

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

4th Juz

Overview of The 4th Juz



Summary of the Surah Ale Imran

- Madani Surah
- 24 Rukus, 176 Verses
- Revealed between 2 A.H. to 5 A.H.
- Many verses were revealed after the Battle of Badr (2 A.H.) and Battle of Uhud (3 A.H.)
- Addresses the spiritual and societal growth of the Muslim community in Madinah
- Highlights rulings related to orphans, widows, women's rights, and inheritance
- Continuation of the theme of Taqwa from the previous Surah

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 10 (Verses 92-101):

- Spending in Allah's Cause: True piety is attained by giving away beloved wealth for the sake of Allah (92)
- Refutation of Jewish Claims: Clarifies that camel meat and milk were not forbidden for Prophet Ibrahim (A.S.), but were made forbidden by Prophet Yaqub (A.S.) due to a personal vow (93-94)
- Change of Qiblah: The Ka'bah was the first house built for worship, not Bayt al-Maqdis, emphasizing its sanctity and security (96-97)
- Warning to Scholars: Those blessed with knowledge must not reject the truth (98-101)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 11 (Verses 104-106):

- Holding onto the Rope of Allah: A united community must actively invite others to Tawheed and righteousness (104)
- Danger of Disunity: Without adherence to Allah's guidance, divisions and differences will arise (105)
- Judgment Day Outcome: The righteous will be radiant and blissful, while the neglectful will be in darkness (106)

Ruku 12 (Verses 110-119):

- Dawah is a Communal Obligation: Neglecting it leads to ignorance and moral decay (110-112)
- People of Earlier Scriptures: Some accepted Islam, while others rejected it (113-116)
- Beware of Hypocrites: They pretend friendship but harbor ill-intentions (117-119)

Ruku 13 (Verses 124-129):

- Victory at Badr: Divine help came through 5,000 angels (124-125)
- Only Allah Can Forgive: Even the Prophet (PBUH) cannot forgive shirk and oppression (128-129)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 14 (Verses 130-143):

- Success Lies in Righteousness: Avoid sins and obey Allah & His Prophet (PBUH) (130-133)
- Lessons from Uhud:
 - Defeats teach valuable lessons
 - Help distinguish true believers from hypocrites
 - Remind us of our mortality and reliance on Allah

Ruku 15-16 (Verses 144-166):

- Sincerity in Religious Efforts: Efforts should be for Allah, not for people (144)
- Patience in Hardship: Trust in Allah during defeats and calamities (146-147)
- Lessons from Uhud:
 - Disobedience led to temporary setback (152)
 - Forgiveness and tranquility granted by Allah (154)
 - Death is inevitable; accept Allah's decree (156)

Ruku 17-18 (Verses 169-173):

- Martyrs are Alive: They enjoy a blissful existence in the afterlife (169-171)
- Perseverance Against Enemies: The Muslims, despite being wounded after Uhud, prepared for another battle, demonstrating steadfastness (172-173)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 19-20 (Verses 181-199):

- Avoid Bad Traits: Traits to avoid include miserliness, distorting texts, and concealing knowledge (181)
- True Success: Defined as entry into Jannah and avoidance of Hellfire (185)
- Pondering on Creation: Leads to faith and humility (190-191)
- Reward for Righteousness: Applies to both men and women who strive in Allah's path (195-198)

Summary of the Surah al-Nisa

- Madani Surah
- Focuses on social justice, women's rights, and inheritance laws
- Detailed rulings on family, marriage, and community welfare

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 1 (Verses 2-10):

- Orphans and Women's Rights:
 - Do not consume orphans' wealth unjustly (2)
 - Justice in polygamy is essential (3)
 - Fulfill dowry obligations (4)
 - Give orphans their wealth when they reach maturity (6)
 - Inheritance laws apply to both men and women (7)
 - Consuming unlawful wealth is akin to filling one's belly with Hellfire (10)

Ruku 2-3 (Verses 11-14, 15-19):

- Inheritance Laws: Explained in detail with case studies (11-12)
- Punishment for Adultery: Severe consequences emphasized (15)
- Respect for Women:
 - Women are not to be inherited as property (19)
 - They must be granted dignity and rightful inheritance

Ruku 4 (Verses on Marriage Laws):

- Guidelines on Whom One Can and Cannot Marry

Tafseer of Surah Ale Imran 92- Attaining Righteousness Through Generosity



لَنْ تَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتَّى تُنْفِقُوا مِمَّا تُحِبُّونَ
وَمَا تُنْفِقُوا مِنْ شَيْءٍ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ بِهِ عَلِيمٌ

Translation

None of you [believers] will attain true piety unless you give out of what you cherish:
whatever you give, God knows about it very well.

