

@kufrcleaner

A discussion

On

- **First: Did the Pharaohs know about crucifixion?**

Our friend says:

Surat Al-A'raf contains twenty-seven verses. Verse eleven: The Almighty says: "I will surely cut off your hands and your feet on opposite sides."

They said: "O Moses, *either you throw or we will be the first to throw." He said: "Rather, throw." And at once their ropes and their staffs appeared to him, because of their magic, to be crawling. So Moses felt fear within himself. We said: "Do not fear. Indeed, you are the superior one. And throw down what is in your right hand; it will swallow up what they have made. What they have made is only the trick of a magician, and the magician will not succeed wherever he goes." So the magicians fell down in prostration. They said: "We have believed in the Lord of Aaron and Moses." He said: "Have you believed in him before I give you permission? Indeed, he is your chief who has taught you magic. So I will surely cut off your **hands and your feet on opposite sides,** and I will crucify you on the trunks of palm trees. And you will surely know which of us is more severe in punishment and more lasting. So I will surely cut*

off your hands and your feet on opposite sides, and I will crucify you on the trunks of palm trees. So I will surely cut off your hands and your feet on opposite sides, and I will crucify you on the trunks of palm trees

. " Is there a historical reference that mentions that the Pharaohs used to do that? Rather, how can the hands and feet be cut off and then he be crucified? This topic of Moses talks about sin and the law of the father killing his son, so our topic is not

who will answer us and say, did the Pharaohs do that?

Certainly, my dear, there is much evidence that proves beyond doubt that the Pharaohs knew the punishment of crucifixion, but before we discuss it, let us answer your question in which you say:

How can the hands and feet be cut off and then crucified?

We read in Zahrat Al-Tafasir, Vol. 6, p. 2927: [The tyrant swore by what he swears by that he would cut off their hands and feet on opposite sides, meaning he would cut off a hand on one side and a foot on the other side] End quote

And in Fath Al-Bayan, Vol. 6, p. 431: [meaning the right leg and the left hand or the left leg and the right hand] End quote

Hanging on palm trunks is also called (crucifixion)

So the meaning of this part is that Pharaoh threatened to cut off the right leg and the left hand or vice versa, and not as you imagined, my dear. With this, we have answered the first part and will begin to respond to the origin of your doubt. Come with me and open your holy book and read:

Genesis

19:40

19 Within three days yet Pharaoh will lift up your head from off you and hang you on a tree, and the birds will eat your flesh off you

I think you can read!! Pharaoh knew the punishment of crucifixion, and the disaster in the subject, is that this Pharaoh was in the time of Joseph, i.e. before the Pharaoh of the Exodus, so the Holy Quran did not make a mistake when it attributed the crucifixion to the Pharaoh of the Exodus, as the Pharaoh of Joseph was long before the Pharaoh of the Exodus, and despite this, at that time the punishment of hanging on a cross, known as (crucifixion), was in effect.

Father Antonius Fikry says [**Hanging your body** = it is a terrifying punishment for the Egyptians , as his body will not be embalmed, and therefore according to the belief of the ancient Egyptians, he will not be resurrected.] This site says that the crucifixion was known in the East, and the name of Egypt was mentioned among the cities of the East as evidence of the existence of the punishment of crucifixion .

The Crucifixion



Crucifixion as a method of execution originates from the Far East. The method is also known from Assyria, Egypt, Persia, Greece, Carthage and Macedonia. From Carthage the method was introduced quite early to the Roman Empire, and there used primarily to execute slaves, pirates, rebels and criminals. *

The method had no symbolic significance; its purpose was just to provide a slow painful and public death. The victim had nails driven through his wrist, not the palms since nails through the palms cannot support the weight of the body. The legs of the crucified were often broken, to make the victim die sooner. Usually the majority of the crucified ones died of dehydration and fatigue, not of the blood loss or the injuries. Crucifixion was a gruesome, painful and slow death, and the victim might live for days before he finally died. This form of execution was abolished by law in 315 AD by the emperor Constantine and replaced by hanging.

The story of the crucifixion of Jesus raises a lot of questions. There are no Roman sources on the trial of the "rebel" Jesus, where the Roman procurator Pontius Pilate acted as judge. **There are Jewish and Roman sources on executions on other wannabe-Messiahs at this time, but no one seems to know of Jesu case.** There is actually little archaeological evidence for crucifixion from this period **, but the Jewish and Roman written sources indicate that it was a fairly common practice of execution.

In ancient Egypt, the Egyptians believed that the god Horus was crucified in the heavens. We read in the book (Christ In Egypt) by D. M. Murdock, quoting Thomas W.

Doane:

[Horus was also crucified in the heavens. He was represented, like...Christ Jesus, with outstretched arms in the vault of heaven. " Thomas W. Doane, *Bible Myths and Their Parallels in Other Religions*]

These are some pictures that prove the idea of crucifixion among the ancient Egyptians,
and they represent Horus crucified: -



Fig. o



Fig. p

All this is evidence that the Pharaoh of the Exodus knew the idea of crucifixion, and even proves that the Pharaohs in general knew this type of torture. It does not matter if the issue of the Pharaohs' knowledge of the crucifixion process has been mentioned in

historical sources. It is sufficient for the Holy Quran to mention this incident to prove the people's knowledge of this type of killing and torture. Until now, the reader is shown the extent of this Christian's extreme ignorance, which reaches the point of ignorance of the content of his book... and no comment!!

Second: The Christian's neutrality and his astonishment after the

Christian response and silencing of the topic owner hired someone else to respond to me with him, meaning one time he hires someone to respond to him and the other time he hires someone else to respond with him. These people are really tired, to this extent that you are not able to respond to me on your own, my little one? Anyway, it does not matter, I will make you escape, God willing

The Sword of Death

Certainly, my dear, there is much evidence that proves beyond doubt that the Pharaohs knew the punishment of crucifixion

Christian 2

No, my dear, this is not all that is required. What is required is to chronicle the entire story... and not just the word "crucifixion".

This Christian appears to be lost. The first Christian to intervene in the topic, the owner of the topic, requested the following:

History of the punishment of crucifixion. Can I know that, O Muslims ?

Where did the Christian ask for the date of the whole story? The poor Christian asked for the date of the crucifixion, and we answered him, praise be to God, from his holy book, which he considers more reliable than any historical document.

His

Christian friend, in order to cover up for him, came in and said to me, “No, that’s not what you want,” [only] adding [only] to patch up his friend’s dark fall from the first intervention. The Christian, the subject matter’s author, asked for the date of the crucifixion, and in a subsequent intervention, which I quoted, he said:

Is there a historical reference that mentions that the Pharaohs used to do that ? And how did they cut off hands and feet and then crucify him?

