

Jesus Rebukes Paul as a False Prophet



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Paul Claims to be the Gentile Prophet

In Acts 13:47 Paul claims to be the gentile prophet of Isaiah 49:6 which means the **OT does prophecy about a prophet for the gentiles and Paul thinks its him.** Just to engage in his quotation, Isaiah 49 is a continuation of the servant songs of Isaiah. This gentile Prophet is introduced in Isaiah 42 and it cannot be Paul for some reasons I will quickly show.

Acts 13:47 ∨ New International Version ∨

47 For this is what the Lord has commanded us:

"I have made you^a a light for the Gentiles,
that you^b may bring salvation to the ends of the earth."^c

c. Acts 13:47 Isaiah 49:6

Isaiah 49:6 ∨ New International Version ∨

6

he says:

"It is too small a thing for you to be my servant
to restore the tribes of Jacob

and bring back those of Israel I have kept.

I will also make you a light for the Gentiles,
that my salvation may reach to the ends of the earth."

Jesus States Gentile Prophet Comes AFTER 70 ad

The Parable of the Wedding Banquet

22 Jesus spoke to them again in parables, saying: **2** "The kingdom of heaven is like a king who prepared a wedding banquet for his son. **3** He sent his servants to those who had been invited to the banquet to tell them to come, but they refused to come.

4 "Then he sent some more servants and said, 'Tell those who have been invited that I have prepared my dinner: My oxen and fattened cattle have been butchered, and everything is ready. Come to the wedding banquet.'

5 "But they paid no attention and went off—one to his field, another to his business. **6** The rest seized his servants, mistreated them and killed them. **7** The king was enraged. He sent his army and destroyed those murderers and burned their city.

8 "Then he said to his servants, 'The wedding banquet is ready, but those I invited did not deserve to come. **9** So go to the street corners and invite to the banquet anyone you find. **10** So the servants went out into the streets and gathered all the people they could find, the bad as well as the good, and the wedding hall was filled with guests.

V3 we see God send his servants (Prophets) to where he sends more in v4 to which in v6 they are seized and mistreated and killed. Then God burns their city. Gods city is Jerusalem, and Jerusalem wasn't burned until 70 ad meaning these Prophets are John and Jesus. But in v10 God sends MORE SERVANTS after 70 ad, so after Jesus. And they invited all people not just Israelites. This cannot be Paul because he preached to the Gentiles BEFORE 70 ad not fulfilling this chapter

The Prophets foreknowledge on the Parable

Some angels came to the Prophet (ﷺ) while he was sleeping. Some of them said, "He is sleeping. Others said, "His eyes are sleeping but his heart is awake." Then they said, "There is an example for this companion of yours." One of them said, "Then set forth an example for him." Some of them said, "He is sleeping." The others said, "His eyes are sleeping but his heart is awake." Then they said, "His example is that of a man who has built a house and then offered therein a banquet and sent an inviter (messenger) to invite the people. So whoever accepted the invitation of the inviter, entered the house and ate of the banquet, and whoever did not accept the invitation of the inviter, did not enter the house, nor did he eat of the banquet." Then the angels said, "Interpret this example to him so that he may understand it." Some of them said, "He is sleeping." The others said, "His eyes are sleeping but his heart is awake." And then they said, "The houses stands for Paradise and the call maker is Muhammad; and whoever obeys Muhammad, obeys Allah; and whoever disobeys Muhammad, disobeys Allah. Muhammad separated the people (i.e., through his message, the good is distinguished from the bad, and the believers from the disbelievers).

Reference

: Sahih al-Bukhari 7281

Interestingly, without having any access to this verse the Prophet Muhammad SAW angels recall this Parable he's never heard, and state the callmaker is about Muhammad. How could he one, recite a parable hes never heard or read, and two be able to theologically fit it with him?

Location of God's Servant

Isaiah 42:11 ✓ New International Version ✓

11 Let the wilderness and its towns raise their voices;
let the settlements where Kedar lives rejoice.
Let the people of Sela sing for joy;
let them shout from the mountaintops.

WHO IS KEDAR, AND WHERE DID HE SETTLE?
THE OLD TESTAMENT TELLS US THAT KEDAR WAS ONE OF THE SONS OF ISHMAEL:

Genesis 25:13-15 ✓ New International Version ✓

13 These are the names of the sons of Ishmael, listed in the order of their birth: Nebaioth the firstborn of Ishmael, Kedar, Adbeel, Mibsam, 14 Mishma, Dumah, Massa, 15 Hadad, Tema, Jetur, Naphish and Kedemah.

