

at a glance

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَجَعَلَ مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ سَدًّا وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ
سَدًّا فَأَغْشَيْنَاهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ ﴿٩﴾ وَسَوَاءٌ
عَلَيْهِمْ أَعَذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿١٠﴾
إِنَّمَا تُنذِرُ مَنِ اتَّبَعَ الذِّكْرَ وَخَشِيَ الرَّحْمَنَ
الْغَيْبَ ۖ فَبَشِّرْهُ بِمَغْفِرَةٍ وَأَجْرٍ كَرِيمٍ ﴿١١﴾ إِنَّا
نَحْنُ نُحْيِي الْمَوْتَىٰ وَنَكْتُبُ مَا قَدَّمُوا وَآخَرَهُمْ ﴿١٢﴾
وَكُلُّ شَيْءٍ أَحْصَيْنَاهُ فِي إِمَامٍ مُّبِينٍ ﴿١٣﴾

يس ﴿١﴾ وَالْقُرْآنَ الْحَكِيمَ ﴿٢﴾ إِنَّكَ لَمِنَ
الرَّسُلِينَ ﴿٣﴾ عَلَىٰ صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ ﴿٤﴾
تَنْزِيلَ الْغَزِيِّزِ الرَّجِيمِ ﴿٥﴾ لِيُنذِرَ قَوْمًا مَّا
أُنذِرَ آبَاؤُهُمْ فَهُمْ غَافِلُونَ ﴿٦﴾ لَقَدْ حَقَّ
الْقَوْلُ عَلَىٰ أَكْثَرِهِمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿٧﴾
إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا فِي أَعْيُنِهِمْ أَغْلًا فَمَهَى
إِلَى الْأَلْقَامِ فَهُمْ مَقْمَحُونَ ﴿٨﴾

A SUMMARY OF THE 30 JUZ
OF THE BLESSED QURAN



Chapter Markers



-
- 1 Juz One
 - 2 Juz Two
 - 3 Juz Three
 - 4 Juz Four
 - 5 Juz Five
 - 6 Juz Six
 - 7 Juz Seven
 - 8 Juz Eight
 - 9 Juz Nine
 - 10 Juz Ten
 - 11 Juz Eleven
 - 12 Juz Twelve
 - 13 Juz Thirteen
 - 14 Juz Fourteen
 - 15 Juz Fifteen
 - 16 Juz Sixteen
 - 17 Juz Seventeen
 - 18 Juz Eighteen
 - 19 Juz Nineteen
 - 20 Juz Twenty
 - 21 Juz Twenty One
 - 22 Juz Twenty Two
 - 23 Juz Twenty Three
 - 24 Juz Twenty Four
 - 25 Juz Twenty Five
 - 26 Juz Twenty Six
 - 27 Juz Twenty Seven
 - 28 Juz Twenty Eight
 - 29 Juz Twenty Nine
 - 30 Juz Thirty

JUZ ONE

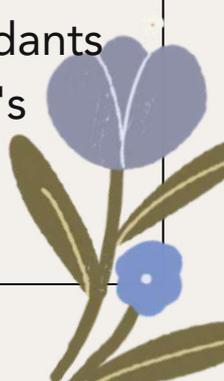
Surah Al-Fatihah & Surah Al-Baqarah (till Ayah 2:141)

1. SURAH AL-FATIHAH (THE OPENER):

- Surah Al-Fatihah serves as a Dua for guidance and underscores our connection to Allah SWT as a relationship of worship. It is immediately preceded by a declaration that the Quran is a "Guidance for the God-conscious". It is also called *umm-al-kitab* (Mother of the Book) as it is the foundation and essence of the Quran.

2. SURAH AL-BAQARAH (THE COW):

- The opening of Surah Al-Baqarah describes the **3 groups of people who react to the Quran** - the righteous, the disbelievers and the hypocrites. It then moves to the story of Prophet Adam AS which serves as a reminder that even though we humans are susceptible to making mistakes, the Sunnah of our father Prophet Adam AS is to be quick in seeking repentance. Prophet Sulayman AS was blessed with every worldly privilege, but he did not allow any of these blessings to distract him from the purpose of life. A proof that even people who have everything in this world can still pass the test of this life if they are sincere.
- The final story in this Juz centres on Prophet Ibrahim AS, highlighting his exemplary character. Allah SWT commends Prophet Ibrahim's AS noble traits, with emphasis on the Dua he AS made for his descendants to carry on the mission of inviting others to Allah's guidance. Allah SWT answered his supplication through his lineage.



A Beautiful Dua:

رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ رَبَّنَا وَاجْعَلْنَا مُسْلِمِينَ لَكَ وَمِن
ذُرِّيَّتِنَا أُمَّةً مُّسْلِمَةً لَّكَ وَأَرِنَا مَنَاسِكَنَا وَتُبْ عَلَيْنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ

*rabbana taqabbal minna innaka anta assameeAAu alAAaleem Rabbana wajAAalnamuslimayni laka wamin
thurriyyatina ommatanmuslimatan laka waarina manasikana watubAAalayna innaka anta attawwabu arraheem*

“Our Lord, accept [this] from us. Indeed, You are the Hearing, the Knowing, Our Lord, and make us Muslims [in submission] to You and from our descendants a Muslim nation [in submission] to You. And show us our rites [of worship] and accept our repentance. Indeed, You are the Accepting of Repentance, the Merciful. (2:127-128).

A Notable Ayah:

كَيْفَ تَكْفُرُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَكُنْتُمْ أَمْوَاتًا فَأَحْيَاكُمْ
ثُمَّ يَمِيتُكُمْ ثُمَّ يُحْيِيكُمْ ثُمَّ إِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ

“How can you deny Allah? You were lifeless and He gave you life, then He will cause you to die and again bring you to life, and then to Him you will ‘all’ be returned.” (2:28)

A Trivia:

“Indeed, I will make you a leader for the people.”

إِنِّي جَاعِلُكَ لِلنَّاسِ إِمَامًا - Who was Allah SWT referring to?

- a) Prophet Adam AS
- b) Prophet Nuh AS
- c) Prophet Ibrahim AS
- d) Prophet Isa AS

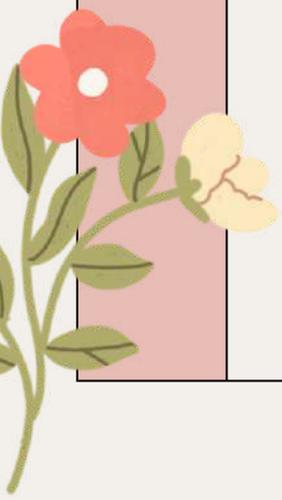
Answer in Surah Al-Baqarah 2:124

JUZ TWO

Surah Al-Baqarah (till Ayah 2:252)

2. SURAH AL-BAQARAH (THE COW):

- This Medinian Surah includes several rulings regarding marital relations, bequest, jihad, fasting, pilgrimage, donations, debts and interest. The longest verse in the Quran is found in verse 2:282, which addresses the laws and regulations on loans.
- At the beginning of the Surah, Allah SWT referred to the Quran as guidance for the God-conscious. In its middle, Allah SWT refers to it as guidance for all of humanity. The Quran's message is Universal and accessible to everyone, yet only those who are mindful of Allah SWT will truly heed its guidance and follow its path.
- The theme of guidance flows throughout the verses of Ramadan, as Allah SWT revealed the Book of Guidance during this blessed month. Through these revelations, He SWT urges us to express gratitude for the guidance bestowed upon us.
- The Juz concludes with the story of the children of Bani Isra'il who requested a king but subsequently refused to follow him. Despite being outnumbered, the few who did follow him achieved success. This account serves as a reminder that true success is attained by adhering to the guidance of Allah, even if only a minority chooses to do so.



A Beautiful Dua:

رَبَّنَا أَفْرِغْ عَلَيْنَا صَبْرًا وَثَبِّثْ أَقْدَامَنَا وَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ

*rabbana afrigh AAalayna sabranwathabbit aqdamana
wansurnaAAala alqawmi alkafireen*

"Our Lord! Shower us with perseverance, make our steps firm, and give us victory over the disbelieving people." (2:250)

A Notable Ayah:

وَإِذَا سَأَلَكَ عِبَادِي عَنِّي فَإِنِّي قَرِيبٌ ۖ أُجِيبُ دَعْوَةَ الدَّاعِ
إِذَا دَعَانِ ۖ فَلْيَسْتَجِيبُوا لِي وَلْيُؤْمِنُوا بِي لَعَلَّهُمْ يَرْشُدُونَ

"When My servants ask you 'O Prophet' about Me: I am truly near. I respond to one's prayer when they call upon Me. So let them respond 'with obedience' to Me and believe in Me, perhaps they will be guided 'to the Right Way'." (2:186).

A Trivia:

What was the sign of Thalut's Kingship to the Israelites?

- a) The Chest / The Ark
- b) The Sword / The Armour
- c) The Crown / The Throne
- d) The Yellow Cow

Answer in Surah Al-Baqarah 2:248

JUZ THREE

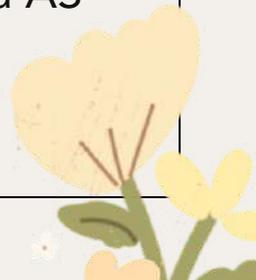
Surah Al-Baqarah & Surah Ali 'Imran (till Ayah 3:92)

2. SURAH BAQARAH (THE COW):

- Surah Al-Baqarah began with the declaration that the Quran is a guidance for the God-conscious and ended with Dua for protection from misguidance and losing our way, asking Allah for firmness upon the straight path.

3. SURAH ALI 'IMRAN (THE FAMILY OF IMRAN):

- Surah Ali 'Imran was revealed with a detailed account of the life of Prophet Isa AS and a firm reminder regarding the correct beliefs about him and His Creator.
- A striking connection between Surah Al-Baqarah and Surah Ali 'Imran lies in their emphasis on piety. Surah Al-Baqarah directs us towards the path of piety, while Surah Ali 'Imran illustrates various instances of piety within the families of Imran and Zakariya.
- Numerous narratives provide insight into the piety, miracles, prayers, and attitudes of these esteemed individuals, offering valuable lessons for us believers. We are also taught the beautiful manners, beliefs, and rituals of Islam.
- Allah SWT provides for whomever He wills without any limits, exemplified in the case of Sayyidatina Maryam AS, who received out-of-season fruits and was blessed with a miraculous child. Similarly, Prophet Zakariya AS was granted a miraculous child in response to his earnest supplication to Allah SWT.



A Beautiful Dua:

رَبَّنَا لَا تُزِغْ قُلُوبَنَا بَعْدَ إِذْ هَدَيْتَنَا وَهَبْ لَنَا
مِنْ لَدُنْكَ رَحْمَةً ۗ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْوَهَّابُ

*Rabbana la tuzigh quloobanabaAda ith hadaytana wahab
lana min ladunkarahmatan innaka anta alwahhab*

“Our Lord! Do not let our hearts deviate after you have guided us. Grant us Your mercy. You are indeed the Giver ‘of all bounties’.” (3:8)

A Notable Ayah:

قُلْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُحِبُّونَ اللَّهَ فَاتَّبِعُونِي يُحِبُّكُمْ اللَّهُ
وَيَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ ذُنُوبَكُمْ ۗ وَاللَّهُ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ

“Say, ‘O Prophet,’ “If you ‘sincerely’ love Allah, then follow me; Allah will love you and forgive your sins. For Allah is All-Forgiving, Most Merciful.” (3:31)

A Trivia:

Who is similar to Prophet Adam AS with regard to his creation?

- a) Prophet Nuh AS
- b) Prophet Ayub AS
- c) Prophet Musa AS
- d) Prophet Isa AS

Answer in Surah ali-Imran 3:59

JUZ FOUR

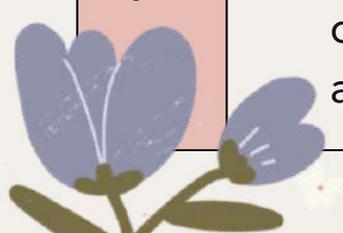
Surah Ali 'Imran & Surah An-Nisa (till Ayah 4:23)

3. SURAH ALI 'IMRAN (THE FAMILY OF IMRAN):

- It's noteworthy that the previous three Juz highlighted the errors of past nations, while this Juz primarily addresses the shortcomings of Muslims, pinpointing disunity as the most significant weakness among them.
- In Surah Ali 'Imran verse 110, we are informed that we are indeed the best of nations if we faithfully uphold and fulfil the obligations set forth by Allah.
- Following the verses emphasising unity, there is a succession of verses recounting the events of the Battle of Uhud and describing the shortcomings which aim to elucidate the profound lessons derived from this pivotal battle.
- Those who erred during the Battle of Uhud had already been forgiven by Allah SWT (3:155). These verses were not revealed to shame them; rather, they serve as a means for us to reflect upon those events and extract valuable lessons from.

4. SURAH AN-NISA (THE WOMEN):

- While Surah Ali 'Imran primarily delves into political and theological lessons, Surah An-Nisa shifts its focus towards social and legal matters arising from the aftermath of the Battle of Uhud.
- Due to the large number of men who were martyred at Uhud, a multitude of issues surfaced concerning widows, orphans, and inheritance, all of which are thoroughly addressed in this Surah.



A Beautiful Dua:

رَبَّنَا إِنَّنَا ءَامِنَّا فَاعْفِرْ لَنَا ذُنُوبَنَا وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

*rabbanainnana amanna faghfir lana
thunoobanawaqina AAathaba annar*

"Our Lord! We have believed, so forgive our sins and protect us from the torment of the Fire." (3:16)

A Notable Ayah:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا أَصْبِرُوا وَصَابِرُوا وَرَابِطُوا
وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ

"O believers! Patiently endure, persevere, stand on guard, and be mindful of Allah, so you may be successful." (3:200)

A Trivia:

How many angels did Allah SWT sent to reinforce the believers in the Battle of Badr?

- a) 7000 angels
- b) 700 angels
- c) 3000 angels
- d) 50000 angels

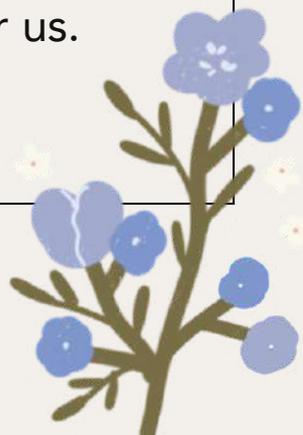
Answer in Surah Ali-Imran 3:124

JUZ FIVE

Surah An-Nisa (till Ayah 4:147)

4. SURAH AN-NISA (THE WOMEN):

- The Surah continues to remind us of the **permission for, and restrictions on, polygamy**. Giving comfort to the widows and orphans of Uhud that they would be taken care of and not forgotten. Although the permission for restricted polygamy is general, its roots have always been in societal and communal good with a strong focus on the welfare of the women and children involved in such a family structure.
- Another captivating theme that pervades this Surah is the theme of ease. Although the Surah is heavy on legal matters that might seem burdensome, Allah SWT assures and emphasises that He bestowed these laws to alleviate our burdens and that He SWT acknowledges the inherent weaknesses of humans.
- The Surah continues with the theme of defining this Ummah. The previous two Juz referred to this Ummah as the balanced Ummah (2:143) and the best of Ummahs (3:110), but in this Juz we are told that our Ummah is a witness over every other Ummah, and the Prophet ﷺ is a witness over us. (4:41).



