ZAINABIA ACADEMY

BAB UL HAWAIJ

Quran

Level -6

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

ZAINABIA ACADEMY

BAB UL HAWAIJ

Full Name: _____

Students Contact No: _____

Teacher: _____

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DATE	HOME WORK	PARENTS INITIALS

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

اللهم كن لوليك الحجة
بن الحسن صلواتك عليه وعلى آبائه
في هذه الساعة وفي كل ساعة وليا وحافظا وقائدا
وناصرا ودليلا وعينا حتى تسكنه أرضك
طوعا وتمتعه فيها طويلا برحمتك
يا أرحم الراحمين

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

O Allah, (please do) send blessings to Muhammad and the Household of Muhammad,
O Allah, be, for Your representative, the Hujjat (proof), son of Al-Hassan,
Your blessings be on him and his forefathers, in this hour and in every hour,
a guardian, a protector, a leader, a helper, a proof, and an eye.
until You make him live on the earth, in obedience (to You), and cause
him to live in it for a long time.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

ALLAAHUMMA KUN LE-WALIYYEKAL HUJJATIBNIL HASANE
SALAWAATOKA A'LAYHE WA A'LAA AAABAA-EHI
FEE HAAZEHIS SAA-A'TE WA FEE KULLE SAA-A'TIN
WALIYYAWN WA HAAFEZAWN WA QAA-EDAWN
WA NAASERAWN WA DALEELAWN WA A'YNAN
HATTAA TUSKENAHU ARZAKA TAW-A'N WA
TOMATTE-A'HU FEEHAA TAWEELAA.

ZAINABIA ACADEMY
BAB UL HAWAIJ

Quran Level 6 Teaching Schedule

	Date	CH #	LESSONS	
Term 1		-1- -2-	Respect of Quran and Akhlaq of Recitation An Introduction to the Holy Quran	
		-7-	Surah Al-Fil + Dua Imam e Zamana	
		-3-	Divisions in the Holy Quran	
		-4-	Science In The Holy Qur'an - Astronomy	
		-5-	Surah Al Kuathar (Memorize)	
		-7-	Surah Al-Feel (Memorize)	
			First Term Quran Exam	
Term 2		-6-	Dua from the Holy Quran	
		-8-	Surah Al-Quraish (Memorize)	
		-9-	Special verses in the Holy Quran – Ayatul Kursi	
		-9-	Special verses in the Holy Quran – Ayatul Kursi	
		-10-	Special verses in the Holy Quran– Ayatush Shahada	
			Second Term Quran Exam	
Term 3		-11-	Special verses in the Holy Quran – Ayatul Mulk	
		-11-	Special verses in the Holy Quran – Ayatul Mulk	
		-12-	Translation, Transliteration and Tafsir of the Holy Quran	
		-12-	Translation, Transliteration and Tafsir of the Holy Quran	
		-13-	Be Careful in your Recitation of the Holy Quran	
		-14-	Surah Al- Quraish (Memorize)	
			Final Term Quran Exam	

QUR'AN SYLLABUS - CLASS 6

Lesson Topic	Date Completed
LESSON 1 - THE RESPECT OF THE HOLY QUR'AN AND THE AKHLAQ OF ITS RECITATION.	[ ]
LESSON 2 - AN INTRODUCTION TO THE HOLY QUR'AN.	[ ]
LESSON 3 - DIVISIONS IN THE HOLY QUR'AN.	[ ]
LESSON 4 - SHORT SURAHS FROM THE HOLY QUR'AN: SURAH AL-KAUTHAR.	[ ]
LESSON 5 - SCIENCE IN THE HOLY QUR'AN - ASTRONOMY.	[ ]
LESSON 6 - DU`A FROM THE HOLY QUR'AN.	[ ]
LESSON 7 - SURAH AL-FIL.	[ ]
LESSON 8 - SURAH AL-QURAISH.	[ ]
LESSON 9 - SPECIAL VERSES IN THE HOLY QUR'AN (1) (AYATUL KURSIYY)	[ ]
LESSON 10 - SPECIAL VERSES IN THE HOLY QUR'AN (2) (AYATUSH SHAHADAH)	[ ]
LESSON 11 - SPECIAL VERSES IN THE HOLY QUR'AN (3) (AYATUL MULK)	[ ]
LESSON 12 -TRANSLATION, TRANSLITERATION AND TAFSIR OF THE HOLY QUR'AN	[ ]
LESSON 13 - BE CAREFUL IN YOUR RECITATION OF THE HOLY QUR'AN	[ ]
LESSON 14 - SURAH AL QARIA	[ ]

LESSON 1:
THE RESPECT OF THE HOLY QUR'ÁN AND THE AKHLAQ OF ITS RECITATION

The Holy Qur'an is a book containing the words of Allah. It should be treated with the respect it deserves. This respect should also extend to any book, such as this manual, wherein there are verses of the Holy Qur'an.

In this lesson we will learn how to respect the Holy Qur'an and how to recite it.