Explanation & Themes

This verse emphasises that true piety is not merely about faith or good intentions, but requires sincere sacrifice. Allah instructs believers that they can only attain true piety by giving away what they love most in charity. It serves as a test of sincerity and devotion, reminding believers that Allah is fully aware of their intentions and deeds.

Lessons from this Verse

The Generosity of Abu Talhah (RA)

Abu Talhah (RA) was one of the wealthiest Ansar in Madinah, and his most beloved property was the Bayruha' garden, located in front of the Prophet's Mosque. The Prophet ﷺ would often visit and drink from its fresh water.

When this verse was revealed, Abu Talhah (RA) immediately responded, saying:

"O Messenger of Allah! Allah has revealed this verse, and the most beloved of my wealth to me is Bayruha' garden. I wish to give it in charity for the sake of Allah, hoping for its reward with Him. Please use it as you see fit."

The Prophet ﷺ praised his generosity, saying:

"Well done! That is profitable wealth, that is profitable wealth. I suggest you distribute it among your relatives."

Abu Talhah (RA) accepted this advice and distributed the garden among his family members. (Sahih Bukhari, Sahih Muslim)

Lessons from this Verse

What Does "Spending from What You cherish" Mean?

True generosity involves sacrificing things one personally values and needs—not just giving away excess or unwanted items. The Qur'an praises those who feed the poor even when they themselves are in need and prioritise others over themselves.

Allah Knows the True Quality of Our Giving

Charity is not about outward appearances. Allah is fully aware of what we give, how much it means to us, and whether it is given for His sake or for show. True righteousness comes from sincere and selfless giving.

Tafseer of Verse Surah Ale Imran 102 - The Verse of Unity and Divine Guidance



يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ حَقَّ تُقَاتِهِ ۚ وَلَا تَمُوتُنَّ إِلَّا وَأَنتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ
وَاعْتَصِمُوا بِحَبْلِ اللَّهِ جَمِيعًا وَلَا تَفَرَّقُوا
وَاذْكُرُوا نِعْمَتَ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ إِذْ كُنْتُمْ أَعْدَاءً فَأَلَّفَ بَيْنَ قُلُوبِكُمْ فَأَصْبَحْتُمْ
بِنِعْمَتِهِ ۚ إِخْوَانًا وَكُنْتُمْ عَلَىٰ شَفَا حُفْرَةٍ مِّنَ النَّارِ فَأَنْقَذَكُم مِّنْهَا
كَذَٰلِكَ يُبَيِّنُ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ ءَايَاتِهِ ۚ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَهْتَدُونَ

Translation

O you who believe, be mindful of Allah, as is His due, and make sure you devote yourselves to Him, to your dying moment.

Hold fast to God's rope all together; do not split into factions. Remember God's favour to you: you were enemies and then He brought your hearts together and you became brothers by His grace; you were about to fall into a pit of Fire and He saved you from it– in this way God makes His revelations clear to you so that you may be rightly guided.

Explanation & Themes

In the previous verses, Muslims were warned that some from the People of the Book and others wanted to mislead them. So, they must stay alert and take steps to protect themselves.

The next two verses highlight two key principles that strengthen the Muslim community:

1. Taqwa (being mindful of Allah)
2. Unity

Lessons from this Verse

How Can We Guarantee That Our Death Will Be in Islam?

Since the timing and circumstances of death are unknown to us, the only way to ensure that we die as Muslims is to live as Muslims. The Quran itself provides guidance on how to achieve this. Surah Ale Imran, Ayat 193 teaches us to make dua:

"Our Lord! Indeed, we have heard a caller calling to faith, saying, 'Believe in your Lord,' and so we have believed. Our Lord! Forgive us our sins and erase our misdeeds and take our souls in death in the company of the righteous."

Why Is Unity Important?

Allah warns us "Do not become divided" because division weakens the Muslim ummah. Throughout history, divisions based on race, nationality, culture, or sects have caused harm. However, Islam teaches that:

- All Muslims are one body, and we should support one another.
- Our differences in background or culture should not cause division but should be a source of strength and diversity.
- Disunity leads to weakness, making it easier for enemies of Islam to take advantage of the Muslim community.

