

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

9th Juz

Overview of The 9th Juz



Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 11

- Prophet Shuayb (A.S.) invited his people to honesty and fairness in business.
- The arrogant leaders threatened to exile him if he did not stop preaching. (Verse 88)
- Shuayb (A.S.) refused to abandon the truth after Allah's guidance. (Verse 89)
- Allah's punishment came as a severe earthquake, destroying the disbelievers. (Verse 91)

Ruku 12

- Allah first sends difficulties to wrongdoers, hoping they will repent. (Verse 94)
- If they persist in disbelief, Allah grants them ease—leading them further astray—until the punishment suddenly strikes. (Verse 95)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 13

- Many nations rejected their Prophets despite witnessing clear signs. (Verse 101)
- Allah sent Musa (A.S.) to Pharaoh with miracles:
 - His staff turning into a serpent.
 - His hand glowing as a sign from Allah. (Verses 105–108)
- Pharaoh's council accused Musa (A.S.) of magic and gathered the magicians. (Verses 109–114)
- Musa's (A.S.) staff consumed the snakes of the magicians. (Verses 115–118)
- The magicians believed in Allah and accepted Musa's (A.S.) message. (Verses 120–122)
- Pharaoh punished them with mutilation and crucifixion, but they remained steadfast in faith. (Verses 123–126)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

- **Ruku 14** Pharaoh's council urged him to suppress Musa (A.S.) and his followers. (Verse 127)
- Musa (A.S.) encouraged his people to remain patient and trust Allah. (Verse 128)
- Banu Israeel complained about continued oppression. Musa (A.S.) reminded them that success takes time. (Verse 129)
- Allah sent trials upon Pharaoh's people:
 - Famine and loss of wealth. (Verses 130–131)
 - Floods, locusts, lice, frogs, and blood as signs—yet they remained in disbelief. (Verse 133)
- When punishment struck, they asked Musa (A.S.) to pray for relief—but they reverted after it was lifted. (Verse 134)
- Allah eventually drowned Pharaoh and his followers. (Verse 136)
- Allah granted the land to the oppressed Banu Israeel. (Verse 137)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 15

- After being saved, Banu Israeel saw a nation worshipping idols and requested Musa (A.S.) to make them gods. (Verse 138)
- Musa (A.S.) rebuked them for forgetting Allah's recent blessings. (Verse 140)

Ruku 16

- Musa (A.S.) went to Mount Tur for forty days to receive divine instruction. (Verse 142)
- He requested to see Allah, but Allah informed him that it was beyond human capacity. (Verse 143)
- Allah gave Musa (A.S.) the divine commandments—though many would reject them. (Verses 145–146)

Ruku 17

- In Musa's (A.S.) absence, Banu Israeel began worshipping a calf made from jewelry. (Verse 148)
- Musa (A.S.) returned, angry, and rebuked his brother Harun (A.S.) for not stopping them. (Verse 150)
- Those who worshipped the calf were punished unless they repented. (Verses 152–153)
- Musa (A.S.) selected seventy people to hear Allah directly. When they demanded to see Allah, they were struck by an earthquake but were revived after Musa's (A.S.) supplication. (Verse 155)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 18

- Allah instructed Banu Israeel to follow the final Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), described in the Torah and Injil. (Verse 157)

Ruku 19

- Allah provided for Banu Israeel during their journey:
 - Water from a rock after Musa (A.S.) struck it with his staff. (Verse 160)
 - Manna and quails (divine food). (Verse 160)
- Some of them disobeyed by hunting on the Sabbath—Allah punished them by transforming them into apes. (Verses 163–166)

Ruku 20

- Allah took a covenant from all human souls before creation, affirming His lordship. (Verses 172–173)
- Those who reject Allah's signs are left to stray further. (Verses 174–175)
- Some people are destined for Jahannam because of their closed hearts, eyes, and ears. (Verse 179)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 21

- Allah's beautiful names reflect His perfection—call upon Him using them. (Verse 180)
- Those who reject Allah's signs will face consequences. (Verses 182–183)
- Only Allah knows the timing of the Last Day. (Verse 187)

Ruku 22

- Allah created Adam (A.S.) and Hawwa (R.A.)—so why associate partners with Allah? (Verses 189–195)
- When the Qur'an is recited, listen attentively and seek Allah's mercy. (Verses 204–205)