A Beautiful Dua:

رَبَّنَا أَخْرِجْنَا مِنْ هَذِهِ الْقَرْيَةِ الظَّالِمِ أَهْلُهَا وَاجْعَل لَّنَا
مِن لَّدُنكَ وَلِيًّا وَاجْعَل لَّنَا مِن لَّدُنكَ نَصِيرًا

*rabbana akhrijna min hathihialqaryati aththalimi ahluhawajAAal
lana min ladunka waliyyan wajAAallana min ladunka naseera*

“Our Lord! Deliver us from this land of oppressors! Appoint for us a saviour; appoint for us a helper—all by Your grace.” (4:75)

A Notable Ayah:

وَإِذَا حُيِّتُمْ بِتَحِيَّةٍ فَحَيُّوا بِأَحْسَنَ مِنْهَا أَوْ رُدُّوهَا ۗ
إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ حَسِيبًا

“And when you are greeted, respond with a better greeting or at least similarly. Surely Allah is a ‘vigilant’ Reckoner of all things.” (4:86)

A Trivia:

What are we advised to do instead of coveting over what others have?

- To Think well of others.
- To Ask Allah SWT from His bounties.
- To remind ourselves that Dunia is temporary.

Answer in Surah An-Nisa 4:32

JUZ SIX

Surah An-Nisa & Surah Al-Ma'idah (till Ayah 5:81)

4. SURAH AN-NISA (THE WOMEN):

- An important lesson that is emphasised in this Surah is the importance of obeying the Messenger ﷺ. This is a continuation of the lessons from the Battle of Uhud. The defeat at Uhud was primarily due to the archers disobeying the command of the Prophet ﷺ. Because of this, the importance of obeying the Messenger is repeated throughout Surah Ali 'Imran and Surah An-Nisa.

5. SURAH AL-MA'IDAH (THE TABLE SPREAD):

- Surah Al-Baqarah shows us what Islam was like before Badr, while Surah Ali 'Imran and An-Nisa show us glimpses of life after Uhud. Surah Al-Ma'idah then shows us the final phase of the Da'wah, the perfection of the law after the conquest of Makkah. Surah Al-Ma'idah essentially **revolves around two themes** - the final laws of Islam and the principles of Da'wah to the People of the Book and other nations.
- This Surah also encompasses a comprehensive array of Islamic laws - dietary laws, marriage laws, pilgrimage laws, criminal laws as well as the foundations and spiritual frameworks of these laws.
- It centres on the narrative of Prophet Isa AS too, as there was an increase in interactions between Muslims and Christians, frequently reminding us about Tawhid and offering guidance on how to effectively invite Christians to Islam. The Surah also features the story of Cain and Abel, the sons of Prophet Adam AS - the story of the first murder, serving as a stark reminder that power and greed must not corrupt us to the extent of oppressing others.



A Beautiful Dua:

رَبِّ إِنِّي لَا أَمْلِكُ إِلَّا نَفْسِي وَأَخِي فَافْرِقْ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ الْقَوْمِ الْفَاسِقِينَ

*rabbi innee la amliku illanafsee waakhee fafruq baynana
wabayna alqawmi alfasiqeen*

“My Lord! I have no control over anyone except myself and my brother. So set us apart from the rebellious people.” (5:25)

A Notable Ayah:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَابْتَغُوا إِلَيْهِ
الْوَسِيلَةَ وَجَاهِدُوا فِي سَبِيلِهِ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ

“O believers! Be mindful of Allah and seek what brings you closer to Him and struggle in His Way, so you may be successful.” (5:35)

A Trivia:

What was sent to Cain to show him how to bury the corpse of his brother?

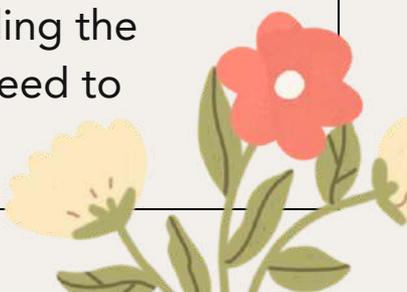
- a) An Eagle
- b) A Crow
- c) A Tiger
- d) A Lion

Answer in Surah Al-Ma'idah 5:31

JUZ SEVEN

Surah Al-Ma'idah & Surah Al-An'am (till Ayah 6:110)

<p>5. SURAH AL-MA'IDAH (THE TABLE SPREAD):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Core themes of Surah Al-Ma'idah include the laws of Islam. Among these laws is the <u>law of Kaffarah</u>, which includes the Islamic method of atoning for a broken oath. In the many revelations of laws (prohibitions of alcohol and gambling), believers may find themselves grappling with anxiety regarding their past sins. Allah SWT reassures that <u>individuals will not be held accountable</u> for sins committed before embracing Islam or before the revelation of the law.• Delves into the narratives of past nations comparing the stories of Musa AS and Isa AS. Followers of Musa AS posed needless questions, motivated by mockery, which resulted in their religion becoming more strict. Whereas the disciples of Isa AS driven by sincerity, seek God for a table from Heaven to feast from. Allah responded to their supplications, <u>sending down a splendid feast from Heaven in response</u>.
<p>6. SURAH AL-AN'AM (THE CATTLE):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surah Al-An'am marks a significant shift in both style and content. Previous Madinan Surahs predominantly addressed laws and politics, whereas this Makkan Surah centres solely on the message of Tawhid, the foundation of faith.• Primarily centred on the Oneness of Allah, His Signs, and Prophet Abraham's AS unwavering submission to Monotheism. It also enumerates the names of all major Prophets, guiding us not only in understanding the beliefs about God but which Prophets we need to believe in as well.



A Beautiful Dua:

إِنِّي وَجَّهْتُ وَجْهِيَ لِلَّذِي فَطَرَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ حَنِيفًا ۖ
وَمَا أَنَا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ

*Innee wajjahtu wajhiya lillathee fataraassamawati wal-arda haneefan
wama ana mina almushrikeen*

“I have turned my face towards the One Who has originated the heavens and the earth—being upright— and I am not one of the polytheists.” (6:79)

A Notable Ayah:

قَالَ اللَّهُ هَذَا يَوْمٌ يَنْفَعُ الصَّادِقِينَ صِدْقُهُمْ لَهُمْ جَنَّاتٌ تَجْرِي مِنْ
تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا أَبَدًا رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ
ذَلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ

“Allah will declare, “This is the Day when ‘only’ the faithful will benefit from their faithfulness. Theirs are Gardens under which rivers flow, to stay there for ever and ever. Allah is pleased with them and they are pleased with Him. That is the ultimate triumph.” (5:119)

A Trivia:

What is the name of Prophet Ibrahim AS's father?

- a) Azzar
- c) Shay
- c) Akra
- d) Izea

Answer in Surah Al-An'Am 6:74

JUZ EIGHT

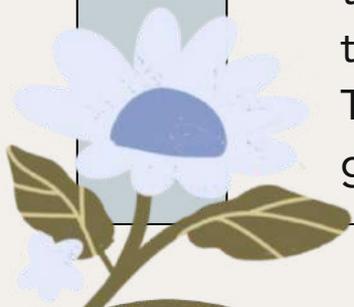
Surah Al-An'am & Surah Al-A'raf (till Ayah 7:87)

6. SURAH AL-AN'AM (THE CATTLE):

- All of the primary beliefs of Islam can be found in this Juz, making it the **Juz of 'Aqeedah**. The Juz begins with a firm reminder that those who reject the truth will persist in their denial, irrespective of the evidence presented to them. The issue lies not with the message itself, but with the disposition of its recipients. The parables of truth and falsehood continue throughout the Surah as Allah SWT compares guiding the "living" and misguiding the "dead".
- Surah Al-An'am ends with a powerful reminder urging us to submit entirely to Allah. The mere recognition of Allah as the Creator is insufficient; to fulfil the purpose of life, we must wholeheartedly **submit** to His Will, dedicating our entire lives to the service of Allah. Reminding us about this, the Surah ends with a powerful set of verses.

7. SURAH AL-A'RAF (THE HEIGHTS):

- Surah Al-A'raf continues this theme of theology and guidance. It begins with the story of Adam AS and the devil. Allah SWT describes to us how the devil's refusal to prostrate stemmed from his arrogance, believing himself superior to Adam AS. Arrogance, indeed, stands as the root cause of misguidance, emphasising the necessity of purifying our souls to attain true guidance.
- The devil promises to lead people astray and that the majority of people will be **ungrateful**. When describing the people of Paradise in this Surah, Allah shows us that the devil will fail in this mission with the sincere believers. They will be in Paradise, praising Allah, and expressing gratitude for all of His favours.



A Beautiful Dua:

إِنَّ صَلَاتِي وَنُسُكِي وَمَحْيَايَ وَمَمَاتِي لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

*inna salatee wanusukeewamahyaya wamamatee
lillahi rabbialAAalameen*

"Surely my prayer, my sacrifice, my life, and my death are all for Allah—Lord of all worlds." (6:162).

A Notable Ayah:

مَنْ جَاءَ بِالْحَسَنَةِ فَلَهُ عَشْرُ أَمْثَالِهَا^ط وَمَنْ جَاءَ
بِالسَّيِّئَةِ فَلَا يُجْزَىٰ إِلَّا مِثْلَهَا وَهُمْ لَا يُظْلَمُونَ

"Whoever comes with a good deed will be rewarded tenfold. But whoever comes with a bad deed will be punished for only one. None will be wronged." (6:160)

A Trivia:

What did Shaytan swear to Adam and his wife in tempting them to eat from the forbidden tree?

- a) "I am your true friend"
- b) "I am Allah's loyal servant and your helper"
- c) "I am your trusted companion."
- d) "I am your sincere advisor."

Answer in Surah Al-Araf 7:20-21

JUZ NINE

Surah Al-A'raf & Surah Al-Anfal (till Ayah 8:40)

7. SURAH AL-A'RAF (THE HEIGHTS):

- The story of Prophet Shu'ayb AS shows the difference between being righteous and corrupt. Prophet Shu'ayb AS, a righteous trader, was wealthy because of his piety. But his people, who were also traders, angered Allah by being dishonest. Allah destroyed them but spared Prophet Shu'ayb AS and the righteous. This story teaches us that **worldly means have no benefit**. Earning the blessings of Allah should be the priority of every believer.
- The captivating story of Prophet Musa AS and the magicians of Pharaoh: witnessing the miraculous signs of Prophet Musa AS, the magicians embraced Islam, renouncing worldly attachments for the sake of Allah SWT. Despite facing threats and persecution from Pharaoh, their faith remained steadfast - the believer knows that the true blessings lie in the Afterlife.

8. SURAH AL-ANFAL (THE SPOILS OF WAR):

- Surah Al-A'raf ended with the story of Prophet Musa AS and his followers defeating Pharaoh while Surah Al-Anfal was revealed after the Prophet ﷺ and his companions defeated the Quraysh at Badr. There are many parallels between these stories:
 - The followers of Prophet Musa AS had to flee Egypt; the companions had to flee Makkah.
 - The Pharaoh of this nation was killed in this event; Abu Jahl, was killed at Badr.
- These narratives offer hope to the oppressed, assuring them that Allah SWT will ultimately grant them victory over their oppressors. A prominent theme of this Juz is that the oppressors will not triumph over the oppressed.



A Beautiful Dua:

رَبَّنَا أَفْرِغْ عَلَيْنَا صَبْرًا وَتَوَفَّنَا مُسْلِمِينَ

rabbana afrigh AAalaynasabran watawaffana muslimeen

"Our Lord! Shower us with perseverance, and let us die while submitting 'to You'." (7:126).

A Notable Ayah:

إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ الَّذِينَ إِذَا ذُكِرَ اللَّهُ وَجِلَتْ قُلُوبُهُمْ وَإِذَا تَلِيَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتُهُ زَادَتْهُمْ إِيمَانًا وَعَلَىٰ رَبِّهِمْ يَتَوَكَّلُونَ

"The 'true' believers are only those whose hearts tremble at the remembrance of Allah, whose faith increases when His revelations are recited to them, and who put their trust in their Lord." (8:2)

A Trivia:

What knowledge is exclusive to Allah SWT, to be revealed by Him alone when the time comes which is too tremendous for the Heavens and the Earth?

- a) Knowledge of the Hour.
- b) Knowledge of the unseen.
- c) Knowledge of the future.
- d) Knowledge of the past.

Answer in Surah Al-Araf 7:187

JUZ TEN

Surah Al-Anfal & Surah At-Tawbah (till Ayah 9:92)

8. SURAH AL-ANFAL (THE SPOILS OF WAR):

- The Juz revolves around the theme of war and conflict as these two Surahs are known as the **wartime chapters**. Unfortunately, these verses are often misconstrued by Islamophobes to misrepresent Islam as violent and intolerant. While some verses in this Juz may be quoted out of context to fuel such misinterpretations, numerous other verses are overlooked. These verses provide balance and context, offering a comprehensive understanding of Islam's teachings and principles.
- In these two Surahs, we witness the Prophet ﷺ's military campaigns against the Quraysh. Surah Al-Anfal reflects on their initial victory, emphasising that success comes from Allah SWT and that piety is crucial. Surah At-Tawbah follows the Muslims' greatest triumph, the conquest of Makkah, showcasing the height of their power. Between these Surahs, there are reflections on Muslim conduct during wartime, peace, and positions of power. Throughout, justice and piety are prioritised above all else.

9. SURAH AT-TAWBAH (THE REPENTANCE):

- Surah At-Tawbah was revealed during the period surrounding the expedition to Tabuk and encompasses various political events of that year, including the Battle of Hunayn. Allah SWT underscores that victory is not contingent on numerical superiority but is solely from Him. During the Battle of Hunayn, some companions initially relied on their numbers for victory, but after a setback, they realised that true victory comes from Allah SWT alone and He is the only One Who can aid us.



