

Prophet Seth (as)

Prophet Seth (as)

Seth is not mentioned by name in the Qur'an, but Muslim report states that he was one of the sons of Adam and Eve, one to whom prophethood was passed after Adam, and to whom was revealed a number of scriptures from God. These scriptures are said to be the "first scriptures" mentioned in Qur'an 87:18.

Seth, in Judaism, Christianity, Mandaeism, Sethianism, and Islam, was the third son of Adam and Eve and brother of Cain and Abel, their only other child mentioned by name in the Hebrew Bible. According to Genesis 4:25, Seth was born after Abel's murder by Cain, and Eve believed that God had appointed him as a replacement for Abel.

Genesis

According to the Book of Genesis, Seth was born when Adam was 130 years old. Genesis 5:4–5 states that Adam fathered sons and daughters before his death, aged 930 years. According to Genesis, Seth died at the age of 912 (14 years before Noah's birth).

Jewish Tradition

In the Greek versions, Seth, alongside his mother Eve travelled to the doors of the Garden to beg for some oil of the Tree of Mercy (i.e. the Tree of Life). On the way, Seth is bitten by a wild beast, which goes away when ordered by Seth. Michael refuses to give them the oil at that time, but promises to give it at the end of time, when all flesh will be raised, the delights of paradise will be given to the holy people and God will be in their midst. On their return, Adam says to Eve: "What have you done? You have brought upon us great wrath, which is death." (chapters 5–14) Later, only Seth witnesses the taking-

up of Adam at his funeral in a divine chariot, which deposits him in the Garden of Eden. Seth is seen by Eve as a replacement by God for Abel, whom Cain had murdered. It is also said that Adam gave Seth secret teachings that would become the Kabbalah. According to Seder Olam Rabbah, based on Jewish reckoning, Seth was born in 130 AM. According to Aggadah, he had 33 sons and 23 daughters. According to the Seder Olam Rabbah, he died in 1042 AM.

Christianity

The 2nd-century BC Book of Jubilees, regarded as noncanonical except in the Alexandrian Churches, also dates his birth to 130 AM. According to it, in 231 AM Seth married his sister, Azura, who was four years younger than he was. In the year 235 AM, Azura gave birth to Enos.

Seth is commemorated as one of the Holy Forefathers in the Calendar of Saints of the Armenian Apostolic Church, along with Adam, Abel, and others, with a feast day on July 26. He is also included in the Genealogy of Jesus, according to Luke 3:23–38.

The Sethians were a Christian Gnostic sect who may date their existence to before Christianity. Their thinking, although it is predominantly Judaic in foundation, is arguably strongly influenced by Platonism. Sethians are so called for their veneration of the biblical Seth, who is depicted in their creation myths as a divine incarnation; consequently, the offspring or 'posterity' of Seth are held to comprise a superior elect within human society.

Islam

Seth is revered within Islamic tradition as the third and righteous son of Adam and Eve and seen as the gift bestowed on Adam after the death of Abel. The Sunni scholar and historian ibn Kathir in his book of history, records that Seth, a prophet like his father Adam, transfers God's Law to mankind after

the death of Adam, and places him among the exalted patriarchs of the Generations of Adam. Some sources say that Seth was the receiver of scriptures. These scriptures are said to be the "first scriptures" mentioned in the Quran 87:18. Medieval historian and exegete al-Tabari and other scholars say that Seth buried Adam and the secret texts in the tomb of Adam, i.e., the "Cave of Treasures."

Adam appointed Seth as a guide to his people. In Islamic tradition Seth holds wisdom of several kinds: knowledge of time, prophecy of the future Great Flood, and inspiration on the methods of night prayer. Islam, Judaism and Christianity trace the genealogy of mankind back to Seth since Abel left no heirs and Cain's heirs, according to tradition, were destroyed by the Great Flood. Many traditional Islamic crafts are traced back to Seth, such as the making of horn combs. Seth also played a role in Sufism, and Ibn Arabi includes a chapter in his Bezels of Wisdom on Seth, entitled "The Wisdom of Expiration in the Word of Seth."

Some traditions locate Seth's tomb in the village of Al-Nabi Shayth in the mountains above the Beqaa Valley in Lebanon, where there is a mosque named after him. A rival tradition, mentioned by later medieval Arab geographers from the 13th century on, placed the tomb of Nabi Seth in the Palestinian village of Bashshit, southwest of Ramla village. According to the Palestine Exploration Fund, Bashshit' means, "House of Seth." The village was depopulated with the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, but the three-domed structure said to be Seth's tomb survives in the Israeli moshav Aseret built on the site.

A 12-foot-long (3.7 m) grave located in Hazrat Shees Jinnati Mosque, in Ayodhya, in the State of Uttar Pradesh of India is believed to be of Hazrat Shees or the Prophet Seth.

Mandaeism

According to the Mandaean scriptures, Seth is cognate with the angelic soteriological figure Sheetil, a son of Adam Kadmaya who taught John the Baptist, with his brother's Anush (**Enosh**) and Hibil Ziwa (**Abel**). He is spoken of as a son of Adam, a brother or son of Hibil, and the brother or father of Anush. Sheetil is one of the revealers of Mandaeism and a prophet, identified as the biblical Seth.

Shrines

Iraq

On July 26, 2014, forces of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (**ISIL**) blew up Nabi Seth's shrine in Mosul, Iraq. Sami al-Massoudi, the deputy head of the Shiite Endowment Office overseeing holy sites, confirmed the destruction. He added that ISIL took some of the artifacts to an unknown location.

Lebanon



There is a village named after Seth in Lebanon, known as Al-Nabi Shayth, which is also considered to contain his shrine.

Israel



There is a depopulated and razed village in central Israel, named after Seth, called Beit Shit' or Bashshit. In the village, there was, and still is a shrine, claimed to be his tomb. The tomb now sits in the middle of a park in the middle of the settlement of Aseret.