This topic of Moses talks about sin and the law of the father killing his son, so

our topic is not

who will answer us and say did the Pharaohs do that ?

And it has been proven that the Pharaohs knew the method of crucifixion as a means of torture and abuse..

Third: The claim of error and illusion is not established except by the proof or

indication to the contrary. First: The Christian

continues

Required:

Historical evidence: any historical document, not a quote from a book. What is required is historical evidence .

Come, let me teach you a lesson, my dear. The Quran mentioned that the Pharaohs knew about crucifixion, and we have proven this. As for your request for a document proving the incident of the crucifixion of the magicians, this is great ignorance. Why?

You now want to prove a historical error, and you prove an error when you find an incident documented in history books, and the Quran comes to contradict it. At that time, we search. If we actually find a real, agreed-upon contradiction, then we can accept this from you. But for the Quran to say an incident, and you come and say prove it to us, this is clear weakness. It is better for you to come with an approved historical document that denies what the Quran has approved . At that time, we will come to you with a historical document that proves what the Holy Quran did in response to your claim

Another thing is that we do not prove the authenticity of the Holy Quran through historical documents. History as a whole may be wrong, and we do not judge the Quran by it. Rather, history is what judges it. If it contradicts the Holy Quran, then history is wrong. Because falsehood does not come to the Holy Quran from before it, and I hope that my words are understandable; so that I do not have to repeat it again like your little

friend 🤔

So, we can summarize what I said in points, which are: -

1- The Holy Quran mentioned an incident, you are required to find a single piece of evidence that negates this incident; in order to say [historical error], the error is known


by the presence of evidence that contradicts what the Quran has approved, not that the error is proven by trying to prove the Quran something that we did not find a single document that contradicted it. .

2- We do not prove the authenticity of the Holy Quran through the authenticity of historical documents, rather we prove the authenticity of historical documents and events from the Holy Quran.

(Required): - A historical document [denies] this incident, and I am waiting for you

We come to another point, which is that when I cited the Holy Book to prove the ancient Egyptians' knowledge of the crucifixion, the Christian said to me in response that made me laugh: -

Oh man, isn't this distorted? Then it has no credibility . Let's leave the distorted and stay with the miraculous book that falsehood

Indeed, it is distorted, my dear, but I cited it to hold you accountable for what is in it, for you believe that the Holy Book is inspired by God, and when I mention from it that Pharaoh Joseph knew about the crucifixion, this is an obligation for you from your book, and you cannot then open your mouth to say a word, as your book says (Out of your own mouth I judge you, O wicked servant) 

Site?

Are you talking about a historical topic on a site?

Have sites now become documentation evidence?

Where is the documented historical evidence for this period ?

When you prove him wrong, come and object, but do not object while you are helpless

and empty-handed in this way 🤔

Pictures ?!! Your documented evidence Pictures ?!!!!

Who told you that this is Horus? And which era do these pictures

belong to!! Just any pictures ? !!



Calm down my dear, these pictures are taken from the book I mentioned in my previous

post 🤔

What do you mean by my documented evidence, pictures? It's none of your business, it's yours that I prove what the Quran said and it happened. Do you want me to respond however you want or what? You know, you're the one who memorized but didn't understand? You want something in your brain, and if Pharaoh himself came to you and told you that this happened, you would tell him to prove it to me. When you come up with a single piece of evidence, you weakling, then there will be something to talk about



Fourth: The Christians' interruption after they were silenced for the second time and fell into contradiction:

Now

we will respond to the original topic owner after I responded to the hired hand who helps

him to save what remains of his face, if he has any face left at all 🤪

. I will only respond to what deserves a response. All I see from the topic owner, "Christian 1," is just bouncing and cheering to try to provoke me, but his attempts are exposed. This is the way of the bankrupt. Come on, 😏

let's read this little scandal to see how Christian 1 and Christian 2 clash in order to prove the illusion of errors in the Qur'an. Both of them do not understand anything at all, and they do not know what they want to prove. So you find one saying one thing and the other saying the opposite, and I am supposed to respond to two things that are opposite to each other!! 😄

Christian 1 says:

I will surely cut off your hands and your feet on opposite sides, then I will crucify you all (124) Al-A'raf.

Meaning, you are ignorant and do not understand anything. This is a punishment and that is a punishment. If you prove that the two are one punishment, then you have proven ignorance. ****

Meaning, the punishment of cutting off the hands and feet from opposite sides is one punishment, and the punishment of crucifixion is a completely different punishment, as

evidenced by the fact that the Christian colored the word [then] to differentiate between them, and I would be ignorant if I said that the two punishments are one punishment 😊

. This is a very beautiful statement, but I have never said this and will never say it. But the one who said this is your Christian friend 2, so he says: -

Let's suppose you brought up something that says that crucifixion was known at that time (and that will never happen, believe me). Would that mean you have

responded to the topic? No, believe me. Why? 🤔 ***Because the Quran***

mentioned the specifications of crucifixion 🤔 ***here, as is clear from the apparent text, and mentioned cutting apart from "then" crucifixion in "An-Nahl"*** .

So even if crucifixion was known, the Quran did not only mention crucifixion, but

also mentioned "details" of this crucifixion 🤔 . ***So this is what is required: "the history of the Quranic punishment of crucifixion ", that is, the one that the Quran spoke about*** .

The Quranic punishment of crucifixion , the Christian 2 combined the cutting off of the hands and feet from opposite sides with crucifixion and made the first a characteristic of the second, and called it the Quranic doctrine of crucifixion, and thus he combined the two, so I must prove that the Pharaonic crucifixion which [the Quran mentioned] was cutting off the hands and feet from opposite sides and then crucifixion... Who is left ignorant now? Your friend cursed you without realizing it. He 😊


did not mention the crucifixion only, but mentioned details of this crucifixion ... The Christian 2 combined the two together and made the cutting off the characteristic of crucifixion , and this is a grave mistake and

ignorance as his Christian friend 1 said:

Meaning you are ignorant and do not understand anything. This is a punishment and that is a punishment. If you prove that both are one punishment, then you have proven ignorance.

This is a simple example of the ignorance of the two. The first one tells me that if I merge the two, then I am ignorant. The second one merged the two and said, “Bring me evidence of this.” May God heal you, Christians, and have mercy on us from this compound ignorance!