1. The words of the Holy Qur'an should only be touched after doing Wudhu. Allah says:

لاَّ يَمَسُّهُ إِلاَّ الْمُطَهَّرُونَ ﴿٧٩﴾

None should touch it except the purified.(al-Waqi`ah, 56:79)

2. However, you may recite the words at any time, even without Wudhu. Allah says:

الَّذِينَ يَذْكُرُونَ اللّهَ قِيَامًا وَقُعُودًا وَعَلَىٰ جُنُوبِهِمْ

Those who remember Allah (recite Qur'an), standing, sitting and reclining,

وَيَتَفَكَّرُونَ فِي خَلْقِ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالأَرْضِ

and think and wonder about the creation of the heavens and the earth…
(Ali Imran, 3:191)

3. Always begin the recitation with Ta`awwudh. Alláh says:

فَإِذَا قَرَأْتَ الْقُرْآنَ فَاسْتَعِذْ بِاللّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ﴿٩٨﴾

When you recite the Qur'an, seek refuge in Allah from Shaitan, the accursed
(An-Nahl, 16:98)

Ta`awwudh means to recite أَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيْمِ

Which means, "I seek refuge in Allah,from Shaitan, the accursed.

4. After Ta`awwudh, recite بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمنِ الرَّحِيمِ which means,

"I begin in the name of Allah, The Beneficent, The Merciful".

5. Even if you know the verses by heart, it is better to recite while looking at the words, as this increases the rewards many times.

6. It is Mustahab to recite the Holy Qur'an with your head covered and while facing the Qiblah.

7. The Holy Qur’an should be recited without rushing, in a clear manner. Allah says:

وَرَتِّلِ الْقُرْآنَ تَرْتِيلاً ﴿٤﴾

And recite the Qur’an in a regulated tone. (al-Muzzammil, 73:4)

8. When the Qur’an is being recited, listen attentively and do not eat or talk. Allah says:

وَإِذَا قُرِئَ الْقُرْآنُ فَاسْتَمِعُواْ لَهُ وَأَنصِتُواْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُرْحَمُونَ ﴿٢٠٤﴾

And when the Qur’an is recited, listen to it with (full) attention, so that you may be blessed with mercy. (al-A`raf, 7:204)

9. Do not leave the Holy Qur'an open and unattended or in a place where it may be disrespected. Recite from it regularly and do not leave it unread on the shelf. Allah says:

وَقَالَ الرَّسُولُ يَا رَبِّ إِنَّ قَوْمِي اتَّخَذُوا هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ مَهْجُوراً ﴿٣٠﴾

And the Prophet (S) shall say, “O my Lord! Verily my people abandoned this Qur’an.” (Al-Furqan, 25:30)

10. Worn-out pages of the Holy Qur'an or paper with verses of the Holy Qur'an must not be thrown in the bin, Instead they should be Re-cycled or buried.

References

Holy Qur’an, Tafsir of S V Mir Ahmed Ali
The Science of Reciting the Qur’an, M Surty, Pages 30-34

LESSON 2:
AN INTRODUCTION TO THE HOLY QUR'AN

Introduction

Allah sent 124000 prophets for the guidance of mankind. To some of these prophets, he gave a set of rules and instructions that the prophets left behind in the form of books.

The Divine Books were:

Zabur to Prophet Dawood (A),
Tawrah to Prophet Musa (A),
Injil to Prophet `Isa (A)
Holy Qur'an to Prophet Muhammad (S)

According to many traditions, the revelation of the Holy Qur'an began on the 23rd night of the month of Ramadhan (Laylatul Qadr). They began when the Holy Prophet (S) was 40 years old and continued for the next 23 years.

The Holy Qur'an broadly contains:

1. **Ahkam**: These are verses about the Furu'-e-Din from which the Mujtahideen prepare the various Fatwa to do with Salaat, Sawm, Haj etc.

2. **Tareekh:** These are the verses that narrate the history of people who lived before our Prophet (S).

3. **`Aqa'id:** These are verses that explain the Belief in the Unity of Alláh, the Prophet (S) and the Day of Judgement.

4. **Akhlaq:** The verses that outline the moral behaviour that Muslims are required to observe.

The Holy Qur'an therefore contains guidance that teaches a man about his duties to himself i.e. how to lead a successful life in this world and the hereafter. It also teaches him how to act with other people i.e. how to contribute as an individual towards the betterment of society. Finally it teaches him about his duty to his Creator i.e. how to worship Allah.

Merits of Recital of the Holy Qur'an

There are many Ahadith (sayings) of the Holy Prophet (S) and our Aimmah (AS) on the reward and blessing of reciting the Holy Qur'an. Only some are quoted here:

The Prophet (S) has said,

1. "The most excellent amongst you is the one who learns the Qur'an and teaches it to others."

2. "The more Qur'an is recited in a home, the greater the good for it. The lives of the people in the house are made easier. When the angels view this house from the heavens they see it shining in the same way as stars seen from the earth."

3. "The heart gathers rust just like iron; remove this rust by reciting the Qur'an."

Imam `Ali (AS) has said,

"Whosoever recites 100 verses daily from the Book (Holy Qur'an) in the order it is in, Allah writes for him the reward equal to all the good actions of every one on this earth."

LESSON 3:
DIVISIONS IN THE HOLY QUR'ÁN

The text of the Holy Qur'an has been divided in various ways. These are:

1. Ayah pl. Ayaat (اية ، ايات)

In `Arabic, Ayah means sign. In the Holy Qur'an it means a verse. Thus, each and every verse of the Holy Qur'an is a sign of Allah. There are various numbers given for the total Ayaat in the Holy Qur'an. Syed Akhtar Rizvi mentions 6236 in his book "Qur'an and Hadith".