Ruku 23

- Those who reject Allah's signs are allowed to go astray and increase in arrogance—Allah's punishment eventually comes when they least expect it. (Verses 182–183)
- The disbelievers mockingly demand to see the punishment—Allah reminds them that He gives time but does not forget. (Verse 184)
- People ask the Prophets about the timing of the Last Day—only Allah has that knowledge. (Verse 187)
- The Prophet (PBUH) is instructed to say that he has no power over the unseen and is only a warner. (Verse 188)

Overview of Surah Al-Anfaal

- Madani Surah – Revealed after the Battle of Badr (2 A.H.)
- 75 Verses
- Revealed while the spoils of war were yet to be distributed and prisoners of war were still with the Muslims.
- Focuses on the Battle of Badr – a major turning point for the Muslims.

Background of the Battle of Badr

- Took place in Ramadhan, 2 A.H.
- Muslims aimed to target a wealthy Quraysh caravan returning from Syria.
- The caravan escaped using an alternative route, but the Quraysh in Makkah mobilized an army of around 1,000 men.
- The Prophet (PBUH) consulted the Ansar, who pledged to fight alongside him despite originally agreeing only to defend him within Madinah.
- Muslims achieved victory, acquiring large spoils and taking 70 prisoners

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 1

- The companions asked about the spoils of war—Allah clarified that their division is decided by Allah and His Messenger. (Verse 1)
- True believers are described as those who humble themselves before Allah and follow His commands. (Verses 2–4)
- Allah promised success over one of the two groups—either the Quraysh caravan or their army. (Verse 7)
- Allah reinforced the Muslims with a thousand angels when they supplicated for help. (Verse 9)
- Victory comes only from Allah. (Verse 10)

Ruku 2

- Allah granted peaceful sleep to the Muslims the night before the battle to remove anxiety. (Verse 11)
- Rain was sent to purify them and stabilize the ground. (Verse 11)
- The angels fought alongside the Muslims—victory was Allah's doing. (Verses 12–17)
- Muslims were instructed not to take personal credit for the victory. (Verse 17)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 3

- Muslims are commanded to obey Allah and His Messenger. (Verses 20–21)
- Disbelievers fail to understand because of the corruption in their hearts. (Verses 22–23)
- Beware of a punishment that can affect both wrongdoers and bystanders. (Verse 25)
- Allah reminds Muslims how He strengthened them when they were weak. (Verse 26)
- Wealth and children are a test from Allah. (Verse 28)

Ruku 4

- The Quraysh plotted to kill, imprison, or exile the Prophet (PBUH)—Allah's plan prevailed. (Verse 30)
- The Quraysh mockingly asked for punishment, but Allah delayed it out of mercy. (Verses 32–33)
- The Quraysh prevented people from accessing the Ka'bah and mocked religious practices. (Verses 34–35)
- Their fundraising to fight the Muslims failed—Allah's plan always prevails. (Verse 36)

Ruku 5

- Even after all their transgressions, Allah offers forgiveness if they repent. (Verse 38)
- If they persist in disbelief, Allah will help the believers against them. (Verse 40)

Stories of Musa A.S. in the 9th Juz



Stories of Musa A.S. in the 9th Juz

he 9th Juz of the Qur'an shares key events from the Prophet Musa's A.S. life, it covers his mission, his confrontation with Fir'awn, the miracles Allah gave him, and the struggles he faced with the Children of Israel after their freedom.

Stories of Musa A.S. in the 9th Juz

The Mission of Musa A.S. and His Call to Fir'awn

Allah sent Musa A.S. as a messenger to Fir'awn and his people, who were oppressing Banu Israeel. Fir'awn was a tyrant who enslaved the Banu Israeel, treating them with extreme cruelty. Allah commanded Musa A.S. to go to him and demand that he worship Allah alone and free Banu Israeel.

Musa A.S. approached Fir'awn and presented clear signs from Allah, including:

- His staff transforming into a serpent
- His hand becoming radiant when placed in his garment

However, Fir'awn arrogantly rejected these signs, accusing Musa A.S. of being a sorcerer who wanted to turn the people against him.

Lessons from this Story.

Allah sends guidance to all people, even the worst tyrants

Fir'awn was given multiple chances to accept the truth.

Arrogance blinds people from accepting the truth

Fir'awn's rejection was due to his pride, not a lack of evidence.

