

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

7th Juz

Overview of The 7th Juz



Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 11

- The pious, upon hearing the Holy Qur'an, are moved to tears due to their deep spiritual connection. (Verse 83)

Ruku 12

- Do not alter the rulings of Allah; what He has made Halal cannot be made Haraam, and vice versa. (Verse 87)
- Accidental oaths are not punished, but intentional ones are. (Verse 89)
- Breaking an oath requires expiation. (Verse 89)
- Alcohol, gambling, and idol worship are forbidden as they create enmity and hatred. (Verse 90)
- Obey Allah and His Messenger. (Verse 92)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 13

- Hunting land animals while in the state of Ihraam is impermissible. (Verses 94-95)
- The Ka'bah is a central place of faith and worship. (Verse 97)
- Evil and good can never be the same, even if evil appears appealing. (Verse 100)

Ruku 14

- Ask only meaningful questions; avoid futile inquiries. (Verse 101)
- Sacrificing animals in the name of idols is forbidden—sacrifices should be in Allah's name. (Verse 103)
- Each individual is responsible for seeking the truth; following forefathers blindly is insufficient. (Verses 104-105)
- Wills should have witnesses present to ensure authenticity. (Verse 106)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 15

- On the Day of Judgment, Allah will question the Prophets about whether their people followed them. (Verse 109)
- The miraculous birth of Prophet Isa (AS) and his miracles. (Verse 110)
- The Disciples of Isa (AS) requested a heavenly food mat. Those who still reject after witnessing miracles will have no excuse. (Verses 111-115)

Ruku 16

- Allah will ask Isa (AS) if he instructed people to associate him with Allah, to which he will respond, "I would never do so." (Verse 116)
- Isa (AS) will submit to Allah's will, acknowledging His supreme wisdom and authority. (Verse 118)

Overview of Surah al-An'aam

- Makkan Surah with 20 Ruku.
- Focuses on Tawheed (Oneness of Allah), Prophethood, and the Hereafter.
- Named An'aam (Animals) as it discusses the pagans' practice of sacrificing animals in the name of idols.

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 1

- Allah's praise: He is the Creator of all things and controls their destiny. (Verses 1-2)
- The pagans reject every proof of Tawheed and Prophethood. (Verses 4-5)
- Past nations that denied the truth were destroyed. (Verse 6)
- Even if the Qur'an were revealed on physical scrolls, they would still reject it as magic. (Verse 7)
- They object to a human Prophet, asking why an angel was not sent instead. (Verse 8)

Ruku 2

- Travel the earth and reflect on past civilizations. (Verse 11)
- Allah is Merciful to all. (Verse 12)
- Worship Allah, the Sustainer of all, who needs no sustenance. (Verse 14)
- Allah's testimony is the ultimate truth. (Verse 19)
- The people of the Book recognize Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as they recognize their own children, yet many still reject him. (Verse 20)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 3

- Fabricating lies against Allah is a grave sin. (Verses 21-22)
- Sinners' hearts are sealed, leading them to reject the truth as mere tales of old. (Verse 25)
- On Judgment Day, they will wish to return to the world to believe, but even then, they would revert to disbelief. (Verses 27-28)
- They claim, "We live only once, so enjoy!" (Verse 29)

Ruku 4

- This worldly life is temporary; the Hereafter is everlasting. (Verse 32)
- Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) faced hostility, as did previous Prophets, but they remained patient until Allah's help arrived. (Verses 33-34)
- Even if given miraculous proofs, the disbelievers would still reject faith. (Verse 35)
- All creatures, including birds, are under Allah's command. (Verse 38)
- Those who reject Tawheed live in darkness and fail to comprehend the truth. (Verse 39)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 5

- Disbelievers are often given worldly blessings, but sudden divine punishment eventually overtakes them. (Verse 44)
- Allah alone grants the abilities of hearing, sight, and intellect—no other deity has this power. (Verse 46)
- Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) clarifies that he does not possess knowledge of the unseen or control divine matters—he is simply a Messenger. (Verse 50)

Ruku 6

- The Prophet (PBUH) is advised to remain in the company of sincere believers, even if they seem insignificant in society. (Verses 52-53)
- If someone sins unintentionally, they should repent—Allah is All-Forgiving. (Verse 54)

Ruku 7

- Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) opposed idol worship. (Verse 56)
- The timing of divine punishment is solely under Allah's control. (Verse 57)
- Allah's knowledge encompasses everything, even a falling leaf. (Verse 59)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 8