2. Súrah pl. Suwar (سورة ، سور)

In `Arabic, Surah means an enclosure. In the Holy Qur'an, it means a chapter. There are 114 Suwar in the Holy Qur'an. The longest of them is al-Baqarah with 286 Ayaat, and the shortest is al-Kauthar with only 4 Ayaat.

3. Manzil pl. Manazil (منزل ، منازل)

In `Arabic, Manzil means a phase. The Holy Qur'an has been divided into seven Manazil, for convenience of recitation. So a person wishing to recite the entire Qur'an in one week may do so by reciting one Manzil a day. Each such position in the Holy Qur'an is marked by the word Manzil.

4. Juz' pl. Ajza' (جزء ، اجزاء)

The Muslims have divided the Holy Qur'an into 30 equal parts (Juz' in `Arabic or Para in Urdu). This division is just for convenience. So a person who wishes to recite the whole Qur'an in one month (as in the month of Ramadhan) may do so by reciting one Juz' every day. In the Holy Qur'an, the beginning of the Juz` is usually marked by a blacked line.

5. Rub`, Nisf, Thalathah (ربع ، نصف ، اثلاثة)

Each Juz' is divided into quarters, again for the convenience of recitation into Rub` (1/4), Nisf (1/2) and Thalathah (3/4, shortened to three).

6. Ruku`, pl. Ruku`at (ركوع ، ركوعات)

These are like paragraphs or sections, containing 7-12 Áyaat. For example, al-Fatihah (1st Surah) has 7 Ayaat, grouped in one Ruku`, while al-Baqarah (2nd Surah) has 286 Ayaat, grouped into 40 Ruku`at. The place of Ruku` is denoted by the letter ع. The letter has three numbers, one at the top, one in its middle and one below it.

The number at the top signifies the number that this Ruku` is in the Surah.
The number in the middle signifies the number of Ayaat between the last Ruku` and the present one.
The number at the bottom signifies the number that this Ruku` is in the Juz'.

So, in the example below from Súrah al-Baqaráh,

This is the 23rd Rukú` in the Súrah,

there are 6 Áyát between Rukú` number 22 and 23, and

this is the 7th Rukú` in this Juz'.

LESSON 4:
SURAH AL-KAUTHAR

Introduction

This Surah was revealed in Makka. It has four verses. It is Surah number 108, and the shortest Súrah in the Holy Qur'an.

When the Muslims asked the Holy Prophet (S) what the word Kauthar meant, he said it was the name of a stream of great excellence in heaven. From this stream, the righteous believers will drink. Thereafter the Holy Prophet (S) turned to Imám `Alí (A) and said, "You will be the one who distributes the water of Kauthar"

Text and Translation

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ﴿١﴾

Verily (O Muhammad) We have given you The Kauthar (Abundance)

فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ ﴿٢﴾

So pray unto your Lord, and offer sacrifice

إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ﴿٣﴾

Verily your enemy shall be the one cut off (in his progeny)

Tafsir

Ayah 1. "Kauthar" also means abundance and refers to the abundant good given to the Prophet (S) in this world and the hereafter.

Ayah 2. Although addressed to the Prophet (S), the instruction is for everyone who has been abundantly blessed by Allah.

The one who wishes to get closer to Allah should do so by prayer and sacrifice. Sacrifice here would mean to sacrifice your time, money and even your life in the way of Allah.

Ayah 3. The male sons of the Prophet (S) all died in their infancy. When his son Qasim died, some of the Quraish began to taunt him, calling him "Abtar", a word for an animal whose tail has been cut off. They meant that the Prophet (S) would have no descendants.

In this verse Allah promises him that it would be his enemies and not he, who would be “Abtar”. We can see the truth of that promise today; there are thousands of descendants of the Prophet (S) today - we call them Sayyids. On the other hand, no descendant of the early enemies of Islam can be found.

Merits of Reciting Súrah al-Kauthar

1. The Prophet (S) has said that Allah will let everyone who recites this Surah drink from the rivers of Paradise and will give him of the rewards the equivalent to the number of all sacrifices offered by the servants of Allah on the Day of Sacrifice (Eid al-Adha) or any other sacrifice intended to seek His Pleasure.

2. Imam Ja`far as-Sadiq (A) has said that one who recites this Surah in his Wajib and Mustahab prayers will be allowed to drink at the Pool of Kauthar, where he will meet and talk with the Holy Prophet (S).

References

Holy Qur’an, Tafsir of S V Mir Ahmed Ali
Ramadhan, Ahkam and Philosophy, Yasin T. Al Jibouri

LESSON 5:
SCIENCE IN THE HOLY QUR'AN - ASTRONOMY

The Holy Qur'an has over forty verses dealing with stars, planets, the sun and the moon. They are many different aspects of astronomy covered, we will choose a few.

The Holy Qur'an says:

وَجَعَلَ اللَّيْلَ سَكَنًا وَالشَّمْسَ وَالْقَمَرَ حُسْبَانًا

(Allah) appointed the night for rest and the sun and moon for reckoning (time). (al-An`am, 6:97)

This verse explains how the sun and the moon are used to reckon the time and the number of days, months and years.

Another verse says:

هُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ الشَّمْسَ ضِيَاء وَالْقَمَرَ نُوراً

Allah is the One Who made the sun a torch and the moon a light

وَقَدَّرَهُ مَنَازِلَ لِتَعْلَمُواْ عَدَدَ السِّنِينَ

and planned for them stations so that you may know the number of years… (Yunus, 10:5)

It is known that the sun is a star that gives out intense heat and light, while the moon does not give out a light by it self, it just reflects the light of the sun. In this verse the difference between the blazing light of the sun and the cool reflecting light of the moon is stressed.

