

Son of the Original Man

With the name Allah the Beneficent the Most Merciful

*We are the **Children of Adam**; from “Al-Amin” the Trustworthy among all Humanity both Men and Djinn*

The Son of Man

(Man means Mind)

And God said, let us make man in our image, after our likeness....

In the tribal culture, the duty of old mind is to develop young mind.

We are members of the Lost Found aboriginal tribe of Shabazz

I bear witness that there is no deity but Allah, and I bear witness that

Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah."

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

I am a descendant of the original man, the Asiatic Black Man, the maker, the owner, and cream of the planet Earth, God of the material world.

(Allah is greater)

OUR FATHERS who are in Heaven (The Peace, be upon Them)

Almighty God created the mind in His likeness and image. The unique non-physical being was created from a single male, female soul having an eternal spiritual existence. The concept is referred to as man.

Matthew 24:27 For as the lightning cometh out of the east, and shineth even unto the west; so shall also the coming of the Son of man be.

Our Father Adam, the original man is the paternal father of humanity. Human beings are creatures possessing the nature of man (the non-physical mind in a material body made from the physical earth). The original creation of man known as the eternal soul, "Ruh;" a spirit from the creator was breathed into the mind and body of Adam, and he became a living soul. (Meaning: Adam received the essence of life by divine inspiration from the Earth's Creator; learning from nature, the Djinn (humanlike) creatures that populated the Earth after being cast out of the heavens into the dust of the Earth before Adam receive the divine revelation. The name "Adam" is derived from the Hebrew word *adamah*, meaning "ground" red clay or "earth," which signifies his physical creation from the dust of the Earth.

Our Father Abraham is the maternal father of humanity. God made a landmark covenant with Abraham, promising to make him a "father of many nations" and stating that through his lineage, all nations on earth would be blessed. For the descendants of Isaac (the Jewish people) and the descendants of Ishmael (the Arab peoples), Abraham is also their physical, historical ancestor. the spiritual ancestry of Abraham has been revealed that anyone who shares Abraham's faith is considered his spiritual offspring. This makes him the spiritual forefather of all believers, regardless of their ethnic background.

Our Mother Eve is the paternal mother of humanity. Eve was made from the rib that was taken from Adam. Meaning: The rib is symbolic of law and submission. It is the only bone having the flexibility yet firmness able to contain the human body's heart (the strongest muscle) and lungs the "second largest organ." NOTE: Eve did not receive the direct breath of life from the creator. Adam taught Eve all the laws and commandments revealed to him by divine inspiration from the Creator. The Djinn essence is carried biologically in the bone marrow producing material blood. That essence is transmitted from one generation to the next in the form of ovum by way of physical sexual intercourse "the conception of life from man and woman." This relationship allows humanity to reproduce itself.

Our Mother Mary is the maternal spiritual mother of humanity. Mary mother of Jesus, may the peace be upon them, was the most knowledgeable in the understanding of God's divine revelation, laws, Commandments, and covenants among all the children of Israel held in captivity under the Roman empire. Had she been male, she would have been made the high priest of the tribe of Judah. NOTE: "The Gospel of James also states that Mary was 12–14 years old at the time of her betrothal to Joseph and that she was 16–17 during her pregnancy, according to most manuscripts". The Archangel Gabriel appeared to Mary (peace, be upon her) in the form of a man. She received the revelation of an immaculate conception "**Immaculate** means perfectly clean, flawless, or free from blemishes. It can describe a spotless physical space (like a room), an error-free performance, or behavior that is entirely pure." Conception. "A **concept** is an abstract, objective idea or universal notion, whereas a **conception** is the subjective mental process of forming, understanding, or interpreting that idea. In short, a concept is the *what* (the idea itself), and conception is the *how* (your personal grasp or development of it. Conception primarily means the **start of a pregnancy** when a sperm joins an egg, the **formation of an idea** in the mind, or the **general beginning** of a plan or process." Jesus, peace be upon him was taught by his mother Mary everything from the Aseret Hadevarim, Torah, and Talmud before he entered, the synagogue. He is considered to be the second Adam may the peace be upon him. He prophesied the coming of Muhammad being the last and final Prophet Messenger to all of humanity. In order for the man essence to be reproduced from generation to generation, the mind must be taught by way of truth. The miracle of Quran is the completion of the creators promise of forgiveness to Adam.