Trust in Allah when facing powerful enemies

Musa (عليه السلام) remained fearless in front of Fir'awn.

Stories of Musa A.S. in the 9th Juz

The Challenge with the Magicians

Fir'awn, refusing to accept defeat, gathered the most skilled magicians in Egypt to challenge Musa A.S. in a public showdown. The magicians were confident, believing that their magic would overpower Musa A.S. They threw their ropes and staffs, making them appear as moving serpents through magic.

However, when Musa A.S. threw his staff, it turned into a real serpent and devoured all their illusions. The magicians, who were experts in their field, immediately realised that this was not magic, but a divine miracle. They fell in prostration and declared their belief in Allah.

Furious at their defiance, Fir'awn threatened to execute them by cutting off their hands and feet on opposite sides and crucifying them. But the magicians remained firm, saying:

"Do as you wish; we have believed in our Lord and we will return to Him."

Lessons from this Story.

The truth will always prevail over falsehood

Musa's miracle exposed the deception of the magicians.

True faith requires sacrifice

The magicians risked their lives for their belief in Allah.

Guidance can come unexpectedly

Those who were Fir'awn's allies became believers in an instant.

Stories of Musa A.S. in the 9th Juz

The Punishments on Fir'awn and His People

Fir'awn remained defiant, increasing his oppression on the Banu Israeel. He refused to release them, despite repeated warnings. As a punishment, Allah sent a series of calamities upon his people:

1. A devastating flood that destroyed crops and homes.
2. A swarm of locusts that consumed whatever was left.
3. A plague of lice that tormented the people.
4. An infestation of frogs that filled their homes and food supplies.
5. Water turning into blood, making it undrinkable.

Each time, Fir'awn begged Musa A.S. to pray to Allah for relief, promising to free Banu Israeel. But after the punishment was lifted, he broke his promise he refused to release them.

Finally, Allah commanded Musa A.S. to lead the Banu Israeel out of Egypt. As they fled, Fir'awn and his army pursued them until they reached the Red Sea. Allah then parted the sea, allowing Musa A.S. and his people to cross safely. When Fir'awn and his army followed, the waters crashed down upon them, drowning them all. As Fir'awn was about to die, he attempted to declare faith in Allah, but it was too late.

Lessons from this Story.

Allah gives people multiple chances to repent

Fir'awn was given many signs before his destruction.

Rejecting Allah's signs leads to destruction

Fir'awn's arrogance sealed his fate.

The help of Allah comes to the believers at the right time

Banu Israeel were saved when they needed it most.

Stories of Musa A.S. in the 9th Juz

The Banu Israeel's Weakness in Faith

After their miraculous escape, the Banu Israeel soon displayed weakness in faith:

They asked for an idol to worship

- Despite witnessing Allah's miracles, they requested Musa A.S. to make an idol like the pagan nations they saw.

Musa A.S. went to Mount Sinai

- Musa A.S. left his brother Harun A.S. in charge while he went to receive the Torah.
- Allah spoke to Musa A.S. and gave him guidance for the Banu Israeel.

Stories of Musa A.S. in the 9th Juz

The Golden Calf Incident

In Musa's absence, a man named Samiri misled the people into worshipping a golden calf. When Musa A.S. returned, he was furious and confronted Harun A.S. for not stopping them. Harun A.S. explained that he feared causing division. Musa A.S. destroyed the calf and punished those responsible.

The Complaints and Disobedience of Banu Israeel

They complained about food, water, and hardship, despite Allah's blessings. Allah provided manna and quails for sustenance. Water was miraculously brought forth from a rock when Musa A.S. struck it with his staff.

Lessons from this Story.

Strong leadership is crucial in guiding people

Musa A.S. had to constantly correct their behaviour.

Idolatry and disobedience lead to consequences

The Banu Israeel faced trials due to their actions.