References

Bible, Qur'an and Science, M Bucaille, Pages 135 - 140

LESSON 6:
DU`A FROM THE HOLY QUR'AN

Du`a means a prayer to Allah. It is different from Salaat, because in Du`a, you can say the prayer in any language, at any time and in any manner you like.

Although Allah is aware of all our needs, He still likes us to ask from Him. He has instructed us to do Du`a in the Holy Qur'an:

وَقَالَ رَبُّكُمُ ادْعُونِي أَسْتَجِبْ لَكُمْ

Your Lord says: "Call (do Du`a) to Me, I will answer you.

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَسْتَكْبِرُونَ عَنْ عِبَادَتِي

Verily, those who are too proud to worship Me,

سَيَدْخُلُونَ جَهَنَّمَ دَاخِرِينَ ﴿٦٠﴾

shall soon enter hell, disgraced. (al-Mu'min, 40:60)

We see from this verse that Allah not only invites us to do Du`a, He promises that He will answer our prayer. He also says that Du`a is a form of Worship.

The importance of Du`a is seen in Salaat, where there is a special opportunity to do Du`a. This is in Qunoot. In this lesson, we will learn the meanings of some Du`a that are found in the Holy Qur'an.

Du`a 1

رَبَّنَا لَا تُزِغْ قُلُوبَنَا بَعْدَ إِذْ هَدَيْتَنَا

Our Lord! Do not let our hearts go astray after You have guided us,

وَهَبْ لَنَا مِن لَّدُنكَ رَحْمَةً

and grant us mercy from You,

إِنَّكَ أَنتَ الْوَهَّابُ ﴿٨﴾

for verily You, and You (alone) are the Bestower (Giver) (Ali-Imran 3:8)

In this Du`a we learn that even after we have accepted Islam, it is only by Allah's mercy that we can remain firm believers.

This Du`a should always be recited in Qunoot to ask for Allah's help in keeping your faith strong, so that you never turn away from Islam.

Du`a 2

رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لَنَا ذُنُوبَنَا وَإِسْرَافَنَا فِي أَمْرِنَا

Our Lord! Forgive us our sins and our excesses in our affairs,

وَثَبِّتْ أَقْدَامَنَا وانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ ﴿١٤٧﴾

and steady our feet and help us against the disbelieving people.
(Ali-Imran, 3:147)

“Excesses in our affairs” means the times when we have overstepped the boundaries set by Allah and defied His commands. We seek forgiveness for this and also ask Him to “steady our feet”, which means make us able to defend our beliefs against the non Muslims.

This is an excellent Du`a for Qunoot and reminds us daily of our mistakes and to ask for forgiveness for them.

Du`a 3

رَّبَّنَا عَلَيْكَ تَوَكَّلْنَا وَإِلَيْكَ أَنَبْنَا وَإِلَيْكَ الْمَصِيرُ ﴿٤﴾

Our Lord! We put our trust in You, and we turn to you repentant (sorry) and to You is our final return (al-Mumtahinah, 60:4)

We learn in this verse that in every affair, we should place our trust in Allah. Whether things are going right for us or not, we should trust His judgement about what is good for us.

We also remind ourselves that after we die we will have to stand in front of Allah to tell him about all our actions, so we ask for forgiveness for the bad things we have done.

This was the Du`a of Prophet Ibráhím (A) and it is one that we should always recite.

References

Qunoot, Peermohamed Ebrahim Trust
Holy Qur’an, Tafsir of S V Mir Ahmed Ali

LESSON 7:
SURATUL-FIL

Introduction

This Surah was revealed in Makka. It has five verses. It is Surah number 105 in the Holy Qur'an.

"Al-Fil" means "The Elephant". The name of the Surah comes from the mention of the army of elephants mentioned in the first verse. Some reports say that there was only one elephant.

In 570 AD, the year of the birth of our Prophet (S), a Christian governor by the name of Abraha marched to Makka to destroy the Holy Ka`aba. By destroying the Holy Ka`aba, Abraha wanted people to come instead to worship at a huge church he had built at San'a in Yemen. Abraha's army also had elephants, which were a rare sight in `Arabia. History calls this army "Ashabul Fil" or "The People of the Elephant".

When he reached Makka, he captured some camels belonging to the chief of Makka, `Abdul Muttalib, the grandfather of the Prophet (S). When `Abdul Muttalib went to see him, Abraha thought he would ask him to spare the Holy Ka`aba. Instead, `Abdul Muttalib asked for the camels to be returned.

Abraha laughed and said, "What! I have come to destroy your place of worship, and you are speaking of your camels!" `Abdul Muttalib gave a famous reply, **"I am the owner of the camels, so I have come for them. The Ka`aba too has an Owner, Who will look after it"**

This statement showed that the ancestors of the Prophet (S) were also firm in their faith in Allah.

Abraha ignored this warning and tried to invade the Holy Ka`aba with his elephants. The Surah recounts what happened to the army.

Text and Translation

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Alláh, the Beneficent, the Merciful

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ﴿١﴾

Have you not seen how your Lord dealt with the fellows of the Elephant?

أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ ﴿٢﴾

Did He not cause their plan to fail?

وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ ﴿٣﴾

He sent down upon them flocks of birds,

تَرْمِيهِم بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ ﴿٤﴾

Pelting them with stones of baked clay,

فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ ﴿٥﴾

And leaving them like straw, eaten up (by cattle).

