Tafsir Ibn Kathir
Alama Imad ud Din Ibn Kathir

*Tafsir Ibn Kathir*, is a classic Sunni Islam Tafsir (commentary of the Qur'an) by Imad ud Din Ibn Kathir. It is considered to be a summary of the earlier Tafsir al-Tabari. It is popular because it uses Hadith to explain each verse and chapter of the Qur'an...

**Surah An Najm**

The First Surah in which a Prostration is revealed

Al-Bukhari recorded that Abdullah bin Mas` ud said,

"Surah **An-Najm** was the first Surah in which a prostration was revealed. The Prophet (recited it in Makkah) and prostrated. Those who were with him did the same, except an old man who took a handful of soil and prostrated on it. Later on, I saw him killed as a disbeliever; he was Umayyah bin Khalaf."

Al-Bukhari recorded this Hadith in several places of his Sahih, as did Muslim, Abu Dawud and An-Nasa'i, using various chains of narration through Abu Ishaq from Abdullah.

**Surah Najm**

In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

1. 

وَالْنَجْمِ إِذَا هَادَى

By the star when it goes down.

2. 

مَا قَضَلَ صَاحِبُكَ وَمَا غَلَّى

Your companion has neither gone astray nor has he erred.
Nor does he speak of desire.

It is only a revelation revealed.

### Allah swears the Messenger is True and His Words are a Revelation from Him

Ibn Abi Hatim recorded that Ash-Sha`bi and others stated that the Creator swears by whatever He wills among His creation, but the created only vow by the Creator. Allah said,

وَالنَّجْمِ إِذَا أُهْوَى (1)

By the star when it goes down.

Ibn Abi Najih reported that Mujahid said,

"The star refers to Pleiades when it sets at Fajr."

Ad-Dahhak said

"When the Shayatin are shot with it."

And this Ayah is like Allah's saying;

فَلاَ أُقِيمَ الْقُوَّةُ عَلَى النَّجْمِ إِذَا أُهْوَى

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَغَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ

لَا يَعْتَشَدُّ إِلَّآ أَنْ يُطَبِّقُونَ

قَالَ LBbcT20غَيْرِ الْعَلَمِيِّينَ

So, I swear by the setting of the stars. And verily, that is indeed a great oath, if you but know. That is indeed an honorable recitation. In
a Book well-guarded. Which none can touch but the pure. A revelation from the Lord of all that exists. (56:75-80)

Allah said;

ثاني‏ ‏يسْتَنْبِثُ‏ ‏عَنْ‏ ‏أَهْلِهِ‏ (٢)

Your companion has neither gone astray nor has erred.

This contains the subject of the oath. This part of the Ayah is the witness that the Messenger of Allah is sane and a follower of Truth. He is neither led astray, such as in the case of the ignorant who does not proceed on any path with knowledge, nor is he one who erred, such as in the case of the knowledgeable, who knows the Truth, yet deviates from it intentionally to something else. Therefore, Allah exonerated His Messenger and his Message from being similar to the misguided ways of the Christians and the erroneous paths of the Jews, such as knowing the Truth and hiding it, while abiding by falsehood. Rather, he, may Allah's peace and blessings be on him, and his glorious Message that Allah has sent him with, are on the perfect straight path, following guidance and what is correct.

Muhammad was sent as a Mercy for all that exists; He does not speak of His Desire

Allah said,

وَمَا يَطْلُبُ عَنْ أَهْلِهِ‏ (٣)

Nor does he speak of desire,

asserting that nothing the Prophet utters is of his own desire or wish,

إِنَّهُ وَلَا غَرْمُهُ ﴿٤﴾

It is only a revelation revealed,

means, he only conveys to the people what he was commanded to convey, in its entirety without additions or deletions.

Imam Ahmad recorded that Abu Umamah said that he heard the Messenger of Allah say,

لَا نُقَلْحِنَّ الْعِلْمَةَ بِفَضْلٍ ﻏَلَّا ﻳَسْتَمْعِنُ ﻣِنْ أَهْلِهَا ﲑْلَى ﻣِنْ أُحُدُّهَا ﻏَلَّا يَنْتَفِعُ ﻣِنْ أَهْلِهَا ﲑْلَى ﻣِنْ أُحُدُّهَا ﲑْلَى ﻧَصْبَتْهَا ﲑْلَى ﻧَصْبَتْهَا ﲑْلَى ﻧَصْبَتْهَا

Verily, numbers similar to the two tribes, or one of them, Rabi`ah and Mudar, will enter Paradise on account of the intercession of one man, who is not a Prophet.

A man asked, "O Allah's Messenger! Is not Rabi`ah a subtribe of Mudar."
The Prophet said,

إِنَّمَا أَقُولُ مَا أَقْولُ

I said what I said.

Imam Ahmad recorded that Abdullah bin `Amr said,

"I used to record everything I heard from the Messenger of Allah so it would be preserved. The Quraysh discouraged me from this, saying, 'You record everything you hear from the Messenger of Allah, even though he is human and sometimes speaks when he is angry.'

I stopped recording the Hadiths for a while, but later mentioned what they said to the Messenger of Allah, who said,

اَكْتُبِ. قَوْلُ الْلَّهِ وَصِيُّهُ مَحْقًا مَّثُلُ الْحَقِّ لَأَلْحَقَّ

Write! By He in Whose Hand is my soul, every word that comes out of me is the Truth."

Abu Dawud also collected this Hadith.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5.</th>
<th>عَلَّمَهُ شَهِيدٌ الْقُوَّاتِ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He has been taught by one mighty in power.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>6.</th>
<th>دُوَّرَ مَرَّةً كَافَّاتَ وَكَيْلَ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dhu Mirrah then he Istawa.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>7.</th>
<th>وَهُوَ الْأَعْلَى لَأَلْقَأَ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>While he was in the highest part of the horizon,</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>8.</th>
<th>ثُمَّ حَرَّدَ نَافَتَدَلَّ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Then he approached and came closer,</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>9.</th>
<th>فَكَانَ قَابُ قَوْسَتِي أَوْ أَذَنِي</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>And was at a distance of two bows' length or less.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>فَأَوَّلَى إِلَىٰ عِبَادِهِ وَمَا أُوْلِيَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>ما كَذَّبَ القَوَامِيْمُ مَا رَأَى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>أَقْتَمَ قُرْانَهُ عَلَى مَا تَبَارَى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>وَلَقَدْ رَأَى أَوْلَادُ الْكَثِيرِ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>عِنْدَ سِيدَاءَ الْمَنْتَكُحِ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>عِنْدَ هَيَا سَجْنَةُ الْمَأْوَى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>إِذْ يَغْشَى السِّنْدُ رَبَّهُ مَا يَغْشَى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>مَا رَأَى الْبَصَرُ وَمَا طَغَى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>لَقَدْ رَأَى مِنْ أَيَاتِ رَبِّهِ الْكَبِيرِ</td>
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The Trustworthy Angel brought Allah's Revelation to the Trustworthy Messenger

Allah the Exalted states,

\[
\text{عَلَّمَهُِ شَرِيدَ الْقُوَّةِ (٥)}
\]

He has been taught by one mighty in power.