Tafseer of Surah Al-A'raf 157- The Unlettered Prophet



الَّذِينَ يَتَّبِعُونَ الرَّسُولَ النَّبِيَّ الْأُمِّيَّ الَّذِي يَجِدُونَهُ مَكْتُوبًا عِنْدَهُمْ فِي
التَّورَةِ وَالْإِنْجِيلِ يَأْمُرُهُمْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَيَنْهَاهُمْ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ وَيُحِلُّ لَهُمُ
الطَّيِّبَاتِ وَيُحَرِّمُ عَلَيْهِمُ الْخَبَائِثَ وَيَضَعُ عَنْهُمْ إِصْرَهُمْ وَالْأَغْلَالَ الَّتِي
كَانَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ

فَالَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا بِهِ وَعَزَّرُوهُ وَنَصَرُوهُ وَاتَّبَعُوا النُّورَ الَّذِي أُنْزِلَ مَعَهُ
أُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ

Translation

Who follow the Messenger– the unlettered prophet they find described in the Torah that is with them, and in the Gospel– who commands them to do right and forbids them to do wrong, who makes good things lawful to them and bad things unlawful, and relieves them of their burdens, and the iron collars that were on them. So it is those who believe him, honour and help him, and who follow the light which has been sent down with him, who will succeed.

Lessons from this Verse

The fact that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was unlettered (ummi) is itself a great miracle that reinforces the divine nature of the Qur'an:

The Revelation of the Qur'an

The Prophet ﷺ, despite being unlettered and not having received any formal education, conveyed the Qur'an — a text of unmatched linguistic excellence, deep wisdom and scientific accuracy.

The Qur'an challenged the most eloquent Arab poets and linguists of the time to produce even a single surah like it, but none could match it:

"Say, 'If mankind and the jinn gathered in order to produce the like of this Qur'an, they could not produce the like of it, even if they were to each assist one another.'" (17:88)

Scientific and Historical Accuracy in the Qur'an

The Qur'an contains descriptions of natural phenomena (such as embryology, oceanic barriers and the expanding universe) that align with modern scientific discoveries — knowledge that could not have been accessed by an unlettered man in 7th-century Arabia.

Lessons from this Verse

If the Prophet ﷺ had been educated or literate, people could have claimed that the Qur'an was a product of his learning or research.

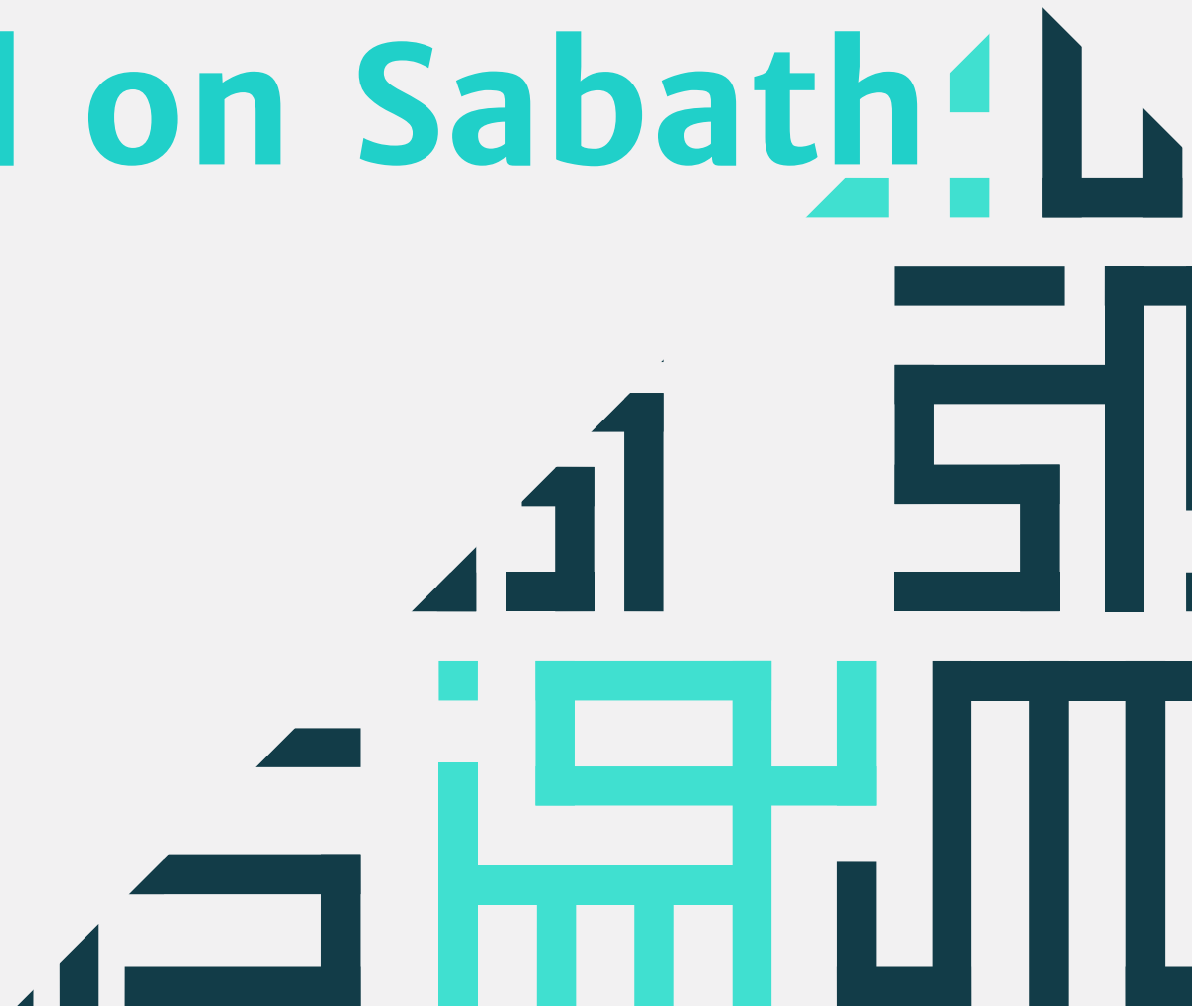
His illiteracy confirms that the Qur'an was not authored by him but was purely divine revelation:

"And you did not recite any scripture before it, nor did you write it with your hand. Otherwise, the deniers would have had reason to doubt." (29:48)

Consistency and Depth of the Qur'an Over 23 Years

The Qur'an was revealed over 23 years in response to various events and challenges, yet it remains consistent in its message, language and style. An unlettered person could not have maintained such consistency without divine intervention.

Tafseer of Surah Al- A'raf 163- The people who transgressed on Sabbath



وَسَأَلُهُمْ عَنِ الْقَرْيَةِ الَّتِي كَانَتْ حَاضِرَةَ الْبَحْرِ إِذْ يَعْدُونَ
فِي السَّبْتِ إِذْ تَأْتِيهِمْ حِيتَانُهُمْ يَوْمَ سَبْتِهِمْ شُرَّعًا وَيَوْمَ لَا
يَسْبِتُونَ ۖ لَا تَأْتِيهِمْ
كَذَلِكَ نَبْلُوهُمْ بِمَا كَانُوا يَفْسُقُونَ

Translation

Ask them about the town by the sea; how its people broke the Sabbath when their fish surfaced for them only on that day, never on weekdays– We tested them in this way: because of their disobedience–

Explanation & Themes

This verse refers to the story of a group of Banu Israeel who lived in a town by the sea. Although the town is not named in the Qur'an, some scholars identify it as Aylah (modern-day Aqaba in Jordan).

Allah commanded the Jews to honor the Sabbath (Saturday) as a sacred day of rest and worship. On the Sabbath, they were prohibited from engaging in any worldly activity, including hunting or working.

As a test from Allah, large numbers of fish would appear visibly on the surface of the water only on Saturdays — the very day they were forbidden to fish. On the other days, the fish would not appear.

"Their fish came to them openly on the day of their Sabbath, but on the day they had no Sabbath, they did not come to them." This was a severe test of their obedience and patience.

Instead of obeying Allah's command, the people devised a deceptive trick to bypass the prohibition:

- They would set up nets or trenches on Friday to trap the fish.
- On Saturday, the fish would get caught in the traps.
- On Sunday, they would collect the trapped fish, claiming they did not technically fish on the Sabbath.

Though they justified it as a "loophole," it was still an act of disobedience and trickery against Allah's command.

Explanation & Themes

The people of the village were divided into three groups in response to the test of the Sabbath.

The first group were those who openly committed the prohibition by catching fish on the Sabbath, despite knowing it was forbidden. They justified their actions by setting traps and collecting the fish after the Sabbath, thinking they could trick Allah's command.

The second group were those who feared Allah and actively tried to stop the first group from committing this sin. They warned them against their wrongdoing and urged them to repent and obey Allah's command.

The third group took a passive approach — they neither committed the sin nor spoke out against it. They questioned the second group, saying, "Why do you bother preaching to people whom Allah is about to destroy or punish with a severe torment?" They believed that there was no benefit in warning those who were already destined for punishment.