- Allah alone has the power to save from difficulty and destruction. (Verses 61-64)
- If Allah willed, He could send punishment from all directions or cause internal conflicts among people. (Verse 65)
- Those who mock the Qur'an and Islam will face divine punishment. (Verses 68-70)

Ruku 9

- Worshiping powerless deities that cannot see, hear, or benefit is illogical. (Verse 71)
- The story of Prophet Ibrahim (AS) highlights the falsehood of idol worship. (Verses 74-78)
- True submission is to Allah alone, as exemplified by Prophet Ibrahim (AS). (Verse 79)
- Those who maintain Tawheed and avoid Shirk will be rightly guided. (Verse 82)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 10

- All Prophets followed the same monotheistic guidance as Prophet Ibrahim (AS), including Prophet Nuh (AS) and many others. (Verses 83-86)
- Follow the guidance of the Prophets, as they were divinely guided. (Verse 90)

Ruku 11

- Allah previously sent human Prophets—so Muhammad (PBUH) being a Prophet is not unusual. (Verse 91)
- The Qur'an confirms the core principles of earlier revelations. (Verse 92)
- Reflect on the reality of standing before Allah alone on the Day of Judgment, with no intercession except by His permission. (Verse 94)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 12

- Allah creates life and brings forth death. (Verse 95)
- He organizes day and night in perfect sequence. (Verse 96)
- He made the stars, sends beneficial rain, and created humankind. (Verses 97-99)
- Despite Allah's power, people falsely ascribe partners and children to Him. (Verse 100)

Ruku 13

- How can there be a partner for Allah when He alone is the Creator of everything? (Verse 101)
- No one can grasp Allah, yet He comprehends all. (Verse 103)
- The Prophet's duty is to convey the message, not control disbelievers. (Verse 107)
- Do not mock the idols of disbelievers, lest they mock Allah. (Verse 108)
- Disbelievers claim they will believe if they see signs, yet they persist in denial. (Verse 109)

Tafseer of Surah Al-Ma'idah- 90

Impermissibility of Wine and Gambling



يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِنَّمَا الْخَمْرُ وَالْمَيْسِرُ وَالْأَنْصَابُ وَالْأَزْلَامُ
رِجْسٌ مِّنْ عَمَلِ الشَّيْطَانِ فَاجْتَنِبُوهُ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ

Translation

You who believe, intoxicants and gambling, idolatrous practices, and [divining with] arrows are despicable acts– Satan’s doing– shun them so that you may prosper.

The Gradual Prohibition of Alcohol in the Qur'an

Alcohol in Pre-Islamic Arabia

Before Islam, drinking alcohol was a big part of Arab society. It was linked to poetry, social gatherings, and celebrations, showing status and generosity. However, excessive drinking led to fights, violence, and neglect of duties.

The Gradual Prohibition in the Qur'an

Since alcohol was deeply rooted in society, Islam banned it in three stages:

1. **Recognising Its Harm (First Stage):** "They ask you about wine and gambling. Say, 'In them is great sin and [some] benefit for people. But their sin is greater than their benefit'" (2:219). This verse made people aware that alcohol had some benefits but caused more harm.
2. **Restricting Drinking (Second Stage):** "O you who believe! Do not approach prayer while you are intoxicated until you know what you are saying..." (4:43). Drinking was restricted by forbidding intoxication during prayer. Since Muslims prayed five times a day, this greatly reduced drinking.
3. **Complete Prohibition (Final Stage):** "O you who believe! Intoxicants, gambling, idols, and divining arrows are but defilement from the work of Satan, so avoid them that you may be successful..." (5:90-91). This verse fully banned alcohol, linking it to Satan's influence and urging Muslims to stay away completely.

Why Alcohol Was Banned in Stages

Islam did not forbid alcohol all at once. Instead, the prohibition was introduced gradually. This approach was wise and strategic, considering how deeply alcohol was rooted in Arab society. Here's why it was done in stages:

1. **Alcohol Was a Big Part of Arab Life:** Before Islam, drinking was common at social gatherings, poetry recitals, and celebrations. If alcohol had been immediately declared haram, many people would have struggled to accept the ruling.
2. **Gradual Change Is Easier for People:** When a habit is deeply ingrained, sudden change can be difficult. Gradual reform allows people to adjust over time rather than face a sudden shock. If alcohol had been instantly banned, some might have found it too hard to follow.