Allah the Exalted states that the Message His servant and Messenger Muhammad brought to people was taught to him by, \text{شَرِيدَ الْقُوَّةِ (mighty in power)}, he is Jibril, peace be upon him,

\[
\text{مُطَعٌ فَوْرَاً أَمِينَ - ذَيَّ قُوَّةٌ عَبْدُ رَبِّهِ الْعَزِيزِ مُكْرِمُ - إِنَّهُ الْقُوَّةُ شَمْسُ الْغَرِيمِ}
\]

Verily, this is the Word a most honorable messenger, owner of power, with (Allah) the Lord of the Throne, obeyed (by the angels) and trustworthy. (81:19-21)

Allah said here,

\[
\text{ذَوْهَبَ رَحْمَةً...}
\]

\text{Dhu Mirrah},

meaning, he is mighty in power, according to Mujahid, Al-Hasan and Ibn Zayd.

In an authentic Hadith from Abdullah bin Umar and Abu Hurayrah, the Prophet said,

\[
\text{لَا أَخْذُ الفَضْلَةَ لَفَيْنَ أَلَّا يَفْرَحُ مَرْحَبٌ}
\]

Charity is not allowed for a rich person nor \text{Dhu Mirrah} (a strong person) of sound mind and body.

Allah said;

\[
\text{كاشكوٰيٰ (٦)}
\]

then he \text{Istawa} (rose).

this refers to the angel Jibril, according to Al-Hasan, Mujahid, Qatadah and Ar-Rabi` bin Anas,

\[
\text{وَهُوَ يَلَأَفُّ الْأَلَّهَيْنِ الْأَكْثَرُ (٧)}
\]

While he was in the highest part of the horizon.
meaning, Jibril rose to the highest part of the horizon, according to Ikrimah and several others;

Ikrimah said,

"The highest horizon where the morning comes from."

Mujahid said, "It is (the place of) sunrise."

Qatadah said, "That from which the day comes."

Ibn Zayd and several others said similarly.

Imam Ahmad recorded that Abdullah bin Mas`ud said,

"The Messenger of Allah saw Jibril in his original shape having six hundred wings, each wing filling the side of the horizon, with a colorful array, and pearls and rubies falling from each wing as much as only Allah knows."

Only Imam Ahmad collected this Hadith.

Imam Ahmad recorded that Abdullah bin Abbas said,

"The Prophet asked Jibril to appear himself to him in his original shape and Jibril said to him, 'Invoke your Lord.' The Prophet invoked his Lord the Exalted and Most Honored, and a great huge figure appeared to him from the east and kept rising and spreading. When the Prophet saw Jibril in his original shape, he was knocked unconscious. Jibril came down and revived the Prophet and wiped the saliva off of his cheeks."

Only Ahmad collected this Hadith.

**Meaning of "at a distance of two bows' length or less**

Allah’s statement,

\[ 	ext{جَوَّدَرُونَا} \]

Then he approached and came closer,

\[ 	ext{فَكَانَ قَابَ قُوَّاسْتَنِينَ أَوَّلَانِي} \]

And was at a distance of two bows’ length or less.

means, Jibril came closer to Muhammad when Jibril was descending to him on earth. At that time, the distance between them became only two bow lengths, when the bows are extended to full length, according to Mujahid and Qatadah.
It was said that the meaning here is the distance between the bow's string and its wood center.

Allah's statement, أَوْ أَنْتُ (or less) indicates that the distance was as only as far described, not more. This type of usage is found in several instances in the Qur'an, such as,

\[ \text{And was at a distance of two bow lengths or less}. \]

Then, after that, your hearts were hardened and became as stones or even worse in hardness. (2:74)

The Ayah says that their hearts became not softer than rocks, but as hard and difficult as rocks, and more.

There is a similar Ayah,

\[ \text{fear men as they fear Allah or even more}. \]

and Allah's statement,

\[ \text{And We sent him to hundred thousand (people) or even more}. \]

Therefore, this verifies the facts mentioned, leaving no doubt or means of refute. Similarly, Allah said, (And was at a distance of two bow lengths or less).

We stated before that it was Jibril who came down near the Prophet, according to A'ishah, the Mother of the faithful, Abdullah bin Mas`ud, Abu Dharr and Abu Hurayrah. We will mention their statements about this soon afterwards, Allah willing.

Ibn Jarir recorded that Abdullah bin Mas`ud said about this Ayah, (And was at a distance of two bow lengths or less).

Allah's Messenger said,

I saw Jibril; he had six hundred wings.
Al-Bukhari recorded that Talq bin Ghannam said that Za'يدah said that Ash-Shaybani said,

"I asked Zirr about the Ayah,

And was at a distance of two bow lengths or less. So (Allah) revealed to His servant whatever He revealed.

Zirr said,

"Abdullah narrated to us that Muhammad saw Jibril having six hundred wings."

Allah's statement,

So he revealed to His servant whatever He revealed.

means, Jibril conveyed to Allah's servant Muhammad whatever he conveyed. Or,

the meaning here could be: Allah revealed to His servant Muhammad whatever He revealed through Jibril.

Both meanings are correct.

Sa`id bin Jubayr said about Allah's statement,  (So He revealed to His servant whatever He revealed.

"Allah revealed to him, Did He not find you an orphan.

(93:6), and, And have We not raised high your fame,

(94:4)"

Someone else said,

"Allah revealed to the Prophet that the Prophets will not enter Paradise until he enters it first, and the nations will not enter it until his Ummah enters it first."

Did the Prophet see His Lord during the Night of Isra

Allah said next,
The heart lied not in what he saw. Will you then dispute with him about what he saw?

Muslim recorded from Ibn Abbas about, (The heart lied not in what he saw), and, (And indeed he saw him at a second descent).

"He saw Allah twice in his heart."

Simak reported a similar from Ikrimah from Ibn Abbas.

Abu Salih, As-Suddi and several others said similarly that the Prophet saw Allah twice in his heart.

Masruq said,

"I went to A'ishah and asked her, `Did Muhammad see his Lord?' She said, `You said something that caused my hair to rise!' I said, `Behold!' and recited this Ayah, (Indeed he saw of the greatest signs of his Lord).

She said, `Where did your mind wander? It was Jibril. Whoever says to you that Muhammad saw his Lord, or hid any part of what he was commanded (i.e., Allah's Message), or knew any of the five things which only Allah knows,

ِإِنَّ اللَّهَ بِهِمْ يَعْلَمُ الْغَيْبَ وَيَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ يَعْلَمُ مَا فِيهِمْ

Verily, Allah, with Him is the knowledge of the Hour, He sends down the rain... (31:34),

Then he invents a great lie against Allah!

The Prophet only saw Jibril twice, in his original shape, once near Sidrat Al-Muntaha and another time in Ajyad (in Makkah) while Jibril had six hundred wings that covered the horizon.''

Muslim recorded that Abu Dharr said,

"I asked the Messenger of Allah, `Have you seen your Lord' He said, 'I only saw a light.'"
Allah's statement,

وَلَقَدْ رَأَيْتَ آنَذَلَةَ أُخْرَى١٣

عَلَيْهِ بُسَٰلَةً مُّنْتَظِقَة١٤

عَلَيْهِ حَاكِمَةً مَّنْتَظِقَة١٥

And indeed he saw him at a second descent. Near **Sidrat Al-Muntaha**.