A piece of advice from me, Christians 2.1: Sit down together and fix the subject properly, then talk to me and I will respond to you. At that time, I will respond, God willing, to what you have said. Learn before you speak, you clever ones, and do not quarrel again

in your words so that I do not expose you again 

With healing once  again

Fifth: Turning the tables on the Christian and demanding that he prove his claim:

We have been saying this for a thousand years and because you do not

understand the subject, you think we are ignorant....????

Well , sir, can you prove the specifications of crucifixion as the Quran told us?

I will surely cut off your hands and your feet on opposite sides, and I will crucify

you on the trunks of palm trees -

cutting off the hands, then the feet, and then the crucifixion...???

You can't prove it...???

Or will you fail

Is this your response to the scandal, my dear? Thank you very much, as I did not expect more than this after I proved to you and Christian 2 that you do not realize what you are discussing. You say something and you want me to prove it, and you even call me ignorant if I combined two punishments, while Christian 2 did the same thing. This is evidence of the extreme ignorance of both of you, unfortunately.

Now, after your scandal, you are asking me to prove it. Proof of what?

Okay , sir, can you prove the specifications of steel as the Quran told us ?

And before that, she says:

Unfortunately, no Muslim could prove that the punishment of cutting off the legs and hands and then crucifixion was among the Pharaohs.

Didn't you also tell me that I would be ignorant if I merged the two? Now you have made cutting a characteristic [specification] of crucifixion, and you have also merged the two punishments. Should I call you ignorant now? I will not do that, but it is enough for me how you see yourself now and how you see your doubt!!

Before I start responding, who told you that cutting off hands and feet was one of the

characteristics of crucifixion at the time of the Pharaohs? Your saying this means that they were accustomed to it, so their crucifixion became distinctive and characterized by cutting before hanging.. So where did you get that this is one of the characteristics of crucifixion? Please do not tell me which verse is in question, so that you do not make me laugh more. 😊

Praise be to God, we have proven that the Pharaohs knew about crucifixion. Joseph's Pharaoh knew about crucifixion, as the Book of Genesis says (And if you doubt, reject what your book says, my dear, for it is an argument against you). If the one who came before knew about this process, would it be hidden from the one who came after? Joseph's Pharaoh was crucified, so how can we doubt that the Pharaoh of the Exodus did not know this, and he was the one who followed Joseph's Pharaoh? Rather, how can we say that the Pharaohs in general did not know this type of torture? Be rational, Christians. You made everyone laugh with 😊

your statement:

Hahahahaha

you didn't know how to prove that it happened. How can it be denied?

How can something be denied if it couldn't be proven ?

and

For example, imagine that you asked me to find a historical document that denies that this Pharaoh had a laptop.

I want a document in general that described the method of crucifixion of the Pharaohs, in a document like this? Well, is there a document that mentioned that the Pharaohs did not know crucifixion? Since the Quran mentioned this incident, it is proven, so now you

want to prove an error in the Quran. The Quran says something, bring something that contradicts it so we can discuss, but the absence of something that contradicts it raises a very high probability that what the Quran mentioned is correct and not an illusion. If

you claim that it is an illusion, it means that there must have been one historical document - before the Quran - that says that crucifixion was not common at the time of the Pharaohs, so that you accuse it of illusion. Rather, is there a single document that describes the method of crucifixion? I mean, imagine that the Quran did not say anything, so is there a document that discusses these topics at all?

(Required 1): - A document [before the Qur'an] describing the method of crucifixion of the Pharaohs, so that we can see if your objection has any value. If there is a document that says otherwise, we will open the Qur'an and see what it says, and then the criticism begins. But to demand evidence for something that no one has been able to prove wrong... this is a kind of madness, because a thing is known by its opposite!!

(Required 2): - A document [before the Qur'an] says that the Pharaohs did not know crucifixion, and when you bring it, we will compare it to the Qur'an and the criticism begins, knowing that you will challenge your book and what the Book of Genesis said, so be careful!

Take your time. 😊

As for your saying that I am falsifying because of what the English website said, this made me laugh a lot, because I brought evidence for my words from the tongue of Thomas W. Doane. If you want to object, go to him and direct your objection to his words, 😊 and I will repeat his words again, because repeating them is beneficial: -

We read in the book (Christ In Egypt) by DM Murdock, quoting Thomas W. Doane

:

[Horus was also crucified in the heavens. He was represented, like...Christ Jesus, with outstretched arms in the vault of heaven. " Thomas W. Doane, Bible Myths and Their Parallels in Other Religions]

This is what I quoted verbatim from the book and nothing else, so where is the deception, my dear? I hope you focus a little 😊

while waiting for you, and I hope your interventions are valuable, and if I do not find historical documents according to what is required, it is a clear and indisputable declaration of your bankruptcy and the dialogue is over... 😊G

Finally: The result: So he who disbelieved was dumbfounded, and God does not guide

the wrongdoing

قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى

And say, "The truth has come, and falsehood has perished. Indeed, falsehood is [by nature] bound to perish."

[Al-Isra': 81]

Praise be to God, the bankruptcy and inability of both Christian 1 and Christian 2 has become clear, and neither of them was able to provide evidence for what I asked of them.

I said at the end of the previous intervention:

Waiting for you, and I hope your interventions are valuable. If I do not find historical documents according to what is required, then it is a clear and indisputable declaration of your bankruptcy and the dialogue will be over ... 😊 Good luck.

When I returned to them, I did not find what I had asked for, and with that the discussion ended, thank God, and the inability of both of them became clear, as I did not have time to waste on empty sophistry and going around in circles. After I closed the door on them with my clear and frank statement:

I mean, imagine that the Qur'an did not say anything . Is there a document that even mentions these topics ?

I asked [in general] for any historical documents that discuss the Pharaohs and deny their knowledge of crucifixion in the first place, if any exist, and I asked for another document that describes crucifixion in general as the Pharaohs used to do it. So, apart from what the Holy Quran said, I wanted to prove the inability of both and their inability to provide a single piece of evidence that addresses these topics. I mean, I am now assuming that the Quran did not say anything. Is there [originally] any historical document that addresses these topics?

Is

there a document, manuscript, or papyrus that describes the method of crucifixion of

the Pharaohs? The answer: Complete inability on the Christian side.

Is

there a document, manuscript, or papyrus that says that the Pharaohs did not know crucifixion at all? The answer: Complete inability on the Christian side


We have proven that crucifixion was known to the ancient Egyptians without the need for historical documents and so on. We opened the Bible in the Book of Genesis and read what it says, and we found:

Genesis 19:40

19 Within three days Pharaoh will lift up your head from off you and hang you on a tree, and the birds will eat your flesh from off you.