A Beautiful Dua:

حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ سَيُوتِنَا اللَّهُ مِنْ فَضْلِهِ وَرَسُولُهُ إِنَّا إِلَى اللَّهِ رُغْبُونَ

*hasbunaAllahu sayu'teena Allahu min
fadlihiwarasooluhu inna ila Allahi raghiboon*

"Allah is sufficient for us! Allah will grant us out of His bounty, and so will His Messenger. To Allah 'alone' we turn with hope." (9:59)

A Notable Ayah:

أَمْ حَسِبْتُمْ أَنْ تُتْرَكُوا وَلَمَّا يَعْلَمِ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ جَاهَدُوا مِنْكُمْ وَلَمْ يَتَّخِذُوا مِنْ
دُونِ اللَّهِ وَلَا رَسُولِهِ وَلَا الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَلِجَنَّةٍ ۗ وَاللَّهُ خَبِيرٌ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ

"Do you 'believers' think that you will be left without Allah proving who among you 'truly' struggles 'in His cause' and never takes trusted allies other than Allah, His Messenger, or the believers? And Allah is All-Aware of what you do." (9:16)

A Trivia:

What is the consequence of disobeying Allah and His Messenger and disputing with one another when faced with an enemy?

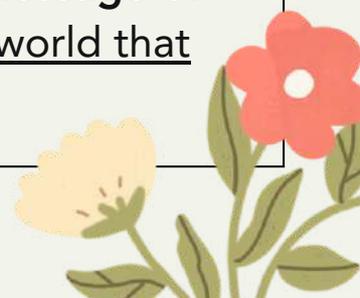
- a) We would be discouraged and weakened.
- b) We would be power-hungry.
- c) We would not be victorious.
- d) We would be engulfed by fear shaking us to our very core.

Answer in Surah Al-Anfal 8:46

JUZ ELEVEN

Surah At-Tawbah, Surah Yunus & Surah Hud (till Ayah 11:5)

9. SURAH AT-TAWBAH (THE REPENTANCE):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continues to highlight the distinction between the characteristics of believers and hypocrites, guiding us towards righteousness while cautioning against the pitfalls of misguidance.
10. SURAH YUNUS (JONAH):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prophet Yunus AS holds the distinction of being the first Prophet mentioned by name in the Quran. His story serves as a reminder to the Prophet ﷺ not to lose hope or abandon his community. Prophet Yunus AS initially left his people, but later returned, and they embraced Islam. Similarly, the Prophet ﷺ faced exile from his community, yet he too returned and witnessed their acceptance of Islam.
11. SURAH HUD (HUD):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Named after Prophet Hud AS, his story contrasts with the narrative of Prophet Yunus AS. While the people of Yunus AS eventually embraced Islam, those of Prophet Hud AS remained stubborn and faced destruction. There are elements of the stories of both Prophet Hud AS and Prophet Yunus AS in the life of Prophet ﷺ:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Some were stubborn and died in disbelief like Abu Lahab and Abu Jahl.◦ Others like Suhayl ibn ‘Amr and Abu Sufyan eventually softened, repented, and embraced Islam.• A core theme that flows throughout this Juz is the reactions of various types of people to the message of the Prophets. For many, it is <u>their love of this world that holds them back from embracing the truth</u>.



A Beautiful Dua:

حَسْبِيَ اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ
وَهُوَ رَبُّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيمِ

*hasbiya Allahula ilaha illa huwa AAalayhi tawakkaltu
wahuwa rabbu alAAarshi alAAatheem*

"Allah is sufficient for me. There is no god 'worthy of worship' except Him. In Him I put my trust. And He is the Lord of the Mighty Throne." (9:129)

A Notable Ayah:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ قَدْ جَاءَتْكُمْ مَوْعِظَةٌ مِّن رَّبِّكُمْ وَشِفَاءٌ لِّمَا فِي
الصُّدُورِ وَهُدًى وَرَحْمَةٌ لِّلْمُؤْمِنِينَ

"O humanity! Indeed, there has come to you a warning from your Lord, a cure for what is in the hearts, a guide, and a mercy for the believers." (10:57)

A Trivia:

Allah SWT likens the life of this world to _____?

- a) Sand
- b) Clouds
- c) Rain
- d) Trees

Answer in Surah Yunus 10:24

JUZ TWELVE

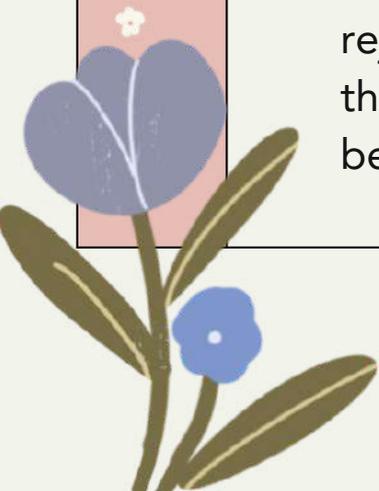
Surah Hud & Surah Yusuf (till Ayah 12:52)

11. SURAH HUD (HUD):

- Focuses on the **stories of the destroyed nations** who refused to listen to their messengers and were punished in this world. Surah Hud serves as a warning to all, initially the Quraysh, but to us as well. The stories in this Surah focus on nations that rebelled against the Prophets and were destroyed for it - we can be stripped of our blessings and punished in both worlds if we choose to live a life similar to these nations.

12. SURAH YUSUF (JOSEPH):

- Focuses on the story of Prophet Yusuf AS who attained success in both worlds.
- A powerful theme of Surah Yusuf is **family**. Prophet Yusuf AS faced the rejection of his family and their eventual reconciliation after he rose to power. This mirrors the story of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.
 - His uncle Abu Talib had passed away, and Abu Lahab had taken over the tribe. For the first time, Prophet ﷺ faced persecution without tribal support and this Surah was sent to give him ﷺ hope.
- Another theme of Surah Yusuf is **jealousy** which mirrors the struggles of the Prophet ﷺ. As Prophet Yusuf AS had to deal with the jealousy of his brothers, entire tribes rejected the Prophet ﷺ because he ﷺ was not from their tribe and they were envious that the revelation had been sent to an orphan from Banu Hashim instead.



A Beautiful Dua:

رَبِّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ أَنْ أَسْأَلَكَ مَا لَيْسَ لِي بِهِ عِلْمٌ
وَإِلَّا تَغْفِرْ لِي وَتَرْحَمْنِي أَكُن مِّنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ

*rabbi innee aAAoothu bikaan as-alaka ma laysa lee bihi AAilmun
wa-illataghfir lee watarhamnee akun mina alkhasireen*

"My Lord, I seek refuge in You from asking You about what I have no knowledge of, and unless You forgive me and have mercy on me, I will be one of the losers." (11:47).

A Notable Ayah:

وَأَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ طَرَفِي النَّهَارِ وَزُلْفَا مِّنَ اللَّيْلِ إِنَّ الْحَسَنَاتِ
يُذْهِبْنَ السَّيِّئَاتِ ذَلِكَ ذِكْرَى لِلذَّكِرِينَ

"Establish prayer 'O Prophet' at both ends of the day and in the early part of the night. Surely good deeds wipe out evil deeds. That is a reminder for the mindful." (11:114)

A Trivia:

Why did Allah SWT relate to us stories of different Prophets?

- a) To make firm / reassure our hearts.
- b) For us to rebuke non-Muslims.
- c) They are the best of Stories.

Answer in Surah Hud 11:120

JUZ THIRTEEN

Surah Yusuf, Surah Ar-Ra'd & Surah Ibrahim (till Ayah 14:52)

<p>12. SURAH YUSUF (JOSEPH):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Juz begins with a turning point in the life of Prophet Yusuf AS. His story in the previous Juz focused on his trials. At this point, he begins to work for the King and eventually rises to a position of authority in the kingdom.• The remarkable character of Prophet Ya'qub AS and Prophet Yusuf AS: Ya'qub AS exemplifies unparalleled optimism and patience, while Yusuf AS demonstrates extraordinary generosity and forgiveness. These are four powerful characteristics that their forefather Prophet Ibrahim AS was known for and we see all these characteristics in Surah Yusuf.
<p>13. SURAH AR-RA'D (THUNDER):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The theme of patience: Surah Yusuf gives us the example of beautiful patience in Prophet Yaqub AS. Surah Ar-Ra'd reminds us that <u>Paradise is earned through patience.</u>• <u>Named after thunder</u>, this Surah serves as a reminder that even seemingly inanimate creations are Allah SWT's handiwork, praising Him in ways beyond our comprehension.
<p>14. SURAH IBRAHIM (IBRAHIM):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Named after Prophet Ibrahim AS, who, upon settling his wife Sayyidatina Hajar AS and his son Ismail AS in what later became the city of Mecca, invoked Allah SWT to safeguard his descendants from idol-worship. <u>Verses 35-41</u> of Surah Ibrahim form a powerful passage highlighting the supplications of Prophet Ibrahim AS, from which we can derive profound lessons.



A Beautiful Dua:

رَبِّ اجْعَلْنِي مُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةِ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي رَبَّنَا وَتَقَبَّلْ دُعَاءِ
رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ

*Rabbi ijAAalnee muqeema assalatiwamin thurriyyatee rabbana wtaqabbal duAA,
Rabbana ighfir lee waliwalidayyawalilmu/mineena yawma yaqoomu alhisab*

My Lord! Make me and those 'believers' of my descendants keep up prayer. Our Lord! Accept my prayers. Our Lord! Forgive me, my parents, and the believers on the Day when the judgment will come to pass."

(14:40-41)

A Notable Ayah:

وَأَتَّكُم مِّن كُلِّ مَا سَأَلْتُمُوهُ ۚ وَإِن تَعُدُّوا نِعْمَتَ اللَّهِ لَا
تُحْصَوهَا ۗ إِنَّ الْإِنسَانَ لَظَلُومٌ كَفَّارٌ

"And He has granted you all that you asked Him for. If you tried to count Allah's blessings, you would never be able to number them. Indeed humankind is truly unfair, 'totally' ungrateful." (14:34)

A Trivia:

In Surah Ar-Ra'd, which of the following effects is not mentioned in relation to the power of the recitation of the Quran?

- a) Moving mountains
- b) Splitting the earth
- c) Making the dead speak
- d) Calming the seas

Answer in Surah Ar-Ra'd 13:31

JUZ FOURTEEN

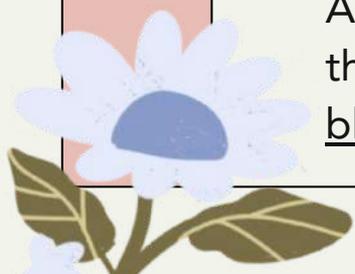
Surah Al-Hijr & Surah An-Nahl (till Ayah 16:128)

15. SURAH HIJR (THE ROCKY TRACT):

- A recurring theme in this Juz revolves around the remarkable blessings bestowed by Allah SWT and the significance of expressing gratitude for them. The greatest gift that Allah has given us is guidance to the straight path. Surah Al-Hijr begins by showing the results of following that guidance and the results of neglecting it.
- Another interesting theme that runs through the next few Juz is the story of Prophet Adam AS which is repeated in multiple surahs with different focal points. In this Surah, the focus is on the creation of Adam AS and how Allah SWT blew the soul into him. Adam AS was not praiseworthy because of his physical nature; it was because of his soul which is sacred and pure. This shows the value of the soul over the body. Iblis only looked at the exterior, not the interior.

16. SURAH AN-NAHL (THE BEE):

- Named after "The Bee", Surah An-Nahl highlights the bee and its production of honey among the numerous blessings bestowed by Allah. The Surah's message is evident: Allah has bestowed upon us countless blessings, urging us to express gratitude. Surah Al-Hijr serves as a reminder of the consequences of ingratitude, while Surah An-Nahl enumerates numerous reasons why we should express gratitude to Allah.
- It opens with a beautiful list of myriad blessings from Allah that we overlook and take for granted, followed by the powerful reminder - "If you tried to count Allah's blessings, you would never be able to number them."



A Beautiful Dua:

فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَكُنْ مِنَ السَّاجِدِينَ
وَأَعْبُدْ رَبَّكَ حَتَّىٰ يَأْتِيَكَ الْيَقِينُ

*Fasabbih bihamdi rabbika wakunmina assajideen
waAAbud rabbaka hattaya/tiyaka alyaqeen*

So glorify the praises of your Lord and be one of those who 'always' pray, and worship your Lord until the inevitable comes your way. (15:98-99).

A Notable Ayah:

مَا عِنْدَكُمْ يَنْفَدُ وَمَا عِنْدَ اللَّهِ بَاقٍ ۗ وَلَنَجْزِيَنَّهُ الَّذِينَ
صَبَرُوا أَجْرَهُمْ بِأَحْسَنِ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ

"Whatever you have will end, but whatever Allah has is everlasting. And We will certainly reward the steadfast according to the best of their deeds." (16:96)

A Trivia:

What is the lesson that Allah SWT is teaching us through the cattle?

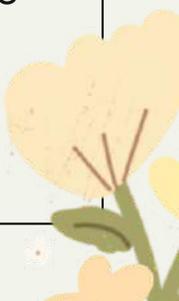
- How we receive pure milk from their bellies, from between digested food and blood
- How they are created as transportation and a source of food
- How they are always united as a family

Answer in Surah Al-Nahl 16:66

JUZ FIFTEEN

Surah Al-Isra' & Surah Al-Kahf (till Ayah 18:74)

<p>17. SURAH AL-ISRA' (THE NIGHT JOURNEY):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Named after the amazing miracle of <u>Prophet Muhammad's</u> ^{صلى الله عليه وسلم} <u>night journey</u> to Jerusalem in which he ^{صلى الله عليه وسلم} led the previous Prophets in prayer, and then ascended to the Heavens. It was a turning point in his ^{صلى الله عليه وسلم} life, establishing his status as the Leader and the Seal of the Prophets.• A large portion of this Surah focuses on the early laws of Islam - the primary focus was the importance of respecting one's parents and treating them well. This remains <u>a core component of our religion today</u>.• In the previous Surah, Allah SWT promised to preserve the Quran; in this Surah, He reminds us that the Quran was revealed for our benefit. Allah fulfilled His promise, and the Quran remains the <u>primary source of spiritual healing and mercy for humanity today</u>.
<p>18. SURAH AL-KAHF (THE CAVE):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focuses on four core stories each dealing with a different test of life:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ The sleepers of the cave were tested for their faith, and Allah rewarded them through a miracle.◦ The owner of the garden was tested with wealth, and it was taken away from him when he failed to show gratitude.◦ The people in the story of Prophet Musa AS and Khidr were tested with a variety of trials. Their patience with these trials was the path to passing the test.◦ Dhu al-Qarnayn was tested with power over others, and he passed this test by ruling with justice.