The Messenger of Allah said,

وَجَاءَتِي جَبْرِيلُ وَلَمْ يَضُرِّهِ مَزَادٌ شَهِيدٌ مُّنْتَظِقٌ مِّنْ رَبِّي وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ

I saw Jibril while he had six hundred wings and a colorful array of pearls and rubies falling from the feathers of his wings.

This Hadith has a good, strong chain of narration.

Ahmad also recorded that Abdullah Ibn Mas`ud said,

"The Messenger of Allah saw Jibril in his original shape while Jibril had six hundred wings, each wing covering the side of the horizon. From his wings, precious stones were dropping of which only Allah has knowledge."

This Hadith has a good chain of narration.

Imam Ahmad recorded that Abdullah bin Mas`ud said,

"The Messenger of Allah said,

وَجَاءَتِي جَبْرِيلُ عَلَيْهِ سَبَلَةً مُّنْتَظِقَةٌ وَلَمْ يَضُرِّهِ مَزَادٌ شَهِيدٌ مُّنْتَظِقٌ

I saw Jibril over **Sidrat Al-Muntaha** while he had six hundred wings."

One of the subnarrators of the Hadith asked `Asim about Jibril's wings and `Asim refused to elaborate. So some of his companions were asked and one of them said,

"Each wing was covering what is between the east and the west."

This Hadith has a good chain of narration.

Imam Ahmad recorded that Ibn Mas`ud said that Allah's Messenger said:

أَتَأَجْرِي جَبْرِيلَ فِي خَلْفِ مَعْلُوِيَّةِ نَجَاحٍ

Jibril came to me wearing green with pearls hanging down.
This Hadith has a good chain of narration.

Imam Ahmad recorded that `Amir said that Masruq asked A'ishah,

"O Mother of the faithful, has Muhammad seen his Lord, the Exalted and Most Honored"

She said,

"Glorious is Allah! My hair is standing on end because of what you said. Three matters, if one tells you about any of them, will have lied. Whoever tells you that Muhammad has seen his Lord, will have lied."

She then recited these two Ayat,

\[
\text{لا تَحْيَبُنَّهُمُ الْكَسَاءَةَ وَلا يُحْيَبُونَ أَكْبَارَ}
\]

No vision can grasp Him, but He grasps all vision. (6:103),

and,

\[
\text{وَمَا كَانَ لِلْجَاهِلِيَّةِ أَن يَكُونُوا قَبْلَهَا وَهُمْ فِي وَجْهٍ مَّا إِلَّا فِي جَبَالٍ}
\]

It is not given to any human being that Allah should speak to him unless (it be) by revelation, or from behind a veil. (42:51)

She went on,

"And whoever tells you that Muhammad knew what the morrow will bring, will have uttered a lie."

She then recited,

\[
\text{الْإِلَهَ الْحَكِيمُ وَالْعَلِيمُ الْعَلِيمُ بِمَا كُنَّا فِيهِ يَوْمَ الْيَومِ يُنَبِّئُ}
\]

Verily, Allah, with Him is the knowledge of the Hour, He sends down the rain, and knows that which is in the wombs. (31:34)

A'ishah said,

"And whoever tells you that Muhammad has hidden any part of the Message will have lied,"

and she then recited this Ayah,

\[
\text{ياَ مُرْسِلَيْنَ نُبِيَّنَا أَوْلَـيْعارْبَ يَبْعِثُكُمْ إِلَىٰ مَعَالَةٍ}
\]

O Messenger proclaim which has been sent down to you from your Lord. (5:67)

She went on,

"However, he saw Jibril twice in his original shape."
Imam Ahmad also recorded that Masruq said,

"I asked `A'ishah, `Did not Allah say, (And indeed he saw him in the clear horizon. (81:23), and, (And indeed he saw him at a second descent),' She said, `I was the first among this Ummah to ask Allah's Messenger about it. He said, That was Jibril.

He only saw him twice in his actual and real figure. He saw Jibril descend from heaven to earth and was so huge that he covered the whole horizon between the sky and earth.'"

This Hadith is recorded in the Two Sahihs via Ash-Sha`bi.

Angels, Light and colors covered Sidrat Al-Muntaha

Allah said,

لاَ يَغْفِشِي الْيَوْمُ الْمَغْفِشُ (١٦)

When that covered the lote tree which did cover it!

We mentioned before, in the Hadiths about Al-Isra' that the angels, Allah's Light, and spectacular colors covered the Sidrah.

Imam Ahmad recorded that Abdullah bin Mas`ud said,

"When the Messenger of Allah was taken on the Isra' journey, he ascended to Sidrat Al-Muntaha, which is in the seventh heaven. There everything terminates that ascends from the earth and is held there, and terminates everything that descends from above it is held there, (When that covered the lote tree which did cover it!) He said, "Golden butterflies.

The Messenger of Allah was given three things:

- He was given the five prayers,
- he was given the concluding verses of Surah Al-Baqarah (2:284-286), and
- remission of serious sins for those among his Ummah who do not associate anything with Allah."

Muslim collected this Hadith.

Allah's statement,
The sight turned not aside, nor it transgressed beyond the limit.

indicates that the Prophet's sight did not turn right or left, according to Ibn Abbas, (nor it transgressed beyond the limit), not exceeding what has been ordained for it.

This is a tremendous quality that demonstrates the Prophet's firm obedience to Allah, because he only did what was commanded and did ask beyond what he was given.

Allah's statement,

Indeed he saw of the greatest signs of his Lord.

is similar to another Ayah,

In order that We might show him of Our Ayat. (17:1),

meaning, signs that testify to Allah's might and greatness.

Relying on these two Ayat, some scholars of Ahl us-Sunnah said that the Prophet did not see Allah during the Isra' journey, because Allah said, (Indeed he saw of the greatest signs of his Lord). They said that, had the Prophet seen his Lord, Allah would have conveyed this news and the Prophet would have narrated it to the people.

19.  أَقَرَّ أَيْتَمَّ اللَّاتِ وَعَزَّزَى

Have you then considered Al-Lat, and Al-'Uzza.

20. وَمَنَّاتُ ثَانِيَةُ الأُخَرِى

And Manat, the other third,

21. أَلْكُمُ الَّذِينَ كَرَوْلَةُ الْأُلَّقَى

Is it for you the males and for Him the females?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>22.</th>
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| تَلَكَ إِذَا قَسَّمَهَا ضِيْرَٰئٰی

That indeed is a division most unfair!  |

<table>
<thead>
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<th>23.</th>
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| إِنَّ هِيِّنَّ هُمُّ أَسْمَاءُ سُجُودَهُمْ هُمُّ أَنْثَىٰ وَ أَبَآٰ وَ أَمَّةٰ مَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ بِهَا مِنْ سُلَّطَانِ

They are but names which you have named - you and your fathers - for which Allah has sent down no authority.  |

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| أَمَّا لِلَّهِ الْإِنسَانُ مَا تَتَّخِذُونَ

Or shall man have what he wishes?  |

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| قَلِيلَهُ الْأَخَرَةِ وَ الأُولَى

But to Allah belongs the last (Hereafter) and the first (the world).  |

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| وَ كَمْ مِنْ مَلَائِكَةِ فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ لَا تُغْنِي سَفَعَتُهُمْ شَيْئًا إِلَّا هُمْ بِغَيْرِ أَن يُؤْذِنُ اللَّهُ مِنْ بَعْدِهِمْ يُسَاءٌ مَا يَبْعَثُ

And there are many angels in the heavens, whose intercession will avail nothing, except after Allah has given leave for whom He wills and is pleased with.  |

**Refuting Idolatry, Al-Lat and Al-`Uzza**

Allah the Exalted rebukes the idolators for worshipping idols and taking rivals to Him. They built houses for their idols to resemble the Ka`bah built by Prophet Ibrahim, Allah’s Khalil.

