

UNLOCKING ALLAH'S SECRETS,
IS IT TRUE, THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA
WAS ESTABLISHED, TAKES AN EXAMPLE TO
THE FIRST ISLAMIC STATE, WHICH WAS BUILT BY
THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD SAW

Ahmad Sudirman

Stockholm - SWEDEN
December 20, 2022

UNLOCKING ALLAH'S SECRETS,
IS IT TRUE, THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA WAS ESTABLISHED,
TAKES AN EXAMPLE TO THE FIRST ISLAMIC STATE,
WHICH WAS BUILT BY THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD SAW

© Copyright 2022 Ahmad Sudirman*
Stockholm - SWEDEN

ABSTRACT

Before the author writes down the problem is it true, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was established, takes an example to the first Islamic State, which was built by the Prophet Muhammad saw, the author first asks forgiveness from Allah SWT. Here the author tries to open the veil that covers the secret of is it true, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was established, takes an example to the first Islamic State, which was built by the Prophet Muhammad saw, based on Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)

There are several verses that reveal Allah's secret about is it true, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was established, takes an example to the first Islamic State, which was built by the Prophet Muhammad saw, namely the following verses:

"And you will punish what Allah has said between them, and do not follow their lusts. And be careful of them, so that they do not turn you away from some of what Allah has sent down to you. If they turn away, then know that in fact Allah wills that calamity befalls them due to some of their sins. And in fact most people are wicked people. (Al Maa'idah: 5: 49)

"an Apostle who reads to you the verses of Allah which explain that He brings out those who believe and do good deeds from darkness to light. And whoever believes in Allah and does good deeds, surely Allah will enter him into Gardens flowing in rivers beneath it; they will abide therein forever. Verily, Allah will give him good sustenance (Ath Thalaq: 65: 11)

In an effort to open the veil of Allah's secret about is it true, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was established, takes an example to the first Islamic State, which was built by the Prophet Muhammad saw, the author uses the basis of deoxyribonucleic acid.

HYPOTHESIS

Here the author proposes the hypothesis that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was established, not taking the example of the first Islamic State built by the Prophet Muhammad saw, based on Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)

PHOTON

Photons are elementary particles of the boson type and carriers of electromagnetic interaction.

QUARK

If we want to know about quarks, then we have to look at one of the hydrogen atoms, which is the building element of the human body, animals, plants and fruits, as well as inanimate objects. Then we open the body of the hydrogen atom, we will find one electron and one proton nucleus. So if this proton is split, then we will find two up quarks and one down quark. Where these three quarks are combined with a gluon.

DEOXYRIBONUCLEATED ACID (DNA)

DNA is a storehouse of genetic information that has a double structure that forms a double helix and contains polynucleotide macromolecules that are arranged repeatedly from nucleotide polymers. This nucleotide consists of folate, a 5-carbon sugar and one of the nitrogenous bases. The nitrogenous bases are Guanine (G), Adenine (A), Cytosine (C) and Thymine (T).

Guanine (G) consists of 5 carbon atoms, 5 nitrogen atoms, 1 oxygen atom and 5 hydrogen atoms. Adenine(A) has 5 carbon atoms, 5 nitrogen atoms and 5 hydrogen atoms. Cytosine (C) contains 4 carbon atoms, 3 nitrogen atoms, 1 oxygen atom and 5 hydrogen atoms. Thymine (T) contains 5 carbon atoms, 2 nitrogen atoms, 2 oxygen atoms and 6 hydrogen atoms. Folate contains 1 atom of phosphorus, 4 atoms of oxygen and 2 atoms of hydrogen. A 5 carbon sugar has 5 carbon atoms, 2 oxygen atoms and 8 hydrogen atoms.

Based on human Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), it consists of 32.20% carbon atoms, 25.43% nitrogen atoms, 6.78% oxygen atoms and 35.59% hydrogen atoms. Where carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen atoms are widely available around us and in the atmosphere.

IS IT TRUE, THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA WAS ESTABLISHED, TAKES AN EXAMPLE TO THE FIRST ISLAMIC STATE, WHICH WAS BUILT BY THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD SAW

Now, we are still concentrating on dismantling the secrets contained behind the verses: *"...should you punish the actions between them according to what Allah said... (Al Maa'idah: 5: 49)*

It turns out that Allah has declared *"...should you punish the actions between them according to what Allah said... (Al Maa'idah: 5: 49)*

So, now the question arises,

What about the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, was the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia built, following the example of the first Islamic State founded by the Prophet Muhammad saw?

