

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

8th Juz

Overview of The 8th Juz



Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 14

- Prophets and Their Followers: Prophets have always had some followers and many enemies. Even if clear signs are shown, enemies will not believe unless Allah wills. (Verse 111)
- Human and Jinn Devils: Just as there are devils from the Jinn, there are also human devils who inspire each other to spread evil and prevent goodness. (Verse 112)
- Justice and Righteous Judgment: Upright leaders should rule and judge according to Allah's commands, not fall into the trap of the devils. (Verse 114)
- Remaining Steadfast: Many will try to mislead you from the truth, but you must remain firm and steadfast. (Verse 116)
- Permissible Food: Eat only that upon which Allah's name is mentioned. (Verse 118)
- Avoid Baseless Restrictions: If food is halal, you may eat it without hesitation. (Verse 119)
- Avoid Open and Hidden Sins: You will be held accountable for all sins, whether open or hidden. (Verse 120)
- Prohibited Meat: Do not eat animals that die naturally or those on which Allah's name was not mentioned, even if people question you. (Verse 121)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 15

- Guidance vs. Darkness: A person guided by Allah's light is not the same as one lost in darkness. The guided will live in bliss; the misguided will face Jahannam. (Verse 122)
- Arrogance of the Upper Class: The wealthy and powerful often prevent others from accepting the truth by mocking it. (Verse 123)
- Divine Selection of Prophets: Only Allah chooses who is worthy of receiving revelation. (Verse 124)
- Allah's Control Over Hearts: Allah opens the heart of whom He wills to Islam, and constrains the heart of whom He wills to misguidance. (Verse 125)
- Accountability on Judgment Day: Wrongdoers will blame each other on the Day of Judgment, but it will be too late. (Verse 128)

Ruku 16

- Human and Jinn Accountability: On Judgment Day, humans and jinn will admit they were deceived by the world's temptations. (Verse 130)
- Allah's Respite: Allah gives respite; if He willed, He could replace you with better people. (Verse 133)
- Accountability for Deeds: If people reject your preaching, continue doing good; everyone is accountable for their own deeds. (Verse 135)
- Pagan Practices: The pagans sacrificed animals for both Allah and idols and even killed their children out of fear of poverty. (Verse 137, 140)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 17

- Blessings of Crops and Cattle: Enjoy the blessings of crops and cattle but pay Zakaah and avoid excess. (Verse 141)
- Gratitude for Cattle: Allah made cattle subservient to you—show gratitude. (Verses 142–144)
- Permissibility of Food: What Allah has made permissible, no one can declare forbidden. (Verse 143)

Ruku 18

- Halal and Haram Foods: Allah specifies which foods are halal and haram. (Verses 145–146)
- Challenge False Claims: If opponents claim certain foods are haram, ask them for proof. (Verse 150)

Ruku 19

Core Commands of Allah: (Verse 151)

- Avoid shirk.
- Be dutiful to parents.
- Do not kill your children.
- Avoid immoral acts.
- Protect the wealth of orphans.
- Be just in trade.
- Fulfill Allah's covenant.
- Follow Allah's straight path. (Verse 153)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 20

- The Qur'an in Arabic: The Qur'an's revelation in Arabic removes the excuse of ignorance among the Arabs. (Verse 156)
- Belief After Signs Appear: Once major signs appear, it will be too late to repent. (Verse 158)
- True Faith vs. False Claims: Merely identifying with a faith isn't enough—true religion is following Allah's commands. (Verse 159)
- Mercy in Rewards and Punishment: Good deeds are rewarded tenfold; bad deeds punished only once. (Verse 160)
- Devotion to Allah: All worship, life, and death should be for Allah alone. (Verse 162)
- Allah Alone Provides: Seek guidance and provision only from Allah. (Verse 164)
- Vicegerency on Earth: Allah made you vicegerents on earth and will question you about your responsibilities. (Verse 165)

Overview of Surah Al-A'raaf

- Makkan Surah
- 24 Ruku
- Covers themes of Tawheed, Prophethood, Aakhirah, and stories of previous nations (especially Musa A.S.).
- Discusses the situation of the people of A'raaf (whose deeds are balanced).