** Após: `Al-Lat...**

Have you then considered Al-Lat,
**Al-Lat** was a white stone with inscriptions on. There was a house built around **Al-Lat** in At-Ta'if with curtains, servants and a sacred courtyard around it. The people of At-Ta'if, the tribe of Thaqif and their allies, worshipped **Al-Lat**. They would boast to Arabs, except the Quraysh, that they had **Al-Lat**.

Ibn Jarir said,

"They derived **Al-Lat's** name from Allah's Name, and made it feminine. Allah is far removed from what they ascribe to Him."

It was reported that **Al-Lat** is pronounced **Al-Lat** because, according to Abdullah bin Abbas, Mujahid, and Ar-Rabi` bin Anas, **Al-Lat** was a man who used to mix **Sawiq** (a kind of barley mash) with water for the pilgrims during the time of **Jahiliyyah**. When he died, they remained next to his grave and worshipped him."

Al-Bukhari recorded that Ibn Abbas said about Allah's statement,

اللَّاتِٰ وَالْآذِزَةْ(١٩)

**Al-Lat**, and **Al-`Uzza**.

"**Al-Lat** was a man who used to mix **Sawiq** for the pilgrims."

Ibn Jarir said,

"They also derived the name for their idol **Al-`Uzza** from Allah's Name **Al-`Aziz**. **Al-`Uzza** was a tree on which the idolators placed a monument and curtains, in the area of Nakhlah, between Makkah and At-Ta'if. The Quraysh revered **Al-`Uzza**."

During the battle of **Uhud**, Abu Sufyan said, "We have **Al-`Uzza**, but you do not have **Al-`Uzza**."

Allah's Messenger replied,

قولوا: اللهُ مَهِيدًا لَا مَثْلُ لَهُ

Say, "Allah is Our Supporter, but you have no support."

**Manat** was another idol in the area of Mushallal near Qudayd, between Makkah and Al-Madinah. The tribes of Khuza`ah, Aws and Khazraj used to revere **Manat** during the time of **Jahiliyyah**. They used to announce **Hajj** to the **Ka`bah** from next to **Manat**.

Al-Bukhari collected a statement from A'ishah with this meaning.

There were other idols in the Arabian Peninsula that the Arabs revered just as they revered the **Ka`bah**, besides the three idols that Allah mentioned in His Glorious Book. Allah mentioned these three here because they were more famous than the others.

An-Nasa'i recorded that Abu At-Tufayl said,
When the Messenger of Allah conquered Makkah, he sent Khalid bin Al-Walid to the area of Nakhlah where the idol of Al-`Uzza was erected on three trees of a forest. Khalid cut the three trees and approached the house built around it and destroyed it. When he went back to the Prophet and informed him of the story, the Prophet said to him,

أرجح أنك لم تصنع شيئاً

Go back and finish your mission, for you have not finished it.

Khalid went back and when the custodians who were also its servants of Al-`Uzza saw him, they started invoking by calling Al-`Uzza! When Khalid approached it, he found a naked woman whose hair was untidy and who was throwing sand on her head. Khalid killed her with the sword and went back to the Messenger of Allah, who said to him,

يَلُكُّ الْعُزُّ!

That was Al-`Uzza!

Muhammad bin Ishaq narrated,

"Al-Lat belonged to the tribe of Thaqif in the area of At-Ta'if. Banu Mu`attib were the custodians of Al-Lat and its servants."

I say that the Prophet sent Al-Mughirah bin Shu`bah and Abu Sufyan Sakhr bin Harb to destroy Al-Lat. They carried out the Prophet's command and built a Masjid in its place in the city of At-Ta'if.

Muhammad bin Ishaq said that Manat used to be the idol of the Aws and Khazraj tribes and those who followed their religion in Yathrib (Al-Madinah). Manat was near the coast, close to the area of Mushallal in Qudayd. The Prophet sent Abu Sufyan Sakhr bin Harb or `Ali bin Abi Talib to demolish it.

Ibn Ishaq said that Dhul-Khalasah was the idol of the tribes of Daws, Khath`am and Bajilah, and the Arabs who resided in the area of Tabalah.

I say that Dhul-Khalasah was called the Southern Ka`bah, and the Ka`bah in Makkah was called the Northern Ka`bah. The Messenger of Allah sent Jarir bin Abdullah Al-Bajali to Dhul-Khalasah and he destroyed it.

Ibn Ishaq said that Fals was the idol of Tay' and the neighboring tribes in the Mount of Tay', such as Salma and Ajja.

Ibn Hisham said that some scholars of knowledge told him that the Messenger of Allah sent Ali bin Abi Talib to Fals and he destroyed it and found two swords in its treasure, which the Prophet then gave to Ali as war spoils.
Muhammad bin Ishaq also said that the tribes of Himyar, and Yemen in general, had a house of worship in San`a` called Riyam. He mentioned that there was a black dog in it and that the religious men who went with Tubba` removed it, killed it and demolished the building.

Ibn Ishaq said that Ruda' was a structure of Bani Rab`ah bin Ka`b bin Sa`d bin Zayd Manat bin Tamim, which Al-Mustawghir bin Rab`ah bin Ka`b bin Sa`d demolished after Islam.

In Sindad there was Dhul-Ka`bat, the idol of the tribes of Bakr and Taghlib, the sons of the Wa'il, and also the Iyad tribes.

Refuting the Idolators Who appoint Rivals to Allah and claim that the Angels were Females

Allah the Exalted said,

آَفِرُ أَيُّهَا الْلَّاهُ الْآَلَّةَ الْأَلْوَى
وَمَنَاتَ الْأَلْوَيْنِ... (20)

Have you then considered Al-Lat, and Al-`Uzza. And Manat, the other third, then Allah said,

أَلْكُمُ الْذَّلِٰلُ الذُّدَّارُ الْآَلِيَّ (21)

Is it for you the males and for Him the females?

Allah asked the idolators, `do you choose female offspring for Allah and give preference to yourselves with the males If you made this division between yourselves and the created, it would be,`

يَلَّكَ اَيُّهَا الْقَبْسُ الْمُنْفُورُ (22)

a division most unfair!

meaning, it would be an unfair and unjust division. `How is it then that you make this division between you and Allah, even though this would be foolish and unjust, if you made it between yourselves and others?'