HUMAN NATURE

Based on Genesis 1:26-27, God created man in His own image and likeness, a unique distinction setting humans apart from other creations. This signifies that man is designed to mirror God through the rational, moral, and social nature, acting as His stewards with dominion over the Earth. It is an inherent, indelible status reflecting God's glory and majesty.

Key Aspects of Being Created in God's Image (*Imago Dei*)

- **Distinct Nature:** Unlike animals, humans were created with an immaterial soul/spirit and a capacity for divine relationship, mirroring God's own nature.
- **Rationality and Will:** Humans reflect God's intellect and freedom, possessing the ability to reason, create, and make moral choices.
- **Stewardship and Dominion:** Humans are called to manage and care for the earth and its creatures under God's authority.
- **Sociality and Love:** Created in the likeness of a relational God, humans are inherently social beings, designed to exist in community and love.
- **Male and Female:** Both genders equally bear the image of God, reflecting His, or the divine, image.
- **Brokenness and Redemption:** While the image is inherent, the theological perspective suggests it was marred by the fall, requiring restoration through redemption.

Distinction Between "Image" and "Likeness"

- **Image (*imago*):** Often refers to the inherent, indelible, rational, and spiritual capacity.
- **Likeness (*similitudo*):** Traditionally interpreted as the, often damaged, potential to grow in virtue and conformity to God's character.

Purpose of the Image

- **Mirroring God:** Humans act as representatives, designed to reflect God's character (such as love, justice, and holiness) to the rest of creation.
- **Dignity and Worth:** Because every person bears this image, all human life possesses innate, inalienable dignity.

Those creatures that appear in their physical material form that do not have these characteristics are not truly human. They are human like creatures being ruled by their Djinn essence.

The Family Tree of the Prophets

In Islamic tradition and classical historiography, the family tree from Adam to Muhammad is traced through a line of prophets and prominent Arab ancestors. While the exact number of generations between Prophet Adam and Prophet Ishmael is the subject of scholarly debate, the lineage from Ishmael to Muhammad is clearly defined.

The prophetic lineage and the patrilineal ancestry of the Prophet can be categorized into three major stages:

1. From Adam to Abraham (Ibrahim)

This period covers the foundational prophets of monotheistic history:

- Adam -> Seth (Shith) -> Enosh (Anush) -> Kenan (Qenan) -> Mahalalel (Mahla'il) -> Jared (Yarid) -> Enoch (Idris) -> Methuselah (Matushalakh) -> Lamech (Lamik) -> Noah (Nuh).
- From Noah, the lineage passes through his son Shem, continuing to: Arpachshad -> Shelah -> Eber -> Peleg -> Reu -> Serug -> Nahor -> Terah -> **Abraham (Ibrahim)**.

2. From Abraham to Adnan

Abraham had two main sons, both of whom were prophets. The lineage of Muhammad continues through his elder son, Ishmael (Isma'il):