Who told you that cutting off hands and feet was a characteristic of crucifixion at the time of the Pharaohs? What you say means that they were accustomed to it, so their crucifixion became distinctive and characterized by cutting before hanging. So where did you get that this is one of the characteristics of crucifixion ?

Of course, the silence was as silent as the graves, and no one responded to me. Thus,

their inability was once again demonstrated. 

We will return to respond to what is worthy of the last intervention, and close the subject file. I will not respond to all the interventions, because most of them are just sophistry and empty talk to patch up the emptiness and weakness of the response, but this does not fool us.

Look dear, cutting is a punishment, is it nice? Is it nice?

Crucifixion is a punishment, is it nice? Is it nice?

The Quran

that you have in your hands in 2012 linked them together with “then” so they became one punishment in total, meaning a punishment consisting of two parts, each part being a punishment. I don’t know what’s important in this! Whether one punishment or two punishments or even if we don’t contradict or contradict each other!!

You didn’t respond to anything in any direction !!

Of course, the professor proved that he was ignorant (according to his professor), as his professor said literally:

This is a punishment and this is a punishment , and if it is proven that both are one punishment, then ignorance

Why didn't you finish his words? Because you know that you are wrong and unable to respond to your scandal, besides that you repeated the same mistake when you said:

The Qur’an that you have in your hands in 2012 linked them together with “then” so they became one punishment in total , meaning a punishment consisting of two parts, each part being a punishment.

Thank you again for your ignorance as your professor says, and thus you have proven the scandal once again by merging the two punishments into one punishment, so where is the evidence that they are both one punishment? We want evidence, but it is too late 😊

Let me explain what you mean so that my conscience is clear: When he tells you, "Prove to me the crucifixion," does it mean where is the crucifixion mentioned? In the Quran, why? Because you are a Muslim and believer in it. For example, he wouldn't bring you a history book or any book that you don't believe in and tell you to prove it. Why? Because you don't believe in it. Good? Good. Well, the book

that you believe in, did it mention the word "I will crucify you" in a place devoid of words? No, it mentioned it and before it were things. What is required of you is to prove the crucifixion. What crucifixion? The one before it were these things. I was explaining the subject in detail for you so that you would know what we are asking about .

Likewise, I have brought you evidence from the Holy Book to prove that the Pharaohs knew about crucifixion, and thus I have no argument anymore. As for what you have mentioned, it is wrong. When you prove something wrong, you must have a document that explains it, and after that we see if it contradicts the Quran or not. In other words, thousands of years ago, before the Holy Quran, is there a document or papyrus that denied that the Pharaohs did not know about crucifixion? Well, is there a document that described crucifixion among the Pharaohs? This was before the Quran said anything. I do not want a document that says what the Quran says, no, I want a document that discusses these topics in the first place. Do you have any document? Take your time and when you find it, come then, and let us see what these documents say and what the Holy Quran said. My words are clear and simple for anyone with a little bit of intelligence and they do not need explanation!!

No dear, you are wrong. When I spoke about the first punishment and the second punishment, I did not say that they are only one punishment, meaning one punishment, either this or that.

I didn't say that you said this, my dear. Pay close attention to what I said and you will find that I said:

The Qur'anic punishment of crucifixion . The Christian2 combined the cutting off of the hands and feet from opposite sides with crucifixion and made the first a characteristic of the second , and called it the Qur'anic

And do not forget that you are ignorant [by the standards of] your friend, I mean your teacher, 😊 for I did not insult you or curse you, my dear, as you are slandering me. 😊

Who said that the Quran is a subject of separation in the first place?

What is in the Quran needs evidence to be proven, then we begin the historical research for criticism.

Isn't the Quran a matter of judgement for me, since I believe in it, or do you choose when it is an argument against me and when it is not? Since it is an argument and a judgement for me, you must discuss my faith and prove its error. Don't pick and choose, Christian 2, and be rational in your words, 😊

and in the end 😊

قَالَ لِلَّهِ تَعَالَى

Then he who disbelieved was dumbfounded. And God does not guide the wrongdoing people.

[Al-Baqarah: 258]

**Written by: Saif Al-Hatf - A common word
with some non-destructive behavior and coordination**

Keywords: None

•

[Eye cream](#)

3- Active member

- Registration date: 30 Sep, 2020
 - Posts: 468
 - Religion: Muslim
 - [sharing](#)
 - [Tweet](#)
 -

[#2](#)

May 28, 2024, 01:05 PM

Valjah documentation from Sister Dr. Muslima - A Common Word May



Allah reward you, my honorable brother,

and I ask Allah to make your efforts in the balance of your good deeds

—

The Christian says

Who will answer us and say did the pharaohs do that?

First: Smith's Bible Dictionary mentions under the word crucifixion

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying <http://www.biblestudytools.com/dictionaries/smiths-bible-dictionary/crucifixion.html>. The browser's menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Favorites, Tools, and Help. The address bar shows the current page is 'Crucifixion - Smith's Bible Dictionary Online'. The website header features the BibleStudyTools.com logo with the tagline 'Growing deeper in the Word' and a banner for 'SOUND DOCTRINE WITH PASTOR JEFF JOHNSON'. A navigation menu includes links for MY BIBLE, LIBRARY, BIBLE STUDY, PASTORS, COMMUNITY, and HELP. A search bar is present with the text 'Search Smith's Bible Dictionary' and a 'Search' button. Below the search bar, the breadcrumb trail reads 'Our Library > Dictionaries > Smith's Bible Dictionary > Crucifixion'. The main heading is 'Crucifixion'. Below the heading are social media sharing icons for Facebook Like, Send, and a comment count of +1. The definition text for 'Crucifixion' is as follows:

Crucifixion [N] [E]
was in used among the Egyptians, (Genesis 40:19) the Carthaginians, the Persians, (Esther 7:10) the Assyrians, Scythians, Indians, Germans, and from the earliest times among the Greeks and Romans. Whether this mode of execution was known to the ancient Jews is a matter of dispute. Probably the Jews borrowed it from the Romans. It was unanimously considered the most horrible form of death. Among the Romans the degradation was also a part of the infliction, and the punishment if applied to freemen was only used in the case of the vilest criminals. The one to be crucified was stripped naked of all his clothes, and then followed the most awful moment of all. He was laid down upon the implement of torture. His arms were stretched along the cross-beams, and at the centre of the open palms the point of a huge iron nail was placed, which, by the blow of a mallet was driven home into the wood. Then through either foot separately, or possibly through

<http://www.biblestudytools.com/dictionaries/smiths-bible-dictionary/crucifixion.html>

Brief translation: Crucifixion was used by the Egyptians as stated in Genesis

Van Dyke: Gen-40-19: Within three days Pharaoh will lift up your head from off you, and
will hang you on a tree, and the birds will eat your flesh from off you.