Tafsír

Ayah 1. The proud army was crushed by small birds carrying little stones in their beaks and claws. Each stone fell on target, killing men and animals instantly. Allah shows how the power displayed by Abraha was defeated by the smallest of His creatures.

Ayah 2. The verse refers to the great confusion caused in the army of Abraha by the arrival of the birds. Many fell dead, and the survivors, including Abraha, began to run away.

Ayah 3,4. The birds were tiny, yet their effect was great, because they had the help of Allah.

Ayah 5. The appearance of the remains of the army after the birds had gone, was like straw that has been chewed by cows, broken and useless.

Merits of Reciting Suratul Fil

1. Imam Ja`far as-Sadiq (AS) said that one who recites this Surah in his Wajib prayers will receive good testimony on his behalf from the earth on which he used to say the prayers, and he will enter Paradise without reckoning. Some commentators have said that such extra-ordinary rewards will not be granted to just anybody but only to the sincere ones, those who are seek knowledge and who act upon their knowledge.

2. Imam Ja`far as-Sadiq (AS) has written in his own handwriting: “When you face your foe, you ought to look at him and recite Suratul Fil”.

References

Holy Qur’an, Tafsir of S V Mir Ahmed Ali
Ramadhan, Ahkam and Philosophy, Yasin T. Al Jibouri
Islamic Laws, Ayatullah `Ali as-Sistani, Rules 987.

LESSON 8:
SURATUL QURAISH

Introduction

This Surah was revealed in Makka. It has four verses. It is Surah number 106 in the Holy Qur'an. The name of the Surah is from the mention in the first verse, of the favours of Allah to this tribe.

The Surah is a continuation of the previous Surah, Al-Fil. Many scholars consider the two Surahs as one, and Ayatullah Sistani has stated that if one recites Al-Fil as the second Surah, then one must also recite Al-Quraish.

Text and Translation

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

لإِيلاَفِ قُرَيْشٍ ﴿١﴾

For the union (security) of the Quraish

إِيلاَفِهِمْ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ ﴿٢﴾

Their union during their journey in the winter and the summer;

فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ ﴿٣﴾

So let them worship the Lord of this House,

الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُم مِّن جُوعٍ وَآمَنَهُم مِّنْ خَوْفٍ ﴿٤﴾

(He) Who fed them against hunger, and secured them against fear.

Tafsir

Ayah 1. The Quraish were the chief tribe in Makka. They were descendants of Prophet Isma`il (A). The Prophet (S) belonged to this tribe. They were known throughout `Arabia because the Holy Ka`ba was in their city and they were its guardians.

Ayah 2. In the summer the Quraish would go for trade to Syria and in the winter, to Yemen. Despite the dangers from robbers on the journey, the Quraish enjoyed safety and respect because of their position as the custodians of the Holy Ka`aba.

Ayah 3. Since the Holy Ka`ba was the reason for their protection, Allah invited them to worship the Lord of the House. The Quraish monopolised the trade throughout the north and south of `Arabia because of the importance of the Ka`aba. The thought of losing this political advantage made them oppose the message of Islam instead of embracing it.

Ayah 4. Allah reminded the Quraish that despite the harsh land, they do not go hungry and despite the lawlessness, they were protected. For these blessings from Alláh, they should be grateful.

Merits of Reciting Suratul Quraish

1. This Surah has all the merits of its sister Suratul Fil.

2. The Prophet (S) has said that whoever recites it will be granted ten good deeds for each and everyone who circled the Holy Ka'aba (made Tawaaf) and took to seclusion (I`tikaf) therein.

References

Holy Qur’an, Tafsir of S V Mir Ahmed Ali
Ramadhan, Ahkam and Philosophy, Yasin T. Al Jibouri

LESSON 9:
SPECIAL VERSES IN THE HOLY QUR'AN (1)

Ayatul Kursi (2 : 255-257)

Introduction

The verses 255, 256 and 257 of Suratul Baqarah are collectively known as Ayatul Kursi. The three verses have great merit and blessing and it is highly recommended to memorise them and recite them often. They protect the reciter from all harm.

Text and translation

اللّهُ لاَ إِلَـهَ إِلاَّ هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ

Allah! There is no god save He, the ever-living, the self-subsisting (by whom all subsist).

لاَ تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَةٌ وَلاَ نَوْمٌ

Slumber does not seize Him, nor does sleep;

لَّهُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الأَرْضِ

to Him belongs whatever is in the heavens and whatever is in the earth.

مَن ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلاَّ بِإِذْنِه

Who is he that can intercede with Him, except by His permission?

يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ

He knows what is before them and what is behind them,

وَلاَ يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِّنْ عِلْمِه إِلاَّ بِمَا شَاءَ

while they cannot comprehend anything out of His knowledge save that which He wills.

وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالأَرْضَ

His throne (knowledge) extends over the heavens and the earth

وَلاَ يَؤُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ ﴿٢٥٥﴾

and the preservation of them does not tire Him; and He is the most high, the great.

لاَ إِكْرَاهَ فِي الدِّينِ

There is no compulsion in religion.