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 1

- Purpose of the Qur'an: To warn about Allah's punishment and remind believers of the reward. (Verse 1)
- Consolation to the Prophet: Do not grieve at the rejection; follow Allah's teachings. (Verses 2–3)
- Accountability Through Deeds: Deeds will determine success or failure in the Hereafter. (Verse 8)

Ruku 2

- Creation of Adam A.S.: Shaytaan's arrogance led to his expulsion from heaven. (Verses 11–13)
- Shaytaan's Strategy: Shaytaan vowed to mislead humans from every direction. (Verses 14–17)
- Test in Jannah: Adam and Hawwa ate from the forbidden tree due to Shaytaan's deception. (Verses 19–22)
- Repentance and Forgiveness: Unlike Shaytaan, Adam and Hawwa repented and were forgiven. (Verses 23–25)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 3

- Clothing and Piety: Clothing covers physical flaws; the clothing of piety is greater. (Verse 26)
- Shaytaan's Influence: Don't let Shaytaan mislead you. (Verse 27)
- Conscious Action: Don't justify sins by blaming culture or ancestors. (Verse 28)

Ruku 4

- Forbidden Acts: Allah forbids immoral acts, shirk, and false religious claims. (Verse 33)
- Fixed Time: Life has a fixed duration; death won't be delayed. (Verse 34)

Ruku 5

- Disbelievers will never enter Jannah—like a camel passing through the eye of a needle! (7:40)
- In Jannah, Allah will remove all hatred from believers' hearts. (7:43)
- The people of Jannah will confirm Allah's promise; the people of Jahannam will regret rejecting it. (7:44)
- The people of A'raaf will recognize the people of Jannah and Jahannam and will make du'a to be saved from Hell. (7:46–47)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 6

- The two groups discussed so far are:
 - Those adorned with the clothing of Taqwa (people of Jannah).
 - Those adorned with the clothing of evil (people of Jahannam).
- The next discussion is about the people of A'raaf—those whose good and bad deeds are equal. (7:48–49)
 - They will eventually gain Allah's acceptance and enter Jannah.
- The people of Jahannam will ask the people of Jannah for water and comfort, but they will be told that the blessings of Jannah are forbidden upon the disbelievers. (7:50)
- On the Day of Judgment, Allah will forget the wrongdoers just as they forgot Allah in this world. (7:51)
- When Allah's punishment comes, the people of Jahannam will plead for a second chance to do good—but it will be too late. (7:53)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 7

- The signs of Allah's greatness are evident all around:
 - The creation of the skies and the earth.
 - The alternation of day and night.
 - The suspension of the sun, moon, and stars in their orbits. (7:54)
- Supplicate to Allah with humility and sincerity—He will respond. (7:55)
- Do not create chaos and corruption on earth after Allah has allowed the message of truth to prevail. (7:56)
- The water cycle and the growth of crops are also signs of Allah's greatness and mercy. (7:57)

Ruku 8

- The story of Nuh (A.S.):
 - Nuh (A.S.) preached to his people for centuries, but only a few accepted his message. (7:59–60)
 - The people of Nuh rejected him and mocked his call to Tawheed.
 - Allah punished the disbelievers by drowning them, while Nuh (A.S.) and the believers were saved in the ark. (7:64)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 9

- The story of Hud (A.S.) and the people of 'Ad:
 - Hud (A.S.) was sent to the people of 'Ad, but the upper class arrogantly rejected his message. (7:65–66)
 - Hud (A.S.) reminded them of Allah's blessings, but they mockingly demanded Allah's punishment. (7:69–70)
 - Allah's punishment came in the form of a violent windstorm, destroying the disbelievers while the believers were saved. (7:71–72)

Breakdown of Themes and Messages

Ruku 10

- The story of Salih (A.S.) and the people of Thamud:
 - Salih (A.S.) was sent to the people of Thamud. They demanded a miracle—a pregnant she-camel. (7:73)
 - They were warned not to harm the camel, but they arrogantly killed it. (7:74)
 - The wealthy class mocked the poor believers and rejected Salih (A.S.)'s message. (7:75–76)
 - Allah's punishment came in the form of a devastating earthquake. (7:78)
- The story of Lut (A.S.):
 - Lut (A.S.) warned his people to stop committing the immoral act of men fulfilling their desires with other men. (7:80)
 - They rejected his message and threatened to exile him.
 - Allah's punishment destroyed them, but Lut (A.S.) and the believers were saved. (7:80–84)