Well, the answer is revealed below,

The Kingdom of Ibn Saud Dynasty started from Dar'iyah in Najd

The Empire of the Ibn Saud Dynasty started from Dar'iyah in Najd and then expanded to the Hejaz region (Mecca, Medina, Jeddah) which was previously the Hejaz region under the rule of the Ottoman Turks.

From 1745 AD to 1792 AD, Amir Muhammad bin Saud's territory had expanded from the Dar'iyah region to the Riyadh region. By occupying Riyadh, it meant that most of the Najd area was under his control. After Amir Muhammad bin Saud died in 1765, he was succeeded by his son Abdul Aziz bin Muhammad bin Saud who was also the son-in-law of Shaykh Muhammad bin Abdul Wahhab, who reigned from 1765 to 1803.

Here you can see how the war for control of the Riyadh region was waged by Shaykh Muhammad bin Abdul Wahhab with Amir Muhammad bin Saud, who was also continued with Abdul Aziz bin Muhammad bin Saud which took nearly 50 years.

After the death of Shaykh Muhammad bin Abdul Wahhab in 1206 H / 1792 AD, the struggle of the

muwahhidin ranks with the Wahhabiyah or Salafiyyah movement did not stop, instead it intensified and expanded.

As continued by the sons of Shaykh Muhammad bin Abdul Wahhab, including Shaykh Imam Abdullah bin Muhammad, Shaykh Husin bin Muhammad, Shaykh Ibrahim bin Muhammad, Shaykh Ali bin Muhammad. Also by the Shaykh's grandchildren, such as Shaykh Abdurrahman bin Hasan, Shaykh Ali bin Husin, Shaykh Sulaiman bin Abdullah bin Muhammad. Including the Shaykh's students, including Shaykh Hamad bin Nasir bin Mu'ammam.

Abdul Aziz bin Muhammad bin Saud demolished the tomb of Ali bin Abi Talib

Under the leadership of Abdul Aziz bin Muhammad bin Saud, the Muwahhidin line with the Wahhabiyah or Salafiyyah movement went to Najaf in Iraq to destroy Ali bin Abi Talib's tomb, also forwarded to Karbala in Iraq to destroy the tomb of Hussein bin Ali bin Abi Talib which was carried out in 1802, one year before Abdul Aziz bin Muhammad bin Saud stepped down from power. Saud bin Abdul Aziz bin Muhammad Al Saud attempted to attack the Hejaz

When Abdul Aziz bin Muhammad bin Saud stepped down, he was replaced by Saud bin Abdul Aziz bin Muhammad Al Saud who reigned from 1803 until his death in 1814.

Under the leadership of Saud bin Abdul Aziz bin Muhammad Al Saud, the Muwahhidin ranks with the Wahhabiyah or Salafiyyah movement attacked the Hejaz, and were able to occupy Mecca and Medina. However, the Ottoman Turks, through Viceroy Muhammad Ali from Egypt, were able to retake Mecca and Medina, where the muwahhidin troops with the Wahhabiyah or Salafiyyah movement were forced to retreat back to Najd.

Abdullah bin Saud lost the Hejaz, Najd, Riyadh and Dar'iyah

When Saud bin Abdul Aziz bin Muhammad Al Saud died he was replaced by Abdullah bin Saud who was in power from 1814 to 1818. But the Muwahhidin forces with the Wahhabiyah or Salafiyyah movement under the leadership of Abdullah bin Saud were unable to fight Muhammad Ali's army from Egypt, so that in the end Riyadh fell into the hands of Muhammad Ali's troops and Abdullah bin Saud was forced to retreat to Dar'iyah. However, even this Dar'iyah eventually fell into the hands of the Viceroy Muhammad Ali's troops from Egypt.

When Muhammad Ali reconquered the Hejaz and Najd including Dar'iyah, the Saud dynasty was still alive even though it had no de-facto power and territory, where Abdullah bin Saud's successor was Turki bin Abdullah, and after Turki bin Abdullah fell he was replaced by Faisal bin Turki bin Abdullah Al Saud. When Faisal bin Turki bin Abdullah Al Saud stepped down, he was replaced by Abdul Rahman bin Faisal (1850 - 1928), who ruled from 1889 to 1891.