Why Alcohol Was Banned in Stages

3. Teaching People About Its Harms

- First step: Allah revealed that alcohol has both benefits and harms, but the harm is greater (Surah Al-Baqarah 2:219). This made people aware that alcohol was problematic.
- Second step: Alcohol was forbidden before prayer (Surah An-Nisa 4:43), reducing its role in daily life.
- Final step: It was completely prohibited (Surah Al-Ma'idah 5:90-91) when people were mentally and socially prepared to leave it.

4. Avoiding Resistance

A sudden ban might have led to disobedience or rebellion. But by gradually limiting alcohol's use, people accepted the change willingly rather than feeling it was forced upon them.

Lessons from the Verse

Change Takes Time

- People don't easily abandon habits they are deeply attached to.
- Gradual change allows for adaptation and acceptance, making it more effective.

Education Before Prohibition

- Before banning something, people must understand why it is harmful.
- Islam first made people aware of the dangers of alcohol before completely forbidding it.

Wisdom in Leadership

- Good leadership does not impose sudden restrictions but prepares people for change.
- The Prophet ﷺ guided people step by step, making them willing participants in change rather than forcing them.

The Power of Self-Control

- The gradual prohibition helped Muslims develop discipline and self-restraint.
- This teaches us that true success comes from mastering our desires, not being controlled by them.

A Model for Social Change

- This approach applies not only to alcohol but to any major reform in society.
- Whether it's quitting a bad habit or improving society, lasting change happens step by step.

Tafseer of Surah Al-Ma'idah 100- Good and Bad are Never the Same



قُلْ لَا يَسْتَوِي الْخَبِيثُ وَالطَّيِّبُ وَلَوْ أَعْجَبَكَ كَثْرَةُ الْخَبِيثِ
فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ يَا أُولِيَ الْأَلْبَابِ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ

Translation

Say [Prophet], 'Bad cannot be likened to good, though you may be dazzled by how abundant the bad is. Be mindful of God, people of understanding, so that you may prosper.'

Lessons from this Verse

Good and Evil Are Not Equal

This verse teaches a simple but powerful lesson: good and evil are never the same, no matter how common or attractive evil may seem. It challenges the modern idea that morality is just a human invention that changes with time and culture. Instead, the Qur'an tells us that morality is a fixed reality, not something shaped by human opinions.

Morality is Real and Unchanging

Good and evil exist independently of what people think. Just because something wrong is popular doesn't make it right. If morality was only based on society's views, right and wrong would keep changing—but Islam teaches that Allah decides what is truly good and bad.

True Morality Comes from Allah

The verse tells us to fear Allah, meaning that moral guidance comes from Him, not from people. If humans decided morality, it would change with time, but Allah's laws stay the same. What is halal and haram is not based on opinions but on divine wisdom.

Lessons from this Verse

The Majority Does Not Define Truth

Just because many people do something wrong does not make it right. In today's world, people often say that moral values should change with society, but this verse reminds us that truth does not depend on what is popular. For example, if lying or immorality becomes normal in society, it is still wrong in Allah's eyes.

Tafseer of Verse Surah Al-Ma'idah 8- Focus on Yourself



يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا عَلَيْكُمْ أَنْفُسَكُمْ
لَا يَضُرُّكُمْ مَن ضَلَّ إِذَا أَهْتَدَيْتُمْ
إِلَى اللَّهِ مَرْجِعُكُمْ جَمِيعًا فَيُنَبِّئُكُمْ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ

Translation

You who believe you are responsible for yourself;
If anyone else goes astray, it will not harm you, so long as you follow the guidance.
You will all return to God, and He will make you realize what you have done.

Explanation & Themes

Self-Accountability and Personal Reform

This verse teaches a powerful lesson: we are responsible for our own faith and actions. It tells believers to focus on their own righteousness rather than being overly concerned about those who go astray—as long as they themselves remain guided. However, this does not mean ignoring the duty of encouraging good and discouraging evil; rather, it reminds us that personal self-improvement should come first.

Lessons from this Verse

Fix Yourself First

The phrase "you are responsible for yourself" means we should correct our own mistakes before worrying about others.

Change starts within—as Allah says in Surah Ar-Ra'd (13:11): “Indeed, Allah does not change the condition of a people until they change what is in themselves.”

Many people criticise others while ignoring their own flaws. This verse reminds us that true success comes from self-improvement.

The Misguidance of Others Won't Harm You If You Stay Guided

As long as we follow the truth, the wrongdoing of others won't affect our spiritual well-being. Some people become too distracted by others' sins, forgetting to focus on their own sincerity. The famous islamic proverb goes “One of you sees the speck of dust in his brother's eye but forgets the log in his own eye”.