Ruku 11

- The story of Shu'ayb (A.S.) and the people of Madyan:
 - Shu'ayb (A.S.) advised them to:
 - Be honest in trade—do not cheat when measuring. (7:85)
 - Stop highway robbery and oppressing others. (7:86)
 - Only a few accepted the message—most rejected him. (7:87)

Tafseer of Verse Surah Al-An'aam

116-

Don't Follow Misguidance even if they
are the Majority

وَإِنْ تُطِيعْ أَكْثَرَ مَنْ فِي الْأَرْضِ يُضِلُّوكَ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ
إِنْ يَتَّبِعُونَ إِلَّا الظَّنَّ وَإِنْ هُمْ إِلَّا يَخْرُصُونَ

Translation

If you obeyed most of those on earth, they would lead you away from the path of God. They follow nothing but speculation; they are merely guessing.

Explanation & Themes

Allah warns in this verse that following the majority does not always lead to the truth. Many people on earth follow speculation, assumptions and falsehood rather than divine guidance. This is a timeless reminder that truth is not determined by popularity, but by revelation from Allah.

Lessons from the Verse

The Truth is Not Defined by the Majority

- The majority of people follow their desires, cultural norms, or societal trends rather than divine guidance.
- In history, most prophets were opposed by the majority, yet they stood firm upon the truth.
- Even today, many ideologies and lifestyles are accepted by the masses but contradict the teachings of Islam.

Example from the Prophet's Time:

- Before Islam, the Quraysh followed idol worship because it was their ancestral tradition, even though it had no basis in truth.
- When the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) called them to Tawheed (pure monotheism), they rejected it simply because it was against what most people believed.

Guidance comes from Allah, not human trends

True success is in following divine guidance, not societal norms.

Lessons from the Verse

Islam Teaches Us to Seek the Truth, Even If We Are Few

Islam has always emphasised standing for the truth, even when the majority opposes it. Throughout history, prophets and righteous individuals were often a minority, yet they upheld the truth.

Example:

- Prophet Nuh (AS) preached for 950 years, but only a small group followed him, while the majority rejected him.
- Prophet Ibrahim (AS) stood alone against idol worship when his entire nation opposed him.

Tafseer of Surah Al-An'aam- 121

Eat Halal



وَلَا تَأْكُلُوا مِمَّا لَمْ يُذْكَرِ اسْمُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ وَإِنَّهُ لَفِسْقٌ
وَإِنَّ الشَّيَاطِينَ لَيُوحُونَ إِلَىٰ أَوْلِيَآئِهِمْ لِيُجَادِلُوكُمْ
وَإِنْ أَطَعْتُمُوهُمْ إِنَّكُمْ لَمُشْرِكُونَ

Translation

And do not eat anything over which God's name has not been pronounced, for that is
breaking the law

The evil ones incite their followers to argue with you
if you listen to them, you too will become idolaters.

Explanation & Themes

This verse strongly highlights the importance of consuming only halal food and making sure it is prepared according to Allah's commands. It also warns against Shaytan and his followers, who seek to create doubts and disputes about Allah's laws.

Lessons from the Verse

The Importance of Eating Halal

Islam places great emphasis on consuming food that is halal and tayyib (pure, wholesome, and good).

The Mentioning of Allah's Name

- Animals must be slaughtered in the name of Allah (by saying “Bismillah”). This ensures that the act of taking life is done with awareness and gratitude, acknowledging that Allah is the true giver of sustenance.
- Food sacrificed in the name of anyone other than Allah is haram because it becomes an act of shirk.

More Important Than Just Halal Food: Earning from Halal Means

While eating halal food is important, ensuring that it is purchased through halal earnings is even more crucial.

Remember That Food Affects Your Spirituality

Halal food nourishes the soul, while haram food pollutes the heart. This is why prophets and righteous people were very careful about what they consumed.

Lessons from the Verse

The Link Between Halal Sustenance and Accepted Worship

- The Prophet (ﷺ) said:
- “Indeed, Allah is pure and He only accepts that which is pure.” (Sahih Muslim 1015)
- This means that our prayers, charity, and supplications may not be accepted if we consume haram or earn from unlawful sources.

Effects of Haram Earnings

A person who eats from haram income (such as usury, fraud, or theft) will find no barakah (blessing) in their wealth. They will have their duas rejected and be held accountable on the Day of Judgment.