AS WE SAW WITH HIS FATHER ISHMAEL, KEDAR AND HIS OWN SONS ARE ALSO SPECIFICALLY LINKED TO ARABIA:

Ezekiel 27:21 ✓ New International Version ✓

21 Arabia and all the princes of Kedar were your customers; they did business with you in lambs, rams and goats.

Paul Never went to Mecca and Medina and cannot fulfill this prophecy

3. Ishmael's Descendants Dwelt from Havilah to Shur (Genesis 25:18)

13 These are the names of the sons of Ishmael, listed in the order of their birth: Nebaioth the firstborn of Ishmael, Kedar, Adbeel, Mibsam, 14 Mishma, Dumah, Massa, 15 Hadad, Tema, Jetur, Naphish and Kedemah. 16 These were the sons of Ishmael, and these are the names of the twelve tribal rulers according to their settlements and camps. 17 Ishmael lived a hundred and thirty-seven years. He breathed his last and died, and he was gathered to his people. 18 His descendants settled in the area from Havilah to Shur, near the eastern border of Egypt, as you go toward Ashur. And they lived in hostility toward^{all} all the tribes related to them.

IDENTIFYING HAVILAH חִילָה

Strong's Dictionary

Outline of Biblical Usage [7]

1. Havilah = "circle"

proper locative noun

1. a part of Eden through which flowed the river Pison (Araxes); was probably the Grecian Colchis, in the northeast corner of Asia Minor, near the Caspian Sea

2. a district in Arabia of the Ishmaelites named from the 2nd son of Cush probably the district of Kulan, in the northwestern part of Yemen

proper masculine noun

3. a son of Cush

4. a son of Joktan



Map of Hejaz and its Tihamah in the

Arabian Peninsula

Coordinates: 23°N 40°E

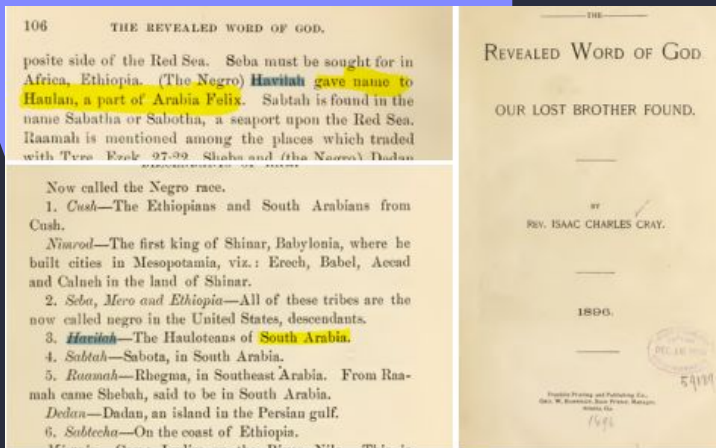
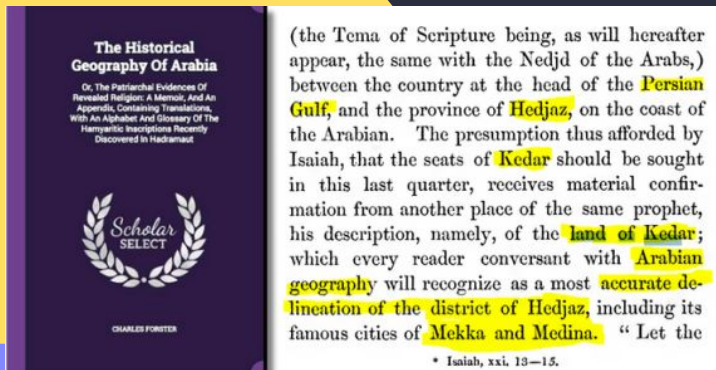
Saudi Arabia



HAVILAH TO
SHUR - FALL
WITHIN THE

HIJAZ REGION!!!