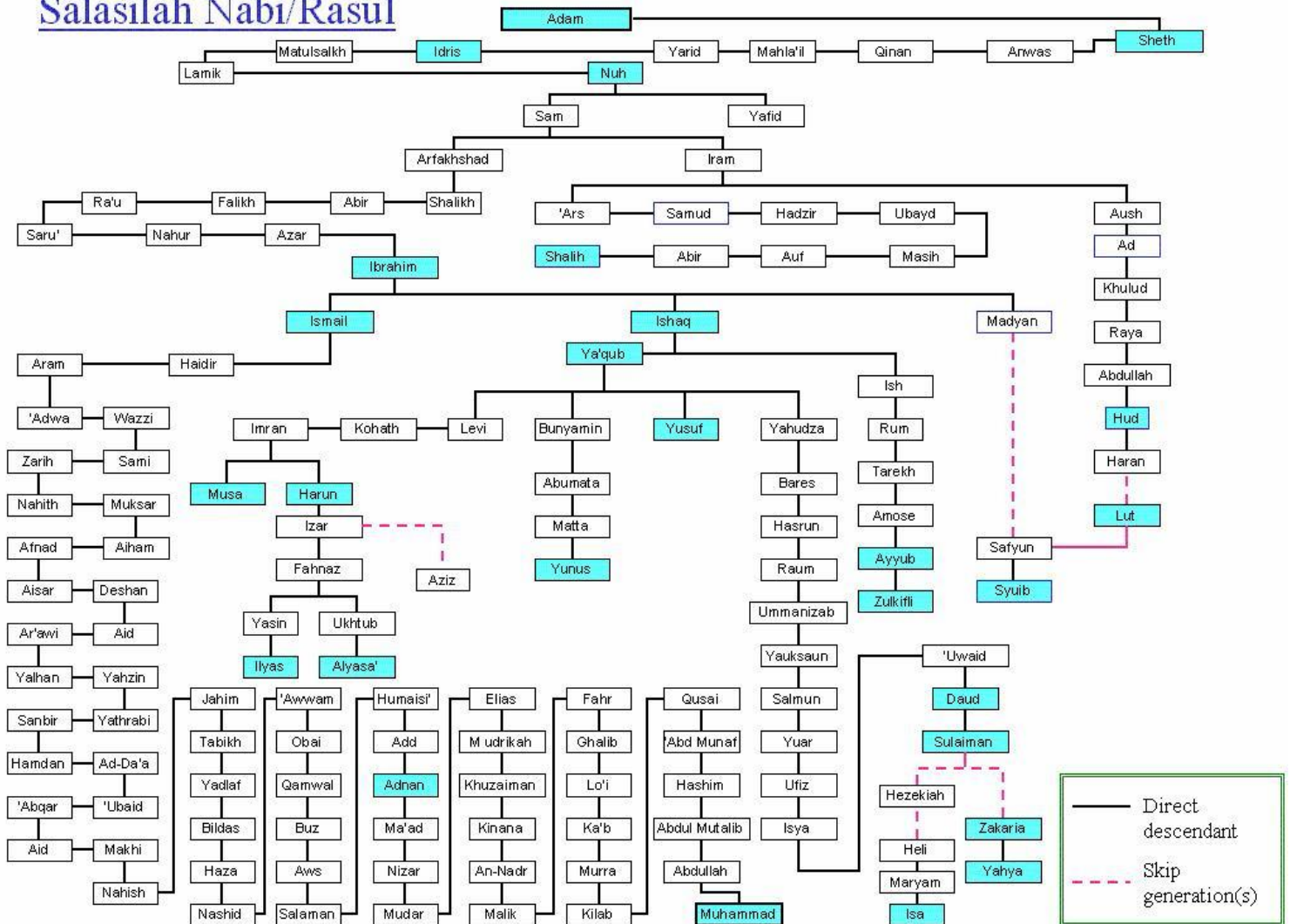
- Abraham -> **Ishmael** -> Qedar (founding ancestor of Northern Arab tribes) -> *(several generations of Arabized ancestors)* -> **Adnan**.
- *Note: The exact names of every ancestor between Qedar and Adnan vary slightly in classical manuscripts, but Adnan is universally recognized by Muslim genealogists as the direct forefather of the Northern Arabians.*

3. From Adnan to Muhammad (The Quraysh Lineage)

Genealogists agree upon the 21 exact names bridging Adnan to the final Prophet. The lineage flows through the Banu Hashim clan of the Quraysh tribe:

1. Adnan
2. Ma'add
3. Nizar
4. Mudar
5. Ilyas
6. Mudrikah
7. Khuzaymah
8. Kinanah
9. An-Nadr (Quraysh)
10. Malik
11. Fihr
12. Ghalib
13. Lu'ayy
14. Ka'b
15. Murrah
16. Kilab
17. Qusayy
18. Abd Manaf
19. Hashim (Amr)
20. Abd al-Muttalib (Shaybah)
21. Abdullah
22. **Prophet Muhammad**

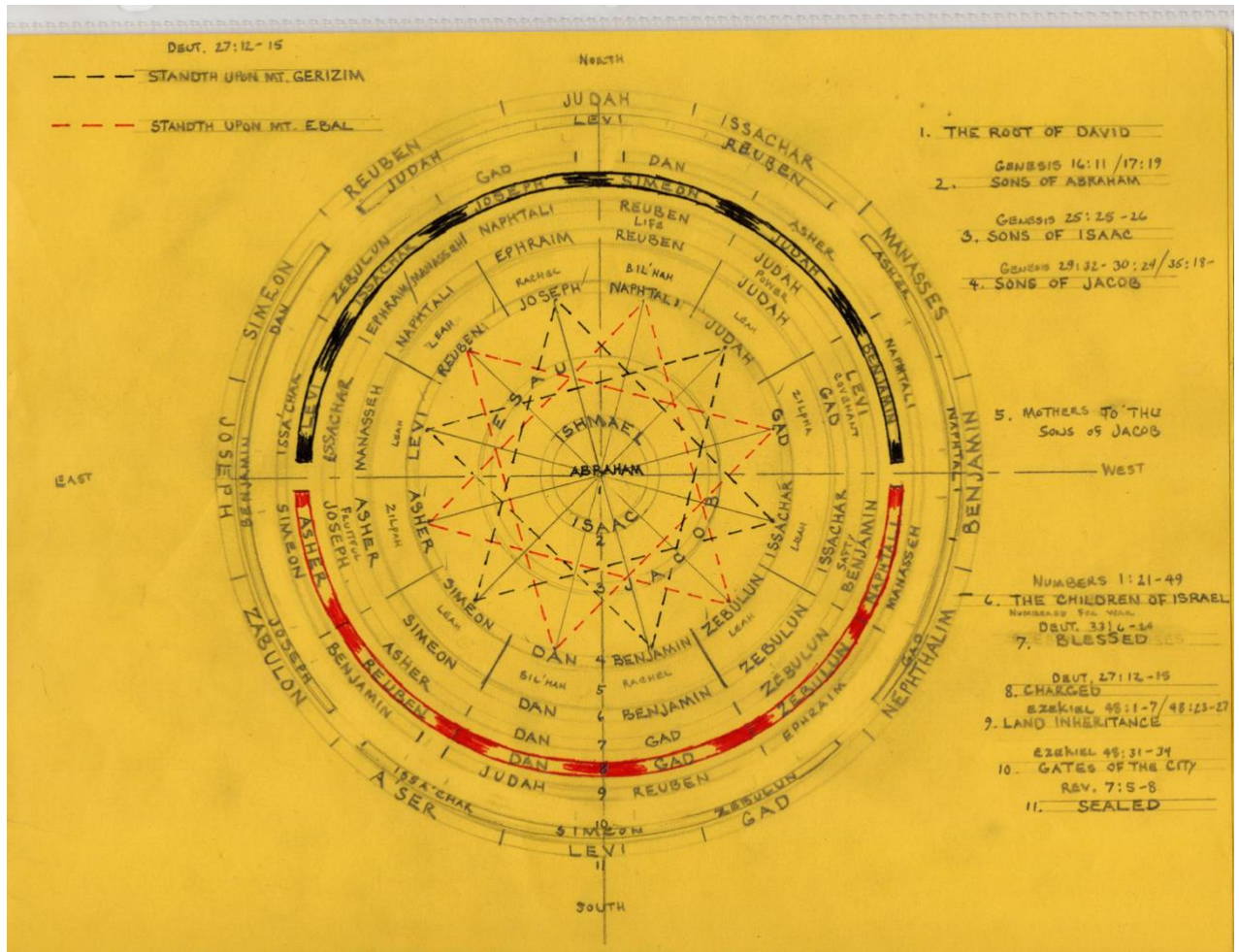
Salasilah Nabi/Rasul



The mothers of Isaac and Ishmael were Sarah (mother of Isaac) and Hagar (mother of Ishmael), as recorded in the Book of Genesis.

- **Sarah** (originally named Sarai) was the primary wife of Abraham and the mother of Isaac, who was the son of the covenant promised by God in their old age.
- **Hagar** was an Egyptian maidservant to Sarah and Abraham's concubine, who gave birth to Ishmael, Abraham's firstborn son.

Bani Israel (Children of Israel)



The mothers of the original children of Israel (the sons of Jacob who headed the twelve tribes) were Leah, Rachel, Bilhah, and Zilpah.

According to the Book of Genesis in the Bible, these four women were the wives and concubines of Jacob, whose name was later changed to Israel:

Leah (Jacob's first wife): Mother of Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, and daughter Dinah.

Rachel (Jacob's second wife): Mother of Joseph and Benjamin.

Bilhah (Rachel's maidservant and Jacob's concubine): Mother of Dan and Naphtali.

Zilpah (Leah's maidservant and Jacob's concubine): Mother of Gad and Asher.

Mind was created in the likeness, an image of its creator and charged with knowledge.

Knowledge is Power!

In Islamic theology, the idea that humankind is "charged with knowledge" is rooted in the fundamental concept of [Amanah](#) (a sacred trust or moral responsibility).

According to Islamic tradition, knowledge (*'ilm*) is not simply a passive tool for intellectual curiosity or material advancement. Instead, it is a divine deposit given by God to human beings, carrying heavy **ethical, spiritual, and social obligations**.