This is also stated in Gesenius's Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon



- SEARCH
- COMMENTARIES
- AUDIO/VIDEO
- STUDY TOOLS**
- IMAGES/MAPS
- DEVOTIONALS
- HELP/FAQS
- KNOW GOD
- FREE WEB TOOLS
- ABOUT BLB
- CONTRIBUTE
- OTHER LINKS
- WOMEN'S RESOURCES
- BLB BLOG
- BLB INSTITUTE
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Lexicon Results

Strong's H8518 - talah

תָּלָה

Transliteration	Pronunciation
talah	tā·lā' (Key)

Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
verb	A primitive root

TWOT Reference
2512

Outline of Biblical Usage

- 1) to hang
 - a) (Qal)
 - 1) to hang
 - a) to hang up (any object)
 - b) to put to death by hanging
 - b) (Niphal) to be hanged
 - c) (Piel) to hang, hang up (for display)

Authorized Version (KJV) Translation Count – Total: 28

AV – hang 25, hang up 2, variant 1

Gesenius's Lexicon (Help)

תָּלָה TO SUSPEND, TO HANG UP. (Chald. and Syr. id. Compare Gr. τλάω to suspend in a balance, whence τάλαντον.) 2 Sa. 18:10; Job 26:7. פָּ תָּלָה יָצַח to hang any one on a stake, to crucify, a kind of punishment used among the Israelites, Deuter. 21:22; the Egyptians, Gen. 40:19; the Persians, Est. 7:10; 5:14.
 NIPHAL, pass. Lam. 5:12.
 PIEL, i. q. Kal, Eze. 27:10, 11.
 Derivative, תָּלַי.

Word / Phrase / Strong's Search

<- Previous Strong's H8517 Next Strong's H8519 ->

Concordance Results Using KJV

Strong's H8518 - talah

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Strong's Number H8518 matches the Hebrew תָּלָה (talah), which occurs 28 times in 27 verses in the Hebrew concordance of the KJV
 Page 1 / 2 (Gen 40:19 - Eze 15:3)
 (More Info)

Gen 40:19	Text
Yet within three ⁷⁹⁶⁹ days ³¹¹⁷ shall Pharaoh ⁶⁵⁴⁷ lift up ⁵³⁷⁵ thy head ⁷²¹⁸ from off thee, and shall hang ⁸⁵¹⁸ thee on a tree ⁶⁰⁸⁶ , and the birds ⁵⁷⁷⁵ shall eat ³⁹⁸ thy flesh ¹³²⁰ from off thee.	

Search the Bible

Word or Verse

KJV

Range Options

Search the BLB

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- (Notes)
- Gen(3) Deu(2) Jos(2)
 - 2Sa(3) Est(9) Job(1)
 - Psa(1) Sgs(1) Isa(1)
 - Lam(1) Eze(3)
- Entire Bible

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 - NT Introductions
 - Sayings Not Found in Scripture
 - Scripture Difficulties
 - Topical Analysis

It is worth mentioning that one of the meanings of the word תָּלָה mentioned in Genesis 40:19 is crucifixion.

Therefore, the ancient Egyptians knew crucifixion during the time of Joseph's Pharaoh, which, as my brother mentioned, was the sword of death before the time of Moses'

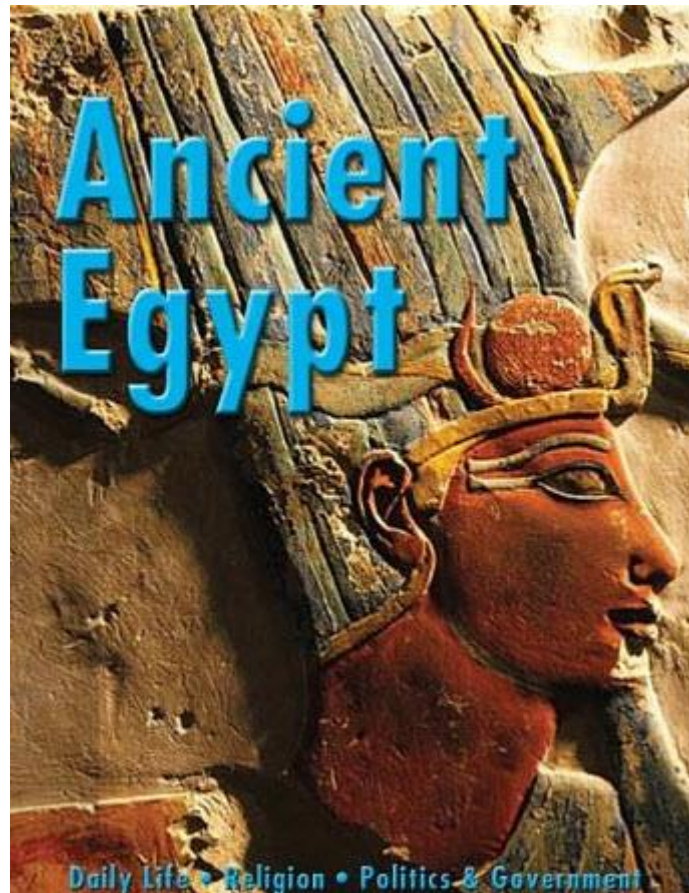
Pharaoh

· _____

Secondly: Historians of the Pharaonic civilization mention the existence of the punishment of crucifixion. Brief translation: Among the official punishments is burning alive or piercing the body on a stake and leaving it until death (by impalement) (which is one of the types of crucifixion as will become clear later) _____ This is a site that contains

pictures of Pharaonic papyri of this punishment [http://www.islamic-](http://www.islamic-awareness.org/Qur...1/crucify.html)

[awareness.org/Qur...1/crucify.html](http://www.islamic-awareness.org/Qur...1/crucify.html) _____ The Christian says



Punishments

... FASCINATING FACT ...

A strange quirk of Egyptian life was that a thief could register their profession and declare their earnings. If a victim of theft identified their possessions, they could claim back only 75 percent of them.

- Punishments were severe in Egyptian society. For example, forgers had their hands cut off, and disobedient soldiers were asked to make amends by performing heroic deeds.
- One of the fiercest punishments was reserved for grave robbers, and particularly for those caught stealing from royal tombs. The official penalty was to be burnt alive or to be impaled on a stake and left to die.
- Another punishment was to be banished to a remote oasis of the Western Desert. You were unlikely to ever escape, as there was no practical way to cross the vast expanse of

*So, were they crucified
or impaled?*

Impaling or impalement is a type of steel crucifixion.