The Prophet ﷺ described a man who raises his hands in supplication but his food, drink, clothing, and sustenance are all haram, so how can he expect his dua to be answered? (Sahih Muslim)

Tafseer of Surah Al-An'aam 125- Allah guides Whomsoever he Wills



فَمَنْ يُرِدِ اللَّهُ أَنْ يَهْدِيَهُ ۖ يَشْرَحْ صَدْرَهُ ۖ لِلْإِسْلَامِ
وَمَنْ يُرِدْ أَنْ يُضِلَّهُ ۖ يَجْعَلْ صَدْرَهُ ضَيِّقًا حَرَجًا ۖ كَأَنَّما يَصَّعَّدُ فِي السَّمَاءِ
كَذَلِكَ يَجْعَلُ اللَّهُ الرِّجْسَ عَلَى الَّذِينَ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ

Translation

Whoever Allah wills to guide, He opens their heart to Islam.

But whoever He wills to leave astray, He makes their chest tight and constricted as if they were climbing up into the sky.

This is how Allah dooms those who disbelieve.

Explanation & Themes

This verse explains how guidance and misguidance come from Allah's will. It highlights two types of people:

1. Those whom Allah guides – Their hearts are open and receptive to Islam, and they find peace, clarity, and ease in faith.
2. Those who reject guidance – Their hearts become tight and constricted, making it difficult for them to accept Islam. They feel like they are struggling for breath, similar to a person ascending high into the sky, where oxygen decreases.

Lessons from this Verse

Opening of the Heart to Islam

When Allah guides someone, He makes their heart accept faith easily and feel peace in obeying Him. This doesn't mean Allah forces them; rather, they are given the ability and opportunity to choose the truth with sincerity.

Many Companions of the Prophet ﷺ, like Umar ibn Al-Khattab and Khalid ibn Al-Walid, initially opposed Islam but later had their hearts opened to guidance.

The Constriction of the Heart in Misguidance

A person who chooses disbelief finds Islam difficult and unbearable. Their heart feels restricted, like someone struggling to breathe.

Abu Jahl, despite witnessing miracles and knowing the truth, refused Islam. His arrogance made his heart hard and resistant to guidance.

Lessons from this Verse

People Whose Hearts Were Opened to Islam

1. **Umar ibn Al-Khattab (RA):** Initially a strong opponent of Islam, but Allah guided him. When he heard the Qur'an, his heart softened, and he embraced Islam. Once he accepted faith, he found strength, peace, and conviction, becoming one of the greatest leaders of Islam.
2. **Thumamah ibn Uthal (RA):** Thumamah was a powerful Arab chief and a sworn enemy of the Prophet (ﷺ). He even plotted to kill Muslims. He was captured by the Muslims and tied in the mosque for three days. During this time, he listened to the Qur'an and observed the Prophet's character. The Prophet (ﷺ) showed kindness and released him without punishment. Instead of fleeing, Thumamah went to a nearby well, bathed, and returned to declare his Shahadah! He later became a devoted Muslim and even helped cut off food supplies to Quraysh when they opposed Islam.
3. **Khalid ibn Al-Walid (RA):** One of the strongest warriors against Islam, but eventually, he realised the truth and embraced Islam. His heart was opened, and he became known as the "Sword of Allah."

Lessons from this Verse

People Whose Hearts Were Constricted

1. **Abu Jahl:** Abu Jahl was the worst enemy of the Prophet ﷺ and was nicknamed “The Pharaoh of this Ummah.” Despite knowing the Prophet ﷺ was truthful, he refused to accept Islam due to arrogance and pride. He mocked the Prophet and persecuted Muslims, including ordering the torture of Bilal (RA). He led multiple plots to kill the Prophet ﷺ. Even on the battlefield of Badr, when he was dying, he refused to say the Shahadah.
2. **Al-Walid ibn Al-Mughirah:** Al-Walid was a wealthy and respected leader of Quraysh. He almost accepted Islam but ultimately rejected it due to pride. He heard the Qur'an and admitted, "By Allah, these words are not from a human being!" The Quraysh pressured him to reject Islam, so he began spreading false accusations that the Qur'an was sorcery. He died as a disbeliever, despite knowing the truth.