Scholars Agreeing





SMITH'S BIBLE DICTIONARY

SHUR IS FIRST MENTIONED IN THE NARRATIVE OF HAGGARS FLIGHT FROM SARAH. (GENESIS 16:7) ABRAHAM AFTERWARD "DWELLED BETWEEN KADESH AND SHUR, AND SOJOURNED IN GERAR." (GENESIS 20:1)

Shur [N] [E] [H]
(a wall), a place just without the eastern border of Egypt. **Shur is first mentioned in the narrative of Haggars flight from Sarah** (**Genesis 16:7**) [Abraham] afterward "dwelled between Kadesh and Shur," and sojourned in Gerar." (**Genesis 20:1**) It is also called Ethami. The wilderness of Shur was entered in the Israelites after they had crossed the Red Sea (**Exodus 15:22 Exodus 15:23**) It was also called the wilderness of Etham. (**Numbers 33:8**) Shur may have been a territory town east of the ancient head of the Red Sea; and from its being spoken of as a limit, it was probably the last Arabian town before entering Egypt.

Havilah is the Khawlan district in Yemen!!!

1010 HAVILAH
adopted. There is also another town in the Yemen: called **Hāwlan** (حَوْلَان).

The district of Khāwlan lies between the city of San'a and the Hijaz, i. e. in the northwestern portion of the Yemen. It took its name, according to the Arabs, from Khāwlan, a descendant of Kahtan (Joktan) (Marisid, s. v.), or, as some say, of Kahtan, brother of Ilmeyer (Cassin, *Exot.* i. 113, and tab. ii.). This genealogy says little more than that the name was Joktanite; and the difference between Kahtan and Kahlan may be neglected, both being descendants of the first Joktanite settler, and the whole of these early traditions pointing to a Joktanite settlement, without perhaps a distinct preservation of Joktan's name, and certainly none of a correct genealogy from him downwards.

Khāwlan is a fertile territory, embracing a large

*** HAVENS, FAIR. [FAIR HAVENS.]**
HAVILAH (חָוִילָה) [circle, district, First] **Ḥavilah, Ḥavilah: Havilah.** 1. A son of Cush (Gen. x. 7); and —

2. A son of Joktan (x. 29). Various theories have been advanced respecting these obscure peoples. It appears to be most probable that both stocks settled in the same country, and there intermarried; thus receiving one name, and forming one race, with a common descent. It is immaterial to the argument to decide whether in such instances the settlements were contemporaneous, or whether new immigrants took the name of the older settlers. In the case of **Havilah**, it seems that the Cushite people of this name formed the westernmost colony of Cush along the south of Arabia and that the Joktanites were an earlier colonization. It is commonly thought that the district of **Khāwlan** (حَوْلَان) in the Yemen, preserves the trace

Contemporary Sources

These two ancient Assyrian inscriptions, dating to the seventh century BCE, associate the king of the Arabs with the land of "Qedar":

Hazael, king of Arabs, with a sumptuous gift, came over to Nineveh, city of my sovereignty, he kissed my feet and begged me for his gods. And I had pity. [King Esarhaddon, Prism A IV, lines 6 - 9]



This small fragment, which originates from the bottom of a clay tablet, preserves part of an annalistic inscription of Ashurbanipal. What little of the text is extant records part of an account of the king's conflict with the Arabs, particularly with Uaitē ('Iautā'), son of **Hazael, a king of Qedar**. **Amumu-ladine**, another king of Qedar; Adiya, wife of Uaitē ('Iautā') and queen of the **Arabs**; and Natnu, the king of the Nabateans.

CATALOGUE

Museum Number	Provenance	Dimensions (cm)	cpn
K 4687	Nineveh, Kayumjik	2.5-5.1	p

Iauta son of Hazael king of the land of Qedar paid homage to me. He approached me concerning his gods (and) begged my kingship [King Assurbanipal, Prism B VII, lines 93 - 96]

Targum Jonathan on Isaiah 42
London "Chaldee Paraphrase," 1871



יְשִׁבָּה מִדְבָּרָא וְקָרְוִין דִּיתְבִּין בֵּיה פְצִיחִין יְתָבִין מְדַבֵּר עֲרָבָי יִשְׁבָּחוּן
מִיתָא כַּד יִפְקוּן מִבְּתֵי עַלְמִיהוֹן מְרִישֵׁי טוּרְיָא יְרִימוּן קְלָהוֹן:

Let the wilderness praise Him, and the cities that are in it, & the villages which inhabit the wilderness of the Arabians; let the dead praise Him, when they go forth from their long abodes; from the tops of the mountains let them lift up their voice.

7th ce bce rock inscription states the king of arabs lives in the land of Kedar. Targum Jonathan in the 1st ce ad understands kedar to be the arabias.