A Beautiful Dua:

رَبِّ أَرْحَمُهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيَانِي صَغِيرًا

rabbi irhamhuma kama rabbayanee sagheeran

"My Lord! Be merciful to them as they raised me when I was young." (17:24)

A Notable Ayah:

وَقَضَىٰ رَبُّكَ أَلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا ۚ إِنَّمَا يُبَلِّغُنَّ عِنْدَكَ الْكِبَرَ
أَحَدُهُمَا أَوْ كِلَاهُمَا فَلَا تَقُلْ لَهُمَا آفٌ وَلَا تُنْهَرُهُمَا وَقُلْ لَهُمَا قَوْلًا كَرِيمًا

"For your Lord has decreed that you worship none but Him. And honour your parents. If one or both of them reach old age in your care, never say to them 'even' 'ugh,' nor yell at them. Rather, address them respectfully." (17:23)

A Trivia:

Allah SWT likens the wasteful as _____ to the Devil.

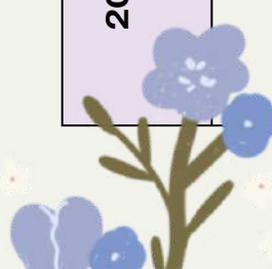
- a) friends
- b) brothers
- c) companions
- d) relatives

Answer in Surah Al-Isra 17:27

JUZ SIXTEEN

Surah Al-Kahf, Surah Maryam & Surah Taha (till Ayah 20:135)

<p>18. SURAH AL-KAHF (THE CAVE):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The story of Prophet Musa AS is a prominent theme throughout this Juz. Across these three Surahs, we witness various facets of his journey—as a learner, a sibling, and a Messenger.• The Juz begins with the <u>narrative of Prophet Musa AS and Khidr AS</u>, imparting a profound lesson on safeguarding ourselves from trials through humility and continuous learning. It underscores the importance of humility and vigilance, cautioning against being misled by one's own knowledge.
<p>19. SURAH MARYAM (MARY):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surah Maryam recounts the miraculous births of Prophet Yahya AS and Prophet Isa AS, highlighting Yahya AS's conception in his parents' old age and Isa AS's unique birth from a mother without a father. The core lesson in these stories is to never lose hope in Allah's Mercy and to ask Allah for whatever we need as He is capable of all things.• A central theme of this Surah is the boundless mercy of Allah SWT, reiterated frequently with the mention of "Al-Rahman" appearing 16 times.
<p>20. SURAH TAHA (TA-HA):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surah Taha revolves around the story of Prophet Musa AS with a strong focus on his journey as a Messenger. While other passages in the Quran highlight the responses of Pharaoh or his people, this Surah delves into Musa's AS personal journey and the challenges he AS faced, drawing parallels to the experiences of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.



A Beautiful Dua:

رَبِّ أَشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي
وَأَحْلِلْ عُقْدَةً مِّن لِّسَانِي يَفْقَهُوا قَوْلِي

*rabbi ishrah lee sadree wayassir lee amree
wahlul AAuqdatan min lisanee yafqahoo qawlee*

"My Lord, expand [i.e., relax] for me my breast [with assurance], and ease for me my task, and untie the knot from my tongue that they may understand my speech. (20:25-28).

A Notable Ayah:

قُلْ لَوْ كَانَ الْبَحْرُ مَدَادًا لَّكَلِمَاتِ رَبِّي لَنَفِدَ الْبَحْرُ قَبْلَ أَنْ
تَنفَدَ كَلِمَاتُ رَبِّي وَلَوْ جِئْنَا بِمِثْلِهِ مَدَدًا

"Say, 'O Prophet,' "If the ocean were ink for 'writing' the Words of my Lord, it would certainly run out before the Words of my Lord were finished, even if We refilled it with its equal." (18:109)

A Trivia:

When Maryam AS was giving birth, she withdrew from her people to a place towards the _____.

- a) East
- b) West
- c) North
- d) South

Answer in Surah Maryam 19:16

JUZ SEVENTEEN

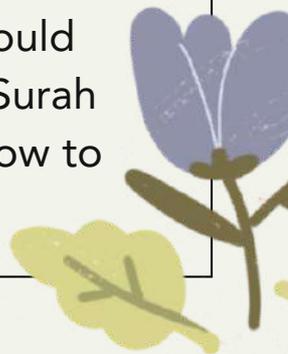
Surah Al-Anbiya' & Surah Al-Hajj (till Ayah 22:78)

21. SURAH AL-ANBIYA' (THE PROPHETS):

- Surah Al-Anbiya' delves into the lives, narratives, and challenges faced by the Messengers. It gives us a snapshot of the lives of 16 Prophets and a glimpse of how each of their stories ended. Every Prophet is briefly mentioned except Prophet Ibrahim AS who is a primary focus of both of these Surahs.
- A core theme: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was not the first Prophet, every excuse made by the Quraysh is tackled and they are reminded that every messenger before him ﷺ was also a human just like them. It is not the way of Allah SWT to send angels as messengers. Allah reminds them further that the message of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is consistent with the message of those who came before him ﷺ.
- The core focus: the Prophets of the past and their similarities to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in message and challenges. In all these stories, the end is the same, victory was given to the Prophets and those who followed him.

22. SURAH AL-HAJJ (THE PILGRIMAGE):

- The narrative of Prophet Ibrahim AS takes centre stage in Surah Al-Hajj. His construction of the Ka'bah and the call to Hajj symbolise hope. Despite not witnessing the crowds flocking for Hajj during his lifetime, millions now respond annually to his call. This was a powerful and hopeful reminder to the Prophet ﷺ that he too would one day be successful and return to Makkah. The Surah concludes by outlining the path to salvation and how to evade the terror of Judgement Day.



A Beautiful Dua:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ

la ilaha illa anta subhanaka inneekuntu mina aththalimeen

“There is no god ‘worthy of worship’ except You. Glory be to You! I have certainly done wrong.” (21:87).

A Notable Ayah:

وَجَاهِدُوا فِي اللَّهِ حَقَّ جِهَادِهِ ۗ هُوَ اجْتَبَاكُمْ وَمَا جَعَلَ عَلَيْكُمْ فِي الدِّينِ مِنْ حَرَجٍ ۗ مَلَّةً أَيْبِكُمْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ۗ هُوَ سَمَّاكُمُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ مِنْ قَبْلُ وَفِي هَذَا لِيَكُونَ الرَّسُولُ شَهِيدًا عَلَيْكُمْ وَتَكُونُوا شُهَدَاءَ عَلَى النَّاسِ ۗ فَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ وَأَعْتَصِمُوا بِاللَّهِ هُوَ مَوْلَاكُمْ ۗ فَنِعْمَ الْمَوْلَىٰ وَنِعْمَ النَّصِيرُ

“Strive for ‘the cause of’ Allah in the way He deserves, for He has chosen you, and laid upon you no hardship in the religion - the way of your forefather Abraham. ‘It is Allah’ Who named you ‘the ones who submit’ ‘in the’ earlier ‘Scriptures’ and in this ‘Quran’, so that the Messenger may be a witness over you, and that you may be witnesses over humanity. So establish prayer, pay alms-tax, and hold fast to Allah. He is your Guardian. What an excellent Guardian, and what an excellent Helper!” (22:78)

A Trivia:

How did Allah SWT describe the Day of Judgement in the opening Ayah of Surah Al-Hajj?

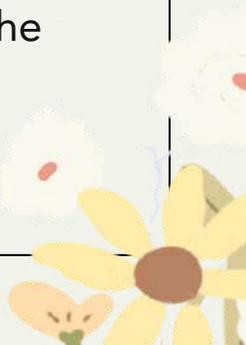
- a) Mountains crushing.
- b) A violent quaking.
- c) Oceans splitting.

Answer in Surah Al-Hajj 22:1

JUZ EIGHTEEN

Surah Al-Mu'minun, Surah An-Nur & Surah Al-Furqan (till Ayah 25:20)

<p>23. SURAH AL-MU'MINUN (THE BELIEVERS):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This Juz focuses on the qualities of the true believer. All three Surahs emphasise the qualities and characteristics that are expected from Muslims.• Proofs in the Universe of Allah's creative power were mentioned. <u>The 7 stages of fetal development</u> in the mother's womb are vividly presented. The last part of this Surah is dedicated to the Judgement of the believers and the disbelievers, <u>focusing on the fate of the wicked who abuse the believers.</u>
<p>24. SURAH AN-NUR (THE LIGHT):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Takes its name from <u>the verse of Light</u> found in this Surah. It is a parable of the greatness of Allah SWT and how He guides the hearts of the believers through the message of Islam.• Primary focus: social manners, sexual morality and modesty laws. It contains the prohibition of fornication and adultery, the obligation of covering the 'Awrah, the prohibition of slander, the command to lower the gaze, the command to seek permission before entering someone's home, and the prohibition of listening to gossip and slander. All of these rules work towards the same primary purpose: the establishment of a community that is morally pure.
<p>25. SURAH AL-FURQAN (THE CRITERION):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opens by declaring the power and might of the exalted Lord, the Controller of the universe. Then provides the arguments for the Oneness of God (Tawhid), the communication of His Message and life after death. These beliefs were most at odds with pagan beliefs.



A Beautiful Dua:

رَبِّ أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ هَمَزَاتِ الشَّيْطَانِ
وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ رَبِّ أَنْ يَحْضُرُونِ

*rabbi aAAoothu bika min hamazatiashshayateen
waaAAoothu bika rabbi an yahduroon*

"My Lord! I seek refuge in You from the temptations of the devils. And I seek refuge in You, my Lord, that they 'even' come near me." (23:97-98).

A Notable Ayah:

فِي بُيُوتٍ أُذِنَ لِلَّهِ أَنْ تَرْفَعَ وَيُذْكَرَ فِيهَا أَسْمُهُ يُسَبِّحُ لَهُ
فِيهَا بِالْغُدُوِّ وَالْآصَالِ

"'That light shines' through houses 'of worship' which Allah has ordered to be raised, and where His Name is mentioned. He is glorified there morning and evening" (24:36)

A Trivia:

How are the deeds of the disbelievers described in Surah An-Nur?

- Like the darkness in a deep sea, covered by waves, topped by clouds.
- Like scales of a snake that sheds and slithers.
- Like a weak and fragile spider web.

Answer in Surah An-Nur 24:40

JUZ NINETEEN

Surah Al-Furqan, Surah Ash-Shu'ara & Surah An-Naml (till Ayah 27:55)

<p>25. SURAH AL-FURQAN (THE CRITERION):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The opening verse of this Juz serves as a <u>reminder of the excuses made by disbelievers</u> for not embracing the truth. This is followed by a series of verses <u>describing the regrets of the disbelievers and the hypocrites</u>, culminating in the Prophet's ﷺ lamentation that his people failed to heed the message of the Quran.• The concluding segment of this Surah <u>emphasises the traits of qualities of true believers</u>, which we can summarise as humility, avoiding arguments, praying the night prayer, reflecting on the afterlife, generosity, avoiding major sins, repenting for past sins, avoiding wasting time, and praying for guidance for oneself and one's family.
<p>26. SURAH ASH-SHU'ARA (THE POETS):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A beautifully poetic Surah focused on the stories of the perished nations. Through The stories of Prophets like Musa, Ibrahim, Nuh, Hud, Salih, Lut, and Shu'ayb, the Surah vividly illustrates each story unfolds in a powerful rhythmic tone, underscoring how the people rejected their messenger and the result of that rejection.• A unique feature of this Surah is the repetition of the verse, <i>"Surely in this is a sign. Yet most of them would not believe. And your Lord is certainly the Almighty, Most Merciful."</i> after every story.
<p>27. SURAH AN-NAML (THE ANTS):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Juz ends in Surah An-Naml which focuses on the story of Prophet Sulayman AS and the ants. This Surah opens with a profound declaration, affirming that the Quran is <u>the ultimate guide to guidance and success</u>.



A Beautiful Dua:

رَبَّنَا هَبْ لَنَا مِنْ أَزْوَاجِنَا وَذُرِّيَّاتِنَا قُرَّةَ
أَعْيُنٍ وَأَجْعَلْنَا لِلْمُتَّقِينَ إِمَامًا

*rabbannahab lana min azwajina wathurriyyatinaqurrata
aAAyunin wajAAalna lilmuttaqeena imama*

“Our Lord! Bless us with ‘pious’ spouses and offspring who will be the joy of our hearts, and make us models for the righteous.” (25:74).

A Notable Ayah:

وَيَوْمَ يَعَضُّ الظَّالِمُ عَلَى يَدَيْهِ يَقُولُ يَلَيْتَنِي أَتَّخَذْتُ مَعَ
الرَّسُولِ سَبِيلًا

“And ‘beware of’ the Day the wrongdoer will bite his nails ‘in regret’ and say, “Oh! I wish I had followed the Way along with the Messenger!” (25:27)

A Trivia:

What is the purpose of Allah SWT revealing the Quran in distinct stages?

- a) To test the patience of the believers.
- b) To reassure hearts with it.
- c) To create suspense and anticipation.
- d) To facilitate easier memorisation for the believers.

Answer in Surah Al-Furqan 25:32

JUZ TWENTY

Surah An-Naml, Surah Al-Qasas & Surah Al-'Ankabut (till Ayah 29:45)

<p>27. SURAH AN-NAML (THE ANTS):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focuses on the compelling narrative of Prophet Sulayman AS and his mission to the people of Sheba, offering profound insights for reflection. One crucial lesson from this is the significance of gratitude during periods of prosperity. <u>Prophet Sulayman AS consistently expressed gratitude when blessed with victories and abundance,</u> setting a profound example for us to emulate.
<p>28. SURAH AL-QASAS (THE STORIES):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Centres on the story of Prophet Musa AS, highlighting the sovereignty and Decree of Allah SWT. It illustrates the Divine protection over Musa AS as a vulnerable infant in the water, contrasted with the downfall of Pharaoh, despite his wealth and authority, submerged by the same water. This shows us that whoever Allah SWT wishes to protect, nobody can harm, and <u>He is in control of everything.</u>• Illustrates the trials endured by Prophet Musa AS and his followers before achieving victory with Allah's aid. It also gave us the example of Pharaoh, who relied falsely on his power, Haman, who falsely relied on Pharaoh's authority, and Qarun, who falsely relied on his wealth. All three lost everything overnight.
<p>29. SURAH AL-'ANKABUT (THE SPIDER):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Begins by <u>reminding believers that life is a series of tests, and success is achieved by overcoming them.</u> Victory is the reward for those who engage in Jihad, work hard, and persevere. For those who rely on anything other than Allah SWT as their protector, <u>Allah likened them to a spider spinning its delicate web</u> - a perfect analogy for false security.