قَد تَّبَيَّنَ الرُّشْدُ مِنَ الْغَيِّ

Indeed truth has been made distinct from error,

فَمَنْ يَكْفُرْ بِالطَّاغُوتِ وَيُؤْمِن بِاللّهِ

therefore he who disbelieves in false gods and believes in Allah,

فَقَدِ اسْتَمْسَكَ بِالْعُرْوَةِ الْوُثْقَىَ

indeed, has taken hold of the strongest handhold

لاَ انفِصَامَ لَهَا وَاللّهُ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٢٦٥﴾

which will not break off; and Allah is hearing, knowing.

اللّهُ وَلِيُّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُواْ

Allah is the guardian of those who believe.

يُخْرِجُهُم مِّنَ الظُّلُمَاتِ إِلَى النُّورِ

He brings them out of darkness into light.

وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُواْ أَوْلِيَآؤُهُمُ الطَّاغُوتُ

And those who disbelieve, the false gods are their guardians,

يُخْرِجُونَهُم مِّنَ النُّورِ إِلَى الظُّلُمَاتِ

who take them out of light into darkness;

أُوْلَـئِكَ أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ ﴿٢٥٧﴾

they are the inmates of the fire, they shall abide therein.

Simple Tafsir

Ayah 255: In this one verse is contained all we can ever know about Allah. There is no god but He. He is never inattentive to the needs of His creation. On the Day of Judgement, there will be no intercession for anyone except with Allah's permission.

"Kursi" means "chair", but here it refers to the knowledge and authority of Allah.

Ayah 256: There is no compulsion in religion means that you cannot force anyone to accept Islam. A Muslim was forcing his slave to become Muslim when this verse was revealed. It does not mean that we do not have to follow the rules of Shar`ia once we become Muslims (as some people think.)

According to Imam Muhammad al Baqir (A), the strong rope “al ‘Urwatul Wuthqa” refers to following the guidance of the Holy Aimmah (AS).

Ayah 257: In this verse, “Wali” means that Allah is close to the believers while the disbelievers are under the influence of the “Taghut” or Shaitan. While Allah brings people out of the darkness of ignorance into the light of knowledge, Shaitan takes his followers into the darkness of disbelief.

Merits of Reciting Ayatul Kursi:

1. The verses should be recited after every Wajib prayer. There is great blessing in this including an increase in sustenance and livelihood. The Prophet (S) has said, “O `Ali! Whoever recites Ayatul Kursi after the obligatory prayers will be protected by Allah against all troubles, and remain under His protection and peace till the next prayer time.”

2. Imam `Ali (AS) has said that he who recites it before going to sleep ensures his protection as well as that of his neighbours. The Prophet (S) has said, “I am alone in having been favoured with Ayatul Kursi by Allah. This favour has not been granted to any other Prophet.”

3. Imam Ja`far as Sadiq (AS) has said that before you go on a journey, recite Ayatul Kursi and give something in charity. This will secure your life and property during the journey.

References

1. The Holy Qur’an, S V Mir Ahmad `Ali
2. IRE, Nairobi Syllabus.

LESSON 10:
SPECIAL VERSES IN THE HOLY QUR'AN (2)

Ayatush Shahadah (3 : 18,19)

شَهِدَ اللّهُ أَنَّهُ لاَ إِلَـهَ إِلاَّ هُوَ

Allah (himself) bears witness that there is no god but He,

وَالْمَلاَئِكَةُ وَأُوْلُواْ الْعِلْمِ قَآئِمَاً بِالْقِسْطِ

and (so do) the angels and those who have knowledge, standing firm for justice.

لاَ إِلَـهَ إِلاَّ هُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ ﴿١٨﴾

(There is) no god but He, the Mighty, the Wise.

إِنَّ الدِّينَ عِندَ اللّهِ الإِسْلاَمُ

Verily the religion of Allah is Islam.

وَمَا اخْتَلَفَ الَّذِينَ أُوْتُواْ الْكِتَابَ

Those to whom the book had been given did not differ

إِلاَّ مِن بَعْدِ مَا جَاءهُمُ الْعِلْمُ بَغْيَاً بَيْنَهُمْ

until after the knowledge (of the truth) had come to them; out of envy amongst themselves;

وَمَن يَكْفُرْ بِآيَاتِ اللّهِ فَإِنَّ اللّهَ سَرِيعُ الْحِسَابِ ﴿١٩﴾

and whosoever disbelieves in the signs of Allah, then Allah is quick in taking account.

The Last Two Verses of Suratul Baqarah, (2:285,286)

آمَنَ الرَّسُولُ بِمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْهِ مِن رَّبِّهِ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ

The Prophet believes in what has come down to him from his Lord, and (so do) the believers.

كُلٌّ آمَنَ بِاللّهِ وَمَلآئِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرُسُلِهِ

All believe in Allah and in His angels and in His books and in His Messengers.

لاَ نُفَرِّقُ بَيْنَ أَحَدٍ مِّن رُّسُلِهِ

(They say,) "We make no difference between His Messengers."

وَقَالُواْ سَمِعْنَا وَأَطَعْنَا

And they say, "We have heard and we have obeyed

غُفْرَانَكَ رَبَّنَا وَإِلَيْكَ الْمَصِيرُ ﴿٢٨٥﴾

(and we beg) Your forgiveness. O our Lord, and we come towards You."

لاَ يُكَلِّفُ اللّهُ نَفْساً إِلاَّ وُسْعَهَا

Allah does not impose on any soul beyond its ability.

لَهَا مَا كَسَبَتْ وَعَلَيْهَا مَا اكْتَسَبَتْ

(The good) that he has acquired shall be for it, and (the evil) that he has done (shall be) against it.

