

SURAH-84

AL-INSHIQAQ

This Surah takes its name from word "Inshaqqat" in its first verse which means to split asunder. This is an early Makkan Surah. It comprises 25 verses.

Like Surahs 81 and 82, the subject matter of this Surah is also the Day of Resurrection, Allah's Judgement, the distribution of records of deeds and reward and punishment. In first five verses, the happening of the Day of Resurrection has been described to indicate how this natural and phenomenal order of this world would be destroyed. Verses 7-15 describe the distribution of books of deeds among mankind on that Day. Whoso is given his book of deeds in his right hand will be happy as he will be having an easy reckoning. But whoso is given his book of deeds behind his back will be very miserable as he will be thrown in Hell. He was the person who used to live in the world happily and used to think that he will never return to his Lord. In verses 16-25, people have been enjoined to believe in Allah and to prostrate when the Qur'an is recited and thus prepare themselves for the next world which is lasting and eternal. For the believers and good doers, there is never-ending reward; whereas for disbelievers and rejecters, there is tiding of a painful doom.

Lesson-352 : The book of deeds

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

1. When the heaven will split asunder.
2. And hearkens to its Lord as in truth it must.
3. And when the earth will be spread out.
4. And cast out all that is in it and becomes empty.
5. And hearkens to its Lord as in truth it must.
6. O man! You must verily strive toward your Lord, a hard striving, so you shall meet Him.
7. Then whoso is given his book (of deeds) in his right hand.
8. He will surely have an easy reckoning.
9. And shall return to his family in joy.
10. But whoso is given his book (of deeds) behind his back.
11. He shall soon be calling for death.
12. And shall enter in blazing fire (of Hell).
13. Verily, he used to live happily with his family.
14. And used to think that he will never return (to Allah).
15. Yes, his Lord was ever watching over him.
16. So I swear by the glow of sunset.
17. And by the night and all that it enshrouds.
18. And by the moon when it is at the full.
19. That you shall certainly ascend from stage to stage.
20. What is the matter with them that they believe not.

أَيُّهَا (٨٤) سُورَةُ الْاِنْشِقَاقِ وَمَكِّيَّةٌ رَكْعَةٌ

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

اِذَا السَّمَاءُ اِنْشَقَّتْ ۝

وَ اَذِنَتْ لِرَبِّهَا وَ حَقَّتْ ۝

وَ اِذَا الْاَرْضُ مُدَّتْ ۝

وَ اَلْقَتْ مَا فِيهَا وَ تَخَلَّتْ ۝

وَ اَذِنَتْ لِرَبِّهَا وَ حَقَّتْ ۝

يَا أَيُّهَا الْاِنْسَانُ اِنَّكَ كَادِحٌ اِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ كَدًّا

فَمَلُوْتِيْهِ ۝

فَاَمَّا مَنْ اُوْتِيَ كِتٰبَهُ بِيَمِيْنِهٖ ۝

فَسَوْفَ يُمْسِكُ بِحَسَبِ حِسَابٍ اَيْسِرًا ۝

وَ يَنْقَلِبُ اِلَىٰ اَهْلِهِ مَسْرُوْرًا ۝

وَ اَمَّا مَنْ اُوْتِيَ كِتٰبَهُ وَّرَآءَ ظَهْرِهٖ ۝

فَسَوْفَ يَدْعُوْا بُرُوْرًا ۝

وَ يَصْلٰى سَعِيْرًا ۝

اِنَّهٗ كَانَ فِىٰ اَهْلِهٖ مَسْرُوْرًا ۝

اِنَّهٗ ظَنَّنَ اَنْ لَّنْ يَّحُوْرَ ۝

بَلٰى اِنَّ رَبَّهٗ كَانَ بِهٖ بَصِيْرًا ۝

فَلَا اُقْسِمُ بِالشَّفَقِ ۝

وَ الْيَلِّ وَ مَا وَسَّقٰ ۝

وَ الْقَمَرِ اِذَا اَتَسَقٰ ۝

لَتَرْكَبُنَّ طَبَقًا عَنْ طَبَقٍ ۝

فَمَا لَهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُوْنَ ۝

21. And when the Quran is recited to them, they prostrate not.

وَإِذَا قُرِئَ عَلَيْهِمُ الْقُرْآنُ لَا يَسْجُدُونَ ٣١

22. Nay, those who disbelieve will deny.

بَلِ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا يَكْتُمُونَ ٣٢

23. And Allah knows best what they hide (in their hearts).

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ بِمَا يُوعُونَ ٣٣

24. So give them tidings of a painful doom.

فَبَشِّرْهُمْ بِعَذَابٍ أَلِيمٍ ٣٤

25. Save those who believe and do good deeds, for them is a reward that will never come to end.

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ لَهُمْ أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ مَمْنُونٍ ٣٥

SURAH-85

AL-BURUJ

This is an early Makkan Surah and was revealed at a time when the persecution of the Muslims by the pagan Quraish had already started, as its subject matter shows. The Surah derives its title from the word "Buruj" in its first verse, a word which has many meanings such as towers, fortresses, signs of zodiac, stars, mansions, constellation, etc. It comprises 22 verses.

The central theme of this Surah is perhaps described in its verse 10 and that is to warn the disbelievers of the evil consequences of the persecution of the believers.