A Beautiful Dua:

رَبِّ إِنِّي لِمَا أَنْزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ

rabbiinnee lima anzalta ilayya min khayrin faqeer

“My Lord! I am truly in ‘desperate’ need of whatever provision You may have in store for me.” (28:24)

A Notable Ayah:

أَتْلُ مَا أُوْحِيَ إِلَيْكَ مِنَ الْكِتَابِ وَأَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ ۖ إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ تَنْهَىٰ عَنِ
الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنْكَرِ ۗ وَلَذِكْرُ اللَّهِ أَكْبَرُ ۗ وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ مَا تَصْنَعُونَ

“Recite what has been revealed to you of the Book and establish prayer. Indeed, ‘genuine’ prayer should deter ‘one’ from indecency and wickedness. The remembrance of Allah is ‘an’ even greater ‘deterrent’. And Allah ‘fully’ knows what you ‘all’ do.” (29:45)

A Trivia:

In Surah An-Naml, Allah SWT points out that although we perceive mountains as firmly fixed, Allah uses a metaphor to describe their movement. How are mountains metaphorically described in terms of their movement?

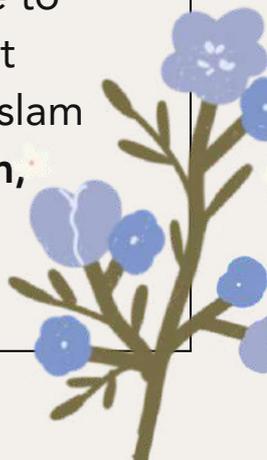
- a) Shifting just like sand dunes
- b) Gliding on the surface of the earth
- c) Swaying like trees in the wind
- d) Traveling just like clouds

Answer in Surah An-Naml 27:88

JUZ TWENTY ONE

Surah Al-'Ankabut, Surah Ar-Rum, Surah Luqman, Surah As-Sajdah & Surah Al-Ahzab (till Ayah 33:30)

29. SURAH AL-'ANKABUT (THE SPIDER):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Closes with a powerful reminder about the <u>importance of the inner Jihad</u>. We cannot expect guidance to the straight path without struggle along the way; the path to paradise is paved with trials.
30. SURAH AR-RUM (THE ROMANS):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The theme that runs throughout the Surah <u>mentions the proofs for the existence of Allah SWT</u>.• This Surah is one of the strongest pieces of evidence that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was a true Messenger. The Surah was revealed at a time when the Roman Empire seemed to be on the brink of collapse. <u>The opening verses of the Surah predicted</u> that within a few years, the Romans would be victorious, and the believers would also be victorious. A few years later, the Romans defeated the Persians and took back their lands. That same year, the Muslims were also victorious at Badr.
31. SURAH LUQMAN (LUQMAN):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Focuses on the story of Luqman The Wise and his advice to his son</u>. The passage containing Luqman's advice to his son should be studied by every parent as a great example of what we must focus on when teaching Islam to our children. Luqman taught his son monotheism, humility, prayer, patience, and moderation.



32. SURAH AS-SAJDAH
(THE PROSTRATION):

- The central theme is that Allah, the Supreme Ruler, the Absolute Governor and Commander, has full control.
- **Another strong reminder about the Oneness of Allah, and the signs of Allah that exist all around us.** The Surah opens with a confident assertion that refutes the disbeliever's objection that the Prophet ﷺ fabricated his message. It also includes another reminder that the believers will be tested and that those who reject the truth will cause them a lot of pain. It ends with a reminder that the ultimate victory is on the Last Day, and that victory is for the believers.

33. SURAH AL-AHZAB
(THE ENEMY ALLIANCE):

- Surah Al-Ahzab was revealed after the Battle of Ahzab (Battle of the Trench) and reflects on lessons from this battle.
- A primary focus of this Surah is the **importance of obeying the Prophet ﷺ.** There are several passages throughout this Surah about the greatness of the Prophet ﷺ and the importance of obeying him ﷺ.

A Beautiful Dua:

كَفَى بِاللَّهِ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكُمْ شَهِيدًا ۖ يَعْلَمُ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ ۗ قُلْ
وَالَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا بِالْبَطْلِ وَكَفَرُوا بِاللَّهِ أُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْخٰسِرُونَ

*kafa billahibaynee wabaynakum shaheedan yaAAalamu ma fee assamawatiwal-ardi
wallatheena amanoobilbatili wakafaroo billahi ola-ikahumu alkhasiroom*

“Sufficient is Allah as a Witness between me and you. He ‘fully’ knows whatever is in the heavens and the earth. And those who believe in falsehood and disbelieve in Allah, it is they who are the ‘true’ losers.” (29:52).

A Notable Ayah:

وَمِنْ ءَايٰتِهٖۤ اَنْ خَلَقَ لَكُمْ مِّنْ اَنْفُسِكُمْ اَزْوَاجًا لِّتَسْكُنُوْا اِيَّهَا
وَجَعَلَ بَيْنَكُمْ مَّوَدَّةً وَرَحْمَةً ۗ اِنَّ فِيْ ذٰلِكَ لَآيٰتٍ لِّقَوْمٍ يَّتَفَكَّرُوْنَ

“And one of His signs is that He created for you spouses from among yourselves so that you may find comfort in them. And He has placed between you compassion and mercy. Surely in this are signs for people who reflect.” (30:21).

A Trivia:

Allah SWT addresses the Wives of Rasulallah ﷺ in 33:30 saying if any of them commit a clear immorality - for her the punishment would be

- a) immense
- b) immediate
- c) doubled
- d) waived

Answer is in al-Ahzab 3:30

JUZ TWENTY TWO

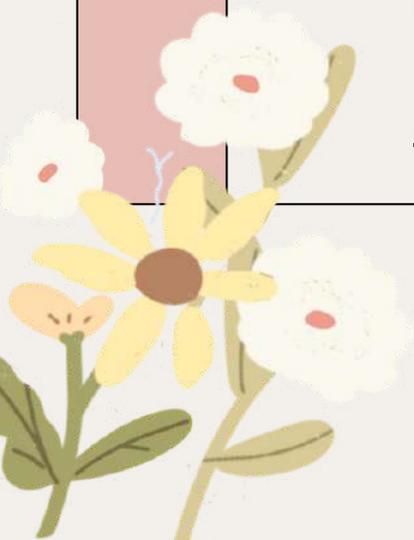
Surah Al-Ahzab, Surah Saba', Surah Fatir & Surah Ya-Sin (till Ayah 36:27)

33. SURAH AL-AHZAB (THE ENEMY ALLIANCE):

- Focuses heavily on the rights of the Prophet ﷺ and his wives. It includes **social guidelines** regarding adoption, divorce, modesty and etiquette of dealing with the Prophet ﷺ and his wives.
- We are instructed to emulate Prophet Muhammad ﷺ as our ultimate role model, and we are commanded to send Salawat upon him and obey him ﷺ. We are also taught that the wives of the Prophet ﷺ hold the esteemed status of being our Mothers and thus have specific guidelines they must adhere to.

34. SURAH SABA' (SHEBA):

- Central theme: The evidence for the resurrection. Allah's SWT Glory and Power are emphasised as humanity will stand in the Divine court.
- Gives us two examples of how humanity deals with the responsibilities Allah SWT gives them:
 - Prophet Dawud AS and Prophet Sulayman AS were given authority over large kingdoms and responded with gratitude and justice. They were appreciative so, Allah rewarded them even more.
 - The people of Saba' were gifted with great wealth, but they abused that wealth and were ungrateful for it, so it was taken away from them. The test of abundance is passed by expressing gratitude.



35. SURAH FATIR
(THE ORIGINATOR):

- The central theme: A beautiful reminder about our duties towards our Creator including multiple verses on Allah's SWT countless gifts that call on us to remember Him, His Favors, and our insignificance.
- Demonstrates Allah's SWT Infinite power through the marvels of His Creation, in contrast with the powerlessness of pagan idols. The Surah ends with a reminder that Allah could punish us in this world for our sins, and that would be justified. It is part of Allah's Mercy that He has delayed our punishment to the Last Day, giving us time and many opportunities to repent and change our ways.

36. SURAH YA-SIN
(YA-SIN):

- Focuses on the **three central Pillars of Faith (Iman)**: belief in Allah, His Messenger, and the afterlife. It emphasises the divine nature and purpose of the Quran.
- The Juz ends in the middle of the story of the three messengers. The people of the town rejected all three messengers and only one person believed in them. This individual called his people towards the truth and was eventually murdered for it. Even after death and experiencing paradise, he remained concerned about his people and wished they could see his ending so that they would believe. **This is the true heart of the believer; it is always concerned with the guidance of others and wants only good for them.**

A Beautiful Dua:

إِن ضَلَلْتُ فَإِنَّمَا أَضِلُّ عَلَى نَفْسِي ۖ وَإِنِ اهْتَدَيْتُ فَبِمَا يُوحَىٰ
إِلَىٰ رَبِّي ۚ إِنَّهُ سَمِيعٌ قَرِيبٌ

*in dalaltu fa-innama adilluAAala nafsee wa-ini ihtadaytu fabima
yooheelayya rabbee innahu sameeAAun qareeb*

"If I am astray, the loss is only mine. And if I am guided, it is 'only' because of what my Lord reveals to me. He is indeed All-Hearing, Ever Near." (34:50).

A Notable Ayah:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ أَنْتُمُ الْفُقَرَاءُ إِلَى اللَّهِ ۗ وَاللَّهُ هُوَ
الْغَنِيُّ الْحَمِيدُ

"O humanity! It is you who stand in need of Allah, but Allah 'alone' is the Self-Sufficient, Praiseworthy." (35:15).

A Trivia:

To whom did Allah SWT offer the Trust, but they all declined to bear it except for humanity?

- a) The oceans, the rivers, and the lakes.
- b) The planets, the stars, and the galaxies.
- c) The fishes, the birds, and the insects.
- d) The heavens, the earth, and the mountains.

Answer in Surah Al-Ahzab 33:72

JUZ TWENTY THREE

Surah Ya-Sin, Surah As-Saffat, Surah Sad & Surah Az-Zumar (till Ayah 39:31)

<p>36. SURAH YA-SIN (YA-SIN):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The core themes that flow through this Juz are faith and repentance, with a strong emphasis on preparing for the afterlife. A unique feature found in all four Surahs is narrations of the conversations of people in Paradise and Hell.• This Surah reminds us that <u>every nation shall perish</u>, and every individual will be raised on the Last Day to account for their beliefs and deeds. Examples of Allah's SWT wonders of creation are cited <u>to prove His Ability to bring the dead back to life</u>.
<p>37. SURAH AS-SAFFAT (THOSE LINED UP IN RANKS):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The central theme - proving the truthfulness of the Islamic doctrines: Tawhid, Risalah, and Akhirah.• This Surah also <u>shows us the regret of the disbelievers for following their leaders</u>. Choosing to blindly follow bad leaders down the wrong path is a choice that people will be held responsible for.• Six stories of the Prophets describe their courageous efforts to guide humanity. We are also reminded of the story of Prophet Ibrahim AS and <u>his willingness to sacrifice Prophet Ismail AS following the command of Allah SWT</u>. However, it wasn't his son who was to be sacrificed; it was his attachment to anything that could rival his love for God. The beauty of such a sacrifice lies here: Once you let go of your attachment, what you love is returned to you—now in a purer, better form. <p><3</p>



**38. SURAH SAD
(THE LETTER "SAAD"):**

- Opens by describing the role of the Quran as a reminder, creating awareness and consciousness of a greater reality. The pagans are again condemned for denying the oneness of Allah SWT, rejecting the Prophet ﷺ as "a magician, a total liar", and claiming that the world was created without purpose.
- **The flow of the Quran creates a balance between hope and fear.** This balance is essential for steering clear of sin while retaining unwavering hope in the mercy of Allah. As fallible beings, we rely on this equilibrium to navigate life effectively. To build this balance, many Surahs describe vivid depictions of Paradise and its inhabitants.
- The end of this Surah emphasises the universality of the Quran whereas the beginning of the next Surah speaks of its Divine nature.

**39. SURAH AZ-ZUMAR
(THE SUCCESSIVE GROUPS):**

- This Makkan Surah mainly focuses on the contrast between those who follow the true faith and those who ascribe partners to Allah SWT. The regret of the people of the Hellfire is a common theme that appears throughout the Juz, but Allah SWT does not leave us without hope. In the middle of all of this lies the verse of hope, the most optimistic verse in the Quran.
- The Surah gets its name, *Zumar*, which means "groups" from two of its verses that state that on the Day of Judgement, the disbelievers and believers will be driven to Hell and Paradise respectively in successive groups.

A Beautiful Dua:

رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَهَبْ لِي مُلْكًا لَا يَنْبَغِي لِأَحَدٍ مِّنْ بَعْدِي ^ط
إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْوَهَّابُ

*Rabbigh fir lee wa hab lee mulkal laa yambaghee li ahadin min ba'dee
innaka Antal Wahhaab*

"My Lord! Forgive me, and grant me an authority that will never be matched by anyone after me. You are indeed the Giver 'of all bounties'." (38:35).

A Notable Ayah:

أَلَمْ أَعْهَدْ إِلَيْكُمْ يَا بَنِي آدَمَ أَنْ لَا تَعْبُدُوا الشَّيْطَانَ ^ط إِنَّهُ لَكُمْ عَدُوٌّ مُّبِينٌ وَأَنْ أَعْبُدُونِي
هَذَا صِرَاطٌ مُسْتَقِيمٌ وَقَدْ أَضَلَّ مِنْكُمْ جِبَلًا كَثِيرًا ^ط أَفَلَمْ تَكُونُوا تَعْقِلُونَ

"Did I not command you, O Children of Adam, not to follow Satan, for he is truly your sworn enemy, but to worship Me 'alone'? This is the Straight Path. Yet he already misled great multitudes of you. Did you not have any sense?" (36:60-62).

A Trivia:

On the Day of Judgement, why are the disbelievers unable to help each other?

- They are fully submissive.
- They are distracted by the fire around them.
- They are paralysed by fear.
- They had forgotten one another.

Answer is in Surah As-Saffat 37:25-26

JUZ TWENTY FOUR

Surah Az-Zumar, Surah Ghafir & Surah Fussilat (till Ayah 41:46)

39. SURAH AZ-ZUMAR (THE SUCCESSIVE GROUPS):

- A common theme that runs throughout these three Surahs is the conversations of angels with or about the believers. Another theme flowing through this Juz is repentance.
- Allah SWT has bestowed upon us the recipe for success and He SWT doesn't want us to be among these people on Judgement day who will say:
 - "If only I did not neglect my duties..."
 - "If only Allah had guided me..."
 - "If only I had a second chance..."
- The Surah concludes with a vivid portrayal of the groups entering Hell and Paradise, depicting the contrasting greetings they receive from the guardians of these gates.