رَبَّنَا لاَ تُؤَاخِذْنَا إِن نَّسِينَا أَوْ أَخْطَأْنَا

O our Lord, do not hold us responsible if we forget or make a mistake.

رَبَّنَا وَلاَ تَحْمِلْ عَلَيْنَا إِصْراً كَمَا حَمَلْتَهُ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِنَا

O our lord, do not lay on us a burden as You laid on those before us.

رَبَّنَا وَلاَ تُحَمِّلْنَا مَا لاَ طَاقَةَ لَنَا بِهِ

O our Lord, do not lay on us (a burden) which we do not have the strength to bear.

وَاعْفُ عَنَّا وَاغْفِرْ لَنَا وَارْحَمْنَا

Pardon us; and forgive us; and have mercy on us.

أَنتَ مَوْلاَنَا فَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ ﴿٢٨٦﴾

You are our Lord, so help us against the people who are unbelievers.

LESSON 11:
SPECIAL VERSES IN THE HOLY QUR'AN (3)

Ayatul Mulk (3 : 26,27)

Introduction

This is a prayer that speaks about the absolute power of Allah. The Holy Prophet (S) and our Aimmah (AS) have encouraged the constant recital of this prayer so that the faith in Allah enters the heart. It is an excellent Du`a for the granting of prayers, as it is reported to contain "Isme Azam", the greatest name of Allah.

Text and Translation

قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ مَالِكَ الْمُلْكِ تُؤْتِي الْمُلْكَ مَن تَشَاءُ

O Allah, Master of the kingdom! You give the kingdom to whom You like,

وَتَنزِعُ الْمُلْكَ مِمَّن تَشَاء

and You take away the kingdom from whom You like.

وَتُعِزُّ مَن تَشَاء وَتُذِلُّ مَن تَشَاء

You exalt whom You like and abase whom You like;

بِيَدِكَ الْخَيْرُ إِنَّكَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ﴿٢٦﴾

in Your hand is the good; verily, You have power over all things.

تُولِجُ اللَّيْلَ فِي النَّهَارِ وَتُولِجُ النَّهَارَ فِي اللَّيْلِ

You cause the night to pass into the day, and You cause the day to pass into the night;

وَتُخْرِجُ الْحَيَّ مِنَ الْمَيِّتِ وَتُخْرِجُ الْمَيِّتَ مِنَ الْحَيِّ

You bring forth the living from the dead, and You bring forth the dead from the living,

وَتَرْزُقُ مَن تَشَاء بِغَيْرِ حِسَابٍ ﴿٢٧﴾

and You give sustenance to whom You like, without measure.

LESSON 12:
TRANSLATION, TRANSLITERATION AND TAFSIR OF THE HOLY QUR'AN

Translation
Today there are over 1 billion Muslims in the world. They speak hundreds of languages and many of them do not understand `Arabic. Since the Holy Qur'an was revealed in `Arabic, the Muslims have translated it into their own languages so that they can understand the words of Allah. However, even the best translations cannot fully capture the meaning of the `Arabic, so Muslims are encouraged to learn `Arabic.

There are many English translations. Some important ones are by:

1. S V Mir Ahmad Ali - he was a Shi`ah scholar.
2. M H Shakir - he was a Shi`ah scholar.
3. Yusuf Ali - he was a Sunni scholar.
4. N J Dawood - he was a Sunni scholar.

Transliteration
This is when the `Arabic words are written in a different language, for example Gujarati or English. Since most Muslims learn to read the Holy Qur'an even though they do not understand `Arabic, transliteration texts are not very often used nowadays.

Tafsir
This is a detailed meaning of every verse of the Holy Qur'an. Tafsir is also called commentary. There are many important Shi'ah Tafsirs in `Arabic. The only complete English Shi'ah Tafsir available is that by S V Mir Ahmad Ali. All Madressa students should have a copy of this very useful work.

Look at the following examples to understand the terms used above.

Example 1:
Text
إِنَّا أَنزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ
Transliteration
Inna Anzalnahu Fi Laylatil Qadr
Translation
Verily, We sent it (the Holy Qur'an) down in the Night of Qadr !
Simple Tafsir
The Holy Qur'an was revealed in its full chapter by chapter form to the Prophet (S) on this night. He then related it to the people in sections as and when instructed by Allah through Jibrail (A). The night of Qadr is the most important night of the year. It is a night for worship and for asking for forgiveness.

Example 2:
Text
اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

Transliteration
Allahus Samad
Translation
Allah is Needless
Simple Tafsír
"Samad" means independent - it means Allah does not need anyone or anything, instead He is needed by everything. He does not need our prayers or the things that man needs.

LESSON 13:
BE CAREFUL IN YOUR RECITATION OF THE HOLY QUR'AN

In `Arabic, as with other languages, it is important to pronounce the words correctly. There are some words which sound similar but their meanings are different. When reciting the Holy Qur'an, incorrect pronunciation of theses words would lead to distortion of the meaning of an Ayah.

Looking at some examples:

1. أَبَدً - Forever

   عَبْدً - Servant

In Suratun Nisa (4:57), Allah says:

وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُواْ وَعَمِلُواْ الصَّالِحَاتِ سَنُدْخِلُهُمْ

And (as for) those who believe and do good deeds, We will admit them

جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي مِن تَحْتِهَا الأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا **أَبَداً / (عَبْدًا)**

*into gardens beneath which rivers flow, to abide therein **forever**.*

If we replace **forever** with **servant**, the meaning changes completely.