The meaning of being charged with this trust is expressed across four primary pillars:

1. The Burden of the *Amanah* (The Sacred Trust)

The concept begins with a famous verse in the Qur'an regarding a cosmic choice:

"Indeed, We offered the Trust (Amanah) to the heavens and the earth and the mountains, and they declined to bear it and feared it; but man undertook to bear it..." ([Surah Al-Ahzab, 33:72](#)).

Islamic scholars frequently interpret this "Trust" as the combination of **free will, intellect, and the capacity for knowledge**. While the rest of creation operates strictly on instinct and natural laws, humans were given the unique capacity to learn, reason, and choose. Because we accepted this gift, we became legally and spiritually responsible for how we use it.

2. Knowledge as an Individual and Communal Duty

Because humans are charged with knowledge, seeking it is not optional. The Prophet Muhammad famously stated: **"Seeking knowledge is a duty upon every Muslim."** ([Sunan Ibn Majah 224](#)).

- **Individual Obligation (*Fard 'Ayn*):** Every person is charged with knowing enough to navigate their daily life, distinguish right from wrong, and perform their spiritual practices correctly.]
- **Communal Obligation (*Fard Kifayah*):** The community as a whole is charged with developing specialized expertise—such as medicine, law, and natural sciences—to sustain and elevate human civilization.

3. The Requirement of Action (*'Amal*)

In Islam, knowledge is inseparable from action. To be "charged" with knowledge means you are expected to live by what you know. Scholars like [Imam Al-Ghazali](#) historically warned that knowledge without action is a legal liability on the Day of Judgment. If a person acquires knowledge but does not apply it to improve themselves or their society, it ceases to be a blessing and becomes a proof against them.

