



Deuteronomy 33:2 : Moses came from Sinai, Jesus from Seir, Muhammad from Paran (Makkah)

Izvor: <https://minbarlive.com/videos/deuteronomy-33-2-moses-came-from-sinai-jesus-from-seir-muhammad-from-paran-makka>

A former conservative American Jew describes his discovery that Deuteronomy 33:2 contains a biblical prophecy of the Messenger Muhammad ﷺ, identifying the three geographic references (Sinai, Seir, Paran) as corresponding to Musa, Isa, and Muhammad respectively, which led him to embrace Islam.

SAŽETAK

This talk presents a personal theological journey in which the speaker, raised in conservative American Judaism, examines biblical prophecy through the lens of Islamic theology. The speaker focuses on Deuteronomy 33:2, a verse describing God coming from three locations: Sinai, Seir, and Paran. Through scriptural investigation and historical geography, the speaker argues that Sinai refers to Musa receiving the Torah, Seir refers to Isa's ministry in Palestine, and Paran—identified as ancient Makkah in the Arabian Peninsula—refers to the Messenger Muhammad ﷺ. The speaker supports this identification by referencing the biblical account of Ibrahim leaving Hajar and Ismail in the wilderness of Paran, establishing Paran's location in Arabia. The speaker describes encountering these connections with such clarity and theological coherence that rejecting them seemed impossible, and recounts how this scriptural study ultimately led to a profound spiritual transformation and acceptance of Islam.

KLJUČNE PORUKE

Deuteronomy 33:2 is interpreted as a three-part prophecy: Sinai corresponds to Musa and the Torah, Seir corresponds to Isa and his ministry in Palestine, and Paran corresponds to the Messenger Muhammad ﷺ in Makkah (Deuteronomy 33:2).

Paran is identified as an ancient biblical name for Makkah in the Arabian Peninsula, established by the biblical account of Ibrahim leaving Hajar and Ismail in the wilderness of Paran.

The Messenger Muhammad ﷺ is described in Deuteronomy as coming 'with ten thousand saints' and 'a fiery law in his hand,' fulfilling the prophetic language of the verse.

The clarity and perfection of the Qur'anic revelations given to the Messenger Muhammad ﷺ are presented as so evident that rejection would require deliberate ignorance.

The speaker's personal discovery of these scriptural connections, beginning with his son's question, led to an unexpected but inevitable spiritual transformation and acceptance of Islam.

Those who encountered the Messenger Muhammad ﷺ recognized the truth of his message more easily than they would recognize their own children, due to the clarity of the divine revelations.

ČLANAK

A Son's Question and a Journey of Discovery

My son asked me to look carefully at the Bible and the Gospel, telling me I would find the Messenger Muhammad mentioned there. He pointed me to specific passages, and when I opened the book, the words seemed to leap out at me as if in three dimensions, shining with clarity. I had been raised as a conservative American Jew, born in the mid-twentieth century, with the understanding that the Lord our God is one. But when my son presented these connections, something shifted in how I understood the scriptures I had known since childhood.

Deuteronomy 33:2 and the Three Messengers

Deuteronomy 33:2 describes how the sun came up over Sinai, rose higher over Seir, and crested at Paran. When I looked into what these places truly meant, the passage became unmistakably clear. Sinai is where Musa received the law—the Ten Commandments. Seir is where Isa overcame the temptations of Shaytan. And Paran is an ancient name for Makkah, where the Messenger Muhammad ﷺ was born. Once I saw this connection, I could not unsee it anymore.

The passage in Deuteronomy 3:21–3 says: "The God came from Sinai, dawned from Seir, which is Palestine, and shined forth from Mount Paran." If God came from Sinai, this is a direct reference to Musa. If He dawned from Seir, the ministry of Isa lasted three years in Palestine—very clearly referring to him. But who shined forth from Mount Paran? The question demands an answer, and the historical and scriptural evidence points unmistakably to one person.

Paran as Makkah and the Prophetic Lineage

People argue about the location of Paran, but it is abundantly clear in the Bible itself. The scriptures tell us that when Ibrahim took Hajar and her son Ismail and left them in the wilderness of Paran, Ismail grew to be an archer. This places Paran in the Arabian Peninsula, in what is now Makkah. The Messenger Muhammad ﷺ came from Paran. He came with ten thousand saints—a fiery law in his hand, as the verse describes.

The Qur'an reveals that those who encountered the Messenger Muhammad ﷺ recognized him more easily than they would recognize their own sons. This is because the revelations that were revealed to him were so clear, so concise, and so perfect that one would have to be deliberately ignorant of them to reject them. When I saw how perfectly these biblical verses aligned with the life and mission of the Messenger Muhammad ﷺ, becoming Muslim was the last thing I expected—yet it became inevitable. The clarity of the divine message, preserved across scripture and fulfilled in history, left no room for denial.

#Biblical prophecy and the Messenger Muhammad ﷺ #Deuteronomy 33:2 exegesis

#Comparative scripture (Bible and Qur'an) #Paran and Makkah identification

#Religious conversion and spiritual transformation #Islamic theology in biblical context