Abdul Rahman bin Faisal took back the government de-jure and de-facto

In 1889 Abdul Rahman bin Faisal was able to regain control of the government de-jure and de-facto and carried out an attack on Riyadh and succeeded in occupying it. But Abdul Rahman bin Faisal was unable to survive when a conflict arose against Ibn Rashid who ruled the territory under the Ottoman Turks. In 1891 Abdul Rahman bin Faisal was forced out of Riyadh and got asylum in Kuwait. Even though Abdul Rahman bin Faisal was in exile in Kuwait, he was still considered an Imam until his death in 1928.

Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman bin Faisal Al Saud or Ibn Saud is in power

When Abdul Rahman bin Faisal was forced out of Riyadh and received asylum in Kuwait, Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman bin Faisal Al Saud (1880 AD - 9 November 1953 AD) was appointed in 1901 at the age of 21 as leader of the Saud dynasty with the title Sultan of Najd.

A year later, in 1902, Sultan Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman bin Faisal Al Saud or who was called by the nickname Ibn Saud along with the Muwahhidin troops with the Wahhabiyah or Salafiyyah movement carried out an attack on Riyadh and succeeded in occupying Riyadh and killing the Governor of Riyadh who came from the Ibn family. Rashid. With the occupation of Riyadh, Ibn Saud's de-jure and de-facto territory expanded again.

However, Ibn Rashid with the Ottoman Turks again attacked the muwahhidin forces with the wahhabiyah or salafiyyah movement, so that the muwahhidin forces with the wahhabiyah or salafiyyah movement under Ibn Saud were beaten back and defeated on June 15, 1904.

The government of the British Empire entered into an agreement with Ibn Saud

It turned out that the muwahhidin troops with the Wahhabiyah or salafiyyah movement which had been beaten back by Ibn Rashid's troops together with the Ottoman Turkish war troops, could be rebuilt with the help and training of the British Empire troops who were involved in the First World War (1914 – 1918).

Where the Government of the United Kingdom entered into an agreement with Ibn Saud in December 1915 which made the Najd region, namely Ibn Saud's de-facto and de-jure territory, a British protectorate. Meanwhile, on the part of Ibn Saud, he promised to wage war against Ibn Rashid, who controlled the Hejaz Province under the territory of the Ottoman Turks. With financial assistance of 5,000 Pounds Sterling every month plus the assistance of weapons from the British Empire, finally in 1922 Ibn Saud, supported by the ranks of the muwahhidin with the salafiyyah movement alias wahhabiyah, was able to defeat Ibnu Rashid's troops from the Ottoman Turks for the Hejaz Province.

The Kingdom of Saudi stood on the help of the British Empire

After the Hejaz was controlled by Ibn Saud along with his muwahhidin troops with the salafiyyah movement alias wahhabiyah, on September 23, 1932 the Kingdom of Saudi was declared established and directly recognized by the British Empire, with the Wahhabi ideology declared as the ideology or ideology of the Kingdom of Saudi.

It is proven that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia did not take the example of the first Islamic State built by the Prophet Muhammad saw in Medina

Now, it is evident that the process of growth and development of the Saudi Kingdom, from Dar'iyah to Mecca, Medina, Jeddah, can be seen and read about how Shaykh Muhammad bin Abdul Wahhab and Amir Dar'iyah Muhammad bin Saud actually built the Saud dynasty. which began in Dar'iyah and expanded by occupying the Hejaz region which was controlled by the Ottoman Turks and eventually became the Saudi Kingdom by implementing Wahhabi or Salafi teachings.

Now, these are facts, evidence, and the history of the founding of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which was built by the Muhammad bin Saud family and the Shaykh Muhammad bin Abdul Wahhab family with the ranks of the muwahhidin and the wahhabiyah or salafiyyah movement.

*Ahmad Sudirman

Candidate of Philosophy degree in Psychology

Candidate of Philosophy degree in Education

Candidate of Philosophy degree in vocational education in The Industrial Programme,
Engineering Mechanics

ahmad@ahmadsudirman.se

www.ahmadsudirman.se