4. The Prohibition of Concealment

If you possess beneficial knowledge, Islamic law mandates that you share it. Hiding or hoarding knowledge for personal power, profit, or pride is viewed as a major spiritual crime. Prophetic traditions caution that *"Whoever is asked about some knowledge that he knows, then he conceals it, he will be bridled with a bridle of fire"* on the Day of Resurrection ([Jami' at-Tirmidhi](#)).

Ultimately, being charged with knowledge means humans are viewed as **stewards (*Khulafa*) of God's earth**.

Knowledge is the light given to execute that stewardship justly, and humanity will be held explicitly accountable for how that light was spent.

Jesus spoke many languages

Jesus primarily spoke Galilean Aramaic in his daily life and public teaching, and he was also conversant in **Hebrew** and **Koine Greek**.

Primary and Everyday Languages

- **Galilean Aramaic:** This was Jesus's mother tongue and the common *lingua franca* (shared language) across Palestine and Syria. He used it to talk with his disciples, preach to crowds, and interact with ordinary people. Examples of Aramaic preserved in the New Testament include *Talitha kum* ("Little girl, arise") and *Eli, Eli, lema sabachthani* ("My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?").
- **Hebrew:** Hebrew remained the sacred language of Jewish scripture, study, and synagogue life. Jesus read from Hebrew scrolls (such as in Luke 4:16–21) and debated or quoted scripture with religious leaders.
- **Koine Greek:** Greek was widely used across the eastern Roman Empire for trade, urban commerce, and administration. Jesus likely possessed working competency in Greek for dealing with outsiders or urban dwellers—such as when he spoke with the Roman centurion or Governor Pontius Pilate.
- **Latin:** Latin usage among Jewish people in first-century Palestine was minimal and restricted primarily to official Roman military and legal decrees

Jesus refers to himself as the son of man

Jesus refers to himself as the **Son of Man** roughly 80 to 83 times across the four Gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John). It was his favorite self-designation, drawing heavily from the Old Testament vision in **Daniel 7:13–14** and pointing to both his true humanity and his divine, messianic authority.

Key Bible Verses Where Jesus Calls Himself the Son of Man

1. Earthly Life, Ministry, and Humility

Jesus used the title to describe his humble lifestyle, his accessibility, and his human experiences on earth:

- **Matthew 8:20:** **Matthew 8:20** (*also Luke 9:58*): "Foxes have dens and birds have nests, but the Son of Man has no place to lay his head".
- **Matthew 11:19** (*also Luke 7:34*): "The Son of Man came eating and drinking, and they say, 'Here is a glutton and a drunkard, a friend of tax collectors and sinners.'"
- **Mark 2:10** (*also Matthew 9:6*): "I want you to know that the Son of Man has authority on earth to forgive sins."
- **Mark 2:28** (*also Matthew 12:8, Luke 6:5*): "So the Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath."
- **John 1:51:** "Very truly I tell you, you will see 'heaven open, and the angels of God ascending and descending on' the Son of Man."

2. Suffering, Death, and Resurrection

Jesus repeatedly foretold his impending rejection, betrayal, suffering, and crucifixion using this title. Key passages include:

Mark 8:31 (*also Matthew 16:21, Luke 9:22*): Teaching that the Son of Man must suffer, be rejected, killed, and rise after three days. Comparing his three days in the heart of the earth to Jonah's time in the fish.

Matthew 20:18–19 and **Matthew 26:2**: Predicting his betrayal to the chief priests and crucifixion in Jerusalem.

Matthew 20:28

Stating that the Son of Man came to serve and give his life as a ransom for many.

(Readers can find the full text of these verses in the referenced documents.)

3. Future Glory, Judgment, and the Daniel 7 Prophecy

During his trial and apocalyptic discourses, Jesus connected the title to Daniel's imagery of a heavenly ruler coming with the clouds of heaven:

- **Matthew 16:27** and **Matthew 25:31**: Describing the Son of Man coming in his Father's glory with angels to judge and reward humanity.
- **Matthew 24:30**: Mentioning the sign of the Son of Man appearing in heaven with power and glory.