Tafseer of Verse Surah Ale Imram-110

The Best of Nations



كُنْتُمْ خَيْرَ أُمَّةٍ أُخْرِجَتْ لِلنَّاسِ تَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَتَنْهَوْنَ
عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ وَتُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ ۚ وَلَوْ ءَامَنَ أَهْلُ الْكِتَابِ لَكَانَ خَيْرًا
لَّهُمْ ۚ مِنْهُمْ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَأَكْثَرُهُمُ الْفَاسِقُونَ

Translation

You are the best community singled out for people: you order what is right, forbid what is wrong, and believe in God. If the People of the Book had also believed, it would have been better for them. For although some of them do believe, most of them are sinners

Explanation & Themes

The Status of the Ummah as "The Best of Communities"

In the previous verses, Muslims were reminded to stay strong in their faith and to promote what is good while forbidding what is wrong. The current verse further emphasises that these very actions are the reasons why Allah has granted the Ummah of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ the status of "the best of communities". This elevated status is given when the Ummah fulfils its responsibilities and stays true to the mission it has been assigned.

The Moderate Nation

The Ummah of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is considered the best because of its characteristic of moderation. The Qur'an mentions that this community has been made "moderate," meaning it is balanced in all aspects of life. Additionally, this Ummah was chosen to guide others by promoting what is good and forbidding what is wrong.

Another reason for this Ummah's superiority is its belief in Allah. While all previous communities shared belief in Allah, the belief of this Ummah is at the highest level, making it unique. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ prophesied that there would always be a group within this Ummah who would remain steadfast in promoting good and preventing wrong until the Day of Judgment.

Lessons from this Verse

The Muslim Ummah Has a Special Role

Muslims are honoured as the best community because of their actions, not just by name or identity. Excellence comes from fulfilling responsibilities, not simply belonging to a group.

Importance of Commanding Good & Forbidding Evil

A strong society is built on promoting righteousness and preventing wrongdoing. Every Muslim has a duty to encourage good behaviour and discourage harmful practices. This applies in all aspects of life—family, work, and community.

Collective Responsibility

Every Muslim, not just scholars or leaders, plays a role in upholding justice and morality. A righteous society requires individuals to stand up for what is right.

Placement of the Verse

This verse is positioned almost exactly at the midpoint of Surah Ale Imran, just as the verse of the moderate nation (Al-Baqarah 2:143) is placed near the middle of Surah Al-Baqarah.

- In Surah Al-Baqarah (2:143), Allah calls the Muslim Ummah a "moderate nation"—a balanced, just, and exemplary community responsible for bearing witness to the truth.
- In Surah Aal-e-Imran (3:110), Allah describes the Ummah as "the best nation"—emphasising its duty to promote good, prevent evil, and strengthen faith in Allah.

Tafseer of Verse Surah Ale Imran 144- The Verse of Steadfastness After the Prophet's ﷺ Passing

وَمَا مُحَمَّدٌ إِلَّا رَسُولٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ مِنْ قَبْلِهِ الرُّسُلُ
أَفَإِنْ مَاتَ أَوْ قُتِلَ انْقَلَبْتُمْ عَلَىٰ أَعْقَابِكُمْ
وَمَنْ يَنْقَلِبْ عَلَىٰ عَقْبَيْهِ فَلَن يَضُرَّ اللَّهَ شَيْئًا
وَسَيَجْزِي اللَّهُ الشَّاكِرِينَ

Translation

Muhammad is only a messenger before whom many messengers have been and gone.

If he died or was killed, would you revert to your old ways?

If anyone did so, he would not harm Allah in the least.

Allah will reward the grateful.

Reason for Revelation

The Rumor That the Prophet ﷺ Was Killed at Uhud

During the Battle of Uhud, Shaytan spread the false claim that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ had been killed. Ibn Qami'ah, an enemy fighter, also falsely claimed that he had killed the Prophet ﷺ. Many Muslims believed this rumour, which weakened their resolve in battle.

To correct this misunderstanding, Allah revealed this verse.

This reminded the believers that the Prophet ﷺ was a Messenger like those before him, and his mission was to deliver Allah's message, whether he lived or was martyred.

Some companions, like a wounded Ansari man, remained firm, saying: "Even if Muhammad has been killed, he has conveyed the message. Therefore, defend your religion!" Allah also revealed: "If he dies or is killed, will you then turn back on your heels?"

This verse warned against abandoning Islam due to the Prophet's passing, reminding believers that their faith should remain strong.