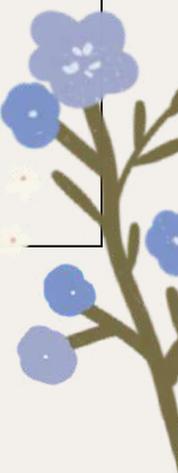
40. SURAH GHAFIR (THE FORGIVER):

- In this Surah, numerous Names and Attributes of Allah related to both severe punishment and infinite mercy in forgiveness are highlighted, thereby establishing a balance between hope and fear. At the beginning of this Surah, we have a powerful passage about the angels around the Throne of Allah and the Du'a they make for the believers.
- The essence of humanity's gratitude or ingratitude toward their Lord finds profound expression in the narrative of Prophet Musa AS with Pharaoh serving as the embodiment of an ungrateful disbeliever, in comparison with an unnamed man from Pharaoh's people representing the embodiment of a grateful believer.



41. SURAH FUSSILAT
(EXPLAINED IN DETAIL):

- Takes its name from the description of the Quran in verse 3, which rebukes the pagans for turning away from the truth; for abusing the Quran; and for denying Allah SWT. The deniers are warned that their bodily organs will testify against them on Judgement Day, landing them in Hell forever.
- The mention of the destruction of the arrogant and ungrateful people of Ad and Thamud is significant because the pagan Arabs, on their journeys to Syria and Yemen, would encounter the ruins of these civilizations, serving as tangible reminders of divine punishment for those who transgress against Allah.
- It also vividly depicts the angels who greet the believers at the moment of death, heralding with them the glad tidings of paradise awaiting the devout.



A Beautiful Dua:

إِنِّي عُدْتُ بِرَبِّي وَرَبِّكُمْ مِنْ كُلِّ مُتَكَبِّرٍ لَا يُؤْمِنُ بِيَوْمِ الْحِسَابِ

innee AAauthtubirabbee warabbikum min kulli mutakabbirin la yu'minubiyawmi alhisab

"I seek refuge in my Lord and your Lord from every arrogant person who does not believe in the Day of Reckoning." (40:27).

A Notable Ayah:

وَسِيقَ الَّذِينَ اتَّقَوْا رَبَّهُمْ إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ زُمَرًا ۖ حَتَّىٰ إِذَا جَاءُوهَا وَفُتِحَتْ
أَبْوَابُهَا وَقَالَ لَهُمْ خَزَنَتُهَا سَلَامٌ عَلَيْكُمْ طِبْتُمْ فَادْخُلُوهَا خَالِدِينَ

And those who were mindful of their Lord will be led to Paradise in 'successive' groups. When they arrive at its 'already' open gates, its keepers will say, "Peace be upon you! You have done well, so come in, to stay forever." (39:73)

A Trivia:

What advice does Allah give us to avoid being caught off guard by His Punishment while we all unaware?

- Following the Quran, the best of what has been revealed.
- Make up our missed prayers and repent in abundance.
- Call upon Allah morning and evening.
- Seek the intercession of the Prophet ﷺ.

Answer is in Surah Az-Zumar 39:55-56

JUZ TWENTY FIVE

Surah Fussilat, Surah Ash-Shuraa, Surah Az-Zukhruf, Surah Ad-Dukhan, Surah Al-Jathiyah (till Ayah 45:37)

41. SURAH FUSSILAT (EXPLAINED IN DETAIL):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A theme that flows throughout this Juz is the status of the Quran and the importance of revelation. All five Surahs begin with verses about the Quran's status.• This Surah also <u>illustrates the shift in human behaviour</u>, depicting the arrogance exhibited during times of prosperity and contrasted with the humility and despair that emerge when faced with difficulties.
42. SURAH ASH-SHURAA (THE CONSULTATION):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Central theme: describes the distinctive Oneness, Power and Wisdom of Allah SWT as the pagan's faith in powerless idols is condemned.• Named after verse 38 which talks about <u>conducting affairs by mutual consultation</u> as one of the qualities of the true believers. The Surah emphasises that Allah SWT has decreed for Muslims the same religion ordained for all the previous Prophets.• It also includes the truthfulness of Prophethood, to dispel any doubts. <u>Addresses the criticisms of the Quraysh against the Quran</u>. Their arguments about whom the Quran was revealed to and why it was revealed to him were directly addressed.
43. SURAH AZ-ZUKHRUF (ORNAMENTS):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Named from the <u>ornaments mentioned in verse 35</u> which states that worldly possessions such as gold and silver distract people from the Truth. Allah SWT also <u>refutes the claim of the disbelievers</u> that a true Prophet should be rich.



<p style="text-align: center;">43. SURAH AZ-ZUKHRUF (ORNAMENTS):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allah SWT addresses those who harboured doubts about the message, highlighting the underlying causes of their rejection: <u>tribalism and arrogance</u>. They were upset that the message was revealed to a man from Banu Hashim and not one of the elite tribes of Makkah or Ta'if. • Rejects the notion that Prophet Isa AS could be the son of God. Instead, he was a mortal whom Allah favoured and set as an example for the Children of Israel. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was directed to tell the Christians: <u>"If the Most Compassionate 'really' had offspring, I would be the first worshipper."</u>
<p style="text-align: center;">44. SURAH AD-DUKHAN (THE SMOKE):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reminds us that the <u>Quran was revealed on a blessed night</u> (<i>Laylat al-Qadar</i>) in Ramadan - a reminder that the Quran is blessed in every way, including the date chosen for its initial revelation. • Derived its name from <u>verse 10</u>. Similar to the previous Surah, the Makkan pagans are equated with Pharaoh's people for going back on their promise of full submission to Allah SWT once the plague is removed from them. Our existence in Dunya isn't merely for pleasure and amusement; those who embrace the Quran's guidance will be honoured in Paradise.
<p style="text-align: center;">45. SURAH AL-JATHIYAH (THE KNEELING):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Makkan Surah takes its name from the <u>kneeling posture of every Faith-community on Judgement Day</u> mentioned in verse 28. and is critical of those who turn away from Allah's revelations, deny the Resurrection, ridicule the truth and fail to appreciate Allah's countless favours and marvels of creation.

A Beautiful Dua:

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ وَإِنَّا إِلَىٰ رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ

*subhana allathee sakhkhara lanahatha wama kunna lahu
muqrineen Wa-inna ila rabbinalamunqaliboon*

“Glory be to the One Who has subjected these for us, for we could have never done so ‘on our own’. And surely to our Lord we will ‘all’ return.” (43:13-14).

A Notable Ayah:

اللَّهُ لَطِيفٌ بِعِبَادِهِ يَرْزُقُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ ۗ وَهُوَ الْقَوِيُّ الْعَزِيزُ ۗ مَنْ كَانَ يُرِيدُ حَرْثَ
الْآخِرَةِ نَزِدْ لَهُ فِي حَرْثِهِ ۗ وَمَنْ كَانَ يُرِيدُ حَرْثَ
الدُّنْيَا نُؤْتِهِ مِنْهَا وَمَا لَهُ فِي الْآخِرَةِ مِنْ نَصِيبٍ

“Allah is Ever Kind to His servants. He provides ‘abundantly’ to whoever He wills. And He is the All-Powerful, Almighty. Whoever desires the harvest of the Hereafter, We will increase their harvest. And whoever desires ‘only’ the harvest of this world, We will give them some of it, but they will have no share in the Hereafter” (42:19-20)

A Trivia:

Why does Allah SWT send down provisions in perfect measure instead of providing abundant provisions to all His servants?

- To prevent them from seeking excessive indulgence in worldly affairs.
- To test their faith and reliance on Him during times of need.
- To prevent them from committing tyranny throughout the earth.
- To encourage His servants to rely solely on Him for sustenance.

Answer is in Surah Ash-Shuraa 42:27

JUZ TWENTY SIX

Surah Al-Ahqaf, Surah Muhammad, Surah Al-Fath, Surah Al-Hujurat, Surah Qaf & Surah Adh-Dhariyat (till Ayah 51:30)

46. SURAH AL-AHQAF (THE SANDHILLS):

- The title refers to the sand hills mentioned in verse 21, where the people of Hud used to live and where they were destroyed when they rejected the warning of their prophet. The opening describes the helplessness of the idols and contrasts it with the creative power of Allah. The pagan arguments against the Quran and the Resurrection are refuted.
- Those who live righteous lives will not experience fear or sadness after death. They will find solace and receive the joyful news of Paradise as their ultimate reward. The story of a group of Jinns who visited the Prophet ﷺ and readily embraced the truth once they heard his recitation of the Quran, is referenced as an encouragement.

47. SURAH MUHAMMAD (MUHAMMAD):

- Highlights the differences between believers and hypocrites. The title is taken from the mention of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in verse 2, which discusses the etiquette of fighting on the battlefield.
- The Surah opens by describing the continual conflict between truth and falsehood and urges the believers to be steadfast. This is followed by imagery of the luxuries of Paradise in contrast to the horrors of Hellfire. It closes by encouraging the faithful to be ever-vigilant, urging them to strive in the Path of Allah SWT and donate in His cause.



<p style="text-align: center;">48. SURAH AL-FATH (THE TRIUMPH):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The title is taken from the main theme of the Surah, "<u>the clear triumph</u>" resulting from the Treaty of Hudaibiyah, which Allah SWT declared as a clear victory. Initially, this was difficult for the companions to understand as the treaty seemed unfair against them. Yet it proved to be the greatest victory as it opened the doors to peace, expansion, mass conversion, and later, the conquest of Makkah. The name of the Surah is also referenced to the occasion when the Prophet ﷺ had a vision that he and his followers would be <u>performing pilgrimage to Mecca</u>.
<p style="text-align: center;">49. SURAH AL-HUJURAT (THE PRIVATE QUARTERS):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Takes its name from the incident where a group from the Banu Tamim tribe <u>called out to him ﷺ rudely from behind his private chambers</u>. This Surah was revealed to lay out proper conduct towards the Prophet ﷺ and the social etiquette of dealing with other believers. Known as the chapter on good character and manners, it summarises the core manners of Islam in 19 short powerful verses. These are fundamental aspects of Islamic manners that will weigh heavily on the Last Day.
<p style="text-align: center;">50. SURAH QAF (QAF):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Makkan Surah that argues for the truth of Resurrection and Divine Judgement. Creation is cited as an indication of <u>Allah's Infinite power</u> to prove His Ability to bring the dead to life again. <u>Emphasis is placed on the powerlessness of man on the Day of Resurrection</u>.
<p style="text-align: center;">51. SURAH ADH-DHARIYAT (SCATTERING WINDS):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gives several signs of nature as proof of the Resurrection, among them the <u>scattering winds</u> that give the Surah its title. The disbelievers who questioned the existence of the Last Day are presented with a scene from that Day, followed by a description of Paradise and the deeds that lead to it: <u>night prayers, seeking forgiveness in the mornings, and generosity</u>.

A Beautiful Dua:

رَبِّ أَوْزِعْنِي أَنْ أَشْكُرَ نِعْمَتَكَ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيَّ وَعَلَىٰ وُلْدِي وَأَنْ أَعْمَلَ صَالِحًا
تَرْضَاهُ وَأَصْلِحْ لِي فِي ذُرِّيَّتِي ۗ إِنِّي تُبْتُ إِلَيْكَ وَإِنِّي مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

*rabbiawziAAnee an ashkura niAAamataka allatee anAAamta AAalayya waAAalawalidayya
waan aAAamala salihan tardahuwaaslih lee fee thurriyyatee innee tubtuilayka wa-innee
mina almuslimeen*

“My Lord! Inspire me to ‘always’ be thankful for Your favours which You blessed me and my parents with, and to do good deeds that please You. And instil righteousness in my offspring. I truly repent to You, and I truly submit ‘to Your Will’.” (46:15).

A Notable Ayah:

هَآأَنْتُمْ هَؤُلَآءِ تُدْعُونَ لِتُنْفِقُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَمِنْكُمْ مَن يَبْخُلُ ۗ وَمَن يَبْخُلْ
فَإِنَّمَا يَبْخُلْ عَن نَّفْسِهِ ۗ وَاللَّهُ الْغَنِيُّ وَأَنْتُمُ الْفُقَرَاءُ ۗ وَإِن تَتَوَلَّوْا يَسْتَبْدِلْ قَوْمًا
غَيْرِكُمْ ۖ ثَمَّ لَا يَكُونُوا أَمْثَلَكُم

“Here you are, being invited to donate ‘a little’ in the cause of Allah. Still some of you withhold. And whoever does so, it is only to their own loss. For Allah is the Self-Sufficient, whereas you stand in need ‘of Him’. If you ‘still’ turn away, He will replace you with another people. And they will not be like you.” (47:38)

A Trivia:

What is the reason mentioned for those who relapse into disbelief after true guidance has become clear to them?

- Satan that has tempted them, luring them with false hopes.
- They succumbed to the influence of disbelievers, who provoked doubts.
- Attachment to worldly desires and gains weakened their faith.
- Social isolation and lack of clarity in religious teachings.

Answer is in Surah Muhammad 47:25

JUZ TWENTY SEVEN

Surah Adh-Dhariyat, Surah At-Tur, Surah An-Najm, Surah Al-Qamar, Surah Ar-Rahman, Surah Al-Waqi'ah, Surah Al-Hadid (till Ayah 57:29)

<p>52. SURAH AT-TUR (MOUNT TUR):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This Makkan Surah takes its name from verse 1, where <u>Allah swears by Mount Tur</u> and among other things that the Day of Judgement is inevitable. It opens with five powerful oaths as witnesses of the message of the Prophet ﷺ and <u>threatens the disbelievers of Makkah</u>.• The punishment of those sceptical of Judgement Day is described, followed by a <u>vivid description of the reward of the believers along with their offspring</u>. The Prophet ﷺ is reassured of Allah's SWT support, while the pagan beliefs and arguments are refuted both in this Surah and the next.
<p>53. SURAH AN-NAJM (THE STARS):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Takes its name from the <u>reference to the fading of the stars</u> as well as the last verse of the previous Surah. Confirms the divine source of the Prophet ﷺ's message and refers to his <u>ascension to heaven during the Night Journey</u>. Refutes the claims of the disbelievers about the goddesses and the <u>angels being Allah's SWT daughters</u>. Manifestations of Allah's Infinite power are cited to prove His Ability to resurrect.
<p>54. SURAH AL-QAMAR (THE MOON):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Named from <u>the splitting of the moon</u>, a reference to the Day of Resurrection criticising the disbelievers for rejecting warnings of the fast-approaching Hour. Deals mainly with the <u>punishment dealt out to previous generations of disbelievers</u> - we are presented with the repeated refrain "So is there anyone who will be <i>mindful?</i>". The Surah concludes by announcing that <u>the righteous will be honoured in the presence of the Most Powerful Sovereign</u>.