Tafseer of Surah Al- An'aam 160- Good Deeds are Multiplied Tenfold



مَنْ جَاءَ بِالْحَسَنَةِ فَلَهُ عَشْرُ أَمْثَالِهَا
وَمَنْ جَاءَ بِالسَّيِّئَةِ فَلَا يُجْزَى إِلَّا مِثْلَهَا وَهُمْ لَا يُظْلَمُونَ

Translation

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.

Explanation & Themes

This verse highlights Allah's kindness and fairness in rewarding good and punishing evil. It encourages believers to increase their good deeds, have hope in Allah's mercy, and trust in His perfect justice.

Good Deeds Are Multiplied

Any person who comes with a single good deed will receive ten times the reward or even more, according to Allah's generosity.

Sins Are Not Multiplied

A person who commits a sin will only be punished equal to what they did. Allah does not wrong anyone by increasing their punishment beyond what they deserve.

Perfect Justice of Allah

No one will be treated unfairly. Allah's system of reward and punishment is based on absolute justice and mercy.

Lessons from this Verse

Ilah's Mercy in Rewarding Good Deeds

- A believer's one good action is multiplied at least tenfold, and even more based on sincerity and effort.
- This multiplication shows Allah's generosity—He wants to forgive and reward His servants.

Examples from the Prophet's Teachings:

- Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: “Whoever recites one letter of the Qur'an will get ten rewards. I do not say that ‘Alif Lam Meem’ is one letter, rather ‘Alif’ is a letter, ‘Lam’ is a letter, and ‘Meem’ is a letter.” (Tirmidhi)
- During Ramadan, rewards are multiplied even further, showing that Allah increases rewards according to time, sincerity, and effort.

Lessons from this Verse

Sins Are Only Equal to What Was Committed

- Unlike good deeds, sins are not multiplied—Allah punishes only what a person deserves.
- If a person repents, Allah erases the sin completely and may even replace it with a good deed.

Example from the Prophet's Teachings:

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said: “If someone intends to do a good deed but does not do it, Allah writes it down as one full good deed. If he does it, it is written as ten to seven hundred times or even more. But if he intends to commit a sin and does not do it, Allah writes it as a good deed. If he does commit it, it is written as only one sin.” (Bukhari & Muslim)

Tafseer of Verse Surah Al-A'raf 26 - Clothing



يَبْنِيَّ ءَادَمَ قَدْ أَنْزَلْنَا عَلَيْكُمْ لِبَاسًا يُورِي سَوْءَاتِكُمْ وَرِيشًا
وَلِبَاسُ التَّقْوَىٰ ذَٰلِكَ خَيْرٌ
ذَٰلِكَ مِنْ ءَايَاتِ اللَّهِ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَذَّكَّرُونَ

Translation

Children of Adam, We have given you garments to cover your nakedness and as
adornment for you;

The garment of Godconsciousness is the best of all garments
this is one of God's signs, so that people may take heed.

Explanation & Themes

In this verse, Allah reminds humanity of the blessing of clothing, both physical and spiritual. It highlights the purpose of clothing and the concept of modesty.

Lessons from this Verse

Clothing as a Blessing from Allah

Clothing serves two main purposes:

1. Covering one's private parts – This is essential for modesty and dignity.
2. Adornment – This refers to fine clothing that enhances a person's appearance.

This verse reminds us that wearing clothes is not just a social norm but a divine blessing that should be valued.

The Best Clothing is Taqwa

“The clothing of taqwa is better” – Beyond physical garments, true honour comes from inner righteousness and piety. Just as physical clothing covers our bodies, taqwa (piety) covers our sins and protects us from evil. Allah emphasises that while outer appearance matters, inner purity is more valuable.

The Prophet ﷺ said: “Indeed, Allah does not look at your appearance or wealth, but He looks at your hearts and deeds.” (Sahih Muslim)

Lessons from this Verse

Inner Beauty Matters More

Just as we care for our outer appearance, we must prioritise purifying our hearts with taqwa (God-consciousness).

Gratitude for Allah's Blessings

Clothing is a mercy from Allah. We should be grateful and use it in a way that pleases Him.

True Honour Comes from Righteousness

Wealth, status, and fashion do not define a person. What truly matters is a pure heart and obedience to Allah.

Modesty is a Divine Command

Clothing should be worn with the intention of covering and protecting dignity. Islam promotes modest dressing for both men and women.