In the verses 1-9, after swearing very strong oaths, a story of the people of the ditch has been related who had burnt the believers to death by casting them into the ditch full of fire. By the means of this story the pagans of Makkah have been taught that they would be destroyed as the people of the ditch were destroyed if they persisted in their persecution of the believers. On the other hand, the believers have been taught the lesson that they should be patient and steadfast and should endure every persecution instead of giving up the faith as they will be rewarded in the Hereafter in the form of Paradise. Verses 12-16 describe the attributes of Allah that He is Forgiving and Loving, and He is also Strict in punishing. Verses 17-20 allude to stories of Pharaoh and the Thamud who were destroyed for their wrong doings and for their rebellion against Allah. The obvious purpose of this is to warn the disbelievers of the consequences of disobedience to Allah. In the last two verses the truth of the Qur'an has been stressed obviously to invite the disbelievers to accept the truth.

In explaining verses 4-7 of this Surah, the commentators have referred to several historical events of the believers having been thrown into fire and burnt. Some scholars have described the story of Prophet Abraham having been thrown into fire by the idolater king Nimrod, and some others have cited the Biblical story of Nebuchadnezzar's attempt to burn three pious Israelites in a fiery furnace. And yet some other scholars have quoted the story of an Iranian king who burnt to death those of his people who refused to accept his view that marriage of a brother with sister was lawful. But most of the commentators including historians Ibn Hisham, Tabari and Ibn Khaldun hold the view that these verses refer to the massacre of the Christians of Najran in Yemen by a Jewish king, Dhu Nawas. This Jewish king forced the Christians to accept Judaism and those who refused were thrown by him into the ditches of fire and burnt. He is reported to have killed 20 thousand Christians in this way. One of the Christians escaped and went to Byzantine emperor who commanded Negus of Abyssinia to attack Yemen. So Yemen was attacked by Abyssinian forces in 525 A.D., its king Dhu Nawas was killed and it became a part of the Christian kingdom of Abyssinia. However, some of the modern scholars do not see any allusion in these verses 4-7 to any historical event. It is a parable which refers to recurring phenomenon of persecution of the believers by the non-believers, a phenomenon not restricted to any particular time or to any particular people.

Lesson-353 : Persecution of the Believers

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

1. By the heaven that holds mansions of the stars (or galaxies).
2. And by the Promised Day.
3. And by the witness and that which is being witnessed.
4. Destroyed were the people of the ditch.
5. Of the fuel-fed fire.
6. When they sat by it (ditch of fire).
7. And they witnessed what they were doing to the believers.
8. They had nothing against them except that they believed in Allah, the Mighty, the Worthy of Praise.
9. The One to Whom belongs the dominion of the heavens and the earth; and Allah is Witness over everything.
10. Lo! Those who persecute believing men and believing women and repent not, for them there will be the torment of Hell and for them will be the torment of burning.
11. Verily, those who believe and do good deeds, for them there will be Gardens under which rivers flow. That is the great success.
12. Verily, the seizure of your Lord is very severe.
13. Verily, He it is Who produces, then reproduces.
14. And He is the Forgiving, the Loving.
15. Owner of the Throne, the Glorious.
16. He does what He intends.

إِنَّمَا (٨٥) سُورَةُ الْبُرُوجِ وَكَيْتَابِهَا
 بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 وَالسَّمَاءِ ذَاتِ الْبُرُوجِ ۝
 وَالْيَوْمِ الْمَوْعُودِ ۝
 وَشَاهِدٍ وَمَشْهُودٍ ۝
 قُتِلَ أَصْحَابُ الْأُخْدُودِ ۝
 النَّارِ ذَاتِ الْوَقُودِ ۝
 إِذْ هُمْ عَلَيْهَا قُعُودٌ ۝
 وَهُمْ عَلَى مَا يَفْعَلُونَ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ شُهُودٌ ۝
 وَمَا نَقَمُوا مِنْهُمْ إِلَّا أَنْ يُؤْمِنُوا بِاللَّهِ الْعَزِيزِ
 الْحَمِيدِ ۝
 الَّذِي لَهُ مُلْكُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَى
 كُلِّ شَيْءٍ شَهِيدٌ ۝
 إِنَّ الَّذِينَ قَتَلُوا الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ ثُمَّ
 كَفَرُوا فَ لَهُمْ عَذَابٌ جَهَنَّمَ وَأَ لَهُمْ عَذَابُ
 الْحَرِيقِ ۝
 إِنَّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ لَهُمْ جَنَّاتٌ
 تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ ذَلِكَ الْفَوْزُ
 الْكَبِيرُ ۝
 إِنَّ بَطْشَ رَبِّكَ لَشَدِيدٌ ۝
 إِنَّهُ هُوَ يُبْدِي وَيُعِيدُ ۝
 وَهُوَ الْغَفُورُ الْودُودُ ۝
 ذُو الْعَرْشِ الْمَجِيدُ ۝
 فَعَالٌ لِمَا يُرِيدُ ۝

17. Has the story of the hosts reached you?

هَلْ أَتَاكَ حَدِيثُ الْجُنُودِ ﴿٣٧﴾

18. Of Pharaoh and Thamud.

فِرْعَوْنَ وَثَمُودَ ﴿٣٨﴾

19. Yet, those who disbelieve persist in denial.

بَلِ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا فِي تَكْذِيبٍ ﴿٣٩﴾

20. And Allah has surrounded them from behind.

وَاللَّهُ مِنْ وَرَائِهِمْ مُحِيطٌ ﴿٤٠﴾

21. Rather it is a Glorious Quran.

بَلْ هُوَ قُرْآنٌ مَجِيدٌ ﴿٤١﴾

22. Inscribed on a Guarded Tablet.

يُنزَّلُ فِي لَوْحٍ مَحْفُوظٍ ﴿٤٢﴾