The second group responded, "We are doing this to be free from guilt before our Lord and in the hope that they might fear Allah." They understood that enjoining good and forbidding evil is a duty, even if the outcome seems unlikely. They hoped that perhaps, through their advice, the sinners might repent and Allah would forgive them.

However, when the first group persisted in their wrongdoing and ignored the repeated warnings, Allah's punishment became inevitable. Allah says that when they forgot the reminder and continued to sin, He rescued those who forbade evil — the second group — and seized the wrongdoers with a severe torment.

As for the third group, Allah does not clearly mention their fate.

Lessons from this Verse

It is a sin to do anything that Allah has forbidden. However, trying to justify a forbidden act through tricks makes it even worse.

The Jews who violated the Sabbath committed a double sin—breaking the law and attempting to bypass it dishonestly. As a result, they faced divine punishment and were deprived of the blessings meant for humans.

Such people, by ignoring Allah's commands, lower themselves from the status of humans to that of animals in this world.

The Consequences of Persistent Disobedience

When the sinners persisted in their disobedience despite repeated warnings, Allah's punishment became inevitable. Their punishment was not only severe but also humiliating — they were transformed into apes as a sign of Allah's rejection and wrath. This shows that persistent arrogance and defiance against Allah's commands lead to disgrace in both this life and the Hereafter.

Tafseer of Verse Surah Al-A'raf 169 - Misusing Religious Knowledge



فَخَلَفَ مِنْ بَعْدِهِمْ خَلْفٌ وَرِثُوا الْكِتَابَ يَأْخُذُونَ عَرَضَ هَذَا الْأَدْنَى وَيَقُولُونَ
سَيُغْفَرُ لَنَا وَإِنْ يَأْتِهِمْ عَرَضٌ مِثْلُهُ يَأْخُذُوهُ
أَلَمْ يُؤْخَذْ عَلَيْهِمْ مِيثَاقُ الْكِتَابِ أَنْ لَا يَقُولُوا عَلَى اللَّهِ إِلَّا الْحَقَّ وَدَرَسُوا مَا فِيهِ
وَالْدَّارُ الْآخِرَةُ خَيْرٌ لِلَّذِينَ يَتَّقُونَ
أَفَلَا تَعْقِلُونَ

Translation

Then they were succeeded by other generations who inherited the Scripture. They indulged in unlawful gains, claiming, “We will be forgiven after all.” And if similar gain came their way, they would seize it. Was a covenant not taken from them in the Scripture that they would not say anything about Allah except the truth? And they were already well-versed in its teachings. But the eternal Home of the Hereafter is far better for those mindful of Allah. Will you not then understand?

Explanation & Themes

During the time of Musa A.S., the Jews received God's commandments at the foot of a hill. They felt as if the hill was about to fall on them, reminding them that their pledge to Allah was a serious matter. If they failed to uphold it, they were answerable to the Almighty, who had the power to punish them.

At that time, many among them were God-fearing and righteous. However, over time, they became worldly, focusing on wealth without concern for its lawfulness. Despite reading the Holy Book, they misinterpreted it to justify their actions, making it seem as if God supported their wrongdoing.

Their complacency grew so much that they falsely claimed:

“We are a pious people, the descendants of prophets. God will forgive us because of His chosen ones.”

Lessons from this Verse

The Danger of Misusing Religious Knowledge

This verse warns about those who inherit religious knowledge but exploit it for worldly gain. Knowing the truth is not enough—one must also act sincerely and obey Allah. Religious knowledge should increase spirituality, not be used for personal benefit.

False Hope in Allah's Forgiveness

Some people commit sins knowingly and say, “We will be forgiven.” While Allah's mercy is vast, deliberately persisting in sin while relying on forgiveness shows arrogance and heedlessness.

True repentance means:

- Stopping the sin
- Feeling sincere regret
- Making an effort to avoid it in the future

Lessons from this Verse

The Responsibility of Religious Knowledge

Allah reminds them of their covenant to speak the truth and uphold the scripture's teachings. Religious knowledge is a trust from Allah—misusing or distorting it for personal gain is a betrayal. Those with knowledge have a greater responsibility to uphold and live by the truth.

Knowledge Without Practice is Meaningless

They studied the scripture but did not follow its teachings. Knowledge without action is of no benefit. True understanding is seen in righteous deeds and good character.