Servants New Gentile Torah

Isaiah 42:4 ▾ New International Version ▾

4 he will not falter or be discouraged
till he establishes **justice** on earth.
In his **teaching** the **islands** will put their hope."

Rashi on Isaiah 42:5

The Judaica Press complete Tanach with Rashi

42:4

וְלֹא יִרְוּץ. כְּמוֹ 'לֹא יִרְצֵץ', "כִּי מְלֵאָה הָאֶרֶץ דַּעַה" (ישעיהו
יא:ט), וְיִשְׁמְעוּ לָהּ, כְּעֵנֶן שֶׁנֶּאֱמָר (צפניה ג:ט) "כִּי אֶזְ אֶהְפֹּךְ אֶל
עַמִּים וְגו'", וְהוּא לְתוֹרָתוֹ אֵימִים יִיחִילוּ – כָּלֶם יִשְׁמְעוּ לְתוֹרָתוֹ:

Neither shall he weaken nor shall he be broken Heb. וְלֹא יִרְוּץ, like
וְלֹא יִרְצֵץ, he shall not be broken, "for the earth shall be full of
knowledge of the Lord as water covers the seabed" (supra 11:9). And
they shall obey them, as the matter is stated (Zeph. 3:9): "For then I
will make the nations pure of speech etc." That is what follows: And
for his instruction islands shall long. They shall all obey his
instruction.

4941 [e]

miš·pāt;

מִשְׁפָּט

justice

din: court, judgment, just

Original Word: דִּין

Part of Speech: Noun Masculine

Transliteration: dlyn

Pronunciation: deen

Phonetic Spelling: (deen)

NASB: court, judgment, just

Word Origin: [(Aramaic) corresponding to H1779 (דִּין - cause)]

1. judgement

Strong's Exhaustive Concordance

judgment

(Aramaic) corres. To **duwn** – judgement.

see HEBREW **duwn**

Lexical Summary

mishpat: Judgment, justice, ordinance, law, decision, right

Original Word: מִשְׁפָּט

Part of Speech: Noun Masculine

Transliteration: mishpat

Pronunciation: mish-PAWT

Phonetic Spelling: (mish-pawt')

The aramiac equivalent of the hebrew word
justice, "mishpat" is "**deen**" which is the same in
arabic. And the Prophet SAW establishes the
deen of Islam as the Quran states Q61.9 "It is
He who sent His Messenger with the **Deen of
truth**" Q24.55 "He will surely **establish for them
their Deen**"

Daniel 7:10 ▾ New King James Version ▾

Aramiac equivalent of mishpat

The **a** court was seated,

Or judgment

8451 [e]

ū·lê·tō·w·rā·tōw

וּלְתוֹרָתוֹ

and for His law

Isaiah says he will establish **HIS TORAH**
for **THE GENTILES** (arab islands)

Lexical Summary

torah: law, instruction, laws

Paul does not establish a deen of religion he says we are free from the law and does
the opposite. **Again doing the opposite, he has no torah of his own.** So the arabs
lacked their own new Torah until the Prophet SAW comes and gives his law
instructions of deen.

Paul breaks the law, he doesn't uphold it

Acts 21:18 ▾ New International Version ▾

18 The next day Paul and the rest of us went to see James, and all the elders were present.

21 They have been informed that you teach all the Jews who live among the Gentiles to turn away from Moses, telling them not to circumcise their children or live according to our customs.

NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER

It appears then that 2 Peter was written long after Peter's death, and for a number of reasons scholars have typically considered it to be the final book of the New Testament, written around 120 CE or so.

Writing in the Name of God—
Why the Bible's Authors Are Not
Who We Think They Are

FORGED

BART D. EHRLMAN

New York Times Bestselling Author of MISQUOTING JESUS

2 PETER

There is less debate among scholars of the New Testament about the authorship of 2 Peter than for any of the other books sometimes considered forgeries. Whoever wrote 2 Peter, it was not Simon Peter.²⁰ The author certainly claims to be Peter, even in Scripture.⁹ The book of 2 Peter was rejected by a number of early church fathers, as discussed by both Jerome and Eusebius, but none more straightforwardly than the notable Christian teacher of Alexandria Didymus the Blind, who argued that "the letter is false and so is not to be in the canon."¹⁰ Peter, in other words, did not actually write it, according to Didymus, even though the author claimed to be Peter.