This is also confirmed by this specialized site for Bible studies.

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Crucifixion

(From *Forerunner Commentary*)

The Romans made an art form of crucifixion as a means of capital punishment after borrowing the idea from the Greeks and Phoenicians. The Babylonians, Persians, and Assyrians also used various forms of crucifixion, including impaling. The Jews thought it a most disgusting form of death. It was gory and very painful, often lasting for days. Roman citizens were usually exempted from crucifixion; they were beheaded for capital crimes.

In Jesus' day, crucifixion was considered so gruesome that it was reserved for slaves and the worst criminals or enemies of the state. Death usually took days unless the victim had been severely beaten or scourged first, which was often the case. To maximize the impact, crucifixions often occurred along public highways or other very visible areas, as lessons for all of what would happen to

<http://www.bibletools.org/index.cfm/...rucifixion.htm> Brief translation: The

Babylonians, Persians, and Assyrians used different types of crucifixion, including hanging on a stake (impalement) ____ This is confirmed by the Encyclopedia of the Bible

صلب - صليب

ترد كلمة صليب 28 مرة في العهد الجديد بينما ترد الفعل منها 46 مرة. ولم يكن الصليب وسيلة للإعدام في العهد القديم (وكلمة "بصلب" ومشتقاتها في سفر أسستير 5: 14، 7: 9 و 10 معناها "بشنق" أو "بعلق") إذ كانت وسيلة الإعدام هي الرجم. ولكن كان يمكن أن تعلق الجثث (بعد الإعدام رجماً) على خشبة لتكون عبرة (مت 21: 22 و 23، يش 10: 26). وكانت من تعلق جثته يعتبر ملعوناً من الله. ومن هنا يقول الرسول بولس أن المسيح "صار لعنة لأجلنا" لأنه علق على خشبة الصليب (غل 3: 13) كما كان يجب إني تبت حنة المعلق على الخشبة بل كان يجب أن تُدفن في نفس اليوم (مت 21: 23، انظر يو 19: 31). ومن هنا جاء التعبير عن صليب المسيح بأنه "خشبة" (أع 5: 30، 10: 39، 13: 29، 1 بط 2: 24) رمزاً للإذلال والعار.

وكان الصليب في البداية عبارة عن "حازوق" يعدم عليه المجرم. أو مجرد عمود يعلق عليه المجرم حتى يموت من الجوع والإجهاد ثم تطور على مراحل حتى أصبح في عهد الرومان عموداً تبت في طرفه الأعلى خشبة مستعرضة فيصبح على شكل حرف "T" أو قبل النهاية العليا بقليل، وهو الشكل المألوف للصليب والذي يعرف باسم الصليب اللاتيني. وقد تكون الخشبات المنقاطعتان متساويتين، وهو الصليب اليوناني، أو أن يكون الصليب على شكل حرف "X" ويعرف باسم صليب القديس أندراوس. وقد استخدم هذا الشكل للصليب في العصور الرومانية المتأخرة.

وقد بدأ استخدام الصليب وسيلة للإعدام في الشرق، فقد استخدمه الإسكندر الأكبر نقلاً عن العرس. الذين يعلب أنهم أخذوه عن الحازوق الذي كان يستخدمه الإشيوريون. واستعار الرومان العكرة من قرطاجنة التي أخذته عن الغيسيفين.

وقد قصر الرومان الإعدام بالصلب على العبيد عقاباً لإشيع الجرائم. وعلى النوار من أهل الولايات. وقلما كان يستخدم الصليب لإعدام مواطن روماني (كما يذكر نيشيرون). وفي هذا تفسير لما بروه التاريخ من أن بولس الرسول (كمواطن روماني) أعدم بقطع رأسه. أما بطرس (عبر روماني) فأعدم مصلوباً.

وبعد صدور الحكم على المجرم بالصلب. كآنت العادة أن يُجلد عارياً بسوط من الجلد من حملة فروع يُتبت فيها قطع من المعدن أو العظام لتزيد من فعاليتها في التعذيب. ثم تُجر المحكوم عليه على حمل صليبه إلى الموقع الذي سيقذف فيه الإعدام. وكان يجري ذلك عادة خارج المدينة. وكان يسير أمامه شخص يحمل لوحة عليها التهمة التي حُكم عليه من أجلها أو قد تعلق هذه اللوحة في رفة المجرم بينما هو يحمل صليبه على كتفيه.

وكان المحكوم عليه بطرح أرمياً فوق الصليب. وتربط يديه أو ذراعه. أو تسمران إلى الصليب. كما كانت تربط قدماه أو تسمران. ثم كان الصليب يرفع بمن عليه لكي يبت رأسياً في حفرة في الأرض بحيث لا تلامس القدمان الأرض. ولكن ليس بالارتفاع الكبير الذي يبدو عادة في الصور. وكان نقل الجسم بترتكز -بالقدمين أو بالعجز- على قطعة بارزة ممتدة بالقائم الرأسى للصليب حتى لا يتعلق الجسم بنقله كله على الذراعين المتسمرتين. مما يجعل عضلات الصدر مشدودة. فيمنع التنفس ويموت المحكوم عليه محتنفاً بعد لحظات قليلة من تعلقه وعندما كان الحراس يرون أن المجرم قد تحمل من العذاب ما يكفي كانوا يكسرون ساقه حتى لا يرتكز بقدميه على الخشبة البارزة ويصبح الجسم كله معلقاً على الذراعين فيعجز التنفس فيختنق المحكوم عليه ويموت كما حدث مع اللصين اللذين صلبا مع الرب يسوع. أما عندما جاء العسكر إلى يسوع لم يكسروا ساقه لأنهم رأوه قد مات ولكن واحداً من العسكر طعن حسبه بحربة وللوقت خرج دم وماء (يو 19: 33 و 34) للتأكد من موته حتى يمكن أزال الجسد. كما طلب اليهود من بيلاطس (يو 19: 31).

As this book, which talks about the cross in heritage, history and art , explains with pictures that there are two types of crucifixion: crucifixion on a stick or crucifixion by hanging from a stake (impalement), the Christian says :

The Cross in
Tradition,
History and Art



William Wood Seymour

it may be doubted whether she is entitled to the unenviable credit of devising the most agonizing death possible. Josephus says¹ that Pharaoh's chief baker was crucified not hanged, as our English translation reads, and Pharaoh may have preceded Semiramis.

