unaffected by power and splendor, committed himself not just to jihad, but also to good government and service to the Sunni Caliph in Baghdad.

The early years of Saladin's rule in Egypt seem to have been very successful with taxation of the rich, alms given to the poor and trade encouraged among all nationalities and religions. In 1174, another fortunate turn of events played into Saladin's hands as Nur al-Din, his mentor, collapsed and died after playing a game of polo.

Saladin saw he could fill the void by pursuing a grand vision: to unite Egypt and Syria, and on this foundation retake Jerusalem and drive out the Crusaders. To do this, he had to get back to Syria.

Future unity meant that current enemies would one day be allies, so he was magnanimous, banning indiscriminate slaughter and releasing captives. By 1176, when he returned to Cairo, he was master of Syria, Egypt, and much of North Africa and the west of Arabia. .

Only Aleppo and Mosul remained outside his control. It was at this point he took the name Sultan Salah al-Din meaning 'Righteousness of the Faith'. However, before he could consolidate his power further he was attacked by Reynald de Châtillon, a Christian crusader who had been harrassing Muslim caravans. The aggressive actions of Reynald did help bring more Muslims to Saladin's banner. Further provocation in 1183 when 150 of Reynald's men were killed or captured raiding on either side of the Red Sea meant an attempt by

Saladin on Jerusalem, the heart of the Crusader kingdom, was more and more likely.

From 1174, Jerusalem was ruled by King Baldwin IV who, despite being incapacitated by leprosy, was considered an effective leader. Saladin and Baldwin had faced one another at the Battle of Montgisard, where the then 16-year-old Baldwin won a surprise victory in that surprise attack. A truce had held between the leaders for some time since. However, after his death in 1185, the throne of the Kingdom of Jerusalem passed to his sister Sybilla, who in turn crowned her husband Guy de Lusignan as king.

Guy and Reynald were captured and brought to Saladin's tent. The events in this tent have been told in different ways, but revolve around a custom that prisoners who were offered refreshment were to be spared. According to Geoffrey Hindley in his book "Saladin: Hero of Islam" Guy asked for water, which he was given, but he passed the cup to Reynald to drink first. Saladin then made clear that gesture would not protect him and left.

Returning in the evening he entered the tent housing the prisoners and at once summoned Raynald to stand before him; then and there Saladin felled him with a blow which caught him on the shoulder. A guard struck off the head and the corpse was dragged out by the heels. Guy, already exhausted physically and emotionally, assumed this was the beginning of a general killing. His European background made it impossible for him to accept that the lord of the infidels could be a man of his word, wrote Hindley. **But Saladin did spare Guy along with the other captured nobles.**

With the city full of refugees from the surrounding area hoping to find protection within the walls of Jerusalem, fear took hold and there was little expectation of mercy, according to Phillips. Shifting focus to the north, Saladin's bombardment finally broke through the walls, signalling an imminent victory for his forces and forcing Jerusalem's defenders to seek terms with Saladin.

The Christians within the city who wished to leave would have to pay 10 dinars for a man, 5 for a woman, one for a child as ransom. Balian personally offered to pay 30,000 dinars to allow the escape of the elderly and poor, according to Man.

On Oct. 2, 1187 Jerusalem officially surrendered to Saladin, an auspicious date, according to Phillips, as it coincided with anniversary of the Prophet's Night Journey when Muhammad is said to have ascended to heaven from Jerusalem.

Saladin's death and legacy

Saladin would not live to see the return of the Crusaders. Severe fatigue plagued him and early in 1193, fever and sickness had physicians attending to him regularly, causing great concern among his closest allies. **Despite years of battle and conquest, Saladin would die peacefully in his bed, possibly as a result of typhoid. After 12 days of illness, on 4 March 1193, a sheikh was reading to him from the Quran when he died. Carried through wailing crowds, he was buried nearby, leaving a unique reputation.** Christians admired him because he exemplified so-called Christian virtues, in contrast to the behaviour of their own leaders.

The legend of Saladin has outlived the man for centuries, making him an important figure in Islam, but he was also revered by western writers in his own time, making him a popular historical figure more broadly.

As Cecil B. DeMille presented in his 1935 Academy Award nominated motion picture, *The Crusades*, **the clemency and foresightedness of Saladin were markedly distinguishable from the brutality and petty-mindedness of his European foes, said Suleiman A. Mourad, Professor of Religion at Smith College, in an interview with All About History.**

God Works In Mysterious Ways

I hope that you will appreciate why Whisper ordered that I write this article and to cite the Great leader Saladin, for emulation.

Meditate on the current wars in the Middle East and ask:

- Why Erdogan and Turkey got the history of Islam and the role of Saladin so very wrong?
- Why the Empire refused to draw a map whereby the Kurds would have their own country and misled the Kurds into believing that instead of uniting the Muslims, as did Saladin, the Kurds must fight the Turks and received arms and funds from the Empire?
- Why Erdogan and the Arab Kingdoms cannot unite the Muslims? (they are paid vassals of the Empire)
- Why Turkey is a member of NATO, not Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq etc.?
- Why Muslims do not need a Caliphate or empire for Unity?
- Why the Sunnis and Shias must unite for Islam?

To avoid a disastrous war, ALL Muslims must demand a grand VISION for the UMMAH and that there is no need for an “empire” or “caliphate” as the need for an empire or caliphate is the imperial weapon to divide and suppress Islam!

Unity is the Grand Vision, not empires!

There is no division in Islam – the Sunnis and the Shias.

Where in the Holy Quran does it say, that there must be this evil divide and distinction?

None!

Zilch!

Prove Matthias Chang wrong, if you dare!