Moreover, the author of 2 Peter is writing at a time when there was already a collection of Paul's letters in circulation, and these letters were being considered on a par with the Old Testament "Scriptures" (3:16). This could not have been during Paul's lifetime,²² and early church tradition indicates that both Peter and Paul were killed during the reign of Nero.

These are among the reasons for thinking that 2 Peter almost certainly could not have been written by Peter.²³ And there is one more compelling reason. There are excellent grounds for thinking that Peter could not write.

Some scholars have suggested that Peter did not directly write 1 Peter (as I've indicated, almost no one thinks he wrote 2 Peter), but that he indirectly wrote it, for example, by dictating

James accuses Paul of apostasy for teaching Jews to no longer uphold the law, the opposite of what Isaiah clearly stated. Christians will commonly object by stating that the apostles affirm Paul

However, almost every affirmation is just from Paul himself self asserting these claims, like 2 Timothy and Galatians.

But Christians will also point to 2 Peter 3:15-16 where the author (Peter) affirms Paul's letters. Unfortunately 2 Peter and even 1 Peter are both blatant forgeries with a clear late 2nd century dating evident by its high praise of the new testament epistles as scripture even tho no church father prior to 150 ad viewed the epistles or gospels as scripture. Such as Ignatius, Justin Martyr, and Tatian, he only called his harmonized diatessaron scripture. All these fathers took it as historical documentation. 2 Peter is written to clearly seem like Peter to affirm the validity of Paul's letters with ultimate authority, but its usage of scripture is clearly historically anachronistic.

And so, is it possible that Peter wrote 1 and 2 Peter? We have seen good reasons for believing he did not write 2 Peter, and some reason for thinking he didn't write 1 Peter. But it is highly probable that in fact he could not write at all. I should point out that the book of 1 Peter is written by a highly literate, highly educated, Greek-speaking Christian who is intimately familiar with the Jewish Scriptures in their Greek translation, the Septuagint. This is not Peter.

Warrior Servant

Isaiah 42:13 ▾ King James Version ▾

13 The LORD shall go forth as a mighty man, he shall stir up jealousy like a man of war: he shall cry, yea, roar; he shall prevail against his enemies.

Exodus 7:17-21 ▾ New International Version ▾

THIS IS WHAT THE LORD SAYS:

WITH THE STAFF THAT IS IN MY HAND

17 This is what the LORD says: By this you will know that I am the LORD: With the staff that is in my hand I will strike the water of the Nile, and it will be changed into blood. 18 The fish in the Nile will die, and the river will stink; the Egyptians will not be able to drink its water."

20 Moses and Aaron did just as the LORD had commanded. He raised his staff in the presence of Pharaoh and his officials and struck the water of the Nile, and all the water was changed into blood.

21 The fish in the Nile died, and the river smelled so bad that the Egyptians could not drink its water. Blood was everywhere in Egypt.

IT WAS MOSES WHO RAISED HIS STAFF AND STRUCK THE WATER

Paul is not a warrior who's ever engaged in war like Moses, Joshua, or Muhammad. He cannot fit this verse.

This isn't symbolism of having a threatening force, or literal as God coming down to earth. But rather the ancient Jewish concept of agency called *shaliah*. We see it used in the Bible and found in ancient 1st century authoritative halakhic teachings.

אָמַר 'ā-mar	says
יְהוָה Yah-weh,	Yahweh:
בְּזֹאת bə-zōt	by this
תֵּדַע tê-da',	you shall know
כִּי kî	that
אֲנִי 'ā-nî	I

Moses strikes the staff but the Hebrew says I am Yahweh I will strike the rod in my hand. Yet Moses is not Yahweh, this is divine agency explained next slide.

יְהוָה Yah-weh;	[am] Yahweh
הִנֵּה hîn-nêh	behold
אֲנִי 'ā-nō-kî	I
מִכֶּה mak-keh	will strike
בַּמִּטָּה bam-mat-teh	with the rod
אֲשֶׁר- 'ā-šer-	that
בְּיָדִי bə-yā-dî,	[is] in my hand

Ancient Jewish Shaliah Proof

Essee states that -

"All Old Testament scholars and commentators recognize that in Jewish custom whenever a superior commissioned an agent to act on his behalf, the agent was regarded as the person himself. This is well expressed in The Encyclopedia of the Jewish Religion: **Agent** (Heb. Shaliah): The main point of the Jewish law of agency is expressed in the dictum, "a person's agent is regarded as the person himself" (Ned. 72B; Kidd, 41b). Therefore any act committed by a duly appointed agent is regarded as having been committed by the principle, who therefore bears full responsibility for it with consequent complete absence of liability on the part of the agent."