Allah the Exalted refutes such innovated lies, falsehood and atheism they invented through worshipping the idols and calling them gods,

إِنَّ هِيَ إِلَّا أَسَامُهَا أَشْمُوعُهَا أَشْمُوعُ أَبَاؤُهَا... (23)

They are but names which you have named -- you and your fathers, (of your own desire),

18
for which Allah has sent down no authority.

meaning, proof,

They follow but a guess and that which they themselves desire,

they have no proof, except their trust in their forefathers who took this false path in the past, as well as, their lusts and desires to become leaders, and thereby gain honor and reverence for their forefathers,

whereas there has surely come to them the guidance from their Lord!

meaning, Allah has sent them Messengers with the clear truth and unequivocal evidence. However, they did not adhere to or follow the guidance that came to them through the Prophets.

Wishful Thinking does not earn One Righteousness

Allah the Exalted said,

Or shall man have what he wishes,

asserting that not everyone gets the goodness that he wishes,

It will not be in accordance with desires (of Muslims), nor those of the People of Scripture. (4:123)

Allah says, not everyone who claims to be guided is truly guided, and not everyone gets what he wishes for himself.

Imam Ahmad recorded that Abu Hurayrah said that the Messenger of Allah said,

When one of you wishes for something, let him be careful with what he wishes for, because he does not know what part of his wish will be written for him.

Only Ahmad collected this Hadith.
Allah's statement,

But to Allah belongs the last and the first.

meaning, all matters belong to Allah and He is the King and Owner of
this world and the Hereafter, Who does what He will in both lives.
Whatever He wills, occurs and whatever He does not will, never
occurs.

No Interecession except with Allah's Leave

Allah said,

And there are many angels in the heavens, whose intercession will avail
nothing except after Allah has given leave for whom He wills and is pleased
with.

As He said;

Intercession with Him profits not except for him whom He permits.
(34:23)

'If this is the case with the angels who are close to Him, how can you,
O ignorant ones, hope for Allah to grant you the intercession of the
idols and rivals you worship with Him without having His permission or
any divine legislation permitting you to worship them' Rather, Allah
has forbidden idol worshipping by the tongues of all of His Messengers
and He revealed this prohibition in all of His Books.

Verily, those who believe not in the Hereafter, name the angels with female
names.
28. But they have no knowledge thereof.

They follow but conjecture, and verily, conjecture is no substitute for the truth.

29. Therefore withdraw from him who turns away from Our Reminder and desires nothing but the life of this world.

30. That is what they could reach of knowledge.

Verily, your Lord is He, Who knows best him who goes astray from His path, and He knows best him who receives guidance.

Refuting the Claim of the Idolators that the Angels are Allah’s Daughters

Allah the Exalted admonishes the idolators,

Verily, those who believe not in the Hereafter, name the angels with female names.

Allah the Exalted admonishes the idolators for calling the angels female names and claiming that they are Allah’s daughters. Allah is far removed from what they ascribe to Him.

Allah the Exalted said in another Ayah,

And they make females the angels, who themselves are servants of the Most Gracious. Did they witness their creation? Their testimony will be recorded, and they will be questioned! (43:19)
Allah's statement here,

وَمَا أَهْلُهُمْ يَهْوَنْ عَلَيْمِ

But they have no knowledge thereof.

meaning, they have no correct knowledge testifying to their statements. What they say is all lies, falsehood, fake and utter atheism,

...إِنْ يَتَبَيَّنَّ عَلَى الْقَلْبِ إِنْ الْقَلْبَ لاَ يَفْقَهُ مِنْ الحَقِّ شَيْئًا (۲۸)

They follow but conjecture, and verily, conjecture is no substitute for the truth.

meaning, conjecture is of no benefit and never takes the place of truth.

In a Hadith recorded in the Sahih, the Messenger of Allah said,

إِنَّا كُنْنَا وَالْقَلْبُ كَانَ الْقَلْبَ أَكْبَرُ الْمُهِيَّشِ

Beware of suspicion, for suspicion is the most lying speech.

The Necessity of turning away from the People of Misguidance

Allah's statement,

فَأَعِيزُ عَنَّ مَنْ تَوَلَّى عَنْ ذَكْرِنَا...

Therefore withdraw from him who turns away from Our Reminder,

means, stay away from those who turn away from the Truth and shun them,

وَلَمْ تُؤْهِجْ إِلَّا الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا (۲۹)

and desires nothing but the life of this world.

meaning, whose aim and knowledge are concentrated on this life; this is the goal of those who have no goodness in them,

ذَلِكَ مَبْلَغُهُمْ مِنَ الْعَلْوُمِ...

That is what they could reach of knowledge.

meaning, seeking this life and striving hard in its affairs is the best knowledge they have acquired. There is also the reported supplication:
O Allah! Make not this life the greatest of our concerns, nor the best knowledge that we can attain.

Allah's statement,

... إنَّ رَبِّي هُوَ أَعْلَمُ بِمَا فِي السَّلْبِينَ وَهُوَ أَعْلَمُ بِمَا أَخْتَبَلْتُ (۰٣)

Verily, your Lord is He, Who knows best him who goes astray from His path, and He knows best him who receives guidance.

meaning, He is the Creator of all creatures and He knows whatever benefits His servants. Allah is the One Who guides whom He wills and misguides whom He wills, and all of this indicates His power, knowledge and wisdom. Certainly, He is Just and never legislates or decrees unjustly.

And to Allah belongs all that is in the heavens and all that is on the earth,

...لَيْتَجَزَّى الْأَنْبِيَاءَا وَالْكَافِرَينَ وَيَجْزَى الَّذِينَ أَحْسَنُوا إِلَى الْلَّهِ

that He may requite those who do evil with that which they have done, and reward those who do good, with what is best.

Those who avoid great sins and Al-Fawahish (immoral sins) except Al-Lamam --

...لَا يَجْتَنَّبُونَ كَبَآرَ الْإِثْمِ وَالْقَوَاحِشِ إِلَّا الْلَّهُ

verily, your Lord is of vast forgiveness.

...مَعَالَى اسْتِحْضَرَةٍ هُوَ أَعْلَمُ بِمَا مِنَ الْأَرْضِ إِذَا أُنْشَأَكُمْ فِي بَطُونِ أَمَيَاتِكُمْ

He knows you well when He created you from the earth (Adam), and when you were fetuses in your mothers' wombs.
So, ascribe not purity to yourselves.

He knows best him who has Taqwa.

Allah knows Every Matter, whether Small or Big, and He rewards Each according to His or Her Deeds.

Allah says,

And to Allah belongs all that is in the heavens and all that is on the earth,

Allah asserts that He is the King and Owner of the heavens and earth and that He is independent of the need for anyone. He is the authority over His creation and rules them with justice. He created the creation in truth,

...لِيَجْزِيَ الَّذِينَ أَسَآءُوا إِجْمَاً عَمَلَهُ وَيُجْزِيَ الَّذِينَ أَحَسَّوا يَقْطَعُونَ (٣١)

that He may requite those who do evil with that which they have done, and reward those who do good, with what is best.

He recompenses each according to his or her deeds, good for good and evil for evil.