<p style="text-align: center;">55. SURAH AR-RAHMAN (THE MOST COMPASSIONATE):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlights Allah’s SWT Wonders in this world, describes the end of the world, and paints an evocative picture of the delights of Paradise. It enumerates 62 gifts and favours of Allah, hence the recurring question, “<i>Then which of your Lord's favours will you both deny?</i>”, which is repeated 31 times. • On the Day of Judgement, people will be classified into three groups based on their deeds and consequent rewards: <u>the disbelievers</u>, the <u>best of the believers</u> and the <u>average believers</u>.
<p style="text-align: center;">56. SURAH AL-WAQIAH (THE INEVITABLE EVENT):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Named after one of the <u>names of the Last Day</u>, Al-Waqi’ah. It is identical to the previous Surah in classifying people into 3 groups on Judgement Day: <u>those brought near to Allah SWT</u> (the foremost of the believers), <u>those on the right</u> (the average believers), and <u>those on the left</u> (the disbelievers). Also discusses how Allah’s blessings are taken for granted. • The division of the people of Paradise into the righteous and the average believer is unique; it gives us hope that even the weakest believers can still enter Paradise, while also inspiring us to aim to be among the righteous. References are made to the creation of the human race, the Divine nature of the Quran and the horrors of the apocalypse.
<p style="text-align: center;">57. SURAH AL-HADID (THE IRON):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takes its name from the <u>reference to iron</u> in verse 25, an invitation to strive in Allah’s SWT cause and spend in His Way. It is made clear that <u>Allah SWT can revive faith in the hearts of believers just as He can revive the earth after its death</u>. The believers are advised regarding destiny and the life of this world, while the hypocrites are warned of the evil fate awaiting them. <u>Previous prophets</u> are mentioned showing the response they received.

A Beautiful Dua:

أَنْنَى مَغْلُوبٌ فَأَنْتَصِرُ

annee maghloobun fantasir

“I am helpless, so help ‘me!” (54:10).

A Notable Ayah:

سَابِقُوا إِلَىٰ مَغْفِرَةٍ مِّن رَّبِّكُمْ وَجَنَّةٍ عَرْضُهَا كَعَرْضِ السَّمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ أُعِدَّتْ لِلَّذِينَ
ءَامَنُوا بِاللَّهِ وَرُسُلِهِ ۚ ذَٰلِكَ فَضْلُ اللَّهِ يُؤْتِيهِ مَن يَشَاءُ ۗ وَاللَّهُ ذُو الْفَضْلِ الْعَظِيمِ

“So` compete with one another for forgiveness from your Lord and a Paradise as vast as the heavens and the earth, prepared for those who believe in Allah and His messengers. This is the favour of Allah. He grants it to whoever He wills. And Allah is the Lord of infinite bounty.” (57:21)

A Trivia:

Where did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ see Angel Gabriel in his true angelic form for the second time?

- a) At the Cave of Hira during the Night of Decree.
- b) At Mount Arafat during his ﷺ farewell sermon.
- c) At the Lote Tree of the Utmost Boundary.
- d) At the Kaaba in Mecca during his ﷺ first pilgrimage.

Answer is in Surah An-Najm 53:13-15

JUZ TWENTY EIGHT

Surah Al-Mujadilah, Surah Al-Hashr, Surah Al-Mumtahanah, Surah As-Saff, Surah Al-Jumu'ah, Surah Al-Munafiqun, Surah At-Taghabun, Surah At-Talaq & Surah At-Tahrim (till Ayah 66:12)

<p>58. SURAH AL-MUJADILAH (THE PLEADING WOMAN):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The only Surah in the Quran that has 'Allah' in every verse. <u>This Surah was revealed in response to Khawlah bint Tha'labah, who was divorced by her husband according to the Arabian custom of Zihar.</u> Allah SWT defended her, gave her rights and showcased how the law of Islam defends the rights of women. This Surah emphasises Allah's Infinite knowledge and overwhelming Power and makes it clear that those who ally themselves with Allah and comply with His Orders are bound to prevail.
<p>59. SURAH AL-HASHR (THE BANISHMENT):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Takes its name from the <u>gathering of forces</u>, which refers to the exile of the Jewish tribe of Banu Nadir from Medina for conspiring with the Meccan pagans to violate peace agreements with the Muslims. <u>Focuses on the believers who love Allah SWT and assist the immigrants and the Prophet ﷺ</u>, even though they themselves are in need. The immigrants were vulnerable, and the Ansar's kindness saved them, contrasting sharply with the hypocrites' betrayal of promises and harming the Prophet ﷺ.
<p>60. SURAH AL-MUMTAHANAH (THE TEST OF FAITH):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Revealed between the Treaty of Hudaibiyah and the Prophet ﷺ's conquest of Mecca. <u>Muslims are instructed to be loyal to Allah SWT and fellow believers</u>, following the example of Prophet Ibrahim AS. The believers are <u>not forbidden from showing courtesy to non-Muslims</u> as long as they are not persecuting Muslims. The Surah takes its name from the <u>testing of the faith of women fleeing Mecca.</u>

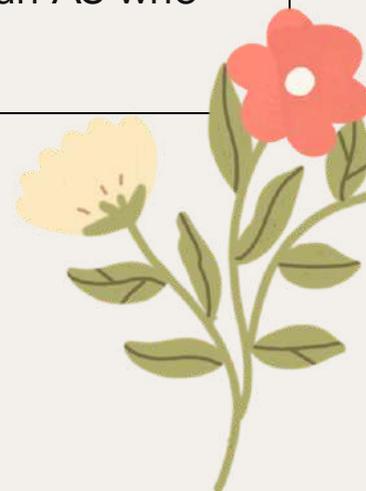
<p>61. SURAH AS-SAFF (THE RANKS):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urges the believers to <u>strive together in support of Allah's SWT cause in solid battle formations</u>, hence the title of this Surah. <u>The disciples of Prophet Isa AS, who stood up for Allah</u>, are cited as an example of commitment for the believers to emulate. The believers are reassured that the truth will prevail despite the disbelievers' unrelenting plots against it.
<p>62. SURAH AL-JUMU'AH (FRIDAY CONGREGATION):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reminds the Muslims of Allah's grace in granting us a Prophet and the chance to grow spiritually. <u>It mentions four important roles of the Prophet ﷺ</u> - teaching, recitation of the verses of the Quran, purification and development of the character of his followers & clarifying the Book with wisdom. The Surah <u>derives its name from the directive to believers to observe the Friday prayer promptly and faithfully upon its call</u>.
<p>63. SURAH AL-MUNAFIQUN (THE HYPOCRITES):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Madinan Surah which discusses the hypocrites who broke their promises and undermined the mission of the Prophet ﷺ. <u>The hypocrites are rebuked for hindering others from the path of Allah</u> and discouraging people from donating in His cause. In contrast, <u>believers are advised to donate before they are overtaken by death</u> - a reality that may occur unexpectedly at any moment.
<p>64. SURAH AT-TAGHABUN (MUTUAL LOSS & GAIN):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Takes its name from the reference to the Day of Judgement, where <u>people are divided into winners and losers</u>. Since the last Surah closes by urging the believers to donate before they are overtaken by death, this Surah opens by <u>emphasising Allah's power to create and His ability to bring the dead back to life for Judgement</u>. The Surah concludes by bidding the believers to spend in the cause of Allah, and not to be discouraged by concerns for their spouses and children.

65. SURAH AT-TALAQ
(DIVORCE):

- Outlines the manner of divorce and accommodation of divorced women and their young children. It outlines the correct method of divorce to be followed, the prescribed waiting periods, maintenance and custody of the children including the breastfeeding of any child. These are like an appendix to Surah Al-Baqarah's passage on family law. They are reminded of the fate of earlier disobedient peoples who defy Him SWT and the great rewards of the obedient.

66. SURAH AT-TAHRIM
(THE PROHIBITION):

- Deals with an incident that happened within the Prophet ﷺ's house. It rebukes two of the Prophet ﷺ's wives for an incident when confidence was betrayed. The solution to sin is in verse 8 "Taubatan Nasuhan" – sincere and genuine repentance. The fate of the wives of Prophet Nuh AS and Prophet Lut AS, who were both destroyed despite being wives of prophets. Their association with their husbands did not protect them in this world or the next, as they were hypocrites. Both of the Prophet's ﷺ wives are subtly advised to learn from the example of the two believing women mentioned at the end of the Surah - Sayyidatina Maryam AS and Sayyidatina Asiyah AS who fulfilled their covenants with Allah SWT.



A Beautiful Dua:

رَبِّ أَبْنِ لِي عِنْدَكَ بَيْتًا فِي الْجَنَّةِ وَنَجِّنِي مِنَ
فِرْعَوْنَ وَعَمَلِهِ وَنَجِّنِي مِنَ الْقَوْمِ الظَّالِمِينَ

*rabbiibni lee AAindaka baytan fee aljannati wanajjinee min
firAAawnawaAAamalihi wanajjinee mina alqawmi aththalimeen*

“My Lord! Build me a house in Paradise near You, deliver me from Pharaoh and his ‘evil’ doing, and save me from the wrongdoing people.” (66:11).

A Notable Ayah:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لِمَ تَقُولُونَ مَا لَا تَفْعَلُونَ كَبُرَ مَقْتًا عِنْدَ
اللَّهِ أَنْ تَقُولُوا مَا لَا تَفْعَلُونَ

“O you who have believed, why do you say what you do not do? Greatly hateful in the sight of Allāh is that you say what you do not do.”(61:2-3).

A Trivia:

According to Surah Al-Hashr, what will happen to the mountain if Allah SWT sent down the Quran upon it?

- a) It would recite the verses of the Quran with loud echoes of praises.
- b) It will emit radiant light, shining brighter than the sun.
- c) It will be humbled and torn apart in awe of Allah SWT.
- d) It will shatter like glass and sink deep into the earth.

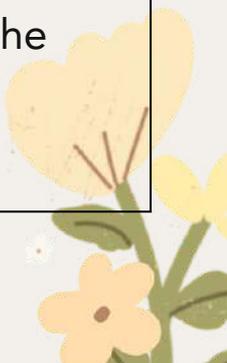
Answer is in Surah Al-Hashr 59:21

JUZ TWENTY NINE

Surah Al-Mulk, Surah Al-Qalam, Surah Al-Haqqah, Surah Al-Ma'arij, Surah Nuh, Surah Al-Jinn, Surah Al-Muzzammil, Surah Muddaththir, Surah Al-Qiyamah, Surah Al-Insan, Surah Al-Mursalat (till Ayah 77:50)

67. SURAH AL-MULK (THE SOVEREIGNTY):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The message of the Surah can be divided into 4 parts: an invitation to witness and reflect upon the Signs of Allah in the expanse and subtlety of creation; signs for the fragility of life on this planet; signs in the bounties from the Sustainer; and the discomfiture of those who reject the signs and the inner peace of those who accept them.
68. SURAH AL-QALAM (THE PEN):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Draws parallels between the insults faced by Rasulullah ﷺ and the tribulations experienced by Prophet Yunus AS. It was a challenging period for the Prophet ﷺ as he faced unprecedented hostility. However, <u>he ﷺ is advised not to react like Yunus AS</u> who distanced himself from his people, but to show patience and Allah SWT will assist him ﷺ. Also <u>narrates the parable of the owners of a garden</u> who, despite being blessed by Allah, one of them turned ungrateful and disregarded the wise counsel of his companion, leading them to lose their blessing.
69. SURAH AL-HAQQAH (THE REALITY) & 70. SURAH AL-MA'ARIJ (THE STAIRWAYS TO HEAVENS):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Al-Haqqah refers to the <u>destruction of the people of 'Ad, Thamud, Pharaoh, and Lot AS</u> for denying the Hereafter. A reference is made to the <u>apocalypse</u>, followed by a description of the <u>reward of the believers</u> and the <u>punishment of the disbelievers</u>. The pagan arguments against the Prophet ﷺ and the Quran are refuted. Al-Ma'arij takes its name from <u>verse 3</u>, which condemns the pagans for ridiculing Judgement Day and the Prophet ﷺ. The truth of the Hour is reaffirmed, along with the horrors that will ensue. The qualities of the people of Hell and Paradise are described. The Prophet ﷺ is reassured, while the pagans are warned.

<p>71. SURAH NUH (NOAH):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes how Prophet Nuh AS strived to deliver the message to his people for 950 years calling them to the truth secretly and publicly, <u>using logical arguments to prove the Mercy and Oneness of Allah</u>. But his people persisted in denial and perished in the Flood. The stubbornness of the Arab pagans in the previous Surah and the long denial of the people of Nuh AS in this Surah are contrasted with how some jinn instantly believed once they heard the truth in the next Surah.
<p>72. SURAH AL-JINN (THE JINN):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recounts the story of <u>a group of jinn who embraced the worship of the One True God</u> immediately upon hearing the Prophet ﷺ recite the Quran. In comparison, the Arab pagans are criticised for their polytheistic beliefs. The pagans are told that the Prophet ﷺ's duty is only to deliver the message.
<p>73. SURAH AL-MUZZAMMIL (THE WRAPPED ONE) & 74. SURAH MUDDATHHIR (THE CLOAKED ONE):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surah Muzzammil begins by <u>calling to Tahajjud</u>, and Surah Muddaththir begins by <u>calling to Da'wah</u>, representing the dual aspects of believers' commitment: private worship and public advocacy for the truth. Surah Muzzammil prepares the Prophet ﷺ for the commandments yet to be revealed and the challenges ahead. The Prophet ﷺ is advised, in both Surahs to seek comfort in patience and prayer, whereas the arrogant disbelievers are warned of a horrible punishment in Hell. After encountering Angel Gabriel for the first time, Prophet ﷺ hurried home, shocked, and asked his wife to cover him with his cloak. Later, Surah Muddaththir was revealed, urging him ﷺ to shoulder the responsibility of delivering the message. Allah promised to deal with the pagan tyrants who opposed the truth, defamed the Quran, and ridiculed warnings of Hell.



75. SURAH AL-QIYAMAH (THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT),

76. SURAH AL-INSAN (THE MAN)

& 77. SURAH AL-MURSALAT (THOSE WINDS SENT FORTH):

- Surah Al-Qiyamah refutes the pagan denial of resurrection and judgement and makes it clear that death and judgement are inescapable. The fact that Allah SWT created humans from humble fluids and can bring all to account is detailed in the following Surah.
- Surah Al-Insan reminds human beings of how Allah created them, equipped them with different faculties, showed them the Way, and gave them free choice. The reward of those who choose to believe is mentioned at length in this Surah, whereas the reward of those who choose to disbelieve is mentioned passingly in this Surah (verse 4) but in great detail in the next.
- In the opening verses of Surah Al-Mursalat, the Quran presents the wind as proof that the Day of Resurrection, as foretold by the Quran and Prophet ﷺ, will indeed occur. Like the two previous Surahs, Surah Al-Mursalat makes it clear that Allah's SWT power to create should be taken as proof of His Ability to bring the dead back to life for Judgement. The horrors of the Hour and the punishment of the wicked are stated in strong terms. The phrase "*Woe on that Day to the deniers!*" is reiterated 10 times in this Surah, serving as a stark warning to those who stubbornly persist in denial.