So not only is the shaliah the "image" of the person, according to Jewish understanding, man's agent is as himself. To verify Essee

Director of PhD Program in Pastoral Ministry Raymond James Essee writes how the ancient Jewish writers from the Bavli Kiddushin which is the authoritative halakhah at its time as stated by Paul Elman. Is an ancient authoritative halakhic teaching tracing to at least the 1st CE BCE.

Targum Jonathan on Isaiah 42
London "Chaldee Paraphrase," 1871

Behold, my servant, **the Messiah**, whom I bring, my chosen in whom one delights: as for my Word, I will put my Holy Spirit upon him; he shall reveal my judgment unto the nations.

Targum Jonathan 1 CE AD, states that Isaiah 42 is about the Messiah Cyrus, Isaiah 44-45 calls him the Messiah. Then he parallels v13 with v24-25 to show a shaliah agency that the agent is Cyrus a warrior who comes

from the Arabias. And in v24-25 he explains how God's anger is burned through him as a warrior he frees Israel from their Babylonian Captivity. So ancient Jews already understood this character to be a divinely installed warrior servant.

The Lord shall be seen to do mighty things: **He shall reveal Himself in anger** to do a **mighty work by the word of His wrath**; **He shall reveal Himself to His enemies by His might** in an earthquake. **Who delivered Jacob for a spoil, and Israel to the robbers?** Was it not the Lord? Because they have sinned against Him; and they would not walk in His righteous paths before Him, neither would they receive the instruction of His law. Therefore He hath **poured upon them the fury of His anger**, and **hath brought upon them the strength of His warriors**, and hath slain them round about, and they knew it not; and they ruled over them, and they did not lay His fear to heart.

Mission of the Gentile Torah

Isaiah 42:10 ▾ New International Version ▾

Song of Praise to the Lord

10 Sing to the LORD a new song,
his praise from the ends of the earth,
you who go down to the sea, and all that is in it,
you islands, and all who live in them.

שִׁיר šir	a song
חֲדָשׁ hā-dāš	new
תְּהִלָּתוֹ ta-hil-lā-tōw	[And] His praise
מִקְצֵה miq-qeš	from the ends
הָאֲרֶץ hā-'ā-res	of the earth

Gesenius' Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon [?]

תְּהִלָּה f. (from the root תָּלַל Piel).—(1) **praise**.
Ps. 22:26; 48:11; 51:17; hence—(a) a song containing praise, **a hymn** Ps. 22:4; 66:2; 145:1; and pl. תְּהִלִּים, as the title of the whole book of *Psalms*.—(b) **the person praised or celebrated**, Deu. 26:19; Jer. 13:11; 33:9; Zeph. 3:19, 20.
(2) **praise**, in which any one stands with respect to others, **glory**, Psa. 9:15; Isa. 42:8. Hence **the person (or thing) wherein any one glories** Jer. 17:14; אֲנִי תְהִלָּתִי “thou (Jehovah, art) my glory.” Deu. 10:21.

The Meaning and Virtues of **Tahlil** (لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ)

5 MIN READ

The greatest statement ever uttered, the foundation of faith and the cornerstone of existence itself لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ —

The only One who is worthy of our worship and submission is Allah.

The believers of the Gentile Prophet, which are “all who live in the islands” which we have established is the arabias. Will sing a song like torah recitation of his praise. The hebrew word for his praise is Tahlil which the arabia's did not have until Islam where the word became associated for “there is no God but Allah” in the shahada. Which Muslims recite everyday and so did all the arabia after Muhammad, but not Paul. He cannot Fulfill this in anyway. **Furthermore the Shahada is recited 24/7 across the world from the adhan 5 times a day** because of the time differences there isn't a single second in the world where the shahada isn't being recited in the world.

Holy Spirit Supported Prophetic Servant

The Servant of the Lord

42 "Here is my servant, whom I uphold,
my chosen one in whom I delight;
I will put my Spirit on him,

Examples of Prophetic Spirit

1 Samuel 10:6 ▾ New International Version ▾

6 The Spirit of the Lord will come powerfully upon you, and you will prophesy with them;

1 Samuel 19:20 ▾ New International Version ▾

20 so he sent men to capture him. But when they saw a group of prophets prophesying, with Saul standing there as their leader, the Spirit of God came on Saul's men, and they also prophesied.