- **Mark 14:62** (*also Matthew 26:64*): Affirming to the high priest that they would see the Son of Man seated at the right hand of Power and coming on the clouds.

Jesus explicitly identifies himself as the "Son of Man" in the context of specific parables in the Gospels:

- **The Parable of the Weeds in the Field (also called the Parable of the Tares)** – Found in **Matthew 13:24–30** and explained by Jesus in **Matthew 13:36–43**. When his disciples ask him to explain the meaning of the parable, Jesus states: *"The one who sows the good seed is the Son of Man"*. He goes on to describe how the Son of Man will eventually send out his angels at the end of the age to gather out causes of sin and lawlessness from his kingdom.
- **The Parable of the Sheep and the Goats** – Found in **Matthew 25:31–46**. While often categorized as a judgment discourse or parable of the King and the nations, Jesus explicitly introduces the scene by saying: *"When the Son of Man comes in his glory, and all the angels with him, he will sit on his glorious throne"*.

(Note: Other narrative illustrations or teachings where Jesus uses the title "Son of Man"—such as the [Parable of the Sower](#) or general sayings like foxes having holes—use the title immediately before or after, but the Parable of the Weeds and the Parable of the Sheep and the Goats are the primary story-parables where the identity of the Son of Man is explicitly woven into the narrative meaning).

What does son of man mean?

The term **"Son of Man"** primarily refers to a human being in the Old Testament, but in the New Testament it is used by Jesus Christ as His favorite self-designation with both human and divine significance. [[1](#), [2](#)]

Old Testament Background

- **Humanity and Mortality:** In Hebrew (*ben adam*) and Aramaic (*bar enash*), the phrase simply means "a human being," a mortal man, or a representative of mankind (as seen in Psalms and Ezekiel).
- **The Prophet Ezekiel:** God frequently addresses the prophet Ezekiel as "son of man" to emphasize his human nature in contrast to God's divine nature.
- **Daniel's Vision:** In [Daniel 7:13–14](#), the prophet sees "one like a son of man" coming on the clouds of heaven to receive everlasting dominion, glory, and a kingdom from the Ancient of Days. [[1](#), [2](#), [3](#)]

New Testament Usage by Jesus

- **Preferred Self-Title:** Jesus used the title **Son of Man** over 80 times in the Gospels as His primary way of referring to Himself.
- **True Humanity:** It affirms that Jesus was genuinely human—a descendant of Adam who experienced physical life, weakness, suffering, and death.
- **Divine Authority and Messianic Role:** Drawing from Daniel 7, Jesus used the title to claim heavenly authority, stating that the Son of Man has the power to forgive sins, is Lord of the Sabbath, and will return in glory to judge the world.
- **The Path of Suffering:** Jesus frequently coupled the title with His mission to suffer, die on the cross, and rise again, redefining traditional expectations of a political or military Messiah.

Origin of the gospel: Did Jesus have a scribe?

No, [Jesus](#) did not have a personal scribe or secretary to record his teachings during his lifetime.

- **Oral Culture:** Jesus lived and taught in an essentially oral society. He communicated through spoken parables, public speeches, and direct conversations with his disciples.
- **The Gospels' Origin:** His words and deeds were preserved through shared memory and eyewitness accounts, which were later written down by the Gospel authors (such as Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John) decades after his death.

- **Scribes in the Bible:** In the New Testament, [scribes](#) were professional scholars and experts in Jewish law. They were typically religious authorities who questioned or opposed Jesus, rather than followers who took dictation for him.
- **The Only Recorded Writing:** The Bible only mentions Jesus writing once—when he stooped down and wrote in the dust with his finger during the encounter with the woman caught in adultery (John 8:6)—though the text does not record what he wrote. He never authored a formal book or letter.