A Beautiful Dua:

رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِمَن دَخَلَ بَيْتِي مُؤْمِنًا
وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَلَا تَزِدِ الظَّالِمِينَ إِلَّا تَبَارًا

*Rabbi ighfir lee waliwalidayyawaliman dakhala baytiya mu'minan
walilmu'mineena walmu'minatiwala tazidi aththalimeena illatabaran*

"My Lord! Forgive me, my parents, and whoever enters my house in faith, and 'all' believing men and women. And increase the wrongdoers only in destruction." (71:28).

A Notable Ayah:

فَقُلْتُ اسْتَغْفِرُوا رَبَّكُمْ إِنَّهُ كَانَ غَفَّارًا يُرْسِلِ السَّمَاءَ عَلَيْكُمْ مِدْرَارًا
وَيُمِدُّكُمْ بِأَمْوَالٍ وَبَنِينَ وَيَجْعَلْ لَكُمْ جَنَّاتٍ وَيَجْعَلْ لَكُمْ أَنْهَارًا

"And said, 'Ask forgiveness of your Lord. Indeed, He is ever a Perpetual Forgiver. He will send [rain from] the sky upon you in [continuing] showers. And give you increase in wealth and children and provide for you gardens and provide for you rivers." (71:10-12)

A Trivia:

In Surah Al-Muddaththir, how does Allah SWT metaphorically describe those who turn away from the reminder?

- a) Like ants scurrying for safety aimlessly in the sand.
- b) Like donkeys fleeing from a lion.
- c) Like bees destroying their own nest.
- d) Like elephants arrogantly flipping their ears.

Answer is in Surah Al-Muddaththir 74:49-51

JUZ THIRTY

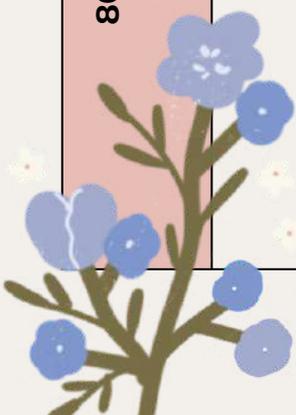
Surah An-Naba', Surah An-Nazi'at, Surah 'Abasa, Surah At-Takwir, Surah Al-Infitar, Surah Al-Mutaffifin, Surah Al-Inshiqaq, Surah Al-Buruj, Surah At-Tariq, Surah Al-A'la, Surah Al-Ghashiyah, Surah Al-Fajr, Surah Al-Balad, Surah Ash-Shams, Surah Al-Layl, Surah Ad-Duha, Surah Ash-Sharh, Surah At-Tin, Surah Al-'Alaq, Surah Al-Qadr, Surah Al-Bayyinah, Surah Az-Zalzalah, Surah Al-'Adiyat, Surah Al-Qari'ah, Surah At-Takathur, Surah Al-'Asr, Surah Al-Humazah, Surah Al-Fil, Surah Quraysh, Surah Al-Ma'un, Surah Al-Kawthar, Surah Al-Kafirun, Surah An-Nasr, Surah Al-Masad, Surah Al-Ikhlash, Surah Al-Falaq & Surah An-Nas (till Ayah 114:6)

78. SURAH AN-NABA' (THE MOMENTOUS NEWS) & 79. SURAH AN-NAZI'AT (THOSE STRIPPING OUT)

- Surah An-Naba' refutes the arguments of those who deny the Hereafter by citing some of the marvels of Allah's SWT creation to prove His Ability to raise the dead to life and reward everyone according to their deeds.
- Surah An-Nazi'at emphasises that the Day of Judgement is inevitable and its time is known only to Allah SWT. The narrative of Prophet Musa AS and Pharaoh elucidates the reasons behind disbelief - pride, selfishness, and excessive attachment to worldly desires.

80. SURAH 'ABASA (HE FROWNED):

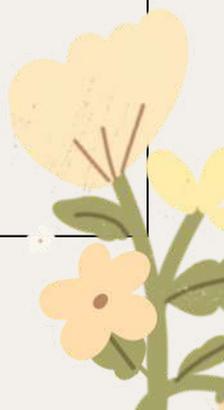
- 'Abdullah ibn um Maktum, a blind early Muslim, approached the Prophet ﷺ seeking guidance while the Prophet was engaged in a discussion with an elite Meccan pagan, convincing him to embrace monotheism. 'Abdullah was impatient and interrupted Prophet ﷺ several times. Prophet ﷺ frowned and turned all his attention to the man he was already speaking with. This Surah was later revealed, telling the Prophet ﷺ that he should have tended to the faithful man who was eager to learn. The Surah also calls upon the ungrateful disbelievers to reflect on how Allah SWT produces plants out of the earth to realise how He can bring the dead out of their graves.



83. SURAH AL-MUTAFFIFIN (DEFRAUDERS), 84. SURAH AL-INSHIQAQ (THE SUNDERING), 85. SURAH AL-BURUJ (CONSTELLATIONS), & 86. SURAH AT-TARIQ (THE NIGHTLY STAR):

81. SURAH AT-TAKWIR (THE OVERTHROWING) & 82. SURAH AL-INFITAR (THE CLEAVING):

- Surah At-Takwir portrays the lead-up to the Day of Judgement, emphasising accountability for everyone's actions. It reaffirms that the Quran is Allah's revealed Word and refutes the claim made by pagans that the Prophet ﷺ is insane.
- Surah Al-Infitar also depicts the Day of Judgement's terrors and condemns disbelievers for their ingratitude towards their Creator. It underscores accountability for deeds meticulously recorded by attentive angels.
- Surah Al-Mutaffifin begins by strongly condemning the prevalent practice of cheating among traders and dishonesty among shopkeepers in Mecca. The fate of the cheaters and disbelievers is contrasted with the delights in store for people of faith and honesty. Surah Al-Inshiqaq elaborates upon what to expect on Judgement Day. The disbelievers are criticised for failing to submit to Allah, contrasted with the full submission of the sky and the earth.
- Surah Al-Buruj condemns the persecution of the Christians of Najran at the hands of the pagans. The tyrants are warned of the torment of burning, whereas the believers are promised a great reward in Paradise. Both Surah Al-Buruj and Surah At-Tariq swear by the towering sky, emphasise Allah's Infinite power, pose a warning to the evildoers, and stress the divinity of the Quran. In Surah At-Tariq an oath is made that whatever a person does is recorded by vigilant angels and that the Resurrection is as easy for Allah as the first creation. Another oath is made that the Quran is a decisive message, and a warning is given to those who plot against Allah.



87. SURAH AL-A'LA (THE MOST HIGH), 88. SURAH AL-GHASHIYAH (THE OVERWHELMING EVENT), 89. SURAH AL-FAJR (DAWN), 90. SURAH AL-BALAD (THE CITY) & 91. SURAH ASH-SHAMS (THE SUN)

- In Surah Al-'Ala, the Prophet ﷺ is ordered at the beginning to glorify his Lord. This fleeting world is compared to the short life of plants. Surah Al-Ghashiyah compares the fate of the evildoers in the Hereafter to that of the good-doers. Those who disbelieve in Allah's Might are criticised for failing to reflect on the wonders of His creation and are warned of the fate of some destroyed disbelievers. In Surah Al-Fajr, the Prophet ﷺ is reassured that the Arab pagans are not immune to the torments that befell 'Ad, Thamud, and Pharaoh. Those who withhold Allah's bounties are criticised in this Surah and the next, Surah Al-Balad.
- The underlying theme of Surah Al-Balad and Surah Ash-Shams is that human beings are equipped with the faculties to choose between right and wrong. The good-doers are promised Paradise while the evildoers are promised Hell. Surah Ash-Shams states that people have free will; those who choose purity will be successful, and those who choose corruption will be destroyed like the people of Thamud.

92. SURAH AL-LAYL (THE NIGHT), 93. SURAH AD-DUHA (THE MORNING SUNLIGHT) & 94. SURAH ASH-SHARH (THE RELIEF)

- Surah Al-Layl emphasises Allah's power to create and show the Way, the people's ability to choose between good and evil, and the consequences of each route. Surah Ad-Duha was revealed to counter the false allegations made by some Meccan pagans who mocked the Prophet ﷺ, claiming that Allah had abandoned and hated him as the revelation stopped for a while after the initial Surahs. The Surah reminds the Prophet ﷺ of Allah's favours and refutes the accusations made against him ﷺ. Like the previous Surah, Surah Ash-Sharh reminds the Prophet ﷺ of more blessings to reassure him of Allah's continued support in the city of Mecca, which is mentioned in the next Surah.

95. SURAH AT-TIN (THE TIN), 96. SURAH AL-'ALAQ (THE CLOT), 97. SURAH AL-QADR (THE NIGHT OF GLORY), 98. SURAH AL-BAYYINAH (THE CLEAR PROOF), 99. SURAH AZ-ZALZALAH (THE EARTHQUAKE), 100. SURAH AL-'ADIYAT (THE COURSER) & 101. SURAH AL-QARI'AH (THE CALAMITY)

- Surah At-Tin emphasises that Allah SWT honours humans, yet many debase themselves by denying the meeting with Him in the Hereafter. The first 5 verses of Surah Al-'Alaq are known to be the first revelation of the Quran when the Prophet ﷺ was instructed to read. The second part was revealed later to deter Abu Jahl, a Makkan pagan elite, from abusing the Prophet ﷺ.
- Surah Al-Qadr commemorates the first revelation. Surah Al-Bayyinah takes its title from the clear evidence demanded by the disbelievers. The Surah also contrasts the Fire of Hell with the lasting bliss that will be enjoyed by the faithful. Surah Az-Zalzalah emphasises that all deeds will be revealed and accounted for on Judgement Day. This theme is further emphasised in Surah Al-'Adiyat, which underscores that people will be held accountable for their ingratitude to their Lord. Surah Al-Qari'ah describes the Resurrection and the weighing of deeds in the Hereafter, followed by the final destination to either Paradise or Hell.

102. SURAH AT-TAKATHUR (COMPETITION FOR MORE GAINS), 103. SURAH AL-'ASR (THE DECLINING DAY), 104. SURAH AL-HUMAZAH (THE BACKBITERS) & 105. SURAH AL-FIL (THE ELEPHANT)

- In both Surah At-Takathur and Surah Al-'Asr, the disbelievers are criticised for wasting their lives doing things that don't matter in the Hereafter, specifically hoarding wealth. Surah Al-'Asr emphasises that only those who take advantage of this fleeting life by doing good will be successful in the eternal life to come. Surah Al-Humazah condemns those who engage in slander and withhold Allah's bounties. It emphasises that their punishment in Hell is as effortless for Allah as the destruction of the evil force mentioned in the subsequent Surah. Surah Al-Fil narrates the account of Abraha Al-Habashi, who led a massive army and elephants, to demolish the Ka'bah.

106. SURAH QURAYSH (QURAYSH), 107. SURAH AL-MA'UN (SIMPLEST AID), 108. SURAH AL-KAWTHAR (ABUNDANT GOODNESS) & 109. SURAH AL-KAFIRUN (THE DISBELIEVERS)

- Surah Quraysh is viewed as a continuation of the previous Surah. The Meccan pagans must be grateful and devoted to Allah alone for saving the Ka'bah from the Army of the Elephant. The Surah highlights Allah's SWT favours: provision of our livelihood, and security from danger. Surah Al-Ma'un takes its name from verse 7, and condemns the deniers of the Hereafter for their lack of devotion to Allah and lack of compassion towards the needy.
- Surah Al-Kawthar was revealed to reassure the Prophet ﷺ after the loss of his sons in childhood. An infamous Meccan pagan taunted that he ﷺ would be forgotten due to the lack of a male heir. However, today, the name Muhammad is the most widespread globally. The Surah instructs the Prophet ﷺ to devote himself solely to Allah and share the meat of his sacrificial animals with the needy. The pagans proposed a deal with the Prophet ﷺ, offering to worship Allah alone for a year if he worshipped their idols for a year. In response, Surah Al-Kafirun was revealed, asserting the Prophet's ﷺ unwavering dedication to worshipping only Allah until his last breath.

110. SURAH AN-NASR (THE DIVINE SUPPORT), 111. SURAH AL-MASAD (THE PALM FIBRE), 112. SURAH AL-IKHLAS (THE SINCERITY), 113. SURAH AL-FALAQ (THE DAYBREAK) & 114. SURAH AN-NAS (HUMANKIND)

- Surah An-Nasr was revealed close to the end of the Prophet's ﷺ life, instructing him that once his mission is complete and his message is embraced by many, he ﷺ should be ready to meet his Creator. Surah Al-Masad serves as a warning to Abu Lahab, the uncle of Prophet ﷺ, and his wife, for opposing the Prophet ﷺ and denying the One True God. Surah Al-Ikhlās refutes the Trinity, idolatry, atheism, and polytheism and calls for full devotion to the only God, Who is worthy to be worshipped and Whose protection is to be sought, as highlighted in the two subsequent Surahs. Surah Al-Falaq and Surah An-Nas, are recited as a supplication against the evil of humans and jinn.



A Beautiful Dua:

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ وَلَمْ
يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

*Qul huwa Allahu ahad Qul huwa Allahu ahad Lam yalid walam yoolad
Walam yakun lahu kufuwan ahad*

Say, 'O Prophet,' "He is Allah—One 'and Indivisible'; Allah—the Sustainer 'needed by all'. He has never had offspring, nor was He born. And there is none comparable to Him." (112:1-4).

A Notable Ayah:

فَأَمَّا مَنْ ثَقُلَتْ مَوَازِينُهُ فَهُوَ فِي عِيشَةٍ رَاضِيَةٍ

*So as for those whose scale is heavy 'with good deeds,
they will be in a life of bliss. (101:6-7).*

A Trivia:

Who will have the privilege to drink the most excellent drink of sealed, pure wine with the odour of musk, called Tasnim in Paradise?

- Those nearest to Allah SWT.
- All dwellers of Paradise, regardless of their levels.
- The martyrs who sacrificed their lives in the way of Allah SWT.
- The Prophet ﷺ and the previous messengers.

Answer is in Surah Al-Mutaffifin 83:22-28