Numbers 24:2-3 ▾ New International Version ▾

2 When Balaam looked out and saw Israel encamped tribe by tribe, the Spirit of God came on him, and he spoke his message:

"The prophecy of Balaam son of Beor,
the prophecy of one whose eye sees clearly,

Ezekiel 11:5 ▾ New International Version ▾

5 Then the Spirit of the Lord came on me, and he told me to say: "This is what the Lord says: That is what you are saying, you leaders in Israel, but I know what is going through your mind.

The Hebrew for spirit here, *ruwach*, is not limited to the Holy Spirit but is used in the Bible regularly to mean prophesying. Paul fails here again because he doesn't prophesy anything. Let alone anything biblically specific like Daniel, that came historically true. The second understanding is that the servant has the Holy Spirit supporting him, but again Paul fails because he has a messenger of Satan who torments him. Something no prophet like Moses, Jesus, or Muhammad had.

The Prophet Muhammad SAW has direct lifetime prophecies in the Quran and extra lifetime prophecies that came true or are scientifically inevitably true. Unlike Paul, he doesn't even come close. He is also supported by the Holy Spirit and not tormented by Satan.

2 Corinthians 12:7 ▾ New International Version ▾

7 or because of these surpassingly great revelations. Therefore, in order to keep me from becoming conceited, I was given a thorn in my flesh, a messenger of Satan, to torment me.

Holy Spirit Supported Prophetic Servant

16:102

Say, "The holy spirit has brought it down from your Lord with the truth to reassure the believers, and as a guide and good news for those who submit 'to Allah'."

26:193

which the trustworthy spirit "Gabriel" brought down

into your heart 'O Prophet—so that you may be one of the warners—

The Prophet Muhammad SAW is supported by the holy spirit and also prophecies such as in the Quran in chapter 30, he states a war in 622 ad will end in 3-9 years in the opposite favor of the war which is not only highly unexpected but it ended exactly as stated. The verse also states its the nearest land, but the semantic range of the word can also mean lowest. Modern science confirms the Byzantine battlefield in 627 ad was in one of the lowest points on earth. Something not known at the time. Paul does not reproduce this

Quran 30:2-6

The Byzantines have been defeated (2)

In the nearest land. But they, after their defeat, will triumph (3)

Within three to nine years. To Allāh belongs the command before and after [that], and on that day the believers will rejoice (4)

In the victory of Allāh. He gives victory to whom He wills, and He is the Exalted in Might, the Merciful. (5)

[It is] the promise of Allāh. Allāh does not fail in His promise, but most of the people do not know. (6)

Holy Spirit Supported Prophetic Servant

"And you will see barefoot naked poor shepherds/Bedouins vying with one another in the construction of buildings" (Sahih Bukhari In Book reference 6, Hadith 4777)

Abu Huraira reported Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) as saying:

The earth will vomit long pieces of its liver like columns of gold and silver, and the murderer will come and say: It was for this that I committed murder. The breaker of family ties will come and say: It was for this that I broke the family ties; and the thief will come and say: It is for this that my hands were cut off. They will then leave it and will not take anything out of it.

Reference : Sahih Muslim 1013
In-book reference : Book 12, Hadith 78

"The [Last] Hour will not be established...till the land of the Arabs return to being gardens and rivers." (Sahih Muslim 157c)

The bedouin is the desert dweller in the UAE. The Prophet is stating much later in the future the barefoot desert dwellers of the UAE compete in the construction in the building of tall towers.

And they will get the funding for this from long columns from the earth rich like gold and silver.

Hes stating that in Dubai the barefoot bedouins will become rich from oil and build extremely tall towers, as we see today.

Another quick prophecy is when he states the arabias used to be a swampland, and will return to that. This is scientifically true as 180k years ago Saudi Arabia was a swampland and it will eventually return to such. This is a complete historical absurdity to say this in his uneducated region, yet the Prophet Muhammad states it. And Paul cannot produce any prophecies like this either. Making him yet again fail this.

Jesus Rebukes Prophets from Paul's tribe

Matthew 7:15 ▾ New International Version ▾

True and False Prophets

15 "Watch out for false prophets. They come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ferocious wolves.