2. اِ سْم - Name

   اِثْم - Sin

If we read بِسْمِ اللّٰه as بِثْمِ اللّٰه

the meaning changes from "In the **Name** of Allah" to "In the **Sin** of Allah"!

3. أَلِيمْ - Pain

   عَلِيمْ - Knower

In Surah Ali Imran, (3:121) Allah says:

وَ اللّٰهُ سَمِيْعٌ **عَلِيْمٌ** (اَلِيْمٌ)

*Alláh is the Hearer, the **Knower**.*

It would be a grave error to use **Pain** instead of **Knower** in this Ayah.

4. كُلُوْ - To Eat

قُوْلُوْ - To Say

Both these words are used in different Ayat in Surah al Baqarah. The first one is used in 2:60:

كُلُواْ وَاشْرَبُواْ مِن رِّزْقِ اللَّهِ

***Eat** and drink of Allah's provision*

The second one is used in 2:136:

قُولُواْ آمَنَّا بِاللّهِ

***Say** (O Muslims), "We believe in Allah"*

By pronouncing the words incorrectly, the meaning of the first verse becomes "Say and drink of Allah's provision", while the second verse would be, "Eat (O Muslims), "We believe in Allah".

5. صُمٌّ - Deaf

سُمٌّ - Poison

In Surah al Baqarah, 2:18, Allah says:

صُمٌّ بُكْمٌ عُمْيٌ

*(They are) **Deaf**, dumb, blind*

By using سُمٌّ the meaning changes to, "(They are) **Poison**, dumb, blind.

6. Using the Harakat (Fatha, Kasra, etc.) incorrectly can give the words different meanings.

for example: بِئْسَ - Evil

بَئْسَ - Conflict

وَلَبِئْسَ مَا شَرَوْاْ بِهِ أَنفُسَهُمْ

*And **evil** was the price for which they sold their souls (al Baqarah, 2:102)*

It would change the meaning completely if read as, "and **conflict** was the price for which they sold their souls".

Therefore, we see that the Holy Qur'an should always be recited unhurriedly and with the correct Makhraj.

LESSON 14:
SURAH AL QARI`AH

INTRODUCTION

This Surah was revealed in Makka. It has eleven verses. It is Surah number 101 in the Holy Qur'an. "Qari`ah" means "Calamity" and refers to the terror of the Day of Judgement.

Text and Translation

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

الْقَارِعَةُ ﴿١﴾

1. The Striking Calamity!

مَا الْقَارِعَةُ ﴿٢﴾

2. What is the Striking Calamity?

وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا الْقَارِعَةُ ﴿٣﴾

3. What makes you know what the Striking Calamity is?

يَوْمَ يَكُونُ النَّاسُ كَالْفَرَاشِ الْمَبْثُوثِ ﴿٤﴾

4. The day when people shall be like scattered moths,

وَتَكُونُ الْجِبَالُ كَالْعِهْنِ الْمَنفُوشِ ﴿٥﴾

5. And the mountains shall become like loosened wool.

فَأَمَّا مَن ثَقُلَتْ مَوَازِينُهُ ﴿٦﴾

6. Then, as for him whose scales are heavy (with good deeds);

فَهُوَ فِي عِيشَةٍ رَّاضِيَةٍ ﴿٧﴾

7. He shall have live in happiness.

وَأَمَّا مَنْ خَفَّتْ مَوَازِينُهُ ﴿٨﴾

8. And as for him whose scales are light,

فَأُمُّهُ هَاوِيَةٌ ﴿٩﴾

9. His home shall be "Hawiyah" (a burning abyss).

وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا هِيَهْ ﴿١٠﴾

10. What makes you what it (Hawiyah) is?

نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ ﴿١١﴾

11. It is a raging Fire. (al-Qari`ah, 101:1-11)

Tafsir

Ayah 1: The calamity refers to the great upheaval that will precede the Day of Judgement. There will be a great striking noise and the whole face of the world will change - all the false appearances and false values will disappear, to be replaced with the frightening reality of the end of the world.

Ayat 2, 3: Since nothing like this scene or noise has ever happened, it is impossible to even correctly imagine what it would be like.

Ayah 4: The terror caused by these scenes in the minds of the people will cause them to flee in all directions, looking for shelter. To give us an idea of what it will be like, the verse mentions the scattering of moths.

Ayah 5: Even the solid mountains, that look immovable, will be broken like loose wool.

Ayat 6, 7: On that day everything will cease to have value except one's deeds. All forms of wealth will have no meaning. The people, who have more good deeds than evil ones, will be happy. They will be given the good news of heaven.

Ayat 8, 9: As for the disobedient ones, their evil deeds will outweigh their good deeds. There will be no more time to repent and they will be thrown into hell. "Hawiyah" is a bottomless pit of hell.

Ayat 9, 10: The nature and torment of "Hawiyah" can not be understood by man. The only clue we have is that it will be a pit containing blazing fire. May Allah protect us from this punishment.

Merits of Reciting Surah al Qari`ah

1. The Prophet (S) ha said that whoever recites this Surah, Allah will let his scale of good deeds weigh heavily.

2. Imam Ja`far as-Sadiq (A) has said that one who recites this Surah will receive security from Allah against the dissension of the Dajjal, against believing in him, and against hell fire.

References

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