Qualities of the Good-doers; Allah forgives the Small Faults

Allah stated that the good doers are those who avoid major sins and immoral sins. They sometimes commit minor sins, but they will be forgiven these minor sins and covered from exposure, as Allah mentioned in another Ayah;

If you avoid the great sins which you are forbidden to do, We shall expiate from you your (small) sins, and admit you to a Noble Entrance. (4:31)

Allah said here,

...الَّذِينَ يَجْتَبِئُونَ كَبَيْرَ الَّذِينَ أَخْسَرُوا وَالأَمْوَاحَ إِلَّا اللَّهَمَّ

Those who avoid great sins and Al-Fawahish (immoral sins) except Al-Lamam,

Al-Lamam means, small faults and minor errors.
Encouraging Repentance and forbidding Claims of Purity for Oneself

Allah's statement,

\[
\text{ إنّ رَبِّيّكَ وَاسْعَانَغَفْرِيّةّ ...}
\]

verily, your Lord is of vast forgiveness.

asserts that His Mercy encompasses everything, and His forgiveness entails every type of sin, if one repents,

تَذْهَرُوا عَلَى أَنفُسَكُمْ لَا تَفْغُضُوا إِنّمَا هُوَ الْغَفْرَانِ إِلَّا مَنْ أَفْتَنَهُ ذَٰلِكَ الْمَلَكُ الْعَظِيمُ

Say:

"O My servants who have transgressed against themselves! Despair not of the mercy of Allah: verily, Allah forgives all sins. Truly, He is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful." (39:53)

Allah said,
He knows you well when He created you from the earth,

Allah says,

`He was and still is the All-Knowing Whose knowledge encompasses your affairs, statements and all of the actions that will be committed by you, even when He created your father Adam from the earth and took his offspring from his loin, as small as ants. He then divided them into two groups, a group destined for Paradise and a group to Hellfire,' and when you were fetuses in your mothers' wombs.

when He commanded the angel to record one's provisions, age, actions and if he would be among the miserable or the happy.

Allah said,

So, ascribe not purity to yourselves.

forbidding one from ascribing purity and praising himself and thinking highly of his actions,

He knows best him who has Taqwa.

Allah said in another Ayah,

Have you not seen those who claim sanctity for themselves. Nay, but Allah sanctifies whom He wills, and they will not be dealt with unjustly, even equal to the extent of a Fatil. (4:49)

In his Sahih, Muslim recorded that Muhammad bin `Amr bin `Ata said,

"I called my daughter, Barrah (the pious one), and Zaynab bint Abu Salamah said to me, `The Messenger of Allah forbade using this name. I was originally called Barrah and he said,

Do not ascribe purity to yourselves; Allah knows best who the pious people among you are,'
They said, `What should we call her?'

He said, زَيْنَبَ سَمُوْهَا (Call her Zaynab)."

Imam Ahmad recorded a Hadith from Abdur-Rahman bin Abi Bakrah, from his father who said,

"A man praised another man before the Prophet. The Messenger of Allah said,

وَلَكَ قَطَفْتَ عَلَى ضَاحِيْكَ مَرَاحِمُ، إِذَا كَانَ أَحَدُكُمُ مَارَاحِيمَ نَظَارًا، قَلِيلًا: أَحْسِبَنَا اللَّهُ وَلَدَدًا، وَلَا أَرْجِيَ

أَلَيْكَ عَلَى اللَّهِ أَحَدًا، أَحْسِبُكَ كَأَنَّكَ كَثِيرًا، إِنْ كَانَ يَقْرَأُ ذَلِكَ،

Woe to you, you have cut off the neck of your friend! (He repeated this), If one of you must praise a friend of his, let him say,

"I think that so-and-so is this and that; Allah knows best about him and I will never purify anyone before Allah,"

if he knows his friend to be as he is describing him."

Al-Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Dawud and Ibn Majah collected this Hadith.

Imam Ahmad recorded that Hammam bin Al-Harith said,

"A man came before Uthman bin Affan and praised him. Al-Miqdad bin Al-Aswad started throwing sand in the face of that man, saying, `The Messenger of Allah ordered us to throw sand in their faces when we see those who praise.'"

Muslim and Abu Dawud also collected this Hadith.

33. 

Did you observe him who turned away (from Islam).

34. 

And gave a little, then stopped,

35. 

Is with him the knowledge of the Unseen so that he sees?
36. Or is he not informed with what is in the Suhuf of Musa,

And of Ibrahim who fulfilled all that:

That no burdened person (with sins) shall bear the burden (sins) of another.

And that man can have nothing but what he does.

And that his deeds will be seen.

Then he will be recompensed with a full and the best recompense.

**Chastising Those Who disobey Allah and stop giving Charity**

Allah the Exalted says,

Did you observe him who turned away (from Islam).

Allah the Exalted chastises those who turn away from His obedience,

So he (the disbeliever) neither believed nor prayed! But on the contrary, he belied and turned away! (75:31-32)
And gave a little, then stopped,
Ibn Abbas said, "Gave a little, then stopped giving."

Similar was said by Mujahid, Sa`id bin Jubayr, Ikrimah, Qatadah and several others.

Ikrimah and Sa`id said:
"Like the case of a people who dig a well, during the course of which they find a rock preventing them from completing their work. So they say, `We are finished' and they abandon the work."

Allah’s statement,

Is with him the knowledge of the Unseen so that he sees?

means, does this person, who stopped giving for fear of poverty and ended his acts of charity have knowledge of the Unseen and thus knows that if he does not stop giving, his wealth will go away?

No. Such a person has stopped giving in charity for righteous causes and did not keep relations with kith and kin because of his miserliness, being stingy and out of fear of poverty.

The Prophet said in a Hadith,

O Bilal, spend and fear not less provisions from the Owner of the Throne.

Allah the Exalted and Most honored said,

And whatsoever you spend of anything (in Allah's cause), He will replace it. And He is the Best of providers. (34:39)

The Meaning of `fulfilled

Allah the Exalted said,

Or is he not informed with what is in the Suhuf of Musa. And of Ibrahim who fulfilled,
Sa`id bin Jubayr and Ath-Thawri said it means:

"Conveyed all that he was ordered to convey."

Ibn `Abbas said about: ِّ(fulfilled),

"He delivered all that Allah ordered him to deliver."

Sa`id bin Jubayr said about: ِّ(fulfilled), "What he was ordered."

Qatadah said about: ِّ(fulfilled),

"He obeyed Allah and delivered His Message to His creatures."

This is the view preferred by Ibn Jarir because it includes the statement before it and supports it.

Allah said,

وَأَرْمَىَ الْمَلَّاتِ بِمَا نَزِلَتْ مِنْهُ اِلَّا مَا مَنَّاهُ عَقِبَتُمُّ وَمَا كَانَ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ

And (remember) when the Lord of Ibrahim tried him with (certain) commands, which he fulfilled. He said: "Verily, I am going to make you an Imam (a leader) for mankind." (2:124)

Therefore, Ibrahim fulfilled all the commands of his Lord, stayed away from all the prohibitions, and conveyed Allah’s Message in its entirety. Therefore, he is worthy of being made a leader for mankind in all of his affairs, statements and actions.