Among notable instances of crucifixion, are those of the Queen of Scythia by Cyrus in the sixth century B.C. Alexander the Great is said



Crucifixion by Impaling.
From Lipsius' *De Cruce*.



Crucifixion on Stauros.
From Lipsius' *De Cruce*.

to have crucified two thousand Tyrians. By the cross perished Polycrates, King of Samos. This monarch had been uniformly fortunate, never in any of his plans or wishes having been even disappointed. Becoming alarmed at his uninterrupted happiness, he resolved to sacrifice his most highly prized treasure, to avert unknown

**Notable
Instances.**

¹ Josephus, *Antiq.*, b. ii., c. 5. Semiramis by some historians is supposed to have lived B.C. 2000; by others, B.C. 1250. Pharaoh cir. B.C. 1720.

Have you found this punishment cutting off hands and feet and crucifying him ????

The book *Punishment & Reformation* brief translation: Amputation and mutilation are ancient punishments known to the Egyptians.. Then it mentions examples of crimes punishable by amputation of some limbs, such as amputation of the hand of a forger and amputation of the tongue of someone who divulges state secrets.. and others .

____ Historians specializing in Egyptology also mention the existence of this punishment in their books brief translation: Ordinary criminals were punished by amputation of the nose and ear and beating of the feet.. In heinous crimes, the criminal was exposed to burning alive or crucifixion on a stake. ____ This book settles the controversy over the punishment of amputation among the ancient Egyptians brief translation: Amputation of limbs was a widespread punishment among the ancient Egyptians, and it is not proven that it was only a punishment for those who give incorrect measurements . ____ The

Christian says

FREDERICK HOWARD WINES

PUNISHMENT
AND REFORMATION

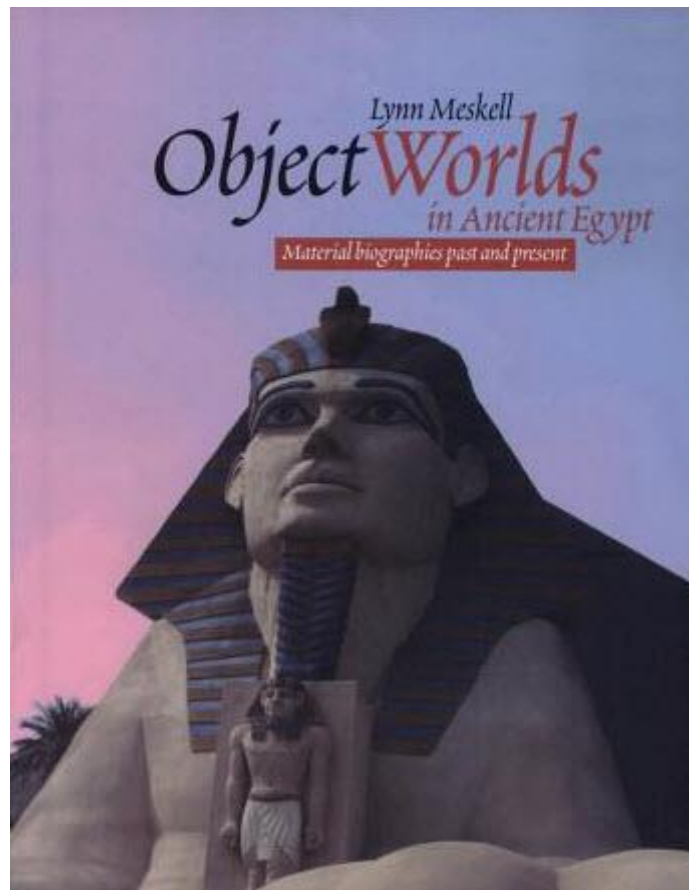
A STUDY OF THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM



Elibron Classics

SECONDARY PUNISHMENTS.

Mutilation of the body is an ancient penalty known to the Egyptians, who cut out the tongues of those who betrayed the secrets of the state, and cut off the hands of forgers and counterfeiters, with an apparent purpose in both cases to make the punishment fit the crime, and, at the same time, effectually to prevent its repetition; the Egyptian penalty for rape was of a similar nature. When Judah and Simeon cut off the thumbs and great toes of Adoni-bezek, he said, "Threescore and ten kings, having their thumbs and their great toes cut off, gathered their meat under my table: as I have done, so God hath requited me." The Philistines, before setting Samson to grind in the prison, put out his eyes. Mutilation was common among the Persians. Eight hundred Greek captives presented themselves before the victorious Alexander, with a petition that he would avenge their wrongs: some of them had lost their hands, others their feet, others their noses and their ears; their faces had then been marked with hot irons, and in that pitiful condition they had been delivered to the scorn of the Persian people. The Emperor Constantine forbade this practice, characterizing it as one of "the cruelties of the ruthless barbarians." A law of Canute, the Danish king of England, evidently designed to provide a humane substitute for capital punishment, ordained: "Let his [the offender's] hands be cut off, or his feet, or both, according as the deed may be. And if he have wrought yet greater wrong, then let his eyes be put out and his nose and his ears and his upper lip be cut off, or let him be scalped, whichever of these shall counsel those whose



chance of surviving into the hereafter, let alone achieving the physical perfection that Egyptian culture required. Corporeal mutilation extended beyond representational spheres since we know that ordinary criminals had their feet beaten, their noses cut, ears removed and, for heinous crimes, they could be burned alive or impaled on sticks. Effigies of enemies, in this case Nubians, have been found in their hundreds near the Egyptian fort at Mirgissa. Clay figurines depicting bound prisoners were burnt in a kiln, then buried or nailed to the walls of the fort. A similar fate awaited traitors or foreign enemies (Pinch 1994: 93). This torturous treatment effectively erased all bodily trace and subsequently any chance at attaining an afterlife. Such practices were not only horrific as a torture but ensured long-term humiliation since the crime was perpetually signified through materiality. At a less dramatic level, the erasure of a name on a monument meant obliteration. Even the bodies

ANNE BURTON

DIODORUS SICULUS

BOOK I

A COMMENTARY



but the earliest Egyptian mention of this sort dates from the reign of Darius I. The Greek evidence is earlier: Hippon of Samos believed that bones developed in the foetus from the seed of the father, flesh from the mother. But it is possible that there was an earlier Egyptian source for this theory.¹

CHAPTER 78

78.if. The penalty for desertion, disgrace, is reminiscent of Plato, *Laws*, XII, 943. Whether it was enforced in Egypt is not known. Certainly in the case of the mass desertion of the army under Psammetichus, recorded by Diodorus in ch. 67, no mention is made of any possible punishment for the deserters. Moreover, the term *παρηγορία* used by Diodorus had connotations for the Greek which it could not have had for the Egyptian: it may be said to symbolize the ideal of Greek freedom and democracy, and it implied the ability of each citizen to speak and be listened to with respect by his fellow citizens. In this sense the word would be meaningless for an Egyptian.

