

## Abstract

Semitic religions refer to Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. They mention many religious personalities, but Maryam (God be pleased with her), the mother of the Prophet 'Īsā (Peace be Upon Him), has remained an important figure among Semitic religions. The dissertation critically examines four Marian Dogmas (The Assumption, The Divinity, Immaculate Conception, and The Perpetual Virginity), and it determines that the bases of these dogmas are absent in the Holy Bible. Furthermore, the narratives of the Holy Bible and other gospels about the husband of Mary (Joseph the carpenter) and other children of Mary besides Jesus seem contradictory and enigmatic. The Holy Qur'ān mentions the story of Maryam (God be Pleased with her) more than the Holy Bible and eradicates all the suspicions about the miraculous birth of the Prophet 'Īsā (Peace be Upon Him). However, the Holy Bible lacks information about infancy, childhood, and the passing of Maryam (God be Pleased with her), but the Holy Qur'ān gives the full account of Maryam's life. Moreover, Maryam (God be Pleased with her) holds the highest rank among the ecclesiastical women in Islam, while some Muslim scholars consider her prophetess. The dissertation also addresses the questions of her prophethood and superiority. The dissertation also concludes that the allegations of Mirzā Ghulām Aḥmad Qādiyānī rose against Maryam (God be Pleased with her) are groundless, and he committed intentional distortion of the facts to malign the holy personality of Maryam (God be Pleased with her).