Romans 11:1 ▾ New International Version ▾

The Remnant of Israel

11 I ask then: Did God reject his people? By no means! I am an Israelite myself, a descendant of Abraham, from the tribe of Benjamin.

Genesis 49:27 ▾ New International Version ▾

27 "Benjamin is a ravenous wolf;
in the morning he devours the prey,
in the evening he divides the plunder."

Jesus says to watch out from prophets who are inwardly the ferocious wolf. He's doing a polemic on prophets arising from the tribe of Benjamin as they are ferocious wolves.

Paul himself comes from the tribe of Benjamin,

making another explicit hint at a direct condemnation of Paul's prophethood

Jesus Rebukes Paul's Visions

Matthew 24:26 ▾ New International Version ▾

26 "So if anyone tells you, 'There he is, out in the wilderness,' do not go out; or, 'Here he is, in the inner rooms,' do not believe it.

Acts 9:3-5 ▾ New International Version ▾

3 As he neared Damascus on his journey, suddenly a light from heaven flashed around him. 4 He fell to the ground and heard a voice say to him, "Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me?"

5 "Who are you, Lord?" Saul asked.

"I am Jesus, whom you are persecuting," he replied.

Acts 22:17-18 ▾ New International Version ▾

17 "When I returned to Jerusalem and was praying at the temple, I fell into a trance 18 and saw the Lord speaking to me. 'Quick!' he said.

'Leave Jerusalem immediately, because the people here will not accept your testimony about me.'

As we know wilderness is the desert. Jesus states don't trust people who state they see the messiah, Jesus, out in the desert. A claim made directly by Paul to attest his Christian Conversion.

Then Jesus states don't believe people who have private visions of Jesus in their seclusion. Something else that Paul directly claims.

He only gets private visions that nobody else can see. Whereas the Prophet Muhammad SAW **receives divine revelation in front of dozens of eye witnesses as relayed in a massly independently transmitted hadith, sahih muslim 8a.** So again Jesus not only rebukes Paul. But Paul also fails to demonstrate adequate evidence he is a true prophet of God.

Jesus Rebukes Paul's Prophethood

Revelation 2:1-2 ▾ New International Version ▾

To the Church in Ephesus

2 To the angel^(a) of the church in Ephesus write:

These are the words of him who holds the seven stars in his right hand and walks among the seven golden lampstands. ²I know your deeds, your hard work and your perseverance. I know that you cannot tolerate wicked people, that you have tested those who claim to be apostles but are not, and have found them false.

2 Timothy 1:15 ▾ New International Version ▾

15 You know that everyone in the province of Asia has deserted me, including Phygelus and Hermogenes.

Revelation 12:17 ▾ New International Version ▾

17 Then the dragon was enraged at the woman and went off to wage war against the rest of her offspring—those who keep God's commands and hold fast their testimony about Jesus.

Revelation 14:12 ▾ New International Version ▾

12 This calls for patient endurance on the part of the people of God who keep his commands and remain faithful to Jesus.

While Muslims don't accept the reliability of Revelations, Christians hold Jesus is truly revealing revelation here, so they take this authoritative. **Here Jesus states that the Church of Ephesus was tested with a false apostle, and rejected him.**

Well Ephesus is in Asia minor which Paul stated rejected him and he claims to be an apostle. **Furthermore Revelations has anti law breaking polemics when it teaches adamantly that Christians must follow the law in order to be saved.**

It seems that Revelations directly polemically addresses Paul's teaching and ambiguously refers to him as a false prophet.

Conclusion

Paul's own Biblical prophecies over himself in Isaiah 49 are **provenly contradictory the Bible's expectations of the Gentile Prophet**, making him a **False Prophet by his own standard**.

Jesus understands there also to be a Gentile Prophet however **he entirely rebukes Paul's teaching by stating that the Gentile Prophet comes after 70 ad** whereas **Paul preached before 70 ad, making him a False Prophet**

Jesus then **rebukes Paul by his tribal descent, his types of visions and lack of evidence** supporting his prophethood. And for a Christian, **in Revelations he attacks Paul's teaching and Prophethood** by calling him a **False Prophet**.

James tries Paul for apostasy and **later Christians in the second century forge apostolic letters** to affirm Paul's letters, and they are clearly anachronistic and forged.

Paul is clearly a **False Prophet** according to the **Biblical standard**.