This does not mean we stop advising others—it simply means that if people refuse to listen, we should not lose hope or feel discouraged.

Tafseer of Verse Surah Al- Ma'idah 116- Isa A.S. only Called Towards Tawheed



وَإِذْ قَالَ اللَّهُ يَعْيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ ءَأَنْتَ قُلْتَ لِلنَّاسِ
اتَّخِذُونِي وَأُمِّيَ إِلَهَيْنِ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ
قَالَ سُبْحَانَكَ مَا يَكُونُ لِي أَنْ أَقُولَ مَا لَيْسَ لِي بِحَقٍّ
إِنْ كُنْتُ قُلْتُهُ ۖ فَقَدْ عَلِمْتَهُ ۖ
تَعْلَمُ مَا فِي نَفْسِي وَلَا أَعْلَمُ مَا فِي نَفْسِكَ
إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ عَلَّامُ الْغُيُوبِ

Translation

When God says, ‘Jesus, son of Mary, did you say to people, “Take me and my mother as two gods alongside God”?’

He will say, ‘May You be exalted! I would never say what I had no right to say—

If I had said such a thing You would have known it:

You know all that is within me, though I do not know what is within You,

You alone have full knowledge of things unseen

Explanation & Themes

This verse describes a scene from the Day of Judgment, where Allah will question Prophet Isa about whether he ever told people to worship him and his mother as deities besides Allah.

The False Deification of Jesus and Mary

The verse addresses the Christian belief that Jesus is divine and, in some sects, the veneration of Maryam A.S. The Prophet Isa peace be upon him was a servant of Allah—he never claimed to be a god. Allah's question is not because He does not know, but to serve as public testimony of Isa A.S. innocence on the Day of Judgment.

Isa A.S. Complete Submission to Allah

Isa A.S. begins with "Subhanaka" (Glory be to You!), declaring Allah's perfection and rejecting any form of shirk (associating partners with Allah). He humbly says: "It was not for me to say that to which I have no right." This shows that he never claimed divinity and recognises his role as a messenger of Allah. He adds that if he had said such a thing, Allah would have known it, proving that nothing is hidden from Allah.

Lessons from this Verse

Only Allah Deserves Worship

Prophet Isa (peace be upon him) rejects any claim of divinity, showing that only Allah has the right to be worshipped. This is a reminder that associating partners with Allah (shirk) is the greatest sin in Islam. Even a noble prophet like Isa (peace be upon him) was a servant of Allah, not a god or part of a trinity.

Prophets Are Innocent of False Beliefs

Isa A.S. will testify that he never told people to worship him or his mother. This proves that any changes in religious beliefs after a prophet's time are human distortions and not part of the original message. Islam teaches that all prophets called to the same message: pure monotheism (Tawheed).

Tafseer of Verse Surah Al-An'am 33- Words do have an Effect



قَدْ نَعْلَمُ إِنَّهُ لَيَحْزُنُكَ الَّذِي يَقُولُونَ
فَإِنَّهُمْ لَا يُكَذِّبُونَكَ وَلَٰكِنَّ الظَّالِمِينَ بِآيَاتِ اللَّهِ يَجْحَدُونَ

Translation

We know well that what they say grieves you [Prophet].
It is not you they disbelieve: the evildoers reject God's revelation.

Explanation & Themes

This verse offers deep insights into the power of words, the emotional struggles faced by the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, and the importance of divine reassurance.

Lessons from this Verse

Words Have a Real Impact

The fact that Allah comforts the Prophet ﷺ shows that words can hurt. If insults had no effect, there would be no need for divine reassurance. Emotional pain is real, and Islam acknowledges it rather than dismissing it.

Even the Best of People Face Criticism

The Prophet ﷺ was the most truthful, kind, and noble person, yet he was still called a liar, a magician, and insane. This teaches us that being righteous does not mean we will be free from false accusations or hurtful words. Our worth is not determined by what people say, but by our sincerity with Allah.

Refuting the Saying: "Sticks and Stones May Break My Bones, But Words Will Never Hurt Me"

The common saying suggests that physical harm is real, while words are harmless. However, this is not true—words have immense power and can deeply affect a person.

Lessons from this Verse

The Qur'an as a Source of Comfort

When the Prophet ﷺ was distressed, Allah comforted him through revelation. This teaches us that in difficult times, turning to the Qur'an can bring peace and strength.

The Power of Words in Society

Negative speech can cause harm, such as bullying, oppression, and division. Positive speech can uplift, inspire, and heal hearts. The Qur'an itself is the greatest example of how words can transform individuals and entire civilisations.