Allah the Exalted said,

ثُمَّ أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْهِ أَنْ أَلْعَبْ مَعَ مَلَّاتِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ خَيْبًا وَمَا كَانَ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ

Then, We have sent the revelation to you (saying): "Follow the religion of Ibrahim, a Hanif, and he was not of the idolators." (16:123)

None shall carry the Burden of Any Other on the Day of Resurrection

Allah the Exalted explained what He has revealed in the Scripture of Ibrahim and Musa,

أَلاَّ نَلْتَحِزُّنَّ وَالْأُخْرَىِّ وَأَلاَّ نَأْخُذَنَّ اَلْأَوْحَيْتَانِ

That no burdened person shall bear the burden of another.

Meaning, every soul shall carry its own injustices, whether disbelief or sin, and none else shall carry its burden of sin, as Allah states

وَإِنَّنَا نَسْتَخْلِقُ مَثَلًا إِلَّا أَنْ يَحْمِلَهَا مَنْ يُشَاءُ مِنْهُ وَلَوْ كَانَ ذَٰلِكَ زَمِينًا
And if one heavily laden calls another to (bear) his load, nothing of it will be lifted even though he be near of kin. (35:18)

Allah said,

And that man can have nothing but what he does.

So just as no soul shall carry the burden of any other, the soul shall only benefit from the good that one earns for himself.

As for the Hadith recorded by Muslim in the Sahih, that Abu Hurayrah said that the Messenger of Allah said,

When a person dies, his deeds will cease except in three cases:
- from a righteous son who invokes Allah for him, or
- an ongoing charity after his death, or
- knowledge that people benefit from.

These three things are, in reality, a result of one's own deeds, efforts and actions.

For example, a Hadith states,

Verily, the best type of provision that one consumes is from what he himself has earned, and one's offspring are among what he has earned.

The ongoing charity that one leaves behind, like an endowment, for example, are among the traces of his own actions and deeds.

Allah the Exalted said,

Verily, We give life to the dead, and We record that which they send before (them) and their traces. (36:12)

The knowledge that one spreads among people which they are guided by is among his actions and deeds.

A Hadith collected in the Sahih states,

Whoever invites to guidance, he will earn as much reward as those who follow him, without decreasing anything out of their own rewards.
Allah said,

وَأَنَّ سَمَاعَةَ أَجْرَاءِ الْأَوَّلِيِّ (٤٠)

And that his deeds will be seen.

meaning, on the Day of Resurrection,

وَقَلِ الْخَلَّالُ أَنْصَرَّيْنِ اللهَ وَرَبِّي وَمَلِئْنَاهُ مَكَّةَ وَمَيْكَةَ وَالْمُكَّابِرَةَ وَالْقََّرَاءَ وَالْمُكَرَّمَاتِ يَجِدُونَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ العَدْلَ وَالْعَلِيمَ وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحْمَةٌ

And say: "Do deeds! Allah will see your deeds, and (so will) His Messenger and the believers. And you will be brought back to the All-Knower of the unseen and the seen. Then He will inform you of what you used to do." (9:105),

Then Allah will remind you of your actions and recompense you for them in the best manner, good for good and evil for evil.

Allah's statement here,

مَيْتَ يُجْزَاهُ الْجَزَاءَ الْأَوَّلِيِّ (٤١)

Then he will be recompensed with a full and the best recompense.

<p>| 42. | دَأْنِّ إِلَى رَبِّكَ الْمُنَتَّقِحِ | And that to your Lord is the End. |
| 43. | دَأْنِّ هُوَ أَضْحَكَ أَوْ أَعْبَكَ | And that it is He Who makes laugh, and makes weep. |
| 44. | دَأْنِّ هُوَ أَمَاتُ وَأَحْيَا | And that it is He Who causes death and gives life. |
| 45. | دَأْنِّ هُوَ خَلَقَ الرُّوحَ الْبَشَّارِيِّ الْمَكْرُورِ الْأَنْثَيَ | And that He creates the pairs, male and female, |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>من نطفة إذا تمتمى</td>
<td>From Nutfah when it is emitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>وَأَنَّ النُّفَاثَةَ الْأُخْرَى</td>
<td>And that upon Him is another bringing forth (Resurrection).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>وَأَنَّ هُوَ أَغْنَى وَأَقْنَى</td>
<td>And that it is He Who Aghna and Aqna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>وَأَنَّهُ الْمَصْرَعُ الْأَخْرَى</td>
<td>And that He is the Lord of Ash-Shi`ra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>وَأَنَّهُ أَهْلَكَ عَادًا الْأَوْلِيَ</td>
<td>And that it is He Who destroyed the former `Ad,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>وَمَهْوَرَ فَمَا أَبْقَى</td>
<td>And Thamud. He spared none of them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>وَقَوْمٌ نُوحٌ مِن قَبْلِ</td>
<td>And the people of Nuh aforetime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>وَأَخْبَرَكُمْ أَهْوَى</td>
<td>Verily, they were more unjust and more rebellious and transgressing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And He destroyed the overthrown cities.
So, there covered them that which did cover.

Then which of the graces of your Lord will you doubt?

Some Attributes of the Lord, that He returns Man as He originated Him, and some of what He does with His Servants

Allah the Exalted said,

And that to your Lord is the End.

meaning, the return of everything on the Day of Resurrection.

Ibn Abi Hatim recorded that `Amr bin Maymun Al-Awdi said,

"Once, Mu`adh bin Jabal stood up among us and said, `O Children of Awd! I am the emissary of Allah's Messenger to you; know that the Return is to Allah, either to Paradise or the Fire.'"

Allah's statement,

And that it is He Who makes you laugh, and makes you weep.

means that He created in His creatures the ability to laugh or weep and the causes for each of these opposites,

And that it is He Who causes death and gives life.

In a similar statement, Allah said,

Who has created death and life. (67:2)

Allah said,
And that He creates the pairs, male and female. From *Nutfah* when it is emitted.

as He said:

Does man think that he will be left neglected? Was he not a *Nutfah*? Then he became an *`Alaqah* (something that clings); then (Allah) shaped and fashioned (him) in due proportion. And made of him two sexes, male and female. Is not He (Allah) able to give life to the dead? (75:36-40)

Allah the Exalted said,

And that upon Him is another bringing forth.

meaning, just as He first originated creation, He is able to bring it back to life, resurrecting it for the Day of Judgement,

And that it is He Who *Aghna* (gives much) and *Aqna* (a little).

It is Allah Who gives wealth to His servants and this wealth remains with them. This means they are able to use it to their benefit, is this out of the completeness of His favor.

Most of the statements of the scholars of *Tafsir* revolve around this meaning, such as those from Abu Salih, Ibn Jarir and others.
Mujahid said that,

אָגִּית (Aghna) meaning: He gives wealth.

אָקהָד (Aqna) meaning: He gives servants.

Similar was said by Qatadah.

Ibn Abbas and Mujahid said;

אָגִּית (Aghna) means: He granted;

while,

אָקהָד (Aqna) means: He gave contentment.

And that He is the Lord of Ash-Shi`ra.

Ibn Abbas, Mujahid, Qatadah and Ibn Zayd said about Ash-Shi`ra that

it is the bright star, named *Mirzam Al-Jawza’* (Sirius), which a group of Arabs used to worship.