78.3 For the cutting out of the tongue as the punishment for the betrayal of military secrets, see above ch. 77.2.

78.3 The cutting off of a limb was a fairly common punishment in ancient Egypt,² but whether or not it was the specific penalty for giving false measure has not been established. Ptolemaic law established the death-penalty for those who falsified weights and measures, but there is no evidence that this penalty either was enforced before Ptolemaic times.³

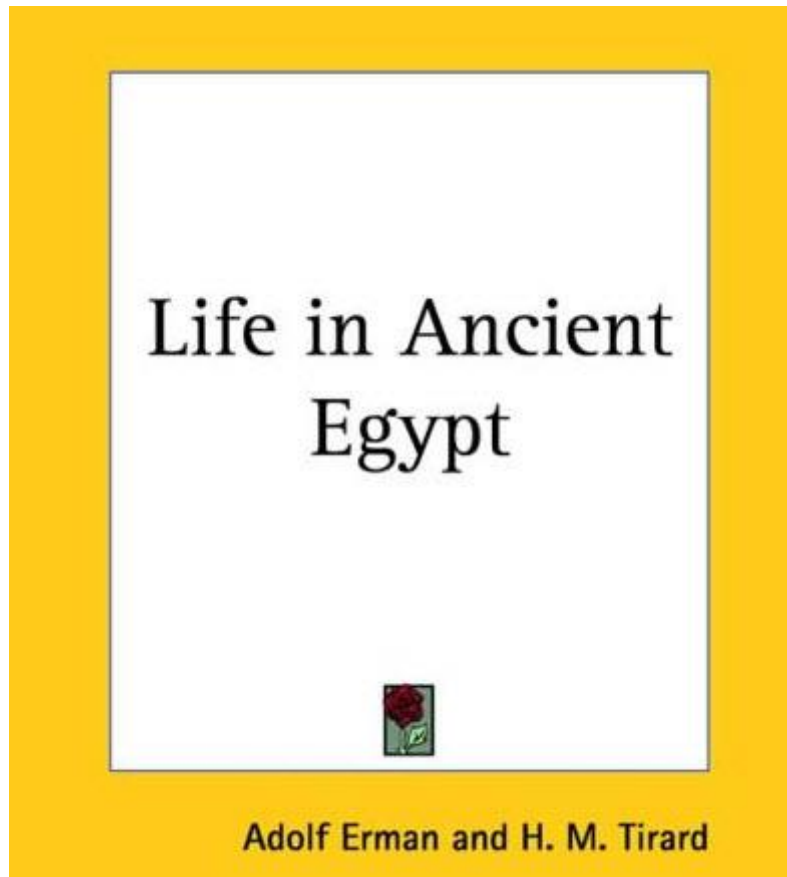
But Pharaoh told Moses that he would crucify them after he cut off his hands and feet.

When you and the stupid Islamic Awareness website find it, come on, tell us.

That is, he asks for evidence of the possibility of combining the punishment of crucifixion with the cutting off of hands and feet.

First: This book specializing in ancient Pharaonic civilization states: Brief translation: Sometimes the court bears the responsibility of declaring the prisoner guilty.. Then the

Pharaoh decides the type of punishment. ____ Comment: Therefore, the punishment is open and left to the Pharaoh.. ____ This specialized book settles the matter. Brief translation: The punishment may be beating, amputation (generally cutting off the nose and/or ear), or impalement (by killing by piercing = by impalement) .. or any two of them combined or even all three punishments together .



conducted by word of mouth. In the civil court, the plaintiff first preferred his complaint, the court being seated¹ and the contending parties standing;² the court then declared that the case was *heard*, and summoned the defendant to answer. After the defence, the court gave sentence. The victor, then turning to the other party, stated the award adjudicated to him, and the one who had lost declared with the words "I do it, indeed I do it, I do it," that he submitted to the sentence of the court.³ It was the same in criminal cases, except that the accusations⁴ were addressed to the governor, who took the place of the plaintiff. In these cases also the sentence was not always pronounced by the court. It sufficed for the court to declare the guilt of the prisoner, to "find him guilty";⁵ the deed was then sent to the Pharaoh,⁶ and it was left for him to decide what punishment should be inflicted.

The laws which guided the king and courts in their decisions are unfortunately unknown to us. Some of them were said to have been of divine origin; a deed informs us that the criminal should be condemned to the "great punishment of death, of which the gods say 'do it to him,'" and it expressly states further that this decree of the gods is written in the "writings of the divine words."⁷ Diodorus probably says truly that he was informed that the sacred books of law had been composed by Thoth the god of wisdom.⁸ He may also be right on the whole with

ANNE BURTON

DIODORUS SICULUS

BOOK I

A COMMENTARY



perjury. Clearly the fear of human vengeance had become more powerful than that of divine.

In many instances, the witness or defendant was prepared for examination by beating before the administration of the oath, to place him in a receptive frame of mind. The punishment for perjury was decided by the court and varied for different witnesses. It was generally included as part of the oath, the witness swearing to undergo certain penalties if he failed to tell the truth. The punishment might be simply beating, or mutilation (generally the cutting off of the nose and/or ears), or being "placed upon the stake" (killed by being impaled), or any combination of these, or even all three together.¹ Men might be banished to service abroad, especially in Ethiopia, or they could be thrown to the crocodiles.² The punishment for women might be mutilation or banishment to the servants' quarters. A British Museum stele (no. 589), moreover, reads "I am a man who swore falsely by Ptah, Lord of Truth, and he caused (me) to behold darkness by day."

Černý, *Mélanges Maspero*, I, i, 233ff. edits a document dating probably from the XXII^d Dyn. in which there occurs an account

Genesis 19:40

*Within three days Pharaoh will lift up your head from off you and hang you on a tree, and
the birds will eat your flesh from you.*

The Holy Bible tells us that the ancient Egyptians used to cut up bodies before
crucifixion!

We read from William Marsh's interpretation:

He raises your head, i.e. he cuts it off.

No consolation for the alarmist! The archaeologist

confirms the thesis that the pharaohs cut off hands from opposite sides: A group of
right hands



were found buried in

one of the palaces of the ancient Egyptian city of Avaris:

A severed right hand discovered in front of a Hyksos palace at Avaris (modern-day Tell el-Daba) .

They are all right hands; there are no lefts .

All right hands , no left hands!