Story of Abu Bakr & Umar

After the Prophet had just passed, Abu Bakr came riding his horse from his house. He dismounted, entered the Masjid and did not speak to anyone until he came to her (in her room) and went directly to the Prophet, who was covered with a marked blanket. Abu Bakr uncovered his face, knelt down and kissed him, then started weeping and proclaimed, "My father and my mother be sacrificed for you! Allah will not combine two deaths on you. You have died the death, which was written for you."

Ibn Abbas narrated that Abu Bakr then came out while Umar was addressing the people. Abu Bakr told him to sit down, but Umar refused, and the people attended to Abu Bakr and left Umar. Abu Bakr said, "To proceed; whoever among you worshipped Muhammad, then Muhammad is dead, but whoever worshipped Allah, Allah is alive and will never die and recited this verse. The narrator added, "By Allah, it was as if the people never knew that Allah had revealed this verse before until Abu Bakr recited it, and then whoever heard it, started reciting it." Said bin Al-Musayyib said that Umar said, "By Allah! When I heard Abu Bakr recite this Ayah, my feet could not hold me and i fell to the ground

Lessons from this Verse

The Prophet ﷺ Will Leave This World

Muslims are reminded that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, like all Messengers before him, will eventually leave this world. However, their faith in Islam must remain firm even after his passing.

A Divine Test to Strengthen the Companions

The false news of the Prophet's ﷺ passing at Uhud was a test from Allah to prepare the Companions for the real event in the future. This helped them learn how to stay strong in times of distress.

Staying Steadfast in Difficult Times

The incident at Uhud made sure that the Companions would not lose control when the Prophet ﷺ actually passed away. Their love for him was deep, but they needed to stay firm in their faith and responsibilities.

Abu Bakr's Leadership and the Power of the Qur'an

When the Prophet ﷺ passed away, the Companions were deeply shaken. Sayyiduna Abu Bakr reminded them of this verse, helping them accept the truth and remain strong in their faith.

Tafseer of Verse Surah Ale Imran

145 & 185-

Reminder of Death



وَمَا كَانَ لِنَفْسٍ أَنْ تَمُوتَ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ كِتَابًا مُؤَجَّلًا
وَمَنْ يُرِدْ ثَوَابَ الدُّنْيَا نُؤْتِهِ مِنْهَا
وَمَنْ يُرِدْ ثَوَابَ الْآخِرَةِ نُؤْتِهِ مِنْهَا
وَسَنَجْزِي الشَّاكِرِينَ

كُلُّ نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ
وَإِنَّمَا تُوفَّوْنَ أَجُورَكُمْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ
فَمَنْ زُحْزِحَ عَنِ النَّارِ وَأُدْخِلَ الْجَنَّةَ فَقَدْ فَازَ
وَمَا الْحَيَاةُ الدُّنْيَا إِلَّا مَتَاعُ الْغُرُورِ

Translation

No soul may die except with God's permission at a predestined time. If anyone strives for the rewards of this world, We will give him some of them. If anyone strives for the rewards of the Hereafter, We will give him some of them: We will reward the grateful.

Every soul will taste death and you will be paid in full only on the Day of Resurrection. Whoever is kept away from the Fire and admitted to the Garden will have triumphed. The present world is only an illusory pleasure:

Explanation & Themes

Life and Death are in Allah's Control

No one can die before their appointed time, as Allah has already decreed when each soul will pass away.

Divine Decree (Qadar)

Life and death are not random but are decided by Allah.

Prioritising the Afterlife

While worldly success is not forbidden, the real and lasting reward is in the Hereafter

Death is Inevitable

Every human being, no matter their status, will eventually die.

True Justice is on the Day of Judgement

The full consequences of our actions will be given in the Hereafter.

Real Success is Salvation from Hell

True success is not wealth or fame but entering Paradise.

The World is Temporary and Deceptive

The pleasures of this life are short-lived and can distract people from the real goal, which is the Hereafter.

Lessons from this Verse

The Temporary Nature of This World

- The pleasures of this world are deceptive and should not distract us from our ultimate goal.
- We should use our time wisely, focusing on what benefits us in the Hereafter.

Accountability and Justice

- Everyone will face Allah on the Day of Judgement and receive what they truly deserve.
- If we live a righteous life, we will be rewarded; if we waste our life in heedlessness, we will face the consequences.

Life and Death Are in Allah's Hands

- No one dies before their appointed time.
- We should not fear death but rather prepare for it by doing good deeds.

The True Meaning of Success

- Real success is not wealth, status, or fame—it is being saved from Hell and entering Paradise.
- The world is a test, and the results will only be given fully in the Hereafter.