And that it is He Who destroyed the former `Ad,

the people of Hud. They are the descendants of `Ad, son of Iram, son of Sam, son of Nuh.

As Allah the Exalted said,

Saw you not how your Lord dealt with `Ad. Of Iram, with the lofty pillars, the like of which were not created in the land, (89:6-8)

The people of `Ad were among the strongest, fiercest people and the most rebellious against Allah the Exalted and His Messenger. Allah destroyed them,

By a furious violent wind! Which Allah imposed in them for seven nights and eight days in succession. (69:6-7)
Allah’s statement,

وَقَدْ نُهِيُوا أَنْ تُقَلِّثُوا (51)

And Thamud. He spared none,
decares that He destroyed them all and spared none of them,

وَقَدْ نُهِيُوا أَنْ تُقَلِّثُوا (52)

And the people of Nuh aforetime.

Verily, they were more unjust and more rebellious and transgressing.

وَالَّذِينَ كَانُوا أَكْثَرَ أَظَلَّمُوا أَطْلَقُوا (52)

more unjust in disobeying Allah than those who came after them,

And He destroyed the overthrown cities.

meaning, the cities (of Sodom and Gomorrah) to which Prophet Lut
was sent. Allah turned their cities upside down over them and sent on
them stones of Sijjil.

Allah’s statement that whatever has covered it, has covered it, is like
the case with the stones of Sijjil that He sent on them,

وَأَمْضُرْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ قُطُرًا أَخَمًا، عَظِيمَ الْقُدُرَيْنَ (53)

And We rained on them a rain (of torment). And how evil was the rain
of those who had been warned! (26:173)

فَقَدْ شَاهَأَهَا عَقِشَ (54)

So, there covered them that which did cover.

Allah said,

فِيَيْتَ آً، وَلَيْكَ مَا مَعَكَ (55)

Then which of the graces of your Lord will you doubt?

meaning, ‘which of Allah’s favors for you, O man, do you doubt,’ according to
Qatadah.
Ibn Jurayj said that the Ayah, 

قِيلَ أَلَوْنِ بِيِكَ تُحْمَالُ (Then which of the graces of your Lord will you doubt!),

is directed towards the Prophet saying:

"O Muhammad!"

However, the first explanation is better, and it is the meaning that Ibn Jarir preferred.

| 56. |  
|-----|---
| وَهَذَا تَذْيِيرٌ مِّنِّ النَّازِئِ إِلَّا أَوْلَٰى | This is a warner from the warners of old. |

| 57. |  
|-----|---
| أَزِيفَ الْآرَقْةُ | The Azifah draws near. |

| 58. |  
|-----|---
| لَيْسَ هَٰذَةُ مِّنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ كَاشْفَةٌ | None besides Allah can avert it. |

| 59. |  
|-----|---
| أَقْمِنُ هَٰذَةُ الْمَدْرِيَّةُ تَعْجِبُونَ | Do you then wonder at this recitation |

| 60. |  
|-----|---
| وَتَضَحَّكُونَ وَلَا تَبْكَونَ | And you laugh at it and weep not, |

| 61. |  
|-----|---
| وَأَنْثَمُ سَامِدُونَ | While you are Samidun. |

| 62. |  
|-----|---
| فَاسْجَدُوا لِلَّهِ وَاعْبُدُوا | So fall you down in prostration to Allah and worship Him. |
A Warning and Exhortation, the Order to prostrate and to be humble

Allah said,

هَذَا النَّزِيرُ ...

This is a warner, (in reference to Muhammad),

...فَمِنَ النَّذَرِ الأَوَّلِ (۶۳)

from the warners of old.

means, just like the warners of old, he was sent as a Messenger as
they were sent as Messengers.

Allah the Exalted said,

قُلْ مَا كَانَ مِن ظَهِرِ النَّزِيرِ

Say:

"I am not a new thing among the Messengers." (46:9)

Allah said;

آَزَقَتْ الْآذَنْةَ (۷۷)

The Azifah draws near.

that which is near, the Day of Resurrection, has drawn nearer,

ليس له من دون الله كاشيئة (۸۸)

None besides Allah can avert it.

no one besides Allah can prevent it from coming, nor does anyone
know when it will come, except Him. The warner is eager to convey his
knowledge of the imminence of a calamity, so that it does not befall
those to whom he is a warner.

As He said;

إِلَيْهِ مَجَابٌ لَّكُمْ بِذُنُوبٍ غَيْرِ عَذَابٍ ثَمِينٍ

He is only a warner to you in face of a severe torment. (34:46)

And in the Hadith:
I am the naked warner,
meaning, I was in such a hurry to warn against the evil I saw coming,
that I did not wear anything. In this case, one rushes to warn his
people in such haste that he will be naked.

This meaning befits the meaning of the Ayah, (the Azifah
draws near), in reference to the nearing Day of Resurrection. Allah
said in the beginning of the Surah Al-Qamar:

The Hour has drawn near. (54:1)

Imam Ahmad recorded that Sahl bin Sa`d said that the Messenger of Allah
said,

Beware of small sins!

The example of the effect of small sin is that of people who settled
near the bottom of a valley. One of them brought a piece of wood, and
another brought another piece of wood, until they cooked their bread!

Verily, small sins will destroy its companion, if one is held accountable
for them.

Allah the Exalted admonishes the idolators because they hear the
Qur'an, yet they turn away from it in heedless play,

Allah said;

Do you then wonder at this recitation,

(wonder) doubting that it is true.

And you laugh at it and weep not,
(And you laugh) in jest and mock at it,

(And weep not), just as those who believe in it weep,

And they fall down on their faces weeping and it increases their humility. (17:109)

Allah said;

While you are Samidun.

Sufyan Ath-Thawri reported that his father narrated that Ibn Abbas said about Samidun,

"Singing; in Yemenite dialect `Ismid for us' means `Sing for us.'"

Ikrimah said something similar.

In another narration from Ibn Abbas, he said that, Samidun(Samidun) means,

"Turning away."

Similar was reported from Mujahid and Ikrimah.

Allah the Exalted ordered His servants to prostrate to Him, worship Him according to the way of His Messenger, and to fulfill the requirement of Tawhid and sincerity,

So fall you down in prostration to Allah and worship Him.

meaning, with submission, sincerity, and Tawhid.

Al-Bukhari recorded that Abu Ma`mar said that Abdul-Warith said that Ayyub said that Ikrimah said that, Ibn Abbas said,

"The Prophet prostrated upon reciting An-Najam and the Muslims, idolators, Jinns and mankind who were present prostrated along with him."

Only Muslim collected this Hadith.

Imam Ahmad recorded that Al-Muttalib bin Abi Wada`ah said,

"While in Makkah, the Messenger of Allah once recited Surah An-Najam, then prostrated along with all those who were with him at the time. I raised my head, however, and I refused to prostrate."
Al-Muttalib had not embraced Islam yet, but ever since he became Muslim, he would never hear anyone recite this Surah until the end, without prostrating with whomever was prostrating after reciting it.

An-Nasa'i also collected this Hadith in the Book of Al-Bukhari, excluding prayer in his Sunan.

This is the end of the Tafsir of Surah An-Najm. All praise and thanks are due to Allah.